

ITALIAN REPUBLIC



Sicilian Region

Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity

Department of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity

UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

**Dossier of Nomination
for inscription on World Heritage List
of the serial property**

**ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND
THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF MONREALE
AND CEFALÙ**

ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF MONREALE AND CEFALÙ

Dossier of Nomination for inscription on UNESCO World Heritage List

Organizing government bodies:

Sicilian Region - Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity, Department of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity

UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

Project management:

Aurelio Angelini, UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

Scientific managers:

Maria Andaloro

Aurelio Angelini

Maurizio Carta

General coordination and technical-scientific support

Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency (manager Gianni Bonazzi)

Texts and contributions:

Maria Andaloro

Aurelio Angelini

Maurizio Carta

Barbara Lino

Ruggero Longo

Francesca Riccio

Giovanni Ruggieri

Lidia Scimemi

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a Country

Italy

1.b State, Province or Region

Sicily Region

Town of Palermo

Town of Monreale

Town of Cefalù

1.c Name of the Property

Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale.

1.d Geographical Coordinates

See table in 1.f.

1.e Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone

List of the tables (following enclosed):

Table I Map with the location of the nominated property in the Italian State and in the Sicily Region.

Table II. Map of the whole serial property.

Table III. Map with the location in the town of Palermo.

Table IV. Map with the location in the town of Cefalù.

Table V. Map with the location of the components in the town of Monreale.

Table. VI - XI - Maps of the single components with respective buffer zone:

- Table VI - Component 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Component 2) Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Component 5) Palermo Cathedral
- Table VII - Component 3) Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio and Component 4) Church of San Cataldo
- Table VIII - Component 6) Zisa Palace
- Table IX - Component 7) Admiral's Bridge
- Table X - Component 8) Cefalù Cathedral
- Table XI - Component 9) Monreale Cathedral

1.f Area of the nominated property (ha.) and of proposed buffer zone

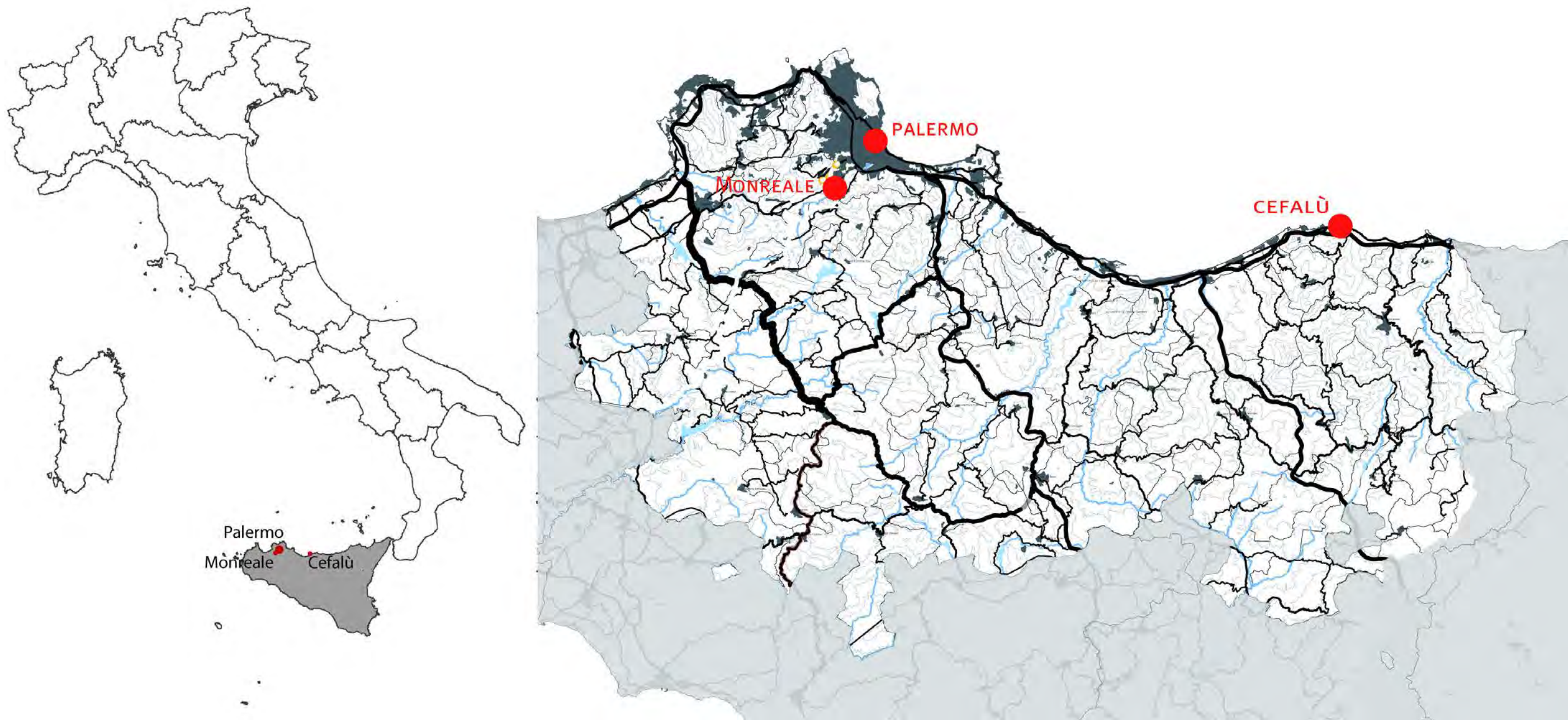
Part component the property	Town	Geographical Coordinates	Component Part (ha)	I Level Buffer Zone (ha)*	II Level Buffer Zone (ha)**	
1. Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	Palermo	38°06'39N 13°21'11E	0,41	23,5	228	
2. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Palermo	38°6'35"N 13°21'17"E	0,3	23,5	228	
3. Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	Palermo	38°06'53N 13°21'46E	0,116	2,148	228	
4. Church of San Cataldo	Palermo	38°06'53N 13°21'45E	0,036	2,148	228	
5. Palermo Cathedral	Palermo	38°06'51N 13°21'21E	1,1	23,5	228	
6. Zisa Palace	Palermo	38°07'00N 13°20'29E	0,8	23,2	-	
7. Admiral's Brigde	Palermo	38°6'18"N 13°22'29"E	0,41	38,59	-	
8. Cefalù Cathedral	Cefalù	38°02'24N 14°01'24E	1,394	2,716	56,89	
9. Monreale Cathedral	Monreale	38°04'55N 13°17'32E	1,669	12	14,24	
TOTAL OF PROPERTY COMPONENT PARTS			6,235			
TOTAL OF I LEVEL BUFFER ZONE				102,15		
TOTALE OF II LEVEL BUFFER ZONE					299,13	
GRAND TOTAL						401,28

Table: Area of the nominated property (ha.) and of proposed buffer zone

Notes:

* The area of the I level buffer zone doesn't include the areas of the parts component the property that fall there.

* * The area of the II level buffer zone doesn't include the areas of the parts component the property and of the I level buffer zones that fall there.



NATION: Italy/NAZIONE: Italia
 Region: Sicily/Regione: Sicilia

Province of Palermo/Provincia di Palermo

Table I Map with the location of the nominated property in the Italian State and in the Sicily Region.

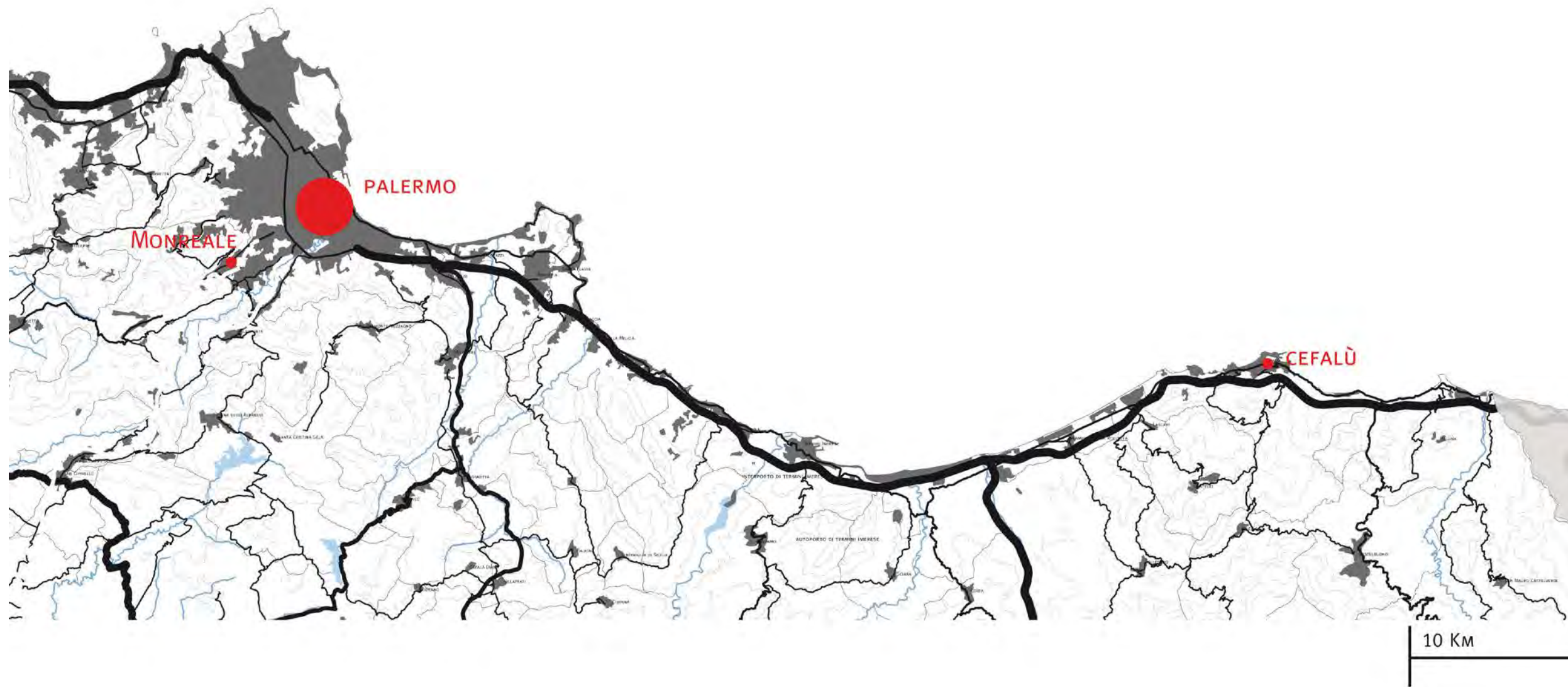


Table II. Map of the whole serial property.



Table III. Map with the location in the town of Palermo.

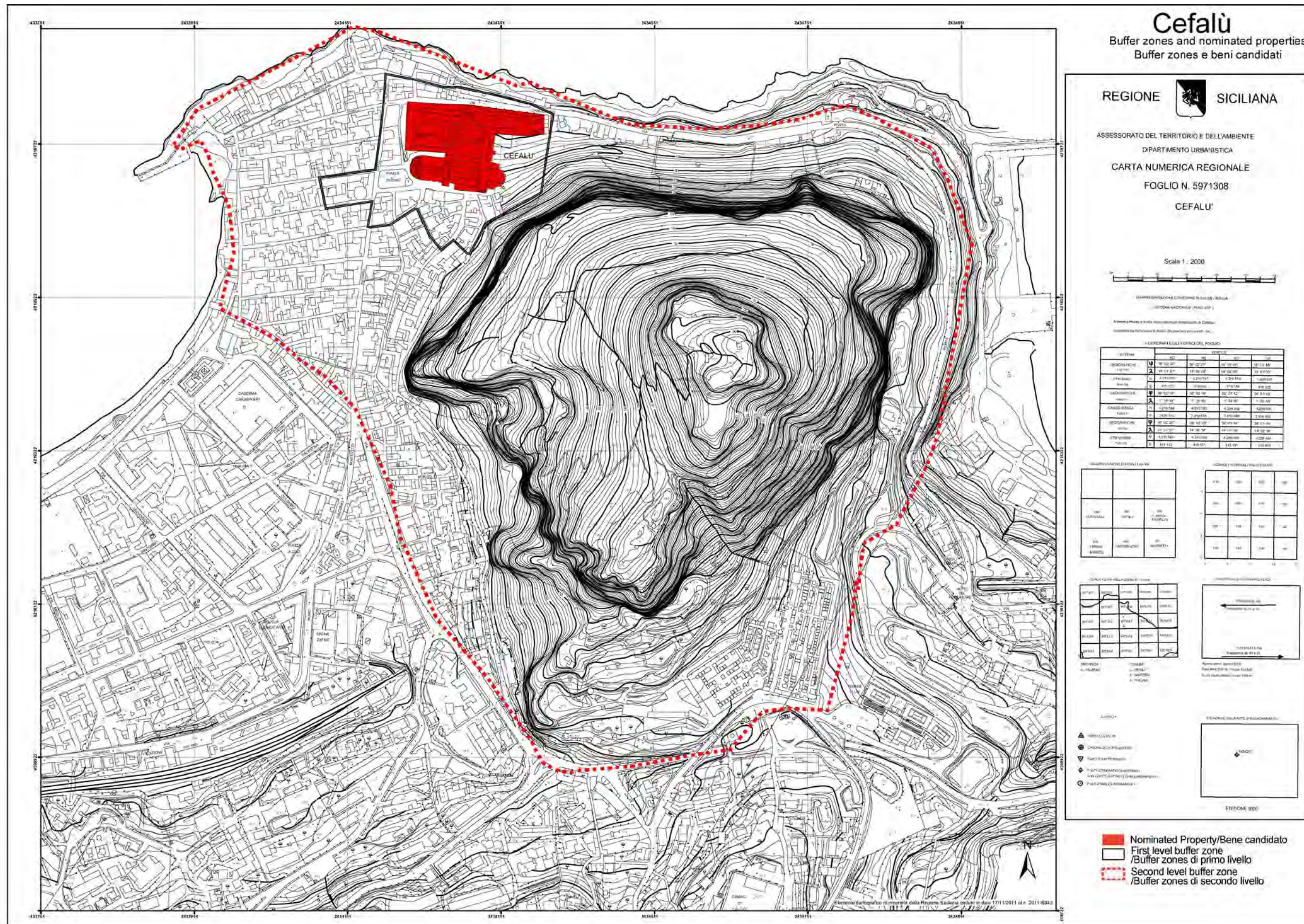


Table IV. Map with the location in the town of Cefalù.

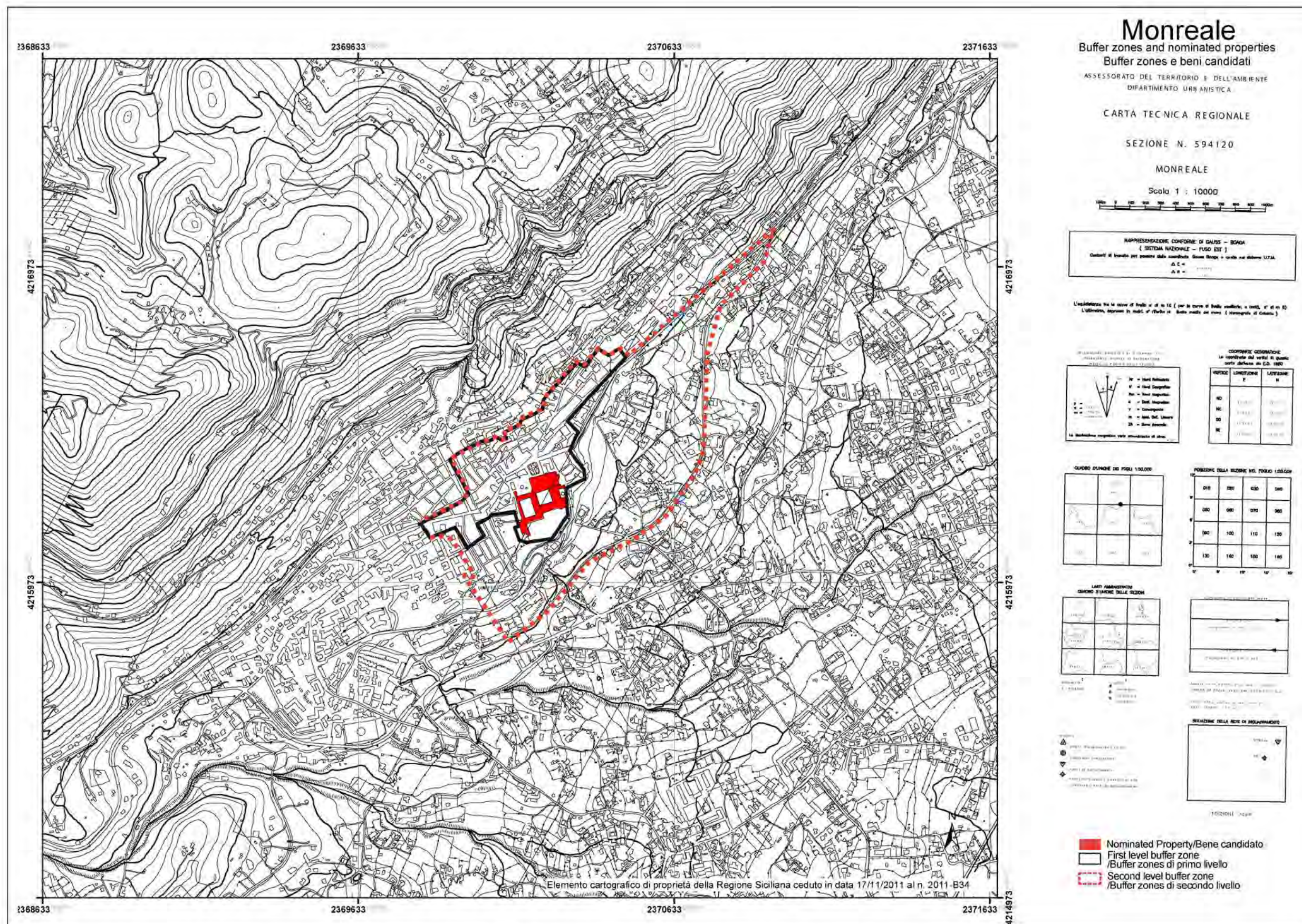


Table V. Map with the location of the components in the town of Monreale.

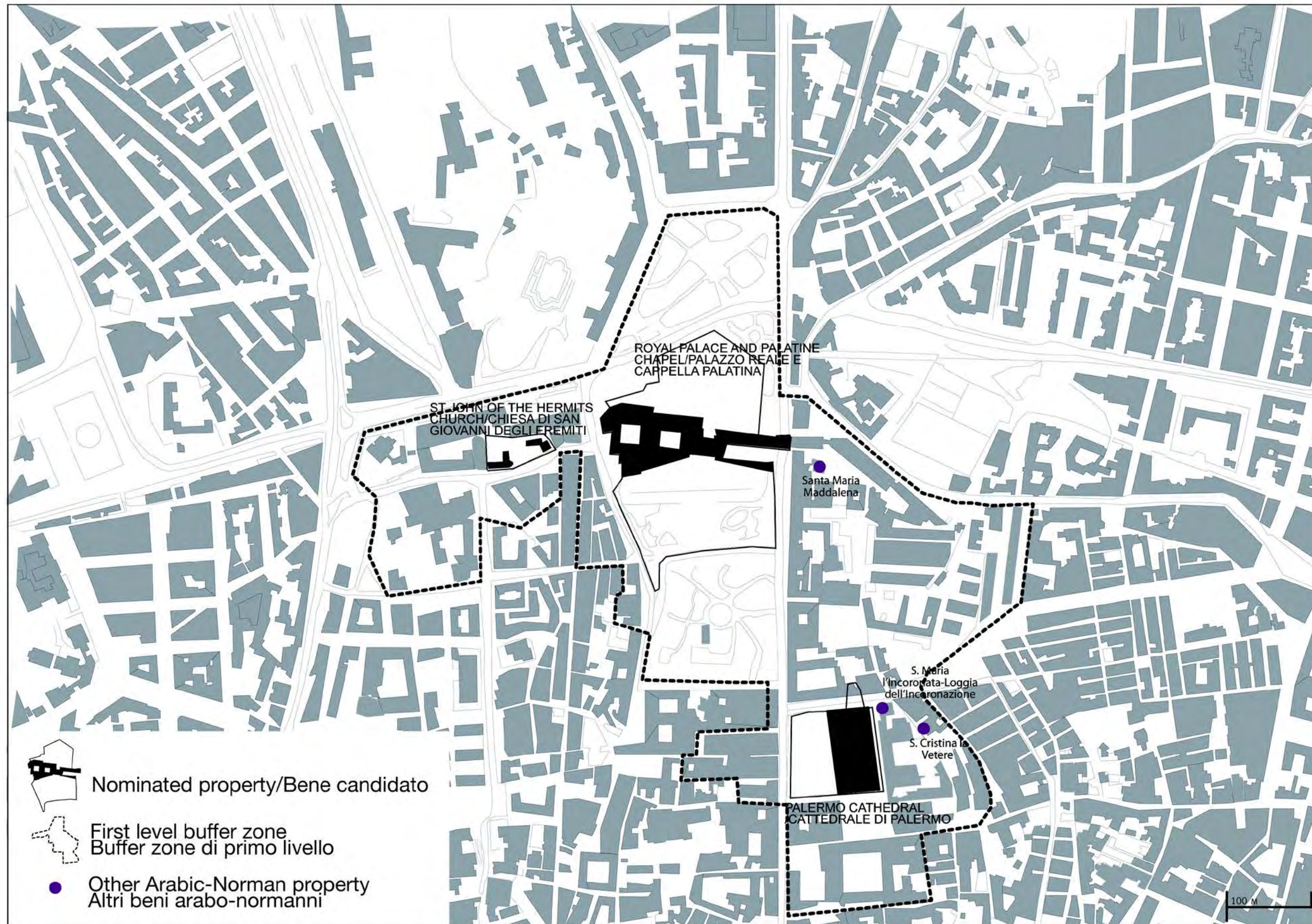


Table VI - Component 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Component 2) Church of St. John of the Hermits, Component 5) Palermo Cathedral

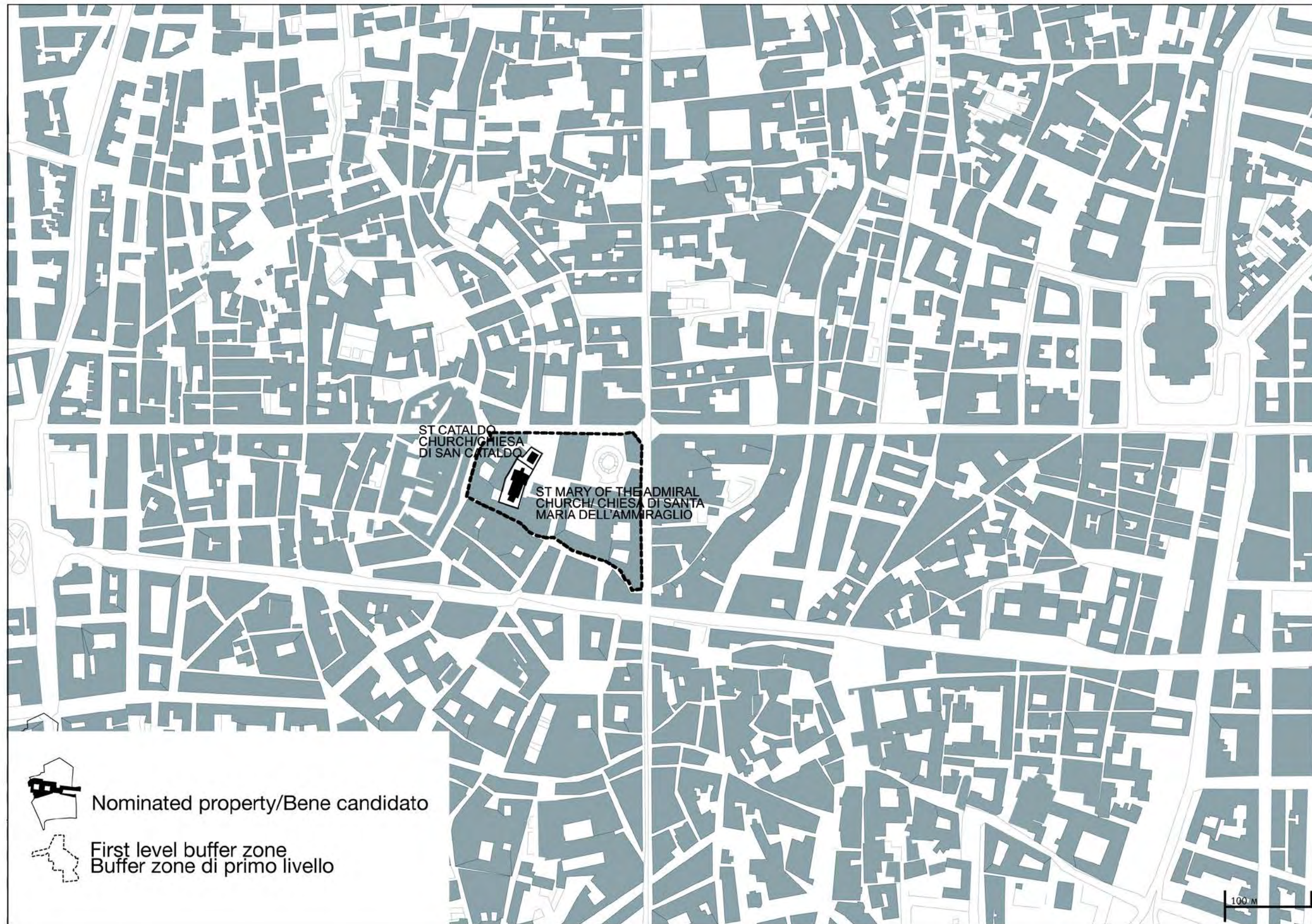


Table VII - Component 3) St Mary of the Admiral Church and Component 4) St. Cataldo Church

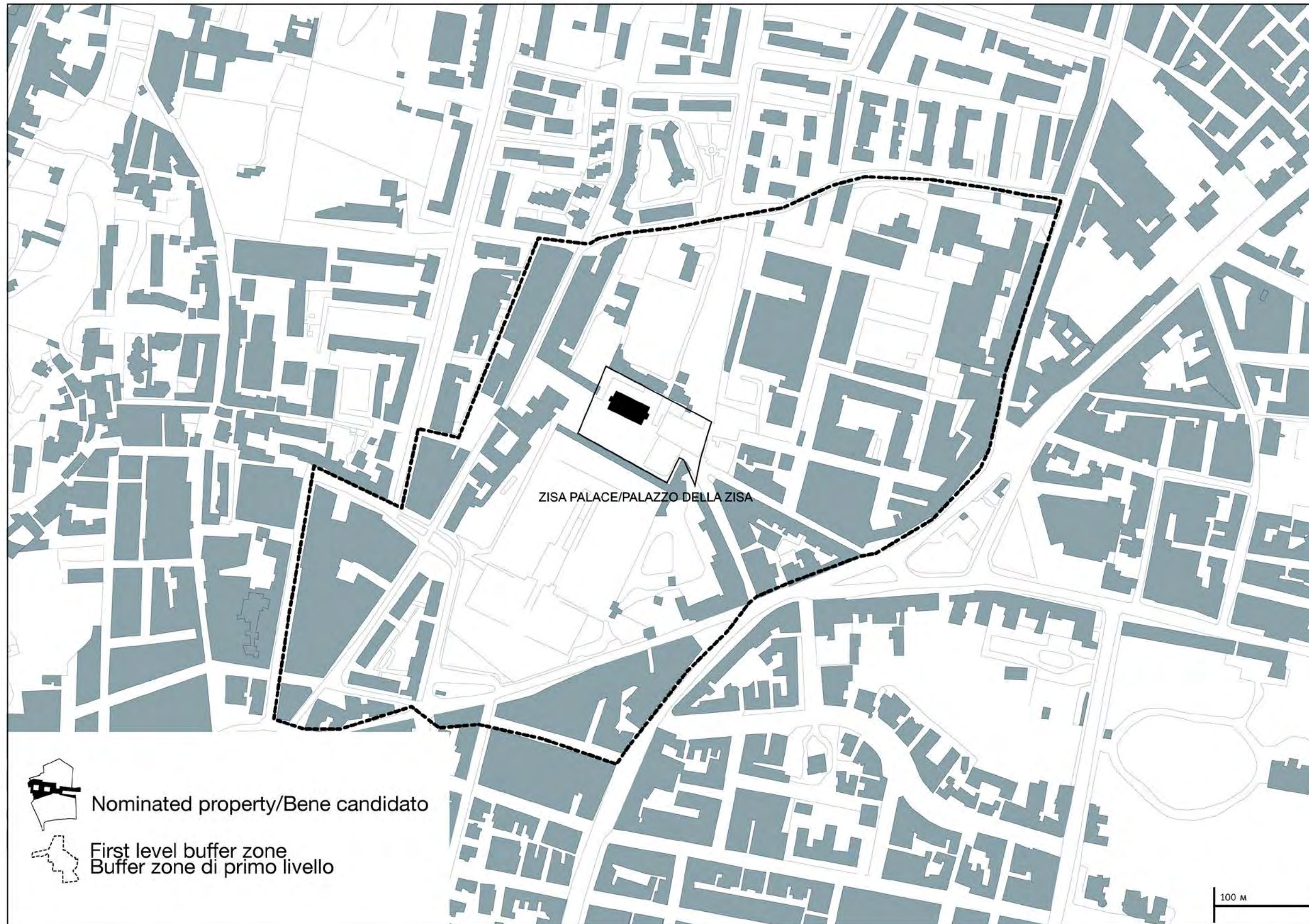


Table VIII - Component 6) Zisa Palace

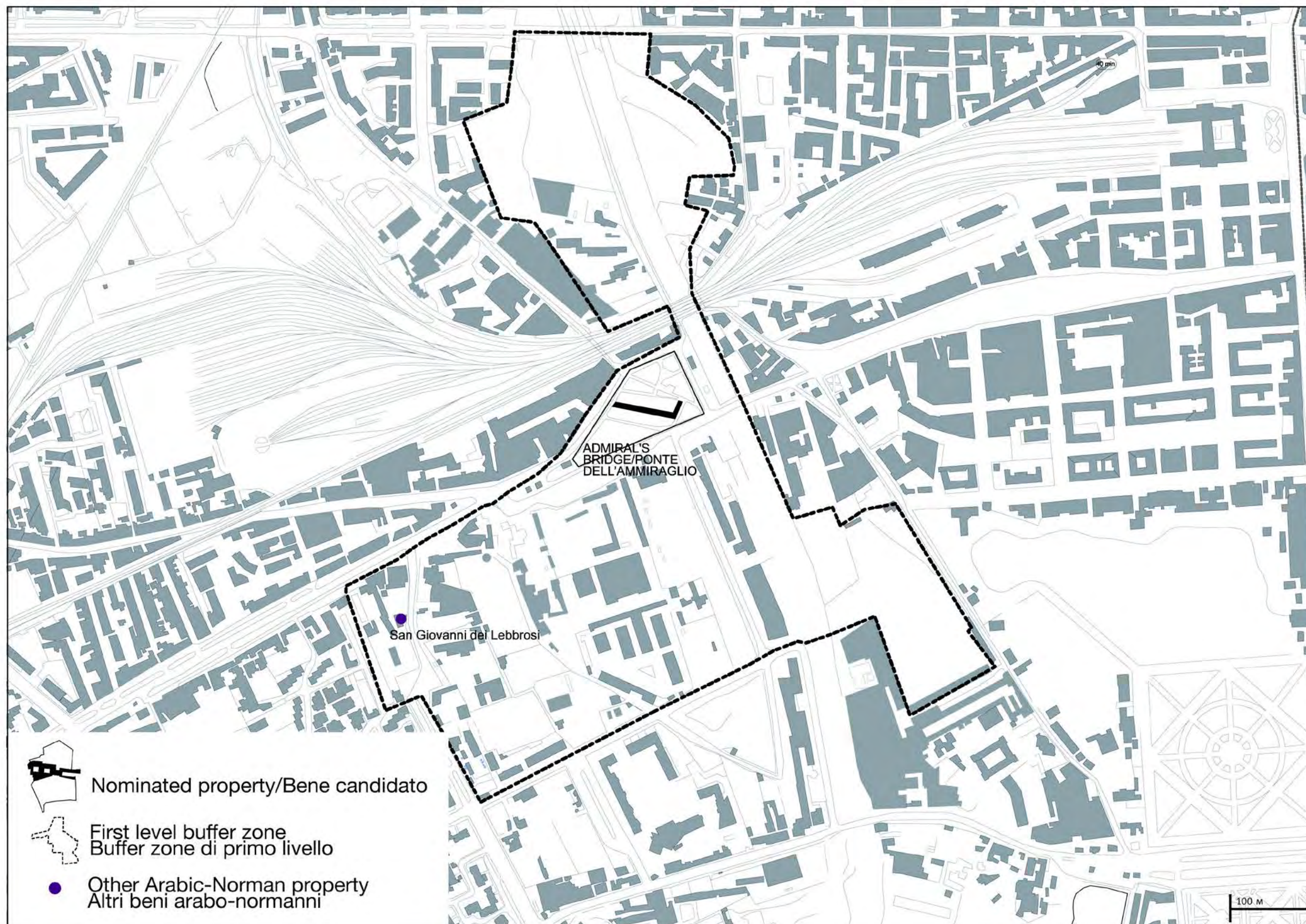


Table IX - Component 7) Admiral's Bridge

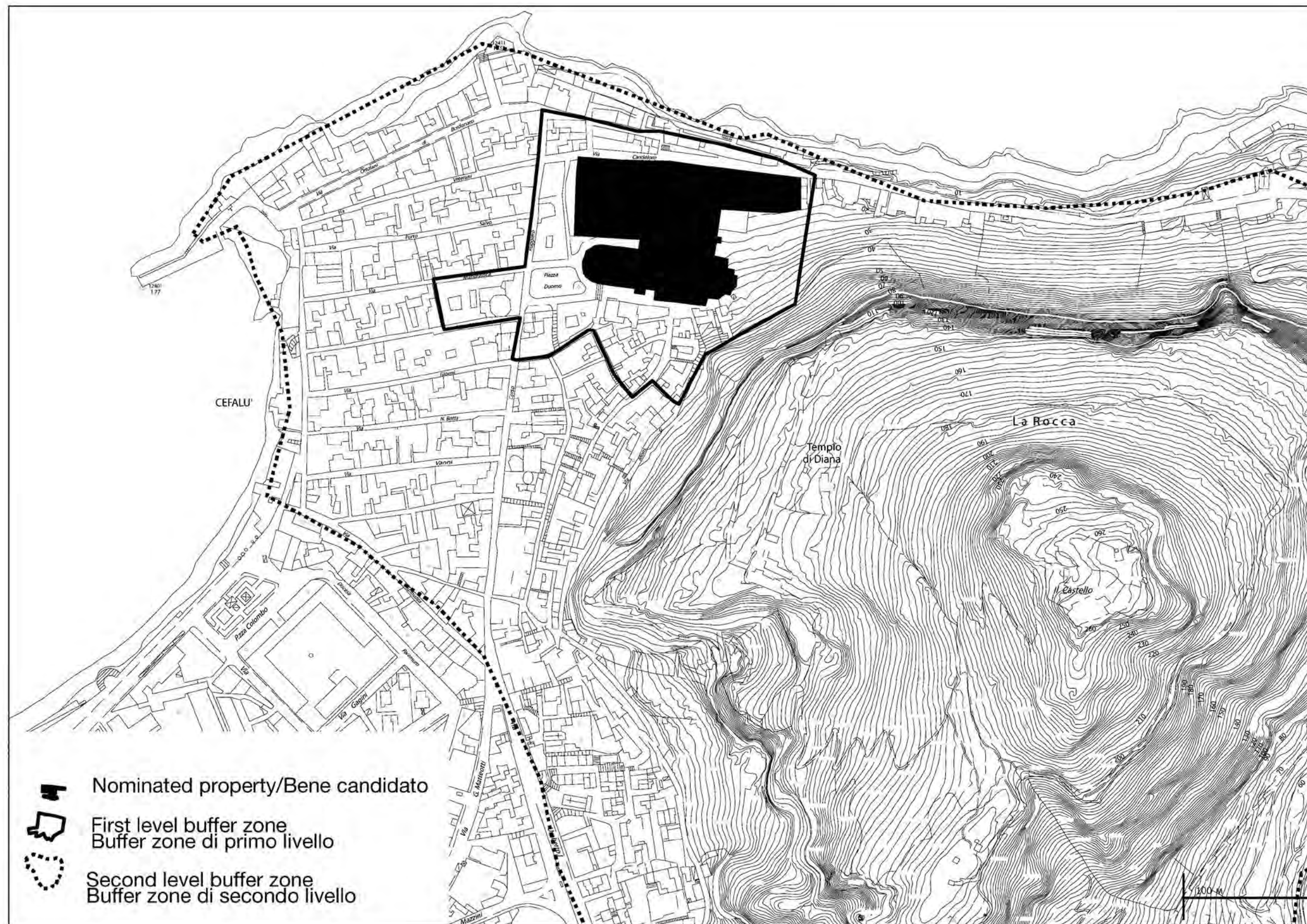


Table X - Component 8) Cefalù Cathedral

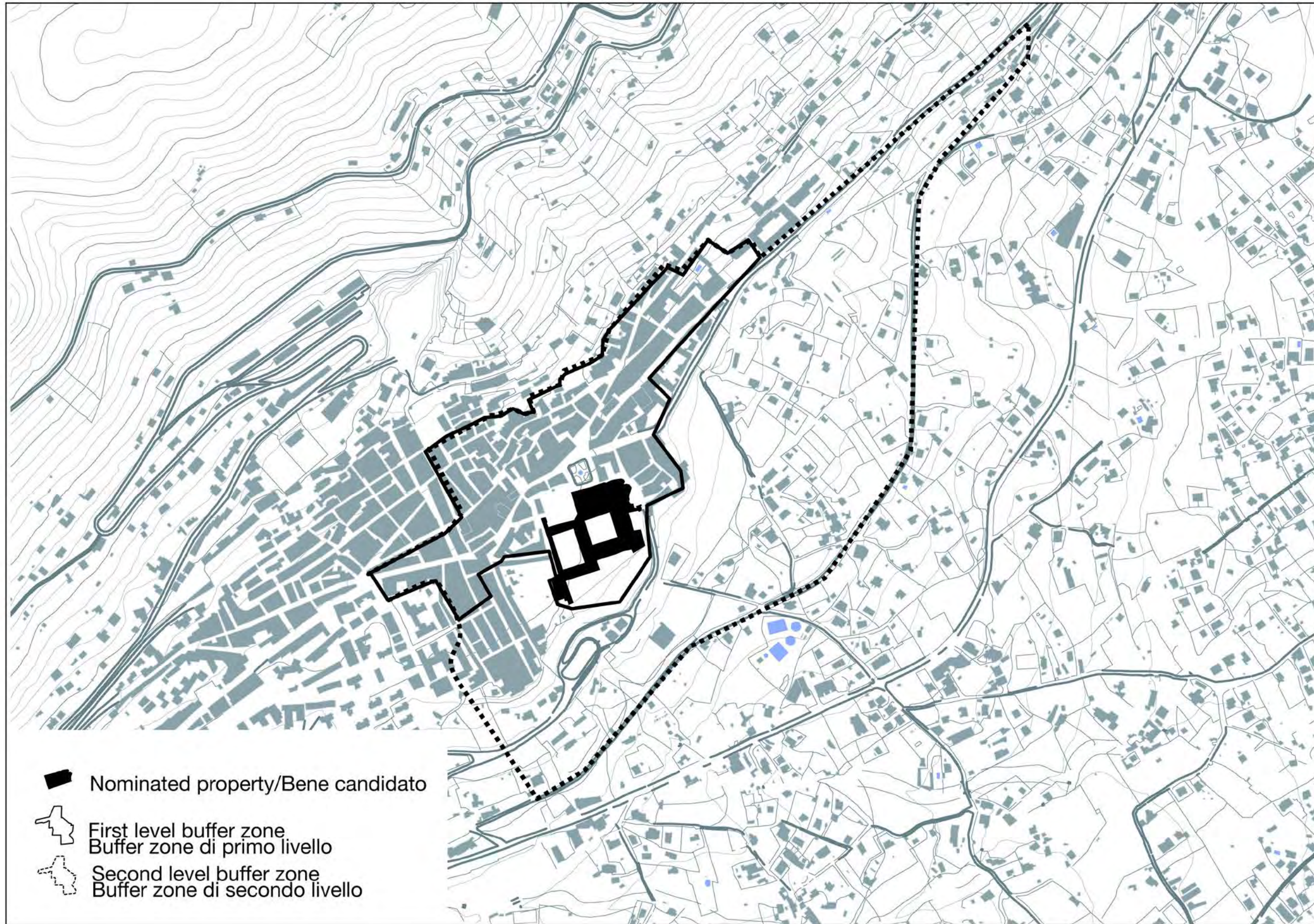


Table XI - Component 9) Monreale Cathedral

2. DESCRIPTION¹

Introduction

The history of Sicily, from Phoenician-punic and Greek colonization until to the Unity of Italy, is characterized by the alternation of conquerors and dominators belonging to the most varied territorial circles: Greeks, Latins, Vandals and Ostrogoths, Byzantines, Muslims, Normans, Angevins, Aragoneses, Spaniards, Bourbonists, each of them has left, in the unbelievable stratification that characterized this territory, his own material and cultural traces.

Some of these dominations were common to other regions of Italy and, more in general, of the Mediterranean. A phenomenon that on the contrary in exclusive way marks out Sicily is the Islamic conquest (827-1091) and the way how the Norman dominion subsequently joins (1061-1194), during which a multi-ethnic culture develops, where the Latin, Byzantine and Islamic components are admirably integrated.

Palermo, capital of the Norman kingdom, with its territory, constitutes the privileged place in which the peculiar historical, artistic and cultural phenomenon of the Norman Southern Italy between XI and XII century manifests itself in the most evident way.

The property of **Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale**, of which is proposed the inscription in the World Heritage List, constitute a serial property composed by a careful selection of the most significant monumental realizations, greatest expression of that sociocultural syncretism that, during the period of Norman domination, started an extraordinary historical, artistic and architectural heritage unique in the world (fig.: 1).

In no other place exists such a concentration of endemisms originated from the combination of elements that elsewhere would have aroused demonstrations of idiosyncrasy; in no other place it is possible to find a similar plot originated from historical, geographical, political and cultural contingencies. Compared to the purity of other artistic demonstrations, the production of Norman age appears as a hybrid that within the Italian artistic historiography escapes to every attempt of classification. In reality it constitutes a peculiar synthesis, an original summa, an innovative and authentic symphony of styles that has constitutehasd object of ancient and modern historiography and it has notably stimulated the critical production.



Fig. 1: Palermo, Zisa, quadrilingual tombstone, 1148

Historical introduction

The historical, political and social events of Arab-Norman Sicily follow a double register, fitting on one side in the political history of continental Europe, from the other side in that of the Mediterranean area, in a intersection between north and south, Latin West and Byzantine and Islamic East.

The syncretic nature of the Arab-Norman culture nevertheless derives in first place from the nature of the conquerors of the north, the Normans, whose political and diplomatic success is based on an extraordinary opening toward the external components, an elasticity and a ductility towards the

¹ Where the source is not quoted, all the pictures present in Chapter 2 belong to Ruggero Longo, who grants in no exclusive way the rights on his own photos (see Chapter 7.a)

societies that they met along their ways, a great ability of adaptation that turned out to be successful weapon already in the days of the first raids operated by their Viking ancestry.

Vikings and Normans

The history of Normans starts with the expansion of northern populations coming from the Scandinavian peninsula, called Viking (from the Scandinavian word *vik*, bay, fiord, or from Viken, area to south of Norway), otherwise called in the Latin sources men of the north, *Normans* (from *northmen*).

Pagan people, powerful warriors and skilled navigators fond of the trade, these multi-ethnic groups coming from the Scandinavian regions were able to reach the most remote places establishing their own influence or establishing new economic and political supremacies.

The Swedish fringe groups were fond of the trade between the Baltic sea and the Black sea through river nets and important commercial stations as Novgorod and Kiev. The Swedish warriors-merchants (the *Varyags*, men kept together through an oath), mixed to the native Slavic populations, contributed to the formation of that that would have become the Russian civilization: Byzantines and Arabs called these northern people with the name *rhos* or *rus*. The Arab chronicler Ibn Fadlàn in the X century leaves testimony of the rough *rus*'; Liutprand of Cremona, ambassador of Otho II in Constantinople in 968, mentioned the wild people of the north, «the Russian that we call Normans». *Rus*' was called the kingdom of Kiev, founded in 980 by Valdemar, prince of Novgorod who, in exchange for military favors, got to marry the daughter of the Byzantine emperor Basilius II and declared the Christianity state religion.

The Norwegians devoted themselves to the exploration of the Arctic Glacial Sea, reaching between X and XI century Iceland, Greenland and also the coasts of Labrador in present Canada.

But the raids of the Vikings were already in progress in the North Sea from the end of the century VIII, gathering particularly on the coasts of England, of Ireland and of northern France.

Above all the Danes combed the coasts of France and England, as far as the Iberian peninsula, to the islands of the western Mediterranean and Italy (pillages of cities like Luni and Fiesole).

The Normans in France and England

Beginning from the second halves of IX century the Normans occupied the Neustria, ancient ecclesiastical province of northern France that was named Normandy. In 911, Charles the Simple, king of France, granted to the immigrants a portion of territory along the lower part course of the river Seine. The formidable invaders, specialized in the fight on horse, were led by the prince Hrolf, latinized in Rollo, that made alliance with the king Charles with the pledge to defend the country from any foreign attack, to be faithful to the king of France and to convert himself to the Christianity. Soon the Norman territory started expanding itself, becoming before county and then dukedom of Normandy, with as capital the city of Rouen. The Normans became farmers, merging themselves with the local population of the Neustria; they adopted the Christian religion, starting a new cultural identity, different both from that Scandinavian both from that of the Frankishes. The process of acculturation was of an amazing rapidity, also helped by intermarriages and by a pro-ecclesiastic politics that contributed to the stabilization of their supremacy.

The Norman culture, as that of many migratory people, was particularly versatile and open to the new. They didn't constitute a race, but a people composed of different ethnic groups, based on a common history and civilization. The Normans learned the gallic-Roman language, they assimilated the French feudal system and after one or two generations they were become nearly indistinguishable from the French neighbours. In the XI century the invaders' position in Normandy at that time was consolidated.

First among the dukes was Richard II (996-1026), called «venerable prince of the Normans» by Fulberto of Chartres. With Richard II the toponym Normandy appeared on the coins bearing the name of the duke and were written the first tales of the Normans. Succeeded to him Richard III, prematurely dead, and Robert the Magnificent (1027-35), that asserted his supremacy also thanks to

his uncle, archbishop of Rouen, and that set out a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from which he never returned.

His son William (1047-87) gone down in history with the name of William the Conqueror for crossed the English Channel and conquered the crown of England because of the victorious battle of Hastings (1066).

At the death of Harthacnut II king of England (1042), Edward the Confessor was proclaimed king. Edward, next to the Normans, in 1051 would have promised to William the appointment as heir to the throne. At the death of Edward, in January of 1066, however the English aristocracy had elected king the more powerful person among its exponents: Harold, count of Wessex, brother-in-law of the deceased, although he had already taken an oath of allegiance to William during his stay in Normandy. Then William sent messengers to England to remember to the same Harold the made promise and then to Europe to report the perjury. So, with Pope Alexander II's approval, crossed the English Channel to make asserted his own rights beginning the Norman conquest of England.

After nearly two months, William, known as *the Conqueror*, was crowned king by the archbishop of York in Westminster. The famous tapestry of Bayeux (fig. 2), commissioned by the bishop of Canterbury Otto, gives the "official" version of the



Fig. 2. Tapestry of Bayeux. 1075 ca. Bayeux, Centre Guillaume le Conquérant. Detail with William the Conqueror that receives messengers.
Source: Web

accession to the throne of William, underlining in religious and pro-Norman point of view the consequences of a perjury. Certainly it constitutes one of the most interesting documents of the Middle Ages, inestimable source of information.

The government of William was for Normandy a period of political stability and economic prosperity. The country was well checked through military garrisons and castles, characterized by fortified structures built on the top of an artificial hill (motte-and-bailey castle) surrounded with a fence and moats. Then stability was guaranteed through agreements with the church aimed to limit the private wars. Rose among the others prominent personalities in intellectual and religious circle, among which two Italians: Lanfranco of Pavia, theologian and subsequently archbishop of Canterbury (1070-89), and Anselmo of Aosta, his disciple and successor.

William remodeled the political and administrative structures of the kingdom of England, excluding from the power the local Anglo-Saxon aristocracies and contemporarily strengthening the Norman presence according to the process already initiated by Edward the Confessor. After an initial period of resentment and rebellion, the two peoples mixed languages and traditions. English language was replaced by Latin, while at court was spoken French. For the officials it was necessary to know all three languages. The administration of the government became one of the most advanced of the period. Among the initiatives of William we remember the crawling up in the 1086 of the *Great Book of the Land Registrar of England*, that means to register the properties and the people of the territory of the kingdom, one of the most important documents on historical, social, economic and political level.

The Normans in the Southern Italy

Almost contemporarily to the conquest of England, groups of Normans went toward the Southern Italy (1000-1016), initially as pilgrims in journey to the Holy Land, then giving their services for the protection of the pilgrims that were going to the sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo in Monte Sant'Angelo in Gargano. Subsequently they were recruited as mercenaries in the defense of the

coastal cities from the attacks of the Saracens or in the anti-Byzantine rebellions in Apulia. Before the year thousand the prince of Salerno Guaimar asked their help against the Saracens that tormented the city. Later, in 1018, a group of Normans of the family Drengot fought the Byzantines in Apulia under the command of Melus of Bari.

Certainly the Southern Italy constituted for the Norman adventurers a particularly attractive land, a fertile country, with an eternal spring, deprived of a strong central political power: on one side the particularistic Latin-southern powers, the Longobard principalities of Benevento, Capua and Salerno, the city-States of Amalfi, Naples and Gaeta; on the other side, the Byzantine provinces of Apulia and Calabria, with populations intolerant of the Byzantine supremacy; finally Muslim Sicily, a whole territory removed to the Christianity.

Toward 1030 a group led by Rainulf Drengot settled in Aversa with the approval of the duke of Naples Sergius who wanted to defend himself from the expansionistic aims of Pandolf IV, prince of Capua. Rainulf married the sister of the duke, but after his death in the 1034 supported the Longobard prince of Salerno Guaimar IV. Rainulf received the investiture of the county of Aversa by the same German emperor Conrad II, gone down in the Southern Italy in 1038.

Very soon Aversa became the reference point of all the Normans that came in Italy. Through Aversa passed the members of the family of Tancred of Hauteville (coming from Hauteville in the Low Normandy) led by William *Iron Arm* (dead in 1046).

Pope Leo IX, seeing threatened his Benevento, tried to oppose the ascent of the Normans, but the pontifical army was ruinously defeated in the battle of Civitate (1053).

The successor to the papal throne, Nicholas II, adopted an opposite politics supporting the ascent of the new Norman power to free him from the imperial protection. In the Council of Melfi in 1059, he formally recognized Robert the Guiscard as his vassal, conferring him the title of duke of Apulia, of Calabria and of Sicily, that however had to be still conquered to prejudice of the Muslims. The same recognition was granted to Richard as prince of Capua.

Robert the Guiscard very soon succeeded to occupy the Byzantine territories. Reggio Calabria was conquered in 1060, Bari in 1071. In the meantime Roger of Hauteville, Robert's brother, to the head of a large group of mounted soldiers had landed in Messina in 1061 and had invaded Sicily, succeeding to take Palermo in 1072 with the support of the Guiscard. The conquest of Sicily was completed in 1091.

Bohemond, son of the first wife of Robert, instead toward the end of the 1088 became uncontested sovereign of the Principality of Taranto. During the first crusade, Bohemond conquered the rich city of Antioch founding the principality of Antioch, that remained until the mameluk conquest in 1268. Robert the Guiscard frequently had to face the rebellions of the Norman barons that didn't accept his authority. In 1076 he succeeded in taking Salerno, that became the new Norman capital. Then the expansionistic aims of Robert brought him to the ambitious conquest of the Byzantine empire, at that time weakened by the attack of the Turkish Seljuqs. He defeated the emperor Alexios Komnenos and took possession of Durazzo, but he had to return to Italy because of the request of help of the pope Gregor VII, threatened by emperor Henry IV's expeditions. The Guiscard saved the pope that was conducted to Salerno. In virtue of the politics of alliance among Normans and church, already promulgated by Desiderius, abbot of Montecassino and by the same pontiff Gregor VII, the bishop of Salerno Alfanus, with the support of the Guiscard, built the cathedral of Salerno around 1080, dedicated to San Matteo and consecrated by Gregor VII in 1084. On the portal of the four-sided portico of the cathedral stays eternal memory of duke Robert's name. Gregor VII died and was buried in Salerno in 1085. Robert died a short time later, in Kefalonia, after having left again for the east, leaving the dukedom to hisson Roger Borsa and the county of Sicily to his brother Roger. He was buried in the abbey of the Santa Trinità of Venosa, by him fixed as memorial of the Hauteville, where already the corpses of his brothers William "Iron Arm", Humphrey, and Drogo had already been brought. The epitaph on his mentioned him him as «the terror of the world».

Islamic Sicily

During the VIII century, while the Vikings undertook their first raids in the north of Europe, Islam was already in strong expansion for more than a century and it had widened its supremacy from Iran to Spain along northern Africa. From the coasts of Ifrīqiya, the Aghlabids, abbassid dynasty settled in the Maghreb beginning from 765, began a series of raids and pillages in the coastal cities of Byzantine Sicily. One of these raids became a conquest in the year 827.

The favourable episode occurred when the Byzantine officer Euphemius, aspiring to the dominion of the island, took refuge in the court of the aghlabid emir Ziyadat Allah, promising lands and riches in exchange for the military support. Initially the emir refused to break the peace agreement that subsisted with the Byzantine empire, but subsequently he could not lose such an opportunity, occasion, he proclaimed the *jihad* with the aim to spread the Islam in Sicily.

Men of different origin landed in Sicily: arabs, black of Africa, andalusians, persians and above all Berbers of the North Africa; only strong common element: the religious and cultural belonging to the Islam.

In a short time they invaded a vast strip of the island; in the 831, after a siege lasted almost one year, they conquered Palermo, city that with its election as capital of the island will be present at a gradual process of development, becoming one of the most greater metropolis of the Mediterranean. Castrogiovanni (Enna) was conquered in the 859; Syracuse, capital of the Byzantine province of Sicily, was conquered in May of the 878 after long years of siege and a tragic defense of the citizens. In 902, falls also Taormina and Rometta, the island was definitely in the hands of the Muslims.

Sicily was divided in the three provinces (Val di Mazara, Val di Noto and Val Demone) and governed first by the dynasty of the aghlabids and then by the kalbid dynasty, nominally subordinate to the Fatimid caliphate of Egypt. The fatimids, of Shiite creed, in fact had conquered the Ifrīqiya in 909, and beginning from 910 had extended their dominion also in Sicily. The Sunnite population had however offered resistance, resulting in a series of revolts and civil wars that only concluded in 937, when the kalbid emir got the control of Palermo building a new emir citadel called al-Halisah, *the chosen*.

Under the kingdom of the kalbids Sicily, especially the western area, knew a great splendour. An important impulse was given to the agriculture that, thanks to the elimination of the ancient latifundium and the building of new waterworks, brought to the birth of a big number of gardens, orchards and vegetable gardens that guaranteed a full food self-sufficiency to the island, allowing fair incomes resulting from the export toward the opposite Ifrīqiya and the rest of the African Arab-Muslim world. Also crafts flourished, the textile industry (the famous *ṭ irāz* in Palermo) produced a great deal of appreciated fabrics, besides paper was produced, exported in the whole Mediterranean. The greatest development was reached under the emir Ja'far ibn Yūsuf al-Kalbī (998-1019).

At the kalbid court in Palermo gathered great erudites of poetry, philology and natural sciences. In this period Palermo turned into a Mediterranean metropolis alike Cordoba, the Cairo and Constantinople, while Sicily became centre of exchanges between the maritime republics, the Near East and the Maghreb, important intersection for the courses of the Mediterranean Sea.



Fig. 3. *Kitāb Gharāib al-funūn wa-mulāḥ al-ʿuyūn* (Book of Curiosities), Map of Sicily; MS. Arab. c. 90, fol. 32b-33a; Ch. 2.12, (XII-XIII); Oxford, Bodleian Library. Source: Web

However the kalbids had to face the rebellious spirit of the Sicilian Berbers and the island Christian element, never definitely eliminated. Besides, during the XI century there was a deep political crisis that opposed the Fatimid imam to the kalbid governors. Found out about the broken disorders in Sicily, the Byzantine basileus Michael IV of Byzantium considered expedient to prepare a reconquest campaign, and put to the military command of the troops the general George Maniakes. The army was composed of Byzantine, especially of the varyag guards, of troops led by Hardouin, enlisted by force in Apulia (the so-called Konteratois), poorly convinced of the mission, and of a company of Normans commanded by William Iron Arm and from Harald Hardrada future king of Norway.

The Byzantine mission used as bridgehead the base of Reggio Calabria and therefore, toward the end of the summer of 1038, landed in Sicily, occupying Messina. Subsequently the expedition set out for the ancient capital of the island, Syracuse, that resisted until 1040, before falling in the hands of the Byzantines. Maniakes was the only commander that was able, before the Normans, to free even though temporarily Syracuse from the Muslims. As a testimony of that enterprise he sent the relics of Saint Lucy to Constantinople and made to build in the city a small fortress that still today, also if widened in Frederick age, has the name of Castle Maniace.

The army of George Maniakes had then to move suddenly to Apulia to intervene to bring an end to the rebellions that in the meantime had risen because of Longobards. With the Byzantine army occupied elsewhere, the Arabs could counterattack, returning to take possession of Sicily. However Messina remained to the Byzantines. So were set the basis for the Norman conquest of the island.

Norman Sicily

While Robert completed his enterprises, Roger, youngest brother of the Guiscard come in Italy in 1055, completed the subjugation of Calabria and undertaken the conquest of Sicily. Robert granted to Roger, known later as the «great count», the county of Calabria and Sicily as feud of the Dukedom of Apulia. Roger could easily take advantage of the state of disorders in which Sicily was; besides he was helped by his brother to besiege the most important cities like Catania and Palermo; to the meantime he took advantage of the frequent absences of the duke to be able to act more freely than was able the Guiscard in Apulia, where it was necessary to have to reckon with the other Norman seigniories.

The capture of the city of Palermo is described in the details by the historians William of Apulia, Gaufredo Malaterra and Amatus of Montecassino. The count attacked the city from land, while the duke came by sea after having conquered Bari. The simultaneous attack to the walls through the aid of staircases would be resolved as soon as the bold attempt of staving in of the defensive lines by a Norman brave man of the ranks of Roger would have recalled the Muslim defenses allowing the soldiers of Robert to penetrate through the walls left undefended in the *Halisah* emir citadel. The old city, the ancient Islamic *Qasr*, was well defended through high walls and more difficult to take, but once conquered the centre of the government, and after months of sieges, the population decided to deliver the city in the hands of the Norman brothers in exchange for the safe-conduct. The duke Robert surrounded with walls the fortress of the ancient city, that took the name of *Galka* (from the Arab, *surrounded place*), from which he was able more easily to check the just subdued population; he changed back in the Cathedral the congregational mosque, installing the bishop Nikodemus, and prepared that Palermo remained in his power together with the Val Demone and to half of the cities of Messina, granting the rest of Sicily to his brother. Still twenty years were needed before subduing the rest of Sicily. The city of Noto was the last to fall in 1091. In 1098, in the middle of the conflicts for the investitures between papacy and empire of west, the pontiff Urban II, as long as to assure the Christianization of Sicily and the progressive latinization of the Southern Italy, granted to the Norman count the *apostolic legatia*, that is the right to develop in Sicily some functions normally reserved to the pontifical legates as the institution of bishops. Such right will be inherited by the Norman sovereigns, conferring to the kingdom a great autonomy in managing the conquered territories.

The count Roger died in 1101 and was buried in Mileto, city of Calabria by him beloved. The county remained to his son Roger, born in 1095 by Adelaide del Vasto one, arrived from the Piedmont when she was 15 year-old. Adelaide exercised the regency of the county after the death of the count Roger and until to the majority of her son, and undertaken an aware politics of indulgence towards the Greek-basilian communities to the aim to maintain strong the equilibria between Christian and Muslim population, as far as the agreement with the papacy would have provided for a progressive latinization of the diocesan structures. At the death of Roger Borsa, son of Robert and duke of Apulia, dead in 1111 without leaving male children, the count Roger inherited the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria, as well as the city of Palermo and all the properties in Sicily, still nominally belonging to the duke.

So he was named knight in Palermo in 1112. In that occasion Adelaide decided to move the count's court from Messina, city of strong Greek traditions, to Palermo, at that time Islamic metropolis.

The title of duke of Apulia was recognized to Roger in 1127, when was crowned prince in the cathedral of Salerno.

In the night of Christmas of the 1130 Roger made him crowned king in the cathedral of Palermo, getting the royal title by the antipope Anacletus II. Palermo became the capital of the first kingdom of Sicily. Nevertheless Anacletus was not recognized by the most greater part of the sovereigns of west, so the acquisition of the monarchic title was confirmed to the Norman sovereign only in 1139 by Innocent II. He, reluctant to such recognition, after having excommunicated Roger (July 8th 1139), invaded the Kingdom of Sicily with the papal troops, but he fell in an astute ambush in Galluccio, near Montecassino (22 July). After the victory of Roger II, Innocent invested him with the title of *Rex Siciliae ducatus Apuliae et principatus Capuae* (peace of Mignano) (figures. 4, 5).



Fig. 5. Crown of Constance of Aragon (Kamelaukion), XII century, Palermo, Treasure of the Cathedral. Source: Web

Roger extended his dominion in Southern Italy with the conquest of the Dukedom of Naples (1137); besides, with the Assizes of Ariano (1140), he conferred to his Kingdom a rigidly hierarchical feudal organization and tightly tied up to the person of the sovereign, with an efficient government structure and to the state-of-the-art for medieval Europe.

Roger II also created the Norman kingdom of Africa, helped in the enterprise by George of Antioch, emir of the emirs, that perfectly knew the Muslims circle. From 1135 the Normans progressively occupied the whole

Tunisian and Tripoli's coast. The Norman kingdom of Sicily therefore included different geographical-cultural areas, among which Campania and northern Apulia, populated by people of Latin culture, Calabria and southern Apulia, of Byzantine culture, Sicily and the possessions of Africa, soaked with Islamic culture. In Sicily the coexistence between Christian, orthodox, Muslims and Jewish communities produced a syncretic and multilingual culture. It seems that the same Roger II was trilingual: he spoke the French of his ancestors, had a good command of the Greek learned in Messina by his teachers of childhood, he learned the Arab spoken in the roads in Palermo. The Roger's Chancellery issued diplomas in Latin, Greek and Arab, and the same administrative apparatus followed that of Islamic *dīwāns* (administrative offices), also thanks to Admiral George's intermediation, that got on up the ladder in Ifrīqiya before coming in Sicily. The clearest reflex of the cultural syncretism in Palermo is seen in the famous Palatine Chapel, founded by Roger II inside the Royal Palace, whose architecture, born by the fusion of Latin, Byzantine and Islamic elements, the mosaic decoration, elevated product of the Byzantine art and the different



Fig. 4. Palermo, Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio. Mosaic with Roger II crowned by Christ, about 1148, from Kitzinger (1990). Source: web.

decorative elements, first among the whole wooden ceiling with *muqarnas* with Islamic paintings, testifying the wealth of a unique cultural season lived in Norman Sicily.



Fig. 6. Mantle of Roger II. 1133-1134. Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna. Source: Web

During his kingdom it had not been easy to maintain the equilibria between the Latin church and the orthodox and Muslims communities. Symbolic in such sense the case of Phillip al-Mahdia, trustworthy successor of the great admiral George of Antioch, converted to the Christianity and accused to practise hiddenly the Muslim faith, he ended convicted to the stake in 1153.

During the kingdom of William I (1154-1166) began conflicts between the royal power and the Norman barons. The historian Hugo Falcandus relates the events of the admiral Maio of Bari, strongly tied up to the king and suspected to conspire to the detriment of the barons, murdered in 1160 by Matthew Bonellus. With William II (1166-1189) the relationships with the church definitely were stabilized in virtue of the pro-ecclesiastical politics established with the archbishop of Salerno Romuald II Guarna, author of the *Chronicon* where the virtues of William II are extolled.

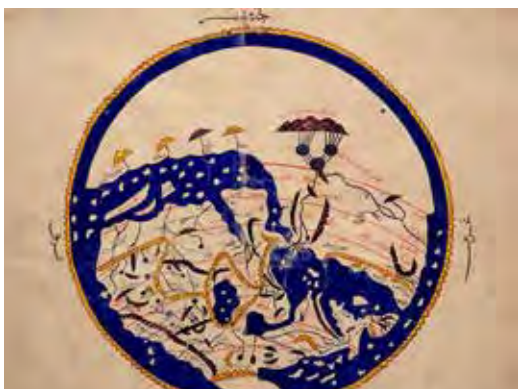


Fig. 7. *Kitāb nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq*, (*The amusement for who delights in goping around the world*), *The book of Roger* (*Kitāb Rugiār* o *Kitāb Rugiārī*), ante 1154, Map of the world. Oxford Pococke Manuscript, Bodleian Library, Oxford (MS. Pococke 375, fols. 3c-4r). Source: Web

King of Sicily in Palermo. In the same year the emperor Henry VI of Swabia, in virtue of his marriage with Constance, was on the point of conquering the kingdom; the enterprise was successful for him in July of 1194, after the death of Tancrede.

Palermo was conquered at the beginnings of December and the Christmas day Henry VI was crowned king of Sicily annexing the kingdom to the empire, while the heir to the throne William III, son of Tancrede, was dethroned and emasculated. The following day Constance, on the point of coming to Sicily from Germany, brought to light in Jesi Frederick II.

Remarkable were the developments in the arts and in the sciences. In the *ṭ irāz* of Palermo the famous mantle of Roger was manufactured (fig. 6), then worn by all the Norman and Swabian sovereigns. At the court of Roger the Arab geographer al-Idrisi wrote for his sovereign the *Book of Roger*, (fig. 7), one of the most important essays of geography of the Mediterranean Middle Ages.

Roger II died in 1154 and his possessions in Africa were regained by the Arabs between 1156 and 1160.

Matthew of Ajello, also salernitan, went up the ladder in the court of Palermo, becoming councillor and then vice-chancellor of William II.

The supremacy of the royal power in Sicily, fortified by the apostolic legatia granted to the Norman sovereigns by Urban II, instead was not accepted from the archbishop of Palermo Walter of the Mill, that in the papal and pro-imperial plans would have favoured the marriage, happened in 1186, between Constance of Hauteville, daughter of Roger II and Henry VI of Swabia.

When William II died (1189), not being direct descendants, the problem of the succession was set. At the point of death, William would have pointed out Constance as heir, compelling the knights to swear alligance to her. A part of the court, also hoping in the papal support, on the contrary sided with Tancrede of Lecce, last male descendant of the family Hauteville, grandson of Roger II and son of Roger III of Apulia, that had been able to getting a high respect as military commander. In November 1189 Tancrede was crowned

Epilogue

The young Frederick ended up to have in hands an efficient administrative apparatus, remarkable financial incomings and a flourishing agriculture thanks to the improvements introduced by the Muslims as the irrigation system of the fields and the cultivation of widely requested products such as rice, cotton, lemons, dates, the sugar canes. Frederick II, the *stupor mundi*, set the Southern Italy at the centre of its politics, spent the childhood in Palermo, inherited the numerous scientific interests and the great mental opening toward the not Christians, Jewish and Muslim Mediterranean cultures.

Thanks to the Normans, that facilitated the trades between the North and the South, favouring the Pisan, Genoese and Venetian traders, the agrarian production of the South suddenly rose considerably and they set the basis for the rejoining between the Southern Italy and the North Italy, while the meeting of oriental and western cultures in the court of Palermo contributed to the cultural rebirth of Europe happened in the XII century. In the Norman period flourished in the Southern Italy centres of culture such as the abbey of Montecassino, with its important library, the salernitan medical school, the multicultural court of Palermo, where were executed numerous translations of Arab texts that contributed to the diffusion in Europe of the knowledge and Islamic culture, in turn consequential from that of the Greek classics. This extraordinary syncretism was made possible through the great opening of the Norman sovereigns towards the subdued populations, an expedient cultural ductility that crossed the same concept of tolerance, not considered as opportunistic tolerance and recognition of other people's rights, on the contrary realized in the form of favourable respect of the different cultures.

Thanks to the Normans, England was tied up to France rather than to Scandinavia, Sicily was torn out of the Islam, the Byzantine regions of Southern Italy were recovered. The Normans contributed to the formation of Europe and, above all, to the creation of a model of European multicultural identity, from the Mediterranean horizon, whose lesson has not been still today fully understood.

The apex of the process of formation of an European-Mediterranean cultural *koiné* was undoubtedly reached in Norman Sicily, where was established a political and social system such as to allow forms of coexistence that determined the birth of a new and endemic culture, able to be revealed in a new and original artistic expression, defined *Arab-Norman*, that puts Sicily at the centre of the history of the art of the Mediterranean Middle Ages.

Historiographic outline and origins of the Arab-Norman binomial

The interest for the artistic phenomenon developed in Norman Sicily starts in the first quarter of the XIX century, becoming part of the international discussion on the origin of the Gothic and the pointed arch. Criticism elaborated the hypothesis according to which the 'ogival' architecture would have come from Sicily because of the intermediation of the Normans. The historian of the French art Seroux of Agincourt, finding the presence of pointed arches in the buildings of the Norman Palermo, assigned a key role to Sicily for the development of the foreign Gothic architecture. To the same considerations came the English architect Sydney Smirke.

In the same years when was published the *Histoire de l'art par les monuments* of Seroux of Agincourt (1823), the two German architects Hittorf and Zanth went on a journey in Sicily from which was originated their essay *Architecture Moderne de la Sicile* (1835). In the outlining the formation and the development of the island architecture, they sided with the model traced by Seroux of Agincourt, attributing to Muslims the importation in Sicily of the pointed arch and the cross vault, largely used in Palermo buildings



Fig. 8. Henry Gally Knight, *Saracenic & Norman remains: to illustrate the Normans in Sicily*, London 1838. Title page. Source: web

(by mistake attributed to the X and XI centuries) and recognizing in Sicily the place of the first elaborations of the Gothic, spread beyond the Alps for intermediation of the Normans that would subsequently have used the pointed arch in their origin countries.

Also Domenico Lo Faso from Palermo, Duke of Serradifalco, author of the valuable essay on the iconography *Del Duomo di Monreale e di altre chiese Siculo-Normanne* (1838), expressed the same opinion identifying in the East and in Sicily the most ancient demonstrations of the pointed arch.

The English archaeologist Henry Gally Knight (fig. 8) on the contrary did not share the theories of Hittorf and Zanth. Also recognizing the Islamic origin of the pointed arch, preferred the hypothesis of an independent elaboration in Norman land for intermediation of the crusaders. Later another historian from Palermo, Gioacchino di Marzo, entirely turned upside-down the terms of the matter, suggesting that had been the Normans to introduce in the island the architectural elements that define the Gothic style.

The matter of the origins of the pointed arch underlines the centrality that Sicily had two centuries ago from the historiographic point of view. In the essay of Domenico Lo Faso is already highlighted the problem of the origin of the defined *sicilian-norman* architecture such as unique synthesis of Romanesque and Byzantine elements. Close to the problem of the origin of the Gothic therefore went delineating the matter of the definition of the art developed in Sicily in the Norman period and its classification inside recognized stylistic categories of European circle, from which were originated different attempts to label the art of the Norman Sicily assigning several adjectives and binomials that for a long time rotate around the individualization of its principal components: Islamic, otherwise called Arab, Byzantine and Norman, this last in its amplest meaning of Latin and Romanesque.

The origin of the use of the binomial to better defining the dichotomic feature of Islamic and Norman Sicily can be traced back to the famous Michele Amari, that entitled *Biblioteca arabo-sicula* (1857) the collection and the respective translation of Arab texts concerning Sicily. A first transposition of the term *Arab* from the linguistic circle to the artistic one was instead effected by Ernst Kühnel, that in an article of 1914 calls *siculo-arabischen* the group of painted ivory caskets attributed to Norman Sicily, subsequently known as *Arab-sicilian* caskets beginning from the monumental essay of Perry Blythe Cott, *Siculo-Arabic ivories* of 1939. The parallelism between art and language also finds correspondence in the study of the Sicilian mosaics of Norman age, in the individualization of their Byzantine component and in their endemic development that Otto Demus in 1950 just defined «*Siculo-Greek style*», fused with «*indigenous (Siculo-Arabic) tendencies*».

The birth of an orientalist feeling, indissolubly connected with the taste of the exotic, produced labels that with the term *Arab, Saracen or Muslim* in a Romantic way contained a Mediterranean universe. Among these labels can be numbered the article of Émile Bertaux, *Les arts de the Orient Musulman dans Italy Méridionale* (1895), or the work of a german researcher that in 1900 entitles *Meisterwerke sarazenisch-normannischer Kunst in Sizilien und Unteritalien* his volume about the medieval art in Southern Italy. In fact Kutschmann is the first to introduce for the art of the Norman Southern Italy the binomial of *Saracen-Norman*, finally followed by the architect Giulio Ulisse Arata that fourteen years later wrote *L'architettura arabo-normanna e il rinascimento in Sicilia*. Since then, to denote a place, Sicily and a time, to the Norman period is attributed to the art the binomial *Arab-Norman*, that involves in reality the whole universe of the Mediterranean Middle Ages.

The critical tendency during the twentieth century have been that to isolate a certain component, now the Islamic one, now the Byzantine one. Some has been tied up to a 'pan-islamic' vision of the history of the art of Norman Sicily, giving emphasis to the history of the architecture and to the evolution of the architectural models. For instance it is the case of Giuseppe Bellafiore, full professor of the architecture in Palermo university, that has contributed with different publications and monographs to the individualization of the Islamic component in the architecture of the Norman Sicily. Other experts, tied up to the genre of Byzantine studies of the second half of last century, have focused the attention on the mosaics. Stand out the names of authoritative Byzantinists and

experts of the mosaic such as Viktor Lazarev, Otto Demus, Ernst Kitzinger, Slobodan Ćurčić, Maria Andaloro.

Their studies are fundamental for the understanding of the syncretic languages of the figurative arts of the Norman Sicily. The most recent historiography reflects the interest developed around the social and cultural reality in the Palermo of the XII century, once more giving prominence to the syncretic mixture of elements in their aspects among the most elevated. Eva Borsook has examined the relationship between Norman art and politics (*Messages in Mosaic. The Royal Programs of Norman Sicily, 1130-1187*, Oxford 1990), while experts such as Oleg Grabar and Doris Berhen-Abouseif have underlined the Mediterranean feature of the Islamic medieval art in its Sicilian aspect during the Norman period, giving prominence to the endemic feature. The Palatine Chapel in Palermo, extraordinary monument of the European-Mediterranean medieval art, furthermore has catalyzed the attention of the experts on a global level. The interest around the kingdom of Roger II and to his principal monument, precisely the Chapel Palatine, has produced international conferences on studies and important monographic volumes such as: *The cultures of his Kingdom. Roger II and Palatine the Chapel in Palermo* (William Tronzo, 1997), *Die Cappella Palatina in Palermo. Geschichte, kunst, funktionen* (conference proceedings, edited by Thomas Dittelbach, Künzelsau 2011), *La Cappella Palatina a Palermo* (edited by Beat Brenk, Modena 2010).

2.a Description of the property

2.a1 Selection and composition of the serial property

2.a.1.1 General Classification

The term Arab-Norman has been used by historians and critics to make reference to the Islamic cultural component present in Sicily in Norman age. Wanting to analyze its semantics, the term 'Arab' would have an ethnic or at the most linguistic meaning, with reference to the populations of the Arab peninsula, while 'Norman' would point out the origin of the people that dominated Sicily in the XI and XII centuries and, therefore, it would have here a political value, with particular reference to the historical period.

From such point of view the binomial doesn't have justification on the critical level, being present but not prevailing the 'arab' component of Islamic and Norman Sicily, and not giving information the only Norman term of the particular mixture of cultures that the new dominators adopted. Dominators, the Normans, not colonizers that introduced their culture as the Muslims made before them, but conquerors, that absorbed the culture or the so many cultures that found in the endemic and rich land of Sicily.

Despite this, a long historiographic tradition justifies the value and the actual validity of the attributes. For how much the binomial originates with reference to Norman Sicily, connoting the Mediterranean feature, the Arab-Norman culture in a broad sense was common to other territories of Southern Italy, particularly Campania, where the Normans stimulated the interaction among Latin, Muslims, Byzantine, Andalusians, Ifriqens and other civilizations of the Mediterranean. Some examples of the art and the architecture of Mediterranean feature in Campania are identifiable in the Cathedral of Salerno (1080 ca.), in the Cathedral of Amalfi (secc. X-XIII), in the Cathedral of Caserta Vecchia (1113), in the Rufolo Palace of Ravello, with its Moorish portico, (XII-XIII century), and finally in the rests of the church of San Eustachio in Pontone (end XII century), in the Amalfi Coast. Calabria preserved the feature in Byzantine style of the architectures (the Cattolica of Stilo, of the X century, constitutes a sublime example of it), except for some buildings such as Santa Maria dei Tridetti (about 1060) and San Giovanni Stilo (end of XI century), where to the structure of basilian kind are added systems of coverage with dome characterized by the presence of angular links of Islamic style. Apulia with its stronger Romanesque tradition, did not reflect so

much of the Arab and Byzantine influence. Nevertheless it is in Sicily that the most greater concentration of vestiges of the Arab-Norman architectural culture is recorded.

Sicily is protagonist in the process of formation of the Mediterranean koinè and picks up in itself the three cultural macrocomponents, the Islamic one, the Byzantine one and the Romanesque-Latin one, that in turn and close to reflect a multifaceted variety of local micro-component, integral part of the elaborate mosaic of the medieval Mediterranean.

Behind the scenes of Sicily, privileged theatre of the Mediterranean of the XII century, there are Muslims from North-Africa, Zirids, Hammadides, Kalbids, Fatimids from Egypt, Almoravids and andalusian Almohads, but also orthodox, byzantine, greek and from Antioch Christians, seljuq and zenghid Muslims from Syria, Persian and Mesopotamians and, naturally, latin Christians: Normans, Franks and Britishes, Provenzals, Longobards, Romans, from Campania and Apulians, depositaries of the north-European, from Campania and the monastery of Montecassino and apulian Romanesque culture.

Certainly it is a question of cultures. This mixture however has not created a sterile hybrid, rather it is at the heart of the Sicilian identity, at least concerning the medieval art.

The phenomenon of the Norman syncretism such as assimilation of different cultures is not a casual and aleatory operation, but intentional and calculated, aimed to the search of a new and original cultural identity and to a political legitimation whose immediate and universal manifestos are the art, the architecture and the figurative languages.

The cultural phenomenon occurred in Norman Sicily is a 'pan-Mediterranean' phenomenon.

Not a city or a geographical place therefore, neither only the monuments as a whole, on the contrary a layer, a socio-cultural dimension typical of a place and of a time, preserved in the memory of the stones, in the bricks that innervate the buildings and in to tesserae that decorate them.

The elaborated whole of cultural, material and immaterial elements, constituent the historical, political, social, cultural and artistic *facies* denominated *Arab-Norman*, reflects itself in a numerous group of monumental vestiges present in the whole Sicilian territory.

By way of an example of the wealth of Arab-Norman vestiges in Sicily it is reported afterwords the list of the principal monuments of the region, ordered by provinces, with the exception of those selected for the composition of the proposed serial property, separately discussed.

Province of Palermo

Palermo, Arches of San Ciro, X-XI centuries;

Palermo, Church of Madonna dell'Oreto (ruins), around 1088;

Altavilla, Church of San Michele, o Santa Maria di Campogrosso (ruins), XI century, last quarter;

Vicari, Cuba Ciprigna o little cuba, end of XI century;

Altofonte, Royal Palace and Chapel of San Michele (portions), XII century, second quarter;

Gratteri, Church of San Giorgio (ruins), around 1140;

Palermo, Monastery of Santissimo Salvatore (traces), around 1148;

Altavilla Milicia, Saracen Bridge, XII century;

Monreale, Castellaccio di monte Caputo, XII century, last quarter;

Vicari, Castle, XI century, fortified around 1077, rebuilt in XIV century;

Caccamo, Castle, islamica age (?), XI-XV centuries;

Roccella, Castle, XI-XIV centuries;

Province of Messina

Rometta, Church of Santissimo Salvatore, VI-XI centuries;

Taormina, Corvaja Palace, Islamic Tower, X-XI centuries;

Frazzanò, Abbey of San Filippo di Fragalà, around 1090;

Mili, Church of Santa Maria, XI century, last quarter, about 1092;

Itala, Church of San Pietro d'Itala, around 1092-93;

San Marco d'Alunzio, Church of Santissimo Salvatore (ruins), XI-XII centuries;

San Marco d'Alunzio, Castle (ruins), XI-XII centuries;

Forza d'Agrò, Church of San Pietro e Paolo, 1117-72;

Caronia, Castle, XII century, second quarter;

Messina, Chiesa dell'Annunziata dei Catalani, XII century, second half;

Rometta, Castello (ruins), X-XIII centuries;

Messina, Church of Santa Maria della Valle, XII-XIII centuries;

Messina, Cathedral, last quarter XI - 1947;

Province of Catania

Adrano, Castle, around 1070;

Paternò, Castle, X century, 1072;

Acicastello, Castle, X-XII century;

Catania, Cathedral (apsidal portions), around 1091-94;

Catania, Ursino Castle, of Frederick, XIII century, second quarter;

Adrano, Saracens' Bridge, XI (?) – XIV centuries;

Province of Siracusa

Siracusa, Maniace Castle, of Frederick, XIII century, second quarter;

Province of Enna

Troina, Cathedral (portions), around 1065-78;

Enna, Longobardy's Castle, XI century;

Sperlinga, Norman Castle (ruins), XI-XII centuries;

Enna, Frederick's Tower, second quarter of XIII century;

Province of Caltanissetta

Delia, Church of Santissima Trinità (half of XII century)

Mussomeli, Castle, IX (?) – XIV centuries;

Province of Agrigento

Racalmuto Castle, around 1087;

Agrigento, Cathedral, 1093 – XII century, second quarter;

Sciacca, Mother Church, XI-XII;

Sciacca, Church of San Nicolò la Latina, first quarter of XII century;

Naro Castle, IX-XIII;

Naro Cathedral, XII-XIII centuries;

Province of Trapani

Erice, Church of San Giuliano, around 1080;

Mazzara del Vallo, Church of Santissimo Salvatore, around 1086-1093;

Alcamo, Bonifato Mount, Castle, XI century;

Alcamo, Calatubo Castle, XI-XII century;

Salemi, Castle, XI-XII centuries;

Castellammare del Golfo, Castle, XI-XII centuries;

Segesta, Barbaro Mount, Mosque, beginning of XII century;

Mazzara del Vallo, San Nicolò regale, XII, first quarter;

Mazzara del Vallo, Church of Santa Maria dell'Alto, XII century, first half;

Erice, San Giuliano Mount, Norman castle, half of XII century.

2.a.1.2 The monumental heritage of the territory of Palermo, capital of the Norman kingdom of Sicily

In the 1112 year in which the future king Roger II, the count Roger's son, has been already of age, the countess Adelaide, mother of Roger, moves the centre of the Norman court from Messina to Palermo. Elected capital of the kingdom from 1130, Palermo was privileged city, place of particular concentration of the tangible demonstrations of the Arab-Norman syncretism. Of it impresses the versatility, the multi-coloured variety, the material and cultural stratification that still today permeates the heart of the city, the walls and the roads, among the multilingual voices that animate the historical markets soaked with coloured perfumes.

From such stratification emerges the Arab-Norman 'layer' of which travellers and chroniclers between X and XII century have described the urban organism, the sacred buildings (churches and mosques), the luxurious buildings and gardens, giving testimony of their sumptuousness, of the richness of the botanical essences, of the abundance of the fountains of water, of the variety of cultures, ethnic groups and religions. In Norman age, in fact, the city was surrounded by a vast garden denominated 'Genoard' (from the Arab *Jannat al-ard* or "garden or heaven of the earth"). The Genoard, inspired to the gardens of Islamic origin as the *riyads* of persian origin, crossed by orthogonal paths and the *àgdal* of maghreb origin, provided of a water basin said *buhàyra* (small lake), characterized in the town planning the face of Norman Palermo, expanding itself from the city toward the surrounding mountains and embracing a very large area, that territory that beginning from the modern age will take the name of 'Conca d'Oro' ('Golden Valley'). The Genoard surrounded Palermo and trough gardens, paths and pavilions, put in communication the city with Monreale and with the royal parks, the Old Park to east - probably already existing in emir age and located in the area of the Favara - and the New Park to south, the hunting reserve of Roger II and his successors, nowadays the area of Altofente. Inside the Genoard there were, scattered in the territory and preferably in spring waters, different royals pavilions or real buildings, such as in the case of the Zisa. Among these are remembered Maredolce, the Cuba Sottana, the Cuba Soprana, the small Cuba, the Scibene, the Menani.

Although remain few traces of the system of gardens and fountains, only the quoted palaces/pavilions have come up to our days, with the exception of the Cuba Soprana- englobed later in the eighteenth-century Villa Napoli - and the Menani, quoted in the coeval sources (Falcando) but not identified.

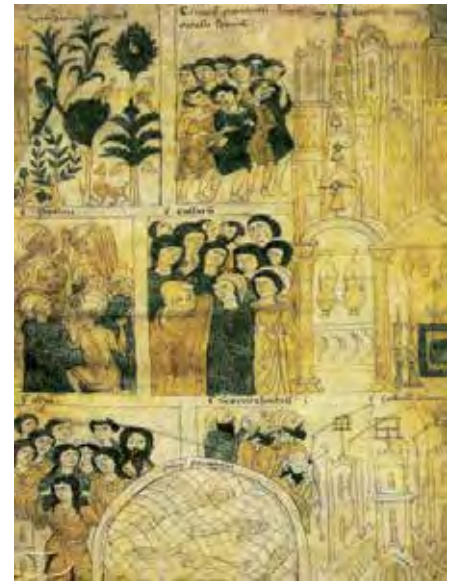


Fig. 9. *The mournig of the city of Palermo because of the death of William II*, by Pietro da Eboli, *Liber ad honorem Augusti* (cod. 120, c. 98r), Berna, Civic Library. 1195-97
Source: Web.



Fig. 10. Rocco Lentini, the Cuba, ideal rebuilding. 1922. Source: Web.

The Norman clients favoured forms of cultural appropriation, becoming then ambassadress of a new language, able to combine the Byzantine and Islamic element with the foreign Romanesque oltrale one. The socio-cultural syncretism of the Norman age is a congenital syncretism, that becomes soul of the same city and that proliferates in the art of the future centuries, modeling the many-sided feature of the whole city. The result is an unicum that the visitors such as Goethe and Guy de Maupassant and the travellers of the Grand have exalted and made known in their reports and through the journals, often enriched by picturesque portrayals that before the beginning of the photography gave a fascinating image, from the considerably exotic feature, of the Sicilian capital (fig. 10).

A selection of the ancient sources and the most representative testimonies of modern age is available in the annex n. 1 (*Ancient Sources and testimonies of modern age*).

Indissolubly tied up to the Norman capital are the foundations of Cefalù and Monreale.

A legend narrates that Roger II, first king of Sicily, would have escaped from a storm during the navigation offshore Cefalù, and landed there would have made a vow to the Holy Saviour, decreeing the building of the Cathedral. The act of foundation is dated 1131, immediately after the crowning of Roger. The Cathedral, planned as Mausoleum of the Hautevilles by the same king, was realized in cluniac forms by foreign workers. The Romanesque Provenzal language is also evident in the sculptural plastics of the Cathedral and its cloister, while some decorative devices report the use of local workers educated to the Arab-Norman endemic language. The central apse brings extraordinary mosaics realized by Byzantine workers.

Also the foundation of Monreale would be tied up to a legend, according to which the Virgin appeared in dream to William II, third king of Sicily, pointing out him the place in which there was a treasure. The king therefore, founded the treasure, would have prepared the building of the Cathedral near Palermo, in a place where until then existed only a small village. The foundation of the Cathedral around 1172 had a depth political meaning, aimed to exalt the royal power. After the archbishop of Palermo Walter of the Mill, not granting to him to move of the corpse of Roger II from Palermo to Cefalù, had disregarded the royal will, William II decided to destine the Cathedral of Monreale as family mausoleum, contrasting in such way the archbishop power. The quick reaction of the archbishop will be performed in the rebuilding of the Palermo ancient Cathedral, founded by Robert the Guiscard in the place of the preceding mosque.

The Cathedral of Monreale testifies the mature style reached by the workers working in Sicily in the second halves of the XII century, recognizable in the magistral use of the marquetry in lava stone, in the articulations with interlaced arches, in the refinement of the sculptural plastics and in the richness of the furniture, among which we remember the bronze doors of Barisano from Trani and Bonanno Pisano. The mosaics finally represent an extraordinary case for the Byzantine-siculo style and for the considerable size.

Palermo therefore enjoyed of the greatest impulse in the field of the arts and the architecture, for so much it preserves the greatest number of the most representative *Arab-Norman* monuments. To it are added Cefalù, that received a new urbanistic impulse since it was the place elected by Roger II to realize the Cathedral as his own dynastic mausoleum; and Monreale, prestigious and safe place of retreat in which the foundation of the cathedral, with its monastic complex around which was formed and grew the new urban settlement, was a specific act of will of William II to contrast with effectiveness the royal power to the evident prestige of the archbishop of Palermo.

Arab-Norman Palermo, with the Cathedrals of Cefalù and Monreale, keeps alive the memory of an open, multi-ethnic context, same reverberation of that syncretism that has made it unique.

This multiform variety, that in fact constitutes the specificity of the Arab-Norman cultural syncretism, able to absorb in itself different heritages of civilization, the Arab, the Latin, the Greek, the Jewish, at the sign of the opening and the tolerance, could not to be not reflected in the town-planning, in the building and in the artistic demonstrations generally.

The proposed property is therefore place of interface among cultures, privileged and exclusive point of meeting among the Christian west, the Byzantine oriental world and that Islamic. It represents an singular magnetic pole of the medieval and Mediterranean Souther Italy, rare in its

specificity, able to round off the corners of the rigid ifriqiya architecture with the sinuous curves of the Byzantine mosaic. Within the present dossier has been censused and considered the twenty-two more important *Arab-Norman* monumental complexes of the territory of reference:

- 1) **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel**
- 2) **Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti**
- 3) **Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (known as the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)**
- 4) **Church of San Cataldo**
- 5) **Zisa Palace**
- 6) **Palermo Cathedral**
- 7) **Admiral's Bridge**
- 8) **Cefalù Cathedral**
- 9) **Monreale Cathedral**
- 10) Castle to the Sea (Castello a Mare);
- 11) Maredolce Castle and Favara Park;
- 12) Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena;
- 13) Cuba;
- 14) Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione;
- 15) Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e la small Cuba;
- 16) Chapel of S. Maria l’Incoronata;
- 17) Saint John of Lepers (San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi);
- 18) Church of Santo Spirito (Church of Vespri);
- 19) Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere;
- 20) Uscibene;
- 21) Cefalà Diana Baths (Bagni di Cefalà Diana);
- 22) Qanat.

The first nine monuments compose the series constituent the property of Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals of Cefalù and Monreale. They have been selected first of all for the specific contribution that each one brings to the serial system, for their historical-cultural importance, for their integrity and the relative state of conservation, for their authenticity, and for their conditions of accessibility and usability.

A part of the remaining monuments of the Arab-Norman historical-architectural and monumental heritage, also showing the feature of authenticity, suffers to the meantime of problems in order to their conservation and fruition. Such monuments need interventions of managerial nature and actions of infrastructural intervention that would be able, in the future, to implement the cultural fruition of the proposed property. Such monuments are ideally defined of *category A*.

Numerous other architectural complexes -defined of *category B* – have also features or preserve Arab-Norman traces but, for the whole of the elements present in it, can not be ascribed to the category A. Despite the remarkable loss of elements of originality, such monuments are however important and historicized and they integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenery of the Arab-Norman Palermo.

A more detailed close examination of the monumental complexes of category A and B is reported in the treatment of which to the annex 2 (*Other monuments of the Arab-Norman cultural heritage*).

The list of the Arab Norman monuments of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale is here divided in three categories:

Selected Monuments as parts component the property in nomination “*arab—norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*”

- 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel
- 2) Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti
- 3) Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (known as the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)
- 4) Church of San Cataldo
- 5) Zisa Palace
- 6) Palermo Cathedral
- 7) Admiral's Bridge
- 8) Cefalù Cathedral
- 9) Monreale Cathedral

Arab-Norman Monuments of Category A

- 1) Castle to the Sea (Castello a Mare);
- 2) Maredolce Castle and Favara Park (Castello di Maredolce e Parco della Favara);
- 3) Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena;
- 4) Cuba;
- 5) Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione:

Arab-Norman Monuments of Category B

- 1) Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e the small Cuba;
- 2) Chapel of S. Maria l’Incoronata;
- 3) Saint John of Lepers (San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi);
- 4) Church of Santo Spirito (Church of Vespri);
- 5) Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere;
- 6) Uscibene;
- 7) Cefalà Diana Baths (Bagni di Cefalà Diana);
- 8) Qanat.

Table: classification Arab-Norman monuments in Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale

2.a.1.3 Synthetic Description of the serial property

The 9 selected monuments to compose the property constitute an unitary series of unavoidable elements, each one able to represent peculiar aspects of the Arab-Norman art and to provide essential elements to express its outstanding universal value. It deals with the most representative and artistically remarkable works in which it is possible to recognize unequivocally the salient features of the *Arab -norman* art in all its components and aspects. Such properties preserve in an almost integral way the architectural and decorative components and, in virtue of their history, are in good state of conservation. Besides they profit of suitable measures of protection by the organs in charge. (For closer examinations see also comparative analysis among the component parts the series in 3.2.1).

Of the 9 monuments, following proposed in chronological order, 7 are in Palermo, one in Cefalù and one in Monreale.

The **Royal Palace of Palermo** (XI-XII centuries) is the principal monument for the demonstration of the wealth and the political and cultural power of the Norman kingdom, model of the *Arab-Norman* palace architecture. Ancient Islamic *Castrum* built on pre-existences of punic origin, from 1072 becomes residence of the Norman sovereigns. Its *Pisana Tower* (second quarter of the XII century), emerges as unique example of fortified tower with the assimilable forms to those of the Norman *donjons*, whose planimetry traces ifriqiya Islamic models. The *Joharia* (halves of the XII century), includes the



Fig. 11. Palermo, Royal Palace, Roger’s Room. Second half of XII century Fonte: web

Room of the Winds and the Roger's Room. The Room of the Winds, or of the four columns, architecturally derives from the *durqa'a*, the inside courtyard of the Islamic ifriqiya and fatimid buildings, preserves itself intact and constitutes in fact one of the best preserved examples of this architectural typology in the medieval Mediterranean. Roger's Room (fig. 11) is characterized by splendid mosaics that coat the walls and the cross vault with profane, of hunting and paradisiacal scenes. **The Palatine Chapel**, founded in 1130, for Guy de Maupassant was *«the most amazing religious jewel dreamt by the human thought and performed by hands of artist»*. It represents the *non plus ultra* of the cultural and artistic syncretism (fig. 12) produced in the Norman Palermo, with the Byzantine mosaics, the floor in opus sectile of Byzantine and Romanesque matrix declined according to Islamic ornamental models, finally the wooden ceiling with *muqarnas* with Islamic paintings that represents an unique sample of the Mediterranean Middle Ages and the history of the universal art.

The Palatine Chapel presents a basilical structure with three aisles, three-apsidal and domed presbytery, of strongly Byzantine mark. Byzantines are also the mosaics that decorate the walls of it: date back to the Roger age those that cover the wall surfaces of the presbiterial area; on the contrary are datable to the years of William I, those with histories of the New and the Old Testaments and of the Saints Peter and Paul, that are on the walls of the three aisles of the longitudinal body; finally to William II (1166-1189) are attributed those of the western wall.

The treasure of the Palatine Chapel contains numerous sacred objects among which stands out particularly the collection of Arab-sicilian caskets in ivory, that includes caskets with carved decorations, painted caskets, carved caskets and an exceptional example of casket with marquetry, called "crusted casket", presumably realized by artisans of Fatimid Egypt (end XII century).

The 'inferior Cappella' presumably constitutes the original sacred built after the capture of Palermo (1072) for the will of Robert the Guiscard.

The monumental complex of **San Giovanni degli Eremiti** (first half of the XII century) includes the church with the cloister - being parts of the monastery founded by Roger II around 1132 - and the "Arab room" with rectangular structure, part of a mosque of the X century. The church presents a stereometry that alternates compact blocks and an articulated system of dome coverages (fig. 13). The interior, lacking in decorations, show the naked stone and is characterized by the presence of the angular links with niches with degrading multiple arched lintels that confer an unique and symbolic nature to the monument. The cloister, with rectangular structure, of late-Norman age,



Fig. 12. Palermo, Royal Palace, the Palatine Chapel, founded in 1130. Source: Web

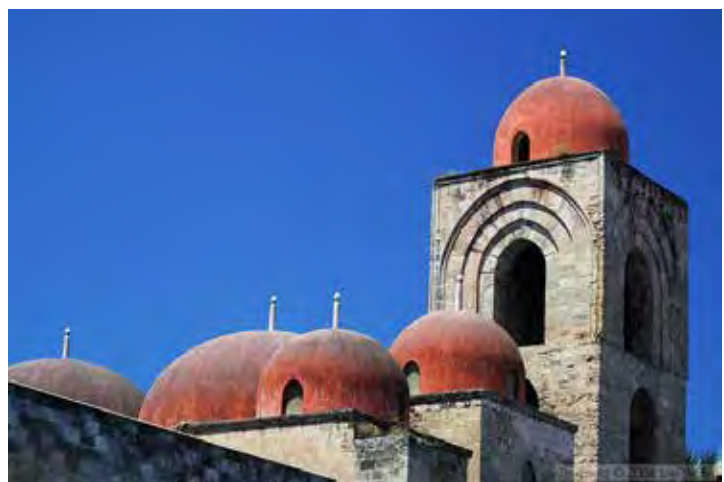


Fig. 13. Palermo, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, second quarter of XII century. Source: Web

is characterized by the succession of coupled mullions with capitals with acanthus leaves overlapped by pointed arches.

The **Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio**, founded around the 1140, is built as private chapel dedicated to the Virgin and constitutes the symbol of the purity of the orthodox Byzantine genius. The structure of Norman age is characterized by a Greek cross plant inscribed in a square and overlapped in the centre by a dome.

In the interior the church is ornate of Byzantine mosaics realized between 1143 and 1148, among the most amazing in the panorama of the production of Komnenos age (fig. 14), whose iconographic conception reflects the order of the admiral George of Antioch, extraordinary personality, of Arabic and Greek language and of Byzantine-orthodox creed.



Fig. 14. Palermo, Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, 1140-48. Interior

The **Church of San Cataldo** (around 1160) is built close to the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio and with it it constitutes a monumental whole of strong attraction ability attraction (fig. 15). Unlike San Giovanni degli Eremiti, developed as unique room, the Church of San Cataldo presents a basilical body articulated by four columns. Through Islamic stereometries, the use of three domes on the central axle and of barrel vaults on the side spans, it translates with original language the model of the basilical church. The absence of inside coverings allows to appreciate in a better way the architecture, the building apparatus, the articulation of the vaults and of the domes.



Fig. 15. Palermo, Church of San Cataldo. Around 1160.

The **Zisa Palace** (from the Arab *al-Azīz*, or "the splendid one") was built out of the boundaries of the ancient city of Palermo, inside the *Genoard* (from the Arabic *Jannat al-ar* ~~the~~ garden or heaven of the earth") (fig. 16) of which represents the most important and representative monument. With its constructive peculiarities and its crystalline forms it refracts the lights of the *ifriqiya* architecture and it constitutes the best preserved model of the *Arab-Norman* palace architecture. The building is initiated by William I in 1165 and completed by his successor William II.



Fig. 16. *The mournig of the city of Palermo because of the death of William II*, by Pietro da Eboli, *Liber ad honorem Augusti* (cod. 120, c. 98r), Berna, Civic Library. 1195-97
Source: Web.

To enrich the palace is the Fountain Room set on the ground level of the building, had been enhanced by profane mosaics and vaults with muqarnas. Besides the facing fishpond also belonged to the complex a small and precious Chapel, coeval to the building of the palace.

The **Admiral's Bridge**, built in the second quarter of the XII century (around 1132) constitutes an important testimony of the civil architecture of Norman age. It represents one of the greatest products

of medieval engineering in Mediterranean area.

The three Cathedrals of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, associable for role and monumentality, bring each one unique features that contradistinguish the structures, tied up

to the age of the foundation, to the clients, to the different chronological phases.

The Cefalù Cathedral (1131) it is the bastion of the ecclesiastical politics of Roger II in Sicilian land. In this lies the unique feature of the Cathedral, in whose construction site had involved foreign workers that declined in original way the monumental features of the cluniac Romanesque. The Cathedral was destined as burial place for the king and his successors. The façade is framed by two mighty towers, lightened by elegant double-lancet windows and single-lancet windows.

The interior, with Latin cross, is divided in three aisles and presents a particularly high transept. The mosaic decoration that covers the walls of the presbytery, with the great central apse where stands out the imposing figure of the Pantocrator, is work realized by the first gangs coming from



Fig. 17. Cefalù, Cathedral (founded in 1131). Apsidal Mosaic with con Pantocrator Christ, around 1148.

Constantinople by 1148 that experts of Byzantine art such as Viktors Lazarev classified the most outstanding of all and remarkably preserved (fig. 17).

Annexed to the Cathedral is the elegant cloister with coupled columns overlapped by decorated capitals. It represents one of the most remarkable examples of Romanesque sculpture in Sicily.

The two monuments of Monreale and Palermo can be interpreted as political manifestos of the royal power and of the Episcopal one. This contrast is immediately detectable outdoor of the buildings: in form of fortress with two massive bell towers the first one, lighter and articulated the second one.

The **Palermo Cathedral**, whose foundation dates back to Walter of the Mill, archbishop of the city

from 1169 to 1190, already mosque in Islamic age and transformed in cathedral church by Robert the Guiscard after the capture of Palermo, has as its exclusive elements the marquetrys and the architectural and sculptural plastics (fig. 18) that reflects the penetration in Sicily of the Romanesque art and the first Gothic decorative taste, widening the spectrum of the *Arab-Norman* syncretism with new elements in an original and multiple composition and presentation of the Mediterranean arts.

The building has suffered a late-eighteenth-century restoration performed on project of Ferdinando Fuga. To this period dates back the placement of the norman-swabian royal and imperial sarcophagi in the first two chapels of the right aisle, where are preserved the remains of Roger II and of his daughter Constance, of the emperor Henry VI, of Frededrick II and of his wife Constance of Aragon.

The **Monreale Cathedral**, founded by William II in 1172 and dedicated to Santa Maria la Nuova keeps in its interior the widest mosaic decoration (wide for more than 6.000 squared metres) of the whole production of the Mediterranean (fig. 19), performed by Byzantine workers, with Old and New Testaments tales and the Pantocrator Christ in the apsidal area. The structure, in the same way of the great Cistercian and Cluniac Romanesque cathedrals, broadly imitates the model of the Cefalù Cathedral.



Fig. 18. Palermo, Cathedral. Last quarter of the XII century. Apsidal detail.

The use of dichromate marquestries in lava stone, niches with arched lintels with re-embedding, interlace arches and *chevron* enriches in particular way the building hangings of the external fronts and of the apses, bringing out its architectural ribs. On the right side of the presbytery there are the porphyry sarcophagi of William I and the marble one of William II. The Cathedral is placed side by side to the cloister of the ancient Benedictine monastery characterized by porticos with ogival arches with double arched lintel, supported by coupled columns, alternatively decorated with mosaic. The sculptural plastics of the capitals, decorated with figures with biblical scenes, constitutes an amazing and original example of Romanesque-Mediterranean art, where is present the mixture of formal and ornamental elements of classicizing taste and gothicizing elements of Provençal taste.



Fig. 19. Monreale, Cathedral, 1172-1186. Interno.

The selected monuments for composing the property don't simply define a whole but a "layer", a socio-cultural dimension typical of a place and a time, preserved in the memory of the stones, in the bricks that innervate the buildings and in the tesserae that decorate them.

More than a symphony, the notes of the Norman syncretism play a polyphony: the austere tones of the Byzantine taste mix themselves to those marvelous and enchanting of the Islamic one, giving life to an extraordinary heritage unique from various points of view. The nine parts component the serial property **Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale** are fit to represent that particular historical-cultural, architectural and artistic *facies* that constitutes a heritage of the humanity with outstanding universal value.

2.a.2 Description of the single components of the serial property

1. Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel.

The Royal Palace is built in the most ancient nucleus in the city of Palermo, in the same site of the first punic settlements, whose traces are still today visible in the vaults.

The Palace is set in the most elevated place of the ancient city among the depressions of the rivers Kemonia and Papireto. It is possible to date back to the Arab age (IX century) the building of the stately Qasr (from the Arab), "Palace" or "Castle", from which has taken the name the street of the Cassaro, the today's Corso Vittorio Emanuele. Nevertheless, were the Normans to transform this place into a polyfunctional centre, symbol of the power of the monarchy.

The area of the actual Palace, in fact, for a short time had to be given over to place of residence of the Arab emirs (aghlabides). In 937 the kalbids emirs preferred to build a new fortified citadel (al-Halisa, today district of the Kalsa), in the proximities of the harbour.

The Normans, conquered the city of Palermo, on the contrary chose the area of the Cassaro as managerial and residential centre. In its definitive medieval structure the complex is realized for will of Roger II, that orders the works of embellishment and amplification of it with the intention to make his own royal palace. At the end of the XII century the building had to appear composed by a group of towers between them connected by communication paths, inside which there were the necessary rooms to give hospitality to a cosmopolitan court and a Tiraz, the factory for the

manufacture of precious cloths, described, this last, by the Latin author Ugo Falcando (end of XII century).

The Royal Palace of Palermo, also in the complexity of the stratifications that the monument has suffered within the centuries (table 1), keeps in its interior architectural nuclei of medieval age that represent original and rare combinations of Islamic and Romanesque style, result of the interaction and the coexistence between different cultural components.

Roger II promotes the building of the Greek Tower, of which remains the most late rebuilding of Renaissance age; of the **Pisana Tower** (table. 2), still existing, used in the beginning as the custody of the treasures; of the **Joharia** (from the Arabic *al-jawhariyya*, “bejewelled”), in which is still today possible to admire the Room of the Winds and the so-called “Roger's Room” with its profane mosaics (table 4), work of Byzantine masters that realized them between the kingdom of William I (1154-1166) and that of William II (1166-1189). They shows hunting's scenes, stylized palms, bucks, centaurs and faced lions, swans and peacocks. Profane mosaic subjects also decorated the room on the superior floor of the Pisana tower, where there are preserved only small fragments of decoration. To the count Roger is attributed the building of another tower no more existing, named Red Tower. To the age of William I finally dates back the Chirimbi Tower (positioned between the Palatine Chapel and the Joharia), completed by William II and destroyed in 1571.

The Pisana tower and the Joharia present predominantly Islamic features, verifiable is in the volumetric structures, characterized by a central pavilion made free all around by from ambulatories, both in the stereometric cut and in the long and repeated frames with re-embedded that animates of fine light and shade effects the building hanging. For the refined elegance of the architectural solutions and for the refinement of the decorations it is believed that the Pisana Tower and the Joharia Tower has contained the apartments of the Norman sovereigns.

Arabic writers such as the geographer Idrisi and the chronicler Ibn Jubayr or the Latin Romualdo Salernitano and Ugo Falcando, lived in the XII century, spoke about the Norman palace with enthusiastic terms, describing it as a fortified area, rich of towers, palaces, room decorated richly and sublime gardens.

The cultural value of the Royal Palace of Palermo, besides in its historical-artistic and architectural components, stands in the historical events of the monument and in its functions. Centre of the most ancient European parliament and place of the power, the Palace has maintained unchanged its functions of representation, also passing changing fortunes of historical and political importance. The extraordinary feature of the Royal Palace of Palermo, even though problematic from the conservative point of view, consists in its continuity of use, that still today sees the monument as centre of the Sicilian Regional Assembly.

The Palatine Chapel was built in the centre of the Royal Palace. Subsequently it was included by the new building bodies wanted by the Spanish viceroys beginning from the XVI century.

Founded by Roger II, first Norman king of Sicily, immediately after his crowning in the 1130 Christmas, the Palatine Chapel represents in its complex the greatest expression of the cultural syncretism that distinguished the Roger age. In its interior coexist different genres for origin and figurative culture -Islamic, Byzantine, western - that make the Chapel the most representative example of the Mediterranean arts in the circle Norman Sicily.

The polyhedric configuration is a feature that connotes the monument since its act of birth and answers to a precise will of the founder sovereign. The “eclecticism” in fact has not to be understood as “hybrid” but as aware combination of structural elements and different figurative, iconographic and stylistic genres, distributed according to a precise functional logic.

The building is one of the best preserved medieval monuments as in the architectural part as in the decorative one. Although the Chapel has known during the time restorations and rehashes, are preserved almost unchanged the marble decoration in *opus sectile* of the floors and the walls, the

Byzantine mosaics of the presbytery and the aisles, the Islamic paintings of the wooden ceilings and the ancient configuration of the interior.

To the Chapel it is possible to enter from the Courtyard Maqueda (first quarter of the XVII century) crossing the original portico of Norman age, set on the southern side (tables 1 and 5).

The building is composed of a raised presbytery with central structure and of a longitudinal body with three aisles. The first one is marked by three apses and by a dome on square base of Byzantine origin. The second one is marked by the presence of pointed arches on high abutments supported by columns and capitals of waste.

Some architectural components reveal solutions of Islamic derivation: the re-embeddings and the mouldings of the external building hanging, nowadays hidden by the buildings of modern age (XVI and XVII century); in the interior, the angular niches with double arched lintels of the tambour and the small porphyry columns embedded in the angles of the presbytery (tables 6 and 8).

In the marble flooring in *opus sectile*, extraordinary for the abundance of the porphyries, the mosaic technique of Byzantine tradition accepts forms and stylistic elements of Islamic taste, combining together the curvilinear motives of the *quincunx* with geometric interlacements and starry polygons (table 11).

Geometric decorations in *opus sectiles* also characterized by ornamental motives of Islamic tradition enrich the inferior order of the walls, while the superior order is decorated with figurative mosaics realized by Byzantine workers.

The mosaic decorations of the presbytery represent the Cycle of the Twelve Festivities, the Fathers of the Church, the bishops, the prophets, the apostles, the four evangelists, the martyrs, and culminate in the dome with the image of the Pantocrator Christ (tables 8 and 9) surrounded by a host of archangels and angels. At the basis of the tambour a inscription in Greek has the date 1143. In the central aisle are illustrated the histories of the Genesis; in the side ones the histories of the Saints Peter and Paul. The western wall contains the royal throne raised of five steps and decorated with marbles in *opus sectile*; above stand out the mosaic with the Christ in throne between the Saint Peter and Paul (table 7).

The three aisles are covered by ceilings wooden paintings performed by Islamic artists. One of a kind is the extraordinary wooden frame with *muqarnas*, starry polygons and little domes of the central aisle (table 10). On the contrary the wooden coverages of the side aisles present a less complex plastic articulation, characterized by a series of panels with semicircular endings.

The painted decorations constitute the widest complex of Islamic painting that is preserved.

The paintings represent musicians, drinkers, dancers, sovereigns, or the principal characters of the so-called “cycle of the life of the prince and the pleasures of the life of court”, typical of the Islam court figurative culture; besides are illustrated animals, mythological scenes and realistic scenes of daily life. Close to the different subjects of Islamic tradition there are iconographies of western roots.

Historiographic note on the Palatine Chapel

The experts that have been interested in the monument beginning from the postwar period have formulated new hypotheses respect the succession in the time of the assembling of the mosaics that cover the walls of the building (Demus 1949; Kitzinger 1949; Beck 1971; Ćurčić 1987; Brenk 1990; Borsook 1991).

The more accredited historiographic approach is generally directed to assert that the mosaic work had beginning in the presbytery, the decoration of which was realized in two moments, but always within the chronological terms of the kingdom of Roger II (1130-1154).

Subsequently, in the years of the kingdom of William I (1154-1166), the mosaics of the three aisles are spread, as suggested by the stylistic analysis, by the exegesis of the preface of the homily XXVII of the Greek orator Filagato from Cerami (the most ancient and detailed description of the building), by the news reported in the Chronicon of Romualdo Salernitano (around 1178) and in the “Letter” of Ugo Falcando (last quarter of the XII century). Can be dated back, instead, to the years of William II (1166-1189) the mosaic with the Majestas between the Saints Peter and Paul on the

counter-facade (Demus 1949; Kitzinger 1949; Idem 1992; Idem 1993; Andaloro 1994; Tronzo 1997; Andaloro 1998; Andaloro 2000).

The mosaics that cover the walls of the Chapel were unquestionably performed by work of Byzantine masters of which however the exact origin continues to escape.

The meticulous and wise constant critical work about the chronology and the style of the mosaics has contributed to the elaboration of a new interpretation of the architectural-decorative complex.

Through the punctual analysis of a series of visible signs inside the building (as the original presence of an open gallery for the use of the sovereign in the northern wall of the presbytery) and thanks to the signs provide by a source of exception such as the ecphrasis of Filagato from Cerami, has taken form the idea of the existence of a Roger precise program, already modified in Norman age by his successors. In the lines of the original project, the Chapel was as juxtaposition of two separate and independent parts, each one with its own function: religious in the presbytery; lay in the western structure.

In virtue of this double destination the two parts would have received a different decorative treatment: sacred images of Byzantine roots in the mosaics of the sanctuary, profane paintings of Islamic tradition in the area of the aisles. The western part of the Chapel, provided of a royal throne, developed therefore the function of Royal Hall.

According to this interpretative approach the following interventions of Norman age modify, instead to continue, the original decorative plan. In fact, with the realization of the mosaics and the decorations in opus sectile of the aisles, wanted by William I, and with the including of the pulpit, of the Easter candelabrum and of the font in the age of William II, the whole building obtains the aspect and the function of a church with longitudinal structure (Kitzinger 1949; Idem 1992; Idem 1993; Tronzo 1997).

The Treasure of the Palatine Chapel

In the complex of the Royal Palace, beyond the Tabularium, where are preserved the most important documents and original diplomas in parchment related to the Palatine Chapel, to Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio and to other monuments of Norman Sicily, are preserved the material traces of what since the medieval age was the Treasure of the Palatine Chapel: in an adjacent space to the sacred building are preserved a series of furniture and furnishings, ostensories and shrines entered in possession of the palatine clergy during the centuries.

Some witnesses of excellence allow to reconstruct the composition of the Treasure in late-medieval age: principal document is the 1309 famous Inventory, that is revealed to be substantially the transcript of an inventory dating back to 1277 and therefore to Angevin age.

Therefore precious the 'photo' that stands out: liturgical vestments, manuscripts, icons, relics, shrines, many of which certainly dating back to Norman and Swabian age. Such richness of furnishes and furnishings unfortunately has gone largely lost; on the contrary a relative fortune is touched to the ivory manufactured articles: well fifteen caskets, together to a pastoral of the same material set of precious stones, nowadays can be admired in the room of the Treasure (table 12).

In the happiest cases it is possible to reestablish a precise correspondence with the 1309 inventory; however almost all can reasonably be dated back to the times of the Norman and Swabian dominion. They belongs to a class of ivory objects, often discovered in the churches treasures, that the twentieth-century criticism has defined as "Arab-sicilian": caskets (generally of cylindrical or rectangular form), combs and pastoral curls, all characterized by decorative systems of origin considered Islamic (plant motives, representation of animals, hunters, musicians and drinkers, distributed often in symmetrical way; not rarely are found inscription in Arab, generally of profane character). The "Arab-sicilian" ivories are actually considered a product, if not Sicilian, certainly imputable to the Mediterranean artistic culture of southern Italy of XII-XIII century.

The precious caskets, of the most different dimensions, were used for guarding the holy relics or, sometimes, diplomas and documents of great value (perhaps it was really the function by them performed to save a part of it from dispersions or destructions).

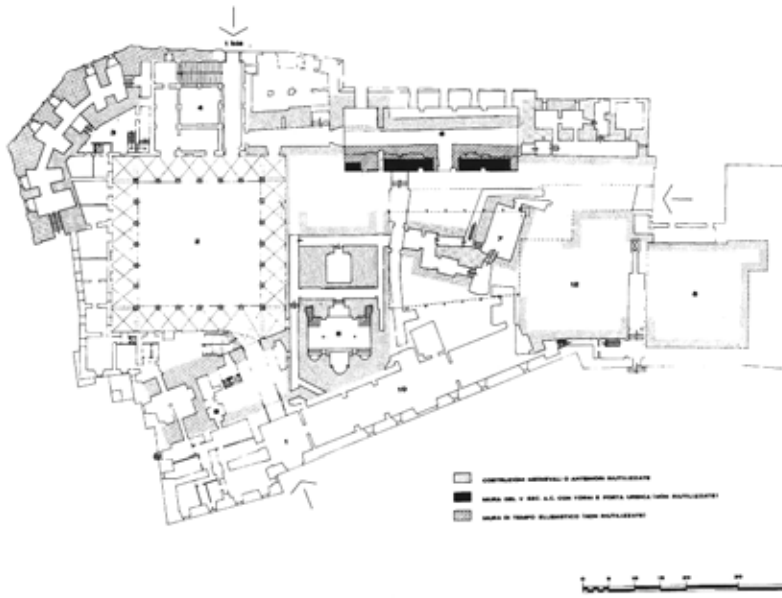
In the palermitan group it is possible to individualize some subclasses: close to two caskets with sliding cover and carved decoration (one probably Byzantine, X-XI century, the other pertinent

perhaps to an Italian-southern production), we find caskets with “carved decoration”, adorned in the angles by small decorations formed by the approach of carved and painted little circles; caskets with more evident traces of pictorial decoration: figures of animals, often imaginary, alternate to stylized vegetable motives; only on the greatest of the painted caskets (by some considered of Frederick age) we also find anthropomorphic motives; it must be underlined that these two groups are similar for constructive technique: it deals with ivory thin plates wisely assembled with little nails of the same material and sometimes subsequently assured by metallic hinges. Another group is characterized for a decoration that Ugo Monneret de Villard defined encrustment: small elements of different form, juxtaposed and glued on a wooden base, to which fillings are alternated in black or colored putty.

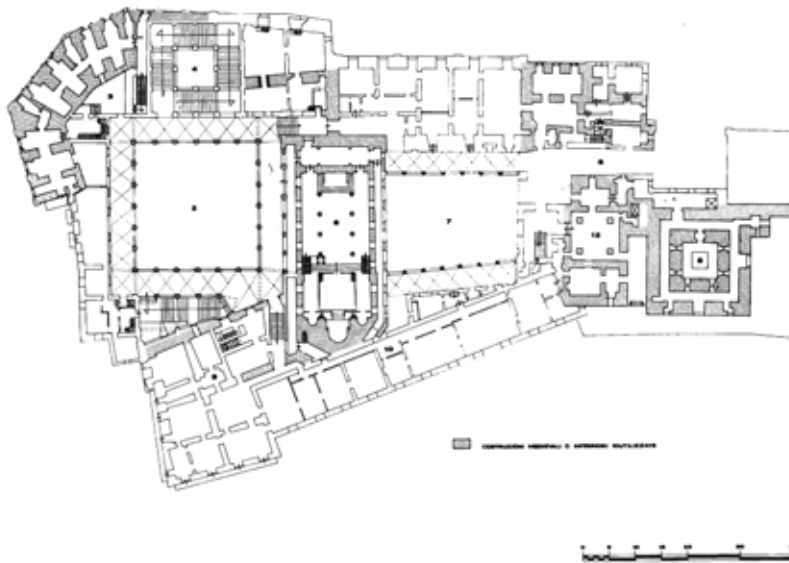
In this last group stands out for elegance, majesty and technical artistry that known to the more as “crusted casket”: its stately effect of duotone composes decorations with vegetal scrolls populated by animals, abstract ornaments and a long Arab inscription, whose message is of arduous interpretation. Considered by some experts of Egyptian origin, by others Spanish, it is of fact only of its kind and it still contains intact the mystery of its exact origin.

Iconography

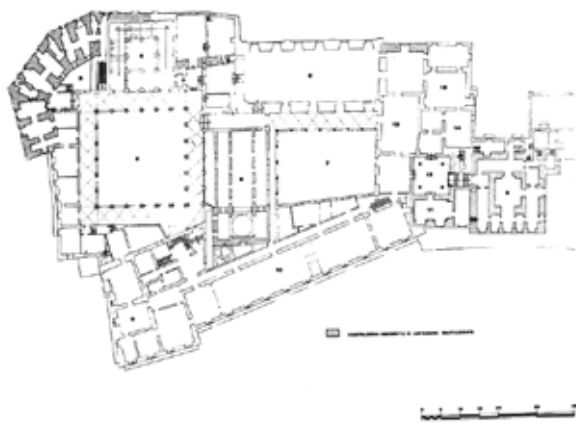
Table 1. Palermo. Royal Palace. Planimetries of the three levels. (from *Palazzo dei Normanni* 2006)



First Level.



Second Level



Third Level



Table 2. Palermo. Royal Palace. South-west front

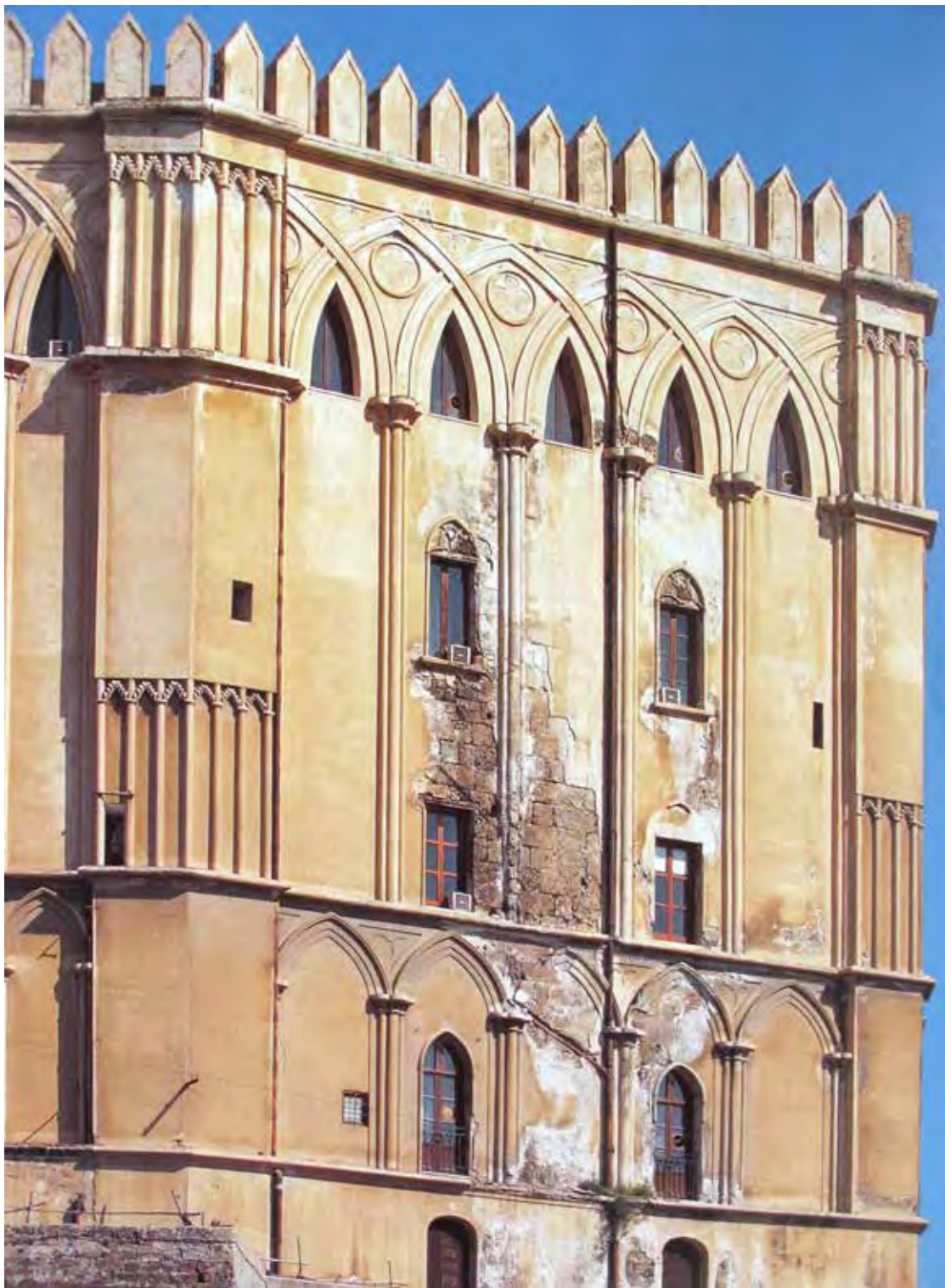


Table 3. Palermo. Royal Palace. Pisana Tower (from *Palazzo dei Normanni* 2006)



Table 4. Palermo. Royal Palace. Above: Room of the Winds. Below: “Roger’s Room”, mosaics
(from *Palazzo dei Normanni* 2006)

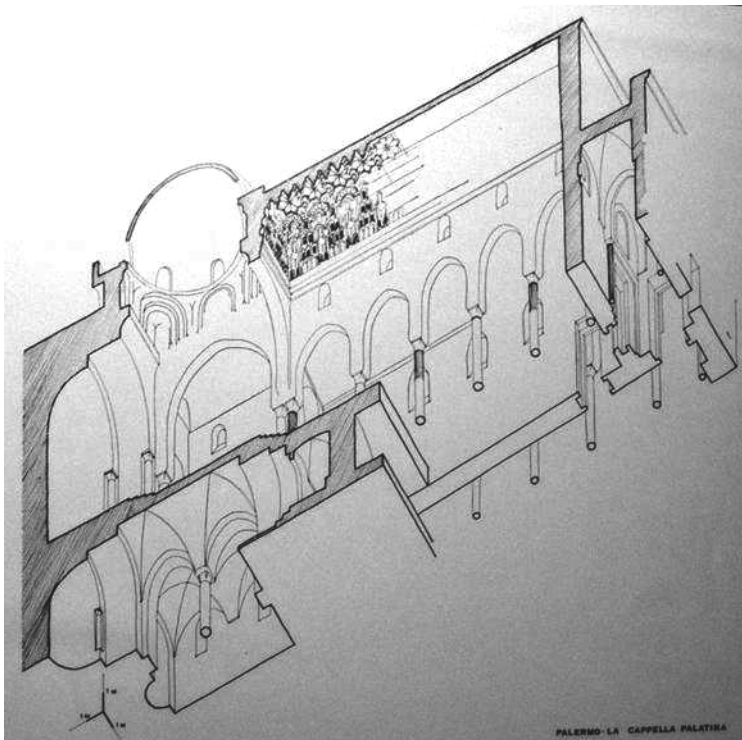
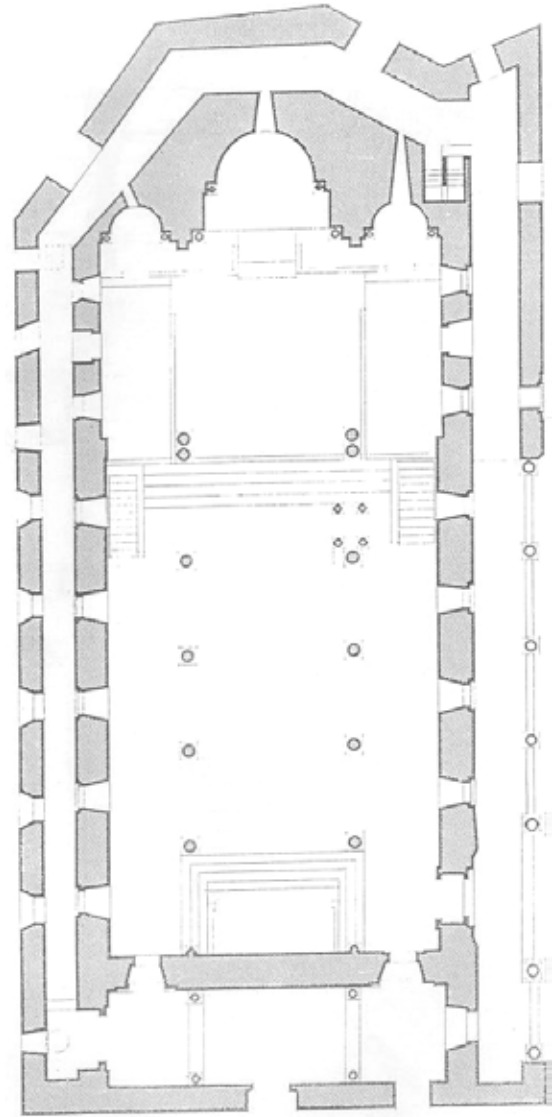
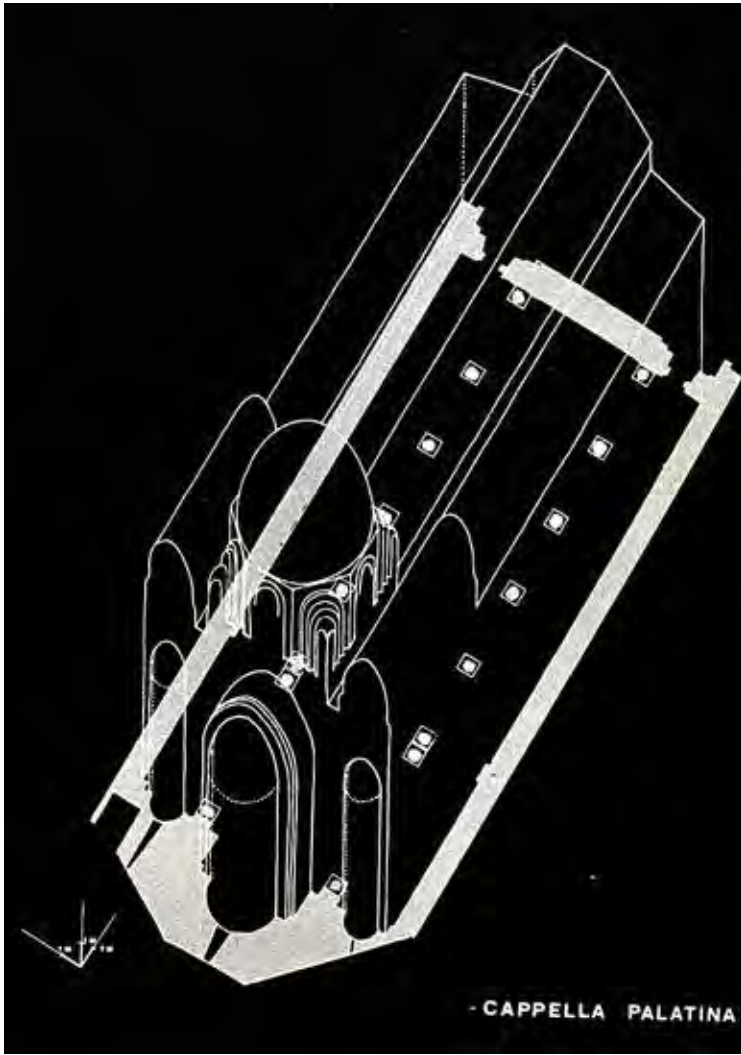


Table 5. Palatine Chapel,
remarks on structure and
elevation.
(from Basile 1975)



Table 6. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Central apse.



Table 7. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. View from the central nave towards West.



Table 8. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Presbitery, central dome.

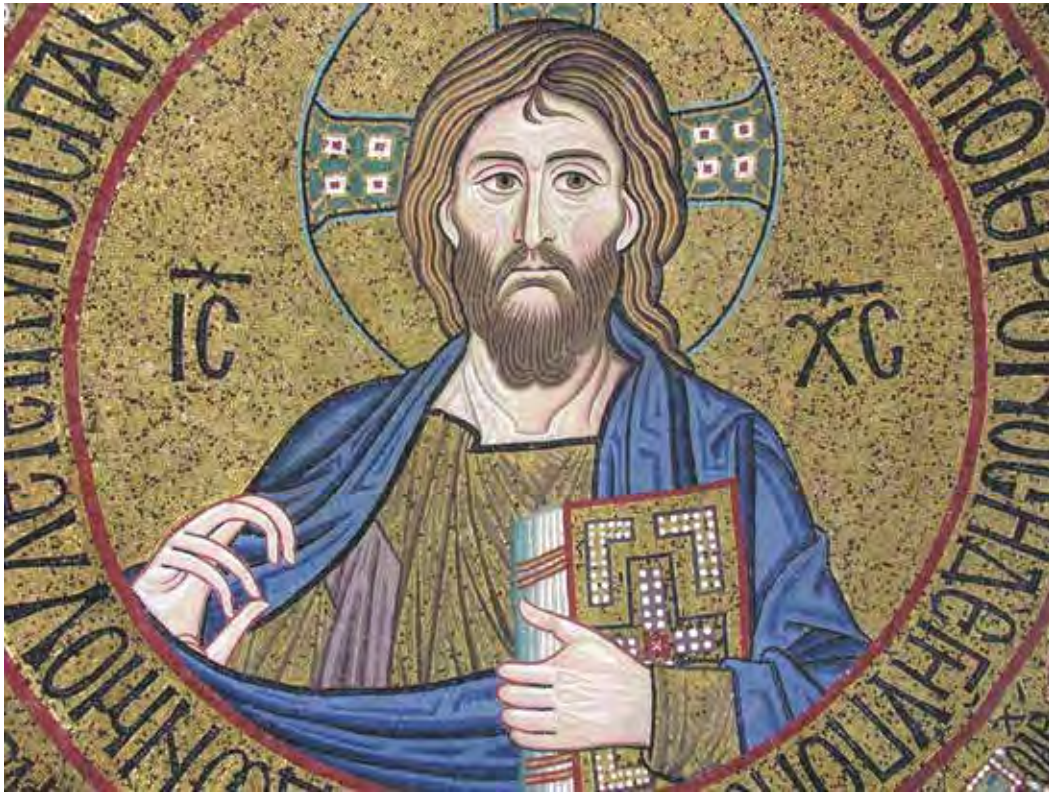


Table 9. Palermo. Paltine Chapel. Above, apsidal mosaic with the Christ Pantocrator; below, mosaic with the *Odighitria*.

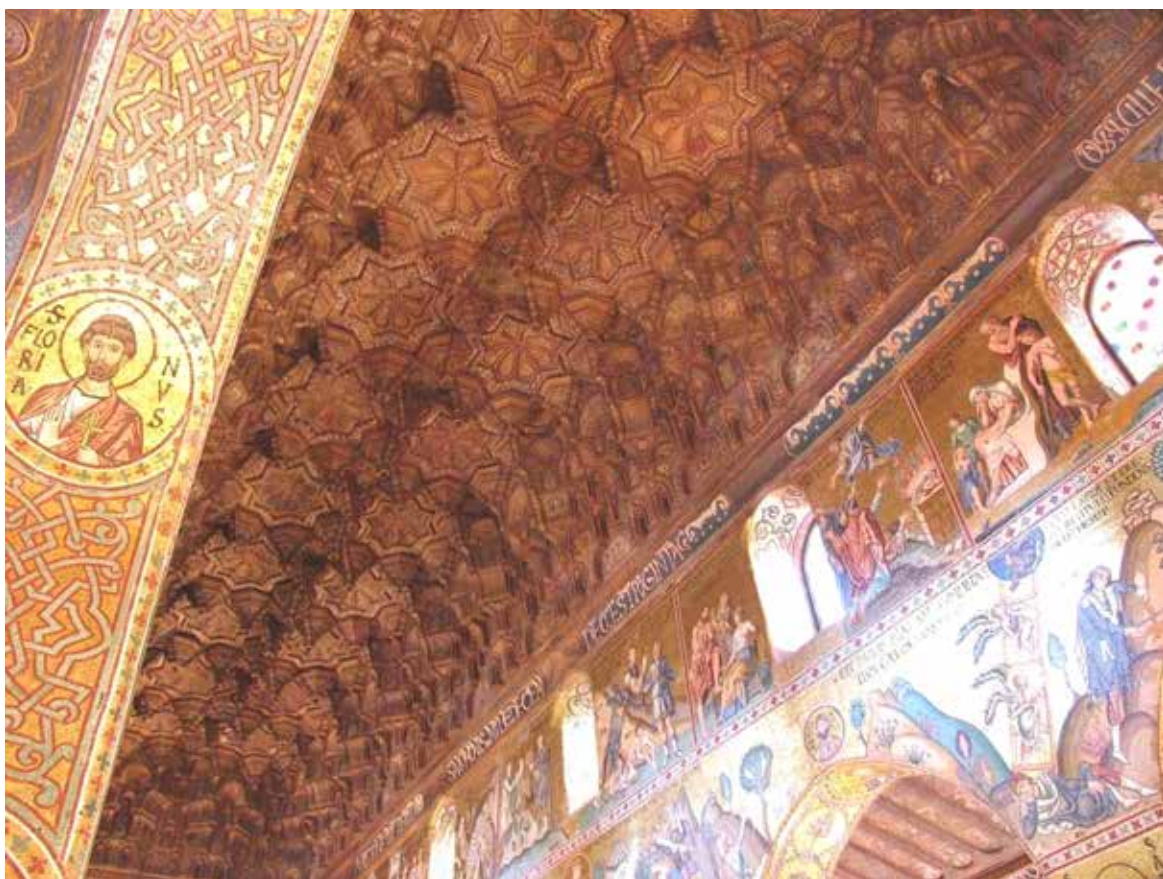


Table 10. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Central nave, wooden ceiling with *muqarnas* with paintings.



Table 11. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Decorations in *opus sectile*: above, presbiterial enclosure; below, floor



Table 12. Palermo. Royal Palace. Treasure of the Palatine Chapel: “*arab – sicilian*” ivories.

2. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti

The Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, founded in Roger's age, between 1130 and 1150, was built in a strategic position for its contiguity with the Royal Palace and with the well enjoyable river Kemonia. The Norman buildings (church and monastery) were built on pre-existences of various ages that are dated back to VI century and to the pope Gregory the Great. The proximity of the monastery to the royal residence immediately made it as a privileged place. Nowadays it is presented in a look of restoration directed by Giuseppe Patricolo in 1877 and it shows an articulated whole of different architectures, the most meaningful of which is constituted by the building of Christian cult (table 13).

The church shows a regular and compact volumetry, to which are present as counterpoint, to different heights, the outside red stuccoed domes (table 14). The church plan is with mixed cross: the nave is constituted by two ample squared spans separated by a mighty ogival arch; the transept has three apses with central apse leaning to the outside. The *sanctuary* is joined to the south by *diaconicon* and to the north by the *prothesis*, both provided of small apses contained in the thickness of the masonry. On the volume of the *prothesis* rises a quadrangular bell tower. Two transversal ogival arches alternate the longitudinal space of the aisle. Outside the building is characterized by the regular stereometry of the building structure, formed by limestone ashlar that oppose with the vivacious red coloring of the domes, raised on cylindrical tambours with angular trumpets and arched lintels with triplex embedding. In an articulated effect of volumes of decidedly Islamic mark (the strongest reference is to the architecture of north-Africa) quadrangular compact blocks and emispheric domes are alternated. The progressive juxtaposition of cubic volumes that characterized the building culminates in the emergent bell tower.

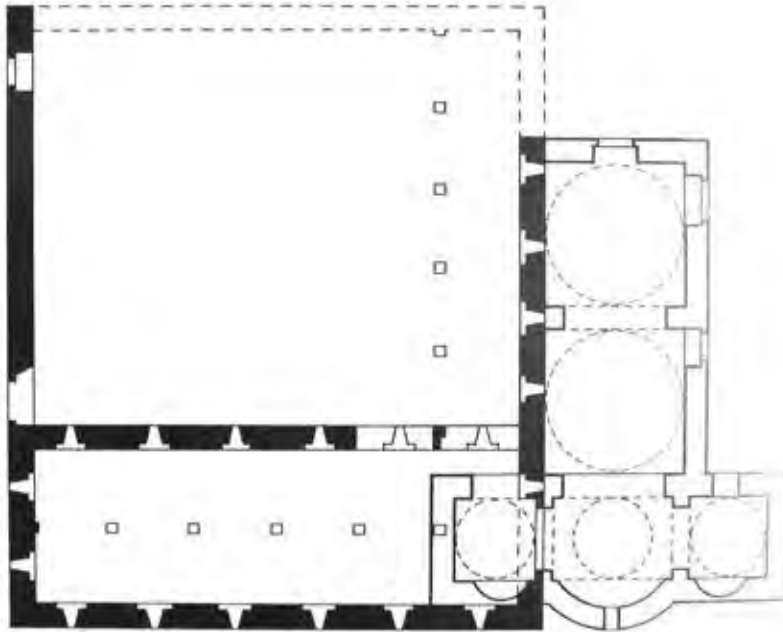
The Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti also includes a cloister, constituted by a continuous sequence of ogival bows, with double twin arched lintel small columns (table 15). It has stylistic and constructive characteristics that date back to the XIII. It is not clear in fact if its construction dates back to this age or if it deals with a restructuring of Norman age.

From the interior of the church, through a small space resulted in the wall of the *diaconicon*, it is possible to enter into an adjacent room, composed by a room covering by three vast cross vaults. Considered for a long time a later addition to the original complex, this room, according to G. Patricolo could be a preexisting Islamic structure, re-used by the Norman builders. It is a building originally constituted by three architectural unities: the rectangular room, the portico and an enclosure. Denominated "arab room" (m. 17.76 x 5.62), was longitudinally divided in two aisles by five pillars with square section. On them relieved the vaults of twenty square spans (six on each side), of which a fragment of the structure remains in southern wall of the *diaconicon*. Every span was illuminated by a splayed ogival little window. Nowadays the room is covered by three vast cross vaults of sixteenth-century.

Of the portico it is preserved the northern wall without the open gallery. In the remained segment shows five splayed ogival little windows and the vestiges of the original coverage spans, of which exist the foundations of two abutments and half pillar supported to the room western wall.

The enclosure, on open air, was delimited by the portico to the north, by the room to the east and by a wall, kept in all its length, to the south; of the western boundary doesn't remain any trace. In the complex, nowadays exclusively used for tourist visits, are not celebrated holy functions.

Iconography



Palermo. S. Giovanni degli Eremiti.



Table 13. Palermo. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Planimetry (from Bellafiore 1990) e axonometric view. (from Basile 1975)



Table 14. Palermo. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. External front with the domes.



Table.15. Palermo. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Cloister.

3. Church of Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (named the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)

In the Tabularium of the Palatine Chapel in Palermo is preserved an Arab-Greek diploma of 1143 in which George of Antioch, Great Admiral of the Kingdom of Sicily († 1151), declares to have erected the temple and to have not saved cares for its decoration.

Among the monuments of the *Arab-Norman* layer, Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio represents the most Byzantine level, although don't lack elements of clear Islamic derivation as the concentric frames with embeddings and mouldings that revive the external building structure, the angular links of the octagonal tambour constituted by niches with double arched lintels, the porphyry mullions embedded in the corners of the presbytery (tables 17, 18).

The original part of the church is with square plan with three apses, inscribed cross with dome on octagonal tambour raised by four columns connected by moderately ogival arches, wings covered with barrel vaults and angular square spans covered by cross vaults (tables 16,17). Within 1151 the church was provided with a narthex in which were presumably put two dedicatory mosaic panels representing George Antiochen at the feet of the Virgin and Christ that crowns Roger II. The panels were subsequently moved in the later-sixteenth-century side recesses where nowadays they are.

Originally the church was preceded by a portico with atrium and by the bell tower, still visible, faithfully described by Ibn Giubair in 1184. The two inferior orders of the bell tower stand out for the clean definition of their volume; the surfaces are adorned by lava stone marquetry with starry polygons of Islamic derivation; the two superior orders are enriched by numerous mullions that revive the volumetries exalting the light and shade effects. The interior of the church is decorated with outstanding mosaics survived to the following tamperings. The pictorial cycle, performed between 1143 and 1148, constitutes one of the best examples of Byzantine mosaic of the Komnenos period (table 20). Focal point of the composition is the Pantocrator Christ in the summit of the dome, surrounded by four angels prostrated in adoration. At the basis of the dome there is a frieze in fir wood with an inscription discovered in 1871 and translated by Michele Amari. The inscription in Arabic language, the mother language of the client of the work, brings a hymn of the Byzantine liturgy. In the tambour there are eight prophets and in the angular niches the four evangelists. The rest of the decoration celebrates the figure of the Virgin to which the church is dedicated: Annunciation and Presentation to the Temple (in the central square), the parents of the Virgin in the side apses (Joachim in the *prothesis* and Saint Anne in the *diaconicon*), the Nativity and the Dormition (in the western wing). In the western barrel vault there are two figures of angels, in the wing side figures of saints. The starry sky decorates cross vault, while in the intradoses there are figures of half-length saints. Among the different figures and on the northern and southern walls are found vegetable elements, fruit trees that in some cases entirely occupy the walls around the windows.

The valuable marble flooring in *opus sectile*, well preserved, it faithfully reflects Byzantine models. Nevertheless some ornamental motives clearly report the influence of the Islamic culture.

On the other hand, the original wooden door, used in the space of southern access, presents tiles with carving of Fatimid school (table 21).

In the interior courtyard of the complex is preserved an important collection of pieces, marbles, and statues of medieval and modern age, that have belonged to the building.

The church is seat of the concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi (see of the Catholic Church immediately subject to the Holy See and belonging to the ecclesiastical region of Sicily).

The church, nowadays named San Nicola dei Greci, takes the name from the icon of cretan school of the XV century put in the diaconicon and it is still today point of reference for a vast community of believers of orthodox Greek-Byzantine rite.

Iconography

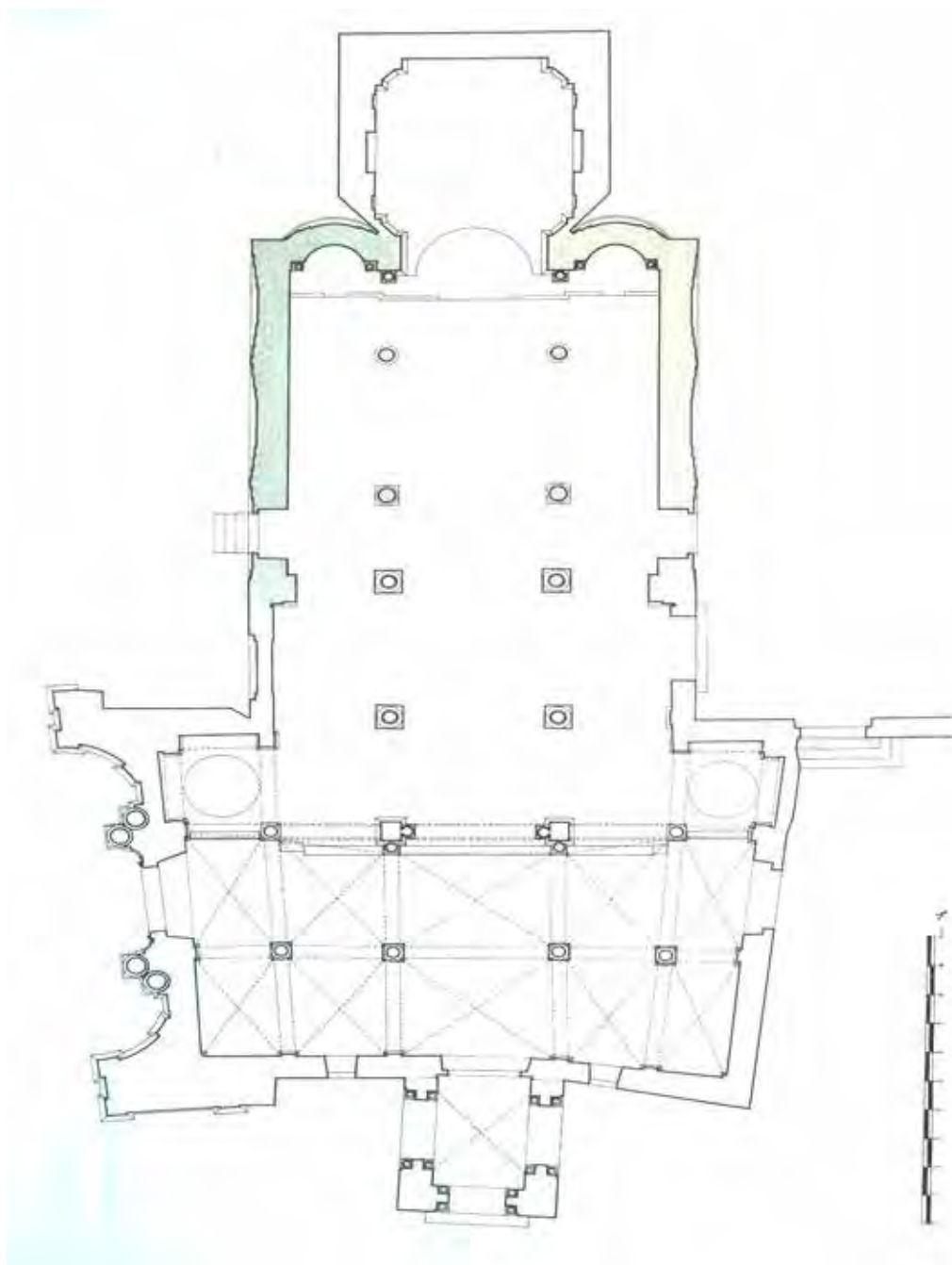


Table 16. Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio. Planimetry (from Kitzinger 1990).

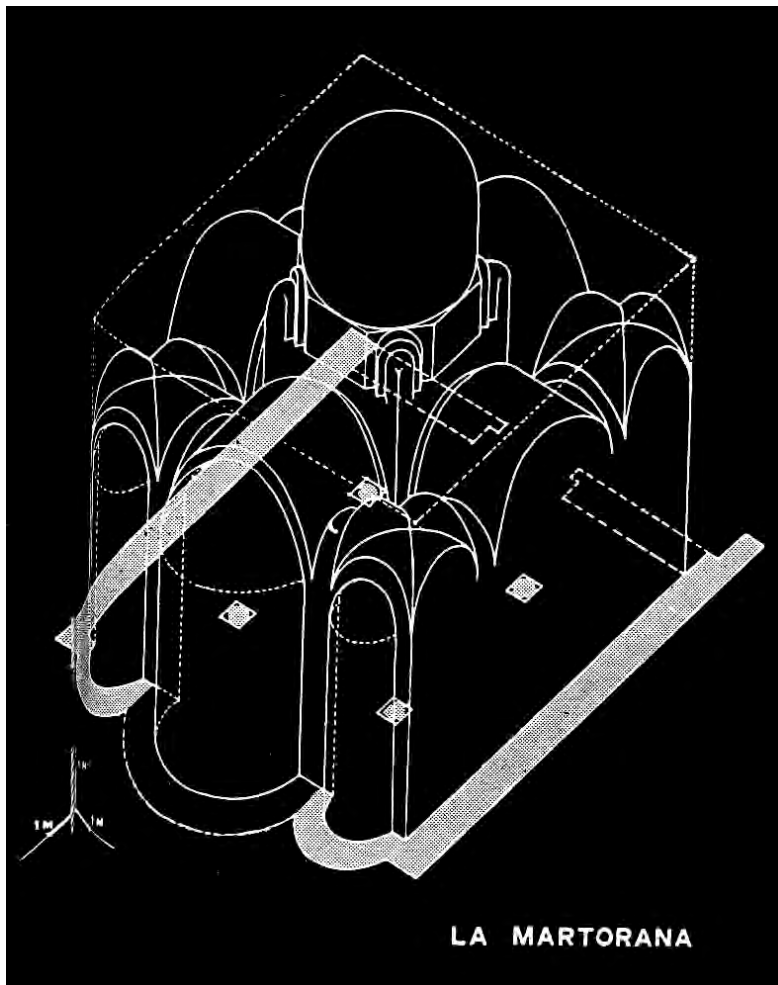
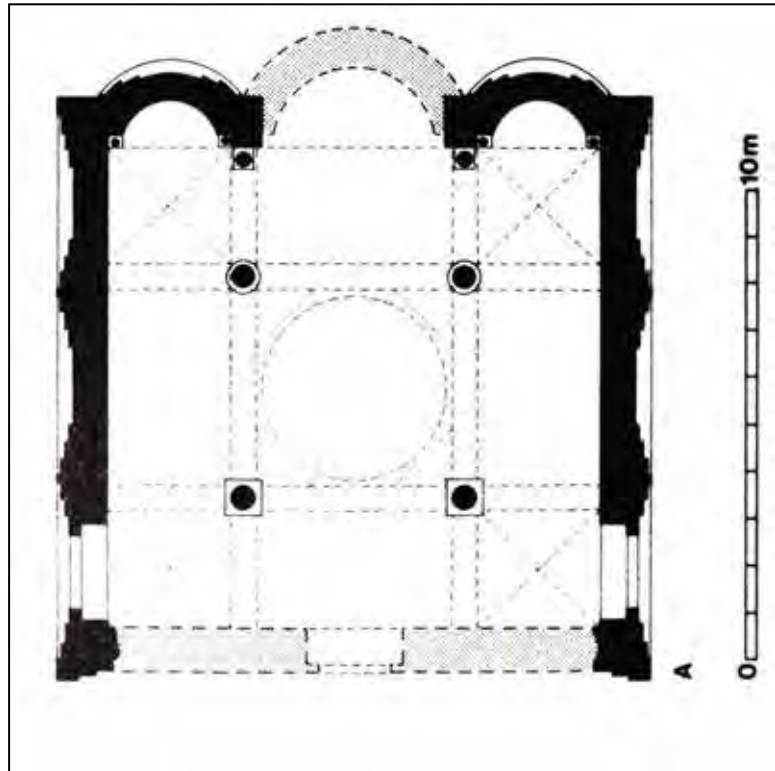


Table 17. Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio, plan of the norman building (from Kitzinger 1990), e axonometric view (from Basile 1975).



