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UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: Syracuse and the Rocky Necropolis of Pantalica

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 15th July 2005

STATE PARTY: ITALY

CRITERIA: C (ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Decisions of the 29th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (ii): The sites and monuments which form the Syracuse/Pantalica ensemble constitute a unique accumulation, through the ages and in the same space, of remarkable testimonies to Mediterranean cultures.

Criterion (iii): The Syracuse/Pantalica ensemble offers, through its remarkable cultural diversity, an exceptional testimony to the development of civilisation over some three millennia.

Criterion (iv): The group of monuments and archeological sites situated in Syracuse (between the nucleus of Ortygia and the vestiges located throughout the urban area) is the finest example of outstanding architectural creation spanning several cultural aspects (Greek, Roman and Baroque).

Criterion (vi): Ancient Syracuse was directly linked to events, ideas and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

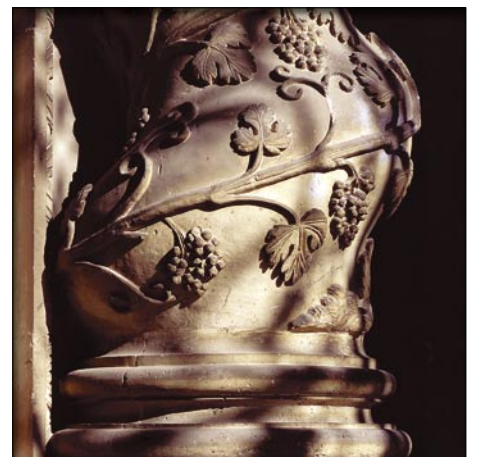
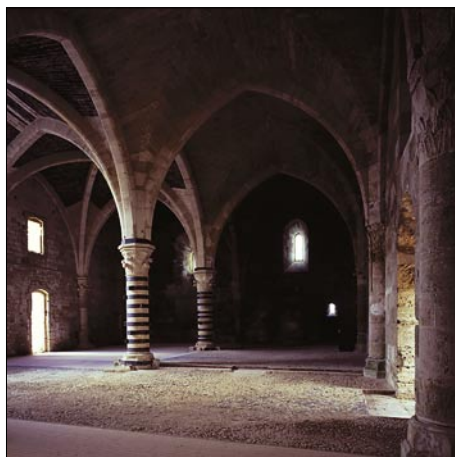
The site consists of two separate elements, containing outstanding vestiges dating back to Greek and Roman times: The Necropolis of Pantalica contains over 5,000 tombs cut into the rock near open stone quarries, most of them dating from the 13th to 7th century B.C. Vestiges of the Byzantine era also remain in the area, notably the foundations of the Anaktoron (Prince's Palace). The other part of the property, Ancient Syracuse, includes the nucleus of the city's foundation as Ortygia by Greeks from Corinth in the 8th century B.C. The site of the city, which Cicero described as "the greatest Greek city and the most beautiful of all", retains vestiges such as the Temple of Athena (5th century B.C., later transformed to serve as a cathedral), a Greek theatre, a Roman amphitheatre, a fort and more. Many remains bear witness to the troubled history of Sicily, from the Byzantines to the Bourbons, with, in between, the Arabo-Muslims, the Normans, Frederick II (Hohenstaufen, 1197 to 1250 A.D.), the Aragons and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Historic Syracuse offers a unique testimony to the development of Mediterranean civilization over three millennia.

1.b State, Province or Region: City and Province of Syracuse, Sicily

1.d Exact location: N37 03 34.0 E15 17 35.0

SYRACUSE

and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica



SYRACUSE
and the rocky
Necropolis of Pantalica

Proposal for the inclusion in the
WORLD HERITAGE LIST • UNESCO

Cover:

Necropolis of Pantalica

Greek Theatre

Crypt of St. Martian – St. Lucy

Maniace Castle

Cathedral – Detail of vestibule

Print date:
December 2004

INDEX

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----|
| 1. | Identification of the Property | 5 |
| 2. | Justification for Inscription..... | 27 |
| 3. | Description..... | 41 |
| 4. | Management | 169 |
| 5. | Factors affecting the Site | 205 |
| 6. | Monitoring | 219 |
| 7. | Documentation..... | 227 |
| 8. | Signature on behalf of the State Party | 253 |

Identification of
the Property

I

a. Country

Italy

b. State, Province and Region

Sicily, Syracuse

c. Name of Property

Syracuse

and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica

d. Exact location on map

and indication of geographical coordinates to the nearest second

37°03' 34" N - 15°17'35" E (Cathedral Square - Ortygia)

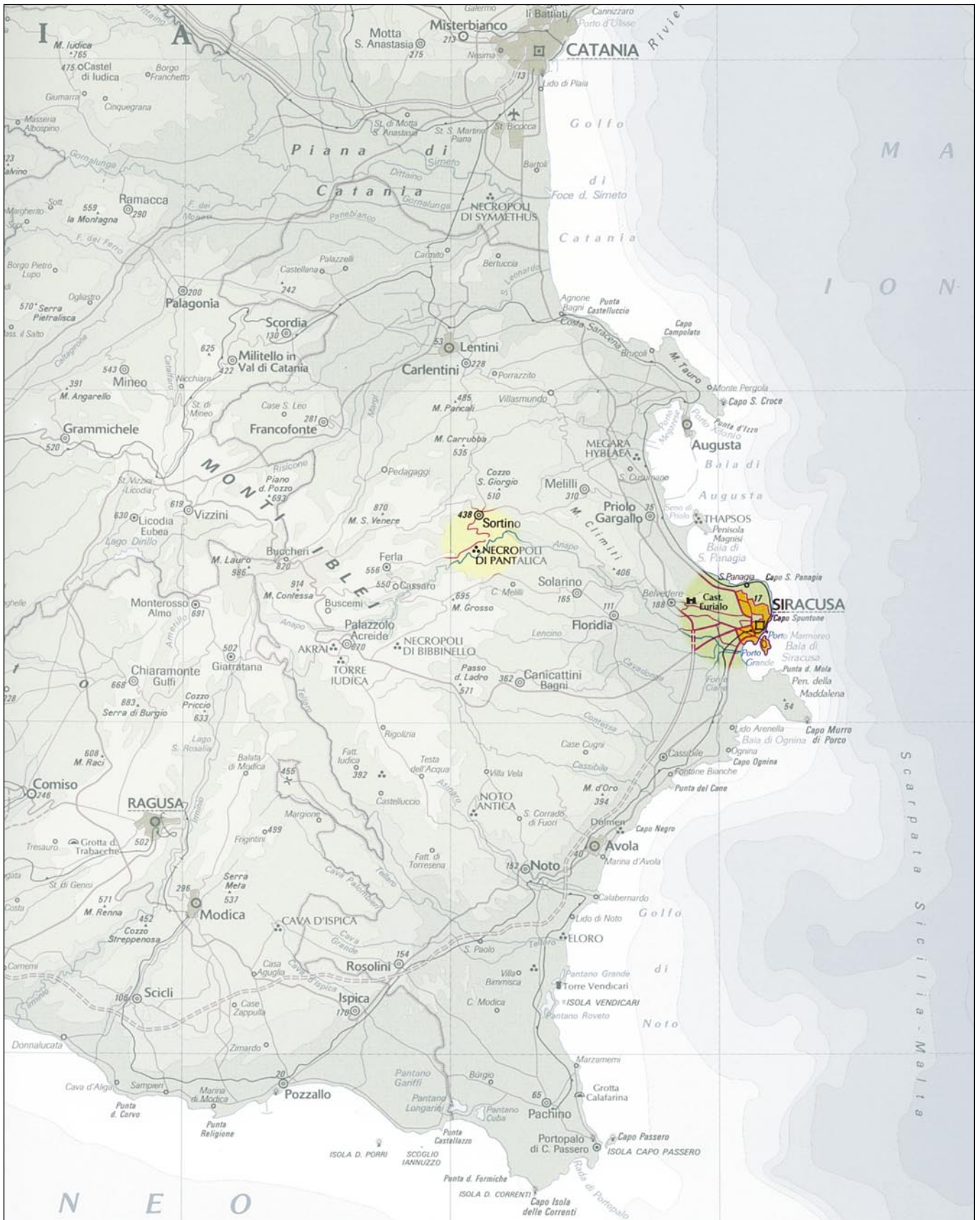
37° 09' 40" N - 15° 01' 42" E (Necropolis of Pantalica)



e. Maps, and plans if available,

showing boundary of area proposed for inscription and of any buffer zone

- 1) **Identification of areas applying for nomination**
Elaboration of Touring Club Italiano map
1999 Edition - Scale 1 : 450,000
- 2) **Perimeter of areas applying for nomination to be included in the World Heritage List**
NECROPOLIS OF PANTALICA
Elaboration of Italian Military Geographical Institute map
Scale 1 : 80,000 (Original scale of map 1 : 25,000)
- 3) **Perimeter of areas applying for nomination to be included in the World Heritage List**
SYRACUSE
Elaboration of Italian Military Geographical Institute map
Scale 1 : 50,000 (Original scale of map 1 : 25,000)
- 4) **Map showing restrictions and legislating regulations**
Elaboration of Italian Military Geographical Institute Map
Scale 1 : 125,000 (Original scale of map 1 : 25,000)



f. Area of property proposed for inscription and proposed buffer zone

| | Core area | Buffer zone | Total |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Necropolis of Pantalica (The core area falls entirely into the territory of the Municipality of Sortino; the buffer zone falls into the territories of the Municipalities of Cassaro, Ferla and Sortino) | 205,86 ha. | 3.699,70 ha. | 3.905,56 ha. |
| Epipolae, Achradina, Tyche and Neapolis, Euryalus Castle, Dionysian fortifications and the Scala Greca area | 635,96 ha. | 874,45 ha. | 1.510,41 ha. |
| Ortygia | 56,64 ha. | 945,25 ha. | 1.001,89 ha. |
| Total | 898,46 ha. | 5.519,40 ha. | |

The core area of the Necropolis of Pantalica corresponds with the archaeological parts of the site which contain the most important and clear evidence and it is all inside the area subject not only to the established restrictions of the nature reserve but also to the restrictions protecting archaeological sites; the relative buffer zone is made up of the entire Nature Reserve of Pantalica.

The core area of Epipolae, Achradina, Tyche, Neapolis, Euryalus Castle, Scala Greca and the Dionysian fortifications corresponds to zone A (i.e. the most protected area) of the new Archaeological Park which is currently being established, while the relative buffer zone is made up of zone B of the Park, i.e. the protected area of the central area of the Park.

The core area of Ortygia corresponds with the entire island and its buffer zone is made up of the whole of the "Porto Grande" and its coastline, which are protected by a special environmental protection, and the "Porto Piccolo" area and part of the XIX urban development area; these are also subject to restrictions protecting the landscape.

Identification of proposed
area to be included
in the WHL

**NECROPOLIS
OF PANTALICA**

(Municipality of Sortino)

Scale 1 : 80,000

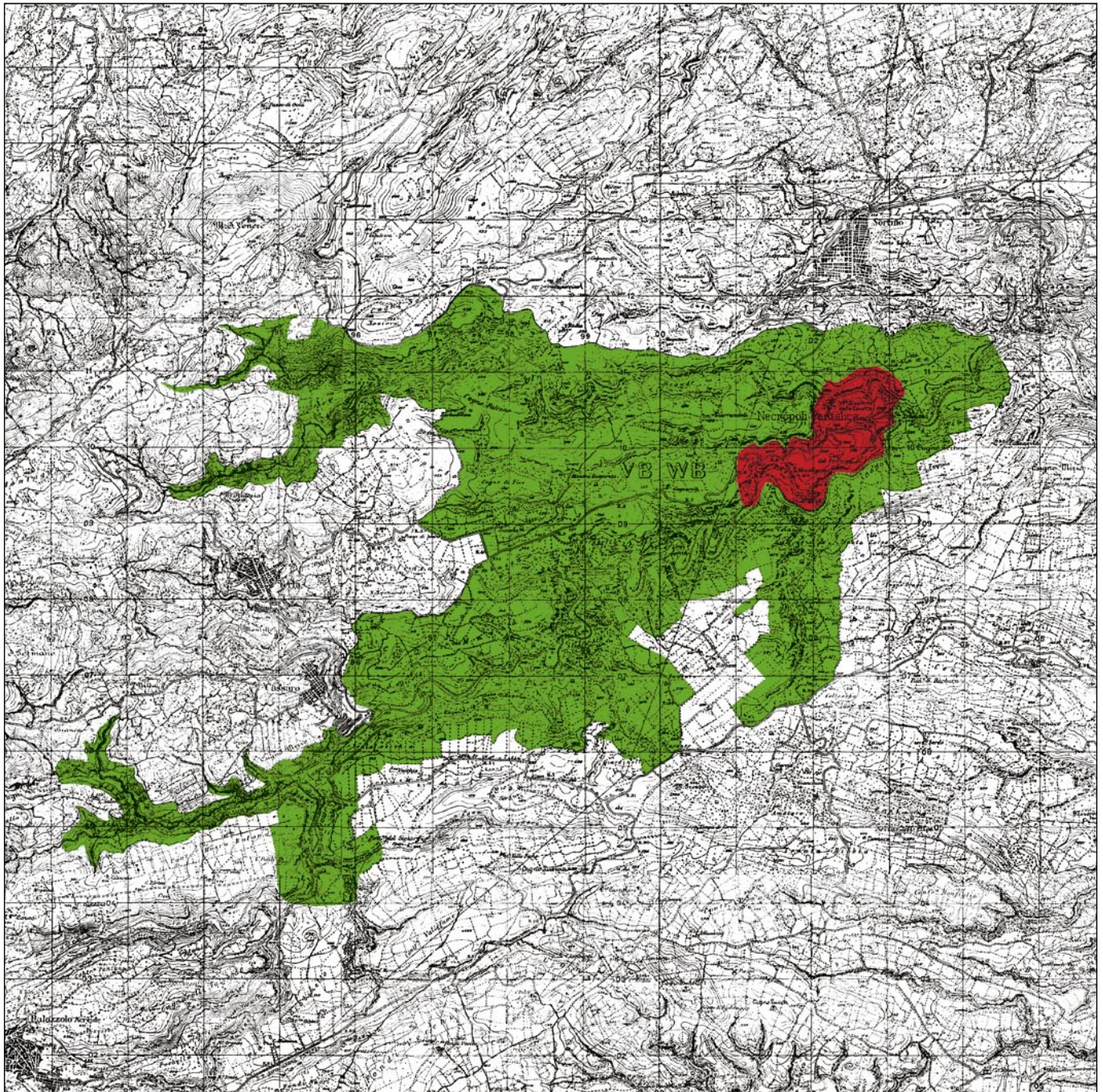
KEY



CORE AREA



BUFFER ZONE



Identification of proposed
area to be included
in the WHL
SYRACUSE
Scale 1 : 50,000

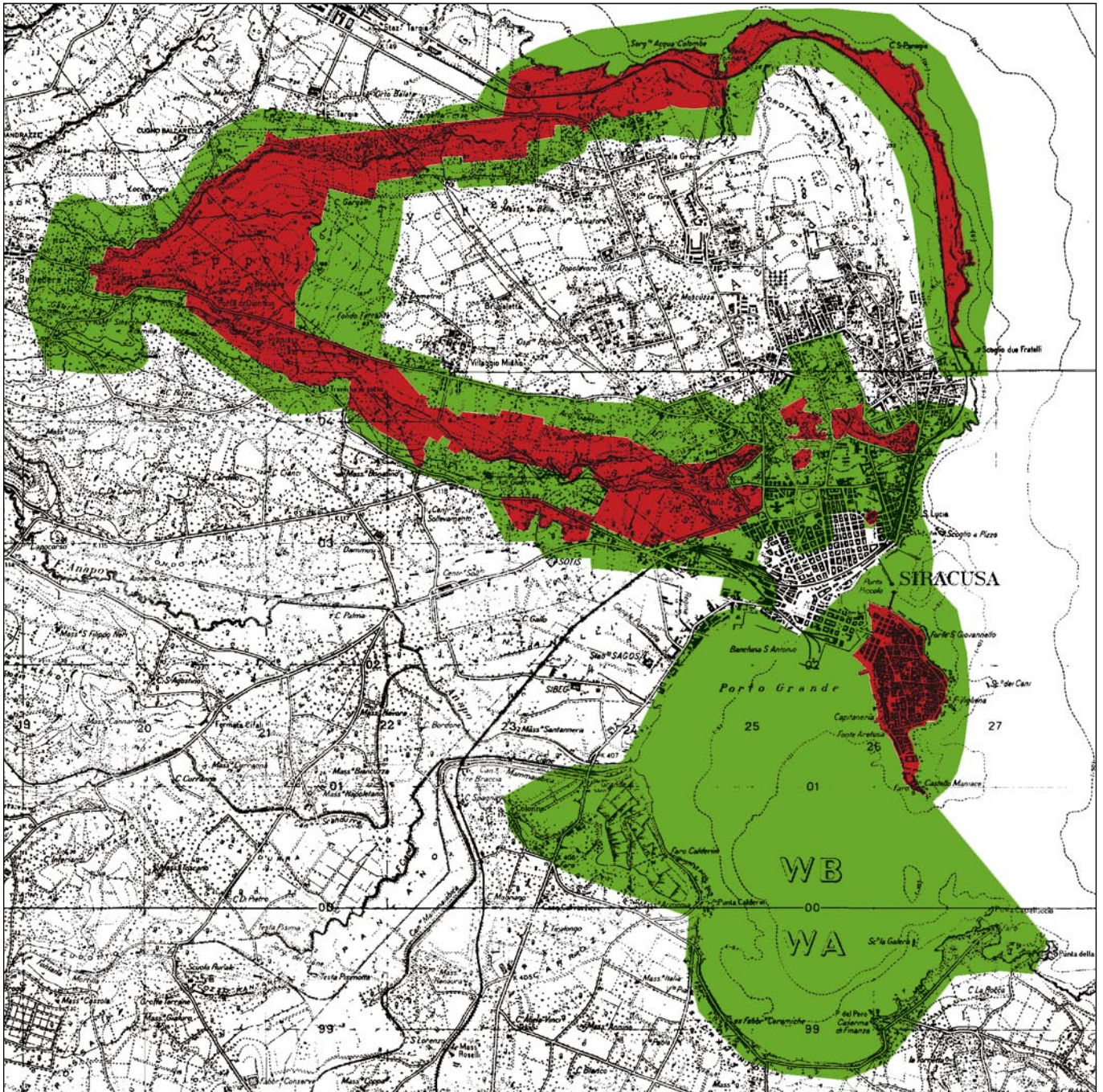
LEGENDA



CORE AREA



BUFFER ZONE



Identification of proposed area to be included in the WHL
NECROPOLIS OF PANTALICA
 (Municipality of Sortino)
 Scale 1 : 40,000



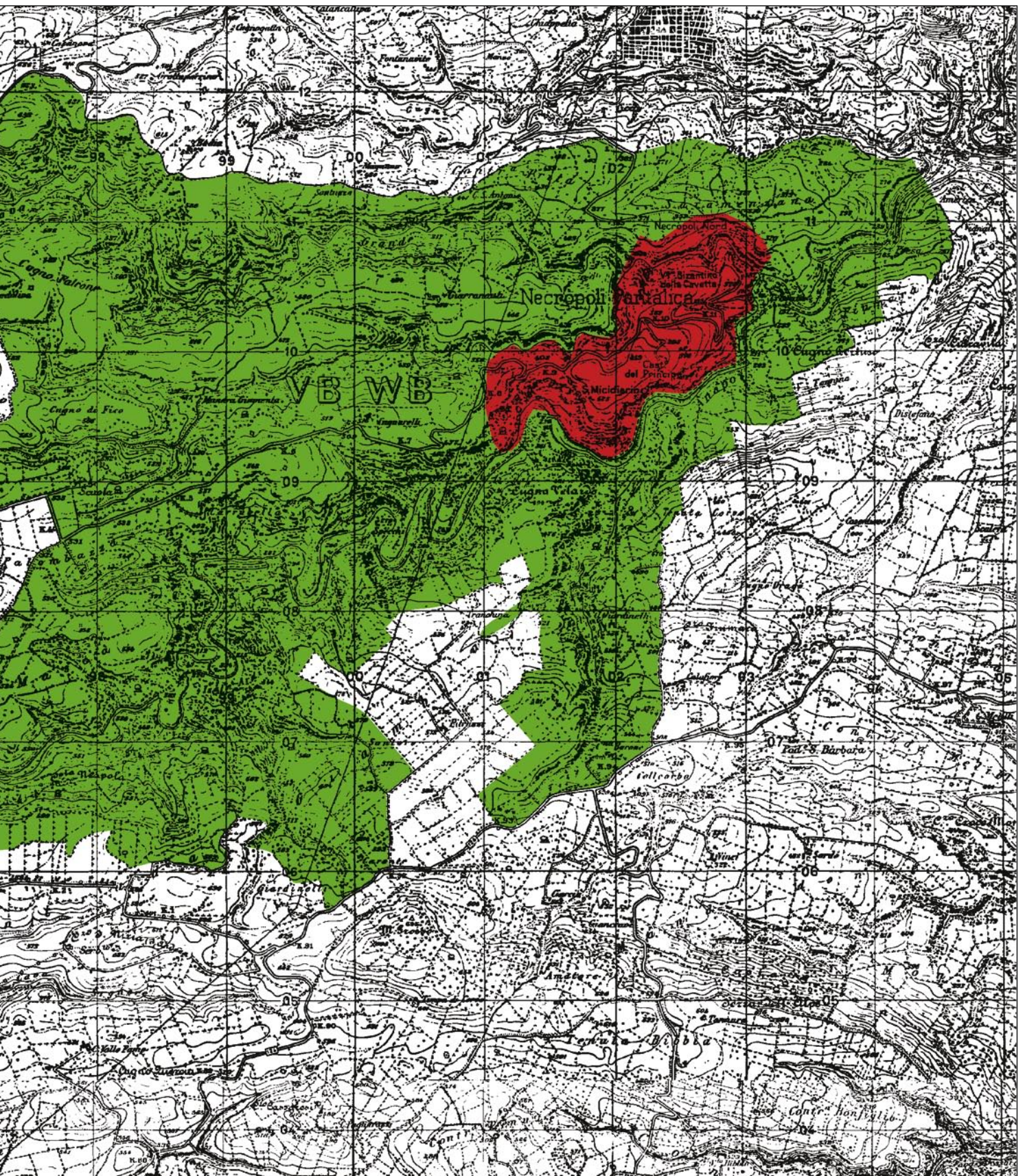
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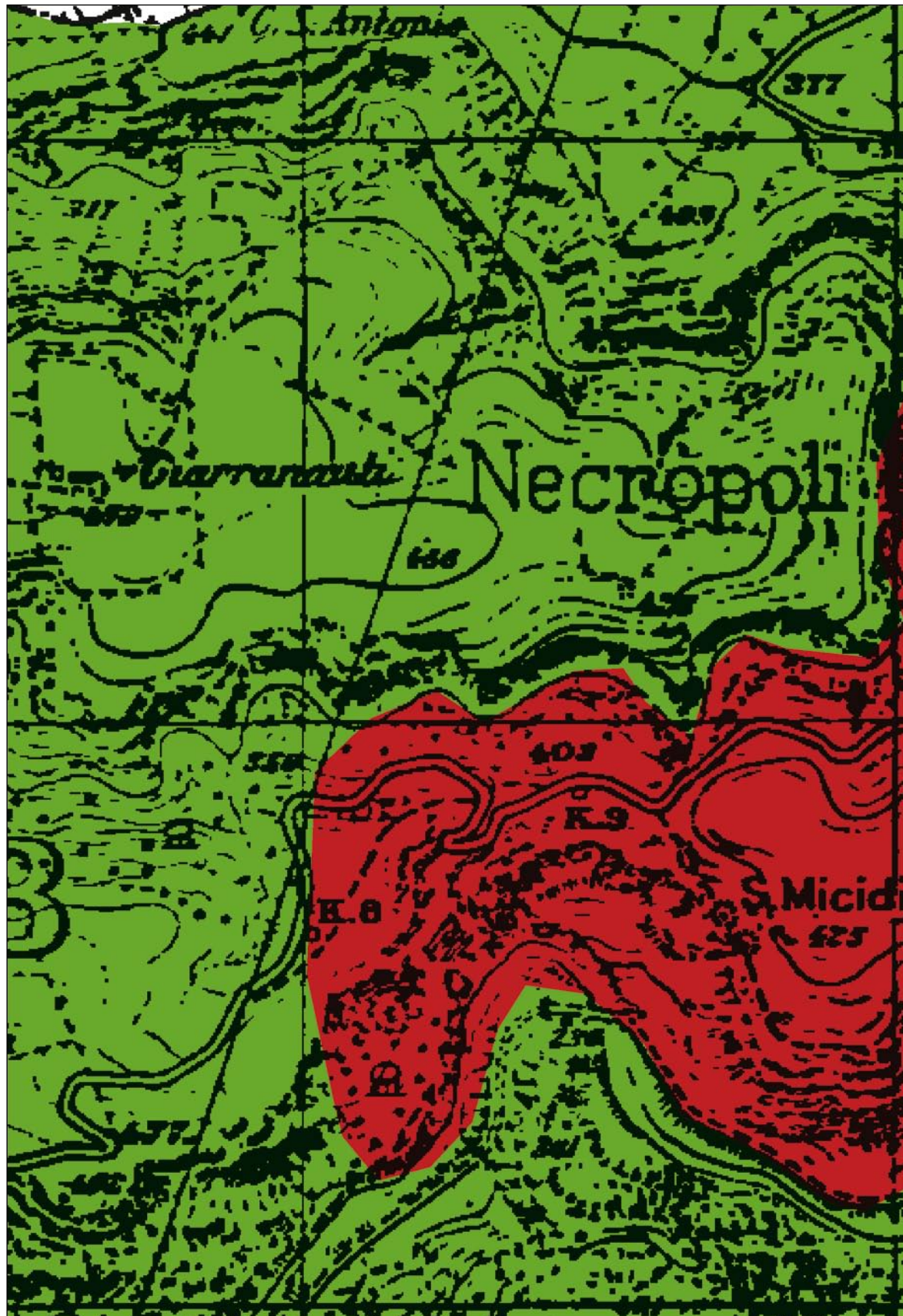
CORE AREA



BUFFER ZONE



Identification of proposed area to be included in the WHL
NECROPOLIS OF PANTALICA
Sector A
(Municipality of Sortino)
Scale 1 : 10,000



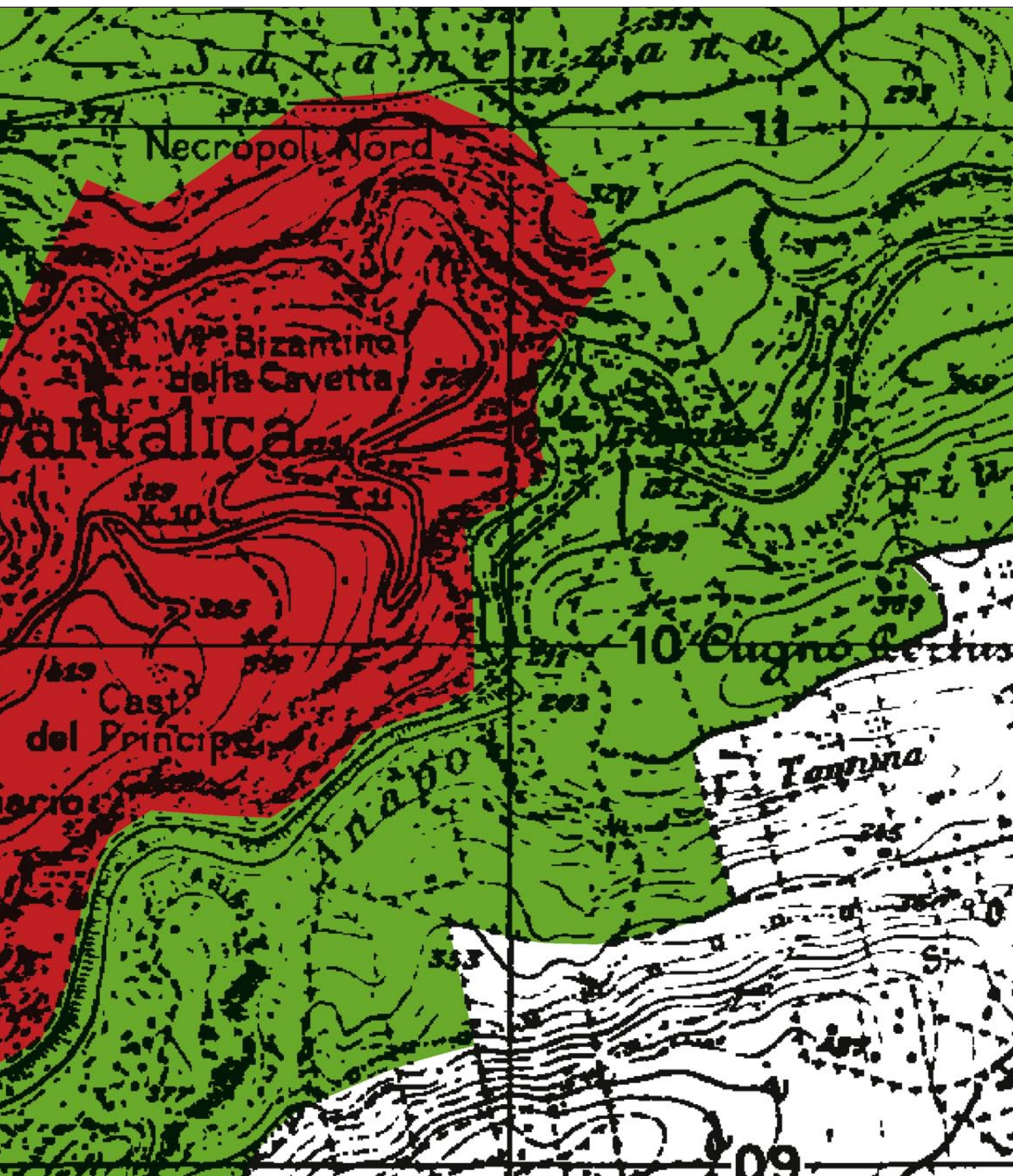
KEY



CORE AREA



BUFFER ZONE



Identification of proposed
area to be included
in the WHL
SYRACUSE
Scale 1 : 40,000

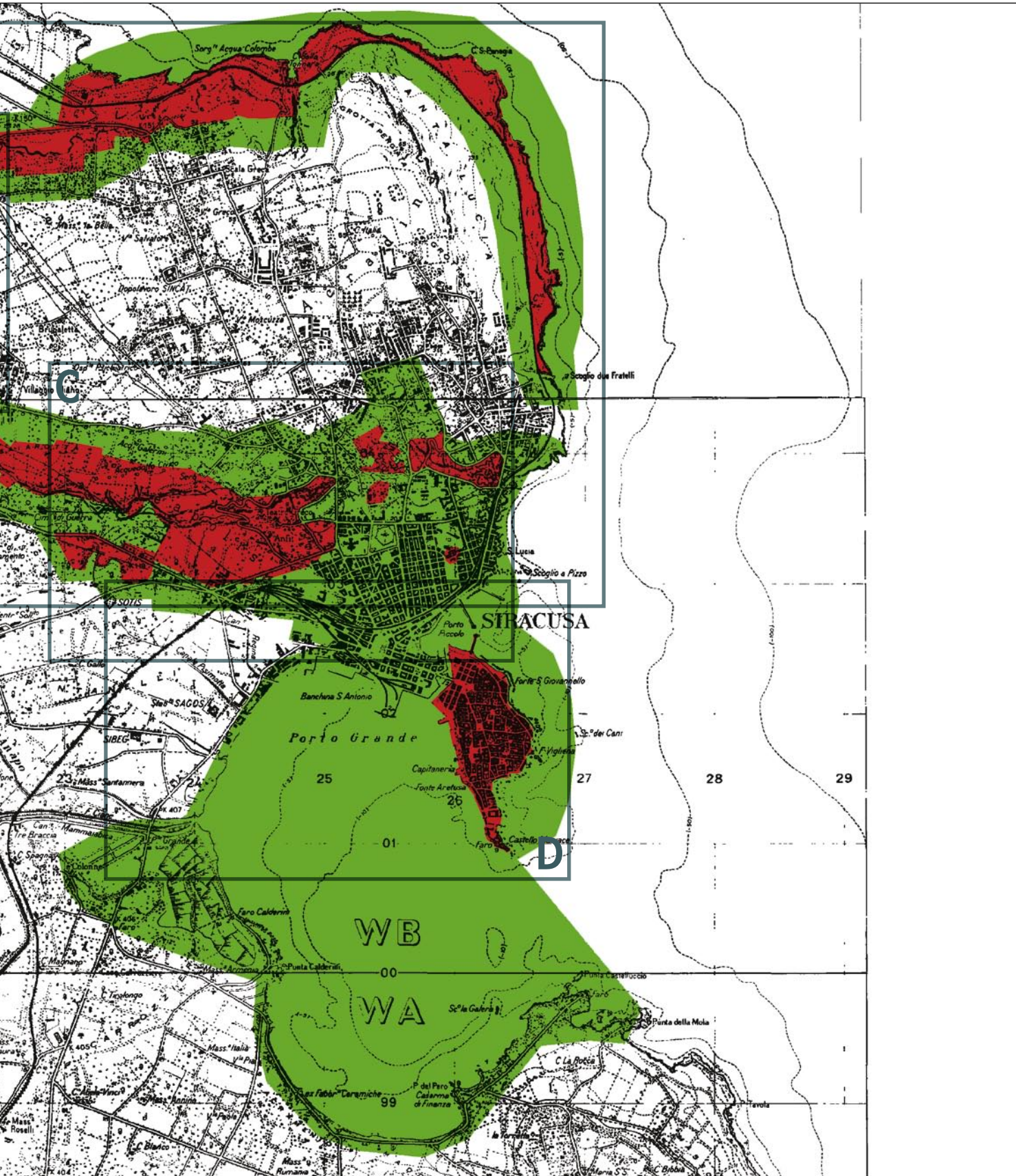


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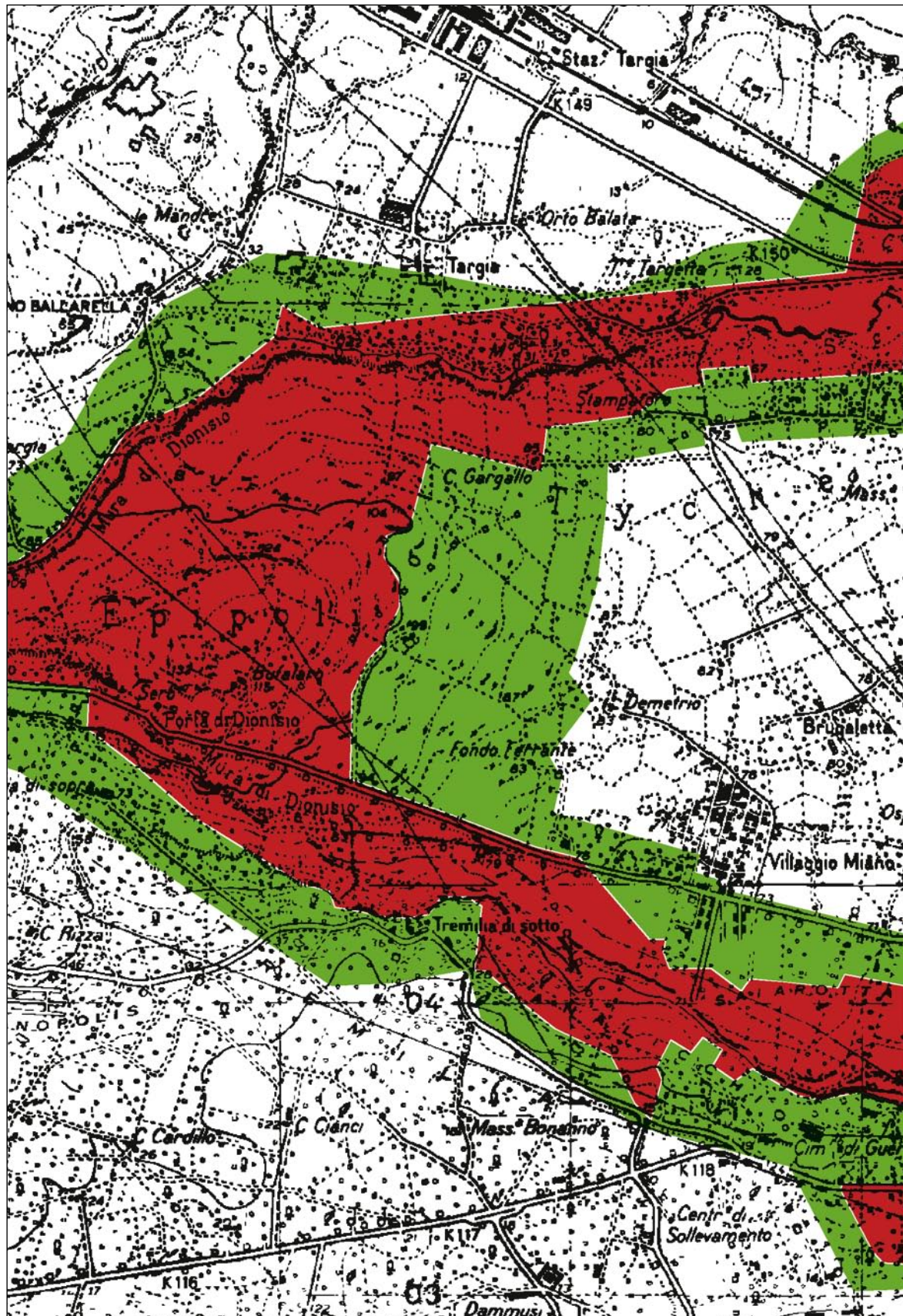


CORE AREA

BUFFER ZONE

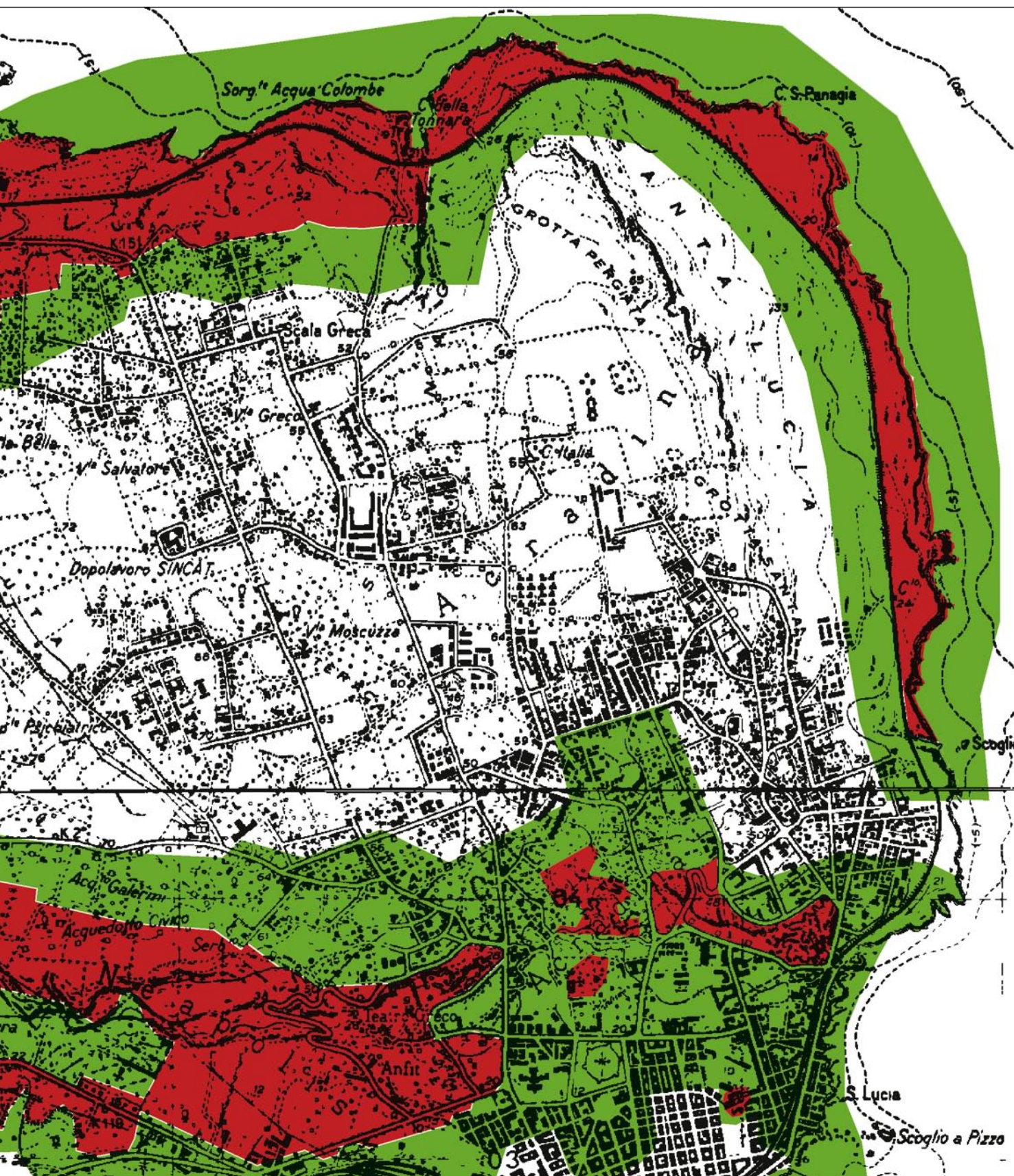


Identification of proposed area to be included in the WHL
SYRACUSE - Sector A
 Scale 1 : 20,000

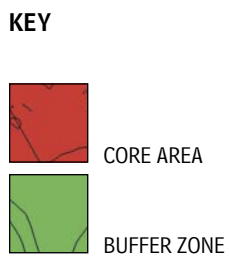


KEY

-  CORE AREA
-  BUFFER ZONE



Identification of proposed area to be included in the WHL
SYRACUSE - Sector B
 Scale 1 : 10,000



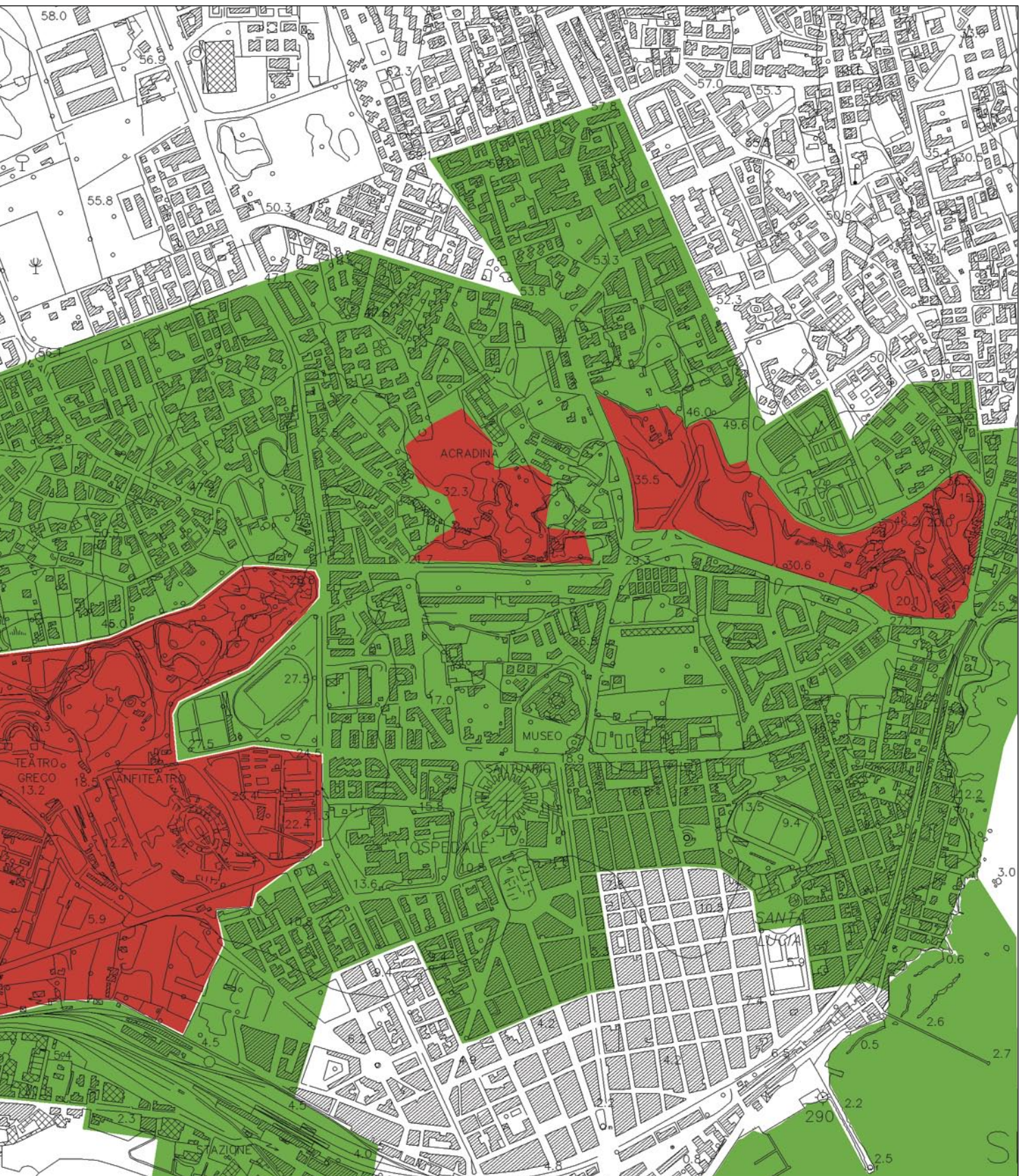


Identification of proposed area to be included in the WHL
SYRACUSE - Sector C
 Scale 1 : 10,000

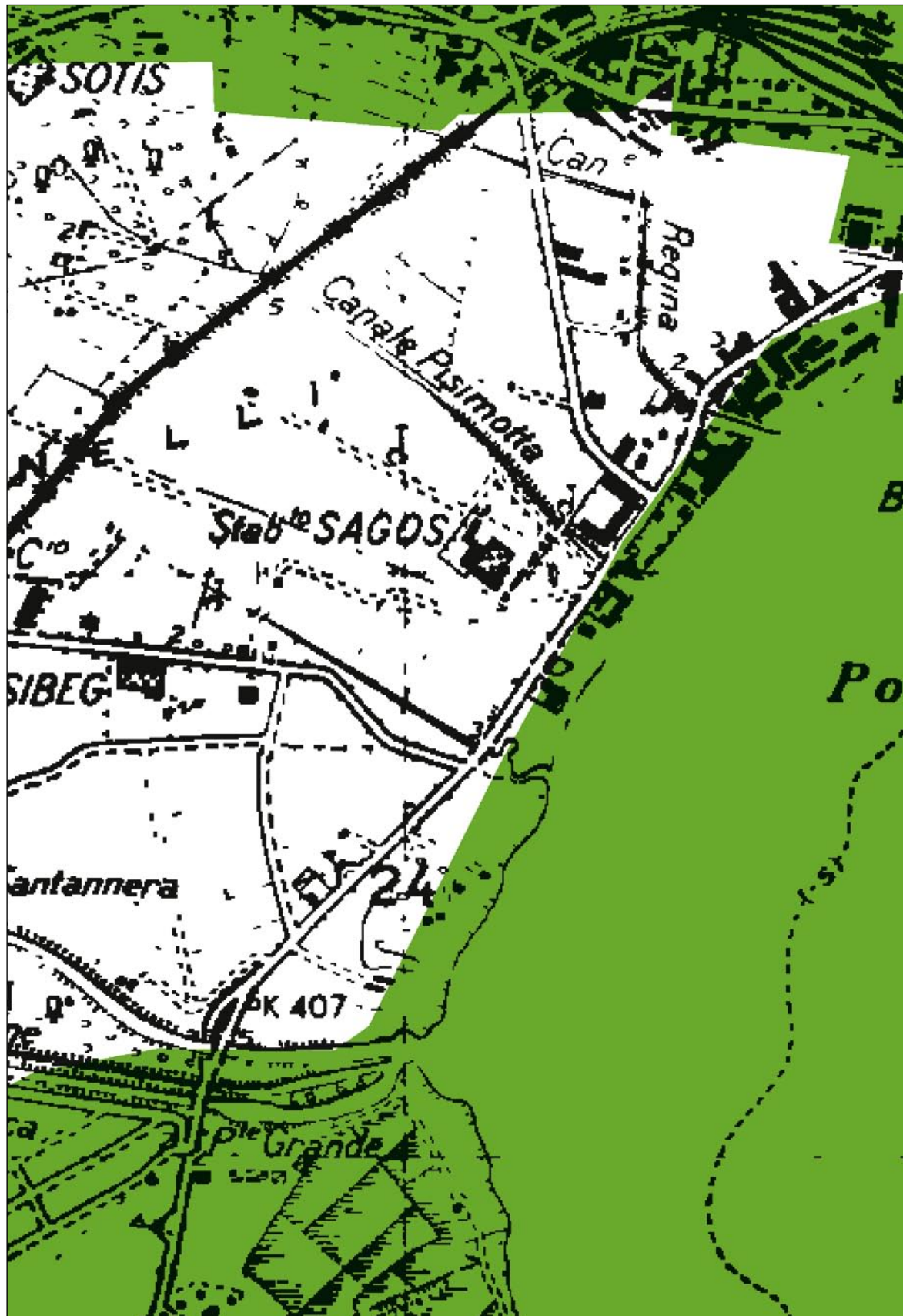


KEY

- CORE AREA
- BUFFER ZONE



Identification of proposed
area to be included
in the WHL
SYRACUSE - Sector D
Scale 1 : 10,000



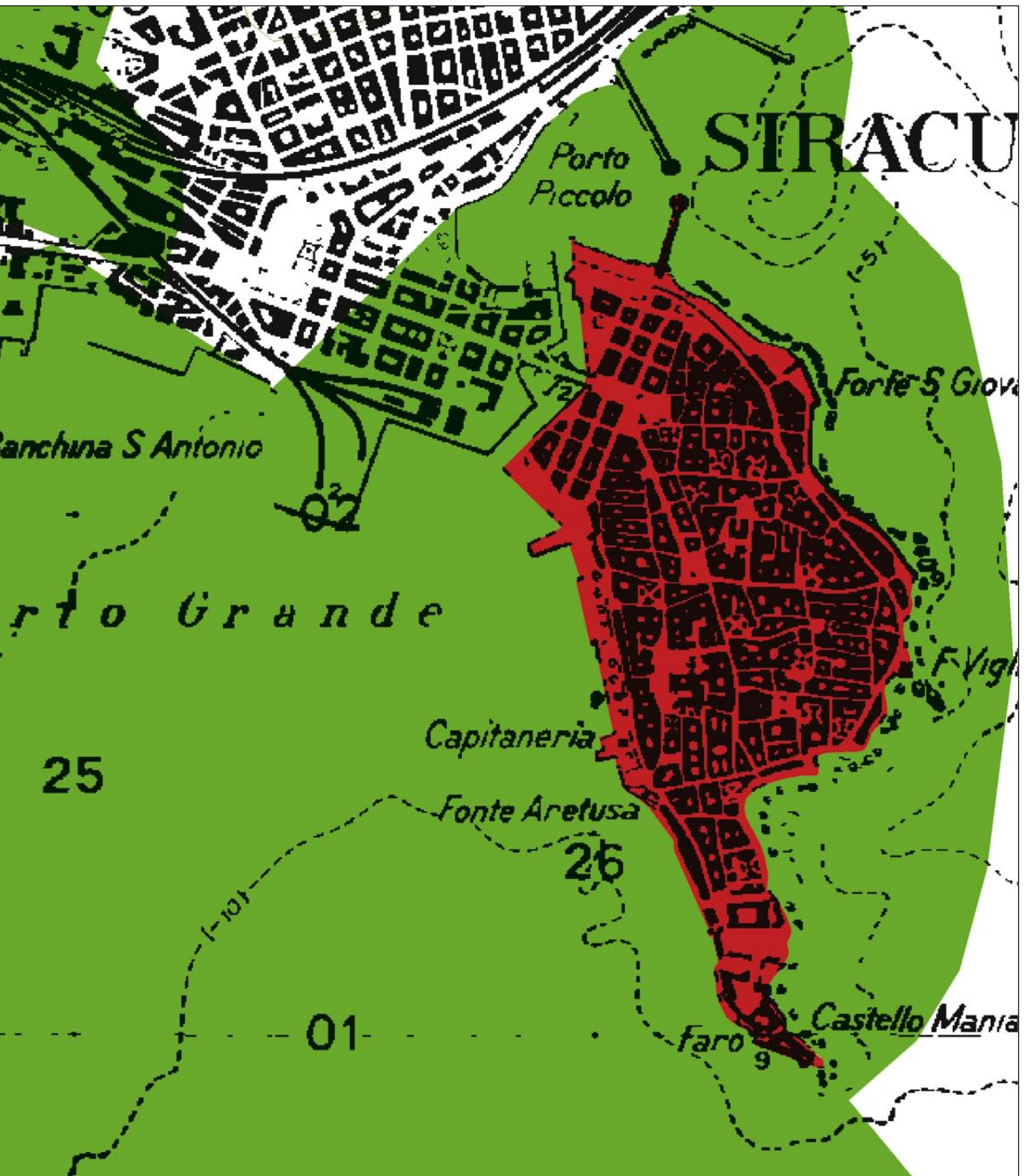
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CORE AREA



BUFFER ZONE



a. Statement of significance

By replacing the previous prehistoric culture which was centred in Pantalica, the Greek civilisation culture that took over and developed in Syracuse represented the most important centre of the Mediterranean for a significant period of the history of mankind. It predominated over the rivals Carthage and Athens and rose to be the heart of thought, art and culture.

History has also left extraordinary signs of its passage in the town-planning and architectural superimpositions of the subsequent ages which were developed on the palimpsest of the Greek city and preserved extraordinary traces of the persistence and integration of the various cultures of the most significant eras of the western world.

b. Possible Comparative analysis

(including state of conservation of similar properties)

It is difficult to find a site in the world which has also been one of the greatest centres for the spreading of culture through the history of human civilization and which represents a clearly visible and documented “summa” of so many civilizations and historical eras. Within this site there are such remarkable traces of such an extensive time span and the most significant testimonies are of an extremely high value and in an excellent general state of conservation.

It is however possible to compare the territory to other sites leading back to the common matrix of the Greek and classical periods era which are of important value to mankind.

The expansion of the Greek culture mainly affected the eastern and central area of the Mediterranean, giving birth to numerous settlements of exceptional historical and cultural value, some of which are still easily recognizable today.

There are various “mother country” sites, i.e. in mainland Greece and the Greek islands, which in some ways are comparable.

- Delphi and Olympia, where traces of sacred architecture from the Hellenistic world are well preserved, were sanctuaries and not really “poleis”, i.e. cities organized for social and productive activities, unlike Syracuse which was a true political and cultural centre of great importance.
- Epidaurus, where one of the most important theatres of ancient times is well preserved, enjoyed its period of greatest expansion in the IV century B.C. but was considered of little importance in the roman imperial age and was almost abandoned at the end of the III century A.D.; Syracuse, however, continued to flourish and to be of great importance.

The theatre in Syracuse was considered of such importance in ancient times that some of the greatest dramatists staged their works there for the first time, e.g. Aeschylus in 476 B.C. staged the première of his tragedy the “Etnée”.

- In the III century A.D. Samos was in decline, while the immensity, state of conservation and importance in the history of military architecture of the fortification system at Euryalus Castle and the length of the Dionysian boundary wall mean that the latter is of greater importance than the Greek island fortifications.
- The splendid Acropolis in Athens, usurped of its supremacy in the Panhellenic world by Syracuse, represents the crystallization of a precise moment in time,

while in Syracuse the magnificent palimpsest of Greek origin paved the way for all the achievements of subsequent ages.

It is possible to compare other important centres in Magna Grecia which have a similar historical and cultural stamp and which expanded in a similar way at the same time.

- Naples, too, where part of the original road lay-out still exists dating back to the age of its foundation, was an important cultural centre and was a great capital during the XVIII century, on a par with Syracuse which was the capital of the Panhellenic world and whose urban developments established themselves on the original Hellenistic system.
- At Agrigento, where some of the most impressive temples of the Greek period can be found, there is no trace of previous settlements and the original urban system did not constitute, as it did in Syracuse, the basis for the modifications of the subsequent ages. In Syracuse the temple of Apollo was the first and the most ancient Doric temple in the Greek west, dating back to the end of the VII century B.C. and second only to the temple of Hera at Olympia, and the Temple of Athena is still exceptionally well preserved; it merges into the subsequent modifications of the present Cathedral.

C. Authenticity / Integrity

The entire area of the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica crystallized in the age of the last Byzantine settlements in about IX AD.; it represents a sort of extraordinary fossil landscape suspended in a precise historical era without any significant variations in subsequent times.

Today this area is complete and each element of the rocky villages in the necropolis and in the landscape is perfectly intact in its authenticity and is in an excellent state of preservation.

In Syracuse, a large part of the area of the great DELTA contained within the circuit of fortifications of the Dionysian era (IV-III B.C.) is also suspended in time and the area, on the whole, has maintained the same characteristics as in the late Hellenistic age.

In the city of Syracuse which was affected by the phenomena of urbanization and expansion in the second half of the XIX century and even more so in modern times, most of the architectural and monumental developments and structures dating back to its greatest period of splendour are still intact today, while all the new developments have taken place outside the recognized areas of historical and archaeological interest.

In Ortygia in particular, despite thousands of years of history, the urbanistic transformations of the original Hellenistic system have been frozen in time and the changes which occurred during the various historical periods have made it possible to clearly distinguish what has been left by each age and how each culture operated and interacted with the pre-existing ones. They are of extraordinary value due to the fact that they are easily recognizable and have survived over the years.

The most important buildings and structures are excellently looked after preserved and the general state of conservation of the majority of the urban and building network is improving considerably thanks to protection policies which have been firmly endorsed particularly over the last thirty years.

All restoration work is always preceded by meticulous and in depth research and historical and subject analyses, and is carried out as far as possible maintaining the original characteristics, typologies, building systems and original material according to the most advanced and shared international knowledge in the field of restoration of monuments, under the direct control of technicians and specialist personnel of the Superintendency of Environmental and Cultural Assets.

d. Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

- II. EXHIBIT AN IMPORTANT INTERCHANGE OF HUMAN VALUES, OVER A SPAN OF TIME OR WITHIN A CULTURAL AREA OF THE WORLD, ON DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCHITECTURE OR TECHNOLOGY, MONUMENTAL ARTS, TOWN-PLANNING OR LANDSCAPE DESIGN

In their territorial unity, the city of Syracuse and the craggy Necropolis of Pantalica are an extraordinary and unique testimony to the continual development, succession and integration of different systems of populating and civilizing the territory from the Neolithic age for almost 4000 years until the present day.

These systems, in their entirety, represent a unique example and an exceptional and awesome means of knowledge due to the quantity and the quality of information available from archaeological, historical and archival sources as well as from extraordinary evidence which still exists today and which is exceptionally well preserved.

They are in fact, an outstanding “document” and a unique example in the world not only of the Graeco-Hellenistic systems and methods of occupying and colonizing the territory but particularly of their relationship with the cultures and civilizations which existed before them and of the remarkable and permanent impact of such systems on the development and transformation of the subsequent eras. These systems which have continued through the ages represented the palimpsest and structure which have influenced and shaped all the interventions of the subsequent eras and cultures.

III. BEAR A UNIQUE OR AT LEAST EXCEPTIONAL TESTIMONY TO A CULTURAL TRADITION OR TO A CIVILIZATION WHICH IS LIVING OR WHICH HAS DISAPPEARED

The territory, landscape and planning of the craggy Necropolis of Pantalica and the city of Syracuse are an exceptional testimony of how the Graeco-Hellenistic world and culture were the basis for the development of subsequent cultures.

Pantalica and Syracuse were for centuries two of the main poles of the Mediterranean culture taking turns in the alternating predominance of the coast and inland cultures.

The remarkable cultural traditions which developed in this area deeply penetrated the civilizations which followed and spread throughout the Mediterranean. They represented the model on which the entire civilization of the western world based itself and evolved up to the present day.

In ancient times, Syracuse was one of the most important and influential cities in all the Mediterranean; it was among the first, as well as Rome, for its importance and for the number of its inhabitants and for many years it had a dominating role over a large part of the civilized world in the area of the Mediterranean basin.

Between the V and VI century B.C. when Syracuse was enjoying its greatest development and splendour, the number of inhabitants reached one million; this is well before other cities such as Rome and Alexandria of Egypt which became more important at a later date in the Mediterranean.

At that time, Syracuse began to expand its supremacy over the other Sicilian centres and exert a powerful policy of alliance with other towns in Magna Grecia. It fought successfully and at length against Athens and Carthage gaining control over a large part of the Mediterranean.

The signs and founding ideas of western culture originated in these places which were the “topos” from which many of the greatest philosophers, theorists and artists of the entire ancient world drew strength and inspiration. In Syracuse they found hospitality and worked successfully; their way of thinking and their work influenced and marked the course of history, thought, culture and customs of the whole Mediterranean and of the entire western world.

At the height of its power, Syracuse attracted and gave hospitality to a large number of the greatest thinkers of the ancient world such as Pindar, Aeschylus and Plato.

The constituents of the different eras still survive and are easily recognizable in Syracuse where they have always been well integrated and have coexisted perfectly within the framework of the various cultures that followed.

IV. BE AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF A TYPE OF BUILDING OR ARCHITECTURAL OR TECHNOLOGICAL ENSEMBLE OR LANDSCAPE WHICH ILLUSTRATES (A) SIGNIFICANT STAGE(S) IN HUMAN HISTORY

The sites and the architectural achievements present today are remarkably intact and since the individual components are also well preserved, we are able to identify how the ancient civilizations and the Graeco-Hellenistic world were populated, planned and built. These sites thus bear an extraordinary testimony to stratification in the territory and stratification of everything belonging to nearly all the cultures that followed in the Mediterranean from prehistoric ages. They also represent an outstanding example of the integration of the cultures, styles and building methods of the various eras and by virtue of their exceptional state of conservation, they represent an extraordinary documentary basis for analysis as well as for historical and scientific knowledge regarding the systems and the building methods of the different ages and civilizations.

The various archaeological excavations carried out on scientific bases from the end of the XIX century have revealed extraordinary systems of organizing spaces and built-up areas.

The buildings and works which have survived until today have been continually in use over the centuries from when they were first built until today. They were adapted to changing needs but always maintained the original mould in an intelligible and recognizable way as well as the transformations that took place in later years. In this way, they are an extraordinary testimony to the history of town-planning, architecture and the entire culture of the western world.

The Cathedral at Syracuse alone represents a complete “living” manual showing the history of architecture. The Greek temple dates back to the first half of the V century but the various stratifications are clearly visible and have left their tangible mark like the insertions and manipulations of the Byzantine and Norman ages up to the interventions of the late Baroque age.

The Greek Theatre, extraordinary for its entirety, has been in continuous use from the time it was built in the second half of the V century B.C. until today, despite modifications made by the Romans and plundering during the Spanish domination in the XVI century.

Syracuse has the second largest catacomb system in the world, dating back to the beginning of Christianity. It is second only in size, conservation and importance to the network of systems in Rome which testifies the importance of the Sicilian city in the Roman imperial period.

St. Paul stopped and preached in Syracuse during his journey to Rome, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles (Acts, 28-12); the birth of the first Christian community was attributed to this visit.

VI. BE DIRECTLY OR TANGIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS OR LIVING TRADITIONS, WITH IDEAS, OR WITH BELIEFS, WITH ARTISTIC AND LITERARY WORKS OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL SIGNIFICANCE

The sites, buildings and history of Syracuse represent an exceptional testimony to one of the founding monuments of the western civilization.

Not only did Syracuse give birth to, shape and inspire great talents, in the long period of its supremacy and splendour the importance of the city was such that many of the most important philosophers, politicians, thinkers and artists of the time were drawn from all over the known and civilized world. Their work, thought, ideas, political systems they conceived and inspired still represent the cornerstone for the entire history of the western culture.

Among its most illustrious offspring, the poet Theocritus must be mentioned (circa 310-250 B.C.) as well as the famous mathematician and physicist Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)

Among the numerous “foreign” thinkers and artists attracted by the splendour of Syracuse, the poets Simonides of Iuli (circa 556-468 B.C.) must be remembered and his nephew Bacchilides of Ceo (circa 520-450 B.C.), the lyric poet Pindar (circa 518-438 B.C.) the greatest of Athenian tragedians Aeschylus (circa 525-490 B.C.) and the Athenian philosopher Plato (427-348 B.C.)

For an exhaustive list of the classic Greek authors, see also:

http://www.liberliber.it/biblioteca/c/carubia/autori_classici_greci_in_sicilia/html/index.htm

The poems, dramas and literary works written and staged in Syracuse were numerous and of great and universal value, they still belong to the cultural heritage common to the whole western civilization.

Great importance was attributed to Syracuse by its contemporaries through the ages and the descriptions which remain today are outstanding.

Thucydides (circa 460-395 B.C.) described with admiration the fortifications and the town-planning organization of the city and in 70 B.C. Cicero described it as “*the biggest Greek City, and the most beautiful of all*”.

There are some interesting testimonies particularly from the Arab geographers of the VIII and XI centuries such as Ibn Hawqal, El Idrisi, Ibn Giubayr, while in the XVIII and XIX centuries the Grand Tour travellers including Jean Houel, Patrick Brydone, Vivant Denon and Guy del Maupassant considered an exhaustive visit to Syracuse an absolute necessity. They left us detailed and evocative descriptions.

a. Description of Property

The territory upon which we find Syracuse and the craggy Necropolis of Pantalica is situated in the south-eastern part of Sicily, practically barycentric in the Mediterranean basin, in an area geologically characterised by moderate plateaux of limestone sloping down towards the sea, by valleys, sometimes vast and rolling, sometimes narrow and deep that have been formed by water erosion and by plains of alluvial origin.

The coastal areas of these territories, mitigated by a favourable climate, have been inhabited since prehistoric times having a natural defence system of the small, low peninsulas of Ortygia and Thapsos overlooking the coast.

In the protohistoric era, from beginning of the XIII century BC. these coastal settlements were abandoned in favour of the more protected and difficult to reach inland areas, perhaps because of the arrival of the first explorers and colonisers from the eastern Mediterranean. Areas such as Pantalica, situated on the banks of two rivers, in the midst of deep ravines and harsh, rocky territory were inhabited for more than five centuries and subsequently re-populated in the Byzantine era.

As from the VIII century BC, the Corinthian colonists settled on the peninsula of Ortygia until the beginning of the colonisation process which was to be defined as the Magna Grecia.

The foundation of Syracuse is narrated by the great 1st century BC Greek geographer, Strabone (6, 2, 4):

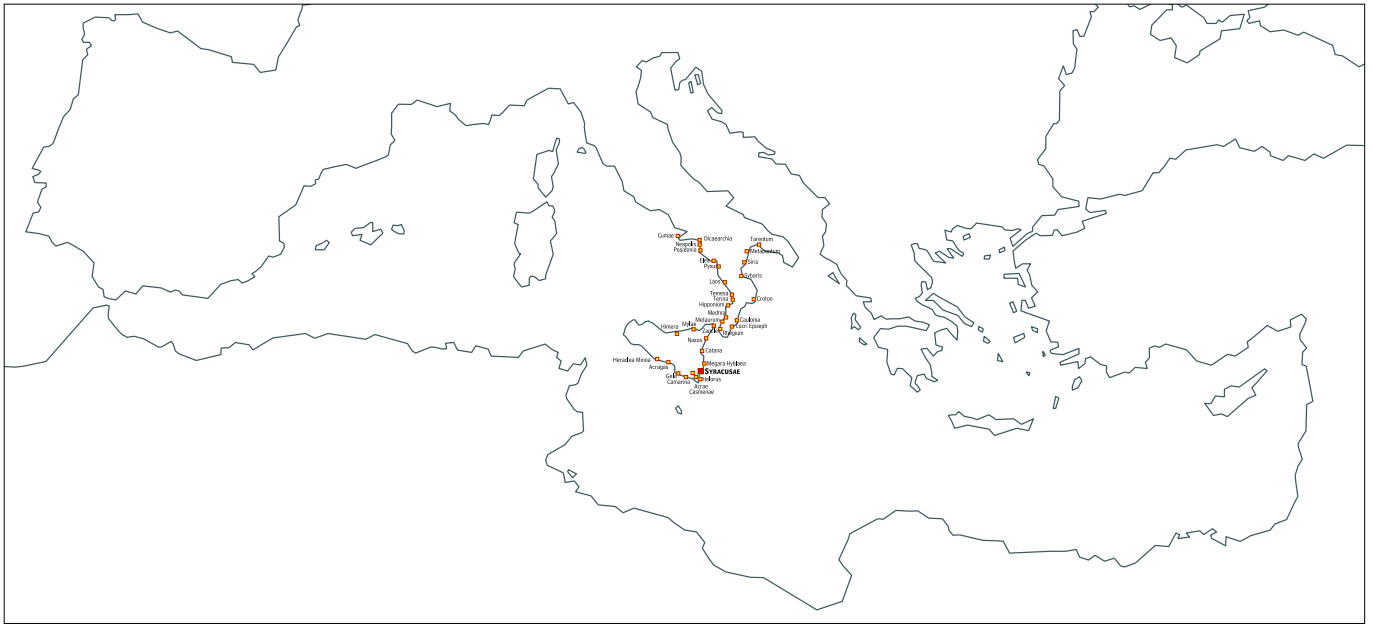
“Syracuse was founded by Archia from Corinth at around the same time as Naxos and Megara were founded. It is said that Mycellus and Archia went together to Delphi where the oracle asked them if they would prefer wealth or health. Archia wanted wealth whereas Mycellus preferred health so one was allowed to found Syracuse and the other Crotone(..).”

On his way to Sicily, Archia left Chersicrates, who was of Eraclides origin, to inhabit the island of ‘Corcyra’ (today Corfu) together with some of his followers.

Chersicrates, after having driven out the Liburniums who occupied the island, colonised the island and Archia, meanwhile berthed at the Zefirius, came across some Dorians who had reached Sicily after abandoning the founders of Megara and took them to found Syracuse”.

The area of Ortygia, today an island separated from the mainland, constituted the first nucleus of the population of the territory which grew into a vast city over the next 5 centuries consisting of five parts, thus being called “Pentapolis” by historians of that time.

The Pentapolis occupies in its entirety Ortygia and the whole headland to the north which forms a DELTA positioned in order to control the natural ports to



^
The cities of the Magna
Grecia



View of the Thapsos area

the west and east of Ortygia as well as the vast bay to the north which is bordered by the peninsula of Thapsos.

The five components of Pentapolis are still recognisable, in particular on the island of Ortygia, the Greek urbanisation process has been the draft and the base of all urbanistic and architectonic developments of successive eras.



General aerial view
of Syracuse

THAPSOS

The small peninsula just north of Syracuse is still recognisable in the description given by the Athenian historian Thucydides (VI, 97) in the V century BC:

“it is a peninsula, a narrow strip which stretches out into the sea, very near the city of Syracuse by land or by sea.”

The archaeological area of Thapsos is situated on the low peninsula of Magnisi which is roughly 2 km long and 700 m wide and connected to the mainland by a narrow isthmus.

Following the archaeological digs, undertaken on horse-back in the 19th and 20th centuries, re-started in 1968 and once again underway, a significant prehistoric habitat has been discovered which was inhabited from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. The village extends for about one kilometre and is composed of a particular complex of groups of circular huts with a diameter of about 5 m, rectangular dwellings of about 5 x 9 m and quadrangular huts dating from the XI –X centuries BC.

Thapsos
Burial Caves



Sortino - Pantalica
View of Northern
Necropolis



These organisms in which the modular function of the rectangular environment, flanked with roads which organised the inhabited area and the internal central paved courtyards, dated between the XIII and XII centuries BC, unequivocally represent architectonic organisations of a Mycenaen type which allows us to declare the urban phenomena to have risen on Thapsos.

The remains of a system of fortifications are partially visible, beyond which lie the Necropolis characterised by a large number of cavernous masses preceded by a dromos connected to the sea by a canal.

This site is of great historical importance and of exceptional archaeological value: exploration of the vast Necropolis has rendered a great quantity of material, dating from the XV to X century BC, which has led to naming this new world of culture the 'Thapsos Culture'.

The most important relevant factor which makes Thapsos unique, distinguishing Thapsos from the other prehistoric sites of the Middle Bronze Age discovered in the Western Mediterranean, is the information accrued from the discovery and exploration in the last 40 years of the extensive habitat on the strip of land that dominates the isthmus.

All the data revealed by the archaeological evidence shows that Thapsos was greatly influenced by the Mycenaen culture which decidedly and radically permeated the indigenous society. It was not a case of simply acquiring refined Mycenaen arts and crafts but it was also the building techniques, customs, beliefs which had a great influence and led to the civilization of the indigenous community. The cultural wealth of Thapsos was inherited and treasured in later centuries by the culture of Pantalica leading to the creation of the precious background which preceded the phenomena of the Greek colonisation.

The findings have documented an undeniable and consistent quantity of important products from the Mycenaean world and show that Thapsos was one of the most significant reference points of the Mycenaean civilization during the height of its expansion in the Mediterranean basin demonstrated by the relics of important Cyprian ceramics (culture White shaved Ware and Base Ring II Ware) and ceramics of the Maltese archipelago (Borg-in-Nadur culture).

PANTALICA

In the territory in the region of Sortino, we find Pantalica which stretches for about 1,200 metres in a NE-SW direction and 500 metres to the NW-SE. It is spread on a craggy spur with steep crags, almost always a precipice, where the Calcinara and Anapo Valleys meet and the two rivers flow in extremely narrow valleys. It is joined to the high plain behind by a narrow isthmus called Filippotto's Saddle or "Pantalica Gate"

It was also famous in the past for its immense Necropolis with cavernous tombs built into the rocky walls in an environment of immense natural beauty. This is how the Domenican historian Tommaso Fazello described it in his "History of Sicily" in 1558:

"A great city full of caverns, artificially excavated, where not only one can see the City Gate facing towards Ferla, a ruined fortress, a church, also in ruins, and olive groves."

In the first half of the XIII century BC, all the settlements on the coast which flourished in the Thapsos era suddenly disappeared and the population who abandoned

Sortino - Pantalica
Necropolis of Filipporto



Sortino - Pantalica
Southern Necropolis
Byzantine Oratory
of St. Nicolicchio



the coastal areas sought refuge in impervious and awkward mountain regions, chosen because of the need for defence.

Of these new settlements, Pantalica is the most important. It was founded around the mid 1300 BC by the indigenous population, forced to flee from the Sicilians and other Italic peoples invading Sicily. Pantalica formed an authentic natural fortress and became the capital of a small kingdom of which Syracuse was to be the seaport.

Ellanicus, the Greek logographer of the V century BC, puts the start of the colonisation of Pantalica at around 1270 BC, while Thucydides puts its end at around 1050 BC.

Obvious evidence of the protohistoric city are the vast and impressive Necropolis composed of around 5000 tombs in man-made caverns divided into five different Necropolis.

The NW Necropolis, with about 600 tombs, built in groups of five and the largest and most spectacular North Necropolis with about 1500 tombs are the oldest, dating from around 1200-1100 BC. Belonging to the same period is the median of the three large groups of tombs in the South Necropolis.

The other two groups to the side, the Filippotto Necropolis with about 500 tombs, the Cavetta Necropolis with about 300 tombs, another 50 tombs on the upper spur of the Calcinara and Anapo confluent and the Necropolis which lies on the other side of the Calcinara river with about 100 tombs belong to a later date of around the IX-VIII centuries BC.

In the century previous to the foundation of Syracuse, Pantalica enjoyed a period of renewed splendour, evidenced by the vast Necropolis of Filippotto, Cavetta and the greater part of the South Necropolis on both sides of the Anapo river as well as that beyond the Calcinara river.

The only visible evidence of the habitat consists the Anaktoron ruins or “Prince’s Palace”, from the terracing to the south and the fortifications of the Pantalica Gate which rise from the era of the Greek colonisation.

The “Prince’s Palace” or Anaktoron which belongs to the same era, rises on the median ridge which runs along the Pantalica high plain and is positioned in a place which dominates the valley to the South and consists of a series of regular ‘rooms’.

The southern ‘room’ is a megalithic structure of some grandeur measuring 8.5 x 8 m. The archaeologist Paolo Orsi found evidence of a bronze foundry here, in a carbonious area where there were fragments of bronze instruments to be fused and forms for fusion.

Along the West side of the palace there is a row of three identical rooms, each measuring 5.5x5.8m. The building continued with another two more or less identical rooms. Only the southern part of the palace could be considered a dwelling place in the modern sense of the word.

Because of the regularity of the plan, the almost identical measurements of the various rooms and the uniformity of the mural structure, the hypothesis is that the construction was made with artefacts from Eastern Mycenae.

Sortino - Pantalica
Anaktoron (Prince's Palace)



Today, Anaktoron appears to be inserted in a vast complex of monumental blocks of which it represents undoubtedly the essential element to which they are subordinate. In fact, following the excavations led by Luigi Bernabò Brea from 1962 to 1971, splendid monumental structures have come to light as have massive walls retaining the slope below Anaktoron.

After many silent centuries, Pantalica was once again inhabited during the 800 and 900 AD, being used as a major point of defence against the Arab invasion and conquer of Sicily.

From this period, three small churches and three villages have been uncovered.

The first is next to the Cavetta Necropolis and consists of around 70 dwellings. The second village is situated in the crags below Anaktoron in the Southern Necropolis, while the third and largest is situated between the Southern Necropolis and Filippoto's Saddle consisting of more than 150 dwellings with more than one room and a small church denominating by St. Micidiario and in which a fresco depicting Christ the Pantocrator can be found behind the central niche.

According to the information given by Fazello, who identified Panatalica as the ancient city of Erbeso, there were about 4.500 inhabitants in the year 885.

The archaeological excavations executed in Pantalica in order to systematically explore the Necropolis were started in 1889 by Paolo Orsi who discovered rich and important material which are conserved in the Regional Archaeological Museum "Paolo Orsi" in Syracuse.

An ulterior cycle of archaeological excavations were executed by Luigi Bernabò Brea from 1962 to 1971.

Today, the whole Anapo Valley and Pantalica belong to a protected area of about 2.600 ha in accordance with the Regional Law n.84/80.

The Forestry Department of Syracuse, who administers the entire area as a reserve, has developed a naturalistic itinerary formed by a series of walkways and paths which allow the archaeological area and those of major interest to be visited.

Jean Hoüel - 1785
 "Map of the site of the
 ancient city of Syracuse"
 (Outlined by F. Gringeri Pantano,
 Jean Hoüel - Voyage a Siracusa,
 Palermo 2003)



SYRACUSE: THE PENTAPOLIS

This is how Cicero described Syracuse in the year 70 AD.

(In *Verrem*, II - 4, 117-119: <http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/cicero/verres.2.4.shtml>):

[117] Urbem Syracusas maximam esse Graecarum, pulcherrimam omnium saepe audistis. Est, iudices, ita ut dicitur. Nam et situ est cum munito tum ex omni aditu vel terra vel mari praeclaro ad aspectum, et portus habet prope in aedificatione amplexuque urbis inclusos; qui cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu coniunguntur et confluunt. Eorum coniunctione pars oppidi quae appellatur Insula, mari disiuncta angusto, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur.

[118] Ea tanta est urbs ut ex quattuor urbibus maximis constare dicatur; quarum una est ea quam dixi Insula, quae duobus portibus cincta in utriusque portus ostium aditumque proiecta est; in qua domus est quae Hieronis regis fuit, qua praetores uti solent. In ea sunt aedes sacrae complures, sed duae quae longe ceteris antecellant, Dianae, et altera, quae fuit ante istius adventum ornatissima, Minervae. In hac insula extrema est fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, incredibili magnitudine, plenissimus piscium, qui fluctu totus operiretur nisi munitione ac mole lapidum diiunctus esset a mari.

[119] Altera autem est urbs Syracusis, cui nomen Achradina est; in qua forum maximum, pulcherrimae porticus, ornatissimum prytanium, amplissima est curia templumque egregium Iovis Olympii ceteraeque urbis partes, quae una via lata perpetua multisque transversis divisae privatis aedificiis continentur. Tertia est urbs quae, quod in ea parte Fortunae fanum antiquum fuit, Tycha nominata est; in qua gymnasium amplissimum est et complures aedes sacrae, coliturque ea pars et habitatur frequentissime. Quarta autem est quae, quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur; quam ad summam theatrum maximum, praeterea duo templa sunt egregia, Cereris unum, alterum Liberae, signumque Apollinis, qui Temenites vocatur, pulcherrimum et maximum; quod iste si portare potuisset, non dubitasset auferre.

You have often heard say that Syracuse is the largest Greek city, and the most beautiful. Its fame is unsurped, it is situated in a strong position as well as being beautiful from whatever direction it is approached whether by land or by sea and it has two ports almost enclosed and embraced by the city's buildings. These ports have different entrances but they join each other at their extremities. Where the two ports meet is the part of the city called 'The Island' which is separated by an arm of the sea but is connected by a narrow bridge.

The city is so big as to be considered as the union of four cities, each one of which is large: one is the already mentioned 'Island' which, enclosed by the two ports, pushes out until the opening which gives access to both. Hieron II's palace is situated on 'The Island' now used by the praetorians and there are many temples, the most important of which are undoubtedly that of Diana and that of Minerva, rich in works of art before the arrival of Verre. At the end of the island there is a fresh water spring of extraordinary abundance called Arethusa, full of fish, which would be completely covered by the sea if not for a stone dam.

The other city is called Achradina where there is a huge forum, beautiful porticos, a prytaneum rich in works of art, a wide curia and an impressive temple of Jupiter Olympus; the rest of the city, occupied by private buildings, is divided in its whole length by a wide roadway with many side streets. The third city, called Tyche as an ancient temple dedicated to Fortuna situated there, has an extensive gymnasium and many temples: it is a desirable area with many dwelling places. The fourth is called Neapolis (new city) as it was built most recently: at its highest part there is a large theatre as well as two important temples of Cereres and Libera and a very great and beautiful statue of Apollo called Temenite which, had he had the chance, Verre would not have hesitated to have taken away.

In 734 BC, a group of colonists from Corinth led by Archia settled on the island which today is Ortygia, which had already been inhabited since 1400 BC, founding a new colony. The urban facilities stretched from the island to the mainland thus forming the fortified area called Achradina, the borders of which were identified by three large archaic Necropolis dating from 700 to 600 BC.

Between 600 and 500 BC, because of the forced transfer of the population from Gela, Megara Hyblea and Camarina, the city experienced an important demographic development with the consequent expansion of the urban area outside the city walls and the forming of the areas of Tyche and Neapolis.

Following the Athenian siege of the city from 416 to 413 BC, the Tyrant Dionysius I built an impressive military complex in the area of Epipolae thus creating a mighty fortification stretching 27 km which protected all five cities.

The area enclosed by the perimeters of the walls and constituted the Pentapolis is built on a vast limestone terrace, partly sheltered by the sea and partly prominent compared to the surrounding plains.

The same perimeter of the ancient Pentapolis surrounds most of the historical city, the archaeological sites and the modern part of Syracuse today.



Filippo Cluverio - 1723
 "Veterum Syracusarum
 Typus"
 (by L. Trigilia,
 Siracusa- La piazza e la città,
 Catania 2000)

Ortygia

Ortygia is the extraordinary and exceptional result of the continuous use of the same places and sometimes even the same buildings for over three thousand years.

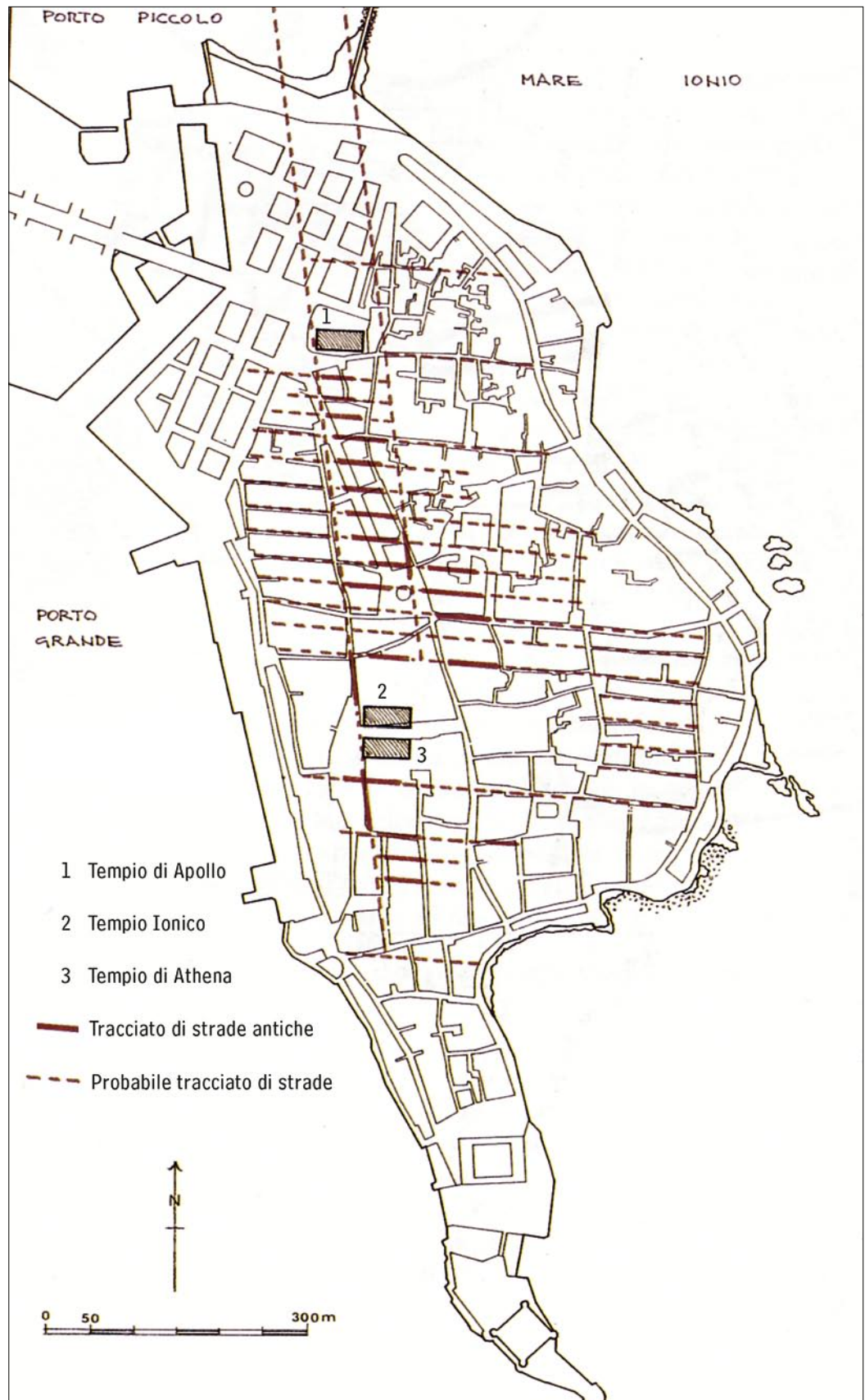
The city, situated in a position of extraordinary natural beauty, conserves and demonstrates evidence of all civilisations which have, during the various historical eras, in succession, built, re-used, modified and re-built on the same locations, often using the same stones, despite the evolution of these civilisations, the transformation of domination, wars and natural catastrophes.

Ortygia, originally a peninsula, is positioned from North to South dividing two strips of sea and thus forming two natural ports. One to the NE called “Porto Piccolo” (Small Port) and the bigger one to the West, which is appropriately called ‘Porto Grande’ (Big Port). The island is roughly 1600 metres long and 600 metres wide at its broadest point. It has a slight promontory which is now Cathedral Square.

The city consists of a central main street down the length of the island, thus having side-streets leading to the sea and a border road round the whole island. Some significant parts of the urban layout have maintained the regular organisation “per strigas” following a hippodrome type track or a system of parallel and right angled roads from 700 BC.

Anonymous 18th century -
“Model of the stronghold of
Syracuse”
(Bellomo Museum, Syracuse)





Syracuse
 Plan of Ortigia with the
 location of the street
 system of the ancient era
 (From C. Voza,
La città antica e moderna,
 in "Siracusa - Identità e Storia
 1861-1915", Syracuse)

In the last 40 years, one of the principal aims of archaeological research at Syracuse has been to define the town layout from the period of the foundation of the Greek colony to the Hellenistic and Roman period (VIII-IIIBC).

The historic centre of the city, Ortygia, has been inhabited for around 3000 years and it has been proved that from the Archaic Greek period (end of the VIII to VII centuries BC), its layout was based on the 'strigas' system, with main streets (plateiai) intersected by narrower orthogonal streets (stenopoi), which divided the city into residential blocks, public areas and sanctuaries.

It has been possible to demonstrate how this town plan has survived today in many areas of Ortygia, which thus becomes an extraordinary example of how the aggregation and organisation of the town over the centuries still clearly maintains its Archaic Greek mould.

The unusual aspect of this development is that the stratification over the centuries has respected the original Greek plan for much of the town quarter, while the vertical development of the architecture has been substituted, superimposed, transformed both in structure and style.

The most eloquent example in Ortygia is the 'contrada' known as the Giudecca, where the street plan is unmistakably divided into the Greek 'strigas', but the facades have an infinity of structures and architectural elements which date from the Medieval period to today.

In the historic centre which illustrates so clearly the dramatic changes wrought over time, the predominant styles are those which begin with the Baroque, followed by the Neoclassical manner, post-Unification eclecticism, Art Nouveau, Fascist architecture and contemporary buildings.

This does not mean however that the earlier phases of construction are not evident; in fact, many of the monuments, in particular the religious ones, clearly represent the various periods of history, despite their transformations and rebuilding, especially after destructive earthquakes.

After the long period which includes all the Greek age (VIII-III centuries BC), a more modest period under Roman rule followed (exemplified by the Roman gymnasium, the amphitheatre, the Roman forum, the monumental necropolises).

Syracuse lost her independence and the destiny of the Mediterranean fell into the hands of the Romans.

Syracuse, along with the other Sicilian cities, went into decline, but remained the capital of the Roman Province of Sicily, and the seat of the Praetor. The city suffered at the hands of the Praetor Verres, whose misdeeds are narrated by Cicero in his famous Orations.

The Augustan colony founded there in 21 BC marked an improvement in the city's fortunes, and it became one of the most important maritime ports for commerce between East and West.

A long period of peace was interrupted by the Vandal invasions in the 5th century AD. The large catacombs, second only to those in Rome, testify to the importance

of the Christian community here, inspired by the preaching of Paul of Tarsus who stopped here on one of his journeys.

After the 5th century, when Vandals and Ostrogoths threatened and invaded Sicily, the Eastern Emperor Justinian used Syracuse as a military base for the struggle against the Goths and for controlling the Mediterranean sea-routes. Justinian's conquest of Sicily began a period of 'Byzantinisation' which affected all areas of civil, religious and cultural life.

Many monuments were built at Syracuse, in particular, the Monastery of S. Pietro ad Baias whose abbot Theophanes was elected Patriarch of Antioch, and the estate of Targia.

At this time, the city centred on the quarter of Akradina and Ortygia, and here the old temples, the Athenaion and the Apollonion, were transformed into basilica churches under the Edict of Theodosius II in 435 AD. The Basilica of San Marciano and the Church of San Martino were built in the 6th century.

In 663, Constans chose Syracuse as the seat for the Imperial court, and it became the capital of the Thema, consequently growing richer, as the archaeological finds of silver treasures, coins and jewels dating from the 7th century reveal. Sicily spoke Greek and worshipped in the Greek manner.

In the 8th century, the Metropolitan of Byzantium was a Syracusan Bishop.

In 827, the Arab conquest of Sicily began and Syracuse fell in 878 after the infamous siege which lasted nine months. Syracuse, Byzantine capital of Sicily, fell into ruin.

The capital of Sicily was moved to Palermo where it remained all through the Medieval period, while Syracuse became the capital of the Val di Noto.



Syracuse
Chamber of
the Consiglio Reginale
"Queen's Council"
(14th century)
Detail of the gateway

The most important building of this period was Castello Marieth, built on the isthmus but destroyed by an earthquake in 1542.

Although the Muslims were reasonably tolerant, they did not permit the creation of new churches, and the Arab presence is most noticeable in the urban layout of the winding alleys and courtyards of the Graziella and Sperduta quarters of Ortygia.

After the Normans conquered Sicily, their politics of tolerance and religious syncretism encouraged renewal and growth.

The defensive walls were strengthened but there was also a passion for 'solacia', residences with gardens and fountains, and there was much ecclesiastical building activity with new churches being built and old ones being restored (the Cathedral,

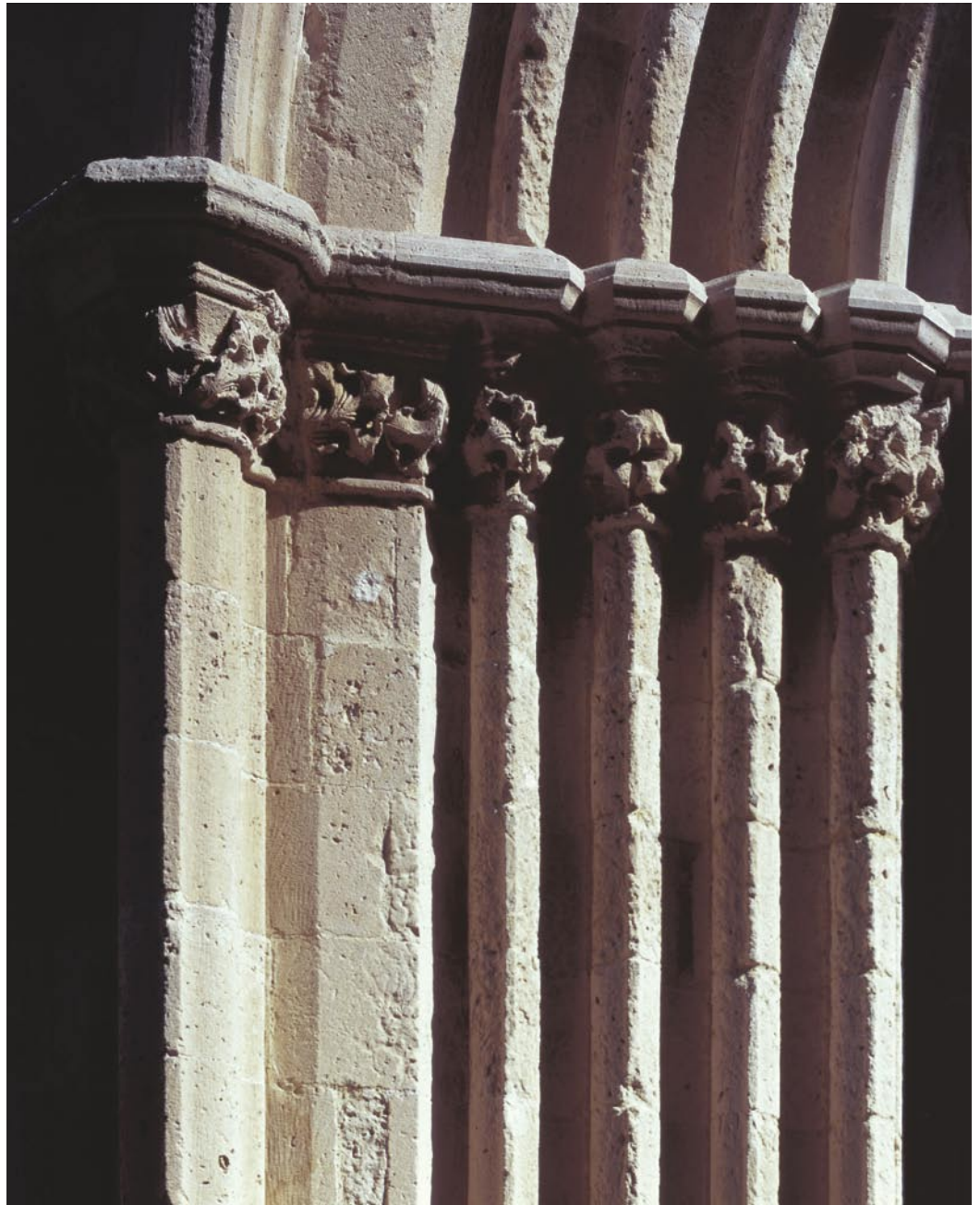


Syracuse
Church of
S. Giovanni Battista
(4th-14th centuries)
Detail of the façade

S.Giovanni Evangelista, S.Martino and S.Tommaso, and outside the city walls, S.Lucia and S.Nicolò). The city benefited from the renewed cultural and commercial vitality.

A period of anarchy and violence followed, as the Pisans and Genoese controlled the city, but under the direct rule of Frederick II, Syracuse was given the title of 'fedelissima', and the Emperor built Castello Maniace to defend the city and the harbour between 1232 and 1240.

A new style of building developed in Syracuse, as can be seen in the oldest parts of the Archbishop's palace and Palazzo Bellomo, and outside the city, at Palazzo della Targia and further away, at the Basilica del Murgò.



Syracuse
Church of S. Martino
(6th-14th centuries)
Detail of the portal

Under the Angevins and the Aragonese (1266-1294), all of Sicily was downgraded as the capital moved to Naples, and the feudal system which developed under Frederick II was strengthened.

The new lords created new feudal estates, and the older aristocratic families of Sicily with their vast lands affirmed their power. At the end of the 14th century, Frederick III encouraged the restoration of the city-walls, the 'Muraglie', while the favourite architectural style become the Chiaramontana style, an original interpretation of the Gothic. The Palazzi Nava, Abela, Chiaramonte and Montalto, and the churches and monasteries of S.Benedetto, S.Francesco and S.Domenico are this period's contributions to the cityscape.

In 1361, when Frederick IV created the Camera Reginale, or Queen's Council, Syracuse became the capital of a vast territory, almost a state within a state, with the seats of the Governor, the Magna Curia and the Tribunals, around which there was an important development in the appearance of the city.

The arrival of the Viceroy's marked the start of the Spanish (1415) connection. "Catalan taste is added to the Chiaramontana style, giving the Syracusan buildings the flavour of distant Spain".

New regulations about confiscation of property led to a great building renewal: the noble palazzi with their elaborate facades were lined up along the main roads, and looked onto large internal courtyards with double flights of stairs open to the sky.

In 1538, Charles V abolished the Camera Reginale and Syracuse became a real military stronghold, vital in the struggle between the Spanish and Turkish Empires.

In 1527, he began the building of the great fortifications of Ortygia which will stand for 300 years.



Syracuse
Palazzo Abela Danieli
(15th century)
Detail of the gateway



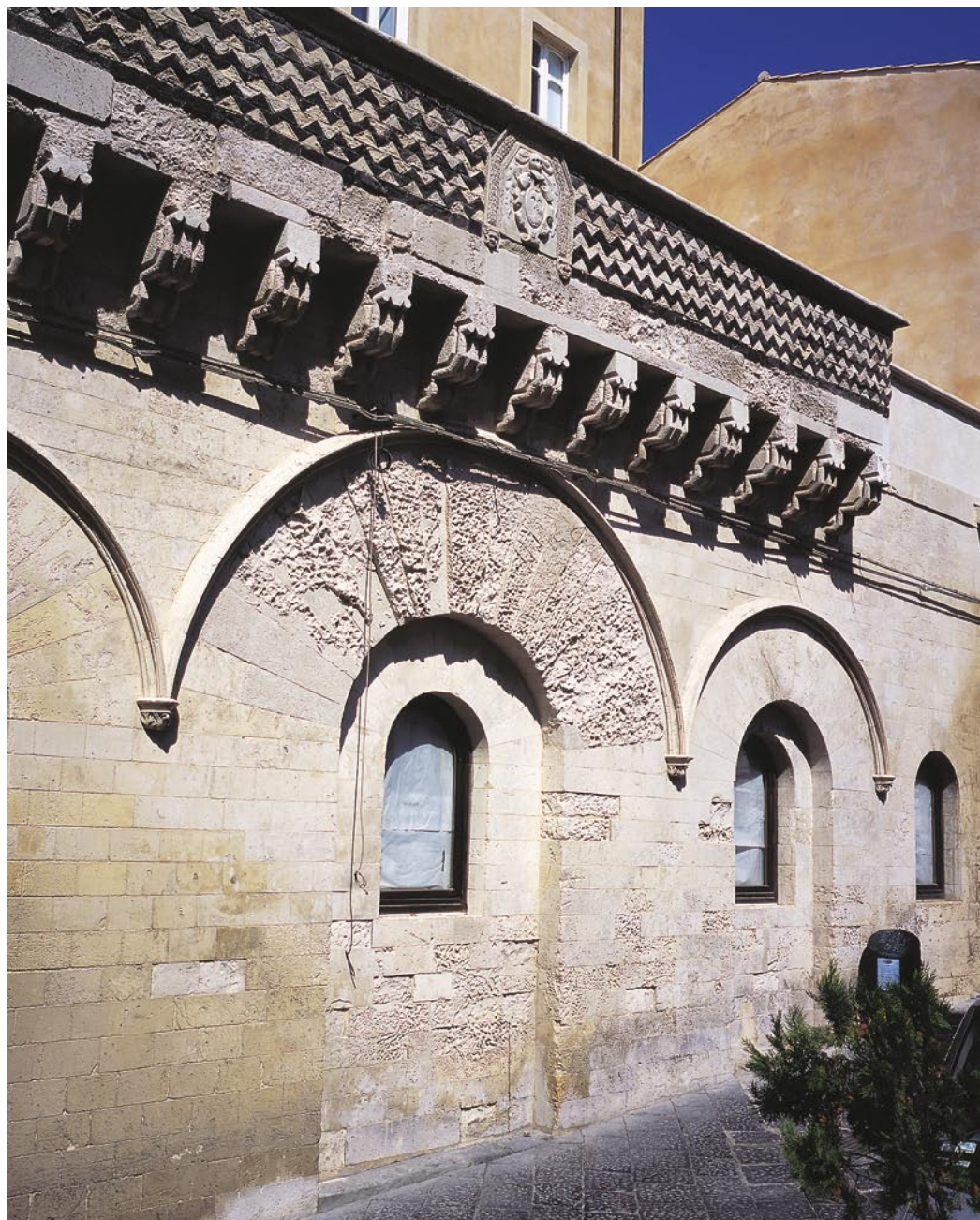
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Syracuse
Palazzo Bellomo
(13th-18th centuries)
Portal

The abdication of Charles V brought Philip II to the Spanish throne in 1556.

During this period, Syracuse felt truly constrained by the fortifications, continually strengthened because of the Turkish threat, and a new barracks was built over the Temple of Apollo, right next to one of the most important gateways into Ortygia.

As the Turkish threat faded after the Battle of Lepanto in 1570, and stimulated by the Counter-Reformation, many religious orders were welcomed to the city, such as the Augustines, Capuchins and Jesuits, who build the enormous Church of the Collegio (1555).

The Senate House was built in 1618, while the defensive systems were strengthened by Grunemberg (1600).



Syracuse
Palazzo Migliaccio
(15th century)
Detail of the facade



<
 Syracuse
 Palazzo Francica-Nava
 (15th century)
 Portal

Then in 1693 the earthquake struck.

The bell-tower and the Norman façade of the Cathedral collapsed.

The Monasteries of S.Lucia, S.Domenico and S.Giuseppe, and many other buildings were damaged, in particular, the poorest houses.

The rebuilding did not modify the urban layout at all. Ortygia took on its Baroque aspect and Piazza Duomo developed its definitive appearance.

The contemporary taste for the stage and spectacle became spatial movement and rich architectural decoration.

The streets became theatrical backdrops against which to act out processions and ceremonies.



Syracuse
 Church of S. Francesco
 all'Immacolata
 (13th-18th centuries)



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Syracuse
Church of the Jesuits
(17th century)
Detail of the facade

In Piazza Duomo, S.Lucia alla Badia was built (1695-1703), a new façade was added to the Cathedral (1728), and the façade of Palazzo Beneventano was renewed.

From 1701 to 1713 Sicily passed from the Spanish to the Savoy, from the Savoy to the Austrians and from the Austrians to the Bourbons of Naples.

The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) handed Sicily to Vittorio Emanuele II of Savoy.

When the war with Philip V of Spain began again, Syracuse became the last bulwark of Savoy resistance, and when the Spanish and the Piedmontese left the city, they took many “rare and ancient” things with them.

Syracuse remained under Austrian rule and suffered hardships and bombardments until they surrendered.

Charles III of Bourbon (1735) in contrast to the preceding period, promoted anti-feudal and anti-ecclesiastical policies of reform.

The city was frozen in its role as a garrison town, bogged down in an economic and cultural quagmire.

In 1740, the city had to construct another military building: the new Barracks in front of Castello Maniace completely transformed the extreme tip of Ortygia.

In the second half of the 18th century and the early 19th century, Syracuse enjoyed a period of commercial and cultural vitality.

Anonymous
“Planta de la ciudad
de Siracusa con sus
fortificaciones antiguas y
modernamente hechas, assi
del tiempo del S. Principe
de Ligny”
1682
(From L. Dufour,
Atlante storico della Sicilia,
Palermo 1992)



After the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies, abolished the 'valli', creating seven districts, one of which was governed by Syracuse to restore the city "to its ancient splendour".

But after the uprisings which followed the outbreak of cholera in 1837, Ferdinand II punished the city by transferring the capital to Noto and built a great gun battery at Castello Maniace pointing towards the city.

After the Unification of Italy, Syracuse became provincial capital once more (1865), but in 1866 the dissolution of the religious orders and confiscation of the churches (83 buildings in all) and their subsequent re-use, profoundly altered the appearance of the city.

The Church of S.Giacomo and the Teatini Convent were demolished to create Piazza Archimede and from 1870 to 1889 the perimeter walls of the fortifications were demolished to create a 'ring-road' around the island.

The canal system which linked the two harbours was almost completely filled in and the defences which protected them were dismantled.

A large grid layout of new buildings was created in Ortygia, near to the bridge and on the mainland to the west in the area of Corso Umberto which leads to Piazza Pancali.

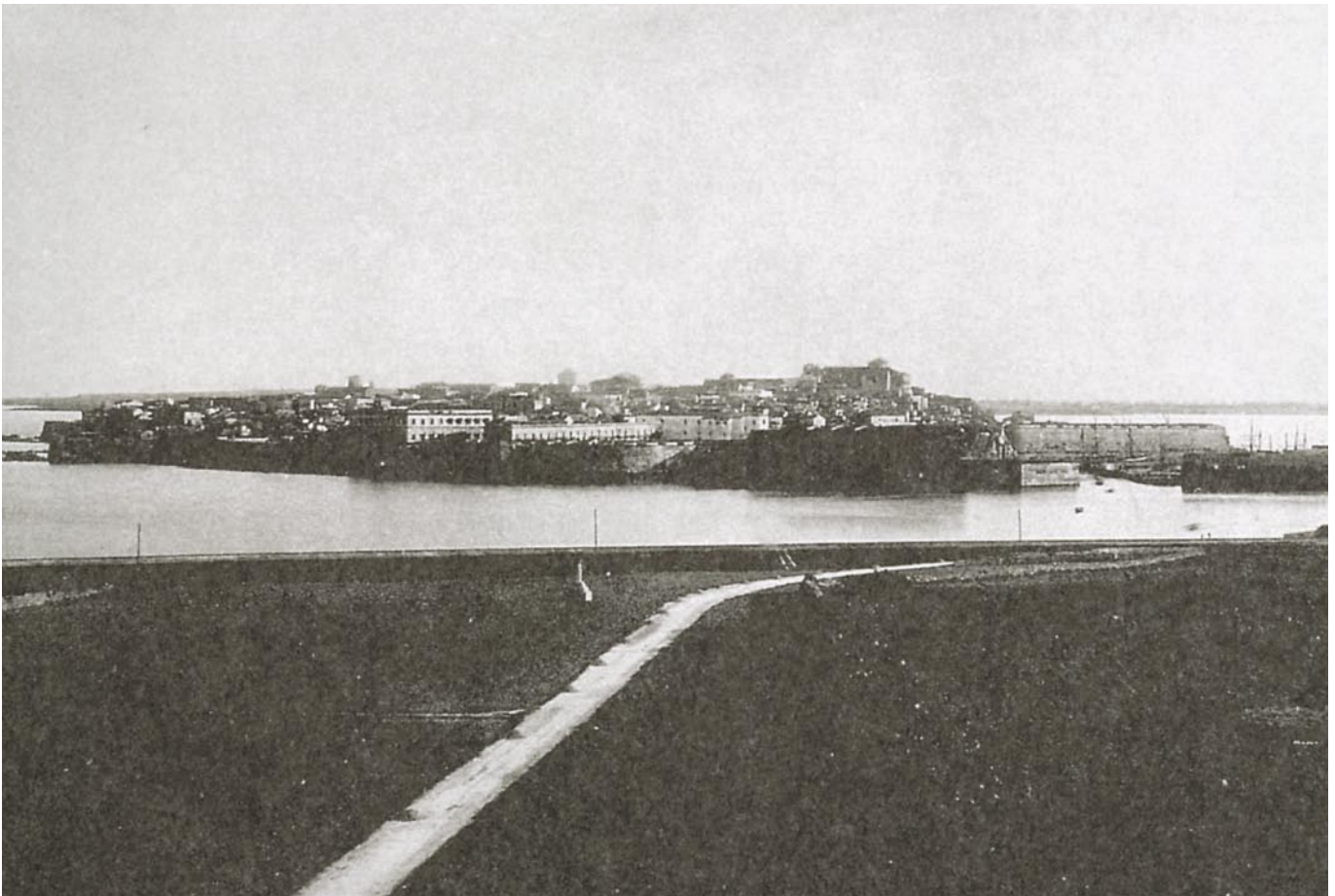


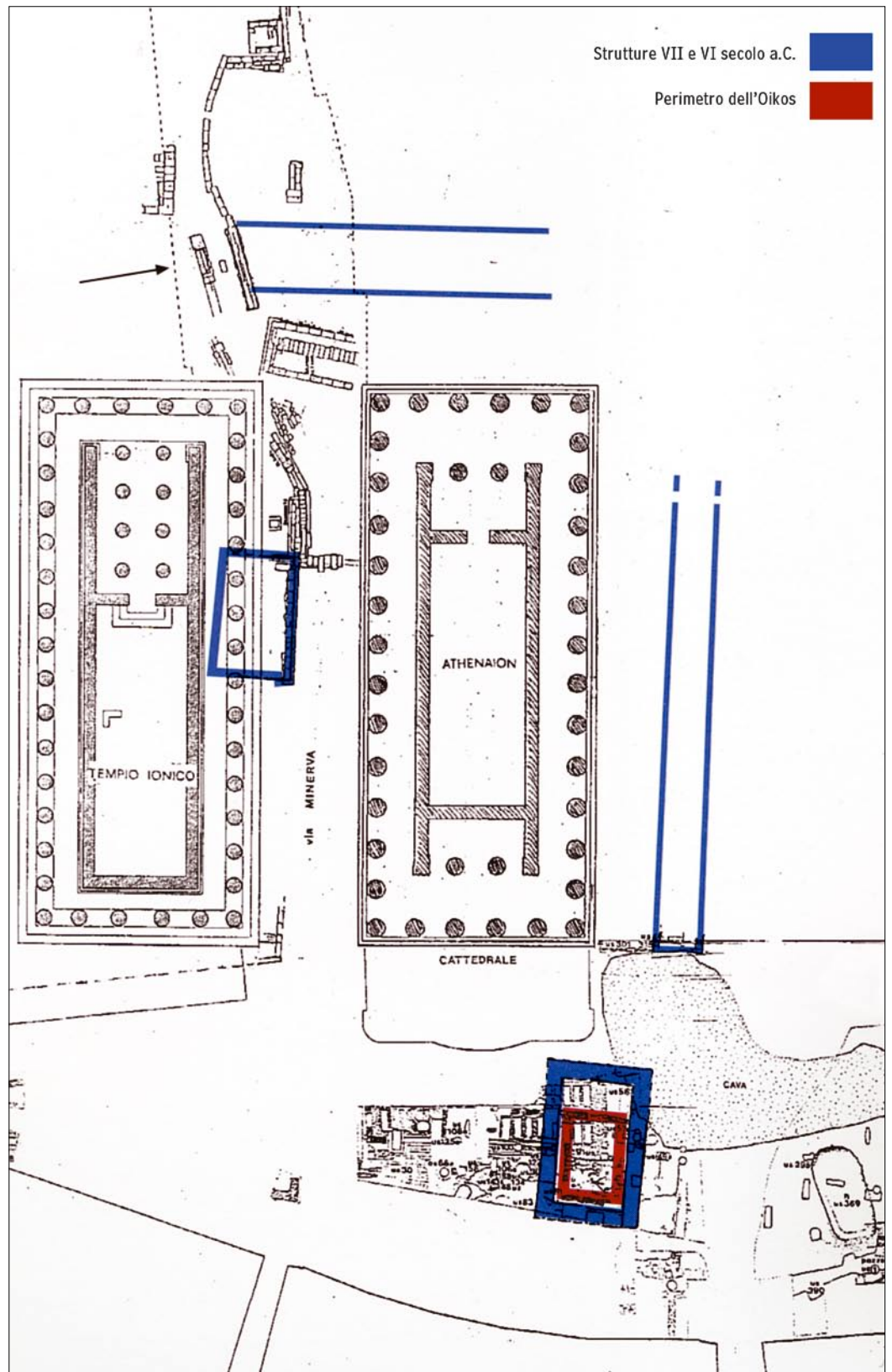
The demolition of
the Gate of Ligny
(1893)

(From C. Voza,
La città antica e moderna,
in "Siracusa - Identità e Storia
1861-1915", Syracuse)

In the first half of the 20th century, Ortygia was subjected to two serious cases of demolition; one in 1919 in the 'contrada' called the Spereduta in order to build a large school, and the other, more drastic, during the Fascist period, which destroyed a Medieval quarter between Via Cavour and Via Dione in order to build a pompous road to link the area round the Temple of Apollo to Piazza Archimede.

Syracuse
Ortygia in a photograph of
the late 19th century
(From C. Voza,
La città antica e moderna,
in "Siracusa - Identità e Storia
1861-1915", Syracuse)





Syracuse
 Map of the sacred
 area in Ortygia
 (by G. Voza,
*Siracusa 1999 - Lo scavo
 archeologico di Piazza Duomo*,
 Syracuse 1999)

- Cathedral Square

This location, since the foundation of the city, has represented the most sacred area and the most important for the life of the community of all the civilisation settled there. From the 6th century BC it has been the most meaningful area of the city, sanctioned by the constant presence of the main cultural buildings.

Cathedral Square and its surrounding area are situated in an ancient sacred area and excavations carried out from 1910 to 1917, 1963 and 1996 to 1998 have enabled the delineation of buildings dating from the pre-Hellenic era and that it was the seat of the Oikos (end of the 8th century BC), the oldest sacred building of the Greek Ortygia.

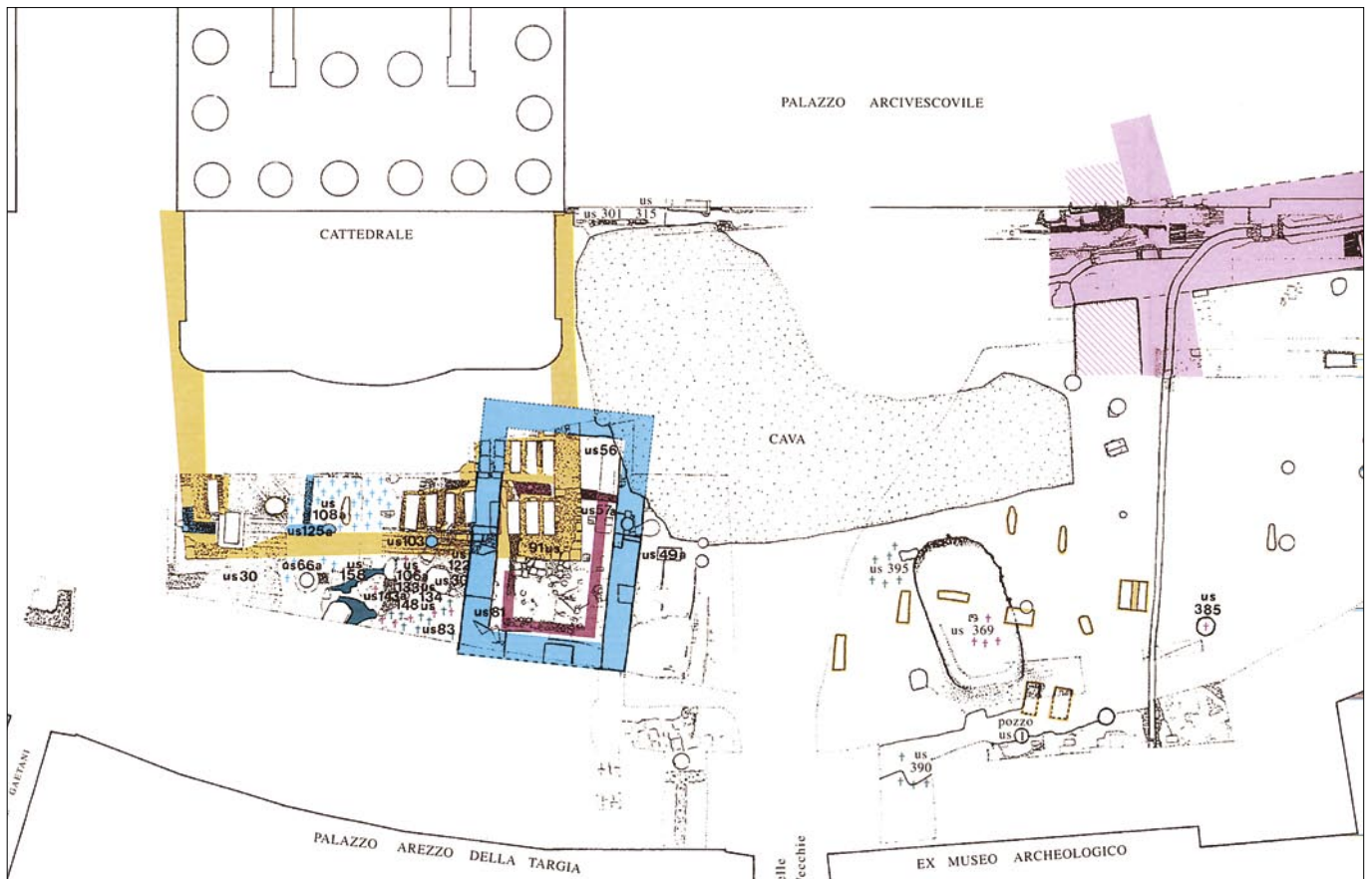
The more recent excavations have revealed traces dating back to the Sicilian Age, above which are remains of the initial Greek era dating back to the last quarter of the 8th century BC. A small temple, consisting of a simple elongated cell, is recognisable. This was destroyed in the latter part of the 6th century BC in order to make way for the building of a large Ionic temple, traces of which were discovered in the 1963 excavations and are partially visible in the vaults of the new wing of the Town Hall. It is the only great Ionic Temple known west of Greece as, until now, this style has only been found east of Greece and its islands



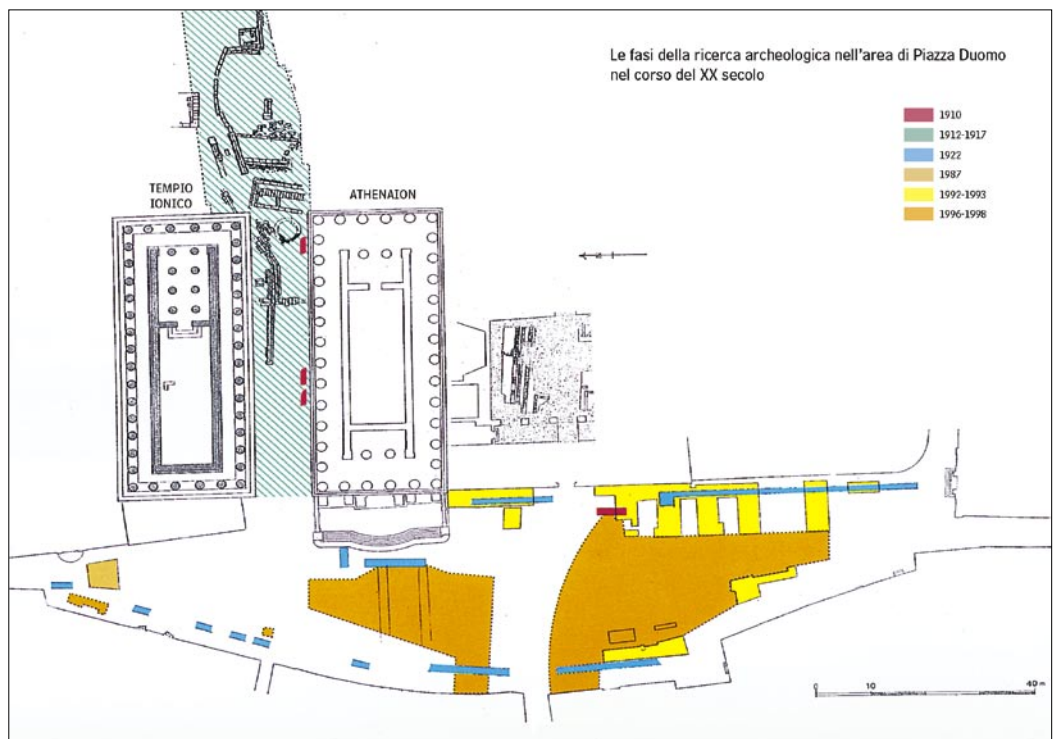
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Syracuse
Cathedral Square before
the archaeological excava-
tions of the 90's



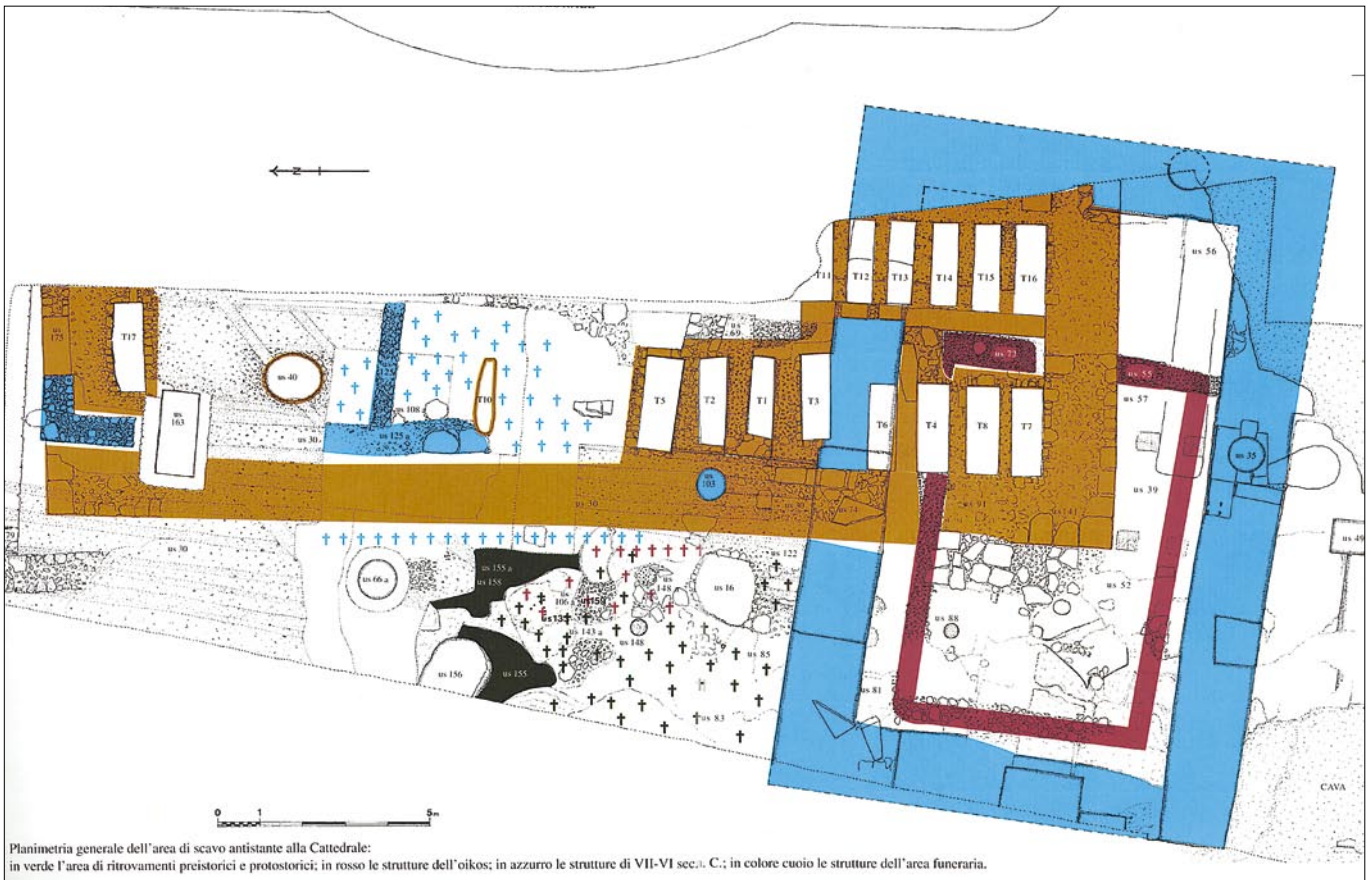
Syracuse
Cathedral Square during
the archaeological excava-
tions (1996-1998)



Syracuse
Cathedral Square - General
plan of the findings of the
archaeological excavations
1996-1998



Syracuse - The phases of
archaeological research in
the Cathedral Square area
(by G. Voza,
*Siracusa 1999 - Lo scavo
archeologico di Piazza Duomo*,
Syracuse 1999)



Syracuse
 General plan of the
 archaeological area in front
 of the Cathedral 1996-1998

Syracuse
 Proto-Corinthian Oinochoe
 found during the exca-
 vations at the Cathedral
 Square 1996-1998



At the extreme north and south of the square there are the third century Franca Nava and Chiaramonte buildings at one end and the Cistercia church St Lucy of the abbey at the other, already in existence in 1483, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693 and subsequently reconstructed in its Baroque form as it is today.

It is said, based on the results accrued from the archaeological excavations, that opposite the Cathedral the buildings were built in alignment with a major Archaic-Greek road network which crossed the entire Ortygia in a N-S direction and that also the Senate was built on this alignment.

Along the same lines the Archbishop's 17th-century Residence was built to the south of the Cathedral, with the Residence Garden Wall from the West also aligned.

Between 1779 and 1788, the Beneventano del Bosco building was built opposite the Cathedral, which not only characterised the square's architecture together with the new facade of the Cathedral, but also started the tendency of a curve on the west side, continued by the building of the Arezzo Building and National Museum in the 19th century.



Syracuse
Cathedral Square



Syracuse
Cathedral Square





<
Syracuse
Palazzo Beneventano
Detail of the façade (18th
century)



Syracuse
Aerial view
of Cathedral Square



<
Syracuse
Cathedral façade
(1728-1753)

- The Cathedral

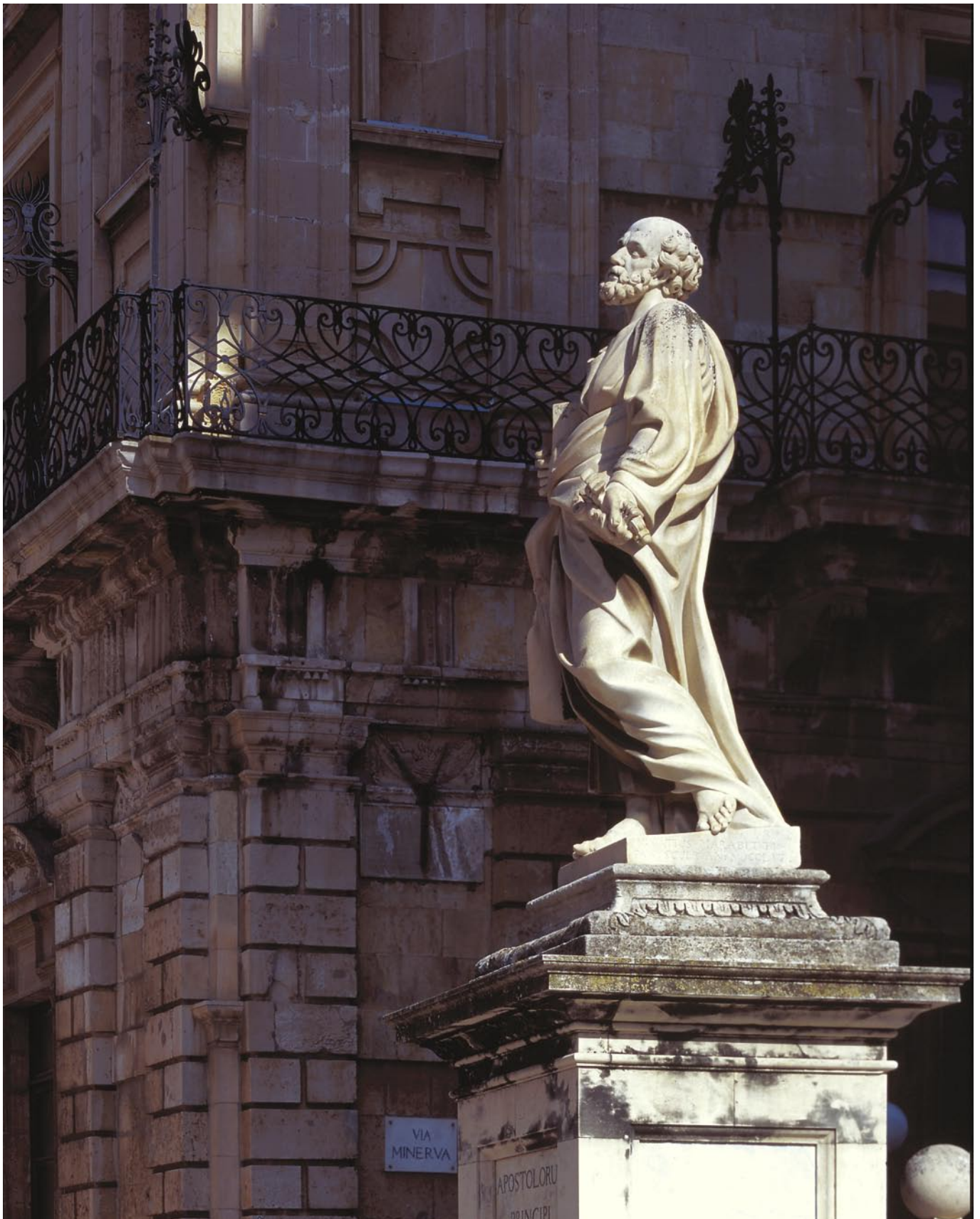
Built on the highest part of Ortygia, the Cathedral is the result of successive transformations of the V century BC Doric Temple of Athena built by the tyrant Gelone. The ancient temple had 36 columns (6 front, 14 lateral, taking into consideration the angular ones twice) 8.6 metres high and a diameter of 2 metres. Some columns of the peristyle are still visible as is part of the stylobate. The temple underwent many transformations during the successive eras: in the VII century it was adopted as a Christian basilica by closing the intercolumns of the peristyle and creating eight arches in the walls of the cella, thus creating a basilica structure with a nave and two aisles.

The original orientation of the temple during the Greek period.

In Norman times the central nave walls were raised and splayed windows were opened in the Byzantine walls. The building was seriously damaged during the 1542 earthquake and was therefore subsequently reinforced by massive walls.



Syracuse
Cathedral - Details of the
northern facade



Syracuse
Cathedral
Details of Façade



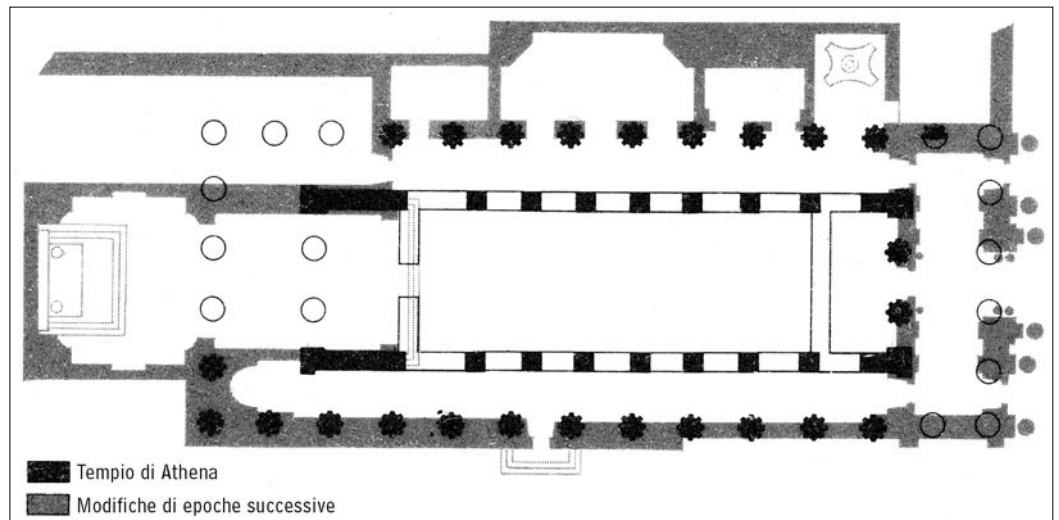
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Syracuse
Cathedral parvis – Statue
of St. Paul

Syracuse
inside the Cathedral





Syracuse
Cathedral
Layout - Evolution



The earthquake of 1693 destroyed the Norma façade and the bell tower which was not rebuilt in situ; the prospect built, between 1728 and 1753 and which we see today, is perhaps the most accomplished example of Baroque architecture in Syracuse.

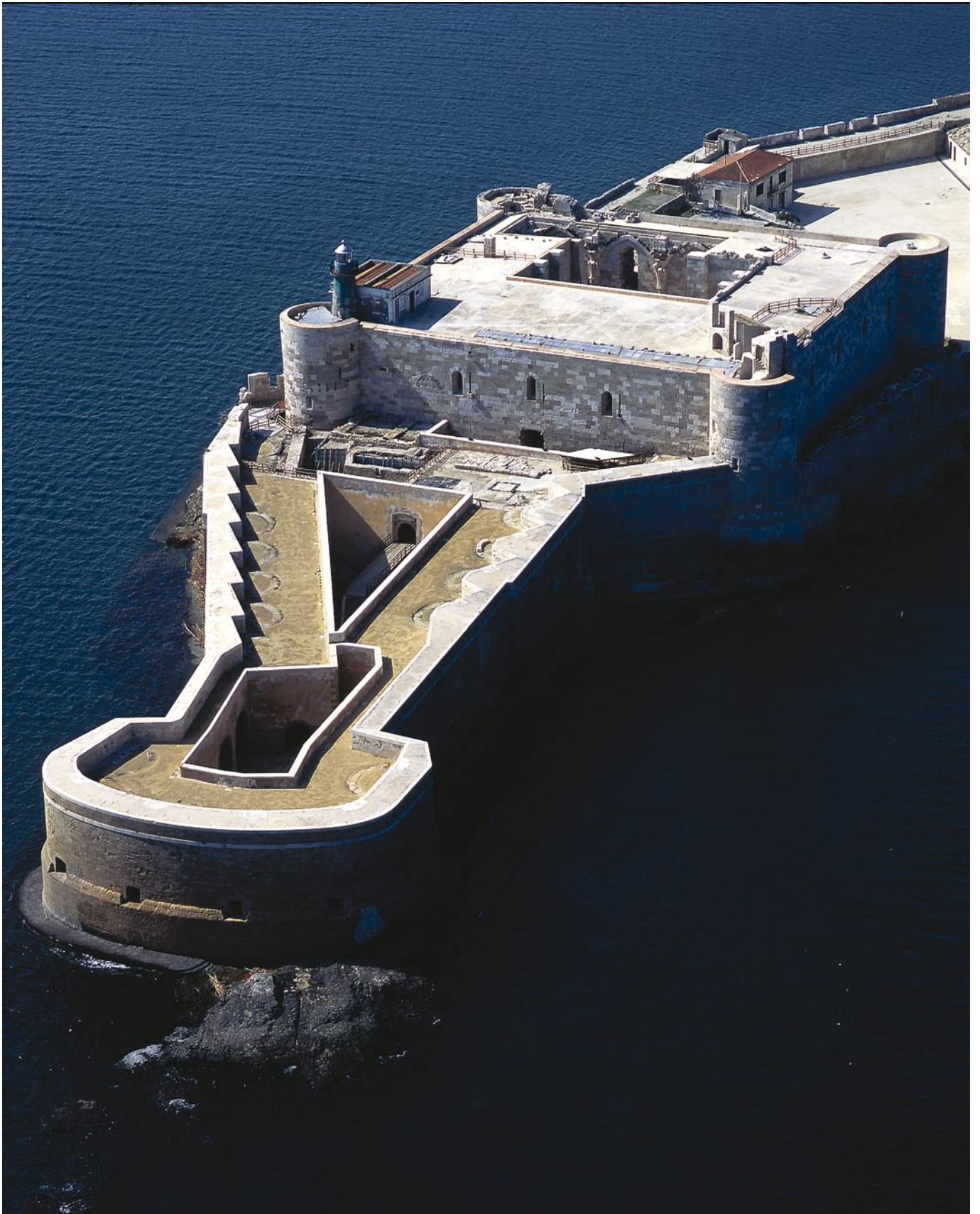
The façade hides any trace of the Greek temple on which the Cathedral is built, however it is, distinguishable on the northern side. From the vestibule, positioned in order to follow the Archbishop's three front entrances, you enter the basilica with a nave and two aisles.

During the twentieth century, a systematic and rigorous restoration got underway, concentrating on background the original structures and the recovery of tombs and relics around the area of Minerva Way, church of revealing evidence of very early Christian use.

<
Syracuse
Cathedral,
Archbishop's Residence.
In the background, church
of St Lucy of the Abbey

Jean Houel - 1777
*Side view of the Temple
of Minerva Upon which
the Cathedral of Syracuse
is Built*
(by F. Gringeri Pantano,
Jean Houel - *Voyage a Siracusa*,
Palermo 2003)





<
Syracuse
Aerial view of Maniace
Castle

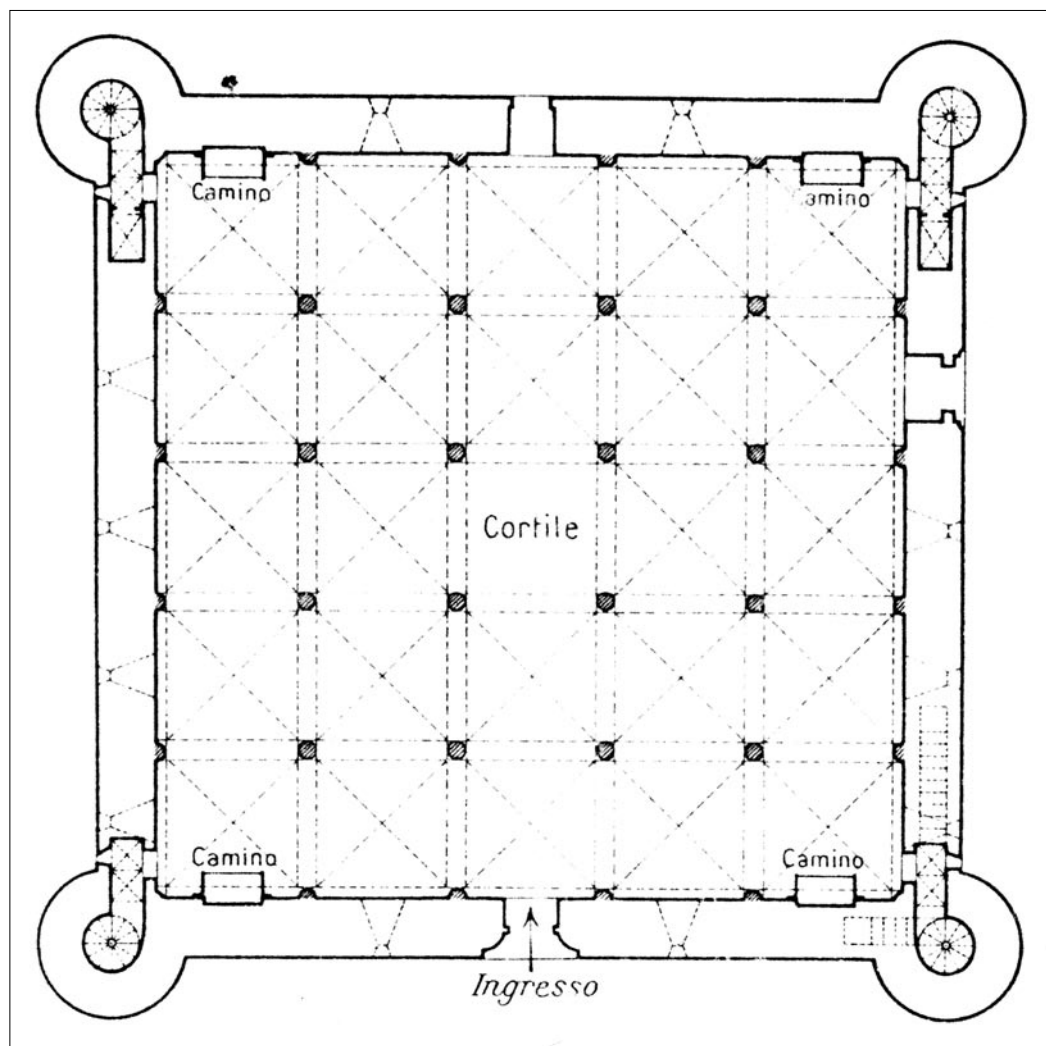
- Castello Maniace

At the far end of Ortygia, where once stood the villa of the Roman Governor and the Temple of Juno, at the will of Emperor Federico II, between 1232 and 1240 at a time when the policy was to fortify the East coast of Sicily, the defence complex we can see today was built as were also the Castles of Catania and Augusta.

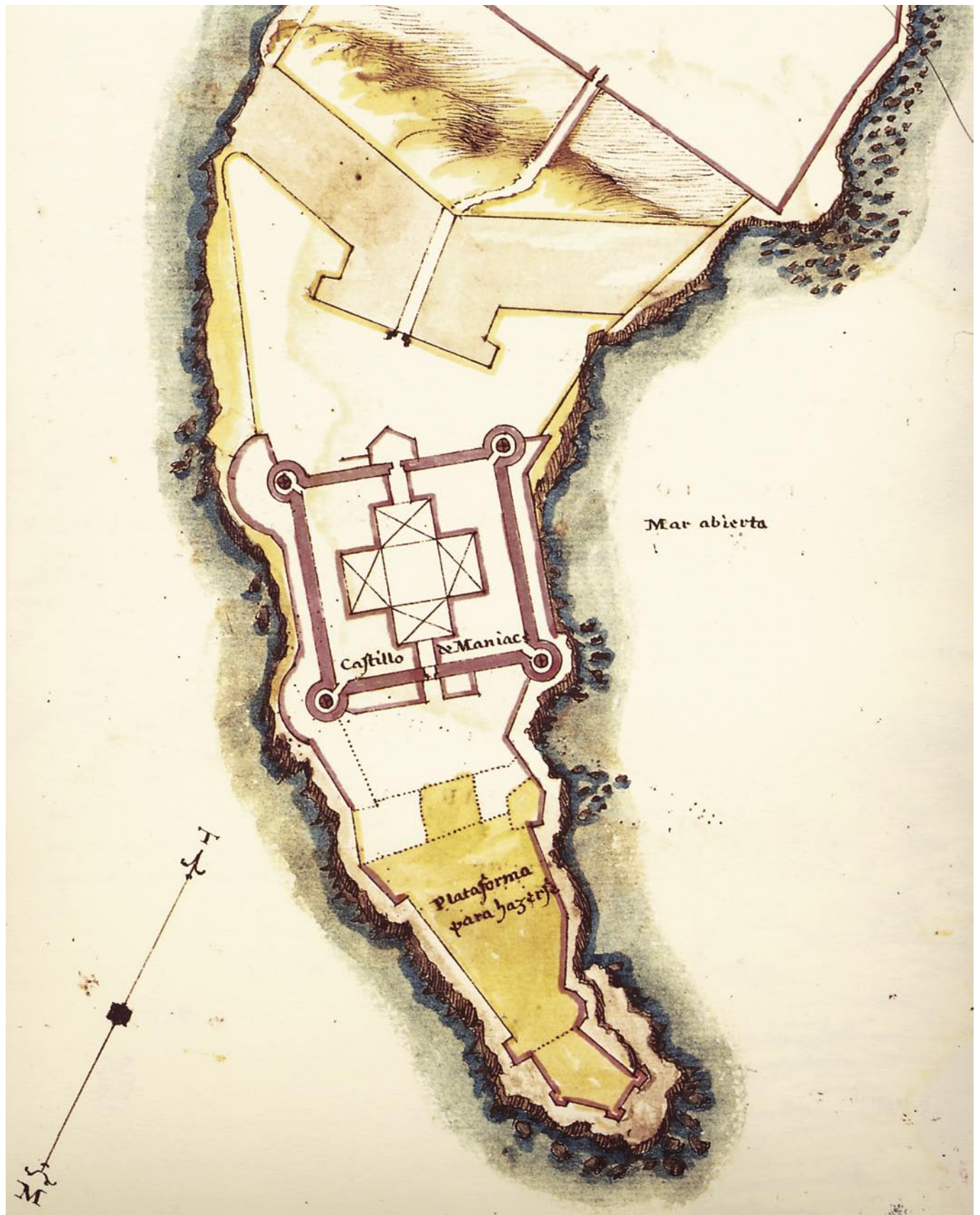
The castle, even though successively significantly modified, maintained almost entirely the external fortifications of Federico, consisting of a square layout (51 m per side), with four corner cylindrical towers. Towards the part facing the city there is a pointed arch portal with a splay of three steps and a splendid cornice with a ribbon effect around the arch lintel.

The bulk of the castle is marked externally by windows with one light which open corresponding to the internal chambers.

Inside, the rooms, recently emptied of structures for military use, give the impression of being one great hall lined by columns marking a regular pattern of 5 spans each side, 25 in all, covered with cross vaults, ribbed on cylindrical supports and with interestingly decorated capitals.



Syracuse
Maniace Castle
Layout of the Federico era



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T. Spannocchi
 "Castillo de Maniaci"
 (1578)

(From T. Spannocchi, *Marine del
 Regno di Sicilia*, Milan 1993)

Of the original hypostyle hall, into which streamed light from 15 wall windows, one large window to the sea on the west side and from the central compluvium open to the sky, only the south side remains.

At the end of the XVI century, in the general plan of fortifying the city, Maniace Castle became a crucial point of the city walls. On the fifth of November 1704 there was a massive explosion in the powder magazine which shook the building and over the next years the Castle was reconstructed, leaving intact the parts destroyed by the explosion while creating tamponage for the building of ammunition magazines. In the Napoleonic era, the castle relived its military purpose and was armed with cannons. In 1838, for defence against uprisings which were bursting out in the whole kingdom, King Ferdinand's Bourbons raised a second fortification wall.

The castle complex has undergone recent restoration which has revived the building to its original state, having removed most of the additions made in recent times for military use.



Syracuse
 Maniace Castle



Syracuse - Maniace Castle
as seen from the sea

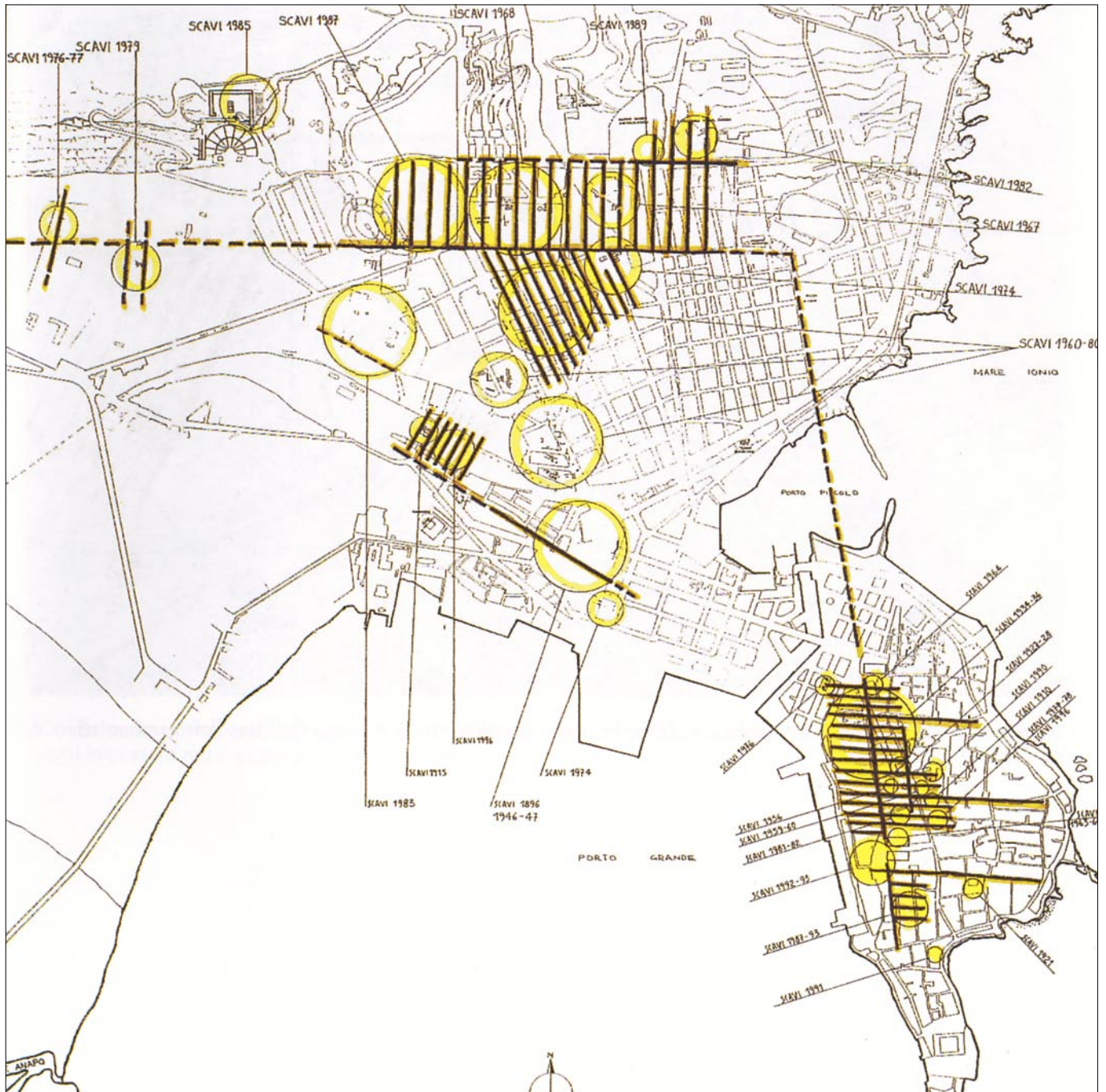


<
Syracuse - Maniace Castle
Interior

Syracuse - Maniace Castle
Interior



Syracuse
 Plan of the urban area. The ancient street layout has been reconstructed on the basis of the archaeological excavations of the 20th century
 (From G. Voza, *La città antica e la città moderna*, in "Siracusa - Identità e storia - 1861-1915, Syracuse)



Achradina and Tyche

The original sites of Achradina and Tyche are today part of the modern expansion of the city. All the same, the most important areas have been preserved, such as the latomia and the early Christian catacombs.

Achradina, said by Thucydides to be “the city outside”, stretched to the North from the Porto Piccolo where, before Syracuse came under Roman domination (212 BC), it was planned to be built up and become a busy centre near the Syracuse Forum.

Based on the results of excavations, a limestone plateau and archaic necropolis were created on the southern strip which was later destroyed and a new quarter was built on top.

But after the siege of Syracuse in 212 BC by Marcellus, Achradina was slowly abandoned and despite the attempts of Augustus in 20 BC to repopulate the city by establishing a Roman colony there, archaeological remains show that Achradina continued to be abandoned after the Roman conquest and remained scarcely populated in the Christian and Byzantine eras and then completely destroyed during the Arab invasions.

This large part lay outside the urbanised area of Syracuse: the impressive fortifications built by Charles V in the 16th century turned Ortygia into a fortress which excluded the ancient Graeco-Roman city-quarters on the mainland – Achradina, Tyche and Neapolis.

When after more than three centuries, after the demolition of the Spanish fortifications, the city opened up towards the mainland again, it lost the distinctive layout found in Ortygia and the close relationship between island and mainland.

Consequently, from the beginning of the 20th century up until today, invasive, large-scale building has almost destroyed the possibility of discovering and charting the continuity of the city’s development, as is possible in Ortygia.



Syracuse - Achradina Area
Archaeological excavations
Aerial view



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L. Mamulla
"Plan der Festung Siracus"
(1823)
(From L. Dufour,
Atlante storico della Sicilia,
Palermo 1992)

Archaeological research of the past 40 years has attempted to fill in the lacunae, exploiting every occasion to excavate and gather all the elements which might help to reconstruct the layout of the ancient city on the mainland.

Important discoveries are continually coming to light and increase our knowledge of the urban layout in this area.

To summarise, it is clear that the city plan from the Classical Greek period to the Hellenistic Roman period was closely linked to the Greek plan in Ortygia. Here, the main road which crossed the isthmus in a north-south direction was linked to a road running east-west, identified as the 'via lata perpetua' mentioned by Cicero. This represented the spine of the ancient road system which terminated in the monumental area centred around the Greek theatre, and was coordinated and oriented with it. This single, vast conception links up the ancient monuments, which were first appreciated as important relics of past ages, and are now recognised as the essential pieces of the puzzle which makes up the urban layout, planned according to a rational, organic and fore-sighted vision.

The oldest Christian monuments were built here, being located in an abandoned area as, we must remember, the Christian culture was persecuted as were its followers.

The Syracusan catacombs, second only to those in Rome regards importance and size, were built in this now peripheral area of the city starting with disused wells and aqueducts.

The main catacombs to be come across are those adjoining the Basilica of St John, those of the St Lucy of the Sepulchre church and those called “Vigna Cassia”.

- The St Lucy Catacombs

Accessible from the church of St Lucy, these Christian catacombs are the earliest in the city and date from 220-230 AD.

The vast complex is situated on three levels, destined for the use connected to Cult as well as cemeterial, and presents numerous extensions and modifications that can be traced back to the Norman Era and Byzantine Era, one of which is a ‘sacellum’ or small chapel, from between the 8th and 9th century, decorated with a great circle of frescos of the 40 Sebaste martyrs.

- The Vigna Cassia Catacombs

Syracuse
St John's Catacombs



These catacombs are of extreme interest, in fact they are the biggest in the whole of Sicily, situated in an early cemeterial area next to the St Mary of Jesus Church.

The catacombs, started at around the middle of the III century and used and extended until the latter half of the fourth century, have a cross centre and a number of secondary ambulatories decorated with precious groups of frescos.

The name derives from the owner of a vineyard above the area of the catacombs when they were discovered.

- **The St John's Basilica and Catacombs**

This church has long been considered as the earliest Cathedral of Syracuse, situated in Achradina, *extra moenia*, in the area of the catacombs and the place where St Marician, the first bishop of Syracuse, is said to be buried. However, recent studies have raised doubts about this hypothesis.

The façade of the church today, facing south, is that rebuilt in the 18th century after the 1693 earthquake and its portico is built with the spoils of previous times. On the west side there are the remains of the Norman façade, decorated with a rose window and a decorated portal. Passing through the portal, you are inside the Basilica with a nave and two aisles, today the roof is missing.

In the Hellenistic era, this area was a latomia, or rather a stone quarry which later became a Christian cemetery in the Imperial era and was used as such until 423 AD.



Syracuse
St John's Catcombs



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Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt
Fresco

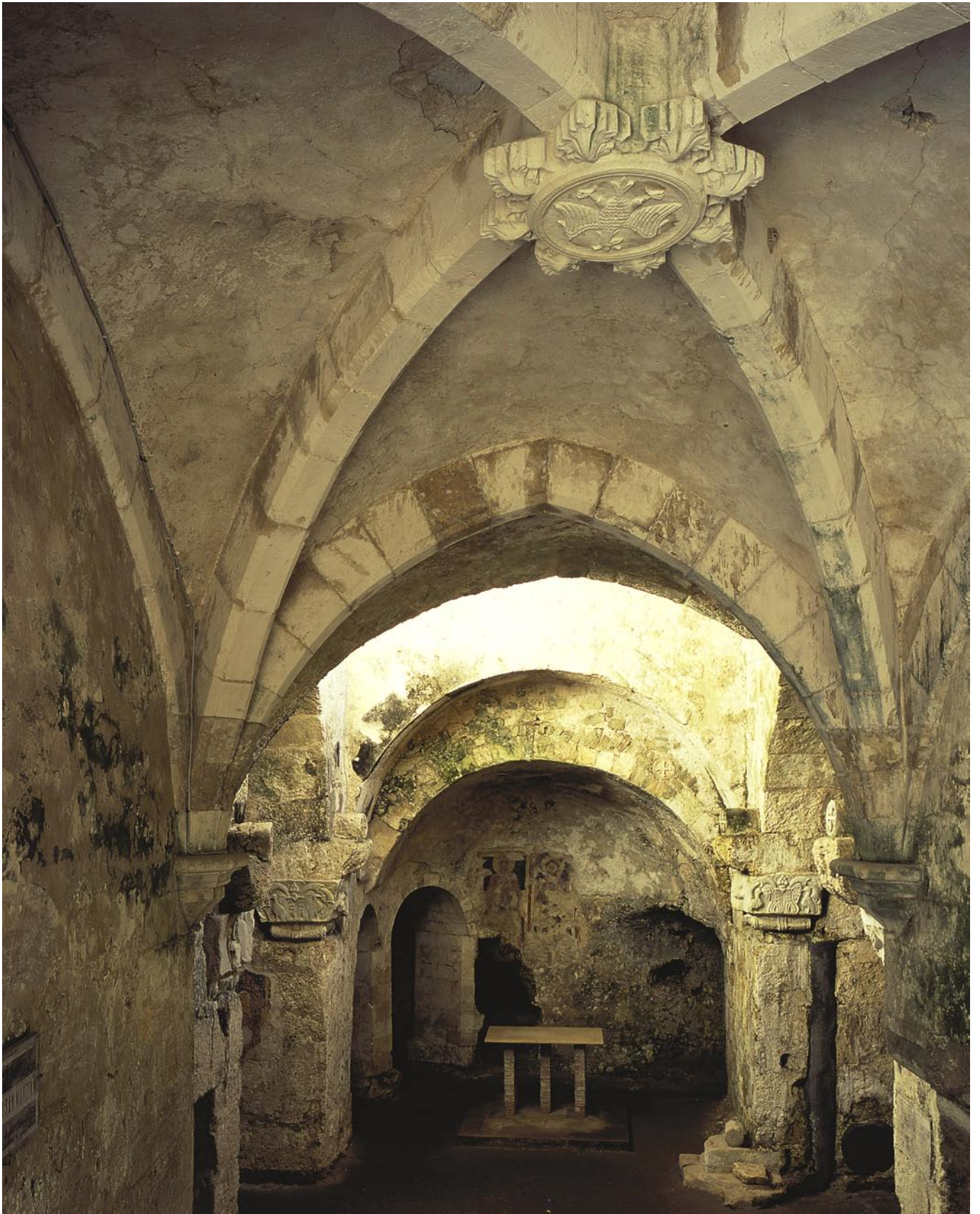
Around the middle of the sixth century the sepulchre area was modified in part to create a crypt to house the sarcophagus and relics of St Marcian, the first bishop of Syracuse which St Peter the Apostle sent to Syracuse from Antiocha at the onset of Christianity.

Above the crypt the church was built with a nave and two aisles so that the saint's sepulchre could be found in line with the altar in the centre of the nave. After the probable devastation in the Arab era, the church was the object of innovation during the Norman era. Completely abandoned, the church was given to the Carmelites of Montesanto who made new modifications to the structure. The earthquake of 1693 seriously damaged it and repairs were done around 1705-1706, when the portal was also rebuilt. It was used until the latter half of the nineteenth century and important restoration work was started in 1959. New work has been started and is still underway.

A stair leads down to St Marcian's crypt, where Paul the Apostle is said to have preached in 61 AD. During the Norman era, following the rebuilding of the Diocese in 1093, 4 pillars, with evangelist symbols and Gospel inscriptions incorporated in the capitals, were integrated into the central area around the altar. The flooring was also rebuilt and traces are still clearly visible today. On the walls we can see strips of precious paintings on top of previous ones.



Syracuse
St John's Catacombs



<
Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt

From the outside, there is also access to St John's catacombs, dated between 315 and 360 AD which remained in use until the end of the fifth century. They are very interesting because of the functionality of the environment and the wealth of thousands of burial niches, great and small, along the tunnels.

The main route is a large central tunnel, the "decumanus maximus" acquired by digging and widening a pre-existing Greek aqueduct. From the run smaller tunnels at a regular distance, leading to wide circular chapels.

In one of the circles called "of Adelfia", a large sarcophagus from the end of the fourth century was found and is now at the Regional Archaeological Museum 'Paolo Orsi'. The sarcophagus is decorated with biblical scenes, Gospels and an effigy and is one of the most significant early Roman examples in Sicily.

There are also numerous traces of frescos and Greek and Latin inscriptions.



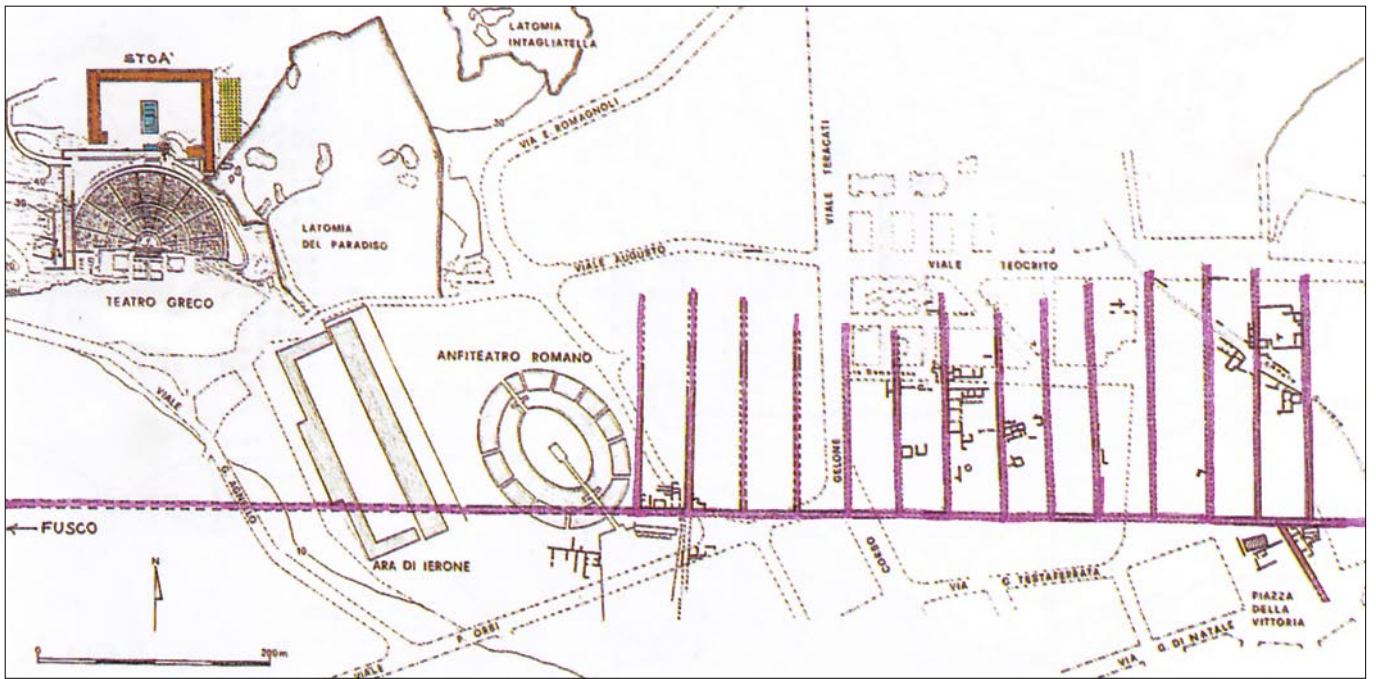
Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt
Details



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Syracuse
St John's Basilica
at Catacombs



Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt
Details



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Syracuse
Detail of the ancient road
system between Piazza
della Vittoria and the Greek
Theatre

(From G. Voza,
La città antica e la città moderna,
in "Siracusa - Identità e storia
- 1861-1915, Siracuse)

Neapolis

The most impressive monuments and findings from the Greek period and Classic eras are all to be found in the area of the Neapolis Archaeological Park ("new town"), established between 1952 and 1955 with the aim to reunite the main public monuments of that early site, already famous in early history.

Inside the large Park, one of the sites with the most concentrated historical testimony and one of the most popular historical and cultural sites in Sicily, stretching for more than 24 hectares, not only do we find testimony of the Bronze Age but also the magnificent theatre, the area of Nymphaea, the so called Sepulchre Way, Apollo's Sanctuary, the spacious Hieron II's Altar, the impressive Roman amphitheatre, Paradise Quarry, Intagliatella Quarry and that of St Venera, the "Grotticelle" necropolis and the church of St Nicholas of the Ropemakers.

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Syracuse
Aerial view of Neapolis



Syracuse
Aerial view of Hieron II's
Altar and the Roman
Amphitheatre

Syracuse
Aerial View of Greek
Theatre



Syracuse
view of Greek Theatre



The Greek Theatre

The Greek Theatre in Syracuse is surely one of the most famous of the early history. Many times it has been modified over the centuries, but it is still used for the performances of comedies and tragedies performed in the Greek period.

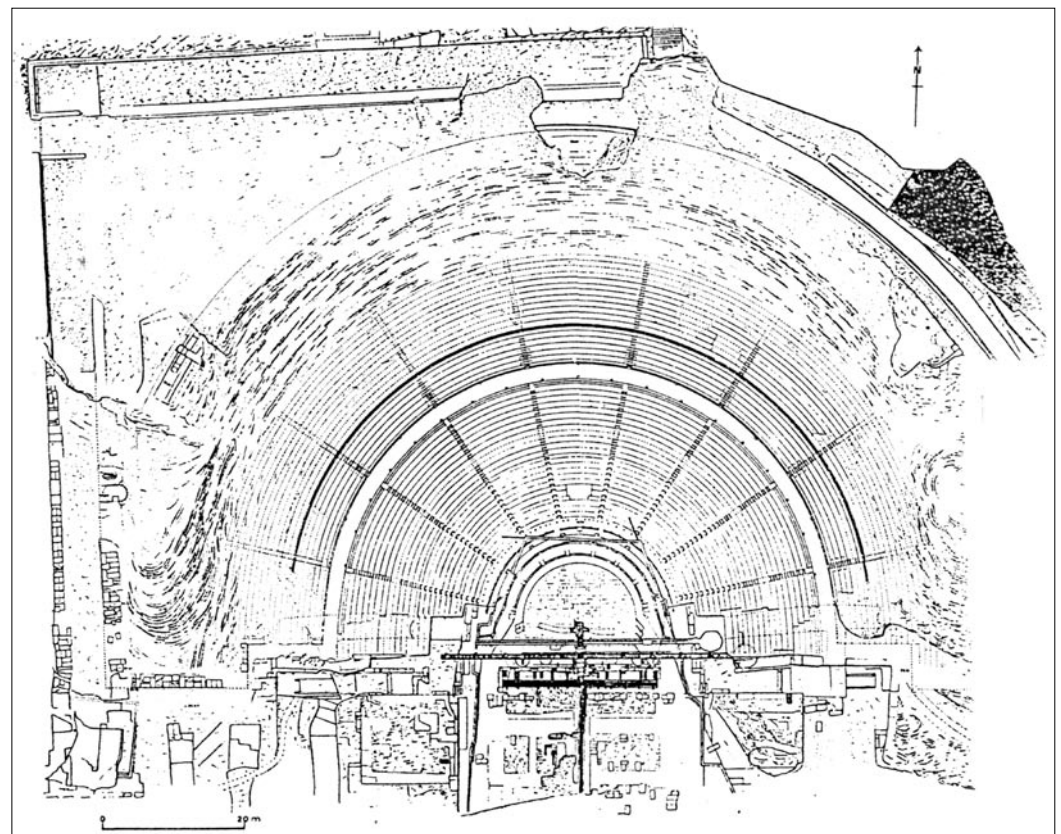
Many travellers during the 17th and 18th century have left us visions and descriptions, many citations derive from historians of the Classical era and the theatre has been the subject of much study, not only as a monument but also regarding its origin and evolution in general.

The theatre, the work of the architect Damocopo said Mirylla, according to the mimographer Sofrone is connected to many important moments of the city life and was used for narrations of various Classic authors.

The part dug into the rock on Temenite Hill is preserved, while the part dug out of the cavea and the Roman remains are lost as the stone blocks were removed and used to build the fortifications in Ortygia between 1520 and 1531.

The cavea, composed of 67 tiers of which there are only 46 remaining, has a diameter of 138.6 m and is divided radially into 9 sections and about half way up there is a horizontal corridor called a "diazome".

The wall at the beginning of the diazome bears mouldings engraved with numerous Greek inscriptions. On the cuneus from the west, the names Gelone II, son of Hieron II and that of his wife Nereide, Phylistide wife of Hieron II and Hieron II are inscribed. In correspondence with the fifth cuneus the name of Jupiter Olympus then Heracles and other divinities whose names are no longer legible. The cited characters allow the monument to be dated between 238 and 215 BC.



Syracuse
Map of Greek Theatre
(by C. Voza,
Guida di Siracusa, Siracusa 1994)



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Syracuse
View of Greek Theatre

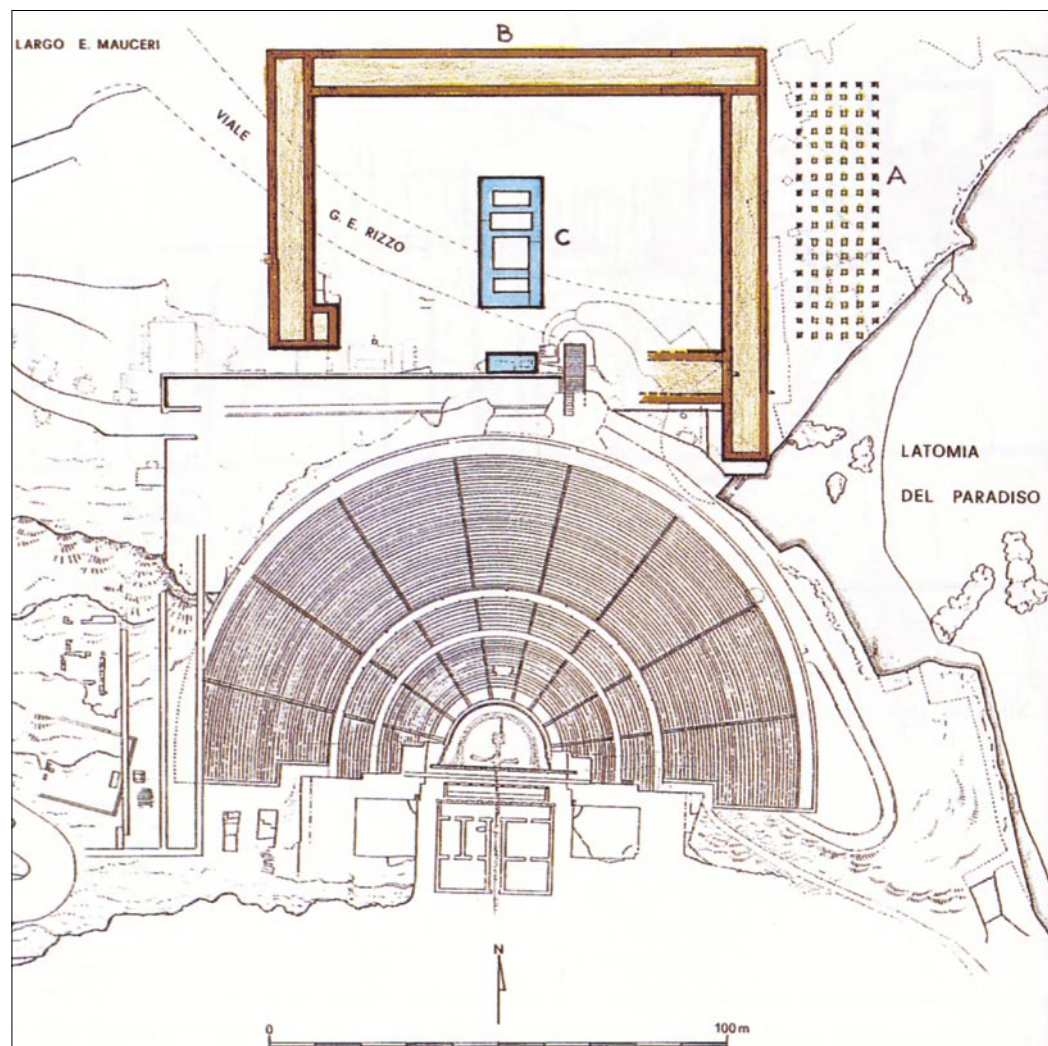
The upper part of cavea, built starting from the 19th tier above the diazome, was contained by a wall supporting the artificial embankment.