Table 18. Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio.
Views of the whole.



Table 19. Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio. Bell tower



Table 20. Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio. Hypoinspection of the Naos and of the dome with the Pantocrator.

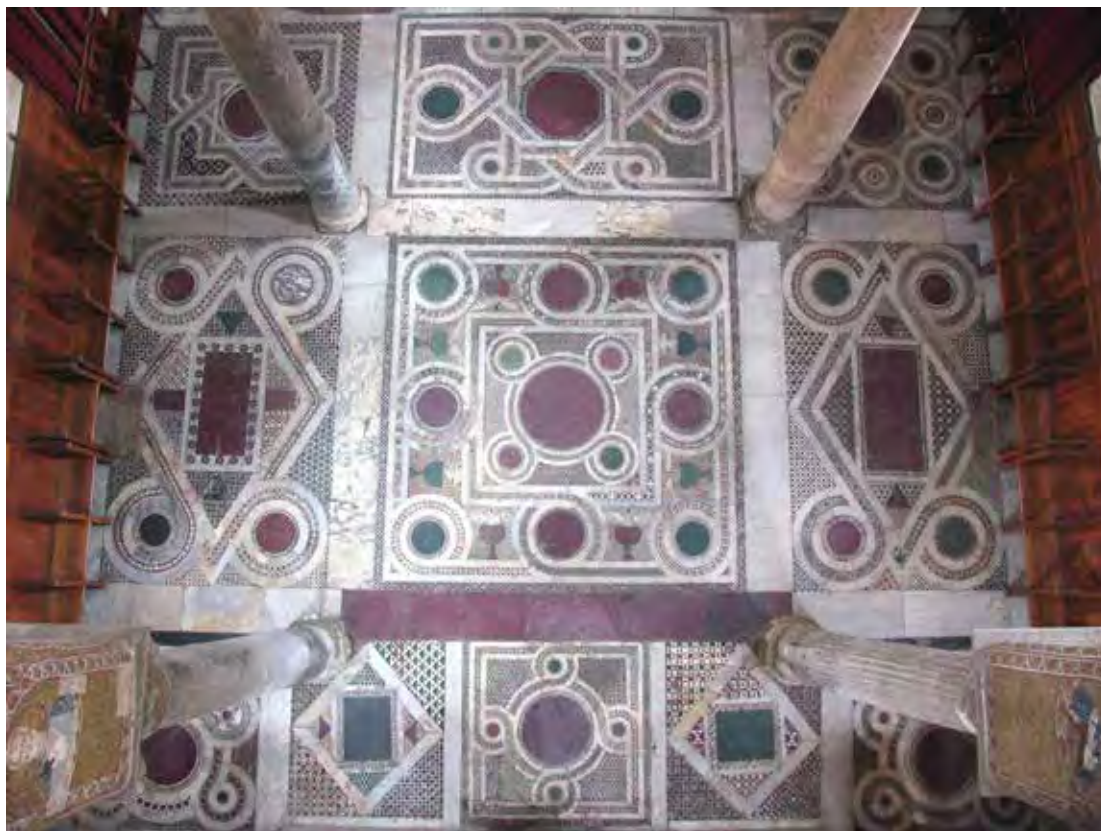


Table 21. Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio. Whole of the floor in *opus sectile* (above) and detail of the wooden door (below).

4. Church of San Cataldo

The Church of San Cataldo represents a performed architectural masterpiece, remarkable example of syncretic formal elaboration conceived by Islamic workers according to Romanesque-western criteria.

It constituted the chapel of a complex of buildings nowadays disappeared, belonged to Maione from Bari, Admiral of the kingdom and Gran Chancellor from 1154 to 1160.

Externally the building has its volumetric purity, animated by blind arcades with embedding that frame the three open single-arched window on every side (table 23,24). A more narrow blind arcade on two side sides marks the passage from the aisles to the sanctuary. The only greater apse is as leaning and high as the whole building. The crowning of the church is constituted by top moulding with drilling of Fatimid kind above which detach the three little domes that cover the central nave, planned on a low continuous tambour in which are opened small windows.

The rectangular interior, vaguely centralizing for the presence of four columns, is articulated by the three domes that individualize the three square spans of the central nave (table 25). The short side aisles are covered by cross vaults. The plan concludes itself with three apses, of which the two smaller ones are drawn in the building thickness.

The bared walls, without any decoration, exalt the architectural neatness of the church, refined by the angular mullions of the sanctuary and by the pointed arches held up by columns and capitals of which some are bare. The angular links between the squares spaces and the domes are constituted by double arched lintel niches, according architectural solution well experimented by the Islamic workers at service of the Norman clients. Of the liturgical furnishings only remain the altar and a slab of white marble adorned by a Greek cross with the symbols of the Evangelists.

The little church is made more precious by the floor in *opus sectile* (table 22). Only example of the William I age, it shows the adfirmation of the new trend promoted by Roger II, assured by the presence of Islamic artisans able to interpret in new and original way the eastern tradition of Byzantine roots.

The church, nowadays exclusively for tourist use, from 1937 belongs to the Equestrian Order of the Knights of the Saint Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

Iconography

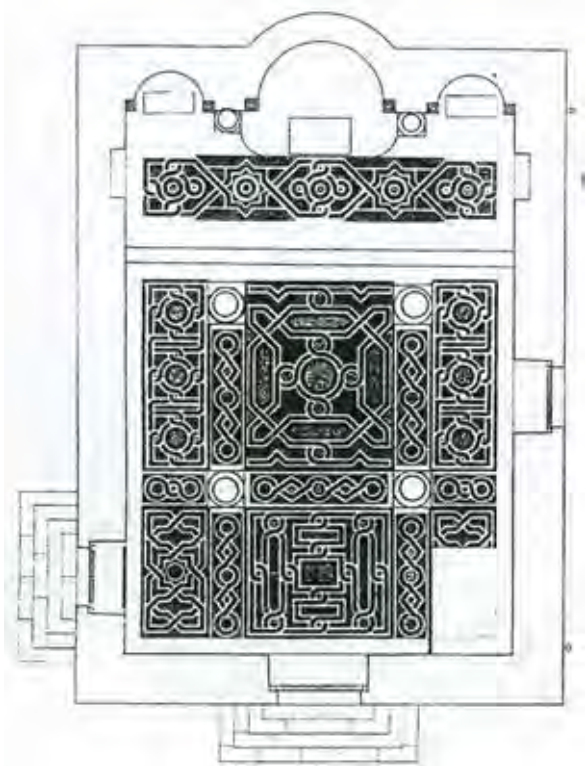
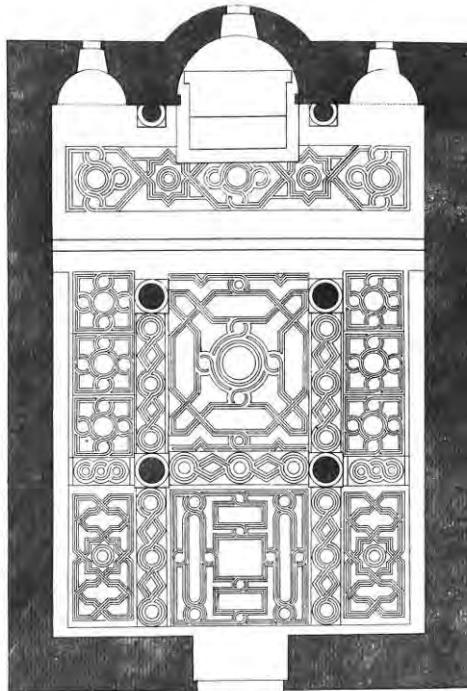
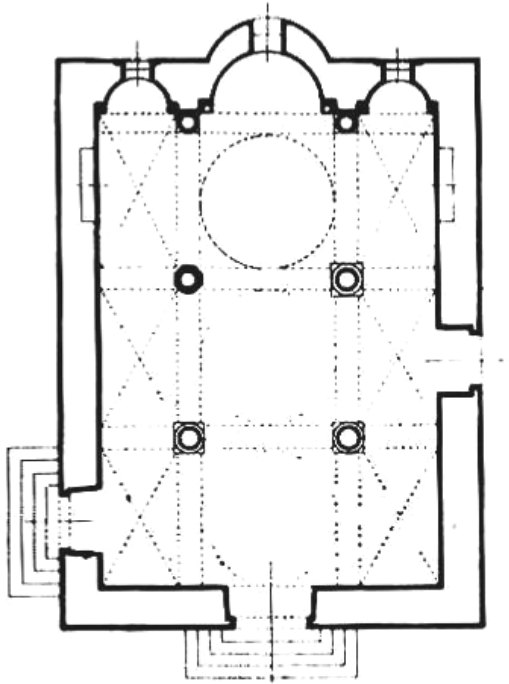


Table 22. Palermo. Church of San Cataldo. Above: planimetry and axonometric view (from Basile 1975); below on the left: survey of the flooring in *opus sectile* (from Serradifalco 1838), below on the right: planimetry with the survey of the flooring in *opus sectile* (from Di Liberto 1997).



Table 23. Palermo. Church of San Cataldo. Western front.



Tav. 24. Palermo. Church of San Cataldo. Western front.



Table 25. Palermo. Church of San Cataldo. View form the interior towards west and hypoispection of one of the domes.

5. Palermo Cathedral

The Cathedral Church of Palermo, dedicated to Our Lady of Assumption (Maria Santissima Assunta), is built in an area behind the ancient punic-roman walls that closed the place of the first Phoenician settlement. In the site followed, according to the tradition, a first Basilica of the IV century, destroyed by the Vandals and a second construction of the VI century to which could be dated back the primitive plan of the Crypt with basilical plan. Transformed into mosque of Friday at the time of the Islamic domination, as testified by Ibn Hawqal and Al Idrisi, the basilica was returned to the Christian cult in 1072 from Robert and Roger of Hauteville. The reconstruction of the Norman building is owed to the archbishop Walter of the Mill, realized in antagonistic operation towards the Monreale Cathedral founded by William II in the same years, in the circle of the struggle in the vertexes of the power in late-Norman Sicily. The exact year of the building is not known. Put by the experts among 1169 - year of the election of Walter of the Mill as archbishop - and 1185, year of the dedication of the church.

The building has a basilical plan with three aisles on which there is an ample sanctuary constituted by a leaning transept with three apses, widened by an opposite spacious span (table 26). Outside, the southern side of the construction is characterized by the ample portico in Gothic-Catalan style (the actual access), built around 1465 (tables 27,28). The portal of this entrance is work of Antonio Gambara, performed in 1426, while the wooden leaves are of the Miranda (1432). The apsidal part, close between the small towers, is that had better preserved its original *facies* of the XII century, while the more tampered part is the northern side, where is opened a Gagini portal of the beginnings of sixteenth-century. The south-western façade, that looks at the archbishop's palace, dates back to XIV-XV centuries while the bell tower was realized in 1805 according the architectural lines and the decorations of the angular towers of the Cathedral, built in XIV century. The decorative system with lava marquetry with ornamental motives of Islamic taste that cover the external walls of the Cathedral is mostly that original of the XII century. Nowadays the church results divided in three aisles by pillars that support barrel vaults. To the pillars four light columns are set, coming from the plan of the Walter building. Along the side aisles various chapels are displaced. In the point of intersection between the transept and the central nave are erected four buttresses that support the dome, planned by F. Fuga. In the first two chapels of the southern aisle there are the tombs of the emperors and the Sicily kings, here placed in the Eighteenth-century, after the restauration. In the Roman sarcophagus set on the wall of right of the first chapel there are the remains of Constance II of Aragon, wife of Frederick II, dead in 1222. The porphyry urns under the mosaic canopy are of Henry VI, dead in 1197 (to the right) and of Frederick II, dead in 1250 (table 29). Here are contained also the remains of Peter II of Aragon, dead in 1338. In the second chapel, under the mosaic canopies, there are the tombs of Roger II, dead in 1154, (table 29) and of his daughter Constance, dead in 1198. Two of the porphyry sarcophagi present in the Cathedral, come by the will of Frederick II, from the Cefalù Cathedral to which they had been given by Roger II. The "cefaludensi" (from Cefalù) sarcophagi are those occupied by Emperors Frederick II's and Henry VI's remains.

Of the ancient Norman structure remain, besides the walls of the central nave, the low parts of the tower set to west; the highest part of the antititulo with traces of the original floor; the two windows on the opposite wall; the absidal façade. The stratigraphical analyses of the stuccoes inside the church, conducted during the restaurations made at the end of the '80 years by Palermo Superintendence with the direction of the architect Guido Meli, have noticed that the most ancient layer consists in a stuccoing to false building structure and doesn't bring trace of materials referable to mosaic layouts. This evidence, with other elements underlined by the experts (as the silence of the sources about it and the building among the 1507-1510 of the tribune of Antonello Gagini in the apse, dismantled during the restructuring works in the late eighteenth century) induce to believe that the interior of the Walter cathedral was characterized since the origin by the absence of wide figurative decorations, both pictorial and mosaic ones, in clear opposition with the rich mosaic decorations of the other foundations of the Norman kings. The only pictorial evidences of

the Walter structure consist in a mosaic with the Virgin *Theotokos* among angels, set in the niche above the portal along the southern side of the Cathedral, and in the residues of the pictorial decoration of the original wooden ceiling, confined in the garret after the restructurings of late eighteenth-century. In the beams of the wooden coverage it is possible to detect decorative parties with geometric course, imaginary animals and crosses inscribed in a clypeus. The sections with the animals refer to to the highest testimonies of Islamic painting of Norman Sicily, the ceilings of the Palatine Chapel and the Cefalù Cathedral. Some spaces behind the right side of the transept have housed since 2006 the Treasure of the Cathedral where it is kept, among the other works of value, the crown of Constance of Aragon, magnificent example of medieval jewelry with enamels, embroideries, gems and pearls. From the left side of the Cathedral it is possible to enter into the crypt that according to some experts dates back to VI century and it would have subsequently been modified by the Normans, when they built the new temple. Nowadays it appears divided in two aisles with cross vaults that raise on the perimetrical walls supported by fourteen columns, almost all in Egyptian granite, surmounted by Corinthian capitals. In this place are preserved 23 tombs of Roman age that house the remains of some archbishops of the Cathedral.

Iconography

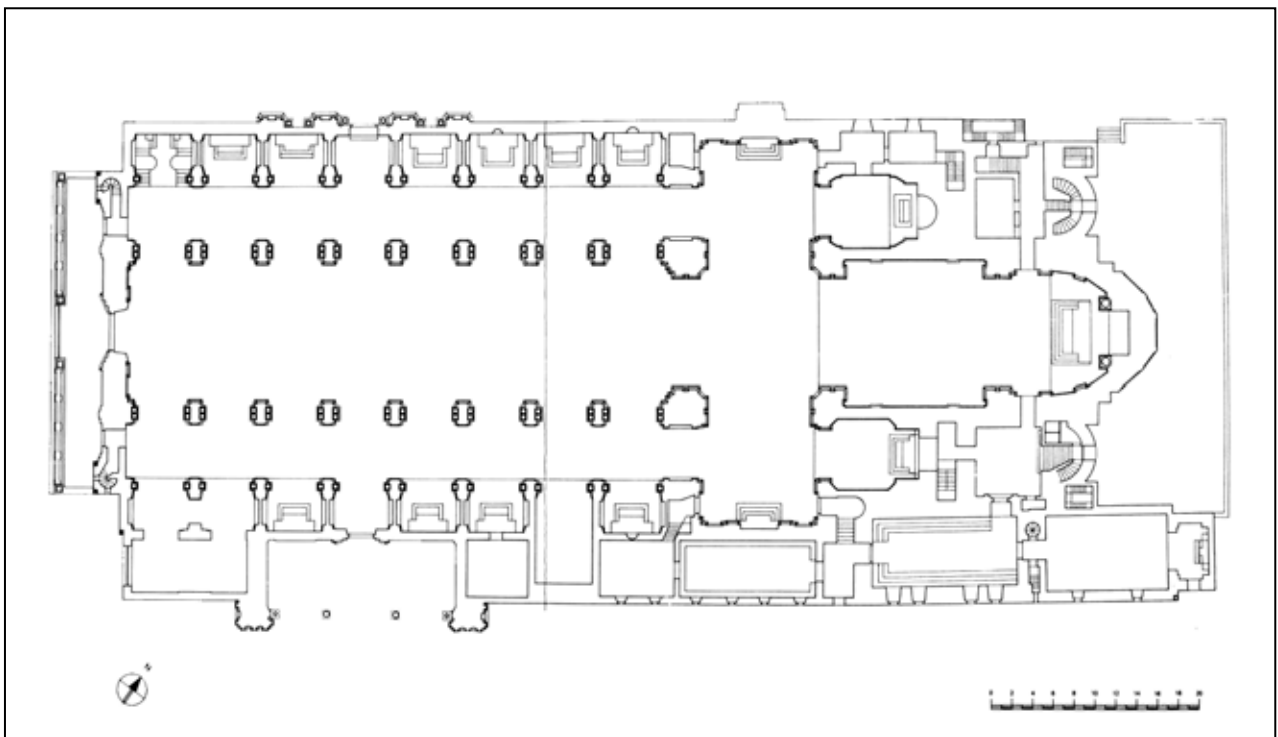
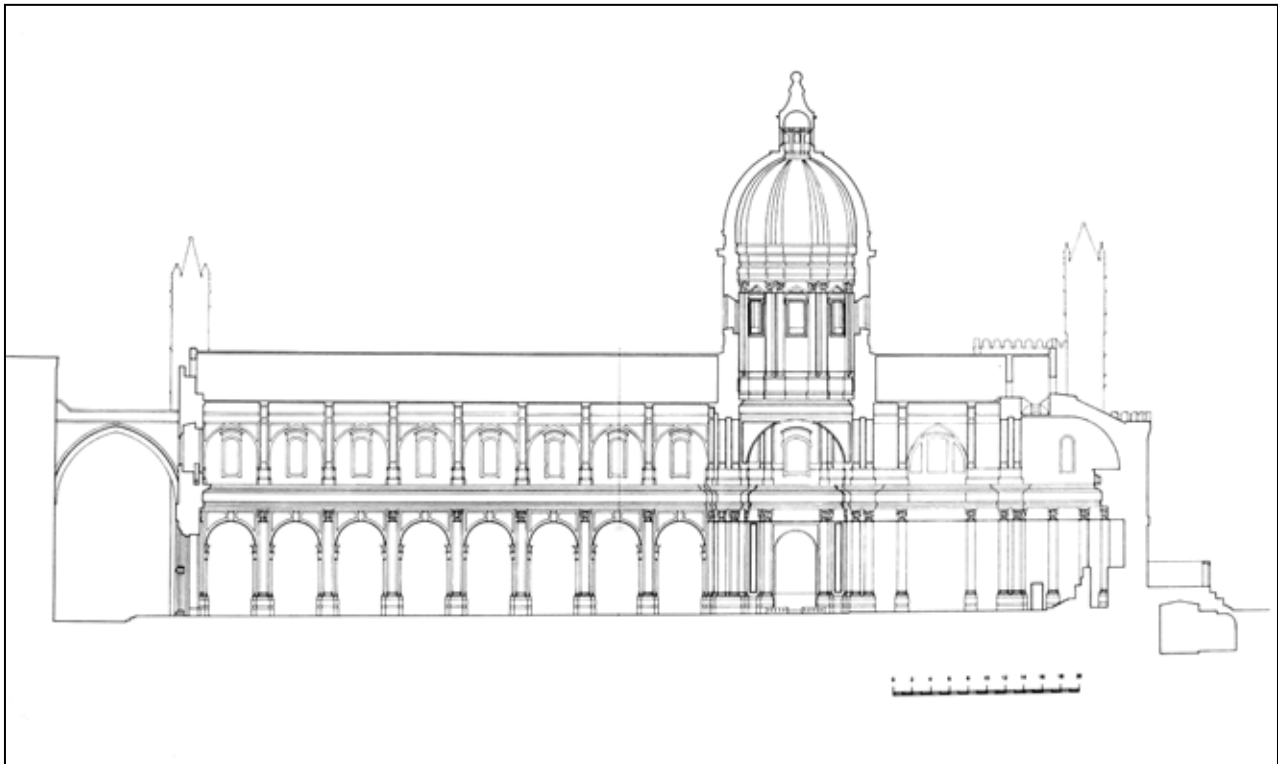


Table 26. Palermo. Cathedral. Planimetry and longitudinal section (from Bellafiore 1976).



Table 27. Palermo. Cathedral. External fronts: above, southern side; below, three-apsidal eastern side.



Table 28 Palermo, Cathedral. Above: southern side, portico in gothic-catalan style; below: eastern front of the south-western stepped tower, detail of the decoration with *muqarnas*.





Table 29. Palermo.
Cathedral. Southern
aisle. Above: canopy
tomb of Frederick II,
below: canopy tomb
of Roger II.



6. Zisa Palace

The Zisa Palace (from the Arab *al-Aziz*, “the glorious one”, “the splendid one”), founded by the king William I in 1165, and finished by his successor William II, constitutes an amazing example of *ifiqen* palace architecture. It was built out the walls of the ancient city of Palermo, constituting the most important and representative monument of the Genoard (from the Arab *Jannat al-ard'*, garden or heaven of the earth). The Genoard, inspired to the gardens of Islamic origin as the *riyads* of persian origin, crossed by orthogonal paths and the *àgdal* of maghreb origin, provided of a water basin said *buhàyra* (small lake), characterized in the town planning the face of Norman Palermo, expanding itself from the city toward the surrounding mountains and embracing a very large area, that territory that beginning from the modern age will take the name of ‘Conca d’Oro’ (‘Golden Valley’). The Genoard surrounded Palermo and through gardens, paths and pavilions, put in communication the city with Monreale and with the royal parks, the Old Park to east - probably already existing in emir age and located in the area of the Favara - and the New Park to south, the reserve of hunting of Roger II and his successors, nowadays the area of Altofonte. Inside the Genoard there were, scattered in the territory and preferably in spring waters, different royal pavilions or real buildings, such as in the case of the Zisa. Among these are remembered Mareddolce, the Cuba Sottana, the Cuba Soprana, the small Cuba, the Scibene, the Menani. Although remain few traces of the system of gardens and fountains, only the quoted palaces/pavilions have come up to our days, with the exception of the Cuba Soprana- englobed later in the eighteenth-century Villa Napoli - and the Menani, quoted in the coeval sources (Falcando) but not identified.

The Zisa has a compact construction with rectangular block of m. 36,30 for m. 19,75, high m. 25,70. On the short sides, at the centre, there are towered avant-corps, leaning of m. 4,35. The total height develops itself on three levels (table 30), marked to the outside by thin frames and by blind arches with embedding that frames the windows, nowadays rectangular, originally double lancet windows overhung by circular single lancet windows. The building is concluded on the top by a strip with an Arabic epigraph, nowadays fragmentary because of the cuts realized in modern age to get the battlement.

The façade on the oriental side has a principal portal (table 32), that reaches the first floor and two side smaller ones, all three with ogival lintel arches. In the central one the intrados is supported by a couple of twin columns. Beyond the portals there is a vaulted corridor developed for the whole inside the building, also open in the two extremities, with function of vestibule for the access to the different rooms. In the centre of the ground floor, in axis with the principal portal, there is the official room or «room of the fountain», room of *iwān* of Islamic kind that really constitutes the neuralgic heart of the whole building, open on the vestibule through an ample ogival arch supported by twin columns on the sides of which there are the rests of the plater epigraph with the name of the building and the reference to William II.

The system of the vestibule and the room constitute together a planimetric solution with inverted “T” elaborated within the palace architecture of North-Africa and punctually verifiable in the ziride building of Ashir (947) and in the buildings of the qala of the Benu Hammad (XI century), nowadays reduced into ruins. The room of the fountain, cruciform, has on three sides the ample *muqarnas* vaulted niches (table 33). The whole room is decorated with decorative mosaics and marble marquetry in *opus sectile* that frame the slabs of cipolin on the walls and enrich the floor (table 34). At every corner there are niched mullions with marble capitals of clear Islamic origin. On the western side there is a mosaic panel representing faced bowmen that dart birds in the central clypeus and faced peacocks that peck at the leaning dates leading from a palm in the two side clypei. The clypei are knotted each other and surrounded by vegetable shoots. It is a rare example of Byzantine mosaic with profane themes and Islamic iconographies. Under the mosaic there is a re-entrant niche from which originally flowed the water of the fountain. This is realized according to the forms of the islamic *salsabil* (fountain of building): water slipped along a marble slab to *chevron* (*sadirwan*), to flow sequently in a raceway open on the floor, alternated by two small squared tubs and marked by strips in *opus sectile*. Finally water came through the raceway in an

external fishpond facing the building that contained in the centre a small island-pavilion accessible through a bridge. Nowadays the pavilion has disappeared: only the traces of the foundations are preserved as well as the perimetrical walls of the swimming pool. Nevertheless Leandro Alberti, in his 1526 report, describes the system of the fishpond and many other details.

To the sides of the room with *iwān*, whose volume also occupies the first floor-up, there are, symmetrically set, the residential rooms and the staircases that conduct to the superior floors. In many rooms are frequent *muqarnas* niches, while in the side wings, in proximity of the northern and southern walls and in correspondence with the external leaning bodies, there are some chimney pots that, baiting convective motions, favour the circulation of the air and the refreshment of the rooms. The central room of the second floor, set above the room with *iwān* at the ground floor, has similar planimetry to this last and has analogies with the so-called «Room of the Winds» of the Royal Palace and with the central room of Cuba.

The today's state of things is the result of the restructurings happened in the XVII century: in origin the two couples of columns at the entrance of the space were situated in proximity of the four corners and they supported the deambulatory vaults around an open square atrium, with in the center an impluvium of which are still preserved the traces. Before the atrium there is the belvedere room that is opened toward the city and the Palermo gulf through an ample central window and two side smaller ones set in two small spaces resulted in the building thickness. Both the atrium that the belvedere room still preserve the niched mullions in the edges.

To north of the building there is the chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, nowadays included in buildings of modern age. This represents an unique example of reworking of architectural forms. It is constituted by an only nave covered by cross vaults and by a rectangular apsidal presbytery covered by hemispheric dome placed on a tambour with angular niches with embedding (tables 35, 36). The passage from the rectangular space of the presbytery to the tambour with square base is given in an singular way through *muqarnas* (table 36).

Today the Zisa Palace is included in a garden that, together with the park of Maredolce and to the gardens of the Fossa della Garofala, near the Royal Palace, constitutes a wreckage of the Norman Genoard. The garden of the Zisa Palace has recently been rearranged and among the botanical kinds typical of the Mediterranean scrub welcomes a modern system of tanks and fountains that it recalls to the memory the image of the *Arab-Norman riyads*.

Inside the Zisa, nowadays Museum of Islamic art, are preserved and exhibited different objects: amphoras, basins, mortars, bowls and chandeliers in beaten brass, some of which are decorated by niello and embellished with silver. In the southwest room of the second floor is exposed a manufactured article of extraordinary importance: a marble tombstone of hexagonal form with a central cross in opus sectile around which is repeated an inscription in three different languages (Latin, Greek, Arab) and with four different letters (the Arab also in Jewish letter), performed for the sepulchre of Anne (dead in 1149), mother of Grisant, prelate of court. The quadrilingual tombstone constitutes a meaningful testimony of the cultural syncretism that characterized the civilization of Norman Sicily.

Iconography

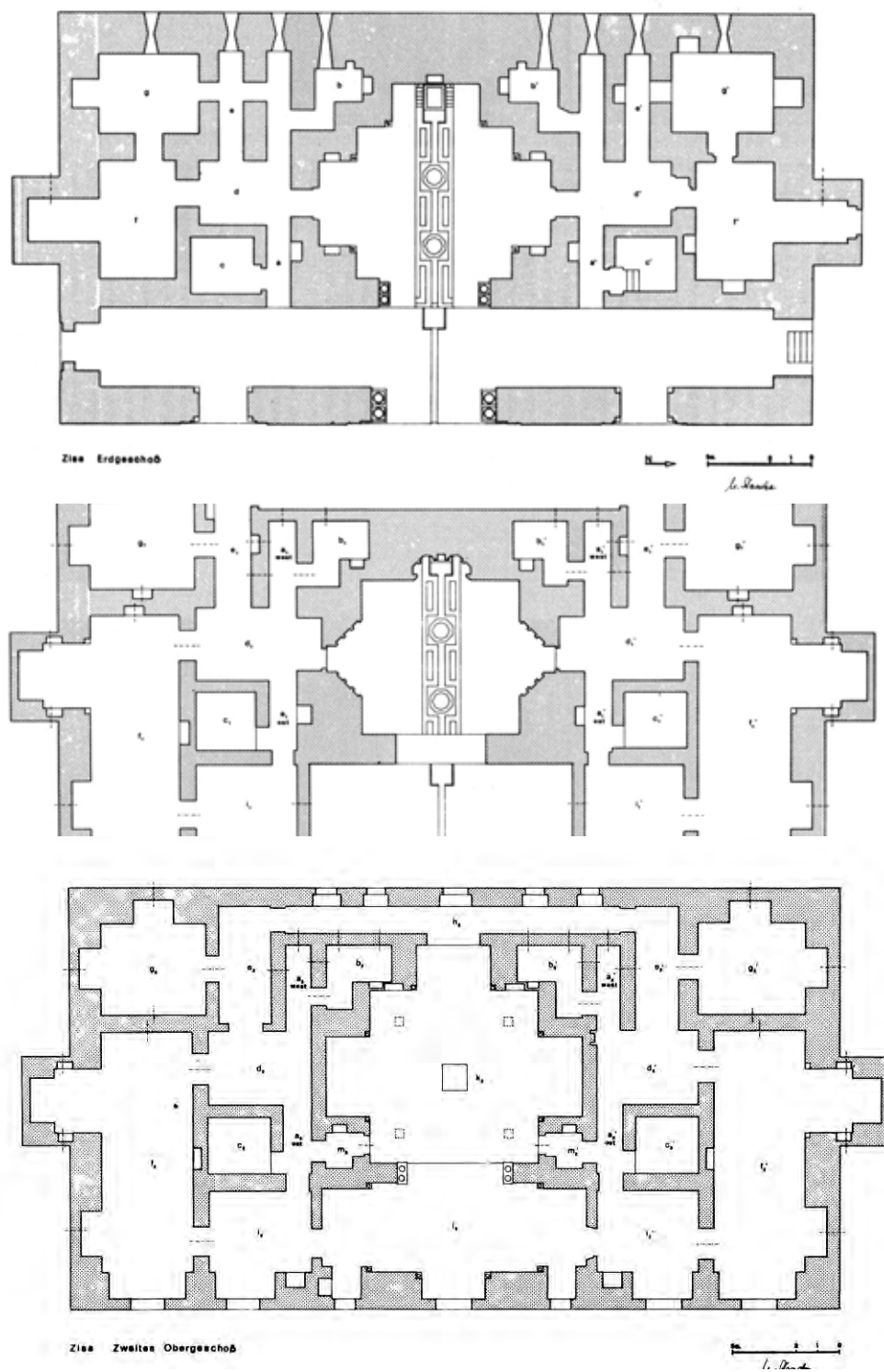


Table 30. Palermo. Zisa Palace. From above: planimetries of the first, second, and third level. (from Staacke 1991).

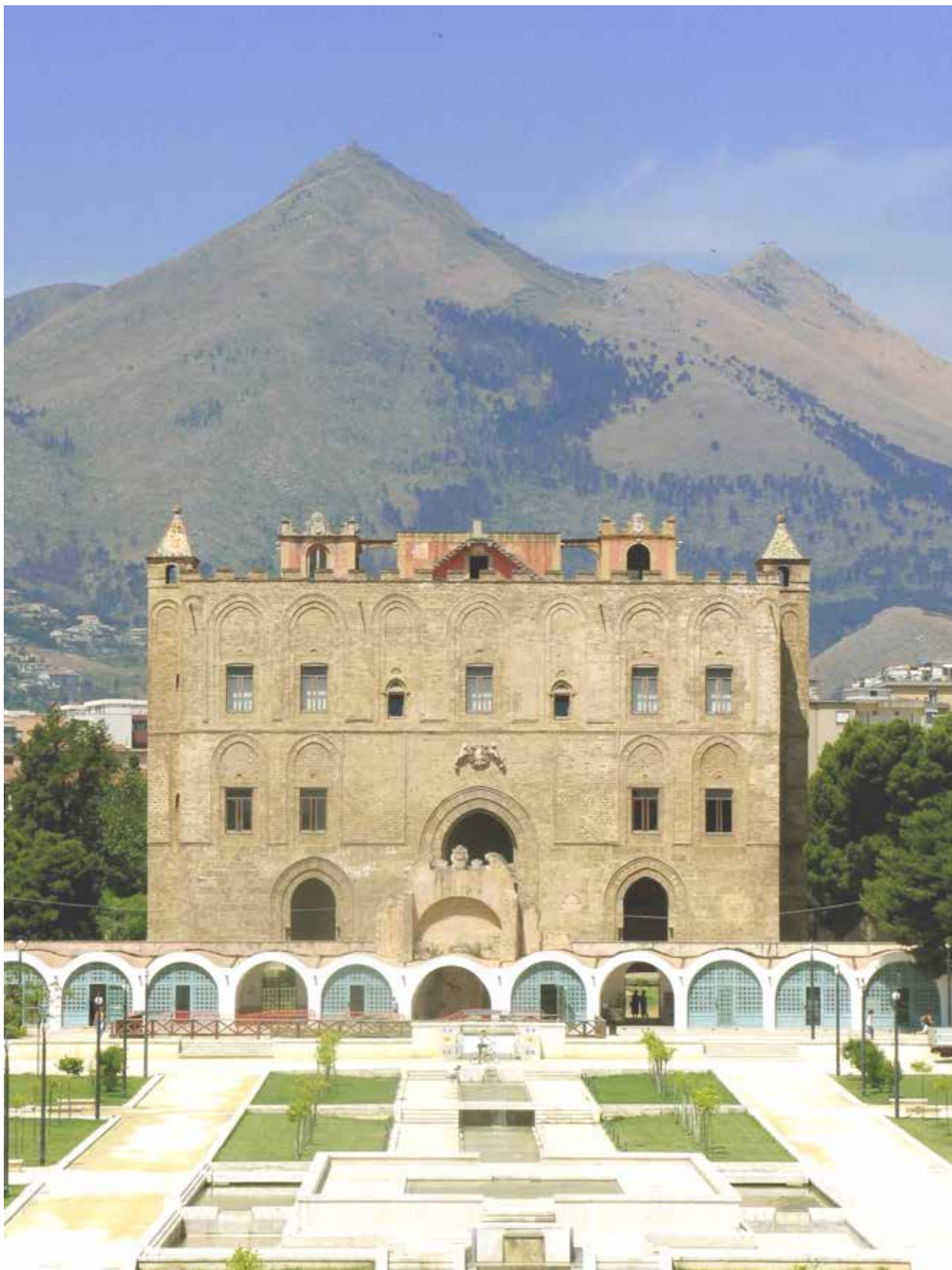


Table 31. Palermo. Zisa Palace. Western front.



Table 32. Palermo. Zisa Palace. Detail of the western front. Main entrance.



Table 33. Palermo. Zisa. Room of the Fountain.



Table 34. Palermo. Zisa Palace. Room of the Fountain. Above: capitals; below: floor decoration in *opus sectile*.

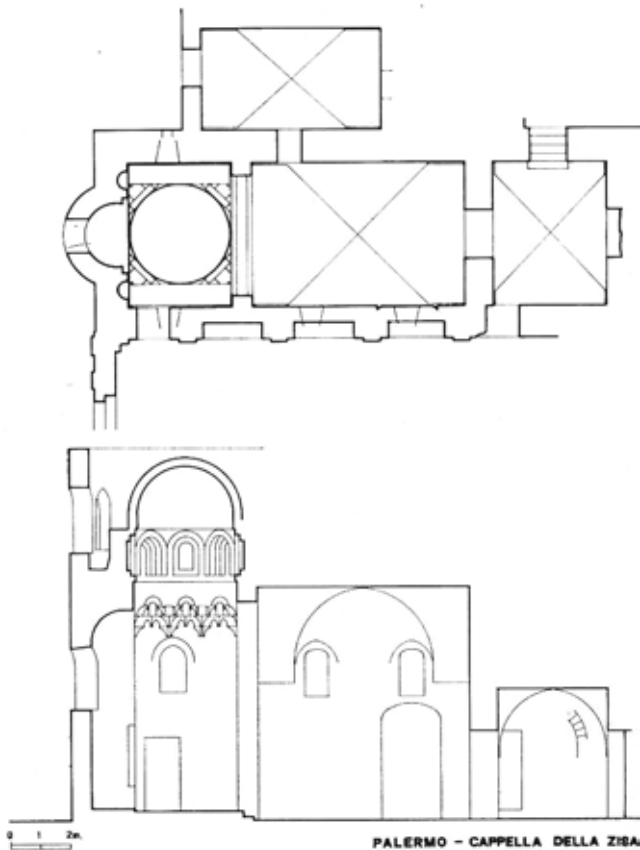


Table 35. Palermo. Zisa Palace. Chapel.
Above: planimetry and longitudinal section
(from Basile 1975); below: axonometric view
(from Basile 1975).

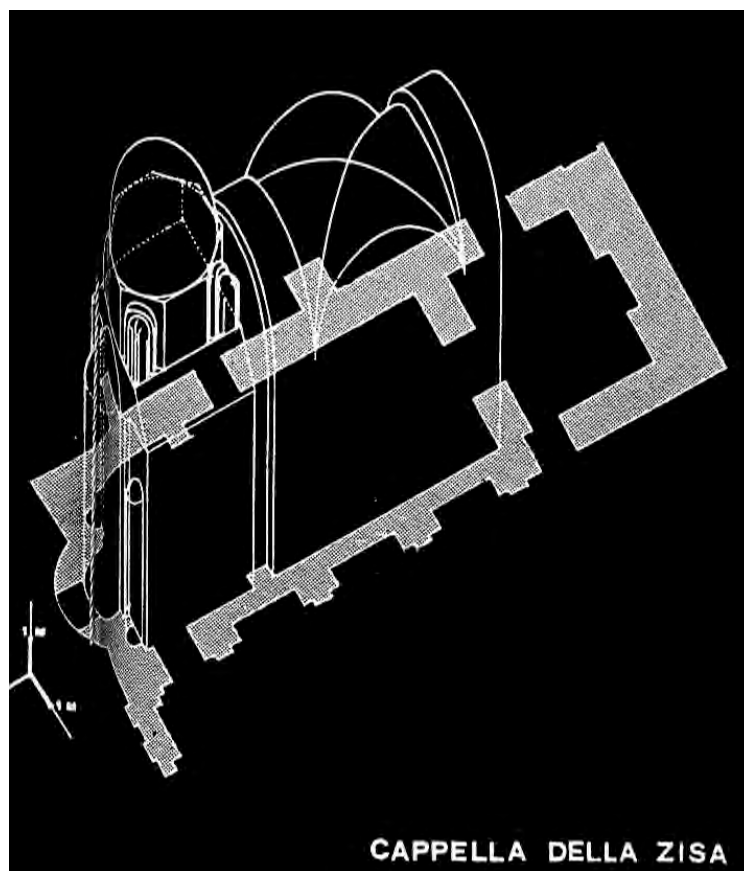




Table 36. Palermo. Zisa Palace. Chapel. Views from the interior.

7. The Admiral's Bridge

The Admiral's Bridge, built in the second quarter of XII century (around 1132) constitutes an important testimony of the civil architecture of Norman age. It represents one of the greatest products of medieval engineering in Mediterranean area, entirely built in freestone, remarkable for dimensions, extraordinary for the age (table 37). It owes its name to the founder George of Antioch, admiral of the kingdom at Ruggero II king's service from 1125 and also founder of the church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio, built in the first years '40 of the XII century. The bridge, nowadays in Corso dei Mille (Piazza Ponte Ammiraglio), it was built out of the walls of the Norman city, in proximity of the Porta di Termini, and in origin it crossed Oreto river, subsequently diverted. The construction is partially buried and circumscribed in a fenced area, sunk of around 3 metres respect to the actual road plan. It has the characteristic configuration to "back of donkey", with two symmetrical ramps suscrubed by seven spans with ogival arch and arched lintel with embedding. The arcades are articulated by thick pylons provided also of openings with lancet arches to reduce the push of the river in flood. The whole structure is realized in regular limestone ashlar, and it refers for constructive technique and morphology to a diffused typology in Maghreb area. Near Altavilla Milicia (PA), on the stream San Michele, a bridge of Norman age rises with similar characteristics, although of modest dimensions and with only ogival arcade with arched lintel with embedding, called "Ponte Saraceno" ("Saracen Bridge"). Near Adrano there is another example, the named bridge 'of the Saracens', that also not presenting the double arched lintels of the arcades is however similar for morphology. Probably built on precedents Roman foundations, the bridge of the Saracens has nevertheless suffered different changes from the XIV century still recent times. On the Admiral's Bridge, the 27 May of the year 1860, during the expedition of the Thousands, the Garibaldi's troops coming from the slopes of Gibilrossa clashes against the Bourbon troops, there positioned for opposing to the entry of the enemy in the city.

Iconography



Table 37. Palermo. Admiral's Bridge. Around 1132. Source: web

8. Cefalù Cathedral

In 1131 are founded by Roger II the diocese and the church of Cefalù.

The Cathedral, dedicated to the Saviour and the Saints Peter and Paul, built with the intention to do a mausoleum of the founder king, is the result of complicated architectural vicissitudes.

The building rises on the top of a stairway built in 1851 and it is preceded by an ample church square as balcony that developed the function of cemetery. The façade is characterized by two mighty towers, relieved by elegant double lancet windows and single lancet windows and surmounted by pyramidal spires added in Fifteenth century: one has squared plan, the other has octagonal plan (table 39). The façade, work of Giovanni Panettera, dates back to 1240 and is characterized by blind bows and interlaced arches, interrupted by a central window. The portal is enriched by carvings in white marble and it is preceded by a portico of the 1471 of Ambrogio from Como, with three arcades sustained by granite columns with capitals showing the Episcopalian coat of arms and groin vaults.

The basilical interior is characterized by three aisles articulated by 16 columns of granite (8 for side) that support lancet arches with arched lintel (table 38).

The coverages are constituted by wooden ceilings. That central preserves rests of the original pictorial decoration with vegetable and figurative motives for profane character, realized by Islamic workers. A painted Latin inscription brings the 1263 date, when new pictorial interventions were performed on the ceiling.

Five steps mark the entrance in the space of the presbytery with three apses. Two great columns with figured capitals, probably work of a apulian workshop of the XII century, support the ogival triumphal arch that connects the principal aisle to the transept. On the walls of both the transept wing it is developed an arcades gallery with columns, hollowed in the building thickness in correspondence of the pseudo external open gallery. A motive, this, diffused in the Anglo-Norman architecture and also present in the Palermo Cathedral. The choir is covered by two cross vaults also of Anglo-and Franco-Norman origin.

The central apse, the walls of the presbytery and the cross vault of the choir are decorated by mosaics realized by Byzantine workers. The lengthened and hieratic figures are set in procession according to a precise hierarchical principle: in the conch of the central apse, the figure of the blessing Pantocrator Christ; in the underlying strip, the Virgin and four Archangels; in the two inferior zones, to the sides of the ogival window, the Twelve Apostles. On the two walls of the bema, figures of Saints and Prophets, lined up on four overlapped strips; in the cross vault, Angels and Seraphs. All the figures are accompanied by inscriptions, in Greek or in Latin, that point out the name of the character (table 40).

The mosaic decoration also has geometric or vegetable motives. The apse is introduced by a double order of totally or partially mosaic columns. Two inscriptions conclude in solemn way the figurative apsidal complex. The first one (FACTUS HOMO FACTOR HOMINIS FACTIQUE REDEMPTOR-IUDICO CORPOREUS CORPORA CORDA DEUS) races on the arch that limits the conch and it is in relationship with the figure of the Pantocrator of which it constitutes a theological note. The second is painted on a silver field and it closes in the low part the apsidal decoration, brings the name of Roger II and the date 1148 (ROGERIUS REX EGREGIUS PLENIS (sic) PIETATIS / HOC STATUIT TEMPLUM MOTUS ZELO DEITATIS / HOC OPIBUS DITAT VARIIS VARIOQUE DECORE / ORNAT MAGNIFICAT IN SALVATORIS HONORE / ERGO STRUCTORI TANTO SALVATOR ADESTO / UT SIBI SUBMISSOS CONSERVET CORDE MODESTO: ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DNI MILLESIMO CENTESIMO XLVIII / INDCTIONE XI ANNO V REGNI EJIUS XVIII / HOC OPUS MUSEI FACTUM EST).

To this date, therefore, the architectural part of the choir with its vault had to have been completed.

As attests a 1145 document, Roger in that year made to set two porphyry sarcophagi in the choir, one destined to his memory, the other to his burial.

Nevertheless, to the death of the sovereign (1154), his corpse was not brought to Cefalù because the church yet had not completed neither dedicated. The dedication must have happened after 1166, year to which dates back the full papal recognition of the Cefalù diocese. In 1170 the canons of the

city ask for the corpse of Roger II. To this date, therefore, the construction of the building had to be sufficiently advanced and the dedication was probably already done. Therefore, that documented in 1267, must have been a second dedication. The corpse of Roger I is never surrendered and in the 1215 Frederick II decides to transport the two porphyry sarcophagi to Palermo.

Annexed to the Cathedral there is the Cloister of the XII century, square and for three sides surrounded by a portico with coupled columns with figured capitals that support ogival arches (table 41).

The dynastic feature of the monument explains the singular magnificence of a first project that was never finished, but whose existence is testified by the presence of various recognizable elements in the architectural structure, both to the inside and to the outside of the building. Through such traces it is possible to go over the chronological succession of the parts of the building. Since the origin the cathedral must have been projected in the actual extension of the plan and the perimetral foundation walls. In first place are built the façade and the oriental body that it had to contain the altar. The primitive project is interrupted: of the basilical avant-corps were performed only, until to a some height, the external walls of the aisles. The actual avant-corps, notably lower than the eastern part, belongs to a later period in which were brought changes to the initial program. Other testimonies of a construction in successive stages are traced, to quote some of it, in the interruptions of the external decoration of the small naves, in the changes of the decorative resolution of the apses, in the lack of crowning in the main apse and in the transept.

In relationship to the several discontinuities and incompleteness of the building, the experts have proposed different chronological reconstructions of the architectural structure.

Of recent execution are the stained-glass windows of the Cathedral realized around 1990 by the artist Michele Canzoneri. They are inspired to the themes of the Apocalypse, to the Acts of Peter and Paul and to the assumption of Mary.

In the presbytery there is the great cross tempera painted in the *recto and* in the *verso* realized by William from Pesaro (XV century).

Of the ancient pictorial decoration remain a figure of "*Urban V*", of the end of the XIV century, painted on a column of the left aisle and a "*Madonna in throne*" of the XV century in the left wing of the transept.

In the interior the Cathedral contains some tombstones, among which an late ancient sarcophagus, a medieval one and the valuable tomb of bishop Castelli, work of the sculptor Leonardo Pennino (XVIII century).

Besides is preserved a painting with "*Madonna*" of the studio of Antonello Gagini (XVI century).

To make more fascinating the Cathedral is the context in which it rises: the town of Cefalù preserves intact its medieval urban fabric, characterized by small roads that not rarely are opened on the sea, and many are the medieval buildings that can be admired, among which the Great Osterio (Osterio Magno), building of Norman origins reconfigured in the XIII century by the counts of Ventimiglia or the suggestive medieval wash-house, dating back to the XV century.

Iconography

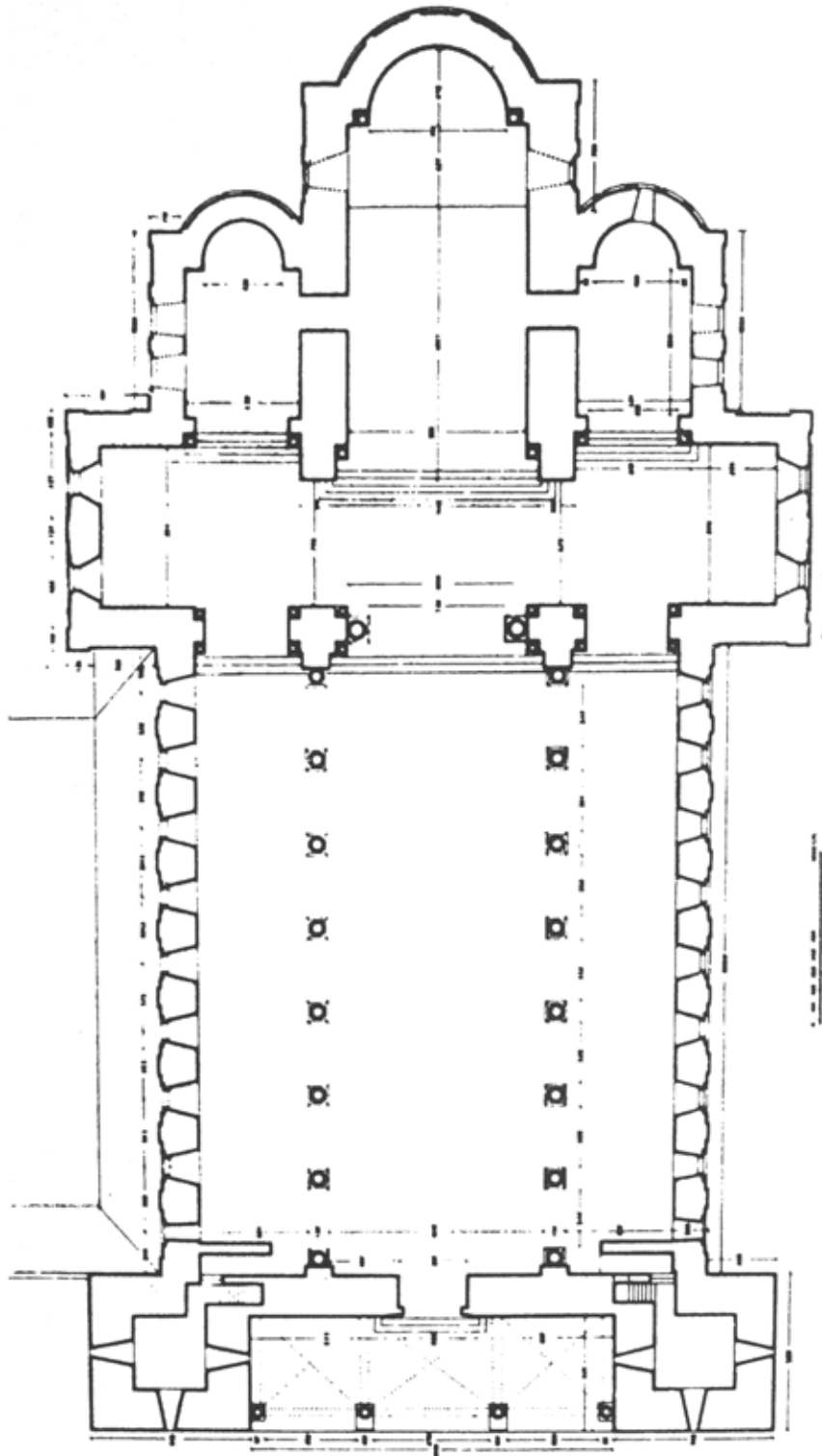


Table 38. Cefalù. Cathedral. Planimetry (from Kronig 1965)



Table 39. Cefalù. Cathedral. Above: western front; below: western portal.



Table 40. Cefalù. Cathedral.

Above, view of the presbyterial area with the mosaics of the apse, of the cross and of the side walls; below, mosaic with the Pantocrator Christ, central apse.



Table 41. Cefalù. Cathedral. Above: view of the cloister; below: detail of the couple columns with decorated capitals.

9. Monreale Cathedral

The Monreale Cathedral represents one of the most solemn monuments of the Norman architecture, mature product of the Sicilian eclecticism of the XII century. The whole monumental complex, constituted of the church, of the Benedictine monastery and of the royal palace, was built for the will of the king William II (1166-1189).

The plan, as the great Romanesque cluniac cathedrals, outline sticks the model of the Cathedral of Cefalù, but it differs for the volumetric development of the sanctuary, where transept and apses, having the same length, form an only great centralizing body, replying the solution already adopted in the Palatine Chapel of Palermo. Such solution derives from the mixture between the Latin basilical typology (of Montecassino) and that of the Byzantine central church with three apses (tables 42,43).

The principal façade with two massive towers has a central portico built in 1770 in substitution of that medieval that was constituted of three ogival arches with Corinthian columns in cipolin marble. The spired portal presents four ogival arched lintels with embedding, enriched by a splendid decorative resolution with figured and abstract motives in relief mixed to marquetry in *opus sectile* with starry polygons. The superior zone of the façade is decorated by a series of interlaced blind arches and decorated by lava marquetry with geometric motives. The northern tower, incomplete, is crowned by a embattled wall of the century XVI and it is provided on the side north of a clock installed in 1664. On the contrary the southern tower develops itself for further two levels and was concluded by a spire demolished by a lightning in 1807.

In the northern side of the church was included between 1546 and 1569 by Gian Domenico and Fazio Gagini a portico constituted of eleven elegantly shaped arched arcades. In the upper part, the wall of the aisle is modulated by the alternation of narrow windows and blind arches.

The decoration with interlaced arches triumphs accomplishedly in the apses: the first two orders wrap the whole absidal perimeter, while the volume of the central apse raises above the two side with a third decorative order (table 45). The first order, rather massive, is relieved by the interlaced ogival arches enriched by little rose windows with dichromatic marquetry. The most slender arcades of the other two orders, constituted of abutments to which is added the relief of the mullions set that support the interlaced arches, have greater three-dimensional projection and they bring in the arches horizontal strips and decorative little rose windows in lava marquetry.

The interior of the building has a longitudinal body with three aisles, in the relation of 1:3, of basilical –paleocristian mark, with acute arches lifted by dossierets and supported by granite columns and classical, corinthian and illustrated, capitals, representing the effigies of Ceres and Proserpine between leaves of acanthus and cornucopias.

The triumphal arch gives access to the ample quadrangular sanctuary, elevated and with three apses. It has eminent role for solidity and altimetric development. The central apse is made deeper through a system of arches with embedding that solemnly frames the figure of the Pantocrator. Set to the eastern pillars there are the archbishop's throne to south and the royal throne to north. The central nave and the spaces of the presbytery are covered by a wooden ceiling with double sloping with decorated beams, tombn shelves and wooden stalactites, while the side aisles are covered with only a sloping; all the coverages are remakings following to the fire that destroyed the ancient ceilings in 1811. The church is illuminated by a double order of ogival windows opened along the walls of the aisles and in the central nave.

The natural light caresses the decorated surfaces and refracts in the gold of the plots that compose the mosaic, one of the wider cycles of the medieval world. The mosaic work is developed for a surface of more than six thousand squared metres, conferring plastic unity to the architectures and exalting the luminist and chiaroscuro tones, between the transcendent spatiality of the gold and the narrative sumptuousness of the biblical facts.

The mosaic cycle meaningfully follows the model of the Palatine Chapel: in the sanctuary the scenes of the life of Christ are developed, while in the transept wings are the histories of the Saints Peter and Paul, respectively represented in the apse of the *prothesis* and in that of the *diaconicon*. In

the central apse there is the fulcrum of the whole mosaic decoration: the Pantocrator Christ and the Virgin with her Child between angels and saints. In the central nave the Old Testament histories are developed, finally in the aisles other episodes of the life of Christ are narrated.

The mosaics, jointly realized and completed almost within 1182, surprise for their harmony with the architecture. Performed by Byzantine masters, presumably helped by local workers, reveal a multiplicity of influences and the share of numerous artists, natural characters considering the work complexity that nevertheless shows an extraordinary compositional coherence referable to the unitariness of the project. Of particular interest the two mosaics with William II crowned by Christ and William II that offers the model of the church to the Virgin, situated respectively above the royal throne and the archbishop's throne.

In the southern wing of the transept are situated the original porphyry sarcophagi of William I and of William II, in marble with refined decoration of shoots in relief, performed in 1575 in substitution of that medieval destroyed in a fire. In the northern wing of the transept there are the commemorative monument of Louis IX king of France († 1270), and the wall tombs (rebuilt in 1846) of Margaret of Navarra and Roger and Henry of Hauteville, wife and son of William II.

The aisle floor with mixed marbles is realized in 1559 for the will of archbishop Ludovico Torres, while the sanctuary floor in *opus sectile* is partly original and partly remade during the first half of the XIX century. The original portions of the floor, in particular those of the northern wing of the transept, characterized by ornamental motives with interlaced ribbons that form starry polygons, unequivocally reveal the influence of Islamic artisans. Furthermore singular is the use of jasper that, together with the ancient red and green porphyry, confer preciousness to the floor.

In 1179 the bronze door is realized on the northern side, by work of Barisano from Trani, constituted by 28 tiles with figures of saints. Finally is placed the bronze door of Bonanno Pisano in the principal portal, composed of 48 tiles with biblical scenes characterized by spare and incisive language, accompanied by explanations in vulgar Latin, signed and dated 1186 (table 46).

Coeval and organically tied up to the rest of the architectural complex, the cloister is still what remains intact of the ancient Benedictine monastery (table 47). For the greatness and the richness of its forms, it represents an extraordinary example of this kind of construction, that in the spirit and in the atmosphere seems to evoke the porticoed courtyards of the Islamic seignorial residences. Its model was the cloister of the Cathedral of Cefalù, but it differs for dimensions of it (26 arcades on every side) and compositive wealth. Within the magnificent frame of the four wings of the cloister, with coupled columns on a low parapet and ogival arches there are an extraordinary wealth and difference of forms, visible especially into the alternating of smooth columns and polychromated inlay work, in the magnificent reliefs that decorate the shafts of the fourfold angular columns, as well as in the variety and in the shine of the capitals and the abacuses, where the sacred subjects confuse themselves with those secular, among zoomorphic, plant, imaginery and symbolic motives. Above the abacuses is planned the theory of ogival arches raised with double arched lintel, decorated by dichromatic geometric marquetry in limestone and lava stone. Same motive stands in the horizontal strip that acts as crowning of the portico. The intrados of the arches is animated by a hanging moulding. In the south-western corner is situated the loggia with the fountain, whose water flows from a mullion with the form of stylized palm with figures of maenades among musicians in the bud in the upper part.

Different are the hypotheses of origin of the artists, from Ile-de-France to the Provence, from Tuscany to Campania, from the Longobardy to Apulia. Although nowadays it is thought to exclude the arrival of foreign artisans, the strong eclecticism doesn't leave doubts on the presence of personality of different origins. In base to the style of the capitals it is possible to individualize the work of five masters, among which a *Romanus filius Costantinus marmorarius*. Among the most interesting capitals it is underlined the 19° of the western passage with the offer of the Monreale Cathedral to the Virgin by William II (table 48).

Extraneous to the original plan, along the southern aisle of the church, are opened the chapels dedicated to St. Castrense (1596) and to St. Benedict (1569). In the first one there is a painting of St. Castrense performed by Pietro Novelli to the beginnings of the XVII century; in the second there

are figured marble reliefs among which, on the altar, an Apotheosis of St. Benedict, work performed by Ignazio Marabitti in 1760. Of the same Marabitti is the sarcophagus performed in 1785 by F. Testa.

From the northern wing of the transept it is possible to access into the Chapel of the Holy Crucifix. Built in the second half of the XVII century on project of Fra' Giovanni from Monreale and finished in 1688 by Angelo Italia, takes the name from the fifteenth-century wooden crucifix in it preserved. On the floor in mixed marbles is represented Giona that falls in the waves; on the walls there are vigorous statues of prophets. The chapel preserves the Treasure of the Cathedral, containing various reliquaries, a little casket in copper of medieval age, a pyx with carved figures of the XVI century, a pastoral of the XVII century, several vestments and some deserving manuscripts. Finally it is opportune to underline the presence, along the southern wall of the church, of a niche with a statue of St. Benedict, realized at the beginning of the XVII century by the will of archbishop Ludwig II Torres. The statue is situated on a elegantly worked porphyry basis of Norman age.

Iconography

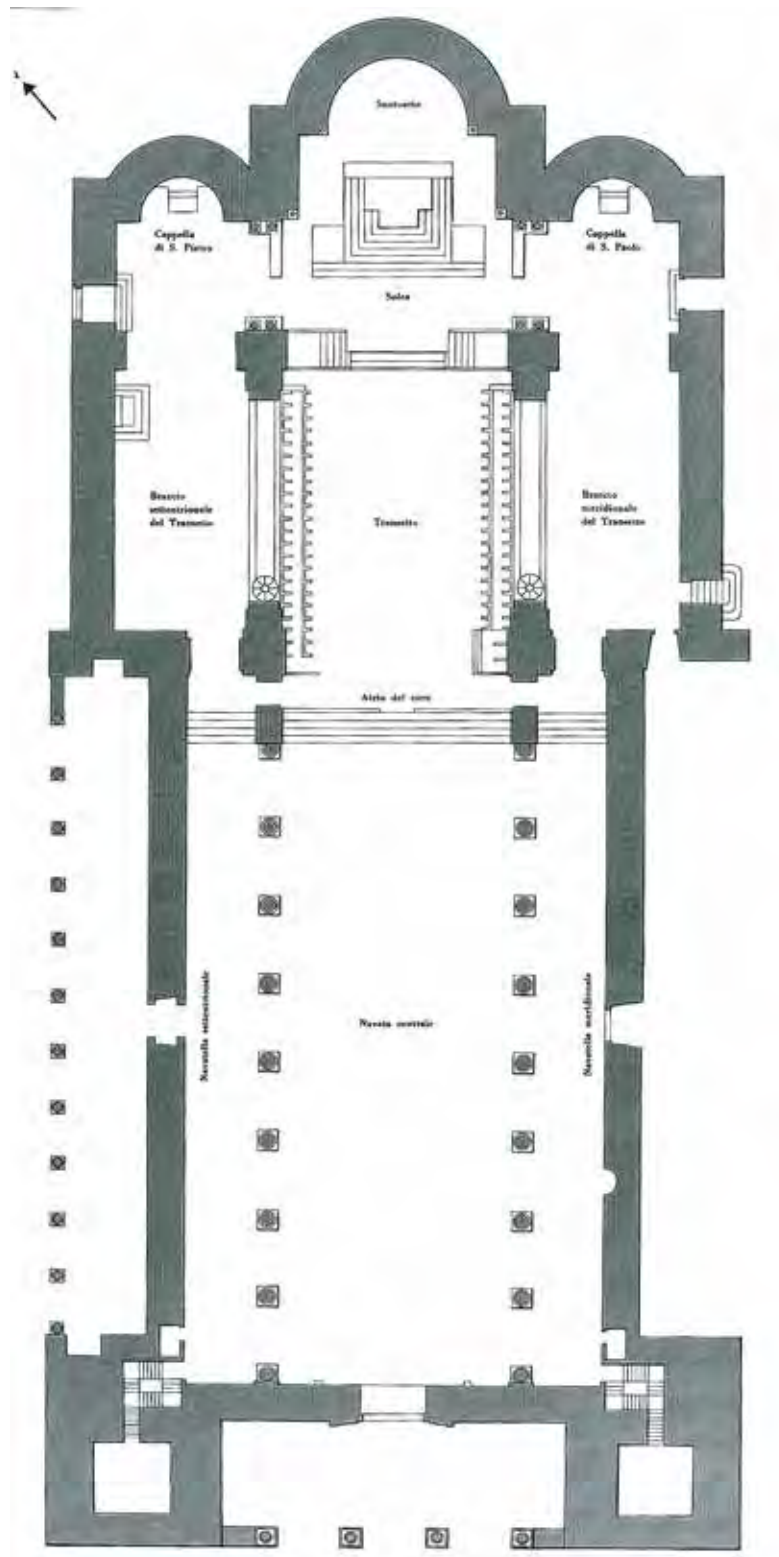
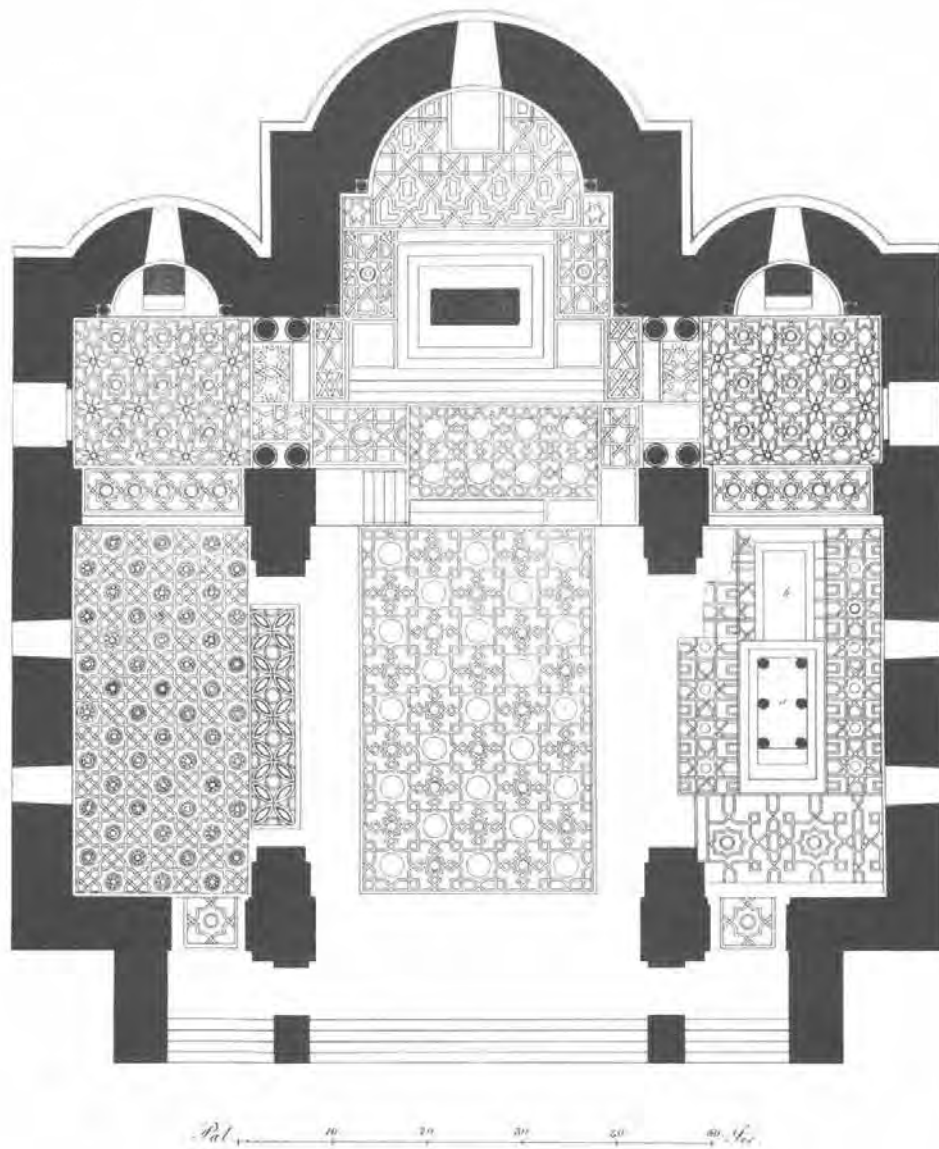


Table 42. Monreale, Cathedral, planimetry (from Kronig 1965)



PIANTA DELLA SOLEA
NEL TEMPIO DI MONREALE

Table 43. Monreale, Cathedral. Presbyterial Planimetry with floor reliefs in *opus sectile* (from Serradifalco 1838).



Table 44. Monreale, Cathedral. Above: western front; below: south-eastern tower.



Table 45. Monreale, Cathedral, central apse.

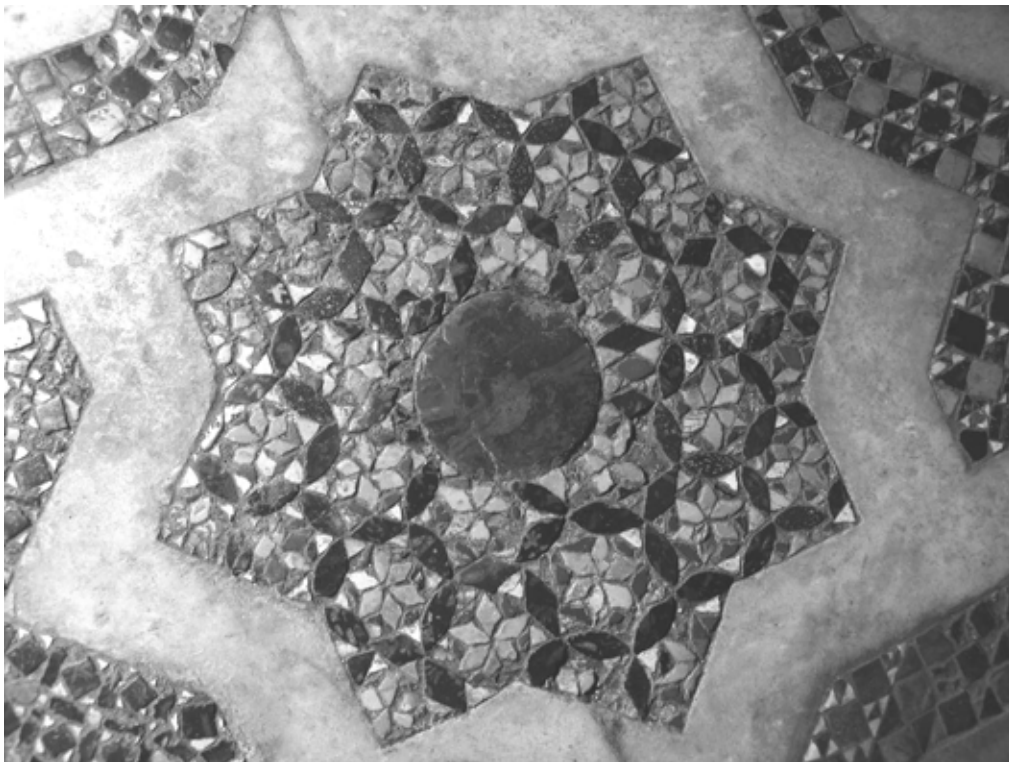


Table 46. Monreale, Cathedral.
Above: western portal; bronze valves of Bonanno Pisano, detail;
Below: western transept floor in *opus sectile*, detail.



Table 47. Monreale, Cathedral Cloister; below: south-western fountain.





Table 48. Monreale, Cathedral Cloister, capital with William II offering the temple to the Virgin.

2.b History and Development

2.b1 Historical outlines of general classification

The ancient name for Palermo, founded by Phoenicians in 734 B.C., was Πάνορμος (trasl. Pánormos), “all port” city. Never dominated by the Greeks, it was conquered by the Romans in the 254 B.C. The ancient Panormos was constituted by two fortified nucleuses: Paleopolis (the older) and Neapolis. They were built on a rocky peninsula surrounded by two rivers, now disappeared, the Kemonia and the Papireto, that formed a well protected depth natural port where they united to the sea. Panormus for the Romans, passing through the Vandal (440) and Ostrogothic (491) invasions, it becomes first Byzantine (535), then Islamic (831-1071), with the name of Balàrm, also called Madina al-Siquilliya, city of Sicily for excellence, aghlabid capital until 937 and kalbid until the Norman conquest (1071-72).

Under the Muslim domination (IX-XI sec. A.C.), Panormos has been notably widened up to become the principal urban centre of Sicily, one of the most important emporia of the Mediterranean.

As demonstrated by a recent study (Johns 2006) conducted on a manuscript extract of the XI century recently discovered, the city possessed ten districts, included in the urban fabric and all surrounded by walls and the city gates were twelve. From the second half of the X century to the first decades of the XI, before the Norman conquest, the city was grown in exponential way up to become a great metropolis, so much Islamized to caused her appellative of “city hostile to God” by Christian chroniclers. Seat of the emirate, it presented two medinas, real city of great extensions and contained by walls. The most ancient was Balàrm the true heart in Palermo. It was a metropolis of narrow and oblong form that extended from the hinterland toward the sea, inside which there were over 300 mosques, baths and markets, according to the testimony of the Arab traveller Ibn Hawkal. Surrounded by high and massive walls on which opened twelve doors, was crossed and divided in two parts for all of its length by a great paved road artery road call simat, a street-market in which there were numerous shops of merchants. This urban context is nowadays still traceable in the town planning of Palermo in the area of the Cassaro, (from “Qasr”, “fortress”, because true impassable fortress), while the main road artery of Islamic age almost corresponds to the today's corso Vittorio Emanuele. In the area where nowadays the Cathedral stands, was situated the congregational mosque (*jami*), built on the top of a more ancient Christian church. To the outside, separated from the ancient city, instead there was the new city, *al-Halisâ* (the chosen), that rose in proximity of the sea, in correspondence of what is the today Kalsa. Built in 937 following the revolts of the civil population against the settling of the new kalbid Shiite dynasty, there was a citadel of great extension with own administrative features, surrounded by walls, provided of baths, a small mosque, the naval arsenal, the prisons and above all the Emir Palace. There were finally the suburbs around the cities, among which the Harat as-Saqalibah, the district of the Slavics or the Slavonians, the most populous and remarkable that also included the port, the Harat al-Gadidâh, the New district and the Harat al-Masjid, the district of the Mosque, populated by a big number of Hebrews, centre of numerous markets.

The territory around Palermo presented vegetable gardens, gardens, farms and mills, these last ones placed in quantity along the wadi Abbas (the today's river Oreto), punctuated by innumerable mosques and buildings. Arab narrators have left us descriptions of a legendary oriental city, richly decorated of mosques, sumptuous buildings and crowded markets full of precious goods: a place for dimensions and magnificence comparable to Cordoba or the Cairo. Some signs are still visible in Palermo urban fabric.

Conquered the city in 1071, the Normans made of Palermo an important place of exchanges and contacts between the Byzantine east, muslim North-Africa and the Christian west.

On the site of the ancient Paleopolis, the ancient castrum was widened and transformed into a building worthy of his new owners: the Royal Palace. The Normans built a complex system of parks: the Genoard (from the Arab *Jannat al-ard* garden or heaven of the earth). Expanding itself toward the slopes of the surrounding mountains, the Genoard surrounded Palermo and through

gardens, paths pavilions and fountains put in communication the city with Monreale and with further royal parks, the Old Park to east - probably already existing in emir age and located in the area of the Favara - and the New Park to south, the hunting reserve of Roger II and his successors, nowadays the town of Altofonte. Inside the Genoard there were, scattered in the territory and preferably near spring waters, different royals pavilions or, such as in the case of the Zisa true buildings. Among these are remembered Maredolce, the Cuba Sottana, the Cuba Soprana, the small Cuba, the Scibene, the Menani.

The whole city became a very ample yard with the objective to strengthen the authority of the crown and its alliance with the authority of the bishop.

Physical evidences of this activity are evident in numerous religious buildings of the period, particularly the Royal Palace, the Cathedral, the complex of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, named the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi and San Cataldo, the Zisa Palace. Each is the product of an unique combination of heterogeneous elements. Thanks to muslim byzantine and latine workers, has been produced an extraordinary cultural, artistic and architectural synthesis, of which the hightest expression is the Palatine Chapel.

To the Norman kingdom followed the Swabian domination (1194-1266), that the Kingdom of Sicily sees to enter to belong to the Holy Roman Empire with Henry VI and his son Frederick II, named *stupor mundi*.

The young Frederick had in his hands an efficient administrative apparatus, remarkable financial incomings and a flourishing agriculture.

Later took the place the Angevin domination (1266-82), with which the role of capital passes from Palermo to Naples.

It ended with the famous war of the Vesper (1282-1302): insurgent people gave the city and the island in the whole to the Aragoneses, while the peninsular southern Italy remained to Charles II of Angiò (Kingdom of Naples). Under the Family of Aragon (1282-1513) there were ambitious programs of builing and was undertaken a general reorganization of the urban structure.

Become Sicily vice Aragonese kingdom from 1415 and Spanish from 1479 up to 1713, Palermo passed to the Savoyards (1713-20) and to Austria (1720-34), to finally become autonomous Kingdom with Charles III of Boubon and his descendants, until to the entry of the troops of Garibaldi in 1860 (Unity of Italy). In the meantime the Kingdom of Sicily had been reunified to the Kingdom of Naples in 1816, becoming Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with capital Naples. In the Baroque period, Palermo has suffered once more deep transformations: buildings, churches, monasteries, oratorios in a moment of flowering destined to glorify those people who were at the power.

After the Unity of Italy, Palermo and Sicily followed the events of the national history, assisted to the United-States landing during the second world war and they respectively became chief town and autonomous region with special statute since 1947.

Even if Palermo has experimented an articulated urban and architectural development beginning from the Middle Ages, above all has been the Arab-Norman phase that has given its configuration to the city and has provided it of a complex of religious and secular buildings that, both as group both in the style, are unique in the world.

Analogous historical phases have also interested **Cefalù**.

Cefalù rose in Phoenician-punic age (V century B.C.) on the slopes of the rocky promontory that characterized the inhabited area. The Greek, that occupied it beginning from the IV century B.C., gave her the name of Kefaloidion from the Greek *kefalé*, or "head, head", referred to the rock. It is not to exclude nevertheless the phonetic resumption of the Aramaic term *Kephas* (stone, rock), possible heritage of the Phoenician culture. The city was occupied by the Syracusians and finally, in the 254 B. C., by the Romans. During the Byzantine dominion the inhabited area moved on the rock for defensive reasons, even if the old city didn't come entirely abandoned. It did not avoid the conquest of the Saracens, happened in the 858.

During the Muslim domination the city was called Gaflundi and included in the emirate of Palermo. In Norman age the inhabited area returned toward the shore, where it was connected with the preexisting urban structure.

The most important buildings of Cefalù are of that age, of these the more important is the Cathedral and its cloister, founded by Roger II as place of burial for himself and for his successors.

On the contrary, **Monreale**, is of Norman origin, if is excluded a precedent Arab settlement on the slopes of the Caputo mountain. Placed to around 8 km southwest to Palermo, the whole complex of Monreale is developed around the Cathedral and to the monastic complex founded by the king William II in 1172 to satisfy his requirements of prestige and safety.

2.b2 History and development of the single parts component the serial property

1. Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel.

The Royal Palace rises in the most ancient nucleus in the city of Palermo, in the same site of the first punic settlements, whose traces are nowadays still visible in the vaults.

The Palace is set in the most elevated place of the ancient city among the depressions of the rivers Kemonia and Papireto. It has to be dated back to Arab age (IX century) the building of the stately *Qasr* (from the Arab), "Palace" or "Castle", from which has taken the name the street of the Cassaro, the today's corso Vittorio Emanuele. Nevertheless, were the Norman who turn this place into a polyfunctional centre, symbol of the power of the monarchy.

In its definitive medieval structure the complex is realized for will of Roger II, that orders the works of embellishment and amplification of it with the intention to doake his own palace.

At the end of the XII century the building had to appear composed by a group of towers between them connected by communication paths, inside which the rooms necessary to guest a cosmopolitan court, as well as the Zecca and the Tiraz, the factory for the manufacture of precious cloths, described, this last, by the Latin author so-called Ugo Falcando (late XII century).

Despite the heavy transformations suffered during the modern age, the building still preserves precious testimonies of Norman age.

Roger II promotes the construction of the **Palatine Chapel**, in origin built in the centre of the palace complex, nowadays integrated inside the bodies of fabrics built from the half of the XVI century; of the Greek Tower, of which remains the most late reconstruction of Renaissance age; of the **Pisana Tower**, still existing, where there is the treasure room; of the **Joharia** (from the Arab *al-jawhariyya*, that means "the bejewelled"), in which nowadays it is still possible to admire the Room of the Winds and the so-called "Roger's Room" with its profane mosaics, work of Byzantine experts that probably realized them between the kingdom of William I (1154 - 1166) and that of William II (1166-1189). To the same king is attributed the construction of another tower no more existent, called Red Tower. On the contrary during the age of William I dates back the Chirimbi Tower (situated between the Palatine Chapel and the Joharia), completed perhaps by William II and destroyed in 1571.

In the period included between the half of the XIII and the second half of the XVI century, marked by turbulent political events, the city of Palermo - and with it the Royal Palace - loses its role of privileged residence of the sovereigns, in which they reside with less and less attendance, and in those rare cases they choose for their stays in the city other residence such as the Chiaramonte Palace (the "Steri"), in the today's Marina Square or the fortress of Castellamare, both placed toward the sea, from the opposite part to the Royal Palace. In this timecourse, because of the abandonment, the Palace crosses a phase of decadence and decay.

The whole complex knows numerous remakings beginning from the half of the XVI century. In this period the Palace becomes residence of the viceroys of Spain and of the court suffering deep interventions of restructuring both of the external parts and of those inside, to be suitable to the new needs of defence and of representation. Between the XVI and the XVII century the Palace changes

almost entirely the original aspect that had maintained for four centuries: are demolished the Red Tower, the Chirimbi and the Green Room put once on the actual Square of the Parliament, and are

built the Court of the Fountain (1571-1610), the Court Maqueda (1599), the Room of Hercules (Room of the Parliament) and the wing Maqueda, with the eastern façade of the Palace come to our days. The rehashes continue during the Bourbon kingdom, when in the wing Maqueda, in substitution of the Main Gallery of the Palace, are created the rooms of representation: the Red Room, the Yellow Room and the Green Room, and the Sala d'Ercole (Room of Hercules) is restructured, decorated with the frescos representing the Labours of the mythological hero. To the nineteenth century it dates back the external covering of neo-medieval matrix of the west front of the complex of buildings. With the Unity of Italy the Palace, although still royal with the Savoy monarchy, will host also ministerial offices. From 1947 it is seat of the Sicilian Regional Assembly. An ample restoration of the Palace aimed to interventions of consolidation of the structures has been undertaken in the years '60 th.

Other restorations have been conducted in the years '80th, have interested the bearing structures of the Room of Hercules and the underlying Room of the Duke of Montalto and they have conducted to the archaeological discovery of the portions of city walls and of the structures of Punic age (V century B.C.) and Hellenistic age (III sec. B.C.). In 2008 have been completed the restorations performed in the Room of Hercules and its external facades.

The restoration of the Pisana tower, started in 2012, is still in progress, while that of the Court of the Fountain and the underlying rooms will start in 2014.

Also the restoration of the north-western rooms of the Palace, destined once to royal apartments and decorated with mural paintings of the second half of the nineteenth century, it is planned for 2014.

The Palatine Chapel, in virtue of the privileges to it reserved and of the role of royal chapel, has received for a long time particular attentions that have guaranteed an exceptional state of conservation, an unchanged integrity and a general maintenance of the authenticity of the monument.

The experts that were interested in the monument from the postwar period have formulated new hypotheses about the succession in the time of the drawing up of the mosaics that cover the walls of the building (Demus 1949; Kitzinger 1949; Beck 1971; Ćurčić 1987; Brenk 1990; Borsook 1991). The more accredited historiographic line is generally directed to assert that the mosaic work had beginning in the presbytery, the decoration of which was realized in two steps, but always within the chronological terms of the kingdom of Roger II (1130-1154).

Subsequently, in the years of the kingdom of William I (1154-1166), are placed the mosaics of the three aisles, as suggested by the stylistic analysis, by the exegesis of the preface of the homily XXVII of the Greek orator Filagato from Cerami (the most ancient and detailed description of the building), by the news reported in the *Chronicon* of Romualdo Salernitano (around 1178) and in the "Letter" of Ugo Falcando (last quarter of the XII century). Can be dated, instead, back to the years of William II (1166-1189) the mosaic with the *Majestas* between the Saints Peter and Paul on the counterfacade (Demus 1949; Kitzinger 1949; *Idem* 1992; *Idem* 1993; Andaloro 1994; Tronzo 1997; Andaloro 1998; Andaloro 2000).

With the realization of the mosaics and the decorations in *opus sectile* of the aisles, wanted by William I, and with the insertion of the pulpit, of the Easter candelabrum and of the font in the age of William II, the whole building acquires the aspect and the function of a church with longitudinal plan (Kitzinger 1949; *Idem* 1992; *Idem* 1993; Tronzo 1997).

The Palatine Chapel has been submitted to important interventions of restoration performed between 1874 and 1935 by Giuseppe Patricolo (Manager of the Antiquities of Sicily from 1884) and by Francesco Valenti (Manager of the restorations from 1921). During such interventions the Palatine has been freed by those superstructures that would have jeopardized the statics of the building.

In 1948 begin restoration works of the painted ceilings of the three aisles thanks to the work of the technicians of the Central institute of the Restoration. The works, attended by Cesare Brandi and by the superintendents M. Guiotto and A. Dillon, were developed until 1953.

The interventions conducted on the monument during the last fifty years of the twentieth century are substantially resolved in works of conservation and in actions of “first intervention”, aimed to avoid the most imminent risks found in the inside decoration.

Between 2004 and 2008 is realized a vast project of global restoration of the monument financed by the German Würth Multinational and performed under the supervision of the Superintendence of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo. The restoration has interested the whole mosaic surface, the wooden ceilings of the aisles, the marble decorations of the walls, the floor, liturgical furnishings and the marble set.

2. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti

The first document regarding the monastic complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is a 1148 Roger II diploma with which properties and allowances were given generously to the Benedictine monks called by the distant monastery of Montevergine (around 1120), in the territory of Avellino.

Recently has been ascertained nevertheless that such document is in reality a forgery of William age, carefully compiled by the same monks to guarantee to themselves the several privileges enumerated in the document. The first original document instead dates back to 1166. However the study of the documents reveals that the foundation of the Norman building must have happened in Roger age, between 1130 and 1148.

Nowadays the monument shows itself under the aspect of the interventions of restoration directed by Giuseppe Patricolo in 1877 and it presents an articulated combination of different architectures, the most meaningful of which is constituted by the building of Christian cult.

The Norman constructions (church and monastery) were built on the top of pre-existences of several ages that date back to VI century and to the pope Gregory the Great. The proximity of the monastery to the royal residence immediately made of it a privileged place. After a period of neglect, coincident with the end of the dynasty of the Hauteville and the transfer of the palace, the complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti was assigned in 1464 to the Benedictine monks of San Martino delle Scale and then, in 1524, by will of the emperor Charles V, it was granted as “house or grange” to the Benedictine monks of Monreale.

During the centuries there have been different restructurings and additions, eliminated through the work of restoration of the Patricolo at the end of the XIX century, during which are also freed the absidal zone and the northern façade of the church, scraped the stuccos and the inside stuccoes, and restored the windows with pointed arches. Finally are brought to light also the rests of the supposed structures of Muslim age. It has been finished recently a restoration started in 2007 for work of the Superintendence of Palermo and aimed to the exploitation of the site and to the improvement of its fruition.

3. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)

In the Tabulary of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo is preserved a Arab-Greek diploma of 1143 in which George of Antioch, Great Admiral of the Kingdom of Sicily († 1151), declares to have erected the temple and not to have saved cares for its decoration. Probably its foundation must have happened few years before, around 1140.

In the following years, within 1184, the church was provided with a narthex, with an atrium and with a bell tower.

The church, given in 1221 to the Greek clergy, in 1434 was granted by the king Alphonse V of Aragon to the near female Benedictine convent founded in 1193 by Geoffrey and Eloisa Martorana.

In 1588 the building suffered deep transformations: the church was lengthened demolishing the original façade and the inside narthex, the atrium was covered and transformed with the addition of the choir supported by eight columns coming from buildings of Islamic and Norman age (presumably the same columns of the ancient external portico); one of the columns brings carved Koranic verses, another a well-wishing sentence. Between 1683 and 1698 was dejected the central apse, replaced by a square cover (cappellone) in polychrome marbles with tabernacle in lapis lazuli, planned by Paolo Amato. The dome and the pendentives of the cover were frescoed by A. Grano. In 1717 Flemish William Borremans signed the frescoes of the superior choir with the tales of St. Benedict and the frescoes of the middle zone of the church with episodes of the New Testament. In 1726, subsequently to an earthquake, was demolished the crowning of the bell tower. In the same years (1740), on project of Nicholas Palma, was added the façade nowadays visible on Bellini Square. Finally in the 1744 Olivio Sozzi frescoed the vaults that support the choir. In 1870-73 the monument was restored by Giuseppe Patricolo (Manager of the Antiquities of Sicily from 1884). Some parts of the old building were restored freeing them from the Baroque works. Furthermore the foundations of the walls of the apse and the narthex were found. In 2012 was finished a rigorous restoration intervention that has consigned the building in a outstanding state of conservation.

4. Church of San Cataldo

Founded around 1160 by Maione from Bari, admiral of the kingdom, in 1182 the church of San Cataldo was given by William II to the Benedictine monks of Monreale. They remained until the building was included in a neoclassic structure and transformed into 1787 in the postal office. Imposing works of restauration, started in 1877, were conducted until 1885 by Giuseppe Patricolo (Manager of the Antiquities of Sicily from 1884), which cleared the original building from the added volumes, reconfiguring the outside according to criteria of stylistic and philological restauration. From 1937 the church belongs to the Equestrian Order of the Knights of the Saint Sepulchre of Jerusalem.

5. Palermo Cathedral

In the site of the Palermo Cathedral followed, according to the tradition, a first Basilica of the IV century, destroyed by the Vandals and a second construction of the VI century to which it could be possible to trace back the original plan of the Crypt with basilical plan. Transformed into mosque of Friday at the time of the Islamic domination, as testified by the Arab travellers Ibn Hawqal and Al Idrisi, the building returned to the Christian cult in 1072 by Robert and Roger of Hauteville. Thanks to the archbishop Walter of the Mill there was a reconstruction of the norman building, performed in antagonistic function to the Cathedral of Monreale wanted by William II in the same years, in the ambit of the struggle at the heights of the power in Sicily in late Norman Sicily.

The exact year of the foundation is not known. Set by the experts between 1169, year of the election of Walter of the Mill as archbishop and 1185, year of the dedication of the church. The today's Cathedral is the result of the great works of restauration realized between 1781 and the 1801 according the project of Ferdinando Fuga. These works modified radically the aspect of the Norman building wanted by Walter of the Mill.

The interior of the Cathedral is the result of the great works of transformation realized among 1781-1801 that have conferred to the whole a curt neoclassic feature. These works involved besides, divestment of the tribune realized in the apse by Antonello Gagini between 1507 and 1510, the widening of the aisles, the remodelling of the columns set to the pillars of that central, the substitution of the capitals and the insertion of little majolica-tiles domes to the outside.

At the end of the years '80 is realized a wide work of restauration conducted by the Superintendence to the Environmental, Architectural, Historical and Artistic Heritage of Palermo, under direction of architect Guido Meli.

Between 1994 and 1999, is developed an imposing campaign of studies on the remains of Frederick II promoted by the Palermo Town Councillorship of Cultural Heritage, in collaboration with the Archbishop's Curia and the Centre for the planning and the restauration, on the occasion of the eighth centennial of the birth of Frederick. The campaign has culminated in 1998 with the minimal opening of the sarcophagus of Frederick II. During the six years of works have been realized delicate and complex scientific investigations and maintenance interventions. Through the phases of a process of cognitive studies and diagnostic investigations, for which have been set experimental methodologies it has been possible to arrive to a critical revision of the preceding information on Frederick II and on the other two corpses found in the sarcophagus.

6. Zisa Palace

Founded by the king William I in 1165 and finished by the successor William II, the Zisa Palace was turned in the centuries XIV and XV to fortified agricultural abode.

In that period was cut off the epigraphic strip of the top moulding to draw the merlons. From 1440 it belonged to the poet Antonio Beccadelli named "the Panormita". In 1635 it was bought by Giovanni de Sandoval and used as an elegant dwelling, suffering heavy transformations, among which the coverage of the second floor atrium and the realization of the staircase in the north wing. In 1951 the Zisa is expropriated and delivered to the regional state property. Are developed the first interventions of clearing from the Baroque transformations. The interventions were interrupted in 1958, and the Zisa remained in a state of neglect up to the traumatic collapse of the north wing happened in 1971. The Superintendence to the monuments then undertook the operations of clearance, control and consolidation of the building, while the Sicilian Region submitted the charge to elaborate a project of restauration to the architect Giuseppe Caronia.

After the interventions of restauration the building has been open to the public and it houses the museum of Arab art. Last interventions of restauration were performed among 2006 and 1 2007 in the room of the fountain.

Today the Zisa Palace and the surrounding garden constitute one of the surviving fragments of the park of the Genoard of Norman age.

7. Admiral's Bridge

On the Admiral's Bridge, the 27 May of the year 1860, during the expedition of the Thousands, the Garibaldi's troops coming from the slopes of Gibilrossa clashes against the Bourbon troops, there positioned for opposing to the entry of the enemy in the city.

Because of the continuous overflows, the course of the river Oreto that originally flowed under the bridge was definitely diverted in 1938, allowing the Corso dei Mille. In that age the bridge was restored and partially filled. Today the bridge is in good state of conservation and the river bed of has symbolically been replaced by a well-kept garden.

8. Cefalù Cathedral

In 1131 are founded by Roger II the diocese and the church of Cefalù.

The Cathedral, dedicated to the Saviour and to the Saints Peter and Paul, built with the intention to make a mausoleum of the sovereign founder of it, is the result of an hard architectural events.

As attests a 1145 document, Roger in that year made to set two porphyry sarcophagi in the choir, the one destined to his memory, the other to his burial.

Nevertheless, at the death of the king (1154), his corpse was not brought to Cefalù because the church was not completed yet neither dedicated. The dedication must have happened after 1166 year to which dates back the full papal recognition of the Cefalù diocese. In 1170 the canons of the city ask for the corpse of Roger II. To this date, therefore, the construction of the building had to sufficiently be advanced and the dedication was probably already made. Therefore that documented

to 1267 must have been a second dedication. The corpse of Roger I is never surrendered and in 1215 Frederick II makes to transport the two porphyry sarcophagi to Palermo.

The dynastic feature of the monument explains the singular magnificence of a first project that never was finished, but whose existence is testified by the presence of several elements recognizable in the architectural structure, both to the inside and to the outside of the building. Through such traces it is possible to go over the chronological succession of the parts of the building. Since the origin the Cathedral must have been projected in the actual extension of the plan and the perimetrical walls of foundation. In first place are built the façade and the oriental body that had to contain the altar. The primitive project is interrupted: of the basilical avant-corp were realized only, until to a certain height, the external walls of the side aisles. The actual avant-corp, notably lower than the oriental part, belongs to a late period in which were brought changes to the initial program. Other evidences of a construction with several phases can be found, to quote some of them, in the interruptions of the external decoration of the little aisles, in the changes of the decorative resolution of the apses, in the lack of crowning in the most greater apse and in the transept.

In relation to the numerous discontinuities and incompletenesses of the building, the experts have proposed different chronological reconstructions of the architectural structure.

Some experts (in detail Samonà, Calandra and Bottari; see Di Stefano 1979, pp.45), on the basis of the document of the year 1132, think to a fast setup of the building between 1130 and 1132, built re-using a precedent pagan construction, already turned into the church in early-Christian and Byzantine period; to an amplification, immediately interrupted, between 1132-1148; and to a resumption of the works at the beginnings of the thirteenth century, concluded around 1263 with the construction of the groin vaults of the bema.

On the contrary others (Schwarz and Demus; see Di Stefano 1979, pp.45) consider that the first constructive period is to fix between 1131 and 1148, during which, around 1140, would be occurred some changes to the primitive project, determined by the decision to adopt vault coverage. A second period of construction would had been toward the end of the kingdom of William I, followed by the recognition of the diocese in 1166. They individualizes the conclusion of the works to the last twenty years of the XII, attributing to XIII century the execution of some decorative works. Finally Hubbard, Join-Lambert, Bertaux and Mothes (see Di Stefano 1979, pp.45) have considered the Cathedral as reconstruction and amplification of a preceding church, destroyed by a fire, re-puting it, despite this original tie, an firm imposing unitary whole.

Di Stefano proposes to distinguish three periods: the first one, between 1131 and 1148, in which the general plan is realized, a provisional coverage of the transept and the bema, the vault apse; the second, among 1165 and 1170, in which the aisles are planned on reduced plan and are realized the vaults coverages in the sanctuary; finally individualizes a third period, separated also in three phases: 1217-23, face of the zone of the high windows of the sanctuary; 1230-40, decoration of the façade and the gallery of crowning of the sanctuary; 1263-67, various reparations, dedication and ending interruption. The dating to the second half of the XII century of the bema vaults - the more discussed element inside the chronological matter - proposed by the expert, finds confirm, as underlined by him, in the stylistic-constructive analogies of the coeval northern Norman architecture. In the western external wall of the church existed a cycle of frescos gone completely destroyed, of which remain news only in the contained indications in the so-called *Rollus Rubeus* of the year 1323, that contains the "*Privilegia ecclesiae cephaleditane*". The frescos represented the characters of the Norman dynasty painted with the royal insignia and with a cartouche in which was written a text regarding the confirmation of the privileges: Roger II, William I, William II, the empress Costance and her son Frederick II, the bishop of Cefalù Giovanni Cicala (1195-1215). The cycle dates back with all probability to the beginning of the years '20 of the XIII century, to the age in which Frederick II undertaken a trial against the bishop the Cefalù, Arduino. Of recent execution are the stained-glass windows of the Cathedral realized around 1990 by the artist Michele Canzoneri. They are inspired to the themes of the Apocalypse, of the Acts of Peter and Paul and to the Assumption of Mary. In the presbytery the great cross tempera painted in the recto and in the verso realized by Guglielmo da Pesaro (XV century). Of the ancient pictorial decoration remains a figure of "Urban V", of the end of the XIV century, painted on a column of the left aisle and a

"Madonna in throne" of the XV century in the left wing of the transept. In the interior the Cathedral houses some tombstones, among which an late ancient sarcophagus, a medieval one and the bishop Castelli's valuable sepulchre, work of the sculptor Leonardo Pennino (XVIII century). It is preserved beside a painting with "Madonna" of the workshop of Antonello Gagini (XVI century). From the second half of sixteenth century and up to the whole XIX century, the Cathedral has known different interventions. Among the works of change must be remembered: the elevation of the chapels in the aisles of Saint Agatha and Saint Mary; the transformation in the church square of the earlier cemetery area opposite the façade and the realization of barrel vaults and chapels along the aisles.

The mosaics of the apse and of the cross vault have nearly maintained intact their original order. On the contrary have suffered visible restructuring by work of Vincenzo Riolo (XIX century) the adjacent mosaics of the presbytery.

During the restorations started in 1925 and concluded in 1932 were removed by the left aisle the altars, of the XVI and XVII centuries; were also re-established the original ogival windows in place of the rectangular openings that had replaced them: the right aisle, instead, preserves some of these additions.

At the beginnings of the '80 years are concluded the works of restauration destined to the different architectural-decorative components of the monument.

Between 2003 and 2007 an ample campaign of restauration has been performed in the cloister. Interventions of consolidation have been realized on the whole building, with the safety setting of the several elements of the plan, the coverage of the passages, the restauration of the decorated capitals with vegetable motives and symbols of the animal world. Two wings of columns are been recovered, restoring those original and integrating those lacking. Others two, irremediably lost, have been reconfigured with structures in iron stylized. Before the works of restauration, in fact, the East wing had disappeared because of a fire in the XIX century; that Northerly, dismantled in 1952, has been restored.

9. Monreale Cathedral

The first mention concerning the monumental complex of the Cathedral and the Cloister of Monreale is in a privilege of 1174 year, in which the archbishop of Messina surrenders the abbey of Maniace to the Monreale monastery. In the same year, in a bull of Alexander III with which the state of Abbey is granted, it refers that the monumental work is in construction. With diploma of 1176 the king William II gives privileges and possessions to the cathedral and the Benedictine monks arrived from Cava. To that date monastery and church appear already built. In the same diploma besides is specified that the construction of the monastery had beginning from the beginning of the kingdom of William, or in 1171-72, after the regency of the mother Margaret of Navarra (1166-1171), once that the king reached the legal age. From 1177 the church is named Santa Maria La Nuova. In 1179 is realized on the northern side the bronze door, constituted by 28 panels with figures of saints, work signed by Barisano from Trani. In 1183 the building is raised as archbishop seat with papal bull of Lucius III. In it the church is described in its completeness. Finally is put in the principal portal the bronze door of Bonanno Pisano, composed by 48 panels with biblical scenes characterized by simple and incisive language, accompanied by explanations in vulgar Latin, signed and dated 1186.

The first interventions in the Cathedral are due to the damages suffered because of a fire in the second half of the XVI century. Followed in the 1658 important works of reconfiguration of the presbytery that determined the elimination of medieval liturgical furnishings. The original configuration of the inside of the Cathedral is documented by Lello's description of 1596.

The inside of the church as today is shown suffer of some substantial changes brought in 1658, when were eliminated the medieval liturgical furnishings, included the two amboes and the walls of division between sanctuary and basilical avant-corp. A least part of the ancient enclosures are preserved today in the stores of the archbishop building. In the cloister are preserved instead pieces

of capitals and bases of columns in porphyry presumably coming from the canopies of the royal tombs, destroyed subsequently to the fire of the sixteenth century.

In the XIX century the church suffers of further and heavy damages because of the 1811 fire that devastated part of the transept. The works of reconstruction took place between 1817 and 1859. The walls of the choir, on which are placed the organ pipes, were added during the restoration works performed at that time.

The ceilings of the presbytery were remade, inserted the walls of the choir, restored the floors. In the same period were performed the wainscotes of the aisle walls with marble marquetry.

New works of restoration were undertaken in 1881 by Giuseppe Patricolo, next Manager of the Antiquities of Sicily.

Already in the late Middle Age the substitution of the wooden ceilings of the porticos of the cloister is effected with a system with barrel vaults. In 1596 the vaults, partly collapsed, were again replaced with wooden ceilings. Contextually were inserted Renaissance elements along the walls of the passages. The actual configuration of the cloister is owed to the interventions of Giuseppe Patricolo, performed in 1881, with which different original works were rediscovered and cleared by the modern structures

Between 1955 and 1957 the Superintendence to the Monuments of Palermo conducted restorations on the apses, on the external building structures and on the floors of the whole church.

Between 1965 and 1982 were conducted important restorations to the mosaics, with which it was possible to pick up new data on the technical-executive and organizational procedures of the medieval mosaic yard. In 1979 works of consolidation of the wooden ceilings have been effected.

3. JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a Brief synthesis

The property of ‘*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ is constituted of a selection of 9 monuments, highly representative of a socio-cultural syncretism that, during the Norman dominion (1071-1194), gave birth to an extraordinary architectural and artistic heritage.

In the moment of the asserting of the Norman dominion in Sicily, already coexist in the island three cultural components, the Byzantine, the Islamic and the Latin. With following asserting of the kingdom of Roger II and his successors, is developed a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, plurilingual culture, in which the western, Islamic and Byzantine components were inseparably melted.

Seven of the nine monumental complexes selected to shape the property are in the city of Palermo (Norman Royal Palace, with the Pisana tower, the Joharia and the Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo, Zisa Palace, Palermo Cathedral, Admiral's Bridge); to these the Cathedrals of the near cities of Monreale and Cefalù are added. It deals with religious and civil buildings, works of great value that, according to a consolidated procedure in the Middle Ages are result not of a single individual on the contrary of a group of craftsmen and workers able to reach results that have become point of reference become or prominence in the art of the medieval Mediterranean.

Their selection in function to the serial property, based on the consideration of their features of peculiarity and representativeness and of the correspondence to the requisite of integrity and authenticity and supported by the examination of the relative conditions of conservation and fruition, show also with evidence how they represent particular aspects of the *Arab-Norman* “syncretic” production. Every building in fact, also belonging to an organic whole, assumes peculiar features combined in ever new and different ways, reflecting in autonomous way every of the present cultural traditions, from that Islamic to that Byzantine, to that Romanesque Latin.

From the stylistic point of view the original architectural revision of heterogeneous constructive traditions gave life to a volumetric and spatial conception absolutely new, also determining the development of innovative technologies in the systems of coverage of the buildings.

Such monuments are expressed through the use of an exceptional syntax that shows itself in the compact volumetries of the architectures in the articulations of the masonries and in the exposed domes. The decorative apparatuses stand out for the combination of mosaics and decorations in *opus sectile* and for the frequent use of vaults with *muqarnas*. The fusion of Byzantine knowledge and Islamic forms gave birth to a peculiar typology of geometric mosaic.

Some of the elements of the property represent also individually true masterpieces. The Byzantine mosaics of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, particularly, are among the most important, and better preserved examples of mosaic of the Komnenus period, climax of the Byzantine art. The mosaics of the Cathedral of Cefalù, with the figure of the Pantocrator, chosen world icon for the Year of the Faith 2012-2013, represent a real masterpiece. The wooden ceiling painted with *muqarnas* of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo is a manufactured article unique in the world in which constructive wisdom unites itself to the elegance of the forms and of the painted decorations that make it as an undisputed masterpiece in the context of the ceilings with *muqarnas* and of the Islamic paintings in the medieval Mediterranean and in the Muslim east.

The Norman commission, favoured finally the planning and the development of the urban fabric and the surrounding landscape according to rules of Islamic and eastern roots through the foundation of buildings and pavilions included in a system of gardens provided with basins of water and fountains, in a synergy between nature and monument sung in the descriptions of the Arab travellers and the chroniclers of that time, of which remain today still some important testimonies as the Zisa, San Giovanni degli Eremiti with its gardens and other monumental complexes belonged to the Genoard.

Justification of the outstanding universal value.

The whole of the buildings the constituent the property of ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ represents a material example of coexistence, interaction and interchange between different cultural components of heterogeneous historical and geographical origin.

Such syncretism has produced an original architectural and artistic style, of outstanding universal value, in which Byzantine, Islamic and Latin elements are melted, able each time to produce itself in unique combinations, of sublime artistic value and extraordinarily unitary.

The Arab-Norman syncretism had a strong impact in the Middle Ages, contributing meaningfully to the formation of a Mediterranean koinè, fundamental condition for the development of the modern Mediterranean-European civilization.

3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscriptions under these criteria)

Criterion (ii): “to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over to span of time or within to cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design”

The property ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ is the material testimony of a particular political and cultural condition characterized by profitable coexistence of people of different origin (Muslims, Byzantines, Latins, Hebrews, Longobards and French) that favoured the interchange of human values and the flowering of a vivacious season of cultural syncretism. In monumental field this emblematically produced an aware and exceptional combination of architectural elements and artistic techniques, drawn by the Byzantine tradition, by the world of the Islam and by that and it proposed new models of synergy between nature and building whose results influenced the developments of the architecture of southern Italy in its tyrrhenian side and they were extended in wide part of the Mediterranean basin.

Criterion (iv): *“to be an outstanding example of to kind of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (to) significant stage(s) in human history”*

The whole of the monuments of the property “Palermo Arab-Norman and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” shows in exemplary way the features of an extraordinary stylistic syntax that, elaborating again in an original and unitary way elements belonging to different cultures, gave birth to new spatial, constructive and decorative conceptions. The strong impact of such demonstrations in the medieval horizon meaningfully contributed to the formation of the Mediterranean *koinè*, prototype and tangible sign of the birth of the modern Mediterranean-European civilization, from the Empire of Frederick II of Swabia to the formation of the national states.

3.1.c / d Statement of Integrity and Statement of Authenticity.

The nine monuments that compose the series constituent the property of ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ have been selected for the high degree of authenticity and integrity found in every of them and in relationship to the series, as well as for the specific contribution that each one brings to the serial system in relationship to the criteria of nomination (criteria ii and iv), for their historical-cultural importance, for the relative state of conservation and for their conditions of accessibility and usability.

The selection of the monuments according to the criteria of integrity and authenticity

In the chapter regarding the description of the proposed property (§ 2a.1.1) it has is seen that the Arab-Norman historical-architectural and monumental heritage not only includes the Palermo monuments, but also other monuments scattered in Sicily up to involve some architectural emergencies of southern Italy. Therefore have been specified the motives that have determined the choice of the properties fit for to represent completely the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. The motivations at heart are different and they are tied up to the origin of the culture and the Arab-Norman architectural and figurative language, to the history and the role of Palermo as Norman capital, to the chronology and the historical events of the monuments, to the high degree of representativeness of the monuments selected in relationship to the expression of the outstanding universal value. The same concentration in Palermo of no less than 7 of the 9 properties constituent the series reflects the role of capital and propelling cultural centre assumed by the city.

In the Province of Palermo have been assessed in total 22 Arab-Norman architectural emergencies, also excluding the numerous rests nowadays reduced in condition of ruins or limited to traces or architectural fragments.

Some of these monuments, also preserving meaningful Arab-Norman features, present problems in order to their integrity, authenticity, conservation and fruition. In the paragraph § 2.a.1.2 these monuments have been divided in the categories **A** and **B**. The first category gathers those monuments that, even though mostly preserved, need actions of infrastructural intervention and of managerial nature (safeguard of the context, infrastructures for the suitable fruition of the property, interventions of restauration); the second category instead includes those monuments that in virtue of their historical events have lost in consistent way elements of integrity and authenticity, even though constituting important and historicized testimonies that integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenery of the Arab-Norman Palermo.

A more detailed close examination of the monumental complexes of category A and B is reported in the treatment of which to the annex 2 (*Other monuments of the Arab-Norman cultural heritage*).

The monuments of category A and B, important and historicized, although integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenery of the Arab-Norman Palermo, **have not been**

considered suitable to contribute in representative way to the composition of the serial property.

Besides, for them have been identified some criticalities that have contributed to refine the selection:

- (I) Monuments that preserve only partially the original elements of the Arab-Norman architecture or that don't contribute in essential way to the expression of the outstanding universal value of the nominated property;
- (II) Monuments whose integrity and/or authenticity has been compromised by interventions of following ages;
- (III) Monuments that present problems tied up to the state of conservation or that don't possess the necessary requisite for a suitable fruition of the property.

Category A Monuments of Arab-Norman Palermo

1) the **Castle to Sea** of Palermo has suffered important transformations beginning from the XVI century when it became a bulwark of the port area in the new defensive system of the sixteenth-century boundary walls of the city. Fallen in disuse during the XIX century, the castle was widely submitted to demolitions between 1923 and 1924, while the surviving parts were restored by Francesco Valenti between 1924 and 1935. The monument was again damaged by the bombardments of the Second World war. Today the surviving medieval elements are scanty and insufficient to represent the values for which it is proposed the nomination of the serial property (motivation I). Besides the monumental complex is not provided under present conditions of the suitable structures for the fruition of the property (motivation III).

2) the **Castle of Maredolce** and the Park of the Favara have gone during the XX century toward a slow but inexorable decay of the structures and of the urban context. Although the monument presents features of integrity and its state of conservation enjoys last interventions of restauration, the complex results today surrounded by buildings erected illegally facing the principal front, while some illegitimate appropriations, recently expropriated, had also interested an inside portion of the complex. In turn the park stands in a condition of decay, and the basin water once existing today is dry. The Superintendence of Palermo is making all the necessary efforts to complete the restaurations and to take care of the urbanistic context moving toward the expropriation and the demolition of the unauthorized and of ephemeral feature buildings risen in the area before the complex. Furthermore are in progress important campaigns of archaeological excavation by the same Superintendence, which are bringing to the light structures preceding the Norman plan, referable to Hellenistic, Byzantine and Islamic age, confirming in such way the extraordinary importance of the property. Nevertheless the monumental complex doesn't show at present the favourable conditions for a suitable fruition of the property, neither the situations of decay can be considered resolved (motivation III).

3) The **Church of Santa Maria Maddalenais** in very good state of conservation and its conditions of integrity and authenticity are unquestionably fit to represent the features for which is recognized the outstanding universal value of the property. Only jeopardized element is the dome, destroyed following the last war event and replaced by a fair plain coverage in masonry. In actual fact the principal architectural features of this monument can be found in San Cataldo and in San Giovanni degli Eremiti. The building nevertheless rises inside an area of state ownership turned to use of Barracks of the Carabinieri, therefore at present don't subsist conditions for a suitable fruition and exploitation of the property (motivation III).

4) Although the peculiar architectural features of the building/pavilion of **Cuba**, in its time belonging to the park of the Genoard, is partly represented by the Zisa, the monument presents important elements potentially able to contribute in original way to the proposed serial property.

The conditions of structural integrity of Cuba are partially jeopardized by the conservative events of the complex, whose destinations of use are changed during the centuries from quarantine hospital to military barracks. Nevertheless the monumental complex has regained an architectural unity thanks to the different restorations performed during the XX. Among the elements of relief, one of the niches with muqarnas preserve *in situ* decorations in carved stucco of the XII century, decidedly rare in the panorama of the decorative arts of the Islamic Mediterranean world. The monumental complex, today turned to place of visit, doesn't present nevertheless suitable measures aimed to a fit fruition. Particularly lack at the present appropriate structures and visit ways, while the immediate context of pertinence stands in a condition of decay to which would need to set remedy through actions of exploitation and safeguard aimed to make aesthetically appreciable the whole complex. (motivation III).

5) The **Church of SS. Trinità alla Magione** has suffered between XIX and XX century huge interventions of restoration by Giuseppe Patricolo and Francesco Valenti, which returned the original medieval configuration to the building, modified in virtue of the transformations brought in modern age and aimed to confer a neoclassical aspect to the church. The church unfortunately was damaged seriously following the bombardments during the Second World war and subsequently restored by the Superintendent Guiotto. The prejudiced condition of integrity of the building determines its exclusion (motivation II).

Category B Monuments of Arab-Norman Palermo

1) **Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) and small Cuba** have been englobed since 1758 in the ownership of Villa Napoli. The eighteenth-century building has obliterated almost entirely the medieval architectural structures pertinent to Cuba Soprana, of which remain only some traces incorporated in the eastern front of the villa (motivations I and II). Small Cuba, picturesque pavilion with unique form of reduced measures, instead present itself in good condition of maintenance and preserve intact its architectural and structural feature, besides still finding itself immersed in a thick vegetation, likely wreckage of the gardens of the Genoard park.

The whole complex suffers the harmful effects of the urbanistic development perpetrated beginning from the years '60 of last century, that jeopardizes the context of pertinence of it (motivation III).

2) The **Chapel of Santa Maria l'Incoronata** today is found englobed between modern buildings and the Loggia of the crowning, realized beside the medieval structures in the XVI century. The building doesn't present the useful elements to express the outstanding universal value of the proposed property (motivations I and II).

3) The **Church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi** presents itself in good condition of conservation and under conditions of integrity also thanks to the restorations performed between 1925 and 1930 by the Superintendent Francesco Valenti. Nevertheless the arbitrary alteration of the front effected by Valenti and obtained through the insertion of a bell tower realized in Arab-Norman style, apparently in base to purely analogical principles, constitutes a motive for criticalities (motivation II).

4) The **Church of Santo Spirito** (Church of Vespri), although presents itself in good condition of conservation and under conditions of integrity, has suffered by of the Superintendent Francesco Valenti massive interventions of restoration that have jeopardized the authenticity of the building. Some building portions are been reconstructed *ex-novo* (motivation II).

5) The **Church of Santa Maria La Vetere**, although presents itself in good condition of conservation and under conditions of integrity, doesn't present useful elements to contribute in original way to express the outstanding universal value of the proposed property (motivation I). Besides the non-care of the context of pertinence doesn't offer at the present suitable conditions of usability of the property (motivation III).

6) To the building of the **Uscibene**, in its time belonging to the system Genoard, today are set house structures built in the second half of the last century. The medieval structures need an opportune intervention of restauration. Furthermore the context of pertinence results compromise because of the building expansion. (motivations II and III).

7) the complex of the **Baths of Cefalà Diana**, recently restored, enjoys a good condition of conservation and it preserves itself under conditions of integrity, representing an important example of lay and civil building of Norman age in Sicily, with the particular destination of use (thermal building) that by itself constitutes an otherwise fresh testimony of the material and immaterial Arab-Norman culture. The context results only partially altered and if anything refined by the elevation of neighboring buildings related to a farm installed in 1570 in the forms of a suggestive building with a courtyard (baglio). The complex nevertheless doesn't have yet the fit structures for a suitable fruition of the property (motivation III).

8) The system of **Qanat** of the plain of Palermo, installed for the water provisioning beginning from the Islamic age, has been used in nearly continuous way until Bourbon age, therefore, also preserving intact its functions, have suffered innumerable changes during the time. Even if in the system of channels hollowed in the living rock are able to identify conspicuous portions referable to medieval age, the fruition of the complex and the accessibility of the property today are made logistically rather problematic for the nature and the peculiar features of the same property (motivation III).

3.1.c Statement of integrity

In agreement with the criterion of integrity, the proposed property and the properties that compose it present all the necessary elements to express the outstanding universal value. The whole of the nine monuments includes in fact the most representative examples of the Arab-Norman syncretism. The seriale property preserves complete the structures that constitute it, and the functions of use related to every of the monuments component the series are more often than not unchanged and continuous in the time. From the analysis of the state of conservation it is deduced besides that all the monuments of the series preserve nearly unchanged all the elements that express the values and the cultural meanings for which is proposed the nomination. Also the relationships with the context are also entire in the interpenetration of the properties in a multistratified circle and partly modified by the historical events peculiar of an urban context. At the present, the possible processes of deterioration of the property and of its context are under control and are promoted actions of rehabilitation and revaluation.

3.1.c.1 Integrities of the serial property

Integrity of the context.

As it regards the integrity of the context, the proposed property enjoys in its whole a good state of conservation, in the areas immediately surrounding the monuments and in the historical centres. The amplest urban context can appear compromised for what concerns the alteration or the decay of some areas. The historical centuries-old events that has interested the territories of reference of the property has naturally altered the original context of the Arab-Norman monumental complexes. This has mainly depended from the urbanistic transformations and from the damages of the war. Nevertheless, it is exactly the forming strata of some architectural, monumental and town planning emergencies that authentically characteries the historical places in their diachronic becoming, damaging the synchronic authenticity of the single chronological components and nevertheless historicizing in the time. From this point of view can be considered intact the relationship between the multistratified urban context and the monument totally immersed in it.

3.1.c.2. Integrity of every component part of the series in relationship to the criteria for which is requested the nomination (ii and iv).

1) the complex of the Royal Palace, with the Pisana tower, the Joharia and the Palatine Chapel, present intact and unchanged conspicuous representative portions of the culture and of the Arab-Norman architecture. The continuous transformations toward which the complex has gone in modern age, even if documenting the continuity of the functions of use of the building, have partly jeopardized the integrity of the monument. Are remembered particularly the transformations happened among the XVI century and the XVII century, during which some structure of medieval age were pulled down for the building of the Courtyard of the Fountain (1571), the elevation of the Courtyard Maqueda (1599), of the Room of the Parliament (sec. XVI, second half) and of the modern eastern front (Wing Maqueda, 1610). Other transformations during the XVIII century have interested the wing Maqueda and the Pisana tower, on whose last elevation was built the Royal Astronomic Observatory 'Piazzi' (1791). Nevertheless some authentic portions, original of the Norman period, are preserved intact and nearly unchanged. Particularly the Pisana tower and the Joharia express in complete form it the architectural planning skill of Islamic roots, essential component of the Arab-Norman architectural language (criteria ii and iv), while the Palatine Chapel constitutes one of the medieval monuments most intact and better preserved of the Mediterranean world and it is the greatest expression of the syncretism of the arts in the Norman kingdom of Sicily (criterion iv). Still today the Royal Palace is seat of the political power, containing the Sicilian Parliament and the Sicilian Regional Assembly, therefore it has preserved in the time its original use function. In its whole, the Royal Palace presents all the necessary elements to express its outstanding universal value and is subject to a continuous regime of protection and conservation.

2) The Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is the result of the important intervention of restauration performed by Giuseppe Patricolo during the last quarter of the XIX century. Besides freeing the Norman building from the modern structures that were set against, Patricolo has developed a meticulous work of making up for the deteriorated masonries, returning the monument in its original forms. The easy recognizability of the interventions of consolidation and making up of the Patricolo allows to appreciate in their entirety and integrity the medieval structures, which provide an extraordinary example of building typology of Islamic and Ifriqiya roots, with special reference to the volumetries and to architectural structure of the building and to the system of dome coverages of the church (criterion ii). Besides the cloister, famous example of Romanesque and Proto-Gothic planning skill and, preserves intact the context that surrounds the complex, characterized by the presence of a thick vegetation. Some surviving fragments of the structures both previous and following to the Norman plan vivaciously testify the continuity of use of the place, although the original functions have gone lost beginning from the decline and the abandonment of the building in modern age. Today the monumental complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is exclusively turned to place of visit, preserve intact all the formal and aesthetics features that express the outstanding value of it and it is submitted to a programmatic regime of protection and conservation.

3) The Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (named the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi) constitutes one of the most intact and better preserved monuments of Arab-Norman Palermo. Although the building has gone at the end of the nineteenth century toward an important intervention of clearance from the Baroque structures that were set against operated by Giuseppe Patricolo, any building such as the Martorana preserves so rich, different and nearly unchanged architectural and decorative stratifications that followed in the time. To the integrity of the Norman building is added therefore the authenticity of the Baroque transformations that nevertheless have not jeopardized the same original integrity, placing side by side to the Norman nucleus and respecting the architectural volumetries and the decorations of it. In such sense the presence of the mosaic has probably marked a free zone, an impassable limit that

seems to have meaningfully marked out the critical attitude of the past ages, allowing the conservation not only of the same mosaic, but also of the architectural structure that houses it in its wholeness. What has gone lost because of the modern interventions is essentially constituted of the apse, replaced by a superb frescoed and decorated squared dome with mixed marbles and enriched by an altar in lapis lazuli, by the marble decorations of the inferior order of the walls, replaced by Baroque marble decorations subsequently discarded, and finally in the external atrium, to the place of which the modern spans of the church were built. All that belongs to the original nucleus not only is intact in its forms and functions, but also it is perfectly preserved. All that has been added to the central nucleus constitutes an important chapter of the history of the architecture and the art of Palermo (Plans of Paolo Amato and Nicolò Palma, fresco decorations of Antonio Grano, Olivio Sozzi, Guglielmo Borremans) and it enriches in absolutely authentic and peculiar way one of the richest monuments and more visited of Palermo (criterion ii). The Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, submitted in 1221 to the Greek clergy, preserves unchanged its function of parish church of Greek orthodox rite in which religious functions are celebrated in Greek language. Today it is Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi.

4) The Church of San Cataldo perfectly preserves intact its Norman original forms.

The conservative vicissitudes of the building are characterized by two particular events: the construction during the XVIII of a neoclassic building that englobed completely the Church of San Cataldo and the dismantlement of the same by the Manager of the Antiquities of Sicily Giuseppe Patricolo in the last quarter of the XIX century. Although the operation of Patricolo has thrown to itself in more recent times bitter and shareable criticisms in reference to the methodology of intervention and the lacking conservation of the architectural stratifications there is not doubt that in virtue of that interventions the Church of San Cataldo today represents one of the most intact and crystalline buildings among the Arab-Norman monuments of Palermo. The same conservative vicissitudes legitimate the necessity of the intervention of Patricolo from the tightly structural point of view: the making up of some deteriorate building portions has not jeopardized in fact the authenticity of the architectural forms, while the substitution in some cases opportune of the constitutive materials has preserved entire the functions of the architectural structures. The analysis of the building apparatuses and the constitutive materials allows besides to reorganize the apparent invasive character of the intervention. This therefore has not only not jeopardized the authenticity of the forms, but it has at most preserved the integrity of the monument in its architectural and aesthetical aspects (criterion iv). Today San Cataldo is also one of the most intact monuments for whath concerns its context, characterized by the nearness of the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio. The two buildings together form the better preserved Norman monumental nucleus of Palermo.

5) The Palermo Cathedral has come up to us in its modern reconfiguration, happened on to end of XVIII century (1781-1801) according to the plan of Ferdinando Fuga. The intervention didn't modify radically the Cathedral, that substantially remained in its place in its original aspect. To the Cathedral were added the dome and the side chapels surmounted by small domes, while in the interior the Gagini tribune was dismantled (XVI century) and the tetrastyle columns were re-used setting them in new pillars. Considering that the walls of the Cathedral probably never received paintings or mosaics and that the first interventions and the first changes are referable to the definition of the principal façade (XIV-XV centuries) and to the configuration of the southern portal (XV century), elements that until today are identified in the monument, it is possible to affirm in last analysis that the Cathedral not only has come to us in its wholeness, but that in it are intact also the architectural stratifications that partially jeopardize the integrity of the Norman original building.

Any other monument besides the Royal Palace preserve intact and unchanged in the time its functions such as the Cathedral. It preserve intact also its relationship with the urban context and above all it preserves itself intact in its lay historical stratifications, which nevertheless don't

invalidate the reading of the Arab-Norman original elements in it present and abundant, necessary and sufficient to express its outstanding universal value (criteria ii and iv).

6) the integrity of the **Zisa Palace** would result today seriously compromised if a massive intervention of restauration in the years '70th had not avoided the risk of collapse of the whole Building, already interested by the ruinous and sudden yielding of its northern wing (1971).

The functional restoration of the portion in decay and the structural consolidation of the whole building, but also the clearance of the rooms from the modern superfetations and the restauration of the decorative apparatuses, of the marbles and of the stuccos, have returned the whole monument to the city.

Also calculating the restored portions, perfectly identifiable between structures, vaults and original building apparatuses (the interventions have been realized in bricks tiles and cement), it is possible however to affirm that the greatest part of the Norman original building has come intact up to us. Particularly it is outstanding the integrity of the ichnographies and the Islamic volumetries with *ivan*, of the decorative apparatuses, of the muqarnases in stone and stucco, of the mosaics with profane theme and of the marble decorations in *opus sectile*. A heritage therefore that preserve intact some peculiar aesthetical aspects unique in the panorama of the Arab-Norman architecture, for which it is possible to recognize an outstanding universal value (criteria ii and iv). Today the Zisa Palace is museum centre (permanent exhibition of objects of Islamic art), and is submitted to a continuous regime of protection and conservation by the organs in charge.

7) The Admiral's Bridge has come intact up to our days. The restaurations performed in the years '30th of the twentieth century, in the period of the Superintendent of the Monuments Francesco Valenti, have been limited to the consolidation and the making up of some zones of the building apparatus excessively deteriorated because of the atmospheric agents. What the bridge doesn't preserve intact is the use function, since the river Oreto, that once passed under determining the same function of the bridge, has definitely been diverted in 1938. In that occasion parts of abutments of the bridge arcades were filled with earth. Unfortunately also the urban context, subject to the building expansionism of the second half of the Twentieth century, jeopardize the sentimental value of the bridge that up to recent times was situated *extra-moenia*, among the south-eastern countries of Palermo. Nevertheless the immediate context of pertinence, adequately well kept and safeguarded, allows to recall the original aesthetical values. The structural integrity of the bridge makes this monument as the most important and better preserved examples of medieval civil building of Ifriqiya roots in the basin of the Mediterranean (criterion iv).

8) The **Monumental Complex of Cefalù**, constituted by Cathedral and Cloister, preserve intact all the necessary elements to express its outstanding universal value, represented essentially by the basilical iconographic forms of cluniac roots, by the fortified and towered architectural configuration (criterion iv), by the Romanesque structures of the apsidal fronts, by the decorative resolution with ogival archs interlaced with arched lintels with *chevron*, by the sculptural plastics of Provençal and apulian roots, finally, above all, by the Byzantine mosaics of the apse and the presbytery (criterion ii). Besides the changes of the furnishings, happened as a rule in all the cult buildings after the Council of Trento, the basilica has gone towards the clearance from the baroque apparatuses between Nineteenth century and Twentieth century and to a huge structural consolidation and conservative restoration during the years '80th of the Twentieth century. More recently has also been restored the adjacent cloister, prototype of the Monreale example and extraordinary document of the Romanesque sculpture in Sicily, although the historical vicissitudes have returned only a part of it. In their whole, the Cathedral and the cloister of Cefalù are preserved largely intact and unchanged in their original use functions.

9) The Monreale Monumental Complex, represented by the Cathedral, by the Cloister, by the monastery and by the Royal Palace, this last subsequently destined as Archbishop Palace, is

preserved intact in every single part, with the exception of some portions of the monastery, felt in disuse during the centuries.

If are excluded the post-tridentine transformations brought to the liturgical furnishings in the the XVII century, the structural, formal, aesthetics and functional integrity of the Monreale Cathedral can consider exemplary under every point of view, from the architectures to the sculptural plastics, from the marble and decorative apparatuses to the mosaics. Makes exception the medieval sarcophagus of William II, replaced in 1575 with an elegant marble sarcophagus following a fire. Finally appears in good part replaced the wooden ceiling, already damaged in the fire of the second half of the XVI century and seriously spoiled by the 1811 fire.

What mostly impresses the visitor is the perfect state of conservation of the very vast cycle of mosaics, comparable for extension to that of the basilica of San Marco in Venice, element by itself extraordinary in which it manifested clearly the outstanding universal value of the whole monument (criteria ii and iv). To the integrity of the aesthetical factor is added the structural and functional integrity and the conservation of all the elements that document the historical stratifications and the particular continuity of the use functions. The whole monumental complex is submitted besides to a rigorous regime of protection and preventive conservation.

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

The property “Palermo Arab-Norman and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” presents a high degree of authenticity. Its values are attested by the whole the coevall of Islamic and Norman age documentary sources, compiled in Arabic language, Greek and Latin, and confirmed by the numerous testimonies of illustrious visitors reported in the journals and in picturesque representations, specially in the period of the Grand Tour.

The formal datum also includes the interventions of restauration performed in the period between the XIX and the XX century, that have a proper intrinsic historical meaning and as such they don't block the authenticity. Rather such interventions have returned with rigorous method legibility to the authentic image of the monument and its original context. Truthfulness is shown in greatest part by the analysis of the iconographical sources which, documenting the condition of the monuments before the restaurations, allow a critical scanning of the adopted methodologies of intervention. The most recent restaurations result conforming to the modern criteria of conservation.

The monuments that compose the serial property have maintained in the time the original use destination, and however, also in the natural alterations tied to the historical and town planning changes, have maintained roles, meanings or functional features.

Of the Arab-Norman socio-cultural syncretism and of its outstanding cultural value there is awareness since the origins, as testified by the whole of the coeval, of Islamic and Norman age, documentary sources, compiled in Arabic language, Greek and Latin.

The material and monumental product of the Arab-Norman cultural syncretism constitutes an *unicum* that the visitors as W. Goethe, Guy de Maupassant and the travellers of the Grand Tour have exalted and made known in their reports and through the journals, often enriched by picturesque representations that before the beginning of the photoprathy returned a fascinating image, with sensitively exotic feature, of the Sicilian chief town.

A selection of the ancient sources and the most representative testimonies of modern age is available in the annex **1 (Ancient sources and testimonies of modern age)**.

As it regards the authenticity of the forms and the materials, it is necessary to make reference to the restaurations conducted bewteen the second half of the Nineteenth century and the first half of the Twentieth century. Even if contextualized in the historical age in which they have happened, the interventions of restauration realized by Giuseppe Patricolo and Francesco Valenti, superintendents to the Fine Arts and the Monuments, have returned an image of the monument and its context otherwise distant from that existed in origin, eliminating those additions, architectural stratifications and superfetations that, also in their authenticity of the becoming, damaged the authenticity and the

integrity of the monuments and their urban context in their synchronical medieval unity. Any critical judgment on the methodology of the interventions would result a priori, being belonging interventions belonging to a determined phase of the history and the critical thought and, really in as such, also historicized. The nineteenth-century and twentieth-century restorations in such sense, like the architectural and urbanistic interventions, are historical episodes, aimed to return a integrity otherwise lost. They authentically document also the critical standing of a privileged layer as such the Arab-Norman one of Palermo. Their feature, for how much marked on the methodologies of stylistic restoration, is also always legitimated by a historical and philological attitude, in many cases scientific, that eliminates the risk of falsification, in favour at most to a rigorous restoration of the formal and functional qualities of the monuments. Independently from this, there is no doubt that these interventions have allowed the conservation and the transmission to the future of the Arab-Norman layer, whose reading would be otherwise jeopardized, and they allow still today to appreciate in more authentic way the urbanistic, architectural and monumental dimension of the Arab-Norman *facies*. Furthermore, the sacrifice of some levels and the loss of some layers, as far questionable, has not determined neither the falsification of the most ancient layers nor the loss of the authenticity. Finally the interventions of integration and restoration, measurable and respectable in percentages terms, have not altered the buildings in their forms and functions, neither in their geometries, ichnographies and volumetries, returning the monuments to a unity of theirs.

The truthfulness of the formal and functional datum which resulted of the interventions on the other hand is shown by the analysis of the iconographical sources which, documenting the condition of the monuments before the restorations, allow a critical scanning of the adopted methodologies of intervention. To this is added the autoptic, analysis diagnostic and archeometric analysis that positively reorganizes the entity of the interventions, revealing as the formal and substantial authenticity of the monument has not even been compromised by the substitutions that the material has suffered.

Besides, the authenticity of the mosaics has been confirmed by the rich critical and historiographic literature that has made it object of study through greatest experts of Byzantine mosaic (Demus, Lazarev, Kitzinger).

In more recent times, the monuments have been object of further interventions of restoration, with eminently conservative feature according to the principles of the Papers of the restoration, realized or checked by the Superintendence, regional organ of protection of the cultural properties.

As it regards the use destinations, the most greater part of the properties that compose the property have maintained their own original function, especially if religious, even though in some case integrated by a public fruition of museum nature.

In the case of the Palermo Royal Palace, seat of the most ancient European parliament and place of the power, the monument has maintained unchanged its functions of representation in a continuity of use such as seat of the authority of government, being today seat of the Sicilian Regional Assembly. The Admiral's Bridge, despite the deviation of the river Oreto that once flowed under, has maintained its function of praticability.

3.1.d.1. Authenticity of every component part of the series.

1) The authenticity of the monumental complex of **Royal Palace, with the Pisana tower, the Joharia and the Palatine Chapel**, are first of all emphasized by the presence, in the level of the foundations, of archaeological levels referable to the first stable housing settlement of *Pànormos*, consistent in portions of the Phoenician-punic urban walls, referable to the V and the III century B.C. and returned to the light at the end of the years '80th of last century. The elevation of the Norman Palace at the end of the XI century is attested by the coeval sources, (Amato of Montecassino, Goffredo Malaterra, Guglielmo Apulo), while the sources of Roger age (1130-54) document the configuration of the Palace improved by the Norman sovereign (Idrisi, Romualdo Salernitano, Alessandro from Telesse). Sources of excellence are constituted by Filagato from Cerami, Ugo Falcando and Ibn Jubayr, which describe in the details some portions of the Palace

identifiable until today, among which the Palatine Chapel, the Greek Tower, the Pisana tower, the Jhoaria, the Green hall, this last today disappeared. An important historiographic source is represented then by Tommaso Fazello, that in the *De Rebus Siculis Decades Duae* (1558) goes over the principal constructive phases of the building, making wide use of the sources now mentioned, and adds different elements concerning to the transformations which the complex has gone toward in modern age. The medieval portions of the Royal Palace result authentic in their form and substance. The authenticity of the Royal Palace is finally fortified by the continuity of its use function, still today turned in seat of government.

2) The Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is mentioned in several notarial documents of XII century that allow to attribute its building to Roger age (1130-54). On the basis of recent studies (D'Angelo) it is possible besides to identify in the walls that delimit the western side of the complex a portion of the late-Norman urban walls, which has allowed also to date back to Norman age the cloister. In the last quarter of the XIX century the complex has been object of restaurations and archaeological excavations performed by the Superintendent Giuseppe Patricolo, which would have individualized some referable portions of the complex to Islamic age. Also following an old historiographic controversy, the matter is open. Nevertheless a long historiographic tradition (Fazello, Mongitore, Pirro, Di Giovanni) identifies in the property the place of even more ancient foundations, referable to the age of Pope Gregory the Great (end of VI century).

The pertinence of the church to Norman circle is however attested by its original use function (building of Christian cult), besides from the analysis of the architectural structures. The building results in great part authentic in its form and substance. The authenticity of the structures can also be determined in virtue of the easy recognizability of the interventions of consolidation and making up performed by Patricolo. Also the context of pertinence, characterized by the presence of gardens, adds value of authenticity, being the complex originally immersed in the neighboring park to the Royal Palace, on the right bank of the river Kemonia.

3) In a 1143 pergamenous document, preserved in the capitular file of the Palatine Chapel, the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (named the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi) is declared founded by George of Antioch, admiral of the kingdom. Its construction and decoration have to continue within 1151, year of death of the founder. Its authenticity is confirmed then by coeval sources, among which stands out that of an Andalusian traveller Ibn Jubayr (1185), which besides, expressing admiration for the building, mentions to the bell tower marked by the presence of numerous columns, besides to the mosaics and the marble decorations. The same epigraphic inscriptions of the monument attest its pertinence to the river bed of the Arab-Norman culture, here disciplined by origin of Byzantine roots, in the ichnographical conception and especially in the mosaic decorations, declined according to a strong adherence to the orthodox Byzantine models. Although interested by campaigns of restauration happened between XIX and XX century, the authenticity of the mosaics has been confirmed by the rich critical and historiographical literature that has made it object of study through experts of Byzantine mosaic of world fame (Demus, Lazarev, Kitzinger).

Today the church is Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi, and the authenticity of its functions is preserved in the Greek orthodox liturgies that until today are there celebrated.

4) The Church of San Cataldo, founded by Maione from Bari, admiral of the kingdom between 1154 and 1160, was surely completed in 1161, date attested by the sepulchral headstone of the countess Matilda, dead in that year and there buried.

After the clearance from the modern buildings that were set against to the church, the interventions of making up of the deteriorate building portions, performed by the Superintendent Giuseppe Patricolo between the years 1882 and 1885, have not jeopardized the authenticity of the architectural forms, while the building apparatuses that in the interior shaped the architectural structure are in the substance original, such as the floor is substantially original, even though restored in some part.

In the 1182 San Cataldo was granted to the archbishop of Monreale, while today is being submitted to the Equestrian Order of the Saint Sepulchre of Jerusalem, and it is turned to place of visit.

5) The Palermo Cathedral is mentioned beginning from the Latin sources (*Historia Normannorum* of Amato of Montecassino, Anonymous Vatican Codex) following to the Norman conquest of Palermo (1072). In the sources is specified that Robert the Guiscard, captured the city, transformed the congregational mosque founding the new cathedral dedicated to the Our Lady of the Assumption. The Guiscard Cathedral saw the crowning of the first king of Sicily Roger II, and is still mentioned in the coeval sources by Idrisi, that confirms to have been once mosque, then transformed in the cathedral church. To Walter of the Mill, Archbishop of Palermo, is owed the reconstruction of the Cathedral between 1169 and 1185. Recent studies (Meli) have demonstrated that of fact the Cathedral precisely rises where once was found the mosque of Islamic age. Also in its architectural stratifications, referable besides to a peculiar continuity of use of the building, the monument preserves numerous elements that express value of authenticity and above all keeps in its interior the tombs of the Norman and Swabian kings. It deals with one of the foundation, historical and monumental, episodes more important and authentic of the history of the European Middle Ages. The vicissitudes of the royal burials, tied up to the will of Roger II that in 1145 ordered the porphyry sarcophagi and destined the Cefalù Cathedral to dynastic mausoleum of the Hautevilles. The hard history of the burials, tied up to bound thread with the antagonistic stories between royal and archbishop power, will have end only when, at the death of Frederick II of Swabia (1250), according to the intentions by him already declared in 1215, the sarcophagi will be transported from Cefalù to the Palermo Cathedral to house the remains of the emperor and those of his father Henry VI. To the cemetery of the kings will be united then the tombs of his mother, Constance of Hauteville, and of his grandfather, Roger II. The tombs in origin were placed in the southern wing of the transept; they will find the actual position in 1801, at the end of the works of modernization toward which the Cathedral went beginning from the 1781 according the plan of Ferdinando Fuga. The history of the tombs, their placing inside the Cathedral, the extraordinary conservation of the material and immaterial components, prescribed according to imperial statute and preserved in the centuries, guarding up to our days not only the sarcophagi but the regal corpses, is an element by itself exceptional. The presence of the tombs confers exceptional value to the authenticity of the Cathedral in its functions and use destinations such as place turned to sacred building for excellence of the city of Palermo in Norman age, destined to become exclusive cemetery of the Normans-Swabian dynasty for will of Frederick II of Swabia, emperor of Holy Roman Empire.

6) The authenticity of the Zisa Palace is attested in first place by the epigraph in stucco that until today is read once crossed the principal entry and that attributes the monument to the king William II. Founded by his father William I, the Zisa is mentioned in different coeval sources, and is unequivocally described by Leandro Alberti in 1526. Become of private ownership up to its expropriation in 1951, the Zisa has not had the same critical fortune of the other Arab-Norman monuments, even if preserving intact and authentic numerous elements concerning architectural forms, aesthetical and decorative elements, mosaics and constitutive materials. The use function, tied up to the amusement of the Norman sovereigns, is in a certain measure recalled by the context of pertinence, aimed to return the memory of the royal park of the Genoard, in which the monument was originally immersed. Today the Zisa is turned to Museum of Islamic art, and it picks up different manufactured articles of Islamic art of medieval age coming from the Palermo historical collections once placed in the 'Arab Room' of the Palermo National Museum, now 'Salinas' Archaeological Museum.

7) The Admiral's Bridge, so entitled in name of the founder, George of Antioch, admiral of the kingdom between 1125 and 1151, has come intact up to our days really in virtue of its specific use function, for which the monument is preserved and has worked up to recent times, before the river Oreto that flowed below was diverted. On the Admiral's Bridge, the 27 May of 1860, during the Thousand's Expedition, the Garibaldi troops coming from the slopes of Gibilrossa fought against

the Bourbon troops, there positioned for opposing to the entry of the enemy in the city. The event has also been immortalized through views, presses and daguerreotypes, that besides attest the formal and substantial authenticity of the bridge.

Even though the bridge doesn't develop its original function anymore, the integrities of its structural functions preserve its practicability.

8) The document of foundation of the **Cefalù Monumental Complex** is dated 1131. Another fundamental document is constituted by the mosaic epigraph at the basis of the apse that brings the date 1148. Among these two terms nevertheless doesn't exhaust the immense yard of Cefalù, that sees alternate phases because of the grandeur of the plan and that can consider concluded only in 1240, with the definition of the principal façade with interlaced arches, where it is possible to perceive the signature of the master Giovanni Panettera.

Numerous documents attest the will of Roger II to turn the Cefalù Cathedral to dynastic mausoleum of the Hautevilles, also testifying the consequent controversies risen with the Palermo curia that refused to recognize the Cefalù diocese and it prohibited the transfer of the remains of the dead king Roger II from Palermo to Cefalù. The papal recognition of the diocese happened in effects in 1166, probably followed by a dedication of the building, even if the first dedication documented of the Cathedral dates back to 1266.

The clearance from the Baroque apparatuses operated between Nineteenth Century and Twentieth century has respected the medieval structures that are preserved authentic in their form and substance. Certainly the presence of the mosaics in the presbytery has determined a sacred space toward which to turn exclusively interventions of conservative nature during the centuries. Therefore the authenticity of the whole building is in a certain measure assured by the presence of the mosaics, whose authenticity in its turn has also confirmed by the rich critical and historiographic literature (Demus, Lazarev, Kitzinger).

9) The documents that attest the authenticity of the **Monreale Monumental Complex** under the historical profile are numerous. The first mention related to the monumental complex is had in a 1174 privilege, while with 1176 diploma the king William II lavishes privileges and possessions. In 1183 the building is raised as archbishop seat with papal bead of Lucius III. Finally the bronze door on the façade, signed by Bonanno Pisano, is dated 1186. Therefore the cathedral, entirely realized between 1172 and 1186, is preserved intact in every single part, and it preserves itself unchanged in its authentic iconographic, volumetric, aesthetics and decorative forms in the vast cycle of mosaics that entirely decorate the walls, in the substance of the structures and the constitutive materials, in its original function as Episcopalian cathedral.

To preserve the authenticity of the Cathedral and at the same time to emphasize it are once more the mosaics, characterized besides by a peculiar style defined by the criticism '*siculo-Greek*' (Demus) and therefore highestly authentic in their particular aspect, extraordinary testimony of the transmission of knowledges from a culture of origin, that Byzantine, to another cultural reality, that of Norman Sicily, and therefore exceptional document of the cultural syncretism, of the sharing of knowledges and the interchange of human values (criterion ii).

3.1.e Protection and management requirements

Protection

The perimeters of the **nine parts** component the property include the surfaces of the monumental complexes and the respective pertinences individualized as areas submitted to the ties of protection as cultural property. All the **properties in nomination**, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, profiting of the greatest level of protection established by the national legislation prepared in the **Code for the Cultural Property and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Properties)**. The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as measure of safeguard, is done obligation that

every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Superintendence (organ of the Sicilian Region, predisposed on purpose for the protection of the cultural heritage).

To protection of the single part component the property have been individualized some buffer areas, the buffers zones, that are articulated on two levels. The **I level buffers zones** are defined in function of the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and their immediate context and they are constituted by the urban fabrics and/or by the landscape areas with such an extension in comparison to the property to constitute some effective buffer areas. With the exception of the cases of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge have been individualized **II level buffer zones** that include the I level buffer zones, whose perimetrations finds itself on an ampler system of town planning, historical-cultural and landscape relationships with the nominated properties, as well as on the perimetrations of protection existing on territorial level.

The buffer zones of I and II level enjoy in wide way of a system of protection in virtue of the norms and prescriptions planned by the current tools of planning of the territory. The differentiation between buffer zones of I and II level derives from the requirement to individualize areas territorially more restricted (the buffers zones of I level) in which promote integrative measures of protection and to stimulate further and specific actions in subject of urban decorum, pedestrianization, etc.

Besides, punctually the territories that constitute the **buffer zones** include also numerous buildings also protected as **monumental properties** and as such they enjoy greatest level of punctual protection and have been individualized some areas of **landscape protection** in which all the interventions of change need preventive authorization by the competent authorities for the protection of the landscape (Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Properties of the Sicilian Region) that verifies the absence of prejudice to the landscape values. In it there are, also, areas with hydrogeological risk for which the "**Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up**", determines the limits of transformation of the ground as well as the circles of intervention for the mitigation of the risk in function of the safeguard, of the quality and of the protection of the environment and submitted to preventive authorizations.

In Palermo, particularly, the properties in nomination are in prevalence (with the exception of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge) within the perimeter of the Historic Centre set by the General Town Plan and identified as the area included within the layout of the ancient sixteenth-century walls. In the Historic Centre are allowed on exclusively interventions on the existing building heritage aimed, according to the cases, to the conservation and the restauration of the elements of value, to the restructuring or to the philological or typological restoration of the decayed elements, to the conservation of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration. Such circle is also interested by the *General Urban Traffic Plan* (G.U.T.P.), in progress of approval, that plans the rearrangement of the mobility with assessment of pedestrianization of vast areas of the Historic Centre, the limitation of the traffic, with the parallel reduction of the parking and the parking lots and the increase of the pedestrian mobility and the public transport while the Strategic Town Plan (S.T.P.) in progress of approval, intervenes in it with further measures aimed to decongest the area from the vehicular traffic and to strengthen its accessibility.

The buffer zones of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge include remarkable spaces that, for the town planning legislation, are destined to public green and ample built zones classified as urban historic fabric "A2 – Historic Net" where are admitted interventions with conservative feature.

In Cefalù in the I level buffer zone is planned a regime of protection prepared by the restrictions of safeguard of the monumental properties and by the prescriptions of the current Detailed Plan of the Historic Centre that aims to the safeguard and the requalification of the fabrics and the architectural and environmental features. The II level buffer zones, that includes it, traces the perimeter from the

restricted area for the archaeological interest and it is interested by other restrictions of landscape kind among which the disposition of strips of respect of the sea coasts.

In Monreale, the II level buffer zones (that englobes that of I level) includes the areas surrounding the proposed property constituted by the historical fabrics that compose the area of the inhabited centre object of the *Detailed Plan* and individualized by the *Municipal Town Plan* (M.T.P.) in force as “zones A1” whereas are allowed interventions of conservative feature, and as “urban park” whereas it is forbidden any construction with the exception of the facilities for the children game or necessary constructions to the keeping of fittings and equipments for their maintenance.

Management

The parts component the property in nomination have different subjects owners and managers to which the management of the single property is submitted.

For the requirements of general coordination of the proposed property has been individualized a **system of management** of which do part the **management plan** and a **management structure**, constituted by a Pilot Committee and by an operational structure.

The **Management Plan**, for whose details are postponed in the specific enclosed document (Annex 3), considered as instrument of coordination aimed to protect effectively the “outstanding universal value” of the property for the actual and future generations, is aimed to rationalize and to integrate the resources and the actions in a process of protection and development. The management plan has been elaborated with particular attention to extend its field of interest also to the “buffer zones” and to the relative territories of reference.

Responsible for the realization and the updating of the plan and for the management of the proposed property is a special structure of management that has been individualized by a specific **Memorandum of Understanding** between the owners, principal managers and by the principal institutional subject with different right involved in the management, having particular finalities to correlate its activities and to increase its collaboration to the goals of the protection and town planning, landscape requalification and of the socio-economic exploitation of the interested territories, through the promotion of the artistic, architectural and landscape historical heritage, as well as of the immaterial cultural heritage.

The Memorandum of Understanding has been discussed and approved into a dedicated meeting, awaiting the deliberation of their respective administrative bodies of the Municipalities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed with the official subscription.

The “**Pilot Committee**”, executive organ, is composed by the institutions signatories of the same act: the Sicilian Region (*Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity*, Sicilian Central Region Assembly), Ministry of National Heritage and for the Culture and Tourism Activities (General Secretariat, -UNESCO World Heritage Agency), Ministry of the Interior (Central Direction for the Administration of the Cult Building Fund), Town of Palermo, Town of Cefalù, Town of Monreale, Archdiocese of Palermo, Archdiocese of Monreale, Archdiocese of Cefalù, Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi, UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, Sicily Foundation, Frederick II Foundation. The Committee is finalized to the realization of the objectives and the actions planned by the Management Plan, approves the guidelines and verify the activities planned by the same Plan and realizes in contest with other organisms or institutions, activity of promotion, communication, monitoring. The **Operational Structure** is individualized in the **UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation**, founded by the Sicilian Region and promoted by the regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity, and by the UNESCO Italian National Committee to the purpose to divulge and to promote - within the education, of the science, of the culture and of the education - the suscrubable development, the exploitation of the environment, of the cultural properties, of the landscape, of the artistic-monumental heritage of Sicily. With the support of the Frederick II Foundation, UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation will develop its tasks among which that to effect the plan of monitoring, to coordinate the correlated activities to the nomination, those

connected to the status of UNESCO property and the realization of the interventions planned in the same Plan.

For the realization of the monitoring Plan, the structure uses of a working group in which the technical referents of all subjects that compose the Pilot Committee.

3.2 Comparative analysis

3.2.1 Comparative analysis between the components of the series.

The monuments selected for composing the property don't simply define a whole but a "layer", a socio-cultural dimension typical of a place and of a time, preserved in the memory of the stones, in the bricks that innervate the buildings and in the tesserae that decorate them. More than a symphony, the notes of the Norman syncretism play a polyphony: the austere tones of the Byzantine taste mix to those marvelous and enchanting of that Islamic, giving birth to an extraordinary heritage unique under different aspects.

The Proposed statement of nomination of "*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale" to property heritage of the humanity involves nine monumental complexes that for their single specificities compete every in different measure to the definition of the *Arab-Norman* 'layer'.

The proposed property, therefore, is of serial kind where every component, also belonging to an unitary system, contributes in exclusive and essential way to the everything in representation of the outstanding universal value and to guarantee, in the time, of integrity and authenticity.

The nine monumental complexes that compose the serial property ***Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*** have been considered particularly fit to represent that particular historical-cultural, architectural and artistic *facies* for which the property aspires to constitute a heritage of the humanity with outstanding universal value.

The components are been selected in a vast accumulation of testimonies of the *Arab-Norman facies* of which well 22 only in the Palermo context (the treatments are seen in 2.a.1.1 and 2.a.1.2 and in annex 2). Among these, the 9 monuments selected to compose the property constitute an unitary series of essential elements, beyond the intrinsic value of the single monument, every fit to represent peculiar aspects of the *Arab-Norman* syncretism and to provide, therefore, essential contributions to the expression of the outstanding universal value. The selection has considered the historical-cultural importance, for the relative state of conservation, for the high degree of authenticity, and for their conditions of accessibility and usability.

For the justification of the seriality of the property and its components, following we propose a brief comparative analysis aimed to underline the principal contribution of every property to the serial property and to expose analogies, differences and specificities towards the other elements of the property.

1) the Norman Royal Palace (XI-XII century) is the main monument for the demonstration of the wealth and the political and cultural power of the kingdom. Ancient Islamic *Castrum* built on pre-existences of punic origin, has become residence of the Norman sovereigns since 1072 and is the first one among the lay monuments in the *Arab-Norman* Palermo. Together to other buildings as the Zisa Palace and Cuba, turned to royal residence or with function of pavilion for the hunting and the amusement, constitutes a model of the *Arab-Norman* palace architecture. Some architectural elements of the Royal Palace share planimetric and constructive typology with other monuments of the series, inserting themselves legitimately in the category of the *Arab-Norman* architecture. The **Joharia**, is characterized for instance by rooms with square plan, covered, with ambulatory defined by the presence of four columns or pillars. Such rooms (Room of the Winds, Room of the

Bodyguards) architecturally derive from the *durqa'a*, the inside courtyard of the Ifriqiya and fatimid Islamic buildings of which some examples survive in the Cairo. They are also found in other *Arab-Norman* architectures, as exactly the Zisa and Cuba. Unlike these last, the Royal Palace preserves intact its *durqa'a* (the Room of the Winds). It constitutes, of fact, one of the best preserved examples of this architectural typology in the whole medieval Mediterranean.

Always in the Joharia there is the so-called “Roger's Room”, whose mosaics, performed for will of William I (1154-66), constitute a rare and intact example of Byzantine profane mosaic. It deals with an element from the outstanding universal value, emblem of the Norman cultural syncretism and product of the interchange between different cultures.

The original use destination of the Royal Palace is at the basis of its singularity in the panorama of the *Arab-Norman* palace architecture: the fortified castle is elected place of the power, turned into royal building and managerial seat of the Norman government, bastion for the dominion of the kingdom. The **Pisana tower** reflects this peculiar feature, emerging as unique example of fortified tower, with the forms assimilable to those of the Norman *donjons*, but whose planimetry imitates rather Ifriqiya Islamic models. The fronts are animated by a game of niches with ogival arches with re-embellished arched lintels that frames the single-lancet windows and the double-lancet windows, element derived by the ifriqiya architectural culture and characterizing the whole *Arab-Norman* architecture.

A further element that confers value to the monument lies outside the *Arab-Norman* orbit but it strengthens the importance of the property on which the building rises. At the level of the foundations of the building they are preserved, in fact, the archaeological rests of the urban walls, dating back to the punic age (V century B.C.) and Hellenistic (III century B.C.), to which are placed side by side lines of walls of medieval age of the Islamic and Norman period.

The **Palatine Chapel** is one of the most famous places and visited of Palermo and constitutes one of the monuments more intact and better preserved of the Mediterranean Middle Ages. Founded in 1130, has been defined «*the most amazing religious jewel dreamt by the human thought and performed by hands of artist*» (Guy de Maupassant). It represents the *not ultra plus* of the cultural and artistic syncretism expression of the multilingual variety, synthesis of formal languages and product of the Mediterranean arts. With the Byzantine mosaics, the floor in *opus sectile* of Byzantine and Romanesque roots declined according to Islamic ornamental models and, finally the wooden ceiling with *muqarnas* with Islamic paintings, represents an unique example of the Mediterranean Middle Ages and of the history of the universal art.

The architecture and the volumetries of the Chapel spring from an original mixture of Latin elements (basilical structure), Byzantine (presbytery with central plan with dome) and Islamic (stereometries, articulation of the frontes, angular links) that have produced endemic solutions perpetuated in the whole *Arab-Norman* church architecture. The same elements characterize the churches of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (the Martorana), San Cataldo, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Santa Maria Maddalena, etc. In all the cases they are unique elaborations in the panorama of the Mediterranean medieval architecture, able to combine Latin and Byzantine volumetric typologies with constructive technologies of Islamic roots, according to extremely varying solutions, extraordinary examples of building typology produced by the interchange of knowledges and values belonging to different cultures, able to contribute to the development of the architecture and the technology.

The royal commission of the Chapel favoured forms of cultural appropriation and formal elaboration, using the most powerful expressive means of the age and producing unique interpretations.

The involved elements are three: the Byzantine mosaic, the wooden ceiling with *muqarnas* with Islamic paintings, the floor in *opus sectile* of Byzantine and Romanesque origin. Every element competes to the singularity of the whole building and possesses high value. The mosaics of the sanctuary, performed in Roger age (1130-54) by Byzantine workers, constitute an extraordinary document and outstandingly preserved of the art of the Komnenus mosaic. Coeval examples are found in the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (the Martorana) and in the Cathedral of Cefalù, while are late the mosaics of the Cathedral of Monreale (William age, 1172-85). Unlike the

mosaic, that constitutes one of the peculiarities of the *Arab-Norman* monuments, the painted ceiling wooden represents an exceptional *unicum* of the Mediterranean Middle Ages and the history of the universal art, as much for the rare wooden structure with *muqarnas*, as much for the pictorial cycle, the vast and better preserved of the medieval Islamic world, real masterpiece. Finally the floor in *opus sectile* makes itself interpreter of the Norman cultural syncretism, renewing the Byzantine and Romanesque decorative technique through the recourse to Islamic forms and ornamental motives and creating an unique masterpiece of the creative genius.

2) the monumental complex of **San Giovanni degli Eremiti** (first half of the XII century) rose in a strategic position, for its contiguity with the Royal Palace and with the river Kemonia.

Monument symbol in the medieval Palermo in the collective imagination, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti shows an accented eastern feature that puts back with the memory to the spatiality of the Islamic mosques. The whole of the stereometry, that alternate compact blocks and domes, confer to the building an unique and symbolic feature in the whole of the *Arab-Norman* series. The crystalline and compact stereometry of the outside, in fact, converses “clearly” with the distinctive and articulated system of dome coverages put in estrados whose imposing volume is emphasized by the typical reddish coloration.

The particular effect produced by the domes lined up along the nave and in the presbiterial structure is found likewise in the church of San Cataldo but in more reduced measure. Both the buildings, without mosaic decorations, to the inside clearly show the building apparatuses, the constructive technologies and the used original architectural solutions.

The Church has other peculiar elements of the *Arab-Norman* architecture: interior angular links constituted by niches with embedded arched lintels, niches with ogival arches with arched lintels on the fronts.

The plan of the church, with mixed cross with leaning transept, recalls Byzantine and Norman typologies of eastern Sicily, while marks the complex the presence of an adjacent building structure, probably attributed to the pre-existence of a mosque of which would remain a portion named “Arab room” with rectangular plan, fragment of a mosque of the X century. Remarkable, finally, the cloister of Norma-Swabian age (end of XII century), connoted by the succession of coupled mullions with capitals with leaves of acanthus surmounted by pointed arches and similar with the other Norman cloisters (Cefalù, Monreale, SS. Trinità alla Magione).

3) The **Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio** (also named “Martorana” and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), founded by the admiral George of Antioch around the 1140, was born as private chapel dedicated to the Virgin and it constitutes the symbol of the purity of the orthodox Byzantine genius. Also in the full recognizability of the features typical of the *Arab-Norman* architecture and of the art, the Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio represents an extraordinary case of architectural synthesis between ichnographic conceptions and Byzantines structures and linear and compact stereometries of Islamic roots. Unexceptionable model of Byzantine church to the inside, typical *Arab-Norman* architecture to the outside, placed side by side to the modern façade in Baroque style that increases the charm of it. The connatural syncretism in the *Arab-Norman* monuments here in fact crosses the temporal limits to stretch ideally beyond the Middle Ages to the Baroque age. The authenticity of the monument, guaranteed by the epidermal feature of the Baroque ornament, englobes between dome and bell tower the modern architectures that characterize in exclusive way the building, giving birth to one of the monumental complexes more intriguing and appreciated of Palermo.

The representative elements and typical of the *Arab-Norman* architecture are constituted here also by the articulations of the fronts with niches with embedded and arched lintels with ogival arch and and links with angular niches with re-embedded arche lintels. To the inside the monument presents besides another endemic architectural feature of ifriqiya origin adopted in Sicily by the workers of Norman age: the presence of angular columns in cells expressly made in the corners of the edges of the rooms. Finally, in the Byzantine mosaics and in the decorations in *opus sectile* is immediately individualized the main mark of the *Arab-Norman* art.

The mosaics, performed during the first decorative campaign of the Palermo monuments, planned by the king Roger II in share with George of Antioch, admiral of the kingdom and founder of the Martorana, constitute, together with those of the Palatine Chapel and of the Cefalù Cathedral, the most authentic products of the art of the Byzantine mosaic of the Komnenus period in Sicily. To the origin of the unique, devotional and intimate feature of the mosaics, is the peculiar nature of the church, private chapel dedicated to the Virgin on order of the Anthioc admiral, extraordinary personality, of Arabic and Greek language and of Byzantine-orthodox creed. For the same reasons emerges also the floor in *opus sectile*, the nearest product to the Byzantine tradition in the panorama of the marble floorings in Arab-Norman Palermo. Finally, the original wooden door with carved tiles of fatimid school is still today used in the room of southern access, while paintings with Arab inscriptions are present in the wooden beam between tambour and dome and document the syncretic and multicultural feature in Arab-Norman Palermo.

4) The **Church of San Cataldo** was made to build by the admiral Maione from Bari, in the period in which he held office between 1154 and 1161. Characterized the small church the three domes lined up on the central nave that articulate the external wrap and model the interior structure. The building, through Islamic stereometries, the use of the three domes lined up on the central axle and of barrel vaults on the side spans, translates with original language the model of the basilical church. The complete absence of inside coverings, never realized, allows to appreciate to the best the architecture, the building apparatus with small well square ashlar of calcarenite, the articulation of the vaults and the domes. Adjacent to the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (around 1140) marks the square on which the two buildings face and, together with San Giovanni degli Eremiti, constitutes a symbolic paradigm in the Arab-Norman Palermo. There are, in intact and crystalline form, all the peculiar elements of the Arab-Norman architecture, particularly the niches with ogival arches with multiple re-embedded arched lintels and the angular links with embedded niches. Unlike San Giovanni degli Eremiti, developed in unique hall, the Church of San Cataldo presents a basilical structure articulated by four columns.

The floor in *opus sectile* enriches the series of marble floorings of Palermo school, setting between the campania and of Montecassimo tradition and the islamizing development of Norman Sicily. Further element of value is constituted by the architectural plastics: the ornament of the top moulding, the geometric grates in stucco of the windows, the capitals, the angular mullions.

5) Unlike the Cefalù Cathedral, founded by the king Roger II at the beginning of the Norman kingdom, in 1131 - and destined to mausoleum of the Hautevilles - the fortune of the Palermo **Cathedral**, already mosque in Islamic age and transformed in the cathedral church by Robert the Guiscard after the capture in Palermo (1172), is tied up to the phase of renewal commissioned in the years '70th of the XII century by the archbishop Walter of the Mill. In the same years is active the yard of the Monreale Cathedral, wanted by the king William II and destined to house his tomb and that of the father William I. The two monuments of Monreale and Palermo can be interpreted as political manifestos of the royal and Episcopalian power. This opposition immediately is perceivable to the outside of the buildings: in form of fortress with two massive bell towers the first one, lighter and articulated the second. The building hangings of the apses of the Cathedral of Monreale are articulated by orders overlapped of interlaced arches held up by theories of columns and revived by the play of the dichromatic marquetry in lava stone. In Palermo the columns are absent, replaced by simple pilasters but the use of the dichromatic marquetry is richer and emphasized while string of niches with multilobate crowning with form of shell, frames and friezes, ornamental bas-reliefs on the building hangings, battlements and shelves with carved masks embellish the fronts. Besides the usual architectural lines of the Arab-Norman art, the marquetry and the sculptural and architectural plastics represent exclusive elements of the Cathedral. The dichromatic marquetry, the bas-reliefs and the battlements constitute elements of Ifriqiya and fatimid derivation and the strings of multilobate niches evoke sasanian origins. The sculptural plastics instead reflects the penetration in Sicily of the Romanesque art and the first Gothic

decorative taste. The Gothic feature instead is absent in Cefalù, where rather the cluniac basilical model welcomes Romanesque decorative elements.

The whole of these elements amplifies the spectrum of the syncretism in the Norman Palermo, approaching to the peculiar and ordinary elements of the Arab-Norman art new elements and unique combinations, in an original and multiple composition and exhibition of the Mediterranean arts. The operation orchestrated by Walter of the Mill planned that the new cathedral welcomed the tombs of the Norman royal family escaping such privilege to the Cefalù foundation with explicit political meaning. The monument, therefore, preserve in its interior a series of other monuments: the canopy tombs of king Roger II, of the emperors Henry VI and Frederick II Hohenstaufen, of Constance of Hauteville, Peter II and Constance of Aragon. The tombs, with decorated canopies with marble marquetry in *opus sectile* of extraordinary manufacture, and with their sarcophagi, unique pieces of medieval sculpture in porphyry, increase the extraordinary value of the whole monument.

6) The Zisa Palace (from the Arabic *al-Azîz*, or “the splendid one”) rose out the walls of the ancient city of Palermo, inside the Genoard (from the Arab *Jannat al-ard* or “garden or heaven of the earth”) of which represents the most important and representative monument. With its constructive peculiarities and its crystalline forms, refracts the lights of the Ifriqiya architecture and it constitutes the best preserved model of the Arab-Norman palace architecture. The building is initiated by William I in 1165 and completed by his successor William II.

Its fronts are animated by the typical play of niches with ogival arches with re-embedded arched lintels, the characterizes the whole Arab-Norman architecture.

The element that marks the Zisa is the central room of the ground floor named Room of the Fountain. It deals with a room with *iwān* of Ifriqiya derivation characterized by the presence of vaulted niches with *muqarnas* (*iwān*) and of a fountain of Islamic kind (*salsabil*) with slide of water (*sadirwān*) that flows in a small raceway on the floor. Rooms with *iwān* are also found in the Cuba and in the Scibene Palace, but the Room of the Fountain of the Zisa constitutes the most intact and better preserved example, in which it is still possible to admire the mullions with capitals inserted in the angular niches. The fountain, besides its symbolic value, increases a system of ventilation of the air that through the fireplaces along the walls of the building refreshes all the rooms. Such system, of Islamic invention, constitutes by itself an example of architectural and technological development in the area of the medieval Mediterranean. The Room of the Fountain, is enriched besides by an elegant marble wainscot, with marquetry in *opus sectile*, similar to that of the ‘Roger’s Room’ in the Royal Palace. On the western wall, above the fountain, there is a mosaic panel with scene of hunting, rare example that enriches the repertoire of Byzantine mosaics with profane theme in Arab-Norman Palermo as well as of the whole Mediterranean.

Further element of exception are the different *muqarnas* displaced in a lot of rooms of the building, built in masonry, carved in the small stuccoed ashlar of calcarenite, in some cases having structural function, represent among the most ancient examples of *muqarnas* come to us in the basin Mediterranean. Beyond the facing fishpond it also belonged to the complex a small and precious Chapel, coeval to the construction of the building. In the attached palatine chapel, the *muqarnas* are used to resolve the link between the rectangular space of the presbytery and the octagonal tambour resulted through angular niches with degrading arched lintels, in an original and unique architectural combination.

7) The Admiral’s Bridge built in the second quarter of the XII century (around 1132) constitutes an important testimony of the civil architecture of Norman age. It represents one of the greatest products of medieval building engineering in Mediterranean area, entirely built in freestone, remarkable for dimensions, extraordinary for the age, it recalls for constructive technique and morphology a diffused typology in maghreb area. It deals with the only monument of civil engineering of the series. In comparison to the bridges with similar features that are found in Sicily, near Altavilla Milicia (PA) and near Adrano (CT), the Admiral’s Bridge constitutes the most intact and authentic case, besides enjoying a good state of conservation. It presents a particular phase of

technological development of the monumental arts and it constitutes an extraordinary example of this building typology in Mediterranean area.

8) the Cefalù Cathedral founded by the king Roger II at the beginning of the Norman kingdom, constitutes the bastion of the Roger ecclesiastical politics in Sicilian land. It was destined to place of burial for the king and his successors. In this resides the specific feature of the Cathedral, in whose yard had involved foreign workers that declined in original way the monumental features of the cluniac Romanesque.

The façade is framed by two massive towers, relieved by elegant double-lancet windows and single-lancet windows. The inside, with Latin cross, is divided in three aisles and presents a particularly high transept.

The architectural syntax is enriched by the typical elements of the Arab-Norman art, therefore, close to the Romanesque hanging small arched and to the friezes with “broken stick”, there are intercrossed arches that form ogival arches and friezes with chevron. But to the singularity of the syncretic combinations is added the element of greater value: the Byzantine mosaic. Absent in the Cathedral of Palermo, the mosaics mark as much the Cathedral of Cefalù as much the Cathedral of Monreale. Nevertheless the skill of the Byzantine workers is expressed to the best in the Cefalù yard where operated the first gang coming from Bisanzio. The Pantocrator Christ constitutes a magnificent and rare example, perfectly preserved, of Komnenus Byzantine mosaic and it represents a real masterpiece, admired by visitors of the whole world. Authoritative experts of Byzantine art such as Viktors Lazarev classified such outstanding example among all and outstandingly preserved. The cloister of Cefalù, made particularly elegant by the coupled columns surmounted by figured capitals, represents one of the most remarkable examples of Romanesque sculpture in Sicily. Also the cloister of Cefalù has a parallel in Monreale, where is used the same typology of ogival arches with re-embedded arched lintels held up by coupled mullions. But the two cloisters differ notably because of the sculptural plastics of the capitals, in which is reflected the chronological discrepancy between the two manufactures.

9) In the circle comparison between the monuments constituent the proposed serial property, **the Monreale Cathedral**, last in our analysis, beyond the different analogies, still reserves some unique and exclusive elements that already mark an architectural complex by itself exceptional for the monumentality of the plan, in the same way of the great Romanesque cistercian and cluniac cathedrals. Passing in review the analogies, we will remember: the basilical planimetry with Latin cross that recalls the Cathedral of Cefalù and the Cathedral in Palermo but that derives even more from the ichnography of the Palatine Chapel; the strengthened stereometry similar to that of the Cathedral of Cefalù; the use of the dichromatic marquetry in lava stone and of niches with re-embedded arched lintels, the presence of Byzantine mosaics and decorations with marble marquetry in *opus sectile* of the walls and the floor; the presence of the cloister, whose typology remembers that of Cefalù, that of San Giovanni degli Eremiti and that of the SS. Trinità alla Magione. Assembling in an unique building the monumentality of Cefalù and the wealth of the Palatine Chapel, William II intended to emulate Roger II contrasting with effectiveness the royal power to the evident archiepiscopal prestige of the Cathedral in Palermo.

The decorative wealth of the outside with the use of dichromatic marquetry in lava stone, niches with re-embedded arched lintels, interlaced arches and chevron mark in particular way the building hangings of the external fronts and of the apses, bringing out the architectural ribs. An exceptional element is constituted then certainly by the figurative cycle with mosaic, for the extension of the mosaic fabric, that with its abundant 6000 squared metres represents among the widest mosaic cycles of the Mediterranean Middle Ages, comparable only to that of the basilica of St. Mark in Venice, and for the stylistic feature of the mosaics, “siculo-Greek” aspect of the Byzantine mosaic that not only attests the presence of a second campaign of Byzantine workers in Sicily but also the transmission of the knowledges through an enormous shared yard. Instead the capitals are decorated with figures of biblical scenes.

Also the original portions of the floor in opus sectile represent an exceptional work of mosaic art of Byzantine roots and Islamic conjugation. Of extraordinary value is, finally, the cloister, whose sculptural plastics constitutes an amazing and original example of Romanesque-Mediterranean art, where it is possible to watch the mixture of formal and ornamental elements of classicizing taste and Gothicizing elements of Provençal taste.

3.2.2 External comparative analysis

The Arab-Norman architectural and artistic *facies* exists in virtue of the particular political and cultural condition produced in Sicily in the Norman period (1061-1194). Roger II (1130-1154), founder of the kingdom - and his successors William I and William II - effected forms of cultural appropriation, re-elaborating, in function of their own political requirements, powerful and already tested models and symbols, drawing from the Byzantine artistic tradition, from the world of the Islam and from that western (criterion ii). This exceptional cultural syncretism has produced in artistic field an endemic unicum, peculiar of Norman Sicily, able to confer a strong connotative aspect to the capital city (criterion iv).

The Norman came in the south appropriated of the territories and since the first moment they adopted uses, forms and architectural traditions peculiar of the cultures that they met.

This ductility has characterized other historical phenomena of the Middle Ages tied up to the migration of people, to the conquest of new territories and the legitimation of the power also through forms of cultural and artistic appropriation. Particularly, the history of the Longobards offers a precedent that for some aspects can be associated to the Norman case, with reference to the outstanding universal values tied up to the interchange of human values, expressed according the criterion ii. The Longobard phenomenon extends itself on a vast territory distinguished in Major Longobardsa and Minor Longobardsa, respectively to north and south of the Byzantine dominion that at the time developed itself from Rome up to the territories of the actual Romagna Region. For geographical reasons and for the long chronological duration, (Major Longobardia 568-774; Minor Longobardia up to the XI century), the so-called Longobard art (ref. the property “Longobards in Italy. Place of the Power-568-774 A.D.”, UNESCO Heritage since 2011, criteria ii, iii, you) was characterized by a multiple variety of forms and productions that generally reflect, also with a certain autonomy, the single local traditions of classical and late-ancient origin; therefore, although hardly referable to unique cultural roots, such artistic demonstrations are nevertheless to recognize as belonging to the history of the Longobards in Italy. For these same reasons, the property “Longobards in Italy. Place of the Power-568-774 A.D.”, is constituted by a series of monuments, connected between them for specifically political-cultural and religious reasons.

In comparison to the multiform variety of the longobard monuments, the series of ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ possesses a strong unity and recognizability (criterion iv). Therefore its seriality, besides by reasons for political and cultural order, is determined by exquisitely formal reasons. The pertinence of the single part component the series to an only and recognizable cultural, architectural and artistic atmosphere, presents itself in the coherent use of a syntax whose essential elements are: to the outside of the buildings, the compact volumetries, the modulations of the building apparatus (blind arches with re-embedded arched lintels, dichromatic marquetrys in lava stone), the emipherical domes; to the inside, from an architectural point of view, the peculiar system of the angular links of the domes and the frequent use of the decorative resolution with muqarnas; on the figurative plan, the presence of mosaic cycles and decorations in opus sectile. The mosaics of the monuments of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, realized by Byzantine workers, show in sacred ambit, Byzantine themes and



Fig. 1: Cividale del Friuli (Udine), Longobard small temple, half of VIII century, interior. (source: web)

iconographies, in profane ambit, iconographies and ornamental motives of Islamic feature. Also in the geometric mosaic in opus sectile the technique, of Byzantine tradition, welcomes forms and stylistic features of Islamic taste. Other peculiar elements of the Arab-Norman art- typically

Islamic, are constituted by the muqarnas, in stone, in stucco and, in the extraordinary case of the Palatine Chapel, in painted wood. Finally peculiar of the Islamic art are the carved woods.

As far as the *Arab-Norman* binomial is historiographically reported to Sicily, the culture that we continue to define Arab-Norman it was in a broad sense common to other territories of Southern Italy, particularly to Campania, where the Normans stimulated the interaction between Latins, Muslims, Byzantines.



Fig. 2: Salerno, Cathedral of San Matteo, four-sided portico and bell tower, XII century. (source: web)



Fig. 3: Amalfi, Cathedral, facade and bell tower of XIII century. (source: web)

The phenomenon tie up to the Norman cultural syncretism, expression of the interchange of human values (criterion ii), has repercussions therefore in an architectural and figurative panorama (criterion iv) with ample horizons, that invested particularly the Tyrrhenian shores of southern Italy. The most meaningful examples of the art and the architecture of Mediterranean feature in Campania are identifiable in the Cathedral of Salerno (around 1080), in the Cathedral of Amalfi (X-XIII centuries), in the Cathedral of Caserta Vecchia (1113), in the Rufolo Palace of Ravello, with its Moorish portico (XII-XIII century) and, finally, in the rests of the church of Sant'Eustachio in Pontone (end of XII century), in Amalfi coast.

Emblem of the Campania Romanesque, the Cathedral of Salerno, dedicated in 1084, was embellished between XI and XII century by Byzantine wall mosaics of which, unfortunately, only some fragments remain and, subsequently, by a floor mosaic in opus sectile performed between 1121 and 1136, and nearer to the coeval Sicilian marble marquetry that not to the Roman floors in the Cosmati style. To the Romanesque-of Montecassino plan of the Cathedral, inspired to the early Christian basilicas in the perspective of the renewal of the church decreed by Pope Gregory VII, was added a four-sided portico and a bell tower in the period of bishop William from Ravenna (1137-1153), in which emerge the dichromatic marquetry in lava stone of Islamic taste and the high abutments of the arcades put on columns and re-used classical capitals. Finally the last elevation of the bell tower is constituted by a dome lantern characterized by interlaced dichromatic that, together with the bell tower of the Cathedral of Amalfi and to the dome lantern of the Cathedral of Caserta Vecchia, symbolizes the Arab-Norman architecture in Amalfi coast.



Fig. 4: Salerno, Cathedral of San Matteo, floor, detail, XII century (source: web)



Fig. 5: Salerno, Cathedral of San Matteo, four-sided portico, detail with diachronic marquetries in lava stone, XII century. (source: web)

The Norman Calabria, even if preserving the Byzantining feature of the previous architectures (the Cattolica di Stilo, of the X century, constitutes a sublime example of it), presents some buildings – such as Santa Maria dei Tridetti (around 1060) and San Giovanni Stilo (end of XI century) -where, to the plan of Basilian kind, are added systems of coverage with dome characterized by the presence of Islamizing angular links. In turn, Apulia, characterized by a strong Romanesque tradition, felt at the least the effects of the Arab and Byzantine influence.

In the circle of the territories of the southern Italy conquered by the Normans, it is, therefore, in Sicily that is recorded the most greater and more representative concentration of testimonies of the Arab-Norman artistic and architectural culture, where the Romanesque-Latin and Byzantine traditions peculiar of the western Christian world mixed themselves with the architectural and decorative knowledges of the Muslim Islamic world. The meeting between different cultures has its climax in the Palermo, capital of the kingdom, where during the XII century it gives birth to new forms that don't derive only from the juxtaposition of elements belonging to different artistic traditions on the contrary from their original reworking. What is reached is not a sum of elements but a multiplication that produces consciously innovative features.

Similar phenomena, tied up to the interchange of human values (criterion ii) and to the elaboration of new architectural and figurative languages (criterion iv) are found in territories, centres, monuments of the Mediterranean, among which are exemplary the *mudéjar* architecture and the Basilica of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

The *mudéjar* architecture (ref. the property “Mudejar Architecture of Aragon”, UNESCO Heritage since 1986, criterion iv) develops itself in Spain between the XII century and the XV century, thanks to details particular socio-cultural conditions that favoured a happy dialogue between the Christian culture and that Islamic in virtue of the pacific coexistence between the Christians of Spain and the Muslims that had had the permission to remain in that land after the *reconquest* (in Arab the *mudayyan*).

As far as it deals with an unitary phenomenon developed inside a precise chronological span with common political-cultural preconditions, the *mudéjar* can be divided in four regional varieties: Toledo, León, Aragon and Andalusia.

Otherwise, the “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” series converges in an only regional area and it develops itself in organic and coherent



Fig. 6: Teruel, Mudejar Tower of St Martin, XIII century. (source: web)

forms, also sharing with the “Mudejar Architecture of Aragon” property not only the genesis of the phenomenon tied up to the socio-politics and cultural conditions, but also the full formal and architecture recognizability of the same phenomenon that, in the same way of the Aragonese case, allows an easy identification of the parts component the series and their being referable to an unitary as far as variegated phenomenon. The mudéjar art has repercussions of influences both of Islamic tradition that of the different tendencies of the contemporary European art, particularly of the Gothic. The symbiosis between different cultures involves the reinterpretation of the western styles through the Islamic influences. In the architecture are recognized the planimetries of the Romanesque and Gothic churches while the whole ornamental repertoire is inspired to the Islamic art. The juxtaposition of the western element with that Islamic gave birth to a genuine Hispanic artistic demonstration to the light, supported and promoted by the new Christian context political.



Fig. 7: Fig. 7: Teruel, Mudejar Tower of St Martin, XIII century, detail. (source: web)

In the first *mudéjar* expressions the decorative elements of western roots are essentially constituted by blind pointed small arches and by friezes with saw tooth, elements gathered from the Romanesque repertoire. During the time the Romanesque component is slowly replaced by that Gothic according to the different regional inflexions. The ornamental repertoire of Islamic roots in the mudéjar architecture is characterized by the decorative use of the construction brick (*brick-style*) and for the refined use of tiles in glazed ceramics. Other peculiar elements of the *mudéjar* art are the carvings in wood and in stucco and the decorated metals.

Other representative example of the interlacement of different artistic and cultural knowledges is that of the Terrasanta, that can be emblematically illustrated by the Basilica of the Nativity in Bethlehem, founded by the emperor Costantine (IV century) and increased in Justinian age (VI century). Between 1167 and 1169, for joined will of the emperor Manuel I Komnen, of the King of Jerusalem Almaric and of the Bishop of Bethlehem, is performed the mosaic decoration by Byzantine masters, Greek, Syriac, local and perhaps Venetian workers.



Fig. 8: Bethlehem, Church of Nativity, XII century. (source: web)

Contextually, western studios, precisely French, realize the sculptural apparatus. It

deals with a product tightly tied up to a specific historical-political contingency, isolated in that timecourse and confined in the space of a single building. For these reasons, the property in Bethlehem (ref. the property “Birthplace of Jesus: Church of the Nativity and the Pilgrimage Route, Bethlehem”, UNESCO Heritage since 2012, criteria iv & vi) contains in an only space and place the intrinsic specificities, of outstanding universal value, that have determined its inscription in the World Heritage List.

The Palatine Chapel of Palermo constitutes a parallel and coeval case of the mixture of the arts of Mediterranean root, even though of different and dilated figurative culture. It is inserted, however, inside a specific artistic phenomenon of the Norman kingdom of Sicily that involves a considerable series of monuments of religious, lay and civil feature. Both in the case of the Basilica of the Nativity of Bethlehem and in that of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo and the *Arab-Norman* art more in general have summoned those universal values tied up to the interchange between different

cultures, (criterion ii), that reveal themselves in the principal exceptionality of the architectural and figurative forms (criterion iv); such elements are both referable to the particular political, social and cultural contingency that, in actual fact, has determined the favourable conditions to the development of the same phenomenon in a determined place and time (criterion vi).

The mosaics of Bethlehem, realized in a territory out of the boundaries of the empire of Bizantium, show as the mosaic was the artistic genre preferred by the highest representatives of the civil and religious power - emperors, king, bishops - produced by the workers of Byzantine culture. Besides, they acquire further importance from the moment that in Constantinople are preserved few mosaic fragments and almost nothing of the Komnenus period, courtly season for excellence of the mosaic wall. In such sense, the mosaics of Norman Sicily are outstanding testimony of the Byzantine art out Bizantium, even if they are not the only ones. To remain anchored to Italy, other examples can be recalled among which the most meaningful are the mosaics of the basilica of San Marco in Venice and the mosaics of Ravenna.

In the first case, the mosaics document a strong diachronic development from the moment that they are result of campaigns that continuously follow in the centuries, from the XI to the XVII, crossing so long historical phases and different artistic periods, that persist exceptionally in modern age, in virtue of the fidelity from the commission to the technique of the mosaic. If in Venice (ref. the "Venice and his lagoon" property, UNESCO Heritage since 1987, criteria the, ii, iii, iv, v, vi) the mosaics are assembled in an only monument, in Ravenna they are distributed in many buildings and realized in a very compact chronological circle, between 450 and 560, culminating with the commission of king Theodoric (the Baptistery of the Arians, San Apollinare Nuovo, Archbishop Chapel), of the Bishop Ecclesio and of Julian Argentario (Basilica of St. Vitale). The early Christian monuments of Ravenna (ref. the "Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna" property) belong to the UNESCO Heritage since 1996, (criteria the, ii, iii, iv).

It is useful to underline that the Basilica of San Marco is inscribed in the World Heritage List as integral part of an ampler context: Venice and its lagoon. In this case it is therefore the whole urban and landscape context, with its exceptional peculiarities, that determine the specific values for which the property is inscribed in the world heritage list, even if certainly the Basilica, constitutes also alone a masterpiece rich of values. Venice, therefore, doesn't constitute a serial property, rather a whole urbanistic and landscape complex is the property patrimony of the humanity to preserve and to safeguard. Different and for some aspect analogous to that Sicilian, is the case of Ravenna, where a whole, a number of elements produced in virtue of determined political and cultural conditions and united by particular formal and artistic values, compose a compact series of monuments inscribed in the World Heritage List. The value of such whole is marked in particular way by the extreme skill



Fig. 9: Venezia, Basilica of San Marco, XII-XIII centuries. (source: web)

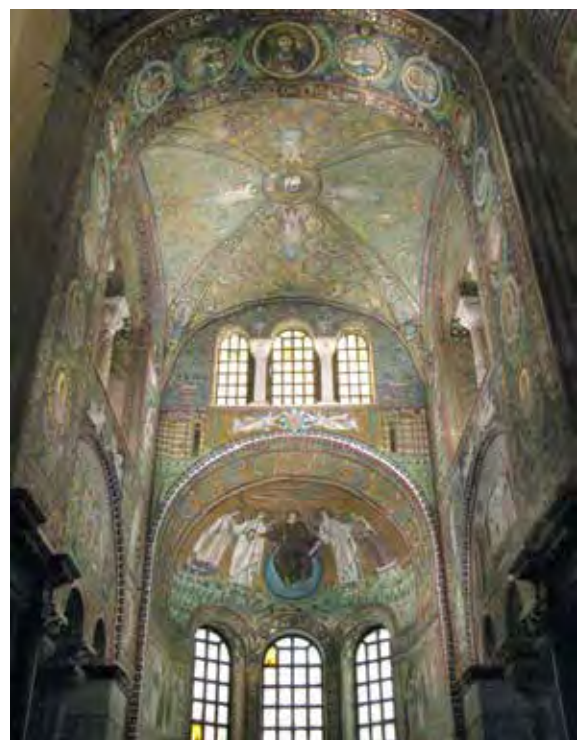


Fig. 10: Ravenna, Basilica of San Vitale, 547. (source Web)

in the art of the mosaic while, in the Sicilian case, it only represents one of the artistic expressions of the cultural, even though fundamental, syncretism.

On their side, the mosaics of Norman Sicily - of the Palatine Chapel, of the Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio in Palermo, of the Cefalù Cathedral and the Monreale Cathedral- constitute the vastest and best preserved cycles of the Komnenus period. Particularly, the experts repute the mosaics of Cefalù and Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio expressions among the most refined of the art of the Byzantine mosaic, in the same way of the exemplary case of the mosaics of the church of Dafni, in Greece, realized between the end of the XI century and the beginnings of the XII century, which, also in this case together to others, compose a series with outstanding universal value (ref. the "Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios" property, UNESCO Heritage since 1990, criteria i & iv). The Greek case appears, nevertheless, limited to examples of monastery architecture and to the Byzantine style of the mosaics.

The Norman Palermo possesses, besides, the properties to preserve mosaic decorations of profane feature, a genre practiced in the Byzantine courtly world of which today doesn't remain trace if not in the historical sources. The mosaics of the Roger's Room in the Tower Gioaria and the preserved fragments in the Pisana tower inside the Norman Palace, together with the mosaic panel in the Room of the Fountain of the Zisa, are a very rare example of such kind.

Many other peculiar elements of the Arab-Norman architecture derive from formal solutions typical of the aghlabid and fatimid Islamic tradition of the Northern Africa.

The emipheric vault domes, the angular links constituted by niches with degrading arched lintels, the articulation of the blind arcades of the external walls of the buildings, the niches with plan or semicircular fund overlapped sometimes by an element with shell form, find amazing affinities with models of Northern Africa (Mosque of Kairouan, 836-862; Mosque of al-Akim, 990-1013; Mosque of Al-Azhar, 970-1149; Mosque of al-Aqmar, 1125).

The diversified forms of the merlons of the buildings of Palermo show analogies with the fragments discovered in al-Mansuriya or in the Qal'a of the Banu-Hammads (around 1010), in Algeria. Also the decorative friezes with handwriting inscription in Arabic, in cufic or *nash* letters, are inspired to those of the mosques of Northern Africa and Egypt.



Fig. 11: Kairouan, Mosque, 836-862. (source: web)



Fig. 12: Cairo, Mosque of al-Azhar, 970-1149. (source: web)

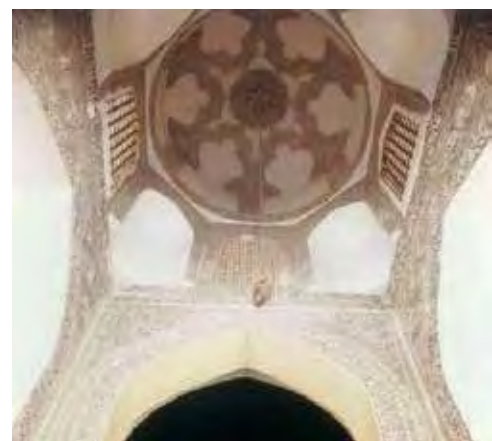


Fig. 13: Cairo, Moschea di al-Azhar, cupola fatimide, secolo XII. (fonte: web)

The planimetric conception of the Zisa Palace, and particularly the conformation with “T” of the ground floor, find punctual confirmation in the Zirid Palace of Ashir (947). Small Cuba, pavilion inside the garden of Cuba Soprana, strongly recalls the forms of the mausoleums of the Ifriqiyya and fatimid Egypt (Assuan, XI century).

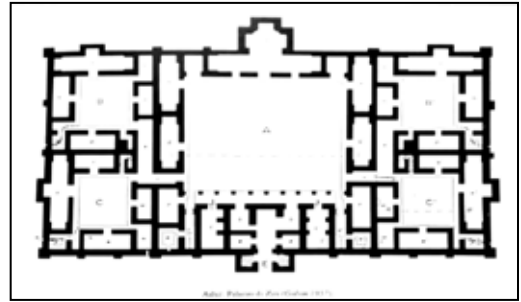


Fig. 14: Ashir (Algeria), Ziride Palace, 947. Planimetria (from Golvin, 1957).



Fig. 15: Assuan, Mausoleums del fatimid cemetery, XI century. (source: web)

The vivacity and the dynamism with which these forms are welcomed and re-elaborated, introduce in the Arab-Norman art a peculiar element: the angular link with degrading niches to support of the dome, very diffused in the Northern Africa architecture and only in the panorama of the architecture of the western Middle Ages (criterion iv).

In the Arab-Norman Palermo, close to the great and known buildings of Christian religious feature, the Norman sovereigns commissioned a series of residences and buildings.

From the planning, architectural and decorative, point of view these buildings are typical expression of the Islamic artistic culture, with particular reference to the palace architecture of the Northern Africa (Ifriqiyya and fatimid Egypt). Besides the Norman Palace, official seat of the power and fortified royal residence, situated inside the medieval city, a series of constructions exists turned to summer residences or *sollatia* that rose out the city walls. Such buildings and pavilions were inside a vast system of royal gardens denominated *Genoard* (from the Arabic *Jannat-al-ard*: heaven on earth), of which today remain few traces visible but different testimonies by travellers of Arabic language and chroniclers of Latin language. Among these constructions the Fawara or Maredolce belongs to the kingdom of Roger II, the Zisa Palace to William's I kingdom, Cuba, Cuba Soprana, and Small Cuba to that of William II. As a whole, they preserves mostly their architectural and structural aspect and, in some cases, can also be admired a lot of the original decorations, mainly constituted of stucco and *muqarnas*. Exemplary the case of the Zisa Palace, inside which can be admired a splendid room with *iwan* with niches with *muqarnas*, Byzantine mosaics with the profane feature and marble decorations in *opus sectile* of Islamic geometrical kind. The room is characterized, besides, by the presence of a fountain conceived according to the form of the Islamic *salsabil*, complete of slide of water or *sadirwan*. The *salsabil* of the Zisa constitutes one of the most ancient examples and better preserved of the Islamic world.

A particularity of the Palermo buildings resides in the fact that the muqarnases, typically Islamic decorative resolution, beyond by carved stuccoes (Cuba), are realized in stone, developing a bearing function (Zisa, Chapel of the Zisa).

A possible term of comparison related to the presence of the Islamic structure in European circle, with particular reference to the palace architecture, is represented by the artistic production of Al-Andalus, in which emerge the citadel of the Alhambra in Granada, the Mosque of Cordova, the archaeological site of Medinat al-Zahra. Unlike the Arab-Norman Palermo, it deals with demonstrations produced contextually to the Muslim dominion of these territories.

Exemplary case is the complex of the Alhambra (XIII-XV centuries, ref. the property “Alhambra Generalife and Albayzin, Granada”, UNESCO Heritage since 1984 with extension in 1994, criteria i, iii, iv), valuable nasrid monument that emerges for the wealth of the decorative resolutions and particularly for its sophisticated decorations with muqarnas.

The citadel of the Alhambra constitutes better the Islamic monumental testimony better preserved in its architectural and decorative components and is among the most important artistic demonstrations of the period of the Muslim denomination in Spain. Its importance and its charm derive also from the being exotic monument in a western artistic context.

The aesthetical culture of the Islam reflects itself both in the architectural and decorative element, and in the naturalistic component, declined through the gardens, the fountains and the water, to which considerable relief is given.

What distinguishes the property of the Alhambra is its principal pertinence to an Islamic context, both as it regards the political and cultural conditions, both as it regards the architectural and artistic phenomenon. In such sense, the complex of the Alhambra constitutes a monolithic and organic whole, and it represents an emergency of Islamic tradition and andalusian aspect whose specific features, of outstanding universal value, determine the unquestioned belonging to the humanity heritage of it.

The Alhambra is founded in 1238 by the nasrid emir of Granada Muhammad Ibn to the Ahmar. Up to the fall of Granada in 1492, the Alhambra was inhabited, increased and embellished by the Nasrid dynasty. Not so far from the residences rises the Generalife Palace, built between 1302 and 1324 and surrounded by patios and gardens with fountains. Surrounded by towered walls, the citadel of the Alhambra, is constituted of buildings, guard structures, patios, gardens, fountains and mosques.



Fig. 16: Granada, Alhambra and Generalife, XIII-XV century.
(source: web)



Fig. 17: Granada, Alhambra, Patio de los Leones XV century. (source: web)

The buildings articulate around two rectangular patios (Patio de los Arrayanes and Patio de los Leones), and they include different rooms adorned according to a precise decorative system based on the succession in height of three peculiar materials: ceramic tiles, stucco and wood. The ceramics are used in the wainscots and they include *azulejos* (glazed tiles) and *alicatados* (marquetries of glazed ceramics). Above there is the decoration in stucco - enriched of floral and geometric motives - and epigraphic inscriptions in Arabic. Finally there are plan, slooping, vault coverages. Some rooms mark out, instead, for the presence of sophisticated vaulted or domed coverages decorated in stucco with muqarnas or mocárabe. To these elements is added the marble used for the columns that enrich the rooms.

Muqarnases are also present in the buildings in the Palermo of the XII century, sometimes with bearing function, sometimes with only decorative function. An unicum in its genre is the case of the ceiling with muqarnas of the Palatine Chapel. It currently represents the only testimony in the world, so vast and so ancient (1130-1154), of ceiling with muqarnas realized in wood. Its singularity also resides in the anthropomorphic paintings that cover the whole surface of it. It deals, in fact, with the widest document of medieval Islamic painting that is preserved and the only survived pictorial example, on monumental scale, of the “Cycle of the Pleasures of the Prince and the court life”, typical figurative program of the Islamic court culture.



Fig. 18: Granada, Alhambra, Palatio de los Leones, Lindaraja, XV century. (source: web)

Other distinctive element of the Alhambra, is constituted by the tiles in glazed ceramics (*azulejos* and *alicatados*), remarkable for the virtuous ornamental forms of geometric kind and with interlacement.

In the Palermo yards it is possible to watch, rather, the fusion between the Islamic geometric motives and the technique of the Byzantine opus sectile. The marble marquetries, on its part, welcomes with extreme naturalness the motive for the woven ribbons, determining the genesis of a unique product, fruit of the synergy between knowledges of different origin, distant from the coeval Roman aspects denominating in the Cosmati style.

More and more matures the awareness that the *Arab-Norman facies* of Palermo shapes itself as singular phenomenon, typical of a certain place and of a certain time (criterion vi); a product that the famous expert of Islamic art Oleg Grabar would have defined ‘*chronotopic*’ (Grabar, 1992).

Unlike the Alhambra, of the monuments of Ravenna or of Venice or of the middle byzantine monasteries of Hosios Lukas, Chios and Daphni, the peculiarity of the *Arab-Norman* monuments is not determined by the purity of the artistic expressions such as reflection of a single cultural component both it is Islamic, Romanesque or Byzantine, as by the peculiar and very singular cultural and artistic syncretism, evident in all the monuments component the series “*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. It is really for these intrinsic features that the proposed property was not able to not be represented by a series of component parts rather than by a single monument.

3.3 Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value.

a) Brief synthesis

The property of “*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” is constituted by an highly representative selection of monuments of a socio-cultural syncretism that, during the Norman dominion (1071-1194), gave birth to an extraordinary architectural and artistic heritage. Seven of the nine monumental complexes selected for shaping the property are in the city of Palermo (Norman Palace and Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo, Zisa Palace, Palermo Cathedral, Admiral’s Bridge) to which are added the Cathedrals of the near cities of Monreale and Cefalù. It deals with religious and civil buildings, works of great value, fruit of workers able to reach results that have become point of reference or prominence in the art of the Mediterranean Middle Ages.

They represents particular aspects of the “syncretic” style. Every building in fact, even if belonging to an organic whole, assumes singular features always conjugated in new and different ways, reflecting in autonomous way every of the present cultural traditions, from that Islamic to that Byzantine, to that Romanesque and Latin. In some cases the monuments reach climax of technical or artistic quality to represent also singly real masterpieces; it is the case of the Cefalù Cathedral, with the mosaics culminating in the figure of the Pantocrator, of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo and its wooden ceiling with painted *muquarnas*.

In such cultural context it developed an urban town planning and a landscape plan according to canons of Islamic and eastern origin in a synergy between nature and monument of which remain still today some important testimonies as the Zisa and San Giovanni degli Eremiti with its gardens, beyond other monumental complexes belonged to the Genoard.

Justification of the outstanding universal value.

The whole of the buildings the constituent the property of ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ represents a material example of coexistence, interaction and interchange between different cultural components of heterogeneous historical and geographical origin.

Such syncretism has produced an original architectural and artistic style, of outstanding universal value, in which Byzantine, Islamic and Latin elements are melted, able each time to produce itself in unique combinations, of sublime artistic value and extraordinarily unitary.

The Arab-Norman syncretism had a strong impact in the Middle Ages, contributing meaningfully to the formation of a Mediterranean koinè, fundamental condition for the development of the modern Mediterranean-European civilization.

b) Justification for Criteria

Criterion (ii): to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over to span of time or within to cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

The property ‘*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ is the material testimony of a particular political and cultural condition characterized by profitable coexistence of people of different origin (Muslims, Byzantines, Latins, Hebrews, Longobards and French) that favoured the interchange of human values and the flowering of a vivacious season of cultural syncretism. In monumental field this emblematically produced an aware and exceptional combination of architectural elements and artistic techniques, drawn by the Byzantine tradition, by the world of the Islam and by that and it proposed new models of synergy between nature and building whose results influenced the developments of the

architecture of southern Italy in its tyrrhenian side and they were extended in wide part of the Mediterranean basin.

Criterion (iv): “to be an outstanding example of to type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (to) significant stage(s) in human history”

The whole of the monuments of the property “Palermo *Arab-Norman* and the Cathedrals of Cefalù and Monreale” shows in exemplary way the features of an extraordinary stylistic syntax that, re-elaborating in an original and unitary way elements belonging to different cultures, gave birth to new spatial, constructive and decorative conceptions. The strong impact of such demonstrations in the medieval horizon meaningfully contributed to the formation of the Mediterranean *koinè*, prototype and tangible sign of the birth of the modern Mediterranean-European civilization, from the Empire of Frederick II of Swabia to the formation of the national states.

c) Statement of integrity

In agreement with the criterion of integrity, the proposed property and the properties that compose it present all the necessary elements to express the outstanding universal value. The whole of the nine monuments includes in fact the most representative examples of the Arab-Norman syncretism. The serial property preserves complete the structures that constitute it, and the functions of use related to every of the monuments component the series are more often than not unchanged and continuous in the time. From the analysis of the state of conservation it is deduced besides that all the monuments of the series preserve nearly unchanged all the elements that express the values and the cultural meanings for which is proposed the nomination. Also the relationships with the context are also entire in the interpenetration of the properties in a multistratified circle and partly modified by the historical events peculiar of an urban context. At the present, the possible processes of deterioration of the property and of its context are under control and are promoted actions of rehabilitation and revaluation.

d) Statement of authenticity for properties nominated under criteria (i) to (vi)

The property “Palermo Arab-Norman and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” presents a high degree of authenticity. Its values are attested by the whole the coeval of Islamic and Norman age documentary sources, compiled in Arabic language, Greek and Latin, and confirmed by the numerous testimonies of illustrious visitors reported in the journals and in picturesque representations, specially in the period of the Grand Tour.

The formal datum also includes the interventions of restauration performed in the period between the XIX and the XX century, that have a proper intrinsic historical meaning and as such they don't block the authenticity. Rather such interventions have returned with rigorous method legibility to the authentic image of the monument and its original context. Truthfulness is shown in greatest part by the analysis of the iconographical sources which, documenting the condition of the monuments before the restaurations, allow a critical scanning of the adopted methodologies of intervention. The most recent restaurations result conforming to the modern criteria of conservation.

The monuments that compose the serial property have maintained in the time the original use destination, and however, also in the natural alterations tied to the historical and urbanistic changes, have maintained roles, meanings or functional features.

e) Requirements for protection and management

All the **properties in nomination**, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, profiting of the greatest level of protection established by the national legislation prepared in the **Code for the Cultural Property and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Properties)**. The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as measure of safeguard, is done obligation that every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Superintendence (organ of the Sicilian Region, predisposed on purpose for the protection of the cultural heritage).

To protection of the single part component the property have been individualized the buffers zones, articulated on two levels. The **I level buffers zones** are defined in function of the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and their immediate context. They are (with the exception of the Zisa and the Admiral's Bridge) included in some wider **II level buffer zones**, whose perimetrations find themselves on an ampler system of town planning, historical-cultural and landscape relationships with the nominated properties.

The differentiation between buffer zones of I and II level derives from the requirement to individualize areas territorially more restricted (the I level buffer zones) in which promote integrative measures of protection and to stimulate further and specific actions in subject of urban decorum, pedestrianization, etc.

The I level and II level buffer zones, beyond the presence of punctual restrictions of monumental, landscape, hydrogeological nature, enjoy in wide way of a system of protection in virtue of the norms and prescriptions planned by the current tools of planning of the territory that, in prevalence limit the possible interventions to those with conservative feature.

The parts component the property in nomination have different subjects owners and managers to which the management of the single property is submitted.

For the requirements of general coordination of the proposed property has been individualized a **system of management** of which do part the **management plan** and a **management structure**, constituted by a Pilot Committee composed by representatives of corporate body owners, managers and by the institutional subject principals to various title involved in the management, and by an operational structure individualized in the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation.

Such structure has been individualized by a specific **Memorandum of Understanding** between the above-stated subjects with special finalities to correlate its activities and to increase its collaboration to the goals of the protection and town planning, landscape requalification and of the socio-economic exploitation of the interested territories, through the promotion of the artistic, architectural and landscape historical heritage, as well as of the immaterial cultural heritage.

The **Management Plan**, considered as tool of coordination finalized to protect effectively the "outstanding universal value" of the property for the actual and future generations, is aimed to rationalize and to integrate the resources and the actions of a process of protection and development. The management plan has been elaborated with particular attention to extend its field of interest also to the "buffer zones" and to the relative territories of reference.

The Memorandum of Understanding has been discussed and approved into a dedicated meeting, awaiting the deliberation of their respective administrative bodies of the Municipalities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed with the official subscription.

4. STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4a. Present state of conservation

The state of conservation proposed of the parts component the proposed serial property, in its whole, can be defined outstanding in virtue of the particular critical fortune, of the care, of the protection and of the continuous, ordinary and extraordinary maintenance, of which the most important monuments of Norman age have historically enjoyed and of which continue to enjoy a today's day (see the conservative events of the single monuments in 2.b. History and development).

The proposed property therefore enjoys in its whole a very good state of conservation, in some cases only partly compromised for that concerns the urban context, the integrity of the historical aspects of such context and the alteration or decay of some areas. Considering that the most greater part of the parts component the property are found in the historical centres of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, the phenomena of urban decay mainly concern the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge. In the first case, with respect to a good state of conservation of the monument, the surrounding context would deserve greater cares and an implementation of the urban decorum. The garden of the Zisa, existing in the area opposite the building, vivid and tangible memory of the park of the Genoard, would need to receive and to welcome, besides the already existing plants, other mature arboreal essences as well as other kinds typical of the Mediterranean scrub so that can relive in complet form the peculiar union between nature and monument, architecture and landscape, salient feature of the park of the Genoard and peculiar feature of the Norman town planning, still perceivable in other monuments such as the Royal Building or San Giovanni degli Eremiti.

The second case, the Admiral's Bridge, also it maintained in good state, doesn't profit any more of the original context *extra-moenia* that marked the position of it up to the first half of the last century, suffering at most of the inadequate transformation of the natural environment to meet human needs that has raged beginning from the second half of the twentieth century. In such sense it is opportune a safeguard of the context, while greater cares of the street furniture associated to the introduction of arboreal screen in strategic points could certainly valorize the place according to the parametres that it deserves.

Excluded these two emergencies, the other properties, also not preserving their original relationship with the Norman city, being partly dispersed the medieval urban *facies*, maintain nearly unchanged their relationship with the historical or historicized urban context.

To trace back to an analytical form the peculiar complexity of the monuments it has been considered to proceed dividing for themes the information related to the state of conservation of every of them and adopting general and specific technical categories directed to delineate an exhaustive description of the conservative features. The categories contemplated each time are the followings:

- 1) Structures and building apparatuses (ashlers, mortars, slit frame);
- 2) Sculptural plastics (architectural plastics and muqarnas, marble sculpture, stuccoes, wooden carvings);
- 3) Building paintings (dried painting, frescoes, state of the surface, pictorial gaps);
- 4) Mosaics (state of the surface and of the mortar of bedding, pictorial gaps);
- 5) Marble marquetrys (state of the surface and of the mortar of bedding, consumption and deterioration of the marble);
- 6) Context of pertinence.

1. State of Conservation of the Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel

Considered the difficulties that spring from the remarkable architectural complexity of the monument, constituted together in reality by a heterogeneous whole of stratified buildings and diversified by a historical and constructive point of view, the state of conservation of the Royal Palace of Palermo can be considered as a whole good. The monumental complex, being seat of the Regional Assembly and the Sicilian Parliament, continually receives works of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance aimed to preserve the functional and architectural aspects of the single parts of the Building, from those more ancient up to those modern and recent. Different are the yards of restauration still today in progress in some areas of the Building also included the Pisana Tower, whose works will be concluded in a short while. With particular reference to the medieval rooms, the Pisana Tower, the Joharia and the Palatine Chapel, the state of conservation can be considered very good.

Royal Palace

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Royal Palace of Palermo are constituted mainly by well squared isodomic calcarenite ashlar. In the modern portions of the monument the ashlar have mainly greater dimensions and the degree of accuracy of the cut is inferior in comparison to that of the small ashlar of medieval and Norman age. To the system of ashlar they make exception some vaults of the Pisana Tower constituted by bricks tiles.

A lot of portions of the Royal Palace present ashlar at sight, or for missed conservation of the stuccoes (medieval portions) or for project choice (modern western front). Particularly the medieval portions have been freed by the layers of plaster in the years '20 of last century by the eng. Francesco Valenti, in that time Superintendent to the Monuments of Palermo. Valenti has also provided to the structural consolidation of the medieval building apparatuses. These therefore present themselves in good state of conservation. The mortars of bedding in work develop effectively their function and are not observed cases of breakup of the mortar. The ashlar well answer to the aggressions due to the atmospheric agents and a layer of superficial alteration of the calcarenite guarantees an equilibrium between structures and room.

The nineteenth-century southern front of the Royal Palace, correspondent to the structure named of the prisons, presents ample and considerable falls of stucco that reveal the building apparatuses making visible some interventions of structural consolidation and the substitution of some ashlar. These portions of façade will shortly be submitted to restauration.

The building apparatuses of the **Pisana towers** don't present problems of conservative order, nevertheless the structural consolidation of the tower is still in progress within the restauration of the same Tower.

The building portions of the modern eastern front are in good state of conservation. Other portions of the Royal Palace, particularly the masonries and the stuccoes of the Salone di Ercole and the north-western rooms, enjoy of a good state of conservation, fruit of the interventions of restauration realized in recent years.

An important slit frame interests the Greek Tower and the eastern side of the Courtyard Maqueda. For the specific case a system of preventive monitoring is in progress that will shortly allow to adequately intervene with a project of structural consolidation.

An intervention of urgency for the structural consolidation is still in progress in the Courtyard of the Fountain and in the underlying structures.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The most important sculptural plastics of the Royal Palace is mainly constituted by an only fragment of muqarnas, by the columns and by the capitals of the two courtyards and the Joharia

(Room of the Winds and Roger's Room), by a wooden architrave with fatimid carving. Other elements constitute furniture of the Palace and therefore they are not contemplated.

The muqarnas, realized in carved ashlar of calcarenite and covered by stucco, preserve intact their geometry and they constitute an important example of muqarnas of fatimide age. The layer of original stucco has been covered by further plasterings performed during the time.

The columns and the capitals don't present particular signs of decay, preserving intact their geometry. In some cases are present patinae of chromatic alteration.

The architrave of fatimid carving, still in function in its likely original position, presents itself in outstanding conservative state.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

The wall pictorial decoration of the Building all dates back to modern age (with the exception of a disconnected fresco representing the Virgin and preserved in the inferior Palatine Chapel) and is constituted by four principal nucleuses: frescos of the sala del Duca di Montalto (Room of the Duke of Montalto); wall paintings of the Sala d'Ercole; wall paintings of the wing Maqueda; wall paintings of the royal ex-apartments.

As much the surviving paintings of the sala di Montalto (Room of Montalto) as much those intact of the Sala d'Ercole are recently been restored, therefore present themselves in good state of conservation. There are not gaps or falls of color, patinae or sapstains and the full legibility of the paintings, particularly for those of the Sala d'Ercole, is guaranteed.

Different it is the case of the dried-paintings that decorate the royal ex-apartments, where some cracks of the stuccoes owed partly to the recent shake of earthquake happened in 2002 and in 2011 have jeopardized the aesthetics of the pictorial cycles. Nevertheless the layers of surface don't present problem that could jeopardize the holding of the pictorial film, which preserves itself in good state, even if presenting a patina that flattens the chromatic contrasts.

The restauration of these paintings is however planned for 2014.

Finally, the wing Maqueda present frescoes in the seventeenth-century vaults kept above the new vaults of the eighteenth-century rooms, represented by the red, yellow, green state rooms. Also these last ones present paintings in good state of conservation both from the point of view of the surface that from that of the pictorial film, which preserve still the brilliance of the chromies. Some areas require small interventions of restauration in limited portions interested by past infiltrations of damp, today plugged.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The mosaics in the Royal Palace, excluding the Palatine Chapel, are entirely constituted by those of the Roger's Room, in the Joharia, to which are added some surviving fragments in the so-called Room of the Throne in the Pisana Tower. These last ones were put again in light by Valenti, consolidated on the walls of the same room.

The mosaics of the Roger's Room are nearly intact, as far as are present some integrations and limited remaking performed in modern ages. On the whole the mosaics don't present signs of decay, of separation of the tesserae or of warpages. Nevertheless an analytical study to verify the state of conservation of the building support and the degree of tenacity of the mortar of bedding would be opportune with the purpose to perform a conservative restauration that can guarantee the safeguard of one of the most important fragments of mosaic of the medieval Mediterranean.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetry

Excluding the Palatine Chapel, the only marble marquetry of the Royal Palace are found in the Roger's Room. These are been restored and consolidated by Giuseppe Patricolo at the end of the nineteenth century. They still present themselves in good state of conservation. The mortar effectively develops its function, the surfaces don't present particular patinae of sapstain, the marble panels present themselves clean and shiny. Even if its state of conservation cannot be defined

outstanding, the marble decoration in *opus sectile* of the Roger's Room represents one of the most intact and better preserved wall decorations of a medieval representation room.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

Finding itself in the most ancient area of the historical centre of Palermo, the complex of the Royal Palace certainly enjoys of a privileged position under the historical-town planning and environmental aspect. Close to the elegant Porta Nuova (New Gate) and in predominant position in comparison to the Cassaro of Palermo and to the road axle of Corso Vittorio Emanuele, the Royal Palace preserve intact its relationship with the city at least from the XVI century, when the street Toledo was created (today Corso Vittorio Emanuele), the Porta Nuova and the opposite square toward east, while from the western part, out of town, the country began to be urbanized along the roads of connection with Monreale.

Toward North insists the military district that in virtue of its functions has been preserved intact in the passage from the Bourbon management to the state one. Besides there is the Archbishop's Building, illustrious example of fifteenth-century and sixteenth-century architecture that today welcomes the Diocesan Museum and the Archbishop's Seminar, refined building of the end of sixteenth-century. Toward south instead, besides the complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, there is one of the most ancient and folklorist districts of Palermo, the Albergheria, so denominated since Angevin period and including the area of the Kemonia, ancient district of Islamic foundation that gave the name to the river that once flowed and that today coincides with part of the area of the historical market of Ballarò.

As much the western square, denominated Piazza Bonanno, as much that to west, Piazza Indipendenza, include vast and luxuriant gardens that exalt the architectures and maintain vivid the memory of the union between monuments and nature peculiar of the Norman city. Particularly the Villa Bonanno, installed in the first years of the twentieth century, constitutes in fact a giant oasis of green including besides one of the vast palm groves of Europe.

To west, besides the gardens of the Piazza Indipendenza, it is found behind the Palace a beautiful hanging garden in Italian style, installed in the second half of sixteenth century above the bastion San Pietro, just completed.

The state of conservation of the context of pertinence of the Royal Palace in last analysis is outstanding.

Palatine Chapel

The state of conservation of the Palatine Chapel is outstanding.

The Chapel has always received particular attentions before by the Kings and by the Viceroys, later by the Offices, of the Cuncelloships and by the Superintendences. In fact the Palatine Chapel constitutes one of the better preserved medieval monuments of the Mediterranean and European world, maintaining nearly unchanged its conditions of integrity and authenticity.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Chapel are constituted exclusively by well squared isodomic calcarenite ashlar. Externally the Chapel presents the ashlar at sight. The building apparatuses have been restored between the years '20 and '30 of last century by the eng. Francesco Valenti, in that period Superintendent to the Monuments of Palermo, which also has provided to the structural consolidation. The structures and the masonries therefore present themselves introduced in good state of conservation. The mortars of bedding in work effectively develop their function and don't be observed cases of breakup of the mortar. Besides, at to end of '80s of last century, the Chapel has received a coverage studied on purpose to protect the medieval terraced coverages of the Chapel from the atmospheric agents.

An important slit frame interests the north-eastern side of the Courtyard Maqueda and indirectly involves the southern masonries of the Chapel. For the specific case is in progress a system of

preventive monitoring that will shortly allow to intervene on purpose with a project of structural consolidation.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The sculptural plastics of the Chapel is mainly constituted by the columns and by the capitals of the nave and the ambo, by the door frames with of acanthus leaves, by the bronze valves of the two western doors. The recent restauration, completed in 2009, has returned the Chapel in good state of conservation, returning to the sculptural apparatuses the original chromies and the contrasts otherwise hidden by layers of dust and dirt. The capitals preserve intact their geometry and they still show intact the gilding of which were probably covered since the origin.

Also the muqarnases, although work not of carving but rather architectural (it deals with a self-bearing wooden vault realized through a system of shelves and niches composed by panels and assembled wooden fillets), are perfectly preserved, having received, besides the last intervention of cleaning, a huge intervention of restauration by the Central Institute of the Restauration in the fifties under the direction of Cesare Brandi. The examination of the estrados of the wooden vault with muqarnas has allowed to reveal the perfect conservation of the kinds wooden used and the absence of attacks from biodeteriogens.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

The wall pictorial decoration of the Chapel exclusively consists in a disconnected fresco representing the Virgin, coming from the inferior Palatine Chapel and preserved there.

To such wall painting are added the paintings that decorate the wooden ceilings of the aisles of the superior Chapel, that central with muqarnas and those side pitched ones.

The fresco, datable to the first half the XII century and disconnected during the restaurations effected in the half of last century, presents itself in good state of conservation. Also suffering the presence of some gaps, the fresco doesn't show signs of alteration and its legibility is guaranteed.

The paintings of the wooden ceilings, realized on dry on a preparatory layer in chalk, have suffered repaintings during the centuries XIII, XIV, XV and XVIII. Altogether it is possible to esteem that over 80% of the paintings are original, while the repaintings testify rather the continuous attentions that the monument has received during the centuries. The first campaign of scientific restauration has happened in the years '50 of last century, by the Central Institute of the Restauration and under the direction of Cesare Brandi. The restauration has returned otherwise good part of the original paintings hidden below the modern layers. The restauration of the ceilings completed in 2009 therefore is limited to a conservative intervention and of cleaning, that has allowed the restitution of the original chromies with the most advanced techniques, mostly modified because of the concomitant action of particles and charcoal grey accumulated during the centuries and constituent a patina overlapped to the original layers of painting. Today the paintings present themselves therefore in good state of conservation. The microclimatic control of the Chapel guarantees besides a correct equilibrium between environment and manufactured article. Therefore the stability of the surface and the pictorial film is guaranteed.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The mosaics of the Palatine Chapel have suffered interventions of maintenance and restauration that, as in the case of the paintings of the ceilings, testify the extraordinary care that the Chapel has received during the centuries. The restored portions are easily identifiable thanks to the inscriptions affixed in the circumstances or in virtue of the stylistic difference. The most greater part of the mosaics can be considered however authentic although some areas have suffered interventions of consolidation realized in certain cases through detachment, restoration of the surface and replacement of the interested fragments. Besides such procedure has allowed, during the restaurations of the first half of Twentieth century, the necessary structural consolidation of some portions of the system of vault coverages in the sanctuary. The restaurations completed in 2009 are limited therefore to the consolidation of the mortars of bedding and the cleaning of the mosaics. For these reasons today the mosaics of the Chapel present themselves a good state of conservation.

Particularly warpages or sapstains are not found and the full reading of the manufactured article is guaranteed.

The peculiar delicacy of the mosaic fabric, nevertheless, determines a necessary continuous monitoring of the decorated surfaces and preventive and conservative interventions of restauration programmed in the time that guarantee the transmission of this extraordinary heritage to the future.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetrys

Considering the affinity of the technique and the sharing of the conservative events, as much reported for the mosaics can be also wided to the decorations with marble marquetrys and the floor in opus sectile of the Chapel. The marble decorations present themselves in good state of conservation, especially in virtue of the last intervention of restauration, concluded in 2009. The mortar effectively develops its function, the surfaces don't present particular patinae of sapstain, the marble panels present themselves clean and shiny. Even if its state of conservation cannot be defined outstanding, the marble decoration in *opus sectile* of the Palatine Chapel represents one of the most intact and better preserved marble decorations of the Middle Ages.

The only element to be noticed is represented by the normal consumption of the marble surfaces of the floor submitted to the trampling. In such sense it would result convenient to plan a system of programmatic and preventive conservation that regulates in general the system of fruition of the Chapel avoid for the chapel the dangers tie up to the high number of visitors. The study of a suitable way that disciplines the tourist flow should guarantee besides the safeguard of the flooring in opus sectile.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

Finding itself inside the Royal Palace, the Chapel shares with this last the advantages of a privileged position under the architectural, historical-town planning and environmental aspect.

The modern structures of the Royal Palace, from the Reinassence to the Neoclassicism, have modified the original configuration of the palatine context, without nevertheless to debase the impact of the Chapel, inserted in the elegant frame of the portico of the Courtyard Maqueda (1600). On the northern side the Chapel looks toward the hanging Courtyard of the Fountain (1571-1610), Renaissance heart of the Palace, while the inferior Chapel is adjoining with the medieval rooms underlying the same courtyard, constituent the fulcrum of the Norman Palace and referable to the Chirimbi (1154-1166). The two courtyards that surround the Chapel are among the mostly representative rooms of the Renaissance *facies* of the Palace and they enjoy of a good state of conservation. On the western side of the Chapel the sacristy preserves a segment of gallery of medieval age instead in which besides the Treasure of the Chapel is guarded. This preserve precious sacred furnishings of medieval and modern age and it enriches the historical and artistic heritage of the monumental complex. Finally, the elevations on the northern side of the Courtyard Maqueda also allow to observe the southern fronts of the Chapel from points of view otherwise new.

Although the context of the Palatine Chapel cannot be properly defined intact in reference to its original aspect, it constitutes a monumental *facies* of important historical-cultural value, representing the stratified complexity of the history of the city, and enjoying besides of an outstanding state of conservation.

2. State of Conservation of the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti

The state of conservation of the monumental complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti can be defined outstanding. In 2011 is concluded the last restauration of the whole complex by the Superintendence of Palermo. The restauration has concerned the church and the neighboring environments, the cloister and the adjacent gardens.

Recent inspections have revealed outstanding conditions of conservation of the complex.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti are constituted by well squared isodomic calcarenite ashlar placed exposed-face. The architectural structures and the building apparatuses were restored between 1877 and 1892 by the architect Giuseppe Patricolo, at that time Manager of the Royal special Commission for the Museums and excavations of Sicily. Patricolo operated the removal of the architectural and decorative apparatuses of modern age and provided to replace the medieval ashlar excessively deteriorated. In many cases he limited to turn upside-down the original ashlar through the technique of the “stich and unstitch” so that to expose the face of the ashlar originally turned to the outside toward the inside and therefore better preserved. Analogous operations were performed in the adjacent cloister and in the masonries of the other structures belonging to the complex. The structures and the masonries therefore present themselves in good state of conservation and the legibility of the interventions of restauration is guaranteed. The mortars of bedding in work effectively develop their function and don't be observed cases of breakup of the mortar.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The sculptural plastics of the Chapel is exclusively limited to the columns and the capitals of the cloister. The cloister is not provided with the coverages of the passages, therefore the colonnades have been being for centuries exposed to the bad weather. The recent restauration, completed in 2011, has returned the cloister in good state of conservation. The architectural structures have been consolidated and the surfaced protected surfaces. Some capitals are fruit of substitutions or integrations realized at the end of the nineteenth century during the restaurations of the Patricolo. The original capitals preserve their geometry even if present a certain degree of consumption due to the continuous exposure to the atmospheric agents.

As a whole the cloister presents itself in good state of conservation and the care of its garden preserves his most fascinating and authentic aspect.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

The church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti presents exclusively a fragment of fresco discovered in the inside hanging of the eastern wall of the room adjacent to the church. It deals with an incomplete surviving fragment, document of the painting of XIII century, today consolidated.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti doesn't present mosaics.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetrys

The church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti doesn't present marble marquetrys.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

The monumental complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti enjoys of an outstanding state of conservation of its immediate context. The architectures in fact are still inserted in the area of which the monastery had to be gifted since the origin and that have to remain of its pertinence until to modern age. It deals with a luxuriant garden of Islamic roots (*agdàl*) composed by palms and by other various Mediterranean kinds. The garden, documented in the coeval sources, confined to North with the waters of the river Kemonia which allowed besides to the monks to make working a mill. The garden, constituted besides part of the Islamic *riyad*, (garden) that gave the name to a near gate of the city of Palermo in Islamic age (Bab to the Riyad). Until today the garden constitutes the most vivid memory of the Norman park of the Genoard. The peculiarity of the context is guaranteed then at west by the presence of a segment of Norman city walls, over which, beyond a road crossing, extended the ancient pebbly riverbank of the river Kemonia (Fossa della Garofala), today Villa d' Orleans. Toward south the complex confines with the church of San Giorgio in Kemonia, remarkable church of Baroque plan founded over pre-existences of Norman age, of which is visible

an building wall overlooking toward the same complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Toward north, over the cloister, the complex confines with residences of modern age bundled around the Oratory of San Mercurio, Baroque building probably built on pre-existences referable to a foundation by Gregory the Great (VI century).

3. State of Conservation of the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio

In virtue of the peculiar conservative events culminating in the recent restauration, concluded in 2012, the state of conservation of the church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio can be defined outstanding.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Norman church are constituted by well squared isodom calcarenite ashlars placed exposed-faced. To the medieval structure are set the modern structures whose building apparatuses preserve the plaster. The architectural structures and the building apparatuses were restored beginning from 1870 by the architect Giuseppe Patricolo, in that period Manager of the Royal Commission for Museums and excavations of Sicily. Patricolo, according to the methodological procedure of intervention by himself elaborated, operated the removal of the architectural and decorative apparatuses of modern age set to the church on the northern and southern fronts, leaving the modern western portion intact, with its decorations and its seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century frescoes. Today the structures and the masonries present themselves in good state of conservation. The mortars of bedding in work effectively develop their function and don't be observed cases of breakup of the mortar. The cleaning of the architectural surfaces and the consolidation recently effected have returned to the building the full legibility of the architectural decorative apparatuses essentially constituted by mouldings, friezes, medieval dichronmaitc marqueties and medieval and Baroque plastics.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The sculptural plastics is constituted by epigraphical friezes, columns and capitals of medieval age, by the present architectural marble decorative apparatuses of Baroque age in the modern northern façade (Nicolò Palma, 1752) and by the marble decorations of the insides represented by the mixed and intermixed marbles of the square dome of the sanctuary (Paolo Amato, 1698) and of the western chapels, and by the tabernacle in wood and lapis lazuli. To these is added the fatimid wooden carving of the shutters of the original door today used in the entry of southwest.

The sculptural plastics of the medieval bell tower, exposed to the atmospheric agents, present a certain degree of physiological geometric alteration of the surfaces, particularly for those elements constituted by calcarenite stone, mostly subject to the phenomena of erosion and deterioration. Make exception those elements that were substituted on to end of the Nineteenth century by Patricolo and that therefore present themselves less deteriorated and therefore are easily recognizable. The marble elements (columns and capitals) present minimal modifications and, thanks to the restauration recently performed, the patinae of sapstains have been eliminated. The state of conservation of the bell tower in its whole can be considered good. The columns and the capitals inside the building don't present particular signs of decay, preserving intact their geometry and the original gilding. The marble elements, included those of Baroque age, present themselves perfectly intact, clean and shining.

The shutters of door with fatimid wooden carving, still in function in their modern replacement, present itself in outstanding conservative state, although the inferior tiles present an high degree of consumption of the wooden material due to a greater usury.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

With the exception of the painted epigraphical frieze on the wooden beams that are found in the basis of the dome, outstanding document of the syncretic culture of Norman Sicily (evangelical

passages in Arabic language), the wall pictorial decoration of the church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio dates back all to modern age, and it is constituted by the frescoes of the squared dome of the sanctuary (Antonino Grano, 1701), by the frescoes of the vaults of the late-sixteenth-century choir (Guglielmo Borremans, 1717), by the frescos of the vaults under the choir (Olivio Sozzi, 1744).

All the paintings are recently been restored, therefore present themselves in good state of conservation. Are not present gaps or falls of color, patinae or sapstains and the full legibility of the works is guaranteed. Also the surviving passages of medieval painting of the wooden beams at the base of the tambour are clean and consolidated.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The mosaics of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio were restored in the period of Giuseppe Patricolo in the different campaign between the end of the nineteenth century and the first years of the Twentieth century. In those occasions it was provided the consolidation of the surface and the mosaic fabrics, the substitution of a lot of tesserae with the gold fund and the integration of the gaps. Archive studies and analysis in situ demonstrate that a very high percentage of the figured mosaics can be considered original, while good part of the interventions concerned just the funds or the decorative motives. Thanks to these restaurations, historians and historicized, the great part of the original mosaic fabric has come intact up to our days and the recent intervention of restauration has been limited therefore to the cleaning of the mosaic surfaces and to the consolidation of the mortars of bedding. The mosaics present themselves in good state of conservation: phenomena of warpages or separation are not verifiable, neither are present gaps or sapstains.

5) State of conservation of the marble marquetrys

Also the medieval geometric marble marquetrys have been restored and consolidated by Giuseppe Patricolo at the end of the Nineteenth century. After the last intervention of restauration these present themselves in good state of conservation. The mortar effectively develops its function, the surfaces don't present patinae of sapstain, the marble panels present themselves clean and shiny. Although the marble marquetrys of the iconostass have received interventions of integration in the first years of the twentieth century, for their rarity, represent together with the marble floor in opus sectile one of the most intact and better preserved marble apparatuses of the Middle Ages.

The modern marble marquetrys constitute a technique between marquetry, inlay and sculpture. The mixed and intermixed marbles in fact are characterized by plastic elements with high relief or full relief that emerge from the decorated fund with marble inlay. The mixed marbles, considered by themselves, are comparable to the technique of the classical opus sectile more than to that medieval (*opus interrasile*), where the cut elements have curved forms and mostly with in form of leaves. Their state of conservation can be defined outstanding.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

Standing itself in one of the most ancient areas of the historical centre in Palermo, the complex of the church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio certainly enjoys a strategic position under the historical-town planning aspect. Indeed the area is marked for the proximity of another Arab-Norman complex: the Church of San Cataldo. The two buildings, Martorana and San Cataldo, compose in their complex an extraordinary whole and, therefore, they are contextually treated.

The transformations due to the evolving of the urban configuration have conferred the actual form to one of the most interesting areas in the city, in the heart of the historical centre of Palermo. The most important constructive phases in the area, over those related to the Norman complexes, are constituted by the foundation of the monastery of Santa Caterina (around 1310; church, 1580-XVIII century); by the foundation of the Senatorial Building (around 1300, transformed into the XV, XVI, XVII centuries); by the installation of the Fountain Pretoria (1574); by the seventeenth-century cut of Maqueda street and by the consequent configuration of Piazza Vigliena, more known as Quattro Canti (Four Corners) (1608), determined by the intersection between the new street and the axle of

the Cassaro (simt āal-balt), few years before transformed in the Toledo street, today Corso Vittorio Emanuele; finally by the erection of the church of San Giuseppe dei Teatini (1612). The modifications of the original context are marked by some events, among which particularly is remembered: the construction of a neoclassic building that entirely englobed the little church of San Cataldo, transformed into postal office and demolished by Giuseppe Patricolo in the seventies of the Nineteenth century; the lowering of the level of the Piana del Pretore, today Piazza Bellini, happened in 1846, finally the nearly total loss of the neighboring building complex denominated "Casa Martorana", referable to the homonym convent dating back to Norman age and including an inside court with arcade supported by columns.

Above all, the lowering of the trampling altitude of the square confers a peculiar feature to the Norman complex, that comes to be in a raised position and therefore physically isolated in comparison to the context, to which is connected through a stairway.

Once reached the mezzanine, it is possible to enjoy of a pleasant space enriched by a peculiar vegetation that increases the charm of it, in an absolutely authentic and particularly suggestive atmosphere. The Around surrounds the complex in the refined frame of the Palazzo Pretorio (Municipal Palace), with its opposite Renaissance fountain, masterpiece of 1554 realized by the Florentine mannerist sculptor Francesco Camilliani and acquired later from the Palermo Senate. Nearby stands the convent of Santa Caterina, whose inside constitutes a masterpiece for the Baroque decorations in mixed marbles realized under the direction of Giacomo Amato (1643-1732) and for the frescoes of the painter Vito D'Anna (1751). Beside the Norman complex the Theater Bellini (1808), while the famous Quattro Canti of Palermo are distant few footsteps and the coloured majolica-tiled dome of the church of San Giuseppe dei Teatini is visible from the mezzanine on which the Norman complex rises. Under this last finally, discovered after the last war, are observed on the side of Maqueda street the rests of the ancient walls of Panormos of Hellenistic age.

The state of conservation of the context in its whole is very good.

It would be desirable to prepare for this area (Piazza Bellini), the prohibition of parking and transit of motor-vehicles.

4. State of Conservation of the church of San Cataldo

In virtue of the restaurations effected at the end of the Nineteenth century and thanks to the continuous maintenance, the church of San Cataldo presents itself in good state of conservation.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Norman church are constituted by well squared isodom calcarenite ashlars placed exposed-faced. The architectural structures and the building apparatuses were restored beginning from 1870 by the architect Giuseppe Patricolo, which brought the church to the light dismantling the neoclassic building that had englobed it and it restored the excessively deteriorated calcarenite ashlars of the external building hangings through their overturn or their substitution. Today the structures and the masonries present themselves in good state of conservation. To the inside the building apparatus is mostly that original and present itself in good state of conservation. The mortars of bedding in work effectively develop their function and don't be observed cases of breakup of the mortar. The full legibility of the architectural decorative apparatuses, essentially constituted by mouldings and friezes, makes of San Cataldo one of the more crystalline and better preserved Arab-Norman buildings.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The sculptural plastics is constituted by the friezes of the top moulding and by the columns and the capitals of medieval age. The original portions of the frieze of the top moulding, constituted by calcarenite stone, present an high degree of erosion due to the atmospheric agents. The columns and

the capitals inside the building, also showing zones of chromatic modification, don't present particular signs of decay, preserving intact their geometry.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

The church of San Cataldo doesn't present building paintings.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The church of San Cataldo doesn't present mosaics.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetry

Also the medieval floor with marble marquetry has been restored and consolidated by Giuseppe Patricolo at the end of the Nineteenth century. The floor, original in its whole, show in good part the authentic tesserae, while it is being possible to individualize some zones in which the tesserae have been replaced. The mortar effectively develops its function, the surfaces don't present patinas of sapstain. The original white marbles, more delicate than the porphyries, present a more elevated degree of consumption owed to the trampling. The surface of the floor therefore, in its superficial nonhomogeneity, show clearly the signs of the time. Their state of conservation can define overall very good.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

Standing in its immediate nearness, the considerations concerning the context of pertinence of the church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio are also valid for the church of San Cataldo (see the relative paragraph).

5. State of conservation of the Palermo Cathedral

The Palermo Cathedral has received some limited interventions of restauration performed between the end of Nineteenth century and the years '20th of the twentieth century, first under the direction of Giuseppe Patricolo and subsequently under that of Francesco Valenti, Superintendent to the Monuments. The restaurations have interested some portions of the external building hangings, the southern portico and, to the inside, the canopy tombs and the floors in opus sectile of the choir. Others restorations to the external hangings of the side fronts and the apses have been conducted by the Superintendence of Palermo in the years '50 of last century. At the end of the years '80 it is realized a vast work of restauration and structural consolidation conducted by the Superintendence for the Environmental, Architectural, Historical and Artistic Heritage of Palermo, under the guide of the architect Guido Meli. Today the building in its complex presents itself in good state of conservation.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The external building apparatuses of the Norman cathedral are constituted in the inferior portions by big well squared isodom calcarenite ashlar, in other portions, in the angular towers and in the superior orders, by smaller ashlar, also them well squared, always exposed-faced, in many cases worked with decorations with carving in bas-relief or inlaid with lava stones. During the interventions performed between the end of the Nineteenth century and the years '50 of last century has been finished the making up of the portions of building apparatuses mostly deteriorated, operating particularly the substitution of different lava stone ashlar in work in the friezes with dichromatic marquetry of the building hangings. The original portions in fact show a rather elevated degree of erosion and deterioration clearly distinguishing from the restored portions. To the meantime it is possible today to appreciate the authentic aesthetical features of the architectural decorations. One of the most delicate portions is constituted by the tympan of the fifteenth-century southern portico, on which are present refined decorations in low relief. Such portion needs programmatic interventions of conservation and maintenance.

The structures and the masonries in their whole today present themselves in good state of conservation today. To the inside the plastered building walls and the structures derive from the eighteenth-century interventions of transformation and present themselves in good state of conservation. Although restored, in some cases widely, the decorative apparatuses of the external building hangings of the Cathedral preserve their formal authenticity and the full legibility, making of the structure one of the more fascinating and better preserved Arab-Norman buildings.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

Considering the extension of the Cathedral, its importance and the architectural and decorative stratifications that it contains from the Middle Ages to the Eighteenth century, the sculptural plastics of the building is really conspicuous, constituted by innumerable architectural and decorative friezes displaced in the bell towers, in the apses, in the battlements, and in the plastic and architectural decorations of the southern portico and the fifteenth-century portals. To these are added the columns and the capitals of medieval and modern age, the medieval and modern fixed furnishings, the sixteenth-century statuary of the inside, the eighteenth-century friezes in stucco. To all of this are added, finally, the exceptional architectural-sculptural episodes constituted by the tombs Norman-Swabian with canopy, characterized by the extraordinary presence of sarcophagi that still today keep the noble corpses representing besides a rare document of medieval sculpture in porphyry.

The principal conservative problems are found to the outside: the sculptural plastics in calcarenite, for the nature of the material of which is constituted, is particularly subject to the erosion deterioration and the accumulation of particles, made still more intense in this urban area because of the vehicle traffic and the exhaust emissions. Nevertheless, thanks to the restaurations realized nearly two decades ago, the plastic surfaces present themselves in fairly good state and don't show particular signs of deterioration or sapstains. The sculptural plastics in marble present themselves also in good state of conservation, presenting exclusively light patinae.

The architectural and decorative sculptural apparatuses of the inside are perfectly preserved.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

The Cathedral doesn't introduce building paintings.

The only pictorial testimonies consist in the rare surviving fragments of the pictorial decoration of the original wooden ceiling. The paintings, consolidate and protected, present a fairly state of conservation maintaining unchanged great part of the original shade of colour.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The only mosaic present in the Cathedral is found in the niche above the portal along the southern side of the Cathedral and represents the Virgin Theotokos between angels. The mosaic, probably disconnected and replaced at the end of the XVIII century, was subsequently restored in the period of Giuseppe Patricolo (between the XIX century and the XX), before being again restored in the years '80th of last century. Today the mosaic present itself in good state of conservation.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetrys

Also the medieval floor with marble marquetrys, widely modified in modern age, has been restored by Francesco Valenti in the years '20th of the Twentieth century. On the floor it is possible to individualize some zones composed in modern age using to re-used original tesserae, some segments then appear in everything medieval, while others tesserae as much in the medieval portions as much in the modern ones have been replaced in more recent times. As much the portions of floor as much the decorations in opus sectile of some pieces of medieval marble furnishing, among which the screens belonging probably in origin to the presbiterial enclosure and the candelabrum for the Easter candle, today present themselves in good state of conservation. The mortar effectively develops its function, the surfaces don't present patinae of sapstain.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

The monumentality of the Palermo Cathedral, its impact on the city, with the massive structure of the architectures and the peculiarity of the building hangings, characterize the urban context of pertinence, that distinguishes itself as one of the most known and suggestive of the city of Palermo.

The Cathedral looks out upon to south toward the corso Vittorio Emanuele, from which separates it the plan of the Cathedral, in origin cemetery area, increased between XV and XVI century, adorned of statues in the XVII century and finally fenced with marble balustrade in the XVIII century. The seigneurial buildings of the Corso Vittorio Emanuele (Filangeri di Cutò Palace, XVIII-XIX; Asmundo Palace, end XVIII; Imperatore-Orioles Palace, end XVI century) and the Archbishop Palace on the western side (XIV-XVIII centuries) constitute the elegant frame that files around the plan of the Cathedral. It belongs to the original complex of the Cathedral the massive western tower, adjacent to the Archbishop Palace, separated by the Matteo Bonelli street but connected to the cathedral through two order of pointed arcades. On this tower was built in style the new termination of the bell tower in 1844. The eastern side of the plan is delimited by the secondary School with an emphasis on humanities Vittorio Emanuele II (XIX century), while from the Piazzetta Sett'Angeli can be enjoyed an extraordinary sight of the apses. From the piazzetta it is possible to go toward the district of the Capo, ancient district of the Slavonians (harat al-saqaliba) in Islamic age, Seralcadio (harat al-qadi) in Norman age. Otherwise it is possible to turn around the Cathedral on the northern side where finally are the Loggia of the Crowning and the attached Chapel of the Incoronata, building of Norman origin probably founded on a residual portion of the ancient mosque. Besides some modern buildings it is found, always on the northern side, the Norman church of Santa Cristina la Vetere, probably founded on the inferior part of a tower that it was probably risen as watch of the northern limit of the Cassaro, of which remain even though small the traces of the ancient walls of Hellenistic age.

The area around the Cathedral constitutes, of fact, one of the most authentic and better preserved segments of the city of Palermo, disclosing architectural and town planning features of it from the Norman age to that modern.

6. State of Maintenance of the Zisa Palace

After the traumatic collapse of the wing North happened in 1971 because of the state of abandonment in which was the building, the Zisa Palace has received a huge intervention of restauration, on project of the architect Giuseppe Caronia, with which was operated the reclamation of the monument and the philological restoration of the portions collapsed through the use of bricks tiles that allowed the immediate recognizability of the intervention. More recent restaurations have interested the decorative apparatuses of the Room of the Fountain. Today the monument in its whole present itself in good state of conservation, it is open to the public and it receives constant maintenance.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Zisa are constituted by great well squared calcarenite ashlarls in the inferior portions and by smaller and isodom ashlarls in the superior portions, all exposed-faced. The building has received an important structural consolidation in which it was provided the making up of the existing slit frame, avoiding any form of structural yielding. The building apparatuses present themselves, therefore, in good state of conservation from the architectural and functional point of view.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The sculptural plastics of the Zisa is mainly constituted by the systems of architectural and decorative surface, columns and marble capitals, to which are added some fragments of

epigraphical friezes in stucco and in carved stone and the *salsabil* fountain in marble. A particular case is constituted, instead, by the architectural plastic decoration with muqarnas, composed in

stone and covered in stucco. The marble sculpture present itself in good state of conservation, having received during the restaurations suitable cleaning and protective treatments. Exceptionally small gaps are noticed, while patinae of modifications are not observed. Also the surviving fragments of epigraphical frieze in stucco, as far full of gaps, are found in fairly good state of conservation. The muqarnas displaced in different points of the building preserve intact their original geometry and their covering in stucco, constituted by different layers added probably during the centuries but that probably preserve the hidden original layers. Make exception the muqarnas of the Room of the Fountain, where the covering in stucco has been removed because of the excessive deterioration owed to the action of the atmospheric agents being the room directly open toward the outside.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

The Zisa preserves some fragments of building paintings realized in Baroque age. It deals with occasional and in certain cases full of gaps fragments on the walls of the first level, today cleaned, consolidated and of easy reading. Better preserved are the paintings of the intrados of the entrance arch of the Room of the Fountain.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The only present mosaic in the Zisa is constituted by the panel placed above the fountain in the homonymous room. The mosaic presented in past some criticalities due to the presence of damp in the support wall. The most important phenomena were represented by considerable salty efflorescences and warpage of the mosaic fabric. The interventions of restauration concluded in 2007 have effectively resolved such criticalities, consolidating the substratum and the mortar of bedding of the mosaics, especially in the portions mostly interested by the phenomena of decay. Today the mosaic presents itself in good state of conservation, although is necessary a continuous monitoring and the planning of programmatic interventions because of the particular environmental exposure of the Room of the Fountain, directly open toward the outside. In such sense it would be opportune for the future to estimate a system of microclimatic control that can safeguard the Room from possible criticalities tied to the sudden changes of damp and temperature that can jeopardize the conservation not only of the mosaics but also of the stuccoes, of the paintings and of the marble decorations in opus sectile.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetrys

The Room of the Fountain of the Zisa is the only room where are present marble decorations in opus sectile on the floor and the walls. Also these have received treatments of cleaning, consolidation and, in some portions, pictorial integration, during the last restaurations. Not all the portions in opus sectile have been preserved, particularly the inferior decorative strip has been integrated in painted stucco, while some of the original marble slabs in proconnesium cipollin are lacking today. Some tesserae of the floor, constituted by coloured vitreous ceramic bodies, because of the trampling, present splinterings and consumptions. The marble decorations, in their whole, present themselves in good state of conservation.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

The Zisa rose in origin out of town, immersed in the Park of the Genoard. The area, not very distant from the historical centre of Palermo and from the Royal Palace, has been interested by the town planning expansion beginning from the XVI century, becoming a populous district between XVIII and XIX century and suffering, finally, of inadequate building expansions during the XX century. Actually the around of the Zisa is surrounded by modern buildings, besides by some historical buildings (the church of Annunziata, 1662; the convent of Annunziata, 1582; the church of Santo Stefano, 1803, set to the Chapel of the Zisa). A little far stands the complex of the Cantieri

Culturali alla Zisa (Cultural Yards in the Zisa), monument of industrial archaeology that testifies the intense productive activity in Palermo between the Nineteenth century and the Twentieth century

and that today is used as a social space for cultural activity of various kind. The surrounding context would deserve greater cares and an implementation of the urban decorum. The immediate around of the Palace is constituted by a vast park-garden of recent restructuring, aimed to evoke the very strong relationship that was in origin between the Zisa Palace and the Norman Park of the Genoard. The garden of the Zisa, standing in the area opposite the building, would require nevertheless to receive and to welcome, besides the already existing plants, other mature arboreal essences as well as other kinds typical of the Mediterranean scrub so that can relive in full form the peculiar union between nature and monument, architecture and landscape, salient element of the Park of the Genoard and peculiar feature of the Norman town planning, still perceivable in other monuments such as the Royal Palace or San Giovanni degli Eremiti.

7. State of Maintenance of the Admiral's Bridge

The Admiral's Bridge today present itself in good state of conservation today.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Admiral's Bridge, restored in the period of Giuseppe Patricolo (end of the XIX century), presents exposed-faced ashlar and they show a fairly good state of conservation. In work they are perfectly recognizable the ashlar placed in work by Patricolo in substitution of those excessively deteriorated. The most greater part of the ashlar constituent the structures is represented by original elements, that besides don't present a remarkable degree of erosion and modification of the surfaces, allowing to appreciate the chiaroscuro contrasts of the ogival arches with double arched lintels and to read fully the architectural structures.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

It is not present.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

It is not present.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

It is not present.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetry

They are not present.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

The Admiral's Bridge, preserved in good state, doesn't profit more of the extra-moenia original context that marked the position of it up to the first half of the last century, suffering even if of the inadequate urbanization that has raged beginning from the second half of the Twentieth century. It will be opportune a safeguard of the context: greater cares of the surrounding urban furnishing, in partnership to the introduction of arboreal walls in strategic points, can certainly valorize the place according to the parameters that it deserves.

The immediate around characterized by the presence of the lawn and various Mediterranean vegetation, is however well kept and well maintained.

8. State of Maintenance of the Cefalù Cathedral

The Cathedral has suffered interventions of restoration and clearing from the Baroque structures in the second quarter of the XX century in the period of the Superintendent Francesco Valenti, while the global restoration of the monument has been conducted by the Superintendence in the years '80th of last century. The cloister, whose intervention operated by the Superintendence of Palermo in the years '50th of the Twentieth century had been incomplete, has been restored in 2007.

Today the Cefalù Cathedral in its whole present itself in good state of conservation.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The structures and the building apparatuses of the Cathedral have suffered important interventions of structural consolidation during the restorations concluded in the years '80th of the Twentieth century. The building apparatuses, constituted by great squared ashlars in the inferior portions and in the mitres, by smaller and well squared ashlars in the superior portions or decorated with carving and by shapeless stones in some portions of the masonries, present themselves all exposed-faced and in good state of conservation, they appear intact and well consolidated, don't present particular forms of erosion, modification or decay and the mortar in work effectively develops its function. Structures and building apparatuses of the Cathedral present in the whole a very good state of conservation.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

Considering the extension of the Cefalù Cathedral, the sculptural plastics of the building is really conspicuous, constituted by the architectural and decorative friezes displaced on the principal front, in the apses and in the bell towers, by the battlements, by the marble frames of the portal and by the plastic and architectural decorations of the cloister. To these are added the columns and the capitals of the inside and the medieval and modern fixed furnishings, among which the Norman font in local grey lumaquel marble and the pieces of the original ambo.

Thanks to the restorations conducted nearly three decades ago, the plastic surfaces present themselves in a fairly good state of conservation and don't present particular signs of deterioration or chromatic modification. The sculptural plastics in marble also present themselves in good state of conservation, with the exception of the portal in white marble that, for prolonged exposure to the atmospheric agents and for the features of the material of which it is composed, presents a fairly good degree of consumption and erosion of the surfaces. However are appreciated the formal features and the quality of the carving however.

The architectural and decorative sculptural apparatuses of the inside are well preserved. The original ambo, transformed in the XVI century in choirs for the organ, today is dismantled and it will be shortly submitted to restoration.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings.

Of the ancient pictorial decoration remain a figure of "*Urban V*", of the end of the XIV century, painted on a column of the left aisle and a "*Madonna in throne*" of the XV century in the left wing of the transept. Besides, at the basis of the apse of the deaconical there are the rests of frescoes of presumably Norman-Swabian age. The fragments of painting have been cleaned and consolidated and present themselves in fairly good state of conservation.

Other important pictorial testimonies are constituted by the rare surviving fragments of the pictorial decoration of the beams of the original wooden ceiling. The paintings, consolidated and protected, present a fairly good state of conservation, maintaining unchanged great part of the original shade of colour.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The apsidal mosaics and of the crossed vault have maintained nearly intact and unchanged their original order, unlike those adjoining on the walls of the presbytery that instead have suffered some refreshes by Vincenzo Riolo (XIX century), clearly identifiable. The campaigns of restoration of the years '80th have been limited to the cleaning of the surfaces and the least consolidation, the standing the mosaic under good conditions. Today the mosaics present themselves under outstanding conservative conditions and they represent one of their better preserved mosaic works of the medieval Mediterranean.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetry

In the Cefalù Cathedral is not present a flooring in opus sectile, while are decorated in opus sectile some screens of doubtful origin, perhaps belonging to the original presbyterial enclosure or to the ambo, subsequently used as backs of the royal and Episcopalian seats. Other elements decorated in

opus sectile had to belong probably to the ambo and they are today exhibited in the southern aisle. In virtue of the different rehashes, the decorated marble pieces in opus sectile, although authentic, have not maintained their original integrity, as far their state of conservation results to be fairly good.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

To make more more fascinating the Cathedral is the context in which it rises: the town of Cefalù preserves intact its medieval urban fabric, characterized by small roads that not rarely are opened on the sea, and many are the medieval buildings that can be admired, among which the Osterio Magno, building of Norman origins reshaped in the XIII century by the counts Ventimiglia or the suggestive medieval wash-house, dating back to the XV century. The Cefalù Cathedral with its monumental massive structure that rises over the skyline of the inhabited area of Cefalù and that it stands out on the homonym Rock, gives shape the area of pertinence around the opposite plaza and over the same city, showing intact and well preserved the historical and town planning features of the context.

9. State of Maintenance of the Monreale Cathedral

The Monreale Cathedral has suffered in 1881 the interventions of restauration by Giuseppe Patricolo, Manager of the Antiquities of Sicily, during which different original works were rediscoveries and freed by the modern structures. Between 1955 and 1957 the Superintendence to the Monuments of Palermo conducted restaurations on the apses, on the external building hangings and on the floors of the whole church. Between 1965 and 1982 were conducted important restaurations to the mosaics, while in 1979 works of consolidation of the wooden ceilings have been effected.

The Cathedral in its whole present itself in outstanding state of conservation.

1) State of conservation of the structures and the building apparatuses

The building apparatuses of the Monreale Cathedral, constituted from by great squared ashlar in the inferior portions and in the mitre, by smaller and well squared ashlar in the superior portions or decorated with carving and by shapeless stones in some portions of the masonries, present itself in good state of conservation, preserve stuccoed segments and they appear intact and well consolidated, don't present particular forms of erosion, modification or decay and the mortar in work effectively develops its function. Structures and building apparatuses present in the whole a very good state of conservation.

2) State of conservation of the sculptural plastics

The sculptural plastics of the building is really conspicuous, constituted by the architectural and decorative friezes displaced on the principal front, in the apses and in the bell towers, by the marble frames of the portal and by the plastic and architectural decorations of the cloister. To these are added the columns and the capitals of the inside and the medieval and modern fixed furnishing, among which the pieces of the original presbiterial enclosure and the bronze valves of the northern and western doors.

Thanks to the restaurations conducted nearly three decades ago, the plastic surfaces present themselves in fairly good state of conservation and don't show particular signs of deterioration. Also

the sculptural plastics in marble present themselves in good state of conservation. A general phenomenon of sapstain interests the marble decorative apparatuses, among which the portal and the capitals of the cloister, that were plastered by lime milk in the period of the Patricolo and that therefore present today a beige patina. The phenomenon, for which a remedy has not been studied yet, doesn't prevent however to appreciate the formal qualities of the sculptural carvings.

The state of conservation of the architectural and decorative sculptural apparatuses of the inside is outstanding.

3) State of conservation of the building paintings

They are not present.

4) State of conservation of the mosaics

The mosaics of the Monreale Cathedral constitute one of the amplest cycles of the medieval world. The mosaic work extends itself for a surface of over six thousand squared metres. The restorations concluded in the years '80th of last century have provided to the cleaning of the surfaces and the consolidation of the substratum and the mortars of bedding. Until today the mosaics present themselves in good state of conservation and don't show traces of deteriorations, warpages or falls. Among the mosaics of the medieval Mediterranean, those of the Monreale Cathedral constitute among the amplest and better preserved.

5) State of maintenance of the marble marquetry

The marble marquetry in opus sectile of the inferior order of the walls of the Cathedral are in great part fruit of remaking realized in the half the XIX century following the damages gotten by the 1811 fire, therefore their state of conservation is outstanding. The floor preserves original portions, particularly the area of the northern wing of the transept is entirely authentic and its state of conservation shows the signs of the time. Particularly, it is noticed a greater consumption of the strips in white marble, more delicate in comparison to the most tenacious materials such as porphyries and the jaspers, exceptionally used here. The mortar of the marble marquetry effectively develops its functions, are not noticed separations or gaps. Other original portions, as far reworked, are the slabs used as backs of the Royal and Episcopalian seats. In their whole the decorations with marble marquetry present themselves in good state of conservation.

6) State of conservation of the context of pertinence

The town of Monreale has preserved intact its medieval urban fabric, especially in the environs of the Cathedral. The immediate around is characterized by the presence of two squares that meaningfully bring the name of Piazza Guglielmo II and Piazza Vittorio Emanuele. The first one opens in front of the western front of the Cathedral and on the southern side it gives access to the cloister and the structures of the Benedictine abbey and the modern convent; the second, refined by a beautiful fountain in the centre, is on the northern side of the Cathedral and it houses to east the original royal palace, today archbishop palace and seat of the Diocesan Museum. From the convent it is possible to enter to a belvedere directed to south from which it is possible to enjoy a suggestive sight of the Conca d'Oro and the city of Palermo. The history and the wealth of Monreale have contributed to a remarkable expansion of the medieval suburb in modern age, therefore the city also distinguishes itself for the different Renaissance and Baroque architectural emergencies.

The Monreale Cathedral with its massive towering structure confers a peculiar form to the skyline of the inhabited area which, in its neighboring context, preserve intact the historical, architectural and town planning features.

4b. Factors affecting the property

(i) Development Pressure (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)

The pressure impacts for the nominated places have to be referred to two principal components: the urban mobility tied up to the economic and commercial activities of the residents and to the moves inside the property and along the principal monuments in it present.

The scarce presence connected to the reduced use of collective transportation by the local population, could produce a negative impact in terms of overcrowding and of pollution of the places, both under the environmental profile and acoustic, as much to reduce the quality of the visit.

The second component is referred, even if in not uniform way in all the places, to the tourist mobility that, through the collective transportation (tourist bus) fit to connect the places of sight, could produce, in absence of planning and suitable spaces, an overload of the places and a congestion of the traffic.

A second typology of risk is tied up to the social and economic pressure. The presence of elevated unemployment rates and the scarce ability by the local population to stand some efforts for the investment in new activities coherent with the cultural value of the property, could bring to the birth and the growth of irregular commercial activities. The possible lack of a continuous control on the territory as far to be avoided the trigger of not authorized activities, would contribute to deteriorate the image of the property both in the proximities of the monuments, both along the principal movement axis.

Besides, the tourist activities tied up particularly to the volumes of excursionists, if in absence of planning and a correct temporal subdivision of the accesses to the places, could be the cause of a deterioration.

In the case of pressure produced by an increasing tourist request in the future - and still more of huge volumes of touring - must be held in consideration the socio-cultural authenticity, the environmental quality and the criterion of efficiency that the management of the property will have to guarantee.

A further socio-economic risk is represented by the reduced presence of entrepreneurship inside the economic structure of the property, as much to notice an increasing weight of the investments by organizations and societies external to the interested territories. The dependence from external financial economies could produce some dependences to modify the scenery proceeding to a reconstruction and modification of the property entrusting to the control of the great operators of the international tourist industry.

Risk of urban and landscape transformation/ Anthropic Risk of building abusiveness and not regulated anthropization.

Made exception for the Zisa Palace, the parts component the proposed property and the relative buffer zones of first level stand all in territorial circles recognized by the current tools of planning as areas of historical centre and therefore submitted to measures of safeguard that guarantee that the admitted modifications don't alter the environmental and landscape values of the contexts threatening the degree of authenticity and integrity of it.

In the case of the Zisa and of the Admiral's Bridge of Palermo, the functions admitted by the current town plan (green, services, historical net, etc.) appear enough to guarantee some transformations compatible with the environmental and landscape values of the context.

Anthropic Risk for thefts and vandalisms.

Actually have not emerged any particular events correlated to the anthropic factor of vandal nature to be able to constitute a factor of risk. Despite this, the properties are however submitted to measures of overseeing and video-control by the institutions in charge.

Particularly: the church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti has an anti-thief device system and the overseeing is tied up to the opening times; the Zisa Palace has also a anti-thief device system and

constant video-surveillance; the Cloister of Monreale has a system of surveillance tied up to the opening times; the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Martorana) has a anti-thief device system.

(ii) Environmental pressures (e.g. pollution, climate change, desertification)

Pollution of the air.

In the proposed property they are not present specific factors of risk tied up to the atmospheric pollution worthy of importance. The areas proposed for the inscription are all englobed in historical contexts or of consolidated fabric (as in the case of the Zisa) and therefore are distant from the productive or industrial areas potentially polluting (Palermo centre- Industrial Development Area of Brancaccio 3 kms, Palermo/Monreale - Productive Area of Termini Imerese 40 Kms, Cefalù - Productive Area of Termini Imerese 30 Kms).

In Palermo, properties are included mostly within the perimeter of Historic Centre in which, actually, the traffic is limited through specific ordinances that plan varying devices such as, for instance, the alternate plates.

The plan of the municipality in subject of mobility (P.G.T.U.), however, plans the articulation of the city in the permanent zones with limited traffic (Z.T.L.) besides a remarkable increase of the pedestrian areas in the Historic Centre.

The observation of the quality of the air in Palermo is effected by a society, the AMIA S.p.a, that elaborates the data noticed by the net of monitoring and it synthesizes the parameters on the quality of the air. The net of monitoring is structured in the territory through stations of observation realized with decree of the 05/12/1991 of the Ministry of the Environment within some projects for the environmental protection. On the basis of such systems of monitoring it is kept under constant control the level of atmospheric pollution.

In the case of Cefalù the property is contained in an area of the Historic Centre already pedestrianized.

In the case of Monreale, finally, are not evident actually, particular criticities on the quality of the area also thanks to the elevated position and the function of dispersion practiced by the wind and, besides, the Municipality is predisposing the plan of mobility with the objective of a progressive pedestrianization of the area surrounding the monumental complex proposed for the inscription.

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness (eathquakes,floods,fires, ect)

Seismic risk, floods or fires: state of protection and possible plans

In relationship to the factors of hydrogeological risk the current planning practices a careful function of control, safeguard and planning finalized to the prevention. The current **Excerpt Plan for the hydrogeological order** or **P.H.O** has value of Territorial Sector Plan and it is the cognitive, normative and technical-operational tool through which are planned and programmed the actions, the interventions and the norms of use concerning the defense from the hydrogeological risk of the Sicilian territory. Control's action practiced by the competent authorities assures the reduction of the risk of floods, regulating in the property the system of draying of the waters and safeguarding it from morphological transformations in basis to a hydrogeological compatibility and that constitute a risk and operating on the defense of the ground, the hydrogeological and hydraulic setup and the use of the waters and the grounds.

The "Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological setup", adopted by Decree of the Councillorship of the Territory and the Environment of the Region Sicily (D.C.R.T.E) of July 4th 2000 with reference to the hydrogeological risk determines the limits of transformation of the ground and the circles of intervention for the mitigation of the risk.

The interventions in the zones submitted to hydrogeological restriction have to be projected and realized in operation of the safeguard, of the quality and of the protection of the environment (in the respect of the art. 1 of the R.D.L. n. 3267/1923) to the light of the unified directives for the release of the authorization and the permission to the hydrogeological restriction in harmony with the P.A.I.

(L.R. n. 16/96, R.D. n. 3267/1923 and R.D. n. 1126/1926), submitted to preventive authorizations of the works with the exception of the means/works that in any case can get damages unless they doesn't revert in the areas registered as "risk areas" in the P.A.I., in the properties of community interest (S.I.C.) and in the zones of special protection (Z.P.S.).

Relatively to the seismic risk, the proposed property reverts entirely in the areas classified as zones of degree 2 in a scale of four seismic levels. Such classification has happened with Deliberation Regional Board n. 408 of 19/12/2003 and and DDG January 15th 2004. Besides, the Regional Centre of Restauration is working to a Paper of the risk of the cultural and environmental heritage of the Sicilian Region, inside the vast national project of the "Paper of the risk", with the objective to perform analysis on the architectural cultural, archaeological and museum properties in relationship to their state of conservation and the context in which are found, to program interventions of seismic prevention.

In regional level, and in methodological conformity with the national project, it is realizing an informative system related to the architectural and archaeological monumental regional heritage (S.I.T.) constituted by alphanumeric data banks related to the factors of vulnerability, dangerousness, individual and territorial risk interfaced with a GIS to the computerized cartographies; and analogously is realized an informative system related to the environmental and landscape regional heritage (S.I.T.A.P.) that describes and it organizes the data about the factors of risk and on the specific restriction panorama.

(iv) Responsible visitation at World Heritage sites

The actual responsible visitation at World Heritage sites of the proposed property is not homogeneous among the different properties.

From the analysis it emerges that the two monuments of the serial property that hold almost totality of the flows of the visitors are the Royal Palace and the Monreale Cathedral. In both the monuments, the elevated tourist incidence - that assumes elevated values in some daily timeframes and in some weeks the year - it is well managed by a suitable organization of the flow of the visits.

The index of tourist fruition show that the excursionists coming from the cruise ships in transit in the I port of Palermo, determine a considerable load of visitors above all on 4 monuments: Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, San Cataldo, Royal Palace, and Palatine Chapel.

Some monuments present a more contained index of tourist pressure, due to the reduced number of daily hours of opening.

Some more others, actually, are always opened to the visit for the residents and the tourists and, therefore, the access and their fruition result ampler.

Tied to the values of the tourist pressure it is also the impact of the collective and individual mobility by residents, daily visitors and tourists, that will be adequately organized through the predisposition of spaces for the visit and the parking of the means of transport, individual and collective.

The tourist activities tied up particularly to the volumes of excursionists (daily visitors), with an opportune planning and a correct time subdivision of the admission to the places, also with limitation to the visits, it will allow to adequately manage the possible increasing tourist request in the future.

The tourist pressure connected to the values that assumes the potential rate of occupation of the beds and to the increase of the number of the visits to the monuments are the principal indicators that can engrave in positive way on the socio-economic development in terms of economic, cultural and environmental impacts.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zones

Part component the property	Town	Core zone/ Component part (ha)	I level Buffer Zone (ha)*	Popolation I level Buffer Zone (inh.) (2011)	II level Buffer Zone (ha)**	Popolation II level Buffer Zone (inh.) (2011)
1. Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	Palermo	0,41	23,5	1106	228	25.941
2. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Palermo	0,3	23,5	1106		
3. Church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio	Palermo	0,116	2,148	143		
4. Church of San Cataldo	Palermo	0,036	2,148			
5. Palermo Cathedral	Palermo	1,1	23,5	1106		
6. Zisa Palace	Palermo	0,8	23,2	4.502	-	-
7. Admiral's Brigde	Palermo	0,41	38,59	4.903	-	-
8. Cefalù Cathedral	Cefalù	1,394	2,716	840	56,89	6.000
9. Monreale Cathedral	Monreale	1,669	12	268	14,24	14.000

Table: Number of inhabitants within the proposed serial property and within the buffer zones

5. PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.a Ownerships

5.a1 The framework of the ownership and the management of the property included in the proposed serial property and of the relative zones buffer.

The monumental complexes that constitute the serial property are referable to types of **ownership** and of different **management**, that underline variegated possibilities of fruition to different levels:

- **Royal Palace** is ownership of the Italian State, transferred to the *Demanio of the Region Sicily*. The property is in use to the *Sicilian Regional Assembly (Assemblea Regionale Siciliana) (A.R.S.)* and to the *Defense Department (Ministero della Difesa)*. (it houses the *South Military Region – Sicily Military Army Command -Regione Militare Sud - Comando Militare Esercito Sicilia*). The Palace is the seat of the Parliament of the Region Sicily and partially destined to the public fruition.
The **Palatine Chapel** is ownership of the of the *Cult Buildings Found (Fondo Edifici per il Culto) (F.E.C)* of the Ministry of the Interior. The Palatine Chapel is predominantly destined to public museum fruition; on Sunday and in special occasions are celebrated the religious services. The management of the additional services related to Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel (ticketing and bookshop) is by the *Frederick II Foundation (Fondazione Federico II)*, public right body that also organizes events and exhibitions. There is a charge for the admission.
- The **Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, today unchurched**, is state ownership of the *State Property of Sicily (Region Demanio della Regione Sicilia)* and its management is submitted to *Palermo Superintendence Cultural and Enviromental Heritage (Soprintendenza Beni Culturali e*

Ambientali di Palermo). The Church, with the Cloister, are destined to the public museum fruition. There is a charge for the admission.

- The **Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio** is ownership of the *F.E.C.* and in management of *Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi* of which is the Concathedral. The Church is visitable by free-admission.
- **The Church of San Cataldo** is ownership of the *F.E.C* and in management to the Equestrian Order of the Saint Sepulchre in Jerusalem (Catholic Knight Order, under form of public association of believers of Catholic Religion, founded by The Holy See). The Church is visitable against payment.
- The **Palermo Cathedral** is ownership of the *Diocese of Palermo (Diocesi di Palermo)* and is managed by **Vestry board of the Cathedral (Fabbriceria della Cattedrale)**. The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta is the principal place of Catholic cult of the city of Palermo and episcopal seat of the metropolitan homonymous archdiocese. It is visitable by free-admission with the exception for the monumental area of the treasure, of the crypt and of the royal tombs that requests an admission ticket.
- The **Zisa Palace** is *State Property of Sicily Region (Demanio della Regione Sicilia)* and it is managed as museum by the *Palermo Superintendence Cultural and Enviromental Heritage (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo)*. There is a charge for the admission.
- The **Admiral’s Bridge** is ownership of *State Property of Sicily Region (Demanio della Regione Sicilia)* while the protection is entrusted to the *Palermo Superintendence Cultural and Enviromental Heritage (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo)*.
- The **Cefalù Cathedral**, that is incorporated, belongs to the *Diocese of Cefalù (Diocesi di Cefalù)*. The cloister belongs to the *Canons Chapter (Capitolo dei Canonici)*. The owner bodies are also the managers. It is visitable by free-admission.
- The **Monreale Cathedral**, that is incorporated, belongs to the *Diocese of Monreale (Diocesi di Monreale)*. The cloister *State Property of Sicily Region (Demanio della Regione Sicilia)*. The owner bodies are also the managers. The Cathedral, besides the eminent liturgical function, is open to the public fruition. It is visitable against payment.

MONUMENTAL PROPERTY	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT
1. Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	Palazzo Reale: Stato Italiano del Demanio della Regione Sicilia Cappella Palatina: Fondo Edifici per il Culto (F.E.C) del Ministero dell’ Interno	Fondazione Federico II
2. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
3. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio	Fondo Edifici per il Culto (F.E.C.)	Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi

4. Church of San Cataldo	Diocesi di Palermo	Ordine equestre del Santo Sepolcro di Gerusalemme
5. Palermo Cathedral	Diocesi di Palermo	Fabbriceria della Cattedrale
6. Zisa Palace	Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
7. Admiral's Brigde	Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
8. Cefalù Cathedral	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Cefalù Chiostro: Capitolo dei Canonici	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Cefalù Chiostro: Capitolo dei Canonici
9. Monreale Cathedral	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Monreale Chiostro: Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Monreale Chiostro: Regione Sicilia

Table: Synoptical table of the ownership and management of the monumental properties component the serial property

In the **buffer zone**, being wide areas, fall areas and properties of different heterogeneous ownership: public, ecclesiastical bodies and private owners. Following are listed the outstanding principal buildings and services that fall within the areas of respect of the relative properties.

I level Buffer Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti:

- Cappella and Loggia dell'Incoronazione: property Diocesi di Palermo.
- Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere: property Diocesi di Palermo.
- Museo Diocesano, archive and istitutional seats: property Diocesi di Palermo.
- Sede della Soprintendenza Beni Culturali e Ambientali: public regional property.
- Sede del Museo d'Arte Contemporana: public regional property.
- Biblioteca Centrale Regione Siciliana: public regional property.
- Liceo Vittorio Emanuele II and Convitto Nazionale: (Succursale Vittorio Emanuele II): public property.
- Palazzo Asmundo: private property.
- Chiesa di Santa Maria Maddalena: ownership Diocesi di Palermo.
- Caserma Bonsignore: Legione dei Carabinieri di Palermo.
- Cappella Maria SS. Soledad: property Diocesi di Palermo.
- Sede della Fondazione Federico II- Library and administrative spaces: public regional ownership.
- Ospedali Civico Di Cristina Benfratelli di Palermo, "Ospedale dei bambini": Azienda di Rilievo Nazionale e di Alta Specializzazione Ospedale Civico e Benfratelli G. di Cristina e M. Ascoli.

I level Buffer San Cataldo e Martorana:

- Palazzo delle Aquile, sede del Comune di Palermo: town property.
- Chiesa di Santa Caterina and homonymous convent: property Diocesi di Palermo.
- Ex Monastero della Martorana: Università degli Studi di Palermo.
- Teatro Bellini: private property.

I level Buffer Zisa:

- Complesso dei Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa: town property.
- Chiesa dell'Annunziata alla Zisa: property Diocesi di Palermo.
- Scuola Materna Comunale Whitaker: town property.

In the buffer zone, fall areas and properties of different ownership: Municipality of Monreale (Comune di Monreale), Diocese (Diocesi) and private owners. Following are listed the outstanding principal buildings and services that fall within the area.

I level Buffer Admiral's Bridge:

- Complesso di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi: property of the Diocesi di Palermo.
- Area dell'ex Macello: town property.

I level Buffer zone Cefalù Cathedral:

- Sede del Municipio: town property.

In the **buffer zones**, fall areas and properties of different ownership: Municipality of Cefalù (Comune di Cefalù), Diocese (Diocesi) and private owners.

I level Buffer zone Monreale Cathedral:

- Sede del Municipio: town property.
- Chiesa degli Agonizzanti: property Diocesi di Monreale.
- Museo Diocesano and Seminario Arcivescovile: property Diocesi di Monreale.
- Chiesa della Collegiata: property Diocesi di Monreale.
- Chiesa di San Vito: property Diocesi di Monreale.

5.b Protective designation

5.b.1 General Criteria of perimetration

The perimeters of the **nine parts** component the nominated serial property include the surfaces of the monumental complexes and the respective pertinences individualized as areas submitted to the ties of protection as cultural properties (see the following paragraph 5.b.2).

To protection of the nominated properties have been individualized some areas, the buffer zones, that are articulated on two levels.

The **I level buffer zones** are defined in function of the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and of their immediate context and they are constituted by the urban fabrics and/or by the landscape areas with such an extension in comparison to the properties to constitute some effective buffer areas.

With the exception of the cases of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge of Palermo have been also individualized **II level buffer zones** that include the I level buffer zones, whose perimetration finds itself on an ampler system of town planning, historical-cultural and landscape relationships with the nominated property, as well as on the existing perimetrations of protection on territorial level.

The buffer zones of I and II level have a system of protection (described better beneath) in virtue of the regulations and prescriptions planned by the current tools of planning of the territory. The differentiation between the buffer zones of I and II level derives from the request to individualize territorially more limited areas (the I level buffer zones) in which to promote integrative measures

of protection and specifications operates in subject of urban decorum, pedestrianization, etc. (see the paragraph 5.c).

5.b.2 System of protection of the components of the property

All the parts component the serial property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*”, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, profiting of the greatest level of protection established by the national legislation prepared in the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* (Legislative Decree. N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Heritage).

The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as measure of safeguard, the obligation that every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Superintendence (organ of the Sicilian Region, on purpose predisposed for the protection of the cultural heritage).

For some of them, besides exist specific provisions to the restriction, previously prepared but having the same effects above described:

- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti declared National Monument through 15/08/1869 Royal Decree;
- Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana) declared National Monument through 15/08/1869 Royal Decree;
- Cathedral of Monreale declared National Monument through Royal Decree n. 1282 of 20/10/1942.

5.b.3 System of protection of the buffer zones

The territories that constitute the **I level buffer zones** include numerous protected buildings as monumental properties and as such they have the greatest level of specific protection above described.

In the buffer zones are individualized besides some areas of **landscape protection** on the basis of the Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Third Part- Landscape Heritage- see Annex 5), in which all the interventions of change require a preventive authorization by the competent authorities for the protection of the landscape (Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, inside to the Sicilian Region) that verifies the absence of prejudice to the landscape values. Such areas are identified in the treatments of the single buffer zones.

Besides in the buffer zones fall areas with hydrogeological risk for which the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up*, adopted through Decree of the Councillorship of the Territory and the Environment of the Region Sicily (D.A.R.T.A) of July 4 th 2000, determines the limits of transformation of the ground as well as the circles of intervention for the mitigation of the risk. The interventions in the zones submitted to hydrogeological restriction have to be projected and realized in function of the safeguard, of the quality and of the protection of the environment and submitted to preventive authorizations, with the exception of the works that in any case can get damages unless they don’t fall in the areas assessed as “risk areas” in the P.A.I., in the sites of community interest (S.I.C.) and in the zones of special protection (Z.P.S.).

5.b.3.1 Palermo

In Palermo all the properties in nomination fall, with the exception of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral’s Bridge, within the perimeter of the Historic Centre planned by the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G. tool of town planning on town level) and identified as the area included within the layout of the ancient sixteenth-century walls: **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, the Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), the Church of San Cataldo and the Cathedral also named Church of Maria Assunta.** On such areas are in force the

prescriptions of the *Executive Detailed Plan* (P.P.E.) of the Historic Centre of Palermo (executive tool of the P.R.G.).

On the basis of their location therefore have been individualized two groupings with relative I level buffer zones and an only II level buffer zone that includes all them.

· **I level Buffer Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni gli Eremiti**
(see Table VI of the Chap. I and the Tables I, Ia, Ia1 and II enclosed to the present chapter)

I level Buffer zone: hectares 23,5
Inhabitants: 1106

Surface of the property proposed for the inscription
PALERMO- Royal Building and Palatine Chapel
Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 4,1

Surface of the property proposed for the inscription
PALERMO- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti
Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 0,3

Surface of the property proposed for the inscription
PALERMO- Palermo Cathedral
Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 1,1

The buffer zone individualized includes for continuity the single buffer zones of the property within an unique perimeter considering the evident *continuum* of fabrics and the urban relationships existing in area and answers to the request to plan common actions of exploitation and protection as well as the presence of other properties such as Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Chiesa dell'Incoronazione and the Loggia and the Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere that are referable to the Arab-Norman cultural atmosphere.

With regard to the Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel have been considered elements of close relationship both in visual and of identity terms and in functional terms the two squares overlooking the buildings (Piazza Indipendenza e Piazza Vittoria) and the block on Via del Bastione as well as the seat of the library and some spaces of the Fondazione Federico II, with the exception of the buildings of pertinence of the Questura (Police headquarters) in which are practised "strategic" functions practice of public order.

The fabric of relationship of the complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti includes the whole block on which it is situated, the block of the Ospedale dei Bambini and the buildings immediately facing the actual entrance.

Finally, as it regards the Cathedral, the areas in comparison to which it is possible to underline relationships of visual, structural and functional nature include Palazzo Asmundo, the block overlooking on the church square and on the apsidal square, the block of the institute Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and of the Regional Library, the buildings of via dell'Incoronazione with the homonymous Loggia, the Church of Santa Maria l'Incoronata and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere, the articulated block that includes the seat of the Curia and the Archbishop Palace, the Barracks, the Church of Santa Maria Maddalena and the buildings of the Flea market (Mercato delle Pulci).

The main streets and squared included in this buffer zone are:

Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, tratto di Corso Tukory, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle scuole, Piazza

Sett'angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Vicolo Carini, Via Albergherai, Via Mongitore.

As far is internal to the Historic Centre (classified as A Zone by the town planning tool) for such buffer zones are in force the prescriptions that derive from the current P.P.E. (*Executive Detailed Plan*) that exclusively allows interventions on the existing building heritage aimed, according to the cases, to the conservation and the restoration of the outstanding elements, to the restructuring or to the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, to the maintenance of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration

In the case of the area that includes San Giovanni degli Eremiti and the blocks next to it are in force the prescriptions of the “Executive Detailed Plan Albergheria-Ballarò.” Also in the case of this tool as of the P.P.E. the interventions on the heritage are aimed to the conservation and the restoration of the outstanding elements, as well as to the restructuring and the conservation of the green areas.

Besides:

- some portions of territory are individualized as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up* (D.A.R.T.A. July 4 th 2000) defined with “very high landslide risk”. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of streamflow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;
- some portions of territory are individualized as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the precedent plan, defined with “very elevated hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location. Beside are individualized:
- “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature;
- some portions of territory are individualized as areas characterized by historical pits “with hollow”, yeldings and lowerings of the ground, sinkings, collapses for the presence of anthropic underground hollows: these areas on the basis of specific plans of realization have beeb subordinated to specific studies of geognosial, ideological and/or hydrogeological feature;
- some portions of territory are individualized as “area characterized by the presence of Qanat” (system of channels that following the particular conformations of the ground and the friable morphology of the rock were built for bringing water in surface intercepting the natural strata of the ground- see Annex 2), subordinated to specific plans of realization, to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature;
- restriction Regal Trazzere (Royal country roads);
- restriction to protection of the railway belt of which to the Decree of the President of the Republic. n. 753/80;

- hydrogeological restriction on the basis of “*Excerpt Plan of Basin for the hydrogeological set-up of the Sicilian Region*” (P.A.I.) of which to the Regional Law 03/05/2001 n.6.

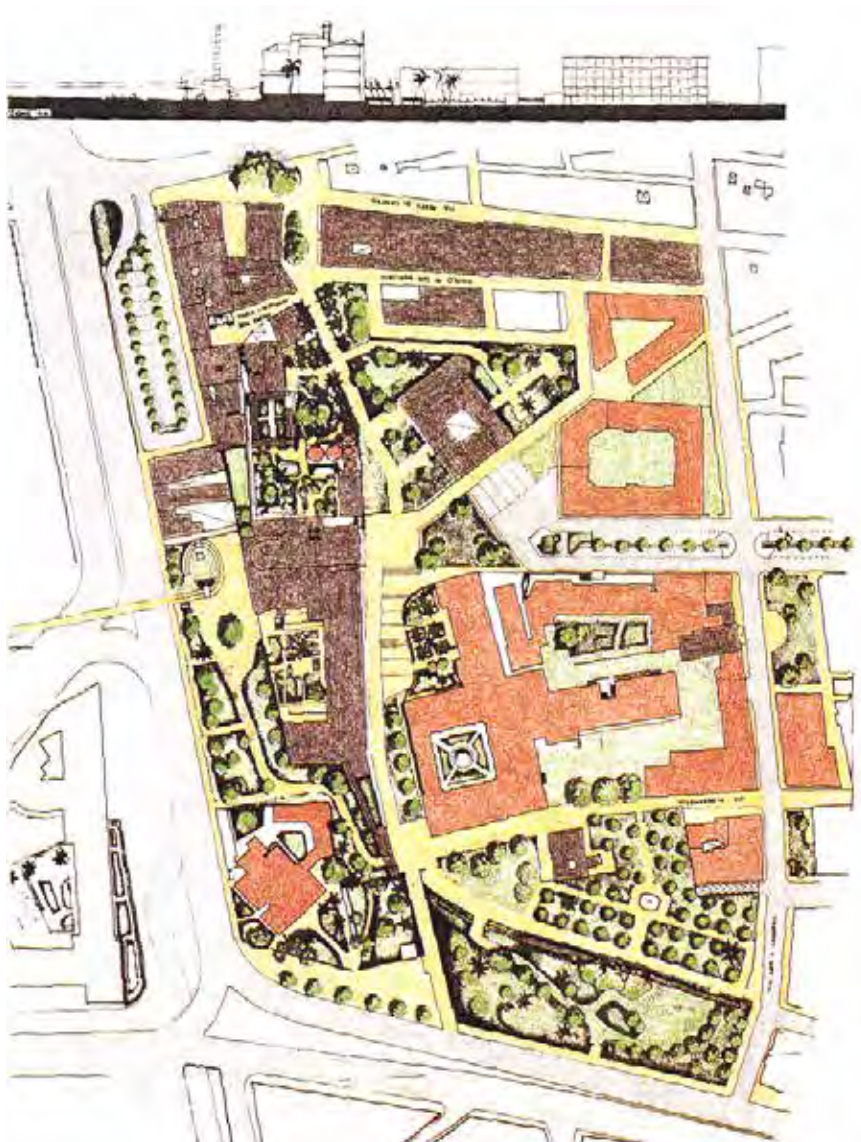


Fig. 1 Detailed Plan Albergheria-Ballarò, plan of recovery of the area of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. **Source:** P.P.Albergheria-Ballarò.

- **I level Buffer of San Cataldo and Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio**
(see the Tables VII of the Chap.I and the the Tables I, Ib and II enclosed to the present chapter)

I level Buffer zone: hectares 2,148
Inhabitants: 143

Surface of the property proposed for the inscription
PALERMO- Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio

Surface of the property proposed for the inscription
PALERMO-Church of San Cataldo
Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 0,036
Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 0,116

The churches of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio and San Cataldo rise to surround the eastern south space of Piazza Bellini on a high base. This plan was named, in medieval age, the Magistrate's Plan (Piano del Pretore), because centre of the ancient municipality. The plan has been lowered in 1864 to join with the via Maqueda therefore today the two aforesaid churches result more elevated in comparison to the piazza Bellini as also other remarkable pre-existences such as the church of Santa Caterina.

The area includes besides the Church of San Cataldo and the Martorana and the ex Convent today university seat, Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria, and the buildings on it overlooking among which Palazzo delle Aquile (seat of the Municipality of Palermo), the Church of Santa Caterina with the block attached, the ex Teatro Bellini. The criteria used for defining the limits of the buffer zones are those of visual integrity of the properties from adjacent principal public spaces preserving the fabrics of the immediate around for the most greater part of the cases constituted by public buildings or conventual and cleric buildings and noble buildings of which is still recognizable an unitariness of plant.

The main streets and squares included in this buffer zone are:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

As in the preceding case, as far is internal to the Historic Centre (classified as A Zone by the town planning tool) for such buffer zone are in force the prescriptions that derive from the current P.P.E. (*Executive Detailed Plan*) that exclusively allows interventions on the existing building heritage aimed, according to the cases, to the maintenance and the restoration of the outstanding elements, to the restructuring or to the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, to the maintenance of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration.

The *General Plan of Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U) plans the pedestrianization of the squares and the alleys that fall in this area. Particularly, the pedestrianization and consequent release from the vehicles in parking in Piazza Bellini on which look out upon the principal façades and the accesses to the two churches it will contribute to the decorum of the space of the square reestablishing the physical and functional continuity with the neighboring Piazza Pretoria.

Besides:

- some portions of territory are individualized as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up* (D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000) defined with “very high landslide risk”. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of streamflow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;
- some portions of territory are individualized as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the precedent plan, defined with “very elevated hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location.

Beside are individualized “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature;

- It is individualized an “area characterized by the presence of Qanat” that, on the basis of a specific plan of realization, is subordinated to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature;
- **II level Buffer of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo and Cathedral also named Church of Maria Assunta.**

(See the Table I and II enclosed to the present chapter)

***II level Buffer zone – Historic Centre: hectares 228,00
Inhabitants: 25.941***

A II level buffer zone includes the I level buffer zone related to the properties inside the Historic Centre of Palermo.

The boundaries of the buffer zone have been traced tracing almost integrally the perimeter of the “Historic Centre” defined by the town planning tool adding, for completeness, the areas of Piazza Indipendenza, next to Royal Palace and the Trapezoidal Dock (Molo Trapezoidale) next to the Castle to Sea (Castello a Mare). The whole Historic Centre of Palermo is, in fact, to consider a complex and stratified context in which gather the most greater historical and architectural values referable to the Arab-Norman culture of the city and in it besides the single architectural emergencies are still today identifiable traces of some component attributable to these cultural roots in the fabric and in the town planning structure. In its inside are still today noticed in the settlement structure elements referable to the Arab social and urban organization.

Therefore remain traces of the Arab Palermo as much in the toponymy as much in the structure of the blind alleys, with linear course, elbow, bayonet, pitchfork still recognizable in those areas in which the districts of the Arab city rose: the area of the Cassaro, behind the Castle to Sea, the district of the Kalsa, the “chosen” the emir's citadel, the district of the Slavonians, that of the Mosque and the so-called New district. During the Norman period the fulcrum of the urban life returned to be the ancient *Paleàpoli* while were growing the districts around the port and in proximity of the Castle to sea that became the Palace of the Norman sovereigns.

The delimitation of the II level buffer zone reaffirms a perimeter of protection that finds itself on the already existing tools of protection of territory with particular reference to the prescriptions planned by the current *Detailed Executive Plan* (P.P.E.) and by the other plans and plans of recovery of the areas inside the perimeter of the Historic Centre (plan of recovery S. Agostino; plan of recovery Capo; plan of recovery Scopari; plan of recovery Cassaro alto; detailed plan Castello S. Pietro; detailed plan Albergheria; plan of recovery Discesa delle Capre; plan of recovery Montevergini) (see concerning it the excerpted areas of the P.P.E. in the fig. 2) of the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.), of the *Port Town Plan* (P.R.P.), of the *General Plan of the Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U.) in subject of mobility and the *Strategic Town Plan* (P.S.C. in progress of approval) that it primarily acts on the urban requalification.

The prescriptions of protection planned by the P.P.E. interest the whole area with the exception of the areas affected by the other plans and plans of recovery of the areas inside the perimeter of the Historic Centre and a part of the Trapezoidal Dock of competence of the Port Authority on which the prescriptions of the General Town Plan are in force, over that for the area of the Cala and the Foro Italico, also of competence of the Port Authority and, therefore, submitted to the P.R.P.

The prescriptions of the P.P.E. concern the regulation of the transformations and the conservation of the fabrics, of the open spaces and of the monumental emergencies and directly and indirectly contribute therefore to maintain the visual and functional integrity of the monumental zones.

In the Historic Centre of Palermo, on the basis of the architectural typology and on the basis of the Technical Regulations of the P.P.E. the formalities of intervention admitted are essentially of conservative type varying from the restoration, to the restructuring, to the philological or

typological restoration. Besides, the technical regulations of the P.P.E. plan the restoration and/or the re-establishing of the elements of public street furniture still existing as for instance signs, shop windows, kiosks, street-lamps, fountains, exedras, religious niches, railings. Besides it s planned that the town Administration identifies and draws up operational programs, to redraw toponymy, flooring, public green, poster designing, kiosks, benches, bus shelters, telephone boxes etc. privileging the maintenance, the recovery and/or the restoration of the elements featurizing the original set-up.

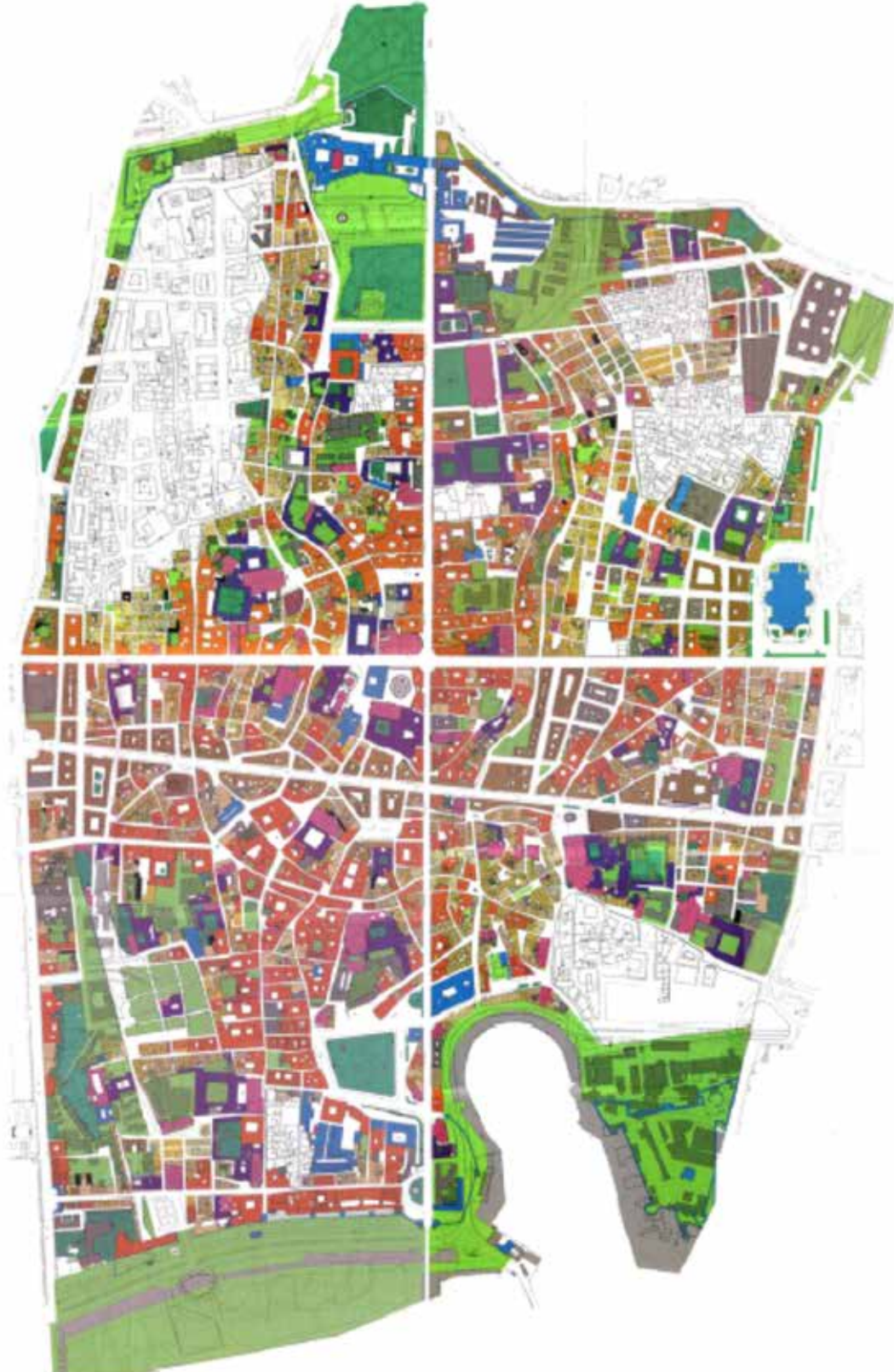


Fig. 2 P.P.E. **Source:** Executive Detailed Plan of the Historic Centre of Palermo.

For the area of the Trapezoidal Dock adjacent to the archaeological area of the Castle to Sea (Castello a Mare), only area included in the Ii level buffer zone external to the limits of the P.P.E., are in force, for a portion, the prescriptions of the General Town Plan, while, for the part whose jurisdiction is of the Port Authority, are in force the prescriptions of the Port Town Plan (P.R.P. in progress of approval: it has been issued positive advice from the Superior Board of the Public Works (Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici) and now it has gone through to the Sicilian Region) that plans besides the archaeological Park of the Castle, areas for the boating and commercial areas and services. On almost the totality of the dock falls, besides, the archaeological restriction as measure of protection of the area of the Castle.



Fig. 3 Functional areas of the P.R.P. Source: Harbour Town Plan, Port Authority of Palermo.

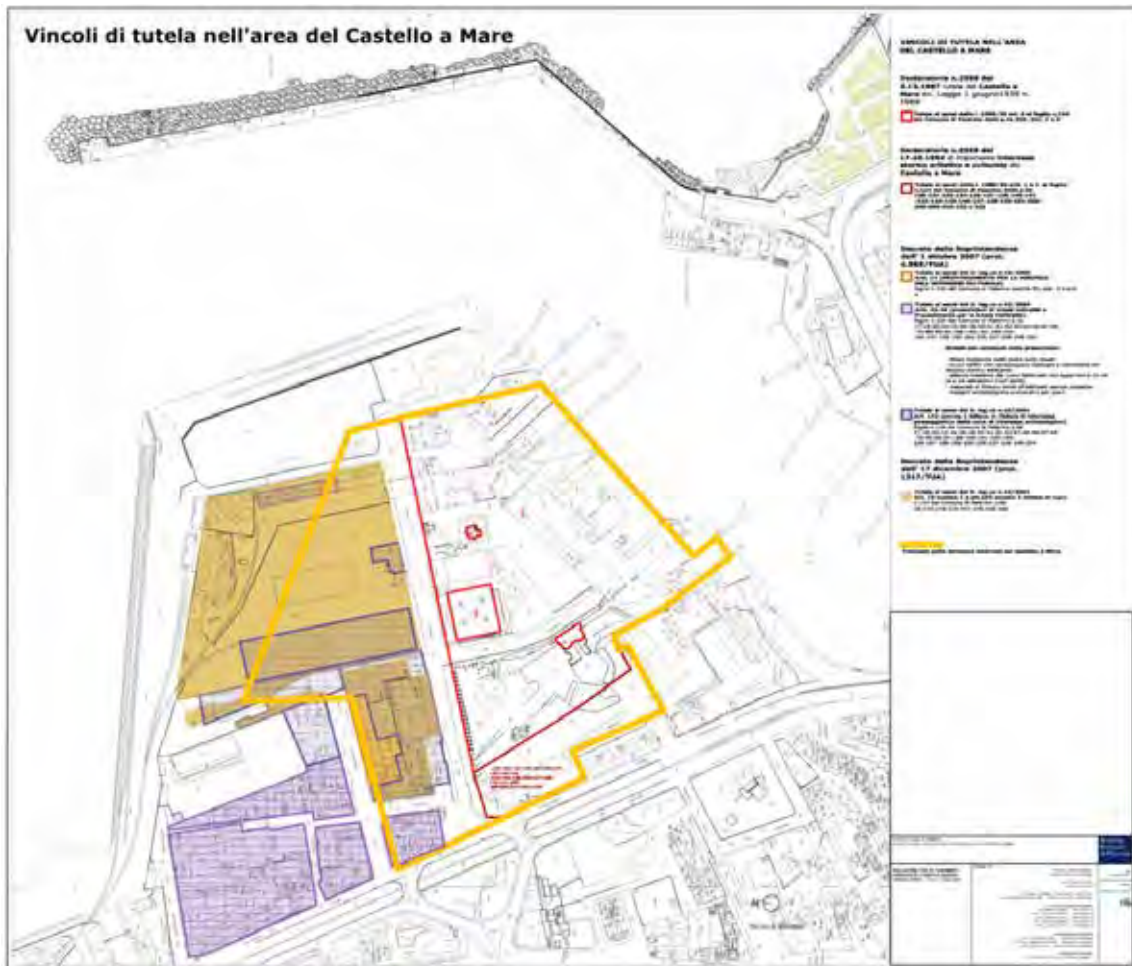


Fig. 4 Restrictions on the area of the Trapezoidal Dock Source: P.R.P. Port Authority of Palermo.

The *General Plan of the Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U.), recently approved by the town council, plans the rearrangement of the mobility with outlook of pedestriazition of vast areas of the Historic Centre, the limitation of the traffic, with the parallel reduction of the standstill and the car parking and the increase of the pedestrian mobility and the public transportation. The plan estimates the new definition of the Zones with limited traffic and particularly of the Ztl n. 1 that encloses the four districts of the historic center to which will enter only Euro 3 and 4 cars. Besides it is planned the increase of the pedestrian islands from the actual 41 to 83 hectares extending the already preexisting areas and creating new one to valorize the urban and monumental contexts of greater value and interest.

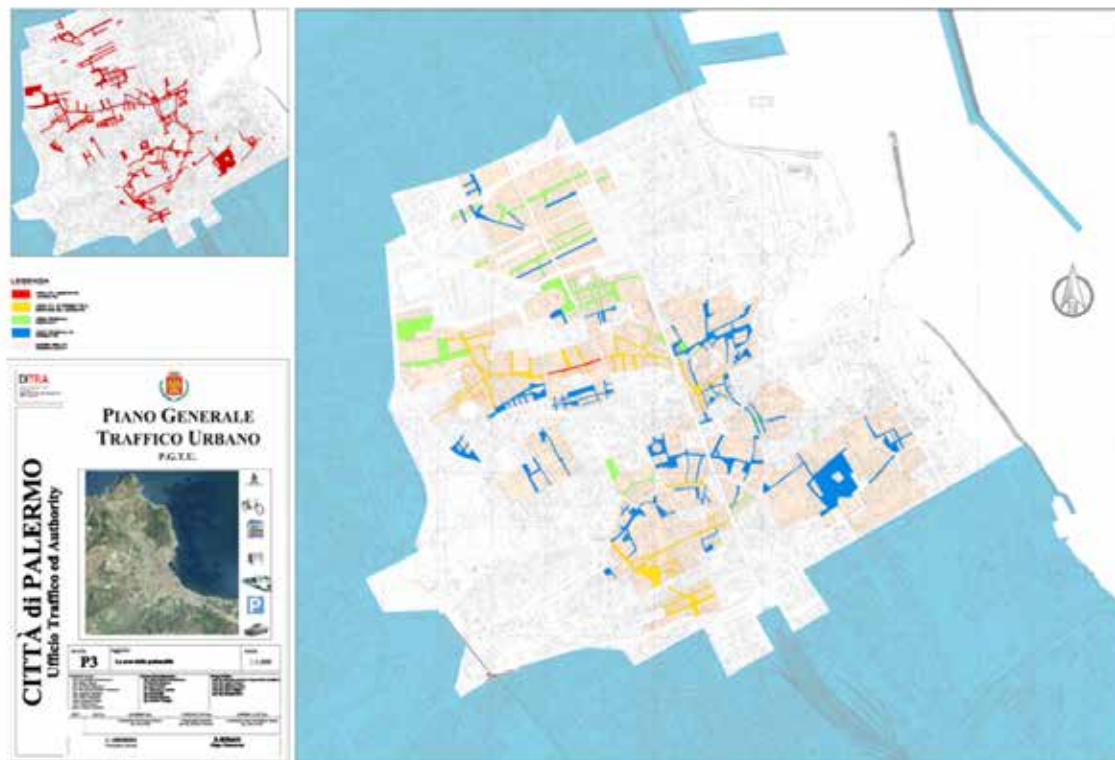


Fig. 5 Pedestrian areas in the Historic Centre. Source: P.G.T.U. of Palermo.

Within the *Strategic Town Plan* (P.S.C.) in progress of approval, it is planned the intervention with further measures directed to decongest the area from the vehicular traffic and to strengthen its accessibility.

The plan schedules the rearrangement of the mobility and the expansion of the extra-urban connections and the realization of the inside bypass road, the expansion of the subway in railway centre, the closing of the railway ring, the tram and the light subway. It deals with works external to the buffer zone with the exception of the light subway that plans three stations in Historic Centre (Stazione Centrale, Via Roma, Teatro Massimo) all external to the I level buffer zone for which, therefore, it can be excluded a direct impact on the property in nomination.

The II level buffer zone of the properties inside the Historic Centre of Palermo (see map/s enclosed), constituted by the Four Districts, includes numerous buildings and circles affected by special devices of protection:

- punctual restrictions with historical-artistic-architectural feature (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Second) in force on 168 single monumental buildings and numerous others submitted to “restriction *ope legis*” as far public ownership or belonging to private legal entities without end of profit, of artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest among which the historical-artistic restriction that concerns the inclusive area among the Loggiato San Bartolomeo and the Piano di Sant'Erasmus and the restriction for the area of the Castello a Mare, punic walls and walls of sixteenth century (dispositives 29/04/1987 n.1418 and n. 2757 of 25/08/1987);

- restriction with landscape and environmental feature on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape*-L.D. 42/04 Part Third);

- archaeological restrictions (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Second) concerning: the areas of the Castello S. Pietro, of the Castello a Mare (D.P.R.S. n. 5283 of 3.3.08 and n. 5428 of 7.3.08), via Celso, via Candelai-fortifications (D.P.R.S. n.131 of 1965) and vicolo benettini north side between via porta di castro and san mercurio (D.P.R.S. 132 of 1965), vicolo Casa Professa north side (D.P.R.S. n.135 of 1965), via

Santissimi Quaranta Martiri, via Sant'Agata alla Guilla and vicolo Sant'Agata alla Guilla, Salita Ramires (D.P.R.S. 136 of 1965), Salita Ramires, Vicolo Artale, Salita Artale, vicolo De Franco (D.P.R.S. n. 137 of 1965) discesa Ben Fratelli and Cortile Istituto De Cosmi (D.P.R.S. 138 of 1965), salita Ramires-wall (Decree n. 4135 of 1966), vicolo dei Benedettini, vicolo Benettini north side between via porta di Castro and San Mercurio (Decree n. 4136 of 1966), area Piazza Indipendenza (declaratoria of protection n. 1882 of 5/06/1987);

- Hydrogeological restriction (of which to the Royal Decree n. 3267 of December 30 th 1923, to the Royal Decree n.1126 of May 16 th 1926 and to the Regional Law n.16 of April 6 th 1996 – Rearrangement of the legislation in forest subject and of protection of the vegetation);
- Restriction of absolute no suitability for building to protection of the sea coasts (Regional Law n.78/76) in the strip of respect of the 150 meters from the shoreline;
- Restriction for protection of the road belts (Decree Law n. 285/92);
- Restriction Regal Trazzere (Roysl countryroads);
- Restriction for protection of the railway belts (Decree of the President of the Republic. n.753/80);
- Restriction of seismic respect (Decree Law of 26/09/68 and Decree 10/03/69 Law);
- Hydrogeological restriction, *Excerpt Plan of Basin for the hydrogeological set-up of the Sicilian Region* (P.A.I. - Regional law 03/05/2001 n.6);
- Port restriction;
- Areas characterized by historical pits “with hollow”, yeldings and lowerings of the ground, sinkings, collapses for the presence of anthropic underground hollows: these areas on the basis of specific plans of realization have been subordinated to specific studies of geognosial, ideological and/or hydrogeological feature;
- Areas of dangerousness with “very high landslide risk”. (*Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up* D.A.R.T.A. July 4 th 2000).

Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of streamflow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;

- Areas of dangerousness with “very elevated hydraulic risk” (*Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up* -D.A.R.T.A. July 4 th 2000) potentially subject to phenomena of overflow.

Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location. Beside are individualized: “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature.

- “Areas characterized by the presence of Qanat” (that on the basis of specific plans of realization are subordinated to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature);
- Interdicted areas to the building and/or town planning use for presence of: phenomena of landslide, for collapse, glide or turnover of carbonate stone masses that, alluvial cones and of alluvium, strains of mud and deposits, areas affected by floods and alluvions of particular gravity.

▪ **II level Buffer zone- the Zisa Palace**

(see the Table VIII of the Chap.I and the Tables I, Ic and II enclosed to the present chapter)

I level Buffer zone: hectares 23,2

Inhabitants: 4.502

PALERMO- Zisa Palace:

Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 0,80

The **Zisa Palace** rises in that part of plain out of the city walls in which the Normans installed a complex system of parks disseminated of buildings and pavilions, fountains and fishponds. The park of the Genoard from *gennet-ol-ardh* that meant "the earth's heaven" was extended to include Cuba soprana and Cuba sottana, to west up to the territories of Monreale and Altofonte and to south up to the zone of the castle of Maredolce.

For the Zisa Palace has been individualized a I level buffer zone defined on the basis of the criteria of visual, morphological and functional nature: the buffer zone includes some green areas with historical character, the next parts of fabric and that look out on the open spaces overlooking the property, as well as elements with existing or potential functional relationships as the Cultural Yards in the Zisa (Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa).