The semicircular, canonic form is the platea, called the orchestra (from Greek "orchomai" meaning to dance) as this was where the chorus danced. Under this area there were passages which served as "Caronoi klimakes" or Charon's Stairway used during the performances to present spectral apparitions.

As well as the platea, there was the stage, very little of which is left—only numerous cavities and base holes, which was modified many times during the Roman era. The latest changes made to the theatre, based on an inscription, now lost, which claimed modifications were made by Nerazio Palmato, can be traced back to the fifth century AD.

The terrace above the theatre, cut out of the rocks of Temenite Hill (from Greek "themenos" meaning sacred enclosure) and re-finished by Hieron II, was accessed by way of a central stairway and a road on the left called Sepulchre Way. Of the terrace, probably at one time covered by a massive L shaped portico, only a footpath is still visible today, and a part of the potsherd flooring belonging to the front column foundations cut into the rock.

<
Syracuse
View of Greek Theatre



Syracuse
Plan of the Greek Theatre
and the Sanctuary on the
Colle Temenite
(From G. Voza,
La città antica e la città moderna,
in "Siracusa - Identità e storia"
- 1861-1915, Syracuse)

In the centre of the rocky part there is an large artificial grotto called “Nymphéo” decorated externally with a Doric border. It has a vaulted ceiling and a rectangular bath, covered with potsherd, into which pours water from a branch of a Greek aqueduct. There are 4 external niches which most likely were to host statues.

Syracuse
Neapolis
Votive niches



Sepulchre Way

The so called Sepulchre Way was the access to the theatre from the top of Temenite Hill and was already there when the terrace portico was built.

The road, about 150 m long, is fitted deeply into the rock with a double curve profile, flanked by votive cavities connected to the cult of the deceased and by Byzantine hypogeum. Prehistoric remains have also been found in this area.

The road leads to the top of the rocky bank above the terrace, where, in recent excavations, foundations of an Archaic temple have been found with two monumental 5th century BC tombs in its centre.

This area has been referred to as that remembered by Thucydides because of the Apollo Temenite Sanctuary, containing a monumental statue of Apollo which was transported to Rome by Tiberius.

During the time of Hieron II, the area assumed a monumental aspect with the creation of a “U” shaped portico with a temple in the centre and connected the area below the theatre.

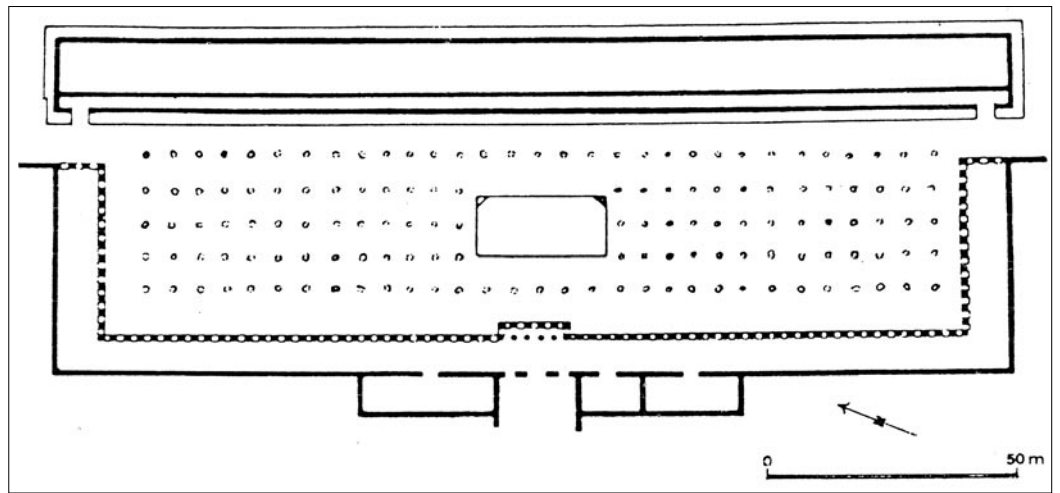
At the end of the east strip of this stoa, there were two temples identifiable as those of Demeter and Kore. In the eastern section, in the part above the Grotto of Salnitro of the Ropemakers, a late Archaic and Classical necropolis has been found with evidence of roads and ever increasing evidence that could be identified as Temenite’s Gate.

At the top end of the theatre there is a building which was part of a complex of mills built in the 16th century to use the water from the Galermi Canal which had been supplying the entire area with water since the Greek era. Below this building there is a typical grotto oven-grave dating from before the construction of the theatre.



Syracuse
Neapolis
Nymphaeum's Grotto

Syracuse
Plan of Hieron II's Altar



Syracuse
Hieron II's Altar



Hieron II's Altar

The Altar, named after Hieron II (306-215 BC), is an impressive monument from the III BC and is the biggest altar known in the Greek world: it measures over 198 m in length (about the same length as an Olympic stadium) and over 22 m in width and it is thought that it was dedicated to Zeus Eleutherios in honour of the celebration, according to Diodoro Siculo (ca. 80-20 BC) of Eleutheria with the slaughter of 450 bulls each time (Diodoro, XI 72,2).

On the great base, cut into the rock, there was an extremely long podium from which rose various temples of the Greek period demolished but destroyed in the 16th century to be used as material for the fortification of Ortygia. Its approach were two ramps, one at each end. The North entrance was flanked by two Telamons of which only the foot remains of that on the right.

The large square west of the altar was surrounded on three sides by an elongated portico consisting of 14 columns on the shorter sides and 64 on the side facing the altar, interrupted in the centre by a propylaeum. The portico, which substituted a road cut into the rock, was added to the altar probably at the time of Augustus.

In the centre of the square, there was a large basin with a podium in the centre, probably for a statue, from which ran a drainage canal which crossed the portico.

The area must have had a garden judging from the cavities positioned in 5 parallel rows on the main side of the portico.



Syracuse
Hieron II's Altar
Aerial view

Syracuse
Paradise Quarry



The Quarries

Recent calculations estimate that about 4.700.000 m³ of stone have been extracted from the 12 Syracusan quarries. The quarries, or latomies (litos = stone and temnos = cut) were in fact immense caves of stone from which the necessary materials were extracted for the building of the city and its monuments.

The quarries spread over about 1.5 km in a curved line that follows approximately the border of the limestone plateau which dominates the coastal plain towards Ortygia, starting from the vicinity of the Greek Theatre until the sea, near the Capuchin Convent.

The extractions were usually made in the open air, and traced the layers of the more compact rock as deep as 40 m, digging immense grottoes below the rocky layers of the surface crust supported by enormous pillars.

As reminded by Cicero who defined them as safe places against any attempt of evasion, the quarries were perfect for keeping prisoners who were condemned to dig masses. In particular, historians tell of the Carthaginians captured by Gelone at Imera in 480 BC and the 7000 Athenians who survived the massacre of 413 BC.

But the quarries also served as dwelling places for the more humble sects and also as funeral corporations, evidenced by the presence of many votive squares cut into the walls dedicated to the deceased. The quarries offered also an excellent form of defence for Syracuse and Neapolis.

Following numerous earthquakes leading to the repeated collapse of the area, the quarries appear larger today than they originally were and part of the land formed by the sediment on the bottom have been transformed into attractive gardens.



Jean Houel - 1785
*Syracuse - Map of latomy,
 Theatre, its Surroundings
 & Roman Amphitheatre*
 (by F. Gringeri Pantano,
 Jean Houel - *Voyage a Siracusa*,
 Palermo 2003)

Syracuse
St Venera's Quarry



Near the theatre there is the large Paradise Quarry (paradeisos = park, garden), the bottom of which used to be much deeper but in time has been covered by alluvial materials, and which includes 'Dionysius' Ear' and 'Ropemakers' Cave'.

Dionysius Ear is an large artificial grotto, about 23 m high and from 5-11 m wide, with a singular form similar to an auricle, and is a winding 65 m deep with the walls meeting at the top in the form of an acute angle.

The shape of the grotto is attributed to the excavation being started from above, following the course of a pre-existing aqueduct and continually widening as the excavation proceeded in depth.



Syracuse
Paradise Quarry
Dionysius' Ear



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Syracuse
Paradise Quarry

Thanks to its form, the grotto has extraordinary acoustic properties, amplifying sounds up to 16 times, thus Caravaggio was induced to call it 'Dionysius' Ear' upholding the legend that the tyrant Dionysius had the grotto made as a prison, imprisoning his enemies and listening to their words.

Next to Dionysius' Ear there is the large Ropemakers' Cave, so called as it was used by ropemakers in the seventeenth century exploiting its temperature and humidity which were perfect conditions for storing and working with hemp. The cave has different levels and is supported by pillars dug into the rock.

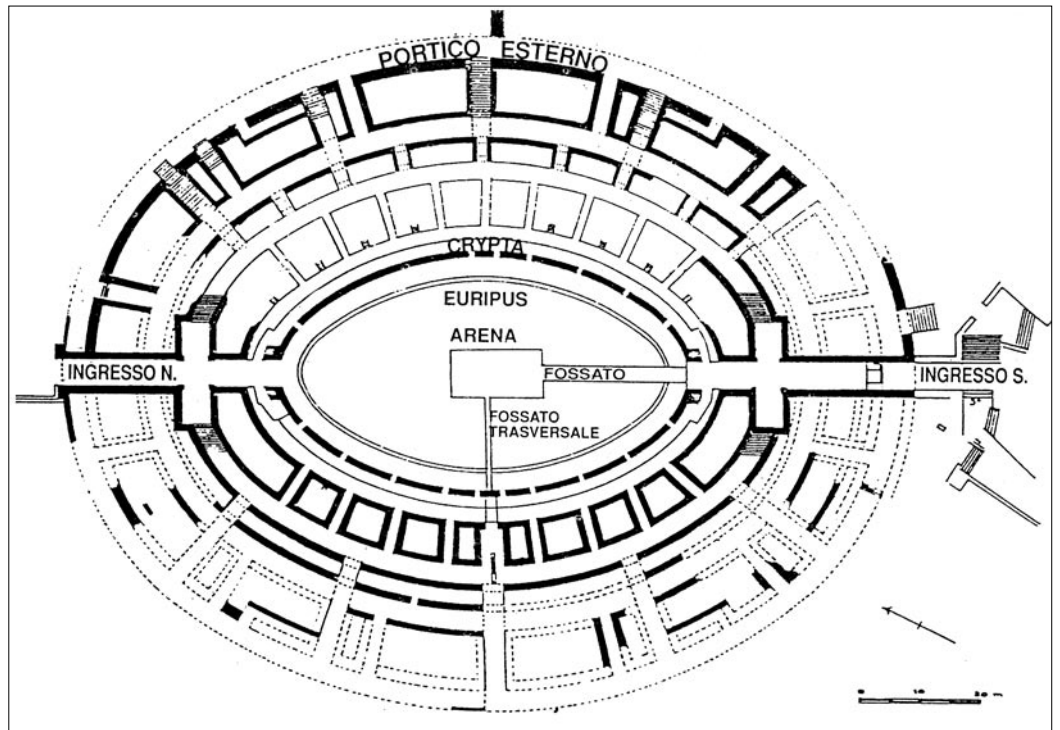
The eastern part of the quarry inside the Neapolis Park, is the St Venera Quarry most interesting because of its number of votive cavities in honour of the deceased. During the eighteenth century it was transformed into a pretty garden with a rich vegetation of sub-tropical plants, one of which is a magnificent, secular 'ficus pagoda'.

The Capuchin Quarry is the biggest of the Syracusan quarries, and is almost certainly where the 7000 Athenians were imprisoned between its high sheer walls. This quarry takes its name from the church and convent built by the Capuchin monks in 1592 on top of the quarry.



Syracuse
Paradise Quarry
Ropemakers' Cave

Syracuse
Plan of Roman
Amphitheatre
(by C. Voza,
Guida di Siracusa, Siracusa 1994)



Syracuse
Roman Amphitheatre



The Roman Amphitheatre

The Roman Amphitheatre, which represents one of the most significant works from the early Roman Empire, was built around the third century apart from the southern part which is dug straight into the rock and the whole of the top part is missing as the square blocks used to build it were removed and re-used in the XVI century for the construction of the bastions to defend Ortygia.

The elliptic formed amphitheatre is very nearly the same size as the Arena of Verona, in fact it is 140m x 90m. Below the large arena, closed by a high podium, there is a corridor from which the gladiators and ferocious animals entered the arena. Above the podium there were the first tiers, meant for spectators of importance with the names inscribed of the persons for whom the places were reserved. Some inscriptions are still visible today.

The entrance to the Amphitheatre was on the south side, where the road axis divided Achradina from Neapolis and in its vicinity there was a triumph arch, the foundations of which are still visible.



Syracuse
Aerial View
Roman Amphitheatre



<
Syracuse
Grotticelle Necropolis
Archimedes' Tomb

The Grotticelle Necropolis

At the east end of the Archaeological Park there is the Grotticelle Necropolis, a large cemetery of the Greek period and then Roman. It is interesting because of the number of tombs excavated in the rocks, one of which is called 'Archimedes' Tomb'.

The tombs in this area from the time of the Greeks represent only a small portion of the necropolis which stretched over the whole plain to the edge of the quarries and to above the Greek Theatre and which remained in us from the late Archaic period to the Greek period.

Of the Greek ditch tombs there is very little left, but there are numerous chamber tombs from Roman times, two of which are most distinguishable. They are dug into the rock and date from the Roman Empire and are particular for their Doric semi-column decoration with a gabled frontispiece.

Especially interesting is the tomb facing south traditionally called Archimedes' Tomb, even though it is a Roman sepulchre chamber, formed internally by two orders of niches to hold ash urns. This funeral monument cannot be referable to the great Syracusan scientist as he died in 212 BC and the monument is dated between the last decade BC and the first decade AC.

The excavation in the area in front of the so called 'Archimedes' Tomb' has uncovered a track of road and wall structures from the ancient world, belonging perhaps to a sacred building built on top of a previous structure.



Syracuse
Grotticelle Necropolis
Group of tombs including
Archimedes' tomb

Syracuse
Aerial view
of Euryalus Castle

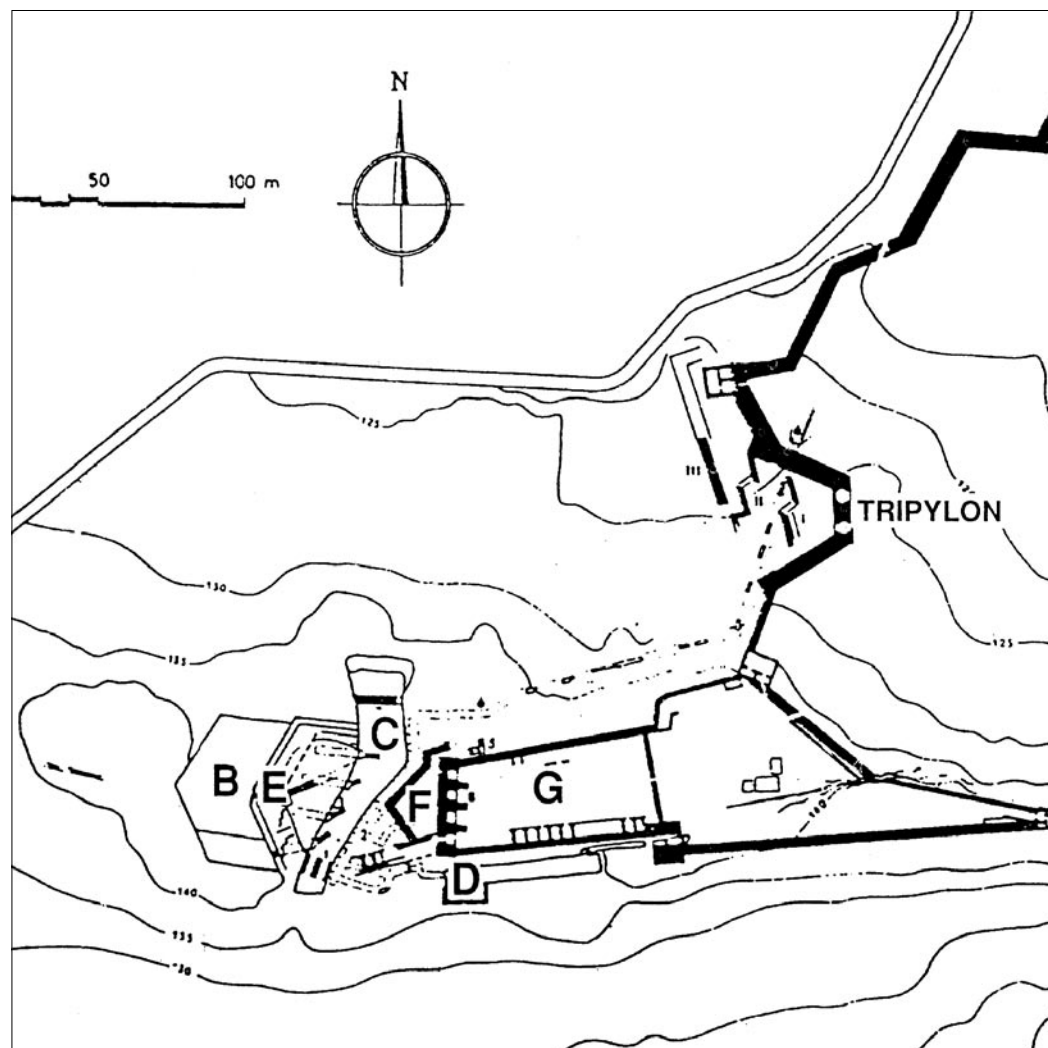


Epipoli – Euryalus Castle

About 7 km west of Syracuse lies Euryalus Castle (from Greek 'Euryelos' meaning wide based nail), the largest and most complete military construction in the dating from the Greek period which occupies about 15000 m². The complex is formed by wide moats, watchtowers, a draw bridge and underground trenches which, together, made up a fortified belt making Syracuse practically impenetrable.

As told by Diodoro Siculo, the fort was build between 402 and 397 BC by Dionysius the Old, during a period of struggles with Carthage, in order to re-enforce the city's defence in the area which had succumbed the Athenian pressure during the siege a few decades before. To re-enforce the city's defence in a matter of about 20 days, 60000 men succeeded in building about 5 km of wall, much of which is still standing today, which then became 27 km in the next 6 years until it reached and embraced the whole city until the sea.

Thereafter and until the fall of Syracuse under the siege by Marcellus (212 BC), the castle underwent many modifications according to the different needs of war. It underwent a final transformation during the Byzantine era with changes to its front and became a quadrangular fort.



Syracuse
Plan of the
Euryalus Castle
Fortifications
(by C. Voza,
Guida di Siracusa, Siracusa 1994)

Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



The western part is protected by three moats dug into the rock in order to make a frontal attack impossible by war machines from the only side where access to the castle was flat.

The third moat is the most interesting as it connects the fortress's whole defence system and from it originates a complex network of passageways and tunnels spreading almost 500 m. This ingenious defence system enabled the troops to move without the enemy being able to perceive their manoeuvres.

The castle today appears to be fundamentally formed by a rectangle towards the west and a trapezoid to the east, separated by a wall with a central door covered with a megalithic lintel from the Byzantine era. Various reconstruction of the northern wall and a series of rooms visible on the southern side also date from the Byzantine era. Inside there are three large cisterns for the troops' water supply in the case of a siege.

The entrance to the fortress from the city side was situated to the north-east, while in case of an attack from the south, there was a watchtower in the wall circuit.



Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



b. History and Development

In this brief synthesis of almost four thousand years of the intense history, full of revealing events that the aforementioned sites have lived, it is thought most pertinent to the general spirit of the topic to concentrate on the major events, those that have left permanent marks on the successive development of the city, its culture and many other parts of the world whilst merely outlining the remainder of the no less important and interesting events. For a deeper insight the fruits of many grinding studies available, some of which are indicated in the bibliography.

* * *

The secular anthropic expansion, which through the millenniums has been at its highest along the coast of Porto Grande in Syracuse and in the internal hilly areas around Sortino, which has followed a long obligatory road, the course of the Anapo river, the springs, the black, deserted valleys of Guffari near Mount Lauro, an ancient volcano no longer active, at the river mouths, in the spacious, sunny bay of the Arethusa waters.

If you go up the river from the mouth dominating from the heights its course, you immediately understand how it shares the coastal plain with the mythical Ciane and its rapport with seas to the south contrasting with the impressive columns of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus and, even further away, towards the north, on the margins of the limestone plateau, the Epipole, marked by the Dionysian fortifications. More to the west the river crosses the alluvion formed plain, which slowly narrows until it is wedged between limestone walls open towards to the plateau, marked by grottoes and fractures, ever higher, vertical, at the sides of the river which drop into an authentic canyon. This brings you to a cornice of vegetation ever richer and greener until that magic site of nature that overlooks the limpid waters of the Calcinara flow into the waters of the Anapo. From here, going upstream, the two rivers opening onto their insular course, with their deep and steep valleys, the awesome mass of Pantalica and then they return side by side a little more than one kilometre to the west, skimming Filiporto's Saddle.

Pantalica presents itself like that, immediately, like a strong rocky spur, cut off from the surrounding territory by the deep incisions of the scenic valleys of the Anapo and Calcinara: 425 metres above sea level, spread over 80 hectares, a perimeter of 5 kilometres.

Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica



Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica



The site has enjoyed its splendour, exceptional isolation and preserve since prehistory, like an open scroll the extraordinary testimony of its remote past.

Here, at this almost inaccessible site, with the onset at 1300 BC, there was the most considerable human settlement in the east of Sicily who lived, temporarily, through the two moments in which the Greek world is the generator of Mediterranean history with two important phenomena: the expansion of the Mycenae in the West and the historical epoch of Greek colonisation. Pantalica 'was born' at the end of the former (1300 BC) and disappeared at the onset of the latter (800 BC)

Coinciding with the serious crisis that hit the Mycenaean commerce in the Mediterranean, in Sicily there was the pressure and threat of aggression from the peoples of the North, identified by historians as the Siculi. According to literary evidence, they crossed the Messina Straights around 1250 BC causing abandon along the Ionic coast which had previously enjoyed a busy and flourishing commerce with the Aegeo-Mycenae world.

Pantalica, a truly natural fortress, was chosen as a safe place for settlement compared to the pursuit of new invaders and here, for over five centuries, the human community established distinctive and important manifestations which in archaeological studies are called 'Culture of Pantalica'.

The results of archaeological research have allowed the collection of an enormous amount of data and material which helps follow the evolution of this culture through construction systems, burial customs, funeral architecture, the form and decoration of the pottery, the weapons, tools and personal ornaments.

The most important archaeological testimony at Pantalica are the fortifications, called Anaktoron, or Prince's Palace, especially its size and monumentality, the impressive necropolis with its small cave tombs dug into the high rocky walls dominating the course of the Anapo and Calcinara. There are around 5000 small cave tombs, often in dense groups, looking like black eyes in the face of the steep, white rocky walls: a rare example where the work of man accompanies and merges with the awesome spectacle of nature.

The funeral decorations consisting of pottery and metal objects are the mirror of the social conditions of those living in the various periods of the centuries at Pantalica.

The summit of the mountainous mass is dominated by the monumental construction of Anaktoron, the only one of its type in Sicily and western Mediterranean.

Because of its unique building characteristics, it represents the main point of reference to the settlement of man where the settlement developed around it.

There is no doubt that Mycenaean building methods are recognisable in the construction and it has often been compared to Troy, Tirinth and Mycenae.



<
Syracuse
Scala Greca

We are dealing with a complex building, undoubtedly from an oligarchic social system, built on the models taken from superior cultures overseas. But also the panorama from the discovered site is evidence of a culture, a jealous custodian of the contribution brought to Sicily by the Mycenaeans, and which reached its high during the course of 1500-1400 BC on the nearby peninsula of Thapsos, claimed to be the 'capital' of Sicily in the middle Bronze Age.

There are no archaeological artefacts or any literature about Pantalica in Roman times, but it was constantly inhabited in the Byzantine Era for the same reason of safety imposed on the peoples of the protohistory.

Three remarkable rocky villages from the Byzantine Era are situated in particular positions of safety and defence on the harsh hilly site, where life ended with the Arab conquest, very likely after the siege of Syracuse in 878 BC.

Since then, in the words of archaeologist Paolo Orsi, "on the impressive rocks that enclose many treasures of historical memory dominates the solemn silence of the sepulchres".

* * *

If Hellenism represents one of the fundamental foundations of European culture, Sicily has been a focal point of emanation in the western Mediterranean and Syracuse the undisputed epicentre of the phenomena. The location of the city, certainly already known to the Mycenaean sailors of 1500-1400 BC, became the site of the most famous and important Greek colony founded by the Corinthians in 734-733 BC.

The Greek colonisation has left deep and indelible marks unchanged through the centuries not only through tangible testimony but also significantly through historical sources, literature and an exultant tradition of myths.

The most famous and representative of which is the legend of the overwhelming passion of Alpheo, the most important river of the Elides in Greece, who follows the nymph Arethusa until reaching her and turning into a spring in Ortygia. A fascinating myth which sublimely reflects the bond with the Greek territory.

Of the same significance and value, are the rivers Anapo and Ciane, representative of the known common origin belonging to the Greek ethos.

Poets, from Homer, to Ibycus, Pindarus, Theocritus, Virgil and Ovid even to the Arab Ibn Hamdis, have given eternal voice to its value and dedicated their verses to the myths of Syracuse.

Syracuse
Scala Greca Area



Siracusa
Tempio di Zeus

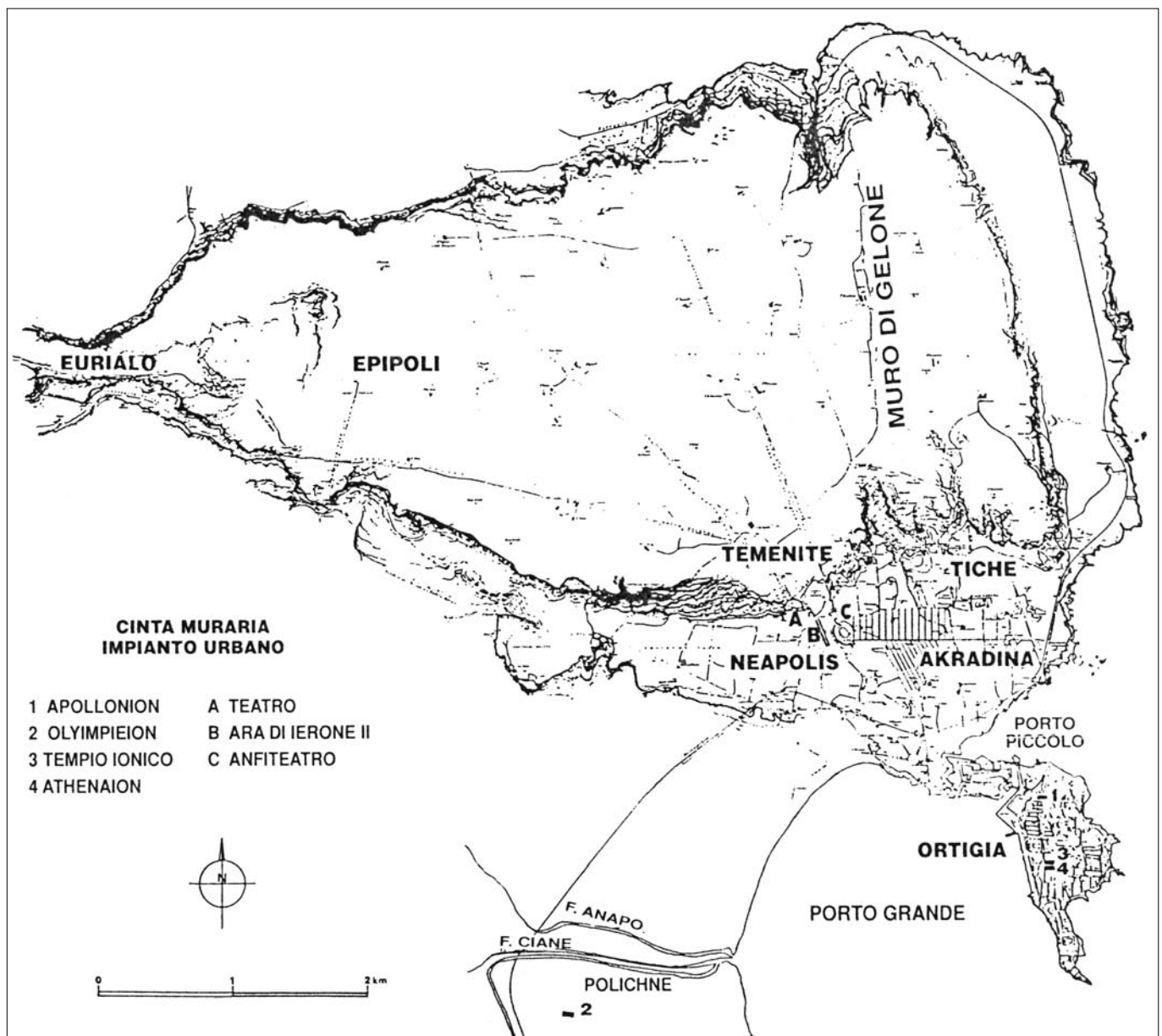


Changing from myths to history, the overwhelming affirmation of Syracuse in Archaic and Classic times, explains its fame in very early history.

If we consider in fact, that Syracuse between the end of eighteenth century and the start of seventh century BC was re-enforced with the founding of Eloro, the southern coast domain at the mouth of the Tellaro and important territorial point of reference where in less than seventy years three sub-colonies were founded- Akrai in 664 BC, Kasmenai in 624 BC and Kamarina in 598 BC, we understand how the Arethusean city soon succeeded in ensuring territorial predominance in the south-eastern triangle of Sicily. a.C.

At the start of the V century BC, with the success of the Dinomenid family, Syracuse experienced a particular historical period with extraordinary military

Syracuse -
The five cities
and Diogenian walls
(by C. Voza,
Guida di Siracusa, Siracusa 1994)



Syracuse
Aerial view
of the Temple of Appollo



Syracuse
Temple of Appollo



success resulting with its establishment in the whole of Sicily and the Mediterranean. Testimony to this is the famous 480 BC battle of Imera, won against the Carthagians and the naval battle of Cuma won by Hieron II in 474 BC against the Etruscans. In this way Syracuse had marked confirmation of the Greek influence in the west on the same day, it is said, that the Greeks won at Salamina against the Persians and had cleared the Tyrrhenian Sea of Etruscan piracy.

The Mediterranean domain was definitely confirmed by another memorable military event at sea: the war against Athens which ended with the disastrous destruction of the Athenian fleet in the Porto Grande of Syracuse in 413 BC.

So, in the background of incomparable beauty and the evocative force of myths, the city exercised its exceptional power of attraction on the world of culture, art, philosophy and science for the whole of V century BC. Pindaro praises Syracuse and its tyrants in immortal verses, Aeschylus brought some of his first tragedies to the Syracuse Theatre, Arione of Metimna, Cinto di Chio spent time in Syracuse, Saffo the great Melic poetess who came to Syracuse in exile and Plato who had a long, dramatic rapport with Syracuse and the aim to create an ideal project of democracy.

With this background, in the moment of major urbanistic and monumental development, of confirmation of international politics in Syracuse not just perchance, Archimedes was born and lived, the genius of science in ancient times.

If we ask in what way the archaeological findings document and correspond with the mythical traditions, with the literary sources, with historical data which make Syracuse an incomparable beacon of Greek civilisation, we can confirm that still today in the field of monumental public architecture, both religious and civilian, in urbanisation and in that of the general paliorcetica, that the findings highlight how Syracuse managed to transmit the cultural assets acquired from the ancient Greek culture.

In the field of architecture the supremacy of Greek Syracuse is the exceptional Temple of Apollo located at the entrance of Ortygia, the first stone peripteral of the Greek world to which the inscription engraved on the eastern stylobate of the temple refers and where the architect, Kleomenes is remembered for having raised "the beautiful artistry of the colonnade".

Unique testimony in the history of the architecture of Greek temples and of great interest in the experimentation of building techniques as the base of particular technology resources.

But religious architecture has preserved another two Greek temples, in the central sanctuary in Ortygia.

It is an Ionic temple dating from the end of VI century BC, the podium of which is preserved below the actual Senate Building and of which some architectonic remains (parts of columns, capitals, cornices) prove the high level achieved by the Ionic architecture at the end of the Archaic Greek Era.

Syracuse
Aerial view of Ortygia



Syracuse
Details of northern
face of Cathedral



Nearby, there is the famous Doric temple dedicated to Athenea. Erected after the victory of Gelone at Himera against the Carthaginians in 480 BC, the sacred building has preserved a large part of its structures over two thousand five hundred years which can be seen today in an extraordinary monumental contest.

Very famous in ancient times, especially for the preciousness of its decorations and art treasures (ref. Cicero, *In Verrem, II -4*) the temple is one of the most significant monuments testifying the high level and correct application of the conquests reached contemporarily in Greece from the Doric style.

But the particularity of this monument is the fact that being used for the whole of the Ancient Era, it was transformed, like other famous Doric temples - the Parthenon in Athens, the Temple of Concordia in Agrigento, and the Temple of Athenea in Paestum, into Christian churches and in the latter half of the VI century into a Cathedral. A unique transformation, remaining unaltered down the centuries until today, an emblem of the most important sacred location of the prehistoric city until today.

The archaeological explorations of the square in front of the Cathedral have shown that this location was the site of cults in honour of unknown divinities in the Ancient Bronze Age, where the Corinthian Oikos was received, the official cult location with which the founding of the city was sanctioned.

The Oikos was incorporated in a later templar building during the course of VII century BC which lasted until another more imposing building was built, the 'Athenaion'.

All this shows how this central location in Ortygia, heart of the Greek colony, fundamental ganglion of the urban apparatus, scene of a transformation into a 'piazza' from the medieval to the XIX century, a sacred location for humanity from XX century BC till today.

The "metaphysical esplanade" as defined by Elio Vittorini, is the most significant location of aggregation in the city. Today, on the white limestone paving, sprout the façades of the monumental buildings which encircle it like some incomparable architectonic scene guarding the uncancellable signs of the memories of many centuries in a monumental casket.

But the impressive templar monuments which are the most perceptible in Ortygia must not be considered as episodes, icebergs of a lost construction fabric, but as fundamental 'capisaldi' much more recognisable.

This is thanks to the results of constant archaeological research over the last fifty years, collecting useful data about the ancient urban terrain, the characteristics, organisation, the chronological phases.

It has shown how the medieval, modern and contemporary edifice has, in general, an unmistakable dependence on the Greek urbanistic system, characterised by a general scheme based on main roadways (*plateiai*) in a North to South direction, orthogonally intercepted by narrower streets (*stenopoi*) bordering the inhabited

Syracuse
Aerial view of Ortygia



Syracuse
View of Ortygia
from the sea



blocks, public places, the sanctuaries and related to the fortification sites and port structures.

In this antique Greek matrix, edifices have been grafted in without solutions of continuity from VIII century BC, recognisable mostly in the areas of the Giudecca (Jewish Quarter) and Via Cavour.

For this reason Ortygia has to be considered and treated as an authentic palinsest where on the base of a Greek scheme, each era has left the continuous, be it episodic or garish, testimony of a process of constructive aggregation and stratification depending on historical events in the city.

The knowledge of the ancient urban system extended beyond Ortygia, on the mainland in Achradina and Neapolis. The ancient urban system of these two areas was based on an east to west road artery which allowed the access to Ortygia with its most ancient necropolis in the Fusco area.

The road was described as “a perpetual road” by Cicero (*Verr. IV, 53*) and it created a belt between the various orthogonal crossroads from the north every 38 m and a series of roads joining it diagonally from the north-east /south-west in the southern part.

The system gives a good idea of what the functional domain and organisation of the urban territory meant for the early urbanist. Even though involved in later phases of the urban network, it demonstrates the original rationality and perception of the directors of functional development, coinciding with the coast line, the necropolis, the massive quarries being worked on, the fundamental routes adjacent to the peripheral and rural areas.

Quite different from what happened in Ortygia, the construction in Achradina and Neapolis in the Modern era is not in line with that of ancient times quite simply because it was obliterated and sent to the bowels of the earth from the Ancient Era until the end of the nineteenth century.

But the results of archaeological research, more difficult in this area because of modern construction, have been invaluable for information about the ancient urban planning of Syracuse in its total organisation from the foundation of the Greek colonies until the Roman Empire.

Consequently, it can be confirmed that in Sicily and the Magna Grecia, between the cities, the Greek colonies that have had continuity from the foundation until today, Syracuse offers an unrivalled picture of knowledge regarding the layout and organisation of the urban system, the destined use of the areas, the defence systems and ancient road conditions.

One of the most apparent consequences of this high grade of insight is represented by the fact that one of the most famous ancient monuments, the Greek Theatre, is no longer considered, as was the case, an isolated monumental episode distant from the ancient layout of the city. It has been ascertained that the theatre cavea, by the architect Damakopos and where Aeschylus presented one of his first

Syracuse
Grotticelle Necropolis



Syracuse
Neapolis
Greek Theatre



tragedies, famous worldwide for its perfect geometrics sculpted into the rocks of Temenite Hill, results perfectly fitting in the ancient road network and therefore closely related to the urban plan.

What's more, archaeological research has recently shown that the theatre is the epicentre of a monumental contest of primary importance, with a monumental 'U' shaped portico around its perimeter reaching the edge of the plateau on the theatre, obviously and organically in harmony.

This shows how the theatre of Syracuse, in the third century BC, during the most international moment of its history and the monumentalisation of its area, it adapts to the construction principles of the great architecture of the Eastern Greek world.

Just as in the impressive sanctuaries in East, the monumental contest purposely exploits the land conformation on different levels, spectacularly exulting the architectonic structures, maintaining the rules of construction - axial, monumental and in coordination with the urban system - but with respect for the countryside.

In light of the new discoveries, the Greek Theatre in Syracuse presents itself more and more at one with the other impressive monuments in Neapolis - Hieron II's Altar, the Amphitheatre, the great urban quarries - and in a new dimension of tutelage and evaluation of the edifice and the contemporary city that surrounds it.

But if Syracuse has the problem of "living together" with an archaeological patrimony found in Ortygia, Achradina and Neapolis which are today extensively urbanised, there is also the possibility to fully perceive the sense of "the ancient past" in another Greek area of Syracuse, the Epipoli, which still today miraculously maintains its ancient connotations although marked by time but still alive and palpitating.

The incision of a thousand quarries, roads encased in rocky banks, aqueducts, the works of long and mighty fortifications and most of all the almost complete integrity of Epipole, corresponding perfectly to the description given by the great Greek historian Thucydides in the fifth BC (VI, 96): *"that place is steep in all its parts and from inside does not present any obstacle and towers over the city which can be seen in its entirety. Thus the name Epipoli, given by the Syracusans, as it is elevated on its surroundings."*

The Epipoli is marked by an immense Dionigeaen fortification system and the splendid fortress of Euryalus Castle.

In only five years, from 402 to 397 BC, Syracuse was endowed with a defence circuit of about twenty seven kilometres long, dominated at its summit by the immense, invincible fortress, Euryalus Castle.

It is one of the most extraordinary defensive colossals of the Greek antiquity.

Syracuse
Aerial view
of Euryalus Castle



Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



Diodoro Siculo (XIV, 18, 2-7) writes about it, this too exceptional, with extraordinary efficacy, the feverish moments of construction, describing in detail the work-force and construction techniques. This immense creation of defence, which can found in the midst of outstanding natural beauty, makes you aware of the criteria of achievement in harmony with the landscape, the construction techniques used according to the rules imparted by poliorcetic Greece of the fifth to the fourth century BC, but most of all the exceptional vision of the design by Dionigi in order to confront the Carthaginian danger at the end of 400 BC.

* * *



Syracuse
Euryalus Castle

Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



Syracuse
Roman Ginnary



(the following text is taken from TCI, Guida d'Italia - Sicilia, Milano 1989)

The archaeological exploration in recent years has confirmed, with ever increasing certainty, the human presence on the island of Ortygia from as far back as the fourteenth century BC. Remains of circular huts have been found in the vicinity of the cathedral and the Senate. During the course of the eighth century BC, the indigenous habitat was substituted by a new foundation by a group of Corinthians led by Archia (734 BC). This new settlement, the second Greek colony to be founded in Sicily was probably named Syracuse immediately, after the nearby marsh Syrakka. In a short time, the city grew economically and politically to such an extent that after only seventy years three sub-colonies were founded, Akrai (664), Casmene (643) and Camerina (598), important strategic strongholds for the defence of the territory and clear signs of its expansion policy.

There is very little information about life inside the city during the initial period. It is known there was discord between the nobles (*gamoroi*), the descendants of the first settlement and the people (*killichirioi*) until, at the start of 500 BC, the *gamoroi* were banished but then returned with the help of the tyrant Gelone of Gela who could then take over the city creating a flourishing period and the subsequent expansion beyond the island of Ortygia.

Into the organisation of the city, according to the original plan consisting of mono-cellular houses in the form of a quadrangle, from the seventh century BC a regular system 'per strigas' was introduced (a system of parallel and orthogonal roads and rectangular blocks) which is still partly recognisable today in Ortygia, the Giudecca and to the west of Via Cavour.

This system extended as far as the agora, situated probably at the mouth of the isthmus (on the plain: between the two ports until today's railway station,) and extends until the mainland in the Achradina area (perhaps this name derives from wild papyrus "arcadia", which grows in the area), which had been enclosed by walls since Ancient times. The borders of this expansion are today indicated by the position of three large Archaic necropolis (all with tombs dating from the seventh and sixth centuries the BC), that of Fusco, near today's cemetery, that the Spanish Garden, in the area of the new hospital and a third smaller one in the area of today's Via Bainsizza, in the area of St Lucy.

During the sixth century BC and the beginning of the fifth, mainly because of the effect of the transfer of the population from Gela, Megera Hyblaea and Camarina imposed by Gelone, two open villages "proateia" were established, Tycha and Neapoli.

The Tycha, today, the area of St. Lucy, was so called because of the presence of the ancient temple of the Goddess Fortuna. Neapoli was the area to the west of the road for Catania, at the start of the railway station until the crag of the Temenite Hill (from "themenos" or sacred enclosure of Apollo found therein).

The arrangement of the city at the time of the Athenian assault in 416-413 BC was Achradina enclosed by walls, Tycha and Neapoli defended by provisional

Syracuse
St. John's Catacombs



Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt
Frescos



trenches. It was convenient for the Athenians to attack via the plateau of Epipoli, to the north of the plain and govern the siege. This event together with the threat of war against Carthage highlighted the need to fortify the whole plateau.

Dionysius I, having come into power in 405 BC, transformed Ortygia into a fortress, removing the civilians putting them to his own use and mercenary militants, he expanded the fleet, created arsenals and improved the Porto Piccolo "lakkios" and built an impressive fortress on the isthmus. The biggest achievement was surely the building of a great wall which enclosed the whole city in a perimeter of 27 kilometres. Its particular stronghold was Eurialo Castle, an extraordinary example of Greek military engineering. Inside these walls, the city, rich and powerful, was divided into five areas, (the 'pentapolis' about which Cicero spoke) - Achradina and Tycha both residential areas, Neapolis, rich in monumental buildings, Epipoli, with a strategic function and Ortygia reserved for the tyrant.

After the death of Dionysius I (mid fourth century BC), a long series of battles afflicted Syracuse until the arrival of Timoleonte who promoted a massive re-organisation of the city.

A short period of tranquillity and prosperity then loses its place to the despot Agatocles (318-289), who battles against the Carthaginians, continuing a politic alliance with the Magna Grecia centres. After the death of Agatocles, Syracuse asks for the help of Pirro, king of Epirus (278 BC) during the battle with the Carthaginians, but two years later Hieron II, after having taken over power in order to confront the growing threat of Rome, makes an alliance with Carthage, making however a separate peace treaty with Rome. This is a period of active building activities. Of the most significant events is the establishing of the urbanisation system of Neapolis, with the extension of the theatre and the construction of an immense altar for public sacrifices, Hieron II's Altar. The attack by the Roman Consul Marcellus in 214 BC, lasting two years thanks to the genial means of defence contrived by Archimedes, ends in 212 BC with the capture of the Tycha, the Neapolis and, a little later, of the Euryalus. Remaining the capital of Sicily and the residence of the Roman praetorians, Syracuse loses once and for all its independence, starting a slow decadence reaching the bottom with the systematic plunder of the artistic patrimony by Verre.

At the fall of the Roman Empire there was a gradual process of Christianity in which the city was involved for three centuries. Along the limestone ledge that borders the area of Achradina, intricate necropolis were dug out, such as the catacombs of St Lucy, Vigna Cassia, St John and St Mary of Jesus, which were initially real locations of cult.

With the edict of Constantine (313) and the liberalisation of the Christian cult, Syracuse becomes the seat of a Bishop.

Conquered by Belisario in 535 it became part of the Byzantine Empire, becoming the residence of Emperor Costante II from 663 to 668, capital of the Eastern Em-

Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt
Detail



Syracuse
St Marian's Crypt
Crest of Frederick II



pire and metropolis of all the Sicilian churches. In the ninth century Dionysius' Palace becomes the imperial residence of Esarca.

Besieged a first time by the Arabs in 827, Syracuse is once more taken by them in 878 after a long and difficult siege. The survivors of the devastation gathered in Ortygia and the city under the Arabs became the capital of the Noto Valley.

Upon the ruins of the Palace of Esarca, in the area of the isthmus, an impressive castle was built called Marieth but it was destroyed in the earthquake of 1542.

The Arab geographer Edrisi, who lived in the first half of the seventeenth century, described it as being rich with buildings, markets, shops, baths and flourishing thanks to its fertile inland as well as thanks to its port activities.

As for the scarcity of architectonic elements referring to the Arab period, in compensation, still today, inside the Islamic urban plan of lanes and courtyards, there are two distinguishable areas, Graziella and Sperduta in the east of the city.

The Byzantines re-conquered Syracuse in 1038 and the Greek captain Maniace who frees it from the Arab domination, leaves his mark of conquest in the re-structure of the ancient fortifications.

The later Norman conquest (1086) relegating Syracuse to the role of a city of secondary importance, strengthens more and more Palermo as capital of the island.

Count Ruggero includes the city in his vast restoration operation, the strong point of which is the rebirth of Christianity. The alliance between the Count and the Bishop allows the development of a new urban project which envisages the division of the city in sectors, each of which with a different function.

The homogeneous Islamic design, long, longitudinal axis found in Via Dione and Via Roma today, is intersectioned by the transversal axis of Via Maestranza and Via Amalfitana, creating the Norman 'crux viarium' and subdividing the city in four sectors which become head of four parishes - the mercantile area near the big port NW of the city with the St Paul's Parish, the Bishop's area to the SW around the Cathedral plateau, the Jewish area to the SE with the St John the Baptist's Parish and the Arab area to the NE with St Peter's Parish.

The Cathedral plateau, a meeting place and place of exchanges, is confirmed as the representative point of the religious power, the renewal of the Cathedral is the tangible sign of the definition of the role that this location assumes and keeps until today.

Re-conquered in 1221 by Emperor Frederick II, the city is declared to be state owned, the building of Maniace Castle, an exceptional example of Swabian architecture, becomes part of Frederick's policy to restore the kingdom and highlight the city's role as the stronghold for the control and defence of the southern coast of the island.

Syracuse
Aerial view
of Maniace Castle



Syracuse
Maniace Castle



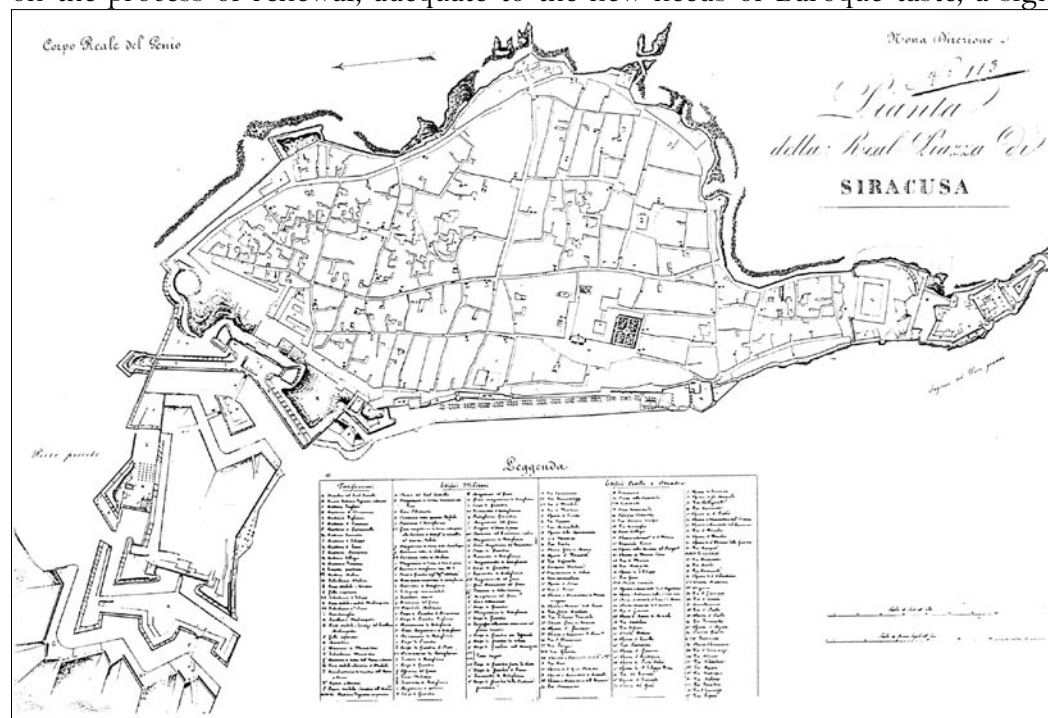
The institution of the Queen's Chamber (1361), a dowry assigned to Queen Constance by Frederick III of Aragon, with Syracuse the capital of a vast territory of nine communes, determines a profound transformation in the political and administrative systems of the city. The alliance between the growing baronial class and the Church, promoted by the queen's politics, is manifested by the construction of new religious structures, particularly monasteries situated to the south of the Bishop's area of St Lucy (1350), St Benedict (1365) and Our Lady of the Annunciation (1404).

The new legislative provisions, approved by Mary of Aragon in 1437, foresaw the expropriation for public use for whoever wanted to restructure their own home, provoking a notable renewal of construction and leaving its mark on the face of the city.

The baronial families Nava, Daniele, Abela, defined Via Maestranza, Via Mirabella and Via Cavour with elegant buildings. These buildings were altered in the Baroque period, by adding decorative elements and rich ornamental motifs originating from Spain to the severe forms of the feudal façades.

The new religious orders made a determining contribution to the urban definition of the city. The Jesuits and Carmelitanes in 1555 formed a cross with the Franciscan and Domenican Convents on the NS axis of Via Dione in the suburbs of Ortygia. To the extreme East and West the Fatebenefratelli (1590) and the Agostinians (1592) settled and at the intersection of the two main axis, in a bari-central position there is the Convent of the Teatine Fathers (1610).

For the whole of the seventeenth century, the clergy and the nobles concentrated on the process of renewal, adequate to the new needs of Baroque taste, a sign



“Pianta della Real Piazza di Siracusa”
(Map of the Royal Square of Syracuse)
edited by Royal Corps of Genio of the Reign of Naples in 1840
(by A. Giuffrè, *Sicurezza e conservazione dei centri storici - Il caso Ortigia*, Roma-Bari 1993)



<
Siracusa
Cattedrale
Particolare della facciata

of the renewed alliance between the two sects confirmed by the building of the Senate in the city's main square close to the Cathedral and the Bishop's As from the sixteenth century, following the Turkish threat, Syracuse improved its defence systems. The earthquake of 1542 causes the immediate necessity to start the work, so in 1544, under the vice-reign of Antonio Ferramolino, construction is started on the two bastions of St Lucy and St Philip (no longer in existence) to the extreme north of Ortygia and in 1553, the bastions of St Antonio and Settepunti were completed on the isthmus. Work on the fortifications proceeded very slowly for about a century.

Only in 1673, thanks to the initiative of the vice-king of Ligny and the engineer Carlos de Grunenbergh, were the fortifications on the isthmus completed, integrated by a complex canal system separating Ortygia from the mainland. In 1678, Syracuse is declared as the 'Square of Arms' by the vice-king F. Benavides.

The earthquake of 1693, although not causing great damage as was the case for many areas of the Noto Valley, posed the immediate problem of re-construction thus occupying Syracuse for the whole of the eighteenth century. The most significant construction work concerned the area defined as the 'overflow' of Cathedral Square – the re-planning of the Church of St Lucy, extended and turned facing towards the square, and the transformation of the Beneventano del Bosco Building strengthened the representative role inside the city.

From 1735, the Bourbon government, relying on the new laic strength, continues a laboured ant-feudal and anti-ecclesiastic fight provoking the break between the clergy, the Sovran and the old local nobility.

During the people's rebellion in 1837, the city, declared as a rebel, loses its role as province capital to Noto which had remained loyal to the crown, and was re-integrated in its role only in 1865.

After the unification of Italy, the strong pressure of taxes which hit numerous families belonging to the old land-owner aristocracy and the dismembering of the Church's estates provoked a reversal in the management of urban areas constituting the introduction of decisive changes in the latter half of the nineteenth century. This brought about the public use of religious structures. The St Mary's Monastery became the Prefect's Office, the Convent of Our Virgin became a Law Court, the Museum became a hospital, using the old organisms to satisfy the needs of the new municipal.

The pulling down of the city walls began in 1870, the Spanish fortifications on the isthmus are pulled down destroying the communicating canals between the two ports and the construction of the new sector in the form of a chess board is started. This constituted a filter zone between the modern expansion and Ortygia. In 1872 the Convent of the Teatine Fathers together with St Andrew's and St James' Church is pulled down in 1872 leaving space for the Archimedes' Square of today in the centre of Ortygia.



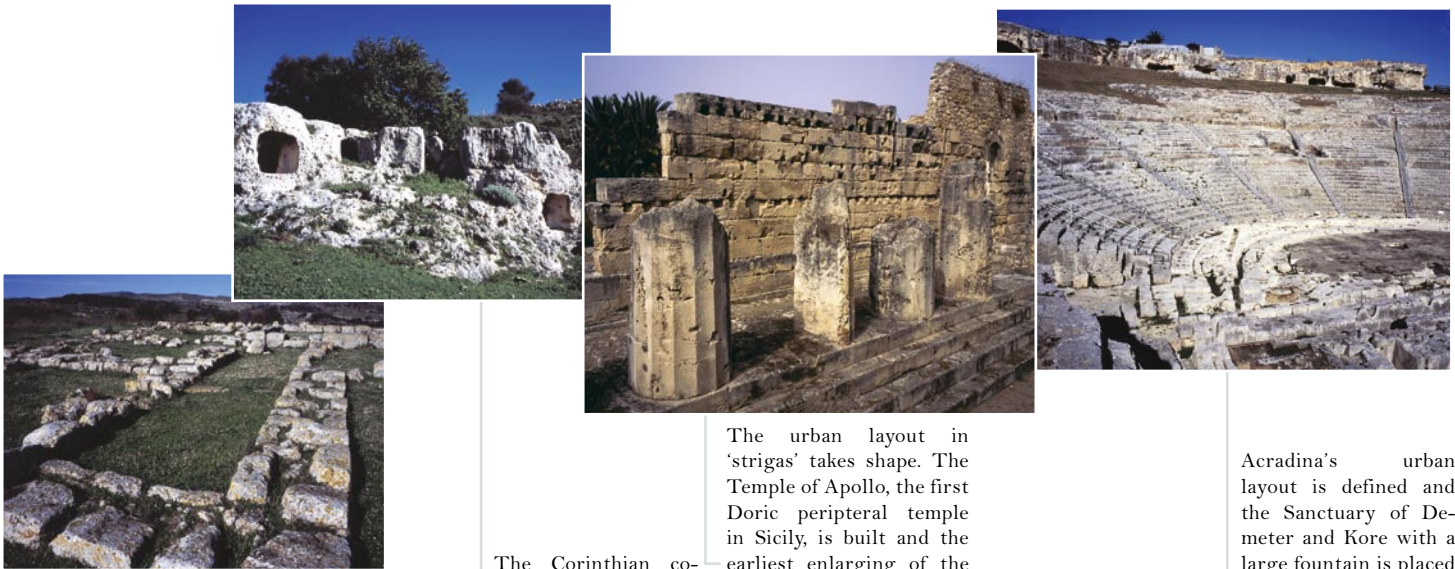
<
Syracuse
Cathedral Square
View of the Cathedral and
of Vermexio Palace

The economic development and the impressive demographic increment of the first years of the twentieth century provoked a rapid explosion towards the inland. The proposed regulatory plan by the engineer Luigi Mauceri (1919), even though never actually put into practice, did determine the orientation of the later development of the city.

In the period between the two wars, the most relevant urban development within the medieval urban design, was the digging out of Via Littorio (today Corso Matteotti) which connects Emanuele Pancali Square to Archimedes' Square.



Syracuse
Church of St Lucy at Abbey
Detail of facade



Settlements with huts and necropolises from the middle Bronze Age in Ortygia and along the shores of the great harbour

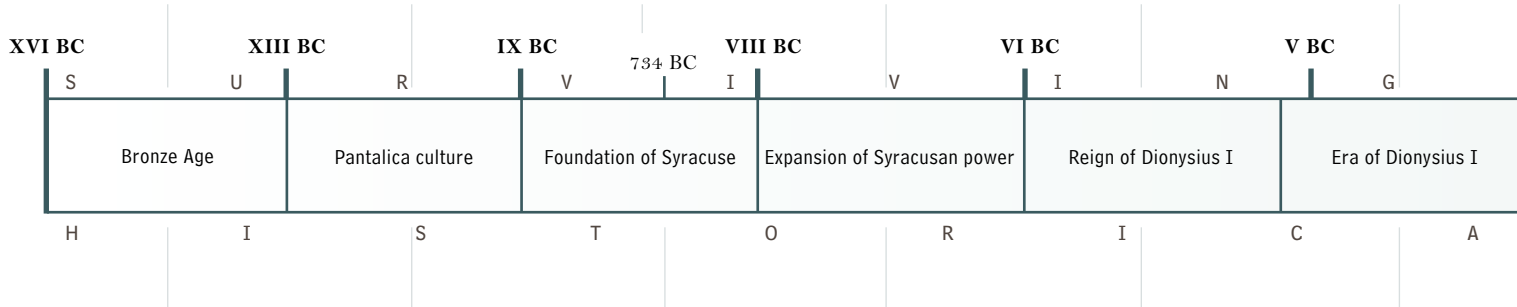
The Pantalica culture takes its name from the site where the so-called Prince's palace (Anaktoron) and roughly 5000 rock-cut tombs attest to the various phases of its development

The Corinthian colonisers supplant the indigenous people, the Sikels, and found their colony. The 'oikos' and Sanctuary of Artemis, the oldest houses and the earliest traces of the urban layout date from this period

The urban layout in 'strigas' takes shape. The Temple of Apollo, the first Doric peripteral temple in Sicily, is built and the earliest enlarging of the central sanctuary of Ortygia takes place. The linear theatre and the first phase of the semicircular 'cavea' are built, also the Necropoli del Fusco, the Ionic Temple, the great urban 'latomie' and the Temple of Apollo on the Temenite Hill.

The central sanctuary of Ortygia is enlarged again and the Temple of Athena is built. A road through Acradina links Ortygia with the oldest necropolis, Fusco. Necropolises are also extended in Acradina.

Acradina's urban layout is defined and the Sanctuary of Demeter and Kore with a large fountain is placed at Piazza della Vittoria. The theatre 'cavea' is enlarged. 27 kms of defensive walls, the 'mure dionigiane' are built extending from the fortress, Castello Eurialo. The necropolises at Acradina are enlarged..



Evidence of contacts between Bronze Age Sicilian culture and Mycenaean culture

The Sikel culture is testified to by the various phases of the Pantalica culture. Contact with the sea was at the Great Harbour.

Syracuse is founded by the Corinthian colonists led by Archias.

Syracuse extends its power over south-east Sicily, founding the sub-colonies of Acrati (664 BC), Casmenai (664 BC) and Camarina (589 BC)

485 BC Deinomenid dynasty comes to power and Syracuse becomes to leading city in Sicily

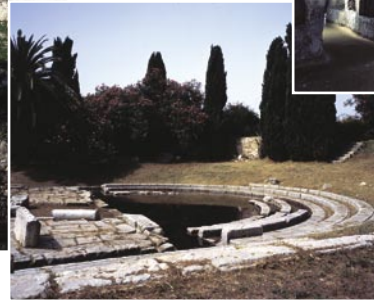
480 BC Gelon leads the victory over the Carthaginians at Himera

474 BC Hieron I leads the victory over the Etruscans at Cumae

440 BC The Sikels under Ducetius are defeated by Syracuse

415-413 BC War between Athens and Syracuse ends with the victory of Assinaros

405 BC Dionysius I seizes power and defeats the Carthaginians in 397 BC .



City plan at Acradina is extended to cover the former necropolises. New quarters are built around Piazza dell Vittoria and Neapolis.

The Greek theatre is embellished with two large porticos and two temples in honour of Demeter and Kore.

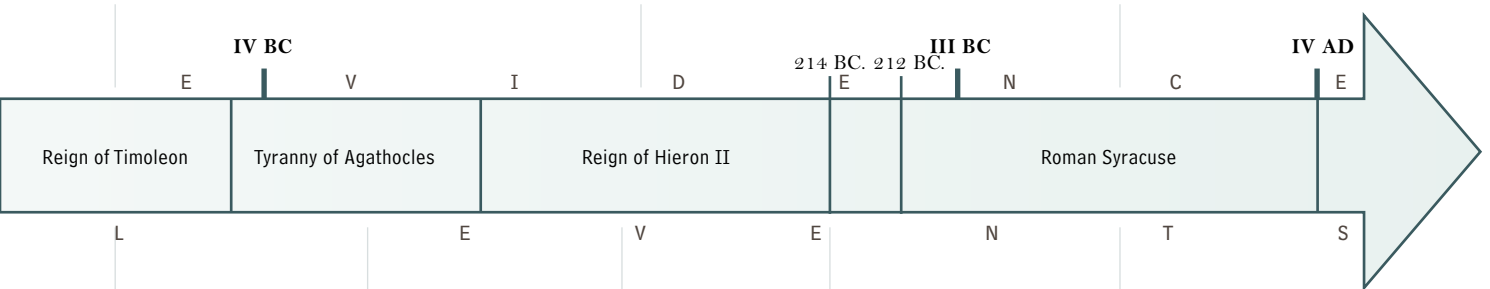
The large altar is built by Hieron II.

The so-called Roman Gymnasium and Amphitheatre are built. The city spreads to the north-east in the II-III cents. AD. Syracusan Forum is built.

Evidence of the residential area found at Piazza della Vittoria and round the hospital. Catacombs of S. Lucia, S. Maria di Gesù, Vigna Cassia, S. Giovanni and Villa Maria. Hypogea Politi and Villa Landolina.

First church built at S. Lucia al Sepolcro. Early Christian basilica of S. Pietro founded in Ortygia.

Urban layout of Acradina is extended



343 BC
Timoleon becomes ruler of Syracuse

317-289 BC
Agathocles goes to war successfully in Africa against the Carthaginians.

276-215 BC
Long period of prosperity and international recognition for Syracuse. Alliance with the Romans.

Syracuse passes to the Carthaginians

214-212 BC.
After a long siege, the Romans conquer Syracuse

212 BC.
Archimedes dies

21 BC.
Syracuse reduced to a Roman colony

3rd cent AD
Persecution of the Christians

304 AD
Martyrdom of S. Lucy, patron saint of Syracuse



Fortifications and tower built beside Temple of Apollo. Basilica of S. Marciano built over his tomb. Foundation of the Church of S. Martino in Ortygia.

Basilica of S. Pietro ad Baias

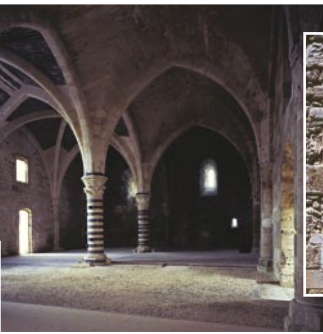
Urban layout of the Graziella and Sperduta quarters in Ortygia



Church of S. Giovanni Evangelista

Church of S. Martino

Church of S. Tommaso Apostolo



Church of S. Nicolò dei Cordari

Church of S. Lucia fuori le mura
Of the Norman building, the apse, the portal and the first two orders of the bell-tower survive. The rest was transformed in the 17th-18th cents.

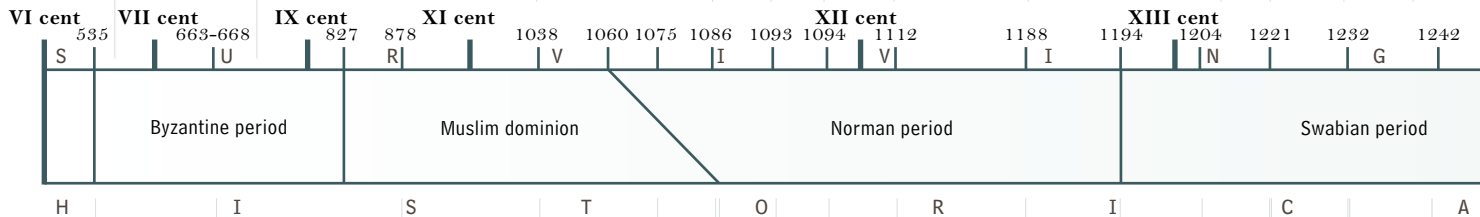


Archbishop's Palace
The oldest part of the building, a noble palatium of which traces remain, dates from this period

Palazzo Bellomo
Much of the original structure was rebuilt in the 15th century

Palatium della Targia

Castello Maniace



Syracuse is conquered by the Byzantine Belisarius

Emperor Constans II moves the capital of the Eastern Empire to Syracuse

The Muslims under Emir Giafar conquer Syracuse

The Greek captain Maniakes frees Syracuse from the Arabs

Bernavert is Emir of Syracuse and Noto

Roger d' Hauteville (Altavilla) conquers Syracuse

The great Diocese of Syracuse is created

Jordan is Count of Syracuse

Syracuse becomes State city

The Diocese of Syracuse is supported by Monreale

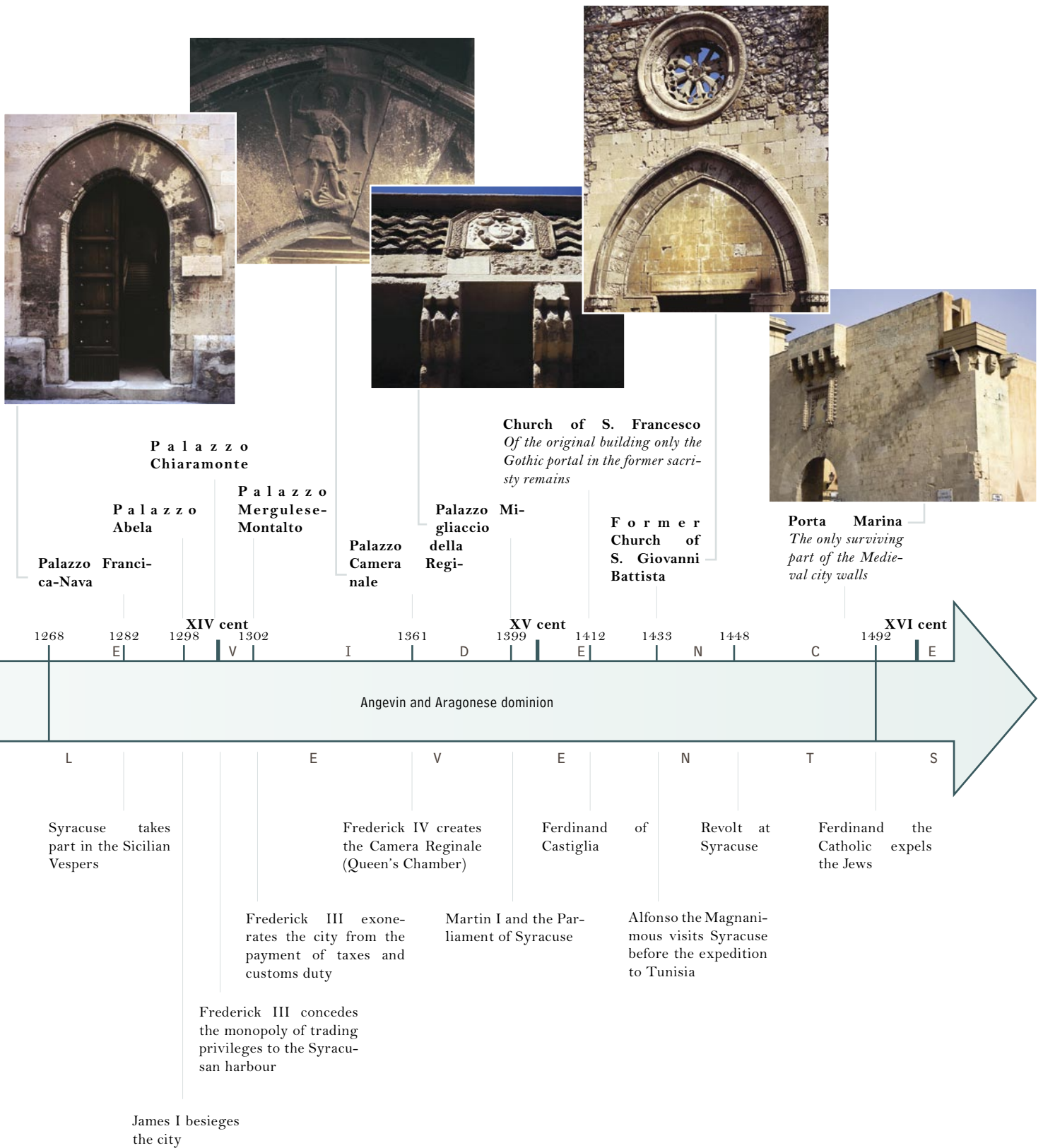
Henry VI conquers Syracuse

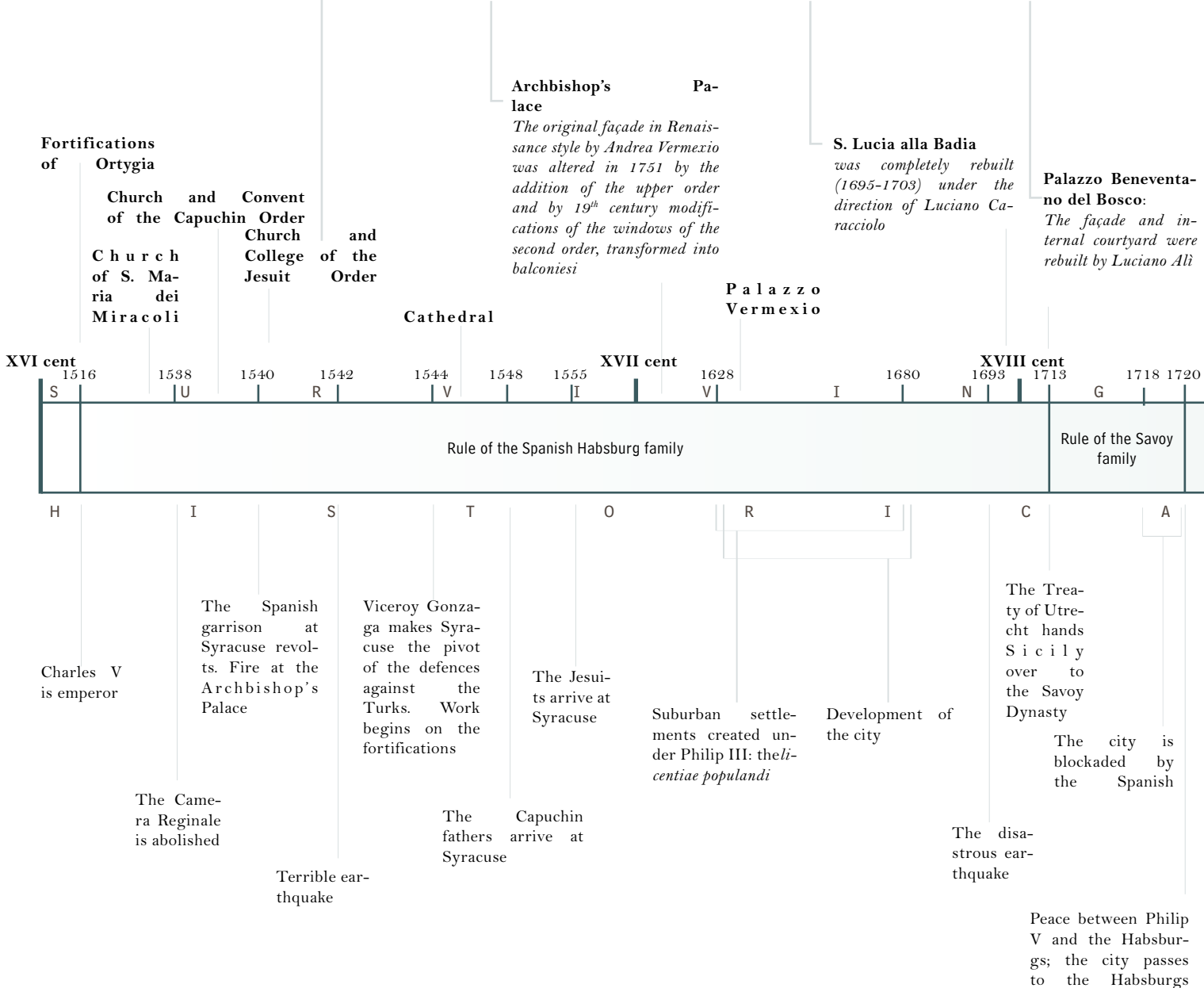
Syracuse becomes a Genoese county under Alamanno Costa

Syracuse becomes a State city

The County of Augusta is founded

Reign of Frederick II





BRIEF CHRONOLOGY: 16TH CENT. ⇒ 20TH CENT. AD



Cathedral:
The façade is rebuilt
by *Andrea Palma*
1725-1753

Church of S. Filippo Neri **Church of Spirito Santo**

Church of S. Filippo apostolo

Church of S. Giuseppe

Archaeological Museum

Post Office

City Theatre

Seat of the Chamber of Commerce

Pantheon

1734 1735 1773 1791 1798 1817 1837 1848-49 1860 1870 1889-92 1911-2 1914 1950 1960 1970 1976 1988 1988

Rule of the Habsburgs of Austria

Bourbon period

From the Unification of Italy to today

L E V E N T S

Expulsion of the Jesuits. Creation of the Accademia Siracusana

Admiral Nelson at Syracuse

Dopo i disordini conseguenti al colera, il re punisce la città trasferendo il capoluogo a Noto

New urban development.

Start of industrialisation

Special laws to safeguard Ortygia

Viceroy Sastago at Syracuse: siege of the city. The captured city is confined to Ortygia and exists purely as a garrison town

Ferdinand I, King of the Two Sicilies encourages constitutional and administrative reforms. The 'valli' are abolished and Syracuse is the capital of one of the seven new districts

Fortifications become town property. City land gate is demolished

Expansion of industrialisation and large-scale urban expansion

Opening of the Regional Archaeological Museum, 'Paolo Orsi'

War of Polish Secession

Tommaso Gargallo publishes his *Memorie Patrie*

Insurrection against Ferdinand II and the Kingdom of Naples

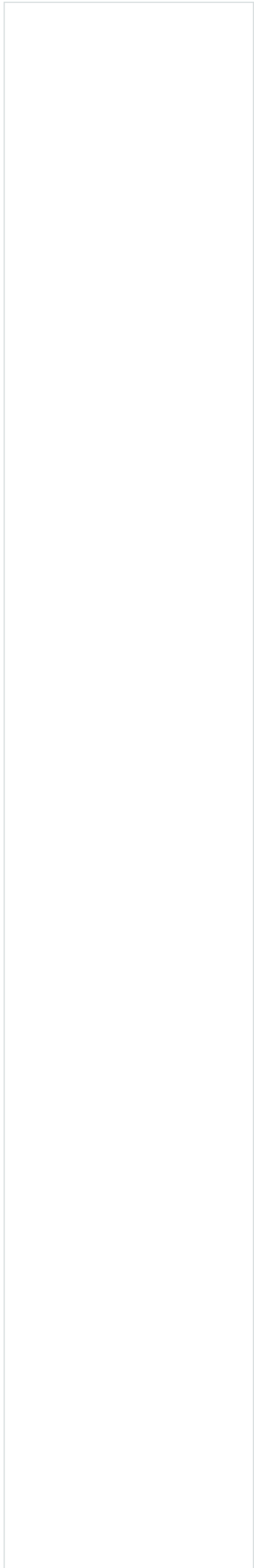
War in Libya and expansion of the harbour activities at Syracuse

First performances of Classical plays in Greek Theatre

C. Form and date of most recent records of site

Among the most important studies and most recent research are the following:

- BELLAFIORE G., *Architettura in Sicilia nell'età islamica e normanna*, Palermo 1990
- BELLAFIORE G., *Architettura dell'età sveva in Sicilia 1194-1266*, Palermo 1993
- BERNABÒ BREA L., *Pantalica. Ricerche intorno all'Anaktoron*, Napoli 1990
- CONSOLO V. - VOZA G. - RUSSO S., *La terra di Archimede*, voll. 2, Palermo 2001
- CECCHIAI L. - JANNELLI L. - LONGO F., *Città greche della Magna Grecia e della Sicilia*, Verona 2002
- DUFOUR L. - RAYMOND H., *Siracusa 1693. Storia di una ricostruzione*, Siracusa 1994
- DUFOUR L. - RAYMOND H., *Siracusa tra due secoli: le metamorfosi dello spazio. 1600-1695*, Palermo 1998
- GRINGERI PANTANO F., *Jean Houl, Voyage a Siracusa*, Palermo 2003
- SILLUZIO G., *Pantalica. Valle dell'Anapo*, Monte Lauro 2001
- TINÉ S., *Codice di pratica professionale per il restauro delle fronti esterne degli edifici. L'esperienza di Ortigya*, Palermo 2001
- TRIGILIA L., *Siracusa. La piazza e la città. L'ambiente urbano di Piazza Duomo attraverso la storia*, Napoli 2000
- VOZA G. (a cura di), *Siracusa 1999. Lo scavo archeologico di Piazza Duomo*, Siracusa 1999
- VOZA G., *Nel segno dell'antico. Archeologia nel territorio di Siracusa*, Palermo 1999



d. Present state of conservation

The Necropolis of Pantalica

The Necropolis of Pantalica consists of a group of settlements and rocky necropolis made, for the most part, between the XIII and VII centuries BC.

Repopulated in the Byzantine Era, it consists of over 5000 tombs that have been repeatedly plundered through the ages.

Between the nineteenth and twentieth century the area was explored by the archaeologist Paolo Orsi who found many important materials rising from the IX and VIII centuries BC, now kept in the Regional Museum of Syracuse.

Today, the area is a conservation area and is in a good general state of preservation. Besides the numerous tombs, the base of the Anaktoron or Prince's Palace remains visible as well as remains from the Byzantine Era.

Euryalus Castle, Dionysian Fortifications

The complex defence system called Euryalus' Castle rises from between 402 and 397 BC, but underwent various changes in later eras.

What remains visible today, only minimally corresponds to the original construction of the Dionysius' age and is the result of modifications and re-construction of subsequent eras starting from the time it was built until the Roman siege by Marcellus (213 – 211 BC).

Very likely, the final outline (never completed) can be dated the beginning of 300 BC and can be attributed to Hieron II, using technical advice from Archimedes (*Plutarch, Life of Marcellus 14, 8*).

In fact, it is very likely that the castle installations which represent the most detailed creation of defence remaining from the Greek era were planned by Archimedes himself.

After the long period of peace during the Roman occupation, the castle was adapted in the Byzantine Era, as show some surviving structures.

The castle is still in a good general state and is the object of constant care and maintenance by the personnel of the Superintendency of Cultural and Environmental Assets and is guarded constantly.

The long circuit of fortifications, dating back to when the fortress was built, is still visible for long stretches. These parts of the Greek defence system, considering how long ago they were built, are in an acceptable state of conservation.

The Neapolis and Scala Greca Area

The vast area of Neapolis, which includes among other things the Greek Theatre, Hieron's Altar, the Roman Amphitheatre, the Latomiae and the Intagliatella Necropolis, makes up a vast archaeological park.

The surviving relics, partly despoiled in the sixteenth century to be used for the building of the fortifications in the Spanish era and found again in the nineteenth century, have been collected in one archaeological complex since 1952.

Their present state of conservation and maintenance is undoubtedly excellent and is under the constant care and supervision of the Superintendence of Cultural and Environmental Assets.

The archaeological area of Scala Greca, well identified and subject to protective measures, is enclosed and protected for the most part, but not completely.

The remains found here are less evident compared to the extraordinary findings at Neapolis, nevertheless they are in relatively good general condition.

Ortygia

The historical nucleus of Ortygia is distinctly bordered by the Sea and is the most ancient part of the historical city.

It consists of a largely ancient urban design and buildings in a varied state of conservation.

The whole island of Ortygia has been subject to a "special legislation" for almost thirty years, which has prevented further degrading of the area.

Regional Law - 7 May 1976 n. 70. (*The complete text of the law is available at the following Internet site: <http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/normativa/LeggiRegionali/LR7maggio1976n70.htm>*).

The level of conservation in the urban environments, the buildings and areas of major historical and architectural relevance, is generally excellent thanks to the intense activities of recovery, restoration and maintenance undertaken by the Superintendency of Cultural and Environmental Assets.

The restoration, recovery and maintenance activities carried out in the last decade are numerous, as those in progress are as well as those planned for the completion of the conservation and re-evaluation of the entire patrimony which has been long underway and strongly supported.

In virtue of the "special law", which among other things, grants the financing of unsecured loans from 40% to 70% or interest loans up to 40% for the restructure of the both the façades and the interiors of private housing and many private buildings have been and continue to be restored.

So far, these interventions have been directed in particular towards the more valuable areas, consequently the raising of the general level of conservation and maintenance varies in the historical nucleus.

Most of the recovery activities taken so far in Ortygia have involved individual private buildings by their respective owners. Results from research about the project submitted to the town administration, show how there is a definite majority of buildings located in relatively qualified areas with a reduced level of urban degradation involved in the project, especially those situated on the main streets.

In fact, the financial contribution foreseen by the 'special law', being absolutely neutral as to what aspect of recovery or restoration is applied for, seems to be a more effective economic incentive in cases where the property has a potentially higher value due to its location and/or type and structural state. On the contrary, in the areas with a higher grade of decay, in terms of individual properties and local properties, the recovery of the individual property within a seriously deteriorated area appears less appealing to the owner.

The portion of private properties in need of significant recovery and restoration work can be estimated at around 25% of the whole urban design. Thanks to the various work in both public and private sectors carried out in recent years and still in progress, the state of decay is steadily and significantly decreasing with the result of an ever improving state of conservation.

e. Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The work to promote the cognizance of the architectonic and landscape heritage of the historical centre is carried out by various bodies, from among which we would like to point out:

- **The Provincial Concern for Tourism;** whose specific task is that of promoting, also in an international ambit, the cognizance of the historical, artistic, landscape and cultural heritage of the entire territory of the Province of Syracuse, with the aim of encouraging the influx of tourists.
- **The Municipality of Syracuse - Tourist Office, with the following tasks:**
 - organizing and coordinating tourist displays aimed at promoting the cognizance of the city and its history ;
 - utilizing the cultural heritage for tourist purposes;
 - promoting performances and cultural exchanges also for the purpose of informing visitors of the local traditions;
 - organizing fairs, with the preparation of stands and displays;
 - welcoming both Italian and foreign tourists who are visiting the city, supplying information on the receptive structures and the museums and monuments to visit.

It also distributes material relative to scheduled artistic and cultural events.

Moreover, the Tourist Office has set up a “University Counter” which organizes twinning with foreign universities concerning itself with finding accommodation for the students.

- **The Council Office of Ortygia - Cultural Assets and Tourism Service of the Municipality of Syracuse;** this structure is dedicated to utilizing and promoting the cultural and tourist activities within the municipal territory.

The works are concerned with, apart from the organization of cultural events of local importance and interest, utilizing and promoting the cognizance of the cultural assets and traditions of the City of Syracuse (also beyond the confines of the city).

a. Ownership

The area of the Necropolis of Pantalica is mostly public property.

The Euryalus Castle complex is public property, while the Dionysian Wall system, which spreads for over 22 kilometers lies partly on public property and partly on private property.

The Neapolis area and the areas of archeological interest are public property.

The religious buildings that are open for worship are the property of the Archiepiscopal Curia of Syracuse and the Italian State (the Ministry of Internal Affairs - Buildings for Worship Fund - FEC).

The main monumental civil buildings of Ortygia are the property of bodies and institutions of a public nature or use (including for example the University).

Some of the residential buildings that are of historical value are private property, as are also the majority of the minor residential buildings.

b. Legal status

Most of the monuments and the sites being proposed belong to public bodies and institutions, including the Italian State (The Ministry of Internal Affairs - Buildings for Worship Fund), the Sicilian Region, the Regional Province of Syracuse and the Municipality of Syracuse are public bodies and their assets are therefore to be considered as public property.

Publicly owned monuments, according to the civil and administrative regulations of the Italian State found in art. 823 of the Civil Code, “are non-transferable, and cannot become subject to third parties, except in the ways and limits set down in the laws which regard them. The administrative authorities are responsible for the protection of monuments which are public property”.

Publicly owned monuments are usually not freely open to the public; their use is decided by the laws which regulate public use, for example, the administration of public bodies and providing public services or public utility.

All the monuments found in Ortygia and expressly mentioned in this dossier, including the archaeological park of Neapolis are state owned.