Besides the Zisa Palace and to the attached park, the buffer zone includes therefore the Cultural Yards, ex Factory Ducrot today centre for cultural and museum activities, the public garden on Via Guglielmo il Buono, the green areas behind the Zisa Palace referable to the park (individualized by the town planning tool as A1 zone "Historical manufacts and relative pertinences and funds of remarkable historical and environmental value"), some blocks of fabric included between the area of the Park and Piazza Serradifalco (blocks verlooking and included between Paolo Gili, Whitaker e Via dei Normanni) and the blocks overlooking on the area of the park and overlooking on Piazza Zisa and Via Mulini alla Zisa. The fabric included within the buffer zones, even if having been partly replaced by recent housebuilding, preserve for the most greater part a historical character and it defines with the property and the annexed park a hold visual relationship. Besides, the area is included within the perimeter of the Park of the Genoard that extended itself between the city walls and the behind mountains representing the point of contact between the urban gardens and the surrounding country. On the basis of the available historical reconstructions, the area identified as buffer zone constitutes the inferior wedge of the perimeter of the park in proximity of the ancient nucleus of the city.



Fig. 6: Hypothetical reconstruction of the town planning territorial set-up in Norman age. Source: Our elaboration on elaborate drawn by Caronia G. - Noto V., Cuba of Palermo, Palermo 1988)

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone of the Zisa are: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Polito, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Guli, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone

According to the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.) the inside area to the buffer zone includes remarkable spaces destined to public green and ample built zones classified as historic urban fabric defined “A2 – Historic Net”, although there are modern building episodes and to higher density. For the prevalence of the residential fabric as far “Historic Net”, the technical regulations of the P.R.G admit character conservative interventions (restoration, re-establishment, restructuring, demolition, reconstruction with formalities that don't denaturalize the original typological feature).

The area is also characterized by the “Centre of Municipality of the Cultural Yards” (“Centro di Municipalità dei Cantieri Culturali”) realized in a site of industrial archaeology.

The Strategic Town Plan (P.S.C.), that identifies actions aimed to decongest the area from the vehicular traffic and to strengthen its accessibility, plans in this area an axle “sea-mountains” of the light subway with a station next to the area of the Cultural Yards in the Zisa. Also in the circle of the expansion of the subway in the railway lane and of the closing of the railway ring are planned two further stations, external to the buffer zone, that can improve the accessibility to the area (Court and Barracks de Maria) (Tribunale e Caserma de Maria).

For the objectives of requalification of the area, the Plan schedules an increase of the cultural activities of the Yards in the Zisa (Cantieri alla Zisa) as part of an ampler project of urban transformation for the realization of the “International Pole City of the Culture - cultural and directional Pole Yard-Lolli-Notarbartolo” (“Polo Città Internazionale della Cultura- Polo culturale e direzionale Cantieri-Lolli-Notarbartolo”) as centrality with prevailing cultural identity that includes an interactive pole of the Mediterranean cultures.

In the buffer zone of the Zisa are individualized besides:

- an area of archaeological interest on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - art. 142 ms) integrated in 2002 by the Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage (ref.note n. 1732 of 09/04/02)

- portions of territory as areas of dangerousness with “very elevated landslide risk” (on the basis of the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological set-up* - and to the advice sent by the Engineer Corps 22/09/2000) in the buffer zone of the Zisa. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of streamflow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;

- an area characterized by the presence of Qanat, subordinated, on the basis of specific plan of realization to specific studies of geognosial and/or ideological and hydrogeological feature.

· **I level Buffer zone –Admiral’s Brigde**

(see the Table IX of the Chap.I and the Tables I, Id and II enclosed to the present chapter)

Surface of the property proposed for the inscription (in hectares) and of the proposed buffer zone

I level Buffer zone: hectares 38,59

Inhabitants: around 4.903

PALERMO-Admiral's Bridge:

Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 0,41

The I level buffer zone of the Admiral’s Brigde includes the bridge with the garden and the roads that surround it, the area related to the ex-Slaughterhouse (ex Macello), today seat of town offices and destined to welcome a “Centre of Municipality”, the area of the church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi and the areas of the river bed of the river Oreto next to the property consistent primarily in cultivated areas as vegetable garden.

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are:

Viale dei Picciotti, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell’Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

According to the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.) the inside area to the buffer zone includes remarkable spaces individualized as public green spaces, university areas, car parkings, the monumental area of the complex of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi and ample built zones classified as historic urban fabric “A2 – Historic Net”, although there are modern building episodes and to higher density and of

public housebuilding. For the residential fabric of “Historic Net”, the technical regulations of the P.R.G. admit interventions with conservative character (restoration, re-establishment, restructuring, demolition, reconstruction with formality that don't denaturalize the original typological features).

The area is also characterized by the “Center of Municipality” to be realized in a site of industrial archaeology in which the ex Slaughterhouse was situated.

It is to point out that is in progress of realization the line of the streetcar that crosses the buffer zone, nevertheless without this constitutes a factor of risk for the property.

The area is affected by the followings restrictions and devices of protection:

- Great part of the area is interdicted to the building and/or town planning use for presence of: phenomena of landslide, for collapse, glide or turnover of carbonated stone masses, alluvial cones and of alluvium, strains of mud and deposits, areas affected by floods and alluvions of particular gravity;
- landscape restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - with obligation of release of relative authorization by the Superintendence, in case of expectation of transformations;
- area SIC COD. ITA 020012 - Valley of the River Oreto;
- an ample area classified as “areas affected by floods or alluvions” and, therefore, subordinate to specific studies of geognosial ideological and/or hydrogeological feature;
- strip of protection of the river beds;
- some portions of the territory are individualized as “Areas of dangerousness with very elevated hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions directed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location.
- Restriction Regie Trazzere (Royal Countryside) (concerning it in the note Ufficio Speciale Regie Trazzere prot. N. 1473 del 26/03/02).

Finally it is referred that, on the basis of the scheme norm of the “Landscape Plans of ambit” (“Piani paesistici d’ambito”) that individualizes the areas to safeguard articulating them in three levels of protection, in the buffer zone of the Admiral’s Bridge in virtue of the current landscape restriction on the river Oreto falls an area with 3 Level of protection.

On such area, the Guidelines of the regional landscape planning point out that in the centre of sub-regional legislation it will be had to favour the exploitation of the landscape heritage forbidding variations to the town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads, actions that involve the alteration of the landscape and the equilibrium of the natural biological communities, works of streamflow regulation of the waters according to techniques not referable to techniques of the naturalistic engineering, dumps, etc.

The Region Sicily, in fact, has started, in the first years ninety, the elaboration of the regional Landscape Plan that articulates itself on two interconnected levels: a first regional level constituted by the Guidelines and a second sub-regional level constituted by the Plans of ambit related to the seventeen landscape ambits individualized by the Guidelines. The Landscape Plans of ambit are articulated on a scheme norm articulated in three levels of protection. On the basis of such

articulation and with the objective to direct the phase of layout and definition of the regulations, have been defined some guidelines that, even if not containing elements with value of legal obligation, represent, the direction of safeguard that the Plan will prescribe through the regulations elaborated for every area.

5.b.3.2 Cefalù

In Cefalù the perimeter of the property included in the proposed statement of the serial property of site includes the Cathedral and the Cloister and falls in an inside area to the Historic Centre individualized by the General Town Plan (A Zone) and subject to Detailed Plan.

To protection of the part component the property have been individualized a I level buffer zone and one of II level that includes it.

Surface proposed for the inscription (in hectares) and surface of the proposed buffer zone

(See the Table X of the Chap.I and the Tables III and IV enclosed to the present chapter)

I level Buffer zone: hectares 2,716 Inhabitants: around 840

II level Buffer zones: hectares 56,89 Inhabitants: around 6.000

Cathedral of Cefalù:

Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 1,394

I level Buffer zone of the Cathedral of Cefalù.

The I level buffer zones, constituted by the immediately next fabrics to the property with strong visual and functional relationships with the inscribed ambits, includes the square of the Cathedral, the seat of the Municipality, the fabrics adjacent to the square both toward the sea and toward west and, finally, part of the slopes of the Mountain of the Rock (Monte della Rocca) that brush the building of the Cathedral.

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone: Via Candeloro, Corso Ruggero, Via Seminario, Via Passafiume, Via Giorni, Via Francavilla, Via Misuraca.

In the I level buffer zone is planned a regime of protection referable, besides to the restrictions of safeguard of the monumental property, to the prescriptions of the current Detailed Plan of the Historic Centre that aims to the safeguard and the requalification of the fabrics and the architectural and environmental characters through interventions that don't denaturalize the architectural values of the buildings, based on the attention to the typological characters of the building on which is realized the intervention and to the use, the more possible, of coherent materials with those original.

Besides, the I level buffer zone is affected by:

- Area of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D.. 42/2004 arts. 142 lett.m);
- Area of respect prepared *ope legis* that individualizes the coastal territory for a strip of 300 ms from the sea (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D.. 42/2004 arts. 142 letts. A)
- Landscape restriction - (Decree n° 1751 of 23/07/1985 - included in the 23/09/1987 landscape restriction);

- Monumental restriction, on the whole homogeneous territorial A zone (Historic Centre), for expressed will of the regional legislator ex l.r. 70/76 and s.m.;
- Area with elevated geomorphological risk (R3-possible problems for the safety of the people, functional damages to the buildings and the infrastructures with consequent unfitness to use of the same, the interruption of the functionality of the socio-economic activities and remarkable damages to the environmental heritage) individualized by the *Excerpt Plan for the hydrogeological set-up*. For such areas, (on the basis of the art. 67, paragraph 5, L. D. 152/2006) the activity of planning is imposed in subject of Civil Protection with priority;
- Seismic restriction ex l. 64/74;
- Strip of respect of the purifier.

On the basis of the already quoted articulation of the scheme norm of the Plans of ambit defined by the regional landscape planning, in the case of the I level buffer zone of Cefalù is identified an area with protection of I level directed to the exploitation of the historical identity of the settlements and maintenance of the spatial, morphological, typological elements and of the traditional town planning and architectural characters, with the purpose to preserve the legibility of the original settlement structuring with the prohibition of industrial activity and drilling and removal of minerals, fossils and finds of any nature.

• **II level Buffer zone of the Cefalù Cathedral.**

The II level buffer zone traces the perimeter defined by the restriction of areas of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D. 42/2004 arts. 142 lett. m - Areas protected for Law adopted by Law n°. 431/1985).

Such perimeter includes the areas inclusive within the “megalithic walls”, identifies as “Historic Centre” A zone) by the General Town Plan and submitted to detailed planning, the areas of the Rock and its slopes (B zone - Park of the Rock) and the cemetery area.

The Technical Regulations of realization of the current General Town Plan schedules for the “A zone” a regime of conservation aimed to preserve the historical and architectural values, bans new constructions and raisings, admits interior and external improvements of the buildings without alteration of the structures and the architectural aspect, it gives indications for the techniques and the materials to use in the case of interventions that concern the façades and it allows the execution of some partial interventions, concerning mainly problems of traffic. The Detailed Plan subsequently details the formalities of intervention on the historical urban fabrics pointing out formality of conservation and individualizing the location of some services of urban level and some areas of standstill.

For the “B zone - Park of the Rock” that, besides to contain the rests of the Temple of Diana (megalithic construction dating back to the IX century B.C.), present medieval walls, the remains of a castle of the XIII-XIV century and it belongs to the properties of community interest (S.I.C), the Technical Regulations of realization of the Municipal Town Plan schedules the destination of use to park, with cultural and tourist services (open-air theatre, tree plantings, standstill spaces with refreshment and of service bars with no permanent character).

Besides by the restrictions already mentioned in the case of the I level buffer zone, the II level buffer zone is also affected by:

- Restriction of absolute no suitability for building to protection of the sea coasts in the strip of respect of the 150 meters from the shoreline (Regional Law n.78/76, art. 15, lett.a - such restriction is not applied to A zone);
- Restriction for protection of the sea coasts (Regional Law n.78/76, art. 15, lett.b), in the strip of respect of the 500 meters from the shoreline;
- Sites of Community interest (Directive 92/43/CEE) - Rock of Cefalù;

- Restriction of absolute no suitability for building of which to the Regional Law n.16/96 regarding the wooded areas and to the relative strips of respect (restriction of relative no suitability for building and landscape no suitability ex Regional Law n.16/96 l.) as well as landscape restriction on the individualized wooded areas ex legislative Decree 227/01 and s.m.;
- Hydrogeological restriction of which in the-Royal Decree 30.12.23 n.3267;
- Area of reforestation;
- Strip of cemetery respect (Decree President of the Republic d n. 285/1990);
- Strip of respect naim road (Decree President of the Republic n. 495/1992);
- Band of respect wells (Legislative Decree n.152/06);
- Perimeter active landslides (Hydrogeological Set-up Plan).

With reference to the regional landscape planning and the scheme norm of the Plans of ambit, in the II level buffer zone falls an area with 1 Level of protection - whose objective have already been individualized in the case of the I level buffer zone that is included - and an area with 3 Level of Protection that covers for great part the buffer zone. In such area the objective is the conservation of the natural values and the biodiversity. In the area are forbidden variations to the town planning tools, actions that involve the alteration of the morphological and landscape characters of the coast to the goals of the maintenance of the hydrogeological equilibrium, the realization of industrial fittingses and dumps, etc.

5.b.3.3 Monreale

In Monreale, the perimeter of the property included in the proposed statement of serial property includes the Cathedral and the Cloister of the ancient monastery of the Benedictines. The side of the Cathedral constitutes the southern limit of the piazza Vittorio Emanuele heart of the city and also seat of the Building of City (Palazzo di Città).

For protection of the part component the property are been individualized a I level buffer zone and one of II level that includes it.

Surface proposed for the inscription (in hectares) and surface of the proposed buffer zone

(See the Tables XI of the Chap.I and the Tables V and VI enclosed to the present chapter)

I level Buffer zone: hectares 12 Inhabitants: around 268

II level Buffer zone: hectares 14,24 Inhabitants: around 14.000

Monreale Cathedral

Zone proposed for the inscription: hectares 1,669

• I level Buffer zone - Monreale Cathedral

The I level buffer zone of the Monreale Cathedral is constituted by the next fabrics to the property with strong visual, morphological and functional relationships classified as A Zone by the current Detailed Plan as building complexes that have historical-artistic character of particular environmental value.

The buffer zone includes the system of the two squares overlooking the Cathedral, the Cloister and the buildings that compose the Benedictine Abbey, the ex Building of William II (actual seat of the Town Hall and the Archbishop Seminary), as well as the town planning permanences of the original Norman and medieval plant in the settlement crown around the Cathedral: the fabric of the district Carmine denominated "Garden of the Court" because there were the residences of the archbishop and included the district of the Arancio, of the Odigitria, of the Orto Mangano, of the "Varanni", of the Barattieri, of the Ucciditore (Macello), of the Carceri, of Sant'Orsola, and of the Gebbione, Palazzo Cutò; the area of the Pozzillo in which the plant in the relationship between full

and voids reports its own medieval character; the ancient district Ciambra underlying to the apsidal part of the Cathedral, citadel that was found on the military bastion, outpost of defense for the sightings on the Conca d'Oro of possible hostile attacks that welcomes workers and artisans occupied in the building of the Cathedral. Finally, have also been included within the buffer zone the fabrics that gravitate around the streets Palermo, (as ancient access in the city) and D'Acquisto (area with strong visual relationship with the Cathedral and with the Conca d'Oro in virtue of the orographic conformation of the site).

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are: Via dei Cappuccini, Via Florio, Via Civiletti, Via Pio La Torre, Via Odigidria, Via Ritiro, Via Roma, Via Benedetto D'Acquisto, via Termini, via Lampasi, via Piave, Via Ricamo, Via Cutò, Via Piave, Via Chiesa del Carmine, Piazza Carmine, Via Chiasso Greco, Via Fontana Rotonda, Via Duca degli Abbruzzi, Via Palermo, Via D'Acquisto.

In the buffer zone it is planned a regime of protection referable besides to the restriction of safeguard of the monumental property, to the prescriptions of the current Detailed Plan.

The Detailed Plan of the areas of the context of the Monreale cathedral: historic centre and urban public park, partially approved, (City Council Decree n. 437/DRU of 22.11.2000) as it regards the "A" and "A1" Zones aim to the general safeguard of the architectural and environmental characters in the respect of the architectural elements, of the general volumetries of the single building unities and the general morphology of the road plants.

The A zones of the Plan are subject to interventions of restoration, of typological conservation and of finish of the buildings according to the articulation of the specific categories of intervention brought for single building unities in the regulations defined by the Plan.

Besides, the Plan has articulated the areas on the basis of the historical origin, of the form of the urban plant and the prevailing building typologies, in contexts and fabrics. In the context denominates "The monumental complex" is planned the scientific restoration for the Building of William II, in which is allowed the maintenance of the destination of use of Town hall limitedly the functions of representation, are forbidden the scholastic functions and admitted cultural functions of public character in the respect of the usability of the historical-monumental value of the Building.

For the other contexts are, more in general, prescribed interventions that safeguard the original characters of the fabric, interventions of improvement of the public spaces in the respect of the traditional techniques, the possible location of receptive facilities, of handicraft or tertiary functions and in general that increase the urban centrality in the respect of the historical and architectural values.

The I level buffer zone related to the Monreale Cathedral (see map/s in annex), is subject to a restriction of landscape protection (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third) individualized with Decree 2386 of 26/09/1990 that entirely affect the area.

On the basis of the scheme norm for the Plans of Ambit and the respective guidelines elaborated in the context of the drawing up of the regional Landscape Plan in the I level buffer zone of the Complex of Monreale falls an area with 1 Level of protection whereas the prescribed direction is the recovery and conservative restoration of the building heritage of value and to the maintenance-recovery of the characters of diffused quality of the housebuilding. Won't be allowed the realization of dumps of urban solid refusals, the industrial activity, as well as any action that involves the alteration of the consolidated urban landscape.

· **II level Buffer zones - Monreale Cathedral**

The II level buffer zone includes the areas surrounding the proposed property and they are constituted by the historical fabrics object of the *Detailed Plan* and individualized by the current *Municipal Town Plan* (P.R.G.) as A1 zones and urban park.

The delimitation of the buffer zone has been selected on the basis of the visual relationship with the building, of the historical and architectural characters in it present (monasteries and churches), in operation of the recognition of identifiable town planning permanences of the original Norman plant in the settlement crown around the Cathedral, as well as the valley underlying the area of the Cathedral, currently characterized by scattered and messy low density housebuilding.

The prescriptions related to the homogeneous areas contained within the defined perimeter of the II level buffer zone plan for the “A” zone the conservative recovering of the ancient fabrics of high value. In the zones individualized in the planimetry with the symbol A are allowed the interventions of ordinary maintenance, of restoration and of conservative recovering and of town planning restructuring (ref. letters a, b and e of the art. 20 of the L.R. 71/78).

In the free areas, in any case, the maximum land density building could overcome the 5 mc. / msq. and the heights could not overcome those of surrounding buildings of historical-monumental character (point 1 of the art. 8 of Ms. 1444/68). In the area identified as “Public Green or public park” it is forbidden any construction with the exception of the facilities for the play of the children or necessary constructions to the conservation of equipments and tools for their maintenance. In every case, the index of suitability for building is of 0,01 mc/msq and the constructions, only with a floor, cannot overcome the maximum height of m 4,00.

The II level buffer zone (see map/s in annex) is affected by the landscape restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third (20/12/1988 directory published 15/12/1990) wide to around half area.

With reference to the landscape planning of the Region Sicily, in the I level and II level buffer zones fall respectively an area with 1 Level of protection and an area with 2 Level of protection. Of the zone of 1 level it has been said in the precedent paragraph. In the case of the II level buffer zone is individualized an area that covers for great part the same buffer zone in which the level of protection is 2 aimed to the conservation of the landscape and cultural values and to the protection and exploitation of the structuring agricultural system as principal element of the cultural identity. In the area are forbidden variations to the town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads, actions that involve the alteration of the landscape and the equilibrium of the natural biological communities, works of streamflow regulation of the waters according to technical not referable to techniques the naturalistic engineering, dumps, etc.

5.b.4 Measures of protection and restriction in the ampler territorial ambit.

The sites Nature 2000 constitute an European ecological net (Net Nature 2000), or a coordinated and coherent system of areas destined to the conservation of the biodiversity and they distinguish themselves:

- SIC “Sites of community importance”, founded by the Directive Habitat (Dir. 92/43/CEE), for the conservation of some particular natural and seminatural habitats and of some kinds of flora and fauna, considered of interest on European level:
- ZPS “Zones of special protection”, founded by the Directive Birds (Dir. 79/409/CEE replaced by the Dir. 2009/147/CE) for the protection of some kinds of birds living naturally to the wild state in the European territory.

On the basis of the “Directive Habitat” all the sites Nature 2000 have to be provided with measures of conservation or management plans finalized to the protection of the habitats and the kinds for which the sites have been designated.

In Sicily, with decree n. 46/GAB of 21 February 2005 of the Regional Councillorship for the Territory and the environment, have been founded 204 Sites of Community Importance (SIC), 15 Zones of Special Protection (ZPS), 14 areas contextually SIC and ZPS for a total of 233 areas to be protected. (source www.artasicilia.it)

The territory of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale in which the property falls is affected by different areas **S.I.C. (Sites of Community interest)** and by **Z.P.S. (Zones of Special Protection)** that compose a whole natural areas to high environmental and landscape value submitted to protection that are offered as opportunities of fruition of the territories.

Particularly have a close contact with the buffers zones in which the properties fall the following areas that in some cases are inside, in others brush the affected areas:

Site Code	Area Typology	Denomination	Towns	Surface in Ha
ITA20001	SIC	Rocca di Cefalù	Cefalù	29,41
ITA20002	SIC	Boschi di Gibilmanna e Cefalù	Gratteri, Cefalù e Pollina	2.489,32
ITA020012	SIC	Valle del Fiume Oreto	Palermo, Monreale, Altofonte	138,39
ITA020050	ZPS	Parco delle Madonie	Geraci Siculo, San Mauro Castelverde, Petralia Soprana, Petralia Sottana, Polizzi Generosa, Castelbuono, Castellana Sicula, Scillato, Caltavuturo, Collesano, Cefalù, Gratteri, Pollina, Isnello, Sclafani Bagni	40.863,09

Table: Net Natura 2000. The sites SIC e ZPS concerning the town of Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale Source: Councillorship of Territory and Environment, Sicilian Region.

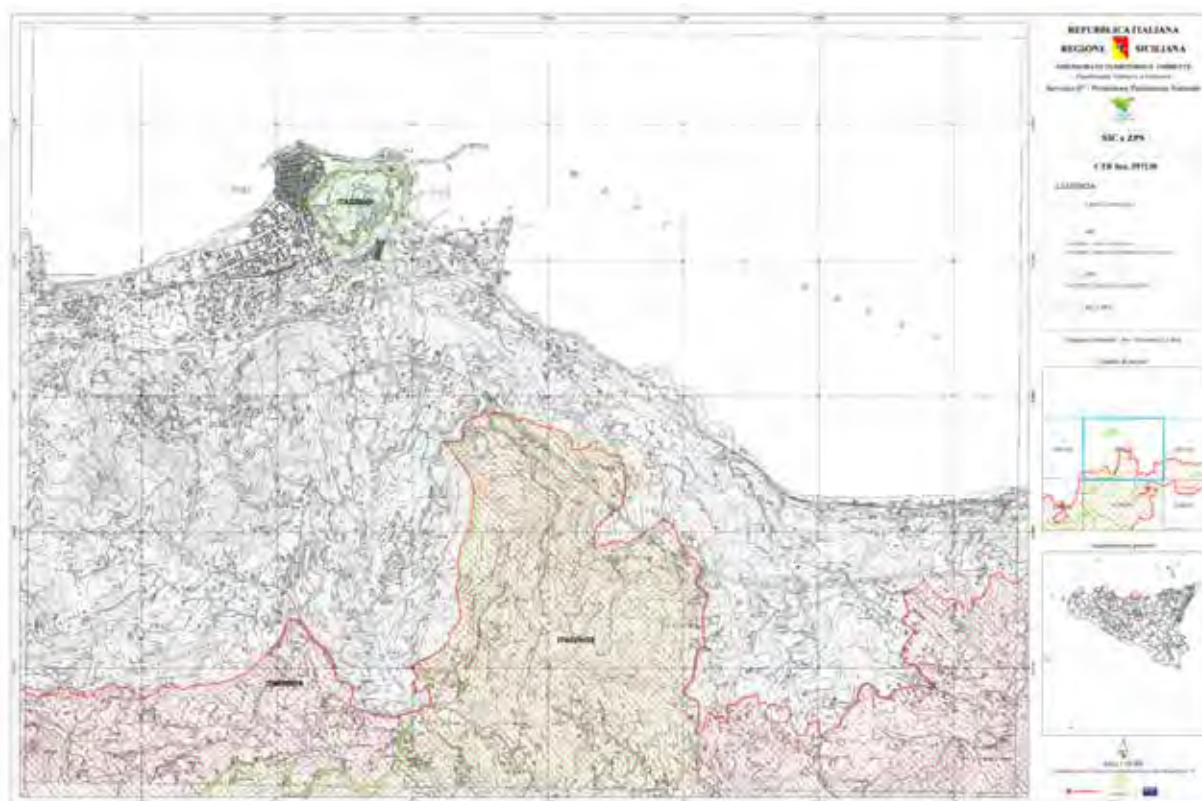
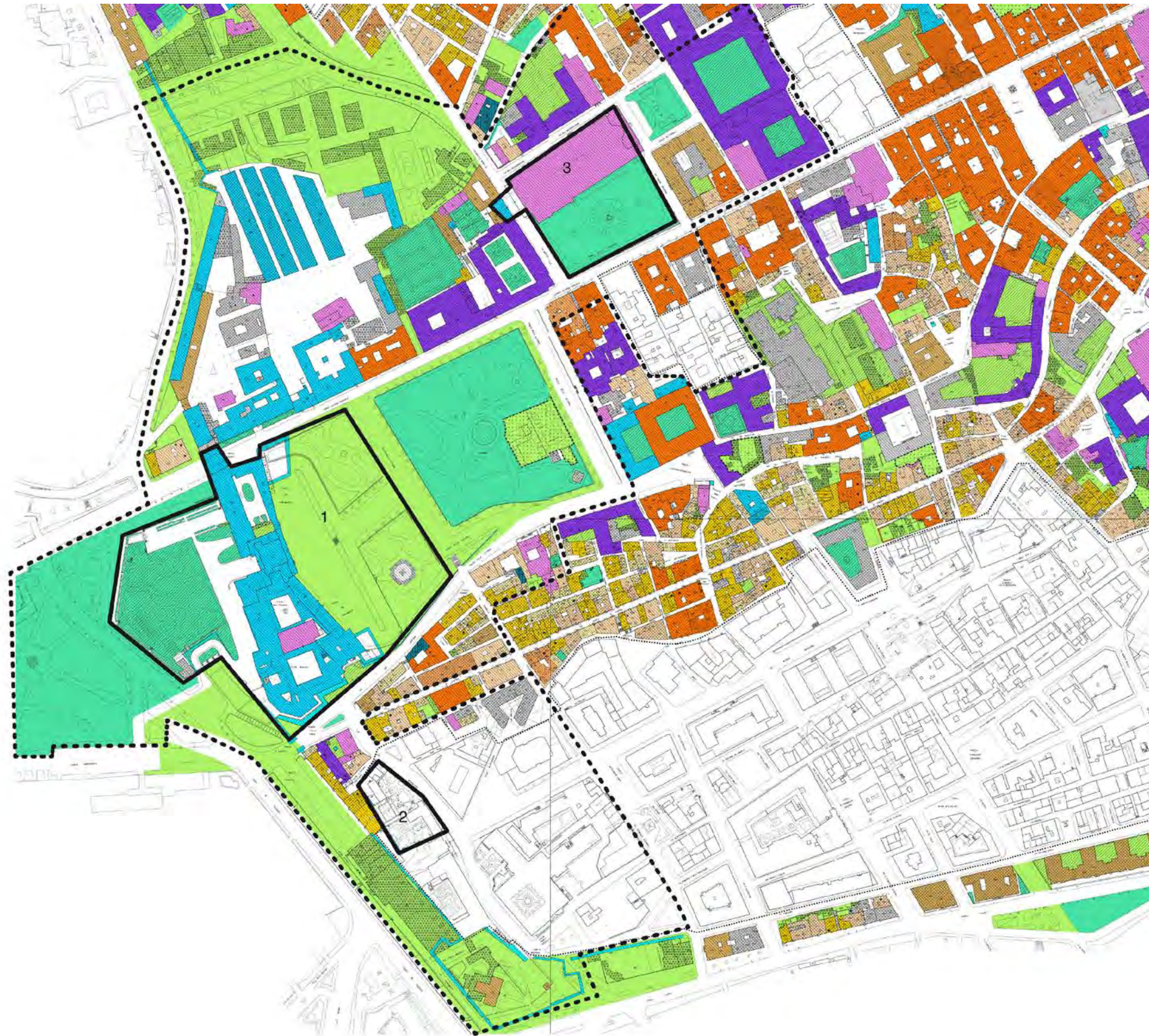


Fig. 9 Rocca di Cefalù, Boschi di Gibilmanna e Cefalù, Parco delle Madonie Source: Sicilian Region.



Palermo (Tav. Ia)

Special legal protection measures from local plans and according to national laws
 Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale e vincoli derivanti dalle leggi nazionali

BUILDING TYPOLOGIES PROVIDED FOR THE DETAILED EXECUTIVE PLAN
 TIPOLOGIE EDILIZIE PREVISTE DAL PIANO PARTICOLAREGGIATO ESECUTIVO

- Simple hovel/catoio semplice
- Multiple hovel/catoio multiplo
- Small building/palazzetto
- Multifamily small building/palazzetto plurifamiliare
- Building/palazzo
- Specialistic religious buildings (Churches, Oratories, Chapels) / Edifici specialistici religiosi (Chiese, oratori, cappelle)
- Specialistic religious buildings (Churches, Oratories, Chapels) / Edifici specialistici religiosi (Monasteri, collegi, seminar)
- Specialistic public civil buildings / Edifici civili specialistici pubblici
- Mixed typology / Tipologia mista
- Building consequent on Giarrusso town plan / Edilizia conseguente al Piano Giarrusso
- Post-war building / Edilizia post bellica
- Superfetations / Superfetazioni
- Mixed typology / Tipologia mista
- Defensive towers - Mura, bastioni, fortificazioni
- Defensive towers - Torri dell'acqua
- Existing public parks and gardens / Verde pubblico esistente
- Existing private parks and gardens / Verde privato esistente
- Planned public parks and gardens / Verde pubblico di progetto
- Planned private parks and gardens / Verde privato di progetto

Le prescrizioni che derivano dal PPE, sulle tipologie edilizie individuate consentono esclusivamente interventi sul patrimonio edilizio esistente (es: alla conservazione o al restauro degli elementi di pregio, alla ristrutturazione o al ripristino filologico o tipologico degli elementi degradati, alla conservazione delle aree verdi e alla demolizione di elementi che costituiscono superfetazioni con ripristino filologico o tipologico.

L'area di San Giovanni degli Eremiti è compresa entro il "Piano particolareggiato Alberghena" (Tav. Ia1).

The instructions that derive from D.E.P. on the picked out building typologies exclusively allow interventions on the existing building property intent on the maintenance and the restoration of the elements of merit, on the restoration or on the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, on the preservation of the green areas and on the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration.

The area of St. John of the Hermits is included in the "Detailed Plan of Alberghena" (Tav. Ia1).

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- 1- ROYAL PALACE AND PALATINE CHAPEL / PALAZZO REALE E CAPPELLA PALATINA
- 2- ST JOHN OF THE HERMITS CHURCH / CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI
- 3- PALERMO CATHEDRAL / CATTEDRALE DI PALERMO

- First level buffer zones / Buffer zones di primo livello












Table Ia Palermo, Historic Centre, Buffer Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Cathedral. Detailed Plan Historic Centre. **Source:** our elaboration

Palermo (Tav. Ia1)

Special legal protection measures from local plans and according to national laws
 /Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale e vincoli derivanti dalle leggi nazionali

ALBERGHERIA DETAILED EXECUTIVE PLAN T/PIANO PARTICOLAREGGIATO ALBERGHERIA

-  Maintenance/Conservazione
-  Restoration/Ristrutturazione
-  Restoration and new buildings/Ristrutturazione con edificazione di nuovi volumi
-  New buildings/Nuova costruzione
-  Parks and gardens/Verde
-  Demolizione
-  Car parks/Parcheggi

-  Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- 1- ST JOHN OF THE HERMITS CHURCH /CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI
-  First level buffer zones /Buffer zones di primo livello

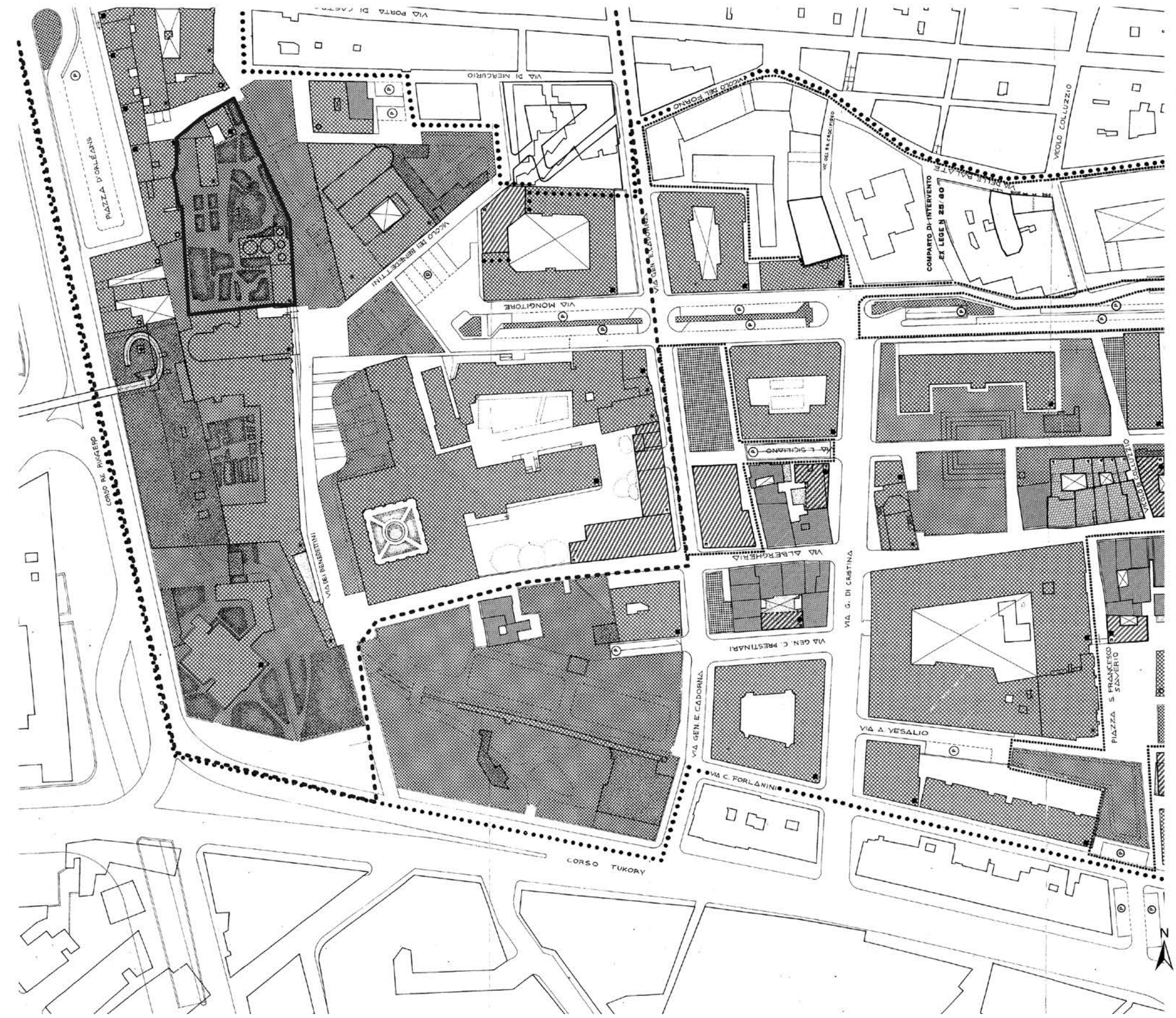


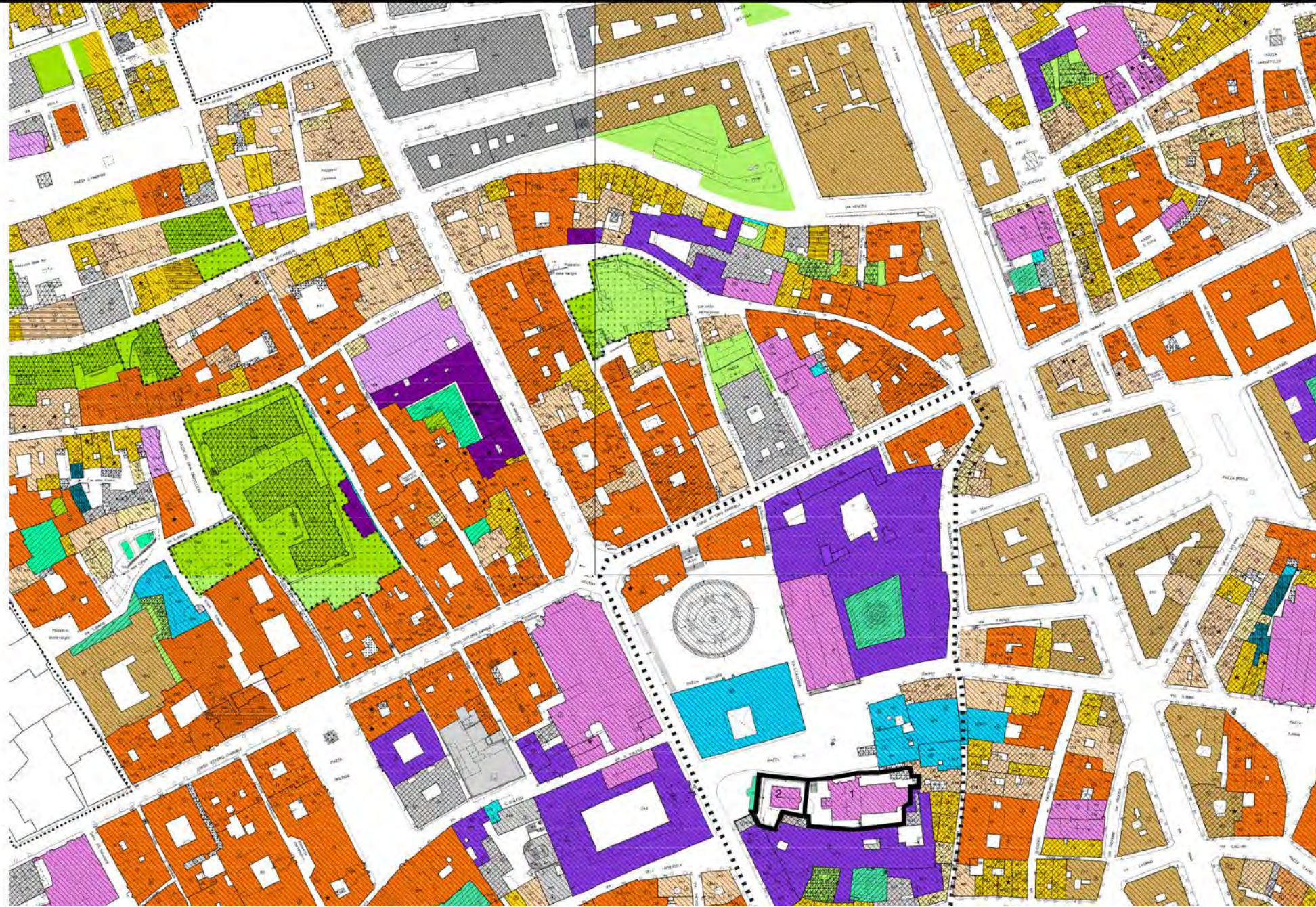
Table Ia1 Palermo, Historic Centre, Buffer Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Cathedral. Detailed Plan Albergheria. **Source:** our elaboration



Palermo (Tav. Ib)

Special legal protection measures from local plans and according to national laws
/Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale e vincoli derivanti dalle leggi nazionali

BUILDING TYPOLOGIES PROVIDED FOR THE DETAILED EXECUTIVE PLAN



TIPOLOGIE EDILIZIE PREVISTE DAL PIANO PARTICOLAREGGIATO ESECUTIVO

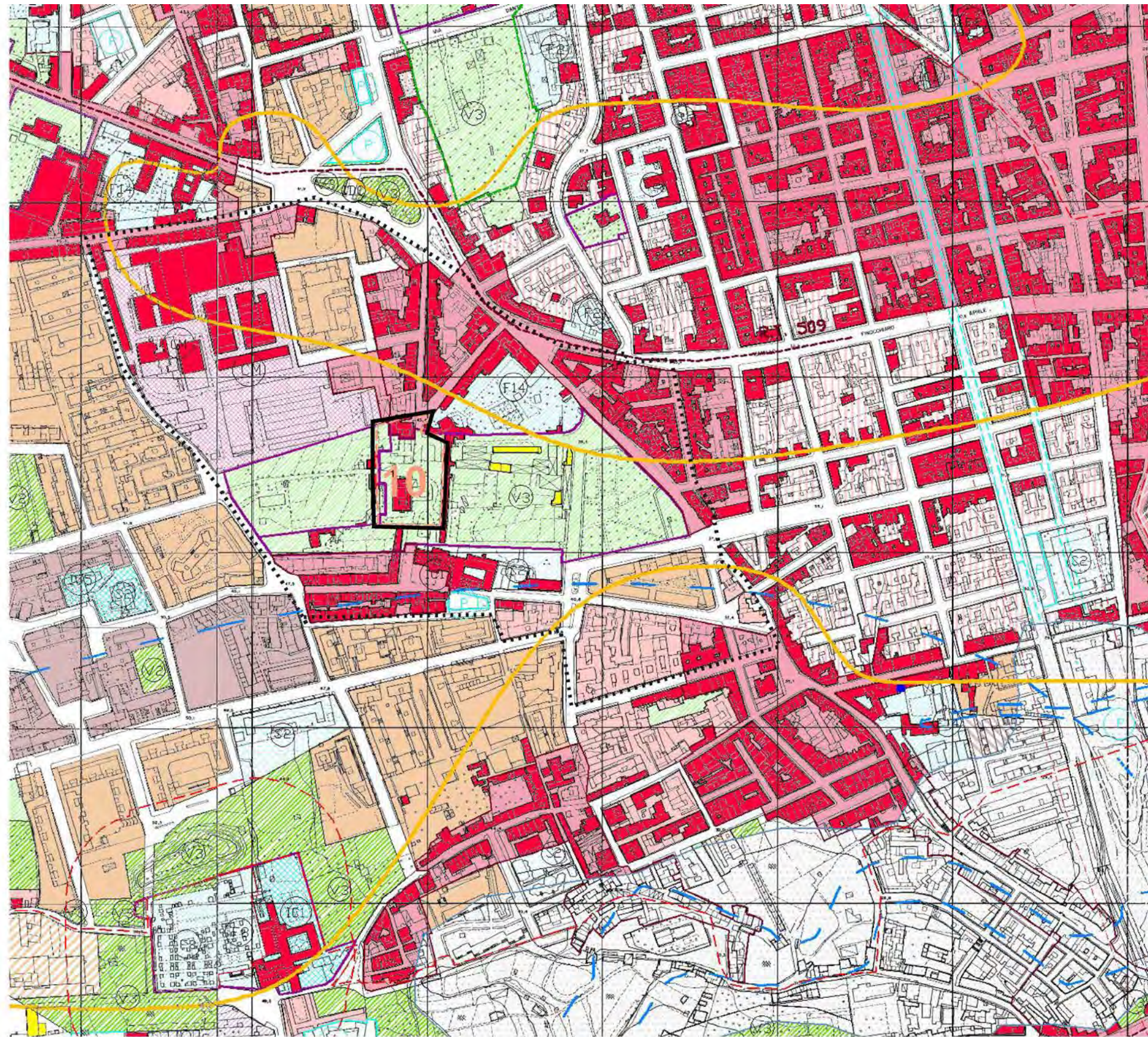
- Simple hovel/catoio semplice
- Multiple hovel/catoio multiplo
- Small building/palazzetto
- Multifamily small building/palazzetto plurifamiliare
- Building/palazzo
- Specialistic religious buildings (Churches, Oratories, Chapels)/Edifici specialistici religiosi (Chiese, oratori, cappelle)
- Specialistic religious buildings (Churches, Oratories, Chapels)/Edifici specialistici religiosi (Monasteri, collegi, seminar)
- Specialistic public civil buildings/Edifici civili specialistici pubblici
- Mixed typology/Tipologia mista
- Building consequent on Giarrusso town plan/Edilizia conseguente al Piano Giarrusso
- Post-war building/Edilizia post bellica
- Superfetations/Superfetazioni
- Mixed typology/Tipologia mista
- Defensive towers-/Mura, bastioni, fortificazioni
- Defensive towers-/Torri dell'acqua
- Existing public parks and gardens/Verde pubblico esistente
- Existing private parks and gardens/Verde privato esistente
- Planned public parks and gardens/Verde pubblico di progetto
- Planned private parks and gardens/Verde privato di progetto

Le prescrizioni che derivano dal P.P.E. sulle tipologie edilizie individuate consentono esclusivamente interventi sul patrimonio edilizio esistente tesi alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, alla ristrutturazione o al ripristino filologico o tipologico degli elementi degradati, alla conservazione delle aree verdi e alla demolizione di elementi che costituiscono superfetazioni con ripristino filologico o tipologico.

The instructions that derive from D.E.P. on the picked out building typologies exclusively allow interventions on the existing building property intent on the maintenance and the restoration of the elements of merit, on the restoration or on the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, on the preservation of the green areas and on the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration.

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- 1- ST MARY OF THE ADMIRAL CHURCH/CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO)
- 2- ST CATALDO CHURCH/CHIESA DI SAN CATALDO

Table Ib Palermo, Historic Centre, Buffer Martorana and San Cataldo. General Town Plan. **Source:** our elaboration.



Palermo (Tav. Ic)

Special legal protection measures from local plans and according to national laws
/Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale e vincoli derivanti dalle leggi nazionali

RESTRICTIONS

Area A/Zone A
A1 Historic buildings and their appurtenances or remnants of remarkable historical and environmental merit/A1 Manufatti storici e relative pertinenze o fondi di rilevante pregio storico e ambientale

Area B/Zone B
B3 Residential building with superior density to 4mc/ square metre/B3 Edilizia residenziale con densità superiore a 4mc/mq

Area F Spaces and public facilities of general interest/Zone F Spazi ed attrezzature pubbliche di interesse generale
F14 Charitable facilities/F14 Attrezzature assistenziali

Public parks and gardens/Verde pubblico
V3 Public green spaces/V3 Spazi pubblici a verde

Facilities of common interest/Attrezzature di interesse comune
IC1 Churches and religious centres/IC1 Chiese e centri religiosi

Historic parks and gardens/Verde storico

Historic net/Netto storico

Municipality centres/Centri di Municipalità

Car parks/Parcheggi

RESTRICTIONS/VINCOLI

Areas of archaeological interest (L. D. 42/2004) integrated with note of the Superintendency BB.CC.AA.AA. n.4346 of 22/05/02 /Aree di interesse archeologico (D.L. 42/2004) integrate con nota della Soprintenza BB.CC.AA.AA. n.4346 del 22/05/02

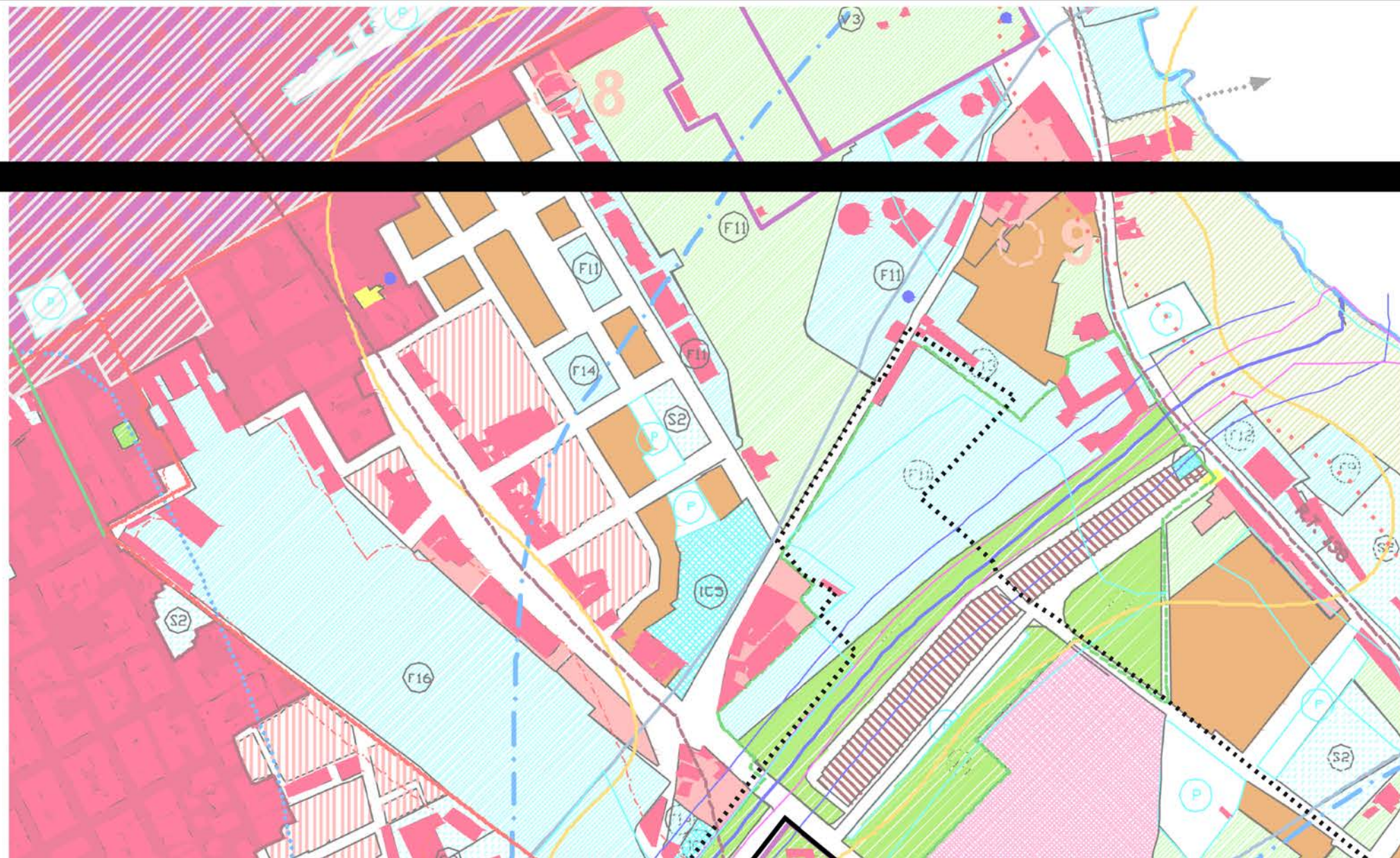
Areas of dangerousness to "very elevated landslide risk" (on the basis of the extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological order - and to the advice passed by the Civil Engineers on 22/09/2000)/Aree di pericolosità a "rischio frana molto elevato" (n base al Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico - e al parere emesso dal Genio Civile il 22/09/2000)

Areas concerned by Qanat presence/Aree interessate dalla presenza di Qanat

□ Nominated Property/Bene candidato
1- ZISA PALACE/PALAZZO DELLA ZISA

⋯ First level buffer zones
/Buffer zones di primo livello

Table Ic Palermo, Buffer Zisa. General Town Plan. **Source:** our elaboration.

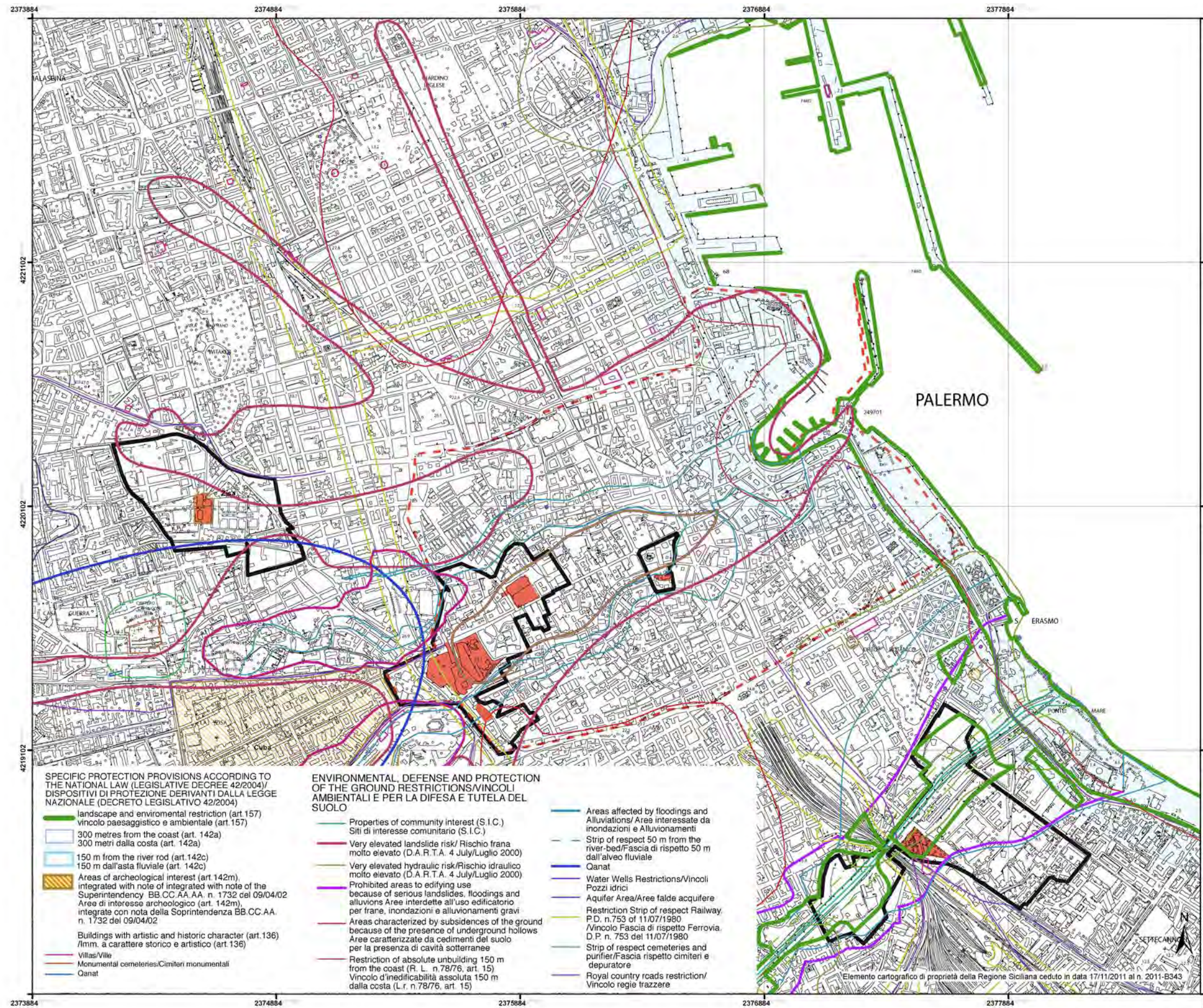


Palermo (Tav. Ic)

Special legal protection measures from local plans and according to national laws
 /Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale e vincoli derivanti dalle leggi nazionali

-  **Area A/Zone A**
A1 Historic buildings and their appurtenances or remnants of remarkable historical and environmental merit
A1 Manufatti storici e relative pertinenze o fondi di rilevante pregio storico e ambientale
-  **A2 Historic urban fabrics**
A2 Tessuti urbani storici
-  **Zone B/Area B**
B3 Edilizia residenziale con densità superiore a 4mc/mq
B3 Residential building with superior density to 4mc/ square metre
-  **B4b Territory urbanized parts on the basis of the Economical and Working-class Building Plan after the years '50s**
B4b Parti di territorio urbanizzate sulla base di Piani di Edilizia Economica e Popolare dopo gli anni '50
-  **Area F Spaces and public facilities of general interest/Zone F Spazi ed attrezzature pubbliche di interesse generale**
F11 University/F11 Università
F14 Charitable facilities/F14 Attrezzature assistenziali
-  **Public parks and gardens/Verde pubblico**
V3 Spazi pubblici a verde
V3 Public green spaces
-  **Historic net/Netto storico**
-  **Municipality centres/Centri di Municipalità**
-  **Car parks/Parcheggi**
- RESTRICTIONS/VINCOLI**
-  Landscape restriction on the basis of the Code for the Cultural Properties and of the Landscape – L. D. 42/04 Part Third/Vincolo paesaggistico in base al al Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza
-  SIC COD.ITA 020012 Area- Valley of Oreto River/Area SIC COD. ITA 020012 - Valle del Fiume Oreto
-  Protection strip of the river-beds/Fascia di protezione degli alvei fluviali
-  "Areas of dangerousness with very elevated hydraulic risk" (on the basis of the extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological order - and to the advice passed by

Table Id Palermo, Buffer Ponte dell'Ammiraglio. General Town Plan. **Source:** our elaboration.



Palermo (Tav. II)

Special legal protection measures from national laws/Misure di protezione derivanti dalla normativa nazionale

REGIONE SICILIANA

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA TECNICA REGIONALE

Scale 1 : 10000

RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI CANTIERI - BOGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - TUSO 1931)
Cantieri di tutela per interesse della conservazione. Obiezione di tutela nel sistema I.T.M.
S.E. = ...
S.M. = ...

*L'elaborazione ha la scala di fondo di 1:10 (per la scala di fondo indicata, a tutti, al n. 2)
L'elaborazione, rispetto ai dati, è stata fatta con cura (Stratigrafia di G. Galati)

COORDINATE EDIFICAZIONI	
La simbologia del sistema di coordinate è quella delle edizioni di E.O. 1950	
METRI	LATITUDINE
40	1271000
41	1271000
42	1271000
43	1271000
44	1271000

EDIZIONE 2008

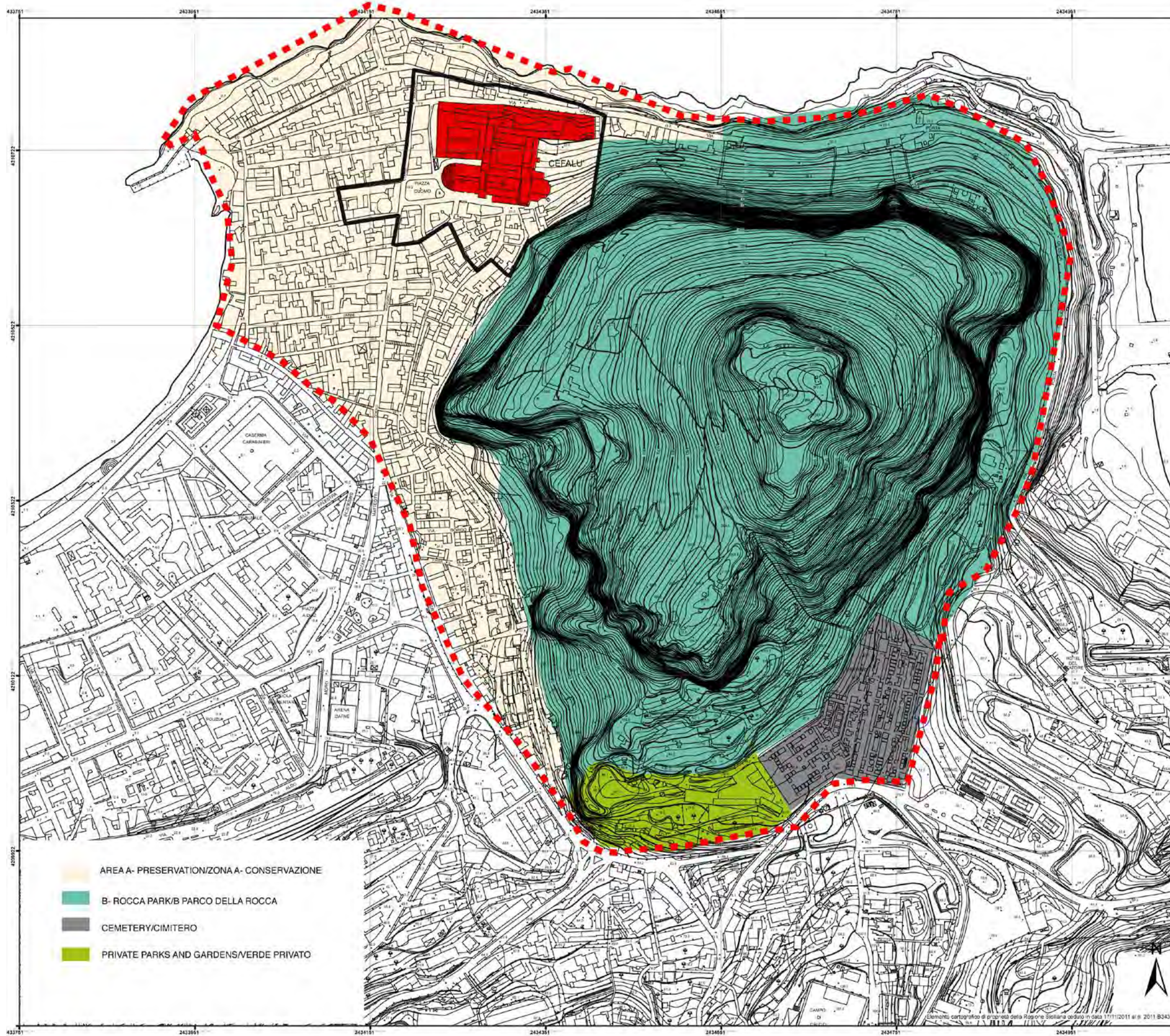
Elemento cartografico di proprietà della Regione Siciliana ceduto in data 17/11/2011 al n. 2011-B343

- SPECIFIC PROTECTION PROVISIONS ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL LAW (LEGISLATIVE DECREE 42/2004)/DISPOSITIVI DI PROTEZIONE DERIVANTI DALLA LEGGE NAZIONALE (DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 42/2004)**
- Landscape and environmental restriction (art. 157) /vincolo paesaggistico e ambientale (art. 157)
 - 300 metres from the coast (art. 142a) /300 metri dalla costa (art. 142a)
 - 150 m from the river rod (art. 142c) /150 m dall'asta fluviale (art. 142c)
 - Areas of archaeological interest (art. 142m), integrated with note of integrated with note of the Superintendency BB.CC.AA.AA. n. 1732 del 09/04/02 /Area di interesse archeologico (art. 142m), integrate con nota della Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. n. 1732 del 09/04/02
 - Buildings with artistic and historic character (art. 136) /Imm. a carattere storico e artistico (art. 136)
 - Villas/Ville
 - Monumental cemeteries/Cimiteri monumentali
 - Qanat

- ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE AND PROTECTION OF THE GROUND RESTRICTIONS/VINCOLI AMBIENTALI E PER LA DIFESA E TUTELA DEL SUOLO**
- Properties of community interest (S.I.C.) /Siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C.)
 - Very elevated landslide risk/Rischio frana molto elevato (D.A.R.T.A. 4 July/Luglio 2000)
 - Very elevated hydraulic risk/Rischio idraulico molto elevato (D.A.R.T.A. 4 July/Luglio 2000)
 - Prohibited areas to edifying use because of serious landslides, floodings and alluvions /Aree interdette all'uso edificatorio per frane, inondazioni e alluvionamenti gravi
 - Areas characterized by subsidences of the ground because of the presence of underground hollows /Aree caratterizzate da cedimenti del suolo per la presenza di cavità sotterranee
 - Restriction of absolute unbuilding 150 m from the coast (R. L. n. 78/76, art. 15) /Vincolo d'inedificabilità assoluta 150 m dalla costa (L.r. n. 78/76, art. 15)

- Areas affected by floodings and Alluviations/ Area interessate da inondazioni e Alluvionamenti
- Strip of respect 50 m from the river-bed/Fascia di rispetto 50 m dall'alveo fluviale
- Qanat
- Water Wells Restrictions/Vincoli Pozzi idrici
- Aquifer Area/Aree falde acquifere
- Restriction Strip of respect Railway, P.D. n.753 of 11/07/1980 /Vincolo Fascia di rispetto Ferrovia, D.P. n. 753 del 11/07/1980
- Strip of respect cemeteries and purifier/Fascia rispetto cimiteri e depuratore
- Royal country roads restriction/ Vincolo regie trazzere

Table II Palermo, other territorial restrictions. Source: our elaboration.



Cefalù (Tav. III)

Special legal protection measures from local plans /Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale

REGIONE  SICILIANA

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
 DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA
 CARTA NUMERICA REGIONALE
 FOGLIO N. 5971308
 CEFALÙ

Scala 1 : 2000

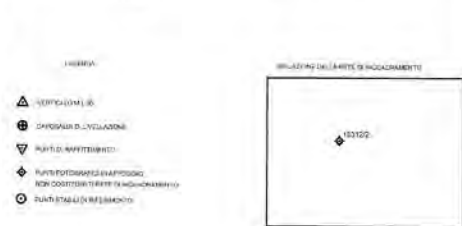
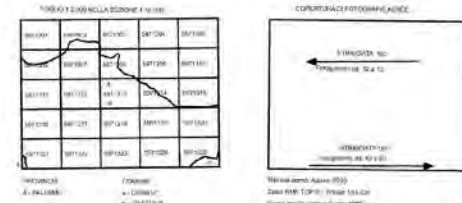
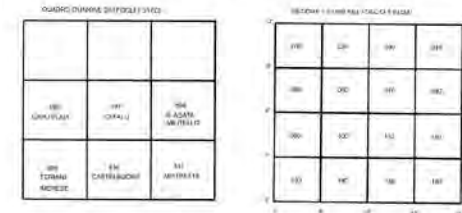


APPUNTAMENTO CONFORME EL SAUSO BORGIA
 (SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUNDESI)

Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti e del Lavoro
 Ministero delle Infrastrutture e dei Trasporti e del Lavoro

COORDINATE DEI VERTICI DEL FOGLIO

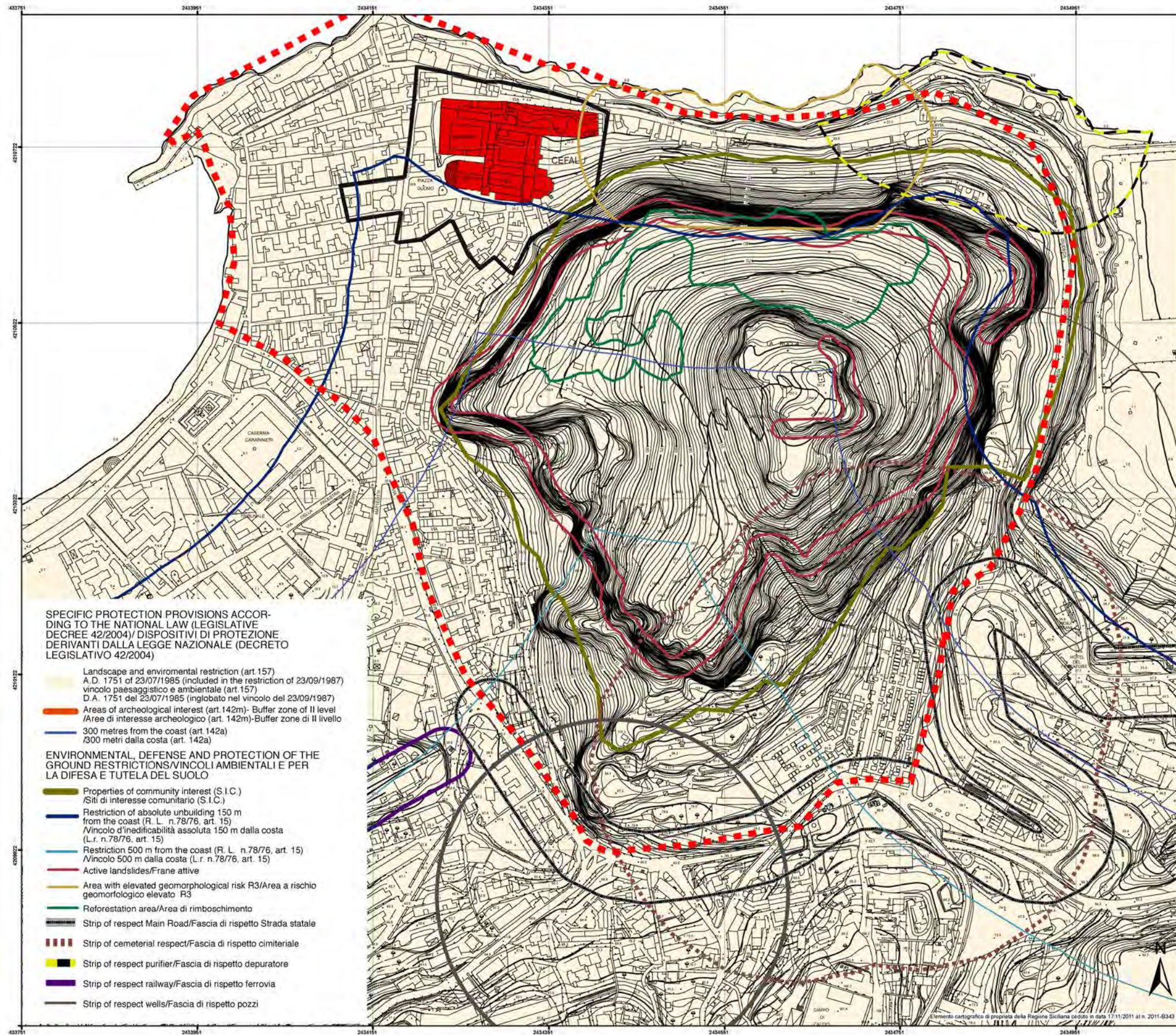
VERTICE	X	Y	VERTICE	X	Y
1	4210000	4210000	10	4210000	4210000
2	4210000	4210000	11	4210000	4210000
3	4210000	4210000	12	4210000	4210000
4	4210000	4210000	13	4210000	4210000
5	4210000	4210000	14	4210000	4210000
6	4210000	4210000	15	4210000	4210000
7	4210000	4210000	16	4210000	4210000
8	4210000	4210000	17	4210000	4210000
9	4210000	4210000	18	4210000	4210000



EDIZIONE 2003

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello

Table III Cefalù, Measure of protection deriving from the current system of local planning. Source: our elaboration

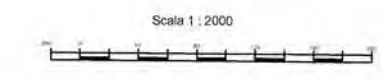


Cefalù (Tav. IV)

Special legal protection measures from national laws/Misure di protezione derivanti dalla normativa nazionale

REGIONE SICILIANA

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
 DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA
 CARTA NUMERICA REGIONALE
 FOGLIO N. 5971308
 CEFALU'



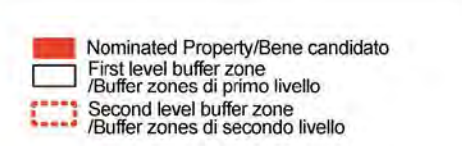
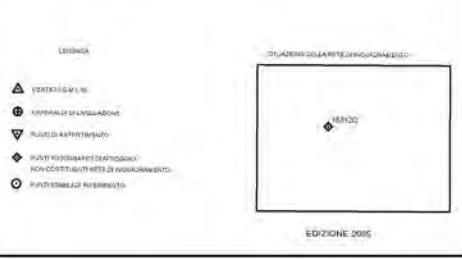
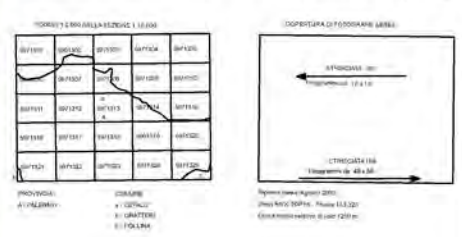
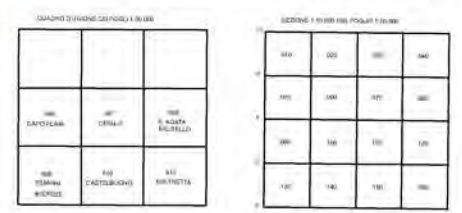
RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI CALABRO - BOGAGA
 (SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)

Altre informazioni al servizio clienti (servizio fotografico in Comune)

Espressioni fra le coordinate di livello: (Distanza in metri: 100)

COORDINATE DEI VERTICI DEL FOGLIO

SISTEMA	NO	SE	NO	SE
GEODERMICHE	48° 02' 24"	14° 02' 24"	48° 01' 48"	14° 01' 48"
UTM EDNA	4.215.962	4.215.747	4.215.962	4.215.747
UTM EDNA	4.215.747	4.215.962	4.215.747	4.215.962
GEODERMICHE	48° 02' 18"	14° 02' 18"	48° 01' 42"	14° 01' 42"
UTM EDNA	4.215.747	4.215.962	4.215.747	4.215.962
UTM EDNA	4.215.962	4.215.747	4.215.962	4.215.747
GEODERMICHE	48° 02' 06"	14° 02' 06"	48° 01' 30"	14° 01' 30"
UTM EDNA	4.215.747	4.215.962	4.215.747	4.215.962
UTM EDNA	4.215.962	4.215.747	4.215.962	4.215.747



SPECIFIC PROTECTION PROVISIONS ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL LAW (LEGISLATIVE DEGREE 42/2004) / DISPOSITIVI DI PROTEZIONE DERIVANTI DALLA LEGGE NAZIONALE (DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 42/2004)

- Landscape and environmental restriction (art.157) A.D. 1751 of 23/07/1985 (included in the restriction of 23/09/1987) vincolo paesaggistico e ambientale (art.157) D.A. 1751 del 23/07/1985 (inglobato nel vincolo del 23/09/1987)
- Areas of archeological interest (art.142m) - Buffer zone of II level /Area di interesse archeologico (art. 142m)-Buffer zone di II livello
- 300 metres from the coast (art.142a) /300 metri dalla costa (art. 142a)

ENVIRONMENTAL, DEFENSE AND PROTECTION OF THE GROUND RESTRICTIONS/VINCOLI AMBIENTALI E PER LA DIFESA E TUTELA DEL SUOLO

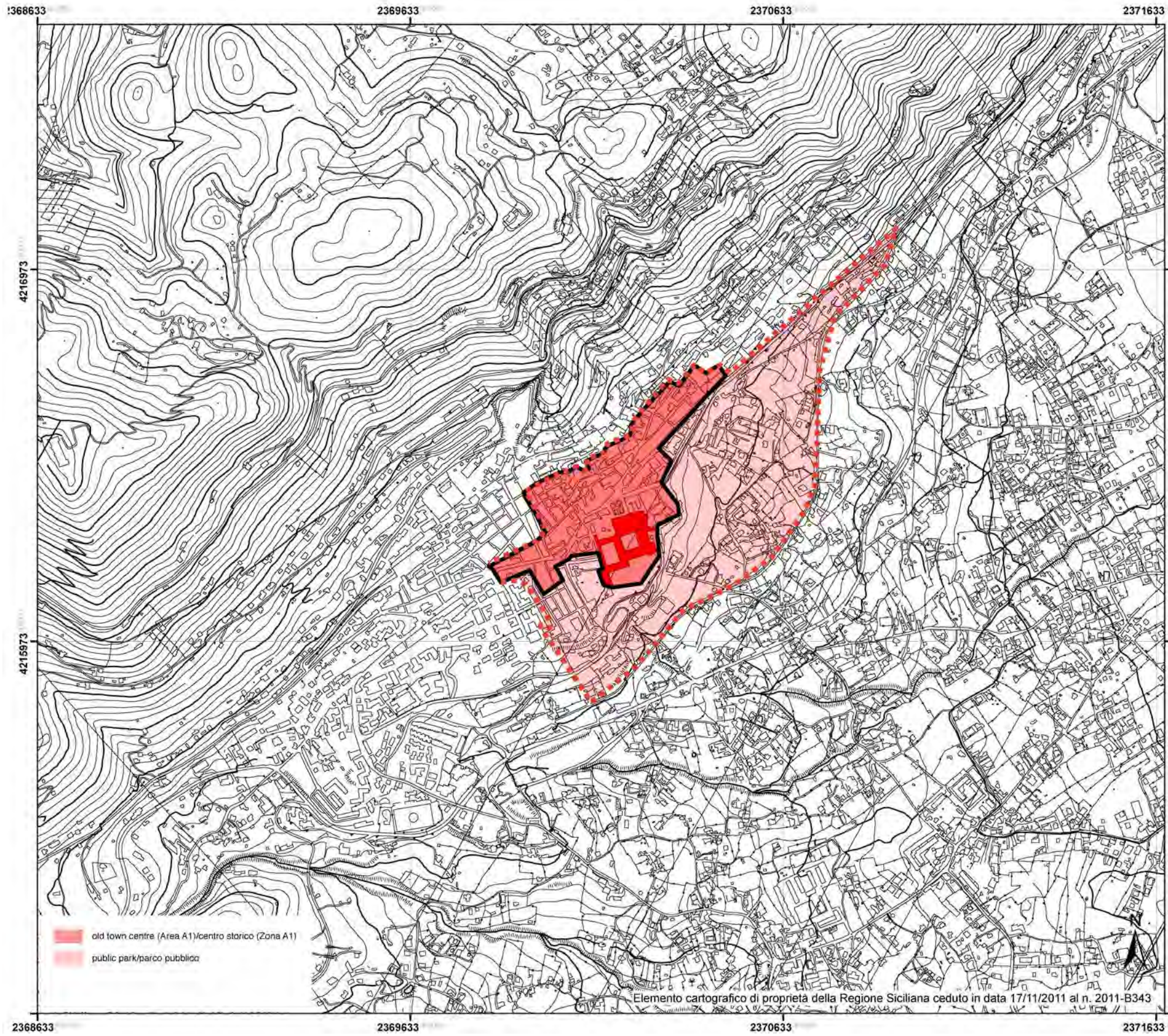
- Properties of community interest (S.I.C.) /Siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C.)
- Restriction of absolute unbuiding 150 m from the coast (R. L. n.78/76, art.15) /Vincolo d'inedificabilità assoluta 150 m dalla costa (L.r. n.78/76, art.15)
- Restriction 500 m from the coast (R. L. n.78/76, art.15) /Vincolo 500 m dalla costa (L.r. n.78/76, art.15)
- Active landslides/Frane attive
- Area with elevated geomorphological risk R3/Area a rischio geomorfologico elevato R3
- Reforestation area/Area di rimboscimento
- Strip of respect Main Road/Fascia di rispetto Strada statale
- Strip of cemeterial respect/Fascia di rispetto cimiteriale
- Strip of respect purifier/Fascia di rispetto depuratore
- Strip of respect railway/Fascia di rispetto ferrovia
- Strip of respect wells/Fascia di rispetto pozzi

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello

Table IV Cefalù, other territorial restrictions. Source: our elaboration.

Monreale (Tav. V)

Special legal protection measures from local plans /Misure di protezione derivanti dal vigente sistema di pianificazione locale



ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA TECNICA REGIONALE

SEZIONE N. 594120

MONREALE

Scala 1 : 10000

RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GALIS - BOGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)
Contorni di livello per sistema delle coordinate Geode Strazi e quelle sul sistema U.T.M.
Δ E =
Δ N =

L'altitudine fra la curva di livello n° di 10 (per la curva di livello superiore, o livello, n° di 10)
L'altitudine, espressa in metri, è riferita al Bando medio del mare (Micrografo di Costati)

COORDINATE GEODESICHE
Le coordinate dei vertici di questo
carta cartografo di E.C. 1950

VERTICE	LONGITUDINE E	LATITUDINE N
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		

QUADRO D'INDICE DEI FOGLI 1:50.000

POSIZIONE DELLA SEZIONE NEL FOGLIO 1:50.000

	010	020	030	040
1				
2				
3				
4				

LIMITI AMMINISTRATIVI
QUADRO D'INDICE DELLE SEZIONI

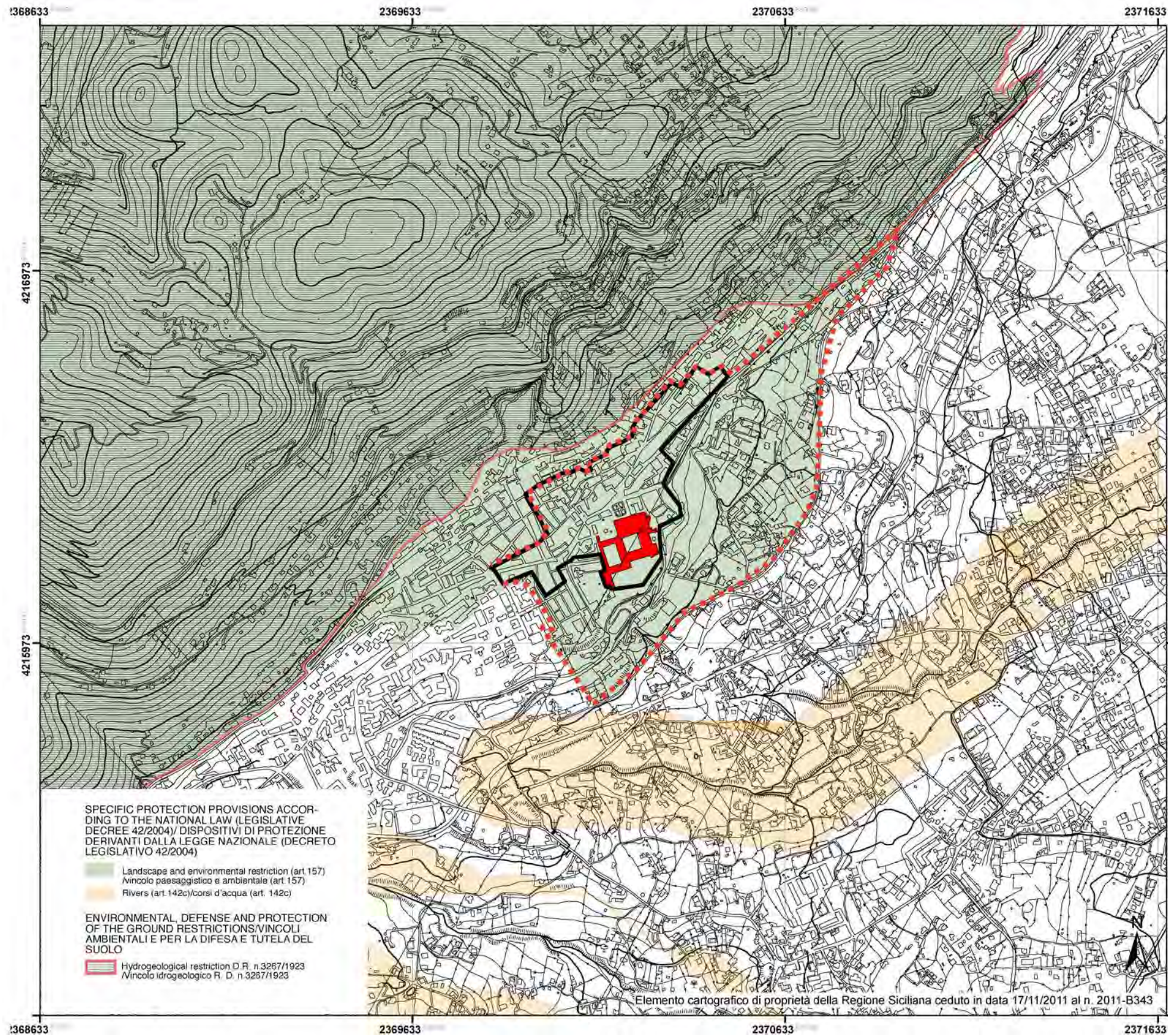
STIPAZIONE DELLA RETE DI INQUINAMENTO

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello

Table V Monreale, Measure of protection deriving from the current system of local planning. Source:our elaboration

Monreale (Tav. VI)

Special legal protection measures from national laws/Misure di protezione derivanti dalla normativa nazionale



ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA TECNICA REGIONALE

SEZIONE N. 594120

MONREALE

Scala 1 : 10000

1000 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GAUSS - BOAGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)
Contorni di livello per passare dalle coordinate Gauss Boaga a quelle nel sistema U.T.M.
Δ E =
Δ N =

L'altitudine tra le curve di livello è di m 10 (per le curve di livello superiori, a livello, è di m 10)
L'altitudine, soprano la quota, è riferita al livello medio del mare (Mareografo di Catania)

COORDINATE UTM E LA RETTANGOLA
L'altitudine tra le curve di livello è di m 10 (per le curve di livello superiori, a livello, è di m 10)
L'altitudine, soprano la quota, è riferita al livello medio del mare (Mareografo di Catania)

COORDINATE GEOGRAFICHE
Le coordinate dei vertici di questa carta derivano da C.S. 1950

VERTICE	LONGITUDINE E	LATITUDINE N
10	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
11	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
12	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
13	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
14	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
15	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
16	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
17	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
18	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
19	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
20	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
21	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
22	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
23	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
24	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
25	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
26	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
27	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
28	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
29	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
30	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
31	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
32	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
33	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
34	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
35	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
36	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
37	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
38	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
39	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
40	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
41	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
42	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
43	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
44	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
45	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
46	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
47	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
48	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
49	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
50	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
51	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
52	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
53	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
54	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
55	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
56	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
57	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
58	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
59	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
60	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
61	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
62	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
63	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
64	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
65	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
66	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
67	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
68	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
69	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
70	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
71	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
72	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
73	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
74	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
75	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
76	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
77	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
78	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
79	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
80	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
81	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
82	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
83	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
84	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
85	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
86	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
87	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
88	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
89	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
90	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
91	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
92	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
93	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
94	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
95	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
96	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
97	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
98	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
99	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"
100	14° 10' 00"	38° 00' 00"

DIAGRAMMA D'ORIENTAMENTO DEL FOGLIO 1:50.000

POSIZIONE DELLA SEZIONE NEL FOGLIO 1:50.000

LARI AMMINISTRATIVI QUADRO D'ORIENTAMENTO DELLE SEZIONI

SITUAZIONE DELLA RETE DI INQUADRAMENTO

ES0046_2008

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello

Table VI Monreale, other territorial restrictions Source: our elaboration.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

The monuments that compose the proposed serial property, as it has been said, are in good general conditions as their next ambits. With reference to their most general context, can be underlined some aspects in comparison to which are possible and desirable integrative measures of protection through feasible actions of requalification of the context.

Such matters are object of discussion during the inter-state debate and in the circle of the meetings that have taken place to the goals of the nomination.

Some are reported beneath:

- vehicular congestion of the areas overlooking the most greater part of the parts component the proposed property, with particular reference to Palermo and Monreale;
- nonhomogeneity of the building and infrastructural quality with particular reference to the brittleness and the deterioration of some urban areas of Palermo (precarious housebuilding, pockets of abandonment, etc.) in which is remarkable the settlement pressure on the habitat;
- request of requalification of the street furniture in the most greater part of the public spaces.

Such criticities are faced, partly, through the already active prescriptions planned by the tools of management of the territory and partly, could be faced through further actions to activate in the buffer zones and to put in act in the circle of the tools of planning of next drawing up or, where this was possible, in the circle of ordinances and specific politics.

The individualization of the actions to be implemented to the goals of the increase of the protection of the property has been effected in the circle of the analyses conducted for the construction of the proposed statement of nomination. The technical evaluations, as well as the requests emerged in the public debates and the meetings with the associations have been shared with the political representatives of the municipalities that have approved it and that will work in such sense in their own technical structures.

Actually have been therefore individualized the actions beneath illustrated, for the possible implementation of integrative measures of protection.

In the territories of the proposed property, is hoped a progressive pedestrianization of the areas included within the I level buffer zones where this was not already planned by the actual plans of the traffic. Of particular importance is the management of the spaces destined to car parkings: roads and squares that fall within the I level buffer zone must totally have freed from the standstill of means of private transport implementing the efficiency of the public means, included the tools for the taxi calls.

Besides it appears important to make surer, protected and supported by suitable system of signs the runs of connection of the monumental emergencies, together to a constant maintenance, cleaning and control of the public spaces and the relative street furniture, also controlling the advertising poster designing that could deface the perception of the spaces and avoiding large rubbish containers in spaces not adequately screened. A further priority intervention concerns the set-up of the flooring of the street furniture and the interment of the cables of the public illumination in the monumental zones, as well as the installation of elements of furniture as benches, baskets, flower boxes and the improvement of the public illumination.

Finally, the green areas, specially those that have historical or artistic interest and restricted areas, must have submitted to a constant maintenance and made the more possible opened to the fruition even though in the respect and in the safeguard of the environmental values and the historical-artistic character.

In the case of Palermo, to the purpose to reduce the heavy phenomena of anthropic pressure on the principal proposed monuments have been individualized requests of:

- improvement of the conditions of usability of the areas surrounding the proposed property and to facilitate the pedestrian urban mobility;
- the minimization of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context stopping the traffic in the external places at least to the I level buffer areas creating exchanger car parkings connected to a service of bus shuttles with closed circuit and assuring protected pedestrian runs of connection of the areas of the property.

In the specific, as it regards the public mobility, to the purpose to resolve in terms of immediate feasibility the accessibility of the tourist buses and the private cars, it is confirmed the necessity to plan the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and areas dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses, allowing the private traffic only to the residents, to the managers of the services. Besides it is planned the mitigation of the impact of the tourist traffic through the connection of the pedestrian runs to the nearest stops of the subway and to the railway line existing or in project. Such interventions must be inserted inside a more general thematic of improvement of the accessibility of the whole urban system from which the importance of some strategic interventions related to the infrastructural knots, such as the expansion of the system of the public transport with the light subway, the improvement of the urban mobility through the realization of the inside bypass road and the underground road of connection harbour-bypass, the expansion of the port services tied up to the management and the support of the cruise and yachting tourism.

In the case of the *I level buffer of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti*, as much the garden of Piazza Indipendenza, as much that of piazza Vittoria, request a careful intervention of maintenance of the furniture, of the illumination besides arboreal elements. It must be given particular attention to the intersection between pedestrian runs of connection between the property and roads suitable for vehicles and are wished fit actions to guarantee the pedestrianization of the area and the removal of the cars in standstill along the roadways.

Besides, for the area of the Royal Palace are wished:

- the organization of a system of sustainable mobility, the closing of the before car parking, the restoration of the garden, the pedestrianization and the mobility for cycles of the whole affected area and the realization of public services with zero impact;
- actions for the decorum of the green spaces before the Palace and on both the entrances.

The area before the entrance of San. Giovanni degli Eremiti is today highly traffic-congested also for the presence of the entrance of the neighboring hospital. It is hoped the resolution of such problem and the pedestrian fruition of the area before the property. The interventions finalized to the resolution of the pointed out problems and related to the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument include:

- the realization of a run for the pedestrians from the car parking zone (that could be the same one of the Royal Palace) to the entrance;
- the adjustment of the structures of access;
- the reconstruction of the vegetation of the medieval garden;
- interventions of modernization of the hygienic services.

In the handicraft axle of the Flea Market (Mercato delle Pulci) characterized by the specialization of the works and the commodities it is necessary to favour the maintenance of the handicraft and market categories that characterize the road, besides the extraordinary maintenance of the shops.

In the case, instead, of the *I level buffer of the Zisa Palace*, it appears important besides the consistent improvement of the quality and the level of maintenance and control of the public spaces the implementation of the functional and physics relationships with the neighboring *Cultural Yards*. The spaces for cultural activities contained within the Yards can offer as additional and integrative elements. For such reason it is believed that the definition of the runs of connection between the entrance to the Zisa Palace and the entrance in the Yards has to consider such opportunity and that, in the physical redefinition of the perimeter and the entrances in the area of the Yards, can be promoted new connections between this and the green areas of the park of the property. At the same time, the transformations of the structures of the Yards will have to consider the extreme proximity to the monument in the respect of the visual and functional integrity.

Finally, in the case of the area of the ***I level buffer of the Admiral'Bridge***, it results priority the intervention of set-up of the green and the public space, as well as a plan of exploitation of the Bridge aimed to resolve the isolation caused by the system of roads that surround it and to make more evident the relationship between the Bridge and the neighboring course of the river Oreto, diverted in comparison to the original natural position.

In Monreale, among the priority requests, it is possible to individualize:

- the pedestrianization of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, the realization of ample pedestrian and cycle areas and the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and areas dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses allowing the private traffic only to the residents;
- the reduction of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context stopping the traffic in the external place at least to the I level buffer areas, creating exchanger car parkings connected to a service of bus shuttles with closed circuit and assuring protected pedestrian runs of connection of the areas of the property.

The safeguard and exploitation of the areas of green of the valley at the foot of the monumental complex represents an important action to plan within the circle of the plan in progress of drawing up and the system of protection planned by the same.

Both in **Monreale**, and in **Cefalù** are recommended the maintenance and care of the public space.

5.d Existing Plans related to the municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g. regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

The proposed property and relative buffer zone entirely fall in an only Region, Sicily.

The Sicilian Regional Town Planning Law (Law N° 71 of 1978) is articulated beginning from the contents of the national town planning law n. 1150 of 1942 and plans operational tools distinguishable for hierarchical level, typology and functionality ordered on three levels: regional (Territorial Plans), provincial (Intermunicipal Plans) and town (General Town Plans or PRG).

5.d.1 Planning on regional level

The Region has compiled the **Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR)**, that involves the territory of the 9 provinces and that aims to the protection of the landscape and environmental values of the regional territory pursuing the following objectives:

- a) the ecological stabilization of the regional environmental context, the defense of the ground and the bio-difference, with particular attention for the situations of risk and criticity;
- b) the exploitation of the identity and the peculiarity of the regional landscape, both in its unitary whole and in its different specific configurations;
- c) the improvement of the social usability of the regional environmental heritage, both for the actual and for the future generations.

The landscape plan divides the regional territory in circles of analysis, defined through the examination of the natural systems and the differentiations that mark them and the elements concerning the abiotic and biotic subsystems, as structuring elements of the landscape.

The parts component the serial property and the relative buffer zones fall therefore:

- in the landscape planning of circle 4 denominated “Area of the reliefs and the coastal lowlands of the Palermo area”, as far related to the component parts of the property and to the relative buffer zones that are located in the territories of the town of Palermo and Monreale;
- in the landscape planning of circle 7 - denominated “Area of the northern chain (Mountains of the Madonie)”, as far related to the component parts of the property and to the relative buffer zones falling within the territory of the town of Cefalù.

The Regional Department to the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity of the Region has provided to an operation of synthesis and hierarchization of the actions on the landscape proposed by the single plans finalized to recompose the unitariness of the regional landscape planning (the Regional Department to the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity has shown the intention to move the aforesaid syntheses to an only document that competes to the drawing up of the regional Landscape Plan. Actually the process is still in progress) beginning from the articulation of “integrated systems” trans-ambit that individualize elements that historically, in landscape way and functionally it is opportune competes to a same strategy of landscape.

Beneath are reported the strategies of interlocal importance for the protection and the exploitation of the landscapes of the valley of the Oreto and the system of the Madonie inside which the proposed Property falls.

- Integrated System of the Oreto and the Conca d’Oro



Fig. 10 Abstract of the regional politics for the protection and exploitation of the Sicilian landscapes (DRBBCC and IS, 2010). Source: Our elaboration.

Description of the strategy	The strategy is finalized to the realization of an integrated system that finds in the valley of the Oreto its focal centre and that extends itself to the landscape of the Conca d’Oro
Involved territories	Towns of the founding park of the river Oreto and of the western coast (Terrasini, Cinisi, Nice, Giardinello and Montelepre) to closing of the morphological system

Table: Strategy Integrated System of the Oreto and the Conca d’Oro

Strategic actions of sector

Objective	To realize the integration between the natural and seminatural environments of the valley of the Oreto of the settlement system of the Palermo area
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution of the park of the Oreto with hypothesis of extension to the whole Conca d’Oro and integration of the SIC Corona dei Monti di Palermo 2. Actions of integration of the activities of protection and exploitation of the regional reserves and the protected sea areas 3. Plans of renaturation

Actors	Regional Territory and Environment Department Regional Province of Palermo Towns of Altofonte, Monreale, Palermo Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage
---------------	--

Table: Strategies of expansion of the landscape and ecological plot. Source: Our elaboration

Objective	Re-connect the system of the isolated properties and the agricultural areas for the raising of the sustainable alternative tourism
Actions	Re-streamlining, recovery and re-use of ancient beams, farms, towers and castles (with destination of use to B&B, structures for the rural tourism, biological farms, etc.) finalized to the raising of a compatible fruition of the places. Politics of chain and protection of the local agricultural product (lemon and late of Ciaculli) for the protection of the landscape of the Conca d'Oro
Actors	Department Regional Agriculture, Regional institute of the Grapevine and the Wine, Road of the Wine Alcamo DOC, Regional Province of Palermo, Universities and University Consortia Associations of category of the agricultural producers Associations of protection and exploitation of the nature

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the agricultural productive framework and the generating traditional production of landscape. Source: Our elaboration

Objective	Integration of the politics of exploitation of the archaeological heritage and exploitation of the landscape of the Palermo coast
Actions	Realization of the integrated archaeological-landscape Park with study of synchronic and diachronic thematic runs, through the followings specific actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interconnection of the archaeological settlements of extreme interest; 2) Reconfiguration of the accesses also with the aid of soft mobility; 3) Archaeological itineraries with theme both in diachronic sense - deepening a historical theme and putting in relief the differences between the various civilizations that followed -that synchronic -facing the different aspects of the social life of a civilization, with possibility to propose events, also they to theme, distributed during the year and that has brought extra regional, connecting the system of the itineraries to that of the events; 4) "Environmental infrastructures" with the recovery of the historical roots of the rural landscape and the objective to interconnect the whole naturalistic and environmental heritage to that historic and archaeological; 5) Integration of the custody, conservation and safeguard of the archaeological properties to the phase of didactics and repossession of identity by the local communities; 6) To activate procedures of authorization and control of the excavations and other archaeological activities and measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage.
Actors	Regional Cultural Heritage Department Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the regional archaeological system. Source: Our elaboration

Objective	To strengthen the compatible use of the historical settlement addressing the planning in urban function of the use and the exploitation of the historical-landscape heritage with actions of conservation, qualification and restoration of the cultural and witness historical heritage, with interventions of recovery aimed to historical centres, historical routes, cultural itineraries, exploitation of the less
------------------	---

	known properties, promotion of appropriate forms of fruition
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery of the rural building heritage also with different uses from the original provided that compatible and safeguard of the constitutive traditional typologies of the agrarian landscape; 2. Conservation of the historical-cultural heritage favouring the maintenance and the fruition of it in sustainable forms; 3. Sustainable fruition of the landscape-environmental heritage with the recovery of the historical armor of the settlement and the consolidation of the centrality of the historical centres; 4. Creation of cultural connections between the urban systems and the knots of the agricultural productive system; 5. Recovery of the historical runs and fruition of the places of high landscape-environmental quality; 6. Recovery, expansion and new plant of green in public and/or private areas in the respect of the typological local features (urban ecological nets); 7. Minimization of the landscape-environmental impacts of fittingses and technological nets; 8. Construction of nets of city and diffusion of the use of telematic nets. <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Incentive of craftsmanship and typical products, valorizing the local identity and promoting development; 10. Use of eco-compatible alternative energies also for forms of energetic saving; 11. Diversified rubbish collection, the r.s.us' recycling, re-naturalization of disused dumps; 12. Creation of fittingses of phyto-purification; 13. Containment of new installations and reduction of the consumption of ground and environmental resources; 14. Expansion of the offer of services of quality particularly for the tourism.
Actors	Regional Town Planning Department, Regional Territory and Environment Department Regional Tourism Department Corporate body Park of the Oreto (to found) Regional Province of Palermo Towns ATO waste University of the Studies in Palermo - CIRCES Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the urban systems of landscape importance. Source: Our elaboration

- Integrated System Madonie

<p>Description of the strategy The strategy is finalized to the expansion of the cultural and landscape identity of the Madonie, also in integration with the politics of the Park and vast area activated by the Province of Palermo</p>
<p>Involved territories Towns of the territorial circle of Madonie (Campofelice di R., Cefalù, Lascari, Pollina, Aliena, Blufi, Bompietro, Polizza, Scillato, Caltavuturo, Castelbuono, Collegano, Ganci, Gratteri, Isnello, San Mauro Castelverde, Castellana Sicula, Geraci Siculo, Petraia Soprana, Petralia Sottana)</p>

Table: Integrated System of the Madonie. Source: Our elaboration

Strategic actions of sector

Objective	Maintenance of the elements connoting and representing the territory of the Madonie in a process of ecological integration with the near parks of the Nebrodi and the Sicani (founding), with integration of the urban systems of landscape importance and recovery of the unstable mountainous slopes and subject to erosive phenomena and landslides
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of the existing natural heritage and to reduce the anthropic loads; 2. Coordinated realization of the proposed statement of ecological net of circle; 3. renaturalization along the courses of water with techniques of naturalistic engineering with the purpose to create corridors / natural strips; 4. Creation of new wooded areas for the reconstitution of the climatic scrub-forest, as well as for the mitigation of the hydrogeological risks; 5. Protection of the biotopes and the rare vegetable kinds or of value and to promote the management of the germoplasma (bank of the seeds); 6. Safeguard of punctual or areal elements with environmental value, even if external to parks and reserves, fundamental for the construction of ecological corridors and for the maintenance of the landscape. <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Interventions of integration of alloctonand autochtonous kinds for the expansion of the biodiversity; 8. Reduction of the sources of contamination and of environmental deterioration.
Actors	Regional Territory and Environment Department Department Regional Forests Department Forest body Corporate body Park of the Madonie-Corporate body Park of the Nebrodi University of the Studies in Palermo-Faculty of Agriculture and Sciences MMFFNN Regional Province of Palermo Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of expansion of the landscape and ecological plot. Source: our elaboration

Objective	Promotion of the culture of the traditional production through the exploitation of the typicalities with strong relapse on the configuration of the landscapes of Madonie (vineyards, cereals, manna ash) to integrate with actions within the enogastronomic tourism and the chains of product. Strategy also requests to integrate itself with the politics of maintenance, consolidation and qualification of the agroforestry and pastoral activities and to reduce the urban pressure for the containment of the consumption of ground
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to the middle-small firms as scattered garrison of the rural territory 2. Conservation and requalification of the tradition agrarian and pastures landscape 3. Ecoincentives aimed priority to the safeguard to the identity of the agrarian landscape and to the coordinate construction of the ecological net of ambit; 4. Protection of the traditional typical products and of the activities of the local tradition <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Employment of eco-compatible cultivation techniques (biological agriculture).

Actors	Regional Agriculture Department, Regional institute of the Grapevine and the Wine, Road of the Wine Alcamo DOC, Regional Province of Palermo, Universities and university Consortia Associations of category of the agricultural producers Associations of protection and exploitation of the nature
---------------	--

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the agricultural productive armor and the generating traditional production of landscape. Source: Our elaboration

Objectives	To strengthen the compatible use of the historical settlement systems addressing the urban planning in function of the use and the exploitation of the historical-landscape heritage with actions of conservation, qualification and restoration of the cultural and witness historical heritage, with interventions of recovery aimed to historical centres, historical routes, cultural itineraries, exploitation of the less known properties, promotion of appropriate forms of fruition, integrating the historical urban centres in a system of gates of the park
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery of the rural building heritage also with different uses from the original provided that compatible one and safeguard of the constitutive traditional typologies of the agrarian landscape; 2. Conservation of the historical-cultural heritage favouring the maintenance and the fruition of it in sustainable forms; 3. Sustainable fruition of the landscape-environmental heritage with the recovery of the historical armor of the settlement and the consolidation of the centrality of the historical centres; 4. Creation of cultural connections between the urban systems and the knots of the agricultural productive system; 5. Recovery of the historical runs and fruition of the places of elevated landscape-environmental quality; 6. Recovery, expansion and new plant of green in public and/or private areas in the respect of the local typological features (urban ecological nets); 7. Minimization of the landscape-environmental impacts of fittingses and technological nets; 8. Construction of nets of city and diffusion of the use of telematic nets. <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Incentive of craftsmanship and typical products, valorizing the local identity and promoting development; 10. Use of eco-compatible alternative energies also for forms of energetic saving; 11. Diversified rubbish collection, the r.s.us' recycling., renaturalization of disused dumps; 12. Creation of fittingses of phytopurification; 13. Containment of new settlements and reduction of the consumption of ground and environmental resources, especially in coastal area; 14. Expansion of the offer of services of quality particularly for the tourism.
Actors	Regional Town planning Department, Regional Territory and Environment Department Regional Tourism Department Corporate body Park of the Oreto (to found)

	Regional Province of Palermo
	Towns
	ATO refuses
	University of the Studies in Palermo - CIRCES
	Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the urban systems of landscape importance. Source: Our elaboration

Objectives	Expansion of the accessibility of the area of Madonie of the province of Palermo
Actions	Cableway of Madonie Interchange Irosa A19 Dorsal of the Himerese Dorsal of Valledolmo
Actors	Regional Province of Palermo

Table: Strategies of expansion and integration of the accessibility. Source: Our elaboration

5.d.2 Planning on provincial level

The proposed property and relative buffer zones entirely fall in the alone province of Palermo. The Province (in virtue of the Regional Law N° 9 of 1986) holds a role of subject of the regional co-planning in the formulation of proposed statement related to the prevailing vocations of its territory in the optics of the cultural and environmental quality, of the economic competitiveness, of the social cohesion and of the infrastructural efficiency. The law assigns besides to the Province an explicit role of political subject of the coordination of the requests of local development and town planning transformation of the towns.

The Province has the task to predispose the **Provincial Territorial Plan (PTP)** through which aims to point out the fundamental lines of order of the provincial territory defining the fundamental elements of protection of the environmental and cultural structures; to provide the necessary elements of knowledge to the specific evaluation of the remarkable actions of transformation to the provincial scale, as well as those necessary to the evaluation of the choices operated by the town plans; to assume the role of promoter, organizer and facilitator for the activities and the functions of provincial competence related to the territory and operational character only for the interventions of direct provincial competence or promoted through accords with the local bodies, and however remarkable respect "to the provincial interest"; to provide directions and "measures" to the planning of town level and to make explicit the criteria for the coordination of their effectiveness and for the verification of their coherence in the regional seat.

The objectives of the Provincial Territorial Plan are coherently developed with the choices operated in the Plan of economic-social development (PSES) that represents, together with the PTP the principal tool of economic planning of the provincial territory and being born with the regional law that founded the regional provinces the n. 9/86 has a fundamental role in the socio-economical planning of the Province.

In 2010 the Province of Palermo has approved the Outline Scheme of the PTP (Deliberation N. 070/C of 24/06/2010).

The drawing up of the Plan has requested a complex and articulated iter with technical phases and phases of consultation. Are planned three planning figures: Cognitive framework with Structural value (QCS), Propositive framework with Strategic value (QPS) and Operative Plan (PO).

The QCS, delivered in 2004, has defined the invariant and conditioning elements of the provincial development or the territorial structures that represent the basis for the compatible transformation of the territory.

Beginning from the QCS, the Outline Scheme defines-also in terms of regulation of the uses of the ground-the directions and the strategic orientations, as well as the choices and the functional indications to the concrete actions of transformation and development of the territory to provincial scale.

The Outline Scheme coherently results articulated for systems in such way to be underlined the complex of the territorial“relationships of context”:

- naturalistic - environmental system
- the integrated system of the territorial parks and the archaeological and naturalistic circles;
- the environmental agricultural system.
- the urbanized territorial system
- the system of the productive activities;
- the system of the facilities and the public services and of the public fittingses and of use
- public;
- the residential system;
- the system of the infrastructures and the mobility;
- it defines the sizing and the location of the infrastructural nets concerning the “system of the mobility” and the coordination with the plans of the “Triennial Program of the Public Works 2009/11”;
- it also individualizes areal locations for great productive, commercial, directional settlements and services of intercomunale importance and significance, coordinating and integrating the operational character in terms of incidence to the ground of the actions of town Corporate body and of sector.

The Outline Scheme also individualizes, the structure of the invariant territorial, that is of the not negotiable destinations of the ground, distinguishing between unavailable areas (those tightly agricultural and those restricted by the landscape/environmental point of view - and therefore preceded to the maintenance of specific functions - and available areas for the transformations required by the “urbanized territorial system”. Among the unavailable areas are found the elements of construction of the “provincial ecological Net”, on the basis and with the methodological criteria of the “Sicilian ecological Net” (RES) approved in 2005 (Decree DG/ARTA n. 544 of July 8 th 2005) and that it is composed of 232 sites and it is considered as the whole of the protected natural areas of the Region Sicily constituted by the regional parks, the natural reserves and the areas SIC and the ZPSs (Sites of the Net Nature 2000 of the European Union) individualized by the Department of the regional environment in coherence respect to the construction of an European ecological net.

The properties that compose the proposed serial property, therefore, find inside the Provincial Territorial Plan the more proper framework of territorial coherence for build the scheme of reference for the realization of the Property, particularly the elements of greater importance are:

- cultural development of the dipole Palermo-Monreale in terms of expansion of the museum system;
- strengthening of the cultural and landscape relationships with the valley of the Oreto and with the territory of reference of the area of the reserves and the Norman parks;
- increase of the value of gate on the coastal system of Cefalù, in comparison to the system of Cefalù and of Madonie.



Fig. 11 Plans of the Outline Scheme for the Palermo territory. Source: P.T.



Fig. 12 Plans of the Outline Scheme for the territory of Madonie. Source: P.T.P. Palermo.

Classification of the historic centres in the PTP

Inside the PTP the historic centres are listed according to the classification of the Board of Europe IPCE/CSU. It needs nevertheless to remember that the cataloguing doesn't exist for the historical centres of the cities chief town of province as Palermo since for urban reality of high historical settlement complexity, the reduction in a card objectively makes impossible a reading—even though synthetic—that is faithful testimony of the principal historical events that characterizes the urban fabric as it has come from the past. Therefore for the aspects related to the historical values of the

whole urban settlement it is postponed to the municipal town planning tools (PPE, 1993 and A zones of the P.R.G., 2002 see the following paragraph).

These instead the classifications effected for Monreale and Cefalù:

- **Monreale:** State of conservation: mediocre Degree I.P.C.E: 2°. The PTP, besides, classifies Monreale as “agricultural, entrepreneurial centre and of tertiary commuting from Palermo, which by now it is almost joined in an only urban system” with Perspectives of development “connected to an integration with the Palermo tourism of the monumental heritage that is not only the Cathedral”.

- **Cefalù:** State of conservation: satisfactory, Degree I.P.C.E: 1° - 2°; the PTP, besides, classifies Cefalù as “principal Centre of the national and international tourism of the whole regional system and coastal tourist pole of the seasonal residential system of the mountain centres of the Madonie”. Its Perspectives of Development are “decidedly directed by the tourist function for the quality and quantity of the monumental and natural property”.

Interventions planned by the PTP and inserted in the *Triennial Program Public Works (PTOOPP) 2009-2011 of the Province of Palermo*

From the list of the estimates of intervention of the PTP are reported those interventions that can positively interact with the management of the Property:

• Monreale

- Suburban park of the Poma;
- Casina di caccia di Ficuzza: Visitor Centre of the park of the Sicani;
- Reconversion of the disused railway layouts in cycle paths and/or tourist railroads;
 - New railway line Palermo (Piazza Indipendenza) - Monreale-Partinico.

• Cefalù

- Cable railway connection Cefalù, Isnello, Piano Battaglia;
- *Tourist gate*: coastline gate of the Park of the Madonie.

- **Palermo.** For that concerns Palermo, besides, the PTP integrates and selects the principals plans planned inside the *Triennial Program Public Works (PTOOPP)* of the Town of Palermo, proposing a list of priority interventions from which beneath are reported the plans that can have integrations with the management of the Property:

- University Campus;
 - Sporting Centre;
 - Ex slaughter house;
 - Reconversion of the disused railway layouts in cycle paths and/or tourist railroads;
 - Interchange Oreto: restuding and expansion;
 - Inside bypass road (ANAS);
 - Passing ring: adjustment to the metropolitan service (Railroads);
 - Railway ring. (Railroads);
 - Light subway. (Town);
 - Tramvia. (Town);
 - New railway line Palermo (Piazza Indipendenza) - Monreale-Partinico. (Railroads).

The Strategic Plan of Vast Area of the Province in Palermo (PSAV)

In the optics to relaunch and to strengthen the role of the planning of vast area of provincial level in a relationship of strong integration with the Plan of economic and social development and with the sceneries offered by the National Strategic framework (QSN) and by the Regional Strategic Document (DSR) 2007-13 (it constitutes the document of planning of reference for the definition of the strategy of the unitary regional politics for 2007-13, both community and national, as planned by the QSN) and with the plannings of sector of regional level (the Regional Territorial Landscape Plan - PTPR, the Plan for the hydrogeological set-up - PAI, etc.), the Province of Palermo has

started a **strategic Plan of vast area** that acts from integrating of the provincial territorial Plan, of the Plan of economic and social development, of the Plan of the parks and the reserves, of the Plan of the traffic regulations and the mobility and of the Plan of Development of the productive activities.

In the process of strategic planning it plays a principal role the infrastructural matter considered through the ability of the armors of mobility to be generating of territory, in the optics not only of the connection of equipotent points, but of the expansion and of the enrichment of the crossed territories.

In 2008 the new Provincial Board has relaunched theme of the “strategic planning of vast area” starting the drawing up of a Strategic Plan for the competitiveness and the territorial cohesion of the provincial system as complex process/tool of coordination, integration between all the plans of sector of provincial level and as junction between the town level and the regional level. The Province of Palermo intends to play a new role in the regional territory: that of a big player, an actor able to coordinate and to drive through the quality of the proposition, the integration between the strong polarities and the role of assistance towards the smallest towns to help them to win the challenge of the competitiveness and the criticities of the economy. The renewed action of government of the provincial territory, therefore, has adopted with decision a process of strategic planning that not only individualizes a “plan of action”, but also and above all the relative “agreements of realization” that is the result of a vigorous participative practice, of an effectiveness interpretative practice of the territorial structures, of an evaluation practice of the values and the risks and of a coordination of the actions in actand of the present or tendential actors, also of inter-local or international level. The strategic Plan for the provincial development assumes the essential functions of coordination, rationalization and verification of provincial territorial coherence of the plans and town programs and of the provincial programs of development, besides to constitute verification of coherence of the regional socio-economic planning and the community directions.

The PSAV plans the expansion of the material and immaterial connections through actions on the gates and corridors for the development of the accessibility to the resources and the mobility of the people, properties and services proposing a development founded upon a new settlement model of polycentric type.

Always in this optics the Province in collaboration with the Anas Spa has compiled the “Plan for the great road-system” (whose estimates have been integrated in the PSAV) that plans infrastructural works able to define a general rearrangement of the territory of the Province with particular reference to the area of the metropolitan belt of Palermo affected by the location of the so-called “external bypass road” and to the location of the “tangential inside of the city of Palermo” (tangential of connection A19-A29).

These new arteries could contribute to the territorial connection of the area object of study with the north-western coast (Partinicese) of the province, reducing the times of connection with the western part of the province and the region, with the airport Falcone Borsellino, increasing the accessibility to the resources and the principals urban systems. Furthermore, the realization of the new inside bypass road of connection between the A19 and the A29 besides constituting an occasion to improve the connection between urban system and metropolitan territorial context contributes to improve the accessibility to the outskirtses and the areas to low urbanization behind the agricultural villages, external to the actual bypass and isolated by the rest of the urban system.

5.d.3 Planning on town level

The proposed property and the relative buffer zones entirely falls in the territory of 3 towns: Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù.

5.d.3.1 Palermo.

The Strategic Town Plan of Palermo

In 2010 the Town in Palermo has approved the “Strategic Plan Palermo Capital of the Mediterranean” (*PSC*), sent then to the Sicilian Region for its sharing and the consequent actions.

The Region has approved it in April 2011 in comparison to the conformity to the regional guidelines and to the coherence with the objectives of the regional planning. The Plan therefore, as affirmed in numerous documents of the Regional Department of the Planning, constitutes general frame of coherence for the elaboration of plans and projects of development to be in force on the Structural Funds 2007-2013. Actually the new town administration has considered to take note of the general contents of the PS and to deepen them with the due processes and tools.

The vision traced by the Strategic Plan of Palermo is born from a project and a participated and shared run through a long process of listening of the territory that has involved the citizens, the institutions, the associations, the enterprises, the university and many other carriers of interest. The “global” vision of the plan returns the ambition of a reinstatement of the Territory Junction of Palermo as “gateways city of the Mediterranean” and “metropolitan knot of the euromediterranean urban armor” able to intercept the flows that cross the long nets and to enrich the local territorial contexts in the optics of the new strategy of recentralization of the Mediterranean”. This objective requires:

- the strenghtening of the gate of the system of the great infrastructural nets, translating the energies from them carried in territorial resources and economies able to transform and to perturb deeply the whole territorial context;
- the general redrawing of the system of the great traffic regulations and the infrastructures of connection between the “gates”, the urban system and the territorial context of reference.

The expansion of the “gates” requests for the improvement of the effectiveness of the airport system from a side and of that port from the other, increasing and not only improving the profiles of inside efficiency of these two systems, but also improving the way with which the territorial productive system confers to these gates its own properties and its own productions.

The expansion of the airport gate requires in first instance actions that improve the functional efficiency of the airport pole redefining the role of it in a market of reference more widened and able to assign the function of *hub* in Palermo in the Mediterranean context. In this optics the *masterplan* of the Italian airport system in progress of definition recognizes the opportunity to put to system the airports of Palermo - Punta Raisi and Trapani creating an integrated airport bipole through the improvement of the connection between the two airports, not more competitors in a reduced market but polarity of a system able to compete in an ampler market and able to offer integrated services (in terms of differentiation of the offer, services of integrated check-in, etc.).

The second question tied up to the airport platform of Palermo is that of the improvement of the connection between the airport, the city and the eastern system of the Province. The eastern towns of the Province of Palermo, in fact, because of the necessary excessive times to the reaching of the airport of Punta Raisi, use often the airport of Catania escaping to Palermo an ample basin of potential use. To resolve this criticity, besides the works already in progress on the underground railway link the Strategic Plan of Palermo, proposes, in close collaboration with the Province and the Anas, the realization of the new inside bypass road as connection between the A19 and the A29.

The new motorway line would allow, in fact, to reduce the times of connection between the airport, the city and the eastern province, eliminating the flows of crossing of the city on the actual bypass and redefining the accessibility to the urban system through the creation of new releases connected to new “falling” of connection.



Fig. 16 Strategic framework of vast area of the PS of Palermo Source: P.S. Palermo.

The expansion of the port system is tied up to the redefinition of the role in Palermo in the system of port bases of the Mediterranean in which the port is the knot of first level of the Interegional Base of Western Sicily (Palermo-Trapani-Termini Imerese) and important terminal of the Highways of the Sea and the trans-European corridor Berlin-Palermo. In the optics of system promoted by the Sicilian Region, the new port system of Palermo and Termini Imerese not only would widen its offer of stock (transport areas, landings, services, etc.), but it would increase its offer of chain, of real base of transport and logistics of Western Sicily and therefore principal knot of the Meridian Corridor. The platform, in fact, would include to its inside, besides the ports, also the international airport of Punta Raisi, the ASIs of Carini, Brancaccio and Termini Imerese and the Interport of Termini Imerese.

The metropolitan vision

The metropolitan vision of the Plan aims to redraw the whole Territory Junction as “ polycentric city”, whose value is not more exclusively tied up to the alone quality of its centre, whose quality radiating itself loses progressively strength as soon as we go away from it. The aspiration to a polycentric city model requires, instead, a model of development able to start also in the areas peripheral opportunities able to valorize the environmental resources, cultural and the economic opportunities through functions and attractors able to engrave deeply on the quality of the styles of life of the city in its whole.

The strategy of the polycentrism requires:

- general redrawing up of the system of the urban mobility;
- actions aimed to the creation of new urban centrality and the attractor poles;
- exploitation of the environmental and cultural resources considered as catalysts of quality and urban regeneration.

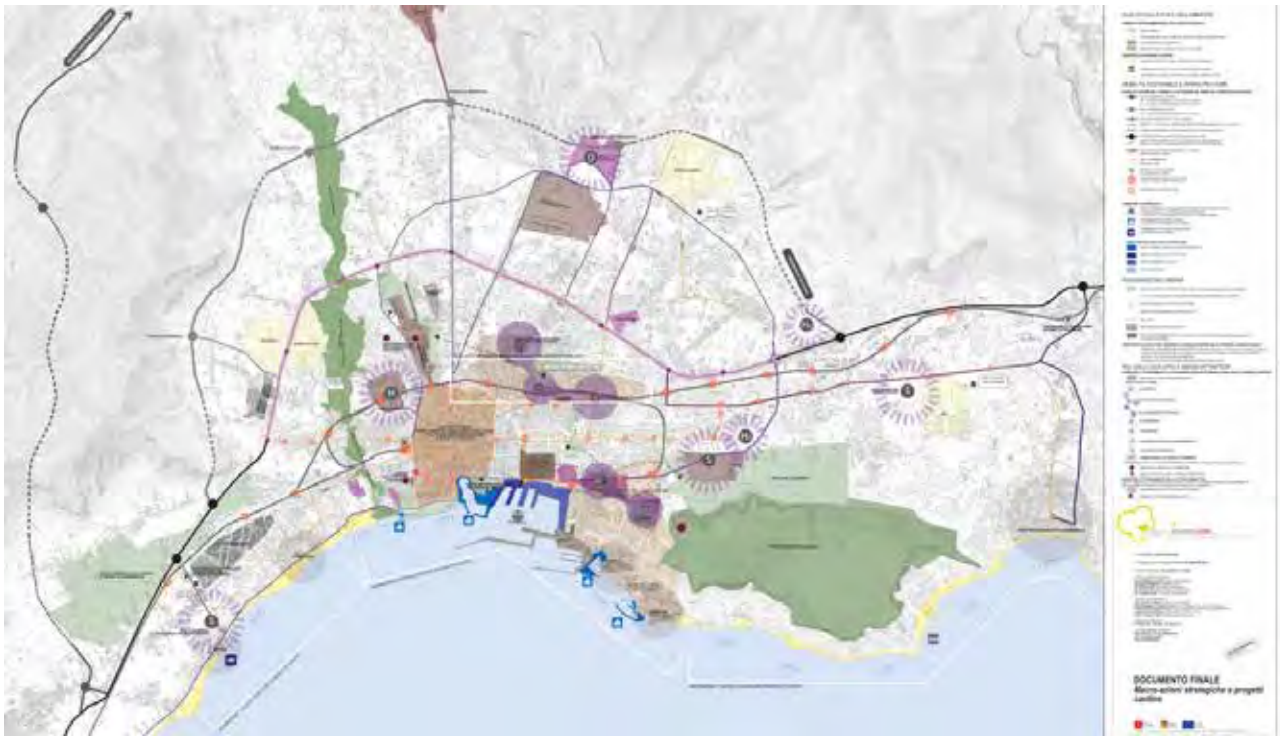


Fig. 17 Strategic Macroactions and pivot plans of the PS in Palermo Source: P.S. Palermo.

To build new urban centrality of metropolitan rank

The challenge of the urban polycentrism finds in the creation of new centralities a further important strategy able to provide the city with services of metropolitan rank, relieving the centre from the functional overload and from the congestion and to bring quality and new functional *mixité* in the accessible peripheral areas mostly thanks to the rearrangement of the system of the mobility.

The PSC plans the realization of new urban centrality that can currently strengthen and/or redress the balance of some parts of the city under conditions of deterioration or abandonment. Among all the planned centralities some intercept the places of the proposed Property:

1. Pole International City of the cultural and directional Cantieri-Lolli-Notarbartolo:

- Castello and parco della Zisa-Polo culturale: interactive pole of the Mediterranean cultures;
- Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa-Polo culturale: increase and support to the existing cultural activities and in project (National school of the Cinema and Museum Mediterranean of contemporary art);
- Ex Stazione Lolli-Polo culturale: realization of cultural and recreational services, rifunzionalization of the disused structures (as the ex station and the barracks Di Maria) and the reconnection of the system of the urban parks;
- Stazione Notarbartolo-Polo direzionale: coverage with a plate of the railway trench in proximity of the station Notarbartolo and realization of a new urban park, of services for the management and the leisure time.

On the great existing urban services (such as the university, the centres for the research, the great sanitary structures, etc.) the Plan schedules actions for the improvement of the accessibility, the requalification of the adjacent public spaces and the maintenance of the buildings.

To activate processes of regeneration and urban innovation

Inside the actions of support to the realization of the PSC have to be selected besides some interventions that strengthen the polycentric model and that can integrate with the politics of exploitation of the Property:

- the actions for the requalification of the fishing villages whose role is also redefined to the light of the expansion of the system of the new tourist harbors;
- the detailed planning of the areas target (Foce dell'Oreto and ex Deposito delle Locomotive, ex Gasometro, Borgo Vecchio, Sampolo-Ortofrutticolo-Ucciardone, Acquasanta and ex Manifattura Tabacchi, Ospizio Marino and Arenella, ex Chimica Arenella) individualized in relationship to the planned functions on the waterfront by the new PRP;
- the requalification and exploitation of the Historic Centre through the new Detailed Executive Plan and the politics of regeneration of the fabrics and the public spaces;
- the introduction and the expansion of the tools of the web 2.0 and of the interaction between the physically available services to the citizens and the new frontier of the offer of immaterial services (Knot Sitr 3.0 Palermo-Ustica-Villabate and Urban Center for the involvement and the participation).

To valorize the environmental resources

The new polycentric order of the city individualizes in the exploitation of the environmental resources of the great parks and in the other components of the ecological net an important occasion for the improvement of the quality of the life: the Arab-Norman heritage of the city of Palermo, as said in the introduction, integrates itself with the ecological system of the Conca d'Oro and the Valley of the Oreto, contributing to the definition of an ecological-cultural net between Palermo and Monreale. Are reported, therefore, all the planned actions as far the intervention for the realization of the ecological-cultural net in Palermo and Monreale cannot put aside from the vision of net.

The actions of the Plan are been declined by a side in actions aimed to the protection, exploitation and expansion of the environmental system of the ecological net and, from the other, in actions aimed to the improvement of the coastal fruition.

The actions of recovery and safeguard of the existing natural heritage of the parks plans:

- the creation of the river park of the Oreto;
- interventions of exploitation of the reserve of Monte Pellegrino;
- interventions of exploitation of the agricultural Park of Ciaculli;
- interventions of exploitation of the Park D'Orleans;
- interventions for the connection and the exploitation of the system of the central parks and the historical gardens;
- realization of new pedestrian and cycle runs of support to the realization of an urban ecological net thanks to the putting to system of the existing green areas and the improvement of the accessibility and the usability.

The actions aimed to the improvement of the coastal fruition are directed, instead, to the recovery of the relationships between the city and its waterfront both from the environmental point of view (actions of recovery of the coastal sea shores) both from the point of view of the functional relationships in it presents through the recovery of some lines of coast to the connected activities to the bathing and the fruition of the sea.

To redraw the system of the urban mobility

The actions aimed to the improvement of the system of the mobility are directed to the general rearrangement of the system of the urban and extra-urban road-system and to the expansion of the system of the public mass transport, through actions to support of the sustainable mobility with the purpose to decrease the pressure of the private vehicular traffic and to the improvement of the quality of the urban public transport and the slow mobility.

The Plan aims to the general redrawing up of the system of the urban mobility improving the connection between outskirtses and central city through the expansion of the falling transversals of connection between new bypass road and the ring of the bypass and the transformation of this last in a new urban avenue and not more barrier between consolidated city and outskirtses, through the lightening of the traffic of crossing of the city thanks to the new bypass road and the improvement

of the level of permeability through the realization of new releases and protected pedestrian crossings.

The Plan assumes, finally, the actions of the Strategic Plan of the sustainable mobility and it plans the realization of important infrastructural works able to produce the general rearrangement of the system of the public mass transport:

- strengthening of the subway in railway center and closing of the railway ring;
- light subway;
- streetcar.

The general Variation of the General Town Plan (PRG) of Palermo and the Detailed Executive Plan (P.P.E).

The process of planning of the city of Palermo that takes the movements from the diffused awareness of the cultural overcoming of the P.R.G. approved June 28th 1962 continues with the drawing up of the **General Variation to the P.R.G.** and of its respective Realization Plans approved in 2002 with decree n. 124/02 D.R.Us. and with decree of rectification n. 558/02 D.R.Us. The Historic Centre, as far identified as area to be submitted to detailed planning in the tool of general planning, is provided with an Detailed Executive Plan of recovery (*P.P.E.*) approved in 1993 (with Decree of the Territory and the environment Councillorship of the Sicilian Region n. 525 of 13 July of 1993).

The parts component the proposed serial property fall for the most greater part within the perimeter of the Historic Centre planned by the PRG and are the Royal Building and the Palatine Chapel, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), the Church of San Cataldo and the Cathedral also named Church of Maria Assunta. Make exception, therefore, the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge that instead fall in external areas.

The historic centre of Palermo extends itself around 240 hectares and it is constituted by what was the city contained within the sixteenth-century walls, it is separated by two streets that cross in Piazza Vigliena, creating a cross named "the Baroque cross" (the Four Corners, also said "Theater of the Sun"): Via Maqueda and Corso Vittorio Emanuele. These two streets create four historical districts known as the four districts: Kalsa (District Tribunali), the Loggia (District Castellammare), Seralcadio or the Capo (District Monte di Pietà), Albergheria (District Palazzo Reale).

These districts have been affected by two important town planning re-arrangements, the first one in 1600 with the cut of Via Maqueda that creates the Baroque cross, the second in 1885 was the cut of Via Rome. Currently inside these districts have centre the historical markets of the city.

The PPE affects the districts Tribunali-Castellammare and Monte di Pietà-Palazzo Reale with the exclusions of the areas included in the followings town planning tools:

- plan of recovery S. Agostino;
- plan of recovery Capo;
- plan of recovery Scopari;
- plan of recovery Cassaro alto;
- detailed plan Castello S. Pietro;
- detailed plan Albergheria;
- plan of recovery Discesa delle Capre;
- plan of recovery Montevergini.

The recovery of the Historic Centre of Palermo was initiated in 1993 after the approval of the PPE and with the start of the interventions of restoration, recovery and maintenance of the public and private building heritage thanks also to a regional law (art.125 of the L.R. n.25/93) that established criteria of intervention for the re-use of the public heritage (the so-called Plan of use, approved by the Municipal Board with Deliberation n.334/94), as well as also favoured by community financings (Program Urban I and Structural Funds 2000-06), regional (L.R. n.25/93 artt.124 and 125) and town.

Thanks to the joined action of the town planning tool and the financial programs it has been possible to intervene on the monumental buildings, on the historical buildings (private and public), on some commercial and productive structures, as well as on the expansion of cultural and tourist-recreational activity to bring the residence and the activities in the historic centre. Such interventions have gotten different effects, first among the whole recovery of the quality of the architectural and cultural heritage, but also the birth of a real estate market, first nearly nonexistent, that has brought not only to the multiplication of the value of some areas contributing to their regeneration-those above all that gravitate around the historic axes and along the coastal strip -but also to the progressive abandonment of the districts of the Capo and the Albergheria, mostly characterized by a listed and more fragile building fabric, suitable to sustain the real estate investments. The districts not involved in remarkable way by the restorations of the buildings and by the urban requalification, are today still punctuated of deteriorated areas on which precarious constructions insist and in which spontaneous processes of repopulation are developed by the neediest bands coming from the areas in which the recovery is assembled or by the extra-community population.

In the almost eighteen years of realization of the PPE one of the crucial knots, object of debate and specific administrative interventions, has been the role of the interventions of the privacies in the process of requalification and socio-economic development, as well as the necessity to define with greater effectiveness the public-private relationship, sometimes fruitful, other times conflictual, but always requesting certainty of rules and timeliness of interlocution.

In these years the private intervention has been concretized in some facts that have produced spaces and places on which there has been the intervention with important results and that they offer us a map of the successes of the building recovery and contemporarily show the persistence of some leaks in the urban fabric, to testimony of the necessity to see again the procedures, the formalities and the technical regulations of intervention.

The intervention of the private people has received a remarkable incitement from the public contributions. The already quoted Regional Law 25/1993 has appropriated more than 30 million of Euro for contributions in capital account and/or in interest account to the privates, disbursed through four public notes as necessary incitement to the intervention of the privates to start the recovery of the first buildings so that this constituted the driving force of further interventions and it acted as certification of the sustainability of the urban requalification.

Exhausted the funds destined by the L.R. 25/93 the financing to the privates has been granted contracting a loan to be able to emanate a fifth public note (2001) and a sixth public note (2006) for a total of around 50 millions of Euro distributed on 386 interventions (the 66% of all the financed private interventions), both subjects to new rules for the disbursement of the funds. With the new rule, in fact, the contribution also opens to the enterprises.

In total from 1993 to 2009 private interventions have been financed for 84,8 millions of Euro, dividing the merit between the privates that have invested and the Municipality that has co-finance the intervention.

The Regional Territory and Environment Councillorship has emanated the *Circular 2000 n.3* dedicated to the updating of the contents of the general town planning tools and of realization for the recovery of the historic centres. Such Circular has the objective to adjust the new town planning to the restrictions of various nature in the meantime intervened inside the perimeter of the historic centre (protection of the artistic and landscape-environmental property, seismic and hydrogeological legislation) and in virtue of the limits and the criticities underlined in the experiences of recovery of the historic centres traditionally submitted to the drawing up of the detailed plans or plans of recovery, of “to value if the recovery of the historic centres must obligatorily be submitted to the drawing up of a plan of realization or if it was possible to activate suitable forms of intervention also through the general planning”.

Also for the recovery of the historic centre of Palermo, has been underlined the opportunity to plan the direct intervention through a special General Variation that has as field of application the zone A. defined by the Four Districts, submitting to the drawing up of “detailed plan” the relative planning to areas representative of particular problems.

Other local politics

For completeness of strategy it needs, then, to consider the tools of negotiated planning that affected Palermo, that constitute a fundamental system of directions of development within which it will have to act the conservation and exploitation of the historic centre and the areas in which fall the external properties to such perimeter.

The town administration, already from 2003, has defined a series of local and interlocal politics, conducted through projects and initiatives that partially or entirely concern areas falling inside the Property. One of the activated tools are the constitution of the *Urban center*, a scientific and technique structure with the task to coordinate the operations of transformation and development of the city.

Following is reported a list of the activated programs of sector:

- Plan for the sustainable mobility
- General Plan of the Urban Traffic
- Innovative program in Urban Ports and Stations Ambit
- New Port Town Plan of Palermo
- Feasibility study for the piedmont Bypass
- Feasibility study for the Park of the Oreto
- other plans for the energetic saving, the requalification of the coast and the urban environmental resources.

For the contents of the aforesaid Plans it is considered useful to deepen to the goals of the present document in synthesis what planned by:

- The Port Town Plan

The Port Town Plan of Palermo, has been completed today, and it has been approved near the Superior Board of the Public Works and it is waiting for approval from the Sicilian Region.



Fig. 18 The new layout of the waterfront Source: P.R.P. of Palermo.

The principal strategies that the PRP plans include besides the actions of expansion of the commercial port and increase of the cruise traffic, the expansion of the services of quality, the integration of the port spaces with the city and the realization of new city-port junctions. The innovation of the port layout plans the concentration of the buildings (services and terminal) along the quays, contemporarily allowing “to open” the front on the port freeing it to the sight of the sea and the transfer of some mixed urban-port functions the more possible next to the water of the sea.

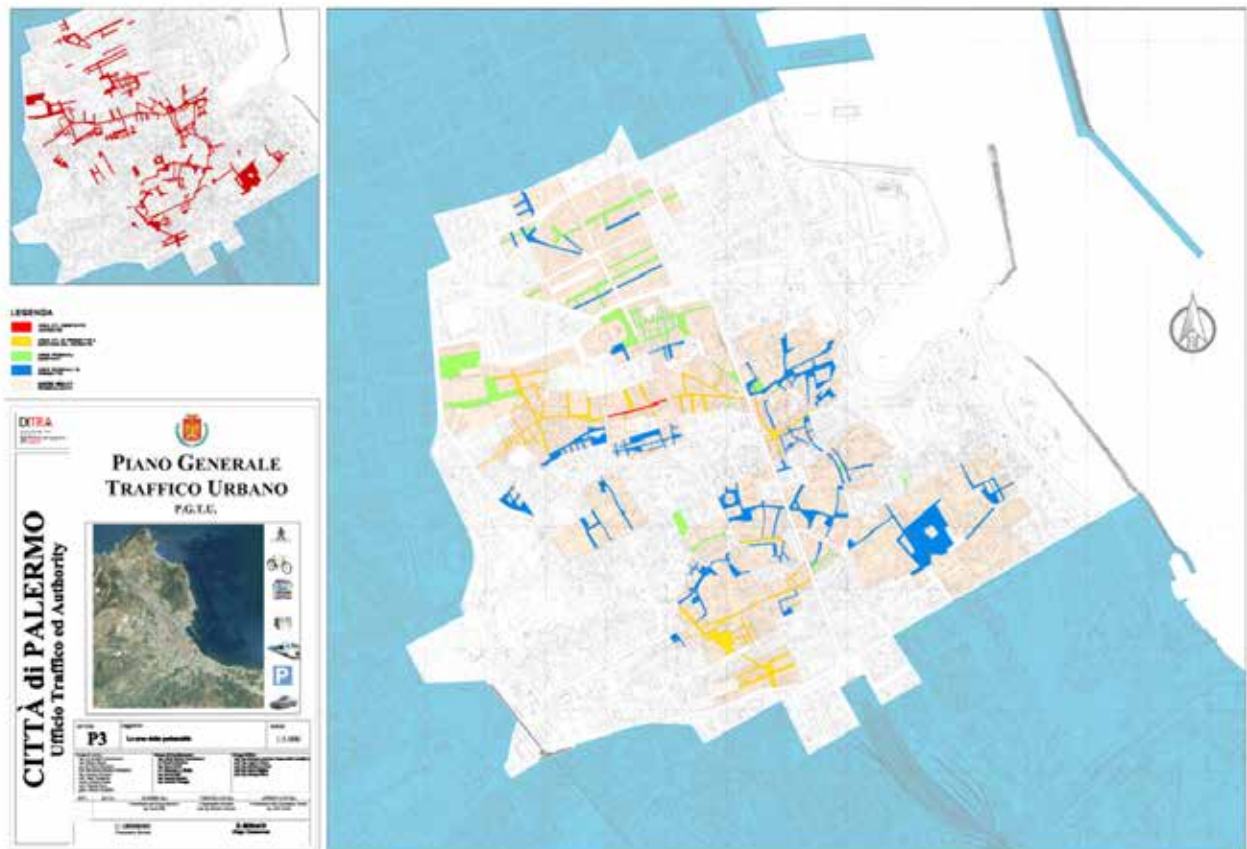


Fig. 19 Pedestrian areas in the Historic Centre. Source: P.G.T.U. Palermo.

The essential necessity of a close integration between the waterfront and the Historic Centre, considered as “complex system” that presents the maximum of the historical and of identity density of the city, both in terms of heritage both of resources and cultural services and spaces for events, is compared with the transformations and the dynamics produced by the requalification of the port area destined to the cruise sector, to the yachting (port of La Cala) and to the recreational and tourist functions (archaeological park of the Castello a mare).

In turn the historic seafront presents functional transformations and plans of quality for the areas of port and urban waterfront to it directly reported: the cultural district of piazza Marina-Kalsa-via Alloro, to the quadrilateral of the Magione, to the district at the feet of the Cala with the area of the ex Fonderia and the churches and Serpotta oratories, etc.

The interaction city-port in the PRP is concretized through the identification of the areas of urban-port interface. The destination of use in terms of primary, secondary and compatible functions of the areas of interface is established by the PRP but their realization must have submitted to a detailed planning.

The areas that the PRP individualizes as “Areas of interface” are: Castello a Mare-Cala, Foro Italico-Sant’Erasmus, Molo Trapezoidale, Area Crociere, Arsenale and Acquasanta.

- The General Plan of the Urban Traffic

The Art. 36 of the Code of the Road plans the drawing up of the “urban Plans of the traffic and plans of the traffic for the extra-urban road system” to which obligatorily have to carry out the towns with resident population superior to thirty thousands of inhabitants. The Plans are finalized to get the improvement of the conditions of circulation and the road safety, the reduction of the acoustic and atmospheric pollution and the energetic saving), in accord with the current town planning tools and with the plans of transport and in the respect of the environmental values, establishing the priorities and the times of realization of the interventions.

Considered that the PGTU is a plan of brief term, the objectives of general character proposed by the Ministerial Directives (improvement of the conditions of circulation, improvement of the road safety, reduction of the atmospheric and acoustic pollution, energetic saving) to achieve in accord with the current town planning tools and in the respect of the environmental values and applied to the specific reality of Palermo, they are translatable in specific and operational objectives such as:

- to hierarchize the existing road net, distinguishing the functions of the different roads and adjusting them to the typology of the crossed areas;
- fluidize the circulation on the road rods, above all to the intersections, also through alternative itineraries able to divert the traffic of transit;
- to create the conditions so that the “weak users” (pedestrians and bicyclists) is facilitated and can move, as far as possible, on separate centres and however in safety;
- to reconstitute an equilibrium between request and offer of standstill operating both on the one and on the other;
- to individualize integrated strategies that operate in the sense of a modal readjustment for the least polluting means and to smaller specific energetic consumption.

The contents of the Plan can be syntetized:

- New definition of the Zones with limited traffic: particularly the Ztl n. 1 embrace ì four districts of the historic centre, only will enter Euro 3 and 4 cars paying a correspondent.
- Increase of the pedestrian islands particularly within the perimeter of the historic centre: from the actual 41 hectares the Plan passes to 83 hectares, affecting areas tightly connected to the principal tourist itineraries (from Piazza Magione to the roads behind the Cathedral, from via Candelaì to the squares Pretoria and Bellini. And furthermore the area that goes from piazza San Domenico up to the Cala. Via Roma and via Maqueda and Corso Vittorio Emanuele).
- The buses and the car parkings. The Pgtu plans the institution of the express Lines, buses that without stops connect the centre from a point to the other; the unique ticket integrated with the subway; the system of video-control of the preferential passages. In the car parkings of interchange as that of via Emiri will be transferred different terminals that connect with the centre.
- The classification of the roads. The Municipality has studied 85 roads to updating its classification (freeways as the bypass, roads of district) and to improve the mobility between a district and the other.
- Viale Regione Siciliana. Many are the planned interventions on the bypass: from the numeration of the passages that will be provided by poster that explain the points of the city can be reached, to the abolition of the crossing of via Perpignano that for now it allows of “to climb over” viale Regione. Its (intelligent trasport system). Electronic poster that signal the waiting times to the stops of the buses and the criticities of the traffic in the city. Tele-control of the traffic lights net and of the passages of access to the Ztls.
- Cycle paths. The plan aims at the soft mobility planning new cycle paths in historic centre and the exploitation of those existing.

5.d.3.2 Cefalù

The Town of Cefalù is provided with a *General Town Plan (PRG)*, approved with City Council Decree 199 of 18/12/1974.

The general variation to this plan is in phase of adoption.

The areas surrounding the proposed property include for the most greater part the historic fabrics perimetrated by the PRG as A zones submitted to detailed plain, the B area of the Park of Rocca and other modest areas of private green and completion where included within the areas defined by the archaeological restrictions.

The task assigned to the Detailed Plan (approved with City Council Decree 53 of 18.02.1982) is that of organization, of exploitation and conservative restoration of the Historic Centre.

The affected territory has been divided in blocks, sub/bloks and sub-zones in relationship to the specificity of the morphological and environmental characters of the settlement and it plans for the residential system the recovery and the requalification of the existing residences and the completion, in some parts of the urban fabric through the building in still free areas.

Among the services on urban/territorial level there are the Town hall, the centres for the theatrical activities, the market of the fish, the market bazaar, the residential centre of the studies, the library, the Museum Mandralisca, the library, the centre of the history of the territory, the centre of the tourist activities, the Cathedral and the complex of the Bishop's palace, the archaeological park of the Rocca.

The system of the roads system and the traffic plans the substantial pedestrianization of the Historic Centre and the realization of a correlated system of transport public and public car parkings some on the ground and other multistorey for residents and visitors and places to crown of the perimeter of the Historic Centre with the function also to serve other fundamental functional areas adjacent to the Historic Centre as the waterfront and the port.

Regarding the politics on the mobility, the Historic Centre is individualized by the Municipality as Zone with Limited Traffic and it is already entirely pedestrianized and the vehicular access reserved only to the city residents. Besides, the Municipality has started some technical procedures that should allow within 2014 the installation of passages of electronic access to the ZTL of the Historic Centre really to guarantee a greater and more effective system of control of the vehicular traffic in entry in the area.

5.d.3.3 Monreale

The Town of Monreale is provided with a **General Town Plan (PRG)**, adopted with the Council Deliberations of the 07.07.1977 n. 189 and of 18.05. 1978 ns. 149 and approved with the changes, prescriptions and excerpts of which to the Decree of the Regional Councilorship to the Territory and Environment of the 09.08.1980 n. 213. The town planning restrictions are expired from 1993 for which the iter of integral revision of the Plan is in progress.

The Region has decided to send a commissioner *ad acta* for accelerate the iter of the town planning tool.

The technical regulations of realization enclosed to the elaborates of project plan the subdivision of the town territory in conformity with the M. D. 02/04/1968 ns. 1444, in the homogeneous territorial zones, for every of which are fixed, limits of building density, of height, of distance between the buildings.

The town territory is divided in the following zones or strips of respect:

- A Zone - Conservative recovering of ancient fabrics of high value;
- A1 Zone - Recovering and transformation in the inhabited centre of particular environmental value;
- B1 Zone - Residential of restructuring;
- B2 Zone - Completion or of requalification;
- IC Zone - Residential of expansion" (plans P.E.E.P.);
- C2 Zone - Residential of private expansion"(private intervention);
- D Zone - for crafts and the small industry;
- E Zone - Rural;
- VL1 vacation and tourist-hotel facilities;
- VL2 vacation and tourist-hotel facilities;
- Thin housebuilding (ex VL3 vacation and tourist-hotel facilities);
- Facilities for the education;
- Facilities of common interest of Monreale public green monreale;
- Public park;
- Green equipped wooded zones or destined to reforestation;
- Zones of human safeguard (landslides);
- Strips of cemetery respect;

- Strips of ecological respect (purification);
- Strips of respect from the wood;
- Strips of road respect;
- Strips of respect from rivers and streams

The areas surrounding the proposed property are identified by the current tool as A zones of historic fabrics, partly as B zones (the Town Building Rule has been adopted with the Deliberation n. 44 of 29.02.1980 and approved by the Regional Councillorship to the Territory and Environment with Decree n. 150 of 27.05.1980) and, finally, partly as areas destined to facilities and general services and some areas for facilities and services of standard.

On the areas furthermore has been drawn a “Detailed Plan of the areas of the context of the Monreale cathedral: historic centre and urban public park.” The detailed plan has partially been approved with Citu Council Decree n. 437/DRU of 22.11.2000 as it regards the “A” and “A1” Zones while, for what concerns the already inclusive areas in the public park, have been formulated by the Councillorship observations and proposals that in the facts froze the state of the planning postponing to a following close examination the planning of the area.

The A Zones include parts of the territory affected by urban agglomerations and/or building complexes e/o that have historical-artistic character of particular environmental value or by portions of them, including the surrounding areas that can be considered integral parts for such features, of the same agglomerations. The fabrics that fall within such zoning are subject to interventions of restoration, of typological conservation and of finish of the buildings on the basis of the articulation of the single categories.

In relationship to the historical origin, to the urban plant and the prevailing building typologies the historic centre has been articulated in contexts and fabrics.

- the monumental complex defined by the Cathedral, by the cloister and by the historical buildings that form the ex Abbazia Benedettina, the Palazzo Arcivescovile and the ex Palazzo di Guglielmo II (seat of the Town hall);
- the context of via Palermo (historical entrance to the city), via D’Aquistò (panoramic road on the Conca d’Oro and on the complex of the Cathedral);
- the context of via Roma, piazza Vaglica, corso Pietro Novelli that holds up the accessibility to the system of the historical fabrics and the complex of the monumental buildings;
- fabric of the Pozzillo defined by warps in close connection to the orographic site that admits building unity of small dimensions often forming no-axial interior courtyards to the principal entrances. It constitutes the original urban aggregate of the human settlement and it declares in the road plant and in the relationship between heights and voids its medieval origin;
- fabric of the Ciambra coeval to the beginning of the construction of the Cathedral and it declares in the road plant and in the relationship between heights and voids its medieval origin;
- fabric of the Carmine, of foundation of the XVI century. and defined by blocks with strong rectangular course that admits bodies of fabric with central main inside wall and overlooking on an only road according to a orthogonal regularity.

The Plan defines the criteria of safeguard on the single contexts and fabrics aiming to the general safeguard of the architectural and environmental characters in the respect of the elements and the architectural scores, as well as, the general volumetries of the single building unities and the general morphology of the road plants.

5.e Property management plan or other management system

Currently the management of the proposed property is submitted to the single subjects managers, as individualized in the precedent paragraph 5.a.

For the requests of general coordination of the proposed property a system of management has been individualized of which make part the **management plan** and a **management structure**, constituted by a Pilot Committee and by an operational structure (UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation). Such structure is individualized by a proposed statement of **Memorandum of**

Understanding (see annex 7) that will be undersigned among the owners, principal managers and the institutional subject principals to various title involved in the management, having particular finalities to correlate its activities and to increase its collaboration to the goals of the protection and town planning, landscape requalification and of the socio-economic exploitation of the affected territories, through the promotion of the historical artistic, architectural and landscape heritage, as well as of the immaterial cultural heritage.

The Memorandum of Understanding has been discussed and approved into a dedicated meeting, awaiting the deliberation of their respective administrative bodies of the Municipalities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed with the official subscription.

5.e.1 The management system of the proposed property

In the national Guidelines of the Ministry of Heritage and of the Cultural Activities and of the Tourism for the drawing of the tool of the UNESCO Management Plan, it is made explicit reference to the necessity to constitute a legal person in charge to the management of the property in the performance of the chief physician task of protection and conservation of the values that have allowed the inscription of it the World Heritage of the humanity, having also to the management of the property with resources and such competences to be valorized the socio-economic growth of the territory.

The Italian arrangement proposes different juridical formulas institutive of the subjects to which submit the responsibility in the management of the cultural and environmental property: from the simple management in economy, to the special firms, to the concession, convention/association with private subjects, public/private enterprises, foundations, voluntarism. The variety of the juridical formulas points out that is important above all that the subject (or the responsible subjects) has to do within the planned programs of action in the Management Plan, often of competence of the different responsible Authorities.

In the specific case, with **Memorandum of Understanding** (see annex 7), has been individualized as structure of management a “**PILOT COMMITTEE**”, composed by the signatory institutions of the same action:

Ministero degli Interni F.E.C., Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco), la Regione siciliana (Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, Assemblea Regionale Siciliana), Comune di Palermo, Comune di Cefalù, Comune di Monreale, Arcidiocesi di Palermo, Arcidiocesi di Monreale, Arcidiocesi di Cefalù, Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto), Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi, Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Fondazione Sicilia, Fondazione Federico II.

The Committee is finalized to the realization of the objectives and the actions planned by the Management (Annex 3), approves the guidelines and verify the activities planned by the same Plan and it realizes in contest with other organisms or institutions, activity of promotion, communication, monitoring.

As **Operational Structure** is individualized the **Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia** that has among its tasks that to effect the plan of monitoring, to coordinate the correlated activities to the nominatio, those connected to the status of UNESCO property and the realization of the planned interventions in the same Plan. For the realization of the Plan of monitoring, the structure will use a working group in which participate the technical referents of all subjects that compose the Committee.

The structure so individualized is responsible for the realization of the planned interventions in the Management Plan elaborated for the proposed property with particular attention to extend field of interest also to the “buffer zones” and to the relative territories of reference.

The Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia has been founded by the Sicilian Region (Official Gazette of the Sicilian Region, n. 24 of January 25 th 2008) and promoted by the regional

Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity and by the Italian National UNESCO Committee.

The purpose of its institution is to divulge and to promote - within the education, the science, the culture and the education - the sustainable development, the exploitation of the environment, of the cultural property, of the landscape, of the artistic-monumental heritage of Sicily.

Sicily is the first region in Italy that takes an initiative of this kind aimed both to the protection of its heritage, and to the proposed statement of insertion of new Sicilian properties in the WHL.

An excerpt of the finalities contained in the Statute of the Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, explicative of the activities and the purposes of such organ, as well as of the disposition resources for the carrying out of its institutional tasks and, therefore, for the inherent activities to the management of the UNESCO properties in Sicily is available in the annex 8.

5.e.2. The Management Plan of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”

Within the present nomination a specific **Management Plan** has been compiled, as tool of coordination finalized to effectively protect “the outstanding universal value of the property for the actual and future generations, aimed to rationalize and to integrate a process of protection and development”.

Postponing for the contents of detail to the specific annex 3 of the present dossier - “Management Plan for the proposed property ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE –beneath are described, in relationship to the process that has conducted to its drawing, some preliminary essential moments, individualized as introduction to the drawing up of the same paper.

- Recognition of the importance.

The action that precedes the drawing up of the Management Plan is represented by the recognition of the importance that makes the unique property or of outstanding world value. Such values, implied for the possible inclusion in the World Heritage List have to be always considered to protect and to valorize the features and the proper specificities of the properties that represent them.

- Activation of a promoting subject.

On the basis of the process of nomination it has been necessary that subjects with institutional competence for the management of the property were promoting of the necessary activities to start and therefore to coordinate the process. This role is generally developed by the local authorities that manage and directly coordinate the processes of development of the properties on the territory.

In the case of the drawing up of the Management Plan for the nomination to UNESCO Heritage of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, the promoting subjects have been the Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità siciliana and Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia. The process have used the contribution of Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo for the general coordination and as technical scientific support.

Have shared the Management Plan:

- Ministero dell’Interno – Direzione Centrale per l’Amministrazione del Fondo Edifici di Culto;
- Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco);
- Regione siciliana - Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana;
- Regione siciliana - Assemblea Regionale Siciliana;
- Comune di Palermo;
- Comune di Cefalù;
- Comune di Monreale;
- Arcidiocesi di Palermo;

- Arcidiocesi di Monreale;
- Arcidiocesi di Cefalù;
- Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto);
- Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi;
- Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia;
- Fondazione Sicilia;
- Fondazione Federico II.

- Request of a Management Plan - Participated Process.

In the framework of the rationalization of the process of development, the promoting subjects had first of all to make evident to the various carriers of interest the motives that make a Management Plan necessary, comparing the outstanding values previously individualized, to protect and to valorize and the different problems present in the property. This has happened during a long series of meetings with the institutional subjects and the representatives of the amplest civil, economic, cultural society. Such moment is instrumental to the following phases of individualization of strategies and the objectives.

(For a close examination concerning times, protagonists and contents of these meetings, see the annex 3 "Management Plan"-First Part, Chapter I)

- Synthetic analysis of the management system. During the preliminary phase, an important passage is represented by the identification of the competent subjects or carriers of affairs and the tools of normative, administrative, financial, technical type and of communication already activated in the property or potentially present. The identification of such system constitutes the specific framework of the actors and the available tools as well as of the real management system on which to intervene through actions aimed to rationalizing of it and to optimize its effectiveness through the plan.

- Agreement between the competent institutional subjects or carriers of affairs. On the basis of the requests on which to develop the Management Plan and of the analysis of the system of existing management above recalled, the active subjects mainly in the process of nomination have promoted the agreement (concerning which it has been said) with the other subjects affected with the purpose to individualize the shared strategies on which to found the Management Plan and the objectives to pursue through the actions and the activities conducted by each. The phase above described, that has accompanied the genesis both of the Dossier of Nomination, and of the Management Plan, has represented a fundamental and essential moment for the drawing up of the technical paper. It deals with a phase that cannot entirely be submitted to the technicians; in this moment, in fact, the political decision-makers are responsible of the identification and of the definition of:

- potentialities and problems of their territory;
- tools and structures concretely available;
- alliances, objectives and strategies shared.

Beneath some synthetic data related to the drawing of the "Management Plan for the proposed property ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE

PROMOTING SUBJECTS:

- Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
- Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

The Management Plan has been shared with:

- Ministero dell'Interno – Direzione Centrale per l'Amministrazione del Fondo Edifici di Culto;
- Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco);

- la Regione siciliana (Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, Assemblea Regionale Siciliana);
- Comune di Palermo;
- Comune di Cefalù;
- Comune di Monreale;
- Arcidiocesi di Palermo;
- Arcidiocesi di Monreale;
- Arcidiocesi di Cefalù;
- Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto);
- Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi;
- Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia;
- Fondazione Sicilia;
- Fondazione Federico II.

Organizing government bodies:

Regione Siciliana- Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Project management:

Aurelio Angelini, Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Scientific managers:

Maria Andaloro
Aurelio Angelini
Maurizio Carta

General coordination and technical-scientific support:

Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO (direttore Gianni Bonazzi)

Texts and contributions:

Maria Andaloro
Aurelio Angelini
Ignazio Buttitta
Maurizio Carta
Barbara Lino
Ruggero Longo
Francesca Riccio
Giovanni Ruggieri
Lidia Scimemi

DATE LAST REVISION: 2013

As written in the Memorandum of Understanding (See Annex 7), “the Management Plan represents a declaration of principles and actions, to which Authority and Community undertake to follow. The Plan has the objective to maintain in the time the integrity of the values that will allow the inscription of the inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, to make compatible the protection and the conservation of the same property with the sustainable development of the territories of reference. The signatory subjects of the [...] protocol operate so that a management system develops participated that involves the social, cultural and economic strengths of the territories of reference, assuring the share of the citizens”. To such purpose, the Pilot Committee, designated of the management, uses an Operational Structure that it has the task “to effect the plan

of monitoring; to coordinate the correlated activities to the nomination, those connected to the status of UNESCO property and the realization of the interventions planned in the same Plan”.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

As it regards the running of the management structure of the proposed property, the memorandum of understanding predisposed to the purpose plans, beginning from 2014:

- the annual contribution of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, in the measure of 0,30 euro for every inhabitant;
- the annual contribution of the foundations and institutions that manage the UNESCO property, in the measure of 0,30 euro on every issued payment ticket;
- possible public and private contributions and donations;
- sponsorships of events and other activities.

As it regards the management related to the conservation, protection and exploitation of the monumental heritage of the proposed property, this is currently financed by the funds of the national and regional administrations. To the light of the ambitious expectations of growth and cultural development tied up to the nomination of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, it is wanted to pursue that national strategy that intends to strengthen the system of exploitation and offer, especially in some contexts of marginality as exactly the Southern Italy, in the optics to oppose possible phenomena of deterioration and of underdevelopment.

The operational planning will happen above all through the extraordinary occasion offered by the Funds of the European Union, for a part through the Regional Operational Programs (POR), for a part through the National Operational Programs (PON) and, according to what is planned by the Strategic Document of the Southern Italy, predisposed by the affected Regions, the Inter-regional Operational Programs (POI).

The PONs, financed also with the resources of the Fund for the Underutilized Areas (FAS), will allow to effect interventions in the whole area of the Southern Italy. The individualized PONs also concern the thematic connected to the “Governance and actions of system.”

To these programs is added the PON “Actions of system”, financed with the contribution of the European Social Fund (FSE), and, will concern both the macros areas: “Convergence” and “Competitiveness and occupation”.

The PON will concern the thematics: 1) Renewable energies and energetic saving; 2) Cultural and natural Attractors and tourism.

Among the regions of the Southern Italy , Sicily has the greatest share in percentage of distribution of the resources FAS, equal to 23,87%.

For the areas of the Southern Italy on the whole are appropriated resources for around 110 Millions of Euro. It is appropriated in this part of the Country the 85% of the resources of the FAS planned by the financial Law 2007. The community resources equal to over 21,6 Millions of Euro are so distributed for single Region:

NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2007-2013			
INDICATIVE ANNUAL ENDOWMENT FOR COMMUNITY RESOURCES FUND AND PROGRAM			
(AMOUNTS IN EURO WITH PRICES INDEXED OF ANNUAL 2%)			
FUND AND PROGRAM	FUND FESR 2007-2013	FUND FSE 2007-2013	TOTAL 2007-2013
POR SICILIA	3.464.176.545	855.245.581	4.319.422.126
POIN CULTURAL	515.575.907	/	

AND NATURAL ATTRACTORS AND TOURISM			515.575.907
--	--	--	--------------------

Table: National strategic framework 2007-2013 Source: www.fondistrutturali.formez.it

Reassessing the levels and the available sources of financing:

- PO FESR 2007/2013 Axle 3 “Exploitation of the cultural identities and the environmental landscape resources for the attractivity and the development.” The program also aims to an organic exploitation of the cultural and natural resources through the activation of new productive chains, increasing in this way of it the usability and their territorial attractiveness to the tourist goals;
- Programs of financing for the development;
- Presence of national and regional strategic plans and the public works with precise lines of financing, some of which tied up to the increase of the infrastructures tied up to the tourism;
- Funds of the POR Sicilia for the tourism;
- POIN 2007-2013 “Cultural and Natural Attractors and tourism”.

The other forms of financing planned for the suitable implementation of the conservative necessities and cultural requalification projected for the proposed monumental property, will derive from the careful activity of coordination that will be developed by the corporate body manager - the Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia - both to assure the suitable appropriation of the resources both the single involved administrations will have to make available, both to individualize other forms of financing also with the involvement of the privacies.

For the properties in nomination in particular, beneath are illustrated the plans and the programmed interventions and/or in progress of execution, financed through PO FESR 2007-2013 (from up-to-date list to the II two months 2013)

San Giovanni degli Eremiti –Restoration Monumental Complex (plan between with the last planning 2000-2006)

Axis: Exploitation of the cultural identities, of the landscape and environmental resources, attrattività and development

Objective: To promote the qualification, protection, conservation of the historical- cultural heritage, also favouring the setting and integration with the tourist services with the purpose to increase the attractiveness of the territories.

Thematic: Protection and conservation of the cultural Heritage

Beneficiary: Regione Siciliana

Contractor Station: Soprintendenza Beni Culturali di Palermo

Cost total intervention: 2.421.098,00

Monreale Cathedral – Works of restoration of the ex dormitory of the Benedictines in Monreale

CIG 53599312 FCs-Axle 3 Specific Objective 3.1

Axis: Territorial requalification

Contractor Station: Soprintendenza Beni Culturali di Palermo

Euro: 500.000,00

Palermo Cathedral -The places of the treasure (approved, financed and contracted plan)

Contractor Station: Soprintendenza Beni Culturali di Palermo

CIG 4821783534-Axis 3 Specific Objective 3.1

Euro: 500.000,00 **Contractor Station:** Soprintendenza Beni Culturali di Palermo

Royal Palace-(Sicilian Regional Assembly)-Restoration of the Sala ex Presidenti, Sala Pompeiana, sala Cinese, and adjoining rooms as well as climatization of the same and sala d'Ercole

Euro 2.050.000,00

Including in the Decree 785 of May 24 th 2011 (ownership Planning)

In the specific, beneath are illustrated, the Plan of the planned interventions beginning from 2014 in the complex of Royal Palace.

PLAN	FUND A.R.S.	TO FINANCE	SOURCE	ARTICLE	PRIORITY
Structural consolidation ex library rooms, denominated "Rimessione" for future realization of polyfunctional room (First works of tests and consolidation cracked arches; emptying from shelves for following planning rooms)	€ 150.000,00			20. 1	L1
Study and functional plan of which in the following point 3 to be submitted to financing. Group of planning for the drawing up of a outline architecture project to be shared with the vestry and superintendence; individualization of necessary fittingses and their location and identification of the formalities of use of the rooms also as alternative (in case of emergency) to the sala d'Ercole for the parliamentary sessions. Realization, renderign and analysis of the outline costs to submit to the deliberative organs. Planning audio, video systems, simultaneous translation, etc.	€ 100.000,00			20. 5	L7
Predisposition act for the following request of financing for the realization of 2 conference rooms area Rimessone video system with closed circuit, press room, simultaneous translation room		€1.100.000,00	A) Funds PO FESR CULTURAL HERITAGE		L7
Restoration frescoes Sala Rossa and recovery damaged stuccoed walls	€ 40.000,00			20. 1	L3
Set-up San Michele east walled flight , consolidation structural corridor, library-Zecca with trap door inspection of the discovery room and consolidations above vault	€ 130.000,00			20. 1	L4
Re-setting ground floor room ex custodian-bank-post office, mediacal aid. Tests, works of consolidation and building for the adaptation of the environments. Reclamation of the sewerage and pluvial draining in the external area of the bastions	€ 350.000,00			20. 1	L6

First urgent works: consolidation inferior church and Palatine Chapel (Investigations on the causes of the gaps North corner completed in date 25/5/2013-authorization. Superintendence OF 19/2/2013).	€ 380.000,00			20. 1	L2
centralized conditioning system Third Plan (elimination 25 single unities)	€ 300.000,00			20. 4	L9
Architectural illumination of the historical parts of the building and the villa	€ 150.000,00			20. 4	L10
Surveys, petrographic examinations, diagnostic and working group for the outline planning of the interventions to be realized and relative exact quantification for the Project of restoration fronts of Piazza Parlamento and MURA DI CINTA (WALLS) of the Bastions (from via del bastione to Piazza Indipendenza)	€ 200.000,00			20. 5	L8
Request of financing for the consolidation and restoration fronts overlooking Piazza Parlamento and MURA DI CINTA (WALLS) of the Bastions included the path of contromina (from via del Bastione to Piazza Indipendenza)		€ 3.000.000,00	A) Funds PO FESR CULTURAL HERITAGE		L8
Realization new elevator courtyard, prisons and restoration building hanging Demolition architectural barriers (Transparent elevator 8 places with functions carriers of handicap and visitors. Are planned landings are directly in the loggiato chapel palatine and parliamentary floor. The features allow the function good lift)	€ 400.000,00			20. 3	L5
	€ 2.200.000,00	€ 4. 100.000,00			

Tab: Program of the requirements-Consolidations and extraordinary maintenance 2014-Approved C DD. QQ. n. 33 of the 5-12-2013 Source: Assemblea Regionale Siciliana – Segreteria generale – Ufficio Tecnico

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

On national level the activities of protection, management, study, research in the sector of the cultural heritage is developed by the **Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities and of Tourism (Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo)** in its various articulations among which are quoted:

- **General Secretariat (Segretariato Generale)** near which it is constituted the **UNESCO World Heritage Office (Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO)**, with function of coordination of the connected activities to the realization of the Convention on the protection of the Cultural and Natural World Heritage (1972), over that of the Convention for the Safeguard of the Immaterial

Cultural Heritage (2003) and of the Convention for the Protection and the Promotion of the Expressions of the Cultural Difference (2005).

- **General Direction for the antiques (Direzione Generale per le antichità).**

- **General direction for the landscape, the fine arts, the contemporary architecture and art (Direzione Generale per il paesaggio, le belle arti, l'architettura e l'arte contemporanee).**

- **General direction for the exploitation of the cultural heritage (Direzione Generale per la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale).**

Near the same Ministry operate Institutes on purpose dedicated in degree to provide experts and formation on the conservation and the techniques of management on national level:

- The **Superior institute for the Conservation and the Restoration (Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro) (ISCR)** with centre in Rome is a specialized technical organ in the field of the restoration and conservation of the works of art and the cultural heritage, provided with scientific, financial, organizational and bookkeeping autonomy.

Near the ISCR operates the School of High Formation, denominated SAF, to which competes the formative activity of the future restorers according to which is reported in the L.D. 42 of January 22nd 2004 "Code of the cultural heritage and the landscape".

It has been founded in 1939 upon suggestion of Giulio Carlo Argan and directed by its beginnings in 1959 by Cesare Brandi. The actual tasks are nearly identical to those identified since its origin. The novelty of its formulation consists in the oneness of an organism in which are developed the research, the formation and the systematic and continuous activity of restoration and experimentation and by a work system based on the being interdisciplinary. In its inside coexist historians of the art, architects, archaeologists, physicists and experts in the environmental, chemical, biological controls, restorers of the different typologies of constitutive materials of the manufactured articles of historical and cultural interest (paintings, fabrics, works of art on paper, metals, ceramics, stones, leather, wood etc.). The ISCR promotes plans for the experimentation of methodologies and materials for the conservation, it participates to the formulation of the legislations and of the specific techniques on subject of conservative interventions and restoration. The ISCR promotes occasions of close examination on the developed activities, with the organization and the participation in exhibitions, conferences and national and international seminars.

The institute publishes a semestral Bulletin and publications dedicated to the interventions of restoration and the researches to which it participates.

An important aspect of the task of the institute is the realization of the Territorial Informative System of the "Paper of the risk of the Monumental Heritage", a whole of data banks (GIS) that documents the vulnerability of the heritage, monumental and archaeological, distributed in the historical cities and in the Italian territory in relationship to the principal phenomena of natural risk (earthquakes, landslides, floods, meteoroclimatic conditions, pollution) and anthropic (thefts, fires, tourist abuse). The purpose is the definition of a politics programmed of conservative interventions, of maintenance and of restoration, that considers the available economic resources in relationship to the necessities of prevention and intervention in the museums, in churches, in the historical buildings and in the archaeological areas.

- The **Factory of the Hard Stones (Opificio delle Pietre Dure) (OPD)** with centre in Florence is an autonomous Institute whose operational activity and of research is performed in the field of the restoration of the works of art. It is, besides, centre of: a School of High Formation, a museum of the artistic production in hard stones, a scientific laboratory, a library highly specialized in the field of the restoration, a very rich archive of the finished restorations, a centre of research on the climatology, laboratories of state-of-the-art restoration.

The activity of the institute articulates for sectors of restoration and research individualized on the basis of the constitutive materials of the works of art.

A lot of part of the activity also develops to the outside, both in the form of operational yards and of technical-scientific consultations, on the whole national territory and in international circle.

- The **Central institute for the Catalogue and the Documentation (Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione) (ICCD)** has as principal activity the research and the development of tools and methods for the knowledge finalized to the protection and the exploitation of the Italian artistic and cultural heritage.

The institute manages the general Catalogue of the national archaeological, architectural, historical-artistic and ethno-anthropologic heritage, elaborates the methodologies of the cataloguing and coordinates the operational activities of the technical corporate bodies that realize it on the territory; it realizes campaigns of documentation of the cultural heritage; protects, preserves and valorizes its own collections of historical photography and aerial photography.

The promotion of inter-istitutional agreements has its role of interlocutor on national level of the territorial articulations of the *System of national Cataloguing*.

The operational processes of the institute are strongly assisted by computer technologies and they extend to programs of service both to the territorial institutions of sector, both to the different professional and social requests.

Other corporate bodies and institutes occupied in the field of the research and the formation in the sector of the cultural property on national level are:

- The **National Board of the Researches (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche) (CNR)** it is the greatest Italian public corporate body of research. Constituted in the 1923 has primarily developed activity of formation, of promotion and of coordination of the research in all the scientific and technological sectors. In 2003 it became "national public corporation with the task to develop, to promote, to spread, to transfer and to valorize activity of research in the principal sectors of development of the knowledges and their applications for the scientific, technological, economic and social development of the Country"

- **The Corporate body for the New technologies, the energy and the environment (Ente per le Nuove tecnologie, l'energia e l'Ambiente) (ENEA)** is a public corporation that operates in the sectors of the energy, of the environment and the new technologies support of the politics of competitiveness and sustainable development of the Country. Its principal tasks are: to promote and to develop activity of research of basis and applied and of technological innovation; to spread and to transfer the achieved results, favouring the exploitation to productive and social aims, to provide to public and private subjects services with high technological content, studies, researches, measures, tests and evaluations

As it regards the techniques and the methodologies of conservation other organizations are available on national level for the Property as the **ICCROM - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property**, that was founded in Rome in 1959.

As it regards the techniques of management of the cultural Heritage they are active in Italy around 80 courses of formation organized by the principal Italian universities and by public and private formative agencies on the whole territory

On local level, the principal competent institution in subject of the cultural heritage is the **Sicilian Region**, provide with specific technical structures (denominated "Service", "Department" and "operational Unity") that to their inside employ a highly qualified staff in the field of the management, conservation, protection and safeguard of the monumental property that constitute the proposed property and of the relative extended territory.

To its inside it is the Regional Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity that, in virtue of the statutory autonomy of Sicily, manages exclusive legislative competence for the

subjects “conservation of the antiquities and the artistic works” and “museums, libraries, academies” through the Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity.

The organizational structure of the Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity is articulated in central intermediary structures and peripheral intermediary structures.

The *central intermediary structures* are: the General Business Area and 14 Services with 32 Operational Unities of which 4 of Staff.

The *peripheral intermediary structures* are: 57 services - regional Centre for the Restoration, regional Centre for the Catalogue, 26 Parks, 4 regional Libraries, 4 regional archaeological Museums, 7 interdisciplinary Museums, 2 regional Museums, 2 interdisciplinary Galleries, 9 provincial Superintendences, on which depend 72 structures between Museums, Antiquaria and archaeological Sites, the Superintendence of the Sea - with 269 Operational Unities; for a total of 72 Area/Services and 301 Operational Unities.

The *Superintendences* are distributed on territorial basis and articulated in technical-scientific sections.

The **Superintendences for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage (Soprintendenze per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali)** are Areas of the regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and they are articulated in technical-scientific Services in relationship to the features and the nature of the property to protect. They are peripheral organs on provincial basis and articulated in technical-scientific sections; (six, competent for all the types of cultural property) among which the **Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo** that it has competence for the properties affected by the proposed serial property.

Are instituted also the “*regional Centre for the planning, the restoration and for the natural sciences applied to the cultural heritage*” (*Centro regionale per la progettazione, il restauro e per le scienze naturali applicate ai beni culturali*) and the “*regional Centre for the inventory, the cataloguing and the graphic, photographic and audiovisual documentation*” (*Centro regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione grafica, fotografica e audiovisiva*), besides the regional Libraries, the Museums, the Galleries and the regional picture Galleries.

The *Superintendence of the Sea of the Sicilian Region (Soprintendenza del Mare della Regione Siciliana)* has instead tasks of research, census, protection, vigilance, exploitation and fruition of the subaqueous archaeological heritage.

Beneath are listed, in table form, the principal local structures dedicated to the protection and the territorial management.

Administration	Corporate body	Department
Regione Siciliana Sicilian Region	Assessorato dei Beni Culturali Ambientali e dell’Identità siciliana (Councillorship of the Cultural Environmental Heritage and the Sicilian identity)	-Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità siciliana (Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity) - Soprintendenza per i Beni culturali e Ambientali di Palermo (Superintendences for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo) - Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia (UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation)

		<p>-Centro Regionale per la Progettazione, il Restauro e per le Scienze naturali e applicate ai Beni Culturali (<i>U.O. 06 Beni storici, artistici e iconografici ed etno-antropologici</i>) (Regional Centre for the Planning, the Restoration and for the natural Sciences and applied to the Cultural Heritage (<i>U.O. 06 historical, artistic and iconographical and ethno-anthropologica heritage</i>))</p> <p>“Centro regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione grafica, fotografica e audiovisive” (Regional Centre for the inventory, the cataloguing and the graphic, photographic and audiovisual documentation)</p>
Municipality of Palermo	Assessorato Centro Storico e Urbanistica (Councillorship Historic Centre and Town Planning)	-Ufficio Centro Storico (Historic Centre Office)
Municipality of Cefalù	-Assessorato al Centro Storico (Councillorship to the Historic Centre) Assessorato Comunale al Turismo, Spettacolo (Municipal Councillorship to the Tourism, Show)	-Ufficio Centro Storico e pianificazione territoriale (Historic Centre and territorial planning Office) - Ufficio programmazione risorse europee - (European resources planning Office)
Municipality of Monreale	-Assessorato ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali (Councillorship of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage) -Assessorato all’Urbanistica (Councillorship of the Town Planning)	-Area Pianificazione, Gestione e Assetto del Territorio (Planning, Management and Set up of the Territory Area)

Table: Local technical structures dedicated to the protection and the territorial management. Source: Our elaboration

Finally have to be quoted:

- The **UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation (Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia)**, founded by the Sicilian Region (and promoted by the regional Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity and by the National UNESCO Italian Committee) to the purpose to divulge and to promote - within the education, the science, the culture and of the education - the sustainable development, the exploitation of the environment, of the cultural property, of the landscape, of the artistic-monumental heritage of Sicily;

- The **the University of the Studies of Palermo (Università degli Studi di Palermo)**, of public institution whose principal finality is to promotion of the culture, of the research of basis and applied, of the high formation and of the technological transfer;
- The **Academy of Fine Arts of Palermo (Accademia di Belle Arti di Palermo)**, public institution of High Culture, primary centre of High Formation, specialization, research and production in the artistic and cultural sector.

5.h Visitors facilities and infrastructure

In the Management Plan (Annex 3), to completion of the tourist-economic analysis a focus has been set on the degree of usability and accessibility of the properties inserted in the property. The point of departure has been the acquired awareness that “the most spectacular property, the most sublime monument become touristic beginning from the moment in which become accessible”² A resource both of naturalistic both of cultural type, to be able to give its positive contribution to the local economy, needs to be enjoyable and accessible.

It has been valued the **possibility of reaching** the property, effecting an analysis of the infrastructural net that guarantees the access of it in terms of:

1. distance and travelling time from the principal knots of the net (infrastructural ability);
2. interconnection between the towns.

For those people who come from out Sicily, the principals points of access in the area are constituted by three airports the two international of Punta Raisi (Palermo) and Fontanarossa (Catania), to which is must be added that of Trapani-Birgi, affected in prevalence by low-cost companies. All and three airports are connected to the Chief town through a regular bus service.

If the aerial connections toward Sicily could be considered suitable, sometimes can not be said the same of the quality and the efficiency of the local means of transport and the possibilities of move on the territory. The three airports are connected to Palermo by two highways: the A19 Palermo-Catania and the A 29 Palermo-Mazara del Vallo with ramification Alcamo-Trapani, both without tollgates and not to payment.

From the port point of view the principal points of access are: the Port of Palermo, that of Messina and that of Termimi Imerese, that currently handles a contained, but increasing number of passengers. The connection with the property is provided by the highway A20 Messina-Palermo, which also plains the payment of a toll and connects Cefalù to Palermo, uniting itself to the A19.

The railway net and that motorway that from Palermo reaches Messina guarantees the access to the area to those people who come by train or by car. The railway line nevertheless appears for good part with single track and only in some lines it is with double tracks, with some consequences on the access and on the mobility.

The access to Monreale is guaranteed by National Road 186, that connects it to Palermo.

Distance	Road net	Distance in km	Travelling time	Track
Airport of Fontanarossa / Palermo	A 19 Palermo/Catania	207	2h 15 ms	Single
Airport of Fontanarossa / Monreale	A 19 Palermo/Catania	207	2h 15 ms	First
	SS 186 Palermo/Monreale	8,5	20 ms	Second

² J.M. Dewailly and E. Flament, *Geografia del turismo e delle attività ricreative*, Clueb, Bologna, 1996, p.177.

Airport of Fontanarossa / Cefalù	A 19 Palermo/Catania	158	1h 38 ms	First
	A 20 Palermo/Messina	19	17 ms	Second
Airport of Punta Raisi / Palermo	A 29 Palermo/Mazara	35	36 ms	Only
Airport of Punta Raisi / Monreale	A 29 Palermo/Mazara	35	36 ms	First
	SS 186 Palermo/Monreale	8,5	20 ms	Second
Airport of Punta Raisi / Cefalù	A 29 Palermo/Mazara	35	36 ms	First
	A 19 Palermo/Catania	53	42 ms	Second
	A 20 Palermo/Messina	19	17 ms	Third

Table: principal inside connections both from both toward the outside for the towns of Cefalù, Monreale and Palermo

Source: our elaboration on Route 66 data

From the point of view of the connections the property presents therefore itself easily reachable from the outside and presents some good inside connections, even if the road net appears underdeveloped on an interprovincial level.

Inside every town the possibility of reaching to the parts component the serial property is guaranteed by the presence of services of public collective transport, essentially represented by the buses and in Palermo, only for some, by the Subway. The travelling times from the principal knots of departure (station, port and terminal bus) in direction of the components of the property is strongly correlated to the situation of the urban traffic. This is to apply above all to Palermo where there is in average a rate of motorization (2010), or a number of motorcars for thousand inhabitants equal to 614,8.

Another element that has been considered relatively to the accessibility is the presence/absence of car parkings, in terms of distance from the principal entrance, whose results are synthesized in the following table.

Properties and monuments	Car Parking (distance from the entrance)
Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	More than 25 metres
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Less than 25 metres
Church of Santa Maria del' Ammiraglio	Less than 25 metres
Church of San Cataldo	Less than 25 metres
Cathedral	Less than 25 metres
Zisa Palace	More than 50 metres
Admiral's Bridge	
Monreale Cathedral	More than 50 metres
Monreale Cathedral	More than 50 metres

Table: Accessibility of the monuments in terms of car parkings Source: our elaboration on various sources

With reference to the accessibility for the different categories of disabled persons, the parts component the property present some partial and resolvable lacks, in consideration of the fact that different are the typologies of disability and that they offer some solutions only for that motor.

Passing to the fruition, actually the monuments that make part of the property proposed to nomination, present different organizational formalities, since they are managed and organized by corporate bodies and different subjects, connected also to the lay or ecclesiastical nature of the monuments.

Therefore, to be able to identify the days and the opening times, the formality of the visit, the data related to the number of recorded entrances and the takings that derive from the visits, different

sources have been consulted. The point of departure has been the analysis of the days and the schedules in which is allowed the visit to the monuments. It has emerged that properties are usable every day of the week, both in the morning that in the afternoon, according to different times. The continuity of the visits can be interrupted or suspended for the celebration of religious functions or for the reuning of the Sicilian Regional Assembly, that has seat near the Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel. To the actual state, however, and with the exception of interventions of restoration the fruition is guaranteed every day.

Properties and monuments	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	From 8,30 to 12,00	From 8,30 to 12,00	From 8,30 to 12,00	From 8,30 to 12,00	From 8,30 to 12,00	From 8,30 to 12,00	From 8,30 to 12,30
	From 14,00 to 17,00	From 14,00 to 17,00	From 14,00 to 17,00	From 14,00 to 17,00	From 14,00 to 17,00	From 14,00 to 17,00	
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 13,30
Church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio	From 9,30 to 13,00	From 9,30 to 13,00	From 9,30 to 13,00	From 9,30 to 13,00	From 9,30 to 13,00	From 9,30 to 13,00	From 9,00 to 10,30
	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	
Church of San Cataldo	From 9,00 to 12,30	From 9,00 to 12,30	From 9,00 to 12,30	From 9,00 to 12,30	From 9,00 to 12,30	From 9,00 to 12,30	From 9,00 to 12,30
	From 15,00 to 18,00	From 15,00 to 18,00	From 15,00 to 18,00	From 15,00 to 18,00	From 15,00 to 18,00	From 15,00 to 18,00	From 15,00 to 18,00
Cathedral	From 7,00 to 19,00	From 7,00 to 19,00	From 7,00 to 19,00	From 7,00 to 19,00	From 7,00 to 19,00	From 7,00 to 19,00	From 7,00 to 13,00
							From 16,00 to 19,00
Zisa Palace	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 19,00	From 9,00 to 13,30
Admiral's Bridge							
Monreale Cathedral	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 13,30	From 9,00 to 13,00
		From 14,30 to 18,30	From 14,30 to 18,30	From 14,30 to 18,30	From 14,30 to 18,30	From 14,30 to 18,30	
Cefalù Cathedral	From 8,30 to 12,30	From 8,30 to 12,30	From 8,30 to 12,30	From 8,30 to 12,30	From 8,30 to 12,30	From 8,30 to 12,30	From 8,30 to 12,30
	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30	From 15,30 to 17,30

Table: Days and opening times of the monuments. Source: our elaboration on websites of the monuments and Assessorato Beni Culturali Regione Sicilia site

As it regards the formality of the visit, it plans an admission ticket in all the properties with the exception of the Admiral's Bridge. In some monuments, such for instance the Cathedral of Monreale and that of Cefalù it has been necessary a distinction between Cathedral and Cloister since the formalities of visit are different. In general line the cost of the ticket goes from a

maximum of €8,50 of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel to a minimum of €2,00 of the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio

Properties and monuments	To Payment	Full fare	Reduced fare
Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	Yes	€8,50	€6,50
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Yes	€6,00	€3,00
Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	Yes	€2,00	€1,00
Church of San Cataldo	Yes	€2,50	€1,50
Cathedral	Yes	€3,00	€1,50
Zisa Palace	Yes	€6,00	€3,00
Admiral's Bridge	No		
Cathedral (Monreale)	Yes	€3,00	€1,50
Cloister (Monreale)	Yes	€6,00	€3,00
Cathedral (Cefalù)	No		
Cloister (Cefalù)	Yes	€3,00	€2,00

Table: Cost of the admission ticket for single property Source: our elaboration on websites of the monuments and Assessorato Beni Culturali Regione Siciliana site.

The tickets can be full or reduced, from it is seen in the preceding table and in some properties they suffer some further reductions in the case of visits for didactic aims (students).

The number of the visits is not available for all the properties, for which on the basis of the official data, on the whole the admission tickets to such monuments have produced in 2011 takings superior to Euro 2.200.000, attracting 693.728 visitors.

Properties and monuments	Paying	Free	Total	Takings
Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	178.464	0	105.681	€1.392.942,00
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	28.137	37.489	65.626	€23.271,00
Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	nd	nd	nd	nd
Church of San Cataldo	40.000	0	40.000	€80.000
Cathedral	30.000	223.000	253.000	€90.000
Zisa Palace	20.695	25.245	45.940	€94.022,00
Admiral's Bridge	nd	nd	nd	nd
Cefalù (Cathedral and Cloister)	nd	nd	nd	nd
Monreale (Cathedral and Cloister)	106.041	77.440	183.481	€601.239,00
Total Property	403.337	363.174	693.728	€2.281.474,00

Table: Visitors' number in the Arab Norman monuments of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale (November 2011)

Source: Regional Province of Palermo

To attract the greatest number of visits have been the *Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel* and the *Monreale Cathedral*. The number of visits to the Cefalù Cathedral is not known but for the fact that the Town is included in the classical tours of Sicily, together with Palermo and Monreale, it is admissible to suppose a good consistence of the same, considered that the motivation of primary visit, tied up to the culture, it is due, as for Monreale, to the Cathedral with attached cloister.

To value the degree of accessibility of the involved properties, some inspections have been effected in every single monument and of the comparisons with local experts, that have brought to the formulation of the following considerations.

- Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel

The Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel, are the most visited monuments of the city. The conditions of access and usability of the Palace, nevertheless, presents some partial criticisms in terms of services of reception. They miss:

- suitable waiting spaces, for which the visitors have to wait for to their own turn to the outside of the Palace, exposed to the different climatic conditions, or on the inside steps that conduct to the apartments;
- a service devoted to the assistance of the disabled persons;
- a differentiation, in the management of the procedures of entrance, between groups and individuals and the booking of the visit exclusively for the students.

It also has to be noticed that the times of visit are not rationalized and they vary in relationship to the daily flow.

- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti

Although the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is a monuments of the buildings symbol of the Arab-Norman heritage which has the city of Palermo, its fruition presents some criticisms.

The access to the monument is made difficult because the principal entrance is closed and it is possible to entry through a secondary entrance that is in a narrow road, not smooth for the visitors. The entrance to the church is through a small metal staircase non suitable for the disabled persons.

It is noticed, besides, the absence of a suitable space for the ticket-office. As the hygienic services, although present, are not suitable to the requests of the potential users.

- Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (named Church of the Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)

The Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, better known as church of the Martorana, although keeps one of the most known expressions of the Byzantine mosaic arts, presents a not suitable organization of the service of visit.

The opening to the public of the Church, although established on the basis of a calendar and admission times, it depends exclusively on the presence of an attendant in loco. The reduced cost of the admission ticket affects however the conditions of visit of the property that appears a little illuminated and lacking in reception services.

- Church of San Cataldo

In the church of San Cataldo, seat of the Order of the Knights of the Saint Sepulchre, it is present a visit well organized service: the church is visitable every day, it plans an admission ticket and an attendant present in the visiting hours.

Currently it is included in the circuit of Sacred Art of the Diocesan Museum of Palermo, that puts in net the monuments of sacred art of the Palermo territory with the purpose to guarantee out the usability out of the liturgical functions, developing synergies e offering common services.

- Palermo Cathedral

The Cathedral, inevitable stop of the city tours, presents a good organization of the visit service.

Such service, however, is more lacking with reference to the visit of the crypt to which it is possible to entry through the rooms that keeps the treasure. In fact, are noticed limits in the management and of the times of issue of the admission tickets.

- Zisa Palace

Also in the Zisa Palace are found problems of accessibility to the monument and, above all, the lack of a attended car and coach parking, that is still more necessary in the rather caotic zone where is the monument rises.

- Admiral's Bridge

The Admiral's Bridge, today offers itself only to a panoramic run and of external visit, inside of which have to be to created the preconditions of the visit.

- Cefalù Cathedral

Although the Cefalù Cathedral is visitable free of charge and the Cloister is usable every day, the property presents some lacks in the visit service and of the usability of the apses.

- Monreale Cathedral

The Monreale Cathedral, managed by the Diocese, plans a visit service organized with an admission ticket, different however for the church and for the Cloister, whose management is submitted to the Demanio della Regione Siciliana.

The double management of the two parts of the building, has created some small problems for the usability of the property. Currently, for example the inside of the cloister is scarcely illuminated, making almost inaccessible to the visitor the structure, especially in the evening hours and in the winter afternoons.

The developed analysis has been conducted on the parts component the serial property, even though exist other properties (A category) that need interventions of managerial nature and actions of infrastructural intervention that would be able, in the future, to enrich the cultural fruition of the proposed property:

- 1) Castello a Mare
- 2) Castello di Maredolce e Parco della Favara
- 3) Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena
- 4) The Cuba
- 5) Church of SS. Trinità alla Magione

To these are added the monuments that we have defined of category B:

- 1) the Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e the piccola Cuba
- 2) Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata
- 3) San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi
- 4) Church of Santo Spirito (Chiesa dei Vespri)
- 5) Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere
- 6) Uscibene
- 7) Baths of Cefalà
- 8) Qanat of Palermo

It deals with all that monuments that have Arab Norman features and traces but that, for the complex of the elements in it present, they can not be ascribed to the serial proposed property neither to the A category. It deals with properties that, despite the remarkable loss of elements of originality, however are important and historicized, integrating historical-architectural and monumental scenery in the Arab-Norman Palermo.

Aimed inspections near these other monuments have allowed to effect some considerations that are reported beneath.

PROPERTIES A CATEGORY

- Castello a mare

The Complex Monumental Castello a mare of Palermo, recovered from deterioration in 2009, represents the ideal centre to conjugate art, culture and moments of integration between the water front and the city. In fact, since its opening, it has a rich calendar of events and cultural initiatives making usable one among the most ancient and suggestive architectural complexes of the city.

The building is always usable and well illuminated.

- Castello di Maredolce e il Parco della Favara

The Castello di Maredolce, inside the Parco della Favara, although has been object of an intervention of restoration presents evident problems of usability, tied up to an insufficient

management. The property is, in fact, visitable exclusively on the occasion of the days in spring organized by FAI and on request to present to the cultural association that manages it. Besides this are verifiable difficulties in the accessibility.

- Church of Saint Maria of the Maddalena

The Church of Saint Maria of the Maddalena is an a little known property and hardly usable. Situated inside a barracks, it is visitable only previous request to the command of the Policemen.

- Cuba

Cuba Sottana (named also Castello della Cuba or simply Cuba), despite it is situated inside a military barracks, every day it is enjoyable, excluded on Mondays afternoon, through a separate entrance and separated by the military complex.

The visit service is well organized with daily present attendant and plans an admission ticket. It is present also a good system of signs and indication of the visiting hours of the monument.

- Church of SS. Trinità del Cancelliere alla Magione

The Basilica SS.Trinità, better known as the Magione is always usable and with defined visiting hours. The property doesn't present particular criticities related to the fruition.

PROPERTY B CATEGORY

- the Cuba Soprana (Villa Naple) and the Piccola Cuba

The complex, recently restored and made usable to the public for a brief period, has been again closed to the public for organizational and managerial problems. The property doesn't have available car parking and it rises in a highly urbanized zone.

- Chapel of S. Maria L'Incoronata

The Chapel of S. Maria L'Incoronata, currently centre of the Superintendence is not touristically usable. The chapel is opened only on request and in the occasion of conferences and meeting.

- Church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi

The Curia that manages the Church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi doesn't plan the possibility to enter for the visit. The church, in fact, results open only during the celebrations.

- Church of Santo Spirito (Church of the Vespri)

The church of S. Spirito is situated inside the cemetery of Sant'Orsola and are not planned services for the tourist fruition of the property.

- Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere

The Norman church, devoted to Saint Cristina, patron saint of the city before the Baroque cult for Saint Rosalia shows some problems connected to the usability dictated by an excessive restriction of the opening times that reduced only to Sunday in the period from November in February and that in the other periods of the year include other days but for a maximum of three daily hours. The possibility to be able to visit the church in different days from Sunday is connected to some bookings for a least number of 15 people.

The visit of the church is managed by the Associazione Culturale Itinerari del Mediterraneo - ITIMED, that organizes the visit service on Sundays from the 10.00 at 13.00, or on booking.

- Baths of Cefalà

The Bagni di Cefalà, included inside the Regional Oriented Natural Reserve Bagni di Cefalà e Chiarastella (Riserva Naturale Regionale Orientata Bagni di Cefalà e Chiarastella), are managed by the Assessorato Territorio e Ambiente della Provincia Regionale di Palermo, from which depends also the visit service. Don't be noticed particular criticity in the conditions of access and usability.

- Qanat

The visit to the close net of underground passages, of Arab-Persian origin is managed by the cooperative “Sottosopra Turismo” (solidarity social cooperative). The visit generally has the duration of a hour with a ticket cost. The visitable qanats are two: Low Jesuitical Qanat (Qanat Gesuitico Basso) and High Jesuitical Qanat (Qanat Gesuitico Alto). The first one is visitable for Monday on Sunday while the second only in the weekend (Friday-Sunday).

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation of the property

In the Fourth Part of the Management Plan of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” (see Annex 3) are illustrated the plans of action for the knowledge, protection, conservation and exploitation of the heritage, mostly aimed to the promotion and the transmission to the future generations - of the local community and not - of the values of prestige that make the property of outstanding universal value. It is postponed therefore to the contents of the Management Plan for a close examination of the actions currently carried out and planned for the promotion of the cultural property proposed for the nomination as the World Heritage of Humanity.

Preliminarily, in this centre, are described exclusively and synthetically, the principals objective and the actions that could have effected for the proposed property.

The programs of territorial exploitation thought for the proposed property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” founds themselves upon the full awareness that Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù, besides the elements of excellence of urbanistic, architectural, monumental, of historical representation of the people lived in different ages in Sicily types, presents the elements of remarkable potentiality from the purely “cultural” point of view, considered as traditional immaterial heritage that has its roots in the interlacement between the territory, with the resources that this offers, and the history of the men that have populated it during the centuries. It is an example of it the great variety of knowledges and techniques of the traditional local cultural production. Tightly connected to this theme is the concept in Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù as producers of culture. The tipicality of the local identity, its distinctive features, represent a considerable potentiality for these places, that it is able to produce a virtuous circuit of construction of places of culture and cultural spaces of socialization, also beginning from possible interventions for the revitalizing of the present architectural manufactured articles.

In particular, the general objectives, whose the different actions of presentation and promotion of the property - beneath exposed - aim to realize are:

- to widen the knowledge of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals of Cefalù and Monreale”;
- to improve the exploitation, the fruition and the understanding;
- creation of a visual identity for the property;
- promotion of the values of the property.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	EXPECTED RESULTS
To widen the knowledge of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	Multimedia web site <i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion and qualifying and innovative communication of the values of the property - Increase of the Information concerning the monuments - Incentive to the visit of the places - Exchange of information of ideas and opinions
To improve the exploitation, the fruition and the understanding	The augmented reality for the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractiveness of the property - Promotion and innovative communication of the values of the property - To improve the access to the

		<p>information concerning the monuments and the most general resources present in the territory of the property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve the communication of the information on the tourist reception - Incentive to the visit of the places
Creation of a visual identity for the property	Creation of a trademark-logo and payoff of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” through a competition of ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of an identifying image of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” - To increase the recognizability of the property especially in the promotional messages - Partecipation of the local population to the process of promotion and exploitation of the property
Promotion of the values of the property	- Exhibition on the Nomination Unesco WHL of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the awareness of the local community regarding the exceptionality of the cultural values of the monumental heritage of the nominated serial property - To strengthen the sense of belonging and identity of the local community - To promote and to increase, among the new generations, the respect for their own historical and monumental heritage - To widen knowledge regarding the values of the property among the widest public of the visitors

Table: Actions of promotion **Source:** Our elaboration

For the realization of such initiatives of integrated promotion of the territory, that have also the nature of structural interventions finalized to the realization of plans able to satisfy the different typologies of tourism jointly to the requests of the resident population, it needs to make reference to the availability of suitable resources. Here shortly it is mentioned a series of evidences. First of all the possibility to access the financings made available by Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo within the planned interventions for the Italian properties “UNESCO Heritage of the humanity”. It is opportune to remember as the art. 4 of the law of the February 20 th 2006 - in subject of “special measures of protection and fruition of the Italian properties of cultural, landscape and environmental interest, included in the list of the world heritage, sets under the protection of the UNESCO” - it plans a series of initiatives to the goals of a comparative management of the Italian UNESCO properties and of a correct relationship between the tourist flows and the offered cultural services. Among the initiatives are also planned the study of the specific cultural, artistic, historical and environmental problem also in relationship to the elaboration of the management plans; the predisposition of services of cultural assistance and hospitality for the public; the diffusion and the exploitation of the knowledge of the UNESCO properties also within the scholastic institutions also through the promotion and the support of the education trips and the cultural activities of the schools. A good occasion therefore, to make to take off an eco-sustainable and lasting development and for the property based on a renewed awareness that the local community *in primis* and the visitors then they have some cultural values of the territory.

5.j Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical and maintenance)

The subject individualized in the Management Plan and in the Memorandum of Understanding with the Authorities and the Institutions that have constituted the Pilot Committee is the Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia that it will operate of agreement with the **Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana that, in virtue of the statutory autonomy of the Region Sicily, practices the attributions of the central and peripheral organs of the state in subject of cultural and environmental heritage through the Dipartimento dei Beni culturali e dell'Identità siciliana** in which operates an administrative staff composed by the Manager of the Protection Service (Dirigente del Servizio Tutela) and by Manager of the "UNESCO Heritage" Service (Dirigente del Servizio "Patrimonio UNESCO"). Within the Department are founded, such as peripheral and operational organs, the Superintendences, divided on base territorial and articulated in technical-scientific sections.

The Superintendences for the cultural and Environmental Heritage, practice particularly the technical competences on the protection, the exploitation and the social use of the cultural and environmental heritahe in the regional territory, and they effect a high overseeing on the works.

The **Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental heritage of Palermo (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo)** deals with the properties affected by the proposed serial property and of the relative territorial circle. To its inside there is a technical staff, identifiable in the U.O. 6, so composed:

Executive Manager n° 1

Responsible section for the architectural properties n° 1

Informative Referent n° 1

Photographer n° 2

Restorer n° 1

Staff in the protection service n° 4

Persons in charge in the Restrictions Service-Restriction Archive n° 3

Surveyor (yards and book-keeping) n° 1

Draughtsman n° 1

As it regards the properties of ownership of the Diocese of Palermo, it exists inside the Archbishop the "Technical Office Cultural Heritage and housebuilding of cult" ("Ufficio tecnico Beni Culturali ed edilizia di culto") directed by the architect Guido Fiduccia and by the architect Gaetano Renda.

As it regards the properties of ownership of the Diocese of Cefalù and Monreale, it exists, inside every of the two Dioceses, a "Diocesan Office for the Ecclesiastical Cultural Heritage" and a "Technical Office Cultural Heritage and housebuilding of cult."

The properties of ownership of the F.E.C. are, instead managed by the Department for the civil freedoms and the immigration inside the central Direction for the administration of the Fund buildings of Cult, that arranges the maintenance and the conservation of the heritage. The territorial vigilance of the properties of ownership of the F.E.C. is practiced by the Prefecture of Palermo.

With reference to the single property in nomination operate specifically the following professionalisms:

- **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel:** 3 coordinators, 4 employees in the ticket-office, 4 employees in the bookshop, 21 employees for the assistance and the surveillance along the run of visit.
- **Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti:** 4 employees in the ticket-office, 4 employees for the assistance and the surveillance along the run of visit.
- **Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio:** 2 employees for the surveillance.
- **Church of San Cataldo:** 2 in the ticket-office, 2 employees for the surveillance.
- **Palermo Cathedral:** 2 in the ticket-office, 4 employees for the surveillance.
- **Zisa Palace:** 2 in the ticket-office, 5 employees for the surveillance.

- **Admiral's Bridge:** property not fenced and under surveillance by the Superintendence and by the Town Police.
- **Monreale Cathedral:** 2 in the ticket-office, 6 employees for the surveillance.
- **Cefalù Cathedral:** 2 in the ticket-office, 6 employees for the surveillance.

For the management of the proposed property has been individualized a special **management structures** articulated in a directive organ, the **Pilot Committee** and an **operational Structure**.

In this last will operate the following professionalisms:

- a technical-scientific Manager;
- an architect, experienced in territorial planning and town planning;
- an expert of communication and promotion for the sustainable local development.

To support of the Operational Structure is individualized a working group constituted by the technical referents of all the institutions and administrations that compose the Pilot Committee:

- Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale – Servizio I Coordinamento e Studi – Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO)
- Regione Siciliana – Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
- Assemblea Regionale Siciliana
- Comune di Palermo
- Comune di Cefalù
- Comune di Monreale
- Arcidiocesi di Palermo
- Arcidiocesi di Cefalù
- Arcidiocesi di Monreale
- Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi
- Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
- Fondazione Sicilia
- Fondazione Federico II
- Ministero dell'Interno Direzione Centrale F.E.C.

6. MONITORING

The system of monitoring represents the fundamental tool to guarantee the control and the best management and protection of the proposed property, as well as for the correct implementation of the planned actions in the Management Plan of the property. In fact, the true critical factor of success resides in the ability to turn the definitive plans into real and tangible actions and therefore measurable.

To the goals of the evaluation of the results achieved by the activated actions, for each of them a temporal interval is defined within which to effect the activities of verification of the expected results.

For every moment of the verifications of every action, will be assigned a score in numerical form (with homogeneous values for every action, defined by 1 to 5):

- on the basis of the result achieved in the unity of time;
- with reference to the assigned objectives;
- with reference to the special indicators of result pointed out.

The summation - done gathering the scores related to the achieved results by all the actions related to every single plan of intervention - will allow the evaluation of the state of realization of the Management Plan and the level of achieved result.

On the basis of to the reading and interpretation of the resultant values it will be possible to adjust, to correct or to modify the predictions of the Management Plan according to the proposed dynamic and diachronic model.

See the Fifth Part of the Management Plan (Annex 3 of the dossier of nomination) for a deepened treatment of the methodology used in the definition of the indicators of result and to have the amplest possible framework of the individualized indicators both for every circle of analysis of the actual state of the property, and for the objectives of protection/requalification and the relative planned actions.

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

In the present treatment are illustrated, in schematic tables, the principal indicators for measuring the state of conservation of the whole proposed property, included the buffer zones.

It is specified that only for a part of the circles of evaluation considered - those properly related to the state of the knowledge/conservation/pression/ of the town planning-architectural circle - the present proposed statement of nomination has elaborated a specific close examination of indicators, in which has been defined the following framework:

- Indicators of state (IS), which provide information related to the state of all the components of the property and therefore to their quality (or deterioration).
- Indicators of pressure (IP), which provide information on the pressure practiced by the human activities on the Property (for example the issues of atmospheric pollutants, the production of refusals, the energetic consumptions, the productive activities, the demographic pressure, etc.).
- Indicators of answer (IR), used for measuring the intensity of the actions of protection, prevention/reaction on the criticities and the effectiveness of the achieved results (for example the extension of the protected areas, the effected controls, the effectiveness of the diversified rubbish collection of the refusals, the energetic saving, the environmental improvement and the building recovery, etc.).
- Indicators of centrality (IC), which measure the attractiveness of the urban areas that contain the properties of the proposed Property in terms of possession of services and formality and in terms of accessibility constituting an indicator of competitiveness of the proposed Property and the whole urban system of reference.

- *Indicators of state concerning both the whole city both to the II level buffer zones (IS)*

Macro-indicators	Indicators	Periodicity	Location of Records
Territorial indicators	Population	Every ten years	Inhabitants, articulated in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● censual unity ● unity of first level ●Ati
	Urbanization	At least every 5 years	Urbanized surface/ Total surface
		At least every 5 years	Urbanized surface/inhabitants
	Demografic density	At least every 10 years	Inhabitants//urbanized ground surface,articulated for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● censual unity ● unity of first level
	Habitability	At least every 5 years	Residential surface/total surface
		At least every 5 years	Residential surface/inhabitants
	Property endowment	At least every 5 years	Number of elements of the architectural cultural and historical witness heritage, articulated for categories;
Endowment services of	At least every 5 years	Surface with services/total surface for every category of services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●health, ●school, 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●leisure time, ●culture, ●social services, ●alimentary.
--	--	--

Tab.: Indicators of state - city and buffer zones **Source:** Our elaboration

- Indicators of pressure concerning both the whole city both the II level buffer zones (IP)

Macro-indicators	Indicators	Periodicity	Location of Records
Environmental indicators	Atmospheric pollution	Monthly	Issues of CO2, absolute values
		Annual	Issues of CO2, variations in the time
	Acoustic pollution	Monthly	Portion of the population exposed in the long period to elevated levels of noise
		Monthly	Portion of the population exposed in the long period to levels of noise in defined areas
	Pollution of the ground	Annual	Production of refusals
	Consumptions	Annual	Of ground
		Annual	Of energy

Tab.: Indicators of pressure-city and buffer zones **Source:** Our elaboration

- Indicators of answer concerning both the whole city both the II level buffer zones (IR)

Macro-indicators	Indicators	Periodicity	Location of Records
Cultural indicators	Knowledge	Annual	Number of the effected surveys
		Annual	Increase of the activities of maintenance
	Planning	Annual	Number and quality of the effected surveys
		Annual	Increase of the activities of maintenance
		Annual	Variations of the number of underlined risk situations
	Surveillance and control	Semestral	Number of activated signalings (positive and negative) and not and value of the reduction annual percentage of the found violations
		Semestral	Variation of the number of unfit interventions
		Semestral	Number and the quality of the analysis of vulnerability of the property conducted in the temporal unity
		Semestral	Qualitative variation of the planning and decisional process of the interventions.
	Immaterial accessibility to the Property	Annual	Number of realized interventions and their quality
		Semestral	Results of periodic surveys near the visitors of the property
		Semestral	Level of pleasure measured near

			the visitors
		Annual	Number and quality of the publishing production
		Semestral	Results of periodic investigations on the awareness that the visitors have of the features of the proposed Property
	Plans of exploitation	Annual	Positive variation of the effectiveness reached in the management and in the allocation of the resources territory
		Annual	Level of synergy and operational coherence reached in the coordination of the various actions of management of the territory
		Annual	Number of coordinated plans
Territorial indicators	Protection	Every 3 years	Protected or restricted surface/total surface
		Every 3 years	Recovery buildings/degraded surface
		Every 3 years	Percentage of buildings that asks for greater or smaller interventions of restoration/requalification
	Transformation	Every 3 years	Transformed or requalified surface/total surface
		Every 3 years	New building on green or abandoned/total surface I
		Every 3 years	Investments of requalification/urbanized surface for typology of intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●building recovery ●services ●infrastructures
	Transformability	Annual	Surface abandoned areas/total surface

Tab.: Indicators of answer-city and buffer zones **Source:** Our elaboration

- Indicators of centrality concerning the II level buffer zones (IC)

Macro-indicators	Indicators	Periodicity	Location of Records
Urban Centrality	Centrality of the cultural heritage	Annual	Summation of the relationships between typologies of property of the territorial unity and general properties
		Annual	As above compared to the inhabitants
	Centrality of the green areas	Annual	Summation of the relationships between typologies of green areas of the territorial unity and general green areas
		Annual	As above compared to the inhabitants

	Centrality of the urban quality	Annual	Summation of the relationships between residential areas of quality and requalified areas of the territorial unity and general areas of quality
--	---------------------------------	--------	---

Tab.: Indicators of centrality-city and buffer zones **Source:** Our elaboration

Many of the data of the monitoring illustrated through the aforesaid indicators, are the result of the planning and the planning of the objectives and the actions of protection thought for the property. To today, good part of the data above reported are object of campaign of monitoring already currently developed by different subjects:

- The Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo;
- Regione Siciliana, Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana;
- Comune di Palermo;
- Comune di Cefalù;
- Comune di Monreale;
- Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (ARPA).

As it regards the state of conservation of the proposed monumental property, can be individualized the followings specific indicators:

Macro Indicators	Indicators	Periodicity
Structural damages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collapses - Off-plumb - Warpages - Deformations - Lesions - Passing lesions - Disjunction between vertical elements - Disjunction between horizontal and vertical elements - Instabilities/Disconnections 	At least every 2 years
Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oxidation/Corrosion - Disaggregation/grinding of mortars and binders - Disaggregation/grinding of the constituent material- - Erosion - Black crust 	At least every 2 years
Damp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infiltration - Capillary upwelling - Water of percolation - Condensation - Stagnation - -Salt efflorescence 	Every year
Biological attacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microflora - Macroflora/vegetation - - Animals/Insects 	At least every 2 years
Alterations of the layers of covering superficial layers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disjunction between the superficial layers of covering - Crackings/Flakings - Encrustations/Concretions - Superficial deposits - Smoking 	At least every 3 years

	- Chromatic alterations - Vandalisms	
Lacking parts	- Breakings/ Recent lacks	Every year
Deterioration	- Index of erosion - Index of blackening - Index of physical stress - N. or percentage of buildings that need interventions - N. of years in which the buildings are in phase of restoration - N. of improvements or worsenings in the state - architectural of the monuments	At least every 2 years

Tab.: Indicators of conservation **Source:** Our elaboration

6.b Administrative arrangements for monitoring the property

In virtue of the system of planned coordination of the management within the present nomination, the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation will be the subject with the task to attend to the function of monitoring to the goals of the promotion of the conservation, exploitation and sustainable management of the property.

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Address: Via delle Croci, n. 8

90139 Palermo

Manager Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Aurelio Angelini

Tel. +39. 335-5281688

Fax. +39. 091-23860812

E-mail: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

The UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, to develop the planned activities for the realization of the Monitoring Plan will use of a working group in which the technical referents of all subjects that compose the Pilot Committee participate:

- Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale – Servizio I Coordinamento e Studi – Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO)
- Regione Siciliana – Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità siciliana
- Assemblea Regionale Siciliana
- Comune di Palermo
- Comune di Cefalù
- Comune di Monreale
- Arcidiocesi di Palermo
- Arcidiocesi di Cefalù
- Arcidiocesi di Monreale
- Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi
- Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
- Fondazione Sicilia
- Fondazione Federico II
- Ministero dell’Interno Direzione Centrale F.E.C.

6.c Results of previous reporting exercises

In the circle of every intervention realized on the monuments related to the proposed property have been drawn reports on the state of conservation. They are preserved near the archives of the centre

of the Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo and near the Centro Regionale per l'Inventario, la Catalogazione e la documentazione (C.R.I.C.D.) della Regione.

The Centro Regionale per l'inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione della Regione Siciliana, holds the inventory of the cataloguings of the monumental properties realized on the model of the national official cards predisposed by the Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo.

It is reported, in the table beneath the present paragraph, the inventory of the recent cataloguings related to the parts component parts the proposed property.

For a general framework of the considerations related to the actual state of conservation of the property, is also seen inside the present Dossier of Nomination the section 4 - "State of conservation and factors affecting the Property" - and, in the specific, the paragraph 4.a "Present state of conservation", realized on such documentary base integrated by further and specific surveys realized within the present nomination.

Place	Monument	File-compiler body	Research Level	Type file cards	Type	Denomination	Sheet	Parcel	Street	Cent.	District	NOTE and int. year of cataloguing
Palermo	Cathedral	Agorà – Project Piazze d'Italia - CRICD	PRE-CATALOGUE	A-20A	CHURCH	CATTEDRALE SS. VERGINE ASSUNTA IN CIELO	128	1	PIAZZA DELLA CATTEDRALE	XII	MONTE DI PIETA'	“Le Piazze Storiche dell'Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture. Monument n. 1,2,3 at SBCA of Palermo
Palermo	Cathedral	SUPER.-PROJECT EMERGENCE	CATALOGUE	CC	CRIP/WELL	CRIPTA E POZZO DELLA CATTEDRALE	128	1	CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE		MONTE DI PIETA'	Superintendence, 1995
Palermo	S. MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	Agorà – Project Piazze d'Italia - CRICD	PRE-CATALOGUE	A p-294 OA	CHURCH	CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3	XII	TRIBUNALI	“Le Piazze Storiche dell'Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Palermo	S. MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO O DELLA MARTORANA	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3	XII	TRIBUNALI	Superintendence 1982, Monument n. 115 at SBCA of Palermo
Palermo	BELL TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF MARTORANA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	BELL TOWER	CAMPANILE DELLA CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO O DELLA MARTORANA	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3	XII	TRIBUNALI	Superintendence 1982
Palermo	COMPLEX OF MARTORANA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CONVENT COMPLEX	COMPLESSO DELLA MARTORANA	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3 – VIA MAQUEDA 175	XII	TRIBUNALI	Superintendence 1982
Palermo	ROYAL PALACE	SUPER.-PROJECT EMERGENCE	OF INVENTORY	A	PALACE	PALAZZO DEI NORMANNI (EX PATIUM NOVUM)	136		PIAZZA DELLA VITTORIA, PIAZZA DEL PARLAMENTO, 1	XI	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence 1995; Monument n. 254 File n. 0026, at SBCA of Palermo

Palermo	PALATINE CHAPEL				CHAPEL	PALAZZO DEI NORMANNI- CAPPELLA PALATINA			PIAZZA DELLA VITTORIA, PIAZZA DEL PARLAMENTO, 2		PALAZZO REALE	Monument n.228 File n. 0026, at SBCA of Palermo
Monreale	Cathedral S. MARIA NUOVA	Agorà – Project Piazze d’Italia - CRICD	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. MARIA NUOVA		c	PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	“Le Piazze Storiche dell’Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Monreale	CATHEDRAL S. MARIA NUOVA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CATHEDRAL	CHIESA DI S. MARIA NUOVA	M.U./2	C1	PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	SUPERINTENDENCE
Monreale	EX BENEDECTINE MONASTERY	Consorzio SKEDA – Survey plan for the recovery of the Sicilian Baroque of the landlocked areas L.R. 9/8/88 n. 26 – SBCA	CATALOGUE	A	MONASTERY	EX CONVENTO BENEDETTINO DI S. MARIA NUOVA			PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	Consorzio SKEDA – Survey plan for the recovery of the Sicilian Baroque of the landlocked areas L.R. 9/8/88 n. 26 – SBCA
Monreale	CATHEDRAL S. MARIA NUOVA	Consorzio SKEDA – Survey plan for the recovery of the Sicilian Baroque of the landlocked areas L.R. 9/8/88 n. 26 - SBCA	CATALOGUE	n. 137 schede OA (Skeda L. 160/88 – n. 342 schede OA (SBCA)	CATHEDRAL	CHIESA DI S. MARIA NUOVA	M.U./2	C1	PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	Present files at file Archive of C.R.I.C.D.
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	139	C	VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 1982
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	139	C	VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 1995
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPERINTENDENCE	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	MONUMENTAL COMPLEX	CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI			VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 2003
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPER. PROJECT “PA.cu.s.” (Sicilian Cultural Heritage)	CATALOGUE	A	NORTH BUILDING– SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	CHIESA			VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 2007
Palermo	SAN CATALDO	Agorà – Project Piazze d’Italia – “CRICD”	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. CATALDO			PIAZZA BELLINI 3		TRIBUNALI	“Le Piazze Storiche dell’Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the

Dossier of nomination for the Inscription in the World Heritage of Humanity List of the serial property
ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ E MONREALE

												Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Palermo	SAN CATALDO	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. CATALDO			PIAZZA BELLINI 3		TRIBUNALI	Superintendence - 1982
Palermo	CATHEDRAL SS. SALVATORE	Agorà – Project Piazze d’Italia – “CRICD”	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	CHURCH	CHIESA DEL SS. SALVATORE			PIAZZA DUOMO			“Le Piazze Storiche dell’Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Palermo	ZISA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	PALACE	PALAZZO DELLA ZISA(AL-AZIZA)			PIAZZA ZISA		FUORI LE MURA	Superintendence – 1982
Palermo	ADMIRAL’S BRIDGE				Piazza Ponte dell’Ammiraglio		F° 64	Part. C	Piazza Ponte dell’Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille			Monument n.329 – File 0212 – at SBCA of Palermo

7. DOCUMENTATION

The listed beneath documentation is enclosed to the dossier of nomination as annexes:

- Annex 1 “**ANCIENT SOURCES AND EVIDENCES OF MODERN AGE**”
- Annex 2 “**OTHER MONUMENTS OF THE ARAB-NORMAN CULTURAL HERITAGE**”
- Annex 3 “**ABSTRACT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN**”
- Annex 4 “**PHOTOGRAPHIC REPERTOIRE**”
 - **4.A Palermo: photographic repertoire**
 - **4.B Cefalù: photographic repertoire**
 - **4.C Monreale: photographic repertoire**
- Annex 5 “**CODE OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND OF THE LANDSCAPE LEGISLATIVE DECREE N.42 OF 22/01/2004** (enclosed on CD).
- Annex 6 “**COPY OF THE CURRENT PLANS CONCERNING THE TOWNS AND THE REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTIES FOR THE INSCRIPTION ARE SITUATED AND ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH**” (enclosed on CD).
- Annex 7 “**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SERIAL PROPERTY “ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALU ' AND MONREALE**”
- Annex 8 “**STATUTE OF THE UNESCO SICILY HERITAGE FOUNDATION**”
- Annex 9 “**AQUITTANCE FOR THE NON EXCLUSIVE CESSION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PHOTOS**”
- Annex 10 “**REPERTOIRE OF IMAGES**” (enclosed on CD)

7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

The authors of all the photos and the images inserted in the provided documents, in quality also of holders of the rights of copyright on the images by them realized, authorize to the use of the same for the drawing and the publication of the Dossier of Nomination, of the Annexes and the Management Plan aimed to the nomination and inscription of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” to World Heritage List.

They also authorize the use of the images:

- for the sending of the present dossier of Nomination, included all the annexes and the requested supplementary documentation, to the legal offices appointed to the inquiry of the process of nomination UNESCO of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”;
- for the diffusion and communication to the public of the contents of the plan of nomination;
- for the exploitation in any form and support, included that digital of every or part of the provided images.

They surrender therefore, in non exclusive form, the rights in them possession.

Whereas not otherwise indicated, all the present images of the monuments in the Chapter 2 of the Dossier of Nomination are of Ruggero Longo, that grants in non exclusive form the rights on his own photos.

Whereas not otherwise indicated, all the present images of the monuments in the Annexes 1 and 2 of the Dossier of Nomination are of Ruggero Longo.

The photos of the Qanats present in the annex 2 of the Dossier of Nomination are of Ezio Fiorenza.

For a greater completeness of the documentation, related to the outstanding cultural value of the proposed property, is annexed to the present Dossier of Nomination the Annex 4, that contains a

rich and deepened photographic repertoire of the present monumental properties in the three affected Towns.

Whereas not otherwise indicated, all the photos contained in the Annexes 4.a, 4.b and 4.c of the present Dossiers are of Ruggero Longo.

The foto of the Admiral's Bridge in the Annex 4.a was provided by C.R.I.C.D. (Regional Centre for the Inventory, cataloguing, documentation of the Sicilian Regional cultural Heritage).

Copy of the acquittance signed for the use and the publication of the images and the photos inserted in the present Dossier of Nomination, in the Annexes and in the Management Plan, are available near:

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Address: Via delle Croci, n. 8

90139 Palermo

Manager Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Aurelio Angelini

tel +39. 335-5281688

fax +39. 091-23860812

E-mail: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

Id. No (Present figures in the chapter 2.a of the Dossier)	Format	Caption	Date of the Photo (Mo/Year)	Photographer	Non exclusive cession of the rights
Fig. 1	Digital	Palermo, Zisa, Quadrilingual tombstone.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo (29/4/1976, Palermo) Address: Via Frassino n. 61, 91015 Custonaci (TP), Italy. Email: longorughi@libero.it	
Fig. 11.	Digital	Palermo, Royal Palace, Roger's Room. Second half of XII century.	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Fig. 14.	Digital	Palermo, Church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio, 1140-48. Interior	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Fig. 17.	Digital	Cefalù, Cathedral (founded in 1131). Apsidal Mosaic with con Pantocrator Christ, around 1148.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Fig. 18.	Digital	Cathedral. Last quarter of the XII century. Apsidal detail.	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Fig. 19.	Digital	Monreale, Cathedral, 1172-1186. Interior.	12/2006	Ruggero Longo	Yes

Table: cession of the rights of the present photos in the chapter 2.a

Id. No (Present figures in the chapter 2.a of the Dossier)	Format	Caption	Date of the Photo (Mo/Year)	Photographer	Non exclusive cession of the rights
Table 2	Digital	Palermo. Royal Palace. South-west front	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 6.	Digital	Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Central apse	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 7.	Digital	Palermo. Palatine Chapel. View from the central nave towards West.	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 8.	Digital	Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Presbitery, central dome.	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 9.	Digital	Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Apsidal mosaic with the Christ Pantocrator. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. mosaic with the <i>Odighitria</i> Virgin	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 10.	Digital	Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Central nave, wooden ceiling with <i>muqarnas</i> with paintings.	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 11	Digital	Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Decorations in <i>opus sectile</i> : presbiterial enclosure. Palermo. Palatine Chapel. Floor of the central nave below	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 12.	Digital	Palermo. Royal Palace. Treasure of the Palatine Chapel: “ <i>arab – sicilian</i> ” ivories.	2/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 14	Digital	Palermo. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. External front with the domes.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 15	Digital	Palermo. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Cloister.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 18	Digital	Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio. Views of the whole.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 19	Digital	Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio. Bell tower	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 20	Digital	Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio. Hypoinspection of the Naos and of the dome with the Pantocrator.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 21	Digital	Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio. Whole of the floor in <i>opus sectile</i> Palermo. Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio. Detail of the wooden door (below).	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 23	Digital	Palermo. Church of San Cataldo. Western front.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 24	Digital	Palermo. Church of San Cataldo.	5/2009	Ruggero	Yes

		Western front.		Longo	
Table 25	Digital	Palermo. Church of San Cataldo. View form the interior towards west and hypoispection of one of the domes.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 27	Digital	Palermo. Cathedral. External fronts: southern side Palermo. Cathedral. External fronts: three-apsidal eastern side.	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 28	Digital	Palermo. Cathedral. Southern side, portico in gothic-catalan style; Palermo. Cathedral. Eastern front of the south-western stepped tower, detail of the decoration with <i>muqarnas</i>	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 29	Digital	Palermo. Cathedral. Southern aisle: canopy tomb of Frederick II, Palermo. Cathedral. Southern aisle: canopy tomb of Roger II.	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 31	Digital	Palermo. Zisa Palace. Western front.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 32	Digital	Palermo. Zisa Palace. Detail of the western front. Main entrance.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 33	Digital	Palermo. Zisa. Room of the Fountain.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 34.	Digital	Palermo. Zisa Palace. Room of the Fountain: capitals; Palermo. Zisa Palace. Room of the Fountain: floor decoration in <i>opus sectile</i> .	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 36	Digital	Palermo. Zisa Palace. Chapel. Views from the interior.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 39	Digital	Cefalù. Cathedral: western front. Cefalù. Cathedral: western portal.	8/2006	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 40	Digital	Cefalù. Cathedral: view of the presbiterial area with the mosaics of the apse, of the cross and of the side walls. Cefalù. Cathedral. mosaic with the Pantocrator Christ, central apse.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 41	Digital	Cefalù. Cathedral: view of the cloister. Cefalù. Cathedral: detail of the couple columns with decorated capitals.	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 44	Digital	Monreale, Cathedral: western front;	5/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes

		Monreale, Cathedral: south-estern tower.			
Table 45	Digital	Monreale, Cathedral, central apse	12/2006	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 46	Digital	Monreale, Cathedral: western portal; bronce valves of Bonanno Pisano, detail. Monreale, Cathedral: western transept floor in <i>opus sectile</i> , detail	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 47	Digital	Monreale, Cathedral Cloister Monreale, south-western fountain.	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes
Table 48	Digital	Monreale, Catheral Cloister, capital with William II offering the temple to the Virgin.	6/2009	Ruggero Longo	Yes

Table: transfer of the rights of the present photos in the tables of the chapter 2.a

7.b Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

- Annex 3 “**ABSTRACT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN**”
- Annex 5 “**CODE OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND OF THE LANDSCAPE LEGISLATIVE DECREE N.42 OF 22/01/2004 (enclosed on CD).**
- Annex 6 “**COPY OF THE CURRENT PLANS CONCERNING THE TOWNS AND THE REGION IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PROPERTIES FOR THE INSCRIPTION ARE SITUATED AND ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH**” (enclosed on CD).
- Annex 7 “**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SERIAL PROPERTY “ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALU ' AND MONREALE**”

7.c Form and date of the most recent records or inventory of the property

The Centro Regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione della Regione Siciliana holds the inventory of the cataloguings of the monumental heritage realized on the model of the national official cards predisposed by the Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo (see the table in the precedent paragraph 6.c).

Besides, a various and articulated documentation is available near the other centres listed in the following point 7d.

Within the present nomination it has been considered beside to proceed to effect an illustrative organic photographic campaign of the actual state of the serial property, collected in the annex 4 of the Dossier of Nomination, concerning Palermo (4.A), Cefalù (4.B), Monreale (4.C).

See: Annex 4 “**Photographic Repertoire**”

- **4.A Palermo: photographic repertoire**
- **4.B Cefalù: photographic repertoire**
- **4.C Monreale: photographic repertoire**

7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Centro Regionale per l'inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione

U.O. 02 – Catalogazione e informatizzazione - Andrea Mangione

U.O. 03 – Valorizzazione e musealizzazione fondi fotografici e gabinetti di restauro - Ferdinando Maurici

U.O. 04 – Valorizzazione e musealizzazione dei fondi, archivi e teche – Orietta Sorgi

Piazza Luigi Sturzo, n. 10, 90139 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7077911

Fax +39. 091-585608

E-mail: cricd.uo2@regione.sicilia.it / cricd.uo3@regione.sicilia.it/ cricd.uo4@regione.sicilia.it

Regione Siciliana

Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Assessore ai Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, Mariarita Sgarlata

Delegated manager: Daniela Mazzarella

via delle Croci, n. 8, 90139 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7071662

Fax +39. 091-7071548

E-mail: assessorebci@regione.sicilia.it / daniela.mazzarella@regione.sicilia.it

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Address: Via delle Croci, n. 8

90139 Palermo

Manager Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Aurelio Angelini

Tel. +39. 335-5281688

Fax +39. 091-23860812

E-mail: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo

Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo, Gaetano Gullo

via Pasquale Calvi, n. 13, 90139 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7071342; +39. 091-7071343

Fax +39. 091-7071213

E-mail: gaetano.gullo@regione.sicilia.it

Archivio di Stato di Palermo

Sede Catena: Corso Vittorio Emanuele n. 31, 90133 Palermo

Sede Gancia: I° Cortile Gancia, 90133 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-2510628 – 2514743

Fax +39. 091- 5080681

E-mail: as-pa@beniculturali

Società Siciliana per la Storia Patria

Piazza San Domenico n. 1, 90133 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-582774

Fax + 39. 091-6113455

E-mail: info@StoriaPatria.it

7.e Bibliography

- AA.VV., *L'arte siculo- normanna. La cultura islamica nella Sicilia medievale*, Palermo, Kalos, 2007.
- AA.VV., *The challenge of destination*, Ricerca Motris, Palermo, 2004
- AA.VV., *L'arte siculo-normanna. La cultura islamica nella Sicilia Medievale*, volume "Italia" del Ciclo internazionale di mostre Museo Senza Frontiere "L'Arte islamica nel Mediterraneo", DiSPA UniPa – OING MSF – Electa, Milano, 2005
- Alberti L., *Descrittione di tutta l'Italia, et isole pertinenti ad essa. : nella quale si contiene il sito di essa, l'origine, & le signorie delle citta, & de' castelli;co' nomi antichi, & moderni; i costumi de popoli, & le conditioni de paesi*, Venezia, Paolo Vgolino, 1596.
- Alcaro M., *Sull'identità meridionale. Forme di una cultura mediterranea*, Boringhieri, Torino, 1999
- Allegra N., Quartarone M. C., Sconzo V., *Cultura e qualità dell'ambiente*. Italia Nostra onlus – Sezione di Palermo, 2004
- Amari M., *Storia dei Musulmani di Sicilia*, 3 voll. Firenze 1854-1872 (ediz. Giannotta, Catania, 1977)
- Amari M., Boglino L., Carini I., Cavallari F. S., Terzi A., *La cappella di S. Pietro nella reggia di Palermo / dipinta e cromolitografata da An.a Terzi ed illustrata dai professori M. Amari, L. Boglino, I. Carini, F. S. Cavallari*, Palermo, Brangi, 1889
- Anastasi L., *L'arte nel parco reale normanno di Palermo*, Palermo, Scuola tip. Ospizio di beneficenza, 1935.
- Andaloro M. (by), *Il Palazzo Reale di Palermo*, Modena, Franco Cosimo Panini, 2010.
- Andaloro M., «Baciane l'angolo...e contempla le bellezze che esso contiene». *Ruggero II e l'antico visitatore della reggia di Palermo*, in Quintavalle A. (by), *Medioevo: la Chiesa e il Palazzo : atti del Convegno internazionale di studi, Parma, 20-24 settembre 2005*, Parma, Electa, 2007, pp. 504-519.
- Andaloro M., *La Cappella Palatina di Palermo e l'orizzonte mediterraneo*, in Cassanelli R. (by), *Il Mediterraneo e l'arte nel Medioevo*, Milano, Jaka book, 2000, pp. 237-255.
- Andaloro M. (by), *Nobiles Officinae. Perle, filigrane e trame di seta dal Palazzo Reale di Palermo*, 2 voll., Catania, Maimone, 2006.
- Andaloro M. (by), *Federico II e la Sicilia. Dalla terra alla corona*, Palermo, Ediprint, 1995.
- Andaloro M., *Strutture, tecniche, materiali negli «ateliers» della Palermo normanna*, in Toubert P., Paravicini Baggiani A. (by), *Federico II e le Scienze*, Palermo, Sellerio, 1994, pp. 290-305.
- Andaloro M., *La Cattedrale della memoria*, in Leonardo Urbani (by) *La Cattedrale di Palermo. Studi per l'ottavo centenario dalla fondazione*, Palermo, Sellerio, 1993, pp. 55-66.
- Anderson JC., Narus J.A., "A Model of Distributor Firm and Manufacturer Firm Working Partnerships", *Journal of Marketing*, 54(1): 42-58, 1990

- Andrews, N. et Al. (eds), *"Innovation in tourism planning"*, Dublin: Dublin Institute of Technology, 2002
- Angelini, A., Piano di Gestione UNESCO delle isole Eolie, Regione Siciliana, scaricabile dal sito: <http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/pdgeolie.html>
- Assmann, J., *La memoria culturale. Scrittura, ricordo e identità politica nelle grandi civiltà antiche*, (ed. or. München 1992), Einaudi Torino, 1997
- *Atti del Congresso Internazionale di studi sulla Sicilia normanna, Palermo, 4-8 dicembre 1972*, Palermo, Università di Palermo, Istituto di storia medievale, 1973 (stampa 1974).
- Atti della Tavola rotonda sul Duomo di Cefalù, Centro di Cultura Cefalù, Cefalù 30-31 Agosto 1977, Cefalù 1979
- Banca d'Italia, *Economie regionali. L'economia della Sicilia*. Palermo 2011
- Barucci P., Becheri E., *Rapporto sull'industria turistica nel Mezzogiorno*, Collana "Rapporti Svimez", Il Mulino, Bologna, 2006
- Becattini G., *Dal distretto industriale allo sviluppo locale. Svolgimento e difesa di un'idea*, Bollati Boringhieri, Torino, 2000
- Beccastrini S., M. Cipparone (by), *Tutto è connesso. Voci, idee, esperienze per l'educazione, l'ambiente, la sostenibilità*, ARPA Sicilia, Conferenza dei Presidenti delle Regioni e delle Province Autonome, Ministero dell'Ambiente, Palermo, 2005
- Becheri E., Maggiore G., *XVII Rapporto sul turismo italiano*, Mercury 2011
- Bellafiore G., *Palermo, guida della città e dei dintorni*, La Composystem, Palermo, 1990
- Bellafiore G., *Architettura in Sicilia nelle età islamica e normanna, 827-1194*, Flaccovio, Palermo 1990.
- Bellafiore G., *Palermo : guida della città e dei dintorni*, La Composystem, Palermo 1975, p. 118
- Bellafiore G., *Dall'Islam alla Maniera. Profilo dell'architettura siciliana dal IX al XVI secolo*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1975
- Bellafiore G., *Il restauro della Zisa: metodi progettuali e rispetto del monumento*, Italia Nostra, XIV, n.96, pp.23-33, 1972
- Bellandi M., *Economie di scala e organizzazione industriale*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 1995
- Benevolo C., *"Il caso Rimini"*, in Rispoli (by), *Prodotti turistici evoluti*, Giappichelli, Torino, 2001
- Bertaux E., *L'art dans l'Italie méridionale*, Paris, A. Fontemoing, 1904 (ed. it., *L'art dans l'Italie meridionale : aggiornamento dell'opera di Emile Bertaux sotto la direzione di Adriano Prandi*, Rome, Ecole Française de Rome, 1978).
- Bizzarri C., Quercini G., *Economia del turismo sostenibile. Analisi teorica e casi di studio*. FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2006

- Blandi G., *Palermo: storia dello sviluppo urbanistico della città dalle origini all'età contemporanea*, Edizioni Axon Sicilia, Palermo, 1998
- Bramwell B., Lane B., *Tourism, collaboration and partnerships: politics, practice and sustainability*, Channel View Publications, Clevedon, 2000
- Bramwell B., Sharman A., "Collaboration in Local Tourism Policy-Making", *Annals of Tourism Research* 26, pp. 392-415, 1999
- Bravo G. L., *Festa contadina e società complessa*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 1984
- Brenk B. (by), *La Cappella Palatina a Palermo*, 4 voll., Modena, Franco Cosimo Panini, 2010
- Bruni L., Pelligra V., *Economia come impegno civile. Relazionalità, ben-essere ed economia di comunione*, Città Nuova, Roma., Roma 2002
- Buttitta I. E., *Verità e menzogna dei simboli*, Meltemi, Roma, 2008
- Buttitta I. E., *La memoria lunga*, Meltemi, Roma, 2002
- Buttitta I. E., Perricone R. (by), *La forza dei simboli. Studi sulla religiosità popolare*, Folkstudio, Palermo, 2000
- Calandra R. (by), *Palazzo dei Normanni*, Novecento editore, Palermo, 1991
- Candela G., Figini P., *Economia dei sistemi turistici*, McGraw-Hill, Milano, 2005
- Candela G. e Figini P., *Economia del turismo. Principi micro e macro economici*, McGraw Hill, Milano, 2003
- Cannarozzo T., "Centro storico di Palermo: dopo il PPE", in *Urbanistica Informazioni*, n. 193/2004
- Cannarozzo T., *Dal recupero del patrimonio edilizio alla riqualificazione dei centri storici*, Palermo Publicicula Editore, Palermo, 1999
- Caroli M. G., *Il Marketing territoriale*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 1999
- Caronia G., *La Cuba di Palermo, Arabi e Normanni nel XII secolo*, Giada edizione, Palermo, 1988
- Carta M., "Le forme della città contemporanea: qualità urbana e sviluppo territoriale" in Palermo P.C. (by), *Il programma Urban e l'innovazione delle politiche urbane. Il senso dell'esperienza: interpretazioni e proposte*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2002
- Carta M., "Il distretto Kalsa-Piazza Marina nel Pic Urban Palermo", in *Urbanistica Informazioni*, n.180, nov-dic 2001
- Carta M., Bucchieri C., "Palermo. Cantieri progettuali e strategie urbane" in Palermo P.C., Savoldi P. (by), *Il programma Urban e l'innovazione delle politiche urbane. Esperienze locali: contesti, programmi, azioni*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2002

- Carta M., Bucchieri C., “Il sistema integrato Kalsa-piazza Marina a Palermo”, in Pasqui G., Valsecchi E. (by), *Il programma Urban e l'innovazione delle politiche urbane. Apprendere dall'esperienza: pratiche, riflessioni, suggerimenti*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2002
- Carta M., Bucchieri C., “Progetti sponda e osservatorio delle politiche urbane a Palermo”, in Pasqui G., Valsecchi E. (by), *Il programma Urban e l'innovazione delle politiche urbane. Apprendere dall'esperienza: pratiche, riflessioni, suggerimenti*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2002
- Caspar E., *Roger II (1101-1154) und die Gründung der normannisch-sicilischen Monarchie*, Innsbruck, Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1904 (ed. it., *Ruggero 2. (1101-1154) e la fondazione della monarchia normanna di Sicilia*, Roma, Bari, LATERZA, 1999)
- Castellet M., *Sinergie. Dinamiche relazionali e politiche di marketing per lo sviluppo strategico di ambienti collaborativi*, McGraw-Hill, Milano, 2004
- Castellet M., *Marketing di relazione. Strategie di impresa, politiche di gestione della complessità, rete e management*, Il Sole 24 Ore, Milano, 2003
- Castells M., *The Rise of the Network Society*, Blackwell Publishers Ltd, Oxford, 1996 (trad. it., *La nascita della società in Rete*, Università Bocconi Editore, Milano, 2002)
- Catania G., Vultaggio G., *Turismo culturale e progettazione integrata territoriale. Applicazioni della metodologia CISTE nella provincia di Trapani*, DG Editore, 2005
- Catania G., Vultaggio G., *Metodologie per la creazione di itinerari di turismo culturale. Standard di qualità e turismo culturale per lo sviluppo territoriale delle aree deboli*, DG Editore, 2005.
Camera di Commercio di Palermo e Istituto Tagliacarne, *Osservatorio Economico 2010 – Provincia di Palermo*, 2011
- Cecchi R., *I beni culturali testimonianza materiale di civiltà*, Spirali, Milano 2006
- Chalandon F., *Histoire de la domination normande en Italie et en Sicile*, 2 voll., Paris, Librairie A. Picard et fils, 1907
- Clemente P., Mugnaini F., *Oltre il folklore. Tradizioni popolari e antropologia nella società contemporanea*, Carocci, Roma, 2011
- Comune di Palermo, *Bilancio Sociale* anno 2010
- Cooper C. (and others), *Economia del turismo*, Zanichelli, 2002
- Cooper C. P., Lockwood A. (eds), “*Progress in tourism, recreation and hospitality management*”, Vol. 5. Chichester, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, (1997)
- Costa P., Manente M., *Economia del Turismo*, TCI Milano, 2000
- Costa P., Manente M., Furlan M.C., *Politica economica del turismo*, Touring University Press – Touring Club Italiano, 2002
- Costabile M., Lanza A., *Il Marketing dei contesti territoriali: il potenziale di differenziazione del capitale sociale*, in Valdani E., Ancarani F., *Strategie di Marketing del territorio*, Milano, EGEA, 1999

- Costantini Gabriella (by), *San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi. Ponte dell'Ammiraglio*, "Il Teatro del Sole", Palermo, 1993
- Cott P. B., *Siculo-arabic ivories*, Princeton, Princeton University, 1939
- Cremaschi M., *Progetti di sviluppo del territorio*, Sole 24 Ore, Milano, 2003
- D'Onofrio M. (by), *I Normanni popolo d'Europa (1030-1200)*, Venezia, Marsilio, 1994
- Daneu Lattanzi A., *Lineamenti di storia della miniatura in Sicilia*, Firenze, Olschki, 1965
- De Carlo G., *Palermo: piano programma del centro storico*, Architettura e Territorio, Palermo, 1985
- De Seta C., Di Mauro L., *Palermo*, Bari, Laterza, 2002
- De Seta C., Palermo città d'arte, *Guida ai monumenti di Palermo e Monreale*, Ariete, Palermo, 1998
- De Seta C., De Mauro L., *Palermo*, «Le città nella Storia d'Italia», Roma, Bari, Laterza, 1980
- De Simone A., *Palermo nei geografi e viaggiatori arabi del medioevo*, Studi magrebini, II, pp. 129-189, Napoli, 1968
- De Stefano A., *La cultura in Sicilia nel periodo normanno*, Messina, G. Principato, 1932
- Di Marzo G., *Delle belle arti in Sicilia dai Normanni sino alla fine del sec. XIV*, 4. voll., Palermo, S. Di Marzo, F. Lao, 1858-1864
- Di Stefano G., *Monumenti della Sicilia Normanna* (Palermo 1955), updated edition by Kröning W., Palermo 1979, pp. 108-110.
- Deér J., *The Dynastic Porphyry Tombs of the Norman Period in Sicily*, Dumbarton Oaks Studies, V, Cambridge (Mass), Harvard university press, 1959
- Delai N., *La relazionalità come strategia di sviluppo territoriale*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2004
- Delvecchio F. *Scale di misura e indicatori sociali*, Cacucci Editore, Bari 1995
- Diehl C., *Palerme et Syracuse*, Paris, Renouard, H. Laurens, 1907
- Diehl C., *L'art byzantin dans l'Italie méridionale*, Paris, Librairie de l'Art, 1894
- Diste Consulting, *XXXV Report Sicilia*. 2011
- Dittelbach T.(hg. von), *Die Cappella Palatina in Palermo. Geschichte, kunst, funktionen*, Künzelsau, Swiridoff-Verlag, 2011
- Dredge D., "Policy networks and the local organization of tourism", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 27, No.2. pp 269-280, 2006
- Faccioli F., *Comunicazione pubblica e cultura del servizio. Modelli, attori, percorsi*, Carocci, Roma, 2000

- Fondazione G. Brodolini, «*Sviluppo economico e beni relazionali, una prima ricognizione teorica*», in "Economia e Lavoro" vol. XXXI, n. 1-2, 1997
- FORMEZ, *La gestione e la valorizzazione dei beni e servizi culturali*, Roma 2005

- Gabrieli F., Scerrato U., *Gli Arabi in Italia*, Milano, Scheiwiller, 1979

- Gallino L., 1984, *Identità della tradizione – tradizione dell'identità*, in Bravo G. L., *Festa contadina e società complessa*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 1984, pp. 7-13

- Giallombardo F., 1999, *Il codice della festa*, in Giacobello G., Perricone R. (by), *Calamonaci. Antropologia della festa e culto dei santi nell'Agrigentino*, Bruno Leopardi, Palermo, 1999, pp. 97-112

- Giambalvo O., Parroco A.M. (by), *Analisi dei mercati turistici regionali e sub-regionali. Costumi sociali e risorse economiche per una politica di sviluppo sostenibile del territori*, Cleup, Padova, 2004

- Giambanco F., *Analisi e recupero dei centri storici: il caso Palermo*, Grafil, Palermo, 2007

- Girolami M.G., *Qualità ed integrazione di prodotto nei sistemi locali di offerta turistica: un modello per la provincia di Lucca*, Atti della Conferenza provinciale sul Turismo "Fare turismo nel sistema che cambia", Lucca, 2003

- Golfetto F., *Problemi aperti per il marketing delle città*, in Valdani E., Ancarani F., *Strategie di marketing del territorio. Generare valore per le imprese dei territori nell'economia della conoscenza*, Egea, Milano, 2000

- Giunta F., *Bizantini e bizantinismo nella Sicilia normanna*, Palermo, Priulla, 1950

- Grasso A., Urbani L. (by), *L'approccio integrato allo sviluppo locale. Il sistema locale Val D'Anapo*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2001

- Guggino E., *I canti e la magia. Percorsi di una ricerca*, Sellerio, Palermo, 2004

- Gulotta D., Naselli F., Trapani F., *Motris: Micro centralità relazionali nel Mediterraneo. Una ricerca per la mappatura dell'offerta di turismo relazionale integrato in Sicilia*, Gulotta, Palermo, 2004

- Halbwachs M., (ed. or. Paris 1950) *La memoria collettiva*, Edizioni Unicopli, Milano, 1987

- Haskins C., *England and Sicily in the Twelfth Century*. English Historical Review, XXVI, pp. 433-447; pp. 641-665, 1911

- Hoffmann A., *Esperienze di programmazione dello sviluppo. Il caso del Parco dei Nebrodi*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2004

- Inzerillo S. M., *Urbanistica e società negli ultimi duecento anni a Palermo. Piani e prassi amministrativa dall'«addizione» del Regalmici al concorso del 1939*, Palermo, Quaderni dell'Istituto di Urbanistica e Pianificazione Territoriale della Facoltà di Architettura di Palermo, 1981

- Iscom Group, T&T S.r.l. Territorio e Turismo, Gruppo Clas, Quaster, *Servizio di assistenza tecnica funzionale alla definizione, alla identificazione e alla gestione dei Sistemi Turistici Locali nella Regione Sicilia*, Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico (ex Ministero delle Attività Produttive), Bologna, 2006
- Istat, *Demografia in cifre*, 2010
- Johns J., *Re Normanni e Califfi fatimidi: Nuove prospettive su vecchi materiali*, in *Giornata di studio del nuovo sulla Sicilia musulmana*, Roma, 3 maggio 1993, Roma, Accademia nazionale dei Lincei, pp. 3-50
- Josep-Francesc Valls, *Gestión de Desstinos turísticos Sostenibles*, Gestión 2000.com, Espana, 2004
- Kolakowski L., *La rivincita del sacro nella cultura profana*, in Anspach, Arendt, Caillé et Alii, *Che cos'è il religioso. Religione e politica*, Bollati Boringhieri, Torino, 2006, pp. 19-27
- Kotler P., Haider D. H., Rein I., *Marketing places*, New York, The Free Press, 1993
- Künel Ernst, *Sizilien und die islamische Elfenbeinmalerei*, Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, XXV, pp.162-170, 1914
- La Camera F., *Sviluppo sostenibile. Origini, teoria e pratica*, Editori Riuniti, 2005
- La Duca R., *Cercare Palermo*, La Bottega di Hefesto, Palermo, 1998
- La Duca R., *Palermo ieri e oggi. Il territorio e i quartieri*, SIGMA Edizioni, Palermo, 1991
- *L'eta normanna e sveva in Sicilia: mostra storico-documentaria e bibliografica*, Palermo, Palazzo dei Normanni, 18 novembre-15 dicembre 1994, Palermo, Priulla, 1994.
- La Lumia I., *La Sicilia sotto Guglielmo il Buono*, in La Lumia I., *Studi di Storia Siciliana*, vol. I, Palermo, F. Lao, 1870
- La Rosa R., *Lo sviluppo del turismo in Sicilia. Potenzialità, problemi e prospettive di intervento*, FrancoAngeli, 2005
- Laesser C., Pechlaner H., Weiermair K., *Politica del turismo e destination management*, Touring University Press, Milano, 2003
- Lima A. I., *Palermo strutture e dinamiche*, Testo & Immagine, Torino 1997
- Lipinsky A., *Le insegne regali dei sovrani di Sicilia e la scuola orafa palermitana*, in *Atti del Congresso Internazionale di studi sulla Sicilia normanna*, Palermo, 4-8 dicembre 1972, Palermo, Università di Palermo, Istituto di storia medievale, 1973 (stampa 1974), pp.162-194
- Mazzola G., *Il Centro Storico di Palermo: P.P.E. del centro storico di Palermo. Piano Particolareggiato dell'Area Albergheria – Ballarò. Piani di Recupero*, Centro Studi C.I.R.P.E., Palermo, 1991
- Meli G., *Il restauro della Cattedrale di Palermo*, in AA.VV. *La Cattedrale di Palermo*, Firenze 1994, pp. 43-96

- Meli G., Rotolo M., *Claustrum Significat Paradisum, Il Chiostro della Cattedrale di Cefalù. Un luogo tra terra e cielo.*, Provincia Regionale di Palermo, Palermo, 2010
- Ministero per i Beni e la Attività Culturali, *Progetto di definizione di un modello per la realizzazione dei Piani di Gestione dei Siti UNESCO*, QCS 2000-2006
- Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali - Commissione Nazionale Siti UNESCO e Sistemi Turistici Locali, *Il Modello del Piano di Gestione. Linee Guida*, Paestum, 25 e 26 maggio 2004
- Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali - Commissione Nazionale Siti UNESCO e Sistemi Turistici Locali, *Il Modello del Piano di Gestione. Linee Guida*, Sezione 2, cap. 2.6, *Progetto del controllo e del monitoraggio*, Paestum, 25 e 26 maggio 2004
- Molteni M., Sainaghi, Ruggero, *“Il metamangement di un distretto turistico”*, Economia & management, 1997
- Monneret de Villard U., *La tessitura palermitana sotto i normanni e i suoi rapporti con l'arte bizantina*, in *Miscellanea Giovanni Mercati*, III, *Letteratura e storia bizantina*, Città del Vaticano, Biblioteca Apostolica vaticana, 1946, pp. 464-489
- Monneret de Villard U., *Monumenti dell'arte musulmana in Italia: I. La cassetta incrostata della cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Roma, Collezione Meridionale Editrice, 1938
- Nercessian N. N., *The Cappella Palatina of Roger II: The Relationship of its Imagery to its Political Function*, Ph. D. thesis, University of California, Los Angeles 1981
- Osservatorio Nazionale del Turismo, *Rapporto sul Turismo 2010*, Palermo 2011
- Osservatorio Turistico Siciliano, *Il turismo in Sicilia. I flussi dell'incoming nazionali ed internazionali*, 2010
- Paolini M. G., *“Edifici civili di età normanna a Palermo*, in <<Atti dell'Accademia di Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Palermo>>, s. IV, vol. XXXIII, p.II, anno acc. 1973-74, fasc.II (1974).
- Parroco A., *Il Piano della ricerca: obiettivi, tecniche e strumenti di indagine*, in Giambalvo O. e Parroco A. (by), *“Analisi dei mercati regionali e sub-regionali. Costumi sociali e risorse economiche per una politica di sviluppo sostenibile del territorio.”* CLEUP, Padova, 2004
- Petruzzellis L., *Aspetti evolutivi del marketing dall'impresa al territorio*, Bari, Cacucci Editore, 2002
- Plogg S.C., *“Why destination areas rise and fall in popularity”*, in *Domestic and International Tourism* by Kelly, E.M., Wellesley, Institute of Travel Agents
- Porretto A., Nasca F., *La programmazione strategica del turismo. Studio per un modello di programma triennale di sviluppo turistico ai sensi dell'art.3 della legge della Regione Siciliana 15 settembre 2005 nr.10*. Pungitopo 2005
- Patera B., *L'arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo, Ila Palma, 1980
- Pensabene P., *Le rotae porfiretiche nel pavimento della Cappella Palatina*, in Carra Bonacasa R. M., Guidobaldi F. (by), *Atti del IV Colloquio dell'Associazione Italiana per lo Studio e la*

- Conservazione del Mosaico, Palermo, 9-13 Dicembre 1996*”, Ravenna, Edizioni del Girasole, 1997. pp. 333-341
- Pottino F., *Le vesti regali normanne dette dell’incoronazione*, in *Atti del Convegno internazionale di studi ruggeriani, (21-25 aprile 1954), VIII Centenario della morte di Ruggero II / a cura del Comitato esecutivo*, Palermo, Scuola linotipografica Boccone del povero, 1955, vol. I, pp.277-294
 - Pottino F., *Musaici e pitture nella Sicilia normanna. L’età di Ruggero II*, Archivio Storico Siciliano LII, pp.34-82, 1932
 - Provincia Regionale di Palermo – Azienda autonoma provinciale per l’incremento turistico di Palermo, *La normativa turistica in Sicilia. Vademecum del quadro normativo nel comparto turistico. Raccolta della legislazione nazionale e regionale*, Nuova GraphicaDue s.r.l., Palermo, 2003
 - *PPE CENTRO STORICO – Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo / Comune di Palermo – Assessorato all’Urbanistica e Centro Storico*, Palermo, 1989
 - Purpura A., *I sistemi locali di offerta turistica: reti di imprese e aspetti di governance in: Il pensiero e la scienza nel turismo italiano*, Ministero delle attività Produttive - Direzione Generale per il Turismo, 2003
 - Quartarone C., *Beni culturali: progetto formazione lavoro*. Atti del convegno internazionale “*Arte siculo - normanna in Sicilia. Un modello di sviluppo sostenibile*”, Palumbo, 2004
 - Rispoli M. (by), *Prodotti turistici evoluti*, Giappichelli, Torino, 2001
 - Rizzitano U., *Ibn Giubayr dal tempio della Mecca alla Chiesa della Martorana di Palermo*, in *Storia e cultura della Sicilia saracena*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1975, pp.305-317.
 - Rizzitano U., *La cultura araba nella Sicilia normanna*, in *Atti del Congresso Internazionale di studi sulla Sicilia normanna, Palermo, 4-8 dicembre 1972*, Palermo, Università di Palermo, Istituto di storia medievale, 1973 (stampa 1974), pp.279-297.
 - Rizzitano U., *La cultura araba nella Sicilia saracena*, Vicenza, Edistampa, 1961.
 - Ruggieri G., *Cap. 1: Analisi del contesto territoriale/Cap. 2: Il sistema d’Offerta turistica/Cap. 5: L’accesso ad i mercati e ad i network*, in Purpura A., Fazio G., Ruggieri G. (by), *Caratteristiche, attitudini e potenzialità della micro-ricettività turistica nell’area dell’Alto Belice Corleonese*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2007
 - Ruggieri G., *Cap. 2: Il Parco delle Madonie, Cap. 3: Il sistema turistico del PIT 31, Considerazioni conclusive*, in Cusimano G., Giannone M., Ruggieri G. (by), *Il sistema turistico delle Madonie tra micro ricettività e cultura dell’ospitalità*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2007
 - Ruggieri G., *Cap. 10: I risultati dell’analisi del turismo relazionale*, in Purpura A., Naselli F., Ruggieri G. (by), *La componente relazionale nell’analisi sistemica del turismo, Ricerca ESTREL (Expert in Relational tourism)*, Palumbo Editore, Palermo, 2007
 - Ruggieri G., Naselli F., *Cap. 1: Turismo Relazionale* in Purpura A., Naselli F., Ruggieri G. (by), *La componente relazionale nell’analisi sistemica del turismo, Ricerca ESTREL (Expert in Relational tourism)*, Palumbo Editore, Palermo, 2007

- Ruggieri G., *Cap. 2: Un modello di analisi della relazionalità*, in Purpura A., Naselli F., Ruggieri G. (by), *La componente relazionale nell'analisi sistemica del turismo, Ricerca ESTREL (Expert in Relational tourism)*, Palumbo Editore, Palermo, 2007
- Ruggieri G., Campisi M., *Cap. 3: Turismo relazionale in tre sistemi territoriali*, in Purpura A., Naselli F., Ruggieri G. (by), *La componente relazionale nell'analisi sistemica del turismo, Ricerca ESTREL (Expert in Relational tourism)*, Palumbo Editore, Palermo, 2007.
- Ruggieri G., Parte III – *Capitolo III: La situazione socio-economica*, in Piano di Gestione UNESCO Isole Eolie, Regione Siciliana, Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia e Commissione Nazionale Italiana UNESCO, 2008
- Ruggieri G., “Consistenza e dinamiche del turismo nelle isole minori della Sicilia”, in *Arcipelago Sicilia: beni culturali e turismo nelle isole minori siciliane*, Plaza fondazione, Palermo, 2008
- Ruggieri G., *Le politiche per l'innovazione in Sicilia: origini, attività e limitazioni*, in Rassegna Economica n. 1, SRM – Studi e Ricerche per il Mezzogiorno – Napoli, 2009
- Ruggieri G., *Relational tourism: challenges and capabilities*, in Abstract Book and Paper Book – III IRT International Scientific, 2009
- Ruggieri G., *Turismo relacional: desafíos y potencialidades*, in Turydesrevista de investigación en turismo y desarrollo local, Malaga University, 2011
- Ruisi M., *Turismo relazionale. Logiche di sviluppo reticolare ed etica dell'ospitalità per le aziende turistiche di piccola dimensione*, Giuffrè, Milano, 2004
- Ruisi M., Zamagni, Riva, *Motris, microcentralità relazionali nel Mediterraneo*, Gulotta Editore, Palermo, 2004
- Russo L., *La Martorana. La chiesa di S.Maria dell'Ammiraglio in Palermo*, Palermo, 1969
- Sacco P.L., Zamagni S., *Complessità relazionale e comportamento economico. Materiali per un nuovo paradigma di razionalità*, Il Mulino, Bologna, 2002
- Sarre F., *L'arte mussulmana nel Sud Italia e in Sicilia*, Archivio storico per la Calabria e la Lucania, III, fasc. IV, pp. 441-447, 1933
- Savelli A., *Città, turismo e comunicazione globale*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 2004
-
- Savelli A., *Turismo, territorio, identità*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 2004
- Savelli A., *Sociologia del turismo*, Franco Angeli, Milano, 2004
- Siragusa G. B., *Il governo di Guglielmo I in Sicilia*, Palermo, P. Montaina e comp. gia del Giornale di Sicilia, 1876
- Steinberg S. H., *I ritratti dei Re normanni di Sicilia*, La Bibliofilia, XXXIX, pp. 29-57, 1937
- *Storia di Palermo*, diretta da Rosario La Duca, vol. III, Palermo, L'Epos, 2003
- Tamma M., *I sistemi locali di offerta turistica: problemi di strategia e management*, Atti del Convegno “Marketing del territorio e dei sistemi locali di offerta turistica”, TMS, Trento, 2003

- Tinsley R., Lynch P., “*Small tourism business networks and destination development*”, Paper Department of Business and Management, Queen Margaret, University College, Edinburgh, 2001
- Toesca P., *La Cappella Palatina di Palermo, i mosaici*, Roma, Edizioni Mediterranee, 1955
- Tronzo W., *The cultures of his Kingdom. Roger II and The Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1997
- Ufficio Statistica Sistema Statistico Nazionale, *Panormus – annuario di statistica del Comune di Palermo 2009, 2010*
- UNESCO, *Raccomandation Concerning the Protection at National Level of the Cultural and Natural Heritage* Parigi, 197
- Uhlaner, C.J., “*Relational goods and participation: Incorporating sociability into a theory of rational action*”, *Public Choice*, 62: 253-285, 1989
- Valdani E. (by), *Marketing*, in *Marketing*, Utet, Torino, 1995
- Valdani E., Ancarani F., *Strategie di marketing del territorio. Generare valore per le imprese dei territori nell'economia della conoscenza*, Egea, Milano, 2000
- Valdani E., Ancarani F., *Strategie di Marketing del territorio*, EGEA, Milano, 1999
- Valdani E., Jarach, D., *Strategie di marketing per il territorio: come vendere un'area geografica*, in Perrone V. (by), *L'occupazione possibile. Spazi d'azione imprenditoriale e manageriale*, Etaslibri, Milano, 1998
- Valenziano C., *Introduzione alla Basilica cattedrale di Cefalù*, Cefalù, Opera del Duomo di Cefalù, 2005.
- Valls Josep-Francesc, *Gestión de Destinos Turísticos Sostenible*, Gestión 2000.com, España, 2004
- Volpe A., *Il ciclo di vita delle località turistiche*, FrancoAngeli, Milano, 2004
- Villani G., Meli G., *Il tempio dei re*, Palermo 2001
- Zamagni S., *La svolta antropologica in economia. Il ritorno della relazionalità*, FrancoAngeli, 2005
- Zamagni S., *Turismo, territorio e ambiente umano*, in Motris, microcentralità relazionali nel Mediterraneo, Gulotta Editore, Palermo, 2004

Architecture

- Anfray M., *Architecture normande : Son influence dans le Nord de la France au XI et XII siecles*, Paris, Picard, 1939
- Arata G. U., *Atlante di storia dell'architettura arabo-normanna e del Rinascimento in Sicilia*, Milano, 1914 (ristampa: Palermo: Edizioni librarie siciliane, 1984

- Basile Francesco, *L'architettura della Sicilia normanna*, Catania, Caltanissetta, V. Cavallotto, 1975
- Basile F., *Chiese siciliane del periodo normanno*, Roma, La libreria dello stato, 1938
- Bellafiore G., *La Zisa di Palermo*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1978
- Bellafiore G., *La cattedrale di Palermo*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1976
- Bongiorno G. (by), *Palazzo Reale o dei Normanni Palermo*, Milano, L'orbicolare, 2008
- Bottari S., *La genesi dell'architettura siciliana nel periodo normanno*, Archivio Storico per la Sicilia orientale, 28, pp.320-337, 1932
- Calandra R., La Manna A., Scuderi V., *Palazzo dei Normanni*, Palermo, Novecento, 1991
- Caracciolo E., *Problemi dell'architettura siciliana del periodo normanno*, Scienza e Umanità, II, Palermo, 1946
- Caronia G., *La Zisa di Palermo : storia e restauro*, Roma, Bari, Laterza, 1982
- Caronia S., *Il castello della Zisa e il suo intorno urbano a Palermo*, L'Architettura – Cronache e Storia, XVIII, n.6, pp.400-414, 1972
- De Logu R., Scuderi V., *La Reggia dei Normanni e La Cappella Palatina*, Firenze, Sadea/Sansoni, 1969
- Di Stefano G., *Monumenti della Sicilia Normanna* (Palermo 1955), edizione aggiornata by Kröning W., Palermo, 1979
- Di Stefano G., *Il Duomo di Cefalù: biografia di una cattedrale incompiuta*, Palermo, Italamondo, 1960
- Gally Knight H., *The Normans in Sicily : being a sequel to "Anarchitectural tour in Normandy"*, London, Murray, 1838
- Giacomazzi G., *Il Palazzo che fu dei re : divagazione storico-artistica sul palazzo dei normanni*, Palermo, Ires, 1959
- Giordano S., *La Cappella palatina nel Palazzo dei Normanni*, Palermo, Poligraf, 1977
- Goldschmidt A., *Die normanischen Königspaläste in Palermo*, Zeitschrift für Bauwesen, XLVIII, fasc. 10-12, pp.541-590, 1898
- Goldschmidt A., *Die Favara des Königs Roger von Sizilien*, Jahrbuch der Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, XVI, fasc.3-4, pp.199-215, 1895
- Héliot P., *La Cathédrale de Cefalù, sa chronologie*, Arte Lombarda, X, pp.19-38, 1965
- Huillard-Bréholles J. L. A., *Recherches sur les monuments et l'histoire des Normandes et de la maison de Souabe dans l'Italie méridionale*, Paris, Imprimerie de C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1844
- Krönig W., *Il Duomo di Monreale e l'architettura normanna in Sicilia*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1965

- La Duca R., *Il Palazzo dei Normanni*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1997
- Lo Faso Di Pietrasanta D. Duca di Serradifalco, *Del duomo di Monreale e di altre chiese sicule normanne, ragionamenti tre*, Palermo, Tip. Roberti, 1838
- Marçais G., *Architecture musulmane d'Occident. Tunisie, Algérie, Maroc, Espagne, Sicile*, Paris, Arts et métiers graphiques, 1954
- Pace V., *Le componenti dell'architettura normanna di Sicilia nella storia della critica*, Studi Medievali, serie III, XVI, pp.395-406, 1975
- Paolini M. G., *Edifici civili di età normanna a Palermo*, in <<Atti dell'Accademia di Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Palermo>>, s. IV, vol. XXXIII, p.II, anno acc. 1973-74, fasc.II (1974), pp.299-346
- Prangey G. De, *Essai sur l'architecture des Arabes et de Mores en Espagne, en Sicile et en Berberie*, Paris, Brockhaus et Avenarius, 1841
- Ruprich-Robert V., *L'architecture normande*, Paris 1884-1889 (ristampa, Farnborough : Gregg International, 1971)
- Salvini R., *Il chiostro di Monreale e la scultura romanica in Sicilia*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1962
- Samonà G., *Il Duomo di Cefalù*, Roma, Nuove grafiche, 1939
- Schwarz H. M., *Die Baukunst Kalabriens und Sizilien im Zeitalter der Normannen, I: Die lateinischen Kirchengründungen des 11. Jahrhunderts und der Dom Cefalù*, Römisches Jahrbuch für Kunstgeschichte, VI, pp.1-112, 1942-44 (1946)
- Staacke U., *Un palazzo normanno a Palermo: La Zisa. La cultura musulmana negli edifici del re*, Palermo, Comune, 1991
- Trizzino L., *La Cappella Palatina di Palermo. Dalle Opere Funzionali al restauro. Dal Ripristino alla Tutela*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1983
- Zanca A., *La cattedrale di Palermo (1170-1946)*, Palermo, Ires, 1952
- Zorič Vlado , *Arx praeclara quam Palatium Regale Appellant. Le sue origini e la prima Cappella della corte normanna*, in "Schede medievali", 34-35, Gennaio-Dicembre 1998, pp. 31-139

Mosaics

- Andaloro M., *I mosaici e altra pittura*, in *Storia di Palermo*, diretta da Rosario La Duca, Palermo 2003, vol. III, pp.184-211
- Andaloro M., *I mosaici siciliani*, in D'Onofrio M. (by), *I Normanni popolo d'Europa (1030-1200)*, Venezia, Marsilio, 1994, pp.255-261
- Andaloro M., *Nel cerchio della luce. I mosaici da simulacro a modello*, in *L'anno di Guglielmo 1189-1989. Monreale percorsi tra Arte e Cultura*, Palermo, Edizioni Dorica, 1989, pp. 85-116

- Andaloro M., *I mosaici di Cefalù dopo il restauro*, in Farioli Campanati R. (by), *III Colloquio Internazionale sul mosaico antico, Ravenna 6-10 Settembre 1980*, Ravenna, Edizioni Girasole, 1983, pp. 105-116
- Beck I., *The first mosaics of the Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Byzantion, XL, pp.119-164, 1970
- Borsook E., *Messaggi in mosaico nella Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Arte Medievale, ser.2, V, pp.31-47, 1991
- Borsook E., *Messages in mosaic : the Royal Programmes of Norman Sicily (1130-1187)*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1990
- Bottari S., *I mosaici bizantini della Sicilia*, Milano, G. Principato, 1963
- Bottari S., *I mosaici della Sicilia*, Catania, G. Crisafulli, 1943
- Brenk B., *La parete occidentale della Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Arte Medievale, s. 2, IV, pp. 135-150, 1990
- Ćurčić S., *Some Palatine aspects of the Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Dumbarton Oaks Papers, XLI, pp.125-144, 1987
- Demus O., *The mosaics of the Norman Sicily*, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1949
- Kitzinger E., *I mosaici del periodo Normanno in Sicilia. La Cattedrale di Cefalù. La Cattedrale di Palermo e il Museo Diocesano. Mosaici profani*, fasc. VI, Palermo, Istituto siciliano di studi bizantini e neoellenici, 2000
- Kitzinger E., *I mosaici del periodo Normanno in Sicilia. La Cappella Palatina. I mosaici delle navate*, fasc. II, Palermo, Accademia nazionale di scienze lettere e arti, 1993
- Kitzinger E., *I mosaici del periodo Normanno in Sicilia. La Cappella Palatina. I mosaici del presbiterio*, fasc. I, Palermo, Accademia nazionale di scienze lettere e arti, 1992
- Kitzinger E., *I mosaici di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio a Palermo*, Palermo, Istituto siciliano di Studi Bizantini e Neolellenici, 1990
- Kitzinger E., *I mosaici di Monreale*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1960
- Kitzinger E., *The mosaics of the Cappella Palatina in Palermo: An essay on the choise arrangement of subjects*, Art Bulletin, XXXI, pp. 269-292, 1949
- Lazarev V., *The mosaics of Cefalù*, The Art Bulletin, XVIII, pp.184-232, 1935
- Rocco B., *La Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Palermo, Accademia Nazionale di Scienze Lettere e Arti, 1993
- Rocco B., *La Cappella Palatina: lettura teologica*, B.C.A., Bollettino d'informazione per la divulgazione dell'attività degli organi dell'Amministrazione dei Beni Culturali e Ambientali della Regione Siciliana, IV, 1983, pp. 21-74, 1985; V, 1984, pp. 31-100, 1987

On the painted wooden ceiling with islamic paintings

- Andaloro M., *La tavoletta dipinta del Duomo di Cefalù: caduta e ritrovata*, in Andaloro M. (by), *Federico II e la Sicilia. Dalla terra alla corona*, Palermo, Ediprint, 1995, vol.II, pp. 487-488
- Aurigemma M. G., *Il cielo stellato di Ruggero II. Il soffitto dipinto della cattedrale di Cefalù*, Milano, Silvana, 2004
- Beck I., *Le pitture islamiche nel Duomo di Cefalù*, Acta ad Archeologiam et Artium Historiam Pertinentia, VI, pp. 115-116, 1975
- Boskovits M., *A proposito del soffitto della Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Arte Cristiana, 849, pp. 401-412, (anno XCVI), novembre-dicembre 2008
- Costa P.M., *Ascendenze mesopotamiche e centro-asiatiche dei maestri pittori della Sicilia normanna*, in Pellitteri A. e Montaina G. (by), «Azhàr» – *Studi arabo-islamici in memoria di Umberto Rizzitano (1913-1980)*, Palermo, Luxograph, 1995, pp.69-86
- D'Erme G. M., *Contesto architettonico e aspetti culturali dei dipinti del soffitto della Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Bollettino d'Arte, XCII, pp. 1-32, 1995
- Gelfer-Jorgensen M., *Medieval Islamic Symbolism and the Paintings in the Cefalù Cathedral*, Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1986
- Gelfer-Jorgensen M., *The Islamic Paintings in Cefalù, Sicily*, Hafnia- Copenhagen Papers in the History of Art, pp. 107-168, 1978
- Grabar A., *Image d'une église Chrétienne parmi les peintures musulmanes de la Chapelle Palatine à Palerme*, in *Aus der Welt der islamischen Kunst : Festschrift für Ernst Kühnel zum 75. Geburtstag am 26.10.1957*, Berlin, Gebr. Mann, 1959, pp.226-233
- Gramit D., *I dipinti musicali della Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, Schede Medievali, X, pp.5-55.1986
- Grube E. J., Johns J., *The painted ceilings of the Cappella Palatina*, Genova, The Bruschetti foundation for islamic asian art; New York, The East West Foundation, 2005
- Grube E. J., *La pittura islamica nella Sicilia normanna*, in Bertelli C. (by), *La pittura in Italia, L'Altomedioevo*, Milano, Electa, 1994, pp. 416-431
- Jones D., *The Cappella Palatina in Palermo: Problems of attribution*, Art and Archaeology Research Papers, II, pp. 41-57, 1972
- Kapitaikin L., *The paintings of the aisle-ceilings of the Cappella Palatina, Palermo*, Römisches Jahrbuch der Bibliotheca Hertziana, Band 35, 2003-2004 (*Art and form in Norman Sicily. Proceedings of an international conference, Rome, 6-7 December 2002*), Hirmer Verlag München 2005, pp. 115-148
- Knipp D., *Image, Presence and Ambivalence. The Byzantine Tradition of Painted Ceilings in the Cappella Palatina, Palermo*, in Alto Bauer F. (by), *Visualisierungen von Herrschaft. Frühmittelalterliche Residenz- Gestalt und Zeremoniell*, Congresso Internazionale, Istanbul, 3-4 giugno 2004, Istanbul 2006

- Lanza V., *Saggio sui soffitti Siciliani dal sec. XII al XVI*, in *Atti della Reale Accademia di Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Palermo*, vol. I, serie IV, parte II, Palermo 1941, pp. 177-225
- Monnere de Villard U., *Le pitture musulmane al soffitto della Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Roma, Libreria dello stato, 1950
- Pavlovskij A., *Décoration des plafonds de la Chapelle Palatine*, *Bizantinische Zeitschrift*, II pp. 361-412, 1893
- Rutelli N., *Dei restauri al tetto della navata centrale del duomo di Cefalù, secolo XII*, Palermo, E: MIRA, 1922
- Scerrato U., *Arte normanna e archeologia islamica in Sicilia*, in D'Onofrio M. (by), *I Normanni Popolo d'Europa (1030-1200)*, Venezia, Marsilio, 1994, pp. 339-349
- Scerrato U., *Arte islamica in Italia*, in Gabrieli F., Scerrato U., *Gli arabi in Italia*, Milano, Scheiwiller, 1979, pp. 275-570
- Simon-Cahn A., *Some Cosmological Imagery in the Decoration of the Ceiling of the Palatine Chapel in Palermo*, Ph.D. diss., Columbia University, 1978
- Zorič V., *Sulle tecniche costruttive islamiche in Sicilia: Il soffitto della Cappella Palatina di Palermo*, in Bernardini M., Tornesello N. L. (by), *Scritti in onore di Giovanni M. D'Erme*, Napoli, Università degli studi di Napoli L'Orientale, 2005, pp. 1281-1349
- Zorič V., *Problemi storico-artistici e di conservazione relativi al tetto della Cattedrale di Cefalù e alle sue pitture islamiche*, B.C.A. Sicilia, III-IV, pp.118-131, 1981

Diplomatic sources

- Brühl C., *Urkunden und Kanzlei König Rogers II von Sizilien; mit einem Beitrag: die arabischen Dokumente Roger II*. Köln, Bohlaus, 1978 (ed. it., *Diplomi e Cancelleria di Ruggero II*, Palermo, Accademia di Scienze Lettere e Arti di Palermo, 1983)
- Cusa S., *I diplomi greci e arabi di Sicilia*, 2 voll., Palermo, Stab. tip. Lao, 1868
- Del Re G., *Cronisti e scrittori sincroni della dominazione normanna nel regno di Puglia e Sicilia*, Napoli, Stamperia dell'Iride, 1845
- Garofalo L. (by), *Tabularium Regiae ac Imperialis Capellae Collegiatae Divi Petri in Regio Panormitano Palatio*, Palermo, ex regia Typographia, 1835
- Garufi C. A., *Catalogo illustrato del Tabulario di S. Maria Nuova in Monreale*, Palermo, Era Nova, 1902
- Garufi C. A., *I documenti inediti di epoca normanna in Sicilia*, Tip. Lo Statuto, Palermo 1889
- *L'eta normanna e sveva in Sicilia: mostra storico-documentaria e bibliografica*, Palermo, Palazzo dei Normanni, 18 novembre-15 dicembre 1994, Palermo, Priulla, 1994
- Morso S., *Descrizione di Palermo antico*, Palermo, Lorenzo Dato, 1827

- Pirri R., *Sicilia Sacra disquisitionibus et notitiis illustrata*, Panormi, ex typographia Petri Coppulae, 1644; Editio tertia emendata, & continuatione aucta cura, & studio s.t.d.d. Antonini Mongitore, Panormi : apud hæredes Petri Coppulae, 1733

Latin and Greek Inscriptions

- Demus O., *The mosaics of the Norman Sicily*, London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1949
- Rocco B., *Le iscrizioni metriche delle chiese normanne di Sicilia*, Archivio Storico Siciliano, serie III, vol. XVIII, pp.37-47, 1968

Arab Inscriptions

- Amari M., *Le Epigrafi arabiche di Sicilia*, Palermo, L. Pedone Lauriel, Stab. tip. Virzi, Vol. I 1875; Vol. II, 1879-81; Vol. III, 1885 (ristampa in un unico volume ed. Francesco Gabrieli, Palermo 1971)
- Gregorio R., *Rerum arabicarum quae ad historiam siculam spectant ampla collectio*, Palermo 1790 (per l'iscrizione del manto di Ruggero II)
- Lagumia B., *Iscrizione araba del Re Ruggiero scoperta alla Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei – Classi di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, serie V, vol. II, pp.231-234, 1893
- Johns J., *Le iscrizioni e le epigrafi in arabo. Una rilettura*, in Andaloro M. (by), *Nobiles Officinae. Perle, filigrane e trame di seta dal Palazzo Reale di Palermo*, 2 voll., Catania, Maimone, 2006, pp.47-67
- *Répertoire chronologique d'épigraphie arabe. Sous la direction de Et. Combe, J. Sauvaget et G. Wiet*, t. VIII, Publié par R. Byron et al., Le Caire, Imprimerie de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1937

Greek sources

- Fobelli M. L., *L'ekphrasis di Filgato da Cerami sulla Cappella Palatina e il suo modello*, in Quintavalle C. A (by), *Medioevo: i modelli : atti del Convegno internazionale di studi : Parma, 27 settembre-1 ottobre 1999*, Milano, Electa, 2002, pp. 267-275
- Giunta F. G., *Bizantini e bizantinismo nella Sicilia normanna*, ed. Palumbo 1974, pp. 85-87
- Kitzinger E., *The date of Philagatos: Homily for the feast of Sts, Peter and Paul*, in *Bizantino-Sicula II - Miscellanea in onore di G. Rossi Taibbi* -, Palermo, 1975, pp.301-306
- Lavagnini B., *Profilo di Filagato con traduzione della Omelia XXVII pronunciata dal pulpito della Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Palermo, Accademia nazionale di Scienze lettere e arti, 1992
- Rossi Taibbi G. B. (by), *Filagato da Cerami, Omelie per i vangeli domenicali e le feste di tutto l'anno*, Palermo, 1969
- Teofane, *Omelie*, in Migne J. P., *Patrologia Greca*, vol.132, coll. 951-955

Arab sources

- Al Idrisi, *Opus geographicum*, 8 fascicoli, Napoli, Istituto universitario orientale di Napoli, Roma, Istituto italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, Lugduni Batavorum: prostat apud E. J. Brill, 1970-1980
- Amari M., *Biblioteca arabo-sicula*, 2 voll. Torino, Roma, Loescher, 1880-1881; Appendice, Torino, Loescher, 1889
- Amari M., Schiapparelli C., *L'Italia descritta nel Libro de Re Ruggero compilato da Edrisi*, in *Atti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*, serie II, vol. VIII, Roma, Accademia Naz. Dei Lincei, 1883
- Gabrieli F., Scerrato U., *Gli Arabi in Italia*, Milano, Scheiwiller, 1979
- Gabrieli F., *Viaggi e viaggiatori arabi*, Firenze, Sansoni 1975
- Gabrieli F., *Ibn Hamdis*, Mazara, Società editrice siciliana, 1948
- Ibn Giubayr, *Viaggio in Ispagna, Sicilia, Siria e Palestina, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egitto*, traduzione italiana di C. Schiapparelli, Roma 1906; nuova edizione, Palermo 1979
- Rizzitano U., *Idrisi: Il libro di Ruggero, tradotto e annotato da Umberto Rizzitano*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1966
- *The Travels of Ibn Jubayr : Being the chronicle of a mediaeval Spanish Moor concerning his journey to the Egypt of Saladin, the holy cities of Arabia, Baghdad the City of the Caliphs, the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, and the Norman Kingdom of Sicily*, Translated from the original Arabic by R. J. C. Broadhurst; with an introduction and notes. London, Jonathan Cape, 1952
- Wright W. (by), *The travel of Ibn Jubayr*, ediz. critica del testo arabo riveduta da M. J. De Goeje, Leyden, Brill; London, Luzac & co., 1907

Latin sources

- Bonetti C. (by), *Chronicon - Romualdo II Guarna*, Salerno : Avagliano, 2001
- Hugo Falcandus, *Epistola ad Petrum Panormitanum Ecclesie Thesaurarium*, ed. Siragusa G.B., Fonti per la storia d'Italia, XXII, pp. 169-186, Roma 1897
- Fazzello T., *De rebus siculis decades duae*, Palermo 1558 (nuova ediz., Palermo, Edi Oftes, 1990)
- Romualdo Guarna, "Cronica", in Del Re G., *Cronisti e scrittori sincroni della dominazione normanna nel regno di Puglia e Sicilia*, Napoli, Stamperia dell'Iride, 1845, ristampa, Arnaldo Forni Editore, 1976, vol. I, pp. 3-80
- Romualdo Salernitano, *Chronicon*, by C. A. Garufi, *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, nuova ed., t. VII, p. I, Città di Castello, S. Lapi, Bologna, Zanichelli, 1935
- Tramontana S., *Lettera a un tesoriere di Palermo*, Palermo, Flaccovio, 1988

8. CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

8.a Preparer

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Address: Via delle Croci, n. 8
90139 Palermo

Manager Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Aurelio Angelini

Tel. +39. 335-5281688

Fax +39. 091-23860812

E-mail: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

with collaboration of

Regione Siciliana

Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

via delle Croci, n. 8,

90139 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7071662

Fax +39. 091-7071548

E-mail: assessorebci@regione.sicilia.it

and the general coordination and the technical scientific support of

Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo

Segretariato Generale, Servizio I- Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO

Via del Collegio Romano 27,

00186 ROMA

Tel. +39. 06 67232140

Fax +39. 06 67232105

E-mail: ufficio_listaunesco@beniculturali.it

francesca.riccio@beniculturali.it

8.b Official Local Institution/Agency

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Address: Via delle Croci, n. 8

90139 Palermo

Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Aurelio Angelini

Tel. +39. 335-5281688

Fax +39. 091-23860812

E-mail: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

Assemblea Regionale Siciliana

Piazza del Parlamento, n. 1

90134, Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7051111

Regione Siciliana

Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Assessore ai Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

via delle Croci, n. 8, 90139 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-7071662
Fax +39. 091-7071548
E-mail: assessorebci@regione.sicilia.it

Comune di Palermo

Sindaco di Palermo, Diego Cammarata
Palazzo delle Aquile, Piazza Pretoria, n. 1, 90132 Palermo
Tel. +39 091-7402220
Fax +39. 091-333267
E-mail. sindaco@comune.palermo.it

Comune di Cefalù

Sindaco di Cefalù, Giuseppe Guercio
Piazza Duomo, 90015 Cefalù (Pa)
Tel. + 39 0921-924113/124
Fax + 39 0921-921370
E-mail. sindacoguercio@comune.cefalu.pa.it

Comune di Monreale

Sindaco di Monreale, avv. Filippo di Matteo
Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, n. 8, 90046 Monreale (Pa)

Arcidiocesi di Palermo

Monsignor Giuseppe Randazzo
Palazzo Arcivescovile di Palermo, via Matteo Bonello n. 2, 90134 Palermo
Tel. +39 091-6077215
E-mail. uffbbceee@diocesipa.it /arcivescovo@diocesipa.it

Arcidiocesi di Monreale

S.E. Monsignor Salvatore di Cristina, Arcivescovo di Monreale
Palazzo Arcivescovile di Monreale, via Arcivescovado n. 8, 90046 Monreale (Pa)
Tel. + 39. 091-6402424
Fax +39. 091-6400519
E-mail: vescovo@monreale.chiesacattolica.it / segretario@monreale.chiesacattolica.it

Arcidiocesi di Cefalù

Mons. Crispino Valenziano
c/o Diocesi di Cefalù, Piazza Duomo n. 10, 90015 Cefalù (Pa)
Tel. +39. 0921-926360
Fax +39. 0921-926363
E-mail: vescovodicefalu@libero.it

Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi

S.E. Mons. Sotir Ferrara
Piazza San Nicola n.1, 90037 Piana degli Albanesi (Pa)
Tel. +39. 091-8571093

Fondazione Sicilia

Via Bara all'Olivella, 2 90133
Tel. +39 091-60720203 / 091-60720202
Fax +39. 091- 60720200
E-mail: info@fondazionesicilia.it / gpuglisi@fondazionesicilia.it

Web address: www.fondazioneisicilia.it

Fondazione Federico II

Sede Legale: Piazza del Parlamento n.1, 90134 Palermo
Direzione Generale e Uffici: Via Nicolo Garzilli n.36, 90141 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-6262833
Fax +39. 091-6262962
E-mail: fondazione@federicosecondo.org
Web address: www.federicosecondo.org

8.c Other Local Institutions

Regione Siciliana, Assessorato regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, Servizio Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e ambientali del Mare

Palazzetto Mirto, Via Lungarini n.9, 90133 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-6172615
Fax +39. 091-6230821
E-mail: sopmare@regione.sicilia.it
Web address: www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/sopmare/

Regione Siciliana - Assessorato del Turismo Comunicazioni e Trasporti (Dipartimento Turismo e Direzione Trasporti)

Via Notarbartolo, n. 9, 90141 Palermo
Tel. +39 091-7078230 - 7078100 - 7078276
E-mail: urp.dipturismo@regione.sicilia.it
Web address:
http://pti.regione.sicilia.it/portal/page/portal/PIR_PORTALE/PIR_LaStrutturaRegionale/PIR_TurismoSportSpettacolo/PIR_Turismo/

Regione Siciliana - Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente

Via Ugo La Malfa, 169 - 90146 - Palermo - Italy
Tel. +39. 091-7077877
Fax +39. 091-7077877
E-mail: dra@regione.sicilia.it
Web address: <http://www.artasicilia.eu/>

Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (Albergo delle Povere)

Corso Calatafimi n. 217/219, 90129 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-598260
Fax +39. 091-6574146
E-mail: arpa@arpa.sicilia.it
Web address: www.arpa.sicilia.it

Ente bilaterale Regionale Turismo Sicilia

Via Libertà n.37/i, 90139 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-332766
Fax +39 091-581549
E-mail: info@ebrts.it
Web address: www.ebrts.it

Università degli Studi di Palermo Palazzo Chiaramonte Steri
Piazza Marina, 61 - 90133 PALERMO

Tel. +39. 091-23886472 (centralino)
Fax +39 091-6110448
E-mail: info@unipa.it.
Web address: www.unipa.it

Accademia di Belle Arti di Palermo
Via Papireto n.1, 90134 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-580876
Fax +39. 091-583746
E-mail: direttore@accademiadipalermo.it
Web address: www.accademiadipalermo.it

Galleria d'Arte Moderna di Palermo
Via Sant'Anna n.21, 90133 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-8431605
Fax +39. 091-8889894
e-mail: servizimuseali@galleriadartemodernapalermo.it
Web address: www.galleriadartemodernapalermo.it/

Civita
Via della Libertà n. 52, 90143 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-8887767
Fax +39. 091-8889838
E-mail: incontra@civita.it
Web address: http://www.civita.it

Società Siciliana per la Storia Patria
Piazza San Domenico n. 1, 90133 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-582774
Fax + 39. 091-6113455
E-mail: info@StoriaPatria.it
Web address: www.storiapatria.it

Fondazione Buttitta
Via Messina n.7d, 90141 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091- 6127155
Fax +39. 091-6127155
Web address: www.fondazioneignaziobuttitta.org

Fondazione Whitaker
via Dante n. 167, 90141
Tel. +39. 091-6820522
Fax +39. 091-6814156
E-mail: info@fondazionewhitaker.it
Web Address: www.fondazionewhitaker.it/

Fondazione SALVARE Palermo
via Tasso n. 4, 90144 Palermo
Tel. +39. 091-345199
E-mail: info@salvarepalermo.it
Web address: www.salvarepalermo.it

SALVALARTE Sicilia, Legambiente Sicilia

via Tripoli n.3, 90138 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-301663

Fax +39. 091-6264139

E-mail: salvalartescilia@libero.it / regionale@legambientesicilia.com

Web address: www.legambientesicilia.com

FAI Sicilia

Palazzo Palagonia, Via IV Aprile n. 4, 90133 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6161010

Fax +39. 091-6161010

E-mail: segreteriafaisticsilia@fondoambiente.it / presidenzafaisicilia@fondoambiente.it

Web address: www.fondoambiente.it

Fondazione Mandralisca di Cefalù

via Mandralisca n.13, 90015 Cefalù (Pa)

Tel./Fax +39. 0921-421547

e-mail: info@fondazionemandralisca.it

Web address: www.fondazionemandralisca.it

Associazione Dimore Storiche, Sez. Sicilia

Via G. Puglia n. 2, 90134 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-534280

E-mail: info@adsisicilia.it

Web address: www.adsisicilia.it

Amici dei Musei Siciliani

Via Mariano Stabile n.160, 90139 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6118168

E-mail: info@amicimuseisiciliani.it

Web address: www.amicimuseisiciliani.it

Associazione Siciliana Paese Albergo

via Paolo Paternostro n.43, 90100 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7722748

E-mail: info@asipa.it

Web address: www.asipa.it

Associazione Via Roma Centro Storico Palermo

Via Roma n.111, 90133 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6164154

Fax +39. 091-6100105

E-mail: presidente@viarompalermo.com

Web address: www.viaromapalermo.com

Museo archeologico regionale "A. Salinas"

Piazza Olivella, n.24, 90100 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6116805 / 6116806 / 6116807

Fax +39. 091-6110740

e-mail: urpmuseopa@regione.sicilia.it

Web address: www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/salinas/index.htm

Museo d'arte e archeologia "Ignazio Mormino"

Villa Zito, Viale della Libertà n. 52, 90144 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-7792724

E-mail: fbucchieri@fondazionebancodisicilia.it

Web address: museo.fondazionebancodisicilia.it/html/museo.htm

Museo Etnografico "Giuseppe Pitre"

Viale Duca degli Abruzzi

Via Delle Pergole (Palazzo Tarallo)

Web address: www.musei.it/sicilia/palermo/museo-etnografico-g_pitre.asp

Museo internazionale delle Marionette "Antonio Pasqualino"

Piazzetta Antonio Pasqualino n. 5, 90133 Palermo

Tel. + 39. 091-328060

Fax +39. 091-328276

E-mail: direzione@museomarionettepalermo.it

Web address: www.museomarionettepalermo.it

Museo Diocesano di Palermo

via Matteo Bonello n.2, 90134 Palermo

Tel. 091-6077111

Fax 091-6077215

E-mail: museo@diocesipa.it

Web address: www.museodiocesanoipa.it/

Museo del costume "R. Piraino"

Via dell'Università n.54, 90134 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-329335

Web address: www.museopiraino.it/

Museo di Palazzo Mirto

Via Merlo n. 2, 90133 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6164751

e-mail: gall.abatellis.uo4@regione.sicilia.it / gall.abatellis@regione.sicilia.it

Palazzo Chiaramonte-Steri

Piazza Marina n.61, 90135 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6075306

E-mail: direzione@palazzosteri.it / info@palazzosteri.it

Web address: www.palazzosteri.it/

Galleria regionale di Palazzo Abatellis

Via Alloro n. 4, 90133 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6230011

Fax +39. 091-6165237

E-mail: gall.abatellis@regione.sicilia.it

Web address: www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/palazzoabatellis

Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Sicilia di Palazzo Riso

Corso Vittorio Emanuele n.365, 90134 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-320532

Fax +39. 091-6090166

E-mail: direttore@palazzoriso.it

Web address: www.palazzoriso.it

A.A.P.I.T. Palermo

Piazza Castelnuovo n. 35, 90141 Palermo

Tel. +39. 091-6058111

Fax +39. 091-582788

E-mail: info@aapit.pa.it

Web address: www.aapit.pa.it

8.d Official Web Address

Web Site of the Regione Siciliana, Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/index.html

The Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia as corporate body that in future will manage all the activities inherent the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, will realize a web site available to the web address: www.unescosicilia.it.

9. SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State Party: Italy

State, Province or Region:

Sicily Region

Town of Palermo

Town of Monreale

Town of Cefalù

Name of the Property: “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”

Geographical Coordinates:

See following table:

Part component the property	Town	Geographical Coordinates	Component Part (ha)	I Level Buffer Zone (ha)*	II Level Buffer Zone (ha)**	
1. Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel	Palermo	38°06'39N 13°21'11E	0,41	23,5	228	
2. Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Palermo	38°6'35"N 13°21'17"E	0,3	23,5	228	
3. Church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio	Palermo	38°06'53N 13°21'46E	0,116	2,148	228	
4. Church of San Cataldo	Palermo	38°06'53N 13°21'45E	0,036	2,148	228	
5. Palermo Cathedral	Palermo	38°06'51N 13°21'21E	1,1	23,5	228	
6. Zisa Palace	Palermo	38°07'00N 13°20'29E	0,8	23,2	-	
7. Admiral's Brigde	Palermo	38°6'18"N 13°22'29"E	0,41	38,59	-	
8. Cefalù Cathedral	Cefalù	38°02'24N 14°01'24E	1,394	2,716	56,89	
9. Monreale Cathedral	Monreale	38°04'55N 13°17'32E	1,669	12	14,24	

TOTAL OF PROPERTY COMPONENT PARTS	6,235			
TOTAL OF I LEVEL BUFFER ZONE		102,15		
TOTALE OF II LEVEL BUFFER ZONE			299,13	
GRAND TOTAL				401,28

Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property:

The serial property is composed of 9 monuments selected in function to the specific contribution to the description of the potential outstanding universal value of the property. It deals with the most representative and artistically remarkable works in which is possible to unequivocally recognize the salient features of the *Arab - Norman* art in all of its components and facets. Such monuments, preserve nearly in integral way the architectural and decorative components and, in virtue of their history, present themselves in good state of conservation. Besides they profits of suitable measures of protection by the preceded organs.

Of the 9 monuments, 7 are in Palermo, one in Cefalù and one in Monreale:

- 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel
- 2) Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti
- 3) Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (known as the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)
- 4) Church of San Cataldo
- 5) Zisa Palace
- 6) Palermo Cathedral
- 7) Admiral's Bridge
- 8) Cefalù Cathedral
- 9) Monreale Cathedral

The perimeters of the **nine parts** component the nominated serial property include the surfaces of the monumental complexes and the respective pertinences individualized as areas submitted to the restrictions of protection as cultural properties.

To protection of the nominated properties have been individualized some areas, the buffer zones, that are articulated on two levels.

The **I level buffer zones** are defined in function of the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and of their immediate context and they are constituted by the urban fabrics and/or by the landscape areas with such an extension in comparison to the properties to constitute some effective buffer areas.

With the exception of the cases of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral’s Bridge of Palermo have been also individualized **II level buffer zones** that include the I level buffer zones, whose perimetrations finds itself on an ampler system of town planning, historical-cultural and landscape relationships with the nominated property, as well as on the existing perimetrations of protection on territorial level.

The buffer zones of I and II level have a system of protection in virtue of the regulations and prescriptions planned by the current tools of planning of the territory. The differentiation between the

buffer zones of I and II level derives from the request to individualize territorially more limited areas (the I level buffer zones) in which to promote integrative measures of protection and specifications operates in subject of urban decorum, pedestrianization, etc.

I level Buffer Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni gli Eremiti

The buffer zone individualized includes for continuity the single buffer zones of the property within an unique perimeter considering the evident *continuum* of fabrics and the urban relationships existing in area and answers to the request to plan common actions of exploitation and protection as well as the presence of other properties such as Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Chiesa dell’Incoronazione and the Loggia and the Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere that are referable to the Arab-Norman cultural atmosphere.

With regard to the Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel have been considered elements of close relationship both in visual and of identity terms and in functional terms the two squares overlooking the buildings (Piazza Indipendenza and Piazza Vittoria) and the block on Via del Bastione as well as the seat of the library and some spaces of the Fondazione Federico II, with the exception of the buildings of pertinence of the Questura (Police headquarters) in which are practised “strategic” functions practice of public order.

The fabric of relationship of the complex of San Giovanni degli Eremiti includes the whole block on which it is situated, the block of the Ospedale dei Bambini and the buildings immediately facing the actual entrance.

Finally, as it regards the Cathedral, the areas in comparison to which it is possible to underline relationships of visual, structural and functional nature include Palazzo Asmundo, the block overlooking on the church square and on the apsidal square, the block of the institute Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and of the Regional Library, the buildings of via dell’Incoronazione with the homonymous Loggia, the Church of Santa Maria l’Incoronata and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere, the articulated block that includes the seat of the Curia and the Archbishop Palace, the Barracks, the Church of Santa Maria Maddalena and the buildings of the Flea market (Mercato delle Pulci).

The main streets and squared included in this buffer zone are:

Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, tratto di Corso Tukory, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle scuole, Piazza Sett’angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Vicolo Carini, Via Albergherai, Via Mongitore.

I level Buffer of San Cataldo and Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio

The churches of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio and San Cataldo rise to surround the eastern south space of Piazza Bellini on a high base. This plan was named, in medieval age, the Magistrate's Plan (Piano del Pretore), because centre of the ancient municipality. The plan has been lowered in 1864 to join with the via Maqueda therefore today the two aforesaid churches result more elevated in comparison to the piazza Bellini as also other remarkable pre-existences such as the church of Santa Caterina.

The area includes besides the Church of San Cataldo and the Martorana and the ex Convent today university seat, Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria, and the buildings on it overlooking among which Palazzo delle Aquile (seat of the Municipality of Palermo), the Church of Santa Caterina with the block attached, the ex Teatro Bellini. The criteria used for defining the limits of the buffer zones are those of visual integrity of the properties from adjacent principal public spaces preserving the fabrics of the

immediate around for the most greater part of the cases constituted by public buildings or conventual and cleric buildings and noble buildings of which is still recognizable an unitariness of plant.

The main streets and squares included in this buffer zone are:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

II level Buffer of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo and Cathedral also named Church of Maria Assunta.

The boundaries of the buffer zone have been traced tracing almost integrally the perimeter of the “Historic Centre” defined by the town planning tool adding, for completeness, the areas of Piazza Indipendenza, next to Royal Palace and the Trapezoidal Dock (Molo Trapezoidale) next to the Castle to Sea (Castello a Mare). The whole Historic Centre of Palermo is, in fact, to consider a complex and stratified context in which gather the most greater historical and architectural values referable to the Arab-Norman culture of the city and in it besides the single architectural emergencies are still today identifiable traces of some component attributable to these cultural roots in the fabric and in the town planning structure. In its inside are still today noticed in the settlement structure elements referable to the Arab social and urban organization.

Therefore remain traces of the Arab Palermo as much in the toponymy as much in the structure of the blind alleys, with linear course, elbow, bayonet, pitchfork still recognizable in those areas in which the districts of the Arab city rose: the area of the Cassaro, behind the Castle to Sea, the district of the Kalsa, the “chosen” the emir's citadel, the district of the Slavonians, that of the Mosque and the so-called New district. During the Norman period the fulcrum of the urban life returned to be the ancient *Paleàpoli* while were growing the districts around the port and in proximity of the Castle to sea that became the Palace of the Norman sovereigns.

II level Buffer zone- the Zisa Palace

For the Zisa Palace has been individualized a I level buffer zone defined on the basis of the criteria of visual, morphological and functional nature: the buffer zone includes some green areas with historical character, the next parts of fabric and that look out on the open spaces overlooking the property, as well as elements with existing or potential functional relationships as the Cultural Yards in the Zisa (Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa).

Besides the Zisa Palace and to the attached park, the buffer zone includes therefore the Cultural Yards, ex Factory Ducrot today centre for cultural and museum activities, the public garden on Via Guglielmo il Buono, the green areas behind the Zisa Palace referable to the park (individualized by the town planning tool as A1 zone “Historical manufactures and relative pertinences and funds of remarkable historical and environmental value”), some blocks of fabric included between the area of the Park and Piazza Serradifalco (blocks overlooking and included between Paolo Gili, Whitaker e Via dei Normanni) and the blocks overlooking on the area of the park and overlooking on Piazza Zisa and Via Mulini alla Zisa. The fabric included within the buffer zones, even if having been partly replaced by recent housebuilding, preserve for the most greater part a historical character and it defines with the property and the annexed park a hold visual relationship. Besides, the area is included within the perimeter of the Park of the Genoard that extended itself between the city walls and the behind mountains representing the point of contact between the urban gardens and the surrounding country. On the basis

of the available historical reconstructions, the area identified as buffer zone constitutes the inferior wedge of the perimeter of the park in proximity of the ancient nucleus of the city.

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone of the Zisa are: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Polito, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Guli, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone.

I level Buffer zone –Admiral’s Bridge

The I level buffer zone of the Admiral’s Bridge includes the bridge with the garden and the roads that surround it, the area related to the ex-Slaughterhouse (ex Macello), today seat of town offices and destined to welcome a “Centre of Municipality”, the area of the church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi and the areas of the river bed of the river Oreto next to the property consistent primarily in cultivated areas as vegetable garden.

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are: Viale dei Picciotti, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell’Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

I level Buffer zone of the Cefalù Cathedral

The I level buffer zones, constituted by the immediately next fabrics to the property with strong visual and functional relationships with the inscribed ambits, includes the square of the Cathedral, the seat of the Municipality, the fabrics adjacent to the square both toward the sea and toward west and, finally, part of the slopes of the Mountain of the Rock (Monte della Rocca) that brush the building of the Cathedral. The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone: Via Candeloro, Corso Ruggero, Via Seminario, Via Passafiume, Via Giorni, Via Francavilla, Via Misuraca.

II level Buffer zone of the Cefalù Cathedral

The II level buffer zone traces the perimeter defined by the restriction of areas of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D. 42/2004 arts. 142 lett. . m - Areas protected for Law adopted by Law n°. 431/1985).

Such perimeter includes the areas inclusive within the “megalithic walls”, identifies as “Historic Centre” A zone) by the General Town Plan and submitted to detailed planning, the areas of the Rock and its slopes (B zone - Park of the Rock) and the cemetery area.

I level Buffer zone - Monreale Cathedral

The I level buffer zone of the Monreale Cathedral is constituted by the next fabrics to the property with strong visual, morphological and functional relationships classified as A Zone by the current Detailed Plan as building complexes that have historical-artistic character of particular environmental value.

The buffer zone includes the system of the two squares overlooking the Cathedral, the Cloister and the buildings that compose the Benedictine Abbey, the ex Building of William II (actual seat of the Town Hall and the Archbishop Seminary), as well as the town planning permanences of the original Norman and medieval plant in the settlement crown around the Cathedral: the fabric of the district Carmine denominated "Garden of the Court" because there were the residences of the archbishop and included the district of the Arancio, of the Odigitria, of the Orto Mangano, of the "Varanni", of the Barattieri, of the Ucciditore (Macello), of the Carceri, of Sant’Orsola, and of the Gebbione, Palazzo Cutò; the area of the Pozzillo in which the plant in the relationship between full and voids reports its own medieval

character; the ancient district Ciambra underlying to the apsidal part of the Cathedral, citadel that was found on the military bastion, outpost of defense for the sightings on the Conca d'Oro of possible hostile attacks that welcomes workers and artisans occupied in the building of the Cathedral. Finally, have also been included within the buffer zone the fabrics that gravitate around the streets Palermo, (as ancient access in the city) and D'Acquisto (area with strong visual relationship with the Cathedral and with the Conca d'Oro in virtue of the orographic conformation of the site).

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are: Via dei Cappuccini, Via Florio, Via Civiletti, Via Pio La Torre, Via Odigidria, Via Ritiro, Via Roma, Via Benedetto D'Acquisto, via Termini, via Lampasi, via Piave, Via Ricamo, Via Cutò, Via Piave, Via Chiesa del Carmine, Piazza Carmine, Via Chiasso Greco, Via Fontana Rotonda, Via Duca degli Abruzzi, Via Palermo, Via D'Acquisto.

II level Buffer zones - Monreale Cathedral

The II level buffer zone includes the areas surrounding the proposed property and they are constituted by the historical fabrics object of the *Detailed Plan* and individualized by the current *Municipal Town Plan* (P.R.G.) as A1 zones and urban park.

The delimitation of the buffer zone has been selected on the basis of the visual relationship with the building, of the historical and architectural characters in it present (monasteries and churches), in operation of the recognition of identifiable town planning permanences of the original Norman plant in the settlement crown around the Cathedral, as well as the valley underlying the area of the Cathedral, currently characterized by scattered and messy low density housebuilding.

A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zones:

See the tables enclosed at the end.

Criteria under which property is nominated:

Criterion (ii): “to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over to span of time or within to cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design”

The property ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ is the material testimony of a particular political and cultural condition characterized by profitable coexistence of people of different origin (Muslims, Byzantines, Latins, Hebrews, Longobards and French) that favoured the interchange of human values and the flowering of a vivacious season of cultural syncretism. In monumental field this emblematically produced an aware and exceptional combination of architectural elements and artistic techniques, drawn by the Byzantine tradition, by the world of the Islam and by that and it proposed new models of synergy between nature and building whose results influenced the developments of the architecture of southern Italy in its tyrrhenian side and they were extended in wide part of the Mediterranean basin.

Criterion (iv): “to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”

The whole of the monuments of the property “Palermo *Arab-Norman* and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” shows in exemplary way the features of an extraordinary stylistic syntax that, elaborating again in an original and unitary way elements belonging to different cultures, gave birth to new spatial, constructive and decorative conceptions. The strong impact of such demonstrations in the medieval horizon meaningfully contributed to the formation of the Mediterranean *koinè*, prototype and tangible sign of the birth of the modern Mediterranean-European civilization, from the Empire of Frederick II of Swabia to the formation of the national states.

Draft Statement of Outstanding Universal Value:

a) Brief synthesis

The property of “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” is constituted by an highly representative selection of monuments of a socio-cultural syncretism that, during the Norman dominion (1071-1194), gave birth to an extraordinary architectural and artistic heritage.

Seven of the nine monumental complexes selected for shaping the property are in the city of Palermo (Norman Palace and Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo, Zisa Palace, Palermo Cathedral, Admiral's Bridge) to which are added the Cathedrals of the near cities of Monreale and Cefalù. It deals with religious and civil buildings, works of great value, fruit of workers able to reach results that have become point of reference or prominence in the art of the Mediterranean Middle Ages.

They represents particular aspects of the “syncretic” style. Every building in fact, even if belonging to an organic whole, assumes singular features always conjugated in new and different ways, reflecting in autonomous way every of the present cultural traditions, from that Islamic to that Byzantine, to that Romanesque and Latin. In some cases the monuments reach climax of technical or artistic quality to represent also singly real masterpieces; it is the case of the Cefalù Cathedral, with the mosaics culminating in the figure of the Pantocrator, of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo and its wooden ceiling with painted *muquarnas*.

In such cultural context it developed an urban town planning and a landscape plan according to canons of Islamic and eastern origin in a synergy between nature and monument of which remain still today some important testimonies as the Zisa and San Giovanni degli Eremiti with its gardens, beyond other monumental complexes belonged to the Genoard.

Justification of the outstanding universal value.

The whole of the buildings the constituent the property of ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ represents a material example of coexistence, interaction and interchange between different cultural components of heterogeneous historical and geographical origin.

Such syncretism has produced an original architectural and artistic style, of outstanding universal value, in which Byzantine, Islamic and Latin elements are melted, able each time to produce itself in unique combinations, of sublime artistic value and extraordinarily unitary.