All interventions, both of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance in the Neapolis area, owned by the Italian state, are carried out exclusively by the Soprintendenza BBCCAA of Syracuse.

The area of the rock Necropolises of Pantalica is managed by the Dipartimento Ripartimentale alle Foreste, which is a public body which guards the entire area and checks on all the activities done privately in the area.

Catania University with an office in Syracuse is a public body.

Some monuments (such as the Cathedral, the Archbishop’s palace and other religious buildings, and also the catacombs on the mainland) belong to the Curia Arcivescovile of Syracuse, a religious body.

Other buildings (including most of the civil buildings in Ortygia, even those of historic interest) are private property.

We would like to point out that, according to the laws and norms of the Italian State, even private assets are subject to various restraints, according to a principle of the pre-eminence of the public interest, also in the case of interventions on private patrimony; as a consequence any act of transformation of the assets, even of private property, is subject to the control and authorization of Public Bodies.

C. Protective measures and means of implementing them

The main protective measures can be found in the Laws for the protection of the patrimony of art, monuments, landscape, natural beauty, hydrogeology and forestry; that is:

- The Legislative Decree of 29th October 1999 n. 490: a consolidation act of the legislative provisions on the subject of cultural and environmental assets, according to article 1 of the law of 8th October 1997, n° 352 (*the Decree has unified and integrated the provisions of the previous laws protecting the territory and the artistic historical patrimony, including law 1089/39; law 1497/39; law 64/74; law 431/85*);
- The Regional Law 15/91 (*in particular article. - article.5*): Modifications and integrations to the Regional Law n° 71/78 on the subject of town planning and the deferment of the restrictions on the subject of parks and nature reserves.

Such laws foresee the establishment of special restrictions for the protection of the patrimony. Based on such restrictions every public and private intervention directed at physical modifications or at the use of the asset is subject to the control of special Territorial Offices; such offices being as follows:

- a) Architectonical and Environmental Superintendency, the main organism for the protection within the province, with the function of controlling and protecting the patrimony of architecture, monuments art and the environment. Such a body also has tasks and powers regarding the carrying out of conservation and restoration interventions. Within the Sicilian Region the Superintendency is directly under the authority of the Regional Council Office for Cultural Assets;
- b) The Municipal Technical Office - Vth Town Planning Department; its task is mainly that of verifying that the laws and regulations that protect the territory are respected, in order to grant the necessary authorisations and permits for the execution of works that lead to the physical modification or use of the assets and the territory;
- c) Civil Engineers Office, with the task of controlling and the supervising the application of the norms relative to the static nature of the buildings, with particular reference to the antiseismic norms and modifications of the territory; such a body has also competences relative to the carrying out of interventions of the utmost urgency, mainly of a static nature; within the Sicilian Region the offices are directly under the authority of the Public Works Regional Council Office.
- d) Forestry Division Inspectorate, with the task of protecting and developing the hydrogeological and forestry resources; such an institution has also the task of supervising and controlling the territory that is subject to special restraints, in particular concerning the use of the land for agriculture and also for woods;

Map showing restrictions protecting territory and historical heritage
Scale 1 : 125,000

KEY



Landscape restrictions
All activities which alter the landscape or which may affect it, must first be approved by the Soprintendenza BBCCAA



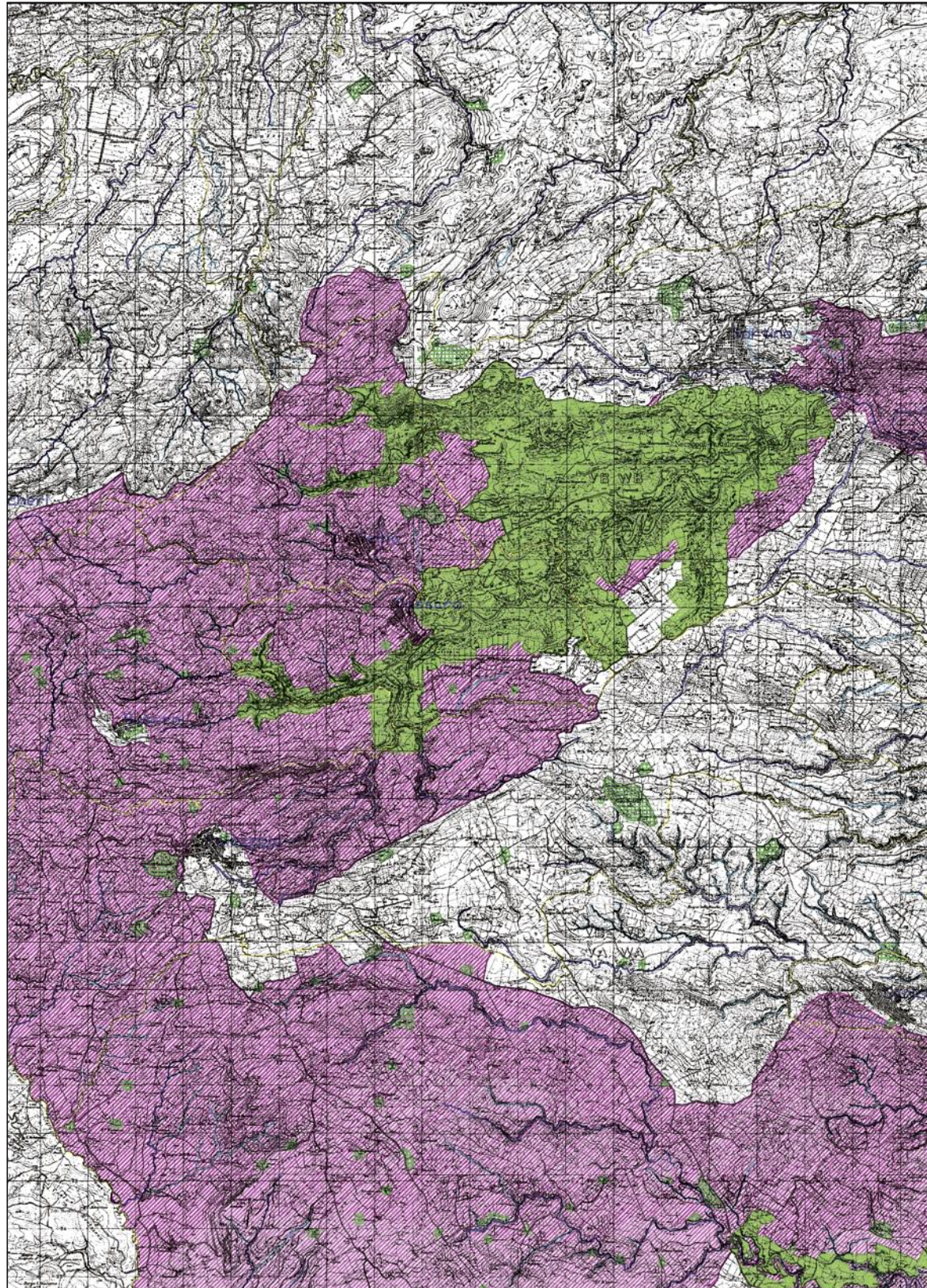
Archaeological restrictions
Areas – The Soprintendenza BBCCAA is the only body permitted to carry out any action whatsoever

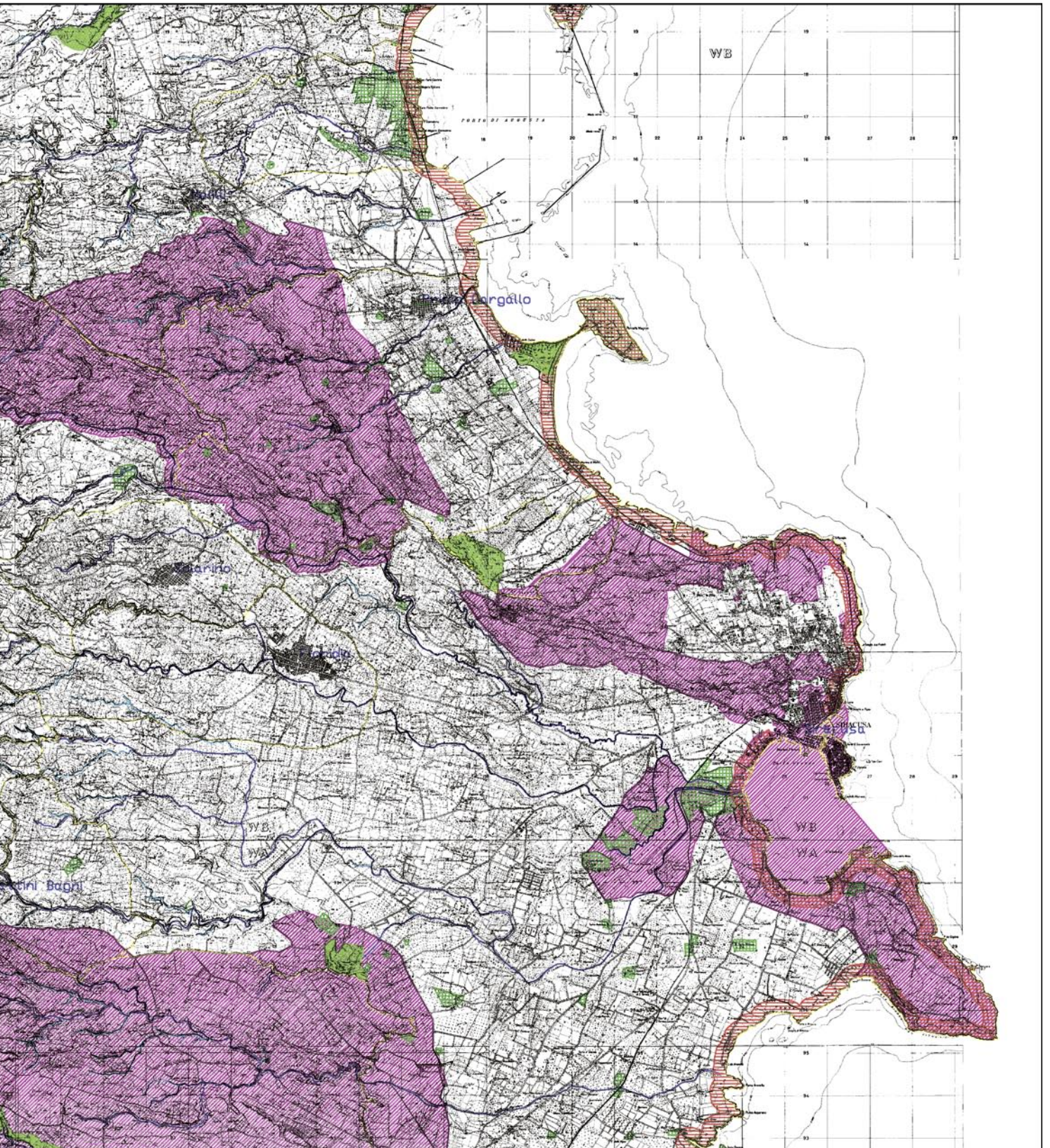


Nature reserves
The areas are controlled and guarded by the Ispettorato Ripartimentale Foreste. All activities must first be approved by this body.

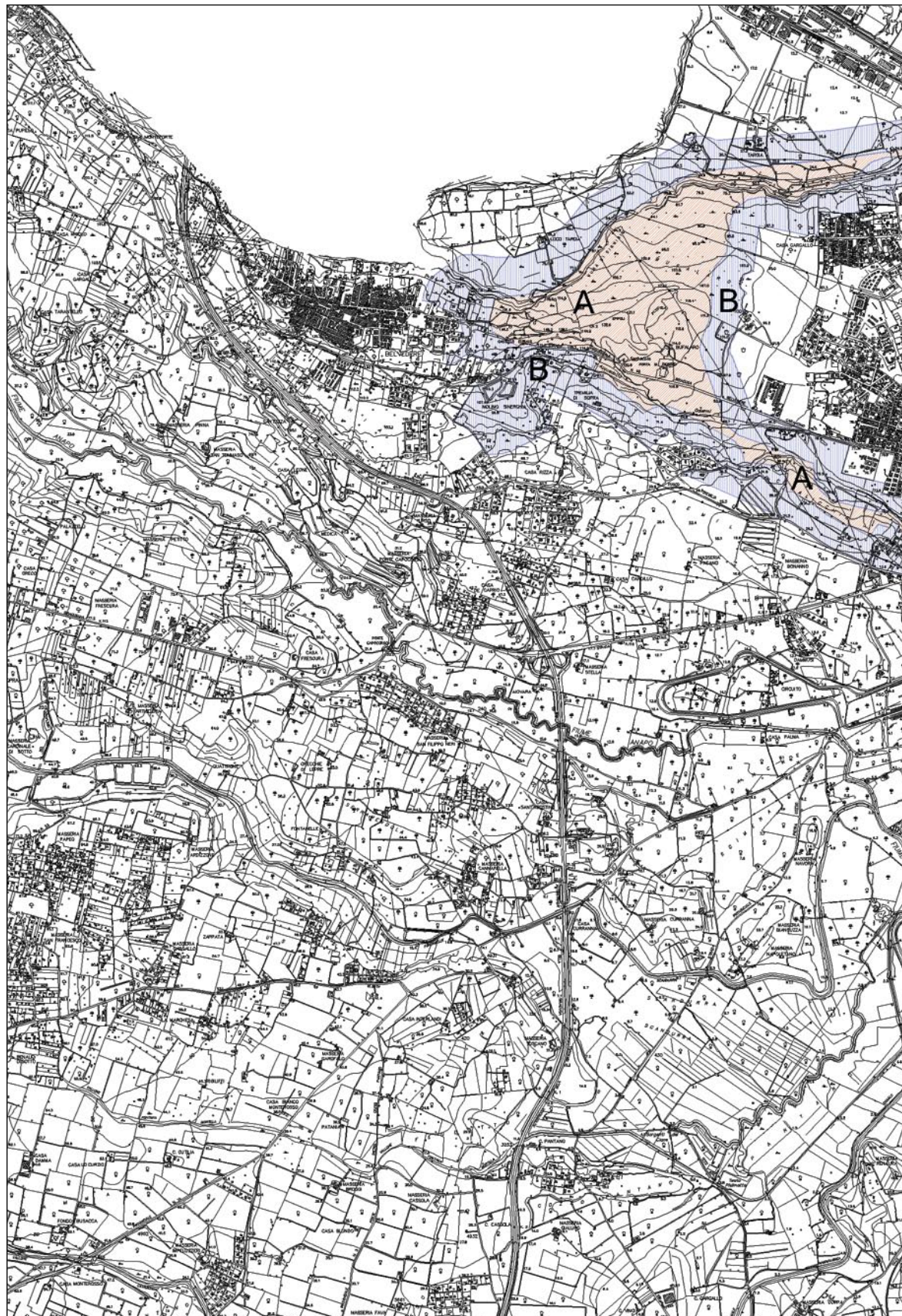


Restrictions protecting the coast
The entire coast strip 300m wide is protected by law. Any activity which may modify the area must first be approved by the bodies who control and protect the coasts..








Map showing boundaries of founding Archaeological Park
 Scale 1 : 40,000



KEY

-  A Zone
Archaeological area
-  B Zone
Buffer zone
-  Areas of archaeological interest
not included in the
A and B zones

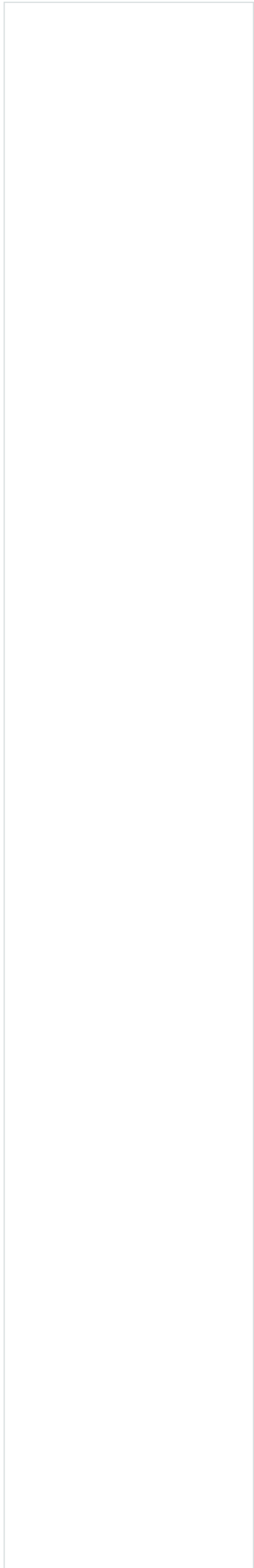


within the Sicilian Region the Inspectorate is directly under the authority of the Agriculture and Forestry Regional Council Office.

- The indications in the “Guidelines of the Regional Landscape Plan” have been established as a coordination of all the norms relative to running the whole territory (*see point 5.d below*).
- The work of controlling and safeguarding is carried out by the Syracuse municipality through urbanistic tools that are relative to the area in question and to the specific detailed norms that are drawn up. In particular, since 1990 the Executive Detailed Plan has been in force for the area of Ortygia (*see point 5.d below*).

d. Agency /agencies with management authorities

- Regione Siciliana (*Sicilian Region*)
Viale Regione Siciliana, 2226 - Tel. +39 091.6961111
<http://www.regione.sicilia.it>
- Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali ed Ambientali di Siracusa
(*Superintendency for Cultural and Environmental Assets in Syracuse*)
Piazza Duomo, 14 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.481111 - Fax +39 0931.21205
- Provincia Regionale di Siracusa (*Regional Province of Syracuse*)
Via Malta, 106 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.709111
<http://www.provincia.siracusa.it/index2.htm>
- Comune di Cassaro (*Municipality of Cassaro*)
Via Don Minzoni - 96010 Cassaro (SR) - Tel. +39 0931.877017
<http://www.comune.cassaro.sr.it/>
- Comune di Ferla (*Municipality of Ferla*)
Via A. Gramsci, 13 - 96010 Ferla (SR) - Tel. +39 0931.870136
<http://www.comune.ferla.sr.it/cdfv1/main.php>
- Comune di Siracusa (*Municipality of Syracuse*)
Piazza Duomo, 4 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.461746
<http://www.comune.siracusa.it/Default.htm>
- Comune di Sortino (*Municipality of Sortino*)
Viale Mario Giardino - 96010 Sortino (SR) Tel. +39 0931.917111
<http://www.comune.sortino.sr.it>
- Ufficio del Genio Civile di Siracusa Siracusa (*Syracuse Office of Civil Engineers*)
Via delle Carceri Vecchie, 36 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.462780
- L'Azienda Autonoma Provinciale per l'Incremento Turistico (AAPIT)
via San Sebastiano, 43 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.481200
<http://www.apt-siracusa.it>
- L'Azienda Autonoma per il Turismo di Siracusa (AAT)
via Maestranza, 33 - 96100 Siracusa,



e. Level at which management is exercised
and name and address of responsible person for contact
purpose

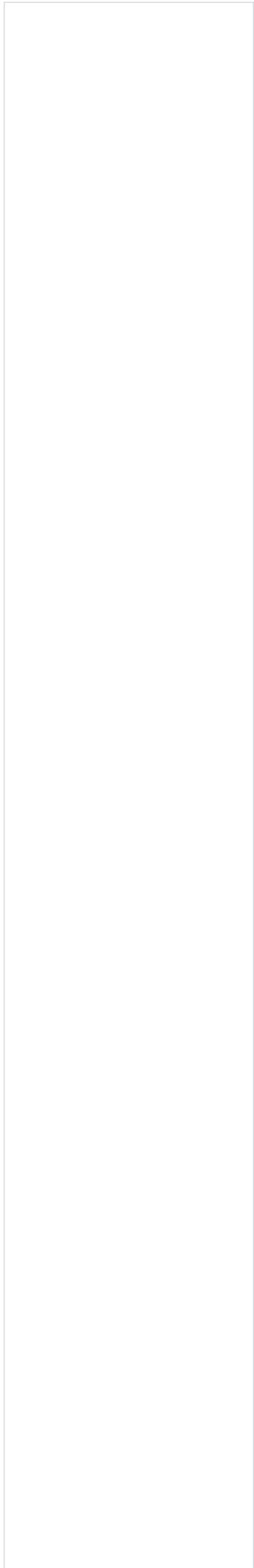
Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali ed Ambientali di Siracusa

(Superintendency for Cultural and Environmental Assets in Syracuse)

Piazza Duomo, 14 – 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.481111 - Fax +39 0931.21205

Soprintendente: Arch. Mariella Muti

Scientific and technical Consultant: Arch. Mario Caruso



f. Agreed plans related to property

There are numerous and varied means of programming and planning which have an impact on the property, starting from the territorial and economic programming and planning tools on a regional scale to the detailed town planning and the Guidelines for interventions for developing tourism.

Among these we would like to point out the following:

- Programme for the development of Southern Italy

(A plan presented by the Treasury - Department for Policies of Development and Cohesion as objective 1, in accordance with article 16 of the Council Regulation n° 1260/1999 setting out general provisions on the structural Funds and in accordance with the CIPE deliberation n° 71 of 14/5/99. The document is available on the Internet at the following address: http://www.dps.tesoro.it/documentazione/qcs/Piano_Sviluppo_Mezzogiorno/psm_30settembre99.pdf).

- Regional Operative Plan

The Regional Operative Plan for Sicily (Regional Operative Plan Sicily 2000/2006) was approved by the European Commission with Decision C (2000) 2348 of 8/08/2000.

The general aim of the Operative Plan is the “significant tenable reduction of the economic and social gap of the areas of Southern Italy, increasing long term competitiveness, creating conditions for job opportunities, based on environmental and equal opportunity values” *(a summary of the document is available at the following internet address: http://www.tesoro.it/Documentazione/QCS/POR_sicilia/E_Sic_Misure.pdf).*

The plan is divided into six points of development of which we would like to mention:

- Point 2: Cultural Resources

The awareness of the organic connection which links environmental and cultural resources, of the opportunity for development that the relevant interventions of protection and exploitation offer to the Sicilian economic system and as a result a variety of sights that the region can offer to tourists, is the reason for the choice of linking the interventions relative to cultural, environmental assets and tourism in a sole policy of a territorial nature. The initiatives will be developed in certain territorial ambits, within which works of environmental recuperation and exploitation, protection and promotion of the cultural patrimony have the aim of defining and benefiting from thematic or integrated territorial itineraries.

The increase of the demand for fruition will be the subject of cross interventions fundamentally centralized around specialized middle and high level training whi-

ch allows an innovative management of the Museums and the archaeological sites and involves the locals in productive activities that are connected with tourism.

Measure 2.1.1 - The recovery and fruition of the cultural and environmental patrimony

This measure aims at reconnecting the vast and varying regional patrimony in a sole organic system, structured in networks, circuits and itineraries, so as to recover the local contexts and cultural identities with a view to exploiting tourism.

The steps that are foreseen concern the development of the recovery and fruition of the regional cultural patrimony through the realization of circuits of museums, monuments, archaeological sites and the library and archive system.

- **Economic and Social Development Regional Plan**

The plan, defined by the Regional Law n° 6/1988, supplies the instructions for interventions for the development of the productive, economic and social sectors. In particular the general regional programming criteria and the intervention strategies are pointed out.

The main operative means foreseen by this plan are “Realization Projects”, of which we would like to point out:

- 1) Realization Project “Inland Areas” in which “the territorial bodies that are called for environmental and historical-artistic recovery interventions” are defined, therefore interventions to increase the efficiency of cultural and social services, environmental protection and the recovery of the historical-cultural patrimony are foreseen;
- 2) Realization Project “Tourism”, in which, although the need for the promotion, development and exploitation of what can be offered to the tourist is highlighted, the idea of a “banal commercialized exploitation of the environmental patrimony” is rejected.
- 3) Realization Project “Cultural Assets” in which the importance of the control of the entire process of the exploitation of cultural assets is highlighted.

- **Transport and Mobility Regional Plan**

Approved by the Council of the Regional Government (Resolution n° 322 of 11.10.2002 and Resolution N° 375 of 20.11.2002).

The Management Plan includes the transport policy indications outlined on a national and European level, and forms the document prepared by the Department of Transport and Communications, that takes the planning that was already underway regionally into account.

In particular the plan foresees the development of the road and rail systems that link Syracuse with Catania and the Sicilian southern line.

The Plan that is in force is available on the internet at the following address: <http://www.regione.sicilia.it/turismo/trasporti/prt/P:%20DIRETTORE%20giugno%202002%20presentato%20in%20giunta.doc>

- **Guidelines of the Regional Landscape Territorial Plan**

The Guidelines establish the directions that must be respected in activities of planning on a provincial and local level and explain the matters under study, choosing 17 ambits one of which is the ambit that concerns the territory of Syracuse.

The Sicilian Region, with the Council's Decree n° 6080 of 21st May 1999, issued the Guidelines, a means of directions and instructions that forms the first phase of the planning procedure to be further specified with the following elaboration of area plans.

Among the main objectives, that are mentioned in the Guidelines and are more fully explained with the choice of four strategic "points" of intervention that refer more directly to the protection and exploitation of the environment and landscape, we would like to point out:

- a) "the conservation and the qualification of the patrimony that is of historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural or documentary interest".
- b) "urbanistic and territorial re-organisation to use and exploit the patrimony of the landscape and the environment.

The Guidelines also single out an ensemble that is defined as an "anthropical system, a "settlement sub-system, "historical centres and units", for which the plan identifies the centres and the historical units whose settlement structures it is necessary to preserve, according to evaluation criteria that refer to the exogenous and endogenous value and vulnerability, as well as the need to exploit the architectural-urbanistic-historical particularity.

In the areas that are declared as being of remarkable public interest for their landscape (based on the Legislative Decree of 29th October 1999 n° 490) the Superintendency for Cultural and Environmental Assets uses as a means of guidance and assistance the Guidelines' indications.

The city of Syracuse and its territory come into the ambit n° 17 - Area of the high grounds of the ibleo plateau - as defined by the Guidelines, for which the peculiarities and the types of interventions that are allowed are indicated.

In particular, specific instructions and indications to be followed in elaborating and carrying out more detailed planning are included, specifying, moreover, the intervention modes for the areas of cave settlements, for the paleontological and paleoethnological remains, for areas of archaeological interest as well as the historical centres of ancient and/or medieval origin.

For example, it is specified that every intervention in the historical centre must be aimed at the conservation of the historical stratification, to be kept legible and recognisable in each of its phases, as well as the conservation and exploitation of the remains and traces that bear witness to the ancient origin of the centre.

- **Territorial Pact of the Province of Syracuse**

The Territorial Pact of the Province of Syracuse, approved with the CIPE Resolution of 18th December 1996, is the first Territorial Pact that has been approved in Italy together with that of Enna. The territory covers an area of 1 744 square kilometers with a population of 327 397 residents.

A territorial pact is a programme agreement between public and private subjects for the economic and social development of a certain area.

The general objectives of the Pact are directed at the productive variation compared with the monoculture connected with the petrochemical pole, through the realization of business enterprises founded on the potentialities of the endogenous development of the territory, that is, moreover, tourism connected with the presence of cultural and environmental assets of great relevance.

Detailed information relative to the Territorial Pact is available at the following internet address: <http://www.cosvis.it/i3-1.htm>

- **Integrated Area Plan**

The Integrated Area Plan is an important tool for the planning of interventions, and is also a “group of projects” for the development of the tourist-cultural system, set up by the Province of Syracuse. It is made up of 178 investment proposals in the sectors of receiving and welcoming tourists and cultural and environmental assets, 120 of which come from the public sector and 58 from the private one.

The total value of the proposals comes to over 480 million Euros, 314 million of which are relative to public projects and 166 million for the private sector.

For the private sector different subjects have participated: individual people, firms, consortiums, non-profit associations, moral and clerical bodies.

As far as the type of interventions proposed are concerned, the majority of these are aimed at the realization and development of infrastructures and services for receiving tourists (39%) and the recovery and exploitation of any real estate of historical, artistic or architectural prestige (30%). Other initiatives have concerned the protection and development of environmental assets (7%), assets and sites of archaeological interest (5%), the restructuring and modernizing of existing buildings and estates (8%), the realization of new structures to receive tourists (6%) and rural tourism (5%).

As far as the locations of the interventions are concerned, they have been distributed in almost all of the Province of Syracuse, with a greater concentration, however, in the territory of the Municipality of Syracuse, which reaches 39% of all the proposals that were presented.

- **Provincial Triennial Plan of Public Works**

On 28th March 2002, with the resolution of the Provincial council n° 97, the triennial programme of the public works of the Province of Syracuse was approved for the three-year period 2002-2004.

- **Urban Development General Plan of Syracuse**

On 29th January 2001, the Town Council of Syracuse approved the general scheme of the new General Urban Development Plan.

This plan is the union of the general urbanistic means that until now had planned but divided the municipal territory: the plan called “Cabianca” for the East part, approved with the D.A. 167 of 09/06/76 and the plan “Ceschi, Urzì and Cutrufelli” for the West part, approved with the D.D.A.A n° 1611/88 and 723/89.

The general plan is the first act of a long series of town planning activities carried out by the Planning Office with the advice of professor Bruno Gabrielli, the coordinator and architect Pietro Cozzani and a group of external collaborators, with the involvement of expert technicians who have drawn up the agricultural forestry study, the geological study, the study of the residential and non-residential need and the historical analysis on the urban development and the transformation of the territory. Such preliminary studies have contributed towards the production of this plan, which also acts as a springboard for other plans that have already been scheduled that will allow the improvement of the quality of the land, such as the Urban Traffic Plan and the General Development Plan of the Port.

The general plan can be defined as a collection of directions and choices that define an intervention strategy aimed at the creation of a system of rules, defence and exploitation of the morpho-typological characteristics of the territory and its cultural patrimony.

The Plan has also considered the main developments that are already under way in our territory such as:

- The realization of the large archaeological site of the Dionysian walls
- The realization of the Urban Recuperation Plans and the Intervention Integrated Programme
- The realization that has already been under way for many years of the Detailed Plan for Ortygia.
- The detailed Plans of public initiative concerning the large area situated between the roads viale Santa Panagia and viale Scala Greca including the Office District and the area between viale Epipoli and the Archaeological Park named by the present PRG C11b, assigned for residential building.
- The Car Park Plan, drawn up in accordance with the Regional Law 22/87

The general content of the new Plan, as far as the Historical Centre is concerned, consists mainly of recovery and requalification forecasts of the existing historical city, with steps to exploit the non-used or under-used patrimony.

The Detailed Plan of Ortygia, which highlights specific and precise interventions, within a framework of conservation and exploitation of the patrimony of buildings and history, for each of the real estate units has been recognised and confirmed by the new General Urban Development Plan.

According to the Plan, the rebirth of Ortygia can be started off by the rationalization and promotion of the various functional systems. The important system for residents as well as that for tourists must be considered. The Plan intends re-laun-

ching the sector organically, foreseeing that both Syracuse and its hinterland can attract various categories of tourists. The cultural role of Ortygia will also be re-launched: the plan proposes that organica, many of the large buildings of historical interest be re-used for new and varied cultural activities.

The documents relative to the new General Urban Development Plan are available on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.comune.siracusa.it/PianoRegolatore/Home.htm>

- **Detailed Plan of Ortygia**

In 1976 the Sicilian Region issued the law n° 70 for the “protection of the historical centres and special norms for the area of Ortygia in Syracuse and the historical centre of Agrigento”. The norm foresaw the realization of an executive Detailed Plan of the Historical Centre, whose objectives are:

- a) to safeguard, restore, reclaim and restructure the old quarter of Ortygia, which is considered to be an inseparable complex of history and monuments;
- b) the social, cultural and functional recovery of the island of Ortygia in order to guarantee the economic revival, in respect of the legitimate interests of its inhabitants

The entire text of the law is available at the following Internet address: <http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/normativa/LeggiRegionali/LR7maggio1976n70.htm>

The Detailed Plan of Ortygia was approved in 1990 with the Decree of the Regional Council Office for the Territory.

The plan is of great interest for a number of reasons:

- it is the first executive urbanistic tool that has been used for a whole historical centre of remarkable size
- it foresees the reinstatement of approximately 8000 inhabitants considering the fact that there has been an overwhelming number of inhabitants who have moved
- it is based on an accurate construction of the basic documentation in which the plan's choices (all the buildings have been drawn in relief on a scale 1:200) and the forecast of urbanistic microsurgery can be included.

According to the Detailed Plan of Ortygia the interventions of “urbanistic microsurgery” are aimed at improving the circulation of pedestrians and the habitability through “small incisions” in the most degraded ambits and the opening of new passages, some of which form the public recovery (through expropriation) of privatized ancient streets, alleys or lobbies.

The Detailed Plan of Ortygia also has the objective of guiding the rebirth of Ortygia through a double strategy, at whose base is the redefinition of the identity of the historical centre and the return of the inhabitants. The plan proposes to put the restructurable building patrimony for inhabitation back into circulation, foreseeing a range of accommodation such as places of residence for old people, the young, students and so on. To date 60% of the forecast of the Detailed Plan has been carried out.

- **Urban Requalification and Tenable Territorial Development Programme (PRUSST)**

The Urban Requalification and Tenable Territorial Development Programmes (PRUSST), issued with the Decree of the Ministry of Public Works on 21st December 1994, with the aim of the revival of degraded urban ambits that are considered to be strategic, also foresees private interventions.

The Programmes have the aim of building and functional recovery in degraded urban ambits that have a strategic role compared with the whole urban context in which they belong. Within the Detailed Plan of the historical centre of Ortygia, the Urban Requalification Programme, which the Municipal Administration of Syracuse is arranging, can be seen as a powerful instrument for acceleration and growth, considering the quantity and the quality of the interventions that are foreseen in the Plan.

The Province of Syracuse has also had an Urban Requalification and Tenable Territorial Development Programme approved by the Ministry of Public Works for over 1.3 million Euros of investments (51% public and 49% private) for interventions in the tourist sector and in that of improving the exploitation and fruition of the cultural and environmental assets of the province.

- **URBAN Programme 1994/1999 – Ortygia.**

The operative programme that Urban proposes, with an endowment of 22.5 million Euros, has achieved a series of events aimed at the social economic revival of the historical centre of Syracuse, in order to durably improve the living conditions of its inhabitants.

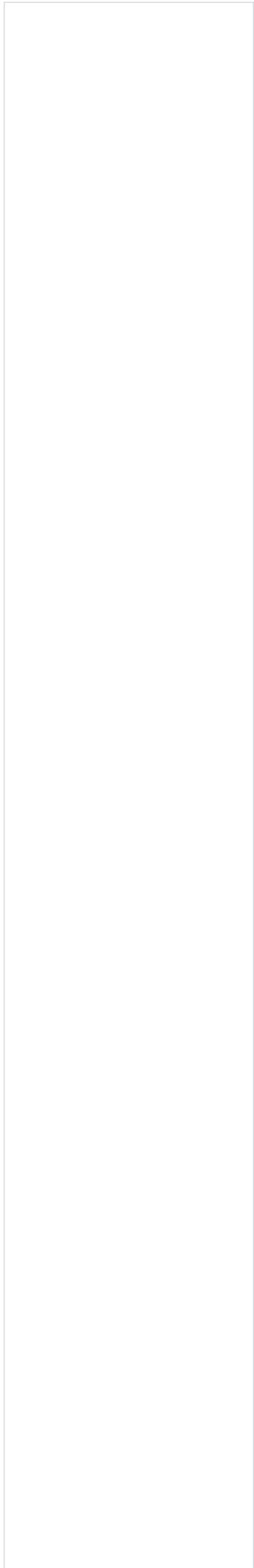
The main results that the Programme has achieved are in short:

- The removal of the historical centre from a condition of urban marginality, promoting specific tourist, economic and cultural inclinations and relaunching the image of Ortygia in an international ambit;
- The improvement of the environmental conditions of safety for its inhabitants, intervening in situations of major social risk;
- The promotion and support of the process of the recuperation of habitability and antiseismic adaptations of the existing building heritage.

The responsible authority: the Municipality of Syracuse.

The subject responsible for putting the programme into effect: the Municipality of Syracuse

(The general document is available at the following Internet address: http://213.175.14.12/main/facciamo/amm_llpp/dirgen/dicoter/urban/pol_comun/citta/siracusa.htm. Other information is available on the Internet site of the Municipality of Syracuse at the following address: http://www.comune.siracusa.it/URBAN/Urban_home.htm)



g. Sources and levels of finance

The attention that the institutional Bodies, not only of local and regional ambits but also national and European, have paid to the works of the protection, conservation, safeguarding, restoration and recuperation of the historical, artistic and monumental heritage is constant and quite significant.

In the five-year period 1997-2001, sums of money of over 30 million Euros were assigned and used for the realization of unscheduled works of the restoration, recuperation and conservation of the archaeological, historical and artistic heritage of the property, without considering the amounts of money that were used for the management of routine maintenance.

We would also like to point out that, for example, in 2003 just the Superintendency of Cultural and Environmental Assets saw to a varied series of interventions of routine and unscheduled maintenance on the property for over 1.5 million Euros.

There are various specific sources of finance to carry out works aimed at favouring the recuperation, conservation and utilization of the urbanistic and architectural heritage of Syracuse.

They are mainly represented by sums of money that are available in the regional, provincial and municipal state budgets, as well as from amounts allocated by the public and private bodies that are responsible for the various matters, relative to the maintenance and unscheduled works of the recuperation of the building heritage.

The sums of money that are available vary from year to year, according to the different economic availability of the various Bodies and Institutions.

From among the various sources of finance we would like to point out:

- Funds from the European Union

- Agenda 2000 Funds

In particular one should consider the sums of money allocated in the ambit of the Regional Operative Programme of Sicily for the period 2000-2006, and in particular for the measure 2.1.1 "The recuperation and fruition of the cultural and environmental heritage".

- State Funds

- Funds deriving from the Lottery and allocated for the protection of the cultural heritage.
 - Ordinary funds allocated to State Bodies and departments for the management of the historical and artistic heritage
 - Special funds concerning special projects and activities of recuperation and unscheduled maintenance, also as regards to calamitous events.

In particular, in the period 2004–2006, the Italian State has allocated the sum of approximately 900 million Euros to finance the Law of 31st December 1991 n° 433 “Provisions for the reconstruction and the rebirth of the areas struck by the seismic events of 13th and 16th December 1990 in the provinces of Syracuse, Catania and Ragusa”, whose resources are mainly destined for interventions of the recuperation, restoration and prevention of any seismic risk for buildings of important historical, artistic and cultural importance (*on this subject-matter see the Document of Economic and Financial Programming for the Sicilian Region for the three-year period 2004–2006, approved on 28th October 2003, available on the internet address: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/bilancio/documenti/dpef2004_2006/dpef2004_2006.pdf*)

We would also like to point out that the Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport, with the decree of 10th July 2003, in the ambit of financing Programmes of urban requalification and tenable development of the territory, allocated the sum of 845 000 Euros for interventions to be carried out in the province of Syracuse.

Previously, in the ambit of the Urban Requalification Programme of Ortygia, sums of over 9 million Euros were allocated.

- Funds from the Region of Sicily

- Ordinary and special funds for interventions of the recuperation, restoration and maintenance of the historical, artistic and monumental heritage.

From these we would like to point out the sums of money relative to the Special Law on Ortygia (Regional Law of 7th May 1976 n° 70), allocated for the realization of interventions of recuperation and restoration by private persons.

- Ordinary funds for the management and administration of the historical, artistic and cultural heritage; from these it is possible also to include money that is necessary for the routine functioning of the offices for the protection and utilization of the heritage (The Superintendency of Cultural and Environmental Assets, the Civil Engineer’s Office, Tourist Promotion Concerns)

- Funds from the Regional Province and the Municipality of Syracuse

- Money allocated for activities of the routine control of the territory and for the direction and verification of the interventions carried out by private persons
- Money allocated for interventions of routine and unscheduled maintenance of the heritage.
- Money allocated for the realization of particular projects for which special interventions of acquisition, recuperation and restoration of architectonic complexes of special worth are carried out, for use in particular contexts of cultural worth.

We would like to point out in particular the commitments undertaken for the installation of university departments that are specifically connected with the protection and the conservation of the heritage: Degree courses in Architecture, Degree courses in the Science of Cultural Assets, Degree courses in the Conservation of Cultural and Environmental Assets, Degree courses in the Technologies Applied to the Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Assets.

As a consequence it is felt that, as proof of the generally recognised relevance of the property, a great deal of importance is placed on the recuperation, restoration and the care of the heritage of the entire area, particularly of the assets that make up the property, by all the main institutional subjects.

h. Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

All the graduate technicians and specialists who work on the territory, both on behalf of Public Administrations and working freelance, with functions and competences concerning the recuperation, restoration and utilization sector of the urbanistic, architectonic and landscape heritage, have been trained at the various Italian Universities and the relative first-rate Schools of Specialization.

The Administrations have paid special attention to the local training of experts and specialists for the management, maintenance, care and conservation of the archaeological and arthitectonic cultural assets, particularly in recent years.

To supplement the training systems that were previously present at the various universities in Sicily and all over Italy, the setting up of university and post-graduate poles and structures in Syracuse has been encouraged, as has the setting up of professional training schools for specialists in the techniques of the restoration, conservation and maintenance of the artistic and historical heritage

In particular, we would like to point out:

University courses of professional training

- Five-year degree course in Architecture
 - University of Catania - Faculty of Architecture with a department in Syracuse
 - Presidency Office in Via S. Landolina, 5 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel 0931 463799
 - Internet site: <http://www.unict.it/farch>
- Four-year degree course in the Conservation of Cultural and Environmental Assets; the course foresees two distinct specializations:
 - Architectonic, archaeological and environmental assets
 - Archival assets and those of books
 - University of Catania – Faculty of Letters and Philosophy
 - Palazzo Chiaramonte via Arsenale, 33-34 – Tel 0931 4634451
 - Internet site: <http://www.unict.it/flett>
- Degree in Technologies applied to the conservation and the restoration of the Cultural Assets
 - University of Catania - Faculty of Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences
 - Internet site: <http://www.unict.it/cdltaacrb/>

Post-graduate specialization courses

- Two year School of Specialization in Archaeology

Palazzo Chiaramente, via Arsenale, 33-34 - Tel. 0931 463451

It is subordinate to the Faculty of Letters of the University of Catania and for over twenty years hosts the best specialists in this sector, both Italian and foreign, who hold specialization seminars.

Training Centres for restoration technicians

- Regional Centre for the Planning and Restoration and for the Natural and Applied Sciences for Cultural Assets.

Internet Site:

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/centrorestauro>

The Regional Centre for Planning and Restoration and for the natural and applied sciences for Cultural Assets, set up and structured by the Regional Laws nos. 80/77 and 116/80, is a technical-scientific organism of the Regional Council Office for Cultural and Environmental Assets and Public Education of the Region of Sicily, within the administrative autonomy of the Region with exclusive competences concerning Cultural Assets.

The Regional Centre for Planning and Restoration and for the natural and applied Sciences for cultural assets, is, in the same way as the Regional Centre for the Inventory, Cataloguing and Documentation, a central, technical, scientific organ of research for the Regional Council Office for Cultural and Environmental Assets with the same tasks as those carried out on the national territory by the Central Institute for Restoration (*Internet site: <http://www.icr.arti.beniculturali.it/>*).

It develops studies and research on the subject-matter, made up of the wide range of the cultural assets, for a science and awareness of the conservation of the cultural and environmental heritage; a plan that is made up of the promotion and sharing of the studies on the reality and problems of the conservation of the Sicilian heritage, through the publication of a periodical bulletin on the activities of the Institute, monographs and video and digital documentation relative to studies of particular scientific significance.

It is a centre, within the Archimed project that is seen to by the Central Institute for the Restoration of the Sicilian pole of Risk Studies with twelve Italian regions, the "Dodecannesco", the "Catalogna", of the Risk Study of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of the Region of Sicily. It deals with the realization of the Risk Study of the Sicilian Cultural Landscapes and the Risk Study of the Submerged Archaeological Heritage.

It is seeing to the drawing up of a Conservation Guide that, through the creation of means of cognizance, defines means for conservation and maintenance and a plu-riannual programme of international meetings on the various aspects of conservation, with conferences that have already taken place (a Risk Study of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, The risks for the ancient Mosaic Heritage) or are foreseen (the support of the fruition of the ancient theatrical architecture, the risks for the Byzantine and medieval wall mosaics, Criteria for a utilization of the Cultural Sicilian Landscapes, a Study for the Conservation of the heritage of the Mediterranean Countries).

i. Visitor facilities and statistics

Syracuse has always been the destination of a significant and remarkable influx of tourists, according to which a means to welcome them, made up of a large number of receptive structures (hotels, restaurants and so on) and accessory facilities, has been established.

The Provincial Autonomous Concern for the Increase of Tourism and the Tourist Office of the Municipality of Syracuse, who have among their institutional tasks those of arranging and diffusing means of support for the visitors, make available and distribute information and material regarding the property and the most important scheduled displays and artistic events, as well as support information for welcoming tourists.

Azienda Autonoma Provinciale per l'Incremento Turistico (*The Provincial Autonomous Concern for the Increase of Tourism*), via San Sebastiano, 43 - 96100 Siracusa (<http://www.apt-siracusa.it>) and the Azienda Autonoma per il Turismo di Siracusa (*Autonomous Concern for Tourism of Siracusa*), via Maestranza, 33 - 96100 Siracusa, carry out works to develop and promote activities connected with tourism through a systematic group of services:

- a) they arrange and take care of the carrying out of various publications relative to the description of the historical, artistic, cultural, architectonic, urbanistic and environmental heritage of the whole provincial territory, that are made available to the tourists and to the tourist structures and those that receive them;
- b) they take care of the promotion of the tourist and cultural image of the area by taking part in various international exhibitions of the tourist sector and contributing towards the realization of exhibitions and other activities aimed at favouring the cognizance and appreciation of the territory ;
- c) they act as go-betweens among the various firms that operate in the sector of receiving and welcoming tourists and the various tour operators.

The following services are available for tourists and visitors:

- a) numerous tourist and general publications, written in various languages, prepared by the Provincial Autonomous Concern for the Increase of Tourism and the Autonomous Concern for Tourism, by the Cultural Assets, Tourism and Performances Service of the Municipality of Syracuse and by various private editors, that are available both as guide books and traditional publications and in electronic format (CD-ROMs/DVDs);
 - b) numerous hotel and receptive structures of various levels, in the city and in the nearby centres;

- 1) in particular, in the city and in the municipal territory 919 beds in 4 star structures, 960 beds in 3 star structures, 46 beds in 2 star structures, 250 beds in 1 star structures; 181 in hotel tourist residential complexes, also 2 and 3 star campsites and holiday villages are available, as well as farm holiday accommodation, rooms, holiday houses and apartments, other receptive structures, with a total receptive capacity of approximately 3980 people.
 - 2) In the rest of the provincial territory beds in 4 star structures, beds in 3 star structures, beds in holiday villages, beds in holiday homes and beds in farm holiday houses are available; also 1,2 and 3 star campsites are available.
- c) tourist guide services in various languages;
 - d) facilities and routes in the archaeological areas and in the most important monuments, equipped also with information support in various languages;
 - e) stopping areas and car parks with attendant present;
 - f) facilities for the disabled;
 - g) numerous bars and restaurants of various levels, all supplied with adequate toilet facilities;
 - h) numerous shops and commercial activities, for the distribution, among other things, of typical agricultural, gastronomical and local handicraft products;
 - i) medical and public safety structures for cases of emergency;
 - j) following the initiative of both the competent bodies and the established Institutions and private firms, numerous internet sites have been set up, which supply information and services for visitors, also in various languages.

From among these we would like to point out:

- Azienda Autonoma Provinciale per l'Incremento Turistico (*The Provincial Autonomous Office for the Increase of Tourism*): <http://www.apt-siracusa.it/>
- INDA - Istituto Nazionale del Dramma Antico (*INDA - National Institute for Ancient Drama*): <http://www.indafondazione.org/index.htm>
- Siracusatour: <http://www.siracusatour.com/index.php>
- Siracusa Home Coming: <http://www.siracusahomecoming.it/>
- Sirako - Tourist Services Concern: <http://www.syrako.it/azienda.htm>
- Siciliano.it: <http://www.siciliano.it/index.cfm>

j. Site management plan and statement of objectives

The application to be included in the *World Heritage list* confirms the recognition of the world-wide importance of a given cultural heritage, but also constitutes an important moment for reflection and the beginning of a study of a means to manage such a cultural heritage that is able to promote a real development and involve the resources that form such a heritage as well as the relative territorial ambit, in a network of integrated works of protection, conservation and utilization, developing the regulating and directing capacity of this means.

The plan that was drawn up for the ambit of Syracuse and the Necropolis of Pantalica, therefore defines an efficient means of managing the resources of a historical, cultural and environmental nature, able to direct the urbanistic and economic planning choices of the area, that in substance can be explained by locating the correct approach to cognizance, conservation and utilization aimed at the development of the territory's resources.

The definition of the guidelines for the management of the cultural heritage is itself a complex objective that on a first analysis comes from the structural nature of the same subjects of such management.

Indeed, the definition of the works of protection, conservation and utilization, apart from programming and controlling the carrying out of such actions, and the definition of who is responsible and who carries them out, is not univocal.

Specific characteristics of the ambits of such management, as regards the dimension, the homogeneity, the state of conservation and the economic and social connective element, that surround the management ambit, determine different plan structures that require different actions and means to carry them out.

It is in fact clear that what can be deemed as valid in a restricted ambit, concerning for example a single monument, will not be able to be considered as efficient in situations in which there is a remarkable increase in the complexity of the site, or, paradoxically, in the case in which one operates in a vast urban ambit, or, as in the present case, in a territorial ambit.

The works of conservation according to the logics of maintenance, or even of a conservative restoration, sometimes linked to procedures of compatible refunctionalization (also just for museums), as a rule guarantee the correct management of the single monuments. Who carries out such management are single organisms (from institutional bodies concerned with the protection of the cultural heritage, to associations, small cooperatives, and single private persons), normally able to

work alongside structures that are immediately operative and able to locate or directly carry out the policies of conservation and fruition.

It is clear, however, that such an organisation becomes insufficient when the complexity of the ambit of intervention increases, and, in the case of complex sites, of urban ambits, of cities and of territorial sites that make up cultural landscapes, parks and nature reserves (in order to make a specific reference to the variety of assets included in the World Heritage List), it will be necessary to elaborate management plans that take such a complexity into account and that are able to coordinate actions on the territory that are carried out organically, but by different organisms and at different times.

From an overall viewpoint it is indeed vital to firstly consider numerous intrinsic factors that are connected with the definition of the policies of protection, conservation and utilization. Complex sites and vast territorial ambits for example, will cause difficulties, even just concerning the protection or conservation, that are of an exponential entity and commitment that are not proportional to the single asset.

However, such intrinsic factors are insufficient to describe the complexity of the phenomenon and it is necessary to refer to external factors that influence the policies of managing such assets.

Basically, it frequently occurs that decisions and actions that take place in different ambits that are far from those of protecting and managing the asset or the group of assets that are the subject of our plan, come into contact with it or have an important effect on it.

It is also clear that positive effects are expected from complicated conservation and utilization programmes of a given cultural heritage, that are able to have repercussions on different sectors (economic, employment, the quality of life...), according to a by now consolidated and justified idea that, particularly in our country, sees cultural assets as important vehicles of social and economic growth.

Therefore, one must move any idea of intervention on a territorial scale towards the definition of an “integrated management” plan. Such a plan, having to go beyond the mere idea of protection and conservation, therefore becomes a complex structure in which the carrying out of the various phases involves different organisms and competences, requiring constant control (monitoring) and continuous alterations of the definition of the methods of carrying out the phases of the single strategies.

The structure that is proposed in this study responds to such a “dynamic vision” that involves both the phases of analysis and those of proposals in the same way, requiring the carrying out of constant checks that continuously re-define the plan.

In carrying out the plan, such a viewpoint will have to be applied effectively to each single phase, starting from that of the definition of the territorial ambits

concerned in the management plan, to the choosing of the data to be used in the analysis phases, to the definition of the objectives and the strategic actions and in the comparison with the economic reality.

The Management Plan of the cultural heritage of Syracuse and the Necropolis of Pantalica is therefore necessarily divided into the phases of the cognizance, conservation and utilization of the resources that, on the one hand form phases of the moment of the definition of the Management Plan, but on the other hand are moments of putting the plan into effect.

The cognizance project is the priority phase of the definition of the utilization and management plan. The collection of the relative data on the resources that are present on the territory in fact allows the correct identification of the correct programmes of protection and conservation and of coherent utilization projects.

Such a close examination must therefore also consider, in relation to the assessed resources, the whole series of information that is useful in order to define the applied measures of protection, the state of conservation of the single elements that form the asset, the elements that upset and interfere with the asset, and any other possible resources that can be connected with the asset.

The conservation project represents the second phase of the general management project that is carried out with the systematic and coordinated organization of the protection and conservation programmes of the cultural and environmental heritage.

The information collected in the cognizance phase defines the ambits of the conservation projects, the carrying out of which can be explained on different levels:

- the definition of the immediate safeguarding measures for the conservation of the asset or group of assets;
- the definition or adaptation of the workability of the urbanistic and protection legislative means for the asset or group of assets;
- the definition of the ambits and the methods of the conservation of matter projects.

The main needs of conservation and protection of the heritage having been defined, the management plan then addresses the need to establish the approaches and the projects of utilization.

In this sense, the identification of specific interrelations between the resources and detractors, on the basis of which appropriate strategic projects will be formulated that are able to utilize the resources, eliminate or abate the upsetting elements, to establish real re-qualification plans, central nuclei of greater initiatives of the utilization and management of the resources of this territory, are part of the Management Plan. That is to say, the strategic projects, on the one hand form the network of resources that can be linked in itineraries, networks and circuits of

utilization, according to a logic of integration that develops the synergies among the single resources and rebuilds organic pictures to understand the phenomena, and on the other hand define the interventions to safeguard the resources from the elements of risk that have been revealed.

The elaboration of the strategic projects must manage to formulate integration processes among the resources of the territory and, leaving the specific subject-matter out of consideration, must foresee, apart from the necessary procedures of determining the conceptual and physical links between the resources and the levels of integration among them, steps that are aimed at the recuperation of the local community's identity.

The social acquisition and support of the initiatives of utilization is vital so that the projects do not modify the social reality and efficiently integrate in the reality of the place-the recuperation of the local population's identity is a phase of the utilization project.

It will also be necessary to check the economic and cultural promotion's efficiency, through the traditional methods that include the evaluation of the condition of the sites and places included in the utilization itineraries, the evaluation of the efficiency of the diffusion of the cultural message (the number of visitors...) and the evaluation of the relative economic parameters.

The management plan having been drawn up in such a way, which is a requirement to be included in the World Heritage List for the territorial ambit where the assets that are on such a list are found, and which must, for this reason, be considered a pre-eminent territory because of the quality of the interventions and the management of the resources, should be applied in any case, also to the remaining part of the territory and the environmental contexts, also those that are not included in the boundaries of the World Heritage List, to avoid a situation in which any discrepancies of precepts between the protected areas and the remaining parts of the territory cause harmful inequalities.

One must therefore hope for the involvement of the whole regional territory for the future, with a view towards development for strategic projects that aim at utilization. In this sense, the management plan of this area forms almost a model of the most correct viewpoint for the utilization of the tangible and intangible cultural resources of the entire regional territory.

For such a programme, also an organizing coordination among the bodies that are directly concerned with carrying out the strategic projects is necessary, starting for example from the basic consideration that the latter, beyond the administrative confines of the municipalities directly involved in the Unesco admission, are established from the extension of the territorial ambit concerned, both directly and as a consequence of the single utilization projects.

It is clear that even the most immediate works of utilization proposed in this ambit, considering the excellent quality of this territory, will have to be subject

to strict controls, especially when they will involve the reasons for such exceptionality.

The constant monitoring will have to particularly keep an eye on the effects of a tourism that one intends to develop, but that must not over-step the boundaries of compatibility.

It in fact emerges as a worrying result of the first acts of monitoring promoted by Unesco for the assets of the World Heritage List, how the risk of tourism is today the most frequent danger factor for the heritage included in the Unesco list.

The thresholds of compatibility concerning the assets on the list and the resistance of the environment must therefore not be surpassed with the risk of voluntarily introducing an essential factor of compromising those values that one intended to protect and preserve as elements that are characteristic of this territory.

The ultimate aim of the guidelines of the Management Plan is the conservation and utilization of the real values of this territory, that are tangible and intangible resources.

Indeed one proposes a specific method that, on recognizing and taking on such values, is the foundation for choosing approaches of firstly cultural and then the economic development of the territory, in a substantial inversion of tendency as regards the current planning that looks for the factors of an indistinct economic development in the resources of the territory.

Therefore this is a Management Plan that includes the integrated conservation for the compatible development, formulated and based on the recognition of the values on which the setting out of the current utilization projects must build development processes able to involve the entire territory.

k. Staffing levels

The Municipal Administration of Syracuse, within its various technical structures, has numerous professional figures - architects, engineers, building surveyors - with tasks of the realization of urbanistic and executive means, maintenance, restoration and consolidation projects, and overseeing the relative works, as well as the control and verification of the projects for works proposed by private subjects.

The organigram of the Municipality of Syracuse is available at the following internet address: http://sportellocittadino.comune.siracusa.it/Organigramma_ComuneSiracusa_file/frame.htm. If it is necessary to seek specific specialist advice or to compile projects of particular importance, the Administration is assisted by external professional figures to carry out particular tasks, also in agreement with the local university structures of the sector. The Municipal Administration of Syracuse also has technicians who are specifically assigned to carry out works of routine maintenance, whereas sometimes tenders take place for renewal and consolidation interventions in order to entrust the works to specialized external firms.

The other operating Administrations (Regional -Superintendency and the Civil Engineers Office -and Provincial), although they have specific professional technicians working for them for the planning and supervision of works on the artistic and monumental heritage, do not have groups of works that are exclusively allocated to the Historical Centre of Syracuse, considering the fact that their sphere of territorial influence is quite vast.

However, we would like to point out that the Superintendency for Cultural and Environmental Assets employs the following personnel:

- n. 2 archaeology supervisors
- n. 7 architecture supervisors
- n. 1 engineering supervisor
- n. 3 geology supervisors
- n. 1 library supervisor
- n. 2 administration supervisors
- n. 87 people employed for technical, assistance, management and maintenance services
- n. 97 people employed for special projects

The special Technical Office for Ortygia of the city council of Syracuse, organised in 3 sectors (private projects, public projects and urban quality) has the following personnel:

- n. 4 architects
- n. 2 engineers
- n. 5 surveyors
- n. 13 employees for technical and administrative services.

a. Development pressures

The Necropolis of Pantalica has not been industrialised or urbanised in any way.

The whole area belongs to the larger territory of a conservation area, (instituted with the Regional Assessor for Territory and Environment Decree of 25 July, 1997 no. 482), within which no industrial or urban activities are allowed, but only non-intensive traditional agricultural activities. Similarly, also the parts of land surrounding the area are involved only in non-intensive agriculture.

The future urban development of Syracuse foresees the completion and reuniting of the sectors of the town built since the 1960's. This, however will involve only a small part of new territory which will in no way affect the historical city or the archaeological areas.

This policy aims for the respect and upkeep of the consolidated city sectors. Ortygia will benefit by recovery and restoration and there are plans for a vast Archaeological Park which will embrace all archaeological areas of Neapolis, Euryalus Castle and Scala Greca.

Consequently, there are no elements of pressure from possible further development, urban or otherwise.

Ortygia shows a remarkable overall improvement through careful policies aimed at encouraging the restoration and compatible re-use of the existing structures and at displacing non-compatible activities.

With this view, action was taken to locate buildings suitable for university activities and with this purpose, entire structures of architectural relevance were restored. A great number of other similar interventions are in progress.

b. Environmental pressures

The Necropolis of Pantalica is situated within a conservation area far from industrial or urban sites or any other possible forms of pollution. It enjoys therefore a remarkably favourable position, with very low pollution levels and shows no sign of particular risk deriving from pollutants.

The Syracuse area is located in the vicinity of a highly industrialised zone and is part of a modern urbanised contest. Its historical urban nucleus and archaeological area are affected by continuous anthropic activities and are therefore exposed to the risk of polluting elements.

A look at the results of investigations made by the various institutions responsible for the control and supervision of pollution, has made it possible to record the potential dangers posed by the various forms of pollutants.

- **Air Pollution**

The city of Syracuse is partially affected by emissions from the nearby industrial zone, as well as those deriving from traffic. However, taking into consideration that the levels of industrial and traffic pollution are gradually decreasing thanks to the introduction of new and restrictive laws and the considerable and constant natural ventilation from the sea, general pollution levels do not cause any alarm.

Based on tests and controls by the law on industrial premises and the rest of the provincial territory, 75% of the samples taken conformed with the law.

Consequentially, the actual levels of air pollution, now constantly decreasing, do not pose any risk for the conservation of the historical, artistic and monumental patrimony.

- **Soil Pollution**

The area of the historical urban centre and the archaeological areas are not affected by any form of soil pollution.

Some negative results of soil pollution levels have been ascertained in the industrial zone.

- **Electromagnetic Pollution**

There is electromagnetic pollution in the whole area, common to all urban areas in the industrialised world mainly caused by the development of communication systems.

However, according to available studies, such types of pollution are not a threat to the conservation of the historical, artistic or monumental patrimony.

- **Noise Pollution**

In the modern, contemporary part of the city, middle to high levels of noise pollution have been ascertained.

However, in the historical and archaeological areas, because of low to zero traffic levels, there is no risk to the historical, artistic or monumental patrimony.

- **Radioactive Pollution**

The 100% control put into effect resulted negative. There are no activities present in the area which produce significant radioactive waste.

- **Water Pollution**

Tests have revealed a certain level of pollution in the drinking water deriving mainly from contamination of the water stratum by agricultural activity.

This type of contamination does not endanger the integrity and conservation of the monuments or archaeological and historical sites.

- **Landscape Pollution / Illegal construction**

The phenomena of landscape pollution and illegal construction are noticeably decreasing compared to past decades and does not involve the historical or archaeological areas.

The historical city, in fact, being surrounded by sea, remains distant from any form of development of the modern city. All activities concerning the building and urban outlay are subject to careful control by the Superintendence of Cultural and Environmental Assets, the Town Council Technical Office and the Police.

The archaeological areas are respected greatly and are under strict and constant control by the competent authorities, primarily the Superintendence of Cultural and Environmental Assets.

In respect of the EU and national, regional and local laws, there are various systems of tests and controls.

In particular the following structures are active:

- **Regional Agency for the Protection of the Environment (ARPA) instituted by Regional Law 3 May, 2001 no. 6.**

The ARPA activities involve the control, protection and recovery of environmental quality in its entirety. Action to be taken is developed by controls and environmental monitoring.

The Agency activates the environmental monitoring from the revelation of physical, geological, chemical and biological factors, it does laboratory analyses of environmental samples and health prevention, it assures that the laws in force are respected and also the prescriptions included in any permits or authorisations issued by the environmental competent authority.

In synthesis, the specific control activities of ARPA are:

- Air

The survey concerns the control of elevated toxic and carcinogenic pollutants, such as petrol, benzopyrene, PM10 and heavy metals. It is also the responsibility of the Agency the technical control of the industrial emissions (DPR 203/88)..

- Industrial Risks

Systematic interventions at the establishment subject to a safety report (art. 8 D. Lgs 334/99) and in case of an establishment having received a warning (art. 6 D. Lgs 334/99).

- Waste and the cleansing of contaminated areas

The Agency, as per art. 11 of D. Lgs. 22/97, is responsible for the start and definition of the registration of waste.

- Waters

Internal waters - monitoring of surface and underground waters. Marine waters - control of the formation of eutrophic phenomena in some regional coastal areas at risk of pollution through civil waste disposal, consequential problems connected to the presence of coastal industry, corrosion of the coast, depletion of fishing resources because of over fishing etc., water-culture activities (marine and coastal), experimentation and impact.

- Physical Agents and Noise

The General Policy Law, concerning noise pollution no.447/95 of 26 October 1995, established the fundamental principles concerning safety levels of noise pollution in external and inhabited environments. The Agency develops 'guide lines for noise classification in the communal territory' in its competence indicated by law. At a peripheral level, the Province Department develops the control and monitoring activities concerning noise levels, prevalently at the request of local entities.

- Electromagnetism

With reference to law 22 February 2001 no. 36, 'General Policy Law on the protection from exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields', the job of the Agency concerns giving census, guaranteeing at the same time technical support to the council for activities concerning the clearing and/or re-location of the plant.

The Agency is composed of a central branch (General Management) located in Palermo via Ugo La Malfa,169 (Tel. 091.6968693 - Fax. 091.6968691) and peripheral and local branches called Provincial Departments. In Syracuse the branch is via Bufardecì n. 22 (Tel.0931.484410/484424 - Fax.0931.753455/759050 - Internet site: <http://ww.arpa.sicilia.it>)

Concerning the foreseen activities in the Completion of Planning in the PQR Sicily 2000-2006 for the Regional Environmental Authorities, a "*Report on the State of the Environment in Sicily 2002*" has been published in which all data deriving from monitoring and control of various institutions has been collected and examined.

The report is available at the Internet site http://www.euroinfosicilia.it/sicilia/relazione_ambiente_2002.htm (the complete document in PDF format is also available in the CD-ROM : ...\\allegati\\Relazione sullo Stato dell'Ambiente in Sicilia 2002 .pdf).

- **The Regional Province**, organises most of the environmental control activities on the administration side and is responsible for the supervision and control of the territory.
- **The Local Health Authority No. 8 of Syracuse**, together with the public health sector, performs qualified supervision and control of water sampling for human consumption, bathing and waste.
- **The Prefecture**, is the 'coordination centre' for environmental activities regarding waste management. The Prefect has also been nominated 'Commissioner' for the enactment of actions to be taken under the Environmental Restoration Plan (ministerial ordinance No.3072 of 2000).
- **The Laboratory of Health and Prevention** is a technical structure with the responsibility of controlling the waters, air and waste.

The main institutional duties and activities can be synthesised as follows:

- tests and control of air pollution, both emissions and immission
 - measuring the electromagnetic field and noise pollution
 - control of soil pollution from waste, urban solids and control of waste disposal of dangerous substances
 - control of the waters and civil and industrial waste
 - control of bathing areas
 - control of surface waterways - rivers and sea - and those underground
 - monitoring of air deposits
 - control of pesticide residue and environmental contamination in food
 - sampling and analytic control of food and drink
 - sampling and analytic control of drinking water
- **The 'Carabinieri' Police Force**, for the protection of the environment, perform duties of control, policing and repressing of irregularities in the environmental field.

Among the recent studies and documents made available by the 'Carabinieri' we point out "Monitoring 2001 for environmental control", the result of which are available at the Internet pag: <http://www.carabinieri.it/cittadino/info/tpa/Monitoraggio/Monitoraggio.html>

C. Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The main source of natural pressure is represented by the high seismic risk in the whole of eastern Sicily.

On the basis of the frequency and severity of the seismic effects experienced in the past, eastern Sicily is considered to be one of the highest risk seismic areas in Italy. If we study the map of the epicentres of earthquakes localized in this area of Sicily, of which we have information from XI century to the present day, one of the highest concentrations of earthquakes in the whole of Italy is revealed.

Eastern Sicily has officially been declared an area of second level seismic risk according to the Ministerial Decree of 23.09.1981 and consequently every restoration or maintenance intervention on the territory, as well as the construction of new buildings, must be planned and carried out in compliance with the national antiseismic regulations in force.

According to the data in the Catalogue of Italian Earthquakes, the area included in a radius of 50 km from Syracuse has been affected over the years by 132 seismic occurrences ranging in intensity from the 2nd to the 11th grade on the MCS. It has been noted that the overall territorial image of these seismic occurrences is not identifiable from the data of the current seismic catalogues. From this data, it can be deduced that there have been five particularly destructive occurrences affecting the Syracuse area and that the intensity of each one was similar to or greater than the 10th grade on the MCS in the epicentral area. These took place in 1169, 1542, 1693, 1757, and 1846.

Recently, according to the Prime Minister's Decree of 21st October 2003 in which there was a reclassification of the seismic risk in the whole Italian territory, the Syracuse area was classified 2nd on a scale from 1 to 4 (where the 1st represents the highest risk).

Recent studies based on a comparative statistical analysis of historical data relevant to seismic occurrences affecting the area over the last five centuries have established that the seismic intensity most frequently expected is of a magnitude of 4.2 - 4.8 on the Richter scale, whereas the highest expected is of a magnitude of 6.4. Therefore, excluding exceptional occurrences like the 1693 earthquake, seismic activity in the area is characterized mainly by phenomena of low or medium intensity.

Research carried out on these earthquakes, which constitute the most important historical events in the Syracuse area, has made it possible to review how seismic danger in Syracuse and in particular in Ortygia is estimated, in the light of numerous new data and within the framework of effects related to the urban and territorial scale.

The historical seismic sceneries in the area of Ortygia show that the greatest effects did not exceed the 9th grade on the MSC, rather than the 10th, as previously thought. Therefore, the level of seismic characteristics in Ortygia seems worrying,

but less serious than original estimations prior to the review. As far as the local seismic response is concerned, an interesting fact has emerged; in the Ortygia area, earthquakes tend to be less devastating than in the immediate hinterland, i.e. where the new town of Syracuse is situated today.

Seismic and volcanic surveillance is carried out using the “Poseidon System” apparatus, whose specific task it is to monitor eastern Sicily for seismic activity, detect precursory signs of impending earthquakes and eruptions and survey volcanic activity.

The “Poseidon System” was promoted at the end of the ‘80s and set up with a special Italian State law. It operates through an “agreement of a framework programme” between the Presidency, the Department for National Technical Services, the Department for Civil Protection, the Sicilian Region, the National Institute of Geophysics and the National Research Council.

The surveillance is carried out via an ever increasing number of monitoring stations, videos, seismic stations, accelerometer stations, clinometric stations, strain gauge stations and gas and water stations which are all organized in a permanent network of monitoring.

The network is in permanent contact with the civil protection structures; on a regular basis, at least once a week, communications are issued relative to the seismic activity measured. The data and information is made available via Internet (in particular on pages set up by the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology - Section of Catania: <http://www.ct.ingv.it/>)

Moreover, a map showing the seismic vulnerability of strategically important buildings is currently being completed (hospitals, military barracks, schools, public buildings, etc) by the National Department of Civil Protection – National Group for Protection against Earthquakes.

Following recent changes in climate and in the quantity of rainfall, there has been an increase in the risk of floods in the area and of waterways breaking their banks.

The National Service of Civil Protection was set up at international level under Law 225 of 24th February 1992 in order to deal with emergencies caused by catastrophic events.

The work of the Civil Protection is defined as follows “Protect the integrity of life, assets, settlements, and the environment from damage caused by catastrophes and calamitous events in order to overcome the emergency”.

The structure of the National Service is as follows:

- Prefecture, Region, Province, Council;
- Fire Brigade Services ;
- Armed Forces;
- Police Force;
- State Corps of Foresters
- National Technical Services and National Groups for Scientific Research
- Medical Emergency

- National Health Service
- Regional Agency for the Environment
- Italian Red Cross
- National Alpine Rescue Corps
- Italian Association of Radio-amateurs
- Other voluntary organizations

The following deal in particular with circumstances linked to calamitous events in the area:

- in the whole of eastern Sicily - the service for forecasting, prevention, monitoring and public works. It operates in the provinces of Catania, Enna, Messina, Ragusa and Syracuse through census, identification and analysis of the degree of danger, the definition of operative proposals for the mitigation of seismic, volcanic and hydrogeological risks.

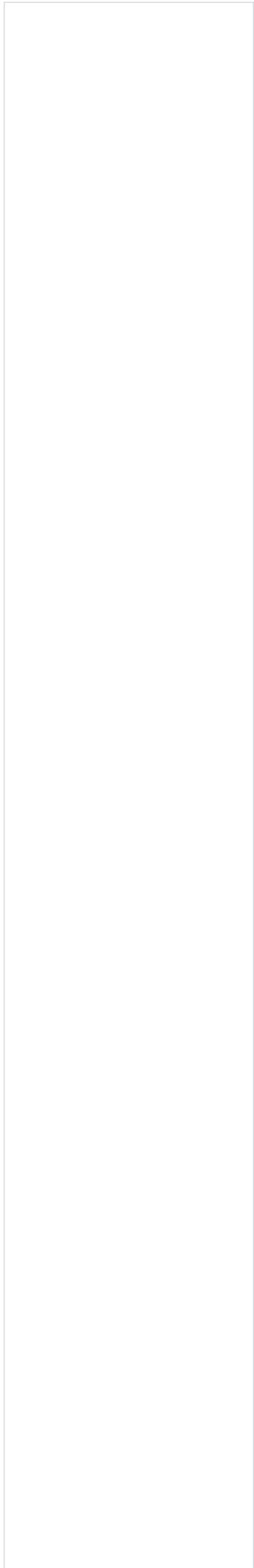
It elaborates and proposes planning for the development of civil protection infrastructures. It checks and protects the works and initiatives being developed. It takes care of relations between Bodies and local Offices both in times of calm and in emergencies, supplying support if necessary in terms of collaboration and personnel. Its main objective is civil protection and the rescuing of the population in case of a calamity.

The head office of the Service for forecasting, prevention, monitoring and public works for eastern Sicily is in S. Agata Li Battiati (CT) in via G. Annunzio n. 6/8 - Manager in charge: Engineer Salvatore Cocina

- As regards the territory of the Municipality of Syracuse, via the Operative Municipal Centre of Civil Protection. In the case of seismic or calamitous events, it activates its emergency services according to an Operative Plan of Primary Emergencies.

The Municipal Operative Centre (U.O.B. XIX - Manager in charge: Engineer, Paolo Burgo), is made up of a team of technicians and administrative personnel with specific tasks according to the emergency and the new Civil Protection Plan. It carries out activities of forecasting, prevention of seismic and hydrogeological risk in the province of Syracuse, paying particular attention to public works and civil protection infrastructures: <http://www.protezionecivile.comune.siracusa.it>

- In the framework of a general policy of reclamation and utilization of the urbanistic and architectural heritage, there have been and continue to be interventions of maintenance, restoration and consolidation of the building and monumental patrimony in compliance with the original structural and building typologies.



d. Visitor / tourism pressures

The number of people visiting the cultural assets in Sicily has risen considerably over the last few years in virtue of its important and impressive heritage and thanks also to the fulfilment of development projects on behalf of the EU.

In the Mediterranean area, Sicily represents the territorial area which encloses the largest cultural, historical and environmental heritage and for many reasons it is unique in Europe. The dominations that have taken place over thousands of years and the integration between the different cultures starting from the autochthonous cultures, have left a varied testimony of artistic assets which summarizes the history of Sicily and the role it has always had in the Italian and European culture.

In Sicily, a heritage of monumental, archaeological and historical-artistic testimony of great importance and value remains, representing one of the most notable concentrations of environmental, landscape and cultural assets in the south of Italy.

Over the last few years, the number of visitors to the Sicilian cultural assets has grown considerably thanks to the fulfilment of assessment projects within the development programmes of the EU.

Until a short time ago, many of the archaeological sites and monuments of the Island were considered “marginal” because they were not included in the traditional cultural tours like Rome, Venice, Naples and Florence. Following the new strategy adopted recently by the Ministry for Archaeological and Cultural Assets to increase visits to museums and archaeological sites by offering new services, there has been a considerable growth in tourism in Sicily, too.

As a consequence of the general development in the tourism sector, various activities and studies have been promoted and developed by the Universities, Institutions and research Institutes.

The following should be noted in particular: the work of the Sicilian Region, the Council for Tourism, Communications and Transport which through the Department for Tourism, Sport and Recreation has made available a wealthy source of information regarding tourist activities in Sicily which can be found at the following Internet address: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/turismo/web_turismo/dipartimento/index.asp

Among the documents included, the “First Report on Tourism in Sicily” should be noted (the complete document in PDF format is also available on CD-ROM: ... \allegati\PrimoRapportoTurismoInSicilia.pdf).

Over recent years, there has been a slight increase in the number of tourists arriving and staying in the province of Syracuse.

| YEAR | ARRIVALS | PRESENT |
|------|----------|-----------|
| 1998 | 283.347 | 844.546 |
| 1999 | 265.231 | 879.771 |
| 2000 | 299.398 | 1.032.314 |
| 2001 | 309.586 | 1.003.698 |

The positive tendency towards an increase in tourist activity in the province of Syracuse is confirmed by the analysis of the regional data in the period from January to July 1999-2000. It is clear that the province of Syracuse compared with other provinces in Sicily, has contributed significantly to the increase in the number of tourists present in the Region.

In particular, in the two years from 1999 to 2000, an increase in the number of foreign tourists compared to Italian tourists was registered with a percentage increase of 13.62% in the number of arrivals and 19.28% in the number of tourists present; the increase in Italian tourists is lower than the previous data with a percentage of 7.8% in the number of arrivals and 2.03% in the number of tourists present. Such data give a total percentage increase equal to 9.31% in the number of arrivals and 6.56% in the number of tourists present compared to 1998.

Source: Regional Service of Statistics - Elaboration on data of the Regional Council for Tourism - www.regione.sicilia.it/turismo

The presence of tourists in the area does not cause any particular risk of damage or deterioration of the architectural, artistic and historical heritage or of the environment because of the nature of the sites and works as well as the current number and type of visitors.

No particular signs of wear and tear to the sites or variations in temperature or humidity levels have been noted nor any particular disturbance to the life of the residents or disbanding of traditional life styles.

Considering the size of the area over which the assets are distributed and the current level of growth, outside the archaeological areas and sites of historical and monumental interest, and the structures for hospitality, it is believed that with the current levels of development in tourist activity, there will be no negative consequences for at least the next decade.

e. Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

The area of the Necropolis of Pantalica is not affected by any type of urban settlement and therefore there are no inhabitants present there.

The buffer zone of the Necropolis of Pantalica is represented by part of the Nature Reserve inside which there are no residential settlements.

Similarly, the area of Euryalus Castle, including the Dionysian walls and all the archaeological area, is not affected by any form of residential settlement (the only buildings in the area are used for administrative and functional purposes).

The buffer zone of the Scala Greca area and of the archaeological area of Neapolis is represented in part by portions of settlements from the second half of the XX century; in this area there are estimated to be about 20,000 inhabitants.

The city of Syracuse has about 127,000 inhabitants.

Inside the historical centre (Ortygia) there are about 5,500 inhabitants (*updated in 1998*). The buffer zone of Ortygia is represented mainly by the sea.

As a consequence of the realization of the recovery expectations of the Detailed Plan for Ortygia we are assisting to a gradual increase in population in the urban tissue.

The anthropological activities which could represent a critical factor for the safeguarding and conservation of the heritage, particularly industrial and transformation activities as well as craft activities which are potentially harmful, are carried out far away from the proposed area.

Each activity whether of modification, transformation or ordinary management is carried out under the strict control of the Bodies and Offices in charge of the supervision and protection of the heritage

a. Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

The main means for controlling the territory and for the verification of any possible illegalities or utilizations that are not compatible are periodic aerophotographic surveys.

The Regional Council Office of the Territory and the Environment has photograms from flights that took place in various years from 1977 to 1997, totally or partially covering the regional territory, with the aim of realizing the regional technical cartography (according to what was foreseen by article 69 of the Regional law 71/78) and of monitoring the urbanistic-building activities (according to what was foreseen by article 8 of the Regional Law of 10th August 1985 n° 37 "New norms concerning the control of the urbanistic-building activities, the urbanistic rearrangement and acts of indemnity of unauthorized works"), or carried out on behalf of the Council Office or other public or private persons, and obtained by the Council Office for the documentation of the state of the territory.

We would like to point out that the pictures relative to the following flights are available (*further information and references are available at the following internet address:* <http://www.artasicilia.net/web/xcarto/riprese/riprese.htm>):

- A.T.A flights 1977-78-79;
- A.T.A flight 1985 lot "II";
- A.T.A flight 1985 lot "III";
- A.T.A flight 1987;
- Flight 1989;
- Italy flight "88-89";
- Flights year 1992 lot "IV";
- Flights year 1992 lot "V and VI";
- I.G.M flights years 1992-95;
- Flight year 1994 Council Office of Cultural and Environmental Assets
- Flight year 1997.

An important work of verifying and monitoring the state of the areas and the assets of historical, artistic and cultural worth is carried out by the Regional Centre for the Inventory, cataloguing and the graphic, photographic, aerophotographic, photogrammetric and audiovisual documentation (with its headquarters in Palermo in Piazza Don Sturzo 10 - Tel: +39 091.326140 Fax: +39 091.326140.

The Centre performs studies, research and the organization of cataloguing and documenting the natural, naturalistic, landscape, architectonic and urbanistic, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, historical, artistic and iconographic, bibliographic and archival assets.

The Institute, according to the policies established by the Regional Council, sees to:

- coordinating the census, indexing, documentation and cataloguing activities, in accordance with the state laws on the subject of cataloguing;
- establishing and managing the Regional Catalogue of Cultural Assets and promoting its cognizance;
- supplying the necessary material for scientific publications;
- taking care of the relations with the central Institutions for catalogues and documentation and with the other national and international bodies concerned with the cataloguing and documentation of Cultural Assets;
- Carrying out graphic, photographic, aerophotographic, photogrammetric surveys, where special interventions and equipment, that the Council Offices are not equipped with, are required.

The documentary material that is owned by the Centre can be looked at and reproduced on request.

Moreover, some data banks that have been produced concerning special cataloguing projects with state and/or regional funds, can be consulted, including:

- the “SCRIPTA” data bank, indexing the archival material that is kept in the Sicilian ecclesiastical archives;
- the “Carin” data bank, created for the de-structuring and computerization of the paper indexing of the cultural and archaeological assets of the Sicilian Region;
- the data bank on “Historical Squares of Southern Italy”, carried out by the company named Agorà for the Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Assets, containing indexes and graphic and photographic documentation concerning 49 squares, chosen from among the most significant ones in Sicily;
- the data bank on Sicilian Baroque, carried out by Lexon s.p.a for the Sicilian Region, containing the catalographic indexes, equipped with numerous photographic pictures, relative to 60 Baroque buildings of great importance;
- the data bank on Sicilian Baroque carried out by the Skeda Consortium for the Sicilian Region, containing the catalographic indexes, equipped with a rich photographic documentation, relative to 68 Baroque buildings.

The Central Institute for Restoration is drawing up the Archaeological Risk Study, that is the indexing and the systematic monitoring of the state of conservation and the vulnerability of the archaeological heritage.

Considering the high seismic risk of the area, continuous work to monitor and control the telluric activities is carried out through the Poseidon network (*see point 4.II c*).

Following various restoration and maintenance works that have been carried out in the last ten years, that are not to be considered as completed, the monumental heritage of the proposed area is in static conditions that are on the whole good,

such that significant damage to the structures of the buildings is not feared, unless there are exceptional calamitous events.

The maintenance and restoration works are almost constant ; indeed 155 interventions have been carried out in 2001, 170 in 2002 and 166 in 2003.

The building violations that have been ascertained concerning the building heritage of the historical centre of Syracuse are going down compared with previous years and mostly concern changes of the use of the buildings with unauthorized internal modifications and unauthorized restructuring and unscheduled maintenance works that do not respect the restrictions, but that however do not jeopardize safeguarding the overall static nature of the estate and that in any case do not concern complexes or buildings of specific historical, artistic and monumental importance.

In 2003, 20 building illegalities were revealed which were of little importance.

Due to the nature of the places, buildings and materials, it is not possible to indicate a time limit to the works of recuperation and maintenance, that are constantly being carried out, with particular attention concerning the areas, complexes and monumental buildings that are of particular historical, artistic and cultural importance.

Thanks to the constant maintenance work and to the restoration and recuperation works, on average 7 new sites a year are brought back into use for the fruition of the public, including religious buildings, historical estates and portions of areas that are of archaeological interest.

With reference to the archaeological areas and for the main monumental buildings and complexes and those of particular importance, the Council Office for Cultural and Environmental Assets deals with the constant monitoring of the assets, through careful and specialist visual surveys, from which the base information for the planning and the realization of the maintenance and restoration works is obtained.

b. Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

Constant monitoring of the territory is carried out by the police forces, and the offices of surveillance and control.

We would particularly like to point out:

- The “Carabinieri” Headquarters for the Protection of the Environment, with tasks of protecting the environmental landscape and monitoring sound, atmospheric, water, ground and electromagnetic pollution;
- The “Carabinieri” Police Force - Cultural Heritage Protection Squad. This is the first police squad in the world for monitoring and protecting the artistic heritage, set up in 1971 according to the UNESCO recommendations of 12th -14th November 1970. The squad works under the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, forming a constant reference point in this field, and carries out Criminal Investigations, with the coordination of the Magistrature, opposing all the violations of law concerning the cultural heritage. In particular it deals with the following crimes:
 - the theft of and the receiving of stolen works of art;
 - damage to monuments and archaeological sites;
 - illegal export;
 - counterfeiting and imitating works of paintings, graphics, sculpture and antique objects;
 - illegal commerce;
 - it has the task of coordinating the Departments of the “Carabinieri” Police Force in this subject-matter;
 - it carries out informative activities in this sector;
 - it pursues crimes committed by criminal organizations dealing with the traffic of works of art; recycling and investing the proceeds of other criminal activities;
 - it prevents and represses unauthorized excavations and research in land and sea archaeological sites with the contribution of the personnel of the “Carabinieri” Helicopter Headquarters, the Mounted “Carabinieri” Regiment as well as the territorial organization and the naval units of the Force;
 - It carries out constant monitoring and observation activities at exhibitions, fairs and auctions, both in Italy and abroad, as well as regards to antique dealers, second-hand dealers, art restorers and dealers;
 - It works all over the national territory, in agreement with all the components of the “Carabinieri” Police Force and with the other Police Forces, with the General

Secretariat of the Ministry and with the Council Offices, the Archives and the Libraries;

- It works in close contact with the ecclesiastical authorities for the protection of the religious patrimony;
- It works abroad through Interpol and is in contact with the other international police forces.
- The Provincial Police Force and the Municipal Police Force, who monitor and control modification activities of the territory and the assets, to assist the provincial and municipal Technical Offices.
- A constant monitoring of the reserved and protected areas is carried out by the surveillance personnel of the Council Office for Cultural and Environmental Assets.

C. Results of previous reporting exercises

There have been various systematic surveys that have recently concerned the property, and in particular the area of Ortygia, from among which we would like to point out:

- **General Report of the Detailed Plan of Ortygia (November 1987)**

In this report the results of an analysis and a widespread verification of the state of urbanistic and architectonic decay of the historical city can be found; the differences among the various areas and quarters are highlighted.

In particular, it was noted that the situation of significant decay was found in the “Graziella”, “Spiriduta” and “Giudecca” areas, in which the urban complex was partly modified, while the level of decay was high due to a widespread desertion.