The Arab-Norman syncretism had a strong impact in the Middle Ages, contributing meaningfully to the formation of a Mediterranean *koinè*, fundamental condition for the development of the

modern Mediterranean-European civilization.

b) Justification for Criteria

Criterion (ii): “to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over to span of time or within to cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design”

The property ‘Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale’ is the material testimony of a particular political and cultural condition characterized by profitable coexistence of people of different origin (Muslims, Byzantines, Latins, Hebrews, Longobards and French) that favoured the interchange of human values and the flowering of a vivacious season of cultural syncretism. In monumental field this emblematically produced an aware and exceptional combination of architectural elements and artistic techniques, drawn by the Byzantine tradition, by the world of the Islam and by that and it proposed new models of synergy between nature and building whose results influenced the developments of the architecture of southern Italy in its tyrrhenian side and they were extended in wide part of the Mediterranean basin.

Criterion (iv): “to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”.

The whole of the monuments of the property “Palermo Arab-Norman and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” shows in exemplary way the features of an extraordinary stylistic syntax that, re-elaborating in an original and unitary way elements belonging to different cultures, gave birth to new spatial, constructive and decorative conceptions. The strong impact of such demonstrations in the medieval horizon meaningfully contributed to the formation of the Mediterranean koinè, prototype and tangible sign of the birth of the modern Mediterranean-European civilization, from the Empire of Frederick II of Swabia to the formation of the national states.

c) Statement of integrity

In agreement with the criterion of integrity, the proposed property and the properties that compose it present all the necessary elements to express the outstanding universal value. The whole of the nine monuments includes in fact the most representative examples of the Arab-Norman syncretism. The serial property preserves complete the structures that constitute it, and the functions of use related to every of the monuments component the series are more often than not unchanged and continuous in the time. From the analysis of the state of conservation it is deduced besides that all the monuments of the series preserve nearly unchanged all the elements that express the values and the cultural meanings for which is proposed the nomination. Also the relationships with the context are also entire in the interpenetration of the properties in a multistratified circle and partly modified by the historical events peculiar of an urban context. At the present, the possible processes of deterioration of the property and of its context are under control and are promoted actions of rehabilitation and revaluation.

d) Statement of authenticity

The property “Palermo Arab-Norman and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” presents a high degree of authenticity. Its values are attested by the whole the coeval of Islamic and Norman age documentary sources, compiled in Arabic language, Greek and Latin, and confirmed by the numerous testimonies of illustrious visitors reported in the journals and in picturesque representations, specially in the period of the Grand Tour.

The formal datum also includes the interventions of restoration performed in the period between the XIX and the XX century, that have a proper intrinsic historical meaning and as such they don't block the authenticity. Rather such interventions have returned with rigorous method legibility to the authentic image of the monument and its original context. Truthfulness is shown in greatest part by the analysis of the iconographical sources which, documenting the condition of the monuments before the restorations, allow a critical scanning of the adopted methodologies of intervention. The most recent restorations result conforming to the modern criteria of conservation.

The monuments that compose the serial property have maintained in the time the original use destination, and however, also in the natural alterations tied to the historical and urbanistic changes, have maintained roles, meanings or functional features.

e) Requirements for protection and management

All the parts component the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedrals Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, profiting of the greatest level of protection established by national legislation prepared in the Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Heritage).

The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as measure of safeguard, the obligation that every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Superintendence (organ of the Sicilian Region, on purpose predisposed for the protection of the cultural heritage).

To protection of the nominated properties have been individualized some areas, the buffer zones, that are articulated on two levels.

The **I level buffer zones** are defined in function of the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and of their immediate context.

These are, (with the exception of the cases of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge) included in wider **II level buffer zones**, whose perimetrations find themselves on an ampler system of town planning, historical-cultural and landscape relationships with the nominated properties.

The differentiation between the buffer zones of I and II level derives from the request to individualize territorially more limited areas (the I level buffer zones) in which to promote integrative measures of protection and specifications operates in subject of urban decorum, pedestrianization, etc.

The buffer zones of I and II level, beyond the presence of punctual restrictions of monumental, landscape and hydrogeological nature, have in wide way a system of protection in virtue of the norms and prescriptions planned by the current tools of planning of the territory that, in prevalence

limit the possible interventions to those with conservative character.

The parts component the property in nomination have different subjects owners and managers to which the management of the single property is submitted.

For the requirements of general coordination of the proposed property has been individualized a **system of management** of which do part the **management plan** and a **management structure**, constituted by a Pilot Committee composed by representatives of corporate body owners, managers and by the institutional principals subject to various title involved in the management, and by an operational structure individualized in the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation.

Such structure of management has been individualized by a specific **memorandum of understanding** between the owners, principal managers and by the principal institutional subject with different right involved in the management, having particular finalities to correlate its activities and to increase its collaboration to the goals of the protection and town planning, landscape requalification and of the socio-economic exploitation of the interested territories, through the promotion of the artistic, architectural and landscape historical heritage, as well as of the immaterial cultural heritage.

The **Management Plan**, considered as instrument of coordination aimed to protect effectively the “outstanding universal value” of the property for the actual and future generations, is aimed to rationalize and to integrate the resources and the actions in a process of protection and development. The management plan has been elaborated with particular attention to extend its field of interest also to the “buffer zones” and to the relative territories of reference.

The Memorandum of Understanding has been discussed and approved into a dedicated meeting, awaiting the deliberation of their respective administrative bodies of the Municipalities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed with the official subscription.

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Address: via delle Croci, n. 8 - 90139 Palermo

Tel: +39. 091-7071662

Fax: +39. 091-7071548

E-mail: assessorebci@regione.sicilia.it

Web address: www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/index.html

Organization: *Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia*

Address: via delle Croci, n. 8 - 90139 Palermo

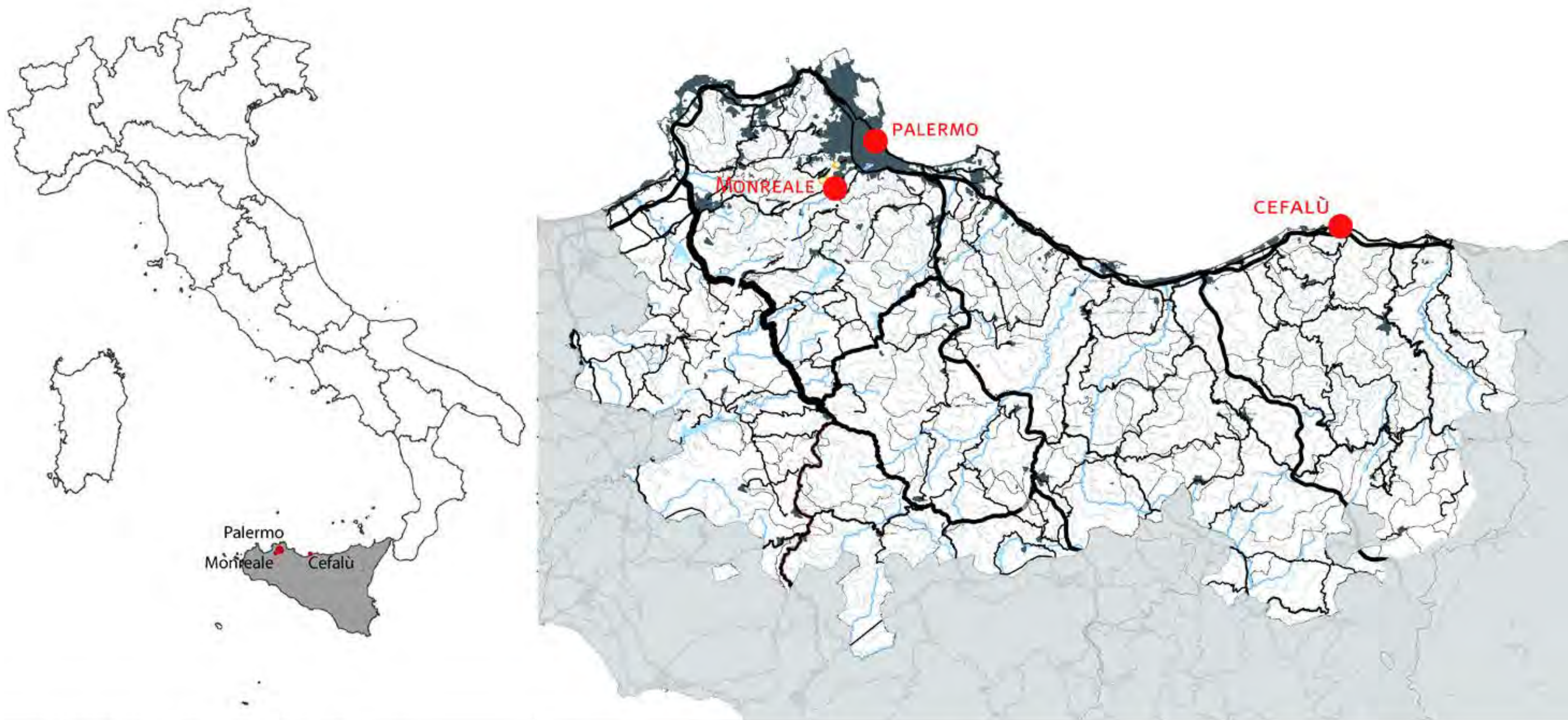
Tel. +39. 335-5281688

Fax.+39. 091-23860812

email: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

ANNEXES

A4 (or "letter") size map of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zones:



NATION: Italy/NAZIONE: Italia
Region: Sicily/Regione: Sicilia

Province of Palermo/Provincia di Palermo

Table I Map with the location of the nominated property in the Italian State and in the Sicily Region.

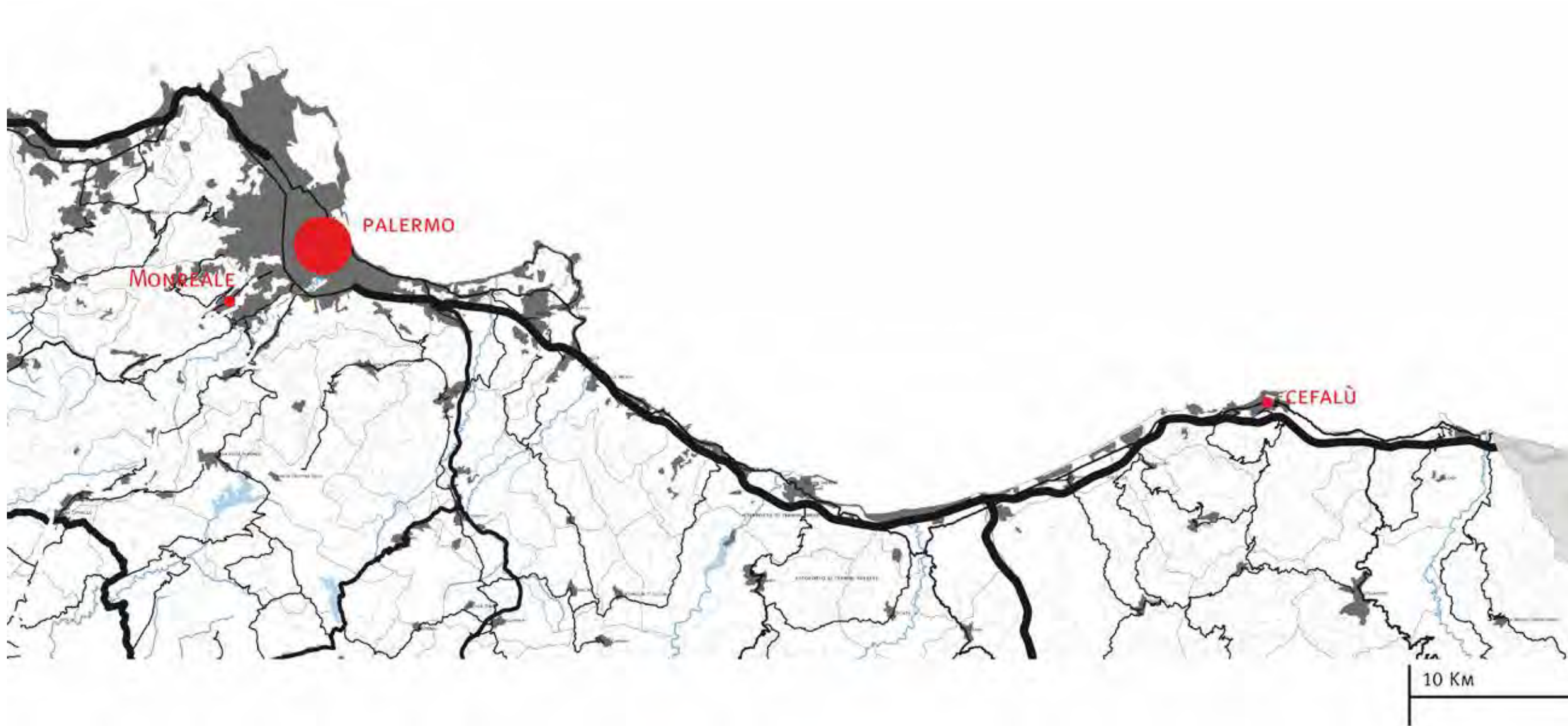


Table II. Map of the whole serial property.

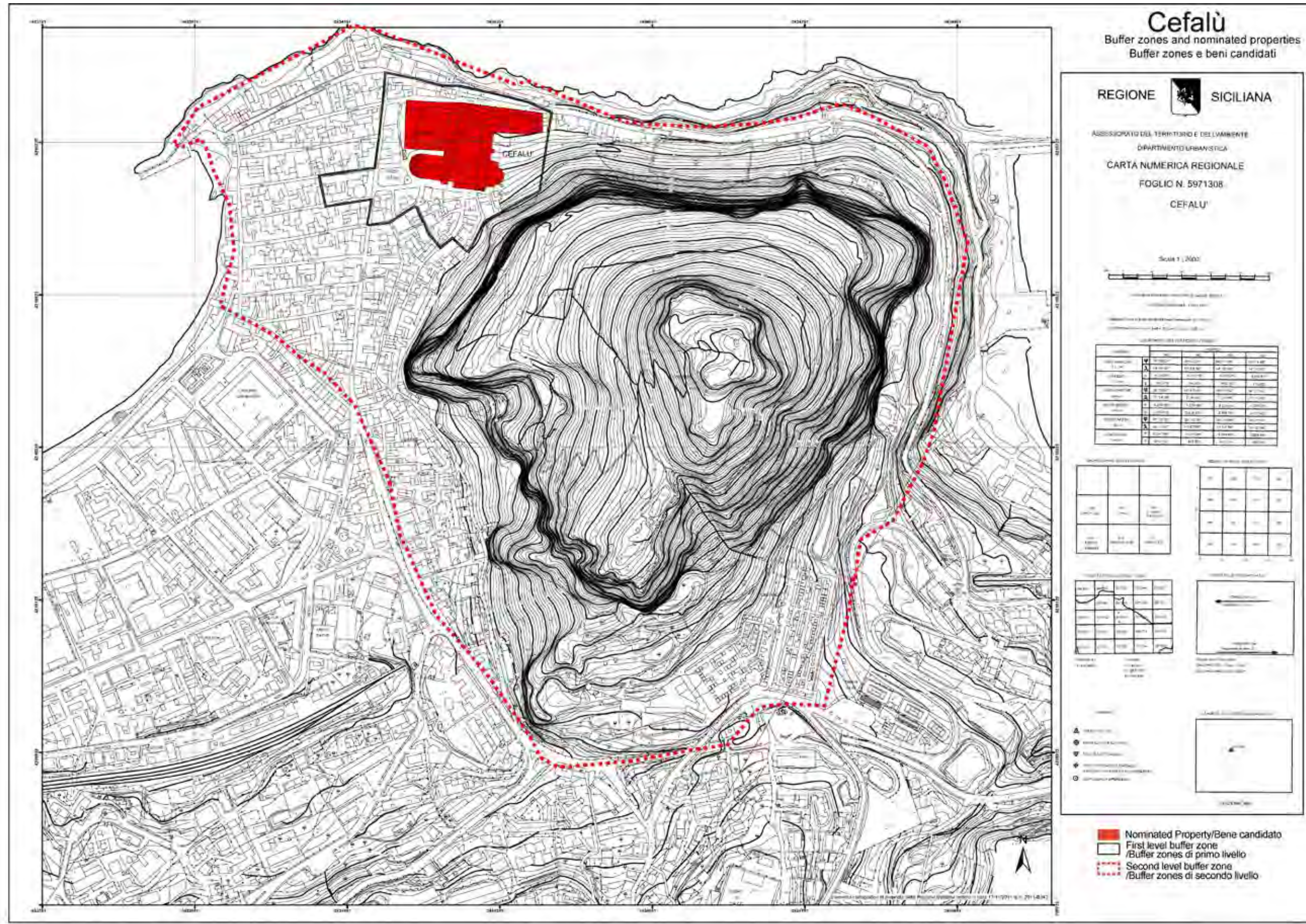


Table IV. Map with the location in the town of Cefalù.

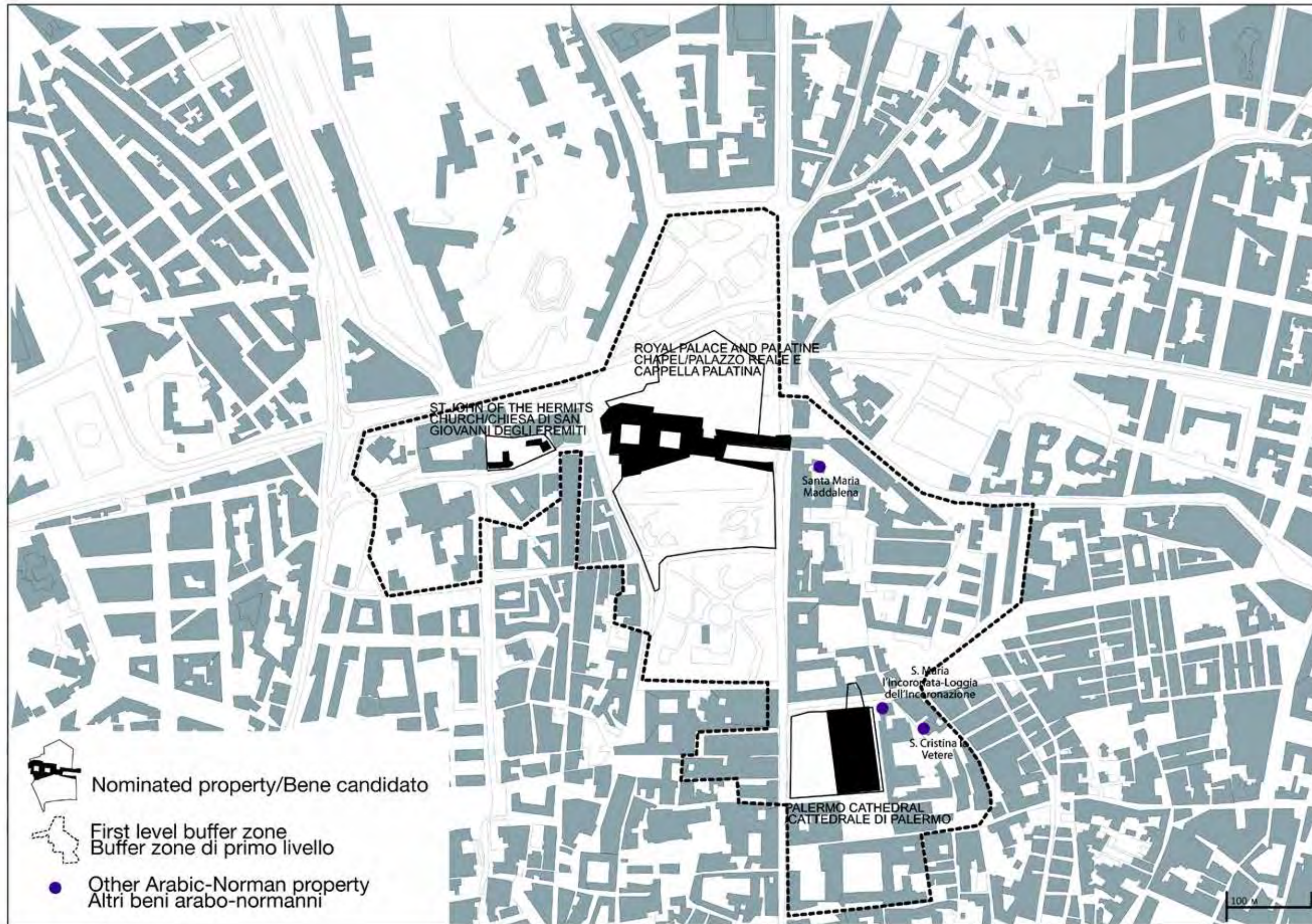


Table VI - Component 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Component 2) Church of St. John of the Hermits, Component 5) Palermo Cathedral

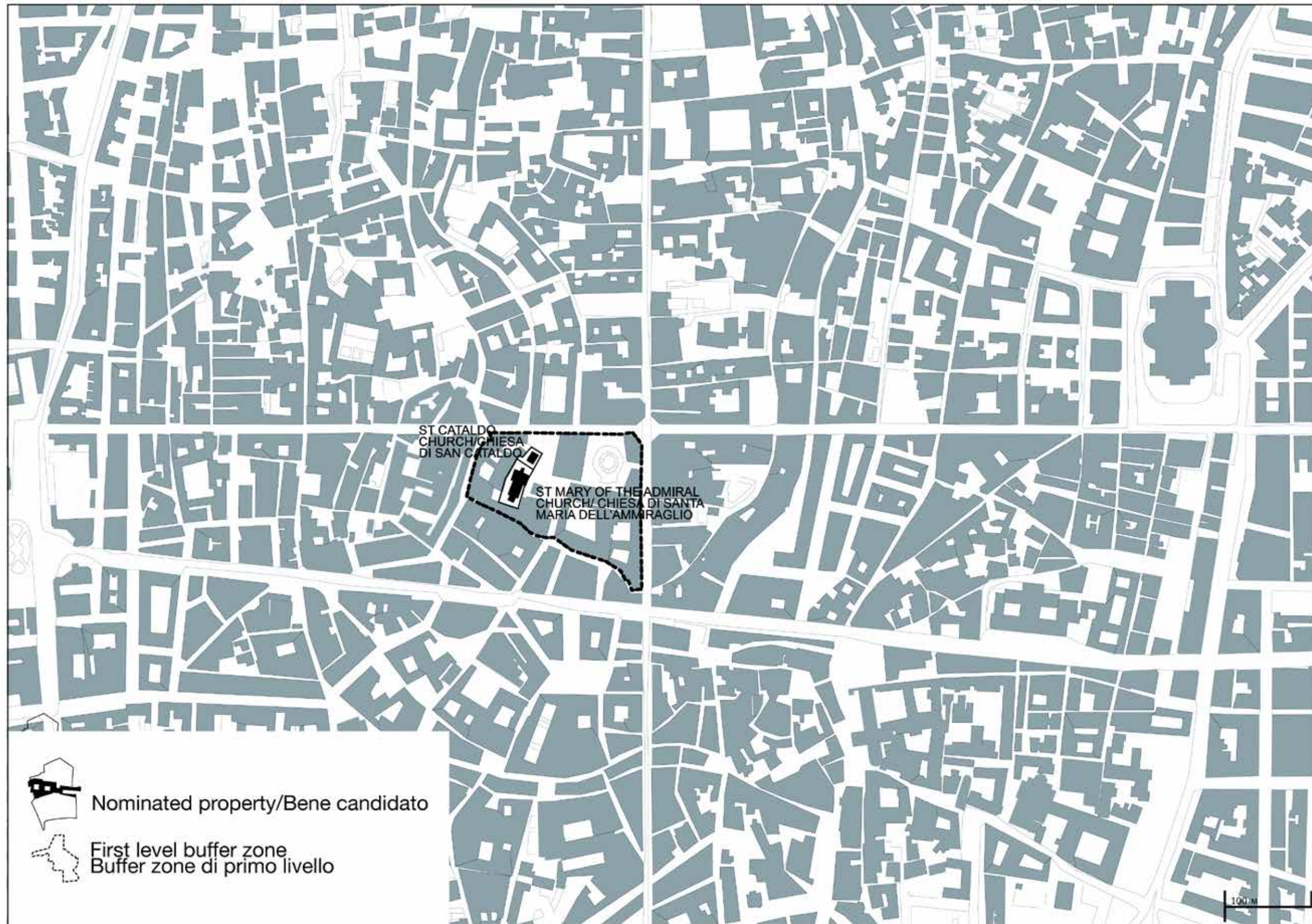


Table VII - Component 3) St Mary of the Admiral Church and Component 4) St. Cataldo Church

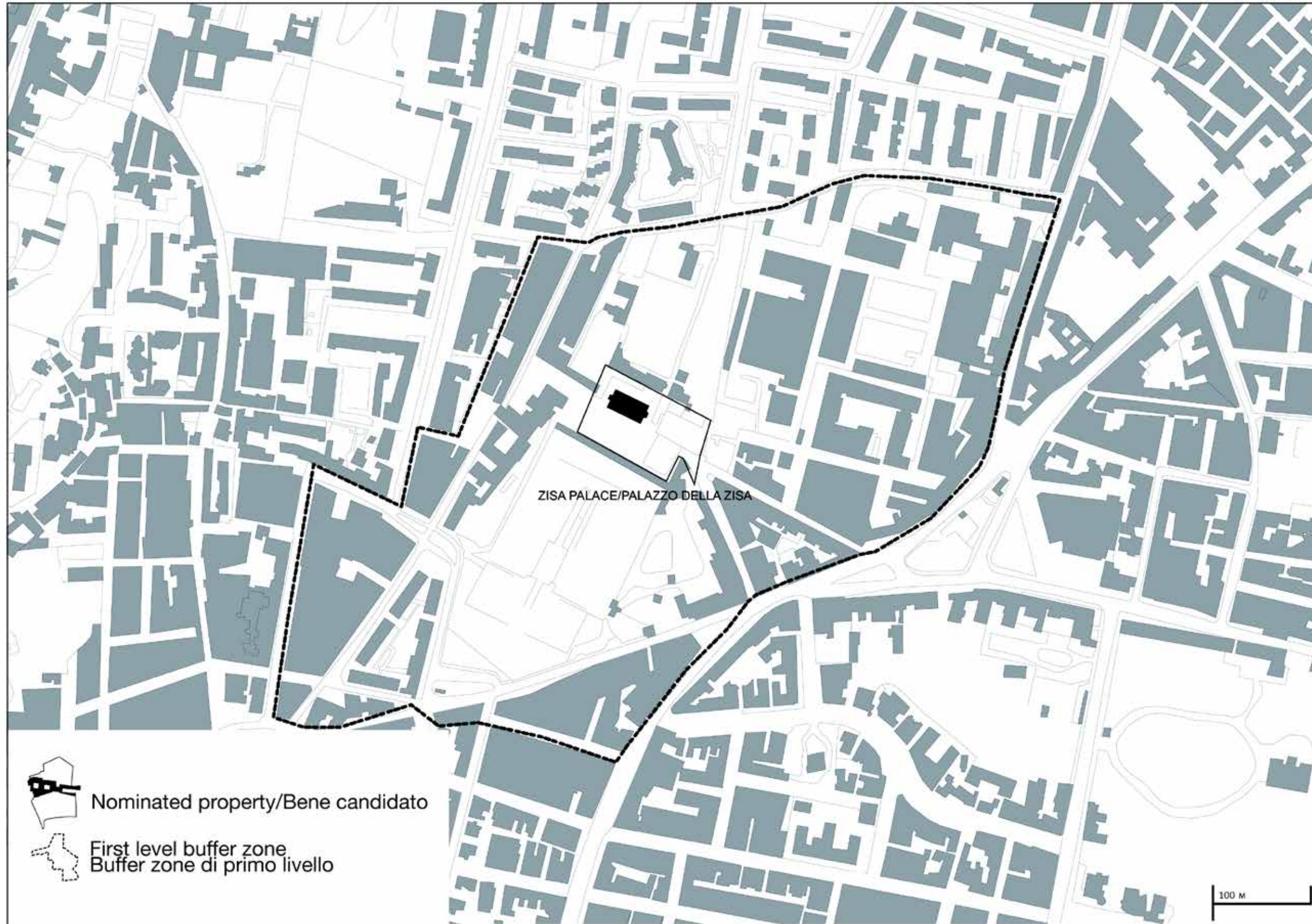


Table VIII - Component 6) Zisa Palace

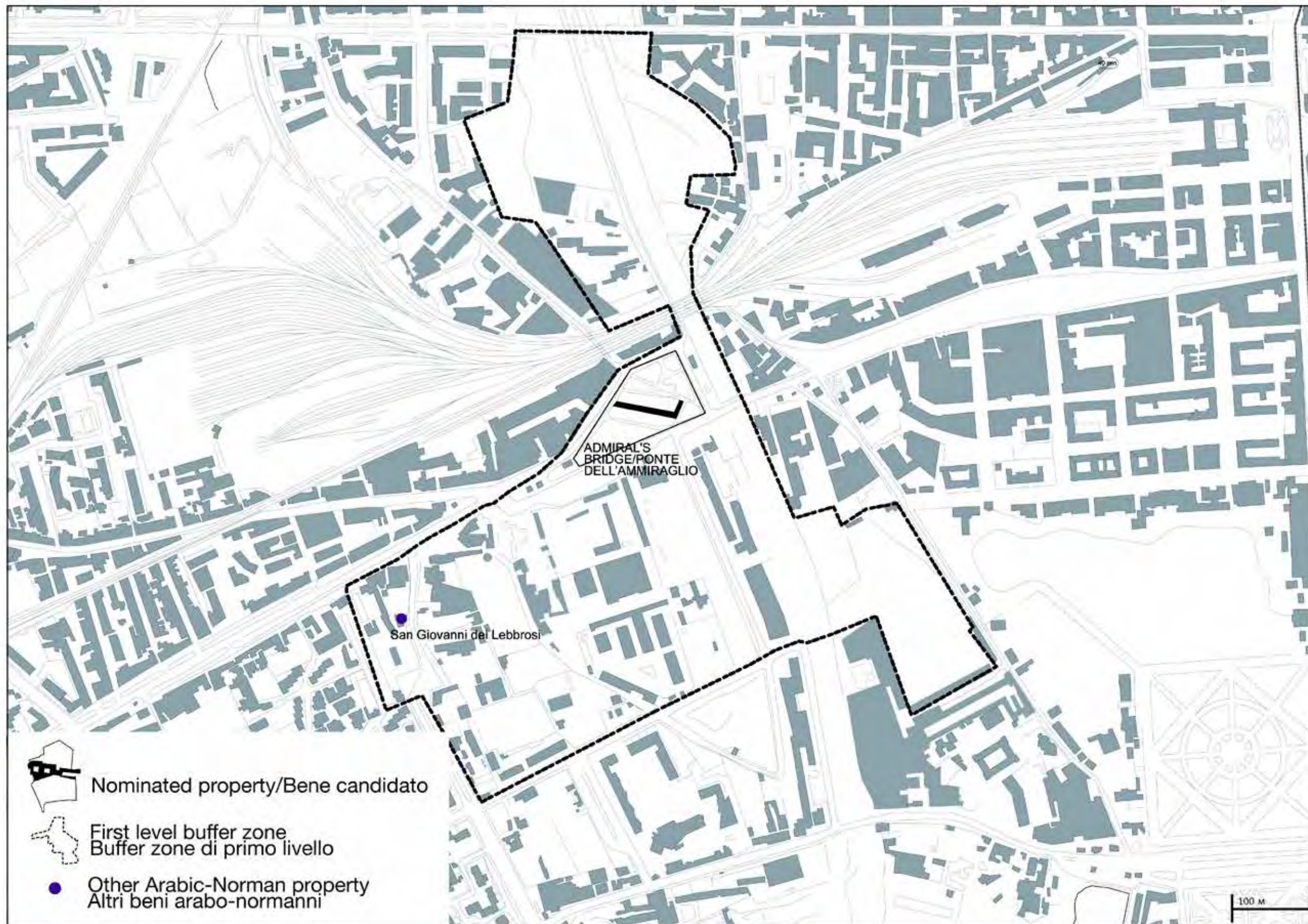


Table IX - Component 7) Admiral's Bridge

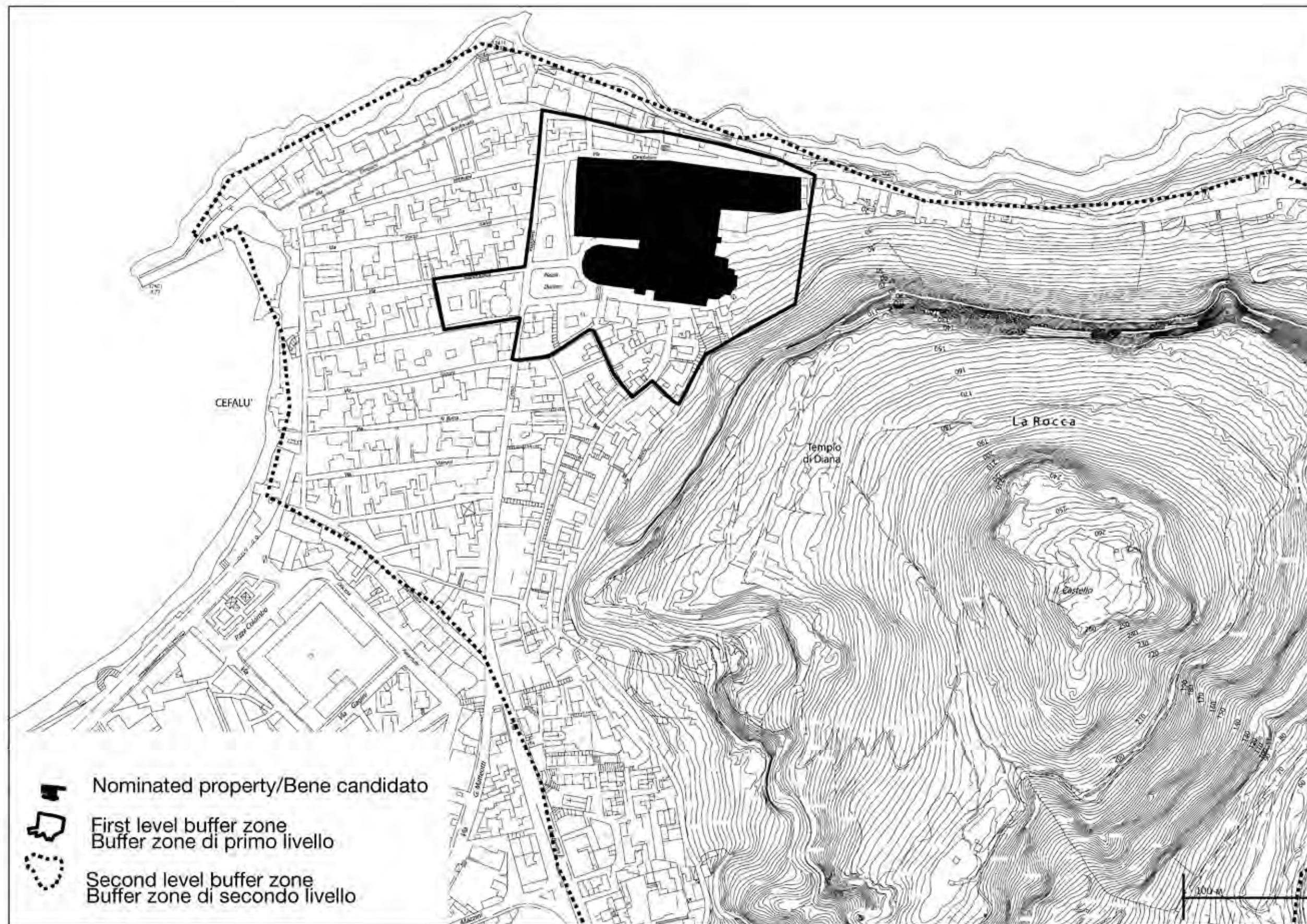


Table X - Component 8) Cefalù Cathedral

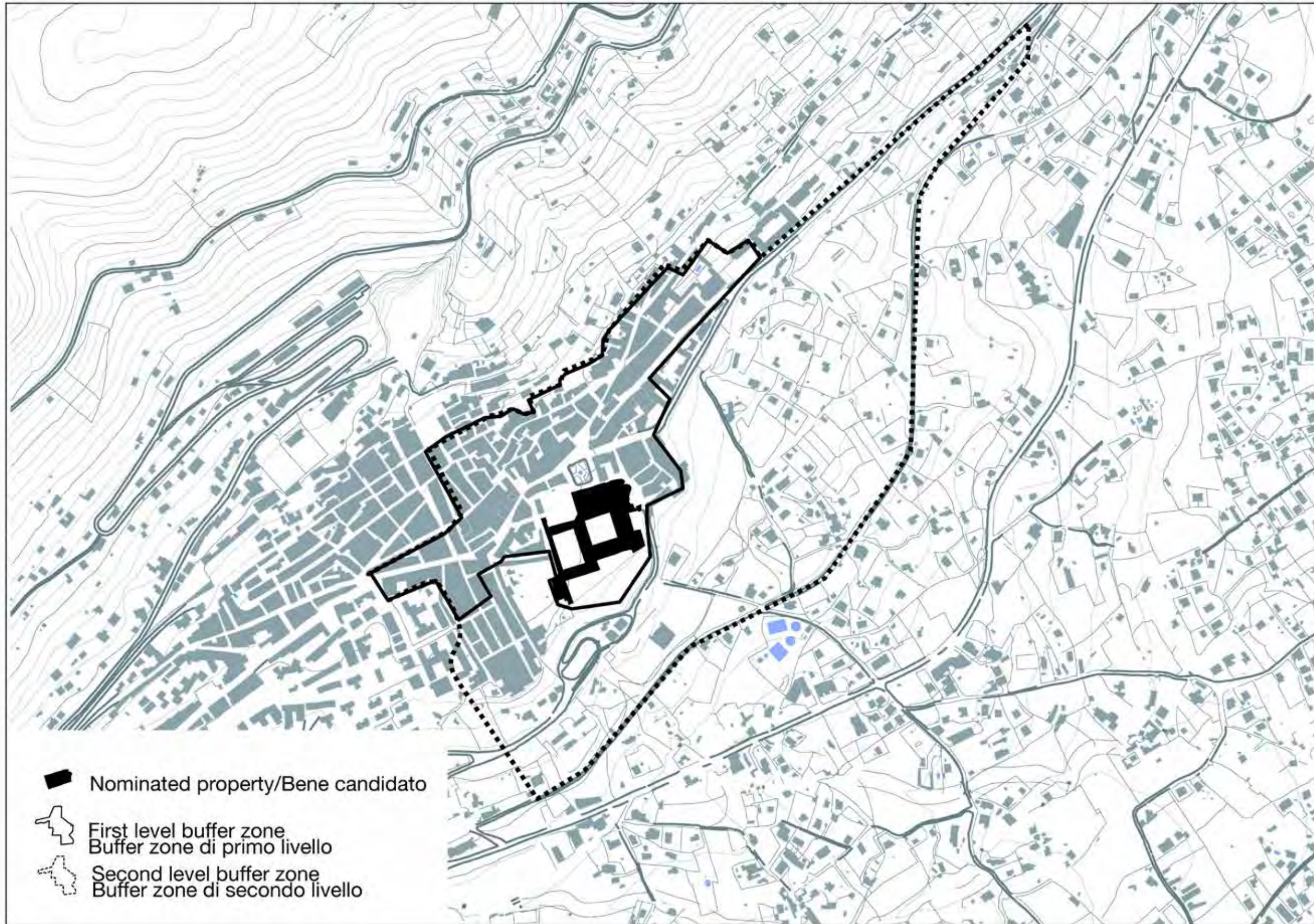


Table XI - Component 9) Monreale Cathedral

ITALIAN REPUBLIC



Sicilian Region

Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity

Department of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity

UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

ANNEX 3

ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO
AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE

ABSTRACT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND
THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND
MONREALE

Management Plan

Organizing government bodies:

Sicilian Region - Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity, Department of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity
UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

Project management:

Aurelio Angelini, UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation

General coordination and technical-scientific support

Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency (manager Gianni Bonazzi)

Texts and contributions:

Maria Andaloro
Aurelio Angelini
Ignazio Buttitta
Maurizio Carta
Barbara Lino
Ruggero Longo
Francesca Riccio
Giovanni Ruggieri
Lidia Scimemi

The Management Plan has been shared with:

Ministry of the Interior- Central Direction for the Management of the Cult Buildings Fund; Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism (General Secretariat -Unesco World Heritage Office); the Sicilian Region (Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity, Sicilian Regional Assembly); Town of Palermo; Town of Cefalù; Town of Monreale; Archdiocese of Palermo; Archdiocese of Monreale; Archdiocese of Cefalù; Ministry of the Interior (General Direction for the Management of the Cult Buildings Fund); Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi; UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; Sicily Foundation; Frederick II Foundation

INTRODUCTION

5

FIRST PART

THE GENERAL REFERENCE FRAMEWORK OF THE PLAN

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DEFINITION OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR THE DRAWING UP, THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE UPDATING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE PROPERTY

A participated process	7
The specific request of inscription	8
List of the institutional meetings and with the stakeholders	8
The actors of the Management Plan and the responsible subjects	14

SECOND PART

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

CHAP. I

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

“ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE”

Identification of the property	16
Synthetic description of the serial property and of its components	16
Perimetrization and localization	17

THIRD PART

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUAL SITUATION

CHAP. I

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION, PLANNING AND CONTROL OF THE PROPOSED PROPERTY AND THE RELATIVE TERRITORIES

System of protection of the property components	19
System of protection of the buffer zones	19
Protective measures and restrictions in the ampler territorial circle	20

CHAP. II

EXISTING PLANNING ON TOWN AND REGIONAL LEVEL

Region	21
Province	22
Town	23

CHAP. III

THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The actors of the territory	24
-----------------------------	----

The framework of the ownerships and the management of the properties inserted in the proposed serial property and of the relative buffer zones	26
The institutional framework for the protection, territory control and for the cultural activities	27
The management system of the proposed property	32
Level of the staff resources (professional, technical and maintenance)	33

CHAP. IV

THE TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

The resources of the property	35
The resources for the economy and for the tourism	36
The urban systems	37

CHAP. V

SWOT ANALYSIS

42

FOURTH PART OBJECTIVES AND PLAN ACTIONS

CHAP. I

THE ACTION PLANS FOR THE KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND EXPLOITATION

The general strategies	46
The action plans	47
The Plan of the knowledge	47
The Plan of the protection and conservation	47
The Plan of the social and cultural exploitation	48
The Plan of the Communication and Promotion	48

CHAP. II

THE OBJECTIVES AND THE PROJECTS OF THE ACTION PLANS

Actions to implement the protection measures	49
Note to the projects of the action plans	52
Actions of the Plan of the Knowledge	53
Actions of the Plan of the Protection and Conservation	56
Actions of the Plan of the social and cultural Exploitation	61
Actions of the Plan of the Communication and Promotion	88

FIFTH PART IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

Preamble	97
Indicators for the monitoring of the action plans	97

INTRODUCTION

In the First Part of the Management Plan, are reviewed the different phases of the participated process that has brought to the drawing up of the document, through meetings and technical work-tables between the responsible subjects and between these and the different actors of the territory that have participated in it bringing contributions, suggestions and ideas.

In the Second Part it is provided an organization of the descriptive aspects of the proposed property.

In the Third Part, therefore, has been conducted the analysis of the actual situation under the profile of the protection, planning and territorial control, of the management system pre-existing to the nomination and of that on purpose shaped for the property, of the socio-economic aspects of the territorial context. In fact, fundamental, for any work of management of an articulated territory as that proposed, is the careful examination of the aspects structuring the society (economy, tourism, socio-demographic aspects, etc.) and of the system of the town planning, of the landscape and of the transports.

At the same time, it is described the framework of the ownership and the management of the properties inserted in the serial property and the planned structure of management for the property, result of important synergies effected between all the Institutions, the Authorities and the subjects of the political, civil, economic-social society involved by the process of nomination of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.

Furthermore, it is provided an initial mapping of the environmental and historical-cultural heritage of the cities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, also individualizing the strong connections and relationships between them.

At the end of the Third Part, of description and knowledge of the actual condition of the property and the amplest context in which it falls, the SWOT analysis allows to value, in synthetic and clear way, the situation within different analysis circles and to take decision in an “systemic” perspective.

On these basis, in the Fourth Part are individualized the main objectives and the projects of the Action Plans of the Management Plan: Plan of the Knowledge, Plan of the protection and the conservation; Plan of the social and cultural exploitation; Plan of the Communication and Promotion.

Are described the relative strategies, aimed in first place to the protection of the outstanding universal value of the property, with particular respect to the knowledge, protection, conservation and exploitation, of the property, of the single properties in it included and of the other specific resources of the territory interested by the nomination. Last aim – it being understood the specific Action Plans of and the relative delineated actions - it is to set the basis for an ample durable and sustainable development thanks to a searched and accurate protection, conservation and exploitation of the property.

To such aim, in the Fifth Part of the Management Plan, are traced opportune strategies of control through a careful Plan and the definition of the indicators of result related to the planned actions.

FIRST PART

**THE GENERAL REFERENCE FRAMEWORK
OF THE PLAN**

CHAPTER I

GENERAL DEFINITION OF THE METHODOLOGY FOR THE DRAWING UP, THE DEVELOPMENT AND THE UPDATING OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE PROPERTY

A participated process

Any project aimed to set the basis for a sustainable development that is directed to integrate social, economic, environmental, architectural and cultural aspects, imposes that the actors to be involved for analyzing and to find solutions, have to be representative of the amplest range of the actors carriers of legitimate interests of the local territory.

It follows that, inevitably, the involvement and the participation of the different carriers of specific and general interests (*stakeholders*) - during the planning of the programs and projects of qualification of the landscape understood as environmental, economic, social, cultural resource - anew, concrete in terms of approaches and managerial tools.

This is the background context of the new approaches of *governance*: a system of dynamic interaction of relationships between political decision-makers and stakeholders in a more inclusive and co-responsible way in comparison to consolidated decisional formalities that more and more are object of criticalities and weary conflicts on the territory, that frustrate the expected results of projects of requalification preventing the development of solutions of improvement between the different stakeholders.

The governance of the territorial politics implies the use of new tools of management of the participated processes and the decisional processes that, applied with method, opening and the due institutional conditions and techniques, can contribute to realize projects of exploitation of the corporate capital of a territory, in terms of widespread project competences, knowledges and abilities.

The UNESCO Management Plan takes shape also beginning from the considerations, from the reflections and from the awareness consolidated during these meetings and of the comparisons with the institutional actors and not, during which always has been pursued the common search of expectations, solutions, strategies.

This is the run that has been wanted to undertake in the construction of the Management Plan for the nomination to the UNESCO of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, that has seen the participation not only of all the experts component the working group charged with the real drawing up of the document, but also of the institutional subjects interested in the contents and the planning of the work.

The management of the proposed property to the UNESCO nomination and the connected plan must be considered as a dynamic process, realized during the time and including objective of short, middle and long term.

Such process starts off before 1996, year in which the Italian State submitted a proposal for the insertion in the national proponent list of a property including a part of the places object of the present

nomination. In the following years the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, the Region Sicily with the Superintendence for the cultural and environmental heritage of Palermo, the National Italian Committee for the UNESCO, other cultural institutions and manifold other subjects, have worked to “refine” progressively the initial proposal and to make effective the process of the nomination. Numerous have been the initiatives and the interventions aimed to pursue this objective.

The specific request of inscription

In 1996 the Italian State inserted in the national proponent list the property denominated “*Historic Centre of Palermo, botanical Garden and Complex of Monreale*”. A separate proposal concerned instead the “Cathedral of Cefalù and historical inhabited area”. Within a following revision, the proponent list deposited in the Centre of the UNESCO World Heritage, included the modified proposal, inserted on June 6th 2006, regarding “*Palermo and the Cathedral of Monreale*”. Nevertheless, in consideration of the most recent directions pointed out by the evolution of the Operational Guidelines it for the implementation of the Convention on the world heritage such proposal has gone modifying itself in the time. With the purpose to answer better to such addresses, valued the cultural peculiarities of the places in word, it has been preferred to focus the attention on the representative value of a specific historical-cultural circle that characterizes the places in word, that of the Arab-Norman syncretism. It has been so formulated the hypothesis of the serial property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*”, inserted in the Italian proponent list in 2010. Such proposal has enjoyed in the time of the support of political representatives of the Italian Government. On 27th July 2009 has been presented by the national member of the Parliament Mp. Antonino Russo a resolution to the VII Committee Culture, Science and Education, aimed to tie the Government to adopt all the useful initiatives to sustain and to accelerate the process of insertion of the Arab-Norman monumental complex of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale in the world heritage list.

The following footstep has been the visit, in March 2010, of a delegation of the Committee Culture of the Chamber of the Deputies in the Arab-Norman properties of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale.

On 26th January 2011 in the Sicilian Regional Assembly- to the presence of its President –was developed a meeting to which have participated the Regional Institutions, the local administrations, as well as exponents of the lay and religious institutions, included the movements and the associations of the civil society and the world of the culture, with the objective to support the proposal of nomination of the property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*”. An evident demonstration of commitment to promote the nomination from all the Institutions, but also of the amplest representation of the economic, social cultural fabric of the three towns interested by the UNESCO project, with which the technical-scientific committee, tied down in the drawing up of the Plan, has plotted a dense net of technical work meetings. The final result of such work is represented by the present proposal of the property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*” for the inscription in the UNESCO of World Heritage List, as exposed in the official documents of nomination (Dossier of nomination and Management Plan).

List of the institutional meetings and with the stakeholders

The UNESCO Management Plan for the route “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*” takes shape also beginning from the considerations, from the reflections and

from the awareness consolidated during numerous meetings and occasions of comparison with the institutional actors and not, during which always has been pursued the common search of expectations, solutions, strategies.

This is the run that has been wanted to undertake in the construction of the Management Plan for the nomination to the UNESCO of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, that has seen the participation of all the experts component the working technical-scientific committee charged with the drawing up of the document, of the subjects component the Pilot Committee and their technical referents and of a great part of the representant of the civil, economic-entrepreneurial, socio-cultural society of the three towns interested by the nomination.

Furthermore, have been organized some conferences of presentation of the nomination inside the principal events that happen in the territories to widen the knowledge, sensitization and promotion of the project of nomination.

To follow, a synoptical and descriptive table of the meetings realized with institutions and technicians that constitute the stages of that participated process.

DATE	SUBJECTS PARTICIPANTS	TOPICS OF THE MEETING
7th April 2011	Councillor of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; the consultants of the technical-scientific committee. Representants of: - the Regional Province of Palermo; - the Chamber of Commerce of Palermo; - Confederation of Palermo Industry; - ABI Sicilia; - the University of the Studies of Palermo; - the Onlus Foundation Salvare Palermo; - Town of Palermo - Town of Monreale; - Town of Cefalù; - the Diocese of Cefalù.	-Preliminary acquisition of inputs and contributions concerning the drawing up of the Management Plan. -Shared individualization of the guidelines of the Management Plan. -Exposition of the various phases of elaboration Management Plan. -Definition of specific technical “sub-tables” structured in such way to welcome each time, in more opportune and detailed way - during the drawing up of the Management Plan - the contributions of the different subjects.
29th April 2011	Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; President of the Regional Province of Palermo; the consultants of the technical-scientific committee; Town of Palermo; Regional Province of Palermo - Direction Tourism.	-Definition of the subject proponent formally the nomination. -Individualization of the best formalities to optimize the governance of the property and the drawing up of its nomination to the UNESCO.
16th May 2011	The consultants of the technical-scientific committee; the Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo.	-Definition of the timing of the drawing up of the Management Plan. -The acquisition of cartographic material and data useful to the drawing up of the part related to the infrastructures and to the present properties in the historical centre of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale. -Individualization of the monumental proposals to

Dossier of Nomination for inscription on World Heritage List of the serial property
ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE
Annex 3 – Abstract of the Management Plan

		<p>insert in the itinerary.</p> <p>-Sharing of the Plan of exterior communication aimed to make partecipe the citizens of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, of the nomination presented to the UNESCO.</p>
24th May 2011	Consultants of the technical-scientific committee	-Identification of the interventions of conservation, requalification and exploitation of the nominated Arab-Norman serial property.
8th June 2011	Consultants of the technical-scientific committee	-Determination of the buffer zones (buffer zone of protection) of two levels as line to be adopted for create-increasing the protection/requalification and exploitation of every single monument.
17th June 2011	Consultants of the technical-scientific committee	-Sharing of the subdivision in the two categories “A” and “B” for the Arab-Norman monuments of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale not inserted in the nominated serial property.
5th July 2011 and 28th July 2011	Consultants of the technical-scientific committee	- Common comparison on the first draft of the text of the Dossier of Nomination and the Management Plan and technical work-table related to further proposals of protection, conservation and exploitation for the properties of the proposed property.
3rd November 2011	Meeting between the consultants of the technical-scientific committee and the representatives of the local bodies: the President of the Regional Province of Palermo; the direction Tourism of the Regional Province of Palermo; the Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo; Mayor of Monreale; Councillor to the Tourism of the Town of Cefalù; Councillor to the Cultural Activities of the Town of Palermo.	<p>- Sharing of the state of the art of the work of drawing up of the documents of nomination.</p> <p>- The representatives of the Institutions and of the local bodies, that fully have shared the Management Plan drwan for the Arab-Norman itinerary, confirm to want to undersign the proposal of nomination for the serial property “Palermo Arab Norman and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.</p>
8th November 2011	Meeting between the consultants of the technical-scientific committee and the representatives of the cultural associations: the FAI (Italian Environment Fund); ANISA (National Association Teachers of History of art); responsible Art School “Diego Bianca Amato” of Cefalù.	-Common comparison on the texts of the documents of nomination.
9th November 2011	Meeting between the consultants of the technical-scientific committee and the representatives of the economic associations: the president of the Section Hotels and Tourism of Confederation of Palermo Industry; the president of the Association Via Roma	-Technical work-table for the sharing of the documents of nomination and to welcome suggestions regarding the activation of processes of socio-economic growth for the nominated property.

Dossier of Nomination for inscription on World Heritage List of the serial property
ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE
Annex 3 – Abstract of the Management Plan

	Centro Storico; Assoturismo Confesercenti; President Agrituristi.	
18th November 2011	Meeting between the consultants of the technical-scientific committee and the representatives of the interested religious authorities: Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi; Diocese of Cefalù; Responsible sector Cultural Heritage of the archdiocese of Palermo; Diocese of Monreale.	-Technical work-table for the sharing of the documents of nomination and to welcome suggestions regarding the implementation of projects of protection and conservation for the interested properties.
16th December 2011	President Sicily Foundation, Regional Councillor of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Regional Councillor to the economy; Regional Manager Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; President Sicilian Regional Assembly; President of the Regional Province of Palermo; Councillor to the Culture of the Town of Palermo; Mayor of Monreale; Mayor of Cefalù; Superintendent to the Cultural Heritage of the Province of Palermo; religious authorities; regional deputies; provincial councillors of Palermo; town councillors of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale; cultural associations, educational institutions, economic and trade-union organizations; the local population.	-Press conference for the official public presentation to the press and the citizens, of the project of nomination of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.
11th February 2013	Gianni Bonazzi, Manager of the UNESCO World Heritage Office – Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department; Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department-UNESCO World Heritage Agency; Regional Manager Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Head of Ministerial Staff to the work of the Regional Councillor to the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Executive Protection Service of the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo; consultants of the technical-scientific committee.	-Technical work-table for the sharing and redefinition of the documents for the nomination. Inspection to some monuments component the nominated property.
4th March 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World	-Technical work-table for the redefinition of some aspects of the documents for the nomination.

	Heritage Agency; consultants of the technical-scientific committee.	
15th March 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; consultant of the technical-scientific committee for the historical-monumental part.	-Technical work-table for the redefinition of some specific aspects of the documents for the nomination: “description of the property”, “history and development”, “state of conservation”, criteria for the inscription.
15th April 2013	Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; consultants of the technical-scientific committee; Councillor to the culture of the Town of Palermo; Councillor to the liveability, green and public spaces of the Town of Palermo; Councillor to the territory, publicworks and historic centre of the Town of Palermo; Councillor to the infrastructures, housebuilding and territorial planning of the Town of Palermo; executive of the AMIA s.p.a. (Municipalized Firm of Environmental Hygiene); executive of the AMG Energy s.p.a.; executive of the Town Body of the Urban Officers of Palermo; Authority of the Tourism.	-Technical work-table for the sharing and the discussion on some specific aspects of the documents of nomination: core zones; urban mobility, both residential, both related to the tourist means (for instance: tourist bus); extra-urban mobility and expansion of the interconnections between the towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale; intermodality, also for the connections between Punta-Raisi Airport - Palermo-Cefalù-Monreale; urban decorum; total pedestrianization of the historic centre of Palermo; individualization and sharing of a plan of the immediate interventions to be realized. Guidelines for the drawing up of a memorandum of understanding between all the institutional subjects involved in the process of nomination.
22nd April 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; consultants of the technical-scientific committee; Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo; Executive Protection Service of the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity.	-Technical work-table for the redefinition of some aspects of the documents for the nomination. -Sharing of the state of advancement of the project of nomination. -Inspection to some monuments component the nominated property.
13 th May 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; consultants of the technical-scientific committee; Executive Protection Service of the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity.	-Technical work-table for the redefinition of some aspects of the documents for the nomination. -Sharing of the state of advancement of the project of nomination: core zones and buffer zones; restrictions and measures of safeguard and protection; -Inspection to some monuments component the nominated property.
3rd July 2013	Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; representatives of the local council of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale; representatives of the Archdioceses	-Meeting for the definition of the memorandum of understanding for the management of the nominated serial property.

	of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale and of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi.	
26th September 2013	Gianni Bonazzi, Manager of the UNESCO World Heritage Office – Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department; Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; Executive Protection Service of the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo; consultants of the technical-scientific committee.	-Technical work-table for the redefinition of some aspects of the documents for the nomination. -Sharing of the state of advancement of the project of nomination. -Inspection to the monuments component the nominated property.
27th September 2013	Gianni Bonazzi, Manager of the UNESCO World Heritage Office – Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department; Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; Executive Protection Service of the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity; Manager UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation; consultants of the technical-scientific committee; Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo; Mayor of the Town of Palermo; Mayor of the Town of Cefalù; Mayor of the Town of Monreale; representatives of the Archdioceses of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale and of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi.	-Round table for the sharing of the state of advancement of the project of nomination: suggestions and reflections. -Common and shared definition of the memorandum of understanding for the management of the nominated property. The memorandum of understanding is discussed and approved, waiting for the deliberation of the respective administrative organs of the Town of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed to the official signature.
14th and 15th October 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; consultants of the technical-scientific committee.	-Technical work-table for the redefinition of some specific aspects of the documents for the nomination: core zones and buffer zones; active measures of control, protection and conservation; current restrictions and planning; risks for the state of conservation.
11th December 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism, General Secretariat, I Department- UNESCO World Heritage Agency; consultants of the technical-scientific committee.	-Technical work-table for the sharing of the state of advancement of the project of nomination.

Tab. Meetings effected for the project of UNESCO nomination of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”

The actors of the Management Plan and the responsible subjects

The insertion of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” in the World Heritage List of the humanity is without shade of doubt an important international recognition of the value of the property that deserves to be pursued.

The necessity to draw up a document of safeguard and exploitation of the property and the obligation to carry out to the dispositions of the Convention on the protection of the world, cultural and natural Heritage have lifted the request, from the Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity, to name a manager of the Plan with the task to coordinate a group of experts - or a special working group - that was devoted mainly to the drawing up of the Management Plan jointly to the activation and the coordination of effective connections between competent subjects and carriers of interest, public and private, that operate among the cities of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù. The success of the Management Plan, in fact, essentially depends on the ability of this operational tool to favour the involvement and the collaboration of various institutional subjects (mainly the political decision-makers) and local operators in the programs of protection and safeguard of the property proposed to the UNESCO. The activity of collaboration is aimed to the predisposition and the implementation of the Management Plan considered as a technical tool for the protection of the heritage, for the cultural promotion and the economic exploitation of the property: it deals with a essential propaedeutic phase for the drawing up of the paper that, however, cannot properly be delegated only to the technical subjects belonging, in this case, to the Working group.

The local political decision-makers will have to undertake - with their own specific competences-for the protection and the management of the territory through politics at least in line with the directions planned by the UNESCO and stated in this Management Plan; will have to coordinate themselves and to collaborate for maximizing the obtainable results for the safeguard of the heritage, the cultural promotion and the economic development. Experts' group -coordinated and managed by Aurelio Angelini- to realize the amplest and responsible process of share to the concretization and implementation of the general objectives planned in the Management Plan, has organized therefore different tables of consultation to which have participated the different institutions, social strengths, economic organizations and associations, co-interested in the drawing up of the Plan (for a greater detail, see the table in the paragraph 1.2 of the present chapter). The activity of the experts has been supported in effective way by the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity, by the Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo, the University of the studies of Palermo, the University of the Tuscia, the presidency of the Sicilian Regional Assembly, the Frederick II Foundation and the Sicily Foundation.

SECOND PART

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

CHAP. I

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

“ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE”

Identification of the property

State Party

Italy

State, Province or Region

Sicily Region

Town of Palermo

Town of Monreale

Town of Cefalù

Name of the Property

“Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”

Synthetic description of the serial property and of its components

The property of “*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” is constituted by a selection of 9 monuments, highly representative of a socio-cultural syncretism that, during the Norman domination (1071-1194), gave life to an extraordinary architectural and artistic heritage.

During the asserting of the Norman domination in Sicily, already cohabited in the island three cultural components, Byzantine, Islamic and Latin. With the following asserting of the kingdom of Roger II and his successors, it develops a multi-ethnic, multi-religious and plurilingual culture, in which the western, Islamic and Byzantine components were melted in indivisible way.

Seven of the nine monumental complexes individualized for shaping the property are in the city of Palermo:

- Norman Palace and Palatine Chapel;
- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti;
- Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (called Church of the Martorana) that it is the Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi (seat of the Catholic Church immediately subject to the Holy See and belonging to the Sicily ecclesiastical region);
- Church of San Cataldo;
- Zisa Palace;
- Palermo Cathedral;
- Admiral's Bridge.

To these are added the Cathedrals of the near cities of Monreale and Cefalù.

It deals with religious and civil buildings, works of great value that, according to a consolidated procedure in the Middle Ages, are fruits not of a single individual on the contrary of a group of craftsmen and workers able to reach results that have become point of reference or of prominence in the art of the Mediterranean Middle Ages.

Their selection in operation of the serial property, based on the consideration of their features of peculiarity and representativeness and of the correspondence to the requisites of integrity and authenticity and supported by the examination of the relative conditions of conservation and fruition, show also with evidence as they represent particular declinations of the “syncretic” *Arab-Norman* production. Every building, in fact, also belonging to an organic whole, assumes peculiar characters conjugated in always new and different ways, reflecting in autonomous way every of the present cultural traditions, from that Islamic to that Byzantine, to that Romanesque Latin.

From the stylistic point of view the original architectural reworking of heterogeneous constructive traditions gave life to a volumetric and spatial concept absolutely new, determining likewise the development of innovative technologies in the systems of coverage of the buildings.

Such monuments are expressed through the use of an outstanding syntax that manifests itself in the compact volumetries of the architectures, in the articulations of the masonries and in the exposed domes. The decorative apparatuses mark out for the combination of mosaics and decorations in *opus sectile* and for the frequent use of vaults with *muqarnas*. The fusion of Byzantine knowledges and Islamic forms gave life to a peculiar typology of geometric mosaic.

Some of the elements of the property represent also singly real masterpieces. The Byzantine mosaics of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, particularly, are among the most important, and better preserved examples of mosaic of the Komnenus period, height of the Byzantine art. The mosaics of the Cathedral of Cefalù, with the figure of the Pantocrator, chosen as world icon for the Year of the Faith 2012-2013, represent a real masterpiece. The wooden ceiling painted with *muquarnas* of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo is an manufactured article unique in the world in which constructive wisdom unites itself to the elegance of the forms and the painted decorations that make it an undisputed masterpiece in the context of the ceilings with *muqarnas* and of the Islamic paintings in the Medieval Mediterranean and in the Muslim east.

The Norman order, finally, favoured the planning and the development of the urban fabric and the surrounding landscape according to canons of Islamic and oriental origin through the foundation of buildings and pavilions inserted in a system of gardens provided with basins of water and fountains, in a synergy between nature and monument sung in the descriptions of the Arab travellers and the chroniclers of the period, of which still today remain some important testimonies as the Zisa, San Giovanni degli Eremiti with its gardens and other monumental complexes belonged to the Genoard.

Perimetration and localization

For a deepened analysis regarding the criteria of perimetration and to the localization of the parts component the nominated serial property, see the Dossier of Nomination in the Chapter 5.b.1, 5.b.3, 5.b.3.1, 5.. b.3.2 - 5.b.3.3.

THIRD PART

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUAL SITUATION

CHAP. I

THE SYSTEM OF PROTECTION, PLANNING AND CONTROL OF THE PROPOSED PROPERTY AND THE RELATIVE TERRITORIES

System of protection of the property components

All the parts component the serial property “*Arab-Norman* Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, profiting of the maximum level of protection established by the national legislation prepared in the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* (Legislative Decree. N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Heritage).

The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as measure of safeguard, the obligation that every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Superintendence (organ of the Sicilian Region, on purpose predisposed for the protection of the cultural heritage).

For some of them, besides exist specific restriction regulations, previously prepared but having the same effects above described:

- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti declared National Monument through 15/08/1869 Royal Decree;
- Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana) declared National Monument through 15/08/1869 Royal Decree;
- Monreale Cathedral declared National Monument through Royal Decree n. 1282 of 20/10/1942.

System of protection of the buffer zones

The territories that constitute the **I Level buffer zones** include numerous buildings protected as monumental properties and as such they have the maximum level of specific protection above described.

In the buffer zones are individualized besides some areas of **landscape protection** on the basis of the Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Third Part-Landscape Heritage- see Annex 5 of the Dossier), in which all the interventions of change require a preventive authorization by the competent authorities for the protection of the landscape (Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, inside to the Sicilian Region) that verifies the absence of prejudice to the landscape values. Such areas are identified in the treatments of the single buffer zones.

Furthermore in the buffer zones fall areas with hydrogeological risk for which the *extraordinary Plan for the hydrogeological setup*, adopted with Decree of the Councillorship of the Territory and the Environment of the Region Sicily (D.A.R.T.A) of 4th July 2000, determines the limits of transformation of the ground as well as the circles of intervention for the mitigation of the risk. The interventions in the zones submitted to hydrogeological restriction have to be projected and realized in operation of the safeguard, of the quality and of the protection of the environment and submitted to preventive authorizations, with the exception of the works that in any case can get damages unless don't

fall in the areas registered as “risk areas” in the P.A.I., in the properties of community interest (S.I.C.) and in the zones of special protection (Z.P.S.).

Palermo

In Palermo the properties in nomination all fall, with the exception of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral’s Bridge, within the perimeter of the Historic Centre planned by the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G. tool of town planning on town level) and identified as the area included within the route of the ancient sixteenth-century boundaries: **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, the Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), the Church of San Cataldo and the Cathedral also named Church of Maria Assunta.** On such areas are in force the prescriptions of the *Executive Detailed Plan* (P.P.E.) of the Historic Centre of Palermo (executive tool of the P.R.G.).

On the basis of their location therefore have been individualized two groupings with relative I level buffer zones and an only II level buffer zones that includes all.

(For the aspects of detail, see the Chap. 5.b.3.1 of the Dossier of Nomination).

Cefalù

In Cefalù the perimeter of the property included in the proposal of serial property includes the Cathedral and the Cloister and falls in an area inside to the Historic Centre individualized by the Town General Town Plan (Zone A) and subject to Detailed Plan.

For protection of the part component the property have been individualized a I level buffer zone and one of II level that includes it.

(For the aspects of detail, see the Chap. 5.b.3.2 of the Dossier of Nomination).

Monreale

In Monreale, the perimeter of the property included in the proposal of serial property includes the Cathedral and the Cloister of the ancient monastery of the Benedictines. The side of the Cathedral constitutes the southern limit of the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele heart of the city and also seat of the Town Hall.

For protection of the part component the property have been individualized a I level buffer zone and one of II level that includes it.

(For the aspects of detail, see the Chap. 5.b.3.3 of the Dossier of Nomination).

Measures of protection and restrictions in the ampler territorial circle

The sites Nature 2000 constitute an European ecological net (Net Nature 2000), or a coordinated and coherent system of areas destined to the conservation of the biodiversity and they distinguish themselves in:

- SIC “Sites of community importance”, founded by the Directive Habitat (Dir. 92/43/CEE), for the conservation of some particular natural and seminatural habitats and of some kinds of flora and fauna, considered of interest on European level;

- ZPS “Zones of special protection”, founded by the Directive Birds (Dir. 79/409/CEE replaced by the Dir. 2009/147/CE) for the protection of some kinds of birds living naturally to the wild state in the European territory.

On the basis of the “Directive Habitat” all the sites Nature 2000 have to be provided with measures of conservation or management plans finalized to the protection of the habitats and the kinds for which the sites have been designated.

In Sicily, with decree n. 46/GAB of 21th February 2005 of the Regional Councillorship for the Territory and the Environment, have been founded 204 Sites of Community Importance (SIC), 15 Zones of Special Protection (ZPS), 14 areas contextually SIC and ZPS for a total of 233 areas to be protected. (source www.artasicilia.it)

The territory of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale in which the property falls is affected by different areas **S.I.C. (Sites of Community interest)** and by **Z.P.S. (Zones of Special Protection)** that compose a whole of natural areas with high environmental and landscape value submitted to protection that are offered as opportunities of fruition of the territories.

Particularly have a close contact with the buffer zones in which fall the properties the following areas that in some cases are inside, in others brush the affected areas (For a further detail on the sites SIC and ZPS related to the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, see the Table and the figures present in the Chapter 5.b.4 of the Dossier of Nomination).

CHAPTER II

EXISTING PLANNING ON TOWN AND REGIONAL LEVEL

The nominated property and relative buffer zones entirely fall in an only Region, Sicily.

The Sicilian Regional Town Planning Law (Law N° 71 of 1978) is divided beginning from the contents of the national town planning law n. 1150 of 1942 and it plans operational tools distinguishable for hierarchical level, typology and functionality ordered on three levels: regional (Territorial Plans), provincial (Intermunicipal Plans) and town (General Town Plans or PRG).

Region

The Region has compiled the **Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR)**, that involves the territory of the 9 provinces and that aims to the protection of the landscape and environmental values of the regional territory pursuing the following objectives:

- a) the ecological stabilization of the regional environmental context, the defense of the ground and the bio-difference, with particular attention for the situations of risk and criticalities;
- b) the exploitation of the identity and the peculiarity of the regional landscape, both in its unitary whole and in its different specific configurations;
- c) the improvement of the social usability of the regional environmental heritage, both for the actual and for the future generations.

The landscape plan divides the regional territory in circles of analysis, defined through the examination of the natural systems and the differentiations that mark them and the elements concerning the abiotic and biotic subsystems, as structuring elements of the landscape.

The parts component the serial property and the relative buffer zones fall therefore:

- in the landscape planning of circle 4 denominated “Area of the reliefs and the coastal lowlands of the Palermo area”, as far related to the component parts of the property and to the relative buffer zones that are localized in the territories of the town of Palermo and Monreale;
- in the landscape planning of circle 7 - denominated “Area of the northern chain (Mountains of the Madonie)”, as far related to the component parts of the property and to the relative buffer zones falling within the territory of the town of Cefalù.

Province

The proposed property and relative buffer zones entirely fall in the only province of Palermo.

The Province (in virtue of the Regional Law N° 9 of 1986) holds a role of subject of the regional co-planning in the formulation of proposed statement related to the prevailing vocations of its territory in the perspective of the cultural and environmental quality, of the economic competitiveness, of the social cohesion and of the infrastructural efficiency. The law assigns besides to the Province an explicit role of political subject of the coordination of the requests of local development and town planning transformation of the towns.

The Province has the task to predispose the **Provincial Territorial Plan (PTP)** through which aims to point out the fundamental lines of order of the provincial territory defining the fundamental elements of protection of the environmental and cultural structures; to provide the necessary elements of knowledge to the specific evaluation of the remarkable actions of transformation on the provincial scale, as well as those necessary to the evaluation of the choices operated by the town plans; to assume the role of promoter, organizer and facilitator for the activities and the functions of provincial competence related to the territory and operational character only for the interventions of direct provincial competence or promoted through accords with the local bodies, and however remarkable respect “to the provincial interest”; to provide directions and "measures" to the planning of town level and to make explicit the criteria for the coordination of their effectiveness and for the verification of their coherence in the regional seat.

The objectives of the Provincial Territorial Plan are coherently developed with the choices operated in the Plan of economic-social development (PSES) that represents, together with the PTP the principal tool of economic planning of the provincial territory and being born with the regional law that founded the regional provinces the n. 9/86 has a fundamental role in the socio-economical planning of the Province.

In 2010 the Province of Palermo has approved the Outline Scheme of the PTP (Deliberation N. 070/C of 24/06/2010).

The properties that compose the nominated serial property, therefore, find inside the Provincial Territorial Plan the more proper framework of territorial coherence for building the scheme of reference for the implementation of the Property, particularly the elements of greater relief are:

- cultural development of the dipole Palermo-Monreale in terms of expansion of the museum system;
- strengthening of the cultural and landscape relationships with the valley of the Oreto and with the territory of reference of the area of the reserves and the Norman parks;
- increase of the value of gate on the coastal system of Cefalù, in comparison to the system of Cefalù and of Madonie (For a deepened examination of the Planning on provincial level, see Dossier of Nomination, chapter 5.d.2.)

Town

The proposed property and the relative buffer zones entirely falls in the territory of 3 towns: Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù.

Palermo

In 2010 the Town in Palermo has approved the “Strategic Plan Palermo Capital of the Mediterranean” (*PSC*), sent then to the Sicilian Region for its sharing and the consequent actions.

The vision traced by the Strategic Plan of Palermo is born from a project and a participated and shared run through a long process of listening of the territory that has involved the citizens, the institutions, the associations, the enterprises, the university and many other carriers of interest. The “global” vision of the plan returns the ambition of a reinstatement of the Territory Junction of Palermo as “gateways city of the Mediterranean” and “metropolitan knot of the euromediterranean urban armor” able to intercept the flows that cross the long nets and to enrich the local territorial contexts in the perspective of the new strategy of recentralization of the Mediterranean”. This objective requires:

- the strenghtening of the gate of the system of the great infrastructural nets, translating the energies by them carried in territorial resources and economies able to transform and to perturb deeply the whole territorial context;

- the general redrawing of the system of the great traffic regulations and the infrastructures of connection between the “gates”, the urban system and the territorial context of reference.

(For a close examination, see the Chapter 5.d.3.1 of the Dossier of Nomination).

Cefalù

The Town of Cefalù is provided with a *General Town Plan (PRG)*, approved with City Council Decree 199 of 18/12/1974.

The areas surrounding the proposed property include for the most greater part the historic fabrics perimetrated by the PRG as A zones submitted to detailed plain, the B area of the Park of Rocca and other modest areas of private green and completion where included within the areas defined by the archaeological restrictions.

The task assigned to the Detailed Plan is that of organization, of exploitation and conservative restoration of the Historic Centre. The affected territory has been divided in blocks, sub/blocks and sub-zones in relationship to the specificity of the morphological and environmental characters of the settlement and it plans for the residential system the recovery and the requalification of the existing residences and the completion, in some parts of the urban fabric through the building in still free areas.

Among the services on urban/territorial level there are the Town hall, the centres for the theatrical activities, the market of the fish, the market bazaar, the residential centre of the studies, the library, the Museum Mandralisca, the library, the centre of the history of the territory, the centre of the tourist activities, the Cathedral and the complex of the Bishop’s palace, the archaeological park of the Rocca.

The system of the roads system and the traffic plans the substantial pedestrianization of the Historic Centre and the implementation of a correlated system of transport public and public car parkings some on the ground and other multistorey for residents and visitors and places to crown of the perimeter of the Historic Centre with the function also to serve other fundamental functional areas adjacent to the Historic Centre as the waterfront and the port.

Regarding the politics on the mobility, the Historic Centre is individualized by the Municipality as Zone with Limited Traffic and it is already entirely pedestrianized and the vehicular access reserved only to the city residents. Besides, the Municipality has started some technical procedures that should allow within 2014 the installation of passages of electronic access to the ZTL of the Historic Centre really to guarantee a greater and more effective system of control of the vehicular traffic in entrance in the area.

Monreale

The Town of Monreale is provided with a **General Town Plan (PRG)**. The technical regulations of realization enclosed to the elaborates of project plan the subdivision of the town territory in conformity with the M. D. 02/04/1968 n. 1444, in the homogeneous territorial zones, for every of which are fixed, limits of building density, of height, of distance between the buildings.

The areas surrounding the proposed property are identified by the current tool as A zones of historical fabrics, partly as B zones.

On the areas furthermore has been drawn a “Detailed Plan of the areas of the context of the Monreale cathedral: historic centre and urban public park”.

The A Zones include parts of the territory affected by urban agglomerations and/or building complexes that have historical-artistic character of particular environmental value or by portions of them, including the surrounding areas that can be considered integral parts for such features, of the same agglomerations. The fabrics that fall within such zoning are subject to interventions of restoration, of typological conservation and of finish of the buildings on the basis of the articulation of the single categories.

In relationship to the historical origin, to the urban plant and the prevailing building typologies the historic centre has been articulated in contexts and fabrics.

The Plan defines the criteria of safeguard on the single contexts and fabrics aiming to the general safeguard of the architectural and environmental characters in the respect of the elements and the architectural scores, as well as, the general volumetries of the single building unities and the general morphology of the road plants (See Chap. 5.d.3.3. of the Dossier of Nomination).

CHAP. III THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The actors of the territory

Since Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù are “living” properties, many are the carriers of interest that interact with the cultural heritage submitted to protection. Between the interests projected on the territory by citizens and enterprises we can distinguish:

- *active or direct interests*: those of those people who intervene in the management and exploitation of the cultural property and that therefore will be directly involved in the processes and in the activities of management of the property;

- *passive or indirect interests*: those of those people that draw some material or immaterial benefits from the UNESCO property. The actors that belong to this category draw an utility from the fact that the monuments are protected and valorized, since from this it depends, in good measure, their activity,

or since they believe that the protection of the monuments is a social value to spread. It is a category of actors that can be of help in supporting the actions of protection, conservation and exploitation spreading the local culture, informing on the values of the property, sensitizing the population to the respect of the cultural resources of the property.

As it regards the actors of the territory it can be distinguished between:

- *institutional actors*: that testify the public or collective interest;
- *economic actors*: group constituted by the various local entrepreneurial sectors, that pursue interests mainly of private-enterprise type and that operate on the market interacting in some form with the heritage represented by monumental complexes nominated to the UNESCO;
- *social and cultural actors*: an middle course between the two preceding categories of actors: also independently acting, for the greatest part with private-enterprise forms, the actors of this group don't pursue interest of the single ones neither of profit. They often have as aim the safeguard and the enrichment of the territory and the cultural heritage.

Actors	Direct interests	Indirect interests	Direct and indirect interests	Principal contributions to the management of the property
The institutional actors				
Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo	√			Knowledge, protection and cultural exploitation.
Town of Palermo	√			Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
Town of Monreale	√			Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
Town of Cefalù	√			Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
Regional Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity	√			Knowledge, protection and cultural exploitation. Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation	√			Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
				Cultural and economic

Sicily Foundation	√	exploitation, communication.
Regional province of Palermo	√	Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
Diocese of Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù and Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi	√	Cultural and economic exploitation, communication. Direct management.
The enterprises		
Single producers and leader producers	√	Economic exploitation
Operators in the catering and in the accommodation capacity	√	Economic exploitation, tourist promotion
Associations of category	√	Economic exploitation, communication
The social and cultural actors		
System of the education and the training	√	Knowledge, cultural exploitation
Cultural associations	√	Cultural exploitation, communication
Local media	√	Communication, tourist promotion

Tab.: Scheme of the actors of the participated process **Source:** our elaboration

The framework of the ownerships and the management of the properties inserted in the proposed serial property and of the relative buffer zones

MONUMENTAL PROPERTY	OWNERSHIP	MANAGEMENT
1. ROYAL PALACE AND PALATINE CHAPEL	Royal Place: Italian State of State Property of Sicily Region Palatine Chapel: Cult Buildings Found (F.E.C) of the Ministry of the Interior	Frederick II Foundation
2. CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	State Property of Sicily Region	Superintendence Cultural and Enviromental Heritage of

		Palermo
3. CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DELL' AMMIRAGLIO	Cult Buildings Fund (F.E.C)	Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi
4. CHURCH OF SAN CATALDO	Diocese of Palermo	Equestrian Order of the Saint Sepulchre in Jerusalem
5. PALERMO CATHEDRAL	Diocese of Palermo	Vestry board of the Cathedral
6. ZISA PALACE	State Property of Sicily Region	Superintendence Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo
7. ADMIRAL'S BRIGDE	State Property of Sicily Region	Superintendence Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo
8. CEFALÙ CATHEDRAL	Cathedral: Diocese of Cefalù Cloister: Canons Chapter	Cathedral: Diocese of Cefalù Cloister: Canons Chapter
9. MONREALE CATHEDRAL	Cathedral: Diocese of Monreale Cloister: State Property of Sicily Region	Cathedral: Diocese of Monreale Cloister: State Property of Sicily Region

Table: Synoptical table of the ownership and management of the monumental properties component the serial property

The institutional framework for the protection, territory control and for the cultural activities

On national level the activities of protection, management, study, research in the sector of the cultural heritage is developed by the **Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities and of Tourism (Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo)** in its various articulations among which are quoted:

- **General Secretariat (Segretariato Generale)** near which it is constituted **the UNESCO World Heritage Office (Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO)**, with function of coordination of the connected activities to the realization of the Convention on the protection of the Cultural and Natural World Heritage (1972), over that of the Convention for the Safeguard of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) and of the Convention for the Protection and the Promotion of the Expressions of the Cultural Difference (2005).

- **General Direction for the antiques (Direzione Generale per le antichità).**

- **General direction for the landscape, the fine arts, the contemporary architecture and art (Direzione Generale per il paesaggio, le belle arti, l'architettura e l'arte contemporanee).**

- **General direction for the exploitation of the cultural heritage (Direzione Generale per la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale).**

Near the same Ministry operate Institutes on purpose dedicated able to provide experts and education on the conservation and the techniques of management on national level:

-The **Superior institute for the Conservation and the Restoration (Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro) (ISCR)** with centre in Rome is a specialized technical organ in the field of the restoration and conservation of the works of art and the cultural heritage, provided with scientific, financial, organizational and book-keeping autonomy.

Near the ISCR operates the School of High Formation, denominated SAF, to which competes the educational activity of the future restorers according to which is reported in the L.D. 42 of January 22nd 2004 "Code of the cultural heritage and the landscape".

It has been founded in 1939 upon suggestion of Giulio Carlo Argan and directed by its beginnings in 1959 by Cesare Brandi. The actual tasks are nearly identical to those identified since its origin. The novelty of its formulation consists in the oneness of an organism in which are developed the research, the formation and the systematic and continuous activity of restoration and experimentation and by a work system based on the being interdisciplinary. In its inside coexist historians of the art, architects, archaeologists, physicists and experts in the environmental, chemical, biological controls, restorers of the different typologies of constitutive materials of the manufactured articles of historical and cultural interest (paintings, fabrics, works of art on paper, metals, ceramics, stones, leather, wood etc.). The ISCR promotes plans for the experimentation of methodologies and materials for the conservation, it participates to the formulation of the legislations and of the specific techniques on subject of conservative interventions and restoration.

The ISCR promotes occasions of close examination on the developed activities, with the organization and the participation in exhibitions, conferences and national and international seminars.

The institute publishes a semestral Bulletin and publications dedicated to the interventions of restoration and the researches to which it participates.

An important aspect of the task of the institute is the realization of the Territorial Informative System of the "Paper of the risk of the Monumental Heritage", a whole of data banks (GIS) that documents the vulnerability of the heritage, monumental and archaeological, distributed in the historical cities and in the Italian territory in relationship to the principal phenomena of natural risk (earthquakes, landslides,

floods, meteorological conditions, pollution) and anthropic (thefts, fires, tourist abuse). The purpose is the definition of a politics programmed of conservative interventions, of maintenance and of restoration, that considers the available economic resources in relationship to the necessities of prevention and intervention in the museums, in churches, in the historical buildings and in the archaeological areas.

- The **Factory of the Hard Stones (Opificio delle Pietre Dure) (OPD)** with centre in Florence is an autonomous Institute whose operational activity and of research is performed in the field of the restoration of the works of art. It is, besides, centre of: a School of High Formation, a museum of the artistic production in hard stones, a scientific laboratory, a library highly specialized in the field of the restoration, a very rich archive of the finished restorations, a centre of research on the climatology, laboratories of state-of-the-art restoration.

The activity of the institute articulates for sectors of restoration and research individualized on the basis of the constitutive materials of the works of art.

A lot of part of the activity also develops to the outside, both in the form of operational yards and of technical-scientific consultations, on the whole national territory and in international circle.

- The **Central Institute for the Catalogue and the Documentation (Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione) (ICCD)** has as principal activity the research and the development of tools and methods for the knowledge finalized to the protection and the exploitation of the Italian artistic and cultural heritage.

The institute manages the general Catalogue of the national archaeological, architectural, historical-artistic and ethno-anthropologic heritage, elaborates the methodologies of the cataloguing and coordinates the operational activities of the technical corporate bodies that realize it on the territory; it realizes campaigns of documentation of the cultural heritage; protects, preserves and valorizes its own collections of historical photography and aerial photography.

The promotion of inter-istitutional agreements has its role of interlocutor on national level of the territorial articulations of the *System of national Cataloguing*.

The operational processes of the institute are strongly assisted by computer technologies and they extend to programs of service both to the territorial institutions of sector, both to the different professional and social requests.

Other corporate bodies and institutes occupied in the field of the research and the formation in the sector of the cultural property on national level are:

- The **National Board of the Researches (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche) (CNR)** it is the greatest Italian public corporate body of research. Constituted in the 1923 has primarily developed activity of formation, of promotion and of coordination of the research in all the scientific and technological sectors. In 2003 it became “national public corporation with the task to develop, to promote, to spread, to transfer and to valorize activity of research in the principal sectors of development of the knowledges and their applications for the scientific, technological, economic and social development of the Country”.

- The **Corporate body for the New technologies, the energy and the environment (Ente per le Nuove tecnologie, l'energia e l'Ambiente) (ENEA)** is a public corporation that operates in the sectors

of the energy, of the environment and the new technologies support of the politics of competitiveness and sustainable development of the Country. Its principal tasks are: to promote and to develop activity of research of basis and applied and of technological innovation; to spread and to transfer the achieved results, favouring the exploitation to productive and social aims, to provide to public and private subjects services with high technological content, studies, researches, measures, tests and evaluations

As it regards the techniques and the methodologies of conservation other organizations are available on national level for the Property as the **ICCROM - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property**, that was founded in Rome in 1959.

As it regards the techniques of management of the cultural Heritage they are active in Italy around 80 courses of formation organized by the principal Italian universities and by public and private formative agencies on the whole territory.

On local level, the principal competent institution in subject of the cultural heritage is the **Sicilian Region**, provide with specific technical structures (denominated “Service”, “Department” and “operational Unity”) that to their inside employ a highly qualified staff in the field of the management, conservation, protection and safeguard of the monumental property that constitute the proposed property and of the relative extended territory.

To its inside it is the Regional Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity that, in virtue of the statutory autonomy of Sicily, manages exclusive legislative competence for the subjects “conservation of the antiquities and the artistic works” and “museums, libraries, academies” through the Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity.

The organizational structure of the Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity is articulated in central intermediary structures and peripheral intermediary structures.

The *central intermediary structures* are: the General Business Area and 14 Services with 32 Operational Unities of which 4 of Staff.

The *peripheral intermediary structures* are: 57 services - regional Centre for the Restoration, regional Centre for the Catalogue, 26 Parks, 4 regional Libraries, 4 regional archaeological Museums, 7 interdisciplinary Museums, 2 regional Museums, 2 interdisciplinary Galleries, 9 provincial Superintendences, on which depend 72 structures between Museums, Antiquaria and archaeological Sites, the Superintendence of the Sea - with 269 Operational Unities; for a total of 72 Area/Services and 301 Operational Unities.

The **Superintendences** are distributed on territorial basis and articulated in technical-scientific sections. The **Superintendences for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage (Soprintendenze per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali)** are Areas of the regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and they are articulated in technical-scientific Services in relationship to the features and the nature of the property to protect. They are peripheral organs on provincial basis and articulated in technical-scientific sections; (six, competent for all the types of cultural property) among which the **Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo** that it has competence for the properties affected by the proposed serial property.

Are instituted also the “*regional Centre for the planning, the restoration and for the natural sciences applied to the cultural heritage*” (*Centro regionale per la progettazione, il restauro e per le scienze naturali applicate ai beni culturali*) and the “*regional Centre for the inventory, the cataloguing and the graphic, photographic and audiovisual documentation*” (*Centro regionale per l’inventario, la*

catalogazione e la documentazione grafica, fotografica e audiovisive), besides the regional Libraries, the Museums, the Galleries and the regional picture Galleries.

The *Superintendence of the Sea of the Sicilian Region (Soprintendenza del Mare della Regione Siciliana)* has instead tasks of research, census, protection, vigilance, exploitation and fruition of the subaqueous archaeological heritage.

Beneath are listed, in table form, the principal local structures dedicated to the protection and the territorial management.

Administration	Corporate body	Department
Regione Siciliana Sicilian Region	Assessorato dei Beni Culturali Ambientali e dell’Identità siciliana (Councillorship of the Cultural Environmental Heritage and the Sicilian identity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità siciliana (Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity) - Soprintendenza per i Beni culturali e Ambientali di Palermo (Superintendences for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo) - Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia (UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation) - Centro Regionale per la Progettazione, il Restauro e per le Scienze naturali e applicate ai Beni Culturali (<i>U.O. 06 Beni storici, artistici e iconografici ed etno-antropologici</i>) (Regional Centre for the Planning, the Restoration and for the natural Sciences and applied to the Cultural Heritage (<i>U.O. 06 historical, artistic and iconographical and ethno-anthropologica heritage</i>)) - “Centro regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione grafica, fotografica e audiovisive” (Regional Centre for the inventory, the cataloguing and the graphic, photographic and audiovisual documentation)
Municipality of Palermo	Assessorato Centro Storico e Urbanistica (Councillorship Historic Centre and Town Planning)	- Ufficio Centro Storico (Historic Centre Office)

Municipality of Cefalù	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assessorato al Centro Storico (Councillorship to the Historic Centre) Assessorato Comunale al Turismo, Spettacolo (Municipal Councillorship to the Tourism, Show) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ufficio Centro Storico e pianificazione territoriale (Historic Centre and territorial planning Office) - Ufficio programmazione risorse europee (European resources planning Office)
Municipality of Monreale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assessorato ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali (Councillorship of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage) -Assessorato all'Urbanistica (Councillorship of the Town Planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area Pianificazione, Gestione e Assetto del Territorio (Planning, Management and Set up of the Territory Area)

Table: Local technical structures dedicated to the protection and the territorial management. Source: Our elaboration

Finally have to be quoted:

- the **UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation (Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia)**, founded by the Sicilian Region (and promoted by the regional Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity and by the National UNESCO Italian Committee) to the purpose to divulge and to promote- within the education, the science, the culture and of the education - the sustainable development, the exploitation of the environment, of the cultural property, of the landscape, of the artistic-monumental heritage of Sicily;
- the **University of the Studies of Palermo (Università degli Studi di Palermo)**, of public institution whose principal finality is to promotion of the culture, of the research of basis and applied, of the high formation and of the technological transfer;
- the **Academy of Fine Arts of Palermo (Accademia di Belle Arti di Palermo)**, public institution of High Culture, primary centre of High Formation, specialization, research and production in the artistic and cultural sector.

The management system of the proposed property

Currently the management of the proposed property is submitted to the single subjects managers, as individualized in the precedent paragraph “The framework of the ownerships and the management of the properties inserted in the proposed serial property and of the relative buffer zones”.

For the requests of general coordination of the proposed property a system of management has been individualized of which make part the **management plan** and a **management structure**, constituted by a Pilot Committee and by an operational structure (UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation). Such structure is individualized by a proposed statement of **action of agreement** (see annex 7 of the Dossier of Nomination) that will be undersigned among the owners, principal managers and the principal institutional subject to various title involved in the management, having particular finalities to correlate its activities and to increase its collaboration to the goals of the protection and town planning, landscape requalification and of the socio-economic exploitation of the affected territories, through the

promotion of the historical artistic, architectural and landscape heritage, as well as of the immaterial cultural heritage.

The memorandum of understanding has been discussed and approved in a special meeting (see the table concerning the meetings in the Chap. I First Part), waiting for the deliberation of the respective administrative organs of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed to the official signature.

In the specific case, with **action of agreement** has been individualized as structure of management a **“PILOT COMMITTEE”**, composed by the signatory institutions of the same action: Ministry of the Interior F.E.C., Ministry of National Heritage and Cultural Activities and Tourism (General Secretariat-UNESCO World Heritage), Sicilian Region (Councillorship of Cultural Heritage of Sicilian Identity, Sicilian Regional Assembly,), Town of Palermo, Town of Cefalù, Town of Monreale, Archdiocese of Palermo, Archdiocese of Monreale, Archdiocese of Cefalù, Ministry of the Interior (Cult Buildings Fund), Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi, UNESCO Sicilia, Fondazione Sicily Heritage Foundation, Frederick II Foundation. The Committee is finalized to the implementation of the objectives and the actions planned by the Management (Annex 3), approves the guidelines and verifies the activities planned by the same Plan and it realizes in contest with other organisms or institutions, activity of promotion, communication, monitoring. The memorandum of understanding has been discussed and approved in a special meeting (see the table in the paragraph 1.2 of the Chap. I First Part), waiting for the deliberation of the respective administrative organs of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale to proceed to the official signature.

As **Operational Structure** is individualized the **Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia** that has among its tasks that to effect the plan of monitoring, to coordinate the correlated activities to the nomination, those connected to the status of UNESCO property and the implementation of the planned interventions in the same Plan. For the implementation of the Plan of monitoring, as support of the Operational Structure has been individualized a working group constituted of technical referents of all the institutions and administrations that compose the Committee.

The structure so individualized is responsible for the implementation of the planned interventions in the Management Plan elaborated for the proposed property with particular attention to extend field of interest also to the “buffer zones” and to the relative territories of reference.

Level of the staff resources (professional, technical and maintenance)

The subject individualized in the Management Plan and in the Memorandum of understanding with the Authorities and the Institutions that have constituted the Pilot Committee is the Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia that it will operate of agreement with the **Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell’Identità Siciliana that, in virtue of the statutory autonomy of the Region Sicily, practices the attributions of the central and peripheral organs of the state in subject of cultural and environmental heritage through the Dipartimento dei Beni culturali e dell’Identità siciliana** in which operates an administrative staff composed by the Manager of the Protection Service (Dirigente del Servizio Tutela) and by Manager of the “UNESCO Heritage” Service (Dirigente del Servizio “Patrimonio UNESCO”).

Within the Department are founded, such as peripheral and operational organs, the Superintendences, divided on base territorial and articulated in technical-scientific sections.

The Superintendences for the cultural and Environmental Heritage, practice particularly the technical competences on the protection, the exploitation and the social use of the cultural and environmental heritage in the regional territory, and they effect a high vigilance on the works.

The **Superintendence for the Cultural and Environmental heritage of Palermo (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo)** deals with the properties affected by the proposed serial property and of the relative territorial circle. To its inside there is a technical staff, identifiable in the U.O. 6, so composed:

- Executive Manager n° 1
- Responsible section for the architectural properties n° 1
- Informative Referent n° 1
- Photographer n° 2
- Restorer n° 1
- Staff in the protection service n° 4
- Persons in charge in the Restrictions Service-Restriction Archive n° 3
- Surveyor (yards and book-keeping) n° 1
- Draughtsman n° 1

As it regards the properties of ownership of the Diocese of Palermo, it exists inside the Archbishop the “Technical Office Cultural Heritage and housebuilding of cult” (“Ufficio tecnico Beni Culturali ed edilizia di culto”) directed by the architect Guido Fiduccia and by the architect Gaetano Renda.

As it regards the properties of ownership of the Diocese of Cefalù and Monreale, it exists, inside every of the two Dioceses, a “Diocesan Office for the Ecclesiastical Cultural Heritage” and a “Technical Office Cultural Heritage and housebuilding of cult”.

The properties of ownership of the F.E.C. are, instead managed by the Department for the civil freedoms and the immigration inside the central Direction for the administration of the Fund Cult Buildings Fund, that arranges the maintenance and the conservation of the heritage. The territorial vigilance of the properties of ownership of the F.E.C. is practiced by the Prefecture of Palermo.

With reference to the single property in nomination operate specifically the following professionalisms:

- **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel:** 3 coordinators, 4 employees in the ticket-office, 4 employees in the bookshop, 21 employees for the assistance and the surveillance along the run of visit.
- **Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti:** 4 employees in the ticket-office, 4 employees for the assistance and the surveillance along the run of visit.
- **Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio:** 2 employees for the surveillance.
- **Church of San Cataldo:** 2 in the ticket-office, 2 employees for the surveillance.
- **Palermo Cathedral:** 2 in the ticket-office, 4 employees for the surveillance.
- **Zisa Palace:** 2 in the ticket-office, 5 employees for the surveillance.
- **Admiral's Bridge:** property not fenced and under surveillance by the Superintendence and by the Town Police.
- **Monreale Cathedral:** 2 in the ticket-office, 6 employees for the surveillance.
- **Cefalù Cathedral:** 2 in the ticket-office, 6 employees for the surveillance.

For the management of the proposed property has been individualized a special **management structures** articulated in a directive organ, the **Pilot Committee** and an **operational Structure**.

In this last will operate the following professionalisms:

- a technical-scientific Manager;
- an architect, experienced in territorial planning and town planning;
- an expert of communication and promotion for the sustainable local development.

To support of the Operational Structure is individualized a working group constituted by the technical referents of all the institutions and administrations that compose the Pilot Committee:

- Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism (General Secretariat -I Service Coordination and Studies-UNESCO World Heritage Office)
- Sicilian Region, Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity –
- Sicilian Regional Assembly
- Town of Palermo
- Town of Cefalù
- Town of Monreale
- Archdiocese of Palermo
- Archdiocese of Monreale
- Archdiocese of Cefalù, Ministry of the Interior General Direction for the management of the Cult Buildings Fund
- Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi
- UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation
- Sicily Foundation
- Frederick II Foundation
- Ministry of the Interior F.E.C. General Direction

CHAP. IV THE TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

The resources of the property

The most pregnant activity in the drawing of a Management Plan, is constituted by the analysis of the area. This part is a diagnostic tool that has the aim to analyze and to value the characteristic factors that define the territory. In other words the analysis of the localizer factors, that is of the historical-cultural, social, economic, structural, infrastructural, technical-scientific and demographic features of the territory. The aim is to propose a realistic analysis of what are the services, the activities, the sectorial and industrial specializations, the labour market and more in general a articulated civil representation of the territorial context in which falls the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.

In this way it is possible to make emerge what they represents from the point of view:

- **social:** quantity and quality of the present human resources, quality of the services for the population, town planning and settlement quality, operation of the political-institutional orders, legality;
- **productive:** diffusion of enterprises and productive services; existence of local productive vocations; presence of districts or productive chains; endowment of infrastructures: accessibility, connections, diffusion of basic infrastructures (ports, airports, highways, railroads, areas equipped for productive settlements); presence of environmental infrastructures (purification, disposal);

- of the environmental, natural, landscape and cultural resources: presence of protected areas, monumental and environmental restrictions; properties of particular naturalistic importance over those, naturally, historical-cultural.

Then, the analysis of the area proposed in this chapter, together to the detailed analysis present in the Dossier of Nomination, allows an exhaustive global evaluation of the socio-territorial environment of reference allowing to value the realistic perspectives of development of the same area. This effort of realism and concreteness allows to reduce the errors caused by the tendency to overestimate what are considered to be the elements of strength parallelly underestimating the points of weakness or the difficulties of various kind.

Here therefore that all the elements of interest, that compose the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” are analyzed and decomposed in their subsystems in such way to be underlined of it, through the SWOT analysis, the points of strength and weakness, the opportunities and the threats. It deals with an evaluation finalized to elaborate an operational plan of actions, aimed to realize the strategic choices for the attainment of the objectives of management, with reference to all the circles of intervention. Equally, it constitutes the first step for the construction-implementation of a dynamic UNESCO Management Plan, because fit to pick up and monitoring continuously the state of the various resources and the cultural properties; to identify, in a good way, for zones and for narrow circles, the problems to be resolved, to understand the phenomena responsible of the changes, monitoring the critical factors in the use of the resources.

The resources for the economy and for the tourism

The three Towns of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù are three different but complementary realities both from the geographical point of view that demographic, as well as economic. The property is populated by 707.635 inhabitants, with a housing density equal to 939 inhabitants for square kilometre and of which 93% reside in the Chief town. Inside the serial property live 279.039 families, generally constitute in average of two-three people. The family nucleuses have shown to follow a model of consumption typical of a collectivity with an elevated power of purchase and with a high way of life, producing an annual middle expense for family of 14.001 Euro (in 2009), superior to the average of Sicily (€12.315). Nevertheless such model of consumption is due to the increasing debt exposure of the families, increased in the last six years of the 86,4%, rather than to the ability to produce wealth, income and occupation. The productive system of the property, constituted by 41.436 enterprises is essentially specialized on the tertiary activities, above all on the commercial services and to the person, over that on an elevated weight of the services tied up to the Public Administration. The very intense expansion of the service industry is constituted above all by sole-proprietor firms, or elementary juridical and organizational forms, with high rates of turn over and it is accompanied by an ample basin of juvenile and female unemployment.

The individualization of the economic activities, directly interested by the Arab Norman properties, founded on how much suggested by the Ministry of National Heritage and the Cultural Activities, has brought to the distinction of two groups of activities: the first one - related to the exploitation of the cultural heritage- includes activities of restoration, search, planning and education while the second, connected to the beneficiaries, includes: the tourism, the communication, the agriculture and the craftsmanship.

In terms of impacts, the tourist request makes to emerge an under-utilization of the official receptive offer showing a rate of gross utilization of beds inferior to 30%. This means that the endowment of

beds is superior to that really requested and occupied and can satisfy, without asking for interventions of infrastructural type, a possible increase of request potentially consequential from the insertion of the property in the UNESCO Heritage. The tourist request doesn't have an equitable distribution in the months of the year but presents an intensification from May to October, since different typologies of tourism interest the three towns in complementary way.

The tourist request has also been analyzed by the qualitative point of view in terms of typologies of tourism, behaviours and profiles of expense, that currently interest the property.
(For a close examination on these themes, see the appendix 2 of the Management Plan).

The urban systems

For a correct and more punctual indication and implementation of the strategic action lines aimed to the optimization of the management and the use of the property, in this chapter are described the elements, also normative and infrastructural, related to the actual management of the property as it regards the circles of the town planning and the protection of the inside landscape to the towns of Palermo, Monreale and of the territory of the Park of the Madonie within which the town of Cefalù falls, of the management of the waters, of the transports, of the waste and of the energy.

(For a close examination of the thematic following synthesized, see the appendix 1 of the Management Plan).

Palermo

Palermo is a metropolitan knot of national relief whose territory of reference, for some functions of the superior tertiary and for the migratory movements embraces the whole Region and whose eccentric position makes to feel its influence on great part of western Sicily.

The principal functional relationships that Palermo develops in its metropolitan territory are established for the offer of services of elevated rank and because of the gravitation on the chief town by the knots of first belt to which belong the centres of Isola delle Femmine, Capaci, Torretta, Monreale, Altofonte, Belmonte Mezzagno, Villabate and Ficarazzi.

The cultural and environmental domain

Among the points of strength of the whole territorial system the metropolitan area of Palermo is characterized by an elevated centrality of the cultural heritage, by a remarkable articulation of services tied up to the metropolitan rank of the city, as well as by the presence of the protected sea areas of Ustica and of Isola delle Femmine-Capo Gallo and of founding river Park of the Oreto, great area of exploitation of the river landscape, “core area” of high functional value and ecological corridor for the environmental continuity.

Among the other elements that compete to the construction of the points of strength of the territory there are the good accessibility of the **cultural dipole Palermo-Monreale** and the presence of a plot of historical centres of the coastal area provided with strong components of cultural identity and with ample endowment of cultural services.

The domain of the transports and the infrastructures

Regional, national and international accessibility

The infrastructural system is based on a plurimodal coastal corridor constituted by the A19, SS114 and by the line RFI that assures the connection to the principals centres of regional importance as Messina, Catania and Trapani, as well as on some corridors of inside penetration as the SS 121-188 PA-AG and the SS624 PA-Sciacca that connect Palermo with the more inside regional areas and with the south coast.

Airport accessibility is guaranteed by the presence of the airport Falcone-Borsellino that is far 35 Kms from the centre and in comparison to which it is well connected through a metropolitan line and of the dedicated bus lines. Furthermore, for the importance of traffics assumed in the last years, it is not negligible the presence of the *low-cost* airport of Trapani-Birgi in which the traffics are in growth and that offers numerous international low cost connections.

The port system of Palermo is a multifunction reality and in growth in which subsist besides the shipbuilding activity and to the commercial traffic (Ro-Ro and containers), a cruise passengers traffic in remarkable increase and with investments in progress and planned in the expansion of the structures to support of the cruise and yachting activities.

Local accessibility

Every day in the urban area move 750.000 vehicles 20% of which in crossing. Over the 72% of the vehicles is constituted by motor cars and individual motor vehicles and the ring road, that was born as axle of fast suburban connection, has become, with the time, a distributive axle on urban level and it suffers of strong congestion.

The excessive pressure of the private vehicular traffic determines congestion of the road net, saturation of the standstill in the central areas (besides increased by a lacking offer of infrastructures for the standstill) with evident effects on the cycle-pedestrian mobility and on the atmospheric and acoustic pollution.

The system of public mobility is submitted to the road haulage, to the underground railway link that connects the city in direction north-south and toward the airport and to the underground metropolitan ring.

Currently the railway link with single track in surface from the Stazione Centrale to Palazzo Reale - Orleans, in underground up to Francia, therefore still on surface along the layout of the railroad Palermo-Trapani.

It is in phase of realization the laying of a second track of the railway link that will determine the halving of the actual travelling times approaching Palermo to the airport “Falcone-Borsellino”. It is planned, furthermore, the “closing” of the ring with the realization of the lacking line and four new stops that are added to the already existing four, for a total of eight stations. Besides, it is in progress of completion the project of the tram system that will assure above all the perpendicular connections between the suburban zones and the centre with a general development of around 15 kilometers.

The accessibility to the properties inserted in the Historic Centre is guaranteed by the service of local public road haulage and by the stop of the subway “Orleans-Palazzo Reale”. The Historic Centre is also next to the port area, to the Ocean Terminal and the principal urban tourist port constituted by the ancient port of the Cala.

The public service of the urban buses managed by the municipalized motor transport firm AMAT plans a dedicated tourist line with daily departure opposite the port area and offers a tour of the Historic Centre through a service of electric mini-bus that serves the principal properties of historical-monumental interest.

As it regards the external properties to the Historic Centre these are essentially accessible through the other lines of the public buses. Relatively to the Zisa it will be far around 600 ms from the station of the subway in progress of realization of via Colonna Rotta “Tribunale”.

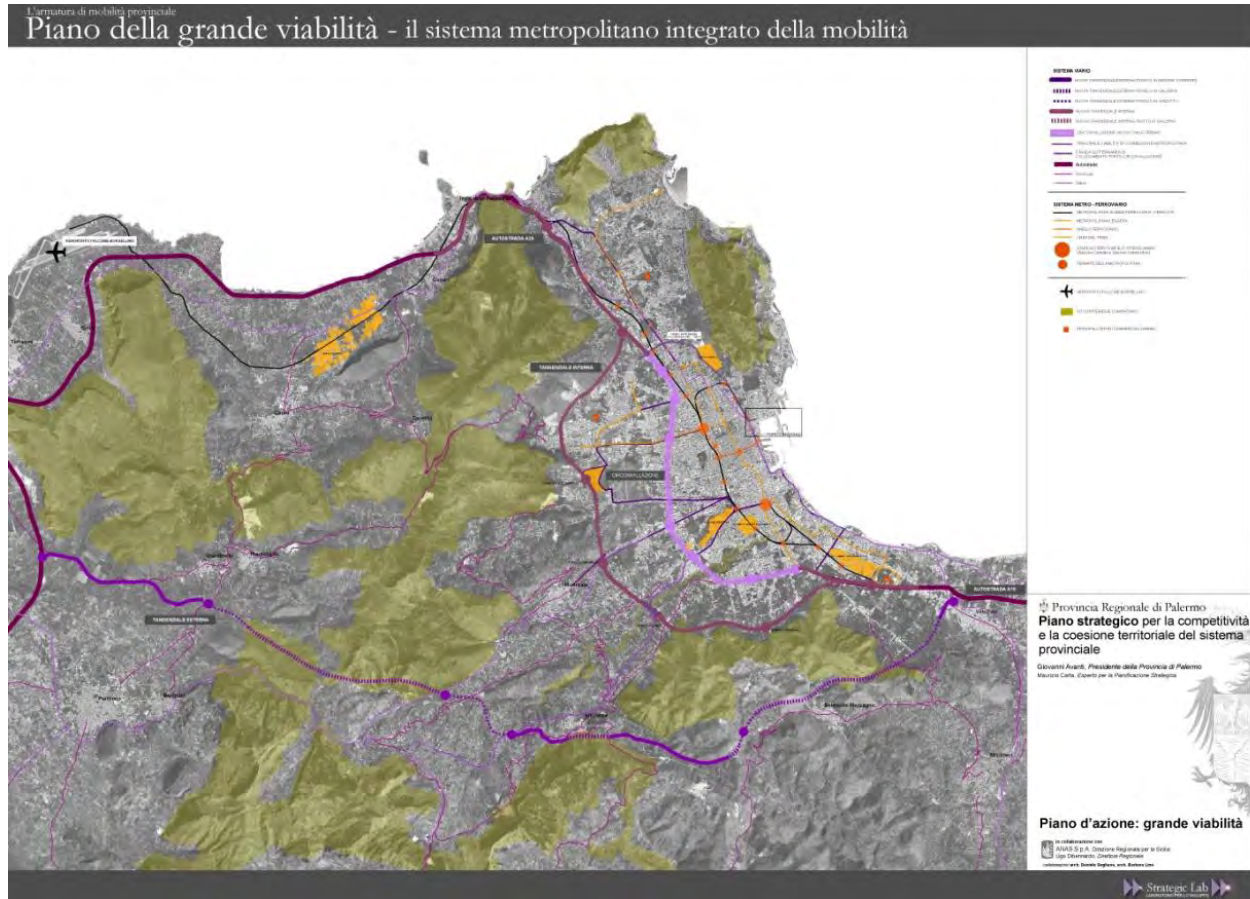


Fig. 1: The integrated Metropolitan System of the mobility inside the area Source: PSAV Palermo

Cefalù

Cefalù is far 74 Kms from Palermo and it rises on the Tyrrhenian coast in a landscape context of value, behind a steep rock named the Rocca. The centre, connected to the chief town through the highway A20 (PA-ME) and through the railway line, presents an economy primarily of touris-fishing type with forms of craftsmanship and with industrial enterprises to support of the agricultural and handicraft traditions and it is one of the 15 Towns falling in the Park of the Madonie.

The system Madonie-Cefalù, in its turn, is one of the more powerful and vital of the province of Palermo and it constitutes one of the strong knots of development of the whole province able to put to system the remarkable cultural heritage and that from the areas to high naturalness in it present.

Among the services of greater rank and generating of elevated added value there is the “University Consortium” thanks to which have been activated degree courses finalized to the formation of operators and experts for the exploitation of the local cultural resources as well as the “Foundation Istituto San Raffaele” constituted between the Sicilian Region, the Municipality of Cefalù, the AUSL n. 6 of Palermo and the Foundation Centro San Raffaele del Monte Tabor of Milan. Besides developing

activity of health care the Foundation elaborates programs of biomedical, experimental and clinic research.

The cultural and environmental domain

Cefalù together in the whole coastal zone (Pollina, Campofelice di Roccella, Lascari and Termini Imerese) is set as an important attractive epicentre on regional, national and international level both in virtue of the landscape and tied up to the coast and the bathing both, above all, thanks to the presence of a rich cultural heritage that finds in the Cathedral and in the Cloister the elements of greater relief.

Other important elements of the cultural heritage are the Castle of the Fortress (Castello della Rocca), set on the natural fortification of the Rocca of Cefalù, the acropolis, the Doric temple and by the temple of Diana of pre-Hellenic age and a rich well preserved historical fabric and architecturally of quality.

The general urban plan of the city finds in the “syntactic and morphological” structure even more that on the isolated architectural elements the value of quality. The Cathedral and the Cloister constitute the elements of greater punctual strength tied up in tightly way to the structure of the fabric that articulates beginning from a principal axle while the other principal emergencies are absorbed in the fabric as in the case of the Osterio Magno, residence of the Ventimiglia.

Among the most important cultural services must be quoted the Town Museum Mandralisca that has seat in the house of the Founder Baron Enrico Pirajno di Mandralisca and it guards collections of paintings and objects of art, of ancient books, of archaeological finds, the famous painting “Man's Portrait” of Antonello da Messina and the attic crater of the IV century B.C. named of the “Seller of tuna”.

Besides the landscape value of the coast, the territory of Cefalù has in the regional Park of the Madonie its element of naturalistic excellence and together to it the area SIC of the wood and the “Rocca di Cefalù”.

The domain of the transports and the infrastructures

Regional, national and international accessibility

Along the coast the presence of the highway A20 and of the National Road 113 guarantee a valid axle of connection between Pollina, Cefalù and Palermo. The airport of reference is the airport “Falcone-Borsellino” while Trenitalia manages the railway line that connects the coastal strip of Madonie (to Finale di Pollina) to the regional chief town.

The public offer of services of road haulage is managed by AST, Sicilian Transports Firm, that colleague all the Towns of the Madonie both with the regional chief town both with the principals settled centres of Sicily.

Local accessibility

Local public mobility is submitted to the bus services.

The monumental property inserted in the property is the Cathedral with the respective pertinences and rises in the principal square. It is easily accessible afoot through a pedestrian zone from the stops of terminal of the principal suburban and urban lines and from the railway station.

Monreale

Monreale is situated at the foot of the Cuccio Mountain far 7 kms from Palermo. The territory of the Town of Monreale extends itself for around 530 square kilometres and is set for extension among the greatest towns in Italy.

The centre presents a strong bipolar relationship with potentiality of district with the chief town in virtue of an entrepreneurial manufacturing, agricultural and zootechnical economy integrated by the tertiary commuting and to its elevated tourist and cultural identity.

The elevated proximity to the chief town and to other knots of the local tourism make it a tourist destination mature offer in association to Palermo or as centre of collateral events, or as place of the receptiveness, or to the question set in particular way by the congressional tourism.

The cultural and environmental domain

The small village was formed around the Cathedral of S. Maria La Nuova and to the Palace of William II as mountain defence of the city of Palermo together with the near castellaccio of San Martino delle Scale. Archbishop's see from 1182, drew its own motivation of settlement and growth from the residential and representative permanence of the royal power and of that ecclesiastical.

The town planning plant, primarily with regular course despite the fortuitousnesses of the orographic property, founds itself on a "spindle-shaped" scheme crossed by a principal axle and directed East-West dominated to south by the monumental complex of the Cathedral and by its pertinences.

Besides the "focus" of the monumental complex of the Cathedral-fortress and its conventual pertinences that represent the principal element of excellence of the inhabited centre together with the eighteenth-century Town Hall, to the district of the Carmine and to the churches of the Collegiata and of San Vito, the vast town territory offers among the points of strength numerous cultural and naturalistic properties.

In first place the territory of Monreale is affected by the implementation of a vast "core area" that includes the sites BioItaly of the Mountains of the Palermo area and the hypothesis of regional river park of the Oreto and present a close woven of diffused cultural heritage (castles, religious conventual architectures).

The domain of the transports and the infrastructures

Regional, national and international accessibility

From the point of view of the territorial connection Monreale depends on the port, airport and railway infrastructures of Palermo (it is far 8 kms from the central station) with which is connected through the main road 113 that connects Trapani with Messina and by the main road 186 that connects Palermo with Partitico, over that through the historical axle of Corso Calatafimi that constitutes a prolongation of the axle of foundation of Palermo. The centre is next to the urban bypass that represents the urban infrastructure of link between the highways A19 (Palermo-Catania) and A29 (Palermo-Trapani). The public connections with Palermo are submitted to buses with departure from the central Station of the chief town and from Piazza Indipendenza.

Local accessibility

Local public mobility is submitted to bus services.

The monumental property inserted in the property is the Cathedral with the respective pertinences and rises in the principal square of Monreale and therefore it is accessible afoot from the stops of terminal

of the principal suburban and urban lines besides being next to the principal public area of parking realized really in proximity of the area of the Cathedral.

CHAP. V SWOT ANALYSIS

Beginning from the data emerged in the S.W.O.T. analysis, have been individualized the objectives and the actions of the strategies delineated by the Management Plan.

POINTS OF STRENGTH	POINTS OF WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good state of conservation of the properties; - Functions and destinations of use continuously maintained; - Strong attractive ability of the properties; - Rarity and peculiarity of the properties within the European panorama; - Vast literature and scientific bibliography related to the property and to the single properties component the property; - Uniformity of the serial property and heterogeneity of its component elements; - Palermo: Properties constitute an accurate selection inside a wider and articulated system; - Palermo: Properties are highly heterogeneous and representative of the different peculiarities proper of the Arab-Norman architecture both religious, lay or civil; - Palermo: the Properties are situated in great part in the area of the historical centre of the city; - Cefalù: Exceptionality of the mosaics and their state of conservation in Byzantine – Mediterranean circle; - Cefalù: High monumentality of the proposed property, of strong environmental impact; - Cefalù: Integrity of the context and its relationship with the territory; - Monreale: High monumentality of the proposed property, of strong environmental impact; - Monreale: exceptional vastness of the mosaic cycle; - Monreale: Integrity of the context and its relationship with the territory; - Public ownership of the property; - Effective restrictions of protection on the buffer zones where properties rise; - Good level of accessibility of the property through the international airport Falcone Borsellino, the port of Palermo and the coastal multimodal corridor (railroad-highway-main road); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of a system that facilitates reading, fruition and understanding of the property in the complexity of its stratifications; - Necessity of a more suitable and up-to-date system of fruition, communication and exploitation of the properties; - Fragility of the equilibrium between fruition and conservation of the property; - Necessity, in some cases, to reconcile the functions of use of the property and its full accessibility and fruition; - Necessity of a more effective distribution of the human and financial resources to be invested for the implementation of the fruition of the properties; - Not entirely suitable level under the offer of the local public transport and conditions of critical accessibility as it regards the private mobility; - Elements of criticality on the axles of the coastal corridor with high carrying capacity and conditions of criticalities in other lines of the net; - Conditions of criticalities for high flow on the axle Palermo, Monreale Partinico; - Vehicular congestion of the areas of the Historic Centre of Palermo and of the areas immediately overlooking the greatest part of the properties proposed for the insertion in the property; - Difficulty in the management and in the garbage collection; - Decay of street furniture; - Not structured services for the tourist and insufficient offer of services for the fruition in Local Cultural Systems that with respect to high index of centrality of the cultural heritage set an elevated request of investments for the improvement of the levels of fruition and for the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vast and recognized cultural and naturalistic heritage (SIC and ZPS) and high concentration of occasions of fruition (with particular reference to Palermo and Cefalù); - Palermo: in Palermo, besides the registered properties the property can integrate properties not registered but attributable to the Arab-Norman culture (A2): these properties together with the other cultural attractives can be offered for creating integrative circuits of visit; - Palermo: in Palermo the heritage proposed for the inscription is part of a complex system of relationships and cultural values which it is the Historic Centre in comparison to which are almost all the inside properties: in it are present buildings of historical-architectural value, the historical markets, the containers of the cultural services of urban and metropolitan rank and a rich calendar of events, cultural events and in which to savour tastes of the local culinary tradition; - Cefalù: high specialization in the cultural tourist sector in the area coastal and elevated concentrations of activities of the tourist-receptive chain; - Presence of natural properties and cultural emergencies of value recognized on international level; - Good consistence of the population in active age; - High purchasing power of the families; - Productive fabric able to support in autonomous way activities of restoration and conservation; - Agricultural and food and wine connoisseurship productions of value, also certified; - Presence of craft enterprises with products of quality, above all in Monreale where there are handicraft activities of value that work the mosaic; - Dynamism of the tourist sector and the entrepreneurs toward a run of internazionalization, above all in Cefalù; - Good consistence of the tourist flows; - There is no mono-dependence from a market; - Tourist offer and endowment of diversified receptive structures; - Presence of cultural activities of relief (conferences, exhibitions, etc.) - Non inhabited immovable property; - Cultural, bathing and naturalistic tourist request, well rooted; - Specialized port system of Palermo in the reception of cruise ships and yatching; - Daily possibility to effect visits to the monuments of the property; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> expansion of the attractiveness; - Excessive seasonal concentration of the flows with consequent anthropic pressure (with particular reference to Monreale and Cefalù); - Fragmentation and decay of the habitats caused by impacts tied up to the development and the building and infrastructural disorder with phenomena of diffused urbanization in the territory of Monreale; - Demografic regression; - High degree of urbanization in Palermo, with consequent elevated density; - Little specialized labour market in tourist activities; - Productive fabric centred on the small dimension; - Low level of internazionalization and export of the local productions; - Insufficient ability of diversification and penetration in the most promising markets of the emergent economies; - Low index of entrepreneurship, caused by the crowding out provoked by the public economy, particularly in the area of the town of Palermo; - Scarce integration between the different typologies of tourism; - Little presence of formation and search in the sector of the tourism and the cultural properties; - Low rate of use of the available beds; - Low middle permanence; - Tourist seasonality; - Lack of a system of management of the tourism and the touring; - High indexes of tourist pressure in the coast; - Backward road system; - Absence of inter-formality of the transports; - Non homogeneous qualitative standard of fruition; - Infrastructural lacks in the sector of the transports; - Presence of single-track railroad; - Lack of car parkings; - Lack of facilities for disabled.
--	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reasonable costs of the admission ticket; - Monuments of the property accessible also with public means of transport. 	
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions related to systems of exploitation, communication and fruition of the properties; - Actions of exploitation and restoration from the organs in charge; - Reliefs, cataloguing and analytical study of the architectures and the decorative apparatuses through the adoption of the most modern and sophisticated technologies; - Implementation of the system of tourist reception and the transport, creation of urban and suburban itineraries ad hoc; - Creation of an integrated system that connects all the Arab-Norman emergencies of the Sicilian territory between them and the same with the comparanda of the medieval Mediterranean; - Position of Sicily in the centre of the Mediterranean; - Presence in the territory of the Park of the Madonie; - Presence of programs of Community financings and Cultural Heritage; - Increase of associations and cooperatives for the management of the Cultural Properties; - Coordination through the Convention Bureau of events and congresses in the area; - Development of new activities tied to the cultural heritage; - Presence of strategic plans and the public works with lines of financing, some of which tied up to the increase of the infrastructures tied up to the tourism; - Presence of a school of high formation for the tourism and for the cultural properties; - Diversification of the offer; - Presence of airports with low cost companies; - Exploitation of typical products; - Development of new forms of accessibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible consequences from environmental disasters or anthropic actions, with particular respect for that monuments falling in the zones subject to seismic risk; - Petty crime; - Presence in some months of degenerative phenomena provoked by the tourism of mass and by the pressure of cruise touring; - Decay of the Historic Centres; - Lack of a management of the services to the tourist (first information); - Elevated seasonal peaks in the fruition produced by the phenomenon of the touring; - Loss of competitiveness.

Tab: S.W.O.T. Analysis of the property seriale “Palermo Arab Norman and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”-Synoptical table

FOURTH PART

OBJECTIVES AND PLAN ACTIONS

CHAP. I

THE ACTION PLANS FOR THE KNOWLEDGE, PROTECTION, CONSERVATION AND EXPLOITATION

The general strategies

The strategic lines on which are founded the projects of the action plans for the conservation, the protection and the exploitation of the proposed property to the insertion in the World Heritage List of the humanity, originate:

- from the cognitive analysis of the state of the places;
- from the individualization of the points of strength and the potentialities individualized in the S.W.O.T.;
- from the individualization of the criticalities and the threats, to mitigate and to resolve.

The three towns of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù are united by a strong cultural datum, the Arab-Norman monumental heritage, whose religious and civil buildings, really because endowed with the characters of the exceptionality and inimitability, constitute they same a tangible point of strength of the three towns that, nevertheless, between them present proper features that bring to a identity differentiation in comparison to the others two. Therefore, in the identification of the strategies and the actions to be pursued, has been valued the peculiar territorial context and the necessity to effect choices, at least partly, diversified.

The persistence of consolidate intangible cultural traditions - fruit of interlacement between territory and men that have populated it - and the presence of urban centres and different urbanistic solutions, cannot be omitted neither homogenized formulating common and undiversified strategic actions for all three towns.

Nevertheless, it has to be specified that the objective toward which all the interventions concern is unique: the conservation and the protection of the exceptionality of the values of the property, of their integrity, through of the actions that, in synergetic way, contribute, with their complementarity, to the optimal management of the whole proposed property.

The Plan, therefore, defines the formalities of management of the cultural resources to safeguard and to valorize and, at the same time, tries to direct the choices of the economic planning, of the town planning, in a perspective of development fully shared by the local actors that is articulated in a space of time of brief-middle period: this allows to be able to bring possible changes or integrations to the actions of the Plan, so that they can fully answer to the various requests that can be revealed in the time.

The Management Plan finds concrete application through specific Action Plans:

- **The Plan of the knowledge;**
- **The Plan of the protection and the conservation;**
- **The Plan of the social and cultural exploitation;**
- **The Plan of the Communication and Promotion.**

These plans, in their turn, individualize well defined objectives and relative actions that will be realized to maintain in the time the integrity and the sustainable development of the property.

The principals and fundamental expected results are:

- the recovery, the conservation and the exploitation of the monumental heritage of the Arab-Norman serial property
- to improve and to guarantee the protection and the decorum also of the territorial context of the proposed property;
- the improvement of the fruition and understanding of every single monument, in the complexity of its stratifications;
- amplification of the integrated cultural offer, that colleagues all the Arab-Norman monumental properties between them (also those not inserted in the proposed property) and the same with the comparanda of the medieval Mediterranean;
- improvement of all the aspects related to the accessibility to the property;
- use of the modern technologies to widen the knowledge, the protection, the conservation and the exploitation of the architectures and the decorative apparatuses of the monuments of the property;
- to increase the awareness of the local community regarding the exceptionality of the cultural values of the monumental heritage of the proposed serial property.

Beginning from such preconditions, the strategic lines of every single action plan are, as said, declined in specific objectives and actions, exposed in the following paragraphs.

The action plans

Plan of the knowledge

It is fundamental to increase the state of the knowledge of the monuments component the property, operating in direction of an strengthening of the actual programs of management and an effective planning of potential future interventions, above all of conservation and exploitation.

The action projects of the **Action Plan of the knowledge** aimed to the construction and constant implementation of tools that can facilitate the organization and the reading of the existing information, as well as the collection in the time of data. It deals with actions aimed to increase, to organize and to manage the knowledge on the state of the property and to value its conditions of possible criticality. In such way could be identified those themes that require of a more deepened discussion and/or interventions of protection. On the basis of the analysis of the methods of protection and the existing evaluations of conservation, in fact, the Management Plan fixes the objectives to reach for increasing the protection.

The Plan of the protection and conservation

The first objective that the Plan proposes to reach is connected to the protection of the values of the parts component the proposed property to the insertion in the UNESCO World Heritage List of the humanity.

The monumental properties belonging to the real route present a state of conservation that can be defined homogeneous. The actual condition in which the monuments are found is fruit of actions of restoration and consolidation that have followed within the years. Each of them requires, however, actions of safeguard and protection, above all those inserted in contexts in which the tourist pressure or the indicators related to the impact on the environment practiced by the residents, are elevated. It is made reference to the indicators of the traffic, to the elevated housing density for the Chief town or to the high tourist pressure of some periods of the year for Cefalù. To these are added evaluations of

environmental type, consequential from the atmospheric pollution, whose principal consequence is constituted by the blackening of the buildings. Therefore, in the actions of protection and conservation, have to be considered all the factors of risk including those consequential by the human component.

The actions of the **Plan of the protection and conservation** concern the safeguard of the monuments from the processes of waste, from possible structural damages, from the anthropic pressure, as they concern processes of conservative restoration of every single monument and its architectural components and the decorative apparatuses.

It deals with forms of active protection, that aim to the restoration and the recovery of the monumental heritage subject to waste, but they also look at its revitalization, to the trigger of virtuous processes that not only restores the aspect of the monuments, but also the fruition from the collectivity, producing positive effects also on the identity, cultural, social and economic component.

The actions of protection and conservation don't have to be considered the last goal of the pursued actions but a point of departure for the restoration and the requalification of the urban areas in which properties rise, with the purpose to create a “integrated cultural landscape” able to make to emerge all its value.

The Plan of the social and cultural exploitation

The protection and conservation of the property, so that can be productive, need a suitable exploitation to pursue through a series of actions that aims to strengthen - in the perception of the residents and the external beneficiaries of the property - the same identity of the property and its outstanding values.

To protect a property, in fact, doesn't mean necessarily to freeze an identity or a situation: in this case it has to be translated in interventions that graft themselves and follow a dynamics of ameliorative change. The Management Plan of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” aims to gather and to orient the direction of a process of long period, interpreting the “surviving” meanings to the history really because carriers of unique values and unrepeatable, favouring the transfer of it to the future generations.

In this direction, the proposed property will be valorized by a social and cultural point of view with consequent increase of the sensitization of the local communities.

It deals with implement projects and actions that will be realized in sustainable culturally, or they will have to be fruit of interpretation and transmission of the meanings that the property brings with itself. To the actions of conservative protection are added, therefore, actions that, *in primis*, integrate the recovery and the exploitation of the amplest territorial context, the improvement of the accessibility and the fruition of the properties and the expansion of their attractiveness.

Such interventions aim, therefore, to realize a “protection and integrated exploitation of the territory”.

The Plan of the social and cultural exploitation delineates actions of intervention aimed to a sustainable economic and social development founded upon the conservation and exploitation of the monumental, historical-cultural and natural heritage of the property in its whole.

The Plan of the Communication and Promotion

Inside the amplest Management Plan of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” the **Plan of the Communication and Promotion** is set as a tool able to determine the success of the projects of sustainable local development on the basis of the process of management delineated for the property. In fact, in this case, “to know how to communicate” means to succeed in making share to the local population the direction lines of a

development of the territory coherent and respectful of the value of the property, so that they same become heritage of the community.

In the perspective, instead, of the “external” communication, the property has to aim to get credibility, legitimation, but also ability to arouse *emotional adhesion*. Pursuing these objectives, the territory improves also its own image, based on the trust, on the credibility and on the reliability. The development of the image of a territory is also obtained through the spreading and the making explicit the “*spirit of the place*”, or rather the *vision* of the same. The spirit of the place represents the intangible formality through which the vocation of the place is expressed. It is the result of a historical sedimentation of tangible and intangible factors that have been manifested in the time and transmitted by generation to generation inside the territory.

Naturally the communication cannot produce the spirit of the place, but it can transmit the perception of such spirit to the inside and the outside underlining the attractive and unique elements in comparison to the competitors: elements of inestimable value, that so many other properties don't have.

This is more truth in the case of a property that nominates to Heritage of the Humanity really on the basis of those lines that distinguish it on world level.

A good strategy of external communication is set, then, as ideal completion of all the actions of protection, conservation and exploitation delineated by the action Plans previously described, setting off, in an perspective of marketing of the property, the cultural, socio-economic-environmental features of the territory, stimulating and boosting a fruition of the property culturally careful and lively.

It is exactly to the light of such considerations -as well as having care to respect the laws of the UNESCO in relationship to a correct management of the territory -that the projects of communication and promotion subsequently illustrated, want to be set as an innovative formality of “presentation” and sharing of the values of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.

CHAP. II

THE OBJECTIVES AND THE PROJECTS OF THE ACTIONS PLANS

Actions to implement the protection measures

The monument component the proposed serial property are in general good conditions as their nearest circles. With reference of a more general context, can be underlined some aspects in comparison to which are possible and desirable integrative measures of protection feasible through actions of requalification of the context.

Such matters are object of discussion during the interinstitutional debate and in the circle of the meetings that have taken place to the goals of the nomination.

Beneath are reported some of them:

- vehicular congestion of the areas overlooking the most greater part of the parts component the proposed property, with particular reference to Palermo and Monreale;
- nonhomogeneity of the building and infrastructural quality with particular reference to the fragility and the waste of some urban areas of Palermo (precarious housebuilding, pockets of abandonment, etc.) in which is remarkable the settlement pressure on the habitat;

- request of requalification of the street furniture in the greatest part of the public spaces.

Such criticilities are faced, partly, through the already active prescriptions planned by the tools of management of the territory and partly, could be faced through further actions to activate in the buffer zones and to put in act in the circle of the tools of planning of next drawing up or, where this was possible, in the circle of ordinances and specific politics.

The individualization of the actions to be implemented to the goals of the increase of the protection of the property has been effected in the circle of the analyses conducted for the construction of the proposed statement of nomination. The technical evaluations, as well as the requests emerged in the public debates and the meetings with the associations have been shared with the political representatives of the municipalities that have approved it and that will work in such sense in their own technical structures.

Actually have been therefore individualized the actions beneath illustrated, for the possible implementation of integrative measures of protection.

In the territories of the proposed property, is hoped a progressive pedestrianization of the areas included within the I level buffer zones where this was not already planned by the actual plans of the traffic. Of particular importance is the management of the spaces destined to car parkings: roads and squares that fall within the I level buffer zone must totally have freed from the standstill of means of private transport implementing the efficiency of the public means, included the tools for the taxi calls.

Besides it appears important to make surer, protected and supported by suitable sign system the runs of connection of the monumental emergencies, together to a constant maintenance, cleaning and control of the public spaces and the relative street furniture, also controlling the advertising poster designing that could deface the perception of the spaces and avoiding large rubbish containers in spaces not adequately screened. A further priority intervention concerns the set-up of the flooring of the street furniture and the interment of the cables of the public illumination in the monumental zones, as well as the installation of elements of furniture as benches, baskets, flower boxes and the improvement of the public illumination.

Finally, the green areas, specially those that have historical or artistic interest and restricted areas, must have submitted to a constant maintenance and made the more possible opened to the fruition even though in the respect and in the safeguard of the environmental values and the historical-artistic character.

In the case of Palermo, to the purpose to reduce the heavy phenomena of anthropic pressure on the principal proposed monuments have been individualized requests of:

- improvement of the conditions of usability of the areas surrounding the proposed property and to facilitate the pedestrian urban mobility;
- the minimization of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context stopping the traffic in the external places at least to the I level buffer areas creating exchanger car parkings connected to a service of bus shuttles with closed circuit and assuring protected pedestrian runs of connection of the areas of the property.

In the specific, as it regards the public mobility, to the purpose to resolve in terms of immediate feasibility the accessibility of the tourist buses and the private cars, it is confirmed the necessity to plan the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and areas dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses, allowing the private traffic only to the residents, to the managers of the services. Besides

it is planned the mitigation of the impact of the tourist traffic through the connection of the pedestrian runs to the nearest stops of the subway and to the railway line existing or in project. Such interventions must be inserted inside a more general thematic of improvement of the accessibility of the whole urban system from which the importance of some strategic interventions related to the infrastructural knots, such as the expansion of the system of the public transport with the light subway, the improvement of the urban mobility through the realization of the inside bypass road and the underground road of connection harbour-bypass, the expansion of the port services tied up to the management and the support of the cruise and yachting tourism.

In the case of the *I level buffer of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti*, as much the garden of Piazza Indipendenza, as much that of piazza Vittoria, request a careful intervention of maintenance of the furniture, of the illumination besides arboreal elements. It must be given particular attention to the intersection between pedestrian runs of connection between the property and roads suitable for vehicles and are wished fit actions to guarantee the pedestrianization of the area and the removal of the cars in standstill along the roadways.

Besides, for the area of the Royal Palace are wished:

- the organization of a system of sustainable mobility, the closing of the before car parking, the restoration of the garden, the pedestrianization and the mobility for cycles of the whole affected area and the realization of public services with zero impact;
- actions for the decorum of the green spaces before the Palace and on both the entrances.

The area before the entrance of San. Giovanni degli Eremiti is today highly traffic-congested also for the presence of the entrance of the neighbouring hospital. It is hoped the resolution of such problem and the pedestrian fruition of the area before the property. The interventions finalized to the resolution of the pointed out problems and related to the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument include:

- the realization of a run for the pedestrians from the car parking zone (that could be the same one of the Royal Palace) to the entrance;
- the adjustment of the structures of access;
- the reconstruction of the vegetation of the medieval garden;
- interventions of modernization of the hygienic services.

In the handicraft axle of the Flea Market (Mercato delle Pulci) characterized by the specialization of the works and the commodities it is necessary to favour the maintenance of the handicraft and market categories that characterize the road, besides the extraordinary maintenance of the shops.

In the case, instead, of the *I level buffer of the Zisa Palace*, it appears important besides the consistent improvement of the quality and the level of maintenance and control of the public spaces the implementation of the functional and physics relationships with the neighbouring *Cultural Yards*. The spaces for cultural activities contained within the Yards can offer as additional and integrative elements. For such reason it is believed that the definition of the runs of connection between the entrance to the Zisa Palace and the entrance in the Yards has to consider such opportunity and that, in the physical redefinition of the perimeter and the entrances in the area of the Yards, can be promoted new connections between this and the green areas of the park of the property. At the same time, the transformations of the structures of the Yards will have to consider the extreme proximity to the monument in the respect of the visual and functional integrity.

Finally, in the case of the area of the *I level buffer of the Admiral'Bridge*, it results priority the intervention of set-up of the green and the public space, as well as a plan of exploitation of the Bridge aimed to resolve the isolation caused by the system of roads that surround it and to make more evident

the relationship between the Bridge and the neighbouring course of the river Oreto, diverted in comparison to the original natural position.

In Monreale, among the priority requests, it is possible to individualize:

- the pedestrianization of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, the realization of ample pedestrian and cycle areas and the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and areas dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses allowing the private traffic only to the residents;
- the reduction of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context stopping the traffic in the external place at least to the I level buffer areas, creating exchanger car parkings connected to a service of bus shuttles with closed circuit and assuring protected pedestrian runs of connection of the areas of the property.

The safeguard and exploitation of the areas of green of the valley at the foot of the monumental complex represents an important action to plan within the circle of the plan in progress of drawing up and the system of protection planned by the same.

Both in **Monreale**, and in **Cefalù** are recommended the maintenance and care of the public space.

Note to the projects of the action plans

Whereas not otherwise pointed out and specified, the projects have to be considered feasible in all three the towns affected by the nomination of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”: despite, in fact, the intermunicipal nature of the nomination, the property has been considered - also in this part related to its future “operational” management and to its fruition-as an unitary property.

In the Chapter 5.f of the Dossier of Nomination (“Existing Planning on town and regional level”) are described some important projects of the Regional Department of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity of the Region Sicily. It is referred in the quoted chapter for a deepened framework concerning:

- to the actions on the landscape proposed by the single plans finalized to recompose the unitariness of the regional landscape planning beginning from the articulation of “integrated systems” trans-circle that individualize elements that historically, in landscape way and functionally it is opportune that compete to a same strategy of landscape (the Regional Department to the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian identity has shown the intention to move the aforesaid synthesis to an only document that competes to the drawing up of the regional Landscape Plan. Currently the process is still in progress).
- to the proposals related to the prevailing vocations of its territory in the perspective of the cultural and environmental quality, of the economic competitiveness, of the social cohesion and of the infrastructural efficiency.

The contents and the contained indications in the chapters above quoted (to which it is reported for a close examination) constitute some projects of protection, conservation and requalification that are considered desirable and/or already planned in the tools of planning and planning in force in the property.

In such sense, have to be considered, to all the effects, of the projects including in the “Plan of action for the protection and conservation” and in the “Plan of action for the social and cultural exploitation”.

Actions of the Plan of the Knowledge

PLAN OF THE KNOWLEDGE	
OBJECTIVE 1	Increase and systematization of the existing data concerning the property
ACTION	Amplification and coordination of the information related to the state of the parts component the property through the creation of a database.
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>This action proposes to build an integrated database relative as much to the state of maintenance of the parts component the proposed property, as for the conditions of conservation and maintenance of the neighbouring territory individualized by the buffer zones.</p> <p>The action makes reference to the activity of search for the systematic collection and the acquisition of the data, also of iconographic type; to the creation of this integrated and shared informative system; to the connection with the geographical elements concerning the property (system GIS); to the improvement of the methodology of the “Paper of the Risk”.</p> <p>The material each time acquired during the time, will go to enrich the database and will provide an up-to-date unitary framework to manage in efficient way and dynamics the historical-architectural emergencies that should each time emerge. It will be available of the corporate bodies in charge to the management and the protection a powerful tool of territorial management of the cultural properties, in which are put in order and available to the goals of a correct conservation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Collection, acquisition and implementation in the time of the cartographic data, alphanumeric, photographic, iconographics (also already catalogued and published) of knowledge on the property and to their systematization through cataloguing and filing b. Creation of a shared information data bank for the immission and the search of the information with reference to every single monument and the relative resources of the single buffer zone c. Creation of a GIS and application tools for the suitable fruition. It will have to proceed for step departing, therefore, from a georeference of the cognitive data on the areas included in such model of management to reach the production of fit formalities for the control and the monitoring. With the use of programs G.I.S. (Geographical Information System) it is possible to associate information, in this case of historical-monumental nature, to graphic elements that represent the city in a space endowed with geographical coordinates d. Implementation of the Paper of the risk of the cultural and environmental heritage of the Sicilian Region, inside the wider national project of the "Paper of the risk".
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion and systematization of the framework of the knowledges, coming from different sources, also on geographical basis - Greater accessibility to the knowledge of the cultural heritage - Put online of the data on the property, available for the involved subjects - Realization of an integrated system of knowledge, control and monitoring and support to the fruition on GIS basis - Support to the scientific search and the economic planning - Consultation and fruition of data in real time for the accredited in the intranet - Improvement in the planning of interventions of seismic prevention

DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the analyses on the architectural cultural, archaeological and museum properties in relationship to their state of conservation and the context in which are found - Number and quality of the found and systematized data - Number of accesses to the information from the involved subjects and advantage by them gotten in the obtainment of the information - Quantity, precision and reliability of the introduced data - Reliability of the realized application tools - N. Information managed for every monument - Conservative interventions effected following emerged evidences from the analysis of the catalogued data - Increase of the efficiency in the activities of conservation - Improvement of the diachronic course of the state of conservation - Total visits - Daily/weekly average of seen pages - Times of permanence - Trend of seen pages

PLAN OF THE KNOWLEDGE	
OBJECTIVE 2	To increase the knowledge of the heritage
ACTION	Studies and activities of search
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>To optimize protection of the territory they would be realized formalities of study and search directed to know mostly that is the state of conservation of the monuments, on the state of waste and fruition of the streets in which are situated the monuments of the proposed property, on the more general territorial and urban context of the three towns, on the possible emergencies of waste of urban areas (above all those falling in the buffer zones). Such close examinations would allow, in fact, to draw up some landscape plans, a more detailed general planning as well as the adjustment of the General Town Plans and the drawing up of a Plan for the maintenance, protection and exploitation of the specific monuments of the Arab-Norman serial property.</p> <p>a. Initiatives of study and search through the activation of laboratories and/or the collaboration for thesis of doctorate concerning the monuments component the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” and, however, aimed to the production of publications of promotion and popularization.</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realization of new activities of study on the monuments of the property, on the relative buffers and on the other socio-cultural and territorial resources of the towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale - Involvement of different corporate bodies of search, also out of the exclusively Italian and/or Sicilian territorial context
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation

FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the studies and the activities of search - Themes object of the searches - Number of the scientific publications - Number, typology and geographical origin of the involved corporate bodies of search - Disciplinary origin of the researchers - Number and typology of the interventions realized on the basis of the effected studies - Increase of efficiency in the activities of conservation

PLAN OF THE KNOWLEDGE	
OBJECTIVE 3	To increase the knowledge on the resources of the property
ACTION	Creation of a tourist - economic data bank
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>With reference to a suitable sustainable management of the tourist phenomenon for the proposed property, it appears fundamental to proceed to the collection of data and the implementation of the economic-tourist information.</p> <p>To increase the knowledge from this point of view is fundamental to be able to understand what the properties are that in determined periods or timetables are overcrowded, with the purpose to rationalize in optimal way the number of the visits. Such action is for all three the town in question, but above all for Cefalù and for some monuments of Palermo, that not planning an admission ticket currently are hardly submitted to monitoring, above all that in relationship to the pressure really determined from the tourist flows. Through the collection of this type of data it is possible, therefore, to individualize correct programs of protection and to define eventually specific phases of conservation. The collection of the data can be effected through the aid of the actual corporate bodies managers of the monuments or through investigations on the field ad hoc.</p> <p>Besides, from the front of the offer, it is necessary to verify the typology of the tourists and visitors, their ability of expense and all that elements that can allow to delineate the profile of the tourist. This is useful to be able to intend through the tendencies and the tastes which are the expectations and the requests of the demand, favouring the commitment to satisfy it, and what target must be reached through aimed politics of promotion and communication of the property. Furthermore, this allows to be able to define better the objectives of socio-economic development that can be pursued.</p> <p>It also is necessary to census and monitor, bringing the suitable updating, the system of the enterprises and the tourist services that rise in proximity of the properties. The development of the Arab-Norman route as well as the insertion of the monuments in the UNESCO list proposes a development of the local entrepreneurial activity. The collection and the monitoring of the data result profits to the operators for the individualization of the gaps of the local offer, avoiding the birth of enterprises that already disburse a determined service and pushing to the creation of start up for complementary activities to the existing offer.</p> <p>a. Search and monitoring on the number of the visitors of every monument of the porposed property</p>

	<p>b. Searches on the consistence and the typology of the annual tourist request that affects on three towns</p> <p>c. Searches on the consistence and the typology of the tourist offer: census of the enterprises and the tourist services</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimization of the management of the flows of visit - Adjustment of the local entrepreneurial fabric, above all tied up to the tourism - Sustainable and lasting in time socio-economic development, because conforming to the real expectations of the request
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the effected searches - Quantity of the found data for every circle of analysis - Number of the flows of visitors for every monument (diachronic course) - Diversification in the geographical origin of the visitors - Number of registered enterprises and tourist services - Started Start up - Seasonal adjustment of the tourist phenomenon, above all for Cefalù

Action of the Plan of Protection and Conservation

PLAN OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION	
OBJECTIVE 1	Improvement of the state of conservation of the architectures and the decorative apparatuses of the monuments
ACTION	Intensification of the activities of conservation and maintenance to preserve in the time the values of the property
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>This priority objective, is concretized through a series of fundamental activities of conservation and more general protection of the territorial context in which properties are situated (buffer zones), between them complementary related to:</p> <p>a. interventions of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance on the different architectural elements and the decorative apparatuses of the single monuments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Structures and building apparatuses: ashlars, mortars, crack framework; – Sculptural plastics: architectural plastics and muqarnas, marble sculpture, plasters, wooden carvings; – Building paintings: dried paintings, frescos, state of the surface, pictorial gaps; – Mosaics: state of the surface and the mortar of allurement, pictorial gaps; – Marble marquetry: state of the surface and the bedding mortar, consumption and deterioration of the marble; – Context of pertinence <p>Following are listed the projects and the interventions currently programmed and/or in progress of execution, financed through PO FESR 2007-2013, from up-to-date list to the II two months 2013 (for a close examination see the chapter 5.f of the Dossier of Nomination):</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Giovanni degli Eremiti: Monumental Complex Restoration 2. Monreale Cathedral: Restoration works of the ex-dormitory of the Benedictines in Monreale 3. Palermo Cathedral: The places of the treasure (building works of restoration, stone restoration, inside of the church) 4. Royal Palace: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of the Sala ex Presidenti, Sala Pompeiana, Sala Cinese and adjoining rooms - Structural consolidation ex local library - Restoration frescos Sala Rossa and recovery damaged stuccoed walls - Set-up San Michele east walled flight, consolidation structural corridor, library-Zecca with trap door inspection of the discovered room and consolidations above vault - Re-setting ground floor room, works of consolidation and building for the adaptation of the environments. Reclamation of the sewerage and pluvial draining in the external area of the bastions - First urgent works: consolidation inferior church and Palatine Chapel - Architectural illumination of the historical parts of the building and the villa - Outline planning of the interventions to be realized and relative exact quantification for the Project of restoration fronts of Piazza Parlamento and MURA DI CINTA (WALLS) of the Bastions (from via del Bastione to Piazza Indipendenza) - Demolition architectural barriers <p>b. Actions of monitoring of the state of conservation, to brief and long-term through reliefs, cataloguing and analytical study of the architectures and the decorative apparatuses through the adoption of the most modern and sophisticated technologies</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diminution of the level of risk of waste of the monuments - Improvement in the time of the state of conservation of the architectures and the decorative apparatuses of the monuments
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the realized interventions - Number of the conservative emergencies and of maintenance detected in the time

PLAN OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION	
OBJECTIVE 2	To intensify the activities of control on the monuments
ACTION	System of vigilance of the monuments
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	An optimal protection and conservation of a culturally remarkable property passes, inevitably, also for a constant work of vigilance aimed to verify, in the time, the maintenance of the integrity of the different peculiar aspects of value that characterize the property. This is even more in the case of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, whose component parts wind along the urban streets of the cities and for this they can be object of vandal actions, damage and carelessness.