- **The safety and conservation of historical centres: the case of Ortygia. Code of practice for antiseismic interventions in the historical centre by Antonino Giuffrè**

In the accurate study of 1993, aimed at drawing up an operative code of practice for interventions to be carried out on minor buildings, a detailed study was carried out on the building and material characteristics, as well as their state of decay and conservation.

GIUFFRÉ ANTONINO (a cura di), *Sicurezza e conservazione dei Centri Storici. Il caso Ortygia*, Roma-Bari 1993

- **Professional Code of Practice for the restoration of the external façades of the buildings of Ortygia by Sergio Tinè**

In an extraordinary scientific study, aimed at defining a professional code of practice, specifically concerned with the restoration methods of the façades of the buildings of Ortygia, the conditions of conservation and the causes for the decay of the brick and stone surfaces and faces are analysed.

TINÈ Sergio, *Codice di pratica professionale per il restauro delle fronti esterne degli edifici. L'esperienza di Ortygia*. Palermo 2001

Please also see the internet site dedicated to the Professional Code of Practice at the following internet address: <http://www.culturalheritage.net/ortygia/>, and the internet site of the architect Sergio Tinè, at the following internet address: <http://www.tine.it>

a. Photographs, slide

and, where available, film / video

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1. Syracuse - Cathedral



2. Syracuse - Cathedra



3. Syracuse - Cathedral



4. Syracuse - Cathedral
Detail of column



5. Syracuse - Cathedral
Detail of the façade - St. Peter



6. Syracuse - Cathedral Square



7. Syracuse - Aerial view of Cathedral Square



8. Syracuse - Aerial view of Ortygia

9. Syracuse - St. John's Basilica
Façade10. Syracuse - St. John's Basilica
Detail of the façade11. Syracuse - St. John's Basilica
Detail

12. Syracuse - Aerial view of Ortygia



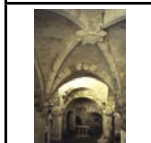
13. Syracuse - Aerial view of Maniace Castle














14. Syracuse - Aerial view of Maniace Castle



15. Syracuse - Maniace Castle

16. Syracuse - Maniace Castle
Detail of the interior17. Syracuse - Maniace Castle
Detail of a capital18. St. John's Catacombs
Interior

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
|  | 19. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Detail |
|  | 20. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Detail |
|  | 21. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Detail |
|  | 22. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Fresco |
|  | 23. | Syracuse - Roman Gymnasiu |
|  | 24. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Necropolis of Grotticelle Archimedes' Tomb |
|  | 25. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Necropolis of Grotticelle |
|  | 26. | Syracuse - Neapolis Intagliatella Quarry |
|  | 27. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle - Aerial view |
|  | 28. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle - Aerial view |
|  | 29. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle - Aerial view |



30. Syracuse - Euryalus Castle



31. Syracuse - Scala Greca



32. Syracuse - Neapolis - Hieron II's altar



33. Syracuse - Neapolis
Hieron II's altar



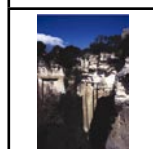
34. Syracuse - Neapolis - Paradise Quarry



35. Syracuse - Neapolis - Paradise Quarry



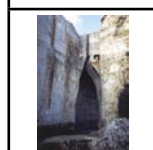
36. Syracuse - Neapolis - Paradise Quarry
Ropemakers'



37. Syracuse - Neapolis
Intagliatella Quarry













38. Syracuse - Neapolis

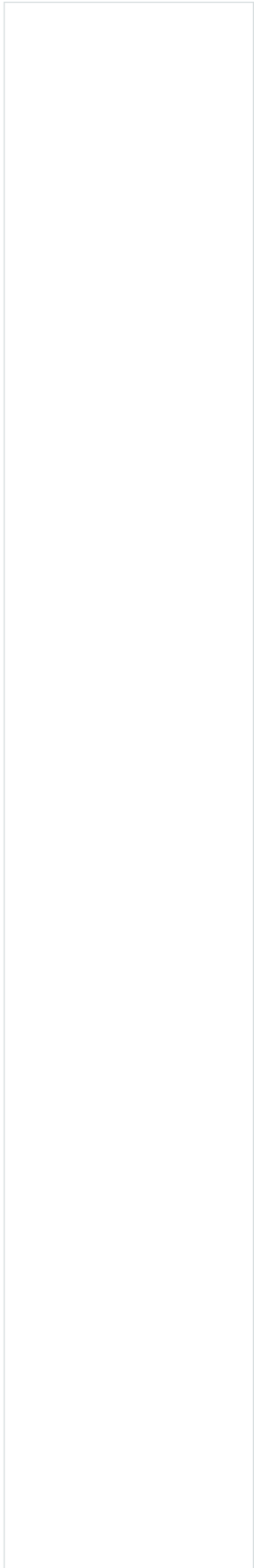


39. Syracuse - Neapolis
Paradise Quarry - Dionysius' Ear



40. Syracuse - Neapolis - Nymphaeum's cave

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
|  | 41. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Greek Theatre Aerial view |
|  | 42. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Greek Theatre Detail of cavea |
|  | 43. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Greek Theatre Detail |
|  | 44. | Syracuse - Temple of Jupiter Olympus |
|  | 45. | Syracuse - Aerial view of the Temple of Appollo |
|  | 46. | Syracuse - Temple of Appollo |
|  | 47. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica, south |
|  | 48. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica, south Anaktoron |
|  | 49. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica Necropolis of Filipporto |
|  | 50. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica Oratory of St. Nicolicchio |



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Pedara - CT - ITA, january 26th 2004 _____

b. Copies of site management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the site

- **General Report on the Detailed Plan of Ortygia**

November 1987, in force since 1990

The complete document in PDF format is available on CD-ROM: ... \allegati \ RelazionePPO_Ortygia .pdf)

- **General Town-Planning Scheme**

The edition of the new record of town planning is currently being completed.

Further information regarding the guidelines and addresses of the new Plan are available at Internet address: <http://www.comune.siracusa.it/PianoRegolatore/Home.htm>

- **“Report on the State of the Environment in Sicily 2002”**

The report was written and published within the framework of projects provided for by the Completion of Planning of POR Sicily 2000 – 2006 for the Regional Environmental Authority.

All the data from the monitoring and inspection projects of the various institutions responsible for environmental inspection are included and examined in this report.

The report is available at the following Internet address: http://www.euroinfosicilia.it/sicilia/relazione_ambiente_2002.htm *(the complete document in PDF format is also available on CD-ROM: ... \allegati \ Relazione sullo Stato dell' Ambiente in Sicilia 2002 .pdf).*

- **2001 Monitoring of environmental inspection**

This study was led and carried out by the “Carabinieri “ Head Quarters for the Protection of the Environment and is available on Internet page: <http://www.carabinieri.it/cittadino/info/tpa/Monitoraggio/Monitoraggio.html>

- **First Report on Tourism in Sicily**

The study was commissioned by the Sicilian Region, Council for Tourism, Communication and Transport, Tourism Department, Sport and Recreation; further information is available regarding tourist activities in Sicily at Internet address: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/turismo/web_turismo/dipartimento/risorse/studi_ricerche.asp *(the complete document in PDF format is also available on CD-ROM: ... \allegati \ PrimoRapportoTurismoInSicilia.pdf).*

C. Bibliography

Over the years there have been a vast number of in-depth studies on the city of Syracuse and its history as well as on the area of the Necropolis of Pantalica and consequently the bibliography is extensive and articulate.

A synthesis follows which does not attempt in any way to categorize or to be exhaustive but which may be used as an initial guide for further study of the various themes.

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d. Address where inventory, records and archives are held

- **Archivio di Stato di Siracusa**

(Syracuse State Archive)

Via Tucidide, 24 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.412546 - Fax +39 0931.412547

- **Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali**

(Superintendency of Environmental and Cultural Assets)

Piazza Duomo, 14 - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.481111 - Fax +39 0931.21205

- **Soprintendenza alle Antichità per la Sicilia Orientale**

(Superintendency of Antiquities in Eastern Sicily)

Piazza Teatro Greco - Orecchio Dionigi - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.66206

- **Soprintendenza Archeologica Siracusa**

(Superintendency for Archaeology in Syracuse)

Piazza Eurialo, 1 - Belvedere - 96100 Siracusa - Tel. +39 0931.711773

- **Società Siracusana di Storia Patria**

(Syracusan Society for the History of the Motherland)

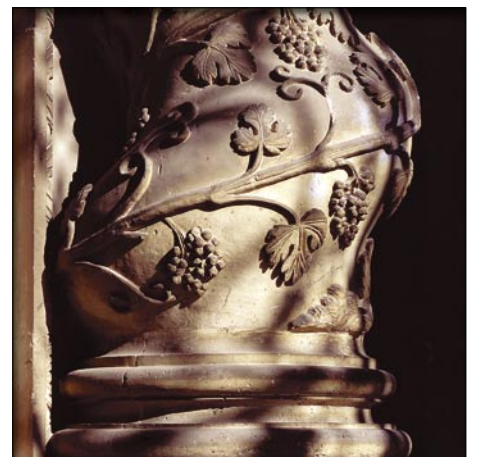
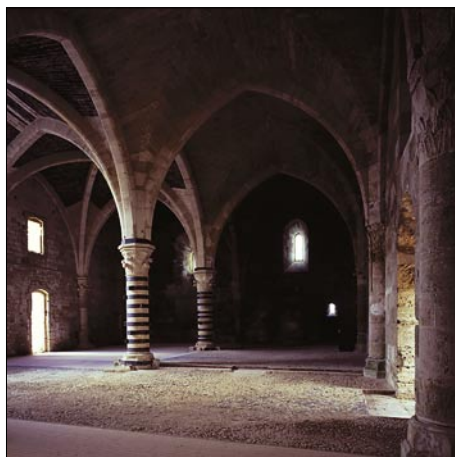
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8
Signature on behalf
of the State Party

Notes:

SYRACUSE

and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica



SYRACUSE

and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica

Proposal for inclusion in the
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1. Syracuse - Cathedral



2. Syracuse - Cathedral



3. Syracuse - Cathedral



4. Syracuse - Cathedral
Detail of column



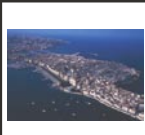



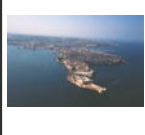
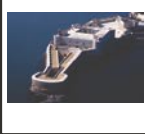
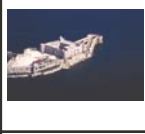
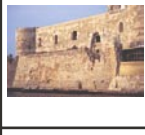



5. Syracuse - Cathedral
Detail of the façade - St. Peter











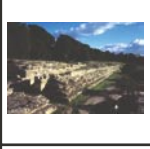








6. Syracuse - Cathedral Square













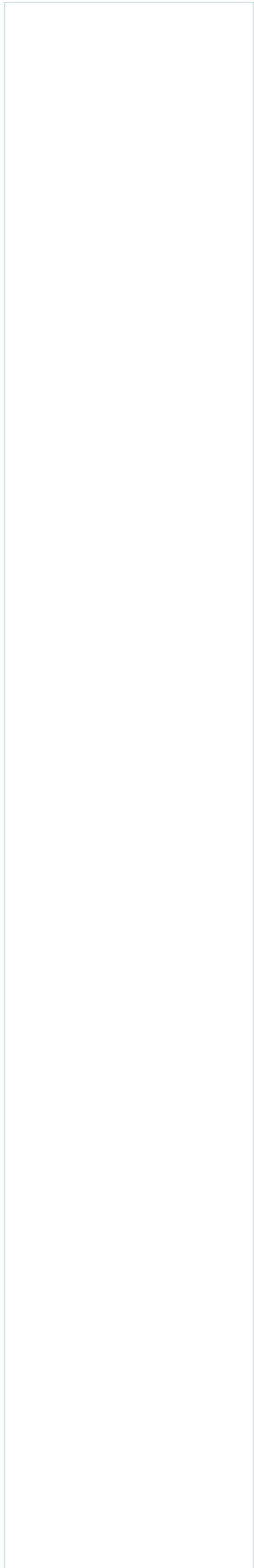
7. Syracuse - Aerial view of Cathedral Square

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|  | 8. Syracuse - Aerial view of Ortygia |
|  | 9. Syracuse - St. John's Basilica Façade |
|  | 10. Syracuse - St. John's Basilica Detail of the façade |
|  | 11. Syracuse - St. John's Basilica Detail |
|  | 12. Syracuse - Aerial view of Ortygia |
|  | 13. Syracuse - Aerial view of Maniace Castle |
|  | 14. Syracuse - Aerial view of Maniace Castle |
|  | 15. Syracuse - Maniace Castle |
|  | 16. Syracuse - Maniace Castle Detail of the interior |
|  | 17. Syracuse - Maniace Castle Detail of a capital |
|  | 18. Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Interior |

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|  | 19. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Detail |
|  | 20. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Detail |
|  | 21. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Detail |
|  | 22. | Syracuse - St. John's Catacombs Fresco |
|  | 23. | Syracuse - Roman Gymnasiu |
|  | 24. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Necropolis of Grotticelle Archimedes' Tomb |
|  | 25. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Necropolis of Grotticelle |
|  | 26. | Syracuse - Neapolis Intagliatella Quarry |
|  | 27. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle - Aerial view |
|  | 28. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle - Aerial view |
|  | 29. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle - Aerial view |

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
|  | 30. | Syracuse - Euryalus Castle |
|  | 31. | Syracuse - Scala Greca |
|  | 32. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Hieron II's altar |
|  | 33. | Syracuse - Neapolis Hieron II's altar - Detail |
|  | 34. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Paradise Quarry |
|  | 35. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Paradise Quarry |
|  | 36. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Paradise Quarry Ropemakers' cave |
|  | 37. | Syracuse - Neapolis Intagliatella Quarry |
|  | 38. | Syracuse - Neapolis |
|  | 39. | Syracuse - Neapolis Paradise Quarry - Dionysius' Ear |
|  | 40. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Nymphaeum's cave |

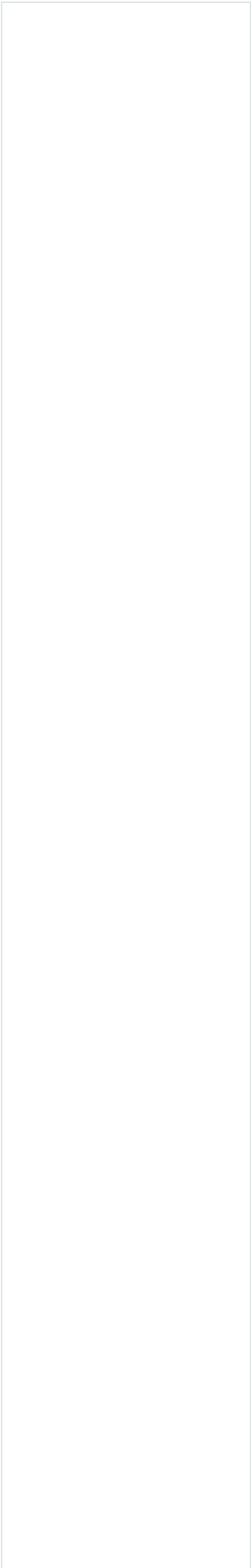
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|  | 41. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Greek Theatre Aerial view |
|  | 42. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Greek Theatre Detail of cavea |
|  | 43. | Syracuse - Neapolis - Greek Theatre Detail |
|  | 44. | Syracuse - Temple of Jupiter Olympus |
|  | 45. | Syracuse - Aerial view of the Temple of Appollo |
|  | 46. | Syracuse - Temple of Appollo |
|  | 47. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica, south |
|  | 48. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica, south Anaktoron |
|  | 49. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica Necropolis of Filippoorto |
|  | 50. | Sortino - Necropolis of Pantalica Oratory of St. Nicolicchio |



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1.
Syracuse
Cathedral



2.
Syracuse
Cathedral



3.
Syracuse
Cathedral



4.
Syracuse
Cathedral
Detail of column



5.
Syracuse
Cathedral
Detail of the façade
St. Peter



6.
Syracuse
Cathedral Square



7.
Syracuse
Aerial view
of Cathedral Square



8.
Syracuse
Aerial view of Ortygia



9.
Syracuse
St. John's Basilica
Façade



10.
Syracuse
St. John's Basilica
Detail of the façade



11.
Syracuse
St. John's Basilica
Detail



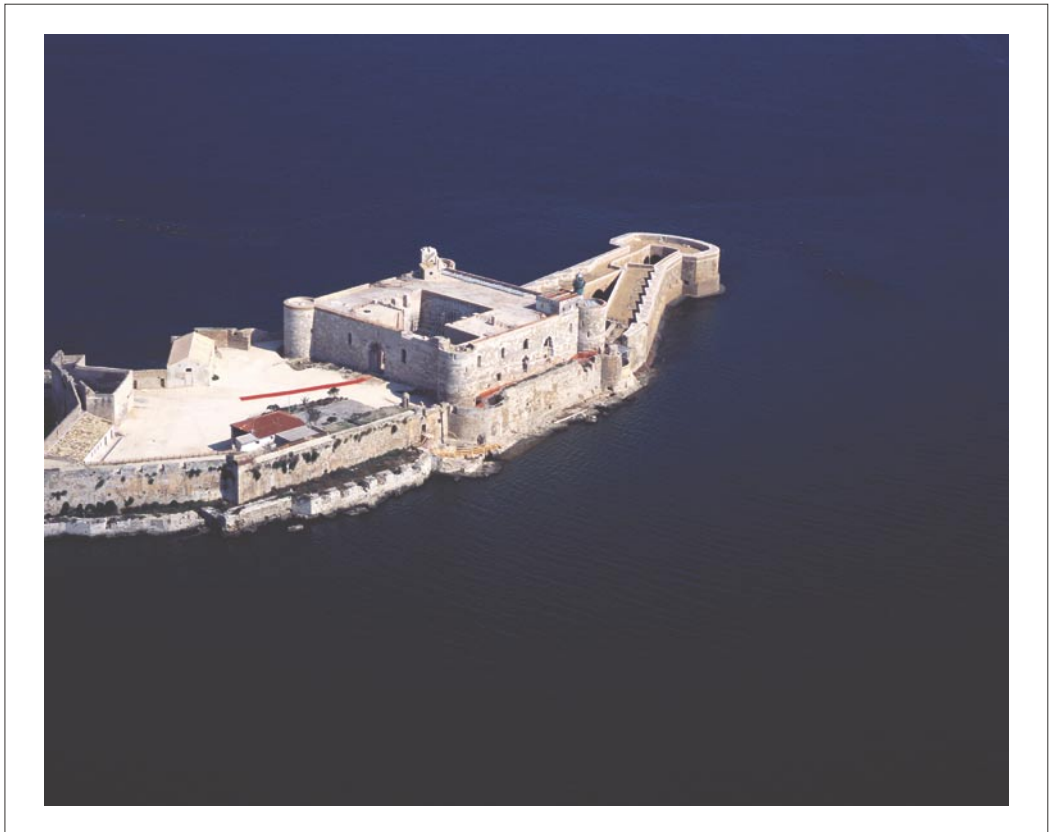
12.
Syracuse
Aerial view of Ortygia



13.
Syracuse
Aerial view of
Maniace Castl



14.
Syracuse
Aerial view of
Maniace Castl



15.
Syracuse
Maniace Castle



16.
Syracuse
Maniace Castle
Detail of the interior



17.
Syracuse
Maniace Castle
Detail of a capital



18.
Syracuse
St. John's Catacombs
Interior



19.
Syracuse
St. John's Catacombs
Detail



20.
Syracuse
St. John's Catacombs
Detail



21.
Syracuse
St. John's Catacombs
Detail



22.
Syracuse
St. John's Catacombs
Fresco



23.
Syracuse
Roman Gymnasium



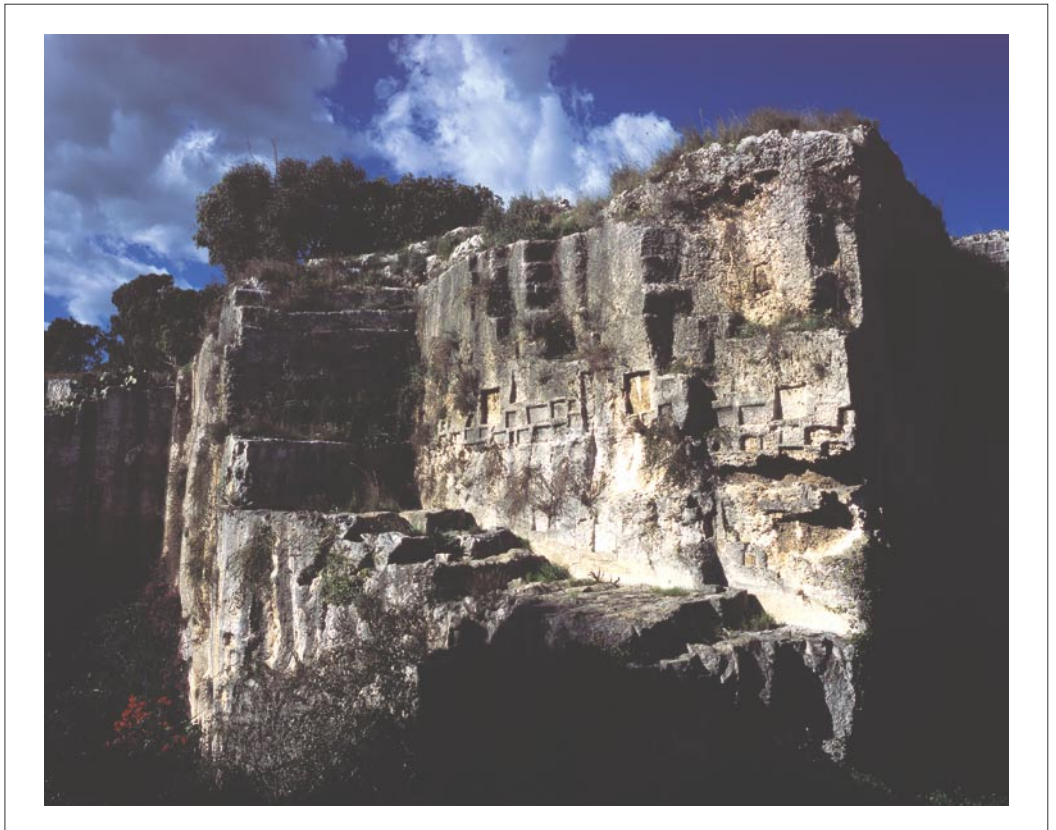
24.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Necropolis of Grotticelle
Archimedes' Tomb



25.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Necropolis of Grotticelle



26.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Intagliatella Quarry



27.
Syracuse
Euryalus Castle
Aerial view



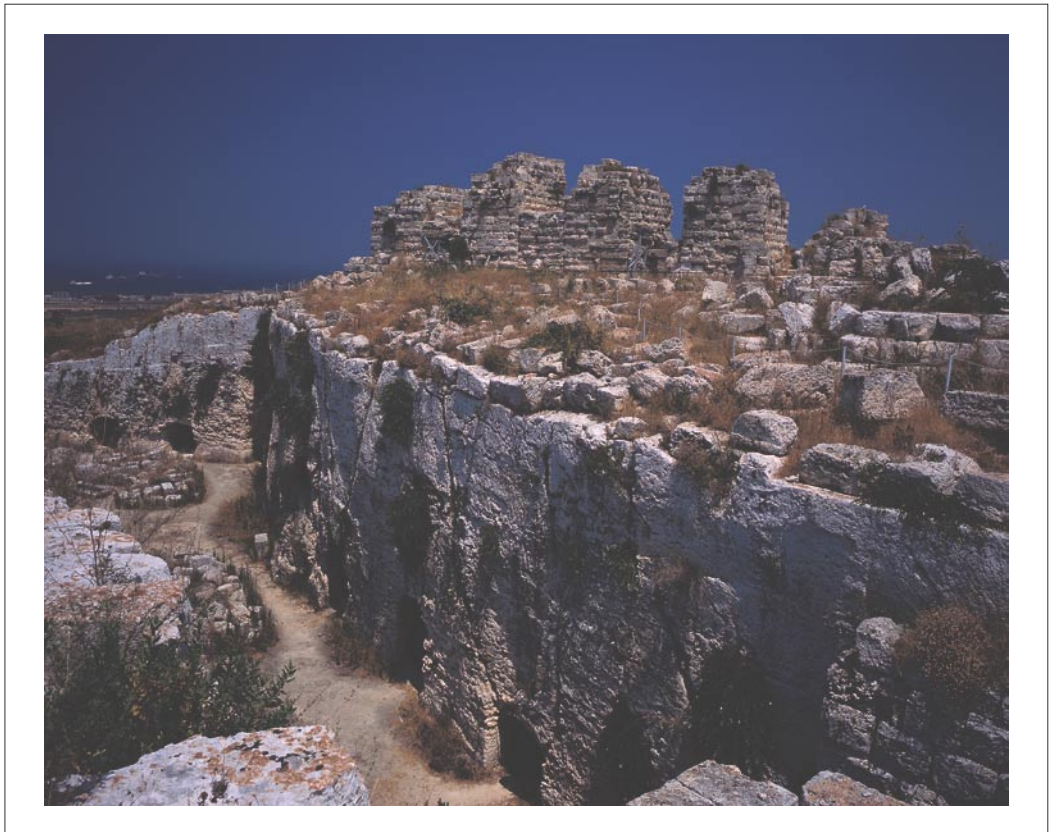
28.
Syracuse
Euryalus Castle
Aerial view



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Syracuse
Euryalus Castle
Aerial view



30.
Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



31.
Syracuse
Scala Greca



32.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Hieron II's altar



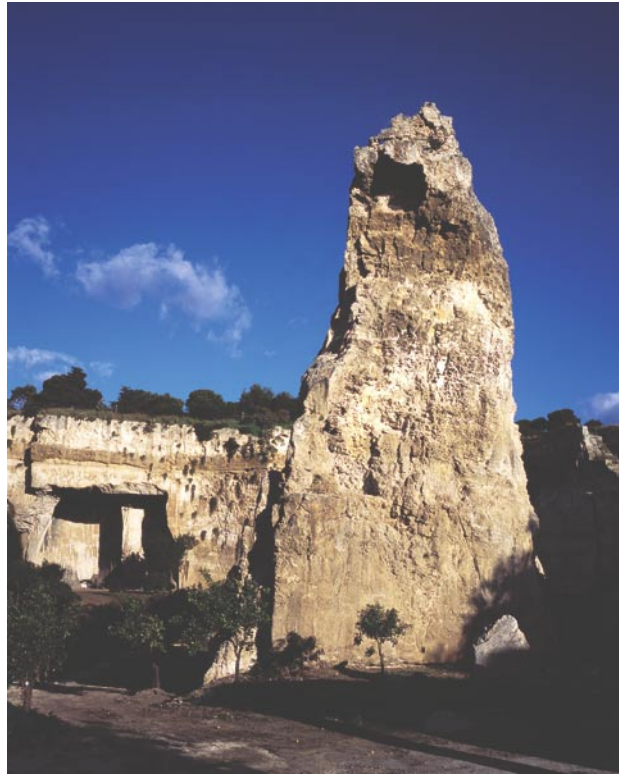
33.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Hieron II's altar
Detail



34.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Paradise Quarry



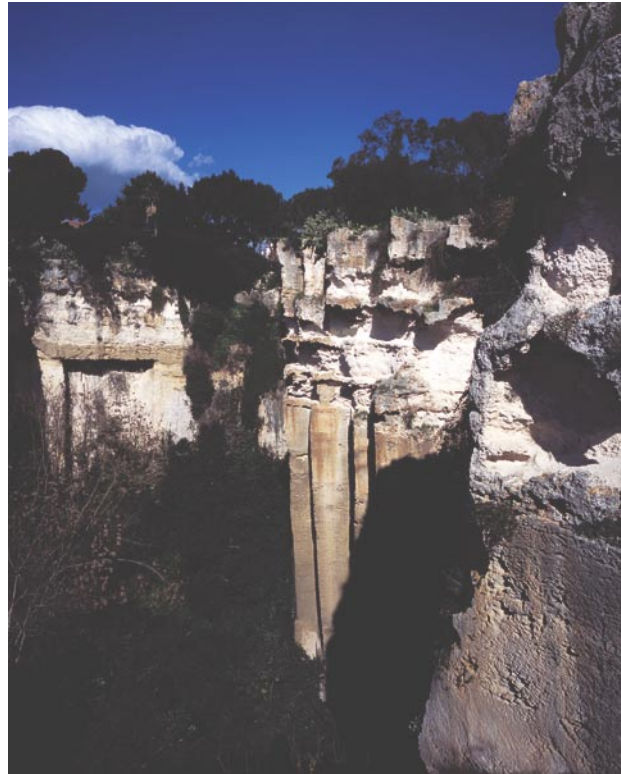
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Syracuse
Neapolis
Paradise Quarry



36.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Paradise Quarry
Ropemakers' cave



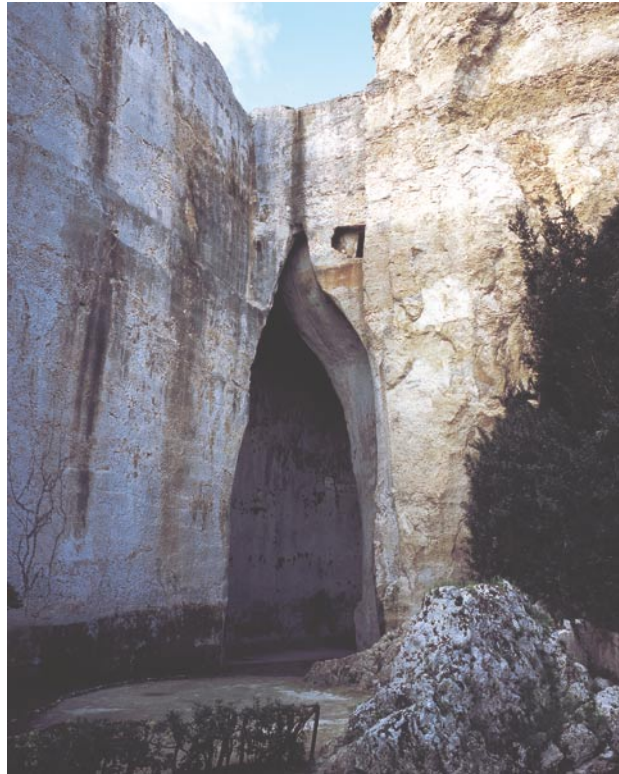
37.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Intagliatella Quarry



38.
Syracuse
Neapolis



39.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Paradise Quarry
Dionysius' Ear



40.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Nymphaeum's cave



41.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Greek Theatre
Aerial view



42.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Greek Theatre
Detail of cavea



43.
Syracuse
Neapolis
Greek Theatre
Detail



44.
Syracuse
Temple of Jupiter Olympus



45.
Syracuse
Aerial view
of the Temple of Appollo



46.
Syracuse
Temple of Appollo



47.
Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica,
south



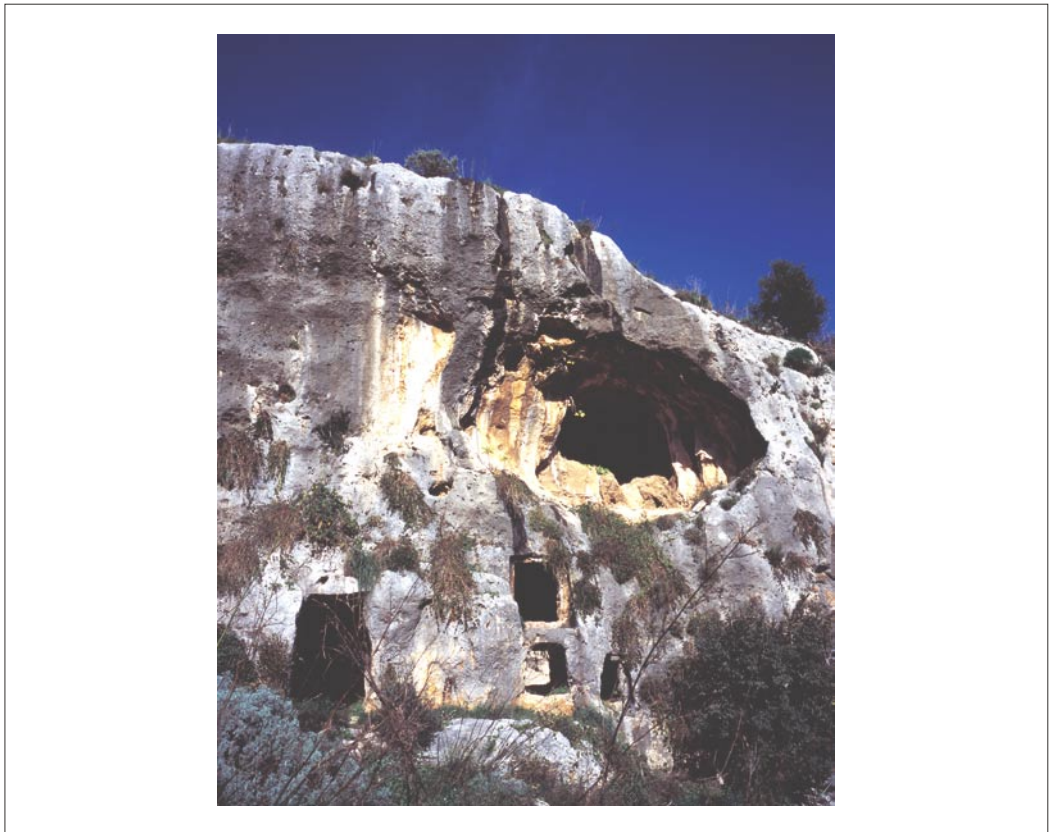
48.
Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica,
south - Anaktoron



49.
Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica
Necropolis of Filippoporto

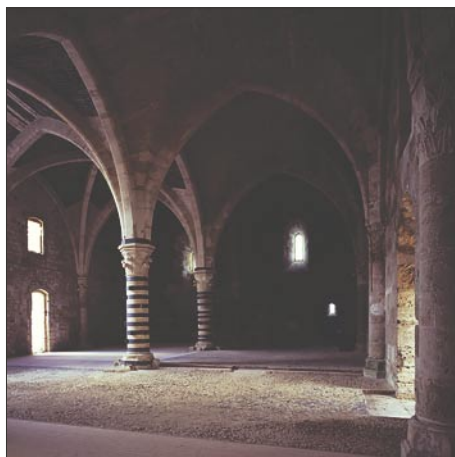
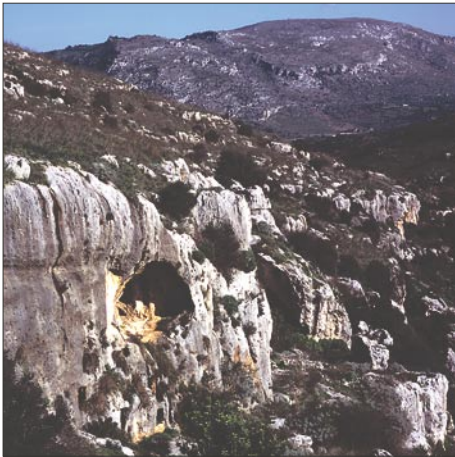


50.
Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica
Oratory of St. Nicolicchio



SYRACUSE

and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica



MANAGEMENT PLAN

(January 2005)



SYRACUSE

and the rocky
Necropolis of Pantalica

Management Plan

Rev. January 2005

Proposal for inclusion in the
WORLD HERITAGE LIST • UNESCO

Cover:

Necropolis of Pantalica
Greek Theatre
Crypt of St. Martian – St. Lucy
Maniace Castle
Cathedral – Detail of vestibule

Page 4:

Aerial view of the whole area
of the ancient "Pentapoli".

Extracted from
"Ortofotocarta Regione Siciliana"

Photographs by **Mario Caruso**

INDEX

Chapter 1.

General definition of the methods used to draw up, develop and update the management plan of the site "Syracuse and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica" 5

Chapter 2.

State of progress and synthesis of the plan 19

Chapter 3.

Preparatory phases of the management plan 29

Chapter 4.

Analysis of the present situation 41

Chapter 5.

Strategies and objectives of the management plan 91

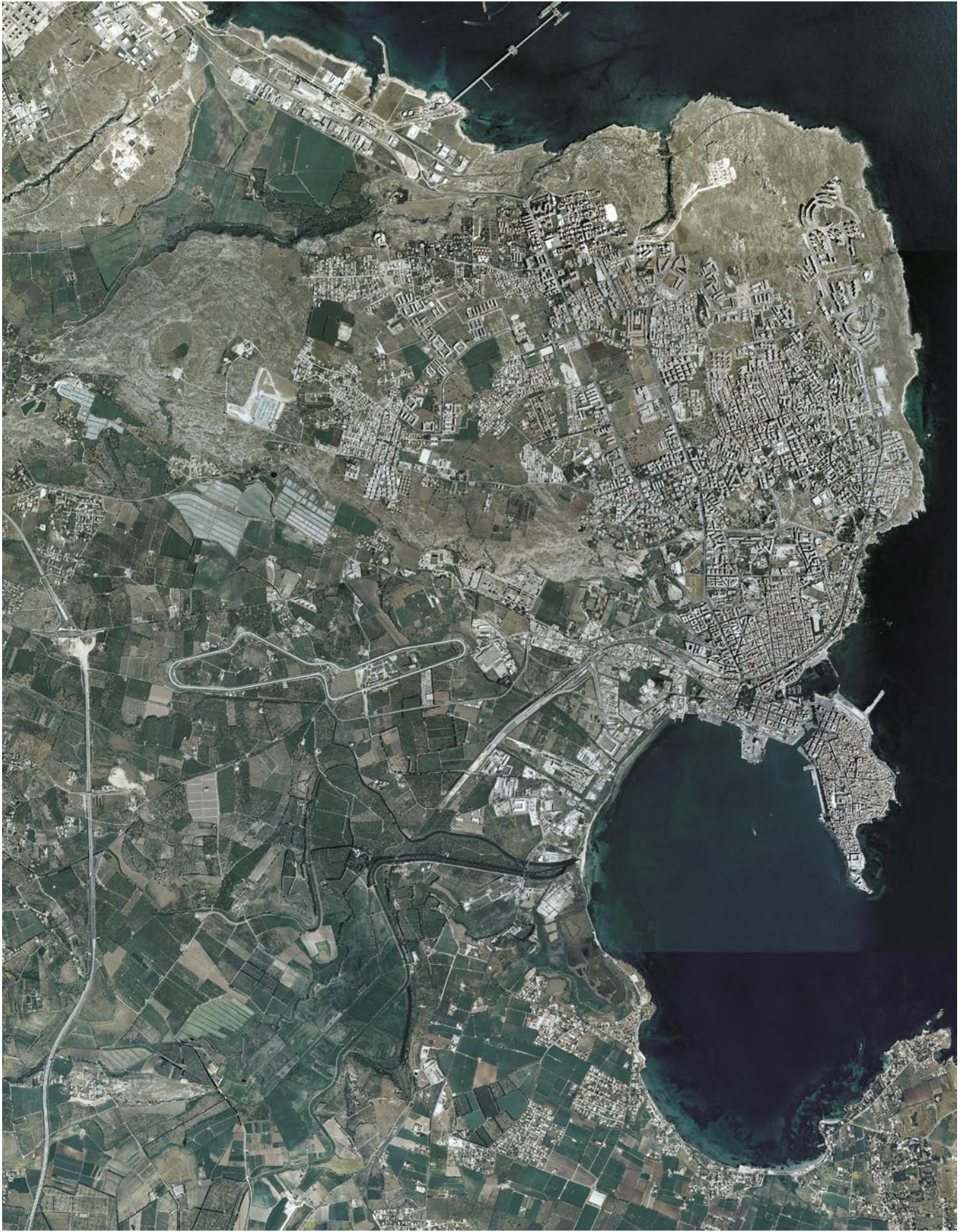
Chapter 6.

Three sector plans 107

Chapter 7.

Tools for running and monitoring the management plan 177

Attachments 181



Chapter 1

General definition of the methods used to draw up, develop and update the management plan of the site “Syracuse and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica”

1.1. INTRODUCTION

The important archaeological and historical heritage of the city of Syracuse together with the archaeological area of the Necropoles of Pantalica have been under the control and attention of public and administrative bodies for over a century.

The public body now responsible for the activities regarding protection, control, administration and surveillance of the historic and artistic heritage is the Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali ed Ambientali di Siracusa.

The Soprintendenza is directly responsible for certain activities and controls those activities run by other public or private bodies permitted to work in the various sectors concerning the management of the site.

Briefly, the activities of the Soprintendenza in these past years concern the following sectors:

- Knowledge and protection
- Conservation
- Cultural promotion
- Presentation to the public

The Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, the Regione Siciliana, the Provincia Regionale di Siracusa and the City Councils of Syracuse, Ferla and Sortino have begun to develop joint activities which are coordinated to improve the management of the site through a more organic organisation of their actions.

In particular, on the occasion of the candidature for inclusion in the List of World Heritage Sites, a specific protocol was signed by representatives of these bodies (see Attachment 1).

Furthermore, great attention is being paid to the territory which surrounds the site, and in particular, the archaeological areas (various laws have been drawn up to protect them in the past) in order to manage it more effectively.

In order to do this, a project which is already at a fairly advanced stage of planning aims to create an archaeological park which will occupy the entire area where the ancient Greek city stood.

The Regione Siciliana is preparing a specific law which will become a necessary tool for the creation of cultural and archaeological parks.

The government, both local and regional, carries out its activities together with private bodies, with the aim of supporting and developing sustainable utilisation of the territory, in order to produce compatible economic development for the residents.

Because of the situation described above and the further commitments which would arise after the inclusion of the site in the UNESCO World Heritage List, a management plan for the proposed site has been drawn up which is coordinated and integrated with the management and development plans of the entire area of reference.

The drawing up of the plan is considered an important technical activity which will serve to define, extend and update a general management programme which already exists in the areas concerned.

The organic, harmonised management of a site, as briefly outlined here, should be considered a complex process. The plan to be illustrated represents the technical tool for running any activity, and begins with an analysis of the present state of the site management, indicating the criteria and the development of the management, confirming those objectives which might already have been particularly successful, proposing any new strategies for the long and medium term, and outlining the activity which should consequently be undertaken.

In the following paragraphs, the basic method of the site management will be described; it has been drawn up by the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa, following last experiences of the other management plans of the Italian sites inscribed in the WHL.

1.2. DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLAN

1.2.1. DEFINITION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

So far no single model for a management plan has been proposed by the UNESCO Centre for World Heritage, nor has it given detailed definitions because, as each site is specific and diverse, every national or local authority must indicate and develop the most suitable structure for its own site, considering existing laws and specific situations.

From the experience gained in Italy “the management plan is a technical tool which becomes the necessary instrument for defining and rendering functional the process of protection and development, shared by various subjects and formalised by an agreement between the parts”. This is a definition bound to the needs of the Italian cultural, institutional and operational situation, where it becomes useful to coordinate the sectors of the various competent bodies, both public and private, in order to reach the objectives agreed on by all, and to reach a balance between conservation and development.

In other contexts, other needs can become more evident such as heritage conservation, for example, which is in any case guaranteed by much specific legislation in Italy.

From this point of view, a recognised expert of ICOMOS, the architect Giora Solar¹, defines the management plan thus: “*A plan which, based on the identification of cultural values, guarantees its protection, applying methods and tools which are legal, administrative, financial and technical, and foreseeing adequate strategies and specific actions*”. In this definition in particular, two fundamental elements of the plan are stressed: its strategic connotations and its characteristics as an operative tool, elements we will find in the method model illustrated below².

¹ Giora Solar. Site management plans: What are they all about? “World Heritage”, 31, 2003 pp22-23

² It is important to stress that in the case of the city of Syracuse and the necropolises of Pantalica, the management of the Soprintendenza currently run as part of its ordinary activity, corresponds in large part to the definition of a management plan as proposed by the architect Solar. This is because, even without a definitive management plan, the Soprintendenza must fulfil its role as protector of sites and presenter of these sites to the public. In order to do this, it uses all legal, administrative, financial and technical methods and tools currently available through the legislation of the Italian state, and in particular, the ordinary or special funding of the Regione Sicilia, planning specific actions in each case.



<
L. Mamulla
"Plan der Festung Siracus"
(1823)
(From L. Dufour,
Atlante storico della Sicilia,
Palermo 1992)

1.2.2. BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

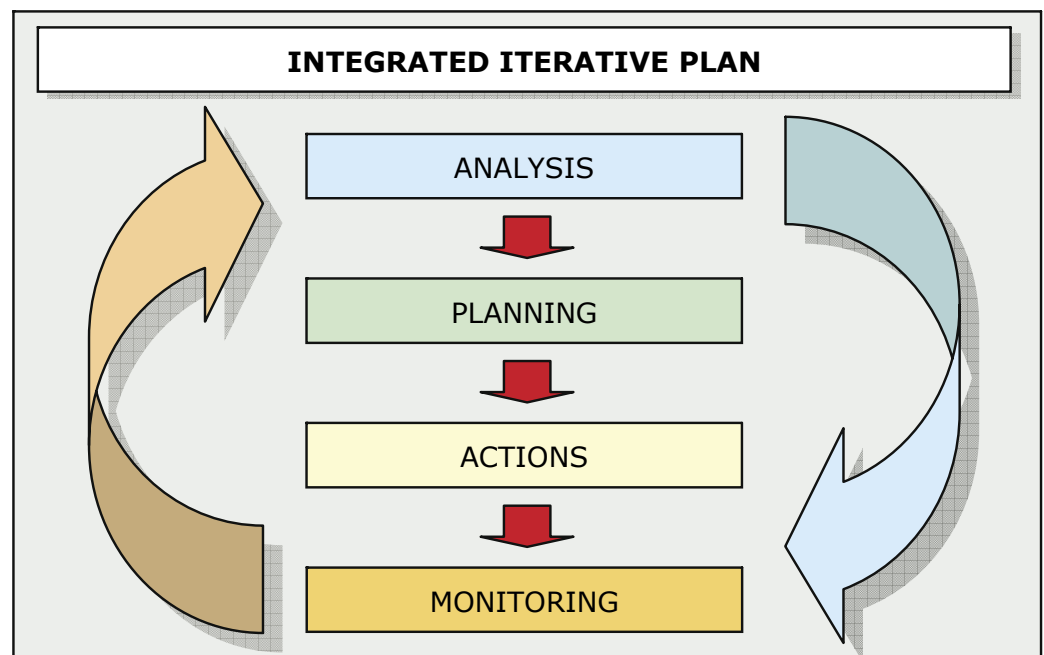
In the preparatory phase, another step consists in identifying competent bodies, interested parties and legislative, administrative, financial, technical, and communicative tools already present at the site or potentially present. The identification of these elements makes up the specific framework of knowledge of the available participants, tools and the real management situation in which to intervene with focused actions, to rationalise and optimize actions using the plan.

1.2.3. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN: AN INTEGRATED AND ITERATIVE PLAN

Only after the phase of political choices has been defined in both long and medium terms is it possible to begin the more technical phase of drawing up the "management plan". This plan must make those choices operational in the short term, consenting at the same time a periodic re-evaluation of their efficiency, in order to permit any necessary corrections or to activate new plans of action.

Thus conceived, the management plan is therefore a method of planning activities and actions, integrated and developed over time, in which various participants are called to intervene in various phases; the political decision makers, the representatives of social, cultural and economic interests, the technicians who plan and oversee the intervention, and public and private operators.

This is therefore a circular process which runs through the phases of knowledge (analysis), definition of objectives and strategies (planning), activation (actions), and evaluation (monitoring which is again analysis), to begin once more with a successive redefinition of the objectives and so on.



1.2.4. INVOLVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL FIGURES

The phases of the drawing up of the technical plan can be largely trusted to professionals who must represent the various disciplines and different sectors of action included in the plan.

Naturally the type and number of experts will vary depending on the problems of the area and the objectives and strategies defined and shared by the parties involved.

In any case it seems fundamental to have at least one expert in conservation/land-reclaiming or upgrading, one expert in the economy of cultural heritage with particular expertise in the economy of tourism and one expert in the field of communications.

These professional figures refer in fact to the three sectors which will make up this type of management plan, as described in more detail later on.

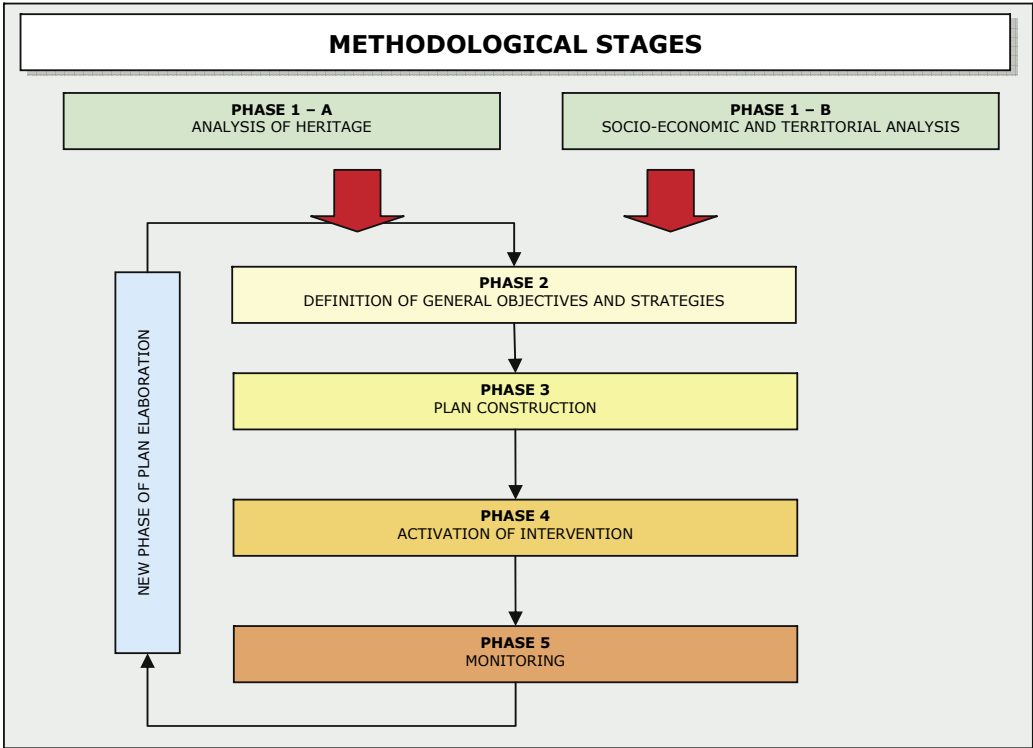
1.3. STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.3.1. THE METHODOLOGICAL STAGES

- The first phase of work is the analysis of the heritage, and will begin with the acquisition of the existing documentation about the elements of cultural interest in the area; research, studies, censuses, market-research and sectorial studies concerning the local culture, including traditional, natural, environmental and immaterial elements such as feast-days and folkloristic traditions. The material which has been gathered will be ordered and catalogued in a computerised data bank.

In parallel, during this first phase, those aspects which characterise the identity of the territory and its socio-economic situation should be identified; this is therefore a moment of evaluation of the territorial resources and should define the relative hierarchies and thus the position of the various elements in the reference market.

During this phase, specific techniques of statistical enquiry will be applied such as SWOT (*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats*) types of analysis, cluster analysis etc. In this analytical phase of the current situation, a survey of subjects, funding, programmes and projects already functioning or in preparation will be carried out.



- The second phase of work foresees the definition of the objectives and strategies for a plan of intervention and action which brings into being the general strategic indications formulated by the political decision makers in the preparatory phase described above.

In particular, the strategic directives and long term objectives which represent the fundamental reference points shared by the majority of the administrators and the resident populations will be defined.

Of these, some may be mentioned as examples; the protection and conservation of the heritage for future generations, the definition of areas of development compatible with conservation, the promotion of an aware tourism which brings benefits to the resident populations etc.

The thematic strategies and objectives in the medium term (5 years) will then be defined, and will make up the articulation of the sector plans which follow.

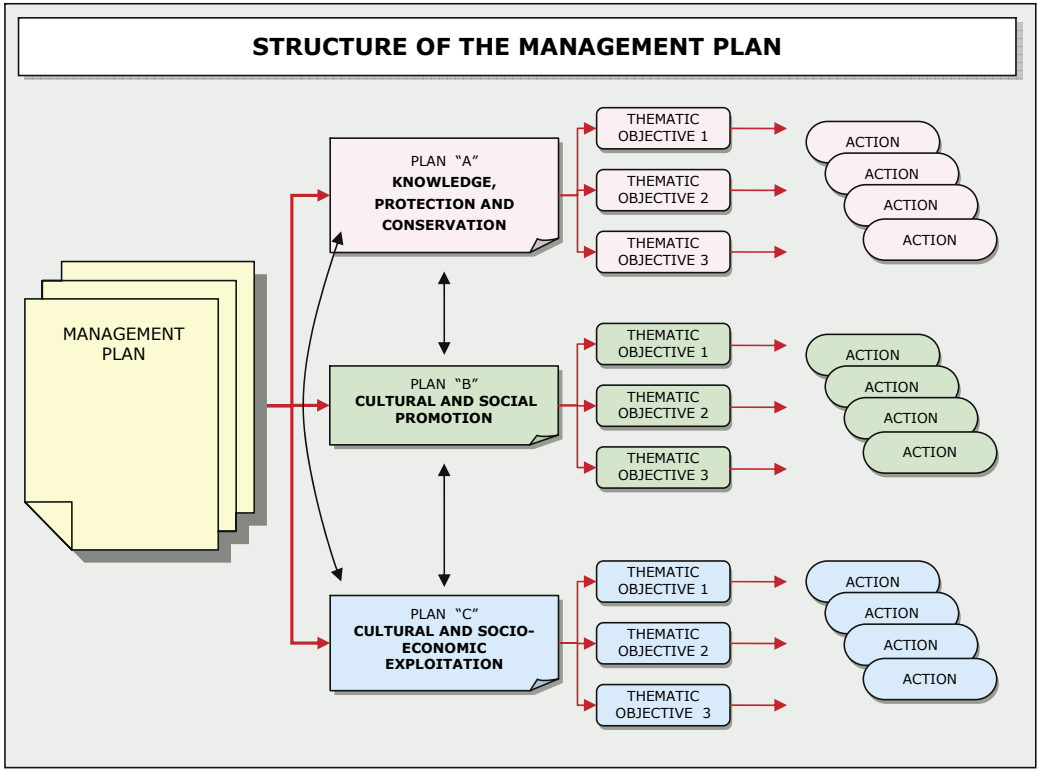
- The third phase is the construction of the plan. The strategies and objectives indicated first will supply the guidelines for the drawing up of the project, which defines the intervention and action to be carried out in order to reach the pre-established and expected results.

1.3.2. THE THREE SECTOR PLANS

In the model presented here it seemed natural to divide the plan into three sector plans. This choice derives from methodological and operative considerations; it is however necessary to place the accent firmly on the close inter-dependency of the parts of the plan.

The aim is to optimize the existing management system, so each plan must define links and, where necessary, understand the existing programmes and projects, or those in preparation, for the different types of action or intervention identified in the phases of the initial analysis.

In each sector plan, some thematic objectives have been identified which must be pursued through a series of actions.



- **The plan for knowledge protection and conservation**

This develops the themes linked to an increased awareness of the heritage, its conservation, restoration, upgrading; risk-prevention foresees the critical analysis of available instruments for protection and planning and proposes any necessary corrections.

- **The plan for cultural and social promotion**

It indicates how to obtain an increased awareness in local people of their identity, as expressed by the cultural heritage of their terri-

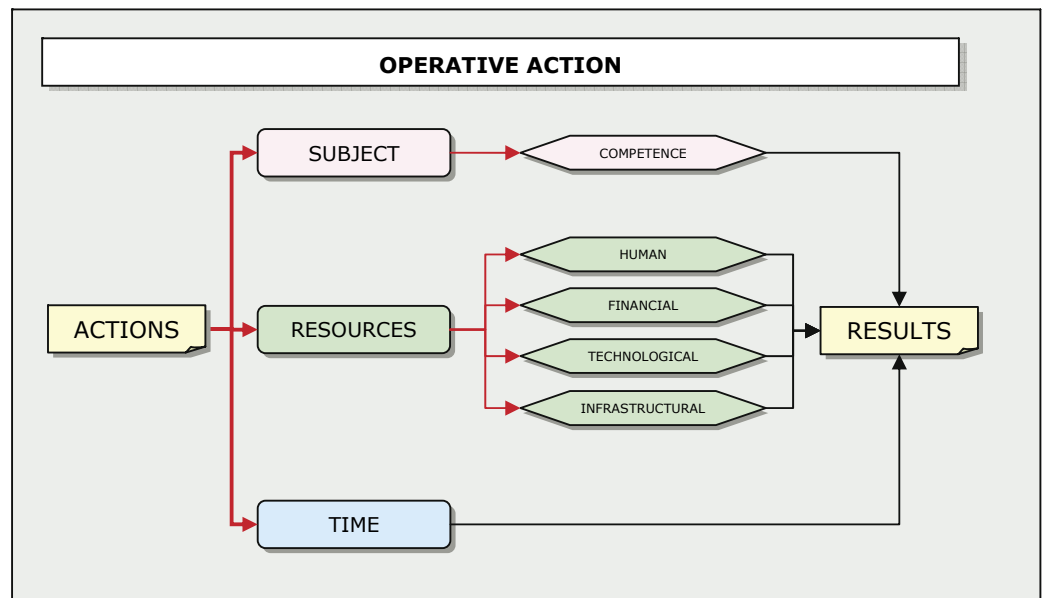
tory; it also identifies the methods for communicating these values outside these communities.

- **The plan for cultural and socio-economic exploitation**

This indicates the priority links between material and non-material resources in the territory and defines the potential of an integrated heritage system; it defines the strategic objectives for the integrated utilisation of the territory's resources, in particular for increasing the tourism sector.

The thematic objectives can be pursued in various ways, but for each action, the following elements must be clearly identified:

1. Who is responsible for achieving the aim
2. The competence of each subject involved
3. The resources to be used: equipment, personnel, funding
4. The time required to achieve the aim.



1.4. ACCOMPLISHMENT AND EVALUATION

1.4.1. STRUCTURE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The pre-established goal of understanding and coordination between the parties responsible for defining strategies and objectives must be considered a vital preparatory activity for the drawing of the plan.

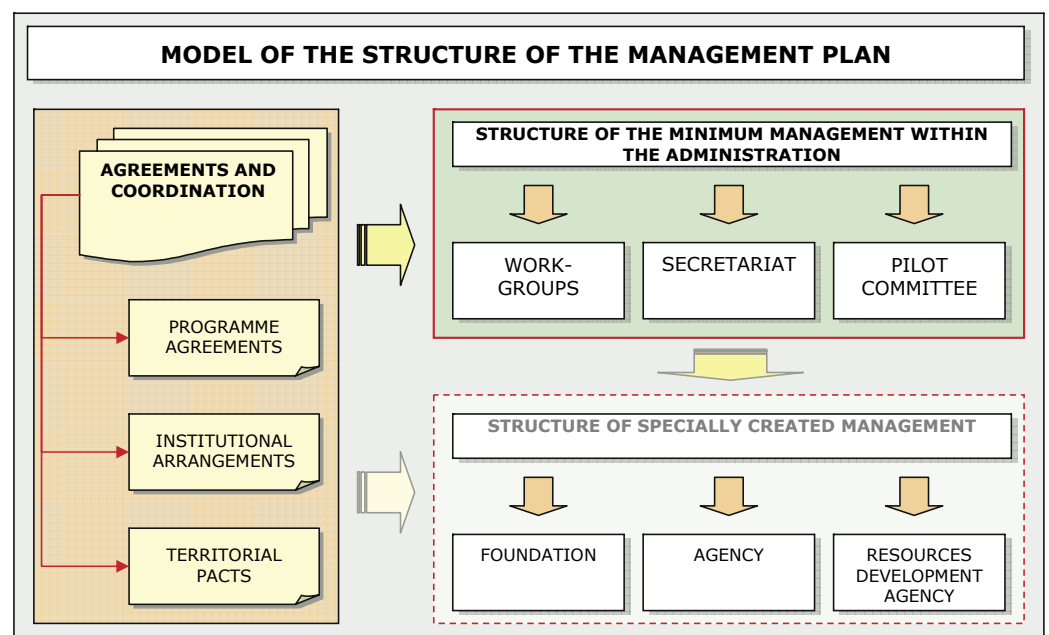
Thanks to previous experience, it seems possible to identify, in the form of negotiated planning, methods to achieve these aims; in particular, one should consider the institutional agreements, programmed agreements and territorial pacts.

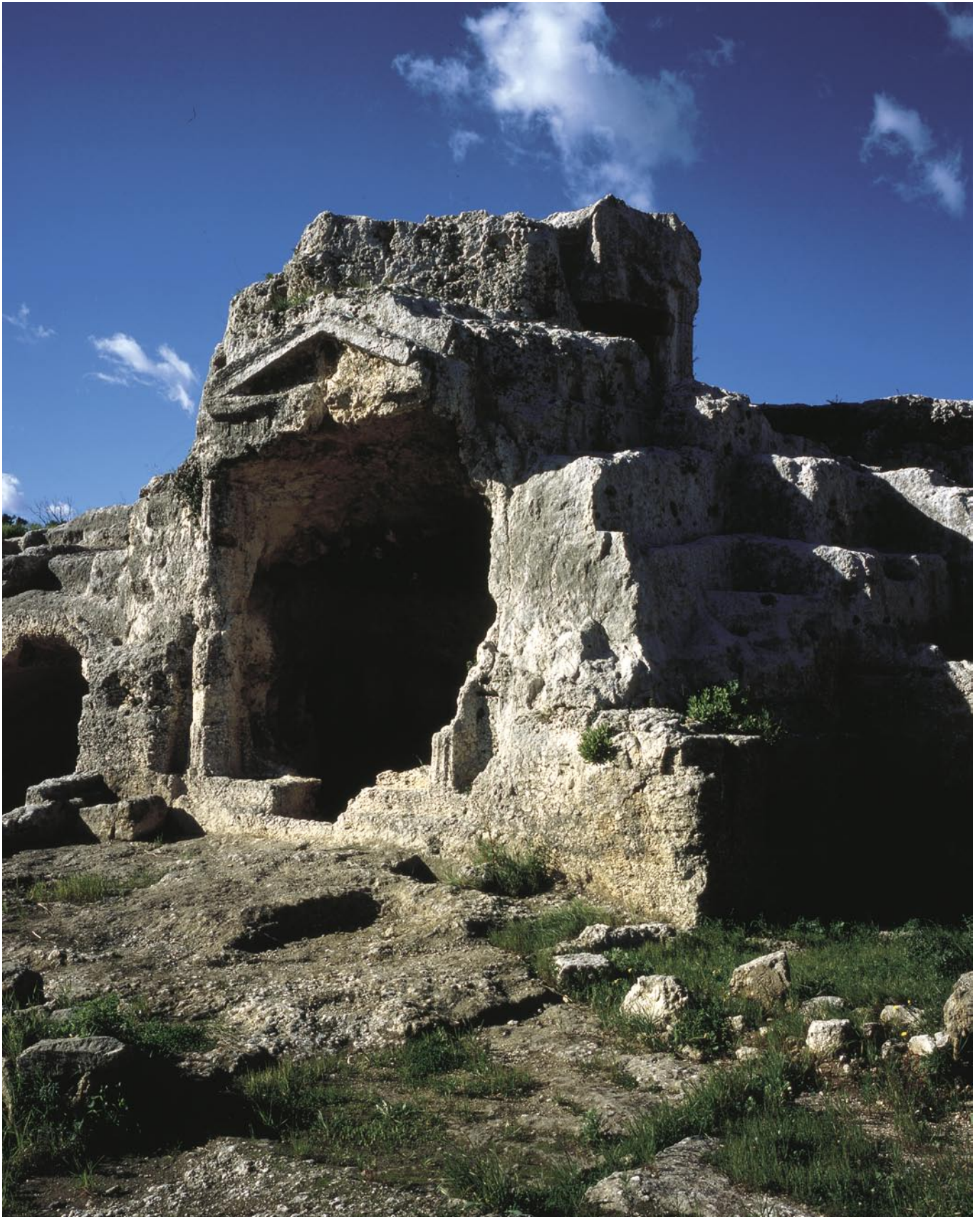
To run the plan, it is also necessary to identify operative tools capable of promoting, running and evaluating all the planned actions.

One possibility which requires minimum financial input, is to organise the activity of all bodies using flexible structures which exploit the personnel, equipment and funding of the single bodies involved in the plan. In this case, there will be a piloting committee, in which all those interested in the plan are represented, one or two thematic work-groups and an organisational secretariat.

A second possibility which requires greater investment, is to use a specially created management structure. This structure could take the form of a foundation, an agency, or resources development agency.

It is also possible that the two models could be applied at different moments at the same site. In fact, it is probably wise to maintain a “light” management model at the beginning, later passing over to specially created structure if and when it becomes necessary.





<
Syracuse
Grotticelle Necropolis
Archimedes' Tomb

1.4.2. MONITORING

The monitoring system completes the management process; this must be able to evaluate whether the planned objectives and the desired cultural, economic and social effects on the territory have been achieved. In order to monitor this, a model which controls the planned actions through suitable indicators and analytical parameters becomes necessary.

The monitoring will be done using a method of control of the planned activities using suitable indicators and parameters of analysis.

For each of the activities related to the objectives of the three sectorial plans, a specific indicator of the results is identified (expressed in a numerical form), along with its related systems and methods of analysis in order to evaluate the results obtained from the planned activities.

In this way, the monitoring of the activities provides detailed indications about the expected results and those obtained, relating to every single activity undertaken.

The numerical results obtained from the result-indications for every single sectorial plan will over time provide the indications necessary to readjust the development of the plans.

Chapter 2

The management plan for the Site State of progress

In the preceding chapter, it has been noted that the principal elements of the site have been managed by public bodies already for several decades, especially by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali di Siracusa, reaching standards which can in many respects be considered excellent and exemplary.

The presentation of the UNESCO candidature has created an opportunity to set up a “management plan” which involves other bodies interested in managing the territory, as will be described in more detail in the following chapters.

A real management process has thus been created, the main points of which are summarised here, which conclude with some indications also for future actions. It should be noted that the process is being carried out using the methods described in the previous chapter.

2.1. PREPARATORY PHASES

2.1.1. JUNE 2003 » DECEMBER 2003

While the dossier for the candidature was being compiled, the preparatory phase for the drawing up of the management plan was started in the following way:

1. **Recognition of value.**

This first stage, closely linked to the compilation of the dossier, was at the basis of the process to set up a plan which was primarily concerned with protecting those cultural values which, it is believed, constitute a valid motive for considering the area a World Heritage site.

The preliminary act of the management plan is the precise recognition of the aspects which make the site unique or of exceptional value to the world.

In other words, this means defining with precision those reasons which make a site suitable for inclusion in the World Heritage List and which must be remembered in all processes of protection and utilisation; the characteristics and peculiarities of that site should

not be shared by other sites in the same territorial or cultural context.

It was therefore felt to be necessary to proceed with this sort of analysis for the drawing up of a specific management plan which will also serve to understand and protect the “additional value” given by inclusion in the List of World Heritage.

2. Choice of a promoter.

It is necessary to find a body with institutional competence to manage the site and promote all the necessary activities to set up and then coordinate the development and running of the management plan.

In general this role belongs to local administrators who are called to manage directly or to coordinate the development of sites with extended territory.

In the case of the proposed site, the promoter and coordinator is represented by the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. of Syracuse, which is the public office responsible for protection, conservation and the control of intervention and utilisation of the site heritage.

3. Need for a management plan.

The promoter, on the basis of the recognition of the value of the site and the verification of the existence of adequate guarantees of protection and conservation of the site heritage, has ascertained the wisdom of drawing up a management plan shared with other bodies in order to improve the levels of conservation and development of the site and its territory, and to optimize the territorial development while maintaining compatibility with the upholding of those values protected by the Italian State and the Regione Siciliana.

In order to optimise the development process, the promoter must first define the reasons which make a management plan necessary, considering the exceptional aspects of the site already identified and the various problems posed by the site.

The analysis of these problems is absolutely indispensable in the successive phases in which strategies and objectives will be defined, and which must obviously respond to the specific problems of the site.

4. **Synthetic analysis of the existing management system: first synthesis of the present situation with indication of pre-established objectives.**

The promoter has then proceeded to identify competent bodies or interested parties and legislative, administrative, financial, technical and communication tools already present on the site or potentially present.

This has consented the start of a first form of collaboration between the competent public bodies in order to draw up an initial draft of a management plan (sent to the Centre of World Heritage with the candidature dossier in January 2004). In this preliminary document, the first assessment of the present situation is brought together with the objectives of a more general character to be followed up in the management plan.



Aerial view of Syracuse
From "Ortofotocarta
Regione Siciliana"

2.1.2. JANUARY 2004

Agreement between competent institutions.

Because of the needs which will make up the foundations of the management plan and the analysis of the existing management, the proposing body supports the drawing up of an agreement between the various interested parties, in order to identify those shared strategies which will become the basis of the management plan and the objectives to pursue in the intervention and actions of each party.

This agreement takes on an essential political/administrative value and should be formalised by all those tools which can officially guarantee the agreements reached.

The preparatory phase for the setting up of the management plan, as described above, represents a fundamental and unavoidable moment in the drawing up of the technical plan.

This phase cannot however be delegated exclusively to the parties with technical competence, given that the principal participants should be those who make the political decisions, who must identify and define:



Veduta aerea di Ortigia e dell'area della Neapolis
Da "Ortofotocarta Regione Siciliana"

- a) the potential and the problems of their territory;
- b) tools and structures actually available;
- c) allies and shared objectives and strategies.

At the same time as the documents for the candidature of the site were being sent to the UNESCO Centre of World Heritage, the commitment of those bodies responsible for the protection of the heritage and the management of the territory to the creation and administration of the management plan for the site proposed as a World Heritage site was made official.

In January 2004 an agreement was signed between the bodies already involved in the management of the territory in which the proposed site “Syracuse and the rock Necropolises of Pantalica” lies. These bodies, identified in paragraph 3.3 are the following:

- Ministero per i Beni Culturali
- Regione Siciliana
- Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa
- Provincia di Siracusa
- Comune di Siracusa
- Comune di Cassaro
- Comune di Ferla
- Comune di Sortino

These bodies have pledged to coordinate and collaborate, each in their own area of responsibility, to avoid overlapping activities and to maximise the results which can be achieved to protect the heritage, promote culture and develop the economy.

The document was signed by the highest political representatives of the administrations involved (*see Attachment 1 - “Agreement protocol”*).

The agreement formalises the commitment of the various signatories to coordinate and collaborate, each according to his responsibilities, to work towards the utilisation of the area of the site proposed for insertion in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the protection and upgrading of landscape and the socio-economic utilisation of the relative territories.

The activity of collaboration aims to set up and activate the management plan, intended as a technical tool for the protection of the heritage, cultural promotion and economic utilisation of the site proposed for inclusion in the UNESCO List.

2.2. THE DRAWING UP OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.2.1. JUNE 2004

After receiving the official communication from ICOMOS about the inspection in July, the phase of defining the preliminary draft of the management plan was begun following the methods described in Chapter 1.

The project presented in the following chapters should be considered to be in continual evolution, because of the flexible method of work adopted: the methodological outline is always respected, but some parts are at present more complete than others because they belong to a more advanced phase of work which began in October 2003.

In the positive event of acceptance of the candidacy, reference will be made continually to the opinions and indications expressed by ICOMOS for all the drafts of the plan which follow.

2.2.2. SEPTEMBER 2004 » DECEMBER 2004

In full respect of the method defined for the drawing up of the plan, Phase 2, “Definition of general objectives and operational strategies” and Phase 3 “Plan construction” have been improved.

2.2.2.1. Plan construction

During this phase, the structure of the management plan is made formal, as explained in Chapter 7.

The work programme foresees the subdivision of the activities, with reference to the responsibilities of each body involved, and a monthly meeting of the work-group to share information and organise the activities to be undertaken together.

2.3. PLANNED ACTIVITY

2.3.1. JANUARY 2005 » DECEMBER 2010

On completing the plan construction, Phase 4 can begin; “Taking Action”.

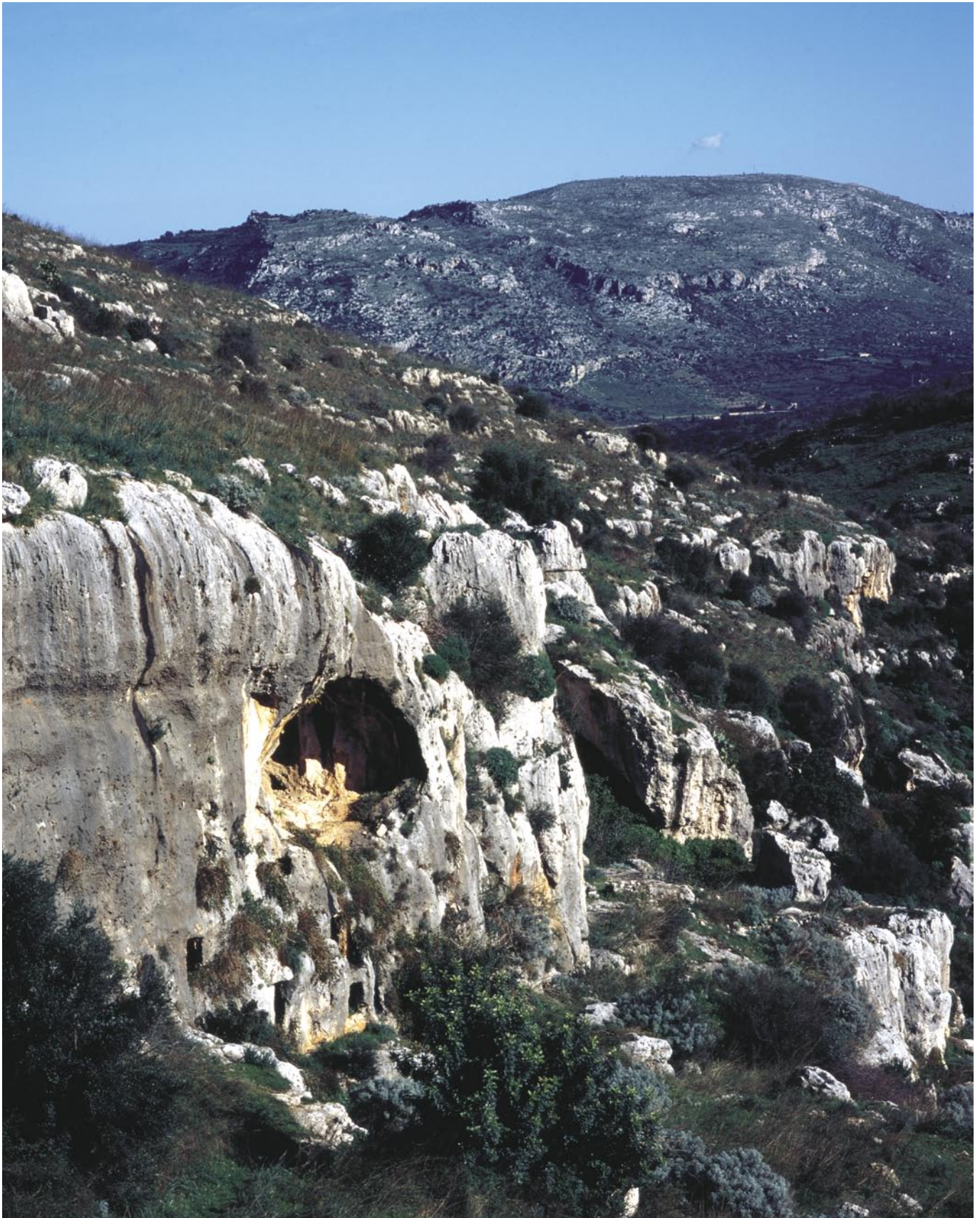
It should be clear that this indication of separate phases corresponds to a need for a clear working method. The plan also includes many activities which were already underway, for which the continuation and homogenous integration with the other planned actions is foreseen.

Other actions, such as the signing of the protocol of agreement, have been started (but not yet completed), because their importance for achieving the objectives set out in the early phase of the plan construction has emerged clearly.

2.3.2. JANUARY 2011

Draft of the first assessment of the activity carried out so far on the basis of the monitoring foreseen in the plan.

From the results of this assessment, it will be possible to establish a deadline for the second phase of activity, or a new phase of plan elaboration can be started if necessary, as foreseen in the methodological stages.



<
Sortino
Necropolis of Pantalica

2.4. SUMMARY OF WORK ALREADY COMPLETED

As noted above, following the methods illustrated in Chapter I, a first draft of the management plan has already been drawn up, and is still being improved on.

In the areas of the three sector plans, the thematic objectives for the medium term have been developed (~5 years). To achieve the objectives which have been identified, some actions have been decided on which in some cases consist in continuing and strengthening actions already underway.

This first framework of reference can then be widened and defined better in the following months of work, with an eye to the definitive version which should emerge from September onwards, as already indicated.



Aerial view of Pantalica
From "Ortofotocarta
Regione Siciliana"

Preparatory phases of the management plan

3.1. DEFINITION OF THE VALUES OF THE SITE

In relationship to the six criteria of UNESCO used to evaluate the exceptional, universal value of cultural sites, the proposed site “Syracuse and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica” fulfils the following criteria:

- ii. **Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design**

In their territorial unity, the city of Syracuse and the rock Necropoles of Pantalica are an extraordinary and unique testimony to the continual development, succession and integration of different systems of populating and civilizing the territory from the Neolithic age for almost 4000 years until the present day.

These systems, in their entirety, represent a unique example and an exceptional and fundamental source of knowledge because of the quantity and the quality of information available from archaeological, historical and archival sources as well as from the extraordinary evidence which still exists today and which is exceptionally well preserved.

They are in fact, an outstanding “document” and a unique example in the world not only of the Graeco-Hellenistic methods of occupying and colonizing the territory but also of their relationship with the cultures and civilizations which existed before them and of the remarkable and permanent impact of their systems on the development and transformation of the subsequent eras. These systems have continued through the ages and represent the palimpsest or structure which has influenced and shaped all the interventions of subsequent eras and cultures.

iii. Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared

The territory, landscape and planning of the craggy Necropolis of Pantalica and the city of Syracuse are an exceptional testimony of how the Graeco-Hellenistic world and culture were the basis for the development of subsequent cultures.

Pantalica and Syracuse were for centuries two of the main poles of the Mediterranean culture taking turns in the alternating predominance of the coast and inland cultures.

The remarkable cultural traditions which developed in this area deeply penetrated the civilizations which followed and spread throughout the Mediterranean. They represented the model on which the entire civilization of the western world based itself and evolved up to the present day.

In ancient times, Syracuse was one of the most important and influential cities in all the Mediterranean; it was among the first, as well as Rome, for its importance and for the number of its inhabitants and for many years it had a dominating role over a large part of the civilized world in the area of the Mediterranean basin.

Between the V and VI century B.C. when Syracuse was enjoying its greatest development and splendour, the number of inhabitants reached one million; this is well before other cities such as Rome and Alexandria of Egypt which became more important at a later date in the Mediterranean.

At that time, Syracuse began to expand its supremacy over the other Sicilian centres and exert a powerful policy of alliance with other towns in Magna Grecia. It fought successfully and at length against Athens and Carthage gaining control over a large part of the Mediterranean.

The signs and founding ideas of western culture originated in these places which were the “topos” from which many of the greatest philosophers, theorists and artists of the entire ancient world drew strength and inspiration. In Syracuse they found hospitality and worked successfully; their way of thinking and their work influenced and marked the course of history, thought, culture and customs of the whole Mediterranean and of the entire western world.

At the height of its power, Syracuse attracted and gave hospitality to a large number of the greatest thinkers of the ancient world such as Pindar, Aeschylus and Plato.

The constituents of the different eras still survive and are easily recognizable in Syracuse where they have always been well integrated and have coexisted perfectly within the framework of the various cultures that followed.

iv. **Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history**

The sites and the architectural achievements present today are remarkably intact and since the individual components are also well preserved, we are able to identify how the ancient civilizations and the Graeco-Hellenistic world were populated, planned and built. These sites thus bear an extraordinary testimony to stratification in the territory and stratification of everything belonging to nearly all the cultures that followed in the Mediterranean from prehistoric ages. They also represent an outstanding example of the integration of the cultures, styles and building methods of the various eras and by virtue of their exceptional state of conservation, they represent an extraordinary documentary basis for analysis as well as for historical and scientific knowledge regarding the systems and the building methods of the different ages and civilizations.

The various archaeological excavations carried out on scientific bases from the end of the XIX century have revealed extraordinary systems of organizing spaces and built-up areas.

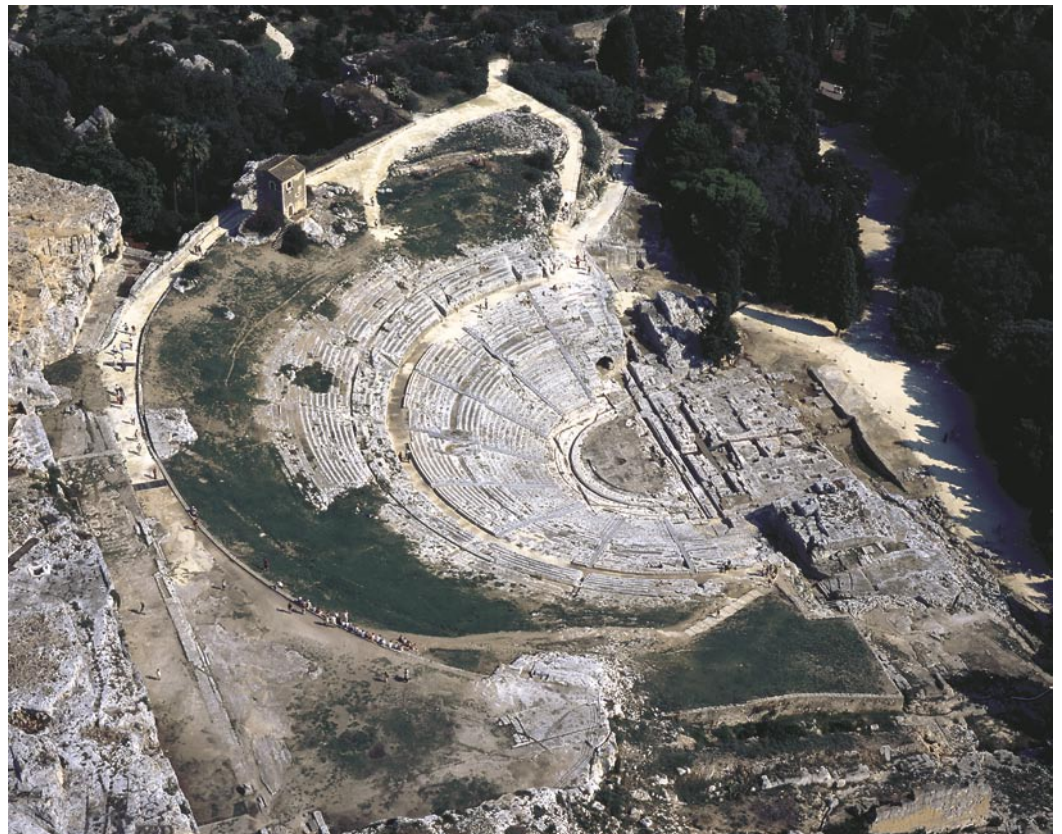
The buildings and works which have survived until today have been continually in use over the centuries from when they were first built until today. They were adapted to changing needs but always maintained the original mould in an intelligible and recognizable way as well as the transformations that took place in later years. In this way, they are an extraordinary testimony to the history of town-planning, architecture and the entire culture of the western world.

The Cathedral at Syracuse alone represents a complete “living” manual showing the history of architecture. The Greek temple dates back to the first half of the V century but the various stratifications are clearly visible and have left their tangible mark like the insertions and manipulations of the Byzantine and Norman ages up to the interventions of the late Baroque age.

The Greek Theatre, extraordinary for its entirety, has been in continuous use from the time it was built in the second half of the V century B.C. until today, despite modifications made by the Romans and plundering during the Spanish domination in the XVI century.

Syracuse has the second largest catacomb system in the world, dating back to the beginning of Christianity. It is second only in size, conservation and importance to the network of systems in Rome which testifies the importance of the Sicilian city in the Roman imperial period.

St. Paul stopped and preached in Syracuse during his journey to Rome, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles (Acts, 28-12) ; the birth of the first Christian community was attributed to this visit.



Syracuse
Aerial View of Greek
Theatre

vi. **Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance**

The sites, buildings and history of Syracuse represent an exceptional testimony to one of the founding monuments of the western civilization.

Not only did Syracuse give birth to, shape and inspire great talents, in the long period of its supremacy and splendour the importance of the city was such that many of the most important philosophers, politicians, thinkers and artists of the time were drawn from all over the known and civilized world. Their work, thought, ideas, political systems they conceived and inspired still represent the cornerstone for the entire history of the western culture.

Among its most illustrious offspring, the poet Theocritus must be mentioned (circa 310-250 B.C.) as well as the famous mathematician and physicist Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)

Among the numerous “foreign” thinkers and artists attracted by the splendour of Syracuse, the poets Simonides of Iuli (circa 556-468 B.C.) must be remembered and his nephew Bacchilides of Ceo (circa 520-450 B.C.), the lyric poet Pindar (circa 518-438 B.C.) the greatest of Athenian tragedians Aeschylus (circa 525-490 B.C.) and the Athenian philosopher Plato (427-348 B.C.)

For an exhaustive list of the classic Greek authors, see also:

http://www.liberliber.it/biblioteca/c/carubia/autori_classici_greci_in_sicilia/html/index.htm

The poems, dramas and literary works written and staged in Syracuse were numerous and of great and universal value, they still belong to the cultural heritage common to the whole western civilization.

Great importance was attributed to Syracuse by its contemporaries through the ages and the descriptions which remain today are outstanding.

Thucydides (circa 460-395 B.C.) described with admiration the fortifications and the town-planning organization of the city and in 70 B.C. Cicero described it as “*the biggest Greek City, and the most beautiful of all*”.

There are some interesting testimonies particularly from the Arab geographers of the VIII and XI centuries such as Ibn Hawqal, El Idrisi, Ibn Giubayr, while in the XVIII and XIX centuries the Grand Tour travellers including Jean Houel, Patrick Brydone, Vivant Denon and Guy del Maupassant considered an exhaustive visit to Syracuse an absolute necessity. They left us detailed and evocative descriptions.