	<p>In such sense the actions that will be realized are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Installation of a system of burglar alarm and constant surveillance. The systems of close-circuit video-surveillance represent an extremely economic and reliable mean for the perennial control of the monumental property. The disposition of the cameras, in fact, allows to have under control every single area of the structures and to be able to intervene promptly in case if it had to verify the necessity. Among the other functionalities, modern technologies allow the use of systems of automatic analysis of the images, both in the inside spaces both in those outside, that identify in automatic way if a visitor damages, also unintentionally, parts of the monument. b. Safety garrison also out of the visit hours to the monuments, with surveillance staff of the Body of Town Police that, whereas operational, will be increased in the number and planned instead in the properties in which don't currently operate. The surveillance staff will be present both to the inside, both in the external spaces of the monumental properties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b.1 Formation of the surveillance staff on specific aspects related to the control on the monuments
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Greater control on the formalities of fruition of the monuments from the visitors during the opening time and on possible vandal actions or of carelessness in the closing and night hours – Increase of the knowledge on the level of vulnerability of the monuments – Best conservation, in the time, of the monuments – Decrease of the vandal actions – Decrease of the state of waste of the areas next to the monuments
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of vulnerability: number of video monitored properties/total of the properties - The number and the quality of the analysis of vulnerability of the properties conducted in the temporal unity - Safety index: N. employees for the surveillance/staff total - Number of formative interventions for the safety - Quantity and quality of the acquired data - Increase of the level of knowledge of the temporal course of the levels of waste - Number of vandal actions in the time - Annual percentage of the detected violations - Variations of the number of underlined risk situations - Number of interventions made for “repair” possible caused damages - Annual percentage in the efficiency of the activities of maintenance - Variation percentage of the processes of monumental decay

PLAN OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION	
OBJECTIVE 3	To intensify the activities of protection on the monuments
ACTION	Improvement of the fruition of the monuments
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>To allow the protection of the architectural and decorative values of the single monuments is important to spread, among the visitors, behaviours aimed to pay a greater care and attention during the visit. In this direction, it needs to be realized:</p> <p>a. A paper of fruition, specific for every single monument of the property. The visitors- residents and not- during their visit will have available a Memorandum or a sort of set of rules to be respected in the form of punctual and synthetic listing of the behaviours to adopt and to avoid. The paper will have in its inside some general directions common to all the properties and some specific voices for every monument, in relationship to its structural features, functional (religious or civil buildings) and to its position inside the territory.</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater control on the formalities of fruition of the monuments from the visitors during the opening time - Increase of the knowledge on the level of vulnerability of the monuments - Best conservation, in the time, of the monuments - Increase of the respect of the rules of protection and conservation - Increase of the awareness, among the residents and the tourists, of the historical-monumental value of every single property - Diminution of the interventions of recovery owed to the anthropic-tourist pressure
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number and the quality of the analysis of vulnerability of the properties conducted in the time unity - Number of ordinary maintenance interventions - Increase of the level of knowledge of the temporal course of the levels of waste - Number of “accidents” happened during the visits - Number of vandal actions - Annual percentage of the detected violations - Variations of the number of underlined risk situations - Number of made interventions for “repair” possible damages caused by anthropic-tourist pressure - Annual percentage in the efficiency of the activities of conservation - Variation percentage of the process of waste of the monuments - Qualitative and quantitative variation of the formalities of management of the single monuments and the decisional process and planning of the interventions

PLAN OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION	
OBJECTIVE 4	To intensify the protection of the serial property in its whole
ACTION	Protection and requalification of the territorial context

<p>DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>The objective of conservation and, in the meantime, of exploitation of the values that makes the unique property, must be realized through projects of conservation and exploitation that also concern the elements of context to the properties component the proposed property: are delineated, therefore, shared strategies for the management and the environmentally-compatible use of the territory, to the goals of a coherent landscape integration and the preservation of the same properties.</p> <p>The actions of protection, “regeneration” and requalification of the Historic Centre (in which fall the most greater part of the monuments of the property present in Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale) and of the urban areas of context of the external properties to it, are translated in the removal of the phenomena of social and urban decay that affect them.</p> <p>These actions plan a series of activities closely interrelated between themselves:</p> <p>a. Study on the landscape of the cities, on the state of decay and fruition of the streets in which are situated the proposed monuments as UNESCO properties</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">a.1 Studies and propaedeutical activities to the updating of the general and detailed town planning tools of the towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale.</p> <p>b. Definition, implementation and realization of an operational protocol of unique intervention - shared by all the institutional subjects, managers and charged to the protection -that is as support of the activities of management, protection and fruition of the aspects of urban and environmental landscape of context to the property, with support to the activities of reconversion of the disused elements and of the conditions of decay.</p> <p>c. Pedestrianization both of the area of the monuments component the proposed property for the inscription, both of the buffers of first level, where this was not already planned by the actual plans of the traffic</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c.1 Elimination of the car parkings opposite some monuments (Royal Palace, Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio and San Cataldo, the Admiral's Bridge, Monreale Cathedral)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c.2 Increase of the pedestrian mobility and the public transport</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c.3 Realization of ample pedestrian and cycle areas and the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and other areas devoted to the standstill of the tourist buses allowing the private traffic only to the residents</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">c.4 Creation of exchanger parkings connected to a close-circuit eco-sustainable shuttles (electric) bus service and assuring protected pedestrian paths of connection of the areas of the property</p> <p>d. Road surface set-up</p> <p>e. Improvement of the system of public illumination</p> <p>f. Requalification of the possible conditions of decay of some areas neighbouring to some monuments:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">f.1 Improvement of the system of management of the refusals and contextual removal/sending away of the large rubbish containers in the immediate proximities of the monuments</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">f.2 Renaturalization of the “green areas” present there</p>
--	--

EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definition of effective strategies shared for the environmentally compatible fruition of the territory of the property - Adjustment of the planner tools of the territory (updating of the restriction and managerial framework) - Conservation of the integrity of the urban territorial context, in the respect of the values of the monuments - Requalification of the parts of territory currently object of not coherent and respectful uses of the monumental value of the property - Decongestion of the urban areas from the traffic vehicular and consequent reduction of the polluting sources - Optimization of the system of protection and management of the territories in their whole in a perspective of environmental and social sustainability - Reduction of the environmental pressures (air pollution) and consequent improvement of the conditions of conservation of the monuments
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the studies on the territory - Number of the up-to-dated and/or modified planner tools - Total number and general kms of the pedestrianized areas - Total number and general kms of the really realized cycle areas - Number of realized parkings and dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses - Number of activated electric shuttle buses - Course in the time (diminution) of the resident and tourist vehicular traffic in the areas in proximity of the monuments - Data on the pollution of the neighbouring areas to the monuments of the property - Data on the state of conservation of the external apparatuses of the monuments (blackening and/or elements of yielding) - Diachronic course of the number of those people that moves using the public transport (number monthly and annually sold tickets and passes of the public transport) - Level of satisfaction of the residents and the tourists (annual investigations through the administration of questionnaires ad hoc)

Actions of the Plan of the social and cultural Exploitation

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 1	Exploitation and sustainable fruition of the property
ACTION 1	Environmentally sustainable cycle-pedestrian connection and of elevated historical-landscape characterization, between Palermo and Monreale
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	The project plans the realization of a cycle-pedestrian link connection between Palermo and Monreale that has as indicative line and preferential centre of the route, the valley of the trench of the Garofala-Kemonia or its banks, the run of the banks of the channel Boccadifalco, the plain of Luparello and the never used ex narrow-gauge railway route of the Palermo-Camporeale. The greatest part of the crossed areas don't present particular elements of dubiousness under the profile of the differences in level being mostly runs long banks of streams or ex railway plot, with

	<p>gradients in this last case set on railway wagons and therefore extremely favourable to the cycle-pedestrian movement. The run crosses places that are inserted fully in the history also of the Arab-Norman period of the city, from the valley of the Kemonia to what remains not still built of the Genoard (then partly contained in the Bourbon Park of Boccadifalco), from the springs of the Gabriele (known also through the writings and the poetries of the Arabs that described Palermo) up to Baida (al-Bayda, the White, the village of Arab age) up to the coasts of the Caputo mountain (that allow a valuable view on the city and from there to Monreale and then to Altofonte).</p> <p>Planned activity (on the basis of the already existing project):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Comparison between the institutional corporate bodies to individualize the adoptable solutions to resolve the possible present criticalities along the path. b. Study and realization of the interventions to improve and to strengthen the existing cycle paths c. Study and realization of the priority interventions on the integrative cycle paths of those already existing d. Study and realization of the secondary interventions on the integrative cycle paths of those already existing e. Study and realization of the integrative interventions to the cycle paths to be realized on public areas
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the existing cycle paths - Integration of the existing cycle paths with the integrative paths - Improvement of the environmentally sustainable fruition of the property - Low impact tourism - Creation of an integrated system of environmentally-sustainable tourist fruition between the property and other historical-cultural element of value that fall within the territory affected by the project
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundatio
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realized Kms for the cycle paths - Number cycle tourists/year - Annual cycle tourists increase - Birth of specialized society for the cycle tourism (incoming, receptive structures along the path, etc.)

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 2	Creation of integrative sustainable tourist runs to those traditional of the property
ACTION 1	Danisinni: Arab-Norman itinerary. Historical Communication trench out the walls
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The proposed intervention involves an area in Palermo with strong historical value and with landscape and naturalistic aspects particularly deserving of protection and exploitation.</p> <p>The first historical news reached to us concerning the zone denominated Danisinni, date back to the Arab age: a merchant of Bagdad, Ibn Hawqal, arrived to Palermo in the year 972-973, in his book “Of the streets and of the kingdom”, gives news of the</p>

existence of a depression above the Hàrat as-Saqàabdh (the district of the Slavians), one of the five districts in which, in the period of the Arab domination, the city was divided.

We report the translation of the Arab text, effected by Michele Amari:

“Quivi stendesi anco una fondura tutta coperta di papiro, ossia bardì ch’è proprio la pianta di cui si fabbricano i tumar (rotoli di foglio da scrivere)...Io non so che il papiro d’Egitto abbia su la faccia della terra altro compagno che questo di Sicilia. Il quale la più parte è attorto in cordame per le navi e un pochino si adopera a far de fogli pel Sultano...”

Inside the “fondura” it flowed, flanked by marshlands, the mythical river Papireto, that, coasting along the city, reached the old port, today Cala. Perhaps because the papyrus grows luxuriant on the shores of the Nile, the popular legends daydreamed that the Papireto received the waters from the African river, that through the underground ways sprang from the great cave of Danisinni.

“Dal cupo fondo di una ben lata limacciosa grotta, che ha la forma di un’ampia stanza, con volta sopra fattavi di vive selci, prendendo posto lungo le mura di Palermo dalla parte di ponente sopra il Pipurito in distanza di 500 passi, ci vien donata questa gran fonte. L’erbe e verzure, che la impellicciano, li tortuosi canali del suo bel corso, che alle donne fan lavatoj”...

In this way the Villabianca describes the cave and the source “Anisinde”.

In the past the perimeter of the area denominated Danisinni was very wider than the today considered territory, so much to be licked up the park of the Zisa and to stretch well over the monastery of the Capuchins. The reading of ancient notarial acts has made us understand that for the vastness the territory was divided in districts.

The Senate of Palermo, in the granted license to the Capuchins Monks in 1534 to build their monastery, to point out the place wrote:

-“... extra moenia in contrada S. Lunardi de Dainisindi”.

The origin of the name Danisinni, presumably dates back a to one of the springs, that, in this place, fed the river, perhaps really that that sprang from the great cave. The spring -quoted by „Ibn Hawqal- was named “Ayu’abi Sa’Idin” (the source of Abu Said), or perhaps took the name from the beautiful Princess daughter of a wali of the time nicknamed Abu Said “Ahmad’ad Dayf, the guest, that built his abode on the cave. This last hypothesis could be the most probable because guaranteed by the popular tradition.

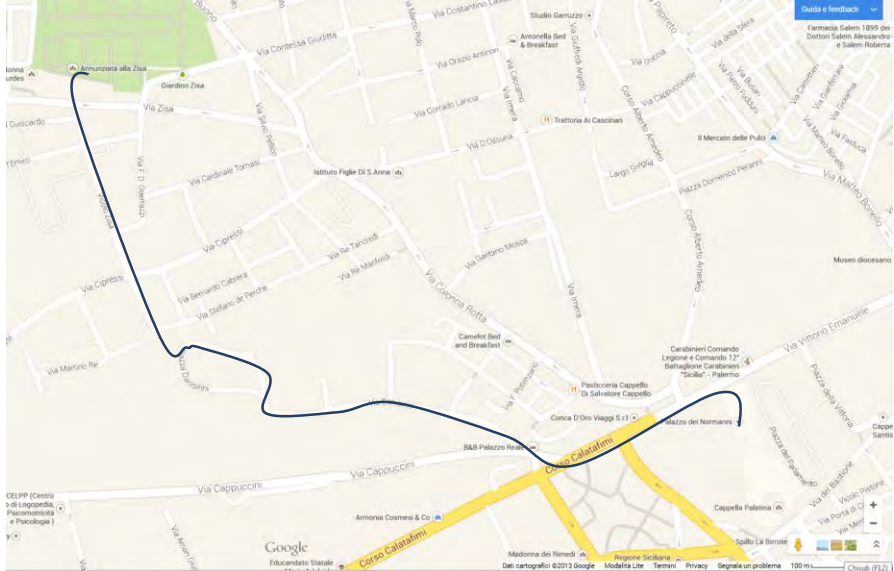
The inhabitants of Palermo in the dialect form consider the name of this district to the plural placing before to it the article the “the Denesinni”, this form is often taken back in the Italian language.

The name of the district was handed down unchanged in the centuries, as demonstrates a 1823 Palermo Paper, drawn in London in which it is possible to read clearly the indication of a spring named “Ayn Sindi.” Then inhabitants of Palermo mispronounced the name first in Anisinde and then in Denisinni or Danisinni.

The project

The itinerary (around 1,4 kms), of the duration of about 25 minutes, crosses in fact an area with the particular suggestions and references to the Arab period (Danisinni) and presents itself as the briefest and suggestive axle of connection among the representative monumental realities of the political and religious heart of the Norman Arabic empire (Norman Palace and Palatine Chapel), with that with more ludic and

	<p>recreational value, represented by the Zisa.</p> <p>The run, that branches off from Piazza Indipendenza to reach Piazza Zisa, involves in fact the principal street and the square of an ancient district of the city called Danisinni, whose name in its actual mispronounced form draws origins from the Arab “Ayu'abi Sa'Idin” or the source of Abu Said. Here in fact there exists the spring (today hidden to the visitor's eyes) that fed the Papireto one of the two historical rivers of the city. The Arabs exploited a lot the pure waters of Danisinni, so much that around the year 1000, the emir Giafar Ibn Yusuf made to build a waterwork to supply some fountains of the city.</p> <p>The area was very rich of papyrus, for quality and equal features only to those of the Nile and for such reason, the popular legends daydreamed that the Papireto directly received the waters from the African river, that through the underground ways sprang from the great cave of Danisinni.</p> <p>Today, despite the filling up with earth of the river and the different building interventions suffered especially in the last decades, the Danisinni districts still maintains, unexpectedly, some “rural” views of particular suggestion, with evident traces of the persistent presence of the water: great outside vegetable gardens (still cultivated with the traditional systems of Arab irrigation), green spaces with luxuriant vegetation, some surviving exemplaries of the legendary papyrus, the rests of the “Pirra” (the cave from which was extracted the building stone of the Royal Palace) and besides horses and other farm animals, all in the full city. Removed from the chaotic city traffic, (the district is the only one in the city to be without crossing main roads), Danisinni is therefore considered as ideal place for the realization of an ample pedestrian tourist path. From the square in fact an ancient and brief stairway conducts to a run-down but picturesque courtyard in Arab style, ring of conjunction with the vicolo Zisa, a long rectilinear axle, already pedestrianized in some segments, that colleague directly to the street and to the square Zisa, before the homonymous castle.</p> <p>With the purpose to valorize this reality it is therefore necessary to intervene with some precise interventions that can be reassumed in this way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a Tracing of a pedestrian path.b Restoration and/or maintenance and protection of the spring systemc Restoration and/or maintenance and protection of the vegetable garden systemd Interventions of requalification along the pedestrian path.e Interventions of artistic embellishment and naturalistic engineeringf Actions of socio-economic animation, aimed to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">f.1 Involvement of the local population for the sharing and “adoption” of the interventions of requalification and embellishmentf.2 Support to the birth of new enterprises of services to the tourist and the leisure timeg Placing of signs system related to the itineraryh Predisposition and realization of tools of fruition and on line and off line communication.
--	--

	 <p>Principal monuments and streets affected by the tourist path.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Norman Palace and Palatine Chapel - Danisinni (Ayn Sindi) - Zisa Palace - Piazza Indipendenza - Corso Calatafimi - Via Cappuccini - Via Danisinni - Piazza Danisinni - Via e Cortile Sopra la Grotta - Vicolo Zisa - Via Zisa
<p>EXPECTED RESULTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the environmentally sustainable fruition of the property - Creation of an integrated system of environmentally sustainable tourist fruition between the property and other historical-cultural element of value that fall within the territory affected by the project - Requalification of the zones affected by the project through interventions of artistic embellishment and naturalistic engineering: restoration of spring and vegetable garden system, restoration housing buildings, restoration buildings of relief - Increase of the knowledge and awareness of the local population on forgotten historical aspects of their own city - Socio-cultural and economic revitalization of the zones affected by the project
<p>DIRECTION SUBJECT</p>	<p>Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation</p>
<p>FINANCING SUBJECT</p>	<p>Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020</p>
<p>INDICATORS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of realized interventions of requalification - Number of cultural and economic activity born in relationship to the realization of the tourist path - Residents' number involved in the interventions of requalification and embellishment - Level of satisfaction of the residents and the tourists (annual investigations through the administration of questionnaires ad hoc)

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 2	Creation of integrative sustainable tourist runs to those traditional of the property
ACTION 2	Cultural run along the road Rocca-Monreale
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>Activity: a. Cultural pedestrian path, long which a tourist guide will make to know the less known historical-architectural aspects that from Palermo drive toward Monreale. Beneath are described the elements of cultural value that will be object of the tourist run.</p> <p><u>History</u> In the eighteenth century, the “main road of MezzoMonreale” (stradone di MezzoMonreale) is one of the guiding of expansion of the city of Palermo: it had been traced in 1583 by the viceroy Marcantonio Colonna, prolonging the extramoenia urban axle to the village of the Rocca, at the foot of Monreale. The street of connection between the main road of Mezzomonreale and the little village that rose around the Norman cathedral had been realized by the Monreale archbishops: a first layout dated back to 1575, realized for wish of the archbishop Ludovico I Torres; in 1621 the run had been readapted by the archbishop Venero. More than 100 years later it was again in a bad state, the difference in level of around 300 metres between the Rocca and Monreale resulted difficult to overcome. In the description of a diarist of the age, the marquis of Villabianca, “<i>l’Arcivescovo Francesco Testa, conoscendo quanto disastrosa era la strada che da Monreale conduce a Palermo, si per la salita e si anche per le selci alpestri che nel corso vi si incontrano, volle cambiarla di sito nel 1764; e portandola più in su dalla parte del monte, dove ha fatto le rupi con mine di polvere, gli è riuscito finalmente renderla più facile e con salita quasi insensibile, per vie di molte fughe, che formano la strada a guisa di scala</i>” (Diario palermitano di Francesco Maria Emanuele e Gaetani Marchese di Villabianca dal 1° gennaio 1746 al 31° dicembre 1758, in G. Di Marzo, by, <i>Diari della città di Palermo dal secolo XVI al XIX, pubblicati su manoscritti della Biblioteca Comunale, Palermo 1874, Diario Palermitano, XXIII, p. 245.</i>)</p> <p><u>Run of the road</u> Departing from the Rocca and directing toward Monreale, the road long a pair of kilometres opens with an entrance underlined by two pillars with big vases that bring Latin and Greek inscription. Inside the first curve it is situated the Fountain of the Fisherman, so named for a young boy graven in the action of fishing. Are present sculptures of the Palermo artist Ignazio Marabitti, that represents children and naturalistic elements. Other pillars mark the points in which the new road intersects the old one, once there were stone benches for the rest of the wayfarers. The inside of the second curve is occupied by a semi-circular seat, delimited by pillars, what remains of an architectural complex with pyramids and inscriptions, that accompanied the wayfarer. In the middle of the run is set the most spectacular monument: the Fountain of the Dragon, that reminds with its pyramidal forms, a type scheme already present in the seventeenth century Palermo area.</p>



The Dragon is metaphor of the darkness destined to be defeated, the shell in the foreground -typical of the Baroque predominance of decoration - is emphasized as symbol of Palermo, hermetic vase and fertile “golden valley” that welcomes the waters emptied by the river Oreto. The opening of the cave from which the dragon escapes becomes fusion point between the chthonic world, of which the dragon is guardian, and the shell.

The final composition exploits the difference in level of the mountain to create a “naturalistic” pretense: the young boys escape the dragon climbing the mountain inside a compositive scheme that revolves around focal points: the great shell and the head of the dragon. The plays of water, today disappeared, exalted the magnificence of the graven marbles and the fixed rocks.

Thanks to the works of hydraulic engineering realized by the archbishop Testa, the water destined to feed the fountains arrives from springs far five kilometres.

After the magnificence of the Fountain of the Dragon, it is present, subdued, the last fountain before the town. It is in tuff and stones with a inscription that closes the road, in ideal continuity with the pillars that mark the entrance of it. The road presents itself as a monument with two doors of access, where every entrance invites the pilgrim to advance. The pillars offer to whom arrives from the city the best happens in Monreale, that is the teachings of the Latin language and the Greek.

The last fountain, always with seats for the pilgrims, becomes the first one for the one that moves from Monreale toward Palermo, and it contains inscriptions that hymn to the beauty of the Capital.

Historical testimonies

The road, furnished with fountains and sculptures, is described by the travellers that in the last end of the XVIII century discover Sicily.

Among the most enthusiastic we find Jean Houel, that spent over 4 years in Sicily and

	<p>he writes: “today, at least from the part of Monreale, the road is decorated in so splendid way to seem the path of a building that a public road” (J. Houel, <i>Viaggio in Sicilia</i>, E.di.bi.si. Palermo, 1999, p. 30).</p> <p>The most famous of the travellers is Goethe, in Sicily in 1787, that describes the road as “Magnificent way built by the abbot of the Monastery, in times of great abundance, wide, of comfortable climb, with trees to the right and to the left, but above all provided with plentiful fountains and spurts of water with friezes and ornaments” (quotation in G. Pitre, <i>Goethe in Palermo in 1787</i>, Palermo, 1976, p. 27).</p> <p>In 1789 the street is described by the architect Leon Dufourny: “the road from Palermo to Monreale built few years ago from the archbishop Testa, is wide, comfortable and pleasantly planted with trees, rare thing in Italy, and especially in Sicily. It narrows approaching to Monreale because it is traced on a steep climb, that has been necessary to attenuate everywhere; it is adorned with backs of oleanders, with seats and in many points with beautiful fountains whose aspect, joined with that of the valley from Monreale to Palermo, creates a delicious panorama” (L. Dufourny, <i>Diario di un giacobino a Palermo, 1789-793</i>, Palermo 1991, p. 76).</p> <p>The road arouses wonder and also gratitude in the traveller. As it happens to the count Rezzonico in the August of 1793, that expresses a very positive judgment: “the road is very beautiful and it is due to the archbishop Mons. Testa. Inexpressible pleasure I felt in climbing along comfortable paths and to win the step incline of the mountain with beautiful ease and to contemplate with pleasure the valleys and the pictorial distances of the city, of the promontories, of the sea coast. A lot of fountains enjoys a tired passenger, and opportune look-outs and seats invite them to stop” (C. Gastone della Torre, Conte di Rezzonico, <i>Viaggio della Sicilia</i>, Palermo 1828, p. 13).</p> <p>A print of the first half the eighteenth century, shows us the landscape value of the open space on which dominates the Fountain of the Dragon that has opposite the belvedere.</p>
<p>EXPECTED RESULTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the environmentally-sustainable fruition of the property - Creation of an integrated system of environmentally sustainable tourist fruition between the property and other historical-cultural element of value that fall within the territory affected by the project - Possible requalification of the zones affected by the project through interventions of artistic embellishment and naturalistic engineering: restoration spring system, restoration housing buildings, restoration buildings of relief - Increase of the knowledge and awareness of the local population on historical forgotten aspects of their own city
<p>DIRECTION SUBJECT</p>	<p>Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation</p>
<p>FINANCING SUBJECT</p>	<p>Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020</p>
<p>INDICATORS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of realized interventions of requalification realized - -Number of cultural and economic activities born in relationship to the realization of the tourist run - Participants' number to the tourist run - Residents' number involved in the possible interventions of requalification and embellishment - Level of satisfaction of the residents and the tourists (annual investigations through the administration of questionnaires ad hoc)

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 3	Exploitation of the inside and external gardens to the Arab-Norman properties
ACTION	Ideal requalification, exploitation and cultural fruition of the ancient Park of the Genoard
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The nomination of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” is strengthened by an ample geographical space that occupies more territories and that, besides moves the bar from the architectural and town planning focus to that more generally historical-cultural. A cultural heritage of outstanding value that doesn't plan only the monuments, but also the urban plot that ties them to the gardens - one of the excellences of the proposal - and to the open spaces. Not only monuments of architectural and decorative value, therefore, but also the inextricable fabric of the ancient city that surrounds them and that becomes also a great challenge for the general requalification and the exploitation of the general territorial context of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù.</p> <p>The garden of the Zisa, existing in the area before the building, is vivid and tangible memory of the park of the Genoard, peculiar union between nature and monument, architecture and landscape, own feature of the Norman town planning, still perceivable in other monuments as the Royal Palace or the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. This last, is inserted in a marvelous context constituted by a luxuriant garden of Islamic origin (agdàl) composed by palms and by other various Mediterranean kinds. The garden, documented in the coeval sources, confined to North with the waters of the river Kemonia which allowed besides to the monks to make to work a mill. The garden, besides, constituted part of the Islamic <i>riyad</i> (garden) that gave the name to a near gate of the city of Palermo in Islamic age (Bab to the Riyad). Still today the garden constitutes the most vivid memory of the park of the Norman Genoard. The peculiarity of the context is guaranteed then by the presence at west of a segment of Norman city walls, over which, beyond a crossing road, the ancient pebbly riverbank of the river Kemonia extends itself (Fossa della Garofala), today Villa in Orleans</p> <p>The actions including in this project of exploitation are directed to guarantee the full fruition of the properties trying to rebuild whereas possible the green spaces of the time, valorizing the environment and bringing to the light the ancient functions that such spaces performed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Opportune interventions of safeguard that aim to the reduction of the polluting agents, to the set-up and the restoration of the existing green spaces b. Garden of the Zisa: to insert other kinds typical of the Mediterranean scrub. c. Historical exploitation of the native social and religious functions of the gardens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c.1 Insertion of illustrative panels that describes in detail the use that was made of these open spaces with opportune photos and testimonies, c.2 In determined periods of the year, actors' presence that in period costumes narrates the stories that have affected the monumental properties underlining the function of the green spaces in the Arab-Norman period, c.3 Didactic meetings on open air, in the gardens, for the schools and for the citizens (repossession of identity by the local communities)
EXPECTED	- Integrated fruition of all the elements characterizing the historical and cultural

RESULTS	<p>value of the property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requalification of green spaces of which the local population is able to reappropriate - Increase of the knowledge and the awareness of all the distinctive elements of the property - Increase of the knowledge of the ancient functions that such spaces performed
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of requalified Gardens - N. of interventions of conservation for year - Number of installed illustrative panels - N. of theatrical and cultural events realized to the environmental heritage - N. of visitors/annual - N. of involved schools - N.Participants' to the didactic meetings

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 4	Recovery, safeguard and integrated fruition of the cultural heritage of the property and the local cultural expressions
ACTION	Oral and Intangible Heritage Festival
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>In coherence with the Convention for the safeguard of the intangible heritage, approved by the general Conference of the UNESCO in 2003 and become effective on 20th April 2006, it is opportune to valorize the expressions of the traditional oral culture according to the meaning of “intangible cultural Heritage” defined by the UNESCO and recalled in opening: <i>«the practices, representations, expressions, the knowledge and skills – as well as instruments, objects, artefacts, cultural spaces to them associated- that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage. The intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups, in response to their environment, their interaction with nature, and their history, it provides people with a sense of identity and continuity, and promotes respect for cultural diversity and human creativity».</i></p> <p>Such precious definition of intangible cultural heritage and the consideration that it is source of identity, of creativeness and of respect of the differences, has largely contributed to delineate a global approach to the cultural heritage, that colleague tightly the material properties and those intangible, the object or the event in its environmental context (the place) and historical (the diachronic cultural dynamics). After all, the wealth of the intangible heritage of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, especially for that concerns to the feast, performative, oral and musical traditions, certainly deserves the promotion of activities of diffused and capillary search for their careful protection, exploitation and transmission of the same to the future generations.</p> <p><u>Propedaeutical Activities</u></p> <p>a. Realization of a systematic census of the cultural emergencies and the subject carriers of knowledges and competences in the way of disappearance (stories,</p>

- songs, legends, artisan knowledges)
- b. Realization of an ample document collection (photographic, audiovisual, sonorous) realized through the most up-to-date methods and tools of investigation.
 - c. Realization of a GIS that individualizes the single emergencies on precise territorial basis (Churches tied up to the feast rites, puppet theatres, artisan shops, etc.).

These preliminary activities of search and documentation constitute the essential premises for the realization of an organic plan of promotion and exploitation of the intangible properties. Preliminary condition to the result of these activities is that they don't seem “fallen from above” to the resident community and that the same has full awareness of the objectives that through these are pursued. It is therefore necessary to place side by side an action of sensitization and involvement of the local communities (of district) to the work of search that motives positively the strengthening of the local identities. Close to the promotion of activity of search, documentation and exploitation of the traditional cultural proposals it is, therefore, necessary to stimulate the increase of the cultural production and to favour the circulation of ideas and innovative proposals.

In the case of the cultural intangible properties such objectives can be reached in first place through shared activity of investigation aimed to the discovery, re-discovery and revitalization (whereas possible) of the local traditions without however to hypothesize forms of musealization of the reality.

On the basis of these considerations it is considered opportune to promote:

- a. initiatives of study that knows how to conjugate the two cultural, material and intangible heritages
- b. events of tourist-cultural value that can valorize the local traditions (knowledges, competences, expressions, etc.) also comparing them with other cultural practices recognized heritage of the humanity, so that to promote the local identities correlating them with those of cultural “others” realities within a positive vision of the cultural difference. Both the initiatives above described, can effectively find expression in the project of the “**Oral and Intangible Heritage Festival**”.

The project “Oral and Intangible Heritage Festival”

To the artistic and architectural emergencies individualized inside the present proposal of nomination - and to their history - are associated, in more explicit way, songs, legends, stories, performative and ergologic activities. Such heritage is partly present still today in the memory of the inhabitants of the affected territories, partly documented and reposable with the contribution of qualified cultural operators. Exist, in fact, individuals and groups that have worked with wise attention to the reproposal and to the requalification of meaningful segments of the traditional oral and musical culture. To the light of what observed it is proposed:

- a. a careful work of planning and selection of the proposals
 - b. realization of narrative, musical, performative, gastronomic runs, etc. inside the urban spaces that contain the monuments of the proposed property
- Actions able to valorize really knowledges and local competences and to involve

	<p>directly the subjects that operate and reside inside these spaces (both “native” that immigrants). Artisans, storekeepers, itinerant sellers, housewives, etc. could make real “story-tellers” and performer, returning so dignity to themselves and their own culture and making participates, so much their same community that the visitors, of an extraordinary heritage of experiences, competences and feelings otherwise unattainable.</p> <p>Within this framework, it would result of particular relief, so much to the goals of the social integration that of the virtuous multiplication of the proposals, the contribution of the migrant communities, every carrier of different experiences and knowledges (narrative, musical, dance, gastronomic, ergologic, etc.), through which ideally to reconstruct the “atmosphere” of a Norman multiethnic and multicultural Palermo.</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematic census of the cultural emergencies and the subject carriers of knowledges and competences in the way of disappearance - Realization of an ample document collection (photographic, audiovisual, sonorous) - Proposals for an integrated tourist and cultural offer of high profil - Diversification of the offer tourist and consequent increase of seasonally adjusted tourist flows - Recovery of the traditional and historical cultural memory, also near the local communities - Greater awareness from the citizens of their own heritage - Promotion and qualifying and innovative communication of the values of the property on all the levels. - Cultural, social and economic growth of the affected communities
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. and quality of the founded and systematized data - N. of realized interventions and their quality - Quantity and quality of the elaborated proposals and the projected cultural events - Level of pleasure and understanding measured near the visitors (to measure through questionnaire ad hoc) - N. of the visits to the monuments of the Arab-Norman serial property, by the residents - N. of tourists out summer season - N. of visitors of the property and their temporal progression - N. of tourists and N. of residents participants to the created cultural events - Increase of the period of permanence, also out summer season - Increase of the number presences in the places traditionally less visitated - Index of notoriety of the cultural events

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 5	To strengthen the sense of identity and belonging of the local population
ACTION	Program of formative and informative events, turned above all to the young generations
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>In the circle of an ampler project of exploitation and improvement of the level of management and fruition of the cultural armor of the property, a very important element is constituted by the involvement of the local populations -above all of the young generations, future active protagonists of the protection of the heritage - and by the recovery of the historical identity by the same, whose new awareness springs from a process of knowledge and from the aware acquisition of the historical-monumental value of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù.</p> <p>For a correct planning and realization of the activities addressed to the new generations, is necessary a preliminary activity of involvement of the schools to participate actively in the initiatives of animation and sensitization, that it is translated more specifically in a series of initiatives with formative character, turned above all to the school managers and the teachers, because they can make correct the students' approach in the share to the initiatives.</p> <p><u>Activity preliminary turned to the teachers and the school managers</u></p> <p>a. program of study and search that articulates in various meetings that will have as protagonist the proposed property: conferences to which to make participate known personalities on international level for their studies in the various sectors; meetings each time finalized to the close examination of the knowledge of the cities in their manifold aspects and cultural stratifications</p> <p><u>Projects for the students of the formative institutions of different order and degree</u></p> <p>These projects from the awareness that within the protection of the cultural properties it is even more remarkable to consider the fundamental role of the education and the formation, activities able to take root to the diffused culture that makes spontaneous the respect of the historical - monumental and natural properties. The activities of education of the young people, since in school age, to the understanding of the role and the value of their own city, represent a real tool of protection and exploitation for the same property, in how much they produce a virtuous circle related to the awareness than the actions of protection are important and necessary.</p> <p>a. <i>Didactic programs</i> that illustrate the meaning and the universal value of the property: in such circle the Regional Councillorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity has in action a project denominated “Schools and communication for the exploitation of the UNESCO properties” co-financed by the Ministry of the National Heritage and Cultural Activities</p> <p>b. <i>Involvement of the same young people in activity of promotion of the proposed property</i>, for instance through initiatives to work of the schools as that with regional and national character “The school adopts a monument” (La scuola adotta un monumento)</p>

c. Share of the pupils of the schools to the *initiatives promoted by FAI Scuola*, as it is for instance “The Tournament of the Landscape” (Torneo del Paesaggio), a competition of culture and search in three phases (local, regional, national) dedicated to secondary school of II degree, in which the young have to realize a project of cultural exploitation

d. Adhesion to the initiatives “*Olympiads of the Heritage*” that the A.N.I.S.A. (Association National Teachers History of the art) organizes with the objective to provide the opportunity to the students to enrich their knowledge of the extraordinary wealth and variety of the historical-artistic, monumental and landscape testimonies disseminated on the whole Italian territory

e. To increase the programs of *exhibitions and cultural events related to the property* and/or hosted by the property, of local, that national and supranational importance, to improve the knowledge of the property (cycles of lectures, illustrative and didactic exhibitions, together to the organization of cultural events to be performed also in the nominated monuments)

The project plans the carrying out in the schools of educational activities aimed:

- to the diffusion of the knowledge of the history and the architectural evolution of the properties inserted in the Arab-Norman property
- to the diffusion of the knowledge of the used constructive techniques
- to the diffusion of the knowledge of the actual role of the monuments in the context of the inscription of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” to the World Heritage List and the drawing up of the UNESCO Management Plan
- to the illustration of the themes related to the protection and to its importance for
- the cultural and economic aspects of the territory
- to the students' involvement in the creation of publishing products destined to be distributed to the tourists in visit

f. *Contests of ideas* (design, photo, architecture, installations, cultural properties, management) related to the whole heritage affected by the nomination in the UNESCO

g. *Products of communication and promotion of the property realized by the students*

Before the start of the project will be organized a seminar of presentation that will involve the scholastic managers and the teaching staff, during which will be picked the adhesions both the proposals from the involved schools regarding the actions and the activities to be developed to reach the realization of real campaigns of communication that will be inserted in the website of “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. Will be also picked and integrated the suggestions eventually exposed by the involved teachers, that will participate besides in the drawing up of the work plan and the selection of the contents of communication to make to realize to the involved classes.

The themes that will be faced during the meetings will concern, in general, all the features that identify and distinguish the monumental heritage of the three cities, also with the purpose to make to understand the historical and cultural bond that

	<p>unites them, to transmit as excellence and value and to be communicated and to protect for the whole humanity.</p> <p>The different scholastic levels involved in the project (primary school, secondary schools, high schools, specific university faculties, Academy of Fine arts) will develop then, with the support of the involved teachers and experts in possession of specific competences, three project lines specifically directed to the communication of the values of the property. Particularly: to the students of the primary schools will be asked to realize some photographic reportages that illustrate particular aspects of the territory, of the monuments, of the local culture; to the students of the secondary schools will be asked to realize film clips or short films that have as topic the value of the properties and the local culture; to the students of the high schools will be asked to realize a multimedia product that illustrates the main aspects of the territory and the local culture, and that has the possibility to integrate to its inside the products realized by the students of the elementary and of the secondary; to the university students and of the academy will be proposed to present some studies of improvement of the management of the cities and/or to reinterpret artistically the contents of UNESCO properties.</p> <p>At the end of the project, the various publishing products, will be used as part of the institutional campaign of communication and promotion of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising of the level of knowledge of the property and all of its values near the young generations and the local population in general - New awareness of what means to live in an culturally important property, to respect it and to manage it through sustainable behaviours - Involvement of strips of the local community in activity of promotion of their own territories - Close examination and diffusion the knowledge near the public of the areas of the property and its specific cultural values
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity and quality of the participative comparisons: N. of schools activated in the programs of education and cultural promotion, N. participant students, - N. documents and elaborate proposals - Increase of the visits to the monuments of the Arab-Norman property, by the residents - N. of realized formative initiatives (lectures, workshop, seminars and meetings) - Level of share to the initiatives of the population - Variation, in the time, of the knowledge that the different strip of the population have of some peculiarities of the monuments of the property (questionnaire ad hoc) - N. laboratories activated on the Arab-Norman heritage/Total of the laboratories in the primary schools - high schools of first and and second degree-university - N. of publishing/of communication/cultural products realized by the young people

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 6	Socio-economic development
ACTION	Creation of technical-specialistic educational courses
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The involvement of the local communities is without doubt connected also to an improvement of their quality of life, that could be effected through activities of education and professional requalification of the young people looking for occupation and of those people coming from other sectors as tools of start and support to the occupational insertion, both in Sicily and in the rest of Italy, in the activities tied up to the tourism proper of the UNESCO itineraries.</p> <p>a. Activation of <i>courses of specialization</i> in accord with the University Athenaeums and the corporate bodies of education accredited by the Region Sicily. These courses must be direct to provide general basic competences, but also on a superior level for those people that having achieved the degree intend to invest their future within the exploitation of the cultural properties. The action plans the realization of post diploma and post degree certificate educational courses, turned to whom intends to insert in the labour market or who works already in tourist - cultural circle and wants to be specialized. The professional figures of which the system of tourist exploitation requires can be of three types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cultural operator that has to be able to deal with mediation between the artistic and cultural system and the various types of public that enjoy some organized initiatives, also included the local community 2. marketing manager of the cultural tourism, that has to be able to intervene with the public and private corporations and with the local communities to improve the accessibility and the reception to the cultural properties (in particular way that Arab-Norman 3. tourist information provider, that represents the figure of the professional of the communication connected to the cultural tourism, that must have knowledges of the techniques tied up to the communication, advertizing and design. <p>b. Realization of a real <i>City of the restoration</i> where to develop functions of search and transfer of the knowledges on the restoration through the integrated carrying out of manifold functions as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search; • experimentation; • ordinary and extraordinary interventions; • definition of the normative protocols for the conservation and for the restoration; • definition of the professional profiles for the different figures of operators of the restoration; • offered of formative services of high qualification <p>It deals, from a side, to create a “virtual city” through the realization of a website where to pick up, to organize and to update information on operators, courses, and schools of restoration; from the other to realize a structure, to plan according to the best international standards, whether to strengthen the activities of the existing specific institutes. In this structure will be developed: educational activities and opportunities both for operators already active to update and/or to retrain, both for operators to form ex novo;</p>

	<p>functions of observatory able to follow - and to address as far as possible the normative developments, to monitor the request and the educational offer as well as the labour market, to facilitate the relationship commission-operator in the circle of the various activities of restoration that interest the zones of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù.</p> <p>c. One of the local handicraft activities of high-level concern the workmanship of the mosaic, characteristic decorative element of the monuments of the property “Palermo Arab Norman and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. Currently educational activities related to the mosaic is practised in Monreale near the “Istituto Statale d’Arte Mario D’Aleo per il Mosaico”.</p> <p>It is proposed the strengthening of the educational offer of such Institute, through a complementary centre for the professional education - the <i>Centre for the workmanship of the mosaic</i> - related to the activities of working of the mosaic to create professional figures tied up to the new economic activities and tourist connected to the Norman Arabic property. The institution of a school of the Mosaic that involves all the three towns would allow the development of excellent technical competences, in how much the learners would have the possibility to learn in contexts of high artistic value, with reference to such technique, such as just are the Arab-Norman monuments proposed to the UNESCO nomination. The centre is also open to the students of foreign countries, above all centre of UNESCO properties comparable to those Arab-Norman, with which to implement interesting courses of cultural and educational exchanges.</p> <p>d. In full line with the tendencies and the formalities of education and diffusion of the culture on international level, an action to be planned refers to the realization of the <i>arts and craft workshop</i>, related to the recovery of the forgotten traditional handicraft works and tied up to the Arab-Norman tradition whose traces are still found in such knowledges and techniques of the intangible culture.</p> <p>Contextually to the activities above described, it is considered fundamental:</p> <p>a. To increase the exchange of knowledges between teachers, experts and researchers of University, Centres of search on international level, to stimulate partnership of search on the cultural themes proper of the property</p> <p>b. To participate in <i>international network</i>, to be able to adopt the best practice to to effect inside the Norman Arab property. Through the dialogue and the direct and constructive comparison it will be possible to spark further processes of economic growth, with the advantage also from a greater possibility of collaboration to programs of twinship and exchange, as well as to projects financed on the themes of the cultural and scientific search and the sustainable socio-economic development</p> <p>c. To participate in <i>sector fairs</i> in which to be able to promote the results of the educational and cultural activities above described</p>
<p>EXPECTED RESULTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exchange of knowledges between the researchers of the various countries -Increase of the possibility of collaboration to programs of twinship and exchange -Creation of highly qualified professional figures -Recovery of the material and intangible cultural traditions -Diffusion of the techniques of workmanship of the mosaics, of the ceramics, of the silver as well as of the embroidery

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Creation of new working opportunities -Usability of Arab-Norman manufactured articles and productions -Improvement of the activities of restoration/maintenance/conservation of the architectural structures and the decorative apparatuses both of the monuments of the Arab-Norman property, both of those not included in the project of nomination -To improve the economic effects on the territory
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of activated courses/annual - N. Participants in the courses of education/specialization/annual - Diachronic course of the number of the participants to the undertaken initiatives - Perceived quality of the educational initiatives undertaken by the participants - Number of activated partnership for the realization of the described activities - Percentage of occupational increase of the participants, in the relative sectors of reference - Economic data - Number and origin of the Countries involved in the partnerships of study/search - Number of activated educational twinships/exchanges - N. of the monumental properties potentially affected by the activities of “The City of the Restoration” - N. of the ordinary and extraordinary interventions undertaken by “<i>The City of the Restoration</i>” and by the <i>Centre for the workmanship of the mosaic</i> - N. of organized workshops - N. of activated partnerships - N. of produced searches with other centres of search and/or institutions united by the studies on the Norman Arab heritage - Increase/annual of the occupied in the sectors of the historical-traditional craftsmanship - Increase of efficiency in the activities of conservation of the historical-monumental property - N. of fairs to which there has been participation - N.of Visitors that, in every fair,have been interested in the property stand

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 7	Integrated fruition of the amplest Arab-Norman monumental heritage
ACTION	Creation of integrative tourist itineraries to those traditional tied up to the proposed property
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>In the Dossier of Nomination and in the Management Plan, it is underlined as a part of the remaining monuments of the Arab-Norman historical-architectural and monumental heritage, also presenting the character of authenticity, suffers in the meantime of problems in order to their conservation and fruition. Such monuments have ideally been defined of <i>category A</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Castle to the Sea (Castello a Mare); 2) Maredolce Castle and Favara Park (Castello di Maredolce e Parco della Favara); 3) Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena; 4) Cuba;

5) Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione.

Numerous other architectural complexes -defined of category B- have also features or preserve Arab-Norman traces but, for the whole of the elements present in it, can not be ascribed to the category A. Despite the remarkable loss of elements of originality, such monuments are however important and historicized and they integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenery of the Arab-Norman Palermo.

- 1) Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e the small Cuba;
- 2) Chapel of S. Maria l'Incoronata;
- 3) Saint John of Lepers (San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi);
- 4) Church of Santo Spirito (Church of Vespri);
- 5) Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere;
- 6) Uscibene;
- 7) Cefalà Diana Baths (Bagni di Cefalà Diana);
- 8) Qanat.

(For a deepened treatment seen the annex 2 to the Dossier of Nomination).

The first category picks up that monuments that, even though in great part preserved, need actions of infrastructural intervention and of managerial nature (safeguard of the context, infrastructures for the suitable fruition of the property, interventions of restoration); the second category includes instead those monuments that in virtue of their historical events have lost in way consistent elements of integrity and authenticity, also constituting important and historicized testimonies that integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenery in the Arab-Norman Palermo.

Such monuments need interventions of managerial nature and actions of infrastructural intervention and they would be able, in future, to enrich the cultural fruition of the proposed property: the amplification of the traditional tourist circuits - to visit both through a special service of shuttles guaranteed by the principal exchanger knots individualized near the monuments of the property, both in environmentally sustainable way through forms of bike tourism and/or afoot paths- it would allow to make to know, not only to the tourists but also to the local population, other parts of the less known territories from a historical-cultural point of view, but culturally similar to the project of UNESCO nomination for Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.

Individualized the criticalities that insist on the monuments of category A and B (see: Chapter 3.1.c /d and Chapter 5.h of the Dossier of Nomination; Annex 2 to the Dossier of Nomination), beneath are synthesized the principal activities to be realized for the planning and realization of the tourist cultural runs that interest them.

- a. Interventions of restoration/maintenance of the architectural complexes
- b. Requalification of the surrounding town planning context to the monuments
- c. To resolve the problems in order to the accessibility
- d. Guaranteed daily opening
- e. Predisposition of services of surveillance and custody
- f. Predisposition of parking zones for the shuttles and/or for the bicycles
- g. Planning and realization of structures and fit runs of visit
- h. Organization of guided visits

	i. Predisposition, realization and promotion of a calendar of events and cultural initiatives, also in travelling way, to develop near these monuments
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requalification of the territorial context affected by these tourist – cultural runs complementary to the proposed property - Improvement of the level of fruition of the cultural armor and amplification of the tourist circuits with the inclusion of other parts of the less known territories - Growth of the knowledge and the awareness of the local community of the cultural value of their own monumental heritage - Increase of the flows of cultural tourism (seasonal adjustment) - Creation of new working opportunities - Cultural, social and economic growth of the interested communities
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of realized interventions of exploitation/requalification/restoration and their effectiveness - Increase of efficiency in the activities of conservation (number of criticalities-detected emergencies) - N. of projected cultural events - N. of runs individualized for the bike tourism - Level of satisfaction and understanding measured near the visitors (periodic surveys ad hoc) - Increase of the awareness that the visitors have of the cultural values of the territory (periodic surveys ad hoc) - N. total visits (annual rate of growth) - N. total visits by tourists (annual rate of growth) - N. total visits by the local population (rate of monthly growth) - N. bike tourists - N. participants to the created cultural events - Socio-cultural and economic growth

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 8	To spread the knowledge of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”
ACTION	Twinships with Arab-Norman properties present on European level
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The project plans the creation of Arab-Norman thematic tourist itineraries that wind between the proposed property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” and the other properties, some of which already declared World Heritage of the humanity, that present similar historical-monumental elements and that, beneath, are listed (for a close examination see the Chap. 3.2.2. of the Dossier of Nomination External comparative Analysis):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salerno Cathedral (around 1080) - Amalfi Cathedral (X-XIII centuries) - Caserta Vecchia Cathedral (1113)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palace Rufolo di Ravello, with its Moorish portico (XII-XIII century) - Church of Sant’Eustachio a Pontone (end century XII), in Amalfi Coast. - The <i>mudéjar</i> architecture (ref. the property “Mudejar Architecture of Aragon”, UNESCO Heritage since 1986, criterion iv) that develops in Spain between the century XII and the century XV and that can be divided in four regional varieties: Toledo, León, Aragon and Andalusia - The mosaics of the basilica of San Marco a Venezia (ref. the property “Venice and his lagoon”, UNESCO Heritage since 1987, criteria i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi) - The mosaics of Ravenna (ref. the property “Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna”) belong to the UNESCO Heritage since 1996, criteria i, ii, iii, iv) <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contacts with the corporate bodies managers of the other properties b. Creation of the tourist runs c. Agreement with tour operators to create “package holiday” that, within the destinations defined by the Arab-Norman European tour, it is possible to customize on the basis of the different targets d. Actions of promotion and marketing connected with the other properties: annual validity coupon, website dedicated to tourist project and specific advertising campaigns e. To promote the Arab-Norman European tour as destination for the scholastic trips of education of the schools of the countries involved by the project
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Growth of the knowledge and the awareness of the local community of the cultural value of their own monumental heritage -Increase of the flows of tourism cultural Italian and foreign countries (seasonal adjustment) -Creation of new working opportunities -Cultural, social and economic growth of the interested communities -To widen the recognizability on international level of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizability and perception of the brand-image of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Monreale and Cefalù” - N. of activated twinships - N. of activate common initiatives - Total increase of the tourist flows out summer season tied up to the organization of the tourist tours - Capillarity of the diffusion of the promotional communicative messages - Level of knowledge of the existence of the project - Level of satisfaction of the tourists (periodic surveys ad hoc) - Increase of the awareness that the visitors have of the features of the property (periodic surveys ad hoc) - N. of sold packages/annual - N. of involved schools/annual - N. total visits (annual rate of growth) - N. total visits by foreign tourists (annual rate of growth)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total N. of visits by tourists coming from other parts of Italy - N. of sold packages to the local population (rate of monthly growth)
--	---

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 9	To guarantee a better accessibility of the property
ACTION 1	General redrawing of the system of the great road system and the infrastructures of connection between the “gates”, the urban system and the territorial context of reference of the property
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The project refers to the realization of effective actions of management of the mobility, considered both in terms of road infrastructures and areas for the standstill and the parkings, both in terms of expansion of the services of transport public.</p> <p>To the purpose to reduce the heavy phenomena of anthropic pressure on the principal monuments mainly tied to the actual road system, is necessary the rearrangement of the system of public mobility.</p> <p>In the specific one, the properties of the proposed Norman Arab property, need some interventions to improve the tourist accessibility and to raise the qualitative level of the visit. Each of the monuments requires of improvements or from a managerial or infrastructural point of view, or from both the aspects. The realization of such interventions has to increase the index of satisfaction of the visit by the tourists, put so in the conditions to enjoy different services, functional to the visit, in efficient way.</p> <p>The Dossier of Nomination (see Chap 5.d of the Dossier) recognizes the necessity to effect interventions related to a more general improvement of the accessibility of the whole urban system, in the respect of the environmental sustainability: from here the importance of some strategic interventions related to the infrastructural knots, such as the expansion of the system of the public transport with the light subway and the net of the streetcar, the improvement of the urban mobility through the realization of the inside bypass road and the underground road of connection port-bypass, the strengthening of the port services tied up to the management and the support of the cruise and yachting tourism.</p> <p>The actions, although concern the property in its whole, are also exposed in the detail of the depicted single emergencies for the towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale. The interventions here synthesized, integrate the above quoted projects of the “Plan of the protection and conservation”.</p> <p>In the specific, as it regards the public mobility, to the purpose to resolve in terms of immediate feasibility the accessibility to the monuments, reducing in the meantime the phenomena of anthropic pressure on the principal proposed monuments are essential interventions turned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – to improve the features of praticability and safety of the actual road system; – to facilitate the urban mobility and the direct link Palermo-Monreale-Cefalù; – to minimize the impact of the traffic on the monumental complexes, also realizing, where possible, parkings connected to a service of close- circuit shuttle buses. – to improve the conditions of usability of the surrounding areas the proposed properties and to facilitate the pedestrian urban mobility; – to minimize the impact of the traffic on the areas of context stopping the traffic in the external place at least to the I level burrer zones, organizing a system of

	<p>sustainable mobility with zero impact public services, creating exchanger parking connected to a service of close-circuit electric shuttle buses and assuring protected pedestrian and cycle paths of connection of the areas of the property.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition of areas (at least on level of the I level buffer zones) with prohibition of transit to the vehicular traffic, allowing the private traffic only to the residents, to the managers of the services b. Creation of areas, distant from the monuments, dedicated to the standstill of the cars and the tourist buses predisposing millions of recall for the buses c. Mitigation of the impact of the tourist traffic through the connection of the pedestrian paths also to the nearest stops of the subway and to the railway/tram line d. Monreale: strenghtening of the connections Palermo-Monreale and of the systems of the public transport along the principal street of access to the monumental complex of the Cathedral and the Historic Centre e. Monreale: improvement of the system of access of the squares on which the Cathedral overlooks f. Monreale: integration and rationalization of the road system below the historical city and of the territorial road system and realization of the parking program in the southern city as integrated system on the level of the territorial road system and of first city boundary g. Cefalù: improvement of the connection of Cefalù with the system of the accessibility of Palermo and therefore of the port and airport connections through the expansion of the connection of the plurimodal coastal corridor: among these the expansion and the speeding up of the railway section and expansion of the services of the stations h. Cefalù: connection of the coastal territory and the centre of Cefalù with the area of the Park of the Madonie that will be also guaranteed by the project of funicular connection Cefalù, Isnello, Piano Battaglia planned by the Provincial Territorial Plan (PTP)
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General redrawing of the system of the urban mobility - Improvement in the accessibility to the different components of the property - To increase the knowledge of the visitors in relationship to the vast cultural heritage of the property and to create, so, the occasions to prolong their stay introducing a more complete cognitive, sensorial and emotional run - To facilitate the visit to all the monuments of the property especially in those zones traditionally considered “difficult” to reach - Actions aimed to the creation of new urban centrality and the attractive poles - Urban, social and cultural regeneration
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of realized interventions - Increase of the level of accessibility of the monuments - N. of visits to the monuments traditionally not inserted in the route of tourist visit - Data on the air pollution - Data on the state of conservation and maintenance of the monuments - Rate of use of the predisposed services of sustainable urban mobility

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 9	To guarantee a better accessibility of the property
ACTION 2	Realization of Visitor Centre of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The proposed property needs an integrated system and coordinated for the tourist reception, that can help the visitors to understand the articulation and the structuring of the different monumental complexes, above considering the distribution of the parts component the property in different towns.</p> <p>The necessity of a new offer finalized to the incentive of the cultural tourism and the need of delocalize functions able to produce impacts on the cultural components of the property, it conducts to the idea of the realization of a <i>Visitor Centre of the property</i>, that can welcome the upcoming tourists giving them the most common services (information, service of bookings etc.), introducing them to the values expressed by the monuments component the property, through an ample exhibition space - also in 3D and with interactive functionalities - a permanent exhibition related to the property and the installation of a ludic space with pedagogic functions for heir children in visit, a bookshop.</p> <p>The Visitor Centre will have three centres that will have to be situated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in Palermo inside the complex of the Building of Cuba in Palermo; - in Monreale near the Benedictines' Dormitory inside the Monumental Complex of the Cathedral; - in Cefalù near the Osterio Magno, building of the XII century, situated in Cefalù in Corso Ruggero. <p>The system of reception must have strengthened in the whole territory through the creation of special <i>info-points</i> - with environmentally sustainable architectures and visually not invasive - that will be duly displaced along the town principal streets of access. Staff highly qualified and able to speak the principal foreign languages, will provide the visitors with maps, brochure and the papers of fruition (see Objective 3 of the Plan of the protection and conservation) on the monuments etc. and all the information regarding the accessibility of the monuments, to the opening times, to the cost of the tickets, to the projected tourist runs for the ample fruition of the property.</p> <p>Such structures, opened the whole day with continued schedule, have to constitute the intermediary phases and of reference between a monument and another, above all if these are set to a certain distance between them.</p> <p>The visitors centres in Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale will act, therefore, also as centre of link of the info points situated along the whole run of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To individualize where to put strategically the info points b. Planning and realization of environmentally-sustainable structures used as info points, also considering the requalification of possible dismantled and/or in disuse architectural spaces in proximity of the monuments c. Interventions of restoration/maintenance/furniture of the individualized architectural complexes as centre of the visitors Centres d. To endow the Visitor Centres and the info points of all the fit tools to guarantee the accessibility (elderly, disabled, etc)

	<p>e. To predispose, near the Visitor Centres and the info points, a service of environmentally sustainable shuttle for the transport of the visitors from a monument to the other or to facilitate their participation to the tourists thematic itineraries created “out” from the property and/or to the cultural events (special service above all for the people with disability)</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in the tourist reception and in the accessibility to the property - Suitable Professionalisms to the value of the property - Close examination and diffusion the knowledge near the public of the areas of the property and its specific cultural values - To increase the knowledge of the visitors in relationship to the vast cultural heritage of the property and to create, so, the occasions to prolong their stay introducing a more complete cognitive, sensorial and emotional run - Motivation to the visit of all the monuments of the property - Increase of the sense of the reception along the whole visit of the property, especially in those zones considered “difficult”
DIRECTION SUBJECT	Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of realized info points - N. of actions of reuse of disused properties - Diffusion of the informative material - N. of accesses to the UNESCO Visitor Centres - N. of accesses to the info points by the visitors - Satisfaction and approval by the visitors - N. and typologies of supported consumers - N. of distributed informative materials - Increase of the level of accessibility of the monuments

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 9	To guarantee a better accessibility of the property
ACTION 3	To adjust the tools of knowledge of the property to the role of Heritage of the humanity
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>If the property that “Palermo Arab Norman and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” had to be enrolled in the World Heritage List of the humanity, one of the fundamental aspects of the proposals of exploitation are to widen the more possible the recognizability as UNESCO property near the different targets (local and not population).</p> <p>In this direction, the actions to be realized are manifold and between them complementary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To create a system of reference to get and to verify all the correct technical and scientific information related to the properties, with the purpose to conform the publishing activities of the various public and private subjects finalized to the production of material of promotion of the property b. To predispose a homogeneous system of sign system, both inside both outside the property, with an unique graphic and of image standard. The system of

	<p>directional sign system will constitute a real guided run to the reaching of the monuments.</p> <p>b.1 Realization and/or expansion of the system of informative-tourist road sign system to be installed in the urban circles. The directional panels have the purpose to communicate the position of the consumer in comparison to the nearest attraction of cultural interest, or to the interchange or crossroads to enter there</p> <p>c. Informative material to allow a complete and clear understanding of the town planning and territorial structure in specific areas of access the monuments of the property, so that to make to know also the monumental, historical, museaum and landscape resources that represent the territorial context of the proposed serial property</p> <p>c.1 Ideation, realization and installation of informative-didactic panels as set of the monuments. The informative-didactic panels are tools of communication turned to a vast public to valorize the cultural properties and to provide synthetic information of historical-artistic character. The panels will be equipped by illustrations - with texts in Italian and in the principal foreign languages.</p> <p>c.2 Will be also predisposed informative panels for the people with disability (see the following Objective 9 Action 4).</p> <p>d. Available Brochure near every single monument of the property, descriptive of the history, of the specific architectural and decorative features.</p> <p>The project also places within the actions of strengthening of the attractiveness and the tourist development of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and of the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, being, particularly, among those interventions directed to consolidate and to valorize the attractors of excellence or the monuments that compose the property, with the objective to improve the knowledge and the fruition of the monumental heritage and, accordingly, the tourist - cultural offer. In this direction is oriented the realization of the informative net constituted of more means of communication, between them integrated in an only available system on the territory for the users.</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the effectiveness of the management of the resources of the territory - Best allocation of the economic resources - Safeguard of the territory and sustainable fruition of the property - Improvement of the system of existing communication - Increase of the level of satisfaction in the experience of visit - Best fruition of the property
DIRECTION SUBJECT	UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of realized interventions and their quality - Results of periodic surveys near the visitors of the property - Level of approval and understanding measured near the visitors - Level of diffusion of the informative material - Number and quality of the publishing productions on the property

	- Results of periodic investigations on the awareness that the visitors have of the features of the territory as UNESCO property
--	--

PLANO OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION	
OBJECTIVE 9	To guarantee a better accessibility of the property
ACTION 4	Services for the disabled in fonction of the different disabilities
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creation of ramps of access for people with reduced mobility b. Brochure and illustrative panels written in braille language, available near every monument c. Auditory runs d. Availability of tourist guides interpreters of the language of the signs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d.1 Courses of formation on the language of the signs, turned to the tourist staff e. Plastic of every single property, situated in a dedicated space inside to the monument, that allow to discover them and to know them through the touch f. Creation of diversified tourist runs according to the users, supported by multimedia instrumentation, also to use of disabled subjects g. System of facilitated transport facilitated between the various monuments of the property
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the system of existing communication - Increase of the level of satisfaction of the visit by the people with disability - Best tourist fruition for people with disability - Increase of the disabled subjects that visit the property
DIRECTION SUBJECT	UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of realized interventions and their quality - Increase in the time of the number of disabled visitors - Results of periodic surveys near the visitors of the property - Level of diffusion of the informative material - N. of formed tourist guides - N. and typology of supported consumers - Increase of the number of disabled and their level of approval - Increase of the levels of accessibility and capillarity of the service of transport - Positive variation of the system of existing communication; - N. of informative materials realized ad hoc to support the different disabilities - N. operators assistance disabled / total staff - Level of use of the service of facilitated transport

Actions of the Plan of Communication and Promotion

PLAN OF COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION	
OBJECTIVE 1	To widen the knowledge of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”
ACTION	Multimedia website <i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i>
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>The realization of a portal www.sitoarabonormanno.it is one of the actions to have to pursue for the promotion of the properties also allowing an innovative virtual fruition of it. The contents to be inserted in the website will have to have the double purpose to inform on the monuments through the special tabs and to induce to the visit of the places. It will shape as a showcase aimed to deepen the knowledge of the proposed property, of the territories and, at the same time, it will be a point of reference to promote the cultural runs, the thematic itineraries, the cultural events, the services offered in terms of tourist reception. The cultural value of the information will have to be functional to the diffusion of the knowledge of the heritage, both material both intangible, also near the scholastic institutions that can use such tool for didactic searches, eventually propaedeutical to the visit.</p> <p>Besides, the property has to allow the exchange of information, of ideas, of opinions and evaluations through a special page dedicated to a Forum of discussion on different topics.</p> <p>Through, in fact, the opinion of the principal users will be possible to verify the index of approval of the visits and, if necessary, to intervene for bringing some improvements to the same one. In such way the proposed property will constantly be protected and valorized: the portal can be considered a tool of monitoring of the qualitative judgment on the management of the property.</p> <p>The website intends to develop a function:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of service as tool offering itself for who studies-in Sicily, in Italy and in the world - the Arab-Norman history; - of portal of reference for the cultural and economic institutions to promote its own activities of exploitation of the property; - of place of meeting with the world of the search and the university for the responsible of the local bodies, political and administrative. In such way the website cultivates the ambition to be a bridge between the academic search and the cultural and social life of the cities and, at the same time, to divulge to an ampler public the results and the activity in fieri of the activities of management for “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. <p>The structure of the portal is for many aspect very simple as the graphic realization.</p> <p>The principal heading of the portal will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information on the outstanding cultural value of the property and its component parts; - The Dossier of Nomination and the Management Plan; - the Agenda, with all the meetings and the occasions of discussion and study on the history of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù; - the Bibliography, related to the ancient and modern testimonies, concerning the property; - the study on international level concerning the property - iconographical documentation; - program of the cultural events;

- presentation of the tourist and thematic itineraries;
- information on all the present services for the tourist reception;
- possibility of on-line bookings;
- information on the didactic and educational programs.

Phases of activity

- a. Study of the objectives and the finalities of the website, in relationship to the different targets of public that are wanted to reach
- b. Recording of the domain near the Italian Registration Authority.
- c. Search and purchase of the web space and of the connected services (mailboxes, counters of accesses, services of statistics, etc.)
- d. Definition of the contents
- e. Realization of the preliminary graphic and structural project of the website
- f. Test and on-line publication of the property
- g. Promotion of the website near the motors of search and through activity of marketing

Multimedia Communication

The component of the multimediality is fundamental certainly to make particularly interesting and captivating the navigation in the website, but also to communicate in more direct and effective way.

The multimediality or the concurrence of different means of communication in a same support or informative context, is translated in the use of many different media that will be all inserted in the planning of the website www.sitoarabonormanno.it: video, static and in movement images, film clips, photos, music, sounds, sketches, text, etc.

A special section will allow a virtual tour along the whole run of the proposed property, with the possibility to deepen every single monument through three-dimensional models and windows of historical and descriptive close examination of particular architectural and decorative elements.

The virtual representation of the property, accessible and navigable from the web net, promotes ample formalities of access to the information, in innovative forms. The elaboration of the website and of the virtual tour 3D of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, besides it constitutes a valid tool to support of the Management Plan, particularly for:

- to increase in the local populations the awareness on their identity
- sensitize not only the local population, but also that external to the knowledge and values of the territory
- to promote the socio-economic development through the knowledge and the consequent exploitation of the territory
- to individualize the areas of intervention and the necessary actions for the exploitation of the territorial resources, favouring the share of the private subjects
- increase of the occupation, above all youth, for the management of this multimedia infrastructure.

Activities can be developed in three phases so organized:

1. Phase of acquisition of the data and definition of the property:

- individualization and acquisition of the data and the images
- elaboration of the data for the multimedia publication on the web
- modeling 3D of the data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -proposal of layout of the virtual tour and the models 3D of the monuments 2. Operational phase -elaboration of the virtual tour and of the models 3D -interrelation between virtual tour and models 3D - online putting
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promotion and qualifying and innovative communication of the values of the property -increase of information concerning the monuments -Incentive to the visit of the places -Exchange of information of ideas and opinions
DIRECTION SUBJECT	UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of the useful accesses of the website and of the relative visited pages - Evaluation of approval by the users - Increase, during the time, of the contents of the website (articles, photos, files etc.) - N. of pages visited on the website - Increase of the visitors, correlabile with the presence of the Website - Increase of bookings of the direct and accessory tourist services tourist consequential from the Website

PLAN OF COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION	
OBJECTIVE 2	To improve the exploitation, the fruition and the understanding
ACTION	The augmented reality for the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>Technology can do a lot for increasing the tourist experience of the visitor accessories in the same moment of the fruition of the monument. Through a very simple software, easily available and usable by everybody, the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, will be enjoyable by the visitors through the so-called <i>augmented reality</i>.</p> <p>The Augmented Reality (<i>augmented reality</i>, shortened <i>AR</i>) is the overlap of informative levels (virtual and multimedia elements, geolocated data, etc) to a flow video that shoots the reality of every day. The elements that “increase” the reality can be visualized through a mobile device as a mobile phone of last generation or a tablet. The overlapping of real and virtual elements creates a “mixed reality” that increases the perceptions of the user and it provide him with information.</p> <p>The points of interest (POI) - of the city or of a specific monument - are geographical places that can be indicated through special marker, visible on the screen of the mobile phone overlapped to the perceived reality. The marker is linkable to any type of compatible multimedia file with the software features of the mobile phone.</p> <p>To access the informative content of the augmented reality it will be enough to unload a special free application available in the website www.sitoarabonormanno.it, through which the visitors can individualize the different levels and POI of the augmented reality of the property: monuments, other places of interest, info points, services, cultural and commercial activity, etc.</p> <p>Once in proximity of a POI, the application will notice it and the visitor could access the contents to it relative: through the camera of the telephone the user, aiming the objective</p>

in front of himself, will see to appear directly on the display the points of interest exactly in the direction that they geographically occupy and could receive superimposed all the information related to that property: history, historical-artistic data of the structure, with closer images and in 3D of determined architectural and/or decorative elements, strangenesses, opening and closing times of the structure, services and planned events, brochure and paper of fruition of that specific monument.



It will be possible also know the other cultural attractions present in that specific zone (museums, theatres etc.) and the existing commercial activities in that zone up to be able to interact with the same: touching the icons that flow on the vision of the reality, it will be possible to access then to the menu “Actions” through which will be possible to interact with the selected activity (to send e-mail, to phone, to effect bookings). For every POI it will be besides possible to opt for the action “Show run”, that will visualize the position of the point of interest through Google Maps and it will drive the user up to the selected address: in this way it will be for instance easier to move from a UNESCO monument to another creating the really personal Arab-Norman itinerary among the monuments of the serial property.

The whole is built on the basis of the Google maps, which become so the plot on which are sewn the activities of the place and the points of reference that the tourist can find in the reality of the territory.

The proposed project is only an example of what the technology is able to offer advantages to the user departing from the virtualization of the reality and geolocating the user inside a digital plot of information that enrich the territory, embellish and personalize the tourist - cultural experience.

<p>EXPECTED RESULTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attractiveness of the site - Promotion and innovative communication of the values of the site - To improve the access to the information on the monuments and on the most general present resources in the territory of the property - To improve the communication of the information on the tourist reception - Incentive to the visit of the places
<p>DIRECTION SUBJECT</p>	<p>UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation</p>

FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of download of the application of Augmented Reality by the website “www.sitoarabonormanno.it - N. of the accesses to the system of augmented reality of the serial property - Survey of the approval by the visitors - Time annual increase of the number of the download of the application - Increase of bookings of the direct and accessory tourist services consequential from the use of the application - N. of structures (commercial, receptive, of the catering etc.) adherent to the system - Time annual increase of the number of adherent structures - N./annual of the bookings effected through the application

PLAN OF COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION	
OBJECTIVE 3	Creation of a visual identity for the property
ACTION	Creation of a brand-logo and payoff of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” through a contest of ideas
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>Between the different promotional actions of communication and promotion, are noticed those related to the creation of an catalytic image that always identifies, anywhere and in all the users, the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.</p> <p>In the specific, it is made reference to the realization of a brand-logo - and of a recognizable payoff that will be used for all the sign system all the typologies of institutional - promotional - informative material destined to the public.</p> <p>It is planned to announce a public contest of ideas, turned to the students of the institutes of art and the university courses of graphics of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale for the planning of the brand-logo and of the payoff, that will have to express and to synthesize in visual-verbal form the universal outstanding values for which the property is proposed to World Heritage of the humanity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emanation of the contest of ideas b. Examination of the reached graphic ideas c. Choice of the winning logo d. Realization of the informative -promotional material containing the logo and the payoff selected for the property e. Promotion and actions of marketing for the diffusion of the logo on international level
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of a identifying image of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” - To increase the recognizability of the property especially in the promotional messages, - Share of the local population to the process of promotion and exploitation of the property
DIRECTION SUBJECT	UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	- N. of reached graphic ideas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizability and perception of the brand-image of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Monreale and Cefalù” - Capillarity of the diffusion through press, tv and web of the brand-logo of the property
--	--

PLAN OF COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION	
OBJECTIVE 4	Promotion of the values of the property
ACTION	Exhibition concerning the Nomination Unesco WHL of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”
DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITIES	<p>During the process of nomination it has been started the process of planning for the realization of a Exhibition concerning the Nomination Unesco WHL of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.</p> <p>The exhibition wants to be a gift to the city of Palermo, a virtual exhibition of that cultural heritage that doesn't reside only in the monuments, how much in the imaginary collective that they produce for a long time and that still are able to produce.</p> <p>An exhibition for Palermo, so that Palermo is ready more than yesterday to expose itself to the whole world.</p> <p>The exhibition will be realized in the three towns object of the nomination UNESCO, in the centres highly representative of the historical-artistic value of the three cities. It has the purpose to underline the world value of such proposal and to let to the Sicilians to know, beginning from the young people in school, the cultural, social and economic importance that such project has for the whole territory. Equally, it is wanted to attract and to widen the deseasonalized flow of visitors, coming from Sicily, from Italy and from the rest of the world, traditionally present in Sicily also in the non summer months.</p> <p>With the preparation of the exhibition and the realization of the catalogue will be underlined the conditions of integrity, uniqueness and authenticity of the parts component the property and the criteria for which it is proposed the nomination to the UNESCO.</p> <p>The initiative intends to make fully to emerge, through the exposition of images and outstanding and only documents, the unbelievable history that has characterized during the centuries Sicily and, more accomplishedly, Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale with its precious Arab-Norman testimonies.</p> <p>An exhibition generally exposes objects. The object of the show is instead here a whole monuments. While the authentic monument waits for the visitor outside the exhibition spaces, along the run of the exhibition we will have occasion to observe its hidden aspects, hidden behind the material appearances, going over historical events and critical fortunes and discovering the authenticity of the visions that that heritage has produced. The exhibition returns to the visitor the material and intangible heritage guarded among the ancient stones in the <i>Arab-Norman</i> Palermo.</p> <p>Through the image in medieval Palermo we can imagine better tomorrow's city. A city that prepares itself to enter the world heritage list of the humanity.</p> <p>For the construction and the preparation of the exhibition and the relative catalogue, it will start really from these elements, on the basis of the nomination for the inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List of the humanity.</p> <p>It is wanted to promote the knowledge and the fruition of the nine monuments, showing of it the uniqueness and the extraordinariness consequential from the rich contamination of cultural emergencies different for ages and features, but united by levels of excellence. The awareness that these properties constitute a “heritage” able to evolve itself in “resource” and from resource in “occasion of development”, has brought to the wish to realize an exhibition turned to the creation of runs that underlines the most important</p>

historical-artistic aspects and the features of the properties nominated to become World Heritage of the humanity.

The project of preparation and the exhibition structure

The photographic materials and the presented documents, will be accompanied by accurate illustrative panels that will explain both the elements that define the outstanding universal value of the monuments proposed for the inscription in the World Heritage List of the humanity both the articulated process of share and sharing of the nomination that has been undertaken.

The exhibition will show the historical, narrative, artistic and communicative values of the Arab-Norman presence in Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù, recognizing the strong bonds with the art, the literature and the testimonies left to us. To such purpose it is planned:

- the structuring of the exhibition in a precise thematic and diachronic run, able to illustrate styles, techniques and different periods;
- the realization of illustrative supports, destined to the fruition of the public during the exhibition, in operation of the shown contents and of the specific elements each time underlined;
- the organization of guided visits, aimed first of all to the students of the secondary schools and the high schools.

The exhibition intends to constitute an event deeply tied up to the territories and, in this way, aims to underline not exclusively the architectural value of the single proposed properties but it intends to put also in evidence the depths bonds of it with the urban and landscape contexts of reference.

A preparation therefore, turned not only to a specialistic public of architects and historians of the architecture, but also to the "great public" (schools, citizens, tourists, etc.) to whose involvement expressly aim the cultural finalities of the initiative.

Articulation

The principal level of reading will concern the monumental properties inserted in the urban context of reference and described through photographic images. This level of reading will allow the user to understand the architectural, monumental and cultural value of the single property in its contemporary state of conservation.

The exhibition elements

At the centre of the preparation there are **graphic panels** elaborated on the basis of contemporary and historic photographic repertoires, planimetries and texts on the single property through a sequence on topographical and chronological basis; planimetric representations and aerial photo of the territorial contexts in which the serial property is inserted.

Will be offered to the visitors an informative brochure will that will be available both in Italian and in English to allow also the foreign tourists to understand better the run of the exhibition that illustrates the precious monuments offered by the cities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale.

	<p>In the brochure it will be also provided a framework of synthesis of the architectural beauties and the outstanding universal value that justifies the nomination to the World Heritage of the humanity.</p> <p><u>The catalogue</u></p> <p>The catalogue of the exhibition “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” will offer a deepened treatment of the thematic connected to the exploitation and safeguard of the property.</p> <p>It will be illustrated, therefore, the ambitious project that has lead the work of nomination of the property and, besides will be minutely treated the monumental complexes that constitute the Arab-Norman serial property of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, proposed to become World Heritage of the humanity. The careful description of all their features, will be accompanied also by a rich gallery of historical and recent images that illustrate the high architectural value of it, indissolubly tied up to the history of the same territories. To conclude will be illustrated the finds exposed inside the exhibition and all the relative descriptive elements.</p> <p>A copy of the catalogue could be also consulted on line on the site www.sitoarabonormanno.it.</p>
EXPECTED RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To increase the awareness of the local community regarding the exceptionality of the cultural values of the monumental heritage of the proposed serial property - To strengthen the sense of belonging and identity of the local community - To promote and to increase, near the new generations, the respect for their own historical and monumental heritage - To widen knowledge regarding the values of the property near the amplest public of the visitors
DIRECTION SUBJECT	UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation
FINANCING SUBJECT	Region Sicily, with its own funds and funds of the Planning UE 2014-2020
INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual N. of “foreigners” visitors of the exhibition - Annual N. of residents that visit the exhibition - N. of visits of the schools - N. of realized brochure - N. of sold catalogues - N. of consultation of the catalogue through the website“www.sitoarabonormanno.it”

V PART IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

CHAP. I MONITORING

Preamble

The **UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation** is the operational structure that has among its tasks that to effect the monitoring plan, to coordinate the correlated activities to the nomination, those connected to the status of UNESCO property and the realization of the planned interventions in the same Plan.

The UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, in the phase of implementation of the Management Plan, will be interested, besides, in defining priorities, timing, and financial resources related to the realization of the action plans and the relative monitoring.

The system of monitoring for the proposed serial property “Palermo Arab Norman and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” proceeds on two different levels.

The first level is that related to the **control and to the monitoring of the state of conservation of the monuments** component the property: for an articulated examination on its methodology and the relative set of indicators see in the Dossier of Nomination (see chapter 6, 6.a).

The second level of monitoring concerns, instead, the necessity to verify and to quantify, through the indicators, **the state of realization, advancement of the projects delineated for the single plans of action**. The Management Plan, therefore, so that can bring to a real improvement of the state of the property, contains some defined procedures, fit to the measurement and the evaluation of the obtained results for every single project proposed in the different action plans: they allows to establish the corrective and preventive actions to improve overall those that activities will be considered not conform, through actions of vigilance and measurements, management of the not environmental conformities, managements of the corrective and preventive actions, registration and evaluation of the objectives and achieved goals.

This second level of monitoring and control, concern, therefore, an ampler evaluation of the whole Management Plan of the proposed property, on the middle and long period (three/five years), effecting a survey of the changes that affect, with different results, both the monumental heritage both the interested territories, following the realization of the same Plan, to be able eventually to update or to modify it.

The Management Plan of the UNESCO itinerary “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, wants to be considered as an effective and suitable tool fit to guarantee the continuous improvement of the politics concerning three towns affected by the nomination that have to be submitted, for this, to periodic revisions aimed to monitorar, in general, the efficiency of the of management system.

Indicators for the monitoring of the action plans

The monitoring system represents the fundamental tool to guarantee the implementation of the Management Plan. In fact, the correct elaboration of the Plan is only a condition for the success of its realization, but not sufficient.

The true critical factor of success stands in the ability to turn the definitive projects into real and tangible actions and therefore measurable.

To the goals of the evaluation of the obtained results by the activated actions, for each of them is defined a time interval within which to effect the activities of verification of the expected results.

For every moment of the verifications of every action, will be assigned a score in numerical form (with homogeneous values for every action, defined by 1 to 5):

- on the basis of the obtained result in the time unity;
- with reference to the assigned objectives;
- with reference to the pointed out special indicators of result.

The summation - made gathering the scores related to the obtained results by all the actions related to every single plan of intervention - will allow the evaluation of the state of realization of the Management Plan and the level of the obtained result.

On the basis of the reading and the interpretation of the resultant values it will be possible to adjust, to correct or to modify the expectations of the Management Plan according to the proposed dynamic and diachronic model.

Beneath it is reported the methodology to use in the definition of the indicators of result, with the relative indication of time intervals of verification, aimed to a suitable work of monitoring of the actions.

For a further clearness clarity of exposition, beneath it is reported the set of indicators already previously illustrated, at the end of every plan, in the Fourth Part, Chap. II “The objectives and the projects of the Action”.

PLAN OF THE KNOWLEDGE		
OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INDICATORS
Increase and systematization of the existing data concerning the property	Amplification and coordination of the information related to the state of the parts component the property through the creation of a database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the analyses on the architectural cultural, archaeological and museum properties in relationship to their state of conservation and the context in which are found - Number and quality of the found and systematized data - Number of accesses to the information from the involved subjects and advantage by them gotten in the obtainment of the information - Quantity, precision and reliability of the introduced data - Reliability of the realized application tools - N. Information managed for every monument - Conservative interventions effected following emerged evidences from the analysis of the catalogued data - Increase of the efficiency in the activities of conservation - Improvement of the diachronic course of the state of conservation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total visits - Daily/weekly average of seen pages - Times of permanence - Trend of seen pages
To increase the knowledge of the heritage	Studies and activities of search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the studies and the activities of search - Themes object of the searches - Number of the scientific publications - Number, typology and geographical origin of the involved corporate bodies of search - Disciplinary origin of the researchers - Number and typology of the interventions realized on the basis of the effected studies - Increase of efficiency in the activities of conservation
To increase the knowledge on the resources of the property	Creation of a tourist - economic data bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the effected searches - Quantity of the found data for every circle of analysis - Number of the flows of visitors for every monument (diachronic course) - Diversification in the geographical origin of the visitors - Number of registered enterprises and tourist services - Started Start up - Seasonal adjustment of the tourist phenomenon, above all for Cefalù

PLAN OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION		
OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INDICATORS
Improvement of the state of conservation of the architectures and the decorative apparatuses of the monuments	Intensification of the activities of conservation and conservation to preserve in the time the values of the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the realized interventions - Number of the conservative emergencies and of maintenance detected in the time
To intensify the activities of control on the monuments	System of vigilance of the monuments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Index of vulnerability: number of video monitored properties/total of the properties - The number and the quality of the analysis of vulnerability of the properties conducted in the temporal unity - Safety index: N. employees for the surveillance/staff total - Number of formative interventions for

		<p>the safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity and quality of the acquired data - Increase of the level of knowledge of the temporal course of the levels of waste - Number of vandal actions in the time - Annual percentage of the detected violations - Variations of the number of underlined risk situations - Number of interventions made for “repair” possible caused damages - Annual percentage in the efficiency of the activities of maintenance - Variation percentage of the processes of monumental decay
<p>To intensify the activities of protection on the monuments</p>	<p>Improvement of the fruition of the monuments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number and the quality of the analysis of vulnerability of the properties conducted in the time unity - Number of ordinary maintenance interventions - Increase of the level of knowledge of the temporal course of the levels of waste - Number of “accidents” happened during the visits - Number of vandal actions - Annual percentage of the detected violations - Variations of the number of underlined risk situations - Number of made interventions for “repair” possible damages caused by anthropic-tourist pressure - Annual percentage in the efficiency of the activities of conservation - Variation percentage of the process of waste of the monuments - Qualitative and quantitative variation of the formalities of management of the single monuments and the decisional process and planning of the interventions
<p>To intensify the protection of the serial property in its whole</p>	<p>Protection and requalification of the territorial context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of the studies on the territory - Number of the up-to-dated and/or modified planner tools - Total number and general kms of the pedestrianized areas - Total number and general kms of the really realized cycle areas - Number of realized parkings and dedicated to the standstill of the tourist

		buses - Number of activated electric shuttle buses - Course in the time (diminution) of the resident and tourist vehicular traffic in the areas in proximity of the monuments - Data on the pollution of the neighbouring areas to the monuments of the property - Data on the state of conservation of the external apparatuses of the monuments (blackening and/or elements of yielding) - Diachronic course of the number of those people that moves using the public transport (number monthly and annually sold tickets and passes of the public transport) - Level of satisfaction of the residents and the tourists (annual investigations through the administration of questionnaires ad hoc)
--	--	--

PLAN OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EXPLOITATION		
OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INDICATORS
Exploitation and sustainable fruition of the property	Environmentally sustainable cycle-pedestrian connection and of elevated historical-landscape characterization, between Palermo and Monreale	- Realized Kms for the cycle paths - Number cycle tourists/year - Annual cycle tourists increase - Birth of specialized society for the cycle tourism (incoming, receptive structures along the path, etc.)
Creation of integrative sustainable tourist runs to those traditional of the property	Danisinni: Arab-Norman itinerary. Historical Communication trench out the walls	- Number of realized interventions of requalification - Number of cultural and economic activity born in relationship to the realization of the tourist path - Residents' number involved in the interventions of requalification and embellishment - Level of satisfaction of the residents and the tourists (annual investigations through the administration of questionnaires ad hoc)
Creation of integrative sustainable tourist runs to those traditional of the property	Cultural run along the road Rocca-Monreale	- Number of realized interventions of requalification realized - Number of cultural and economic activities born in relationship to the realization of the tourist run - Participants' number to the tourist run

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents' number involved in the possible interventions of requalification and embellishment - Level of satisfaction of the residents and the tourists (annual investigations through the administration of questionnaires ad hoc)
Exploitation of the inside and external gardens to the Arab-Norman properties	Ideal requalification, exploitation and cultural fruition of the ancient Park of the Genoard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of requalified Gardens - N. of interventions of conservation for year - Number of installed illustrative panels - N. of theatrical and cultural events realized to the environmental heritage - N. of visitors/annual - N. of involved schools - N. Participants' to the didactic meetings
Recovery, safeguard and integrated fruition of the cultural heritage of the property and the local cultural expressions	Oral and Intangible Heritage Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. and quality of the founded and systematized data - N. of realized interventions and their quality - Quantity and quality of the elaborated proposals and the projected cultural events - Level of pleasure and understanding measured near the visitors (to measure through questionnaire ad hoc) - N. of the visits to the monuments of the Arab-Norman serial property, by the residents - N. of tourists out summer season - N. of visitors of the property and their temporal progression - N. of tourists and N. of residents participants to the created cultural events - Increase of the period of permanence, also out summer season - Increase of the number presences in the places traditionally less visited - Index of notoriety of the cultural events
To strengthen the sense of identity and belonging of the local population	Program of formative and informative events, turned above all to the young generations	<p>Quantity and quality of the participative comparisons: N. of schools activated in the programs of education and cultural promotion, -N. participant students, - N. documents and elaborate proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of the visits to the monuments of the Arab-Norman property, by the residents - N. of realized formative initiatives (lectures, workshop, seminars and meetings) - Level of share to the initiatives of the population - Variation, in the time, of the knowledge that the different strip of the population have of some peculiarities of the monuments of the

		<p>property (questionnaire ad hoc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. laboratories activated on the Arab-Norman heritage/Total of the laboratories in the primary schools - high schools of first and second degree-university -N. of publishing/of communication/cultural products realized by the young people
Socio-economic development	Creation of technical-specialistic educational courses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. Participants in the courses of education/specialization/annual - Diachronic course of the number of the participants to the undertaken initiatives - Perceived quality of the educational initiatives undertaken by the participants - Number of activated partnership for the realization of the described activities - Percentage of occupational increase of the participants, in the relative sectors of reference - Economic data - Number and origin of the Countries involved in the partnerships of study/search - Number of activated educational twinships/exchanges - N. of the monumental properties potentially affected by the activities of “The City of the Restoration” - N. of the ordinary and extraordinary interventions undertaken by “<i>The City of the Restoration</i>” and by the <i>Centre for the workmanship of the mosaic</i> - N. of organized workshops - N. of activated partnership - N. of produced searches with other centres of search and/or institutions united by the studies on the Norman Arab heritage - Increase/annual of the occupied in the sectors of the historical-traditional craftsmanship - Increase of efficiency in the activities of conservation of the historical-monumental property - N. of fairs to which there has been participation - N.of Visitors that, in every fair,have been interested in the property stand
Integrated fruition of the amplest Arab-Norman monumental heritage	Creation of integrative tourist itineraries to those traditional tied up to the proposed property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of realized interventions of exploitation/requalification/restoration and their effectiveness - Increase of efficiency in the activities of conservation (number of criticalities-detected

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> emergencies) - N. of projected cultural events - N. of runs individualized for the bike tourism - Level of satisfaction and understanding measured near the visitors (periodic surveys ad hoc) - Increase of the awareness that the visitors have of the cultural values of the territory (periodic surveys ad hoc) - N. total visits (annual rate of growth) - N. total visits by tourists (annual rate of growth) - N. total visits by the local population (rate of monthly growth) - N. bike tourists - N. participants to the created cultural events - Socio-cultural and economic growth
<p>To spread the knowledge of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”</p>	<p>Twinships with Arab-Norman properties present on European level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizability and perception of the brand-image of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Monreale and Cefalù” - N. of activated twinships - N. of activate common initiatives - Total increase of the tourist flows out summer season tied up to the organization of the tourist tours - Capillarity of the diffusion of the promotional communicative messages - Level of knowledge of the existence of the project - Level of satisfaction of the tourists (periodic surveys ad hoc) - Increase of the awareness that the visitors have of the features of the property (periodic surveys ad hoc) - N. of sold packages/annual - N. of involved schools/annual - N. total visits (annual rate of growth) - N. total visits by foreign tourists (annual rate of growth) - Total N. of visits by tourists coming from other parts of Italy - N. of sold packages to the local population (rate of monthly growth)
<p>To guarantee a better accessibility of the property</p>	<p>General redrawing of the system of the great road system and the infrastructures of connection between the “gates”, the urban system and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of realized interventions - Increase of the level of accessibility of the monuments - N. of visits to the monuments traditionally not inserted in the route of tourist visit

	the territorial context of reference of the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data on the air pollution - Data on the state of conservation and maintenance of the monuments - Rate of use of the predisposed services of sustainable urban mobility
To guarantee a better accessibility of the property	Realization of Visitor Centre of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of realized info points - N. of actions of reuse of disused properties - Diffusion of the informative material - N. of accesses to the UNESCO Visitor Centres - N. of accesses to the info points by the visitors - Satisfaction and approval by the visitors - N. and typologies of supported consumers - N. of distributed informative materials - Increase of the level of accessibility of the monuments
To guarantee a better accessibility of the property	To adjust the tools of knowledge of the property to the role of Heritage of the humanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of realized interventions and their quality - Results of periodic surveys near the visitors of the property - Level of approval and understanding measured near the visitors - Level of diffusion of the informative material - Number and quality of the publishing productions on the property - Results of periodic investigations on the awareness that the visitors have of the features of the territory as UNESCO property
To guarantee a better accessibility of the property	Services for the disabled in function of the different disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of realized interventions and their quality - Increase in the time of the number of disabled visitors - Results of periodic surveys near the visitors of the property - Level of diffusion of the informative material - N. of formed tourist guides - N. and typology of supported consumers - Increase of the number of disabled and their level of approval - Increase of the levels of accessibility and capillarity of the service of transport - Positive variation of the system of existing communication; - N. of informative materials realized ad hoc to support the different disabilities - N. operators assistance disabled / total staff - Level of use of the service of facilitated transport

PLAN OF COMMUNICATION AND PROMOTION		
OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INDICATORS
To widen the knowledge of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	Multimedia website <i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of the useful accesses of the website and of the relative visited pages - Evaluation of approval by the users - Increase, during the time, of the contents of the website (articles, photos, files etc.) - N. of pages visited on the website - Increase of the visitors, correlabile with the presence of the Website - Increase of bookings of the direct and accessory tourist services consequent from the Website
To improve the exploitation, the fruition and the understanding	The augmented reality for the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of download of the application of Augmented Reality by the website “www.sitoarabonormanno.it - N. of the accesses to the system of augmented reality i of the serial property - Survey of the approval by the visitors - Time annual increase of the number of the download of the application - Increase of bookings of the direct and accessory tourist services consequent from the use of the application - N. of structures (commercial, receptive, of the catering etc.) adherent to the system - Time annual increase of the number of adherent structures - N./annual of the bookings effected through the application
Creation of a visual identity for the property	Creation of a brand-logo and payoff of the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale” through a contest of ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. of reached graphic ideas - Recognizability and perception of the brand-image of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Monreale and Cefalù” - Capillarity of the diffusion through press, tv and web of the brand-logo of the property
Promotion of the values of the property	Exhibition concerning the Nomination Unesco WHL of the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual N. of “foreigners” visitors of the exhibition - Annual N. of residents that visit the exhibition - N. of visits of the schools - N. of realized brochure - N. of sold catalogues - N. of consultation of the catalogue through the website “www.sitoarabonormanno.it”

REPUBBLICA ITALIANA



Regione Siciliana

Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

**Piano di Gestione
per l'iscrizione nella World Heritage List
del sito seriale**

**PALERMO ARABO-NORMANNA E
LE CATTEDRALI DI CEFALÙ E MONREALE**

Piano di Gestione per la candidatura alla Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO

Enti promotori:

Regione Siciliana- Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Direzione generale:

Aurelio Angelini, Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Coordinamento generale e supporto tecnico-scientifico

Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO (direttore Gianni Bonazzi)

Testi e contributi:

Maria Andaloro
Aurelio Angelini
Ignazio Buttitta
Maurizio Carta
Barbara Lino
Ruggero Longo
Francesca Riccio
Giovanni Ruggieri
Lidia Scimemi

Il Piano di Gestione è stato condiviso con:

Ministero dell'Interno - Direzione Centrale per l'Amministrazione del Fondo Edifici di Culto; Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco); la Regione siciliana (Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, Assemblea Regionale Siciliana); Comune di Palermo; Comune di Cefalù; Comune di Monreale; Arcidiocesi di Palermo; Arcidiocesi di Monreale; Arcidiocesi di Cefalù; Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto); Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi; Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; Fondazione Sicilia; Fondazione Federico II.

INTRODUZIONE

p. 6

PARTE PRIMA IL QUADRO GENERALE DI RIFERIMENTO DEL PIANO

CAPITOLO I

DEFINIZIONE GENERALE DELLA METODOLOGIA PER LA REDAZIONE, LO SVILUPPO E L'AGGIORNAMENTO DEL PIANO DI GESTIONE DEL SITO

1. Un processo partecipato	8
1.1 La specifica richiesta d'iscrizione	9
1.2 Elenco degli incontri istituzionali e con gli stakeholders	9
2. Il percorso metodologico del Piano di Gestione	14
2.1. Definizione e avvio del Piano di Gestione	16
2.2 Il Piano di Gestione: un piano integrato e iterativo	17
2.2.1 Gli attori del Piano di Gestione e i soggetti responsabili	18
2.2.2 I profili professionali da coinvolgere	19

PARTE SECONDA DESCRIZIONE DEL SITO

CAP. I

IDENTIFICAZIONE E DESCRIZIONE DEL SITO

“ PALERMO ARABO-NORMANNA E LE CATTEDRALI DI CEFALU' E MONREALE

1. Identificazione del sito	21
2. Descrizione sintetica del sito seriale e delle sue componenti	21
3. Perimetrazione e localizzazione	22
3.1 Mappe e disegni che mostrano i confini del sito candidato e delle buffer zone	26
4. Proposta di dichiarazione di eccezionale valore universale	27
4.1 Giustificazione dell'eccezionale valore universale	27
4.2 Giustificazione per criteri	27
4.3 Dichiarazione di integrità	27
4.4 Dichiarazione di autenticità	28
4.5 Protezione e gestione	28

PARTE TERZA ANALISI DELLA SITUAZIONE ATTUALE

CAP. I

IL SISTEMA DI PROTEZIONE, PIANIFICAZIONE E CONTROLLO DEL SITO PROPOSTO E DEI RELATIVI TERRITORI

1. Disposizioni di protezione	31
1.1 Sistema di protezione delle componenti del sito	31
1.2 Sistema di protezione delle buffer zones	31
1.2.1 Palermo	32

1.2.2 Cefalù	44
1.2.3 Monreale	47
1.3 Misure di tutela e vincoli nell'ambito territoriale più ampio	49
2. Pianificazione esistente a livello municipale e regionale	52
2.1 Pianificazione a livello regionale	52
2.2 Pianificazione a livello provinciale	58
2.3 Pianificazione a livello comunale	64
2.3.1 Palermo	64
2.3.2 Cefalù	73
2.3.3 Monreale	74

CAP. II

IL SISTEMA DI GESTIONE

1. Gli attori del territorio	76
1.1. Il quadro della proprietà e della gestione dei beni inseriti nel sito seriale proposto e delle relative zone tampone	77
1.1.1. Condizioni di accesso e fruibilità delle parti componenti il sito seriale	80
1.1.2. Condizioni di accesso e fruibilità degli altri beni arabo-normanni	82
1.2. Il quadro istituzionale per la tutela, il controllo del territorio e per le attività culturali	84
1.3. Altri portatori d'interesse	88
2. Il sistema di gestione del sito proposto	89
2.1 Il processo di gestione	89
2.2 La struttura di gestione del sito candidato	91

CAP. III

STATO DI CONSERVAZIONE E FATTORI DI RISCHIO

1. Stato di conservazione attuale	92
1.1 Stato di Conservazione del Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina p. 93	
1.2 Cappella Palatina	95
1.3 Stato di Conservazione della Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	98
1.4 Stato di Conservazione della chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	99
1.5 Stato di Conservazione della chiesa di San Cataldo	101
1.6 Stato di Conservazione della Cattedrale di Palermo	102
1.7 Stato di Conservazione del Palazzo della Zisa	104
1.8 Stato di Conservazione del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	106
1.9 Stato di Conservazione della Cattedrale di Cefalù	107
1.10 Stato di Conservazione della Cattedrale di Monreale	108
2. Fattori che possono influenzare il sito	110
2.1 Pressioni da sviluppo socioeconomico	110
2.2 Pressioni ambientali	111
2.3 Disastri naturali e prevenzione del rischio	111
2.4 Pressione turistica	112

CAP. IV

IL CONTESTO TERRITORIALE

1. Le risorse del sito	113
2. Le risorse per l'economia e per il turismo	113
3. I sistemi urbani	115
4. I valori della cultura immateriale	119

CAP. V ANALISI SWOT	122
PARTE QUARTA OBIETTIVI ED AZIONI DI PIANO	
Premessa ai progetti dei Piani di Azione	127
CAP. I I PIANI DI AZIONE PER LA CONOSCENZA, PROTEZIONE, CONSERVAZIONE E VALORIZZAZIONE	
1. Le strategie generali	128
2. I piani di azione	129
2.1 Il Piano della conoscenza	129
2.2 Il Piano della tutela e conservazione	130
2.3 Il Piano della valorizzazione sociale e culturale	130
2.4 Il Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione	131
CAP. II GLI OBIETTIVI E I PROGETTI DEI PIANI DI AZIONE	
Premessa	132
1. Nota ai progetti dei piani di azione	132
2. Azioni del Piano della Conoscenza	133
3. Azioni del Piano della Tutela e Conservazione	136
4. Azioni del Piano della Valorizzazione sociale e culturale	141
5. Azioni del Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione	170
PARTE V ATTUAZIONE E VALUTAZIONE DEL PIANO	
CAP. I LA STRUTTURA ORGANIZZATIVA PER IL CONTROLLO E IL MONITORAGGIO	
1. Comitato di Pilotaggio	179
2. Struttura operativa	179
CAP. II INDICATORI DI MONITORAGGIO	
Premessa	180
1. Indicatori per il monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione	180
2. Indicatori per il monitoraggio dei piani di azione	185
APPENDICE 1 I SISTEMI URBANI	194
APPENDICE 2 LE RISORSE PER L'ECONOMIA E PER IL TURISMO	202
APPENDICE 3 I VALORI DELLA CULTURA IMMATERIALE	250

INTRODUZIONE

Le linee progettuali di questo Piano di Gestione sono presentate nella Prima Parte, attraverso l'indicazione della metodologia seguita nella sua stesura, dei soggetti responsabili, degli attori sociali che vi hanno partecipato apportandovi contributi, suggerimenti e idee. Una menzione particolare verrà fatta per il ruolo assegnato alla *Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia*, ente che realizza il Piano di Gestione, contribuendone all'attuazione e al monitoraggio.

Nella Seconda Parte ci si è invece soffermati sull'inquadramento degli ambiti territoriali entro cui insistono le parti componenti il sito seriale per il quale si propone l'iscrizione nella World Heritage List. Si contribuisce allo stesso tempo a fornire un inquadramento degli aspetti descrittivi del sito proposto, mostrando i criteri secondo i quali si propone l'iscrizione e la dichiarazione di valore universale eccezionale.

Fondamentale, per qualsiasi opera di gestione di un territorio articolato come quello proposto, è l'attenta disamina degli aspetti strutturanti la società (economia, turismo, aspetti socio-demografici, etc.) e del sistema dell'urbanistica, del paesaggio e dei trasporti, di cui si è voluto anche approfondire l'aspetto della tutela e della prevenzione dei rischi di cui sono investite.

Nella Terza Parte, dunque, è stata condotta l'analisi della situazione attuale sotto il profilo della protezione, pianificazione e controllo territoriale, del sistema di gestione preesistente alla candidatura e di quello appositamente configurato per il sito, dello stato di conservazione e dei fattori di rischio, degli aspetti socio-economici del contesto territoriale.

Allo stesso tempo, è descritto il sistema e la struttura di gestione prevista per il sito, frutto d'importanti sinergie attuate tra tutte le Istituzioni, le Autorità e i soggetti della società politica, civile, economico-sociale coinvolte dal processo di candidatura del sito seriale —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.

Inoltre, si fornisce una mappatura iniziale del patrimonio ambientale e storico-culturale delle città di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, individuando anche le forti connessioni e relazioni tra loro. Sono elementi d'identità di siti che vantano al contempo – come presentato nella Terza Parte - una ricchezza del patrimonio culturale immateriale di valore inestimabile, anch'essi, in parte, riconosciuti dall'UNESCO.

A conclusione della Terza Parte, di descrizione e conoscenza dello stato di fatto del sito e del contesto più ampio in cui esso ricade, l'Analisi SWOT permette di valutare, in modo sintetico e chiaro, la situazione nei diversi ambiti di analisi e di prendere decisione in un'ottica —sistemica”.

Su queste basi, nella Parte Quarta si individuano i principali obiettivi e i progetti dei Piani di Azione del Piano di Gestione: Piano della Conoscenza, Piano della tutela e la conservazione; Piano della valorizzazione sociale e culturale; Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione.

Se ne descrivono le relative strategie, finalizzate in primo luogo alla tutela dell'eccezionale valore universale del bene, con particolare riguardo alla conoscenza, protezione, conservazione e valorizzazione, del sito, dei singoli beni in esso inclusi e delle altre specifiche risorse del territorio interessato dalla candidatura. Scopo ultimo - fermo restando gli specifici Piani di Azione e le relative azioni delineate - è porre le basi per un ampio sviluppo durevole e sostenibile grazie a una ricercata e accurata protezione, conservazione e valorizzazione del sito.

A tale scopo, nella Parte Quinta del Piano di Gestione, si tracciano opportune strategie di controllo attraverso un attento Piano di Monitoraggio nel tempo di cui si delinea la metodologia utilizzata per la definizione degli indicatori di risultato. Il Piano di Monitoraggio per il sito seriale —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale, è articolato su un doppio livello: uno relativo al controllo e monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione del sito per ogni ambito di analisi (in particolare quello relativo al mantenimento nel tempo dei valori caratterizzanti e alla tutela e conservazione), uno relativo alle progettuali azioni progettate.

PARTE PRIMA

IL QUADRO GENERALE DI RIFERIMENTO DEL PIANO

CAPITOLO I

DEFINIZIONE GENERALE DELLA METODOLOGIA PER LA REDAZIONE, LO SVILUPPO E L'AGGIORNAMENTO DEL PIANO DI GESTIONE DEL SITO

1. Un processo partecipato

Qualsiasi progetto mirato a porre le basi di uno sviluppo sostenibile che sia orientato a integrare aspetti sociali, economici, ambientali, architettonici e culturali, impone che gli attori da coinvolgere per analizzare e trovare soluzioni, debbano essere rappresentativi della più ampia gamma degli attori portatori d'interessi legittimi del territorio locale.

Ne consegue, inevitabilmente, il coinvolgimento e la partecipazione dei vari portatori d'interesse specifici e generali (*stakeholders*) - nel corso della progettazione dei programmi e progetti di qualificazione del paesaggio intesa come risorsa ambientale, economica, sociale, culturale - in modo nuovo, concreto in termini di approcci e strumenti gestionali.

Questo è il contesto di fondo dei nuovi approcci di *governance*: un sistema d'interazione dinamica di relazioni tra decisori politici e stakeholders in modo più inclusivo e co-responsabile rispetto a modalità decisionali consolidate che si prestano sempre più a criticità, e conflitti estenuanti sul territorio, che vanificano i risultati attesi di progetti di riqualificazione impedendo lo sviluppo di soluzioni di miglioramento tra i vari stakeholders.

La governance delle politiche territoriali presuppone l'uso di nuovi strumenti di gestione dei processi partecipati e dei processi decisionali che, applicati con metodo, apertura e le dovute condizioni istituzionali e tecniche, possono contribuire a realizzare progetti di valorizzazione del capitale sociale di un territorio, in termini di competenze, conoscenze e capacità progettuali diffuse. Il Piano di Gestione UNESCO prende forma anche a partire dalle considerazioni, dalle riflessioni e dalla consapevolezza consolidate nel corso di questi incontri e dei confronti con gli attori istituzionali e non, durante i quali si è sempre perseguita la ricerca comune di aspettative, soluzioni, strategie.

E' questo il percorso che si è voluto intraprendere nella costruzione del Piano di Gestione per la candidatura all'UNESCO del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale", che ha visto la partecipazione non solo di tutti gli esperti componenti il gruppo di lavoro incaricato della vera e propria stesura del documento, ma anche dei soggetti istituzionali interessati ai contenuti e alla progettazione del lavoro.

La gestione del sito proposto alla candidatura UNESCO e il piano collegato vanno considerati come un processo dinamico, realizzato nel corso del tempo e comprendente obiettivi di breve, medio e lungo termine.

Tale processo prende l'avvio prima del 1996, anno in cui lo Stato italiano inoltrò una proposta per l'inserimento nella lista propositiva nazionale di un sito comprendente una parte dei luoghi oggetto della presente candidatura. Negli anni successivi il Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo la Regione Sicilia con Soprintendenza per i beni culturali e ambientali di Palermo, la Commissione Nazionale Italiana per l'UNESCO, altre istituzioni culturali e molteplici altri soggetti, hanno lavorato ad "affinare" progressivamente l'iniziale proposta e a rendere fattivo il processo della candidatura. Numerose sono state le iniziative e gli interventi volti a perseguire questo obiettivo.

1.1 La specifica richiesta d'iscrizione

Nel 1996 lo Stato italiano inserì nella lista propositiva nazionale il sito denominato “*Centro storico di Palermo, Orto botanico e Complesso di Monreale*”. Una separata proposta riguardò invece la “*Cattedrale di Cefalù e abitato storico*”. Nell'ambito di una successiva revisione, la lista propositiva depositata presso il Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO, comprendeva la proposta modificata, inserita il 6 giugno 2006, riguardante “*Palermo e la cattedrale di Monreale*”. Tuttavia, in considerazione dei più recenti indirizzi segnalati dall'evoluzione delle Linee Guida Operative per l'attuazione della Convenzione sul patrimonio mondiale tale proposta è andata modificandosi nel tempo. Al fine di rispondere meglio a tali indirizzi, valutate le peculiarità culturali dei luoghi in parola, si è preferito focalizzare l'attenzione sul valore rappresentativo di uno specifico ambito storico-culturale che caratterizza i luoghi in parola, quello del sincretismo arabo-normanno. E' stato così formulata l'ipotesi del sito seriale “*Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale*”, inserito nella Lista propositiva italiana nel 2010. Tale proposta ha goduto nel tempo del supporto di rappresentanti politici del Governo italiano. Il 27 luglio 2009 è stata presentata dal parlamentare nazionale on. Antonino Russo una risoluzione alla VII Commissione Cultura, Scienza e Istruzione, volta a impegnare il Governo ad adottare tutte le iniziative utili per sostenere e accelerare il processo d'inserimento del complesso monumentale arabo-normanno di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale nella lista del patrimonio mondiale.

Il passo successivo è stata la visita, nel marzo 2010, di una delegazione della Commissione Cultura della Camera dei Deputati nei siti arabo-normanni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale.

Il 26 gennaio 2011 all'Assemblea Regionale Siciliana - alla presenza del suo Presidente - si è svolto un incontro al quale hanno partecipato le Istituzioni Regionali, le amministrazioni locali, nonché esponenti delle istituzioni laiche e religiose, compresi i movimenti e le associazioni della società civile e del mondo della cultura, con l'obiettivo di supportare la proposta di candidatura del sito “*Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale*”. Un'evidente manifestazione d'impegno a promuovere la candidatura da parte di tutte le Istituzioni, ma anche della più ampia rappresentanza del tessuto economico, sociale culturale dei tre comuni interessati dal progetto UNESCO, con la quale il comitato tecnico-scientifico, impegnato nella redazione del Piano, ha tessuto una fitta rete d'incontri tecnici di lavoro.

Il risultato finale di tale lavoro è rappresentato dalla presente proposta del sito “*Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale*” per l'iscrizione nella Lista UNESCO del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità, come esposta nei documenti ufficiali di candidatura (Dossier di candidatura e Piano di Gestione).

1.2 Elenco degli incontri istituzionali e con gli stakeholder

Il Piano di Gestione UNESCO per il percorso “*Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale*” prende forma anche a partire dalle considerazioni, dalle riflessioni e dalla consapevolezza consolidate nel corso di numerosi incontri e occasioni di confronto con gli attori istituzionali e non, durante i quali si è sempre perseguita la ricerca comune di aspettative, soluzioni, strategie.

E' questo il percorso che si è voluto intraprendere nella costruzione del Piano di Gestione per la candidatura all'UNESCO del sito seriale “*Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale*”, che ha visto la partecipazione di tutti gli esperti componenti il lavoro comitato tecnico-scientifico incaricato della stesura del documento, dei soggetti costituenti il Comitato di Pilotaggio e dei loro referenti tecnici e di gran parte dei rappresentati della società civile, economico-impresoriale, socio-culturale dei tre Comuni interessati dalla candidatura.

Inoltre, sono stati organizzati alcuni convegni di presentazione della candidatura all'interno delle principali manifestazioni che avvengono nei territori per ampliare la conoscenza, sensibilizzazione e promozione del progetto di candidatura.

A seguire, una tavola sinottica e descrittiva degli incontri realizzati con istituzioni e tecnici che costituiscono le tappe di quel processo partecipato.

DATA	SOGGETTI PARTECIPANTI	TEMI DELL'INCONTRO
7 aprile 2011	Assessore dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana; Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; i consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico. Rappresentanti de: - la Provincia Regionale di Palermo; - la Camera di Commercio di Palermo; - Confindustria Palermo; - ABI Sicilia; - l'Università degli Studi di Palermo; - la Fondazione Salvare Palermo Onlus; - Comune di Palermo - Comune di Monreale; - Comune di Cefalù; - la Diocesi di Cefalù.	- Acquisizione preliminare di apporti e contributi riguardanti la redazione del piano di Gestione. - Individuazione condivisa delle linee guida del Piano di Gestione. - Esposizione delle varie fasi di elaborazione Piano di Gestione. - Definizione di specifici "otto-tavoli" tecnici strutturati in modo tale da accogliere di volta in volta, in maniera più opportuna e dettagliata - nel corso della redazione del Piano di Gestione - i contributi dei diversi soggetti.
29 aprile 2011	Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; Presidente della Provincia Regionale di Palermo; i consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico; Comune di Palermo; Provincia Regionale di Palermo - Direzione Turismo.	- Definizione del soggetto proponente formalmente la candidatura. - Individuazione delle modalità migliori per ottimizzare la governance del sito e la redazione della sua candidatura all'UNESCO.
16 maggio 2011	I consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico; il Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo.	- Definizione tempistica della redazione del Piano di Gestione. - L'acquisizione di materiale cartografico e dati utili alla redazione della parte relativa alle infrastrutture e ai beni presenti nel centro storico di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale. - Individuazione delle proposte monumentali da inserire nell'itinerario. - Condivisione del Piano di comunicazione esterna volto a rendere partecipe la cittadinanza di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, della candidatura presentata all'UNESCO.
24 maggio 2011	Consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Identificazione degli interventi di conservazione, riqualificazione e valorizzazione del sito seriale arabo-normanno candidato.
8 giugno 2011	Consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Determinazione della buffer zone (zona cuscinetto di protezione) di due livelli come linea da adottare per creare-aumentare la tutela/riqualificazione e valorizzazione di ogni singolo monumento.

17 giugno 2011	Consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Condivisione della suddivisione nelle due categorie —A e “B” per i monumenti arabo-normanni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale non inseriti nel sito seriale candidato.
5 luglio 2011 e 28 luglio 2011	Consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	- Confronto comune sulla prima bozza del testo del Dossier di Candidatura e del Piano di Gestione e tavola tecnico di lavoro relativo a ulteriori proposte di tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione per i beni del sito proposto.
3 novembre 2011	Incontro tra i consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico e i rappresentanti degli Enti locali: il Presidente della Provincia Regionale di Palermo; la direzione Turismo della Provincia Regionale di Palermo; il Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo; Sindaco di Monreale; Assessore al Turismo del Comune di Cefalù; Assessore alle Attività Culturali del Comune di Palermo.	- Condivisione dello stato dell'arte del lavoro di redazione dei documenti di candidatura. - I rappresentanti delle Istituzioni e degli Enti locali, che hanno pienamente condiviso il Piano di Gestione redatto per l'itinerario Arabo-Normanno, confermano di volere sottoscrivere la proposta di candidatura per il sito seriale —Palermo arabo normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.
8 novembre 2011	Incontro tra i consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico e i rappresentanti delle associazioni culturali: il FAI (Fondo Ambiente Italiano); ANISA (Associazione Nazionale Insegnanti Storia dell'Arte); responsabile Liceo Artistico —Digo Bianca Amato” di Cefalù.	- Confronto comune sui testi dei documenti di candidatura.
9 novembre 2011	Incontro tra i consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico e i rappresentanti delle associazioni economiche: il presidente della Sezione Alberghi e Turismo di Confindustria Palermo; il presidente dell'Associazione Via Roma Centro Storico; Assoturismo Confesercenti; Presidente Agrituristi.	- Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la condivisione dei documenti di candidatura e per accogliere suggerimenti in merito all'attivazione di processi di crescita socio-economica per il sito candidato.
18 novembre 2011	Incontro tra i consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico e i rappresentanti delle autorità religiose interessate: Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi; Diocesi di Cefalù; Responsabile settore Beni Culturali dell'Arcidiocesi di Palermo; Diocesi di Monreale.	- Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la condivisione dei documenti di candidatura e per accogliere suggerimenti in merito all'implementazione di progetti di tutela e conservazione per i siti interessati.
16 Dicembre 2011	Presidente Fondazione Sicilia, Assessore Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Assessore Regionale all'Economia; Direttore Regionale Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; Presidente Assemblea Regionale Siciliana; Presidente della Provincia Regionale di Palermo; Assessore alla Cultura del Comune di Palermo; Sindaco di Monreale; Sindaco di Cefalù; Soprintendente ai Beni Culturali della Provincia di Palermo; autorità religiose;	Conferenza stampa per la presentazione pubblica ufficiale alla stampa e alla cittadinanza, del progetto di candidatura del sito seriale —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.

	deputati regionali; consiglieri provinciali di Palermo; consiglieri comunali di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale; associazioni culturali, istituzioni formative, organizzazioni economiche e sindacali; la popolazione locale.	
11 febbraio 2013	Gianni Bonazzi, Direttore dell'Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO - Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I; Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; Direttore Regionale Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Capo di Gabinetto all'opera dell'Assessore Regionale ai Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Dirigente Servizio Tutela del Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la condivisione e ridefinizione dei documenti per la candidatura. Sopralluogo ad alcuni monumenti componenti il sito candidato.
4 marzo 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la ridefinizione di alcuni aspetti dei documenti per la candidatura.
15 marzo 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; consulente del comitato tecnico-scientifico per la parte storico-monumentale.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la ridefinizione di alcuni specifici aspetti dei documenti per la candidatura: descrizione "descrizione del sito", storia "storia e sviluppo", "stato di conservazione", criteri per l'iscrizione.
15 aprile 2013	Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico; Assessore alla cultura del Comune di Palermo; Assessore alla vivibilità, verde e spazi pubblici del Comune di Palermo; Assessore al territorio, lavori pubblici e centro storico del Comune di Palermo; Assessore alle infrastrutture, edilizia e pianificazione territoriale del Comune di Palermo; funzionario dell'AMIA s.p.a. (Azienda Municipalizzata di Igiene Ambientale); funzionario dell'AMG Energia s.p.a.; funzionario dei Corpo Municipale dei Vigili Urbani di Palermo; Authority del Turismo.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la condivisione e la discussione su alcuni aspetti specifici dei documenti di candidatura: core zone; mobilità urbana, sia residenziale, sia relativa ai mezzi turistici (ad esempio: pullman turistici); mobilità extraurbana e potenziamento delle interconnessioni tra i comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale; intermodalità, anche per i collegamenti tra Aeroporto Punta-Raisi-Palermo-Cefalù-Monreale; decoro urbano; pedonalizzazione totale del centro storico di Palermo; individuazione e condivisione di un piano degli interventi immediati da realizzare. Linee guida per la stesura di un protocollo d'intesa tra tutti i soggetti istituzionali coinvolti nel processo di candidatura.
22 aprile 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; Direttore Fondazione	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la ridefinizione di alcuni aspetti dei documenti per la candidatura. Condivisione dello stato di avanzamento del

	Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico; Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo; Dirigente Servizio Tutela del Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana.	progetto di candidatura. Sopralluogo ad alcuni monumenti componenti il sito candidato.
13 maggio 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico; Dirigente Servizio Tutela del Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la ridefinizione di alcuni aspetti dei documenti per la candidatura. Condivisione dello stato di avanzamento del progetto di candidatura: core zone e buffer zone; vincoli e misure di tutela e protezione; Sopralluogo ad alcuni monumenti componenti il sito candidato.
3 luglio 2013	Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; rappresentanti della giunta comunale dei Comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale; rappresentati delle Arcidiocesi di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale e dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi.	Incontro per la definizione del protocollo di intesa per la gestione del sito seriale candidato.
26 settembre 2013	Gianni Bonazzi, Direttore dell'Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO - Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I; Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; Dirigente Servizio Tutela del Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la ridefinizione di alcuni aspetti dei documenti per la candidatura. Condivisione dello stato di avanzamento del progetto di candidatura. Sopralluogo ai monumenti componenti il sito candidato.
27 settembre 2013	Gianni Bonazzi, Direttore dell'Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO - Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I; Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; Dirigente Servizio Tutela del Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana; Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico; Soprintendente per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo; Sindaco del Comune di Palermo; Sindaco del Comune di Cefalù; Sindaco del Comune di Monreale; rappresentanti delle Arcidiocesi di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale e dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi.	Tavola rotonda per la condivisione dello stato di avanzamento del progetto di candidatura: suggerimenti e riflessioni. Definizione comune e condivisa del protocollo d'intesa per la gestione del sito candidato. Il protocollo d'intesa è discusso e approvato, in attesa della deliberazione dei rispettivi organi amministrativi dei Comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale per procedere alla sottoscrizione ufficiale.
14 e 15 ottobre	Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la ridefinizione di alcuni specifici aspetti dei documenti per la

2013	Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	candidatura: core zone e buffer zone; misure attive di controllo, tutela e conservazione; vincoli e pianificazione vigenti; rischi per lo stato di conservazione.
11 dicembre 2013	Francesca Riccio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo, Segretariato Generale, Servizio I - Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO; consulenti del comitato tecnico-scientifico.	Tavolo tecnico di lavoro per la condivisione dello stato di avanzamento del progetto di candidatura.

Tab. Incontri effettuati per il progetto di candidatura UNESCO del sito seriale –Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale

2. Il percorso metodologico del Piano di Gestione.

La prima fase di lavoro è di analisi conoscitiva del patrimonio: partendo dall'acquisizione della documentazione esistente circa gli elementi d'interesse culturale, storico-architettonico e naturalistico-ambientale presenti nell'area, si sono utilizzate le ricerche, i censimenti, gli studi di mercato e quelli di settore in merito.

Parallelamente, in questa prima fase, si è prevista l'individuazione degli aspetti che caratterizzano l'identità territoriale e socio economica; si tratta quindi di un momento di valutazione delle risorse territoriali

Successivamente si applicheranno specifiche tecniche d'indagine statistica quale l'analisi di tipo SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), l'analisi cluster, etc. Fondamentale è la parte dedicata alla definizione degli obiettivi e delle strategie operative per un piano d'interventi e di azioni che ponga in essere le direttrici strategiche e gli obiettivi di lungo periodo al fine di assicurare l'integrità del sito, la tutela e valorizzazione del suo patrimonio culturale ma anche, più in generale, paesaggistico, nell'ambito di una strategia generale basata sulla sostenibilità e lo sviluppo durevole.

Tra questi, si possono citare a titolo di esempio: la tutela e conservazione del patrimonio per le future generazioni, la definizione di linee di sviluppo compatibile con la conservazione, la promozione di un turismo consapevole e che induca benefici alla popolazione residente, etc.

Si sono quindi individuati delle strategie e degli obiettivi tematici che costituiscono l'articolazione dei piani di settore di seguito precisati.

Fase 1: Analisi

La prima fase di lavoro consiste nell'effettuare un'analisi conoscitiva del patrimonio ed essa inizia con l'acquisizione della documentazione esistente sugli elementi d'interesse culturale nell'area; ricerche, studi, censimenti, analisi di mercato e studi settoriali sulle dotazioni culturali comprendenti quelle tradizionali, quelle naturalistiche e ambientali, i beni immateriali come le feste folcloristiche e le tradizioni.

Sarà al tempo stesso necessario iniziare l'analisi delle regole esistenti per la salvaguardia del patrimonio nonché delle regole esistenti di pianificazione delle città considerate e degli strumenti per il territorio e il controllo della gestione.

Parallelamente è fornita una valutazione dello stato di conservazione delle parti componenti il sito seriale candidato, nonché degli altri beni culturali e archeologici, fornendo informazioni e valutazioni approfondite sui fattori che li interessano o minacciano.

I dati così raccolti forniscono gli indicatori chiave per il monitoraggio e saranno necessari per sviluppare piani adeguati di conservazione e manutenzione.

Durante questa fase di analisi della situazione attuale è svolta anche una ricognizione su soggetti, finanziamenti, programmi e progetti in atto o in via di predisposizione. Le analisi essere sono state condotte in collaborazione con tutti i portatori d'interessi, pubblici e privati.

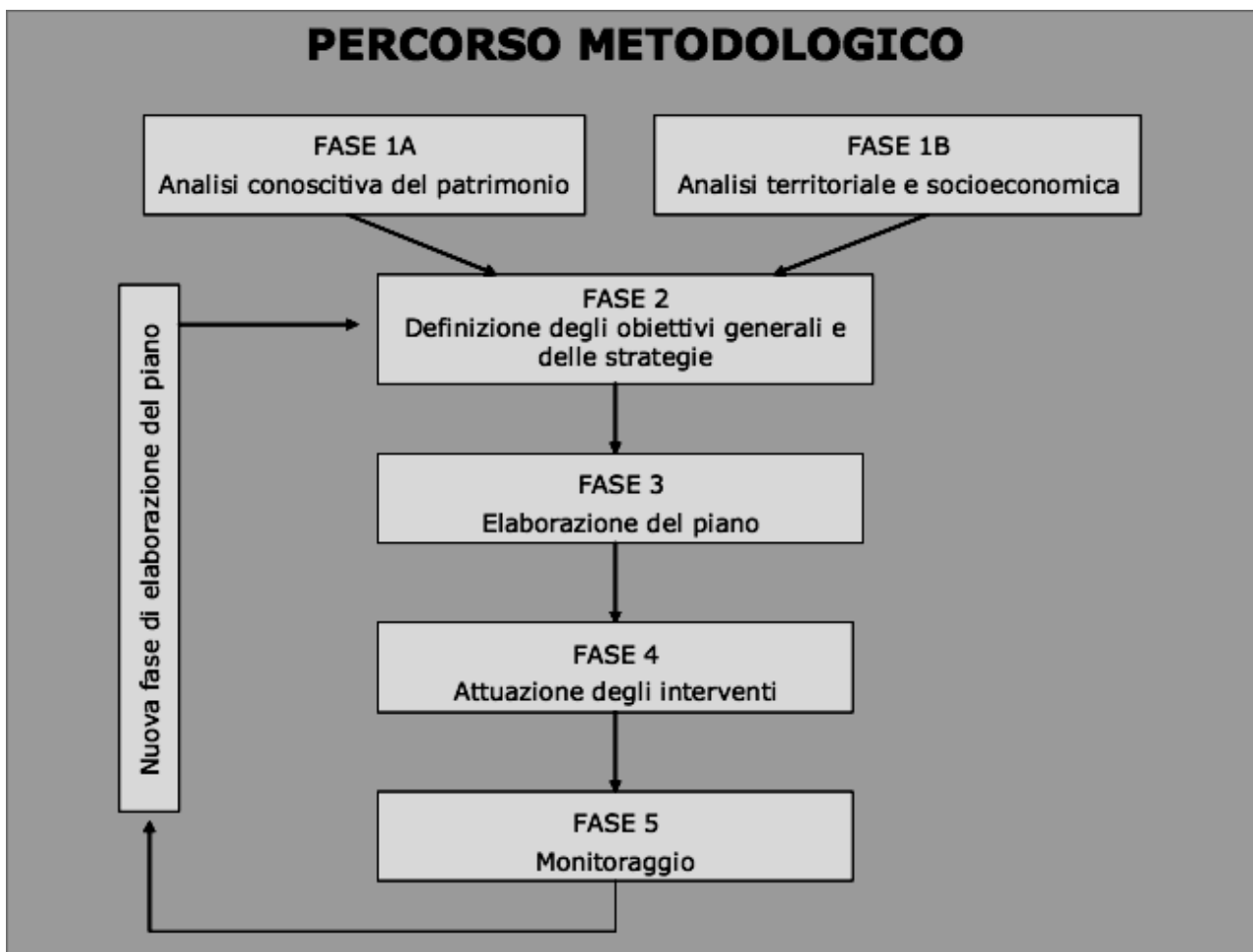


Fig. 1: Percorso metodologico per la costruzione del piano. Fonte: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali - Commissione Nazionale Siti UNESCO e Sistemi Turistici Locali, *Il Modello del Piano di Gestione. Linee Guida*

Fase 2 – Definizione degli obiettivi e delle strategie generali

La seconda fase di lavoro è centrata sulla definizione degli obiettivi e delle strategie operative individuate dai decisori politici durante la fase preliminare sopra descritta. In particolare, saranno definite *le linee guida strategiche e gli obiettivi di lungo termine* in quanto rappresentanti punti di riferimento condivisi dalla maggioranza degli amministratori e delle popolazioni locali.

Si dovranno quindi individuare strategie e obiettivi tematici di medio termine (5 anni) che determineranno la struttura dei piani settoriali di seguito descritti.

Fase 3 – Progettazione del piano: i piani di azione

Nel modello che qui si presenta è sembrato opportuno articolare il piano in differenti piani settoriali. Tale scelta deriva da considerazioni sia metodologiche sia operative; è tuttavia necessario porre l'accento, in ogni caso, sulla stretta interdipendenza tra le parti del Piano.

In direzione dell'ottimizzazione del sistema di gestione esistente, ogni piano deve definire collegamenti e, se opportuno, comprendere i programmi e progetti in atto o in corso di definizione, per le diverse tipologie di azioni o interventi, individuati nella fase delle analisi conoscitive.

In ogni piano settoriale sono individuati alcuni obiettivi tematici che si devono perseguire attraverso una serie d'azioni concrete, modulate in relazione agli specifici ambiti d'intervento.

- **Il Piano della conoscenza;**
- **Il Piano della tutela e la conservazione;**
- **Il Piano della valorizzazione sociale e culturale;**
- **Il Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione.**

Fase 4 - Attuazione e valutazione: la struttura organizzativa

Il conseguimento di un'intesa e di un coordinamento fra i soggetti responsabili a definire strategie e obiettivi, è da considerarsi attività propedeutica alla definizione del Piano.

In ragione delle esperienze condotte è sembrato possibile individuare negli strumenti della programmazione negoziata modalità utili a tale scopo; in particolare si possono considerare le intese istituzionali, gli accordi di programma e i patti territoriali.

Per l'attuazione del piano si è reso inoltre necessario individuare strumenti operativi in grado di promuovere, seguire e valutare tutte le azioni previste, ad esempio utilizzando una struttura di gestione appositamente costituita.

Tale struttura è stata identificata in uno specifico atto d'intesa (si veda allegato 7 al Dossier di candidatura), che prevede un "COMITATO di PILOTAGGIO" - composto dalle istituzioni firmatarie dell'atto stesso - e in una Struttura Operativa individuata nella Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO della Sicilia. La struttura così individuata è responsabile per l'attuazione degli interventi previsti nel PIANO DI GESTIONE elaborato per il sito proposto con particolare attenzione a estendere il suo campo d'interesse anche alle "buffer zone" e ai relativi territori di riferimento.

Il protocollo d'intesa è stato discusso e approvato in un'apposita riunione (si veda Tabella al paragrafo 1.2. del Cap. I Parte Prima), in attesa della deliberazione dei rispettivi organi amministrativi dei Comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale per procedere alla sottoscrizione ufficiale.

Fase 5 – Monitoraggio

A completamento del processo di gestione si pone il sistema di monitoraggio che deve essere in condizione di valutare l'effettiva realizzazione degli obiettivi programmati e delle ricadute, attese sul territorio, di tipo culturale, economico e sociale.

Per il monitoraggio si prevede un modello di controllo delle azioni previste attraverso adeguati indicatori e parametri d'analisi. Per ognuna delle azioni relative agli obiettivi dei piani settoriali, viene individuato uno specifico indicatore di risultato (espresso in forma numerica) e i relativi sistemi e metodi di analisi per la valutazione dei risultati ottenuti con la realizzazione delle azioni previste.

In tale maniera, il monitoraggio delle attività svolte fornisce indicazioni di dettaglio in merito ai risultati attesi e ottenuti relativamente a ogni singola azione intrapresa.

L'andamento temporale della risultante aritmetica degli indicatori di risultato, per ogni singolo piano settoriale, fornirà le indicazioni necessarie per la rielaborazione iterativa del piano.

2.1. Definizione e avvio del Piano di Gestione

Il piano di gestione è essenzialmente finalizzato a tutelare efficacemente "l'eccezionale valore universale del bene (...) a favore delle generazioni attuali e future" (Linee Guida Operative per l'attuazione della Convenzione sul patrimonio mondiale par. 108-118). Il piano è dunque uno strumento operativo in grado di assolvere a tale funzione.

La candidatura dell'UNESCO - con un programma per accrescere la conoscenza, assicurare la conservazione, migliorare la fruizione e il controllo, raggiungendo standard che per molti aspetti possono essere definiti eccellenti ed esemplari - rappresenta un ulteriore stimolo ad arricchire il processo di gestione dei beni monumentali proposti nell'ambito del sito seriale che si snoda tra Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale.

Il Piano di Gestione del sito è stato altresì concepito come uno strumento per perseguire un modello di sviluppo che soddisfi, oltre il principale obiettivo di conservazione dell'eccezionale patrimonio culturale, altri bisogni differenti:

- il bisogno di una migliore fruizione;
- i bisogni di trasformazione virtuosa del territorio di riferimento. Per questa ragione il Piano di Gestione è quindi pensato per venire incontro ai principali obiettivi di:

- ottimizzazione della gestione dei siti proposti;
- integrazione delle attività di gestione collegate ai beni del sito seriale individuato, con la gestione dei loro territori di riferimento;
- promozione della conservazione e della valorizzazione del valore delle aree particolarmente estese;
- promozione dello sviluppo sostenibile dei territori di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù, dell'importanza delle loro risorse culturali e delle opportunità che la conservazione di quelle risorse può portare alle comunità locali.

2.2 Il Piano di Gestione: un piano integrato e iterativo

Successivamente alla fase centrata sulle scelte politiche di medio e lungo periodo, si può avviare una fase più tecnica di redazione del Piano di Gestione, il cui scopo è di rendere operative nel breve periodo le scelte fatte ma anche quello di consentire una valutazione periodica della sua efficacia, consentendo quindi di effettuare eventuali correttivi, qualora necessari, per avviare nuove fasi di attuazione.

Il Piano di Gestione così concepito è quindi un metodo di pianificazione e programmazione di attività e azioni, integrato e iterativo nel tempo, in cui sono chiamati a intervenire gli attori delle varie fasi e cioè i decisori politici, i rappresentanti degli interessi sociali, culturali ed economici, i tecnici che progettano e attuano gli interventi, operatori pubblici e privati.

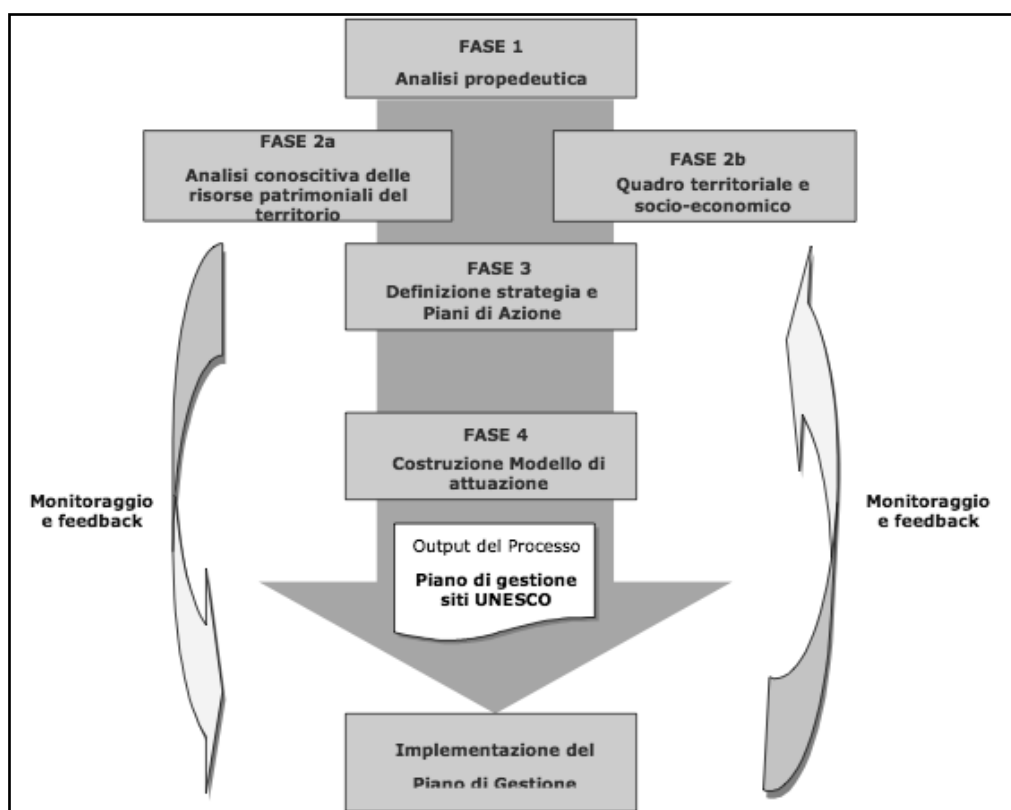


Fig. 2: Fasi di costruzione del Piano **Fonte:** Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali - Commissione Nazionale Siti UNESCO e Sistemi Turistici Locali, *Il Modello del Piano di Gestione. Linee Guida*

Si tratta, dunque, di un processo circolare che attraversa le fasi della conoscenza (analisi), della definizione degli obiettivi e strategie (progettazione), della realizzazione (azioni) e della valutazione (monitoraggio, che a sua volta rappresenta anche una forma di analisi), per tornare a una nuova e successiva ridefinizione degli obiettivi e così via.

In sintesi, il piano definisce un sistema di gestione che, partendo dai valori che hanno motivato, o motiveranno, l'iscrizione del sito alla Lista del Patrimonio mondiale dell'Umanità (WHL), effettua un'analisi integrata dello stato dei luoghi individuando le forze del cambiamento in atto, identifica poi gli obiettivi futuri raggiungibili attraverso le opzioni d'intervento e le possibili strategie, ne valuta gli impatti probabili sul sistema locale, sceglie i piani di azione per conseguire i traguardi fissati, definisce le modalità di coordinamento e di attuazione e ne verifica il conseguimento tramite una serie d'indicatori che attuano il monitoraggio sistematico dei risultati nel tempo.

Le elaborazioni, le analisi e le sperimentazioni effettuate nell'arco di tutto il progetto, hanno evidenziato - come vedremo - alcuni concetti fondamentali, che costituiscono i capisaldi della metodologia:

- lo sviluppo sostenibile dell'area, in modo che tutti i processi di valorizzazione prevedano un uso sostenibile dei beni non solo da un punto di vista fisico (capacità di carico), ma anche sotto l'aspetto delle valenze culturali e sociali;
- il sistema culturale territoriale, inteso come un processo integrato di gestione dell'area culturale, che supera i confini del sito UNESCO arrivando all'intero territorio di riferimento;
- i criteri di definizione delle priorità e delle scelte di progetto, in base alla loro fattibilità e attuabilità, sia in termini di reperimento delle risorse finanziarie sia in termini di complessità;
- la flessibilità delle indicazioni e delle attività indicate, in quanto la metodologia deve rispondere alle esigenze di diverse tipologie di siti ciascuna delle quali presenta delle sue specificità;
- il significato da dare al Piano di Gestione, che non deve essere un semplice documento da presentare all'UNESCO, bensì rappresenta un vero e proprio processo che coinvolge nel tempo tutti gli stakeholder del sito.

L'occasione del Piano Strategico costituisce la "leva programmatica" per la riorganizzazione dello sviluppo del sito seriale individuato e candidato, all'interno di un quadro di coerenza dei progetti attivati e degli strumenti normativi vigenti. L'obiettivo è integrare tra loro tutti i diversi aspetti che caratterizzano il territorio, tra i quali, la scarsa integrazione delle aree periferiche con il cuore della città, il centro storico non pienamente valorizzato nella sua offerta di patrimonio artistico-monumentale (da cui dipende anche la rivitalizzazione del tessuto artigianale che caratterizza la storia della città, il latente rapporto della città con il suo mare elemento ritenuto anche culturalmente significativo in ottica di euromediterraneo), la necessità di valorizzare i mercati storici e dei correlabili sistemi produttivi e commerciali che rappresentano un'importante componente del sistema economico cittadino, nonché la necessità di collegare il sistema di formazione del capitale umano al sistema produttivo incentivando, altresì, l'insediamento di nuove imprese in grado di aumentare le capacità occupazionali delle città, così da trasformare quelli che oggi appaiono quali punti di debolezza in punti di forza rendendoli un valore aggiunto del territorio. Il tutto in una strategia integrata e condivisa a ogni livello (sia pubblico sia privato) tesa a valorizzare l'intero patrimonio progettuale esistente, a incentivare l'integrazione funzionale tra soggetti e a sviluppare un circuito economico virtuoso capace di attivare il finanziamento privato e, quindi, superare le debolezze di relazione pubblico/privato che ancora caratterizzano il sistema economico locale.

2.2.1 Gli attori del Piano di Gestione e i soggetti responsabili

L'inserimento del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità è senza ombra di dubbio un importante riconoscimento internazionale del valore del sito che merita di essere perseguito.

La necessità di redigere un documento di salvaguardia e valorizzazione del sito e l'obbligo di adempiere alle disposizioni della Convenzione sulla protezione del Patrimonio mondiale, culturale e naturale hanno sollevato l'esigenza, da parte dell'Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, di nominare un direttore del Piano con il compito anche di coordinare un gruppo di esperti - ovvero un gruppo di lavoro apposito - che si dedicasse principalmente alla redazione del Piano di

Gestione congiuntamente all'attivazione e al coordinamento di collegamenti efficaci tra soggetti competenti e portatori d'interesse, pubblici e privati, che operano tra le città di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù.

Il successo del Piano di Gestione, infatti, dipende essenzialmente dalla capacità di questo strumento operativo di favorire il coinvolgimento e la collaborazione di vari soggetti istituzionali (principalmente i decisori politici) e operatori locali nei programmi di tutela e salvaguardia del sito proposto all'UNESCO. L'attività di collaborazione è volta alla predisposizione e all'attuazione del Piano di Gestione inteso come strumento tecnico per la protezione del patrimonio, per la promozione culturale e la valorizzazione economica del sito: si tratta di una fase propedeutica imprescindibile per la redazione dell'elaborato che, però, non può essere delegata solo ai soggetti propriamente tecnici facenti parte, in questo caso, del Gruppo di lavoro.

I decisori politici locali dovranno impegnarsi – ognuno con le proprie specifiche competenze – per la tutela e la gestione del territorio attraverso politiche quantomeno in linea con gli indirizzi previsti dall'UNESCO ed esposti in questo Piano di Gestione; dovranno coordinarsi e collaborare per massimizzare i risultati ottenibili per la salvaguardia del patrimonio, la promozione culturale e lo sviluppo economico.

Il gruppo di esperti – coordinato e diretto da Aurelio Angelini - per realizzare il più ampio e responsabile processo di partecipazione alla concretizzazione e attuazione degli obiettivi generali previsti nel Piano di Gestione, ha dunque organizzato diversi tavoli di concertazione cui hanno partecipato le diverse istituzioni, forze sociali, organizzazioni economiche e associazioni, cointeressate alla redazione del Piano (per un maggiore dettaglio, si veda tabella al paragrafo 1.2 del presente capitolo). L'attività degli esperti è stata supportata fattivamente dal Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana, dalla Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo, l'Università degli studi di Palermo, l'Università della Tuscia, la presidenza dell'Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, la Fondazione Federico II e la Fondazione Sicilia.

2.2.2 I profili professionali da coinvolgere

La fase di redazione dell'elaborato tecnico è stata affidata a professionisti che devono rappresentare le diverse discipline e i vari settori d'intervento che il piano può prevedere. Naturalmente la tipologia e il numero degli esperti potranno essere ridotti o incrementati in relazione alle istanze che necessitano di essere indirizzate e agli obiettivi e strategie già definite e condivise dagli attori coinvolti. In ogni caso, con riferimento a questo specifico Piano di Gestione, è stato istituito un comitato tecnico-scientifico costituito da diversi profili professionali nell'ambito della storia dell'arte, della cultura immateriale, delle infrastrutture, dell'economia turistica e del marketing territoriale.

PARTE SECONDA

DESCRIZIONE DEL SITO

CAP. I

IDENTIFICAZIONE E DESCRIZIONE DEL SITO

“PALERMO ARABO-NORMANNA E LE CATTEDRALI DI CEFALU' E MONREALE”

1. Identificazione del sito.

1.1 Paese

Italy

1.2 Stato, Provincia o Regione

Regione Sicilia

Comune di Palermo

Comune di Monreale

Comune di Cefalù

1.3 Nome del Sito

Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale.

2. Descrizione sintetica del sito seriale e delle sue componenti

Il sito di *Palermo arabo-normanna* e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale è costituito da una selezione di 9 monumenti, altamente rappresentativi di un sincretismo socioculturale che, durante il dominio normanno (1071-1194), dette vita ad uno straordinario patrimonio architettonico e artistico.

Al momento dell'affermarsi del dominio normanno in Sicilia, convivevano già nell'isola tre componenti culturali, bizantina, islamica e latina. Con il successivo affermarsi del regno di Ruggero II e dei suoi successori, si sviluppa una cultura multi-etnica, multi-religiosa e plurilinguistica in cui le componenti occidentale, islamica e bizantina si fusero inscindibilmente.

Sette dei nove complessi monumentali individuati per configurare il sito sono nella città di Palermo:

- Palazzo dei Normanni e Cappella Palatina;
- Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti;
- Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (detta Chiesa della Martorana) che è la Concattedrale dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi (sede della Chiesa cattolica immediatamente soggetta alla Santa Sede e appartenente alla regione ecclesiastica Sicilia);
- Chiesa di San Cataldo;
- Palazzo della Zisa;
- Cattedrale di Palermo;
- Ponte dell'Ammiraglio.

A questi si aggiungono le Cattedrali delle vicine città di Monreale e Cefalù.

Si tratta di edifici religiosi e civili, opere di grande valore che, secondo una prassi consolidata nel medioevo sono frutto non di un singolo individuo bensì di un gruppo di artefici e di maestranze capaci di raggiungere esiti che sono divenuti punto di riferimento o di spicco nell'arte del medioevo mediterraneo.

La loro selezione in funzione del sito seriale, basata sulla considerazione delle loro caratteristiche di peculiarità e rappresentatività e della rispondenza ai requisiti di integrità e autenticità e supportata dall'esame delle relative condizioni di conservazione e fruizione, mostra altresì con evidenza come

essi rappresentino particolari declinazioni della produzione –sincretica” *arabo-normanna*. Ogni edificio, infatti, pur facendo parte di un insieme organico, assume caratteri singolari coniugati in modi sempre nuovi e diversi, riflettendo in modo autonomo ciascuna delle tradizioni culturali presenti, da quella islamica a quella bizantina, a quella romanica latina.

Dal punto di vista stilistico l'originale rielaborazione architettonica di tradizioni costruttive eterogenee diede vita a una concezione volumetrica e spaziale assolutamente nuova, determinando altresì lo sviluppo di tecnologie innovative nei sistemi di copertura a volte degli edifici.

Tali monumenti si esprimono attraverso l'uso di un'eccezionale sintassi che si manifesta nelle volumetrie compatte delle architetture, nelle articolazioni delle murature e nelle cupole esposte. Gli apparati decorativi si distinguono per la combinazione di mosaici e decorazioni in *opus sectile* e per l'impiego frequente di volte a *muqarnas*. La fusione di saperi bizantini e forme islamiche diede vita ad una peculiare tipologia di mosaico geometrico.

Alcuni degli elementi del sito rappresentano anche singolarmente veri e propri capolavori. I mosaici bizantini di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, in particolare, sono tra i più importanti e meglio conservati esempi di mosaico del periodo comneno, culmine dell'arte bizantina. I mosaici del Duomo di Cefalù, con la figura del Pantocratore, eletta icona mondiale per l'Anno della Fede 2012-2013, rappresentano un vero e proprio capolavoro. Il soffitto ligneo a *muqarnas* dipinto della Cappella Palatina di Palermo è un manufatto unico al mondo nel quale la sapienza costruttiva si unisce all'eleganza delle forme e delle decorazioni dipinte che lo rendono un capolavoro indiscusso nel contesto dei soffitti a *muqarnas* e delle pitture islamiche nel mediterraneo medioevale e nell'oriente musulmano.

La committenza normanna, infine, favorì la pianificazione e lo sviluppo del tessuto urbano e del paesaggio circostante secondo canoni di ascendenza islamica e orientale attraverso la fondazione di edifici e padiglioni inseriti in un sistema di giardini dotati di bacini d'acqua e fontane, in una sinergia tra natura e monumento cantata nelle descrizioni dei viaggiatori arabi e dei cronisti del tempo, di cui rimangono ancora oggi alcune importanti testimonianze come la Zisa, San Giovanni degli Eremiti con i suoi giardini e altri complessi monumentali appartenuti al Genoardo.

3. Perimetrazione e localizzazione

I perimetri delle **nove parti** componenti il sito seriale candidato comprendono le superfici dei complessi monumentali e delle rispettive pertinenze individuate come aree sottoposte ai vincoli di tutela in quanto beni culturali. A protezione dei beni candidati sono state individuate delle aree cuscinetto, le buffer zones, che sono articolate su due livelli.

Le **buffer zone di I livello** sono definite in funzione della preservazione dell'integrità visiva, strutturale e funzionale delle componenti del sito e del loro contesto immediato e sono costituite dai tessuti urbani e/o delle aree paesaggistiche con una estensione tale rispetto ai beni rispetto da costituire delle efficaci aree cuscinetto.

Eccetto che nei casi del Palazzo della Zisa e del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio di Palermo sono state altresì individuate **buffer zone di II, livello** che comprendono le buffer zone di I livello, la cui perimetrazione si basa su un più ampio sistema di relazioni urbanistiche, storico-culturali e paesaggistiche con i beni candidati, nonché sulle perimetrazione di tutela esistenti a livello territoriale.

Le buffer zone di I e II livello godono di un sistema di protezione in virtù delle norme e prescrizioni previste dagli strumenti vigenti di pianificazione del territorio. La differenziazione tra buffer zone di I e II livello deriva dall'esigenza di individuare aree territorialmente più ristrette (le buffer zone di I livello) in cui promuovere misure integrative di protezione e specifiche azioni in materia di decoro urbano, pedonalizzazione, etc.

Buffer zone di I livello Palazzo Reale, Cappella Palatina, Cattedrale, San Giovanni degli Eremiti

La buffer zone individuata ingloba per continuità le singole buffer zones dei beni entro un perimetro

unico tenendo conto dell'evidente *continuum* di tessuti e relazioni urbane esistenti nell'area e risponde all'esigenza di prevedere azioni di valorizzazione e protezione comuni nonché la presenza di altri beni come Santa Maria della Maddalena, la Chiesa dell'Incoronazione e la Loggia e la Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere che sono riconducibili alla temperie culturale arabo-normanna.

Relativamente al Palazzo Reale e alla Cappella Palatina sono stati considerati elementi di stretta relazione sia in termini visivi e identitari sia in termini funzionali le due piazze prospicienti gli edifici (Piazza Indipendenza e Piazza Vittoria) e l'isolato su Via del Bastione nonché la sede della biblioteca e alcuni spazi della Fondazione Federico II, a esclusione degli edifici di pertinenza della Questura nei quali si esercitano funzioni –strategiche” di ordine pubblico.

Il tessuto di relazione del complesso di San Giovanni degli Eremiti ingloba l'intero isolato su cui sorge, l'isolato dell'Ospedale dei Bambini e gli edifici immediatamente antistanti l'attuale ingresso. Infine, per quanto riguarda la Cattedrale, le aree rispetto alle quali è possibile evidenziare relazioni di natura visiva, strutturale e funzionale comprendono Palazzo Asmundo, l'isolato prospiciente sul sagrato e sulla piazza absidale, l'isolato dell'Istituto Vittorio Emanuele Orlando e della Biblioteca Regionale, gli edifici di via dell'Incoronazione con la Loggia omonima, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Incoronata e la Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere, l'articolato isolato che ingloba le sedi della Curia e del Palazzo Arcivescovile, la Caserma, la Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena e gli edifici del Mercato delle Pulci.

Le Principali vie e piazze comprese in questa buffer zone sono: Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, tratto di Corso Tukory, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle scuole, Piazza Sett'angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Vicolo Carini, Via Albergherai, Via Mongitore.

Buffer zone di I livello San Cataldo e Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio

Le chiese di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio e di San Cataldo si elevano a cingere lo spazio sud orientale di piazza Bellini su un alto zoccolo. Questo piano era detto, in epoca medievale, Piano del Pretore, perché sede dell'antica municipalità. Il piano è stato abbassato nel 1864 per raccordarsi con la strada Maqueda pertanto oggi le due chiese suddette risultano più elevate rispetto alla piazza Bellini come anche altre preesistenze notevoli quali la chiesa di Santa Caterina.

L'area comprende oltre alla Chiesa di San Cataldo e della Martorana e l'ex Convento oggi sede universitaria, Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria e gli edifici su essa prospicienti tra cui Palazzo delle Aquile (sede del Comune di Palermo), la Chiesa di Santa Caterina con l'isolato annesso, l'ex Teatro Bellini. I criteri utilizzati per definire i limiti della buffer zone sono quelli di integrità visiva dei benidai principali spazi pubblici adiacenti preservando i tessuti dell'immediato intorno per la maggior parte dei casi costituiti da edifici pubblici o edifici conventuali ed ecclesiastici e palazzi nobiliari di cui è ancora riconoscibile una unitarietà di impianto.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese in questa buffer zone sono:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

Buffer di II livello di Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina, Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, Chiesa di San Cataldo e Cattedrale detta anche Chiesa di Maria Assunta.

I confini della buffer zone sono stati tracciati ricalcando quasi integralmente il perimetro del –Centro Storico” definito dallo strumento urbanistico comunale aggiungendo, per completezza, le aree di Piazza Indipendenza, prossima a Palazzo Reale e il Molo Trapezoidale prossimo al Castello a Mare. L'intero Centro Storico di Palermo è, infatti, da considerare un contesto complesso e stratificato in cui si addensano i maggiori valori storici e architettonici riconducibili alla cultura arabo-normanna della città e in esso oltre alle singole emergenze architettoniche sono ancora oggi identificabili tracce di talune componenti ascrivibili a questa matrice culturale nel tessuto e nella

struttura urbanistica. Al suo interno si rilevano tuttora nella struttura insediativa elementi riconducibili all'organizzazione sociale e urbana araba.

Permangono tracce della Palermo araba tanto nella toponomastica che nella struttura dei vicoli ciechi, ad andamento lineare, a gomito, a baionetta, a forca ancora riconoscibili in quelle aree in cui sorgevano i quartieri della città araba: l'area del Cassaro, a ridosso del Castello a Mare, il quartiere della Kalsa, l'«eletta» cittadella dell'emiro, il quartiere degli Schiavoni, quello della Moschea, e il cosiddetto quartiere Nuovo. Durante il periodo normanno il fulcro della vita urbana tornò a essere l'antica *Paleàpoli* mentre crebbero i quartieri attorno al porto e in prossimità del Castello a mare che diventò la reggia dei sovrani normanni.

Buffer zone di I livello Palazzo della Zisa

Per il Palazzo della Zisa è stata individuata una buffer zone di I livello definita in base a criteri di natura visiva, morfologica e funzionale: la buffer zone comprende alcune aree verdi a carattere storico, le parti di tessuto prossime e che prospettano sugli spazi aperti prospicienti il bene, nonché elementi con relazioni funzionali esistenti o potenziali come i Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa.

Oltre al Palazzo della Zisa e al parco annesso, la buffer zone comprende dunque i Cantieri Culturali, ex Fabbrica Ducrot oggi centro per attività culturali e museali, il giardino pubblico su Via Guglielmo il Buono, le aree a verde alle spalle del Palazzo della Zisa riconducibili al parco (individuate dallo strumento urbanistico comunale come zona A1 «Manufatti storici e relative pertinenze e fondi di rilevante pregio storico e ambientale»), alcuni isolati di tessuto compresi tra l'area del Parco e Piazza Serradifalco (isolati prospicienti e compresi tra le vie Paolo Gili, Whitaker e Via dei Normanni) e gli isolati prospicienti sull'area del parco e prospicienti su piazza Zisa e Via Mulini alla Zisa. Il tessuto compreso entro la buffer zone, pur essendo stato in parte sostituito da edilizia recente, conserva per la maggior parte un carattere storico e definisce con il bene e il parco annesso una stretta relazione visiva. Inoltre, l'area è compresa entro il perimetro del Parco del Genoardo che si estendeva tra le mura della città e i monti retrostanti rappresentando il punto di contatto tra i giardini urbani e la campagna circostante. In base alle ricostruzioni storiche disponibili, l'area identificata come buffer zone costituisce il cuneo inferiore del perimetro del parco in prossimità del nucleo antico della città.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone della Zisa sono: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Polito, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Guli, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone.

Buffer zone di I livello-Ponte dell'Ammiraglio

La buffer zone di I livello del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio comprende il ponte con il giardino e le strade che lo circondano, l'area relativa all'ex Macello, oggi sede di uffici comunali e destinato ad accogliere un «Centro di Municipalità», l'area della chiesa di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi e le aree dell'alveo del fiume Oreto prossime al bene consistenti prevalentemente in aree coltivate a orto.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone sono:

Viale dei Picciotti, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

Buffer zone di I della Cattedrale di Cefalù.