3.2. NEED FOR A COORDINATED AND WIDE-REACHING MANAGEMENT PLAN

All the activities of knowledge, protection, conservation, utilisation and promotion of the site are carried out directly or coordinated by the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa.

The management plan which is being drawn up aims to respond to two main aims:

- confirm and optimize the management of the of the site which is being proposed for insertion in the WHL, with the management of its territory;
- integrate the management activities of the Necropoles, the archaeological areas and the historical city with the management of the surrounding territories and the entire urban and territorial area

The management plan intends to promote the conservation and the utilisation of two particularly extended areas, characterised by the presence of the Necropoles, the archaeological areas and the historic urban centres, thereby encouraging a sustainable development guarantees the conservation and protection of the heritage and property, wich fulfills the aspirations to socio-economic growth expressed by local communities.

In the management plan, three different reference areas have been defined, considering the different objectives to pursue and the bodies responsible for the action to be taken.

The first two territorial areas coincide respectively with the perimeter of the UNESCO site and with the perimeter of the buffer zone around it. The third area covers a vaster territory where it is not necessary to specify a precise perimeter, but rather a series of strategic actions articulated throughout the territory.

In general terms, the operational phase comes under the overall integrated plans for a vast area known as the “Piano Integrato di Sviluppo Sostenibile dell’U.T.R.A.S. - Unità Territoriale di Recupero Ambientale e Storico-culturale - delle Valli dell’Anapo e del Cassibile” (integrated plan for sustainable development of the UTRAS – Territorial unit for environmental, historical and cultural redevelopment- for the Valli dell’Anapo and Cassibile) and is supported, among others, by the following types of funding, activated in order to define the Tourist District of a sort related to high environmental value:

- Community programme Leader II
- Literary park Salvatore Quasimodo
- Thematic territorial pact for agriculture
- Integrated territorial project Hyblon-Tukles
- Plan for environmental redevelopment
- Community programme Leader Plus

In particular, the present phase of progress of the PIT Hyblon-Tukles, “a tool for excellence”, not only for the decentralised use of the financial resources, but above all for the organic growth of “local systems of development”, consents the organisation of all factors (institutional and other) which work together to favour the process of change (starting with the human, institutional, scientific, professional, local business aspects etc.) and the activation of those variables of the POR Sicilia for the development of the area.

In this manner, the management plan of the site “Rock-cut necropolises of Pantalica”

- Constitutes a planning-operational implementation of the “Intesa per la programmazione e concretizzazione dello sviluppo sostenibile del Comprensorio Val d’Anapo” (), perfected during a work-conference on 1/2/1997 held by the Provincia Regionale di Siracusa and signed by the legal representatives of the: Provincia Regionale di Siracusa; Agenzia di Sviluppo Comprensorio Val d’Anapo; the Comuni of Buccheri, Buscemi, Canicattini, Cassaro, Ferla, Floridia, Palazzolo Acreide, Solarino, Sortino and Noto; the CGIL, CISL, UGL; the CNA, CIA, Confesercenti; dell’Ispettorato Dipartimentale Foreste; whose Territorial Intervention Unit was formally identified by the private-public partnership in the “Patto Territoriale (territorial pact) of February 2001”
- Makes use, in a systematic way, of planned promotional and contract tools activated in the area following the agreement includine: : the community programme LEADER II; the Piano integrato di sviluppo sostenibile del Comprensorio Val d’Anapo (agreement for the sustainable development of the Val d’Anapo) and the related study of its practicality, positively evaluated by the President of the Region; the Patti Territoriali Agricoli Val d’Anapo e Leontini (agricultural territorial pacts); the PIT Hyblon-Tukles; the single office for authorisations for business in the area; the PRUSST Akrai and Ecomuseo; the community programme CARREFOUR ; and all the interdependent activities of various types activated.
- Renders institutional the round-table for inter-institutional collaboration in order to achieve the objectives and carry out the essential activities of the PIT: 1) re-identify the territory; 2) reallocate residents in social, cultural and business terms
- Identifies the programme of inter-institutional activities necessary for the organic unification of the integrated, complex plan of the vast area for the activities for governing the use and sustainable development of the entire environmental, historic and cultural values of the area , in relationship to the PRG (plans) of the towns involved in the development process

- Activates the experimental phase for the organic, sustainable use and management of all the important parts of the vast area included
- Create interaction for the whole vast area between the social, cultural and productive forces present, involving them in the system of quality products, goods and services which serve to promote the R.E.S. – Rete Ecologica Siciliana (Sicilian ecological network)-, and also for the redevelopment of the integrated productive system of the re-identified local district
- Identifies and defines, together with the Regione and the Ministero dell’Ambiente (ministry for the environment), the programme for investments for environmental purposes, which aim for a sustainable development of the RES and for “accessibility for all” in the urban and natural settings, using an integrated package of concessions, in order to support the principle of environmental sustainability.

3.3. IDENTIFICATION OF COMPETENT BODIES AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING MANAGEMENT TOOLS

The vast area of territory within which the areas of the Necropolises of Pantalica and the city of Syracuse are found is currently managed by different institutions with different responsibilities:

The Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa, which is responsible for all activity relating to the knowledge, protection and conservation of the cultural heritage.

The activities of utilisation and promotion of this heritage are the responsibility of the Regione Siciliana, which also protects the landscape.

The Provincia di Siracusa is responsible for the promotion of tourism in the entire territory, for roads at provincial level and for formative activities.

- The City Councils of Syracuse, Cassaro, Ferla and Sortino are responsible for urban management; they are therefore responsible for regulating and controlling building activity (new constructions, modifications to existing ones etc.), for local roads, local public transport etc.

The territory is managed by the different institutions with different legislative tools. In particular:

All the territory is governed by the laws, recently updated and integrated, which relate to the protection and utilisation of the cultural, archaeological, architectural, artistic-historical and landscape heritage.

As regards the environment and the landscape, apart from the national and regional laws, the territory is subject to protection legislation contained in the Territorial Landscape Plan, a tool for governing the territory which identifies the areas to be protected and establishes the use of those areas.

The General Planning Regulations of the single city councils, respecting the indications of the aforementioned Territorial Landscape Plan, indicate the use of the areas and the modes and limits of the urban transformations.

3.4. AGREEMENT BETWEEN COMPETENT BODIES

In January 2004 an agreement was signed between the bodies already involved in the management of the territory in which the proposed site “Syracuse and the rock Necropoles of Pantalica” lies. These bodies, identified in paragraph 3.3 are the following:

- Ministero per i Beni Culturali
- Regione Siciliana
- Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa
- Provincia di Siracusa
- Comune di Siracusa
- Comune di Cassaro
- Comune di Ferla
- Comune di Sortino

The agreement formalises the commitment of the various signatories to coordinate and collaborate, each according to his responsibilities, to work towards the utilisation of the area of the site proposed for insertion in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the protection and upgrading of landscape and the socio-economic utilisation of the relative territories.

The activity of collaboration aims to set up and activate the management plan, intended as a technical tool for the protection of the heritage, cultural promotion and economic utilisation of the site proposed for inclusion in the UNESCO List.

See Attachment 1 – “Protocol of agreement”

During 2005 the fore-mentioned authorities, to which the GAL (Gruppo d’Azione Locale) “Val d’Anapo” has been added, will create an organisational co-ordinating group which involves the cultural and commercial forces, associations and trades-unions in the area and which will decide on the activities and events which should take place.

See Attachment 2 - “Draft of the Statute of the Consorzio Hyblon”

Among the agreements mentioned, the following deserve special attention:

- The “Intesa per la programmazione e concretizzazione dello sviluppo sostenibile del Comprensorio Val d’Anapo” (agreement for sustainable development of the Val d’Anapo), perfected during the work-conference in 1/2/1997 held by the Provincia Regionale di Siracusa and signed by the legal representatives of the: Provincia Regionale di Siracusa; Agenzia di Sviluppo Comprensorio Val d’Anapo; the Comuni of Buccheri, Buscemi, Canicattini, Cassaro, Ferla, Florida, Palazzolo Acreide, Solarino, Sortino and Noto; the CGIL, CISL, UGL; the CNA, CIA, Confesercenti; dell’Ispettorato

Dipartimentale Foreste; whose Territorial Intervention Unit was formally identified by the private-public partnership in the “Patto Territoriale (territorial pact) of February 2001”

- The agreement with the Authority Management of the POR Sicilia which aims to achieve the following objectives of the PIT Hyblon-Tukles:
 - Promote and render systematic the whole of the environmental, historic and cultural value of the area, in a vision which links protection and restoration with social and economic integration of the local communities, the promotion on-line of goods and sites, and the development of extra services.
 - Qualify the production of the area and encourage the development of local production towards products and services which relate to the development of the environmental, historic and cultural values of the site
 - Reorganise and re-qualify the human resources of the area, with the possibility of greater social integration and an increase in opportunities, rendering concrete the following essential actions :
 - Define the strategies and criteria with which the more natural rural areas can be linked to the cultural and environmental district.
 - Define the methods and criteria for management, promotion and commercialising of the trails around the museums which are part of the Iblean ecovillage.
 - Specify in detail the methods of integration of the PIT with other tools for programming and planning present in the PIT area.
 - Create suitable on-line activities (operational and institutional).
 - Activate a structure for participation which renders the principle of participation effective and renders institutional the emerging needs of the local societies.
 - Give full functionality to the single office ,Ufficio Unico PIT so it can implement the efficiency of the management model.
- The convention between the Azienda Regionale Foreste Demaniali and the Gruppo di Azione Locale Val d’Anapo, drawn up at Palermo on 19/11/2002, with which the operational aspects of a collective nature are established and with which the experimental management and excellence model is agreed on, which is applied to the RNO of Pantalica and then extended to the territorial unit of which it is part.
- The operational agreement of the Azienda Regionale FFDD. and the G.A.L. Val d’Anapo, conferred and signed at Palermo on 17/02/2004, for the joint carrying out of the activities at misura 1.11 – Sistemi Integrati ad alta naturalità (integrated systems for natural areas) – included in the Progetto Integrato Territoriale Hyblon-Tukles per la conservazione e la valorizzazione della Riserva Naturale Orientata di Pantalica, Valle del fiume Anapo e Torrente Cavagrande nonché del Sito Unesco di Pantalica (integrated territorial project for the conservation and promotion of the nature reserve of Pantalica, Val’d Anapo and Torrente Cavagrande, and the UNESCO site of Pantalica).

Chapter 4

Analysis of the existing situation

4.1. THE GENERAL SITUATION OF THE TERRITORY AND THE SITE

4.1.1. THE TERRITORY

The territory in which we find Syracuse and the rock Necropolises of Pantalica is situated in the south-eastern part of Sicily, practically at the centre of the Mediterranean basin, in an area geologically characterised by moderate plateaux of limestone sloping down towards the sea, by valleys, sometimes vast and rolling, sometimes narrow and deep that have been formed by water erosion, and by plains of alluvial origin.

The coastal areas of these territories, thanks to their favourable climate, have been inhabited since prehistoric times, in particular where the small, low-lying peninsulas of Ortygia and Thapsos provide a natural defence system overlooking the coast.

In the protohistoric era, from the beginning of the XIII century BC. these coastal settlements were abandoned in favour of the more protected inland areas which were more difficult to reach, perhaps because of the arrival of the first explorers and colonisers from the eastern Mediterranean. Areas such as Pantalica, situated on the banks of two rivers, in the midst of deep ravines and harsh, rocky landscape, were inhabited for more than five centuries and subsequently re-populated in the Byzantine era.

From the VIII century BC, the Corinthian colonists settled on the peninsula of Ortygia to mark the beginning of the colonisation process that created what was to be defined as Magna Grecia.

The area of Ortygia, today an island separated from the mainland, constituted the first nucleus of the settlement which grew over the next 5 centuries into a vast city consisting of five parts, therefore called “Pentapolis” by historians of that time.

The Pentapolis occupied all of Ortygia and the whole headland to the north which formed a DELTA positioned in order to control the natural ports to the west and east of Ortygia as well as the vast bay to the north which is bordered by the peninsula of Thapsos.

The five components of Pentapolis are still recognisable; on the island of Ortygia, in particular, the Greek urbanisation process has been at the basis of all urban and architectonic developments of successive eras.

In the territory around Sortino, we find the site of Pantalica which stretches for about 1.200 metres in a NE-SW direction and 500 metres to the NW-SE. Pantalica lies on a rocky spur with steep crags, almost always a precipice, where the Calcinara and Anapo Valleys meet and the two rivers flow in extremely narrow valleys. It is joined to the high plain behind by a narrow isthmus called “Filippo’s Saddle” or “the Gate of Pantalica”

Obvious evidence of the protohistoric city are the vast and impressive Necropolises composed of around 5000 tombs in man-made caverns divided into five different Necropolises.

The only visible evidence of the habitat consists of the Anaktoron ruins or “Prince’s Palace”, some terracing to the south and the fortifications of the Pantalica Gate which date from the era of the Greek colonisation.



Sortino - Pantalica
Southern Necropolis
Byzantine Oratory
of St. Nicolicchio

After many centuries of silence, Pantalica was once again inhabited during the 8th and 9th centuries AD, serving as a major point of defence against the Arab invasion of Sicily.

4.1.2. THE AREA OF THE PROJECT

The territory of the Comune di Siracusa, in terms of surface area, is roughly 9,7 % of the entire provincial territory (204,08 km²) and in terms of resident population holds about 31% (126,282 residents).

This area is marked by a concentration of archaeological and architectural sites and natural resources which are an important tourist attraction.

The area has local resources which still have a great potential for development, but which must be suitably integrated with external resources such as state and EU funding, or private investment both national and international.

Among these local resources, the natural heritage such as the Ciane Salt-flats, the archaeological heritage such as the Greek theatre or the Paolo Orsi Museum, and the architectural-artistic heritage such as Ortygia, take on particular importance with great potential for increased utilisation.

A detailed analysis of the single elements provides a wide range of natural sites of great interest; from a coastal and marine environment which despite its improper use and degradation in some places, is still very attractive to tourists, to large areas of inland countryside, mostly unspoiled and often within nature reserves.

The territory is large enough to contain various types of landscape and environment, from urban ones which are varied in size and characteristics, to inland countryside with high plateaus dominated by the 'masserie', the traditional farmhouses, to the coast, with the Ciane Nature Reserve.

The area also provides art, culture, anthropology, architecture, archaeology, wine and gastronomy of international importance, which should be protected, conserved, known and above all utilised.

4.1.3. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

4.1.3.1. Resident population

From the following table, it is clear that at Syracuse there is a greater than average density of population (619 res./km to 191 res. in the provincial average)

| Resident population and population density | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Comune | Surface Km ² | Residents on 20.10.1991 | Residents on 01.01.2000 | Density on 1/1/2000 (res./km ²) |
| Syracuse | 204,08 | 125.941 | 126.282 | 619 |
| Total province | 2.108,80 | 402.014 | 403.378 | 191 |

Source: ISTAT Censimento generale della popolazione e delle abitazioni 1991, dati 2000

From this data from 1st January 2000, it is possible to work out the index of old age relating to the city of Syracuse. This index shows a high rate (88,6) but which is slightly lower than the index in the province (89,2).

| Index of old age | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Comune | Population 0-14 | Population 65 + | Index of old age |
| Syracuse | 19.926 | 17.651 | 88,6 |
| Totals province | 69.126 | 61.692 | 89,2 |

Source: ISTAT, 2000

Syracuse
Euryalus Castle



4.1.3.2. Human resources

The human resources of the area can become a crucial factor of development, if properly exploited, as has been explicitly recognised by the new policies of the European Union which plan for large investments in human resources.

These human resources include residents with a good level of education which must not be lost or under-used, but should rather be qualified or re-qualified on the basis of the identified economic and social objectives in order to become an opportunity for development.

Although relating to 1991, the data shows that about 50% of the residents have qualifications equal or superior to the lower-middle level.

The percentage of residents with lower middle qualifications, diplomas and degrees is always higher than the percentage of the entire province. In the provincial capital, there is a greater percentage of degrees and diplomas (respectively 4,7 and 22,3 %) than in the entire province.

| Distribution in percent of the resident population of 6 + year age (in %) | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Comune | Graduates | Diplomas | Lower middle level | Primary school | Literate | Illiterate | Total |
| Syracuse | 4,7 | 22,3 | 31,1 | 27,4 | 11,8 | 2,7 | 100,0 |
| Province | 3,1 | 17,2 | 29,3 | 29,9 | 16,5 | 4,0 | 100,0 |

Source: Censimento generale della popolazione e delle abitazioni 1991

4.1.4. SITE MANAGEMENT

The area of the proposed site is made up of the rock Necropolises of Pantalica (most of which has precise limits, is fenced and guarded), the archaeological areas of the Euryalos Castle and Neapolis (fenced and guarded) and the historic city of Syracuse; most of the area is public property.

In these areas, the management plan has already achieved results and will develop future plans for increased knowledge, conservation, monitoring and controlled tourist-use to avoid damage which could be caused by non-regulated use.

All the activities indicated above are managed directly by the Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA di Siracusa, or are under the strict control of this body.

In particular, in consideration of the fact that the area involved is large and the number of monuments and archaeological, artistic, architectural and cultural sites is consistent, ordinary and extraordinary maintenance, management and administration of the area is the responsibility of the following public organisations, each for its own area of expertise:

- The Regione Siciliana, which operates through the local offices which relate specifically to the sites;
 - o The Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali ed Ambientali di Siracusa, which is responsible for the management of certain sites and controls all activities of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance done on both private and public heritage;
 - o The Genio Civile, which is responsible for the control of building activity in relation to the laws which guarantee the stability of buildings, and in particular relating to the risks of seismic activity;
 - o The Azienda Regionale Foreste Demaniali, which is responsible for the protection and control of the protected nature reserves (including the entire area of the Necropolises of Pantalica) and the care and maintenance of the state-owned countryside.
- The Provincia di Siracusa, which manages, together with and under the control of the Soprintendenza, the ordinary and extraordinary activities of administration and maintenance of the buildings and the property which it owns, destined for public use and in part open to the public
- The Comune di Siracusa which, in respect of the special law for Ortygia (see part 4.2.2.) controls all activities carried out by private citizens and defines the work which is to be done on property owned by the council.

4.1.5. THE MUSEUMS

There are several important museums in the area in which archaeological finds and works of art from the entire period of history of the area have been collected, catalogued and put on show for the public and scholars.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/musei/musei2/museisiracusa.htm>

The Museums include::

- **The Paolo Orsi Regional Archaeological Museum**

The Paolo Orsi Regional Archaeological Museum opened in 1988 in the park of Villa Landolina to replace the National Archaeological Museum, formerly in Piazza Duomo. It has three parts which lie

Syracuse - Maniace Castle
Interior



around a central circular room, amounting to a total of 12000mq exhibition space, of which roughly 9000mq are presently in use. Great care has been taken with the mounting of the exhibits; the most important pieces can be seen from all sides, and where it has not been possible to do this, mirrors have been used to permit the total appreciation of the object. The lighting is almost entirely artificial and has a precise purpose; to protect the objects, using cool-toned light, but at the same time to illuminate them clearly without shadows. Particular care has been taken with the explanatory panels. The objects in the museum are divided into three sectors.

- **Sector A**

The first sector contains the oldest finds, from the Neolithic and Palaeolithic periods to historical times. Numerous finds date from the most important Palaeolithic sites in eastern and northern Sicily. All the prehistoric and protohistoric periods from the Neolithic to the Bronze age are illustrated in chronological order, not geographical setting

- **Sector B**

The second sector is dedicated to the Greek colonies. The greatest number of finds come from Megara Hyblaea, both from the urban area and the necropolis. Among the objects found in the rich Syracusan necropolises are many Greek ceramics, mainly from the Archaic period. Particularly important are the architectural fragments from the Syracusan sanctuaries of the Apollonion and the Athenaion. Less numerous are the finds from the Ionian colonies (Naxos, Katane, Leontinoi).

- **Sector C**

The third sector is dedicated to Eoro, frontier post of Syracuse and the subcolonies: Akrai, Kasmenai and Kamarina. An important group of objects comes from other sites in the area (Scordia, Mineo, Vizzini, Caltagirone), which illustrate the process of Hellenisation in the interior of Sicily. Apart from the remains of a votive shrine found recently near Francavilla, this part of the museum contains the finds from old excavations done at Gela and Agrigento, displayed in a more modern way.

In all, roughly 18.500 objects are on show, most of which were found during excavations carried out by the Soprintendenza BBCCAA of Syracuse, dating from the Neolithic period (V-IV millennium BC), the Copper Age (III millenium BC), the Bronze Age (XX-IX cent.BC), the Iron Age (IX-VII cent. BC) and mostly from the Archaic Greek period (VIII-VI cent.BC) and the Classical Greek period (V-IV cent.BC). When the displays are completed, the finds from the Hellenistic, Roman and Early Christian period will also be visible.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/musei/musei2/orsi.htm>

- **Palazzo Bellomo**

The museum is in a building that dates from the Swabian period, transformed and enlarged in the 15th century by the Bellomo family, one of the most powerful in Syracuse at this time. In 1725, the building was sold to the monastery of S.Benedetto and was joined to the next-door Palazzo Parisio. In 1948, it was first opened as a museum. After much restoration, the museum took on its present form in the Seventies.

The gallery illustrates the development of figurative representations in Syracuse and the south-eastern corner of Sicily, particularly in painting and the decorative arts.

The collection of Medieval and Modern art (with around 1300 works dating from the Byzantine period to the 18th century) comes from the Archaeological Museum of Syracuse which created this separate museum at Palazzo Bellomo in 1940 to give them greater importance.

Some of the collection comes from churches and monasteries from south-east Sicily suppressed in 1866; others are acquisitions and donations.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/musei/musei2/bellomo.htm>

- **Antiquarium at Castello Eurialo**

The exhibition, which is presently being restored, displays the finds from Castello Eurialo, the most important military defence system of the Greek age. It was built between 402 and 397 BC to defend Syracuse from the Carthaginians.

- **Coin Cabinet**

The coin cabinet is in the old seat of the Archaeological Museum in Piazza Duomo and contains a rich collection of objects which document the development of coinage from early objects for barter (axes, spear heads, pieces of bronze) to the most ancient coins from the V cent.BC. There are also examples of Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Norman and Aragonese coins and those produced by the Mint at Palermo until it was shut by King Ferdinand III.

The collection of coins produced at Syracuse by artists such as Eveneto, Cimone and Eukledias is of an extraordinary quality. Apart from the profiles of the Syracusan queens, Filistides and Damaret, and groups of horses and chariots, the nymph Arethusa is the fa-

avourite subject, shown in profile with her hair tied and surrounded by dolphins or frontally, immersed in the sea with her hair flowing in the waves.

Alongside the coins is a rich collection of antique jewelry; a gold chain with a medallion in blue glass paste with a crouching dog in relief (II-III cent. AD- excavations by G.Voza 1969 in the the area of Giardino Spagna) and Byzantine jewels with the typical pierced “basket” earrings, a cross in gold leaf with clusters of small beads on the arms (excavations by G. Voza, 1973 in the area of the baths of the Roman villa at Patti), and jewels belonging to noble Sicilian families from the 17th-18th centuries, deserve a mention.

- **Papyrus Museum**

This privately owned and run museum founded in 1989 is the only museum of this kind in Italy. It has a collection of antique papyrus scrolls from the XV cent.BC, papyrus produced at Syracuse in the 19th century, boats and objects in papyrus and a herbarium. There is an interesting collection of objects used by Egyptian scribes and a group of antique presses.

<http://www.sistemia.it/museopapiro/>



Sortino - Pantalica
Necropolis of Filippotto

4.2. THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

4.2.1. THE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE

The core area of the Necropoles of Pantalica corresponds with the archaeological parts of the site which contain the most important and clear evidence and it is within the area subject not only to the established restrictions of the nature reserve but also to the restrictions protecting archaeological sites; the relative buffer zone is made up of the entire Nature Reserve of Pantalica.

The core area of Epipolae, Acradina, Tyche, Neapolis, Euryalus Castle, Scala Greca and the Dionysian fortifications corresponds to zone A (i.e. the most protected area) of the new Archaeological Park which is currently being established, while the relative buffer zone is made up of zone B of the Park, i.e. the protected area of the central area of the Park.

The core area of Ortygia corresponds to the entire island and its buffer zone is made up of the whole of the “Porto Grande” and its coastline, which are protected by a special environmental protection, and the “Porto Piccolo” area and part of the area of XIX century urban development; these are also subject to restrictions protecting the landscape.

4.2.2. THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE

The levels of knowledge of the areas and the monuments of the site are very high and of an extraordinary standard; the enormous quantity of writings on the subject, produced by specialists from all over the world indicates the great interest in this important and famous heritage from classical times onwards.

However, the most recent studies and those currently underway indicate that there is still much to be discovered.

4.2.2.1. The various part of the Site

The Necropolis of Pantalica

The Necropolis of Pantalica consists of a group of settlements and rocky necropolis made, for the most part, between the XIII and VII centuries BC.

Repopulated in the Byzantine Era, it consists of over 5000 tombs that have been repeatedly plundered through the ages.

Today, the area is a conservation area and is in a good general state of preservation. Besides the numerous tombs, the base of the Anaktoron or Prince’s Palace remains visible as well as remains from the Byzantine Era.

The megalithic structure of the Anaktoron is well-preserved, but greater maintenance is necessary for small-scale restoration and

mainly for the constant removal of plants and weeds which are a continual problem for the conservation of monuments in the open air.

Euryalus Castle, Dionysius' Fortifications

The complex defence system called Castello Eurialo was built between 402 and 397 BC, but underwent various changes in later eras.

The castle is still in a good general state and is the object of constant care and maintenance by the personnel of the Soprintendenza BBC-CAA di Siracusa and is constantly guarded.

The long fortification walls, constructed when the fortress was built, are still visible for long stretches. These parts of the Greek defence system are in an acceptable state of conservation, considering their great age.

The Neapolis and Scala Greca Area

The vast area of Neapolis, which includes among other things the Greek Theatre, Hieron's Altar, the Roman Amphitheatre, the Latomiae and the Intagliatella Necropolis, makes up a vast archaeological park.

Ortygia

The historical nucleus of Ortygia is distinctly bordered by the Sea and is the most ancient part of the historical city.

The whole island of Ortygia has been subject to a "special legislation" for almost thirty years, which has prevented further degrading of the area.

4.2.2.2. New understanding and knowledge thanks to recent excavations

At Syracuse, archaeology in the city in the last 40 years has revealed important finds, above all as regards knowledge of the urban layout of the ancient city from the VIII – III cents. BC.

The most immediate consequence of these excavations was the identification of the ancient town-plan in certain areas of the city, and the placing of certain archaeological monuments within this plan (Athenaion, Apollonion, Fonte Aretusa, Greek theatre).

From a general point of view, evidence has emerged that the layout of the Greek city was planned according to a rational, organic and foresighted project.

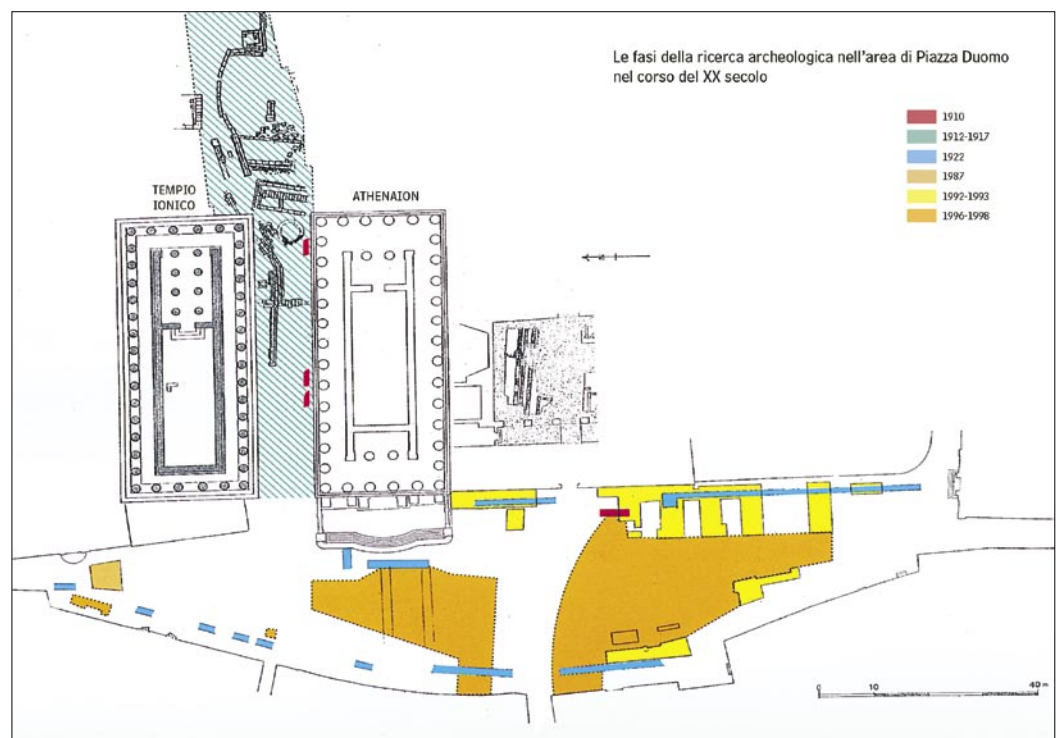
4.2.2.3. Understanding of the phases of development from the founding of the colony

Archaeological research carried out in the last decades, principally in Ortygia, has shown how the ground-plan of the buildings has maintained, in an extraordinary way and in large areas of the island, the original street layout of the Archaic Greek period (late VIII-VII cents. BC).

The plan is based on a system of orthogonal roads with main streets (plateiai) and secondary ones (stenopoi) which divide the area up into rectangular blocks for public buildings, monuments or residential quarters. Today, the elevations illustrate the processes of superimposition, aggregation, substitution and other interference that have taken place over the centuries to give the city its present appearance, but the Greek general structure still emerges clearly.

This extraordinary situation makes Ortygia a 'treasure chest' of centuries-old urban and constructive experience, which, according to changing needs, has been transformed from the pulsating heart of the Greek tyrant's stronghold to a militarised fortress to a provincial capital in recent times, all within the perimeter of the island and always maintaining its basic environmental characteristics and the original Greek urban layout.

Syracuse - The phases of archaeological research in the Cathedral Square area
(by G. Voza,
Syracusa 1999 - Lo scavo archeologico di Piazza Duomo,
Syracuse 1999)





<
Syracuse
Palazzo Beneventano
Detail of the façade (18th
century)

4.2.2.4. Organisations and bodies that work for greater understanding

Although the general level of knowledge about the history, sites and monuments of the area is high, because of their recognised importance, and because the uninterrupted flow of many scientific studies from the 17th century onwards have contributed to our understanding, there are many organisations and scientific and research institutions which continue their activities in relation to the area and its specific nature in a systematic way.

One of the most important is the **Soprintendenza BBCCAA di Siracusa**, which has various research and cataloguing groups, and can call on external specialised consultants.

In 1996 a section of the **University of Catania** was set up in Syracuse, thanks to its unique nature and historical traces, where university courses and specialised courses in **Architecture and Conservation of Cultural and Environmental Heritage**. This course also includes a specialisation in archives and librarianship.

Other bodies which come under the direction, administration and responsibility of the Regione Siciliana include the “**Centro Regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione dei Beni Culturali ed Ambientali**” (Regional Centre for Cataloguing) which deals with study, research and organisation of cataloguing and documentation of nature and naturalistic sites, landscape, architecture and towns, archaeology, ethno-anthropology, history, art and iconography, libraries and archives.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/bca/centrocatalogo.html>

In order to compare experience and knowledge of ancient theatres, a conference was held at Syracuse in October 2004, promoted by the Regione Siciliana – Centro Regionale per la Progettazione ed il Restauro, dedicated to “**Teatri antichi nell’area del Mediterraneo – Contributi analitici alla Carta del Rischio – Conservazione programmata e fruizione sostenibile**” (http://www.centrorestauro.sicilia.it/news/convegno_siracusa_13-17_10_2004/programmaultimo_it_23_09_2004.pdf).

There are also other important research groups at Syracuse which function and are recognised at national and international level including:

- The **Società Siracusana di Storia Patria** (<http://www.storiapatriasiracusa.it>), active since 1953, which publishes the results of many studies annually and organises meetings and conferences of great cultural importance, including the most recent one “Siracusa – 27 secoli di storia” (<http://www.storiapatriasiracusa.it/XXVII.htm>), held in 2003;

- The **Centro Internazionale di Studi sul Barocco** (International Centre for Baroque Studies) (<http://www.centrostudibarocco.it>), founded in 1984, publishes the “Annali del Barocco in Sicilia” annually, in which many Italian and foreign specialists contribute with the latest research on the architecture and cities of the Baroque in Sicily.



Syracuse
Aerial view
of Cathedral Square

4.2.3. SYSTEMS AND LEVELS OF PROTECTION

4.2.3.1. General Characteristics

The level of protection of the area is already very high, thanks to the importance given to them by the public administration. Their interest has increased noticeably in the last twenty years.

In particular the Soprintendenza BBCCAA of Syracuse is responsible for the control and management, which is carried out through control of action taken by other private and public bodies, and through ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.

Nature Reserve of Pantalica, Valle dell'Anapo and Torrente cava Grande

In 1997, the Nature Reserve of Pantalica, Valle dell'Anapo and Torrente Cava Grande was created (<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/agricolturaeforeste/azforeste/Riserve/riserva.asp?key=29>) under the protection of the Regione Siciliana - Assessorato Agricoltura e Foreste - Dipartimento Azienda Regionale Foreste Demaniali. This body manages the protected areas and nature reserves. Within the area of the nature reserve (with a total area of 3,900 hectares) lies the site of Pantalica.

Local organisations active in the field of conservation and local associations

The same organisations active in the field of research and knowledge are active in the field of conservation; of these, in particular, the Soprintendenza BBCCAA di Siracusa e the Università di Catania are of importance.

The “**Centro Regionale per la Progettazione e il restauro e per le scienze naturali ed applicate ai Beni Culturali**” (<http://www.centrorestauro.sicilia.it>), (Regional Centre for Restoration) is an active part of the Dipartimento Beni Culturali della Regione Siciliana, consisting in 100 specialised technical professionals (http://www.centrorestauro.sicilia.it/Struttura/organigramma/PERSONALE_CENTRO_RESTAURO.htm) who carry out studies, research, and teach methods and technologies applied to restoration of cultural heritage and formation of specialists in this field.

The Syracusan section of “Italia Nostra”, founded in 1969, today with more than 100 members, actively works to protect the historic-artistic and environmental heritage of the area.

The association deals with the protection and appreciation of Syracuse's cultural and artistic heritage with particular attention to Ortygia and environmental education for schools at all levels. One

of the main objectives of the section was the creation of the special law for Ortygia and the drawing up of the Detailed Plan. Other areas of concern have been the protection of natural areas such as the Salt Flats, the Ciane river, Vendicari, Cava Grande, Pantalica and the Valle dell'Anapo. In the field of education, the association is active in keeping teachers up-to-date and creating projects about the environment in schools of all levels. The protection of the territory is done by making the competent offices aware of problems and denouncing damage to the area's historic, artistic and natural heritage to the magistrates. <http://www.italianostrasiracusa.it/>.

The local groups of the WWF are also active, in particular the groups "Siracusa-Aretusa" and "Monti Iblei – Sortino" which work for the protection and appreciation of the landscape.

4.2.3.2. **Measures for the protection, planning and control of the territory**

The main protective measures can be found in the Laws for the protection of the patrimony of art, monuments, landscape, natural beauty, hydrogeology and forestry; that is:

The Legislative Decree of 29th October 1999 n. 490: a consolidation act of the legislative provisions on the subject of cultural and environmental assets, according to article 1 of the law of 8th October 1997, n° 352 (the Decree has unified and integrated the provisions of the previous laws protecting the territory and the artistic historical patrimony, including law 1089/39; law 1497/39; law 64/74; law 431/85);

- The Regional Law 15/91 (in particular article. - article.5): Modifications and integrations to the Regional Law n° 71/78 on the subject of town planning and the deferment of the restrictions on the subject of parks and nature reserves.
- There are numerous and varied means of programming and planning which have an impact on the property, starting from the territorial and economic programming and planning tools on a regional scale to the detailed town planning and the Guidelines for interventions for developing tourism.

Among these we would like to point out the following:

Guidelines of the Regional Landscape Territorial Plan

The Guidelines establish the directions that must be respected in activities of planning on a provincial and local level and explain the matters under study, choosing 17 ambits, one of which is the ambit that contains the territory of Syracuse.

The city of Syracuse and its territory come into ambit n° 17 - Area of the high ground of the Ibleo plateau - as defined by the Guidelines; the peculiarities and the types of interventions that are allowed are indicated.

Territorial Pact of the Province of Syracuse

The Territorial Pact of the Province of Syracuse, approved with the CIPE Resolution of 18th December 1996, is the first Territorial Pact that has been approved in Italy together with that of Enna. The territory covers an area of 1,744 square kilometers with a population of 327,397 residents.

Integrated Area Plan

The Integrated Area Plan is an important tool for the planning of interventions, and is also a “group of projects” for the development of the tourist-cultural system, set up by the Province of Syracuse. It is made up of 178 investment proposals in the sectors of receiving and welcoming tourists and cultural and environmental assets, 120 of which come from the public sector and 58 from the private one.

As far as the locations of the interventions are concerned, they have been distributed in almost all of the Province of Syracuse, with a greater concentration, however, in the territory of the Municipality of Syracuse, which reaches 39% of all the proposals that were presented.

Provincial Triennial Plan of Public Works

On 28th March 2002, with the resolution of the Provincial council n° 97, the triennial programme of the public works of the Province of Syracuse was approved for the three-year period 2002-2004.

4.2.3.3. The urban tools at municipal level

On 29th January 2001, the Town Council of Syracuse approved the general scheme of the new General Urban Development Plan.

This plan is the union of the general urbanistic means that until now had planned but divided the municipal territory: the plan called “Cabianca” for the East part, approved with the D.A. 167 of 09/06/76 and the plan “Ceschi, Urzì and Cutrufelli” for the West part, approved with the D.D.A.A n° 1611/88 and 723/89.

The general plan is the first act of a long series of town planning activities carried out by the Planning Office with the advice of professor Bruno Gabrielli, the coordinator and architect Pietro Cozzani and a group of external collaborators, with the involvement of expert technicians who have drawn up the agricultural forestry study, the geological study, the study of the residential and non-residential need and the historical analysis on the urban development and the transformation of the territory. Such preliminary studies have contributed towards the production of this plan, which also acts as a springboard for other plans that have already been scheduled that will allow the improvement of the quality of the land, such as the Urban Traffic Plan and the General Development Plan of the Port.

The Plan has also considered the main developments that are already under way in the territory such as:

- The creation of the large archaeological site of the Dionysian walls
- The creation of the Urban Recuperation Plans and the Intervention Integrated Programme
- The creation of the Detailed Plan for Ortygia that has already been under way for many years.
- The detailed Plans of public initiative concerning the large area situated between the roads viale Santa Panagia and viale Scala Greca including the Office District and the area between viale Epipoli and the Archaeological Park named by the present PRG C11b, destined for residential building.
- The Car Park Plan, drawn up in accordance with the Regional Law 22/87

The general content of the new Plan, as far as the Historical Centre is concerned, consists mainly of recovery and requalification forecasts for the historical city, with plans to exploit the non-used or under-used architectural patrimony.

The Detailed Plan for Ortygia, which highlights specific and precise interventions within a framework of conservation and exploitation of the architectural-historical patrimony for each of the real estate units, has been recognised and confirmed by the new General Urban Development Plan.

According to this Plan, the relaunching of Ortygia depends on the rationalization and promotion of the various functional systems, which must consider the needs of both residents and tourists. The Plan intends to re-launch the sector organically, foreseeing that both Syracuse and its hinterland can attract various categories of tourists. The cultural role of Ortygia will also be promoted: the plan proposes that many of the large buildings of historical interest be re-used for new and varied cultural activities.

4.2.3.4. **The detailed plan for Ortygia**

In the Sixties, the island of Ortygia, historic centre of Syracuse had some 23,000 residents. In 1993, on the basis of a census held by the local council, the number of residents had dropped to roughly 5,000. Because of this progressive abandonment, the architectural heritage of the island went into decline.

From 1963, thanks to pressure from the Commissione provinciale delle Bellezze naturali di Siracusa made up of members such as the directors of the Sovrintendenza di Siracusa, attention was drawn to the problem and in 1968 a decree of the President of the Republic

declared “the area of the island of Ortygia to be a landscape of considerable public interest”.

In 1976 the Sicilian Region issued Law n° 70 for the “protection of the historical centres and special norms for the area of Ortygia in Syracuse and the historical centre of Agrigento”. The law foresaw the creation of an executive Detailed Plan for the Historical Centre, whose objectives were:

- to safeguard, restore, reclaim and restructure the old quarter of Ortygia, a complex fusion of history and monuments;
- the social, cultural and functional recovery of the island of Ortygia in order to guarantee its economic revival, in respect of the legitimate interests of its inhabitants

On the basis of this specific legislation, the local council of Syracuse created a special fund within its accounts, made up of regional funding and other resources, to be used for restoration work.

All the projects and applications for funding are examined by the “Unitary commission for Ortygia”, formed by, among others, the mayor and technical directors of the council administration, and directors of the archaeological and architectural sectors of the Soprintendenza BBCCAA of Syracuse.

Law 70/76 authorises the council of Syracuse to draw up a detailed operative plan in order to achieve the goals set down in the law.

The Detailed Plan for Ortygia was approved in 1990 with the Decree of the Regional Council Office for the Territory. The plan is of great interest for a number of reasons:

- it is the first executive urbanistic tool that has been created for a whole historical centre of remarkable size
- it foresees the reinstatement of approximately 8000 inhabitants considering the fact that there has been an overwhelming number of inhabitants who have moved away;
- it is based on an accurate construction of the present situation (all the buildings have been surveyed on a scale 1:200) in which the plan’s choices and the forecasts for urbanistic ‘microsurgery’ can be included.

According to the Detailed Plan of Ortygia the interventions of “urbanistic microsurgery” are aimed at improving the circulation of pedestrians and the habitability through “small incisions” in the most degraded ambits and the opening of new passages, some of which form the public recovery (through expropriation) of privatized ancient streets, alleys or lobbies.

The Detailed Plan for Ortygia also has the objective of launching the re-birth of Ortygia through a double strategy, based on the redefinition of the identity of the historical centre and the return of the inhabitants. The plan

proposes to put the restorable building patrimony destined for inhabitation back into use, foreseeing a range of accommodation such as places of residence for old people, the young, students and so on. To date 60% of the forecast of the Detailed Plan has been carried out.

The results of the Detailed Plan have been positive because it has greatly encouraged the restoration of the minor architectural heritage, most of which was abandoned; thanks also to the opening of the university faculties in Ortygia, there has been a strong demand for the newly restored accommodation, especially for university students.

The increase of tourism in the city, linked to the restoration of many monuments on the island, has encouraged the restoration of other buildings to create numerous hotels and smaller forms of accommodation (bed and breakfast)

4.2.4. STATE OF CONSERVATION

4.2.4.1. General situation

The present state of conservation of the various parts of the site is generally satisfactory.

- the area of the Necropolises of Pantalica is almost completely untouched, also because there is hardly any human activity in the area; the tombs which have already been opened and explored cannot be removed because they are carved into the bedrock; those which have not yet been opened are inaccessible because they are covered with earth and plants. The area is under the protection of the town council of Sortino and the Azienda Regionale Foreste Demaniali;
- the archaeological areas in Syracuse (Neapolis, Castello Eurialo, urban latomie, etc.) do not have specific problems linked to everyday use; the biggest problem for conservation of the sites is the vegetation which inevitably grows spontaneously, because the archaeological sites are in the open air;
- the local collective recognition of the importance of the sites and the involvement of the local residents in protection and conservation of these sites is high, as is their fruition. The following voluntary associations are particularly active:

- **FAI – Fondo per l’Ambiente Italiano**

The FAI was created in 1975 with the precise aim of contributing to the protection, conservation and positive exploitation of Italy’s artistic and environmental heritage. It is a no-profit organisation, which receives property of historic, artistic and naturalistic value through donations, inheritance, or loans. These are restored and opened to the public so they can be appreciated by all. It organises cultural tours in the whole world for its members with expert guides. The Fai is often directly involved in the restoration of monuments and countryside.

- **Legambiente**

This organisation deals with the protection of the environment, the health of the citizens and the protection of the Italian artistic heritage. It has more than 110.00 members at national level, while the section “Salvalarte” is dedicated to the conservation of the artistic heritage with the double objective of pointing out cases at risk and encouraging mechanisms for their restoration, and spreading knowledge of, promoting and utilising the so called ‘minor arts’. The group at Syracuse was founded in 1995.

4.2.4.2. **The various part of the Site**

The Necropolis of Pantalica

The rock-cut tombs of the necropolises do not have problems relating to conservation. As in the case of the Anaktoron, greater attention could be paid to maintaining the paths which lead to the various areas of the site and removing weeds.

Similar problems are found at the three large groups of Byzantine cave-villages, S.Micidiario, S.Nicolicchio and Cavetta; these would also benefit from consolidation and restoration. The Byzantine and Medieval frescoes on the rock walls are in an especially bad condition.

Euryalus Castle, Dionysius' Fortifications

Important maintenance and restoration to stop the limestone blocks of the defensive structures from being eroded by atmospheric agents is currently underway, funded by the EU. These are mostly concerned with the fortress itself and its long underground tunnels, so that they can all be opened to the public.

The Walls of Dionysius have recently been completely surveyed, in collaboration with the Istituto Archeologico Germanico di Roma. For the first time, a complete, precise understanding of the defensive walls has become possible and this consents the planning of conservation or restoration, where possible, of the parts of the defences which have collapsed over the centuries.

The ultimate aim is to create a series of footpaths which run along these exceptional walls that are set against a landscape of great beauty.



Syracuse
Aerial view
of Euryalus Castle

The Neapolis and Scala Greca Area

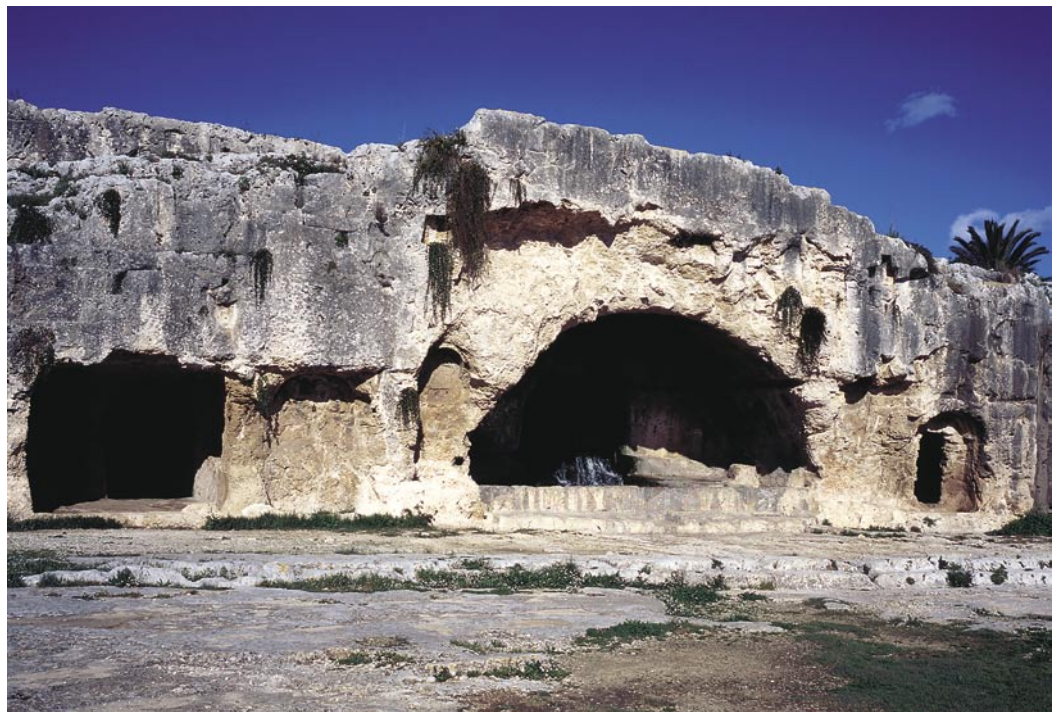
Their present state of conservation and maintenance is undoubtedly excellent and is under the constant care and supervision of the Soprintendenza BBCCAA di Siracusa.

The archaeological area of Scala Greca, well identified and subject to protective measures, is enclosed and protected for the most part, but not completely.

The archaeological-environmental area created in the Fifties around the great monuments of Neapolis, formerly divided up by areas of private property, now needs a new set-up which will improve the use of the area, above all in relationship to the modern city which has almost completely surrounded the archaeological area.

The plans for the archaeological area aim to develop the possibilities of research in the areas which surround the theatre and the amphitheatre to increase our knowledge of the area and improve their use. They also aim to improve the relationship between the monuments and the modern city to avoid the feeling of being enclosed by the modern buildings and give a better vision of the ancient monuments.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/musei/musei2/aree archeologiche/archeoneapolis.html>



Syracuse
Neapolis
Nymphaeum's Grotto

Ortygia

The level of conservation in the urban environments, the buildings and areas of major historical and architectural relevance, is generally excellent thanks to the intense activities of recovery, restoration and maintenance undertaken by the Superintendency of Cultural and Environmental Assets.

In virtue of the “special law”, which among other things, grants the financing of unsecured loans from 40% to 70% or interest loans up to 40% for the restructure of the both the façades and the interiors of private housing and many private buildings have been and continue to be restored.

So far, these interventions have been directed in particular towards the more valuable areas, consequently the raising of the general level of conservation and maintenance varies in the historical nucleus.

In order to guarantee a correct scientific control of the state of conservation of the buildings in Ortygia, the Soprintendenza BBC-CAA has set up its own internal work-group, made up principally of professionals with technical and historical expertise, which operates following the procedures of the “Carta del Rischio”(charter of risk).



Ortygia
Aerial view

4.2.4.3. **The main risk factors**

Problems of a general character

Considering its potential, the area does have some serious environmental problems, especially regarding water supplies. The area does in fact have greater water resources than other parts of the island, but the water supply system loses a significant part of the water collected. Surface water supplies are negatively affected by infiltration of water from the cities. The areas dedicated to agriculture consume large quantities of water.

Other important problems concern the treatment of waste and areas for rubbish tips, and during the summer months, fires often threaten even the protected areas. The abandonment of the countryside has accelerated the state of neglect, so violent fires have been able to spread easily in the uncultivated and arid fields, and the job of the fire-brigade has become increasingly difficult because of problems of access to these areas.

General definition of risk factors

Wear of the structures through use: in order to reduce the wear and tear on the most exposed parts of monuments (such as the steps of the cavea of the Greek theatre), wooden walkways have been created.

Damage caused by acts of vandalism: all the most important areas are guarded by custodians during opening hours. 34 people are employed in the park of Neapolis in 13 different positions, 11 people work at Castello Eurialo and 2 at the Necropolises of Pantalica. As a precautionary measure, because of an insufficient number of custodians, the Roman Amphitheatre and the Altar of Hieron are closed to the public. The area of Pantalica is not fenced off in any way also because apart from the one road for access, it is difficult to reach.

Natural events (floods, earthquakes, fires): in order to reduce the risk of flooding, the Ear of Dionysius (the place most at risk from flooding) has an automatic system of drainage pumps; the risk of earthquakes would affect the buildings, in particular Ortygia, where numerous improvements are constantly being applied to improve the resistance of the buildings to earthquake damage (see the work of the Genio Civile, part 4.1.4.); the risk of fire is particularly great at the Necrolises of Pantalica because of the vegetation and the climate, but the Servizio Antincendio Boschivo is present and increases its control during the summer months; fires would not in any case

damage the archaeological heritage. (<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/agricolturaeforeste/azforeste/hmsab1.HTM>)



Euryalus Castle
Aerial view

Development pressures

The Necropolis of Pantalica has not been industrialised or urbanised in any way.

The future urban development of Syracuse foresees the completion and reuniting of the sectors of the town built since the 1960's. This, however will involve only a small part of new territory which will in no way affect the historical city or the archaeological areas.

Consequently, there are no elements of pressure from possible further development, urban or otherwise.

Ortygia shows a remarkable overall improvement through careful policies aimed at encouraging the restoration and compatible re-use of the existing structures and at displacing non-compatible activities.

Environmental pressures

The Necropolis of Pantalica is situated within a conservation area far from industrial or urban sites or any other possible forms of pollution. It enjoys therefore a remarkably favourable position, with very low pollution levels and shows no sign of particular risk deriving from pollutants.

The Syracuse area is located in the vicinity of a highly industrialised zone and is part of a modern urbanised contest. Its historical urban nucleus and archaeological area are affected by continuous anthropic activities and are therefore exposed to the risk of polluting elements.

A look at the results of investigations made by the various institutions responsible for the control and supervision of pollution, has made it possible to record the potential dangers posed by the various forms of pollutants.

Air Pollution

The actual levels of air pollution, now constantly decreasing, do not pose any risk for the conservation of the historical, artistic and monumental patrimony.

Soil Pollution

The area of the historical urban centre and the archaeological areas are not affected by any form of soil pollution.

Electromagnetic Pollution

There is electromagnetic pollution in the whole area, common to all urban areas in the industrialised world mainly caused by the development of communication systems.

Noise Pollution

In the historical and archaeological areas, because of low to zero traffic levels, there is no risk to the historical, artistic or monumental patrimony.

Radioactive Pollution

The 100% control put into effect resulted negative. There are no activities present in the area which produce significant radioactive waste.

Water Pollution

Tests have revealed a certain level of pollution in the drinking water deriving mainly from contamination of the water stratum by agricultural activity.

This type of contamination does not endanger the integrity and conservation of the monuments or archaeological and historical sites.

Landscape Pollution / Illegal construction

The phenomena of landscape pollution and illegal construction are noticeably decreasing compared to past decades and does not involve the historical or archaeological areas.

The historical city, in fact, being surrounded by sea, remains distant from any form of development of the modern city. All activities concerning the building and urban outlay are subject to careful control by the Superintendence of Cultural and Environmental Assets, the Town Council Technical Office and the Police.

The archaeological areas are respected greatly and are under strict and constant control by the competent authorities, primarily the Superintendence of Cultural and Environmental Assets.

Natural disasters and risk preparedness

The main source of natural pressure is represented by the high seismic risk in the whole of eastern Sicily.

Recently, according to the Prime Minister's Decree of 21st October 2003 in which there was a reclassification of the seismic risk in the whole Italian territory, the Syracuse area was classified 2nd on a scale from 1 to 4 (where the 1st represents the highest risk).

Seismic and volcanic surveillance is carried out using the "Poseidon System" apparatus, whose specific task it is to monitor eastern Sicily for seismic activity, detect precursory signs of impending earthquakes and eruptions and survey volcanic activity.

Recently, the INGV (Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia) – National Institute for Geophysics and Vulcanology) has published the updated maps of seismic risk (April 2004); in these maps (http://zonesismiche.mi.ingv.it/mappa_ps_apr04/sicilia.html) the area around Syracuse has been classified with the maximum acceleration value of the ground (for earthquakes with a probability of more than 10% every fifty years) equal to 0,200-0,225, in a scale where the maximum value is 0,300, which refers to the area of Pantalica, where there are however no archaeological sites in elevation which could suffer damage.

Following recent changes in climate and in the quantity of rainfall, there has been an increase in the risk of floods in the area and of waterways breaking their banks.

4.3 THE STATE OF CULTURAL AND SOCIAL PROMOTION

4.3.1. THE MAIN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

4.3.1.1. The activities of the INDA

The National Institute for Ancient Drama (INDA) was founded in 1913 with the aim of revitalising ancient drama, by presenting it on the stage of a great theatre in order to rediscover and re-propose the vital lessons of ancient theatre, offering the experience of the cultural and political vitality and the passionate force of the classical texts to modern spectators; the Institute organises a rich and successful cycle of high-quality cultural events, including the classical plays performed at the Greek Theatre and at Castello Maniace.

<http://www.indafondazione.org/>



Syracuse
Aerial view of Neapolis

4.3.1.2. **Ortigia Festival**

Included in the activities of the EU programme POR (regional operational plan), Sicily 2000-2006 (<http://www.euoinfosicilia.it>) measure 2.02 action D, the Regione Siciliana, together with the Fondazione Teatro Ortigia and other private and public bodies, organised in 2002, 2003 and 2004 a cycle of cultural events called the “Ortigia Festival”, which took place at Castello Maniace, Museo Bellomo, the ex-Convent of Montevergini, the Greek Theatre and the Ear of Dionysius.

<http://www.ortigiafestival.it/pagine/index1.htm>

4.3.2. **CULTURAL INFORMATION**

4.3.2.1. **Informative activities of the Regione Siciliana**

The Regione Siciliana has been carrying out a careful, systematic and widespread campaign of information about the cultural heritage of the island for several years.

In recognition of this activity, the Regione Siciliana was awarded the “Premio Venezia alla comunicazione 2004” in December 2004 for the “excellent campaign of information organised to let the Italian and foreign public know about the cultural heritage of a region, extraordinarily rich in history, tradition and culture”.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/>

4.3.2.2. **ANSA – Beni Culturali Sicilia**

Ansa is the biggest agency of journalism and information in Italy and has recently opened a section in its Internet site (the only one in Italy) dedicated to the cultural heritage of Sicily; through this site, complete, detailed information is available to the press and the public about the cultural events in Sicily.

<http://www.ansa.it/beniculturalisicilia/>

Recent activities dedicated to the cultural and artistic values of Sicily promoted by the Regione Siciliana include the declaration of 2004 as the ‘year of archaeology’. Numerous scientific and cultural events were organised for this theme which aimed to promote knowledge of the cultural value of the area.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/info/news/incopertina.html>



4.4. THE STATE OF CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROMOTION

4.4.1 EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURES

The infrastructures seem limited and insufficient, above all in terms of roads and railways, but some cases could become useful elements in the development of the area.

The present network of main, minor and service roads is inadequate for the present needs of the commercial and industrial traffic in a north-south direction, along the principal road, S.S.115.

The short stretch of motorway from Cassibile to Syracuse, recently linked to the main road Syracuse-Catania, improves traffic-flow to some extent, but on the whole the network in this direction is insufficient.

The link to the regional network, in particular to the motorways from Catania to Palermo and Catania to Messina, is unsatisfactory.

For the future, the continuation of work on the motorway from Syracuse to Gela, at least as far as Rosolini, will greatly improve the circulation in the province.

The railway network is not considered one of the important elements in the future development of the province, especially for industrial use.

The lines in use are the Syracuse –Catania, electrified, single-track line and the Syracuse-Noto-Rosolini single-track line which links the province to Ragusa and Caltanissetta but is not electrified. Recently certain changes have been made (the removal of the level crossing in the centre of the city and the creation of a goods yards at Contrada Targia) but these do not make a great difference as long as there is no double track, at least from Syracuse to the north, and the line to the south is not electrified. Neither of these has been planned for in recent projects.

As regards the harbour of Syracuse, the most pressing need is the maintenance of the great and small harbour; the lack of restoration has halved the capacity of the quays in the great harbour, while the silt deposits impede the mooring of large cruise ships which therefore use other harbours in Sicily. In the small harbour, the Ortygia quay is almost unusable, while the ‘arm’ that was begun as part of a tourist port, causes such waves that the old pier has been badly damaged and navigation has become dangerous.

There are other ports which cannot be used as commercial harbours, and are used principally by local fishermen and sailors, which could be important for the development of tourism.

In particular, the small harbour of Ognina lies very close to Syracuse.

4.4.2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4.4.2.1. The community

The structure of the community has the social characteristics which are typical of Sicily and the South of Italy, with a weak sense of community spirit, both at economic and social level, little interest in economical, social and territorial integration and an underdeveloped culture of enterprise.

In the last few years however, the situation has become a little more dynamic; certain projects designed to develop new forms of employment for young people such as Law 95 of 1995 and Law 236 of 1993 for enterprise of young people, interest-free loans and an increased participation in associations with social and cultural aims have had a reasonable success.

This sort of activity is still fairly limited, but there is a certain increase in proposals and projects, exemplified by the quantity and quality of the projects presented to the EU.

Local pressure for development has led to the creation of, among other things, a Territorial Pact, global funding for all the province, the URBAN project for Ortygia, the PRUSST "The Economy of Tourism" project, the PIT "Ecomuseum for the Province", and many minor projects with partners at local and international level.

This demand shows a new tendency towards co-operation, but above all in some cases, the appearance of a capacity to produce and experiment with innovative processes, which aim to solve the structural weaknesses caused by historic and cultural situations.

The objective of various local development plans is the creation of an integrated model of action, which together with a system of relationships between the territorial systems, both economic and institutional, is designed to intervene on the factors which cause the main structural weaknesses, such as the difficulty in developing the capacity to promote goods and services, and the dichotomy between the capacity to act of the individual and the difficulty of the local institutions to consider changes.

4.4.2.2. Employment situation

The analysis of the state of employment contains data in absolute and percentage form which refers to the entire province; the situation is basically uniform, considering the effect of the city of Syracuse on the economic structure.

In 2000, employment stood at roughly 6,6% (117.000) of the entire work force of the region, slightly less than in preceding years. Within the area, the total employment totalled 35,8%, some 3% higher than the regional average. Of the unemployed (total number 154.000) only 17% were actively looking for work. The unemployment rate (18,3%) was considerably lower than the regional average (24%).

For the 15-29 age group, the employment rate was much lower than the regional average, while the unemployment rate was lower than the Sicilian average; this could be explained by the higher levels of education.

In 1999, the Uffici di Collocamento (Employment Offices) registered 113,224 people, almost half of whom were women.

Those registered with an average age of less than 25 made up 32,8%, those between 25 and 29 were 21,5%, while a worrying 46,09% were over 30. Although unemployment is mainly a problem for young people, the employment registers show that a large group of those registered are not so young; this tendency is in line with trends in the rest of South Italy.

4.4.3. THE MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The structure of production has changed noticeably from 1951 to 1995, as is made clear by the ISTAT data (while we await the results of the 2001 census).

In the province of Syracuse, there has been a constant increase in the service industry, and the income produced makes it the most important activity. While in 1951 agriculture produced the most income, in 1995 the service sector produced the most returns.

In the same period, industry tripled its contribution to the provincial income, and this was largely due to the petrochemical sector which underwent a great development in these years.

The situation represents an inversion of the importance of agriculture and services on the production structure, largely due to high levels of commercial activity.

| Distribution in percent of income produced | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|
| Productive activities | 1951 | 1995 | |
| Agriculture | 53 % | 9 % | |
| Industry | 11 % | 33 % | |
| Service industry | 36 % | 58 % | |
| Total | 100 % | 100 % | |

Source: ISTAT



Syracuse
Aerial view of Hieron II's
Altar and the Roman
Amphitheatre

4.4.3.1. Agriculture

Many farm producers have more difficulty today than in the past in getting their produce onto the market.

Certain 'local' systems of production are gaining importance in an international context; this traditional, high-quality production utilises agricultural and artisan resources, for example, food production, wine production and areas of artisan manufacturing.

The last agricultural census (1991) shows the SAT (Surface Agricultural Territory) of the city of Syracuse to be 14.549,89 hectares, 12.956,87 of which are currently used.

4.4.3.2. Industry e PMI

The city of Syracuse has an important role within the entire provincial territory as regards the industrial economy.

In fact, 1.195 local industrial units operate here, 30,32% of the entire province, and some six thousand people are employed, 66,76% of the entire province.



Syracuse
Palazzo Abela Danieli
(15th century)
Detail of the gateway

4.4.3.3. Service industry

The service industry is certainly the most important sector, including roughly 60% of the economic activities.

Commerce, which in the past was one of the most active sectors, now suffers from a reduced internal demand which mainly affects local distribution, leading to a constant decrease in small shops.

This sector has registered an increase of 10,04% in local units from 1991-1996 but a decrease in employment of 3,23%.

There has been an increase in services for businesses in recent years. The presence of the city-council of Syracuse requires an increased number of services for businesses, even though the number of advanced services is still quite limited, also because of the difficulties in linking the centres of production with centres of research and universities, a problem common to many areas.

Within this area the presence of housing and rental agencies etc benefits from the presence of the council offices.

There are also many activities for tourism, more numerous here than in the entire province and above the regional average.

4.4.3.4. Tourism

Tourism represents one of the main areas of potential for the development of the area, although the economic contribution of this sector is at present limited.

Activities

In the area, businesses for accommodation and catering, including bars and restaurants, number 357 local units employing 1441 people.

The sector has suffered a recession of 5,76% from 1991 to 1996 in terms of local businesses but an increase in employment of 4,91%. Of these businesses, almost all are bars and restaurants.

| Local businesses in the tourism sector per town | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| City | Hotel | Camp-sites | Ristoranti | Bars | Canteens | Total |
| Siracusa | 22 | 13 | 127 | 189 | 6 | 357 |
| Province | 45 | 30 | 295 | 511 | 17 | 898 |

Source: Censimento intermedio dell'industria e dei servizi, 1996

| Employees in the tourism per town | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| City | Hotels | Camp-sites | Ristoranti | Bars | Canteens | Total |
| Siracusa | 377 | 15 | 255 | 344 | 85 | 1.076 |
| Province | 439 | 40 | 564 | 952 | 189 | 2.184 |

Source: Censimento intermedio dell'industria e dei servizi, 1996

In December 2003, there were 95 businesses for accommodation in the city of Syracuse, of which 30 were hotels and 65 other types.

In recent years there has been an increase in alternative forms of accommodation, especially B&B and country-hotels.

The alternative forms of accommodation consist of :

31 B&B, 10 country-hotels, 2 camp-sites, 2 holiday homes, 7 tourist residences, 6 houses or flats for holidays and 7 rooms for rent.

The lack of an overall plan for resources and action to be taken in the sector of tourism, and the inefficient coordination of the main local bodies responsible for promotion and the social and economic development of the area, have certainly led to a weakening of tourism here. The incapacity to create the necessary infrastructures for tourism has created a situation where the coastal area is not equipped with enough areas to be able to exploit the sea; small quays for tourism, places for sport and leisure activities, and car-parks are all limited or missing.

The services on offer are excessively divided up so the standards of service of hotels, restaurants, sports and leisure centres is uneven and the owners have little contractual power when dealing with the channels of distribution.

As management of tourism businesses tends to be on a family basis with the aim of cutting costs, the average level of preparation of the workers tends to suffer, leading to a lack of professionalism in local employees, low quality services and a poor tradition of hospitality.

The costs of transport to reach the provincial capital and to travel inland and around the province are high; this leads to a form of 'day-trip' tourism which has a serious environmental effect and brings little in terms of business to the area.

Numbers of tourists

In 2001 there was an total increase of 0,64% in the number of visitors with respect to the previous year, with a diminution of 5,28% in the number of Italians and an increase of 7,55% in the number of foreigners.

The presence of Italians has seen a decrease of 12,4% while the presence of foreigners has seen a decrease of 7,9%.

The flow of tourists in the area illustrates three basic trends:

- artistic-cultural tourism (Syracuse, Ortygia, archaeological areas)
- seaside tourism (Fontane Bianche, Ognina)
- religious tourism (Sanctuary of the Madonna delle Lacrime)

The next years will be decisive for tourism as it re-enters the international circuits and acquires a share of the market which should certainly increase in the Mediterranean area.

Tourism as an opportunity for development will require a new culture of hospitality. Communication outside and within the area becomes important, also to overcome the possible discrepancies between the image transmitted and the real image.



Syracuse
St Marcian's Crypt
Details

4.4.4. TOOLS FOR PROMOTION

Urban Requalification and Tenable Territorial Development Programme (PRUSST)

The Urban Requalification and Tenable Territorial Development Programmes (PRUSST), issued with the Decree of the Ministry of Public Works on 21st December 1994, with the aim of the revival of degraded urban ambits that are considered to be strategic, also foresees private interventions.

The Programmes have the aim of building and functional recovery in degraded urban ambits that have a strategic role compared with the whole urban context in which they belong. Within the Detailed Plan of the historical centre of Ortygia, the Urban Requalification Programme, which the Municipal Administration of Syracuse is arranging, can be seen as a powerful instrument for acceleration and growth, considering the quantity and the quality of the interventions that are foreseen in the Plan.

The Province of Syracuse has also had an Urban Requalification and Tenable Territorial Development Programme approved by the Ministry of Public Works for over 1.3 million Euros of investments (51% public and 49% private) for interventions in the tourist sector and in that of improving the exploitation and fruition of the cultural and environmental assets of the province.



General aerial view
of Syracuse

URBAN Programme 1994/1999 – Ortygia.

The Community Initiative Programme (PIC) URBAN has promoted strategic and integrated action for economic, social and cultural renewal in 120 cities of the European Union. The projects aim for a total upgrading of disadvantaged and degraded areas in the town centres.

The contexts in which these PIC URBAN projects are being completed, vary greatly in geographical position and socio-cultural characteristics, but have some common factors; high levels of unemployment, environmental and architectural degradation, a lack of public services and structures, widespread difficulties for young people and petty crime. Added to this we find other factors such as a lack of faith in the local administration and their policies of local action, and very low levels of communication between the public and the institutions. The PIC URBAN projects have attempted to change this negative trend using the modular, integrated and structural action defined in the 5 Measures which articulate the entire Community programme.

Most of the action taken has aimed to promote and create local employment, to improve infrastructures, to improve the environment and strengthen the capacities of the social services. One important element is the revitalisation of socio-economic activity in the historic centre of Ortygia, and its being in the public eye has encouraged and stimulated other citizens to participate in the PIC URBAN projects. Those projects which aimed to restore monuments, infrastructures and reclaim public spaces have also helped to improve the quality of life and the safety of the citizens. The resources from the E.U. for the PIC URBAN projects amount to some 1700 billion lire, to which national, local and private funds have been added.

In Italy, the economically and socially disadvantaged towns and areas involved in the PIC URBAN projects were Bari, Cagliari, Catania, Catanzaro, Cosenza, Foggia, Genoa, Lecce, Naples, Palermo, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Syracuse, Venice and Rome, where numerous quarters suffer from the same environmental and social degradation found in smaller cities.

The operative programme that Urban proposes, with an endowment of 22.5 million Euros, has undertaken a series of events aimed at the socio-economic revival of the historical centre of Syracuse, in order to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants in the long term.

The main results that the Programme has achieved are in short:

- The historical centre no longer languishes in a condition of urban marginality; the project has promoted its specific tourist, economic and cultural inclinations and relaunched the image of Ortygia in an international ambit;
- The improvement of the environmental conditions of safety for its inhabitants, intervening in situations of major social risk;
- The promotion and support of the process of the recuperation of habitability and anti-seismic adaptations of the existing building heritage.



Syracuse
Church of St Lucy at Abbey
Detail of facade

4.4.5. SERVICES FOR VISITORS

4.4.5.1. The tourism system

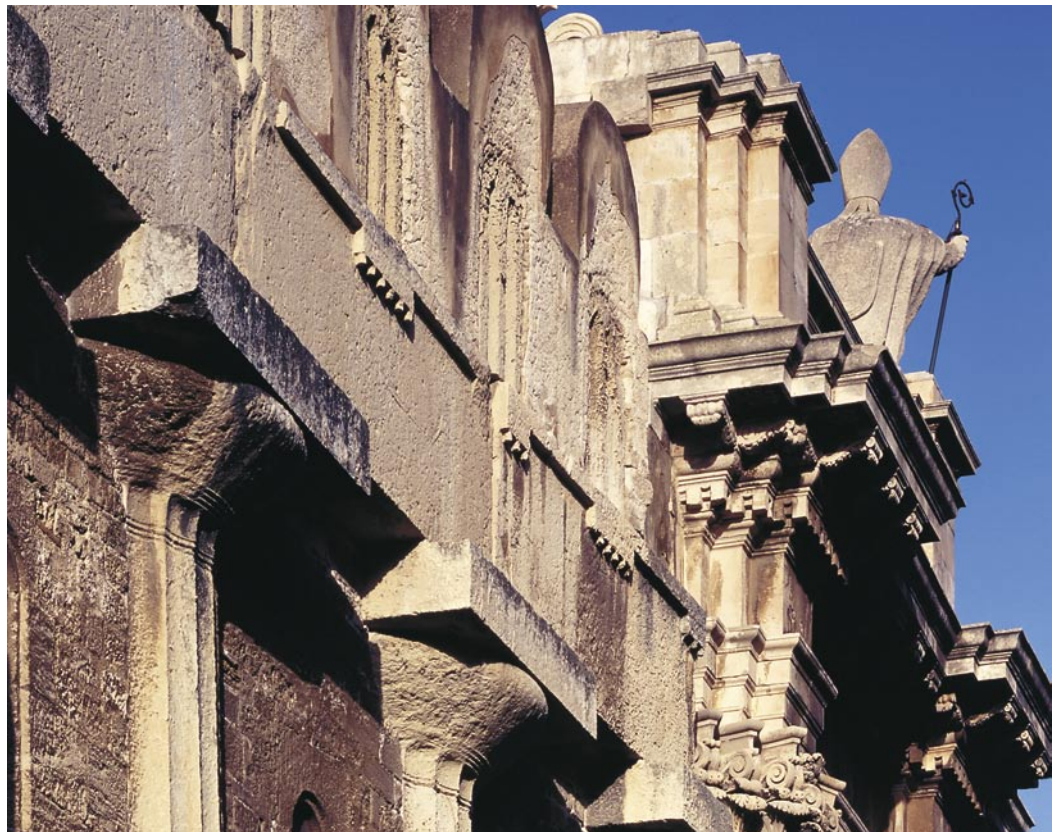
Accommodation

In the territory of the city of Syracuse, there are in total 357 structures offering accommodation, from hotels and restaurants to non-hotel structures such as B&B and country hotels, which have seen a great increase in recent years.

(See point 4.4.3.4)

In November 2004, in order to raise the general standards of the services on offer and to define a shared code of behaviour, a “Protocollo d’intesa per l’attuazione del progetto qualità” (agreement on a quality project) with a defined “Codice di autodisciplina e regolamentazione per l’adesione al Progetto Qualità - Settore Alberghi - Campeggi - Agriturismo” (self-regulated code for the quality project for hotels, camp-sites and country hotels) was signed by the Azienda Autonoma Provinciale per l’Incremento Turistico di Siracusa, the Ente Bilaterale Regionale per il Turismo Siciliano and the associations of the categories involved.

<http://www.apt-siracusa.it/db/dbdoc/Progetto%20Qualita.zip>



Syracuse - Cathedral
Detail of North front

System of information

- **The Azienda Provinciale Turismo**

The Azienda does promotional work in and out of Italy to spread knowledge of the historic, artistic and cultural heritage of the region, in order to encourage tourism. It prepares and publishes information to help the visitor, distributing information and material about events and initiatives taking place and about accommodation. <http://www.apt-siracusa.it/pag1.html>

- **Tourist centre**

Included in measure 1 of the PIC URBAN project of Syracuse for Ortygia (see points 6.1.4.2. e 6.1.4.3) was the restoration of the former market building.

This building at the entrance of Ortygia, next to the Temple of Apollo will become a tourist centre with all the general services for receiving and directing tourists in and around the city.

The transport system

The area is served with a system of public transport based principally on road; in particular the town and out-of-town bus services and taxis.

Access to the area from more distant places is guaranteed by local transport systems and the Fontanarossa Airport of Catania, which can be reached in about 40 mins. by bus and by train with bus link from Catania station.

Recently, included in measure 4 of the PIC URBAN project of Syracuse for Ortygia (see points 6.1.4.2. e 6.1.4.3.) a tourist ferry service between Ortygia and the mianland has been started.

<http://www.sistemia.it/gruppobarcaioli/>

Services

There are many activities which support tourism and the accommodation services; among these are:

- Sea excursions “Itinerarium Maritimum”
Foro Vittorio Emanuele II - Tel. 0931/62776 - 0931/790132
Sporting activities (diving) “Sirdiving”
Via dei Mille, 14 - Tel. 338/2778141
- Excursions in Ortygia “Ortigia Transfert”
Via Mazzini, 8 - Tel. 0931/463866 - 335/498125
boccadifuoco@sistemia.it
- Tourist transport services “Bingo Viaggi”
Via Maestranza, 37 - Tel. 0931/468022
www.bingoviaggi.it - bingoviaggi@hotmail.com



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Syracuse
Cathedral Square
View of the Cathedral and
of Vermexio Palace

- Tourism services “Oasi Ortigia”
Via dei Tintori, 17- Spiaggia di Riva N. Sauro
Tel. 0931/21849 - 335/8276998
sciuppino@hotmail.com
- Bicycle and motorbike hire “Ortigia Tours”
Via Maestranza, 69/71 - Tel. 0931/701205
- Artistic-cultural information ;
information leaflets about events “Genia multimedia”
Via Giudecca, 12 - Tel. 0931/483424 - 339/7370491
www.geniabox.com - comunic@geniabox.com
- Multimedia products “Servizi in Ortigia nel III millennio”
Via Trieste, 33 - Tel. 0931/464977
www.sudmotormarket.it
- Online information about Ortygia “www.ortigia.it”
Via Alagona, 66 - Tel. 0931/449181 - 347/1888759
www.ortigiasr.it
- Tourist packages for Syracuse “Ortigia Service”
Via Mirabella, 22 - Tel. 0931/442466 - 333/3802738 - 348/8749289
akradina@tiscalinet.it
- Tourism packages “Arte viaggiando”
Via del Teatro, 15 - Tel. 0931/900250 - 0931/983922 - 339/3695709
bpaspa@tin.it
- Athena Tourist Service
Via Maestranza, 36/43 - Tel. 0931468138 - 339/6892572
fleetviaggi1@tin.it
- Visits, conferences, readings about Protestant culture, flats “Philadelphia”
Via Trento, 5 - Tel. 0931/449029
www.philadelphiatouring.com - info@philadelphiatouring.com
- Information point about monuments “Mediateca”
Via dei Candelai, 18 - Tel. 0931/714682 - 335/7410943
- Tourist maps “Micromega”
Via Maestranza, 106 - Tel. 0931/746524 - 347/3632673 - 339/1162403

Chapter 5

Strategies and objectives of the management plan

5.1. STRATEGIES OF SITE MANAGEMENT

Il piano di gestione del sito proposto all'UNESCO per l'inserimento nelle Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale è stato concepito come uno strumento utile a perseguire un modello di sviluppo in grado di coniugare le istanze della conservazione degli eccezionali valori culturali del sito proposto con la sua fruizione turistica e con le esigenze di trasformazione del territorio e di crescita dell'economia locale e nazionale.

La gestione del sito proposto all'UNESCO ed il suo relativo piano si configurano quindi come un processo dinamico che si attua nel tempo con scadenze a medio e lungo termine. Questo processo naturalmente non inizia con la candidatura del sito, poiché i beni ormai da numerosi decenni sono in larghissima parte già adeguatamente gestiti con programmi di conoscenza, conservazione, valorizzazione turistica e monitoraggio attuati dal soggetto responsabile, spesso con criteri e metodologie all'avanguardia - a livello nazionale ed internazionale - per il rigore scientifico posto alla base delle scelte e degli interventi effettuati.

L'occasione della candidatura UNESCO rappresenta lo stimolo per arricchire tale processo in corso attraverso il coinvolgimento di numerosi altri soggetti pubblici, con competenze e interessi nell'area della Regione Siciliana e in particolare della Sicilia Sud-Orientale, al fine di perfezionare ed estendere le politiche di tutela e conservazione dei beni archeologici, del paesaggio e dell'ulteriore patrimonio culturale dell'area.

Inoltre con questo "piano di gestione" si intende fornire uno strumento che, sviluppando le capacità di grande richiamo dei siti archeologici principali, sia in grado di promuovere uno sviluppo socioeconomico attraverso la valorizzazione di tutto patrimonio materiale ed immateriale diffuso nel territorio.

In particolare si tratta di centri storici, monumenti, paesaggi, lavorazioni artigianali, tradizioni popolari, prodotti enogastronomici. La conoscenza, la conservazione, il restauro e la valorizzazione di tale patrimonio possono costituire altrettanti segmenti di un sistema economico che sviluppi tutte le potenzialità delle testimonianze fisiche e dell'insieme di saperi che si sono formati nella stratificazione dei secoli con specifiche ed irripetibili caratteristiche.



5.2. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES (2005 – 2035)

The management plan identifies the long term objectives according to the overall vision previously described, following the indications and recommendations supplied by UNESCO and ICOMOS.

5.2.1. KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

5.2.1.1. Increasing knowledge of the area

- Ensure the continuation of studies and research concerning the archaeological sites by involving specialised organisations, both national and international.
- Ensure the continuation of research on site to increase our knowledge of the Greek civilisation.
- Promote better care of the landscape while maintaining its characteristics.
- Continue activities of restoration of sites and monitoring of general conditions.

5.2.1.2. Preserving the values of the Site

- Promote the reclaiming of landscape where it has undergone alterations, especially in the second half of the 20th century.
- Improve access to those areas not yet comfortably accessible to the public.

5.2.2. CULTURAL AND SOCIAL PROMOTION

- Develop in the local population sensibility for and knowledge of the cultural values and the identity of their heritage, which, if the candidature is accepted, will become universal patrimony.
- Increase knowledge of the site among the public, extending and bringing up-to-date methods of promotion and information.

5.2.3. CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

- Develop a local economic system based on the material and non-material cultural heritage, starting with the building up of sustainable cultural tourism, but guaranteeing conditions for the development of other sectors linked to the patrimony, including craftsmanship, agriculture, communications, formation.
- Guarantee that the promotion of economic development does not become a risk-factor for the heritage and the quality of life of the residents.

- Guarantee that the economic benefits produced by the utilisation of the cultural heritage provide advantages principally for the local people.
- Identify the areas and actions necessary for the use of the cultural resources, favouring the participation of private bodies.
- Identify the innovations necessary for the structures and tools which discipline the management of the cultural heritage.
- Define and set up a structure for activating the plan and monitoring.
- Improve the structure for activating the plan if the UNESCO candidature is accepted, while maintaining the aims already shared by the interested parties and specified in the methodological indications described in Chapter I.
- Define and evaluate the measures for monitoring the activities.



Syracuse
Zeus' Temple

5.3. MEDIUM TERM ACTIVITIES (2005-2010)

Following the methodological indications adopted, some medium term objectives must be established for the three sectors of intervention of the management plan described above – “A – Knowledge, Protection and Conservation”, “B – Cultural and social promotion”, “C – Cultural and socio-economic exploitation”

Each of these objectives refers to a specific theme or area of action and foresees the activation of certain actions or projects. In the following chapter, a general scheme of the contents of these plans are presented.

5.3.1. INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF THE AREA

5.3.1.1. General principles

Considering the high levels of understanding already reached and the constant efforts made to increase this knowledge, certain actions are believed necessary to complete and strengthen this knowledge, including on-line availability.

To achieve this, we believe that the most pressing need is to complete the picture of our archaeological knowledge, which must be backed up by detailed specialist research and an ordering of the data relating to building techniques, the evolution of construction, and the state of conservation, in order to preserve the sites and use them properly.

5.3.1.2. Possible Developments in archaeological research

In the quarter of Ortygia where people have been building for some 2,700 years, the buildings have really been constructed on top of others to occupy almost the entire island.

There are therefore no free areas where archaeological research can be done, so any opportunity to explore the ground must be taken to discover foundations, the paving of streets and study the archaeological strata.

What excavation has been possible has brought to light important facts.

For the future, where old buildings are being restored or transformed or infrastructures are being created, archaeological excavations may be carried out beforehand, as foreseen in the Plan for the city and approved by those responsible for the protection of the historic centre.

The possibilities for archaeological research are greater in the part of the city that lies on the mainland, above all in Acradina and Neapolis. Here the building has almost all taken place in the last hundred years so it is not as concentrated, and it is not protected by the rules which protect the historic centre of Ortygia.

For this reason, as has happened in the past, (at Piazza della Vittoria, the area of the railway station, the area of Corso Gelone, the ex-fair-ground, the area of the Civic hospital), there are more possibilities to carry out excavations, and the results achieved so far have been of primary importance in defining the urban plan of the ancient city from the V cent BC to the Byzantine period.

There are great possibilities for research, restoration and fruition along the 27 kms of the Walls of Dionysius (402-397 BC), which are well-preserved along the borders of the Epipoli quarter and near the fortress of Castello Eurialo.

All the areas concerned have already been expropriated and acquired by the state, and they will become the most important part of the archaeological park of Syracuse which has been planned and is being created.

The other interesting areas for archaeological research are those areas which were formerly necropolises, and which have already been explored, but which could still be usefully studied to the north of the city at contrada Scala Greca, to the south in contrada Canalicchio and above the large urban latomie.

5.3.1.3. **Pantalica – The Anaktoron**

At Pantalica, attention has been dedicated largely to actions which preserve the site from any form of human activity. This has been highly successful, so the site is fundamentally unchanged in its general appearance from ancient times to today, but this has pushed archaeological exploration into second place.

This means that there are still great possibilities for research both in the vast necropolises with the rock-cut tombs of the various periods of the Pantalica culture, and in the area of the so-called Anaktoron. Here the necessity to explore the area to the west of the monument and above all, the area all round it becomes pressing, to discover traces of the prehistoric settlement that it must have ruled over.

5.3.2. FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS IN CONSERVATION

5.3.2.1. Define homogenous and integrated systems of control

Define homogenous structures and accessible systems of data collection and cataloguing about the site and its conservation, promoting the integration of information and operative bases which are not yet available.

Define a plan for integrating and improving the present maintenance systems so a constant, capillary control can become operational, also using resources which derive from the classical plays for maintaining the Greek Theatre.

5.3.2.2. Updating criteria for intervention

Intervene using the most modern restoration techniques to eliminate the traces of previous unsuitable restoration or to re-do previous work done with incompatible materials and techniques (such as the restoration of the Temple of Apollo of the early 20th century).

In order to limit the damage caused by events which bring large numbers of spectators to the sites, alternative spaces for these events should be found, limiting the use of the ancient buildings to the classical plays.

Carry out the analysis of the vulnerability of sites and buildings using the methods set down in the “Carta del Rischio” (charter of risks) in order to define the best timetable, procedures and methods for carrying out ordinary maintenance (planned maintenance) (<http://www.centrorestauro.sicilia.it/CartaDelRischio/IndiceCartaRischio.htm>, <http://www.icr.beniculturali.it/rischio00.htm>).

5.3.3. REINFORCING OF PROTECTIVE SYSTEM

5.3.3.1. The creation of the Archaeological park

Given the exceptional importance of the archaeological areas and in order to create a single body responsible for the management and administration of these areas, the Regione Siciliana has already defined the general operational outlines which will lead shortly to the creation of the (Archaeological park of Syracuse) using the law about creating archaeological parks (L.R. 3 November 2000, n. 20, available on Internet at: <http://gurs.pa.cnr.it/gurs/Gazzette/g00-50.HTM#1> - http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/bca/L_Parchi/Introduzione.html). The park will include the entire of Neapolis, Castello Eurialo, all of the Walls of Dionysius, the urban archaeological areas and the urban latomie.

The park which is being created will, according to the principles set down in the law, be responsible for the “protection, management, conservation and defence of the archaeological heritage to permit better fruition for purposes of scientific and economic benefit and tourism”.

The most important structural characteristic linked to the creation of the park will be the modification of the strategies for protection, from a passive form of protection, bound to a system of limits and controls, to a more active protection, based on direct action taken in favour of the site.

In this manner, the park, through its director and scientific-technical committee, will have to define the archaeological excavations, the restoration, management and conservation of the archaeological heritage, the recovery and restoration of the environment and the landscape, the recovery, where necessary through expropriation of buildings within the territory of the park which could be used for cultural and social events, the creation and maintenance of all things necessary for the proper fruition of the park by scholars and visitors.

The large area of Neapolis, thanks to the expropriation done in the Fifties by the Soprintendenza alle Antichità to create a single huge area, has become the centre of the operation. This is where, from the second half of the VI cent BC to the Hellenistic period, Syracuse has its greatest international moment in the Mediterranean and the biggest development of its urban layout, and where the new park will have its heart

The plan for the park foresees an organic and unified area of archaeological remains (also planned for in the new City Plan) including

the groups of monuments at Neapolis and the 27 kms of Walls of Dionysius. (402-397 BC.) which surround the entire area of the city and culminate in Castello Eurialo.

The plan for the archaeological park, in respect of the laws foreseen in the above-mentioned regional law 20/2000 for archaeological parks, is divided into three parts; part A which is directly concerned with the archaeological remains and which are almost all state property; part B which deals with the environment around the archaeological sites; part C which is designed to protect the countryside which permits the perception of the natural and environmental aspects which encouraged the presence of man in the past.

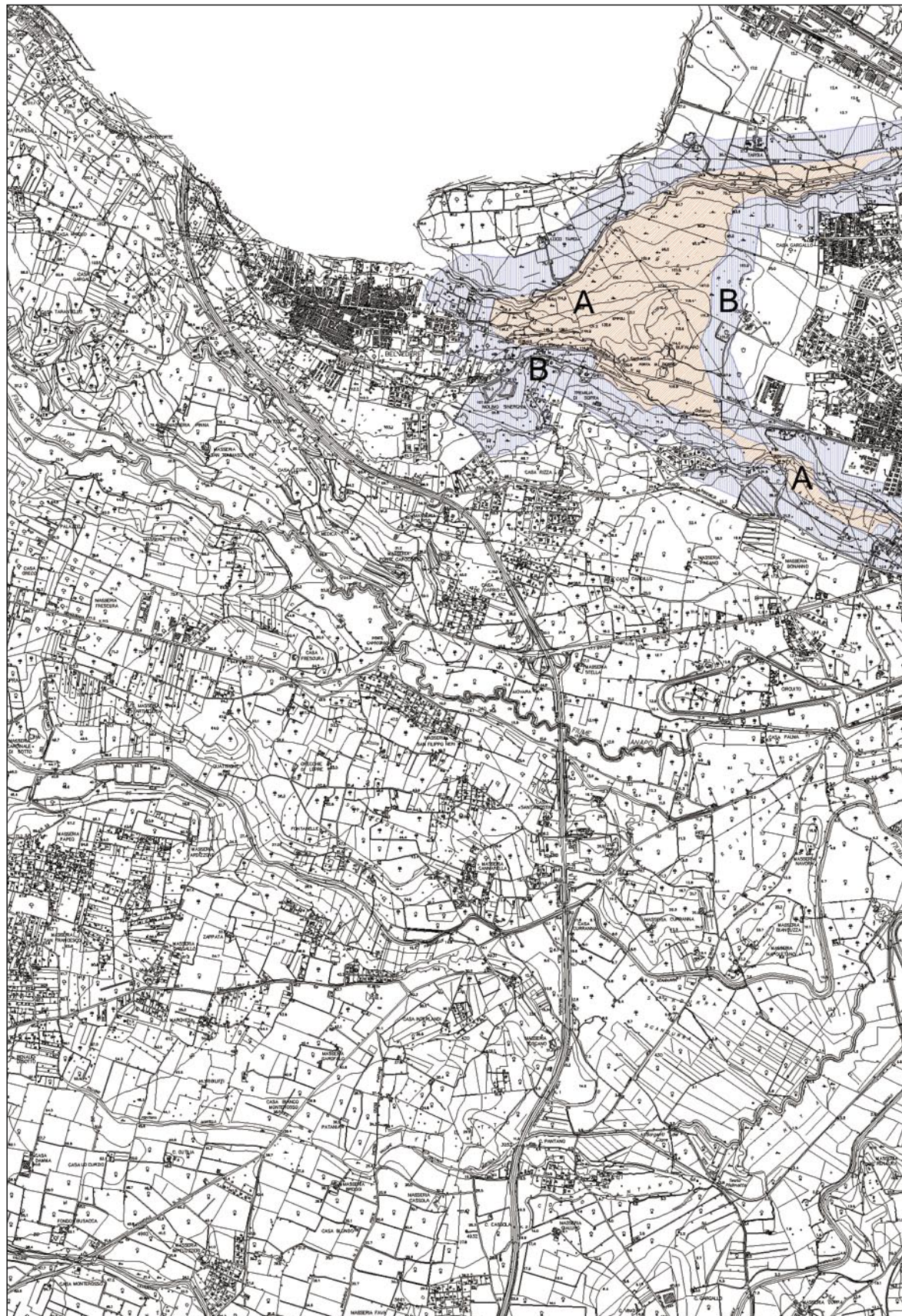
The numerous trails that have been planned with all the services for fruition including didactic and informative aids, will increase the possibilities for understanding and appreciating the important archaeological sites and the landscape, and will also increase the possibilities for making public the latest results of the most recent research about monuments which are already known.

The main monument is the Greek Theatre where, during recent years, research has revealed an exceptional series of building phases, previously unknown, which apart from emphasising the importance of the monument in the field of theatre architecture, also involve large areas around the building, formerly covered by modern buildings and roads.




The grandeur of the buildings around the theatre is striking and in fitting with the rules which regulated the building principles of important architecture in the eastern-Greek world, where monumental areas such as theatres, temples and porticoes were organised according to symmetrical plans, emphasised by variations in ground level, and an association between architecture and landscape. This rich architectural experience of the Hellenistic Greek world was then transmitted to the Roman world.

<http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/musei/musei2/areearcheologiche/archeoneapolis.html>

Map showing boundaries of founding Archaeological Park
 Scale 1 : 40,000



KEY

-  A Zone
Archaeological area
-  B Zone
Buffer zone
-  Areas of archaeological interest
not included in the
A and B zones



5.3.4. REDUCE RISK

5.3.4.1. Risk of wear of the structures

- Reduce the number of events with large numbers of spectators taking place in Neapolis, and finding or creating alternative structures.
- Define and create measures to protect the most exposed parts from wear (Neapolis, Castello Eurialo)

5.3.4.2. Risk of deliberate damage

- Revise and update fencing and passive protection (Neapolis, Castello Eurialo) and create a system of perimeter control.
- Define and create fencing to protect the area of the Necropolises of Pantalica.
- Implement surveillance systems with close-circuit cameras (Neapolis, Castello Eurialo, Necropolises of Pantalica);
- Improve and increase the use of the available personnel (Neapolis, Castello Eurialo, Necropolises of Pantalica) to allow the fruition of areas which are at present not accessible.

5.3.4.3. Risk of natural disasters

- Proceed with the ordinary and special maintenance of the buildings in Ortygia to ensure that even the minor architectural heritage can withstand the foreseen seismic movement;
- Set up a system of fire prevention by controlling the spread of infesting vegetation and strengthening the control systems of the personnel of the Azienda Regionale Foreste Demaniali.

5.3.5. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITY AND SERVICES FOR VISITORS

5.3.5.1. Museum network

In consideration of the close logical and cultural link between the sites, in particular the archaeological ones (necropolises of Pantalica, Neapolis, Castello Eurialo, etc.) and the museums of the area, it has been agreed that an online system should be set up linking the museums and the archaeological areas to encourage the understanding and complete fruition of the area by tourists and scholars.

5.3.5.2. Development of material for museum systems

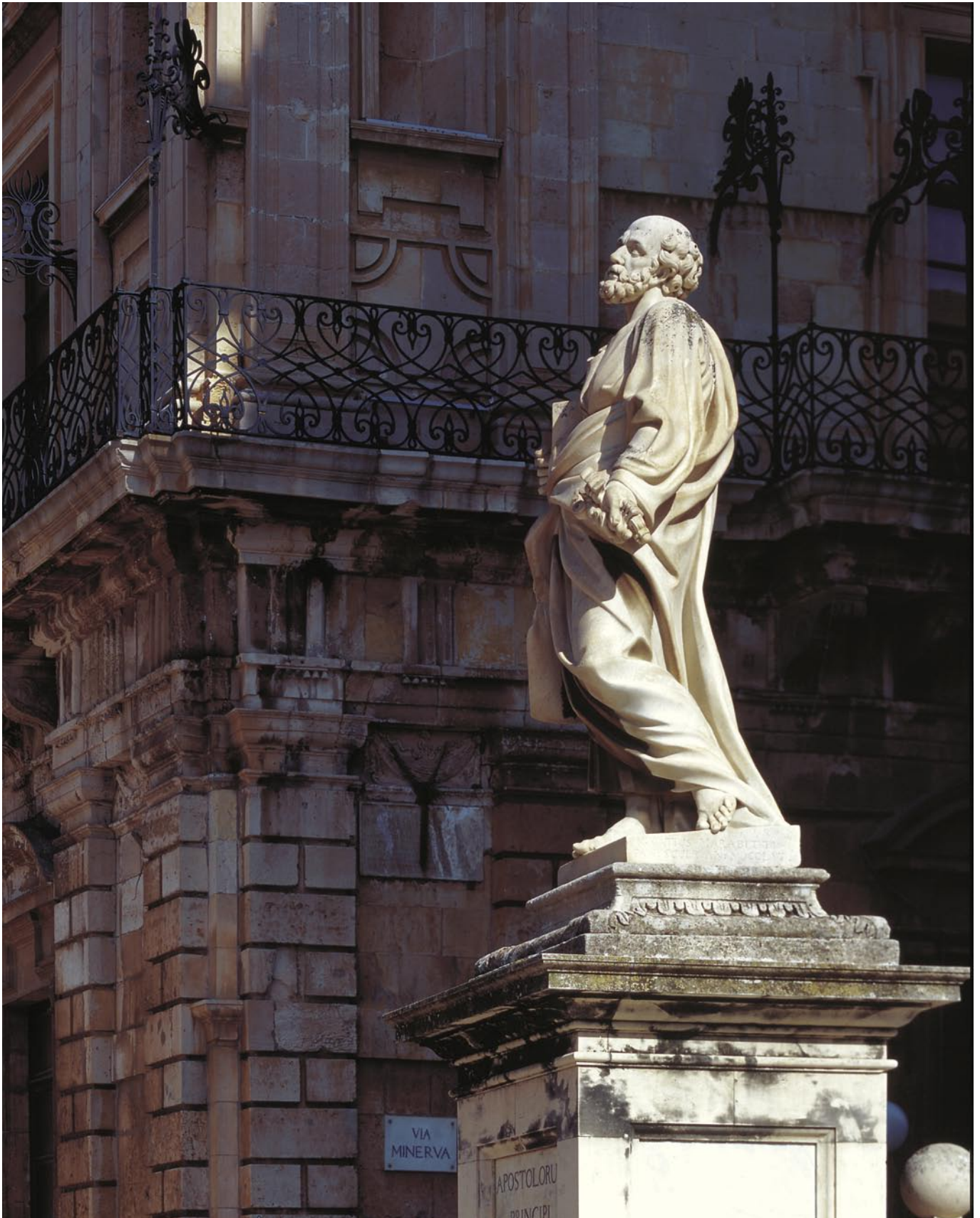
In order to facilitate the perception and understanding of the value of the sites, seen both in situ and in the museums, every action necessary to develop didactic and illustrative material, both traditional and multimedia, to support and sustain visitors and scholars will be taken.

5.3.5.3. Informing the residents

Given the close link between the cultural events which take place on the sites and the site itself, in order to increase the understanding and sense of belonging to the place in local residents, it is felt to be important to encourage all activities already underway or being planned, which increase the integration and participation of the local residents.

5.3.5.4. Produce promotional material

In order to spread knowledge of the value and uniqueness of the area beyond the local, traditional and cultural boundaries, activities for the creation of informative material in traditional and innovative form which promote the area will be developed and sustained.



<
Syracuse
Cathedral parvis – Statue
of St.Paul

5.3.6. SOCIO-CULTURAL PROMOTION

5.3.6.1. Improve access

In order to improve the fruition of the various sites and museums of the area by people with disability, it is necessary to update or create systems of disabled access and fruition.

5.3.6.2. Promotion of cultural events

In order to prevent the dispersion of cultural continuity, it is felt to be important to support those artistic and cultural activities which refer to the site, its culture and tradition, which thus become the continuation of the site's millenniums-old cultural process.

5.3.7. ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

5.3.7.1. Improve the level of fruition

To improve the quality of the systems of access to the various parts of the site, it is necessary to integrate and coordinate the local transport systems and public links between the various parts of the site and the car-parks at the areas with the greatest number of visitors (Neapolis).

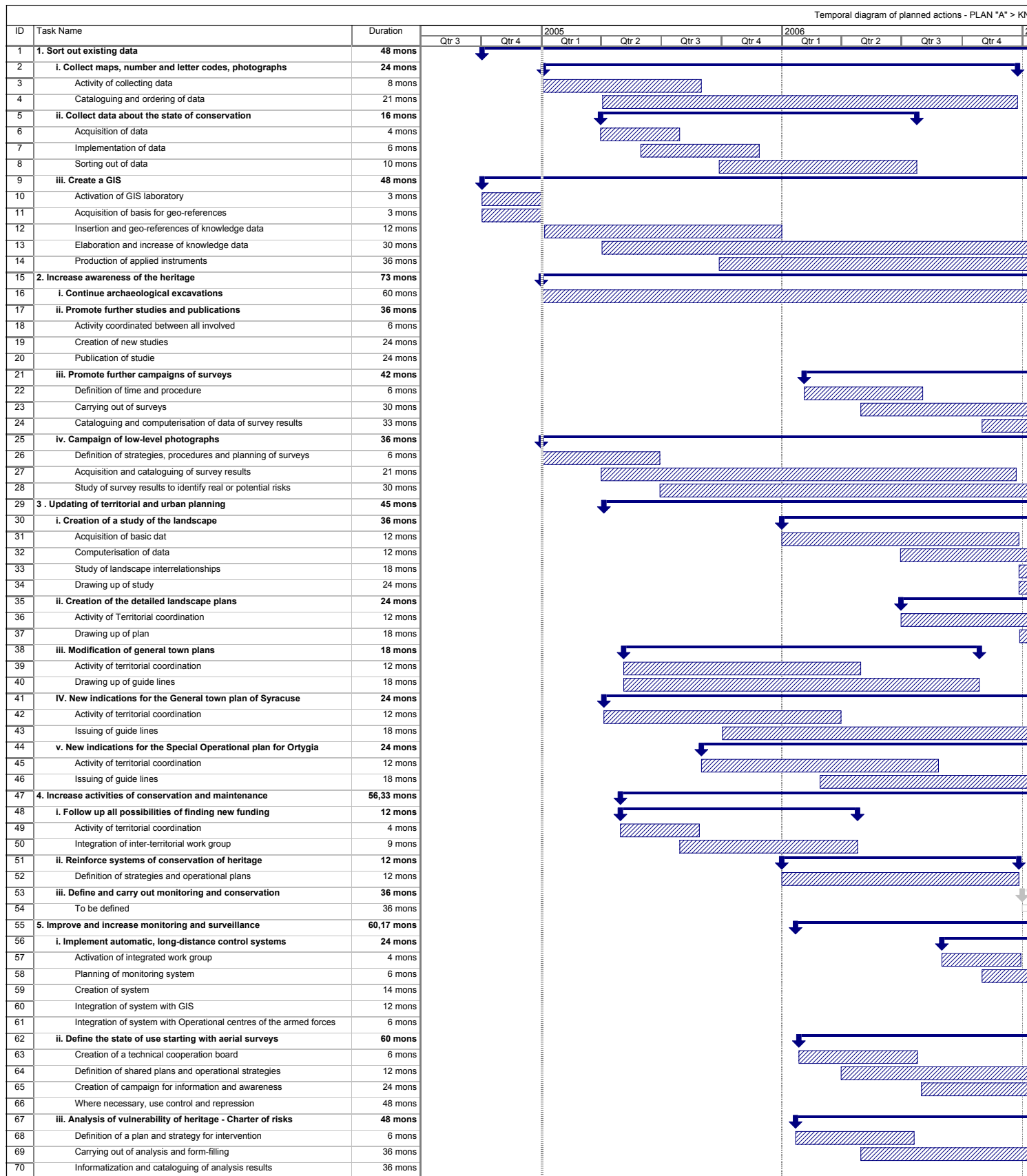
5.3.7.2. Promotion of development of systems for tourism

To sustain the improvement both in quantity and especially in quality of the local tourism system, supporting the processes of integration and the synergies among the subjects and the activities involved.

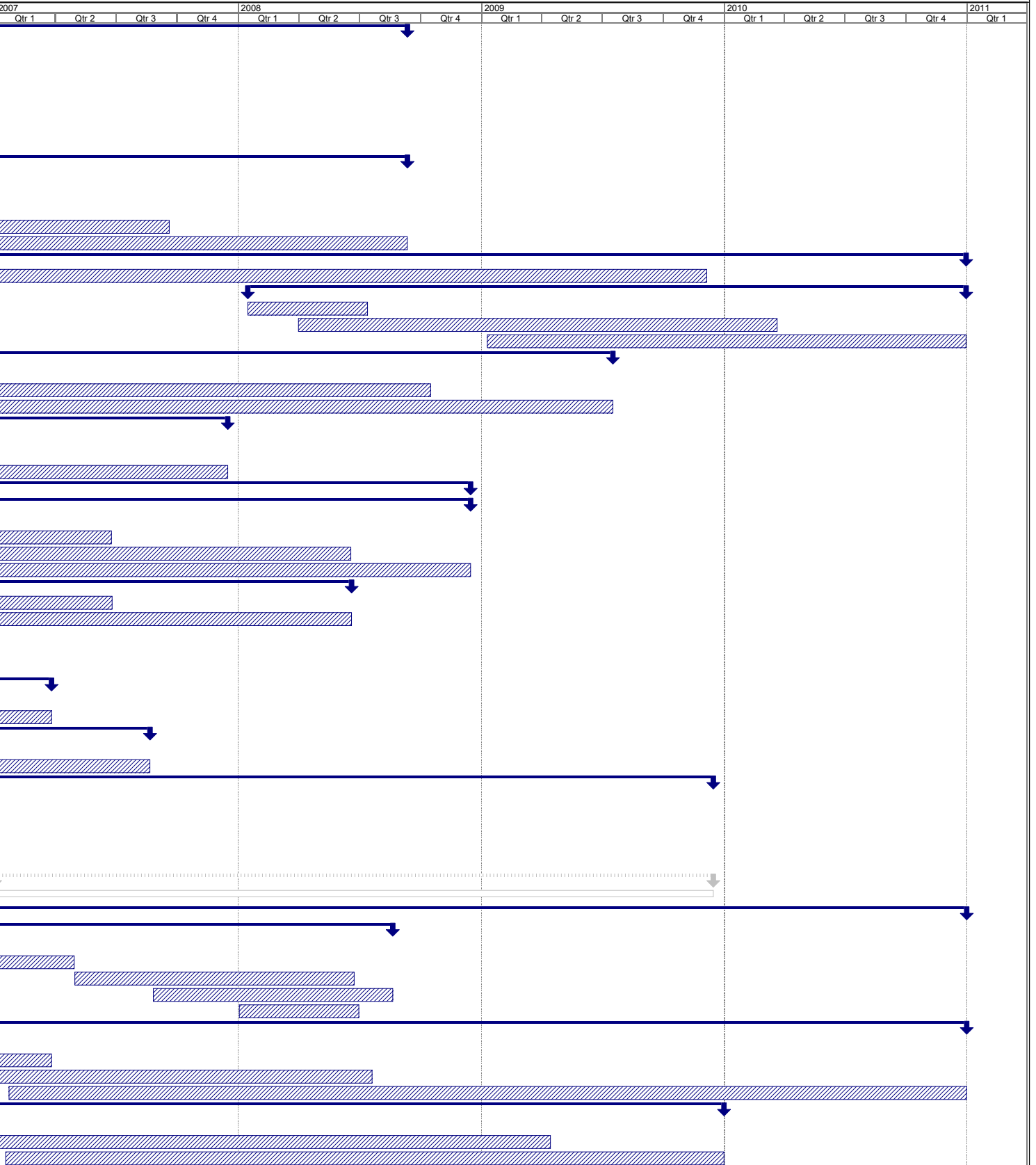
Chapter 6

The three sector plans

| PLAN "A" → KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION | | | |
|---|--|-------------|--|
| OBJECTIVE | | ACTION | |
| 1. | Sort out existing data | <i>i.</i> | Collect maps, number and letter codes, photographs, images |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Collect data about the state of conservation of the site and create a shared data bank to collect and search for information |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Create a GIS and enter data |
| 2. | Increase awareness of the heritage | <i>i.</i> | Continue archaeological excavations |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Promote further studies and publications |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Promote further campaigns of surveys of measurements and materials, graphic and photographic surveys |
| | | <i>iv.</i> | Promote systematic campaign of low-level photographs, to identify possible sources of danger and systematic documentation of the state of the site |
| 3. | Updating and integration of territorial and urban planning to guarantee the best protection of the area | <i>i.</i> | Creation of a study of the landscape around Syracuse, Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Creation of a study of the landscape around Syracuse, Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Modification of general town plans for towns of Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| | | <i>iv.</i> | New indications for the General town plan of Syracuse in preparation |
| | | <i>v.</i> | New indications for the Special Operational plan for Ortygia (Syracuse) |
| 4. | Increase activities of conservation and maintenance of the site | <i>i.</i> | Identify and follow up all possibilities of finding new funding |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Reinforce systems of conservation of heritage |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Define and carry out monitoring and conservation plans for short and long term |
| 5. | Improve and increase monitoring and surveillance of heritage | <i>i.</i> | Implement automatic, long-distance control systems to protect site from vandalism or improper use |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Define a protocol of control of the state of use and conservation starting with a campaign of aerial surveys |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Carry out analysis of vulnerability of heritage using methods of the Carta del Rischio (charter of risks) |



KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION



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|--|--|
| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 1: | Sort out existing data |
| Action i. | Collect maps, number and letter codes, photographs, images |
| Definition | Research and acquisition of data concerning the site and cataloguing |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of available data • Increase of data • Cataloguing of data in archives |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA • Azienda FF.DD. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia di Sviluppo Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological - artistic field • Architectural field • Nature • Organisational field |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <p>€ 120.000, of which :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already available : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 30.000 (Leader+) ◦ € 70.000 (mis. 1.11 PIT Hyblon Tukles) • To be found <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 50.000 (funds from bodies involved) |
| Technological resources | Information technology |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable offices and equipment for the management of data |
| Phases and time needed (<i>start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity of collecting data : → 12 months • Cataloguing and ordering of data: → 36 months |
| Expected results | Completion of the situation of knowledge about the site |
| Indicators of results | <p>Number and quality of the data found and catalogued</p> <p><i>Value scale:</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5</p> <p><i>Period of verification:</i> 6 months</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 1: | Sort out the existing data |
| Action ii. | Collect data about the state of conservation of the site and create a shared data bank to collect and search for information |
| Definition | Systematic collection of all information relating to all single objects or parts of the site, using the methods of the "Carta del Rischio" Charter of risks |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of available data • Increase of data • Cataloguing of data in computerised archive |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centro Regionale per l'inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione dei Beni Culturali ed Ambientali • Istituto Centrale per il Restauro • Centro Regionale per la Progettazione e il Restauro e per le Scienze naturali ed applicate ai BB.CC. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 200.000,00 to be found within the Piano Operativo Regionale – misura 2.01 Azione C |
| Technological resources | Information technology |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of action to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of data → 6 months • Implementation of data → 12 months • Sorting out of data → 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion and ordering of situation of knowledge • Data about the site is put on line for the bodies involved |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of data found and catalogued • Access to information available to bodies involved and improved availability of information <p><i>Scale of values: Min= 1 ÷ Max=5</i></p> <p><i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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|---|--|
| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 1: | Sort out existing data |
| Action iii. | Create a GIS and enter data |
| Definition | Territorial information System to support sustainable management, to monitor and exploit the sites Pantalica-Syracuse |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geo-referencing for the areas included in the management model • Sorting out of the data acquired through study • Creation of monitoring systems for controlling the load capacity of the area • Activation of usage systems for supporting the GIS |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA • Azienda FF.DD. • Comune di Siracusa • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia di Sviluppo Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology • Management of protected sites • Nature • Marketing • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <p>€ 120.000 of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 40.000 to create a GIS laboratori at the GAL Val d'Anapo (Leader II) ◦ € 25.000 to acquire data for knowledge of site(Leader+) ◦ € 20.000 to produce instruments for monitoring and fruition(Leader+) ◦ € 25.000 to increase data in the GIS (Leader+ e Mis. 1.11 del PIT Hyblon Tukles) |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitably equipped GIS laboratory |
| Infrastructural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offices destined to serve the GIS laboratory within the CISI (Centro Interattivo Servizi Innovativi) as described in Action n. 1 del P.I.S.S. – Piano Integrato di Sviluppo Sostenibile |
| Phases and times for completion (start of action to completion) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of GIS laboratory → completed • Acquisition of basis for geo-references → completed • Insertion and geo-references of knowledge data → in progress – 12 months • Elaboration and increase of knowledge data → 30 months • Production of applied instruments for controlling and monitoring → 48 months • Production of applied instruments for fruition→ 48 months |
| Expected results | Creation of an integrated system of knowledge, control, monitoring and support for fruition on GIS basis |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity, precision and reliability of data • Reliability of applied intruments created <p>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5 Period of verification: 4 months</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 2: | Increase awareness of the heritage |
| Action i. | Continue archaeological excavations |
| Definition | Systematic and planned continuation of archaeological excavations |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of excavation plans • Definition of strategies for intervention for excavations done for other reasons • Creation of excavation plan |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological field • Organisational |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 1.000.000,00 from ordinary funding from the budget |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for doing preliminary non-destructive studies (georadar) • Equipment for precision topographical and photogrammetrical surveys |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>start of action to completion</i>) | 60 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in knowledge about history of the settlements of the site • Increase in parts of the site open to the public |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type and quantity of excavations done • Increase in area open to the public <p><i>Scale of value :Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 2: | Increase awareness of the heritage |
| Action ii. | Promote further studies and publications |
| Definition | Promotion of studies concerning the site |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of study with laboratories and degree theses at the Facoltà di Architettura di Siracusa • Activities of study of the site for publications for promotion and spreading awareness |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Facoltà di Architettura di Siracusa • Azienda FF.DD. • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia di Sviluppo Val d'Anapo • Comune di Siracusa • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 150.000 of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 35.000 (Leader+) € 30.000 (mis. 1.11 PIT Hyblon Tukles) • To be acquired <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 85.000 |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informatics equipment • Equipment for photography and videos • Means of transport |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity coordinated between all involved 6 months • Creation of new studies → 36 months • Publication of studies → 12 - 24 - 36 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diffusion and sharing of knowledge about site • Increase in number of degree theses about the site • Creation of new activities of study of the site |
| Indicators of results | Number, characteristics and quality of publications <i>Scale of value</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5 <i>Period of verification:</i> 4 months |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 2: | Increase awareness of the heritage |
| Action iii. | Promote further campaigns of surveys of measurements and materials, graphic and photographic surveys |
| Definition | Create a systematic campaign of surveys, to put together a map of the historical process of conservation of the site and to make available a reliable reference point for planning and intervening |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of timetable and procedures for systematic survey • Doing surveys • Cataloguing, putting the results of the surveys on computer and online |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel for cataloguing employed by the bodies involved • External specialised personnel for high quality photographic and video surveys |
| Financial resources | <p>€ 40.000 of which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 10.000 - P.O.R. 2000/2006 Misura 2.02 Azione A • To be found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 30.000,00 |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for medium and large scale photographic surveys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ In part present within the bodies involved ◦ In part available through external professionals |
| Infrastructural resources | Equipped offices already in use, for archives and catalogues of material |
| Phases and time for completion <i>(from start of activity to completion)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of time and procedure for a systematic survey → 6 months • Carrying out of surveys → 30 months • Cataloguing, computerisation of data and putting on-line of survey results → 42 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a scientifically documented database for planning intervention • Definition of strategy for planning maintenance |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of surveys done • Increase in efficiency of maintenance <p><i>Scale of value :Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 2: | Increase awareness of the heritage |
| Action iv. | Promote systematic campaign of low-level photographs, to identify possible sources of danger and systematic documentation of the state of the site |
| Definition | Creation of systematic campaign of aerial surveys to identify improper use of the territory and the site, or sources of danger in areas nearby |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of strategies, procedures and plans of surveys • Acquisition of images, which are then computerised and put on-line • Study of the survey results to identify real or potential risk factors |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA e P.I. • Assessorato Territorio Ambiente • External bodies |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Nature • Technical aspects |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part presently employed by the bodies involved • In part employed by external bodies |
| Financial resources | € 80.000 to be found |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for high quality medium and large-scale photographic surveys, suitable for low-level aerial photography • Small planes and/or helicopters suitable for low-level photographic surveys • Informatics equipment for cataloguing, computerisation and putting on-line of survey results |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable offices for the archives and catalogues of acquired data – already available to bodies involved |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of strategies, procedures and planning of surveys → 6 months • Acquisition, computerisation and cataloguing of survey results → 24 months • Study of survey results to identify real or potential risks 36 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a data bank to study historical variations of the territory and site • Increase level of control over territory to reduce improper use and protect the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and quality of surveys done • Variations in number of risk-situations identified <p><i>Scale of value. Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 3: | Updating and integration of territorial and urban planning to guarantee the best protection of the area |
| Action i. | Creation of a study of the landscape around Syracuse, Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| Definition | Study of the landscape around Syracuse, Sortino, Ferla and Cassaro |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of data base and existing maps and administrative documentation • Closer study and deeper understanding of reciprocal relationships between landscapes, small towns peripheries with the site, landscapes with the villages of the area, on the basis of the experience acquired by the U.T.R.A.S. Anapo Cassibile and the MOTRIS maps |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Provincia regionale di Siracusa • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • Towns • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 150.000 of which. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 35.000 (mis. 1.11 PIT Hyblon Tukles) € 35.000 (preliminary project P.I.S.S. azione integrata n. 7 "Infrastrutturazione minore aree di pregio e di interposizione con la RES") € 30.000 (Leader+) • To be acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 50.000 |
| Technological resources | Technical informatics laboratory with AO format scanner to scan maps |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of basic data, maps and administrative documentation → 12 months • Computerisation of data 18 months • Study, analysis and interpretation of landscape interrelationships → 30 months • Drawing up of study → 36 months |
| Expected results | Complete knowledge of special characteristics of mountain-hilly landscape, periphery and urban landscape of site and landscape interrelationships |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and quality of data acquired • Level of knowledge reached <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 3: | Updating and integration of territorial and urban planning to guarantee the best protection of the area |
| Action ii. | Creation of the detailed landscape plans of the territories of Syracuse, Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| Definition | Integrated landscape plan for towns of Syracuse, Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro within the site, with special attention to interrelationships between town peripheries and the site, between towns and villages, between towns and historical-archaeological sites |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Territorial coordination for definition of Piano Paesaggistico Integrato (integrated landscape plan) • Drawing up of Integrated landscape plan |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Provincia regionale di Siracusa • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • Towns • History-archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <p>€ 150.000 of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 35.000 (mis. 1.11 PIT Hyblon Tukles) € 35.000 (preliminary project P.I.S.S. azione integrata n. 7 "Infrastrutturazione minore aree di pregio e di interposizione con la RES") € 30.000 (Leader+) • To be acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 50.000 |
| Technological resources | IT laboratory complete with AO scanner to scan maps |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable rooms in which to house IT laboratory and relative archive, within the CISI-Centro Interattivo Servizi Innovativi planned in azione integrata n. 1 del P.I.S.S |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity of Territorial coordination → 12 months • Drawing up of plan → 24 months |
| Expected results | Elimination of discrepancies between plans of the different towns, integrating them in order to manage and exploit the site and draw up an integrated landscape plan for the towns of Syracuse, Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of definition of plan • Level of integration with other planning tools <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification : 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 3: | Updating and integration of territorial and urban planning to guarantee the best protection of the area |
| Action iii. | Modification of general town plans for towns of Ferla, Sortino and Cassaro |
| Definition | Issuing of guide lines for modification of general town plans of Sortino, Cassaro and Ferla |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of territorial coordination • Analysis and comparison of territorial landscape plan with planning tools • Find coherent criteria in various town plans • Draw up guide lines |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • Towns • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 50.000 of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired: € 20.000 (Mis. 1.11 PIT Hyblon Tukles) • To be found: € 30.000 |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT laboratory complete with O scanner to scan • Administrative office |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity of territorial coordination → 12 months • Drawing up of guide lines 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of discrepancies between the PRG and territorial landscape plans • Definition of a manual for integrated, sustainable use of the site area |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of definition and methodological coherence in the manual • Level of integration with other urban planning tools <p><i>Scale of value</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5 <i>Period of verification:</i> 6 months</p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 3: | Updating and integration of territorial and urban planning to guarantee the best protection of the area |
| Action iv. | New indications for the General town plan of Syracuse in preparation |
| Definition | Issuing of guide lines for the general town plan of Syracuse in preparation |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of a territorial coordination • Analysis and comparison of territorial landscape plan with other planning tools • Identification of criteria of coherence with town plan in preparation • Issuing of guide lines |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • Towns • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 20.000 to be found |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT laboratory complete with O scanner to scan maps • Administrative office |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity of territorial coordination > 12 months • Issuing of guide lines 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of discrepancies between town plan and territorial landscape plan • Definition of manual for integrated and sustainable use of territory of Syracuse that lies within the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of integration in new town plan with needs of the site management • Level of definition and scientific value of manual <p><i>Scale of value :Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification:4 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 3: | Updating and integration of territorial and urban planning to guarantee the best protection of the area |
| Action v. | New indications for the Special Operational plan for Ortygia (Syracuse) |
| Definition | Issuing of guide lines for PPO (special plan) for Ortygia in Syracuse |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of territorial coordination • Analysis and comparison of territorial landscape plan and town plan in preparation with PPO for Ortygia • Identification of criteria for coherence in PPO in preparation • Issuing of guide lines |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • Towns • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 20.000 to be found |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT laboratory complete with O scanner to scan maps • Administrative offices |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity of territorial coordination → 12 months • Issuing of guide lines → 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of discrepancies between territorial landscape plan, town plan and PPO • Elaboration of a manual for application of guide lines |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of definition of indications given • Level of definition and operational value of the manual <p><i>Scale of value :Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification:4 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 4: | Increase activities of conservation and maintenance of the site |
| Action i. | Identify and follow up all possibilities of finding new funding |
| Definition | Increase the work group of the GAL-Agenzia Val d'Anapo to integrate the area of Syracuse |
| Planned action | Activation of territorial coordination |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo • Comune di Siracusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | Organisation Administration |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 10.000/year from the funds of the bodies involved |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT laboratory • Administrative offices |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity of territorial coordination → 4 months • Integration of inter-territorial work group → 12 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constant analysis of opportunities and potential for access to new funding |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual number of proposals for funding • Number of proposals accepted for funding <p><i>Scale of value : Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 4 months</i></p> |

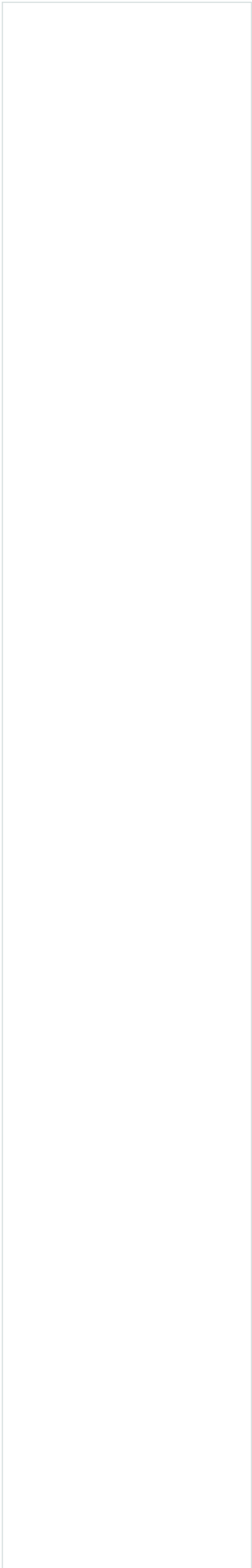
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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 4: | Increase activities of conservation and maintenance of the site |
| Action ii. | Reinforce systems of conservation of heritage |
| Definition | Carry out ordinary and extraordinary maintenance work to increase the level of protection and conservation of the heritage |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of strategies and operational plans • Carrying out of planned maintenance work |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Centro Regionale per la Progettazione e il Restauro e per le Scienze Naturali ed applicate ai BB.CC. • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • Protezione Civile |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History-archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 4.500.000 to be found within Law L. 433/91 |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT laboratory • Equipment for survey in the field |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable offices in which to house the IT laboratory |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of strategies and operational plans: 12 months • Carrying out of planned maintenance: each project has its own time-limit |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diminution of risk level for damage to heritage |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation in processes of natural decay <p><i>Scale of value</i> : Min=1 ÷ Max=5 <i>Period of verification</i>: per project</p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 4: | Increase activities of conservation and maintenance of the site |
| Action iii. | Define and carry out monitoring and conservation plans for short and long term |
| Definition | Define tools, methods and strategies for measuring the level of decay of the heritage |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of procedure and systems for measuring level of decay • Systematic survey campaign to measure extent of decay of heritage |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Centro Regionale per la Progettazione e il Restauro e per le Scienze naturali ed applicate ai BB.CC. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Protezione Civile • Private bodies |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation • Technical aspects |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently employed by bodies involved • Private external professional specialists |
| Financial resources | € 300.000,00, to be found |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic IT equipment – already available to bodies involved • Systems of surveying and monitoring |
| Infrastructural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable office space – already available to bodies involved • IT networks, cable and wireless for transmission of data |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | To be defined |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of scientifically valid, recognised methods for monitoring • Number, method and quality of surveys completed |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance and scientific recognition of methods adopted • Increase in level of knowledge about progress of level of decay <p><i>Scale of value :Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 5: | Improve and increase monitoring and surveillance of heritage |
| Action i. | Implement automatic, long-distance control systems to protect site from vandalism or improper use |
| Definition | System of long-distance monitoring |
| Planned action | Integration of GIS with local survey and control systems |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • Prefettura di Siracusa • Questura di Siracusa • Comando prov.le VV.F. • Comando prov.le CC • Comandi locali P.M. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armed forces and Prefecture • Civil protection • IT and electronic systems |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 180.000 to be found |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated network of video surveillance • Centre for monitoring and surveillance |
| Infrastructural resources | Network for transmitting data at high speed along copper cables |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of integrated work group → 4 months • Planning of monitoring system → 8 months • Creation of system → 14 months • Integration of system with GIS to control load capacity → 24 months • Integration of system with Operational centres of the armed forces and/or a single Integrated Operational Centre → 24 months |
| Expected results | Reduction in the acts of vandalism which damage buildings and landscape |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of signals which arrive (positive and negative) and annual reduction in percentage of the damage <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

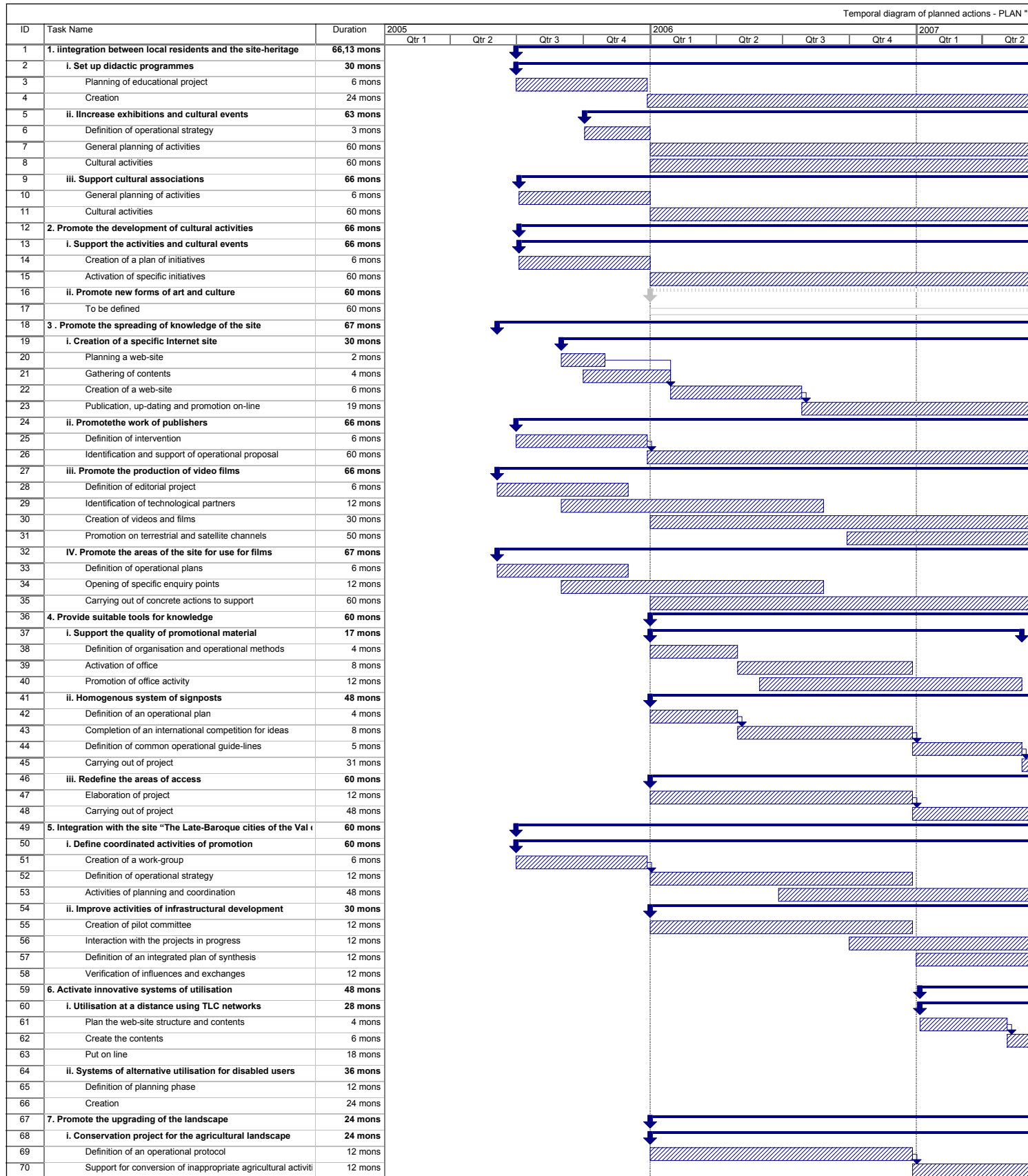
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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 5: | Improve and increase monitoring and surveillance of heritage |
| Action ii. | Define a protocol of control of the state of use and conservation starting with a campaign of aerial surveys |
| Definition | Determine a protocol shared by all responsible bodies to define activities designed to prevent, repress and eliminate improper activities |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of technical coordination • Define shared operational plans and strategies • Create campaigns of information and awareness for prevention • Carry out control and repression where necessary |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Assessorato Territorio Ambiente • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Genio Civile • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History-archaeology • Nature • Organisation • Civil defence systems |
| Human resources | Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 20.000,00 – to be found within the budget for ordinary management |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a technical cooperation board → 6 months • Definition of shared plans and operational strategies → 12 months • Creation of campaign for information and awareness → 24 months • Where necessary, use control and repression → 60 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in collective appreciation of value of site • Reduction in number of improper activities |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation in number of improper activities <p><i>Scale of value : Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "A": | Knowledge, protection and conservation |
| Objective 5: | Improve and increase monitoring and surveillance of heritage |
| Action iii. | Carry out analysis of vulnerability of heritage using methods of the Carta del Rischio (charter of risks) |
| Definition | Apply scientific methods of surveying described in the "Carta del Rischio" to as many sites as possible |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of plan and strategy for intervening • Carrying out of analysis and cataloguing • Computerising and putting online the results of the analysis |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Istituto Centrale per il Restauro • Centro Regionale per la Progettazione e il Restauro e per le Scienze naturali ed applicate ai BB.CC. • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History and archaeology • Organisation • Informatics |
| Human resources | Personnel already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 1.200.000 to be found within the budget of the P.O.R. 2000/2006 asse 2, misura 2.1.2 |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT laboratory • Survey equipment • Photographic survey equipment |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable offices for the IT laboratory and relative archive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of a plan and strategy for intervention → 6 months • Carrying out of analysis and form-filling → 36 months • Informatization and cataloguing of analysis results → 48 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of level of knowledge on unified scientific basis of the vulnerability level of the heritage • Creation of a data bank and supporting analysis for planning coordinated strategies of intervention |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of analyses done in the time period • Variation in quality of the planning and decision-making process <p><i>Scale of value</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5 <i>Period of verification:</i> 6 months</p> |

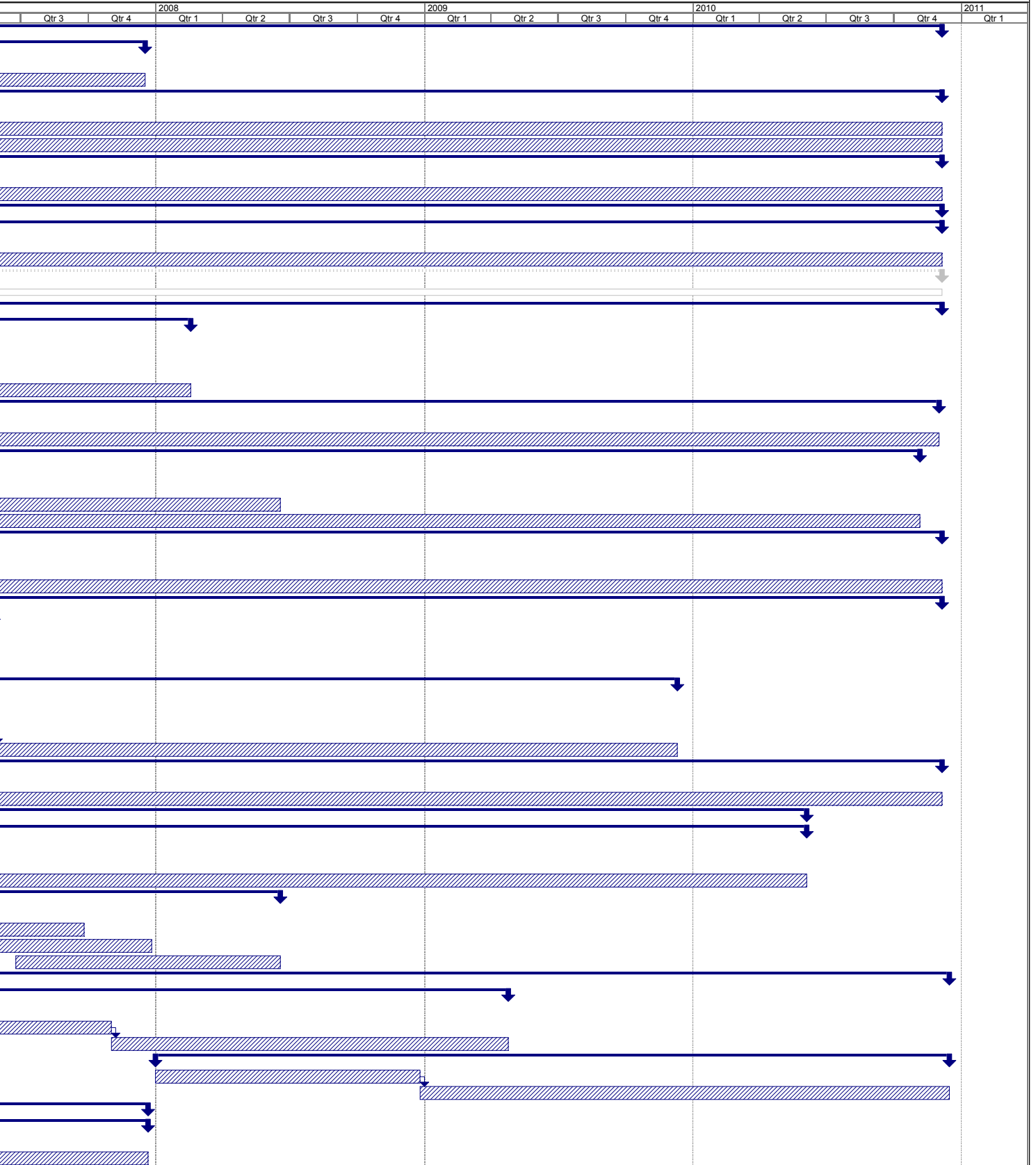


PLAN "B" → CULTURAL AND SOCIAL PROMOTION

| OBJECTIVE | | ACTION | |
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| 1. | Promote links and develop integration between local residents and the site-heritage | <i>i.</i> | Set up didactic programmes which illustrate the importance and universal value of the site |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Increase the cycles and programmes of exhibitions and cultural events relating to the site and held on the site |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Support further the activities of the cultural associations which operate on the site |
| 2. | Promote the development of cultural activities which maintain the classical traditions | <i>i.</i> | Support the activities and cultural events which carry on in the specific tradition of the site |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Promote new forms of art and culture which echo the values and the past traditions and classicism |
| 3. | Promote the spreading of knowledge of the site and its heritage | <i>i.</i> | Creation of a specific Internet site dedicated to the spreading of knowledge about the site and its heritage |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Promote, guide and support the work of publishers to produce books and other informative material, printed and electronic |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Promote, guide and support the production of video films to be transmitted in TV and Internet, which spread knowledge of the site and its values |
| | | <i>iv.</i> | Promote the areas of the site for use as settings for filming television, films and publicity |
| 4. | Provide suitable tools for knowledge of the site in its new role as World Heritage site | <i>i.</i> | Promote, support and harmonise the quality of informational and promotional material produced by the various private and public bodies |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Prepare and set up a homogenous system of signposts, within and outside the site |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Redefine the areas of access to the Necropolises so as to consent a complete, clear understanding of the urban and territorial structure |
| 5. | Integration with the site "The Late-Baroque cities of the Val di Noto" | <i>i.</i> | Define coordinated activities and strategies of promotion for this site and the neighbouring site of "The Late-Baroque cities of the Val di Noto" |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Improve and integrate activities of infrastructural development and coordinate utilisation strategies |
| 6. | Activate innovative systems of utilisation | <i>i.</i> | Define and activate systems of utilisation at a distance using telecommunication networks |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Define and implement systems of alternative utilisation for disabled users |
| 7. | Promote the upgrading of the landscape around the site | <i>i.</i> | Draw up a conservation and promotional project for the agricultural landscape |



B* > CULTURAL AND SOCIAL PROMOTION



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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 1: | Promote links and develop integration between local residents and the site-heritage |
| Action i. | Set up didactic programmes which illustrate the importance and universal value of the site |
| Definition | Improve the local residents' knowledge of the site |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of information such as conferences • Environmental education activities • Competitions for schools • Other on-site activities |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Gal Val d'Anapo • Agenzia di Sviluppo Val d'Anapo • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | • Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <p>• € 250.000 of which: Already acquired: € 90.000 for the area of Pantalica (PSL Leader+ Hyblon Tukles – Aumento della competitività sociale) To be found: € 160.000</p> |
| Technological resources | Those typical of multimedia communication(all already available) |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable rooms, in part already available in the local offices of the GAL-Agenzia (Sortino – Ferla – Cassaro) |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of educational project → 6 months • Creation → 30 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in level of knowledge of the site and its value in students and local residents • Increase in number of local visitors |
| Indicators of results | <p>Quantity and quality of participation (number of participants, documents and proposals drawn up) Increase in local visitors to museums of the site</p> <p><i>Scale of value :Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 1: | Promote links and develop integration between local residents and the site-heritage |
| Action ii. | Increase the cycles and programmes of exhibitions and cultural events relating to the site and held on the site |
| Definition | Improve and promote knowledge of the site through systematically organised cycles of cultural events of local, national and international importance |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycles of conferences on cultural activities • Exhibitions of events that have taken place • Organisation of cultural events |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Siracusa • Assessorato Territorio e Ambiente • Assessorato Turismo • Assessorato BB.CC.AA e P.I. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architecture • History and archaeology • Nature • Organisation • Administration |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants |
| Financial resources | € 200.000 to be found in ordinary funds of budget |
| Technological resources | Those typically used for activities of communication and information |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable buildings and sites within the territory adapted to the new needs |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of operational strategy → 3 months • General planning of activities → annual • Cultural activities → annual |
| Expected results | Increase and spread knowledge of the site and its specific cultural values among the general public |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiatives carried out • Level of participation <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 1: | Promote links and develop integration between local residents and the site-heritage |
| Action iii. | Support further the activities of the cultural associations which operate on the site |
| Definition | Collaboration between institutions and local cultural associations to define policies for development and support of initiatives |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of a plan for initiatives • Activation of specific initiatives |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • Local cultural associations • Regione Siciliana – Assessorato Beni Culturali ed Ambientali • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed in the bodies and associations involved • External consultants for communication |
| Financial resources | € 100.000,00 – to be found |
| Technological resources | To be defined |
| Infrastructural resources | Equipped buildings and sites adapted for public use |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of operational strategy → 3 months • General planning of activities → 6 months • Cultural activities → annual |
| Expected results | Increase and spread knowledge of the site and its specific cultural values among the general public |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiatives carried out • Level of participation <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 2: | Promote the development of cultural activities which maintain the classical traditions |
| Action i. | Support the activities and cultural events which carry on in the specific tradition of the site |
| Definition | Creation of activities for promotion and support of systematic initiatives of cultural events linked to the cycle of classical plays |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for increasing awareness and interest in the territory • Scientific, organisational and economic support for holding events |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • A.P.T. • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. Assessorato Regionale Turismo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Organisation • Administration |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants |
| Financial resources | € 50.000 / year to be found in the ordinary funds of the budget |
| Technological resources | Those typically used for information and publicity |
| Infrastructural resources | Buildings and sites adapted to the needs of the events for the public |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a plan of initiatives → 6 months • Activation of specific initiatives → annual |
| Expected results | Increase in level of knowledge of the site and participation in cultural activities |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of initiatives • Number of participation <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 2: | Promote the development of cultural activities which maintain the classical traditions |
| Action ii. | Promote new forms of art and culture which echo the values and the past traditions and classicism |
| Definition | Development and promotion of cultural activities linked to the traditions of classical arts |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School competitions • Organisation of educational events • Competitions of poetry, prose and theatre |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I.N.D.A. • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • A.P.T. • Schools and institutes for education |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Organisation • Administration |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants, to be decided on the basis of the single projects |
| Financial resources | € 50.000,00 / year – to be found |
| Technological resources | Those typically used for educational activities |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable buildings for these events |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | To be defined |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in level of cultural promotion • Increase in level of participation at cultural events |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of events • Level of participation at events <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 3: | Promote the spreading of knowledge of the site and its heritage |
| Action i. | Creation of a specific Internet site dedicated to the spreading of knowledge about the site and its heritage |
| Definition | Promotion and knowledge of UNESCO site through creation of a specific web-site |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and creation of a web-site relating to the UNESCO site and its heritage with static and dynamic multi-media contents |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • A.P.T. • GAL val d'Anapo • Agenzia di sviluppo Val d'Anapo • Azienda FF.DD. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information-technology • History and archaeology • Nature • Communication |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants |
| Financial resources | € 20.000 to be found, also through sponsors |
| Technological resources | IT equipment (external) |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning a web-site → 2 months • Gathering of contents → 4 months • Creation of a web-site → 6 months • Publication, up-dating and promotion on-line → 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading of knowledge about the site • Promotion of site with consequent increase in number of visitors |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of web contacts • Increase of number of visitors to real site linked to contact with Internet site • Increase in booking of tourist services deriving from web-site <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 3: | Promote the spreading of knowledge of the site and its heritage |
| Action ii. | Promote, guide and support the work of publishers to produce books and other informative material, printed and electronic |
| Definition | Coordinate, direct and sustain editorial activity for production of books, cards, videos etc. for use of visitors |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities to encourage and support editorial activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support high quality publications ○ Support informational publications ○ Support publications for visitors |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • A.P.T. di Siracusa • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA di Siracusa • Cultural associations • Università degli studi di Catania • Local publishers |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and archaeology • Communication • Informatics |
| Human resources | • Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 200.000 of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Already acquired € 70.000 in the mis. 1.2 del PSL Hyblon Tukles Leader To be found € 130.000 |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of intervention → 6 months • Identification and support of operational proposals → 66 months |
| Expected results | Increase in quality and quantity of publications |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of proposals • Number of publications <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 3: | Promote the spreading of knowledge of the site and its heritage |
| Action iii. | Promote, guide and support the production of video films to be transmitted in TV and Internet, which spread knowledge of the site and its values |
| Definition | Activities to support the creation of videos with specific themes dedicated to the site heritage |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of the proposals • Find funds for creating thematic projects • Creation of thematic videos and documentaries • Promotion of videos which relate to the site • Promotion of the use of the site for the production of publicity and promotion of culturally valid products |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato BB.CC.AA e P.I. • Centro Regionale per l'inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione dei Beni Culturali ed Ambientali • Film Communication A.P.T. • GAL Val d'Anapo • Comune di Siracusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • Private bodies working in multimedia publishing |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Communication • Administration • Environment and nature |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies involved • External collaborators for the production of videos |
| Financial resources | € 250.000 to be found per project |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video equipment (from external collaborators) • IT equipment (from external collaborators) |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of editorial project → 6 months • Identification of technological partners → 12 months • Creation of videos and films → 36 months • Promotion on terrestrial and satellite channels → 60 months |
| Expected results | Increase of production of informative films to increase knowledge of the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of projects • Number and quality of TV appearances <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 3: | Promote the spreading of knowledge of the site and its heritage |
| Action iv. | Promote the areas of the site for use as settings for filming television, films and publicity |
| Definition | Promotion of the value of the site as an important cultural location for films and photography, and for commercial promotion of products of cultural importance. |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of specific enquiry points in the de-centralised offices to simplify the procedures of access to the site for these reasons • Promotion of the site as a location to possible interested parties • Create contacts and educational tours so the site is included in the location catalogues • Create an administrative and organisational setting which encourages the use of the site for TV and cinema locations, including courses for technicians and professionals in the field of TV and cinema production |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • GAL Val d'Anapo • Azienda FF.DD. • Comuni di Sortino, Cassaro, Ferla, Palazzolo Acreide and surroundings • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • Enti di Formazione Professionale |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Communication • Administration |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants and experts |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 900.000 approx. For each single cinema production (full-length) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ A proposal has already been received for a film to be filmed entirely in the area of Pantalica and Syracuse – already acquired € 150.000 in utilities of various types obtained with the collaboration of all local bodies both private and public To be found € 750.000 |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office space • Suitable services which can guarantee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ food, lodging, storage space, organisational support for the production teams |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of operational plans → 6 months • Opening of specific enquiry points in the de-centralised offices to simplify the procedures of access to the site for these reasons → 12 months • Carrying out of concrete actions to support these activities → 60 months |
| Expected results | Qualified publicity and promotion of the value of the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of locations • Minutes of filming made public where the site is evident • Success with the public and critics • Number of reviews which make reference to the location <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 4: | Provide suitable tools for knowledge of the site in its new role as World Heritage site |
| Action i. | Promote, support and harmonise the quality of informational and promotional material produced by the various private and public bodies |
| Definition | Create a system of reference for gathering and checking technical and scientific information concerning the site, so that publications of the various public and private bodies involved which promote the site are uniform in their information |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a reference office with competent staff for historical, artistic and technical aspects |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • Associations • A.P.T. di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and archaeology • Artistic, architectural and technical aspects • Communication • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies and associations involved • In part to be found |
| Financial resources | To be found within in the ordinary funds of the budget |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of organisation and operational methods → 4 months • Activation of office → 8 months • Promotion of office activity → 12 months |
| Expected results | Standardisation of set levels of quality of material produced |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of production for which the help of the office has been required <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 4: | Provide suitable tools for knowledge of the site in its new role as World Heritage site |
| Action ii. | Prepare and set up a homogenous system of signposts, within and outside the site |
| Definition | Define and create a standard and recognisable system of signs for access and visits to the site, using also standardised systems of information |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define an operational plan and standards for graphics and images, also with a competition for ideas at international level • Creation of sign-posting |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • Azienda FF.DD. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Technical aspects • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants and professionals |
| Financial resources | To be defined |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of an operational plan → 4 months • Organisation and completion of an international competition for ideas → 12 months • Definition of common operational guide-lines → 15 months • Carrying out of project → 48 months |
| Expected results | Improve access to the site Improve use of the site and increase levels of information available to the visitor |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of projects completed and project-quality • Results of periodical surveys of visitors to the site <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 4 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 4: | Provide suitable tools for knowledge of the site in its new role as World Heritage site |
| Action iii. | Redefine the areas of access to the Necropoles so as to consent a complete, clear understanding of the urban and territorial structure |
| Definition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign access to the area • Redefine systems of perimeter fencing to improve the general perception of the area |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up general project • Complete revision of site perimeter areas |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Technical and architectural aspects • History and archaeology • Nature and environment |
| Human resources | • Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 2.000.000 to be found in the ordinary funds from the budget (P.O.R. 2000/2006) • € 70.000 already acquired from mis. 1.11 del PIT Hyblon Tukles |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of project → 12 months • Carrying out of project → 60 months |
| Expected results | Improvement in quality of access to site and visitor perception of the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of activities undertaken • Level of appreciation registered among visitors <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 5: | Integration with the site "The Late-Baroque cities of the Val di Noto" |
| Action i. | Define coordinated activities and strategies of promotion for this site and the neighbouring site of "The Late-Baroque cities of the Val di Noto" |
| Definition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of initiatives of promotion and definition of local tourism system |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the auspices of the provincial STL which is being set up by the Provincia Regionale and the CCIAA di Siracusa, create an interdisciplinary work-group to coordinate activities and strategies for promotion of the two UNESCO sites ("Città tardo barocche del Val di Noto" and "Siracusa e Pantalica") • Definition of an operational protocol |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • Provincia Regionale di Catania • Provincia Regionale di Ragusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. di Catania • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. di Ragusa • Azienda FF.DD. • Comuni di Siracusa, Sortino, Cassaro, Ferla, Noto, Palazzolo, Catania, Caltagirone, Militello, Ragusa, Modica, Scicli • Gal Val d'Anapo • Assessorato Regionale al Turismo • Assessorato Regionale ai BB.CC. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Organisation • Strategic planning • Tourism planning |
| Human resources | Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 40.000,00 to be found |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a work-group → 6 months • Definition of operational strategy → 12 months • Activities of planning and coordination → 60 months |
| Expected results | Improvement in organisation for better and more efficient promotion |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of activities coordinated • Initiatives completed <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social protection |
| Objective 5: | Integration with the site "The Late-Baroque cities of the Val di Noto" |
| Action ii. | Improve and integrate activities of infrastructural development and coordinate utilisation strategies |
| Definition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify activities in progress • Political, technical and economic coordination for activities in progress and those planned |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an inter-provincial pilot commission for the planning process for the POR Sicilia 2007-2013 funds and in collaboration with the GAL Val d'Anapo for the Piano Integrato di Sviluppo Sostenibile del Comprensorio Val d'Anapo- integrated plan for sustainable development (at the preliminary planning stage) • Definition of an integrated plan of synthesis • Verification of influences and exchanges |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • Provincia Regionale di Catania • Provincia Regionale di Ragusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. di Catania • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. di Ragusa • Azienda FF.DD. • Comuni di Sortino, Cassaro, Ferla, Noto, Palazzolo, Catania, Caltagirone, Militello, Ragusa, Modica, Scicli • Gal Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning • Planning |
| Human resources | Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 30.000,00 to be found |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of pilot committee and coordination with the Gal Val d'Anapo → 12 months • Interaction with the projects in progress → 24 months • Definition of an integrated plan of synthesis → 30 months • Verification of influences and exchanges → 36 months |
| Expected results | Integration of activities and improvements of intervention |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification reports • Collaboration carried out <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social promotion |
| Objective 6: | Activate innovative systems of utilisation |
| Action i. | Define and activate systems of utilisation at a distance using telecommunication networks |
| Definition | Create a WEB TOUR of the site |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and create a website for fruition of the various parts of the site, with special attention paid to explanatory, didactic purposes, virtual reconstructions and tours and web cam on site |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology and web mastering • History and archaeology • Nature |
| Human resources | Those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 25.000 of which; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired € 7.000 (mis. 1.11 PIT Hyblon Tukles) • To be found : € 18.000 |
| Technological resources | IT laboratory |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable rooms in which to house the IT laboratory, relative archive and office, within the CISI-Centro Interattivo Servizi Innovativi planned in azione integrata n. 1 del P.I.S.S. |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the web-site structure and contents → 4 months • Create the contents → 12 months • Put on line → 16 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge of the site and its importance • Increase in real visitors and the level of satisfaction with services offered |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors to the web-site and the time they spend there • Number of real visitors attracted by promotional activity <p><i>Scale of value</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5 <i>Period of verification:</i> 4 months</p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social promotion |
| Objective 6: | Activate innovative systems of utilisation |
| Action ii. | Define and implement systems of alternative utilisation for disabled users |
| Definition | Creation of trails "FOR ALL " |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of architectural barriers in public areas • Encourage removal of architectural barriers in public places |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Sortino • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. • GAL Val d'Anapo • Agenzia Val d'Anapo |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical engineering • Nature • Organisation |
| Human resources | In part, those presently employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <p>€ 800.000 of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already acquired: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 50.000 for a preliminary project for paths at Pantalica (azione n. 16 del P.I.S.S.) € 200.000 to create paths in the area of Pantalica (Piano di risanamento Ambientale) • To be found : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> € 550.000 |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT systems to help with the project |
| Infrastructural resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable rooms for project activity |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of planning phase → 12 months • Creation → 36 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the barriers which prevent disabled access • Begin activities of fruition also as part of rehabilitation or care programmes |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of areas with disabled access • Increase in number of disabled visitors <p><i>Scale of value</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5 <i>Period of verification:</i> 6 months</p> |

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| Plan "B": | Cultural and social promotion |
| Objective 7 | Promote the upgrading of the landscape around the site |
| Action i. | Draw up a conservation and promotional project for the agricultural landscape |
| Definition | Definition of shared strategies for compatible use of agricultural land around the site, to encourage a coherent landscape integration and preservation of the site |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of an operational protocol for intervention, to support the activities on agricultural land • Support the conversion of non-coherent agricultural activities • Control respect of the norms regarding the coherence of agricultural activities |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azienda FF.DD. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. • GAL Hyblon Tukles • GAL Val d'Anapo • Azienda FF.DD. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature • Administration • Communication • History and archaeology • Environment • Landscape planning • Town planning • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part, already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 75.000,00 of which : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 70.000,00 already found within Mis. 1.2 Aumento della Competitività Ambientale e Culturale - int. 7 - del PSL Leader+ Hyblon Tukles ◦ € 5.000 to be found with P.O.R. misura 2.0.2 |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of an operational protocol to support activities of use of agricultural land → 12 months • Support for conversion of inappropriate agricultural activities → 12 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of integrity of landscape in keeping with the site • Re-conversion of parts of territory used in an unsuitable way |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of surface cultivated with respect for the indications of the operational protocol • Quantity of surface converted to suitable use <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

| PLAN "C" → CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROMOTION | | | |
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| OBJECTIVE | | ACTION | |
| 1. | Improve the knowledge of the economic potential of the area | <i>i.</i> | Creation of a study which analyses the situation and resources to be used |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Promote agreements with bodies and research groups, industrial and business associations and other groups which are economically active in the area to identify and define shared and sustainable lines of development in the territory |
| 2. | Promote tools of territorial management for sustainable development | <i>i.</i> | Coordination of activities of protection and development together with the archaeological park which is being created |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Identify the activities and projects in progress and define modes of coordination |
| 3. | Promote better access to the site | <i>i.</i> | Define a strategy for integrated transport compatible with the protection of the territory |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Create an alternative link between the area of the Porto Grande (Great Harbour) and Piazza Duomo, Syracuse |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Promote integrated systems of guided tours of the archaeological areas of the Necropoles |
| | | <i>iv.</i> | Create a "navigation" system and informational signposting, supported by electronic devices |
| | | <i>v.</i> | Definition of tours for disabled visitors |
| | | <i>vi.</i> | Create an integrated system of payment with access to all the areas of the site and relative integrated services (Syracuse Card) |
| 4. | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation | <i>i.</i> | Encourage visitors to stay longer and offer them a more complete experience of knowledge, sensations and emotions |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Increase the archaeological areas open to the public, making excavations in progress or planned visible. |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Organise and make accessible and integrated those areas of the heritage and territory which are less frequently visited |
| | | <i>iv.</i> | Increase and coordinate cultural events throughout the year, promoting them at global level and increasing opportunities for exchanges with other similar cultural areas |
| | | <i>v.</i> | Define a coordinated strategy for the hospitality sector |
| | | <i>vi.</i> | Support and increase formative activities for personnel in the tourism sector, promoting improvements in quality |
| 5. | Promote sectors of communication, craftsmanship and heritage management | <i>i.</i> | Organise courses for formation and updating to increase the business capacities of craftsmen and farmers, encouraging the qualitative development of the products on offer |
| | | <i>ii.</i> | Identify the activities and projects in progress and define the modes of adaptation to and coordination with the plans and aims of the management plan |
| | | <i>iii.</i> | Promote and support the utilisation of the typical characteristics of local production using a system of global quality |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 1: | Improve the knowledge of the economic potential of the area |
| Action i. | Creation of a study which analyses the situation and resources to be used |
| Definition | Promotion of sector studies to survey resources and potential |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of potential • Identification of dynamics of transformation and sectors of growth • Study of efficiency in territory |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • Agenzia di sviluppo Val d'Anapo • Camera di Commercio |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Usage of protected goods |
| Human resources | External consultants |
| Financial resources | € 50.000,00, to be found in ordinary funds of budget |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of potential → 12 months • Identification of dynamics of transformation and sectors in growth → 24 months • Study of efficiency in territory → 24 months |
| Expected results | Coordinate stabilising plan for territory with existing economic potential |
| Indicators of results | <p>Number and quality of studies and surveys carried out</p> <p><i>Scale of value:</i> Min=1 ÷ Max=5</p> <p><i>Period of verification:</i> 12 months</p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 1: | Improve the knowledge of the economic potential of the area |
| Action ii. | Promote agreements with bodies and research groups, industrial and business associations and other groups which are economically active in the area to identify and define shared and sustainable lines of development in the territory |
| Definition | Identification of strategic objectives for economic development compatible with value of territory |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of periodic meeting to check on the coherence of planning acts and revisions of interventions |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Industrial associations • Research institutions • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Organisation • Communication |
| Human resources | Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | Not decisive |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of periodic meetings to check on coherence of planning acts and revision of interventions: 6 months |
| Expected results | Comparison between activities and strategic reference guide-lines |
| Indicators of results | <p>Level of coherence between planned activities and those carried out</p> <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i></p> <p><i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 2: | Promote tools of territorial management for sustainable development |
| Action i. | Coordination of activities of protection and development together with the archaeological park which is being created |
| Definition | Insertion of protective activity within the guide-lines of the planned activities of the archaeological park |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the work of the Ente Parco Archeologico • Coordination of active and passive planning for the park with systems of local territory planning |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic planning • Territorial planning • Administration • History and archaeology • Nature |
| Human resources | Already employed by the Ente |
| Financial resources | Not decisive |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | To be decided on the basis of the creation of the park |
| Expected results | Interconnections and operational collaboration between the planning and activation of the park organisation and the Comune di Siracusa |
| Indicators of results | <p>Level of cooperation and operational coherence obtained</p> <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i></p> <p><i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 2: | Promote tools of territorial management for sustainable development |
| Action ii. | Identify the activities and projects in progress and define modes of coordination |
| Definition | Necessity to coordinate organically and permanently initiatives of cultural and tourism development of the area and coordinate the tools for urban and economic management of the area |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census of activities and projects in progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piano Integrato di Sviluppo Sostenibile per il Comprensorio Val d'Anapo ○ Piano di Sviluppo Locale Leader+ Hyblon Tukles ○ PIR Reti Ecologiche ○ PIT Hyblon Tukles ○ PIT Ecomuseo del Mediterraneo ○ Programmazione POR Sicilia 2007-2013 • Creation of a coordinating body • Constant monitoring of activities in progress and already completed |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • Pro Loco • Cultural associations • A.P.T. • GAL Hyblon Tukles • GAL Val d'Anapo • PIT Hyblon Tukles • PIT Ecomuseo del Mediterraneo • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA. • Azienda FF.DD. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning • Organisation |
| Human resources | Already present in the bodies involved and expert consultants in territorial planning |
| Financial resources | To be found within community funds and sponsorship |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of coordinating → 6 months • Coordinating activity → 48 months • Census of activities → 48 months |
| Expected results | Improvement in efficiency of management of territorial resources Improved allocation of economic resources |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of surveyed activities • Number of coordinated projects • Collaboration carried out <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 3: | Promote better access to the site |
| Action i. | Define a strategy for integrated transport compatible with the protection of the territory |
| Definition | Standardisation of existing and planned transport system with the needs of conservation safeguarding and promoting the site, also using integrated systems of alternative forms of transport |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of pilot committee for sustainable standardisation of intervention • Study of transport needs for visitors to the site • Identification of strategies to fulfill individual needs • Choice of forms of transport |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale Turismo e Trasporti • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic planning • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • Expert consultants |
| Financial resources | € 100.000,00 for strategy study and project |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of pilot committee → 6 months • Study of the infrastructures → 18 months • Definition of strategies and choose of the instruments → 24 mesi |
| Expected results | Creation of an integrated transport system compatible with the protection of the territory and the sustainable usage of the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of diminution of polluting emissions linked to the transport system • Increase in levels of accessibility and network of planned transport system <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 3: | Promote better access to the site |
| Action ii. | Create an alternative link between the area of the Porto Grande (Great Harbour) and Piazza Duomo, Syracuse |
| Definition | Creation of an underground trail using the tunnels created during the Second World War as air raid shelters |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of work in progress • Promotion of opening of alternative link • Maintenance of attention to trail, with periodic cultural events |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC. AA. Di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Technical aspects • Administration |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | To be found through publicity charges for exhibition areas and communication |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of restoration presently in progress → 6 months • Activation of related supporting events → 12 months |
| Expected results | Improvement of existing linking system |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of users • Economic results of publicity charges <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 12 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 3: | Promote better access to the site |
| Action iii. | Promote integrated systems of guided tours of the archaeological areas of the Necropoles |
| Definition | Promote services of professional guides for visitors |
| Planned action | Organisation of courses for training guides |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincia Regionale • A.P.T. di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Communication • Administration |
| Human resources | Already employed by To be found |
| Financial resources | € 250.000 for each training course (20 participants) |
| Technological resources | IT and multimedial equipment for educational use |
| Infrastructural resources | Suitable rooms for an IT and multimedia laboratory |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing up of project → 3 months • Length of training courses → 12 months • Verification of levels achieved → 2 months |
| Expected results | Creation of adequately trained personnel for the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of courses planned and held • Number of participants trained <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 4 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 3: | Promote better access to the site |
| Action iv. | Create a "navigation" system and informational signposting, supported by electronic devices |
| Definition | Creation of different trails for different users, supported by multimedia instruments, also for the use of disabled visitors |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of thematic trails with relative signposting • Identification of instruments to improve the use • Definition of communication contents |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azienda FF.DD. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • A.P.T. • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • History and art history • History and archaeology • Architecture • Nature • Technical aspects |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants experts in communication technology <p>The Touring Club Italiano, involved in experimental projects for tourist sign-posts in other art-cities of Italy, has expressed interest</p> |
| Financial resources | € 350.000,00 to be found within the ordinary funds of the budget and through sponsorship and technical partnerships |
| Technological resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT and multimedia equipment • Portable multimedia instruments |
| Infrastructural resources | System of wireless data transmission for large areas |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of thematic trails and sign-posting → 8 months • Identification of technological instruments → 6 months • Creation of a wireless network for data transmission → 12 months • Creation of contents → 12 months |
| Expected results | Better tourist use of the area with different offers for all types of users |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trails created • Technological level of the instruments • Types of users catered for <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 3: | Promote better access to the site |
| Action v. | Definition of tours for disabled visitors |
| Definition | Search for different, suitable solutions which guarantee the use of the site for disabled visitors with varying disabilities |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects for trails for different types of disability (the blind- those with difficulties in movement, etc) with particular attention paid to the safety aspects • Models of trails for disabled visitors on the basis of the pilot project foreseen in the PSL Leader+ Hyblon Tukles in the Riserva Naturale Orientata Pantalica Valle dell'Anapo • Projects for trails for different senses (touch and hearing trails etc) |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • Pro loco • Voluntary organisations • Soprintendenza ai BB.CC.AA • Azienda FF.DD. • A.U.S.L. 8 Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Organisation • Urban planning • Technical aspects • Medical assistance |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • Consultants for disability and safety |
| Financial resources | € 250.000,00 to be found in the Community funds EQUAL |
| Technological resources | IT equipment already used by the bodies involved |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data gathering and on-site reconnaissance → 6 months • Drawing up of project → 12 months • Creation of special visit trails → 48 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of itineraries compatible with different disabilities • Increase in levels of use by disabled visitors |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of projects and their quality • Increase in number of disabled visitors and levels of appreciation of the system <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 3: | Promote better access to the site |
| Action vi. | Create an integrated system of payment with access to all the areas of the site and relative integrated services (Syracuse Card) |
| Definition | Creation of a system of unified access to the various parts of the site with a single 'intelligent' card |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of a project coordinated by all the bodies involved • Creation of an automatic system for controlling access |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA e P.I. • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • A.P.T. di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • Azienda FF.DD. • Private bodies |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Administration • Technical aspects |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • External consultants expert in systems for authentication and access |
| Financial resources | € 100.000,00, to be found in ordinary funds of the budget and through sponsorship and technical partnerships |
| Technological resources | Those available to the suppliers of the services |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of the specific operational techniques and identification of technical systems and suppliers → 6 months • Creation and installation of the system → 12 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplification of access • Increase in levels of use of areas with fewer visitors |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of users • Increase in the visits to periphery areas <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 4: | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation |
| Action i. | Encourage visitors to stay longer and offer them a more complete experience of knowledge, sensations and emotions |
| Definition | Identify typical dishes, local wines and artisan productions and promote their relationship with the historic traditions of the Iblean area |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan food-and-wine events and craft fairs to rediscover ancient local traditions • Create Literary parks and food-and-wine trails |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regione Sicilia – Assessorato Agricoltura e Foreste • Regione Siciliana – Assessorato BB.AA.CC. e P.I. • Regione Siciliana –Assessorato Turismo e Spettacolo • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di SiracusaComune di Siracusa • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Sortino • A.P.T. • Pro loco • Camera di Commercio • Assindustria • Representatives of hotels, restaurants and crafts |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History, art, ethno-anthropology • Organisation • Communication |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already employed by the bodies involved • Expert consultants in the various fields |
| Financial resources | € 100.000,00 to be found in the ordinary funds of the budget of the various bodies involved and through sponsorship |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of traditions → 6 months • Drawing up of projects→ 12 months • Activation of conventions with parties interested in the creation of trails |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in overnight visitors in terms of quantity (number of days of stay) and quality (fulfilment of needs of tourist) • Increase of visits to minor areas of the site and surrounding areas |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of events • Planned events • Number of bodies involved in the conventions • Increase in visitors and length of stay <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 4: | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation |
| Action ii. | Increase the archaeological areas open to the public, making excavations in progress or planned visible. |
| Definition | Increase the involvement of the visitor giving them first hand experience of activities of research and excavation |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the system of trails around the archaeological sites, so that excavations in progress can be visited • Organisation of guided tours around the sites with excavations in progress |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Nuovo Parco Archeologico di Siracusa |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and archaeology • Communication • Technical aspects |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In part already employed by the bodies involved • In part to be found |
| Financial resources | € 10.000,00 to be found in the ordinary funds of the budget and in the funds for maintenance and excavations |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of accessible areas → 2 months • Definition of system of temporary trails → 4 months • Activation of guide service → 4 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better knowledge of scientific activities in progress • Greater involvement and participation of visitors in the history of the site |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of visitors • Increase in level of knowledge and appreciation of the visitors <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 4: | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation |
| Action iii. | Organise and make accessible and integrated those areas of the heritage and territory which are less frequently visited |
| Definition | Increase in tourist trails including other areas of the territory of historic and cultural worth |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative trails • Projects for activities to improve access • Promote knowledge of minor heritage |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • Azienda FF.DD. |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Technical aspects • Architecture • Nature |
| Human resources | • Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | € 100.000,00 to be found in the ordinary funds of the budget (POR 2000-2006) |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of alternative itineraries → 12 months • Projects for activities to improve access → 18 months • Promotion of activities in favour of the less frequently visited areas → 60 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase knowledge of the territory • Increase fruition • Increase tourist numbers, also local visitors |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects carried out • Increase in number of visitors <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 4: | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation |
| Action iv. | Increase and coordinate cultural events throughout the year, promoting them at global level and increasing opportunities for exchanges with other similar cultural areas |
| Definition | Integrate existing events (Ortigia Festival, Classical plays, events in the Val di Noto, etc) with initiatives which promote the site and encourage cultural exchange with other sites with similar history and culture |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of cultural events • Coordinated planning of events • Definition and activation of twinning projects |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Assessorato Regionale Turismo e Trasporti • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • A.P.T • Assindustria • Confcommercio • Confesercenti • Confartigianato |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and art • History and archaeology • Architecture • Communication • Organisation |
| Human resources | • Already employed by the bodies involved and consultants with expertise in event management |
| Financial resources | € 170.000,00 to be found in the ordinary funds of the budgets of the bodies involved and sponsorship |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of events → 6 months • Coordinated planning of events → 6 months • Definition and activation of twinning projects → 12 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in awareness of cultural events • Improvement in regularity of events • Creation of cultural activities with twinned sites |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planned cultural events • Quality of improved integrated calendar of existing and planned events (to be measured by user questionnaires) • Number of twinings set up and common activities undertaken <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 4: | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation |
| Action v. | Define a coordinated strategy for the hospitality sector |
| Definition | Plan reception points with the same characteristics for all the sites, within which to set up tourist information centres |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the reception points, possibly through an international competition • Create the structures • Create points for tourist information |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • A.P.T. • Pro loco |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation • Administration • Technical aspects |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the organisations involved |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 300.000,00 total to be found of which • € 20.000,00 for the project • € 280.000,00 to create the eight reception points |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of the reception points, through an international competition → 8 months • Creation of the structures → 4 months • Setting up of tourist information points → 4 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase tourist reception • Improve the tourist facilities |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of user satisfaction (to be measured through questionnaires) • Number of visitors to the reception points <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 4 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 4: | Promote cultural tourism compatible with site conservation |
| Action vi. | Support and increase formative activities for personnel in the tourism sector, promoting improvements in quality |
| Definition | Activities to create specialised or re-qualified personnel for the tourist sector (A.P.T., A.A.S.T.) |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the educational needs of the sector • Planning of educational activities • Carrying out of educational activities |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale al Lavoro e Formazione Professionale • Assessorato Regionale Turismo e Trasporti • Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. • Università di Catania |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Organisation • Administration |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultants with expertise in the sector (marketing for tourism, communication, etc.) |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 250.000,00 to be found in funds of the European Union (FSE - Fondo Sociale Europeo) for training courses for 20 participants |
| Technological resources | Those typical of educational activities |
| Infrastructural resources | Rooms for didactic use |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of educational needs in the sector → 3 months • Planning of training courses → 6 months • Carrying out of formative activities → 6 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in professionalism of personnel already employed in the tourism sector • Increase in the motivation of personnel dealing with tourist promotion with a consequent increase in standards of tourist reception |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planned formative activities • Number of formative activities carried out • Number of participants trained <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 3 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 5: | Promote sectors of communication, craftsmanship and heritage management |
| Action i. | Organise courses for formation and updating to increase the business capacities of craftsmen and farmers, encouraging the qualitative development of the products on offer |
| Definition | Educational programme for re-qualification of human resources and increase in their level of awareness of the uniqueness of the site |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of needs and requests for formation • Organisation of courses |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business associations • Other associations • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • Università di Catania |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Education • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be found among professionals already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 250.000,00 to be found in the ordinary funds of the budget and EU funds (FSE - Fondo Sociale Europeo) |
| Technological resources | Those typical of educational activities |
| Infrastructural resources | Rooms for teaching purposes |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of needs and requests for formation → 6 months • Organisation and length of courses → 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in business capacities |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of activities planned and completed • Number of participants formed <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 6 months</i></p> |

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| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 5: | Promote sectors of communication, craftsmanship and heritage management |
| Action ii. | Identify the activities and projects in progress and define the modes of adaptation to and coordination with the plans and aims of the management plan |
| Definition | Coordination of activities foreseen in the Management plan |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of an organisational round-table for meeting and coordinating all the bodies involved |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regione Siciliana • Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Siracusa • Provincia Regionale di Siracusa • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino • Camera di Commercio • Business associations • Other associations • Local organisations |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration • Organisation |
| Human resources | Already employed by the bodies involved |
| Financial resources | Not necessary |
| Technological resources | Not decisive |
| Infrastructural resources | Not decisive |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate round-table for meeting and coordination → 6 months • Activate moments for checking and revising the management plan → 60 months |
| Expected results | Maximum efficiency of the Management plan |
| Indicators of results | <p>Level of coordination between bodies involved for completing planned activities</p> <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 3 months</i></p> |

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|--|---|
| Plan "C": | Cultural and socio-economic promotion |
| Objective 5: | Promote sectors of communication, craftsmanship and heritage management |
| Action iii. | Promote and support the utilisation of the typical characteristics of local production using a system of global quality |
| Definition | Offer valid activities to sustain and promote local products through a system of certification of quality |
| Planned action | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of local products which merit safeguarding • Activation of procedure to obtain certificates of quality |
| Bodies involved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessorato Regionale all'Agricoltura • Assessorato Regionale al Turismo e Trasporti • Assessorato Regionale alle Attività Produttive • Camera di Commercio • Comune di Siracusa • Comune di Cassaro • Comune di Ferla • Comune di Sortino |
| Responsibilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical aspects (for each of the three competent regional Assessorati) • Organisation |
| Human resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal resources of the bodies involved • Consultants with expertise in certificates of quality |
| Financial resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 80.000, 00 to be found in community funds of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ € 20.000,00 to identify local products ◦ € 60.000,00 to obtain certificates of quality |
| Technological resources | Those typical of research in the field and for certification of quality |
| Infrastructural resources | Those typical of local agricultural and artisan production |
| Phases and time of completion (<i>from start of activity to completion</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of typical products → 8 months • Obtainment of certification → 24 months |
| Expected results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Improve the quality of local productions (handicraft, agricultural, etc.) • To contribute to sustain local productions • To sustain the creation of new employment |
| Indicators of results | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of typical products identified • Number of certificates of quality obtained <p>Increase in employment in sectors of qualified products</p> <p><i>Scale of value: Min=1 ÷ Max=5</i> <i>Period of verification: 4 months</i></p> |

6.1. ANALYSIS OF SOURCES OF FUNDING

6.1.1. ANAS FUNDS (NATIONAL BODY FOR ROAD MANAGEMENT)

6.1.1.1. Completion of the Catania –Syracuse motorway

The ANAS put out for tender in October 2004 the building of the stretch which will complete the Catania-Syracuse motorway, for **Euro 564.000.000,00**. Work will begin at the beginning of 2005 and will be completed within 2010.

This road, joined to the existing national motorway network, will improve the links with Syracuse, reducing the time necessary to reach the city, especially from the Fontanarossa Airport at Catania (which is also being enlarged and restored) and improving road safety.

6.1.2. FUNDS FROM THE PROVINCIA REGIONALE DI SIRACUSA

6.1.2.1. Modernisation of the road network

Included in the programme of modernisation of the provincial road network is the sum of **Euro 3.750.000,00** for consolidating and renewing the provincial road n.10 “Cassaro – Ferla Buccheri” and **Euro 5.200.000,00** for modernisation of the provincial road n.14 “Fusco – Canicattini – Passo Ladro”; this work is important for the system of transport for access to the area of Pantalica.

6.1.2.2. Restoration and conservation of the prefecture building in Ortygia

Included in the alterations of the programme of intervention planned in L. 433/91 (law concerning reconstruction after the earthquake of 1991) is the sum of **Euro 3.000.000,00** for the project for restoration and conservation of the building in Ortygia which houses the prefecture.

6.1.3. PRUSST – PROGRAMMI DI RIQUALIFICAZIONE URBANA E DI SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE DEL TERRITORIO (PROGRAMMES OF URBAN RE-DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)

As part of the activity planned by the Ministerial Decree 08.10.1998, relating to the “promozione di programmi innovativi in ambito urbano”(promotion of innovative programmes in urban settings), the decree of 10.07.2003 awards the Provincia di Siracusa, the sum of **Euro 845.240,00**.

6.1.4. PIC URBAN SYRACUSE FOR ORTYGIA

6.1.4.1. Definition of the Plan

The fundamental aim of the PIC URBAN project can be summarised by the desire to pull the historic centre out of its consolidated condition of urban marginality, recovering its traditional strengths and creating new ones through the integration and coercion of dynamic economic, cultural and social forces which work alongside the weighty commitment of urban redevelopment .

The tools of the PIC URBAN are therefore the 5 Measures which trace and create the different paths that aim, in a strategic and specific way, to achieve single objectives that will make up the structure of the plan and which will obtain a positive overall result. The PIC URBAN for Ortygia, in its initial form, indicated certain strengths of this area, which are capable of acting as the pivots on which various other elements can be constructed and to which, later, the 5 planned Measures would be applied. The available resources amount 22.510 MECU.

6.1.4.2. Definition of the measures to be taken

Measure 1:

- Restoration of the former Communal Market to become a Tourist Centre
- Activity to sustain local crafts

Measure 2:

- Activities for children
- Play centre for children
- Painting studio
- Activities for older citizens
- Laboratory for visual arts and sewing
- Computing courses
- Dance nights
- Gentle gymnastics
- Latin-American dance lessons

Measure 3:

- Centre for coordinated services for citizens
- Studies and research on seismic vulnerability of historic facades of buildings in the area

Measure 4:

- Restoration of Palazzo Impellizzeri to become a cultural centre
- Restoration of Church of the Spirito Santo
- Re-use of Palazzo Cardona-Midiri as place for cultural activity
- Restoration of Porta Marina and adjacent buildings
- Restoration of Piazza Bellomo

- Re-use of internal space at the Bottari for public use
- New paving of Piazza Duomo and Piazza S. Giuseppe
- New paving in the Giudecca quarter
- Improvement in street lighting
- Ferry boat service between Ortygia and mainland

Measure 5:

- Technical assistance for communication and the image of the Urban Programme

6.1.4.3. Funding for the measures of the plan

Measure 1: Starting up new business activities

- Accommodation and tourist services
- Promotion of commerce and craftsmanship
- Funding: **5.461.000,00 Euro**

Measure 2: Formation and promotion of local employment (FSE)

- Centres of social entertainment and integration
- Activities of recovery and integration of social environment in Ortygia
- Funding: **2.285.000,00 Euro**

Measure 3: Social services, health and public law and order

- Centre of coordinated services for citizens
- Funding: **1.080.000,00 Euro**

Measure 4: Infrastructures and environment

- Restoration of buildings for activities planned for in the Urban project Improvement in living standards – Mobility
- Funding: **12.934.000,00 Euro**

Measure 5: Carrying out and publishing results

- Technical assistance and monitoring
- Studies to support the policies of the local administration for future restoration activity on the island of Ortygia
- Comparison with other foreign experiences of redevelopment of degraded urban areas
- Funding: **750.000,00 Euro**

6.1.5. FUNDING LAW 433/91 (INTERVENTION FOLLOWING THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1991)

6.1.5.1. Funding for monuments and public buildings in Ortygia

Up until 2004, the restoration and maintenance of 35 monuments and public buildings in Ortygia has been funded to a total of **Euro 41.275.230,37**. Of these the following should be noted; the Antiquarium of Castello Eurialo, the Archbishop's palace (Piazza

Duomo), Castello Maniace, Museo Bellomo and the churches of the Collegio, of Grottasanta, S. Filippo Apostolo, S. Filippo Neri, S. Giuseppe, S. Lucia al Sepolcro, S. Lucia alla Badia, S. Domenico and of S. Pietro.

6.1.5.2. **Funding for residential buildings in Ortigia**

In 2004, 47 projects of restoration and maintenance of residential buildings have been funded to a total sum of **Euro 14.760.758,07**. Other 31 projects are under consideration.

6.1.6. **FUNDING FOR PERSONNEL FOR MAINTENANCE AND SURVEILLANCE**

As part of the accounts of the Regione Siciliana, headed by the Sovrintendenza BBCCAA di Siracusa, the sum of **Euro 644.440,25** for personnel for maintenance and surveillance has been awarded in 2003.

6.1.7. **ORDINARY FUNDING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS**

There are various sources of funding destined to research and excavations and maintenance of archaeological areas, among which are:

6.1.7.1. **Funds from the EU programme Agenda 2000**

For archaeological excavation, infrastructures and exploitation to improve fruition of the archaeological park of Castello Eurialo **Euro 2.582.284,50**.

6.1.7.2. **Funding deriving from the earnings of the Lottery**

Work on infrastructures, roads and archaeological excavations to exploit and use the latomie in the archaeological park of Neapolis **Euro 2.065.827,59**.

6.1.7.3. **Funds from the Regione Siciliana for 2000**

Various activities of ordinary maintenance of monuments in the archaeological park and excavations around Syracuse to a total of **Euro 645.560,97**.

6.1.7.4. Funds from the Regione Siciliana for 2001

Various activities of maintenance of monuments of the archaeological park and excavation to a total of **Euro 495.849,69**.

6.1.7.5. Funds from the Regione Siciliana for 2002

Archaeological excavations in the area of Neapolis and around Syracuse, and studies for the conservation of the catacombs to a total of **Euro 383.734,25**.

6.1.7.6. Funds from the Regione Siciliana for 2003

Various activities of ordinary maintenance of monuments in the archaeological park to a total of **Euro 476.758,50**.

6.1.8. FUNDS FROM MANAGEMENT OF MUSEUM AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

The income from the management of museums and archaeological parks is directly destined for ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of these sites.

In particular, the area of Neapolis collected the sum of **Euro 1.377.590,50** in 2003 and the sum of **Euro 1.032.456,00** between January and August 2004.

Chapter 7

Tools for carrying out and monitoring the management plan

7.1. INTRODUCTION

As has already been specified in the preceding chapters, the management of the site proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List is part of a process which begins with the various activities already undertaken for over a decade to encourage knowledge, protection, and conservation of the site and its presentation to the public.

The basic tenets of the candidature arise from the need to link the sites, particularly the archaeological ones, to the surrounding landscape, to involve the local people in a process of increasing knowledge of ones own identifying resources and to create the conditions for an economic development which respects the cultural values of the territory.

Seeing as numerous public and private bodies are involved in working towards these objectives, it is necessary to plan for tools which will help coordinate all those involved, to verify the effective carrying out of the plan and to supply the necessary indications for its functioning

This activity has been partially set up during the preparatory phases of the drawing up of the plan, described in Chapter 2.

In particular, the protocol of agreement which defines and formulates the formation of a work group, among other things, is of note.

The operative structure of management, formed by the public bodies responsible for the site management, will be developed along the lines of the positive experience gained by the consortium “Distretto Culturale Sud-Est”, created following the inclusion of the cities contained in the site “Le città tardo barocche del Val di Noto (Sicilia sud-orientale)” in the World Heritage List of UNESCO (http://whc.unesco.org/pg.cfm?cid=31&id_site=1024).

In order to carry out the management plan, it will have to be set up in the following way, at least during the first phase. This will create an agile activation plan which does not bring economic burdens or the need to create new bureaucratic structures with it.

7.2. INITIAL SETTING UP OF THE TOOLS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PLAN

7.2.1. PILOT COMMITTEE

The first level of the management structure is the Pilot committee in which all the political decision-makers of the institutions which signed the protocol of agreement are represented.

This committee must

- Check the effective progress of the plan
- Supply the indications for the carrying out of the management plan
- Agree on the priorities for the development of the individual parts of the plan
- Ensure that the funding and resources that the single administrations involved contribute are adequate and identify other forms of funding, including private ones.
- Evaluate the reports about monitoring and take the necessary decisions to carry out the management plan.

7.2.2. WORK GROUP

Alongside the Pilot committee, the more technical activities are assigned to one or more workgroups, extended also to private bodies or cultural or protection associations.

Currently a work group has the job of drawing up the plan. In future, the groups will have the following functions:

- To define a work programme agreed on by all the responsible bodies.
- To coordinate the activation of the single activities of the plan.
- To guarantee technical support for the planning and carrying out of the activities foreseen in the plan.
- To follow the activation of the single actions and find solutions to solve any problems which may arise.
- To define further actions or projects which might be useful for reaching the thematic aims set out in the management plan.

7.2.3. SECRETARIAT

The coordination and support of the other two structures mentioned above is also necessary.

This activity will be carried out by a secretariat which will have the following functions:

- To act as a permanent reference point for all the bodies involved in the running of the plan.
- To help the Pilot committee and the work groups in their activity by supplying the necessary organisational assistance.
- To define a calendar of meetings and organise them.
- To sort out and archive all documentation about the plan.
- To maintain contact with the public, with the press and all other interested bodies to supply information about the running of the plan.

7.3. MONITORING

7.3.1. INDICATORS OF RESULTS

In order to evaluate the results obtained by the activities, each one has been given a time-period in which to carry out a verification of the expected results: for each moment of verification of each activity, a value in number form will be awarded (with homogenous values for each activity on a scale of 1 to 5) on the basis of the results obtained in the time-period with reference to the declared objectives and the special indicators of results

The sum of the value for each group of action relating to the results obtained will allow an evaluation of the state of progress of the management plan and the level of the results obtained.

On the basis of the interpretation of the values obtained, it will be possible to adapt, correct or modify the forecasts of the management plan, as set out in the proposed model.

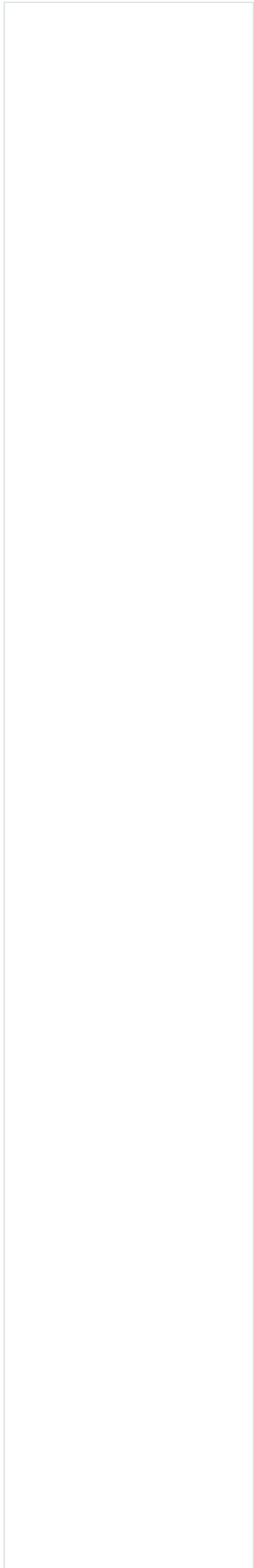
Attachments

ATTACHMENT 1

«Agreement protocol between the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, the Assessorato BB.CC.AA. and P.I. – Regione Siciliana, Provincia di Siracusa and the City Councils of Siracusa, Ferla and Sortino for the definition of the methodologies for drawing up and running a management plan for the site “Siracusa and the rock Necropoles of Pantalica”»

ATTACHMENT 2

Draft of the statute of the Consorzio Hyblon among the Municipalities of Siracusa, Cassaro, Ferla e Sortino, the Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. of Regione Siciliana, through the Soprintendenza BB.CC. AA di Siracusa.



Attachment 1

«Agreement protocol between the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, the Assessorato BB.CC.AA. and P.I. – Regione Siciliana, Provincia di Siracusa and the City Councils of Syracuse, Ferla and Sortino for the definition of the methodologies for drawing up and running a management plan for the site “Syracuse and the rock Necropoles of Pantalica”»

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MINISTERO PER I BENI E LE ATTIVITA' CULTURALI
AND

THE ASSESSORATO BB. CC. AA. E P.I. - REGIONE SICILIANA

LA PROVINCIA DI SIRACUSA

THE CITY COUNCILS OF SYRACUSE, FERLA AND SORTINO

FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE METHODOLOGIES TO BE ADOPTED FOR DRAWING UP
AND RUNNING A MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SITE

Syracuse and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica

Candidate for inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List

IN VIEW OF the Convention for the world's cultural and natural heritage (Paris, November 16 1972);

IN VIEW OF the Royal Decree of 15 May 1946 n.455 entitled “Approval of the Statute of the Regione Siciliana”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of 30 July 1950 n.878 entitled “Norms for the actuation of the Statute of the Regione Sicilian concerning public works”, the Decree of the President of the Republic of 30 August 1975 n.637 entitled “Norms for the actuation of the Statute of Regione Siciliana on matters concerning the safeguard of landscape and antiquities and fine arts”;

IN VIEW OF the legislative Decree 20 October 1998, n. 368 relating to the “Institution of the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (i.e., Ministry of Cultural Activities and Resources)” according to article 11 of law 15 March 1997, n.59”;

IN VIEW OF Decree 29 October 1999, n.490 entitled “Unified text containing the legislative rules concerning cultural and environmental resources according to article 1 of the law of 8 October 1997”;

IN VIEW OF the Regional Law of 1 August 1977, n.80 entitled “Norms for the safeguard and enhancement and social use of cultural and environmental resources in the territory of the Regione Siciliana” and the Regional Law of 7 November 1980 n.116;

IN VIEW OF the Decree of 22 October 2002 with which the Ministro dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali (Minister for Cultural Activities and Resources) Honourable Giuliano Urbani appointed the Honourable Nicola Bono with the functions concerning the activities connected with UNESCO;

IN VIEW OF the Decree of the State Undersecretary Honourable Nicola Bono of 30 January 2003 which updates the Decree of the Ministro dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali (Minister for Cultural Activities and Resources) of 15 October 1997 entitled "Permanent institution of a Work Group appointed to coordinate the application referring to the requirements to be fulfilled according to the Convention on the safeguard of cultural and natural heritage (Permanent work group for UNESCO World Heritage List)";

CONSIDERING THAT during the year 2004 Italy will present the candidature of the site Syracuse and the rock Necropoles of Pantalica to the Centre for UNESCO World Heritage;

CONSIDERING THAT the permanent work group for the World Heritage List of UNESCO according to the aforementioned Decree has among others the duty of ensuring the timeliness and efficiency of the preparation of the required documentation in view of the inclusion in the World Heritage List of the national resources and sites and moreover has the duty to monitor the follow-up of the candidature, together with the local authorities, by coordinating the monitoring activity and so forth;

CONSIDERING THAT one of the fundamental requirements for the site's inclusion is that it be equipped with an adequate "management plan" and considering moreover that Italian laws concerning area and town planning and safeguard of cultural and environmental resources does not contemplate any instrument that can be defined as a management plan;

AND ALSO CONSIDERING that in the area for which candidacy is proposed various management instruments are already active and that it is in any case necessary to initiate any opportune form of cooperation and coordination to produce a draft of an adequate unitary management plan for the site as required by UNESCO;

AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING

Art.1

The Ministry for Cultural Resources and Activities, together with the permanent Work Group for UNESCO World Heritage, the Regione Siciliana, the Provincia di Siracusa, the City Council of Syracuse, the City Council of Ferla and the City Council of Sortino cooperate for the definition of the methodologies for the draft and actuation of the management plan of the site Syracuse and the rock Necropoles of Pantalica according to the requirements prior to inclusion in UNESCO's World Heritage List.

Art.2

The cooperation in particular will focus on determining the best way to achieve the maximum results within the context of the laws now in force, to reach an effective coordination between the administrations involved and so avoid duplication of efforts, and any waste of resources which might be caused by the presence of many different bodies in charge of the management of single resources. This cooperation also aims to identify the methodologies, the predisposition and to initiate the carrying out of the management plan, which is intended as a technical instrument for orientation which may usefully support the action of the many bodies involved in the safeguard of heritage, cultural promotion and economic enhancement of the site presented as a UNESCO candidate.

Art.3

To reach the aims mentioned above, the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, the Regione Siciliana, the Provincia di Siracusa, the City Council of Syracuse, the City Council of Ferla and the City Council of Sortino can encourage cooperation with other bodies, at national or international level, operating in sectors linked to the management of the cultural and archaeological heritage.

Art.4

As to the activation phase of the present agreement the Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, the Regione Siciliana, the Provincia di Siracusa, the City Council of Syracuse, the City Council of Ferla and the City Council of Sortino will agree on a common work programme. The present protocol does not involve financial burdens for any of the signatory parties.

Rome,

MINISTERO PER I BENI E LE ATTIVITÀ
CULTURALI
IL SOTTOSEGRETARIO DI STATO
(On. Nicola Bono)

REGIONE SICILIANA
L'ASSESSORE BENI CULTURALI, AMBIENTALI E P.I.
(On. Avv. Fabio Granata)

PROVINCIA DI SIRACUSA
IL PRESIDENTE
(Dr. Bruno Marziano)

COMUNE DI SIRACUSA
IL SINDACO
(On. Giambattista Bufardecì)

COMUNE DI FERLA
IL SINDACO
(Giuseppe Veneziano)

COMUNE DI SORTINO
IL SINDACO
(Orazio Mezzio)

Attachment 2

Draft of the statute of the Consorzio Hyblon among the Municipalities of Siracusa, Cassaro, Ferla e Sortino, the Assessorato Regionale BB.CC.AA. e P.I. of Regione Siciliana, through the Soprintendenza BB.CC. AA di Siracusa.

Bozza – dicembre 2004

Consorzio HYBLON

Statuto

Art. 1 - Costituzione del Consorzio

1. Fra i Comuni di Siracusa, Cassaro, Ferla, Sortino, Provincia Regionale di Siracusa, nonché l'Assessorato Regionale BB. CC. AA. E P.I. della Regione Siciliana, per mezzo della Soprintendenza BB. CC. AA. Di Siracusa, è costituito un Consorzio di funzioni per lo sviluppo e il coordinamento della attività di promozione turistico-culturale.
2. Il Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali, l'Assessorato Regionale all'Agricoltura della Regione Siciliana, l'Assessorato Regionale al Turismo della Regione Siciliana, le Province Regionali Siciliana, tutti i Comuni Siciliani, le Camere di Commercio Industria e Artigianato Siciliane, le Università pubbliche e private, gli enti e le fondazioni pubbliche e private, le Agenzie di sviluppo con fini compatibili e le associazioni possono aderire al Consorzio, previa richiesta.

Art. 2 - Denominazione e sede

1. Ad ogni effetto legale il Consorzio assume la denominazione di "Hyblon", con sede in Siracusa presso la Soprintendenza BB. CC. AA. di Siracusa e sedi di servizio nei Comuni consorziati.

Art.3 - Servizi e finalità istituzionali

1. Il Consorzio, ispirandosi ai principi fondamentali della Costituzione italiana e dello Statuto della Regione Siciliana, promuove lo sviluppo e la tutela della cultura, dei beni culturali e delle tradizioni, riconoscendo in essa un momento essenziale del progresso democratico e civile della società.
2. In particolare il Consorzio opera con le seguenti finalità:
 - a. valorizzazione, conservazione e diffusione pubblica dei beni culturali;
 - b. valorizzazione, studio e promozione delle culture e delle tradizioni locali;
 - c. salvaguardia, recupero, conservazione e valorizzazione della memoria storica delle comunità locali;
 - d. valorizzazione delle risorse culturali, ambientali ed enogastronomiche e promozione turistico-culturale del territorio.
 - e. sostenere su un piano tecnico e logistico i processi di concertazione fra i pater, al fine di: (a) definire e rendere operative linee di intervento coordinate ed integrate per lo sviluppo delle risorse ambientali e culturali, favorendo la presenza e la partecipazione dei diversi livelli istituzionali, sociali e produttivi pre-

- senti sul territorio; (b) favorire l'aggregazione e la cooperazione fra attori locali impegnati della gestione e valorizzazione del patrimonio;
- f. incrementare la capacità di attrazione del territorio e la conoscenza delle sue risorse ambientali e culturali;
 - g. sostenere le funzioni di programmazione e progettazione locale nel campo della tutela, della valorizzazione e della fruizione sostenibile del patrimonio ambientale e culturale, in un quadro di integrazione e coordinamento, anche attraverso la fornitura di specifici servizi di studio, ricerca, innovazione e qualificazione;
 - h. sostenere le funzioni di attuazione degli interventi di tutela, restauro e valorizzazione del patrimonio ambientale e culturale, attraverso la consulenza e l'orientamento degli operatori locali;
 - i. favorire la diffusione di modelli di gestione dei beni culturali ed ambientali basati sulla sostenibilità, la qualità e l'innovazione;
 - l. garantire la conoscenza, l'integrazione, la sorveglianza e la valutazione degli interventi realizzati sul territorio nel campo dei beni culturali e ambientali;
 - m. coordinare e sostenere interventi e iniziative di comunicazione mirate a favorire le attività di promozione e informazione e più in generale di marketing territoriale;
 - n. promozione di studi e ricerche.
3. Il Consorzio può svolgere attività imprenditoriale mediante prestazione a terzi dei servizi di cui ai precedenti commi.
 4. L'Assemblea consortile è autorizzata a sviluppare programmi ed elaborare iniziative in ogni ambito culturale.

Art. 4 - Rapporto con la scuola e l'associazionismo

1. Per il raggiungimento delle finalità previste dall'articolo 3, il Consorzio opererà in modo da rendere possibile la massima collaborazione con il mondo della scuola, dell'università e dell'associazionismo sia per il razionale ed economico impiego delle attrezzature e delle strutture esistenti, sia per la formulazione dei programmi istituzionali.

Art. 5 - Organizzazione e struttura

1. Per l'espletamento delle finalità educative, di promozione e partecipazione culturali il Consorzio utilizzerà una serie di strutture centrali e periferiche proprie e dei consorziati, nonché mezzi didattici, scientifici, tecnici, di documentazione e di informazione idonei a conseguire gli obiettivi fissati negli artt. 3 e 4.

Art. 6 - Regolamento dei servizi

1. Le strutture e i mezzi del Consorzio, sono al servizio della comunità.
2. La gestione è disciplinata da un regolamento di organizzazione e da eventuali ulteriori norme, tutte ispirate al principio della gestione e dell'uso democratico ed aperto dei servizi del Consorzio stesso.

Art. 7 - Organi del Consorzio

1. Sono organi del Consorzio:
 - a. Assemblea consortile;
 - b. Consiglio d'Amministrazione;
 - c. Presidente del Consorzio;
 - d. Ufficio di Segreteria;
 - e. Segreteria Scientifica.

Art. 8 - Soci

1. I soci si distinguono in soci fondatori e soci ordinari.
2. Sono soci fondatori i Comuni che hanno ricevuto espresso riconoscimento da parte dell'UNESCO e precisamente i Comuni di Siracusa, Cassaro, Ferla, Sortino e la Provincia Regionale di Siracusa.

Art. 9 - Composizione dell'Assemblea consortile

1. L'Assemblea consortile è costituita dai Sindaci dei Comuni consorziati, o loro delegati, dal Presidente della Provincia Regionale di Siracusa, o suo delegato, dal Soprintendente di Siracusa, o suo delegato, e dai legali rappresentanti degli enti successivamente consorziati, o loro delegati.
2. I membri dell'Assemblea restano in carica fino a Tanto che non decadono dalle loro funzioni, o, in caso di delega, con il venir meno dell'atto di delega.

Art. 10 - Competenze dell'Assemblea

1. Spetta all'Assemblea deliberare:
 - a. la formazione dei programmi generali di attività del Consorzio, compresi i criteri relativi all'ordinamento degli uffici e servizi;
 - b. l'approvazione del bilancio annuale di previsione e di quello pluriennale, le relative variazioni di bilancio, ed il conto consuntivo;
 - c. l'approvazione dei regolamenti consortili e le loro modifiche non riservati alla competenza del Consiglio di amministrazione;
 - d. la contrazione dei mutui;
 - e. le spese che impegnino il bilancio per gli esercizi successivi, escluse quelle relative alle locazioni di immobili ed alla somministrazione e fornitura di beni e servizi a carattere continuativo;
 - f. gli acquisti, le alienazioni e le relative permuta dei beni immobili, qualora non siano stati previsti in programmi generali di attività;
 - g. l'istituzione di commissioni;
2. L'assemblea può delegare l'esercizio delle sue competenze al Consiglio di Amministrazione con la maggioranza prevista per l'approvazione del bilancio.

Art. 11 - Funzionamento dell'Assemblea

1. L'Assemblea è presieduta dal Presidente del Consiglio di Amministrazione. Le funzioni del Presidente, in caso di assenza o di impedimento, sono assolte dal componente dell'Assemblea più anziano di età.
2. L'Assemblea è convocata dal proprio Presidente mediante lettera raccomandata, spedita ai singoli membri almeno otto giorni prima della seduta. In caso di urgenza motivata tale termine può essere ridotto a tre.
3. La convocazione dell'Assemblea può essere richiesta dai membri della stessa che rappresentino almeno 1/3 (un terzo), o da 1/3 (un terzo) dei membri del Consiglio d'Amministrazione.
4. La richiesta di convocazione deve contenere l'elencazione degli oggetti di cui si richiede la trattazione.
5. Nel caso di cui al comma 3, l'Assemblea è convocata nel termine di 15 giorni dalla richiesta.
6. L'Assemblea non può deliberare se non intervengono almeno tanti membri che rappresentino la metà. In seconda convocazione, che avrà luogo in giornata diversa, la seduta è valida con la partecipazione di tanti membri che rappresentino almeno 1/3.
7. L'Assemblea è convocata in seduta ordinaria due volte all'anno:
 - a. per l'approvazione dei bilanci;
 - b. per l'approvazione del Conto Consuntivo;
8. Alle deliberazioni degli organi collegiali dei Comuni.

Art. 12 - Attribuzioni del Presidente dell'Assemblea

1. Il Presidente dell'Assemblea esercita le seguenti attribuzioni:
 - a. rappresenta e convoca l'Assemblea;
 - b. stabilisce l'ordine del giorno, presiede le adunanze, firma le deliberazioni e vigila sulla trasmissione delle stesse agli enti consorziati.

Art. 13 - Ufficio di Segreteria

1. L'Ufficio di Segreteria è composto dai Segretari Generali dei Comuni consorziati, o loro dirigenti, e dal Segretario Generale della Provincia Regionale di Siracusa, o suo dirigente.
2. L'Ufficio è coordinato, di volta in volta, dal Segretario generale, o dirigente, del Comune il cui sindaco, o suo delegato, ricopre la carica di Presidente.
3. L'Ufficio assolve alle funzioni di legalità e garanzia dei procedimenti amministrativi.
4. In particolare partecipa alle sedute degli organi collegiali, cura la redazione dei verbali avvalendosi del personale amministrativo del Consorzio, roga i contratti dell'ente ed esprime pareri.

Art. 14 - Segreteria Scientifica

1. Le funzioni di raccordo scientifico-culturale sono affidate al Soprintendente BB. CC. AA. di Siracusa.
2. Egli assolve le funzioni di raccordo scientifico-culturale dell'intera attività del Consorzio. In particolare partecipa alle sedute di tutti gli organi collegiali, formula proposte e esprime pareri obbligatori in tutte le attività di valenza scientifico-culturale del Consorzio.

Art. 15 - Consiglio d'Amministrazione

1. Il Consiglio d'Amministrazione è composto dai Sindaci, o loro delegati, dei Comuni fondatori, dal Presidente della Provincia Regionale di Siracusa e dal Soprintendente BB. CC. AA. di Siracusa.
2. Il Consiglio d'Amministrazione dura in carica 4 (quattro) anni.
3. Non possono ricoprire la carica di componente il Consiglio di Amministrazione coloro che si trovino, nei confronti del Consorzio, in condizioni di incompatibilità analoghe a quelle previste per i consiglieri comunali nei confronti dei Comuni.
4. Non possono ricoprire la carica dei componenti del Consiglio di Amministrazione coloro che sono in lite con il Consorzio nonché i titolari, i soci illimitatamente responsabili, gli amministratori, i dipendenti con poteri di rappresentanza o di coordinamento di imprese esercenti attività concorrenti o comunque connesse ai servizi del Consorzio.

Art. 16 - Competenze del Consiglio di Amministrazione

1. Il Consiglio di amministrazione è l'organo istituzionale di individuazione degli obiettivi e di governo degli stessi all'interno degli indirizzi politico/programmatici dettati dall'Assemblea consortile.
2. Il Consiglio di Amministrazione elegge il Revisore o i Revisori dei Conti del Consorzio.
3. Spetta al Consiglio di Amministrazione deliberare sulle richieste di adesione al Consorzio e su tutte le materie che non siano demandate alla competenza dell'Assemblea consortile. Delibera, inoltre, in via d'urgenza, le variazioni al bilancio da sottoporre alla ratifica dell'Assemblea consortile nei termini e modi previsti dalle norme di legge in vigore.

Art. 17 - Funzionamento del Consiglio d'Amministrazione

1. Il Consiglio d'Amministrazione si riunisce su convocazione del Presidente, o di chi lo sostituisce, ogni qual volta si ritiene necessario.
2. Per la validità delle riunioni occorre la presenza della maggioranza dei suoi componenti.
3. Le deliberazioni sono valide con la maggioranza semplice dei presenti, in caso di parità di voti il voto del Presidente sarà determinante.

4. il Consiglio d'Amministrazione può essere convocato anche su richiesta di 2 (due) dei suoi componenti. In tale caso la convocazione dovrà avvenire entro il termine di cinque giorni dalla richiesta.
5. Le sedute del Consiglio d'Amministrazione non sono pubbliche, ma alle medesime possono partecipare, senza diritto di voto, esperti, tecnici, funzionari invitati a relazionare e riferire su particolari problemi, nonché il Revisore o i Revisori dei Conti.

Art. 18 - Decadenze

1. I componenti del Consiglio d'Amministrazione possono decadere:
 - a. per il verificarsi di uno degli impedimenti di incapacità o incompatibilità previsti dalla legge;
 - b. per il mancato intervento, senza giustificato motivo, a tre sedute consecutive del Consiglio stesso.

Art. 19 - Competenze del Presidente del Consiglio d'Amministrazione

1. Il Presidente del Consiglio d'Amministrazione è eletto dai componenti del Consiglio di Amministrazione.
2. Il mandato del Presidente è di un anno, trascorso il quale diviene in eleggibile, e viene eletto con il criterio della rotazione un nuovo Presidente. In casi particolari può essere disposta la proroga del Presidente in carica per un tempo definito non superiore a sei mesi.
3. Il Presidente è l'organo di raccordo fra l'attività di indirizzo dell'Assemblea consortile e quella di governo del Consiglio d'Amministrazione ed assicura l'unitarietà delle attività del Consorzio. Al Presidente compete l'attività di gestione generale per l'attuazione degli indirizzi programmatici e degli obiettivi imprenditoriali per il perseguimento delle finalità del Consorzio.
4. Spetta al Presidente:
 - a. rappresentare il Consorzio a tutti gli effetti di legge;
 - b. convocare e presiedere l'Assemblea;
 - c. convocare e presiedere il Consiglio d'Amministrazione;
 - d. vigilare sull'andamento generale del Consorzio;
 - e. dare esecuzione alle deliberazioni dell'Assemblea e del Consiglio d'Amministrazione;
 - f. assegnare con proprio atto di delega ai componenti il Consiglio d'Amministrazione ove lo ritenga opportuno, specifici incarichi operativi, tra cui quello della sua legale sostituzione in caso di assenza o impedimento.
 - g. Nominare i responsabili dei Servizi.

Art. 19 - Indennità di carica

1. Tutte le cariche del Consorzio sono gratuite

Art. 20 - Organizzazione degli Uffici e Servizi

1. Con apposito regolamento sull'ordinamento degli uffici e servizi il Consorzio può disciplinare la dotazione del personale e l'organizzazione generale degli uffici e dei servizi, in base a criteri di autonomia, funzionalità ed economicità di gestione e secondo principi di professionalità e responsabilità.
2. Il regolamento disciplina l'attribuzione delle responsabilità gestionali per l'attuazione degli obiettivi fissati dagli organi del Consorzio e stabilisce le modalità di coordinamento.
3. Il regolamento sull'ordinamento degli uffici e servizi disciplina in particolare:
 - a. la struttura organizzativa-funzionale;
 - b. la dotazione organica;
 - c. le funzioni, competenze e responsabilità del Segretario e degli altri soggetti organizzativi singoli e collettivi;
 - d. l'istituzione e le funzioni del nucleo di valutazione.
4. Per il conseguimento dei propri fini, il Consorzio si avvale di personale comandato dagli Enti consorziati o da altri Enti pubblici. Viene favorita la possibilità per i soggetti privati e le Associazioni di volontariato di concorrere alla

realizzazione dei servizi medesimi. Stabilisce altresì opportune modalità di collaborazione e/o convenzionamento con altri Enti, in special modo con quelli consorziati, per la gestione sinergica ed economica di determinati servizi, funzioni ed organismi amministrativi e/o tecnici.

Art. 21 - Spese

1. Alle spese per il funzionamento del Consorzio si fa fronte principalmente con quote a carico dei soggetti consorziati, con entrate proprie, con eventuali contributi della Comunità Europea, dello Stato, della Regione e di altri Enti ovvero di privati.
2. L'importo che ciascuno dei consorziati deve devolvere per i servizi del Consorzio viene determinato dal Consiglio d'Amministrazione sulla base di parametri oggettivi che dovranno essere approvati dall'Assemblea.
3. Ogni ente consorziato, in sede di previsione, iscrive nel proprio bilancio la quota parte delle somme relative alle spese e delle entrate che si riferiscono alle funzioni e servizi svolti in forma associata, e le somme relative alle spese ed entrate che si riferiscono alle attività istituzionali dell'associazione, così come risultano dai rispettivi prospetti economici-finanziari.
4. Per ogni servizio o funzione gestito in forma associata ogni ente inserisce nel proprio bilancio le previsioni di spesa e di entrata desunte dal succitato prospetto economico-finanziario.
5. L'Assemblea consortile, in occasione dell'approvazione del bilancio, potrà richiedere ai consorziati la modifica dell'importo a carico degli stessi.
6. le quote partecipative saranno corrisposte da soci consorziati in due rate semestrali anticipate.
7. In sede di costituzione del Consorzio gli Enti locali fondatori versano al consorzio, al momento della costituzione, una quota fissa pari a Euro 5.000,00 (cinquemila/00)
8. L'Assemblea stabilirà con propria deliberazione le quote di partecipazione successive alle prime.

Art. 22 - Interessi di mora

1. In caso di ritardo nel versamento delle quote di contributo, gli Enti consorziati saranno soggetti all'applicazione di un interesse di mora, la cui misura sarà determinata annualmente dall'Assemblea in relazione all'entità degli interessi corrisposti dal Consorzio al Tesoriere per le anticipazioni di cassa.

Art. 23 - Bilancio

1. L'ordinamento contabile e finanziario del Consorzio si informa alle disposizioni di legge applicate dagli Enti locali.
2. Il bilancio di previsione va deliberato entro il 31 ottobre di ciascuno anno.
3. Nella redazione e predisposizione del bilancio vanno osservati i principi dell'annualità, dell'unicità, della legalità, della veridicità, della pubblicità, e del pareggio economico-finanziario.
4. Il bilancio di previsione annuale è corredato dalla relazione revisionale e programmatica nonchè dal bilancio pluriennale elaborato ai sensi di legge.

Art. 24 - Revisione economico-finanziaria

1. Il Consiglio di Amministrazione elegge uno o tre revisori iscritti nell'apposito albo.
2. Egli o essi durano in carica due anni e non sono rieleggibili. Non sono revocabili salvo inadempienze.

Art. 25 - Funzioni e responsabilità dei Revisori

1. Il revisore o i revisori collaborano con l'Assemblea consortile nella sua funzione di indirizzo e controllo.
2. Al Revisore o ai revisori è demandata la vigilanza sulla regolarità contabile e finanziaria della gestione attestando la corrispondenza del rendiconto alle risultanze della gestione stessa, redigendo apposita relazione a corredo della deliberazione dell'Assemblea consortile che approva il Conto.

Art. 26 - Provvista di locali e attrezzature

1. Gli Enti consorziati metteranno a disposizione del Consorzio medesimo propri locali e uffici nonché le attrezzature occorrenti, per l'espletamento ordinario e straordinario dell'attività dello stesso.

Art. 27 - Marchio

1. Il Consorzio adotta un proprio marchio in conformità con le disposizioni vigenti in materia.

Art. 28 - Servizio di tesoreria

1. Il Consorzio si avvarrà del servizio di tesoreria e di economato di uno degli Enti consorziati indicato nell'Assemblea.

Art. 29 - Durata – Recesso – Scioglimento

1. Il Consorzio ha durata fino al 31 dicembre 2050.
2. Prima della data anzidetta il Consorzio potrà cessare solo per unanime volontà dei consorziati.
3. In caso di recesso individuale prima della data del 31 dicembre 2050, la quota di patrimonio e di attività consortile di spettanza del consorziato recedente non sarà liquidata al recedente.
4. In caso di scioglimento il patrimonio del Consorzio, in seguito a valutazione economica, è ripartito in base alle quote di partecipazione ovvero in base ad accordo tra le parti.

Art. 30 - Revisione di Statuto e Convenzione

1. Fatti salvi i necessari adeguamenti di legge, entro un anno dall'entrata in vigore dello Statuto e successivamente con periodicità almeno biennale, l'Assemblea consortile, sulla base di una comunicazione del Presidente, valuta in un'apposita seduta lo stato di attuazione delle norme statutarie, nonché la loro adeguatezza in rapporto all'evoluzione delle esigenze dei consorziati e alla dinamica del quadro legislativo.
2. Proposte di modifica alla Convenzione (o allo Statuto) possono essere avanzate anche da un solo consorziato.
3. Lo statuto potrà essere modificato con il favorevole pronunciamento di soci che rappresentino i $2/3$ delle quote di partecipazione.

Art. 33 - Clausola compromissoria

1. In caso di controversia le parti si impegnano a non ricorrere ad azioni legali, delegando la risoluzione delle stesse ad un collegio arbitrale composto da arbitri nominati da ciascuna delle parti in disaccordo, quali a loro volta, provvederanno a nominare il Presidente.
2. Nel caso di disaccordo sulla scelta del Presidente lo stesso verrà nominato dal Presidente del Tribunale di Siracusa.

Art. 34 - Entrata in vigore

1. Lo Statuto entra in vigore il 30° giorno dalla firma della convenzione di cui il presente Statuto è parte integrante.

Art. 35 - Norme transitorie

1. Il Sindaco, o suo delegato, del Comune di Sortino ricopre, per il primo anno, la carica di Presidente del Consorzio e ha l'onere di convocare tutti gli organi collegiali.
2. Le convocazioni devono avvenire entro 30 giorni dall'entrata in vigore dello Statuto.
3. Fatto salvo quanto stabilito da specifiche disposizioni, fino all'entrata in vigore dei regolamenti consortili, continueranno ad applicarsi, nelle materie ad essi demandate, le norme vigenti all'entrata in vigore dello Statuto, in quanto con esso compatibili.

Syracuse (Italy)

No 1200

1. BASIC DATA

State Party: Italy

Name of property: Syracuse and the rocky Necropolis of Pantalica

Location: Region of Sicily, province of Syracuse

Date received: 2 February 2004

Category of property:

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *group of buildings* and a *site*. In the terms of Paragraph 27 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*, the property consists partially of a *group of urban buildings* in the category of "towns which are no longer inhabited but which provide unchanged archeological evidence of the past".

Brief description:

The property consists of two separate elements, which are however territorially complementary:

a) *Necropolis of Pantalica*

The zone contains over 5000 tombs cut into the rock, near to open stone quarries ("lautumiae"). Vestiges of the Byzantine era also remain, and particularly the foundations of the Anaktoron (Prince's Palace).

Most of the tombs date back to the period from the 13th to the 7th century B.C.

Area of the zone: 205.86 ha
Buffer zone: 3,699.70 ha

b) *Ancient Syracuse*

The historic town area can be divided up as follows:

- the nucleus of the first foundation in the 8th century B.C., with the arrival of the first Greek colonists from Corinth: Ortygia.

Today this is an island (originally it was a peninsula), the starting point for the development of the great town of Syracuse (*Pentapolis*) and a point which enabled the control of two natural ports.

It includes:

- a 13th century fortification: the Castello Maniace;

- a cathedral, resulting from the transformation from the 7th century A.D. onwards of the Temple of Athena (built in the 5th century B.C.).
- a set of archeological sites distributed over the urban area;
- the archeological remains of *Neapolis*, with the Greek theatre, the altar of Hieron II of Syracuse, the Roman amphitheatre and the stone quarries ("lautumiae");
- the region of *Scala Greca*, with recent archeological discoveries in a clearly delimited area;
- *Euryalus Fort* and the *Fortifications of Dionysius*, a defence complex built between 402 and 397 B.C. for which the plan was drawn up by Archimedes;
- the ancient remains of Thapsos, Achradina and Tyche.

Area of the group of buildings: 635.96 ha

Buffer zone: 874.45 ha

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

Situated on the Mediterranean coast in south-eastern Sicily, and having always enjoyed a favourable climate while being relatively free of marked relief, the zone of monuments and archeological sites proposed for inscription on the World Heritage list has been inhabited since protohistoric times.

a) *Necropolis of Pantalica*

The necropolis extends over some 1200 m from north to south and 500 m from east to west in the region of Sortino. In the hilly terrain (caverns and precipices) and a natural environment of great beauty, about 5000 tombs are visible, most of which have been hewn out of the rock face.

The tombs are divided into 5 sets:

- the north-western necropolis, with some 600 tombs in groups of 5;
- the northern necropolis, with some 1500 tombs: this is the most vast and spectacular (dated to 1200-1100 B.C.);
- the southern necropolis, between the two previous ones, dating to the same period;
- the Filippotto necropolis, with around 500 tombs and the Cavetta necropolis, with around 300 tombs (the latter dates to 9th-8th century B.C.).

Archeological research has brought to light, in this zone, vestigial remains of dwellings from the period of Greek colonisation. Materials of Mycenaean origin and monumental structures were recognised, enabling the identification of the Anaktoron, or Prince's Palace.

Similarly, it has been possible to identify a period of reoccupation of the site in the 9th-10th centuries: the zone was in fact used for the defence against invasions of Sicily by the Arab armies.

b) *Syracuse*

On the side which has been inhabited from the protohistoric neolithic period, and certainly from the start of the 13th century (demonstrated by archeological research and excavations), Syracuse symbolises by its foundation the development of the Greek presence in the Western Mediterranean.

This city, founded in the 8th century (c. 734 B.C.) was, according to the Ancients, very large and extremely beautiful. The orator and politician Cicero records that it "was the greatest Greek city and the most beautiful of all. Its reputation was by no means usurped, and it enjoyed a unique site, between earth and sea..."

Its central nucleus, today the island of Ortygia, controlled two natural ports which had already become famous in ancient times. Ortygia consisted of five parts, giving rise to its alternative name of Pentapolis. The two ports are still identifiable today: Porto Piccolo to the east and Porto Grande to the west. *Ortygia* covers an area 1600 m long by 600 m wide, with a central main street and a network of other streets reminiscent of the orthogonal plan of the ancient Greek city, constructed in the 7th century B.C.

The following Greek vestiges remain (from north to south):

- *Temple of Apollo* (Apollonion);
- *Ionic Temple*;
- *Temple of Athena* (Athenaeion);

The *Catacombs*, the largest except for those in Rome, date from the paleochristian period. Subsequently, many items bearing witness to the troubled history of Sicily remain (from the Byzantines to the Bourbons, with in between the Arabo-Muslims, the Normans, the government of Frederick II (Hohenstaufen) (1197-1250), the domination of the Aragons and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies):

- The church of St. John the Baptist (4th-16th centuries),
- The church of St. Martin (6th-14th centuries),
- Abeba Dunieli Palace (15th century),
- Bellomo Palace (13th-18th centuries),
- Migliaccio Palace (15th century),
- Francica-Nova Palace (15th century),
- Church of San Francesco all'Immacolata (13th-18th centuries),
- Church of the Collegio (built by the Jesuits in the 17th century).

But the most celebrated monument, with its great square, is the Cathedral, which incorporates the remains of a Greek temple dating back to the 6th century B.C. The excavations carried out in 1996-1998 under the square have brought advances in our knowledge of the history of Syracuse and its ancient monuments.

Constituted in 1952-1955, the archeological park of *Neapolis*, in Syracuse, includes the most spectacular (and some of the best preserved) Greek and Roman monuments bearing testimony to the past of Sicily (area of this zone: 24 ha):

- the magnificent Greek theatre;
- the Nymphaeum zone (with the cave);

- the sanctuary to Apollo;
- the imposing altar of Hieron II (the king of Syracuse in 265-215 B.C., the ally of the Romans against Carthage);
- the remarkable Roman amphitheatre;
- the great stone quarries (12 in number, also known as the "lautumiae") which extend over a distance of more than 1.5 km;
- the Grotticelle necropolis, which contains the so-called tomb of Archimedes.

History

Syracuse, in addition to its own history - one of the most ancient in the Western Mediterranean (excavations and research have revealed a substantial human presence as early as the Neolithic period, and particularly from the 13th century B.C., and have confirmed the presence of the first Greek colonists - Corinthians who arrived according to literary tradition in 734 B.C.) - has experienced most of the vicissitudes of the history of Sicily in general.

Historical summary:

- 9th century B.C.:

The Phoenicians colonise the island.

- 8th century B.C.:

The Greeks in turn set up settlement colonies on the eastern coast of Sicily (particularly at Syracuse) and establish trading posts rivalling those of the Phoenicians, and then those of Carthage, the Phoenicians' western metropolis.

- 5th-4th centuries B.C.:

Syracuse, the island's main city, exercises hegemonic control over the whole of Sicily (particularly under Dionysius the Elder: 405-367 B.C.).

- 212 B.C.:

Rome wins the 1st war against Carthage, conquers Sicily and makes it into a province, which then becomes a veritable granary. Syracuse is occupied after a very long and bitter siege (213-212).

- 5th-6th centuries A.D.:

Vandal domination is followed by the Byzantine conquest (which lasted until the 9th century).

- 9th-10th centuries:

The Arabo-Muslims, after conquering Sicily by defeating the Byzantines, turn it into an emirate. It prospers and Palermo, its capital, becomes a remarkably brilliant cultural and artistic centre.

- 1061-1091:

Norman domination of the whole island.

- 12th century:

Sicily becomes the centre of a rich and powerful monarchy, with the flowering of a brilliant and composite civilisation.

- 1197-1250:

The resplendent period of Frederick II Hohenstaufen.

- 1266:
The Duke of Anjou, Charles I, brother of St Louis, is crowned King of Sicily by the Pope.
- 1282-1442:
Sicily is in the control of Aragon.
- 1442-1458:
The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are united, forming the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Management regime

Legal provision:

Most of the monuments and sites proposed for inscription are public property. They belong to:

- the Italian state (Ministry of the Interior),
- the region of Sicily,
- the province of Syracuse,
- or the Municipality of Syracuse.

Thus:

The monuments of *Ortygia* and the archeological park of *Neapolis* are state property.

The offices of the University of Catania, as a historic monument of Syracuse, the University's property but intended for public access.

The religious buildings (the Cathedral, a historic monument, and the catacombs) are the property of the archiepiscopal parish of Syracuse.

Some civil historic buildings belong to private individuals or companies. However they are subject to *public interest* obligations.

Management structure:

- At national level:
The Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Properties, in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree no. 490 of 29 October 1997 on the preservation of the artistic and historic heritage.

- At regional level:
The Superintendency for Architecture and the Environment, in accordance with the provisions of Regional Law 15/91 of 1998.

- At local level:
The municipal technical office of Syracuse.

Through a process of decentralisation, the Ministry of Cultural and Environmental Properties is represented in Syracuse by a Superintendency.

Resources:

Funds, subsidies and grants are available at several levels for the historic monuments and the heritage in general:

- Italian State:
Ordinary management and maintenance funds;

Special funds for projects or emergency funds (in the event of natural disasters, for example);
Grants for heritage preservation from the Italian national lottery.

- Region of Sicily:
Ordinary funds and special funds for the maintenance and restoration of the historic, artistic and monumental heritage;
Ordinary funds for the management of the historic, artistic and monumental heritage.

- Province of Syracuse:
Grants for heritage management, including grants from private individuals;
Grants for special heritage projects.

There is another source of financing in addition to the above, which is large in amount and important in its regularity: the contribution under a programme of the European Commission, in connection with Agenda 2000 (Regional Operative Programme of Sicily, 2000-2006).

Justification by the State Party (summary)

By replacing the previous prehistoric culture which was centred in Pantalica, the Greek civilisation culture that took over and developed in Syracuse represented the most important centre of the Mediterranean for a significant period of the history of mankind. It predominated over the rivals Carthage and Athens and rose to be the heart of thought, art and culture.

History has also left extraordinary signs of its passage in the town-planning and architectural superimpositions of the subsequent ages which were developed on the palimpsest of the Greek city and preserved extraordinary traces of the persistence and integration of the various cultures of the most significant eras of the western world.

This cultural stratification makes Syracuse a unique property.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission went to visit Syracuse and Pantalica in September 2004.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH).

ICOMOS suggested to the State Party that the buffer zone next to Syracuse-Ortygia and to the north of the set of building in should be extended to include the coast, with a view to strengthening the protection of the zone proposed for inscription. The State Party has agreed to this extension.

Conservation

Conservation history:

Despite the diversity of the properties (monuments in a modern town, archeological zones, excavation areas) and their scattered location over the area (at one end the Municipality of Syracuse, and at the other, 40 km away, the necropolis of Pantalica, the responsibility of the Municipality of Sortino), a good level of conservation has been achieved.

The inscription proposal dossier sets out the state of conservation in detail.

State of conservation:

As the ICOMOS mission was able to observe, the state of conservation of the properties proposed for inscription is satisfactory. As indicated in the proposal dossier, there are numerous indicators for the *periodical* measurement of the state of conservation:

- by *photograms*: from 1977 to 1999, the area considered has been covered by a campaign of periodical aerial photography surveys.

Checks and monitoring – which will continue to be carried out – have enabled a good evaluation of the state of conservation.

- By the establishment of a *risk survey* for the archeological heritage of the area concerned.
- By *constant surveillance* of the maintenance, repair and restoration works, particularly of works undertaken on privately owned properties, and the possibilities of illegal architectural treatment.

Management:

The management plan described in the inscription proposal is of very high quality. In fact a *special document on management* is attached to the proposal. It is a model of the genre. It includes:

- In addition to a definition of the basic requirements of ICOMOS in this matter,
- a long-term plan for the years up to 2035,
 - a schedule of works planned for the period 2004-2008.

It reviews and analyses all the existing plans relating to the zone, and the projects drawn up (general development plan, detail plans, town plan, landscape planning). The plan is remarkable for the following reasons:

- its *social dimension*: raising the population's awareness of conservation problems,
- and its *educational component*: training in conservation techniques at the University.

Risk analysis:

a) Pantalica

The Pantalica necropolis is located in a zone which is distant from all urban areas and industrial facilities. This

remarkable location safeguards it against a wide range of risks.

b) Syracuse

Syracuse on the other hand is located near a zone of large-scale industries and in a modern urban fabric. This means it is subject to various kinds of pressure.

As a result, the Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (instituted by the Regional Law no. 6 of 3 May 2001) has made special efforts to keep pollution phenomena under surveillance. The analysis results are summed up below

- air pollution

Syracuse is affected by emissions from factories. The rate of compliance with legal emission requirements is 75%.

As a result, the risks for the heritage are minimal.

- land pollution

The Syracuse zone is not affected by this type of risk.

- electromagnetic pollution

The whole region is affected by this type of risk. But the studies and analyses show that it has no impact on heritage conservation.

- noise pollution

The modern part of the town of Syracuse is affected by noise pollution from road traffic. In the archeological and historic zone however traffic is limited, and does not represent a serious risk for the heritage.

- radioactive pollution

No risk has been detected.

- water pollution

It has emerged that some drinking water has been affected by pollution. But this contamination has no impact on the heritage.

- Illegal constructions and eyesores

Periodical surveillance and surveillance have greatly reduced these risks over the last few years.

Effective periodical monitoring is carried out for all these risks by the following organisations:

- the provincial authorities,
- the departmental authority,
- the "carabinieri" police force,
- the Italian Health and Prevention Laboratory,
- the Syracuse health authority.

c) for the whole zone

The main source of concern in this zone is the earthquake risk, which is high throughout eastern Sicily.

A recent league table (Prime Ministerial Order of 21 October 2003) puts the Syracuse area at risk level 2 (the scale goes from 1, the highest risk in Italy, to 4, the lowest risk). The area is under constant seismic and volcanic surveillance, using the Poseidon surveillance and monitoring system.

d) *tourism pressure*

Despite a gradual increase in the number of tourists, the Observatory specially set up for this purpose considers that the increased presence of tourists does not give rise to any risk of damage to the monuments and sites.

Authenticity and integrity

For the *necropolis of Pantalica*, whose integrity has been preserved, material and functional authenticity obviously applies.

For *Syracuse*, historical continuity, despite the diversity of successive cultures, together with the function and the spirit of the place also ensure compliance with the authenticity criterion.

The only question that can legitimately be raised is the authenticity of the Ortygia zone in the heart of the modern city. After full consideration, it can be stated that the superposition of cultures and the strata of architecture have not changed either the materials or the use of the monuments (the temple becomes a church, for example). Therefore, these monuments meet the authenticity requirement.

Comparative evaluation

The inscription proposal dossier remarkably highlights the historic and cultural features, on the one hand, and the town-planning and architectural characteristics on the other, which mean that Syracuse has no equivalent in the Western Mediterranean.

In terms of ancient remains, the only possible comparison would be with Carthage and Athens. Carthage of course was destroyed, and there are few archeological traces of its Phénico-Punic past. The monumental splendours of Athens are well known. But it has not retained to the same extent as Syracuse the hallmark of the interpenetration, down the centuries, of the different cultures of the Western world.

Lastly, there is no town except Syracuse which contains monuments of exceptional value ranging from the Ancient Greek period to the Baroque, and including the Roman and Paleo-Christian eras.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The nominated property fully meets the criteria of Paragraph 24 of the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*.

In fact, the human, cultural, architectural and artistic stratification which characterises the Syracuse area mean that it has no equivalent in the history of the Mediterranean, an area marked by cultural diversity. From the ancient Greek period to the Baroque, the town is an excellent example of a property of outstanding universal value.

Evaluation of criteria:

The criteria ii, iii and iv to which the inscription proposal refers are fulfilled by the rich, real and observed value of the properties described in the dossier. A question may be asked about the reference to criterion vi, a criterion which often raises problems. But it is important to recognise that this is an exceptional case: Syracuse was directly linked to events, ideas and literary works with an exceptional universal significance. The following names are forever linked with Syracuse:

- two seminal Greek literary figures: the lyrical poet Pindar (518-438 B.C.) and the tragic poet Aeschylus, the creator of ancient tragedy (525-456 B.C.);
- one of the greatest universal thinkers, the Greek philosopher Plato (427-348 B.C.);
- the vastly influential Syracuse-born Greek mathematician and inventor Archimedes (287-212 B.C.); he founded the science of fluid statics and invented various ingenious mechanisms (including levers and war machines).

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the future

If the property is inscribed on the World Heritage List, the authorities responsible for its management will have to increase their vigilance to avoid problems relating to the insertion of the conservation process into a living and evolving urban setting.

Special attention should be paid to houses that are currently unoccupied in Ortygia, and the authorities concerned should be encouraged to find them a function in urban activity.

More generally, the State Party could be requested, if the property is inscribed, to draw up a detailed report on the conservation of the property, and changes in its condition, every 5 years.

Recommendations with respect to inscription

ICOMOS recommends that the World Heritage Committee adopt the following draft decision:

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscribes the property on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria ii, iii, iv and vi*:

Criterion ii: The sites and monuments which form the Syracuse/Pantalica ensemble constitute a unique accumulation, down the ages and in the same space, of remarkable testimonies to Mediterranean cultures.

Criterion iii: The Syracuse/Pantalica ensemble offers, through its remarkable cultural diversity, an exceptional testimony to the development of civilisation over some three millennia.

Criterion iv: The group of monuments and archeological sites situated in Syracuse (between the nucleus of Ortygia and the vestiges located throughout the urban area) is the finest example of outstanding architectural creation spanning several cultural aspects (Greek, Roman and Baroque).

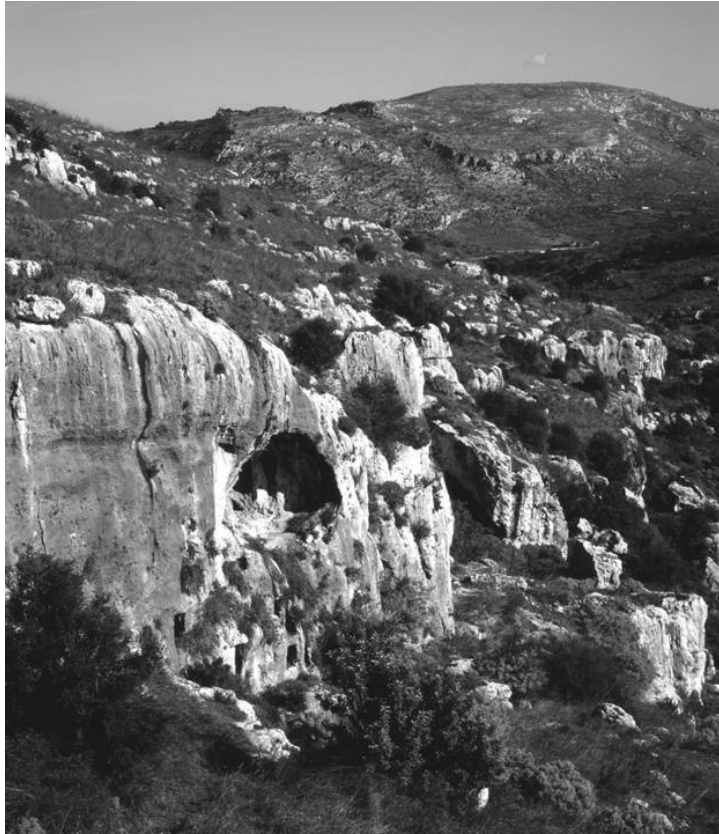
Criterion vi: Ancient Syracuse was directly linked to events, ideas and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

3. Invites the authorities responsible for the management of the property to increase their vigilance to avoid problems relating to the insertion of the conservation process into a living and evolving urban setting.
4. Encourages the State Party to pay special attention to houses that are currently unoccupied in Ortygia, and to find them a function in urban activity.
5. Requests the State Party to draw up a detailed report on the conservation of the property, and changes in its condition, every 5 years.

ICOMOS, April 2005



Revised Map showing the boundaries of the nominated property



Aerial view of Pantalica from the south



Aerial view of Syracuse

Syracuse (Italy)

No 1200

1. IDENTIFICATION

État partie : Italie

Bien proposé : Syracuse et la Nécropole rocheuse de Pantalica

Lieu : Région de Sicile, province de Syracuse

Date de réception : 2 février 2004

Catégorie de bien :

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du Patrimoine de 1972, il s'agit de la conjonction d'un ensemble et d'un site. Aux termes du paragraphe 27 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, il s'agit, partiellement, d'un ensemble urbain de la catégorie : « villes mortes, témoins archéologiques figés d'un passé révolu ».

Brève description :

Le bien est constitué de deux éléments distincts, mais territorialement complémentaires :

a) La Nécropole de Pantalica

La zone comprend plus de 5000 tombes taillées dans le rocher, avoisinant des carrières à ciel ouvert du type « latomies ». Il y persiste également des vestiges d'époque byzantine et, surtout, les fondations de l'«Anakton» ou « Palais du Prince ».

Pour l'essentiel, les tombes remontent à la période qui s'étend du XIIIe au VIIe siècle avant J.-C.

Superficie de la zone : 205,86 ha

Zone tampon : 3 699,70 ha

b) L'ancienne Syracuse

L'aire de la ville historique se répartit entre :

— le noyau de la première fondation, au VIIIe siècle avant J.-C., avec l'arrivée des premiers colons grecs de Corinthe : Ortygia.

Il s'agit aujourd'hui d'une île, à l'origine une presqu'île, point d'essor de la grande Syracuse (*Pentapolis*) et de contrôle de deux ports naturels.

Elle comprend :

- une fortification du XIIIe siècle : le Castello Maniace ;
- une cathédrale aménagée par transformation, dès le VIIe siècle après J.-C., du Temple d'Athéna édifié au Ve avant.
- un ensemble de sites archéologiques répartis à travers le territoire urbain :
- le parc archéologique de *Neapolis*, avec le théâtre grec, l'autel de Hiéron de Syracuse, l'amphithéâtre romain et les Latomies ;
- la région de *Scala Greca*, avec des découvertes archéologiques récentes dans une aire bien délimitée ;
- le fort d'*Euryale* et les fortifications de *Denys*, complexe de défense édifié entre 402 et 397 avant J.-C. et dont le plan est dû à Archimède ;
- les vestiges antiques de Thapsos, Achradine et Tyché.

Superficie de l'ensemble : 635,96 ha

Zone tampon : 874,45 ha

2. LE BIEN

Description

Située au bord de la Méditerranée, au Sud-Est de la Sicile, jouissant depuis toujours d'un climat favorable et d'un relief peu mouvementé, la zone des monuments et sites archéologiques proposés pour l'inscription sur la liste du patrimoine mondial a connu l'occupation humaine depuis la Protohistoire.

a) La Nécropole de Pantalica

Elle s'étend dans la région de Sortins, sur près de 1 200 m du Nord au Sud et 500 m d'Est en Ouest. Dans le relief accidenté (cavernes et précipices) et un environnement naturel d'une grande beauté, environ 5000 tombes sont visibles, le plus souvent taillées à pic dans le rocher.

Elles se répartissent en cinq ensembles :

- la nécropole du Nord-Ouest, avec environ 600 tombes, aménagées en groupe de 5 ;
- la nécropole du Nord, avec environ 1 500 tombes : c'est la plus vaste et la plus spectaculaire (date : 1 200 – 1 100 avant J.-C.) ;
- la nécropole du Sud, entre les deux précédentes et datant de la même période ;
- la nécropole du Filippotto, avec environ 500 tombes et la Nécropole Cavetta, avec 300 tombes environ (ce dernier ensemble date des IX – VIIIe siècle avant J.-C.).

Les recherches archéologiques ont permis de dégager, dans cette zone, les vestiges d'un habitat de l'époque de la colonisation grecque, où l'on a reconnu des matériaux d'origine mycénienne ainsi que des structures

monumentales qui permettent d'identifier l'« Anaktoron » ou « Palais du Prince ».

De même, on a pu reconnaître une période de réoccupation du site aux IX – Xe siècle : la zone a servi, en effet, pour la défense contre les invasions de la Sicile par les armées arabes.

b) *Syracuse*

Sur le côté qui a connu la présence humaine dès l'époque néolithique (Protohistoire) et, à coup sûr, au début du XIIIe siècle comme l'ont montré les recherches et fouilles archéologiques, Syracuse a marqué par sa fondation le développement de la présence grecque dans l'Occident méditerranéen.

Cette cité fondée au VIIIe siècle (vers 734 avant J.-C.) était, aux dires des Anciens, très grande et très belle. L'orateur et homme politique Cicéron rapporte qu'elle « était la plus grande cité grecque et la plus belle de toutes. Sa réputation n'était nullement usurpée et elle jouissait, entre terre et mer, d'un site unique... »

De fait, son noyau central, aujourd'hui l'île d'Ortygia, contrôlait deux ports naturels, déjà fameux dans l'Antiquité. Elle comprenait 5 parties, d'où son surnom de Pentapolis. On reconnaît aujourd'hui les deux ports : « Porto Piccolo » à l'Est et « Porto Grande », à l'Ouest. *Ortygia* couvre une superficie de 1 600 m de long sur 600 m de large, avec une rue centrale et une voirie qui rappelle, par son organisation, le plan orthogonal de l'ancienne cité grecque, mis en œuvre au VIIe siècle avant J.-C.

Les vestiges grecs conservés sont les suivants (du Nord au Sud) :

- *Temple d'Apollon* (Apollonion) ;
- *Temple ionique* ;
- *Temple d'Athéna* (Athenaion) ;

De la période paléo-chrétienne datent les *Catacombes*, les plus grandes en importance, après celles de Rome. Par la suite, de nombreux témoignages de l'histoire mouvementée de la Sicile (des Byzantins aux Bourbons, en passant par les Arabo-Musulmans, les Normands, le Gouvernement de Frédéric II de Hohenstaufen (1197-1250), la domination des Aragon et le royaume des Deux - Siciles) se sont conservés :

- L'église de Saint Jean Baptiste (IVe-XIVe siècles),
- L'église de Saint Martin (VIe-XIVe siècles),
- Palais « Abeba Dunieli » (XVe siècle),
- Palais Bellomo (XIIIe-XVIIIe siècle),
- Palais Migliaccio (XVe siècle),
- Palais Francica-Nova (XVe siècle),
- Eglise de Saint François (San Francesco all'Immacolata, XIIIe-XVIIIe siècles),
- Eglise des Jésuites (XVIIe siècle).

Cependant le monument le plus célèbre, avec sa grande place, est la Cathédrale, aménagée dans un temple grec du VIe siècle avant J.-C. Les fouilles effectuées en 1996-1998 sous la place ont fait avancer la connaissance de l'histoire de Syracuse et de ses monuments anciens.

Constitué en 1952-1955, le parc archéologique de *Neapolis*, à Syracuse, comprend les monuments grecs et romains les plus spectaculaires et parmi les mieux conservés du passé de la Sicile (superficie de cette zone : 24 ha) :

- le théâtre grec, magnifique monument ;
- la zone du Nymphée (avec la Grotte) ;
- le sanctuaire d'Apollon ;
- l'imposant autel de Hiéron II (roi de Syracuse en 265-215 avant J.-C., allié des Romains contre Carthage) ;
- le remarquable amphithéâtre romain ;
- les grandes carrières (au nombre de 12, appelées aussi « Latomies ») qui s'étendent sur plus de 1,5 km ;
- la nécropole « Grotticelle », où se trouve la tombe dite d'Archimède.

Histoire

Syracuse, outre son histoire propre, l'une des plus anciennes de la Méditerranée occidentale (puisque les fouilles et recherches ont révélé une présence humaine importante dès l'époque néolithique et surtout dès le XIIIe siècle avant J.-C., et ont confirmé la présence des premiers colons grecs – ceux de Corinthe, arrivés selon la tradition littéraire en 734 avant J.-C. – au VIIIe siècle avant J.-C.) a connu la plupart des vicissitudes de l'histoire de la Sicile en général.

Aperçu historique :

- IXe siècle avant J.-C. :
Les Phéniciens colonisent l'île.
- VIIIe siècle avant J.-C. :
Les Grecs, à leur tour, installent des colonies de peuplement sur les côtes orientales de la Sicile (en particulier à Syracuse) et établissent des comptoirs commerciaux qui rivalisent avec ceux des Phéniciens, puis ceux de Carthage, métropole phénicienne d'Occident.
- V- IVe siècles avant J.-C. :
Syracuse, principale cité de l'île, exerce son hégémonie sur l'ensemble de la Sicile (en particulier sous Denys l'Ancien : 405-367 avant J.-C.).
- 212 avant J.-C. :
Rome remporte la 1^{ère} guerre contre Carthage, conquiert la Sicile et en fait une province, qui devient un véritable grenier à blé. Syracuse est occupée après un très long et terrible siège (213-212).
- V et VIe siècles après J.-C. :
Domination vandale puis conquête byzantine (qui dura jusqu'au IXe siècle).
- IX – Xe siècles :
Le pouvoir arabo-musulman, ayant conquis la Sicile sur les Byzantins, la transforme en un émirat. Ce dernier devient prospère et Palerme, sa capitale, un centre brillant de la culture et des arts.
- 1061-1091 :
Domination normande sur l'ensemble de l'île.

- XIIe siècle :
La Sicile devient le centre d'une monarchie riche et puissante, qui voit s'épanouir une civilisation brillante et composite.

- 1197-1250 :
Brillante période de Frédéric II Hohenstaufen.

- 1266 :
Le Duc d'Anjou, Charles 1^{er}, frère de Saint Louis, est couronné roi de Sicile par le pape.

- 1282-1442 :
La Sicile est soumise à l'Aragon.

- 1442-1458 :
Les royaumes de Naples et de Sicile sont réunis et forment le Royaume des Deux – Siciles.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

La majorité des monuments et des sites proposés pour l'inscription relèvent du domaine public. Ils appartiennent :

- à l'Etat italien (Ministère de l'Intérieur),
- à la Région de Sicile,
- à la province de Syracuse,
- ou bien à la Municipalité de Syracuse.

Ainsi :

Les monuments d'*Ortygia* et le parc archéologique de *Neapolis* sont propriétés de l'Etat.

Les Bureaux de l'Université de Catane, en tant que monument historique à Syracuse, sont une propriété à destinations publique de cette Université.

Les édifices religieux (la Cathédrale, monument historique et les catacombes) sont propriété de la Curie archiépiscopale de Syracuse.

Certains bâtiments civils à vocation historique appartiennent à des privés (personnes ou sociétés). Cependant ils sont astreints aux servitudes de *l'intérêt public*.

Structure de la gestion :

- Au plan national :
Le Ministère des Biens culturels et environnementaux, conformément aux dispositions du Décret législatif n° 490 du 29 octobre 1999, applique la loi n° 352 du 8 octobre 1997 sur la protection du patrimoine artistique et historique.

- Au plan régional :
La Surintendance pour l'Architecture et l'Environnement, Conformément aux dispositions de la Loi régionale 15/91 de 1998.

- Au plan local :
Le Bureau technique municipal de Syracuse.

En tant que structure de décentralisation, le Ministère des Biens culturels et environnementaux est représenté, à Syracuse, par une Surintendance.

Ressources :

Les monuments historiques et le patrimoine en général disposent de fonds, subsides et subventions à plusieurs niveaux :

- L'Etat italien :
Fonds ordinaires de gestion et entretien ;
Fonds spéciaux accordés à des projets ou à titre de fonds d'urgence (en cas de calamités naturelles, par exemple) ;
Allocations pour la protection du patrimoine provenant de la Loterie nationale.

- La Région de Sicile :
Fonds ordinaires et fonds spéciaux pour l'entretien et la restauration du patrimoine historique, artistique et monumental ;
Fonds ordinaires pour la gestion de ce même patrimoine.

- La Province de Syracuse :
Allocations pour l'entretien du patrimoine, y compris par des personnes privées ;
Subventions pour des projets spéciaux du patrimoine.

À ces sources de financement s'ajoutent une autre, importante par son montant et sa régularité : la contribution, sur programme, de la *Commission européenne*, dans le cadre de l'Agenda 2000 (Regional Operative Programme of Sicily, période 2000-2006).

Justification émanant de l'Etat partie (résumé)

Se substituant à la culture protohistorique dont le centre d'influence était à Pantalica, la civilisation grecque s'est développée à Syracuse, en en faisant le plus important centre culturel de la Méditerranée occidentale. La cité a pu dépasser ses rivales, Carthage et Athènes, et son essor lui permit de devenir une métropole de la pensée, de l'art et de la culture. L'histoire, à travers ses vicissitudes, a laissé de remarquables témoignages tant dans la morphologie urbaine que dans la superposition des réalisations architecturales. Il est remarquable de constater la persistance, tout au long des siècles, de la marque et de l'interpénétration des différentes cultures du monde occidental.

Cette stratification culturelle fait de Syracuse un *unicum*.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission technique de l'ICOMOS a visité Syracuse et Pantalica en septembre 2004.

L'ICOMOS a également consulté son Comité Scientifique International sur les villes et villages historiques (CIVVIH).

L'ICOMOS a suggéré à l'Etat partie que la zone tampon aux abords de Syracuse-Ortygia et au nord de l'ensemble

d'Ortygia soit étendue afin d'englober le littoral et en vue de renforcer la protection de la zone proposée pour inscription. L'État partie a accepté d'étendre la zone.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

Malgré la diversité des biens (monuments dans une ville moderne, zones archéologiques, espaces de fouilles) et leur éparpillement territorial (d'une part la Municipalité de Syracuse, de l'autre, à 40 km la nécropole de Pantalica, relevant de la Municipalité de Sortino) la conservation a pu être assurée dans de bonnes conditions.

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription le rappelle en détail.

État de conservation :

Comme l'a constaté la mission de l'ICOMOS, l'état de conservation des biens proposés est satisfaisant. Comme l'indique le dossier de proposition, il existe de nombreux indicateurs pour mesurer *périodiquement* cet état :

- par *photogrammes* : de 1977 à 1999, le territoire considéré a fait l'objet d'une campagne périodique de relevés de photographies aériennes.

Vérifications et suivi – qui vont se poursuivre – ont permis de bien évaluer l'état de conservation.

- Par l'établissement d'une étude de risques pour le patrimoine archéologique de la zone concernée.
- Par une surveillance constante des travaux de maintenance, réparation et restauration, surtout les travaux entrepris par le privé et les possibilités de traitement illégal.

Gestion :

Le plan de gestion décrit dans la proposition d'inscription est d'une grande qualité. De fait un document spécial concernant la gestion est joint à la proposition. C'est un véritable modèle. Il comprend :

Outre une définition sur la base des exigences de l'ICOMOS en la matière,
- un plan à long terme, dans la perspective de l'année 2035,
- un calendrier des travaux programmés pour la période 2004-2008.

Il passe en revue, en les analysant, tous les plans existant pour la zone ainsi que les projets élaborés (plan d'aménagement général, plans de détails, plan d'urbanisme, planification paysagère). Les particularités remarquables de ce plan sont les suivantes :

- sa dimension sociale : sensibilisation de la population aux problèmes de conservation,
- et sa composante éducative : formation dans les techniques de conservation à l'Université.

Analyse des risques :

a) *Pantalica*

La nécropole de Pantalica est située dans une zone éloignée de tout site urbain ou industriel. Cette position remarquable la sauvegarde des risques de toute nature.

b) *Syracuse*

En revanche, Syracuse s'étend à proximité d'une zone de grandes industries et dans un cadre urbain moderne. De ce fait elle est soumise à plusieurs sortes de pressions.

De ce fait, l'Agence régionale pour la protection de l'environnement (instituée par la Loi régionale n°6 du 3 mai 2001) a pris spécialement en charge la surveillance des phénomènes de pollution. Les résultats des analyses sont résumés ci-après :

- pollution atmosphérique

Syracuse est affectée par les émissions des usines. La conformité avec les dispositions de la loi est de 75%.

En conséquence, les risques restent minimes pour le patrimoine

- pollution des sols

La zone de Syracuse n'est pas affectée par ce type de risque.

- pollution électromagnétique

Toute la région est affectée par ce type de risque. Mais les études et analyses montrent que cela n'a aucune conséquence pour la conservation du patrimoine.

- nuisances

La partie moderne de la ville de Syracuse est sujette aux nuisances de la circulation automobile. Toutefois dans la zone archéologique et historique le trafic est limité et il n'y a pas de grands risques pour le patrimoine.

- pollution radioactive

Aucun risque constaté.

- pollution des eaux

Il s'est révélé qu'une part de l'eau potable a été affectée par la pollution. Mais cette contamination n'a aucune répercussion sur le patrimoine.

- Constructions illégales et « pollution » du paysage

La surveillance périodique en la matière et la vigilance ont fait grandement diminuer les risques, ces dernières années.

Un suivi périodique et efficace est assuré, pour tous ces risques, par les organismes suivants :

- les autorités provinciales,
- la préfecture,
- le corps des « Carabinieri »,

- le Laboratoire de la Santé et de la Prévention,
- l'autorité de Syracuse pour la Santé.

c) *pour l'ensemble de la zone*

La principale source d'inquiétude dans cette zone est le risque sismique, qui est élevé dans toute la partie orientale de la Sicile.

Un classement récent (Décret du Premier Ministre du 21 octobre 2003) place la zone de Syracuse dans l'échelle 2 des risques, l'échelle 1 étant la plus élevée pour l'Italie, l'échelle 4 la plus basse. Une surveillance sismique et volcanique est donc mise en œuvre constamment, utilisant le « système Poseidon » de surveillance et suivi.

d) *pression touristique*

Malgré un accroissement progressif du nombre des touristes, l'Observatoire spécialement mis en place considère que la présence accrue des touristes ne constitue pas un risque de dommages pour les monuments et les sites.

Authenticité et intégrité

Pour la *nécropole de Pantalica*, conservée dans son intégrité, l'authenticité matérielle et fonctionnelle est évidente.

Pour *Syracuse*, la continuité historique, malgré la diversité des cultures successives, la fonction et l'esprit des lieux assurent également le critère d'authenticité.

La seule question qui peut légitimement se poser concerne l'authenticité de la zone d'Ortygia au cœur de la cité moderne. À bien considérer, la superposition des cultures et la stratigraphie architecturale n'ont altéré ni les matériaux ni l'usage des monuments (du temple à l'église par exemple). En conséquence l'authenticité de ces monuments peut être reconnue.

Évaluation comparative

Le dossier de proposition d'inscription met remarquablement en exergue les caractéristiques historiques et culturelles d'une part, urbanistiques et architecturales, de l'autre, qui font de Syracuse un *unicum* en Méditerranée occidentale.

Pour l'Antiquité, la seule comparaison possible à faire serait avec Carthage et Athènes. Carthage, on le sait, fut détruite et rares sont les vestiges archéologiques de son passé phénico-punique. Reste Athènes dont les splendeurs monumentales sont connues. Mais elle n'a pas gardé, autant que Syracuse, la marque de l'interpénétration, tout au long des siècles, des différentes cultures du monde occidental.

Enfin, il n'est pas une ville qui présente, comme Syracuse, de témoignages de valeur exceptionnelle allant du grec archaïque au baroque, en passant par le romain et le paléochrétien.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Le bien proposé pour l'inscription répond tout à fait aux dispositions du paragraphe 24 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*.

De fait, la stratification humaine, culturelle, architecturale et artistique qui caractérise le territoire de Syracuse en a fait un *unicum* dans l'histoire de la Méditerranée, bassin des diversités culturelles. Du grec archaïque au baroque, la ville témoigne, dans la catégorie d'excellence, de sa valeur universelle exceptionnelle.

Évaluation des critères :

Les critères ii, iii et iv auxquels se réfère la proposition d'inscription correspondant aux valeurs riches, réelles et constatées, des biens décrits dans le dossier. La question peut se poser en ce qui concerne la référence au critère vi, critère qui fait souvent problème. Mais il faut reconnaître ici qu'il s'agit d'un cas exceptionnel : Syracuse fut directement liée à des événements, à des idées, à des œuvres littéraires ayant une signification universelle exceptionnelle. Car à Syracuse sont liés les noms de :

- deux grands poètes grecs : Pindare, poète lyrique (518-438 avant J.-C) et Eschyle, poète tragique, le créateur de la tragédie antique (525-456 avant J.-C.)
- un grand penseur universel, le philosophe grec Platon (427-348 avant J.-C.).
- un immense savant grec, né lui-même à Syracuse, Archimède, mathématicien et physicien (287-212 avant J.-C), fondateur de la statique et inventeur des mécaniques subtiles : leviers, machines de guerre.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandations pour le futur

Si le bien est inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial, les autorités concernées par sa gestion doivent redoubler de vigilance pour éviter les problèmes qui naissent de l'insertion du processus de conservation dans un environnement urbain vivant et évolutif.

Une attention particulière devrait être accordée aux maisons actuellement vacantes à Ortygia et les autorités concernées devraient être invitées à leur trouver une insertion dans la fonction urbaine active.

En général l'Etat partie pourrait être invité, en cas d'inscription du bien, à faire un rapport circonstancié sur sa conservation et sur l'évolution de son état, une fois tous les 5 ans.

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

L'ICOMOS recommande que le Comité du patrimoine mondial adopte le projet de décision suivant :

Le Comité du patrimoine mondial,

1. Ayant examiné le document WHC-05/29.COM/8B,
2. Inscrit le bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des **critères ii, iii, iv et vi** :

Critère ii : Les sites et les monuments qui composent l'ensemble de Syracuse/Pantalica constituent une forme unique d'accumulation, à travers le temps et dans un même espace, de témoignages remarquables des cultures méditerranéennes.

Critère iii : L'ensemble Syracuse/Pantalica offre, à travers sa remarquable diversité culturelle, un témoignage exceptionnel sur le développement de la civilisation durant près de trois millénaires.

Critère iv : L'ensemble des monuments et des sites archéologiques, qui s'étendent à Syracuse entre le noyau d'Ortygia et les vestiges répartis à travers le territoire urbain, présente l'exemple éminent d'une création architecturale qui s'est illustrée sous plusieurs aspects culturels : grec, romain, baroque.

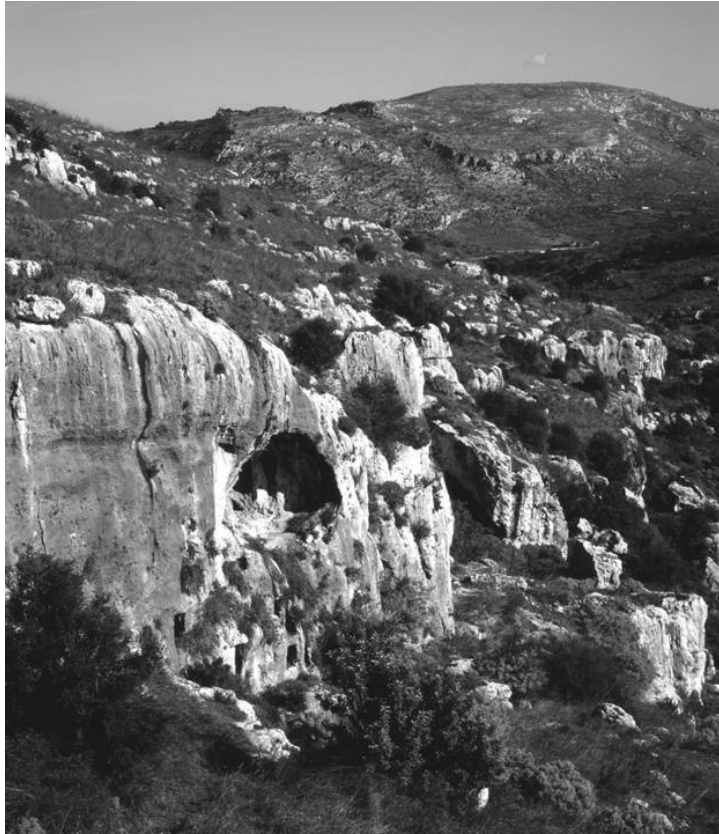
Critère vi : L'antique Syracuse fut directement liée à des événements, à des idées et à des œuvres littéraires ayant une signification universelle exceptionnelle.

3. Invite les autorités responsables de la gestion du bien à redoubler de vigilance pour éviter les problèmes qui naissent de l'insertion du processus de conservation dans un environnement urbain vivant et évolutif.
4. Encourage l'État partie à accorder une attention particulière aux maisons actuellement vacantes à Ortygia et à leur trouver une fonction dans l'activité urbaine.
5. Demande à l'État partie de faire un rapport circonstancié sur la conservation et sur l'évolution de l'état du bien, une fois tous les 5 ans.

ICOMOS, avril 2005



Plan révisé indiquant la délimitation du bien proposé pour inscription



Vue aérienne de Pantalica depuis le sud



Vue aérienne de Syracuse