La buffer zone di I livello, costituita dai tessuti immediatamente prossimi al bene con forti relazioni visive e funzionali con gli ambiti iscritti, comprende la piazza della Cattedrale, la sede del Comune, i tessuti adiacenti alla piazza sia verso il mare che verso ovest e, infine, parte delle pendici del Monte della Rocca che lambiscono l'edificio della Cattedrale.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone: Via Candeloro, Corso Ruggero, Via Seminario, Via Passafiume, Via Giorni, Via Francavilla, Via Misuraca.

Buffer zone di II livello della Cattedrale di Cefalù.

La buffer zone di II livello ricalca il perimetro definito dal vincolo di aree di interesse archeologico (*Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza - D.Lgs. 42/2004 art. 142 lett. m- Aree tutelate per Legge recepite da Legge n°. 431/1985).

Tale perimetro ingloba le aree comprese entro le "mura megalitiche", identificate come "Centro Storico" zona A) dal Piano Regolatore Generale e sottoposte a pianificazione particolareggiata, le aree della Rocca e le sue pendici (zona B - Parco della Rocca) e l'area cimiteriale.

Buffer zone di I livello - Cattedrale di Monreale

La buffer zone di I livello della Cattedrale di Monreale è costituita dai tessuti prossimi al bene con forti relazioni visive, morfologiche e funzionali e classificati come Zona A dal vigente Piano Particolareggiato in quanto complessi edilizi che rivestono carattere storico-artistico di particolare pregio ambientale.

La buffer zone comprende il sistema delle due piazze prospicienti la Cattedrale, il Chiostro e gli edifici che compongono l'Abbazia Benedettina, l'ex Palazzo di Guglielmo II (attuale sede del Municipio e del Seminario Arcivescovile), nonché le permanenze urbanistiche dell'impianto originario normanno e medievale nella corona insediativa intorno alla Cattedrale: il tessuto del quartiere Carmine denominato "Giardino della Corte" perché vi erano le abitazioni dell'Arcivescovo e comprendeva la contrada dell'Arancio, dell'Odigitria, dell'Orto Mangano, della "Varanni", dei Barattieri, dell'Ucciditore (Macello), delle Carceri, di Sant'Orsola, e dello Gebbione, Palazzo Cutò; l'area del Pozzillo in cui l'impianto nel rapporto tra pieni e vuoti denuncia il proprio carattere medievale; l'antico quartiere Ciambra sottostante alla parte absidale del Duomo, cittadella che si trovava sul bastione militare, avamposto di difesa per gli avvistamenti sulla Conca d'oro di eventuali attacchi nemici che accoglie operai e artigiani impegnati nelle fabbriche del Duomo. Infine, sono stati compresi entro la buffer zone anche i tessuti che gravitano attorno alle vie Palermo (in quanto antico accesso alla città) e D'Acquisto (area con forte relazione visiva con il Duomo e con la Conca D'oro in virtù della conformazione orografica del sito).

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone sono: Via dei Cappuccini, Via Florio, Via Civiletti, Via Pio La Torre, Via Odigidria, Via Ritiro, Via Roma, Via Benedetto D'Acquisto, via Termini, via Lampasi, via Piave, Via Ricamo, Via Cutò, Via Piave, Via Chiesa del Carmine, Piazza Carmine, Via Chiasso Greco, Via Fontana Rotonda, Via Duca degli Abruzzi, Via Palermo, Via D'Acquisto.

Buffer zone di II livello - Cattedrale di Monreale

La buffer zone di II livello comprende le aree circostanti il bene proposto e sono costituite dai tessuti storici oggetto del *Piano Particolareggiato* e individuate dal *Piano regolatore comunale* (P.R.G.) vigente come zone A1 e parco urbano.

La delimitazione della buffer zone è stata prescelta in base al rapporto visivo con l'edificio, ai caratteri storici e architettonici in esso presenti (conventi e chiese), in funzione del riconoscimento di permanenze urbanistiche dell'impianto originario normanno identificabili nella corona insediativa intorno alla Cattedrale, nonché la vallata sottostante l'area della Cattedrale, attualmente caratterizzata da edilizia a bassa densità sparsa e disordinata.

Parte componente il sito	Comune	Coordinate geografiche	Parte componente (ha)	Buffer Zone I livello (ha)*	Buffer Zone II livello (ha)**	
1. Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina	Palermo	38°06'39N 13°21'11E	0,41	23,5	228	
2. Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Palermo	38°6'35"N 13°21'17"E	0,3	23,5	228	
3. Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	Palermo	38°06'53N 13°21'46E	0,116	2,148	228	
4. Chiesa di San Cataldo	Palermo	38°06'53N 13°21'45E	0,036	2,148	228	
5. Cattedrale di Palermo	Palermo	38°06'51N 13°21'21E	1,1	23,5	228	
6. Palazzo della Zisa	Palermo	38°07'00N 13°20'29E	0,8	23,2	-	
7. Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	Palermo	38°6'18"N 13°22'29"E	0,41	38,59	-	
8. Cattedrale di Cefalù	Cefalù	38°02'24N 14°01'24E	1,394	2,716	56,89	
9. Cattedrale di Monreale	Monreale	38°04'55N 13°17'32E	1,669	12	14,24	
TOTALE PARTI COMPONENTI IL SITO			6,235			
TOTALE BUFFER ZONE DI I LIVELLO				102,15		
TOTALE BUFFER ZONE DI II LIVELLO					299,13	
TOTALE COMPLESSIVO						401,28

Tabella: Area del sito candidato (ettari) e delle buffer zone proposte

Note: * L'area della buffer zone di I livello non comprende le aree delle parti componenti il sito che vi ricadono.

** L'area della buffer zone di II livello non comprende le aree delle parti componenti il sito e delle buffer zones di I livello che vi ricadono.

3.1 Mappe e disegni che mostrano i confini del sito candidato e delle buffer zone

Elenco tavole (allegate di seguito):

Tav I Mappa con la localizzazione del sito candidato nello Stato italiano e nella Regione Sicilia;

Tav II. Mappa dell'intero sito seriale; **Tav III.** Mappa con la localizzazione nel Comune di Palermo; **Tav IV.** Mappa con la localizzazione nel Comune di Cefalù; **Tav V.** Mappa con la localizzazione delle componenti nel Comune di Monreale; **Tavv. VI- XI-** Mappe delle singole componenti con relative buffer zones: **Tav VI -** Componente 1) Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina Componente 2) Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Componente 5) Cattedrale di Palermo; **Tav VII-** Componente 3) Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio e Componente 4) Chiesa di San Cataldo; **Tav VIII-** Componente 6) Palazzo della Zisa; **Tav IX-** Componente 7) Ponte dell'Ammiraglio; **Tav X-** Componente 8) Cattedrale di Cefalù **Tav XI-** Componente 9) Cattedrale di Monreale

4. Proposta di dichiarazione di eccezionale valore universale

4.1 Giustificazione dell'eccezionale valore universale

L'insieme degli edifici costituenti il sito di *Palermo arabo-normanna* e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale rappresenta un esempio materiale di convivenza, interazione e interscambio tra diverse componenti culturali di provenienza storica e geografica eterogenea.

Tale sincretismo ha generato un originale stile architettonico e artistico, di eccezionale valore universale, in cui sono mirabilmente fusi elementi bizantini, islamici e latini, capace di volta in volta di prodursi in combinazioni uniche, di eccelso valore artistico e straordinariamente unitarie.

Il sincretismo *arabo-normanno* ebbe un forte impatto nel medioevo, contribuendo significativamente alla formazione di una *koinè* mediterranea, condizione fondamentale per lo sviluppo della civiltà mediterraneo-europea moderna.

4.2 Giustificazione per criteri

Criterio (ii): *“mostrare un importante interscambio di valori umani, in un lungo arco temporale o all'interno di un'area culturale del mondo, sugli sviluppi nell'architettura, nella tecnologia, nelle arti monumentali, nella pianificazione urbana e nel disegno del paesaggio”.*

Il sito *Palermo arabo-normanna* e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale è la materiale testimonianza di una particolare condizione politica e culturale caratterizzata da una proficua convivenza di genti di diversa provenienza (musulmani, bizantini, latini, ebrei, lombardi e francesi) che favorì l'interscambio di valori umani e la fioritura di una vivace stagione di sincretismo culturale. In campo monumentale ciò generò emblematicamente una consapevole ed eccezionale combinazione di elementi architettonici e di tecniche artistiche, attinti dalla tradizione bizantina, dal mondo dell'Islam e da quello occidentale e propose nuovi modelli di sinergia tra natura ed edificio i cui esiti influirono sugli sviluppi dell'architettura dell'Italia meridionale nel suo versante tirrenico e si estesero in larga parte del bacino mediterraneo.

Criterio (iv): *“costituire un esempio straordinario di una tipologia edilizia, di un insieme architettonico o tecnologico, o di un paesaggio, che illustri uno o più importanti fasi nella storia umana”.*

L'insieme di monumenti del sito *Palermo arabo – normanna* e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” mostra in maniera esemplificativa le caratteristiche di una straordinaria sintassi stilistica che, rielaborando in maniera originale e unitaria elementi appartenenti a diverse culture, diede vita a nuove concezioni spaziali, costruttive e decorative. Il forte impatto di tali manifestazioni nell'orizzonte medievale contribuì significativamente alla formazione della *koinè* mediterranea, prototipo e segno tangibile della nascita della civiltà mediterraneo-europea moderna, dall'Impero di Federico II di Svevia alla formazione degli stati nazionali.

4.3 Dichiarazione di integrità

In concordanza con il criterio di integrità, il sito proposto e i beni che lo compongono presentano tutti gli elementi necessari per esprimere l'eccezionale valore universale. L'insieme dei nove monumenti comprende infatti gli esempi più rappresentativi del sincretismo arabo-normanno. Il sito seriale conserva complete le strutture che lo costituiscono, e le funzioni d'uso relative a ciascuno dei monumenti componenti la serie sono il più delle volte inalterate e continue nel tempo. Dall'analisi dello stato di conservazione si evince inoltre che tutti i monumenti della serie conservano pressoché inalterati tutti gli elementi che esprimono i valori e i significati culturali per i quali si propone la candidatura. Anche le relazioni con il contesto rimangono integre pur nella

compenetrazione dei beni in un ambito pluristratificato e in parte modificato dalle vicende storiche proprie di un contesto urbano. Allo stato attuale, i processi eventuali di deterioramento del sito e del suo contesto sono sotto controllo e vengono promosse azioni di recupero e riqualificazione

4.4 Dichiarazione di autenticità

Il sito “Palermo arabo – normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” presenta un altissimo grado di autenticità. Le sue valenze sono attestate dall'insieme delle fonti documentarie coeve, d'epoca islamica e normanna, redatte in lingua araba, greca e latina, e confermate dalle numerose testimonianze di illustri visitatori riportate nei diari di viaggio e in pittoresche raffigurazioni, specie nel periodo del Grand Tour.

Il dato formale include anche gli interventi di restauro condotti nel periodo tra il XIX ed il XX secolo, che rivestono un proprio intrinseco significato storico e come tali non precludono l'autenticità. Piuttosto tali interventi hanno restituito con metodo rigoroso leggibilità all'immagine autentica del monumento e del suo contesto originario. La veridicità è dimostrata in massima parte dall'analisi delle fonti iconografiche le quali, documentando lo stato dei monumenti prima dei restauri, permettono una scansione critica delle metodologie d'intervento adottate. I più recenti restauri risultano conformi ai moderni criteri di conservazione.

I monumenti che compongono il sito seriale hanno mantenuto nel tempo l'originale destinazione d'uso, e comunque, pur nelle naturali alterazioni legate ai cambiamenti storici e urbanistici, hanno mantenuto ruoli, significati o caratteri funzionali.

4.5 Protezione e gestione

Tutte le parti componenti il sito seriale “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”, in quanto beni di proprietà pubblica, sono vincolati *ope legis*, beneficiando del massimo livello di tutela stabilito dalla normativa nazionale disposta nel *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* (Decreto Legislativo .N° 42 del 22/01/2004, Parte Seconda-Beni Culturali).

Il vincolo comporta essenzialmente un imprescindibile dovere di conservazione e, come misura di salvaguardia, l'obbligo ogni attività sull'edificio deve essere autorizzata dalla competente Soprintendenza (organo della Regione Siciliana, appositamente predisposto per la tutela del patrimonio culturale).

A protezione dei beni candidati sono state individuate le buffer zones, articolate su due livelli. Le **buffer zone di I livello** sono definite in funzione della preservazione dell'integrità visiva, strutturale e funzionale delle componenti del sito e del loro contesto immediato. Queste sono (salvo che per Zisa e Ponte dell'Ammiraglio) incluse in più ampie **buffer zone di II livello** la cui perimetrazione si basa su un più ampio sistema di relazioni urbanistiche, storico-culturali e paesaggistiche con i beni candidati. La differenziazione tra buffer zone di I e II livello deriva dall'esigenza di individuare aree territorialmente più ristrette (le buffer zone di I livello) in cui promuovere misure integrative di protezione ed incentivare ulteriori e specifiche azioni in materia di decoro urbano, pedonalizzazione, etc.

Le buffer zone di I e II livello, oltre la presenza di vincoli puntuali di natura monumentale, paesaggistica ed idrogeologica, godono in maniera estesa di un sistema di protezione in virtù delle norme e prescrizioni previste dagli strumenti vigenti di pianificazione del territorio che, in prevalenza limitano gli interventi possibili a quelli a carattere conservativo.

Le parti componenti il sito in candidatura hanno differenti soggetti proprietari e gestori a cui è affidata la gestione dei singoli beni.

Per le esigenze di coordinamento generale del sito proposto è stato individuato un **sistema di gestione** di cui fanno parte il **piano di gestione** ed una **struttura di gestione**, costituita da un Comitato di Pilotaggio composto da rappresentanti di enti proprietari, gestori e dai principali

soggetti istituzionali a vario titolo coinvolti nella gestione, e da una struttura operativa individuata nella Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO della Sicilia.

Tale struttura è individuata da uno specifico **atto d'intesa** tra i suddetti soggetti con particolari finalità di correlarne le attività e di incrementarne la collaborazione ai fini della tutela e riqualificazione urbanistica, paesaggistica e della valorizzazione socio-economica dei territori interessati, attraverso la promozione del patrimonio storico artistico, architettonico e paesaggistico, nonché del patrimonio culturale immateriale. Il protocollo d'intesa è stato discusso e approvato in un'apposita riunione (si veda Tabella al paragrafo 1.2. del Cap. I Parte Prima), in attesa della deliberazione dei rispettivi organi amministrativi dei Comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale per procedere alla sottoscrizione ufficiale.

Il **Piano di Gestione**, inteso quale strumento di coordinamento finalizzato a tutelare efficacemente l'eccezionale valore universale del bene a favore delle generazioni attuali e future, è teso a razionalizzare e integrare le risorse e le azioni in un processo di tutela e sviluppo. Il piano di gestione è stato elaborato con particolare attenzione ad estendere il suo campo d'interesse anche alle "buffer zones" ed ai relativi territori di riferimento.

PARTE TERZA

ANALISI DELLA SITUAZIONE ATTUALE

CAP. I

IL SISTEMA DI PROTEZIONE, PIANIFICAZIONE E CONTROLLO DEL SITO PROPOSTO E DEI RELATIVI TERRITORI

1. Disposizioni di protezione

1.1 Sistema di protezione delle componenti del sito

Tutte le parti componenti il sito seriale –Palermo *arabo-normanna* e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”₂, in quanto beni di proprietà pubblica, sono vincolati *ope legis*, beneficiando del massimo livello di tutela stabilito dalla normativa nazionale disposta nel *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* (Decreto Legislativo .N° 42 del 22/01/2004, Parte Seconda-Beni Culturali).

Il vincolo comporta essenzialmente un imprescindibile dovere di conservazione e, come misura di salvaguardia, l'obbligo ogni attività sull'edificio deve essere autorizzata dalla competente Soprintendenza (organo della Regione Siciliana, appositamente predisposto per la tutela del patrimonio culturale).

Per alcuni di essi, inoltre esistono specifici provvedimenti di vincolo, precedentemente disposti ma aventi gli stessi effetti sopra descritti:

- Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto del 15/08/1869;
- Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Chiesa della Martorana) dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto del 15/08/1869;
- Cattedrale di Monreale dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto n. 1282 del 20/10/1942.

1.2 Sistema di protezione delle buffer zones

I territori che costituiscono le **buffer zones di I livello** comprendono numerosi edifici tutelati come beni monumentali e come tali godono del massimo livello di protezione specifica sopra descritta.

Nelle buffer zones sono inoltre individuate alcune aree di **tutela paesaggistica** in base al Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio (Decreto Legislativo N° 42 del 22/01/2004, Parte Terza-Beni Paesaggistici – si veda Allegato 5 del Dossier), nelle quali tutti gli interventi di modifica necessitano di preventiva autorizzazione da parte delle autorità competenti per la tutela del paesaggio (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali, interna alla Regione Siciliana) che verifica l'assenza di pregiudizio ai valori paesaggistici. Tali aree sono identificate nelle trattazioni delle singole buffer zones.

Inoltre nelle buffer zones ricadono aree a rischio idrogeologico per le quali il *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*, adottato con Decreto dell'Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente della Regione Sicilia (D.A.R.T.A) del 4 Luglio 2000, determina i limiti di trasformazione del suolo nonché gli ambiti di intervento per la mitigazione del rischio. Gli interventi nelle zone sottoposte a vincolo idrogeologico devono essere progettati e realizzati in funzione della salvaguardia, della qualità e della tutela dell'ambiente e sottoposte a preventive autorizzazioni, a eccezione delle opere che in nessun caso possono procurare danni a meno che non ricadano nelle aree censite come –aree a rischio” nel P.A.I., nei siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C.) e nelle zone di protezione speciale (Z.P.S.).

1.2.1 Palermo

A Palermo i beni in candidatura ricadono tutti, ad eccezione del Palazzo della Zisa e del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, entro il perimetro del Centro Storico previsto dal *Piano Regolatore Generale* (P.R.G. strumento di pianificazione urbanistica a livello comunale) e identificato come l'area inclusa entro il tracciato delle antiche mura cinquecentesche: **Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina, la Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Chiesa della Martorana e Concattedrale dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi), la Chiesa di San Cataldo e la Cattedrale detta anche Chiesa di Maria Assunta.** Su tali aree valgono le prescrizioni del *Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo* (P.P.E.) del Centro Storico di Palermo (strumento esecutivo del P.R.G.).

In base alla loro ubicazione sono stati dunque individuati due raggruppamenti con relative buffer zones di I livello ed un'unica buffer zone di II livello che li comprende tutti.

- **Buffer di I livello Palazzo Reale, Cappella Palatina, Cattedrale, San Giovanni degli Eremiti** (si vedano la Tav VI del Cap.I e le Tav. I, Ia, Ia e II allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

Buffer zone I livello: ettari 23,5

Abitanti: 1106

***Superficie del bene proposto per l'iscrizione
PALERMO – Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina
Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 4,1***

***Superficie del bene proposto per l'iscrizione
PALERMO – Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti
Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 0,3***

***Superficie del bene proposto per l'iscrizione
PALERMO – Cattedrale di Palermo
Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 1,1***

La buffer zone individuata ingloba per continuità le singole buffer zones dei beni entro un perimetro unico tenendo conto dell'evidente *continuum* di tessuti e relazioni urbane esistenti nell'area e risponde all'esigenza di prevedere azioni di valorizzazione e protezione comuni nonché la presenza di altri beni come Santa Maria della Maddalena, la Chiesa dell'Incoronazione e la Loggia e la Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere che sono riconducibili alla temperie culturale arabo-normanna.

Relativamente al Palazzo Reale e alla Cappella Palatina sono stati considerati elementi di stretta relazione sia in termini visivi e identitari sia in termini funzionali le due piazze prospicienti gli edifici (Piazza Indipendenza e Piazza Vittoria) e l'isolato su Via del Bastione nonché la sede della biblioteca e alcuni spazi della Fondazione Federico II, a esclusione degli edifici di pertinenza della Questura nei quali si esercitano funzioni "strategiche" di ordine pubblico.

Il tessuto di relazione del complesso di San Giovanni degli Eremiti ingloba l'intero isolato su cui sorge, l'isolato dell'Ospedale dei Bambini e gli edifici immediatamente antistanti l'attuale ingresso. Infine, per quanto riguarda la Cattedrale, le aree rispetto alle quali è possibile evidenziare relazioni di natura visiva, strutturale e funzionale comprendono Palazzo Asmundo, l'isolato prospiciente sul sagrato e sulla piazza absidale, l'isolato dell'Istituto Vittorio Emanuele Orlando e della Biblioteca Regionale, gli edifici di via dell'Incoronazione con la Loggia omonima, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Incoronata e la Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere, l'articolato isolato che ingloba le sedi della

Curia e del Palazzo Arcivescovile, la Caserma, la Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena e gli edifici del Mercato delle Pulci.

Le Principali vie e piazze comprese in questa buffer zone sono:

Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, tratto di Corso Tukory, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle scuole, Piazza Sett'angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Vicolo Carini, Via Albergheria, Via Mongitore.

In quanto interna al Centro Storico (classificato come Zona A dallo strumento urbanistico comunale) per tale buffer zone valgono le prescrizioni che derivano dal P.P.E. (*Piano particolareggiato Esecutivo*) vigente che consentono esclusivamente interventi sul patrimonio edilizio esistente tesi, a seconda dei casi, alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, alla ristrutturazione o al ripristino filologico o tipologico degli elementi degradati, alla conservazione delle aree verdi e alla demolizione di elementi che costituiscono superfetazioni con ripristino filologico o tipologico.

Nel caso dell'area che comprende San Giovanni degli Eremiti e gli isolati ad esso prossimi valgono le prescrizioni del "Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo Albergheria-Ballarò". Anche nel caso di questo strumento come del P.P.E. gli interventi sul patrimonio sono tesi alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, nonché alla ristrutturazione e alla conservazione delle aree verdi.

Inoltre:

- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico* (D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000) definite a "rischio frana molto elevato". Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio e urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti, ad esempio, interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al precedente piano, definite a "rischio idraulico molto elevato", potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate:
- "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree caratterizzate da cave storiche "a fossa", cedimenti e ribassamenti del suolo, sprofondamenti, crolli per la presenza di cavità sotterranee antropiche: queste aree in base a specifici piani attuativi sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali "area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat" (sistema di canali che seguendo le particolari conformazioni del terreno e la morfologia friabile della roccia vennero costruiti per portare acqua in superficie intercettando le falde naturali del terreno – si veda Allegato 2 del Dossier), subordinate, base a specifici piani attuativi, a specifici

studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;

- vincolo Regie Trazzere;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri ferroviari di cui al Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica. n. 753/80;
- vincolo idrogeologico in base al *–Piano Stralcio di Bacino per l'Assetto Idrogeologico della Regione Siciliana*” (P.A.I.) di cui alla Legge Regionale n.6 del 03/05/2001.

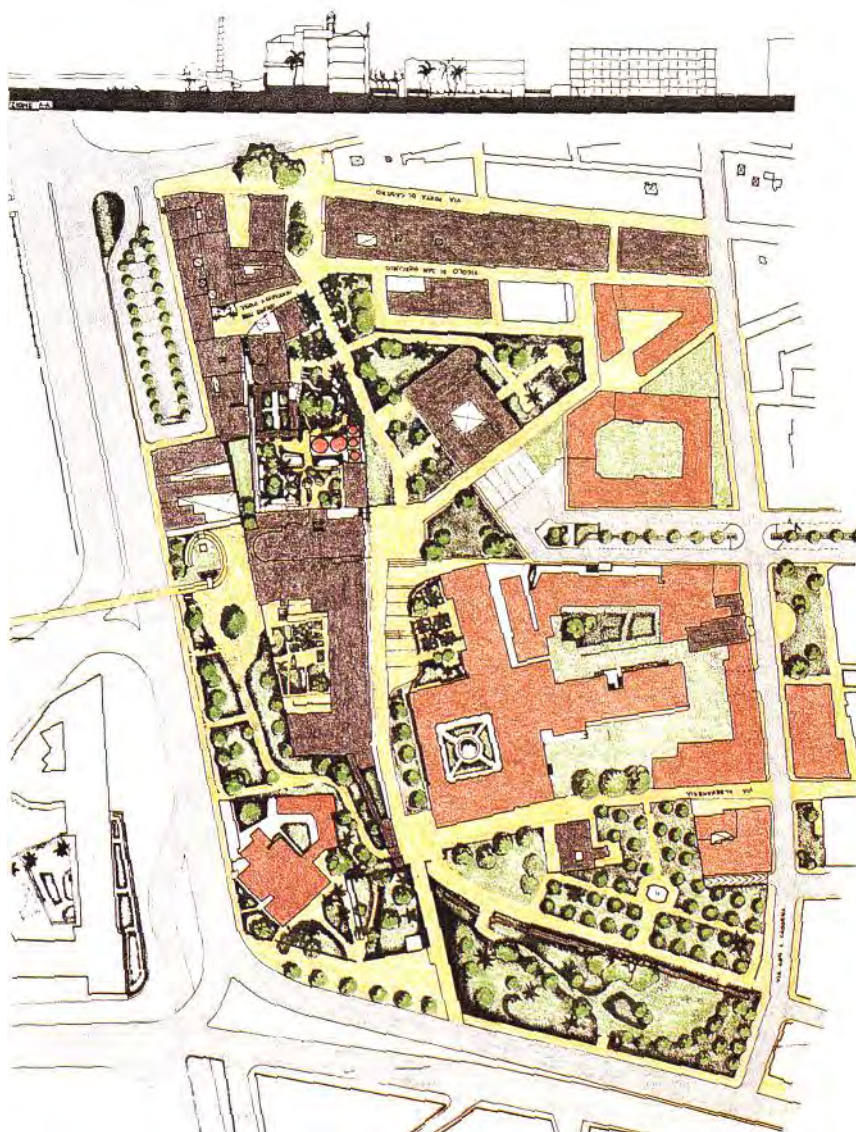


Fig. 1 Piano Particolareggiato Albergheria-Ballarò, progetto di recupero dell'area di San Giovanni degli Eremiti. **Fonte:** P.P.Albergheria-Ballarò.

- **Buffer di I livello San Cataldo e Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio**
(si vedano la Tav VII del Cap.I e le Tav. I, Ib e II allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

Buffer zone I livello: ettari 2,148

Abitanti: 143

**Superficie del bene proposto per l'iscrizione
PALERMO – Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio**

Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 0,116

Superficie del bene proposto per l'iscrizione

PALERMO – Chiesa di San Cataldo

Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 0,036

Le chiese di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio e di San Cataldo si elevano a cingere lo spazio sud orientale di piazza Bellini su un alto zoccolo. Questo piano era detto, in epoca medievale, Piano del Pretore, perché sede dell'antica municipalità. Il piano è stato abbassato nel 1864 per raccordarsi con la strada Maqueda pertanto oggi le due chiese suddette risultano più elevate rispetto alla piazza Bellini come anche altre preesistenze notevoli quali la chiesa di Santa Caterina.

L'area comprende oltre alla Chiesa di San Cataldo e della Martorana e l'ex Convento oggi sede universitaria, Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria e gli edifici su essa prospicienti tra cui Palazzo delle Aquile (sede del Comune di Palermo), la Chiesa di Santa Caterina con l'isolato annesso, l'ex Teatro Bellini. I criteri utilizzati per definire i limiti della buffer zone sono quelli di integrità visiva dei beni dai principali spazi pubblici adiacenti preservando i tessuti dell'immediato intorno per la maggior parte dei casi costituiti da edifici pubblici o edifici conventuali ed ecclesiastici e palazzi nobiliari di cui è ancora riconoscibile una unitarietà di impianto.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese in questa buffer zone sono:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

Come nel caso precedente, in quanto interna al Centro Storico (classificata come Zona A dallo strumento urbanistico comunale) per tale buffer zone valgono le prescrizioni che derivano dal P.P.E. (*Piano particolareggiato Esecutivo*) vigente che consentono esclusivamente interventi sul patrimonio edilizio esistente tesi, a seconda dei casi, alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, alla ristrutturazione o al ripristino filologico o tipologico degli elementi degradati, alla conservazione delle aree verdi e alla demolizione di elementi che costituiscono superfetazioni con ripristino filologico o tipologico.

Il *Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano* (P.G.T.U). prevede la pedonalizzazione delle piazze e dei vicoli che ricadono in questa area. In particolare, la pedonalizzazione e conseguente liberazione dai veicoli in sosta a Piazza Bellini su cui prospettano le facciate principali e gli accessi alle due chiese contribuirà al decoro dello spazio della piazza ristabilendo la continuità fisica e funzionale con la limitrofa Piazza Pretoria.

Inoltre:

- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico* (D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000) definite a "rischio frana molto elevato". Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al precedente piano, definite a "rischio idraulico molto elevato", potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di

interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate –aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti” subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;

- è individuata un'–area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat” che, in base a specifico piano attuativo è subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico.

- **Buffer di II livello di Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina, Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, Chiesa di San Cataldo e Cattedrale detta anche Chiesa di Maria Assunta.**

(Si vedano le Tav. I e II allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

***Buffer zone II livello - Centro Storico: ettari 228,00
Abitanti: 25.941***

Una buffer zone di II livello include le buffer zone di primo livello relative ai beni interni al Centro Storico di Palermo. I confini della buffer zone sono stati tracciati ricalcando quasi integralmente il perimetro del –Centro Storico” definito dallo strumento urbanistico comunale aggiungendo, per completezza, le aree di Piazza Indipendenza, prossima a Palazzo Reale e il Molo Trapezoidale prossimo al Castello a Mare. L'intero Centro Storico di Palermo è, infatti, da considerare un contesto complesso e stratificato in cui si addensano i maggiori valori storici e architettonici riconducibili alla cultura arabo-normanna della città e in esso oltre alle singole emergenze architettoniche sono ancora oggi identificabili tracce di talune componenti ascrivibili a questa matrice culturale nel tessuto e nella struttura urbanistica. Al suo interno si rilevano tuttora nella struttura insediativa elementi riconducibili all'organizzazione sociale e urbana araba.

Permangono tracce della Palermo araba tanto nella toponomastica che nella struttura dei vicoli ciechi, ad andamento lineare, a gomito, a baionetta, a forca ancora riconoscibili in quelle aree in cui sorgevano i quartieri della città araba: l'area del Cassaro, a ridosso del Castello a Mare, il quartiere della Kalsa, l'”eletta” cittadella dell'emiro, il quartiere degli Schiavoni, quello della Moschea, e il cosiddetto quartiere Nuovo. Durante il periodo normanno il fulcro della vita urbana tornò a essere l'antica *Paleàpoli* mentre crebbero i quartieri attorno al porto e in prossimità del Castello a mare che diventò la reggia dei sovrani normanni.

La delimitazione della buffer zone di II livello riafferma un perimetro di tutela che si fonda su strumenti di protezione del territorio già esistenti con riferimento particolare alle prescrizioni previste dal vigente *Piano particolareggiato esecutivo* (P.P.E.) e dagli altri piani e progetti di recupero delle aree interne al perimetro del Centro Storico (piano di recupero S. Agostino; piano di recupero Capo; piano di recupero Scopari; piano di recupero Cassaro alto; piano particolareggiato Castello S. Pietro; piano particolareggiato Albergheria; piano di recupero Discesa delle Capre; piano di recupero Montevergini) (si vedano a questo proposito le aree stralciate del P.P.E. nella fig. 2) del *Piano Regolatore Generale* (P.R.G.), del *Piano Regolatore Portuale* (P.R.P.), del *Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano* (P.G.T.U.) in materia di mobilità e il *Piano Strategico Comunale* (P.S.C. in corso di approvazione) che agisce prevalentemente sulla riqualificazione urbana

Le prescrizioni di tutela previste dal P.P.E. interessano tutta l'area ad eccezione delle aree interessate dagli altri piani e progetti di recupero delle aree interne al perimetro del Centro Storico e di una parte del Molo Trapezoidale di competenza dell'Autorità Portuale su cui vigono le prescrizioni del Piano Regolatore Generale, oltre che per l'area della Cala e del Foro Italico, anche esse di competenza dell'Autorità Portuale e, quindi, sottoposte al P.R.P.

Le prescrizioni del P.P.E. riguardano la regolamentazione delle trasformazioni e la conservazione dei tessuti, degli spazi aperti e delle emergenze monumentali e contribuiscono direttamente e

indirettamente quindi a mantenere l'integrità visuale e funzionale delle zone monumentali.

Nel Centro Storico di Palermo, in base alla tipologia architettonica e in base alle Norme Tecniche del P.P.E. le modalità di intervento ammesse sono essenzialmente di tipo conservativo variando dal restauro, alla ristrutturazione, al ripristino filologico o tipologico. Inoltre, le norme tecniche del P.P.E. prevedono il restauro e/o ripristino degli elementi di arredo pubblico ancora esistenti come ad esempio insegne, vetrine, chioschi, lampioni, fontane, esedre, edicole religiose, cancellate. Inoltre, si prevede che l'Amministrazione comunale individui e rediga programmi operativi, per ridisegnare toponomastica, pavimentazione, verde pubblico, cartellonistica, chioschi, panchine, pensiline d'attesa, cabine telefoniche etc. privilegiando il mantenimento, il recupero e/o il ripristino degli elementi caratterizzanti l'assetto originale.



Fig. 2 P.P.E. Fonte: Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo del Centro Storico di Palermo.

Per l'area del Molo Trapezoidale adiacente all'area archeologica del Castello a Mare, unica area compresa nella buffer zone di II livello esterna ai limiti del P.P.E., valgono, per una porzione, le prescrizioni del Piano Regolatore Generale, mentre, per la parte la cui giurisdizione è dell'Autorità Portuale, valgono le prescrizioni del Piano Regolatore Portuale (P.R.P. in corso di approvazione: è stato emesso parere favorevole dal Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici ed è ora al vaglio della Regione Siciliana) che prevede oltre che il Parco archeologico del Castello, aree per la nautica e aree commerciali e servizi. Sulla quasi totalità del molo ricade, inoltre, il vincolo archeologico quale misura di protezione dell'area del Castello.



Fig. 3: Aree funzionali del P.R.P. Fonte: Piano Regolatore Portuale, Autorità Portuale di Palermo.

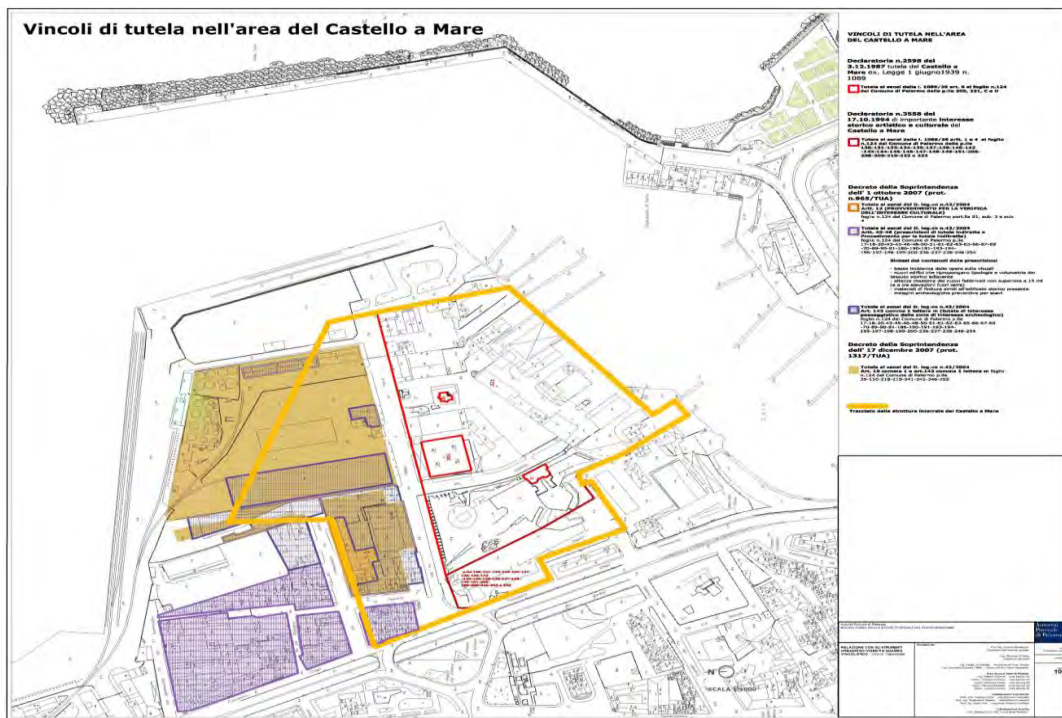


Fig. 4: Vincoli sull'area del Molo Trapezoidale Fonte: P.R.P. Autorità Portuale di Palermo.

Il *Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano* (P.G.T.U.), recentemente approvato dal consiglio comunale, prevede il riassetto della mobilità con previsione di pedonalizzazione di vaste aree del Centro Storico, la limitazione del traffico, con la parallela riduzione della sosta e dei parcheggi e l'incremento della mobilità pedonale e del trasporto pubblico. Il piano prevede la nuova definizione delle Zone a traffico limitato e in particolare della Ztl n. 1 che abbraccia i quattro mandamenti del centro storico a cui accederanno solo auto euro 3 e 4. E' inoltre previsto l'incremento delle isole pedonali dagli attuali 41 a 83 ettari estendendo le aree già preesistenti e creandone nuove per valorizzare i contesti urbani e monumentali di maggior pregio ed interesse.

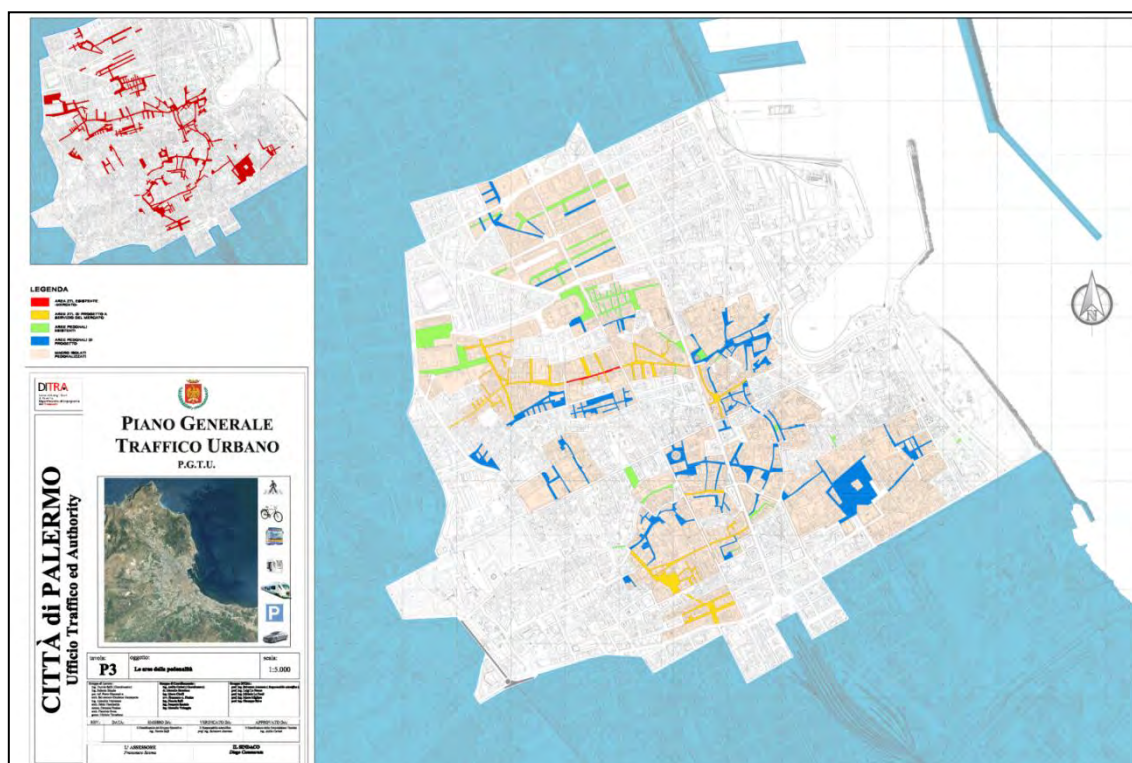


Fig. 5: Aree pedonali nel Centro Storico Fonte: P.G.T.U. di Palermo.

Nell'ambito del *Piano Strategico comunale* (P.S.C.) in corso di approvazione, si interviene con ulteriori misure volte a decongestionare l'area dal traffico veicolare e a potenziarne l'accessibilità.

Il piano prevede il riassetto della mobilità e il potenziamento dei collegamenti extraurbani e la realizzazione della tangenziale interna, il potenziamento della metropolitana in sede ferroviaria, la chiusura dell'anello ferroviario, il tram, e la metropolitana leggera. Si tratta di opere esterne alla buffer zone a esclusione della metropolitana leggera che prevede tre stazioni in Centro Storico (Stazione Centrale, Via Roma, Teatro Massimo) tutte esterne alle buffer zone di I livello per le quali, dunque, si può escludere un impatto diretto sui beni in candidatura.

La buffer zone di II livello dei beni interni al Centro Storico di Palermo (vedi mappa/e in allegato al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura), costituito dai Quattro Mandamenti, comprende numerosi edifici ed ambiti interessati da appositi dispositivi di protezione:

- vincoli puntuali a carattere storico-artistico-architettonico (in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Seconda) gravanti su 168 singoli edifici monumentali e a numerosi altri sottoposti a "vincolo ope legis" in quanto di proprietà pubblica o appartenenti a persone giuridiche private senza fine di lucro, d'interesse artistico, storico, archeologico o etno-antropologico tra cui il vincolo storico-artistico che riguarda l'area compresa tra il Loggiato San Bartolomeo e il Piano di Sant'Erasmus e il vincolo per l'area del Castello a mare, mura puniche e mura 500esche (dispositivi n.1418 del 29/04/1987 e n. 2757 del 25/08/1987);

- vincolo a carattere paesaggistico e ambientale in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* – D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza) ;
- vincoli archeologici (in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Seconda) riguardanti: le aree del Castello S. Pietro, del Castello a Mare (D.P.R.S. n. 5283 del 3.3.08 e n. 5428 del 7.3.08), via Celso, via Candelai-fortificazioni (D.P.R.S. n.131 del 1965) e vicolo benettini lato nord tra via porta di castro e san mercurio (D.P.R.S. 132 del 1965), vicolo Casa Professa lato nord (D.P.R.S. n.135 del 1965), via Santissimi Quaranta Martiri, via Sant'Agata alla Guilla e vicolo Sant'Agata alla Guilla, Salita Ramires (D.P.R.S. 136 del 1965), Salita Ramires, Vicolo Artale, Salita Artale, vicolo De Franco (D.P.R.S. n. 137 del 1965) discesa Ben Fratelli e Cortile Istituto De Cosmi (D.P.R.S. 138 del 1965), salita Ramires-muro (Decreto n. 4135 del 1966), vicolo dei Benedettini, vicolo Benettini lato nord tra via porta di Castro e San Mercurio (Decreto n. 4136 del 1966), area Piazza indipendenza (declaratoria di tutela n. 1882 del 5/06/1987);
- vincolo idrogeologico (di cui al Regio Decreto n. 3267 del 30 dicembre 1923, al Regio Decreto n.1126 del 16 maggio 1926 e alla Legge Regionale n.16 del 6 aprile 1996 - Riordino della legislazione in materia forestale e di tutela della vegetazione);
- vincolo d'inedificabilità assoluta a protezione delle coste marine (Legge Regionale n.78/76) nella fascia di rispetto dei 150 metri dalla battigia ;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri stradali (Decreto Legge n. 285/92);
- Vincolo Regie Trazzere;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri ferroviari (Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica n.753/80);
- vincolo di rispetto sismico (Decreto Legge del 26/09/68 e Decreto Legge del 10/03/69);
- vincolo idrogeologico, *Piano Stralcio di Bacino per l'Assetto Idrogeologico della Regione Siciliana* (P.A.I. - Legge Regionale n.6 del 03/05/2001);
- vincolo portuale;
- aree caratterizzate da cave storiche ~~a~~ fossa”, cedimenti e ribassamenti del suolo, sprofondamenti, crolli per la presenza di cavità sotterranee antropiche: queste aree in base a specifici piani attuativi sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- aree di pericolosità a ~~rischio~~ rischio frana molto elevato” (*Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*- - D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000). Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- aree di pericolosità al a ~~rischio~~ rischio idraulico molto elevato” (*Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico* - D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000), potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate ~~aree~~ aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti” subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico.

- ~~aree~~ caratterizzate dalla presenza di Qanat” (che, in base a specifici piani attuativi, sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico);
- aree interdette all'uso edificatorio e/o urbanistico per presenza di: fenomeni di frana, per crollo, scivolamento o ribaltamento di masse lapidee carbonati che, con alluvionali e di detrito, colate di fango e detriti, aree interessate da inondazioni e alluvionamenti di particolare gravità.

▪ **Buffer zone di I livello-Palazzo della Zisa**

(si vedano la Tav VIII del Cap. I e le Tav. I, Ic e II allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

Buffer zone I livello: ettari 23,2

Abitanti: 4.502

PALERMO – Palazzo della Zisa:

Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 0,80

Il **Palazzo della Zisa** sorge in quella parte di pianura al di fuori delle mura della città in cui i normanni impiantarono un complesso sistema di parchi disseminati di palazzi e padiglioni, fontane e peschiere. Il parco del Genoardo da *gennet-ol-ardh* che significava "paradiso della terra" si estendeva sino a comprendere la Cuba soprana e la Cuba sottana, a ovest fino ai territori di Monreale e Altofonte e a sud fino alla zona del castello di Maredolce.

Per il Palazzo della Zisa è stata individuata una buffer zone di I livello definita in base a criteri di natura visiva, morfologica e funzionale: la buffer zone comprende alcune aree verdi a carattere storico, le parti di tessuto prossime e che prospettano sugli spazi aperti prospicienti il bene, nonché elementi con relazioni funzionali esistenti o potenziali come i Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa.

Oltre al Palazzo della Zisa e al parco annesso, la buffer zone comprende dunque i Cantieri Culturali, ex Fabbrica Ducrot oggi centro per attività culturali e museali, il giardino pubblico su Via Guglielmo il Buono, le aree a verde alle spalle del Palazzo della Zisa riconducibili al parco (individuate dallo strumento urbanistico comunale come zona A1 ~~Manufatti storici e relative pertinenze e fondi di rilevante pregio storico e ambientale~~), alcuni isolati di tessuto compresi tra l'area del Parco e Piazza Serradifalco (isolati prospicienti e compresi tra le vie Paolo Gili, Whitaker e Via dei Normanni) e gli isolati prospicienti sull'area del parco e prospicienti su piazza Zisa e Via Mulini alla Zisa. Il tessuto compreso entro la buffer zone, pur essendo stato in parte sostituito da edilizia recente, conserva per la maggior parte un carattere storico e definisce con il bene e il parco annesso una stretta relazione visiva. Inoltre, l'area è compresa entro il perimetro del Parco del Genoardo che si estendeva tra le mura della città ed i monti retrostanti rappresentando il punto di contatto tra i giardini urbani e la campagna circostante. In base alle ricostruzioni storiche disponibili, l'area identificata come buffer zone costituisce il cuneo inferiore del perimetro del parco in prossimità del nucleo antico della città.



Fig. 6: Ricostruzione ipotetica dell'assetto territoriale urbanistico in epoca normanna. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione su elaborato tratto da Caronia G.-Noto V., *La Cuba di Palermo*, Palermo 1988)

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone della Zisa sono: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Polito, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Guli, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone.

Secondo il *Piano regolatore generale* (P.R.G.) l'area interna alla buffer zone comprende notevoli spazi destinati a verde pubblico e ampie zone edificate classificate come tessuto urbano storico definite "A2- Netto storico", sebbene ci siano episodi edilizi moderni e a più alta densità. Per la prevalenza del tessuto residenziale in quanto "Netto Storico", le norme tecniche del P.R.G. ammettono interventi a carattere conservativo (restauro, ripristino, ristrutturazione, demolizione, ricostruzione con modalità che non snaturino le caratteristiche tipologiche originarie).

L'area è altresì caratterizzata dal "Centro di Municipalità dei Cantieri Culturali" realizzato in un sito di archeologia industriale.

Il *Piano Strategico comunale* (P.S.C.), che identifica azioni volte a decongestionare l'area dal traffico veicolare e a potenziarne l'accessibilità, prevede in quest'area un asse "mare-monti" della metropolitana leggera con una stazione prossima all'area dei Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa. Anche nell'ambito del potenziamento della metropolitana in sede ferroviaria e della chiusura dell'anello ferroviario si prevedono due ulteriori stazioni, esterne alla buffer zone, che possono migliorare l'accessibilità all'area (Tribunale e Caserma de Maria).

Per gli obiettivi di riqualificazione dell'area, il Piano prevede un incremento delle attività culturali

dei Cantieri alla Zisa quale parte di un progetto più ampio di trasformazione urbana per la realizzazione del –Polo Città Internazionale della Cultura- Polo culturale e direzionale Cantieri-Lolli-Notarbartolo” quale centralità a prevalente identità culturale che comprende un polo interattivo delle culture mediterranee.

Nella buffer zone della Zisa sono inoltre individuate:

- un'area di interesse archeologico in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza- art. 142 m) integrata nel 2002 dalla Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali(ref. nota n. 1732 del 09/04/02)
- porzioni di territorio quali aree di pericolosità a –rischio frana molto elevato” (in base al *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*- e al parere emesso dal Genio Civile il 22/09/2000) nella buffer zone della Zisa Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- un'area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat, subordinata, in base ad apposito piano attuativo a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico.

▪ ***Buffer zone di I livello-Ponte dell'Ammiraglio***

(si vedano la Tav IX del Cap.I e le Tav. I, Id e II allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

Superficie del bene proposto per l'iscrizione (in ettari) e della zona cuscinetto proposta

Buffer zone I livello: ettari 38,59

Abitanti: circa 4.903

PALERMO – Ponte dell'Ammiraglio:

Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 0,41

La buffer zone di I livello del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio comprende il ponte con il giardino e le strade che lo circondano, l'area relativa all'ex Macello, oggi sede di uffici comunali e destinato ad accogliere un –Centro di Municipalità”, l'area della chiesa di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi e le aree dell'alveo del fiume Oreto prossime al bene consistenti prevalentemente in aree coltivate a orto.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone sono:

Viale dei Picciotti, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

Secondo il *Piano regolatore generale* (P.R.G.) l'area interna alla buffer zone comprende notevoli spazi individuati come spazi pubblici a verde, aree universitarie, parcheggi, l'area monumentale del complesso di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi ed ampie zone edificate classificate come tessuto urbano storico –A2- Netto storico”, sebbene ci siano episodi edilizi moderni e a più alta densità e di edilizia pubblica. Per il tessuto residenziale di –Netto Storico”, le norme tecniche del P.R.G. ammettono interventi a carattere conservativo (restauro, ripristino, ristrutturazione, demolizione, ricostruzione con modalità che non snaturino le caratteristiche tipologiche originarie).

L'area è altresì caratterizzata dal –Centro di Municipalità” da realizzarsi in un sito di archeologia industriale in cui era ubicato l'ex Macello.

Si segnala che è in corso di realizzazione la linea del tram che attraversa la buffer zone, tuttavia senza che questo costituisca un fattore di rischio per il bene.

L'area è interessata dai seguenti vincoli e dispositivi di protezione:

- gran parte dell'area è interdetta all'uso edificatorio e/o urbanistico per presenza di: fenomeni di frana, per crollo, scivolamento o ribaltamento di masse lapidee carbonati, con alluvionali e di detrito, colate di fango e detriti, aree interessate da inondazioni e alluvionamenti di particolare gravità;
- vincolo paesaggistico in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza - con obbligo di rilascio di relativa autorizzazione da parte della Soprintendenza, in caso di previsione di trasformazioni;
- area SIC COD. ITA 020012 - Valle del Fiume Oreto;
- un'ampia area classificata come "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" e, dunque, subordinata a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- fascia di protezione degli alvei fluviali;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali "Aree di pericolosità con rischio idraulico molto elevato", potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio e urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti, ad esempio, interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione;
- Vincolo Regie Trazzere (di cui alla nota Ufficio Speciale Regie Trazzere prot. N. 1473 del 26/03/02).

Si riporta infine che, in base allo schema norma dei "Piani paesistici d'ambito" che individua le aree da salvaguardare articolandole in tre livelli di tutela, nella buffer zone del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio in virtù del vincolo paesaggistico vigente sul fiume Oreto ricade un'area con Livello di tutela 3.

Su tale area, le Linee Guida della pianificazione paesaggistica regionale indicano che in sede di normativa sub-regionale si dovrà favorire la valorizzazione del patrimonio paesaggistico vietando varianti agli strumenti urbanistici, nuove costruzioni e l'apertura di strade, azioni che comportino l'alterazione del paesaggio e dell'equilibrio delle comunità biologiche naturali, opere di regimentazione delle acque secondo tecniche non riconducibili a tecniche di ingegneria naturalistica, discariche, etc.

La Regione Sicilia, difatti, ha avviato, nei primi anni novanta, l'elaborazione del Piano Paesistico regionale che si articola su due livelli interconnessi: un primo livello regionale costituito dalle Linee Guida e un secondo livello sub-regionale costituito dai Piani d'ambito relativi ai diciassette ambiti paesaggistici individuati dalle Linee Guida. I Piani paesistici d'ambito sono articolati su uno schema norma articolato in tre livelli di tutela. Sulla base di tale articolazione e con l'obiettivo di orientare la fase di stesura e definizione delle norme, sono state definite delle linee guida che, pur non contenendo elementi con valore di cogenza, rappresentano, l'indirizzo di salvaguardia che il Piano prescriverà attraverso le norme elaborate per ciascuna area.

1.2.2 Cefalù

A Cefalù il perimetro del bene incluso nella proposta di sito seriale comprende la Cattedrale e il Chiostro e ricade in un'area interna al Centro Storico individuato dal Piano Regolatore Generale Comunale (Zona A) e soggetta a Piano Particolareggiato.

A protezione della parte componente il sito sono state individuate una buffer zone di I ed una di II livello che la ingloba.

Superficie proposta per l'iscrizione (in ettari) e superficie della zona cuscinetto proposta

(si vedano la Tav X del Cap.I e le Tav. III e IV allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

Buffer zone I livello: ettari 2,716 Abitanti: circa 840

Buffer zone II livello: ettari 56,89 Abitanti: circa 6.000

Cattedrale di Cefalù:

Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 1,394

▪ **Buffer zone di I livello della Cattedrale di Cefalù.**

La buffer zone di I livello, costituita dai tessuti immediatamente prossimi al bene con forti relazioni visive e funzionali con gli ambiti iscritti, comprende la piazza della Cattedrale, la sede del Comune, i tessuti adiacenti alla piazza sia verso il mare che verso ovest e, infine, parte delle pendici del Monte della Rocca che lambiscono l'edificio della Cattedrale.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone: Via Candeloro, Corso Ruggero, Via Seminario, Via Passafiume, Via Giorni, Via Francavilla, Via Misuraca.

Nella buffer zone di I livello è previsto un regime di tutela riconducibile, oltre che ai vincoli di salvaguardia dei beni monumentali, alle prescrizioni del vigente Piano Particolareggiato del Centro Storico che mira alla salvaguardia e alla riqualificazione dei tessuti e dei caratteri architettonici e ambientali attraverso interventi che non snaturino i valori architettonici degli edifici, basati sull'attenzione ai caratteri tipologici del fabbricato su cui si interviene e all'utilizzazione, il più possibile, di materiali coerenti con quelli originali.

Inoltre, la buffer zone di I livello è interessata da:

- Area di interesse archeologico (*Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza - D.Lgs. 42/2004 art. 142 lett.m);
- Area di rispetto disposta *ope legis* che individua il territorio costiero per una fascia di 300 m dal mare (*Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza - D.Lgs. 42/2004 art. 142 lett. A)
- Vincolo paesaggistico- (Decreto n° 1751 del 23/07/1985- inglobato nel vincolo paesaggistico del 23/09/1987);
- Vincolo monumentale, su tutta la zona territoriale omogenea A (Centro Storico), per espressa volontà del legislatore regionale ex l.r. 70/76 e s.m.;
- Area a rischio geomorfologico elevato (R3-possibili problemi per l'incolumità delle persone, danni funzionali agli edifici ed alle infrastrutture con conseguente inagibilità degli stessi, l'interruzione della funzionalità delle attività socioeconomiche e danni rilevanti al patrimonio ambientale) individuata dal *Piano Stralcio di Assetto Idrogeologico*. Per tali aree, (in base all'art. 67, comma 5, D. Lgs. 152/2006) è imposta l'attività di pianificazione in materia di Protezione Civile in via prioritaria;
- Vincolo sismico ex l. 64/74;
- Fascia di rispetto del depuratore.

In base alla già citata articolazione dello schema norma dei Piani d'Ambito definiti dalla pianificazione paesaggistica regionale, nel caso della buffer zone di I livello di Cefalù è identificata un'area con tutela di livello 1 orientata alla valorizzazione dell'identità storica degli insediamenti e mantenimento degli elementi spaziali, morfologici, tipologici e dei caratteri urbanistici e architettonici tradizionali, al fine di conservare la leggibilità della strutturazione insediativa originaria con il divieto di attività industriali e di trivellazioni e l'asporto di minerali, fossili e reperti di qualsiasi natura.

▪ **Buffer zone di II livello della Cattedrale di Cefalù.**

La buffer zone di II livello ricalca il perimetro definito dal vincolo di aree di interesse archeologico (*Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza - D.Lgs. 42/2004 art. 142 lett. m - Aree tutelate per Legge recepite da Legge n°. 431/1985).

Tale perimetro ingloba le aree comprese entro le "mura megalitiche", identificate come "Centro Storico" zona A) dal Piano Regolatore Generale e sottoposte a pianificazione particolareggiata, le aree della Rocca e le sue pendici (zona B - Parco della Rocca) e l'area cimiteriale.

Le Norme Tecniche di attuazione del vigente Piano Regolatore Generale comunale prevedono per la "zona A" un regime di conservazione teso a preservare i valori storici e architettonici, vieta nuove costruzioni e sopraelevazioni, ammette risanamenti interni ed esterni degli edifici senza alterazione delle strutture e dell'aspetto architettonico, dà indicazioni per le tecniche e i materiali da utilizzare nel caso di interventi che riguardano le facciate e consente l'esecuzione di alcuni parziali interventi, riguardanti principalmente problemi di traffico. Il Piano Particolareggiato dettaglia ulteriormente le modalità di intervento sui tessuti urbani storici indicando modalità di conservazione e individuando la localizzazione di alcuni servizi di livello urbano e di alcune aree di sosta.

Per la "zona B- Parco della Rocca" che, oltre che contenere i resti del Tempio di Diana (costruzione megalitica risalente al IX secolo a.c.), presenta mura di cinta medievali, i resti di un castello del XIII-XIV secolo e fa parte dei siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C), le Norme Tecniche di attuazione del Piano regolatore comunale prevedono la destinazione d'uso a parco, con servizi culturali e turistici (teatro all'aperto, piantumazioni, spiazzi di sosta con posti di ristoro e di servizio a carattere non permanente).

Oltre che dai vincoli già menzionati nel caso della buffer zone di I livello, la buffer zone di II livello è interessata anche da:

- Vincolo d'inedificabilità assoluta a protezione delle coste marine nella fascia di rispetto dei 150 metri dalla battigia (Legge Regionale n.78/76, art. 15, lett.a - tale vincolo non si applica alle zone A);
- Vincolo a protezione delle coste marine (Legge Regionale n.78/76, art. 15, lett.b), nella fascia di rispetto dei 500 metri dalla battigia;
- Siti d'Interesse Comunitario (Direttiva 92/43/CEE) - Rocca di Cefalù;
- Vincolo di inedificabilità assoluta di cui alla Legge Regionale n.16/96 in merito alle aree boscate ed alle relative fasce di rispetto (vincolo di inedificabilità relativa e paesaggistico calato ex Legge Regionale n.16/96 l.) nonché vincolo paesaggistico sulle aree boscate individuate ex Decreto legislativo 227/01 e s.m.;
- Vincolo idrogeologico di cui alla "Decreto Regio n.3267 del 30.12.23;
- Area di rimboschimento;
- Fascia di rispetto cimiteriale (Decreto Presidente della Repubblica d n. 285/1990);
- Fascia di rispetto strada statale (Decreto Presidente della Repubblica n. 495/1992);
- Fascia di rispetto pozzi (Decreto Legislativo n.152/06);
- Perimetro frane attive (Piano Assetto Idrogeologico).

Con riferimento alla pianificazione paesaggistica regionale e allo schema norma dei Piani d'Ambito, nella buffer zone di II livello ricade un'area con Livello di tutela 1 - i cui obiettivi sono già stati indicati nel caso della buffer zone di I livello che vi è inglobata - e un'area con Livello di Tutela 3 che ricopre per gran parte la buffer zone. In tale area l'obiettivo è la conservazione dei valori naturali e della biodiversità. Nell'area sono proibite varianti agli strumenti urbanistici, azioni che comportino l'alterazione dei caratteri morfologici e paesistici della costa ai fini del mantenimento dell'equilibrio idrogeologico, la realizzazione di impianti industriali e discariche, etc.

1.2.3 Monreale

A Monreale, il perimetro del bene incluso nella proposta di sito seriale comprende la Cattedrale e il Chiostro dell'antico convento dei Benedettini. Il fianco della Cattedrale costituisce il limite meridionale della piazza Vittorio Emanuele cuore della città e anche sede del Palazzo di Città.

A protezione della parte componente il sito sono state individuate una buffer zone di I ed una di II livello che la ingloba.

Superficie proposta per l'iscrizione (in ettari) e superficie della zona cuscinetto proposta

(si vedano la Tav XI del Cap.I e le Tav. V e VI allegate al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura)

Buffer zone I livello: ettari 12 Abitanti: circa 268

Buffer zone II livello: ettari 14,24 Abitanti: circa 14.000

Cattedrale di Monreale

Zona proposta per l'iscrizione: ettari 1,669

▪ **Buffer zone di I livello- Cattedrale di Monreale**

La buffer zone di I livello della Cattedrale di Monreale è costituita dai tessuti prossimi al bene con forti relazioni visive, morfologiche e funzionali e classificati come Zona A dal vigente Piano Particolareggiato in quanto complessi edilizi che rivestono carattere storico-artistico di particolare pregio ambientale.

La buffer zone comprende il sistema delle due piazze prospicienti la Cattedrale, il Chiostro e gli edifici che compongono l'Abbazia Benedettina, l'ex Palazzo di Guglielmo II (attuale sede del Municipio e del Seminario Arcivescovile), nonché le permanenze urbanistiche dell'impianto originario normanno e medievale nella corona insediativa intorno alla Cattedrale: il tessuto del quartiere Carmine denominato "Giardino della Corte" perché vi erano le abitazioni dell'Arcivescovo e comprendeva la contrada dell'Arancio, dell'Odigitria, dell'Orto Mangano, della "Varanni", dei Barattieri, dell'Ucciditore (Macello), delle Carceri, di Sant'Orsola, e dello Gebbione, Palazzo Cutò; l'area del Pozzillo in cui l'impianto nel rapporto tra pieni e vuoti denuncia il proprio carattere medievale; l'antico quartiere Ciambra sottostante alla parte absidale del Duomo, cittadella che si trovava sul bastione militare, avamposto di difesa per gli avvistamenti sulla Conca d'oro di eventuali attacchi nemici che accoglie operai e artigiani impegnati nelle fabbriche del Duomo. Infine, sono stati compresi entro la buffer zone anche i tessuti che gravitano attorno alle vie Palermo (in quanto antico accesso alla città) e D'Acquisto (area con forte relazione visiva con il Duomo e con la Conca D'oro in virtù della conformazione orografica del sito).

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone sono: Via dei Cappuccini, Via Florio, Via Civiletti, Via Pio La Torre, Via Odigidria, Via Ritiro, Via Roma, Via Benedetto D'Acquisto, via Termini, via Lampasi, via Piave, Via Ricamo, Via Cutò, Via Piave, Via Chiesa del Carmine, Piazza Carmine, Via Chiasso Greco, Via Fontana Rotonda, Via Duca degli Abruzzi, Via Palermo, Via D'Acquisto.

Nella buffer zone è previsto un regime di tutela riconducibile oltre che ai vincoli di salvaguardia dei beni monumentali, alle prescrizioni del vigente Piano Particolareggiato.

Il Piano particolareggiato delle aree del contesto del duomo di Monreale: centro storico e parco pubblico urbano, parzialmente approvato, (Decreto Assessoriale n. 437/DRU del 22.11.2000) per quanto riguarda le Zone -A" e -A1" mira alla generale salvaguardia dei caratteri architettonici e ambientali nel rispetto degli elementi architettonici, delle volumetrie generali delle singole unità edilizie e della morfologia generale degli impianti viari.

Le zone A del Piano sono soggette a interventi di restauro, di conservazione tipologica e di finitura degli edifici secondo l'articolazione delle specifiche categorie di intervento riportate per singole unità edilizie nelle norme definite dal Piano.

Inoltre, il Piano ha articolato le aree in base all'origine storica, alla forma dell'impianto urbano ed alle tipologie edilizie prevalenti, in contesti e tessuti. Nel contesto denominato "H complesso monumentale" è previsto il restauro scientifico per il Palazzo di Guglielmo II, nel quale è consentito il mantenimento della destinazione d'uso di Municipio limitatamente alle funzioni di rappresentanza, sono vietate le funzioni scolastiche e ammesse funzioni culturali di carattere pubblico nel rispetto della fruibilità del valore storico-monumentale del Palazzo.

Per gli altri contesti sono, più in generale, prescritti interventi che salvaguardino i caratteri originari del tessuto, interventi di miglioramento degli spazi pubblici nel rispetto delle tecniche tradizionali, la possibile localizzazione di attrezzature ricettive, di funzioni artigianali o terziarie e in generale che aumentino la centralità urbana nel rispetto dei valori storici e architettonici.

La buffer zone di I livello relativa alla Cattedrale di Monreale (vedi mappa/e in allegato al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura) è soggetta a un vincolo di tutela paesaggistica (in base al al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza) individuata con Decreto 2386 del 26/09/1990 che interessa interamente l'area.

In base allo schema norma per i Piani d'Ambito e delle rispettive linee guida elaborate nel contesto della redazione del Piano Paesistico regionale nella buffer zone di I livello del Complesso di Monreale ricade un'area con Livello di tutela 1 laddove l'orientamento prescritto è il recupero e restauro conservativo del patrimonio edilizio di pregio e al mantenimento-recupero dei caratteri di qualità diffusa dell'edilizia. Non saranno consentite la realizzazione di discariche di rifiuti solidi urbani, l'attività industriale, nonché qualsiasi azione che comporti l'alterazione del paesaggio urbano consolidato.

▪ **Buffer zone di II livello- Cattedrale di Monreale**

La buffer zone di II livello comprende le aree circostanti il bene proposto e sono costituite dai tessuti storici oggetto del *Piano Particolareggiato* e individuate dal *Piano regolatore comunale* (P.R.G.) vigente come zone A1 e parco urbano.

La delimitazione della buffer zone è stata prescelta in base al rapporto visivo con l'edificio, ai caratteri storici e architettonici in esso presenti (conventi e chiese), in funzione del riconoscimento di permanenze urbanistiche dell'impianto originario normanno identificabili nella corona insediativa intorno alla Cattedrale, nonché la vallata sottostante l'area della Cattedrale, attualmente caratterizzata da edilizia a bassa densità sparsa e disordinata.

Le prescrizioni relative alle aree omogenee contenute entro il perimetro definito della buffer zone di II livello prevedono per la zona "A" il risanamento conservativo dei tessuti antichi di alto pregio. Nelle zone individuate nella planimetria con il simbolo A sono consentiti gli interventi di manutenzione ordinaria, di restauro e di risanamento conservativo e di ristrutturazione urbanistica (rif. lettere a, b e e dell'art. 20 della L.R. 71/78).

Nelle aree libere, in nessun caso, la densità edilizia fondiaria massima potrà superare i 5 mc./mq. e le altezze non potranno superare quelle degli edifici circostanti di carattere storico-monumentali (punto 1 dell'art. 8 del M. 1444/68). Nell'area identificata come "Verde pubblico o parco pubblico" è vietata qualsiasi costruzione ad eccezione delle attrezzature per il gioco dei bambini o di costruzioni necessarie al ricovero di impianti ed attrezzi per la loro manutenzione. In ogni caso, l'indice di fabbricabilità è di 0,01 mc/mq e le costruzioni, ad un solo piano, non possono superare l'altezza massima di m 4,00.

La buffer zone di II livello (vedi mappa/e in allegato al capitolo 5.b del Dossier di Candidatura) è interessata dal vincolo paesaggistico in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza (dispositivo del 20/12/1988 pubblicato il 15/12/1990) esteso a circa la metà dell'area.

Con riferimento alla pianificazione paesaggistica della Regione Sicilia, nelle buffer zone di I e II livello ricadono rispettivamente un'area con Livello di tutela 1 e un'area con Livello di tutela 2. Della zona di livello 1 si è detto nel precedente paragrafo. Nel caso della buffer zone di II livello è individuata un'area che ricopre per gran parte la buffer zone stessa in cui il livello di tutela è 2 tesa alla conservazione dei valori paesistici e culturali e alla protezione e valorizzazione del sistema strutturante agricolo in quanto elemento principale dell'identità culturale. Nell'area sono proibite varianti agli strumenti urbanistici, nuove costruzioni e l'apertura di strade, azioni che comportino l'alterazione del paesaggio e dell'equilibrio delle comunità biologiche naturali, opere di regimentazione delle acque secondo tecniche non riconducibili a tecniche di ingegneria naturalistica, discariche, etc.

1.3 Misure di tutela e vincoli nell'ambito territoriale più ampio.

I siti Natura 2000 costituiscono una rete ecologica europea (Rete Natura 2000), ovvero un sistema coordinato e coerente di aree destinate alla conservazione della biodiversità e si distinguono in:

- SIC –Siti di importanza comunitaria”, istituiti dalla Direttiva Habitat (Dir. 92/43/CEE), per la conservazione di alcuni particolari habitat naturali e seminaturali e di alcune specie di flora e fauna, ritenuti di interesse a livello europeo;
- ZPS –Zone di protezione speciale”, istituite dalla Direttiva Uccelli (Dir. 79/409/CEE sostituita dalla Dir. 2009/147/CE) per la protezione di alcune specie di uccelli viventi naturalmente allo stato selvatico nel territorio europeo.

In base alla –Direttiva Habitat” tutti i siti Natura 2000 devono essere dotati di misure di conservazione o piani di gestione finalizzati alla tutela degli habitat e delle specie per i quali i siti sono stati designati.

In Sicilia, con decreto n. 46/GAB del 21 febbraio 2005 dell'Assessorato Regionale per il Territorio e l'Ambiente, sono stati istituiti 204 Siti di Importanza Comunitaria (SIC), 15 Zone di Protezione Speciale (ZPS), 14 aree contestualmente SIC e ZPS per un totale di 233 aree da tutelare.(fonte www.artasicilia.it).

Il territorio di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale in cui ricade il sito è interessato da diverse aree **S.I.C. (Siti d'Interesse Comunitario)** e da **Z.P.S. (Zone di Protezione Speciale)** che compongono un insieme di aree naturali ad alto valore ambientale e paesaggistico sottoposte a tutela che si offrono come opportunità di fruizione dei territori.

In particolare hanno uno stretto contatto con le buffer zone in cui ricadono i beni le seguenti aree che in alcuni casi sono interne, in altri lambiscono le aree interessate:

Codice sito	Tipologia Area	Denominazione	Comuni	Superficie in Ha
ITA20001	SIC	Rocca di Cefalù	Cefalù	29,41
ITA20002	SIC	Boschi di Gibilmanna e Cefalù	Gratteri, Cefalù e Pollina	2.489,32
ITA020012	SIC	Valle del Fiume Oreto	Palermo, Monreale, Altofonte	138,39
ITA020050	ZPS	Parco delle Madonie	Geraci Siculo, San Mauro Castelverde, Petralia Soprana, Petralia Sottana, Polizzi Generosa, Castelbuono, Castellana Sicula, Scillato,	40.863,09

			Caltavuturo, Collesano, Cefalù, Gratteri, Pollina, Isnello, Sclafani Bagni	
--	--	--	--	--

Tabella: Rete Natura 2000. I siti SIC e ZPS relativi ai comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale. Fonte: Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente, Regione Siciliana.

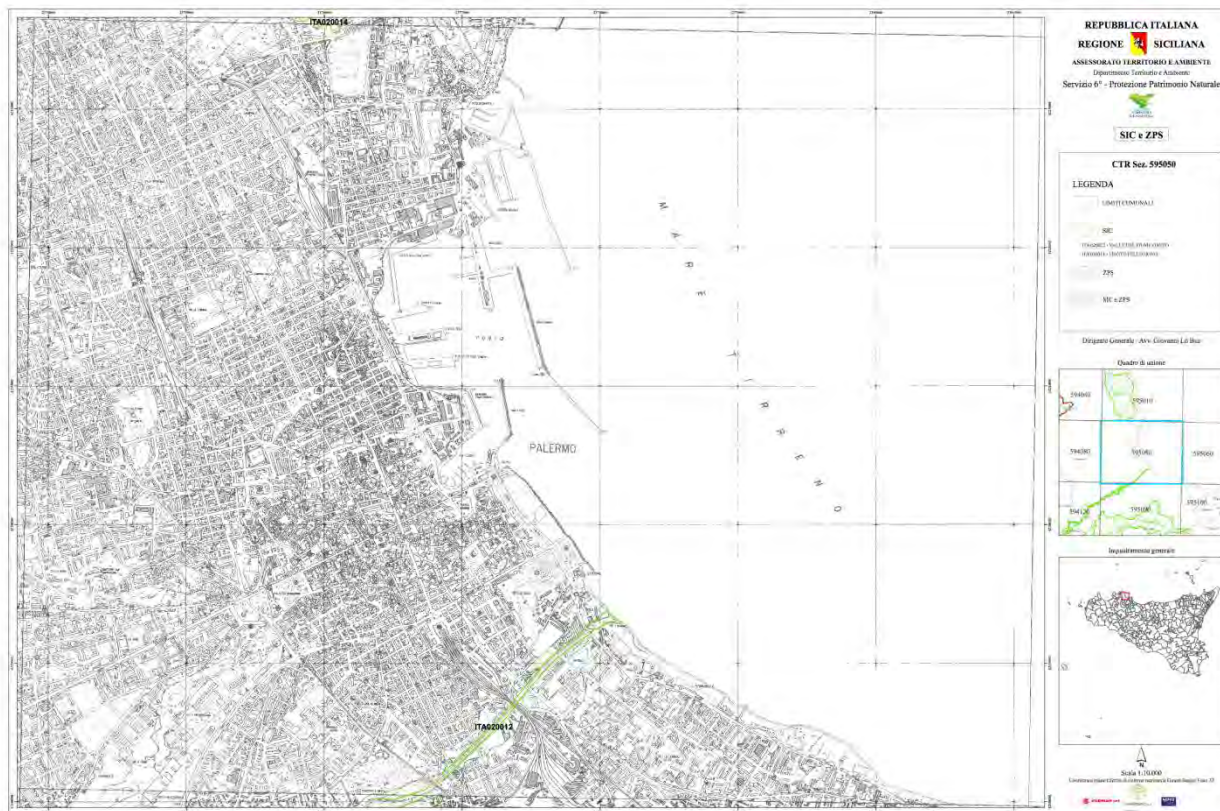


Fig. 7: Area SIC Valle del Fiume Oreto, Palermo. Fonte: Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente, Regione Siciliana

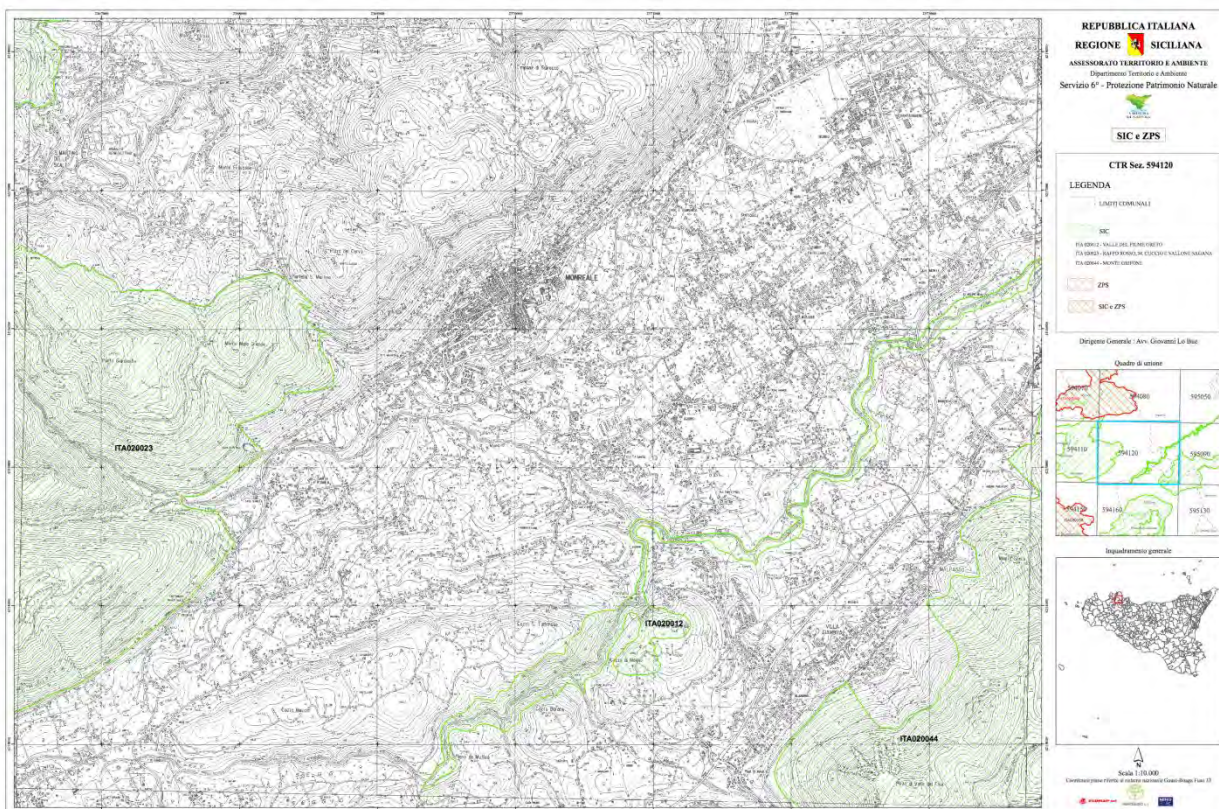


Fig. 8: Area SIC Valle del Fiume Oreto, Monreale Fonte: Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente, Regione Siciliana.

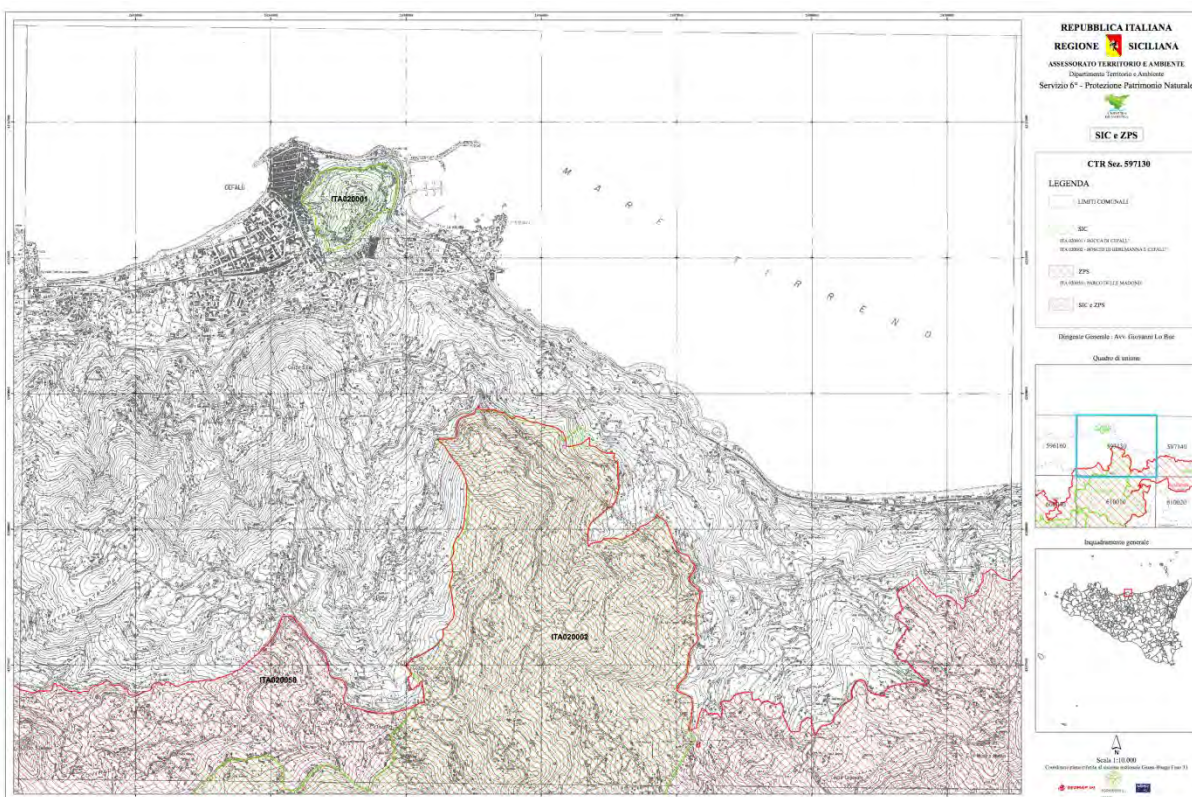


Fig. 9: Rocca di Cefalù, Boschi di Gibilmanna e Cefalù, Parco delle Madonie Fonte: Regione Siciliana.

2. Pianificazione esistente a livello municipale e regionale

Il sito candidato e relative buffer zones ricadono interamente in una sola Regione, la Sicilia.

La Legge Urbanistica Regionale siciliana (Legge N° 71 del 1978) si articola a partire dai contenuti della legge urbanistica nazionale n. 1150 del 1942 e prevede strumenti operativi distinguibili per livello gerarchico, tipologia e funzionalità ordinati su tre livelli: regionale (Piani territoriali), provinciale (Piani sovracomunali) e comunale (Piani regolatori generali o PRG).

2.1 Pianificazione a livello regionale

La Regione ha redatto il **Piano Territoriale Paesaggistico Regionale (PTPR)**, che coinvolge il territorio delle 9 province e che mira alla protezione dei valori paesistici e ambientali del territorio regionale perseguendo i seguenti obiettivi:

- a) la stabilizzazione ecologica del contesto ambientale regionale, la difesa del suolo e della biodiversità, con particolare attenzione per le situazioni di rischio e di criticità;
- b) la valorizzazione dell'identità e della peculiarità del paesaggio regionale, sia nel suo insieme unitario che nelle sue diverse specifiche configurazioni;
- c) il miglioramento della fruibilità sociale del patrimonio ambientale regionale, sia per le attuali sia per le future generazioni.

Il piano paesaggistico suddivide il territorio regionale in ambiti di analisi, definiti attraverso l'esame dei sistemi naturali e delle differenziazioni che li contraddistinguono e gli elementi afferenti ai sottosistemi abiotico e biotico, in quanto elementi strutturanti del paesaggio.

Le parti componenti il sito seriale e le relative buffer zone ricadono dunque:

- nella pianificazione paesaggistica d'ambito 4 denominata "Area dei rilievi e delle pianure costiere del palermitano", per quanto relativo alle parti componenti del sito e alle relative buffer zone che sono localizzati nei territori dei comuni di Palermo e Monreale;
- nella pianificazione paesaggistica d'ambito 7 – denominata "Area della catena settentrionale (Monti delle Madonie)", per quanto relativo alle parti componenti del sito e alle relative buffer zone ricadenti entro il territorio del comune di Cefalù.

Il Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana della Regione ha provveduto a un'operazione di sintesi e di gerarchizzazione delle azioni sul paesaggio proposte dai singoli piani finalizzata a ricomporre l'unitarietà della pianificazione paesaggistica regionale (il Dipartimento Regionale ai Beni Culturali e all'Identità Siciliana ha manifestato l'intenzione di trasferire le suddette sintesi in un unico documento che concorra alla redazione del Piano Paesaggistico regionale. Attualmente il processo è ancora in corso) a partire dall'articolazione di "sistemi integrati" trans-ambito che individuano elementi che storicamente, paesaggisticamente e funzionalmente è opportuno concorrano ad una medesima strategia di paesaggio.

Si riportano di seguito le strategie di rilevanza sovralocale per la tutela e la valorizzazione dei paesaggi della valle dell'Oreto e del sistema madonita all'interno dei quali ricade il Sito proposto.

- Sistema integrato dell'Oreto e della Conca d'Oro

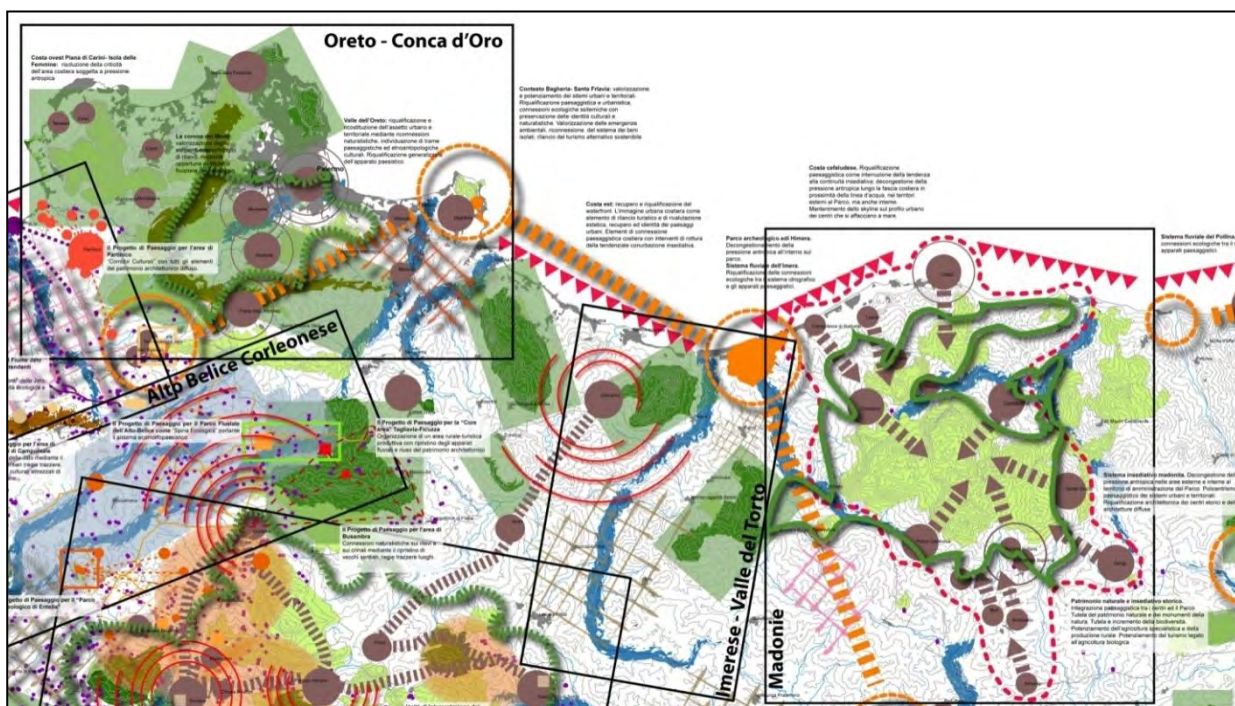


Fig. 10: Estratto delle politiche regionali per la tutela e valorizzazione dei paesaggi siciliani (DRBBCC e IS, 2010).
 Fonte: Nostra elaborazione.

Descrizione della strategia	
La strategia è finalizzata alla realizzazione di un sistema integrato che trova nella valle dell'Oreto il suo centro focale e che si estende al paesaggio della Conca d'Oro	
Territori coinvolti	
Comuni dell'istituendo parco del fiume Oreto e della costa occidentale (Terrasini, Cinisi, Carini, Giardinello e Montelepre) a chiusura del sistema morfologico	

Tabella: Strategia Sistema integrato dell'Oreto e della Conca d'Oro

Azioni strategiche di settore

Obiettivo	Realizzare l'integrazione tra gli ambienti naturali e seminaturali della valle dell'Oreto del sistema insediativo del palermitano
Azioni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Istituzione del parco dell'Oreto con ipotesi di estensione all'intera Conca d'Oro e integrazione del SIC Corona dei Monti di Palermo 2. Azioni d'integrazione delle attività di tutela e valorizzazione delle riserve regionali e delle aree marine protette 3. Progetti di rinaturazione
Attori	Dipartimento Regionale Territorio e Ambiente Provincia Regionale di Palermo Comuni di Altofonte, Monreale, Palermo Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico

Tabella: Strategie di potenziamento della trama paesaggistica ed ecologica. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Obiettivo	Riconnettere il sistema dei beni isolati e delle aree agricole per il rilancio del turismo alternativo sostenibile
Azioni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rifunionalizzazione, recupero e riuso di antichi bagli, masserie, torri e castelli (con destinazione d'uso a B&B, agriturismi, strutture per il turismo rurale, fattorie biologiche, etc.) finalizzate al rilancio di una fruizione compatibile dei luoghi. 2. Politiche di filiera e di tutela del prodotto agricolo locale (limone e tardivo di Ciaculli) per la tutela del paesaggio della Conca d'Oro
Attori	<p>Dipartimento Regionale Agricoltura, Istituto Regionale della Vite e del Vino, Strada del Vino Alcamo DOC, Provincia Regionale di Palermo, Atenei e Consorzi universitari Associazioni di categoria dei produttori agricoli Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione della natura</p>

Tabella: Strategie di valorizzazione dell'armatura produttiva agricola e della produzione tradizionale generatrice di paesaggio. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Obiettivo	Integrazione delle politiche di valorizzazione del patrimonio archeologico e di valorizzazione del paesaggio della costa palermitana
Azioni	<p>Realizzazione del Parco archeologico-paesaggistico integrato con studio di percorsi tematici sincronici e diacronici, attraverso le seguenti azioni specifiche:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interconnessione degli insediamenti archeologici di estremo interesse; 2. Riconfigurazione degli accessi anche con l'ausilio di mobilità dolce; 3. Itinerari archeologici a tema sia in senso diacronico - approfondendo un tema storico e mettendo in rilievo le differenze tra le varie civiltà che si sono succedute – che sincronico – affrontando i diversi aspetti della vita sociale di una civiltà, con possibilità di proporre eventi, anche essi a tema, distribuiti nel corso dell'anno e che abbiano portata extra regionale, collegando il sistema degli itinerari a quello degli eventi; 4. "Infrastrutture ambientali" con il recupero delle matrici storiche del paesaggio rurale e l'obiettivo d'interconnettere l'intero patrimonio naturalistico e ambientale a quello storico archeologico; 5. Integrazione della custodia, conservazione e salvaguardia dei siti archeologici alla fase di didattica e riacquisizione d'identità da parte delle comunità locali; 6. Attivare procedure di autorizzazione e di controllo degli scavi e altre attività archeologiche e misure per la protezione fisica del patrimonio archeologico.
Attori	<p>Dipartimento Regionale Beni Culturali Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico</p>

Tabella: Strategie di valorizzazione del sistema archeologico regionale. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Obiettivo	Potenziare l'uso compatibile dei sistemi insediativi storici indirizzando la pianificazione urbana in funzione dell'uso e della valorizzazione del patrimonio storico-paesaggistico con azioni di conservazione, qualificazione e restauro del patrimonio storico culturale e testimoniale, con interventi di recupero mirati a centri storici, percorsi storici, circuiti culturali, valorizzazione dei beni meno conosciuti, promozione di forme appropriate di fruizione
Azioni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recupero del patrimonio edilizio rurale anche con usi diversi dall'originario purché compatibili e salvaguardia delle tipologie tradizionali costitutive del paesaggio agrario; 2. Conservazione del patrimonio storico-culturale favorendone la manutenzione e la fruizione in forme sostenibili; 3. Fruizione sostenibile del patrimonio paesaggistico-ambientale col recupero dell'armatura storica dell'insediamento e il consolidamento della centralità dei centri storici; 4. Creazione di connessioni culturali tra i sistemi urbani e i nodi del sistema produttivo agricolo; 5. Recupero dei percorsi storici e fruizione dei luoghi di elevata qualità paesaggistico-ambientale; 6. Recupero, potenziamento e nuovo impianto di verde in aree pubbliche e/o private nel rispetto delle caratteristiche tipologiche locali (reti ecologiche urbane); 7. Minimizzazione degli impatti paesaggistico-ambientali d'impianti e reti tecnologiche; 8. Costruzione di reti di città e diffusione dell'uso di reti telematiche. <p>Azioni di contesto</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Incentivazione di artigianato e prodotti tipici, valorizzando l'identità locale e promovendo sviluppo; 10. Uso di energie alternative eco-compatibili anche per forme di risparmio energetico; 11. Raccolta differenziata, riciclaggio dei r.s.u., rinaturalizzazione di discariche dismesse; 12. Creazione d'impianti di fitodepurazione; 13. Contenimento di nuovi insediamenti e riduzione del consumo di suolo e di risorse ambientali; 14. Potenziamento dell'offerta di servizi di qualità in particolare per il turismo.
Attori	<p>Dipartimento Regionale Urbanistica,</p> <p>Dipartimento Regionale Territorio e Ambiente</p> <p>Dipartimento Regionale Turismo</p> <p>Ente Parco dell'Oreto (da istituire)</p> <p>Provincia Regionale di Palermo</p> <p>Comuni</p> <p>ATO rifiuti</p> <p>Università degli Studi di Palermo - CIRCES</p> <p>Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico</p>

Tabella: Strategie di valorizzazione dei sistemi urbani di rilevanza paesaggistica. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

- Sistema integrato Madonie

<p>Descrizione della strategia</p> <p>La strategia è finalizzata al potenziamento dell'identità culturale e paesaggistica delle Madonie, anche in integrazione con le politiche del Parco e di area vasta attivate dalla Provincia di Palermo</p>
<p>Territori coinvolti</p> <p>Comuni dell'ambito territoriale maronita (Campofelice di R., Cefalù, Lascari, Pollina, Aliena, Blufi, Bompietro, Polizza, Scillato, Caltavuturo, Castelbuono, Collegano, Ganci, Gratteri, Isnello, San Mauro Castelverde, Castellana Sicula, Geraci Siculo, Petraia Soprana, Petralia Sottana)</p>

Tabella: Sistema integrato delle Madonie. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Azioni strategiche di settore

Obiettivo	Mantenimento degli elementi connotanti e configuranti del territorio madonita in un processo d'integrazione ecologica con i vicini parchi dei Nebrodi e dei Sicani (istituendo), con integrazione dei sistemi urbani di rilevanza paesaggistica e recupero dei versanti montuosi instabili e soggetti a fenomeni erosivi e frane
Azioni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoraggio del patrimonio naturale esistente e ridurre i carichi antropici; 2. Attuazione coordinata della proposta di rete ecologica d'ambito; 3. Rinaturalizzazione lungo i corsi d'acqua con tecniche d'ingegneria naturalistica al fine di creare corridoi /fasce naturali; 4. Creazione di nuove aree boscate per la ricostituzione della macchia-foresta climacica, nonché per la mitigazione dei rischi idrogeologici; 5. Tutela dei biotopi e delle specie vegetali rare o di pregio e promuovere la gestione del germoplasma (banca dei semi); 6. Salvaguardia di elementi puntuali o areali con valore ambientale, anche se esterni a parchi e riserve, fondamentali per la costruzione di corridoi ecologici e per il mantenimento del paesaggio. <p>Azioni di contesto</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Interventi d'integrazione di specie alloctone e autoctone per il potenziamento della biodiversità; 8. Riduzione delle sorgenti di contaminazione e di degrado ambientale.
Attori	<p>Dipartimento Regionale Territorio e Ambiente</p> <p>Dipartimento Regionale Foreste</p> <p>Corpo Forestale</p> <p>Ente Parco delle Madonie – Ente Parco dei Nebrodi</p> <p>Università degli Studi di Palermo – Facoltà di Agraria e di Scienze MMFFNN</p> <p>Provincia Regionale di Palermo</p> <p>Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico</p>

Tabella: Strategie di potenziamento della trama paesaggistica ed ecologica. Fonte: nostra elaborazione

Obiettivo	Promozione della cultura della produzione tradizionale attraverso la valorizzazione delle tipicità con forte ricaduta sulla configurazione dei paesaggi madoniti (vigneti, cereali, frassino da manna) da integrare con azioni nell'ambito del turismo eno-gastronomico e delle filiere di prodotto. La strategia richiede anche d'integrarsi con le politiche di mantenimento, consolidamento e qualificazione delle attività agroforestali e pascolive e di ridurre la pressione urbana per il contenimento del consumo di suolo
Azioni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sostegno alle aziende medio-piccole quali presidi diffusi del territorio rurale; 2. Conservazione e riqualificazione del paesaggio agrario tradizionale e dei pascoli; 3. Ecoincentivi orientati prioritariamente alla salvaguardia della identità del paesaggio agrario e alla costruzione coordinata della rete ecologica d'ambito; 4. Tutela dei prodotti tipici tradizionali e delle attività della tradizione locale; <p>Azioni di contesto</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Impiego di tecniche colturali eco-compatibili (agricoltura biologica).
Attori	<p>Dipartimento Regionale Agricoltura,</p> <p>Istituto Regionale della Vite e del Vino,</p> <p>Strada del Vino Alcamo DOC,</p> <p>Provincia Regionale di Palermo,</p> <p>Atenei e Consorzi universitari</p> <p>Associazioni di categoria dei produttori agricoli</p> <p>Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione della natura</p>

Tabella: Strategie di valorizzazione dell'armatura produttiva agricola e della produzione tradizionale generatrice di paesaggio. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Obiettivo	Potenziare l'uso compatibile dei sistemi insediativi storici indirizzando la pianificazione urbana in funzione dell'uso e della valorizzazione del patrimonio storico-paesaggistico con azioni di conservazione, qualificazione e restauro del patrimonio storico culturale e testimoniale, con interventi di recupero mirati a centri storici, percorsi storici, circuiti culturali, valorizzazione dei beni meno conosciuti, promozione di forme appropriate di fruizione, integrando i centri urbani storici in un sistema di porte del parco
Azioni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recupero del patrimonio edilizio rurale anche con usi diversi dall'originario purché compatibili e salvaguardia delle tipologie tradizionali costitutive del paesaggio agrario; 2. Conservazione del patrimonio storico-culturale favorendone la manutenzione e la fruizione in forme sostenibili; 3. Fruizione sostenibile del patrimonio paesaggistico-ambientale col recupero dell'armatura storica dell'insediamento e il consolidamento della centralità dei centri storici; 4. Creazione di connessioni culturali tra i sistemi urbani e i nodi del sistema produttivo agricolo; 5. Recupero dei percorsi storici e fruizione dei luoghi di elevata qualità paesaggistico-ambientale; 6. Recupero, potenziamento e nuovo impianto di verde in aree pubbliche e/o private nel rispetto delle caratteristiche tipologiche locali (reti ecologiche urbane); 7. Minimizzazione degli impatti paesaggistico-ambientali d'impianti e reti tecnologiche;

	<p>8. Costruzione di reti di città e diffusione dell'uso di reti telematiche.</p> <p>Azioni di contesto</p> <p>9. Incentivazione di artigianato e prodotti tipici, valorizzando l'identità locale e promuovendo sviluppo;</p> <p>10. Uso di energie alternative eco-compatibili anche per forme di risparmio energetico;</p> <p>11. Raccolta differenziata, riciclaggio dei r.s.u., rinaturalizzazione di discariche dismesse;</p> <p>12. Creazione d'impianti di fitodepurazione;</p> <p>13. Contenimento di nuovi insediamenti e riduzione del consumo di suolo e di risorse ambientali, soprattutto in area costiera;</p> <p>14. Potenziamento dell'offerta di servizi di qualità in particolare per il turismo.</p>
Attori	<p>Dipartimento Regionale Urbanistica,</p> <p>Dipartimento Regionale Territorio e Ambiente</p> <p>Dipartimento Regionale Turismo</p> <p>Ente Parco dell'Oreto (da istituire)</p> <p>Provincia Regionale di Palermo</p> <p>Comuni</p> <p>ATO rifiuti</p> <p>Università degli Studi di Palermo - CIRCES</p> <p>Associazioni di tutela e valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico</p>

Tabella: Strategie di valorizzazione dei sistemi urbani di rilevanza paesaggistica. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Obiettivo	Potenziamento dell'accessibilità dell'area madonita della provincia di Palermo
Azioni	<p>Funivia madonita</p> <p>Svincolo Irosa A19</p> <p>Dorsale dell'Himerese</p> <p>Dorsale di Valledolmo</p>
Attori	Provincia Regionale di Palermo

Tabella: Strategie di potenziamento e integrazione dell'accessibilità. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

2.2 Pianificazione a livello provinciale

Il sito candidato e relative buffer zones ricadono interamente nella sola provincia di Palermo. La Provincia (in virtù della Legge Regionale N° 9 del 1986) detiene un ruolo di soggetto della co-pianificazione regionale nella formulazione di proposte relative alle vocazioni prevalenti del suo territorio nell'ottica della qualità culturale e ambientale, della competitività economica, della coesione sociale e dell'efficienza infrastrutturale. La legge assegna inoltre alla Provincia un ruolo esplicito di soggetto politico del coordinamento delle domande di sviluppo locale e di trasformazione urbanistica dei comuni.

La Provincia ha il compito di predisporre il **Piano Territoriale Provinciale (PTP)** attraverso il quale mira a indicare le linee fondamentali di assetto del territorio provinciale definendo gli elementi fondamentali di tutela delle strutture ambientali e culturali; fornire gli elementi di conoscenza necessari alla valutazione specifica delle azioni di trasformazione rilevanti alla scala provinciale, nonché quelli necessari alla valutazione delle scelte operate dai piani comunali; assumere il ruolo di promotore, ordinatore e facilitatore per le attività e le funzioni di competenza provinciale relative al territorio, e carattere operativo solo per gli interventi di diretta competenza provinciale o promossi attraverso accordi con gli enti locali, e comunque rilevanti rispetto ~~all'~~interesse provinciale"; fornire indirizzi e "misure" alla pianificazione di livello comunale ed esplicitare i criteri per il coordinamento della loro efficacia e per la verifica della loro coerenza in sede regionale.

Gli obiettivi del Piano Territoriale Provinciale sono sviluppati coerentemente con le scelte operate nel Piano di sviluppo economico-sociale (PSES) che rappresenta, insieme al PTP il principale strumento di programmazione economica del territorio provinciale e nascendo con la legge regionale che istituiva le province regionali, la n. 9/86 ha un ruolo fondamentale nella programmazione socio economico della Provincia

Nel 2010 la Provincia di Palermo ha approvato lo Schema di Massima del PTP (Deliberazione N. 070/C del 24/06/2010).

La redazione del Piano ha richiesto un iter complesso e articolato, con fasi tecniche e fasi di concertazione. Sono previste tre figure pianificatorie: Quadro Conoscitivo con valenza Strutturale (QCS), Quadro Propositivo con valenza Strategica (QPS) e Piano Operativo (PO).

Il QCS, esitato nel 2004, ha definito gli elementi invariati e condizionanti dello sviluppo provinciale, ovvero le strutture territoriali che rappresentano i fondamenti per la trasformazione compatibile del territorio.

A partire dal QCS, lo Schema di Massima definisce – anche in termini di regolamentazione degli usi del suolo – gli indirizzi e gli orientamenti strategici, nonché le scelte e le indicazioni funzionali alle azioni concrete di trasformazione e di sviluppo del territorio a scala provinciale.

Lo Schema di massima risulta coerentemente articolato per sistemi in maniera tale da evidenziare il complesso delle ~~relazioni~~ "di contesto" territoriali:

- sistema naturalistico - ambientale
- il sistema integrato dei parchi territoriali e degli ambiti archeologici e naturalistici;
- il sistema agricolo ambientale.
- sistema territoriale urbanizzato
- il sistema delle attività produttive;
- il sistema delle attrezzature e dei servizi pubblici e degli impianti pubblici e di uso pubblico;
- il sistema residenziale;
- il sistema delle infrastrutture e della mobilità;
- definisce il dimensionamento e la localizzazione delle reti infrastrutturali riguardanti il ~~sistema della mobilità~~" e il coordinamento con le previsioni del ~~Programma Triennale delle Opere Pubbliche 2009/11~~";
- individua anche localizzazioni areali per grandi insediamenti produttivi, commerciali, direzionali, e servizi di rilevanza e portata sovracomunale, coordinando e integrando il carattere operativo in termini d'incidenza al suolo delle azioni di Enti comunali e di settore.

Lo Schema di massima individua altresì, la struttura delle invariati territoriali, cioè delle destinazioni del suolo non contrattabili, distinguendo tra aree indisponibili (quelle strettamente agricole e quelle vincolate dal punto di vista paesaggistico/ambientale) - e quindi preposte alla conservazione di specifiche funzioni - e aree disponibili per le trasformazioni richieste dal ~~sistema territoriale urbanizzato~~". Tra le aree indisponibili si reperiscono gli elementi di costruzione della ~~Rete ecologica provinciale~~", sulla base e con i criteri metodologici della ~~Rete ecologica siciliana~~"

(RES) approvata nel 2005 (Decreto DG/ARTA n. 544 dell'8 Luglio 2005) e che si compone di 232 siti ed è intesa come l'insieme delle aree naturali protette della Regione Sicilia costituito dai parchi regionali, le riserve naturali e le aree SIC e le ZPS (Siti della Rete Natura 2000 dell'Unione Europea) individuate dal Dipartimento dell'Ambiente regionale in coerenza rispetto alla costruzione di una rete ecologica europea.

I beni che compongono il sito seriale proposto, quindi, trovano all'interno del Piano Territoriale Provinciale il quadro di coerenza territoriale più adatto a costruire la griglia di riferimento per la realizzazione del Sito, in particolare gli elementi di maggiore rilievo sono:

- sviluppo culturale del dipolo Palermo-Monreale in termini di potenziamento del sistema museale;
- rafforzamento delle relazioni culturali e paesaggistiche con la valle dell'Oreto e con il territorio di riferimento dell'area delle riserve e dei parchi normanni;
- incremento del valore di porta sul sistema costiero di Cefalù, rispetto al sistema cefaludese e madonita.

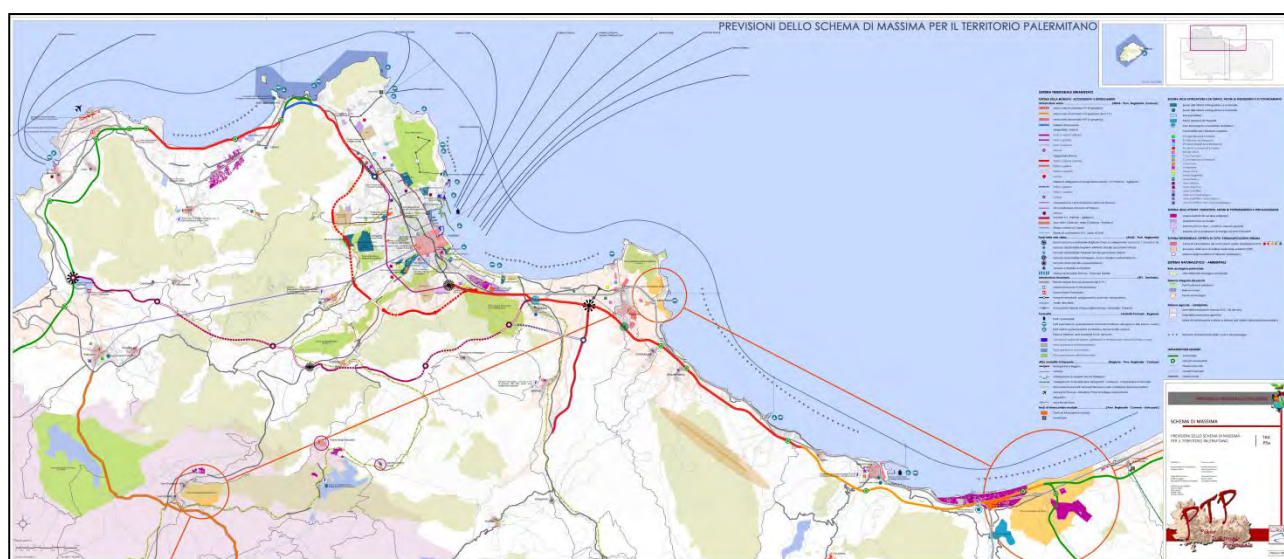


Fig. 11: Previsioni dello Schema di Massima per il territorio palermitano. Fonte: P.T.P. Palermo.

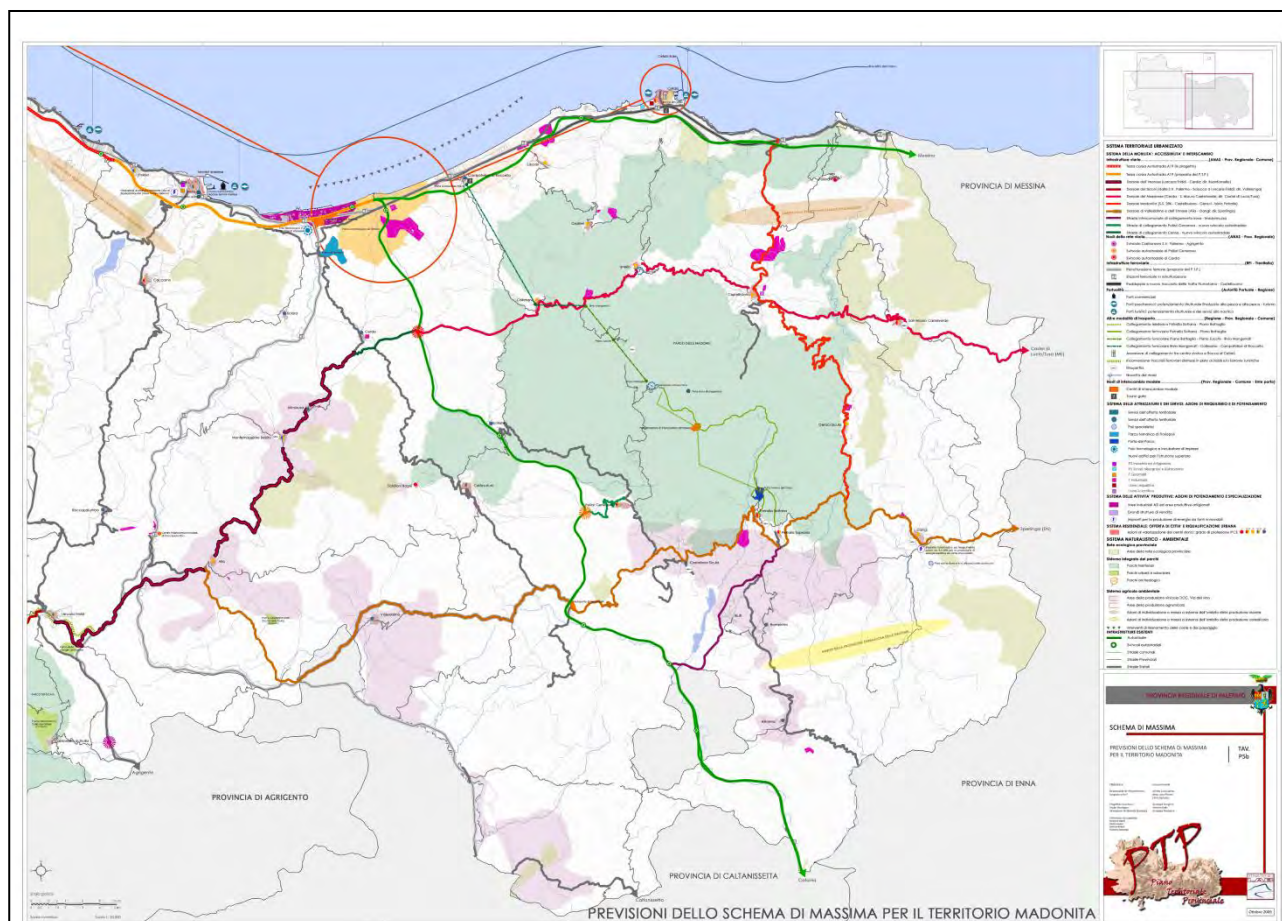


Fig. 12: Previsioni dello Schema di Massima per il territorio madonita. Fonte: P.T.P. Palermo.

Classificazione dei centri storici nel PTP

All'interno del PTP i centri storici sono catalogati secondo la classificazione del Consiglio d'Europa IPCE/CSU. Bisogna tuttavia ricordare che la schedatura non esiste per i centri storici delle città capoluogo di provincia come Palermo poiché per realtà urbane di elevata complessità storico insediativa, la riduzione in una scheda rende oggettivamente impossibile una lettura – sia pure sintetica – che sia fedele testimonianza degli accadimenti storici principali che caratterizzano il tessuto urbano come ci è pervenuto dal passato. Pertanto per gli aspetti relativi ai valori storici dell'intero insediamento urbano si rinvia agli strumenti urbanistici comunali (PPE, 1993, e zone A del P.R.G., 2002 si veda paragrafo seguente).

Queste invece le classificazioni effettuate per Monreale e Cefalù:

- **Monreale:** Stato di conservazione: mediocre Grado I.P.C.E: 2°. Il PTP, inoltre, classifica Monreale come –Centro agricolo, imprenditoriale e di pendolarità terziaria da Palermo, cui ormai è quasi congiunto in un unico sistema urbano” con Prospettive di sviluppo –onnesse a un’integrazione col turismo palermitano del patrimonio monumentale che non sia solo il Duomo.”
- **Cefalù:** Stato di conservazione: soddisfacente, Grado I.P.C.E: 1° - 2°; il PTP, inoltre, classifica Cefalù come –Centro principale del turismo nazionale e internazionale dell’intero sistema regionale e polo turistico costiero del sistema residenziale stagionale dei centri montani delle Madonie.” Le cui Prospettive di Sviluppo sono –decisamente orientate dalla funzione turistica per la qualità e quantità dei beni monumentali e naturali”.

Interventi previsti dal PTP e inseriti nel *Programma triennale Opere Pubbliche (PTOOPP)* 2009-2011 della Provincia di Palermo

Dall'elenco delle previsioni d'intervento del PTP si riportano quegli interventi che possono interagire positivamente con la gestione del Sito:

- **Monreale**
 - Parco suburbano del Poma;
 - Casina di caccia di Ficuzza: Visitor Center del parco dei Sicani;
 - Riconversione dei tracciati ferroviari dismessi in piste ciclabili e/o ferrovie turistiche;
 - Nuova linea ferroviaria Palermo (Piazza Indipendenza) - Monreale – Partinico.
- **Cefalù**
 - Collegamento funicolare Cefalù, Isnello, Piano Battaglia;
 - *Tourist gate*: porta costiera del Parco delle Madonie.
- **Palermo**. Per quel che riguarda Palermo, inoltre, il PTP integra e seleziona i principali progetti previsti all'interno del *Programma triennale Opere Pubbliche (PTOOPP)* del Comune di Palermo, proponendo una lista d'interventi prioritari dalla quale di seguito si riportano i progetti che possono avere integrazioni con la gestione del Sito:
 - Campus universitario;
 - Centro sportivo;
 - Ex macello;
 - Riconversione dei tracciati ferroviari dismessi in piste ciclabili e/o ferrovie turistiche;
 - Svincolo Oreto: ristudio e potenziamento;
 - Tangenziale interna (ANAS);
 - Passante ferroviario: adeguamento al servizio metropolitano (Ferrovie);
 - Anello ferroviario (Ferrovie);
 - Metropolitana leggera (Comune);
 - Tramvia (Comune);
 - Nuova linea ferroviaria Palermo (Piazza Indipendenza) - Monreale – Partinico. (Ferrovie).

Il Piano Strategico di Area Vasta della Provincia di Palermo (PSAV)

Nell'ottica di rilanciare e rafforzare il ruolo della pianificazione di area vasta di livello provinciale in un rapporto di forte integrazione con il Piano di sviluppo economico e sociale e con gli scenari offerti dal Quadro Strategico Nazionale (QSN) e dal Documento Strategico Regionale (DSR) 2007-13 (costituisce il documento di programmazione di riferimento per la definizione della strategia della politica regionale unitaria per il 2007-13, sia comunitaria che nazionale, come previsto dal QSN) e con le pianificazioni di settore di livello regionale (il Piano Territoriale Paesaggistico Regionale - PTPR, il Piano per l'Assetto Idrogeologico - PAI, etc.), la Provincia di Palermo ha avviato un **Piano strategico di area vasta** che funge da integratore del Piano territoriale provinciale, del Piano di sviluppo economico e sociale, del Piano dei parchi e delle riserve, del Piano della viabilità e della mobilità e del Piano di Sviluppo delle attività produttive.

Nel processo di pianificazione strategica gioca un ruolo di primo piano la questione infrastrutturale intesa attraverso la capacità delle armature di mobilità di essere generatrici di territorio, nell'ottica non solo della connessione di punti equipotenti, ma del potenziamento e della fertilizzazione del territori attraversati.

Nel 2008 la nuova Giunta Provinciale ha rilanciato il tema della "pianificazione strategica di area vasta" avviando la redazione di un Piano Strategico per la competitività e la coesione territoriale del sistema provinciale come processo/strumento complesso di coordinamento, integrazione tra tutte le pianificazioni di settore di livello provinciale e come raccordo tra il livello comunale e il livello regionale. La Provincia di Palermo intende giocare un nuovo ruolo nel territorio regionale: quello di un big player, un attore capace di coordinare e guidare attraverso la qualità della proposizione, l'integrazione tra le polarità forti e il ruolo di assistenza nei confronti dei comuni più piccoli per

aiutarli a vincere la sfida della competitività e le criticità dell'economia. La rinnovata azione di governo del territorio provinciale, quindi, ha adottato con decisione un processo di pianificazione strategica che individui non solo un "piano d'azione", ma anche e soprattutto i relativi "patti di attuazione" che siano l'esito di una vigorosa pratica partecipativa, di un'efficace pratica interpretativa delle strutture territoriali, di una pratica valutativa dei valori e dei rischi e di un coordinamento delle azioni in atto e degli attori presenti o tendenziali, anche di livello sovra-locale o internazionale. Il Piano strategico per lo sviluppo provinciale assume le indispensabili funzioni di coordinamento, razionalizzazione e verifica di coerenza territoriale provinciale dei piani e programmi comunali e dei programmi di sviluppo provinciali, oltre che costituire verifica di coerenza della programmazione socio-economica regionale e degli indirizzi comunitari.

Il PSAV prevede il potenziamento delle connessioni materiali e immateriali attraverso azioni sulle porte e corridoi per lo sviluppo dell'accessibilità alle risorse e la mobilità delle persone, beni e servizi proponendo uno sviluppo fondato su un nuovo modello insediativo di tipo policentrico.

Sempre in questa ottica la Provincia in collaborazione con l'Anas Spa ha redatto il "Piano per la grande viabilità" (le cui previsioni sono state integrate nel PSAV) che prevede opere infrastrutturali in grado di definire un riassetto generale del territorio della Provincia con particolare riferimento all'area della cintura metropolitana di Palermo interessata dalla localizzazione della cosiddetta "tangenziale esterna" e alla localizzazione della "tangenziale interna della città di Palermo" (tangenziale di collegamento A19-A29).

Queste nuove arterie potrebbero contribuire alla connessione territoriale dell'area oggetto di studio con la costa nord-occidentale (Partinicese) della provincia, riducendo i tempi di connessione con la parte occidentale della provincia e della regione, con l'aeroporto Falcone Borsellino, accrescendo l'accessibilità alle risorse e ai principali sistemi urbani. Inoltre, la realizzazione della nuova tangenziale interna di collegamento tra la A19 e la A29 oltre a costituire un'occasione per migliorare la connessione tra sistema urbano e contesto territoriale metropolitano contribuisce a migliorare l'accessibilità alle periferie e alle aree a bassa urbanizzazione a ridosso delle borgate agricole, esterne all'attuale circonvallazione e isolate dal resto del sistema urbano.

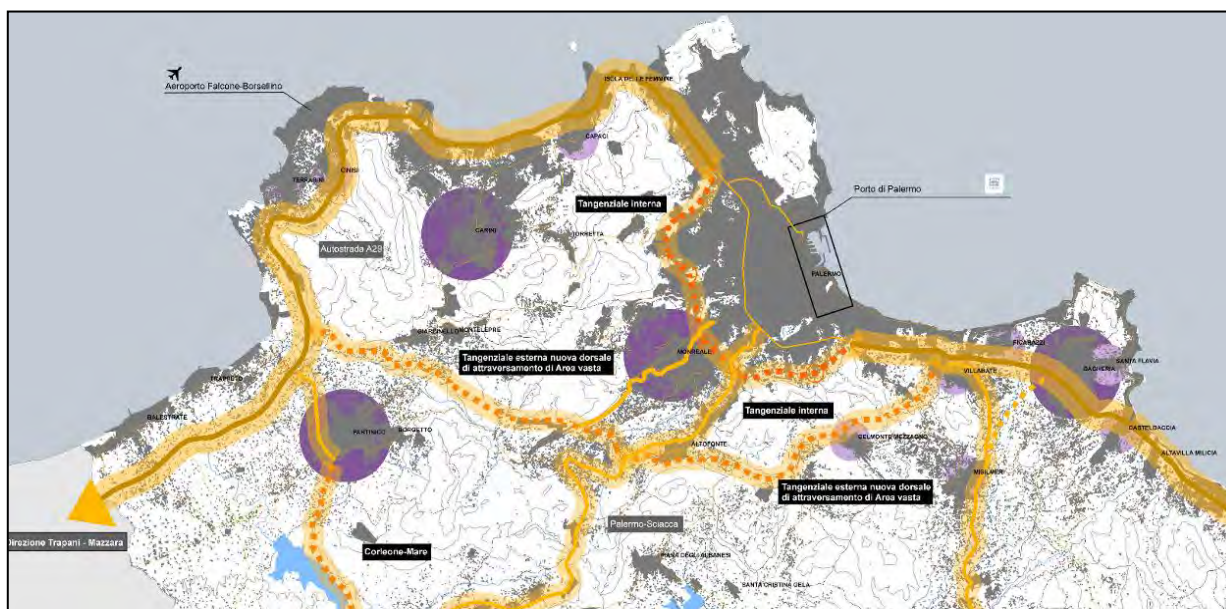


Fig. 13: I nodi urbani e i corridoi di connessione territoriale della Provincia di Palermo Fonte: P.S.A.V. Palermo.

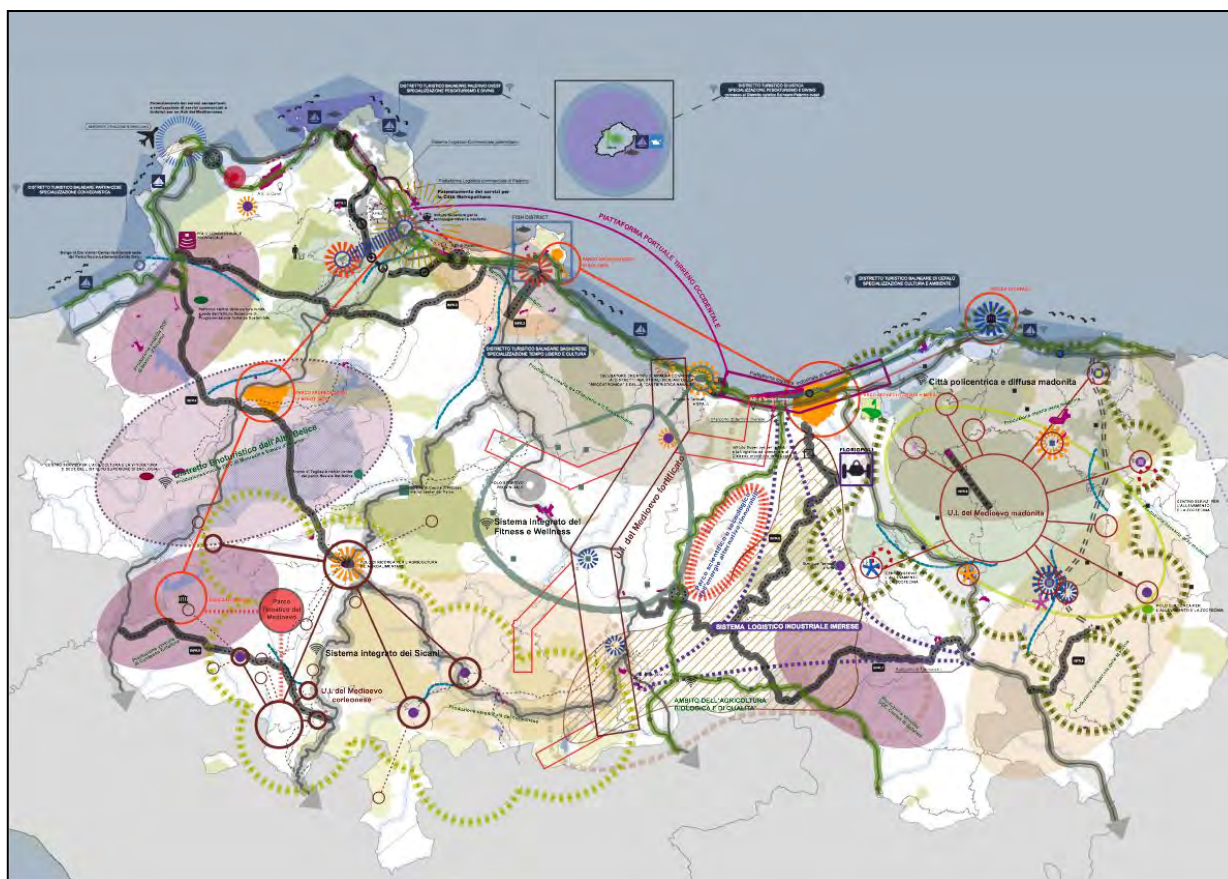


Fig. 14: Le strategie per il policentrismo provinciale. Fonte: P.S.A.V. Palermo.

2.3 Pianificazione a livello comunale

Il sito candidato e le relative buffer zones ricadono interamente nel territorio di 3 comuni: Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù.

2.3.1 Palermo.

Il Piano Strategico Comunale di Palermo

Nel 2010 il Comune di Palermo ha approvato il «Piano strategico Palermo Capitale del Mediterraneo» (*PSC*), inviato poi alla Regione Siciliana per la sua condivisione e i conseguenti atti. La Regione lo ha approvato nell'aprile 2011 rispetto alla conformità alle linee guida regionali e alla coerenza con gli obiettivi della programmazione regionale. Il Piano pertanto, come affermato in numerosi documenti del Dipartimento Regionale della Programmazione, costituisce cornice generale di coerenza per l'elaborazione di piani e progetti di sviluppo a valere sui Fondi Strutturali 2007-2013. Allo stato attuale la nuova amministrazione comunale ha ritenuto di prendere atto dei contenuti generali del PS e di approfondirli con i dovuti processi e strumenti.

La vision tracciata dal Piano Strategico di Palermo nasce da un progetto e un percorso partecipato e condiviso tramite un lungo processo di ascolto del territorio che ha coinvolto i cittadini, le istituzioni, le associazioni, le imprese, l'università e molti altri portatori d'interesse. La vision «globale» del piano restituisce l'ambizione di un riposizionamento del Territorio Snodo di Palermo quale «gateways city del Mediterraneo» e «nodo metropolitano dell'armatura urbana euromediterranea» capace d'intercettare i flussi che attraversano le reti lunghe e di fertilizzare i contesti territoriali locali nell'ottica della nuova strategia di ricentralizzazione del Mediterraneo». Questo obiettivo richiede:

- il potenziamento delle porte del sistema delle grandi reti infrastrutturali, traducendo le energie da esse veicolate in risorse ed economie territoriali in grado di trasformare e perturbare profondamente l'intero contesto territoriale;
- il ridisegno complessivo del sistema della grande viabilità e delle infrastrutture di connessione tra le "porte", il sistema urbano e il contesto territoriale di riferimento.

Il potenziamento delle "porte" richiede il miglioramento dell'efficacia del sistema aeroportuale da un lato e di quello portuale dall'altro, incrementando e migliorando non solo i profili di efficienza interna di questi due sistemi, ma migliorando anche il modo con cui il sistema produttivo territoriale conferisce a queste porte i propri beni e le proprie produzioni.

Il potenziamento della porta aeroportuale richiede in prima istanza azioni che migliorino l'efficienza funzionale del polo aeroportuale ridefinendone il ruolo in un mercato di riferimento più allargato e in grado di assegnare a Palermo la funzione di *hub* nel contesto mediterraneo. In questa ottica il *masterplan* del sistema aeroportuale italiano in corso di definizione riconosce l'opportunità di mettere a sistema gli aeroporti di Palermo - Punta Raisi e Trapani creando un bipolo aeroportuale integrato attraverso il miglioramento del collegamento tra i due aeroporti, non più competitori in un mercato ridotto ma polarità di un sistema in grado di competere in un mercato più ampio e in grado di offrire servizi integrati (in termini di differenziazione dell'offerta, servizi di check-in integrato, etc.).

La seconda questione legata alla piattaforma aeroportuale di Palermo è quella del miglioramento del collegamento tra l'aeroporto, la città e il sistema orientale della Provincia. I comuni orientali della Provincia di Palermo, infatti, a causa dei tempi eccessivi necessari al raggiungimento dell'aeroporto di Punta Raisi, utilizzano spesso l'aeroporto di Catania, sottraendo a Palermo un ampio bacino d'utenza potenziale. Per risolvere questa criticità, oltre ai lavori già avviati sul passante ferroviario il Piano Strategico di Palermo, propone, in stretta collaborazione con la Provincia e l'Anas, la realizzazione della nuova tangenziale interna come collegamento tra la A19 e la A29. Il nuovo tratto autostradale consentirebbe, infatti, di ridurre i tempi di collegamento tra l'aeroporto, la città e la provincia orientale, eliminando i flussi di attraversamento della città sull'attuale circonvallazione e ridefinendo l'accessibilità al sistema urbano attraverso la creazione di nuovi svincoli connessi a nuove "radenti" di connessione.



Fig. 15 Quadro strategico di area vasta del PS di Palermo Fonte: P.S. Palermo.

Il potenziamento del sistema portuale è legato alla ridefinizione del ruolo di Palermo nel sistema di piattaforme portuali del Mediterraneo in cui il porto è il nodo di primo livello della Piattaforma Interregionale della Sicilia Occidentale (Palermo-Trapani-Termini Imerese) e importante terminale delle Autostrade del Mare e del corridoio trans-europeo Berlino-Palermo. Nell'ottica di sistema promossa dalla Regione Siciliana, il nuovo sistema portuale di Palermo e Termini Imerese non solo amplierebbe la sua offerta di stock (aree movimentazione, approdi, servizi, etc.), ma incrementerebbe la sua offerta di filiera, di vera e propria piattaforma di trasporto e logistica della Sicilia Occidentale e quindi nodo principale del Corridoio Meridiano. La piattaforma, infatti, comprenderebbe al suo interno, oltre ai porti, anche l'aeroporto internazionale di Punta Raisi, le ASI di Carini, Brancaccio e Termini Imerese e l'Interporto di Termini Imerese.

La vision metropolitana

La vision "metropolitana" del Piano mira a ridisegnare l'intero Territorio Snodo quale "città policentrica", il cui valore non è più esclusivamente legato alla sola qualità del suo centro, la cui qualità irradiandosi perde forza progressivamente man mano che ci si allontana da esso. L'aspirazione a un modello città policentrico richiede, invece, un modello di sviluppo in grado di mettere in moto anche nelle aree periferiche opportunità in grado di valorizzare le risorse ambientali, culturali e le opportunità economiche attraverso funzioni e attrattori in grado d'incidere profondamente sulla qualità degli stili di vita della città nel suo insieme.

La strategia del policentrismo richiede:

- ridisegno complessivo del sistema della mobilità urbana;
- azioni mirate alla creazione di nuove centralità urbane e i poli attrattori;
- valorizzazione delle risorse ambientali e culturali intese come catalizzatori di qualità e rigenerazione urbana.

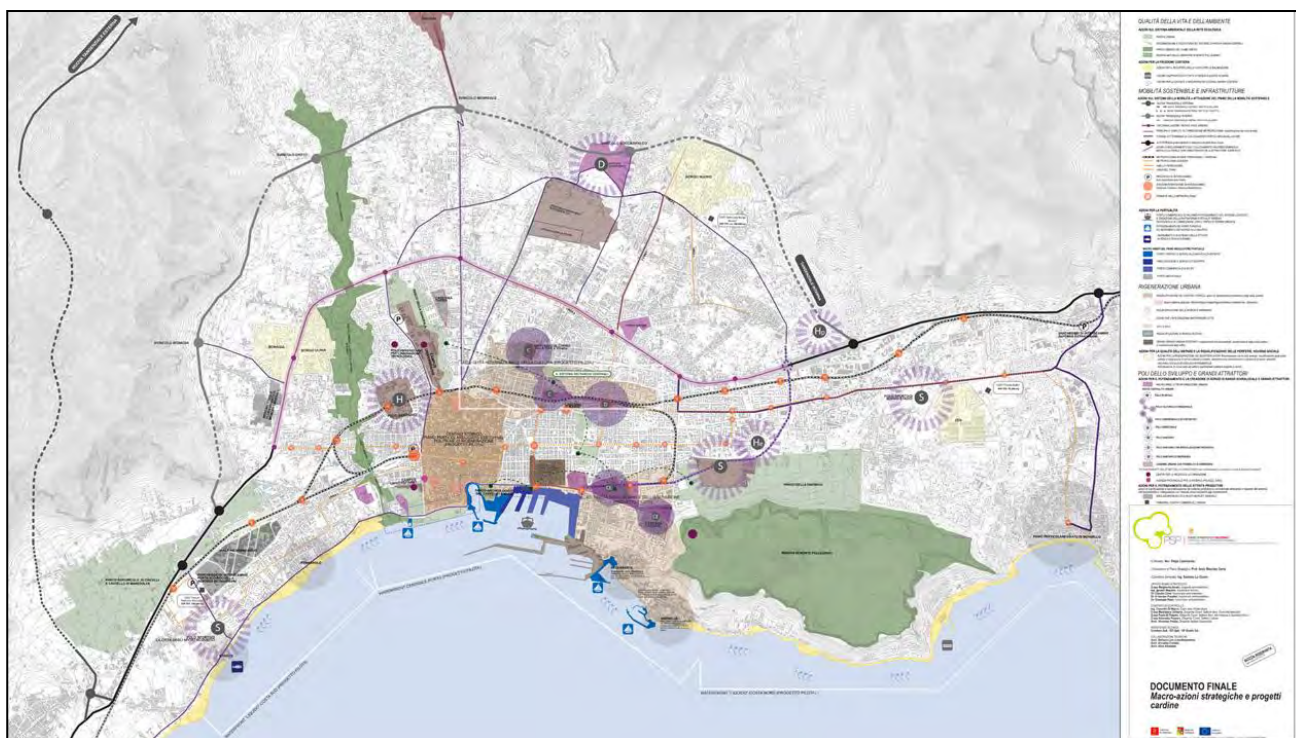


Fig. 16 Macroazioni strategiche e progetti cardine del PS di Palermo Fonte: P.S. Palermo.

Costruire nuove centralità urbane di rango metropolitano

La sfida del policentrismo urbano trova nella creazione di nuove centralità un'ulteriore importante strategia in grado di dotare la città di servizi di rango metropolitano, alleggerendo il centro dal sovraccarico funzionale e dalla congestione e di portare qualità e nuova *mixité* funzionale nelle aree periferiche maggiormente accessibili grazie al riassetto del sistema della mobilità.

Il PSC prevede la realizzazione di nuove centralità urbane che possano potenziare e/o riequilibrare alcune parti della città attualmente in condizioni di degrado o abbandono. Tra tutte le centralità previste alcune intercettano i luoghi del Sito proposto:

1. Polo Città Internazionale della Cultura-Polo culturale e direzionale Cantieri-Lolli-Notarbartolo:
 - Castello e parco della Zisa-Polo culturale: polo interattivo delle culture mediterranee;
 - Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa-Polo culturale: incremento e supporto alle attività culturali esistenti e in progetto (scuola Nazionale del Cinema e Museo Mediterranea d'arte contemporanea);
 - Ex Stazione Lolli-Polo culturale: realizzazione di servizi culturali e ricreativi, rifunzionalizzazione delle strutture dismesse (quali l'ex stazione e la caserma Di Maria) e la riconnessione del sistema dei parchi urbani;
 - Stazione Notarbartolo-Polo direzionale: copertura con una piastra della trincea ferroviaria in prossimità della stazione Notarbartolo e realizzazione di un nuovo parco urbano, di servizi per la direzionalità e il tempo libero.

Sui grandi servizi urbani esistenti (quali l'Università, i centri per la ricerca, le grandi strutture sanitarie, etc.) il Piano prevede azioni per il miglioramento dell'accessibilità, la riqualificazione degli spazi pubblici adiacenti e la manutenzione degli edifici.

Attivare processi di rigenerazione e d'innovazione urbana

All'interno delle azioni di supporto all'attuazione del PSC sono da selezionare inoltre alcuni interventi che rafforzano il modello policentrico e che possono integrarsi con le politiche di valorizzazione del Sito:

- le azioni per la riqualificazione delle borgate marinare il cui ruolo si ridefinisce anche alla luce del potenziamento del sistema dei nuovi porti turistici;
- la pianificazione particolareggiata delle aree bersaglio (Foce dell'Oreto ed ex Deposito delle Locomotive, ex Gasometro, Borgo Vecchio, Sampolo-Ortofrutticolo-Ucciardone, Acquasanta ed ex Manifattura Tabacchi, Ospizio Marino e Arenella, ex Chimica Arenella) individuate in relazione alle funzioni previste sul waterfront dal nuovo PRP;
- la riqualificazione e valorizzazione del Centro Storico attraverso il nuovo Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo e le politiche di rigenerazione dei tessuti e degli spazi pubblici;
- l'introduzione e il potenziamento degli strumenti del web 2.0 e dell'interazione tra i servizi fisicamente disponibili ai cittadini e la nuova frontiera dell'offerta di servizi immateriali (Nodo SITR 3.0 Palermo-Ustica-Villabate e Urban Center per il coinvolgimento e la partecipazione).

Valorizzare le risorse ambientali

Il nuovo assetto policentrico della città individua nella valorizzazione delle risorse ambientali dei grandi parchi e nelle altre componenti della rete ecologica un'importante occasione per il miglioramento della qualità della vita: il patrimonio arabo normanno della città di Palermo, come detto in premessa, s'integra con il sistema ecologico della Conca d'Oro e della Valle dell'Oreto, contribuendo alla definizione di una rete ecologico-culturale tra Palermo e Monreale. Si riportano, quindi, tutte le azioni previste in quanto l'intervento per la realizzazione della rete ecologico-culturale di Palermo e Monreale non può prescindere dalla visione di rete.

Le azioni del Piano sono state declinate da un lato in azioni mirate alla tutela, valorizzazione e potenziamento del sistema ambientale della rete ecologica e, dall'altro, in azioni rivolte al miglioramento della fruizione costiera.

Le azioni di recupero e salvaguardia del patrimonio naturale esistente dei parchi prevedono:

- la creazione del parco fluviale dell'Oreto;
- interventi di valorizzazione della riserva di Monte Pellegrino;
- interventi di valorizzazione del Parco agricolo di Ciaculli;
- interventi di valorizzazione del Parco D'Orleans;
- interventi per la connessione e la valorizzazione del sistema dei parchi centrali e dei giardini storici;
- realizzazione di nuovi percorsi pedonali e ciclabili di supporto alla realizzazione di una rete ecologica urbana grazie alla messa a sistema delle aree verdi esistenti e al miglioramento dell'accessibilità e della fruibilità.

Le azioni rivolte al miglioramento della fruizione costiera sono mirate, invece, al recupero delle relazioni tra la città e il suo waterfront sia dal punto di vista ambientale (azioni di recupero dei litorali marini costieri) sia dal punto di vista delle relazioni funzionali in esso presenti attraverso il recupero di alcuni tratti di costa alle attività connesse alla balneazione e alla fruizione del mare.

Ridisegnare il sistema della mobilità urbana

Le azioni mirate al miglioramento del sistema della mobilità sono indirizzate al generale riassetto del sistema della viabilità urbana ed extra-urbana e al potenziamento del sistema del trasporto pubblico di massa, attraverso azioni a sostegno della mobilità sostenibile al fine di diminuire la pressione del traffico veicolare privato e al miglioramento della qualità del trasporto pubblico urbano e della mobilità slow.

Il Piano mira al ridisegno complessivo del sistema della mobilità urbana migliorando la connessione tra periferie e città centrale attraverso il potenziamento delle cadenti trasversali di collegamento tra nuova tangenziale e l'anello della circonvallazione e la trasformazione di questa ultima in un nuovo viale urbano e non più barriera tra città consolidata e periferie, attraverso l'alleggerimento del

traffico di attraversamento della città grazie alla nuova tangenziale e al miglioramento del livello di permeabilità attraverso la realizzazione di nuovi svincoli e attraversamenti pedonali protetti.

Il Piano assume, infine, le azioni del Piano Strategico della mobilità sostenibile e prevede l'attuazione d'importanti opere infrastrutturali in grado di produrre il riassetto complessivo del sistema del trasporto pubblico di massa:

- potenziamento della metropolitana in sede ferroviaria e chiusura dell'anello ferroviario;
- metropolitana leggera;
- tram.

La Variante generale del Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG) di Palermo e il Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo (P.P.E).

Il processo di pianificazione della città di Palermo che prende le mosse dalla consapevolezza diffusa del superamento culturale del P.R.G. approvato il 28 giugno 1962 prosegue con la redazione della **Variante Generale al P.R.G.** e dei suoi rispettivi Piani Attuativi approvata nel 2002 con decreto n. 124/02 D.R.U. e con decreto di rettifica n. 558/02 D.R.U.

Il Centro Storico, in quanto identificato come area da sottoporre a pianificazione particolareggiata nello strumento di pianificazione generale è dotato di un Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo di recupero (*P.P.E.*) approvato nel 1993 (con Decreto dell'Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente della Regione Siciliana n. 525 del 13 luglio del 1993).

Le parti componenti il sito seriale proposto ricadono per la maggior parte entro il perimetro del Centro Storico previsto dal PRG e sono il Palazzo Reale e la Cappella Palatina, la Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Chiesa della Martorana e Concattedrale dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi), la Chiesa di San Cataldo e la Cattedrale detta anche Chiesa di Maria Assunta. Fanno eccezione, dunque, il Palazzo della Zisa e il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio che ricadono invece in aree esterne.

Il centro storico di Palermo si estende circa 240 ettari ed è costituito da quella che era la città racchiusa entro le mura cinquecentesche, è diviso da due vie che s'incrociano a piazza Vigliena, creando una croce detta "la croce barocca" (i Quattro Canti, detto anche "Teatro del Sole"): Via Maqueda e Corso Vittorio Emanuele. Queste due vie creano quattro quartieri storici noti come i quattro mandamenti: Kalsa (Mandamento Tribunali), La Loggia (Mandamento Castellammare), Seralcadio o Il Capo (Mandamento Monte di Pietà), Albergheria (Mandamento Palazzo Reale).

Questi quartieri sono stati interessati da due importanti risistemazioni urbanistiche, la prima nel 1600 con il taglio di via Maqueda che crea la croce barocca, la seconda nel 1885 fu il taglio di via Roma. Attualmente all'interno di questi quartieri hanno sede i mercati storici della città.

Il PPE interessa i quartieri Tribunali-Castellammare e Monte di Pietà-Palazzo Reale con le esclusioni delle aree comprese nei seguenti strumenti urbanistici:

- piano di recupero S. Agostino;
- piano di recupero Capo;
- piano di recupero Scopari;
- piano di recupero Cassaro alto;
- piano particolareggiato Castello S. Pietro;
- piano particolareggiato Albergheria;
- piano di recupero Discesa delle Capre;
- piano di recupero Montevergini.

Il recupero del centro storico di Palermo è iniziato nel 1993 dopo l'approvazione del PPE e con l'avvio degli interventi di restauro, recupero e manutenzione del patrimonio edilizio pubblico e privato grazie anche a una legge regionale (art.125 della L.R. n.25/93) che stabiliva criteri d'intervento per il riuso del patrimonio pubblico (il cosiddetto Piano d'uso, approvato dal Consiglio Comunale con Deliberazione n.334/94), nonché favorito anche da finanziamenti comunitari

(Programma Urban I e Fondi Strutturali 2000-06), regionali (L.R. n.25/93 artt.124 e 125) e comunali.

Grazie all'azione congiunta dello strumento urbanistico e dei programmi finanziari è stato possibile intervenire sugli edifici monumentali, sui palazzi storici (privati e pubblici), su alcune strutture commerciali e produttive, nonché sul potenziamento di attività culturali e turistico-ricreative per riportare la residenza e le attività nel centro storico. Tali interventi hanno sortito diversi effetti, primo fra tutti il recupero della qualità del patrimonio architettonico e culturale, ma anche la nascita di un mercato immobiliare, prima pressoché inesistente, che ha portato non solo alla moltiplicazione del valore di alcune aree contribuendo alla loro rigenerazione – quelle soprattutto che gravitano intorno agli assi storici e lungo la fascia costiera – ma anche al progressivo abbandono dei quartieri del Capo e dell'Albergheria, maggiormente caratterizzati da un tessuto edilizio elencato e più fragile, meno adeguato a sostenere gli investimenti immobiliari. I quartieri non coinvolti in maniera rilevante dai restauri degli edifici e dalla riqualificazione urbana, sono ancora oggi punteggiati di aree degradate sulle quali insistono costruzioni pericolanti e nelle quali si sono sviluppati processi spontanei di ripopolamento da parte delle fasce più indigenti provenienti dalle aree in cui si è concentrato il recupero o da parte della popolazione extracomunitaria.

Nei quasi diciotto anni di attuazione del PPE uno dei nodi cruciali, oggetto di dibattito e d'interventi amministrativi specifici, è stato il ruolo degli interventi dei privati nel processo di riqualificazione e di sviluppo socio-economico, nonché la necessità di definire con maggiore efficacia il rapporto pubblico-privato, talvolta fecondo, altre volte conflittuale, ma sempre richiedente certezza di regole e tempestività d'interlocuzione.

In questi anni l'intervento privato si è concretizzato in alcuni fatti che hanno prodotto spazi e luoghi su cui si è intervenuti con risultati importanti e che ci offrono una mappa dei successi del recupero edilizio e contemporaneamente mostrano la persistenza di alcune falle nel tessuto urbano, a testimonianza della necessità di rivedere le procedure, le modalità e le norme tecniche d'intervento. L'intervento dei privati ha ricevuto un notevole stimolo dai contributi pubblici. La già citata Legge Regionale 25/1993 ha stanziato più di 30 milioni di euro per contributi in conto capitale e/o in conto interessi ai privati, erogati attraverso quattro bandi, come necessario stimolo all'intervento dei privati per avviare il recupero dei primi edifici in modo che questo costituisse il volano di ulteriori interventi e fungesse da certificazione della sostenibilità della riqualificazione urbana.

Esauriti i fondi destinati dalla L.R. 25/93 il finanziamento ai privati è stato concesso contraendo un mutuo per poter emanare un quinto bando (2001) e un sesto bando (2006) per un totale di circa 50 milioni di euro distribuiti su 386 interventi (il 66% di tutti gli interventi privati finanziati), entrambi soggetti a nuove regole per l'erogazione dei fondi. Con il nuovo regolamento, infatti, il contributo si apre anche alle imprese.

In totale dal 1993 al 2009 sono stati finanziati interventi privati per 84,8 milioni di euro, dividendo il merito tra i privati che hanno investito e il Comune che ha cofinanziato l'intervento.

L'Assessorato Regionale Territorio e Ambiente ha emanato la Circolare n.3 del 2000 dedicata all'Aggiornamento dei contenuti degli strumenti urbanistici generali e attuativi per il recupero dei centri storici. Tale Circolare ha l'obiettivo di adeguare la nuova pianificazione urbanistica ai vincoli di varia natura nel frattempo intervenuti all'interno del perimetro del centro storico (tutela dei beni artistici e paesaggistico-ambientali, normativa sismica e idrogeologica) e in virtù dei limiti e delle criticità evidenziate nelle esperienze di recupero dei centri storici tradizionalmente affidate alla redazione dei piani particolareggiati o piani di recupero, di valutare se il recupero dei centri storici debba essere demandato obbligatoriamente alla redazione di un piano attuativo o se non sia possibile attivare forme d'intervento adeguate anche attraverso la pianificazione generale”.

Anche per il recupero del centro storico di Palermo, è stata sottolineata l'opportunità di prevedere l'intervento diretto attraverso un'apposita Variante Generale che abbia come campo di applicazione la zona A definita dai Quattro Mandamenti, demandando alla redazione di piani particolareggiati” la progettazione relativa ad aree rappresentative di problematiche particolari.

Altre politiche locali

Per completezza di strategia occorre, poi, tener conto degli strumenti di programmazione negoziata che hanno interessato Palermo, che costituiscono un fondamentale sistema d'indirizzi di sviluppo entro i quali dovrà agire la conservazione e valorizzazione del centro storico e delle aree in cui ricadono i beni esterni a tale perimetro.

L'Amministrazione comunale, già dal 2003, ha definito una serie di politiche locali e sovralocali, portate avanti attraverso progetti e iniziative che riguardano parzialmente o interamente aree ricadenti all'interno del Sito. Uno degli strumenti attivati è la costituzione dell'*Urban center*, una struttura scientifica e tecnica con il compito di coordinare le operazioni di trasformazione e sviluppo della città.

Di seguito si riporta un elenco dei programmi di settore attivati:

- Piano per la mobilità sostenibile
- Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano
- Programma Innovativo in Ambito Urbano Porti e Stazioni
- Nuovo Piano Regolatore Portuale di Palermo
- Studio di Fattibilità per la Circonvallazione pedemontana
- Studio di Fattibilità per il Parco dell'Oreto
- altri piani per il risparmio energetico, la riqualificazione della costa e delle risorse ambientali urbane.

Per i contenuti dei Piani suddetti si ritiene utile approfondire ai fini del presente documento in sintesi quanto previsto da:

- Il Piano Regolatore Portuale

Il Piano Regolatore Portuale di Palermo, oggi è stato completato, è stato approvato presso il Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici ed è in attesa di approvazione da parte della Regione Siciliana.

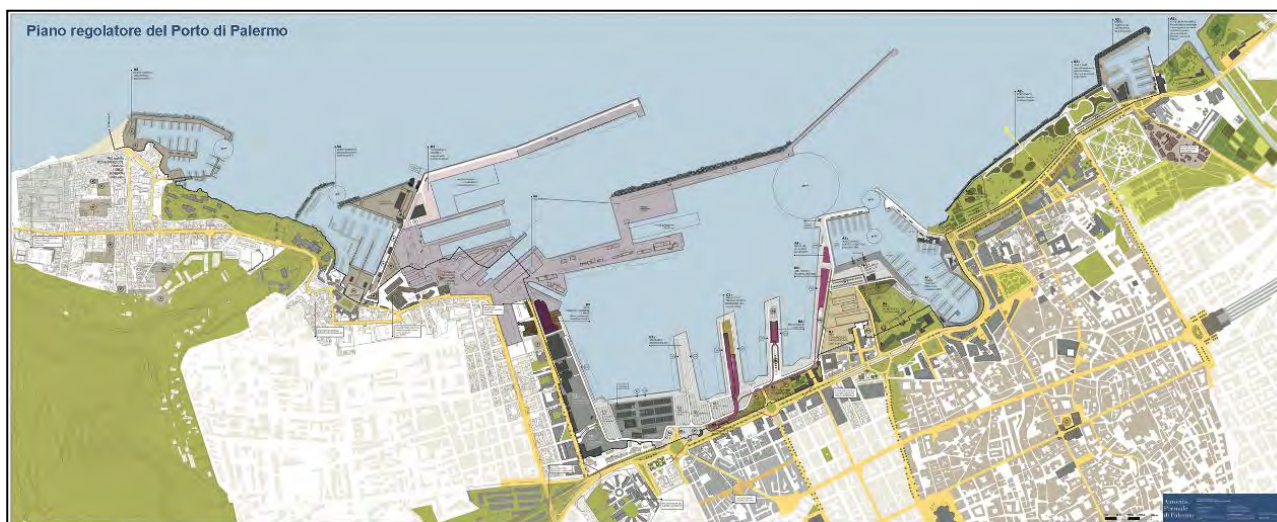


Fig. 17 Il nuovo layout del waterfront Fonte: P.R.P. di Palermo.

Le principali strategie che il PRP prevede comprendono oltre alle azioni di potenziamento del porto commerciale e incremento del traffico crocieristico, il potenziamento dei servizi di qualità, l'integrazione degli spazi portuali con la città e la realizzazione di nuovi innesti città-porto. L'innovazione del layout portuale prevede la concentrazione degli edifici (servizi e terminal) lungo le banchine, consentendo contemporaneamente di "aprire" il fronte sul porto liberandolo alla vista del mare e il trasferimento di alcune funzioni miste urbano-portuali il più possibile vicino all'acqua.

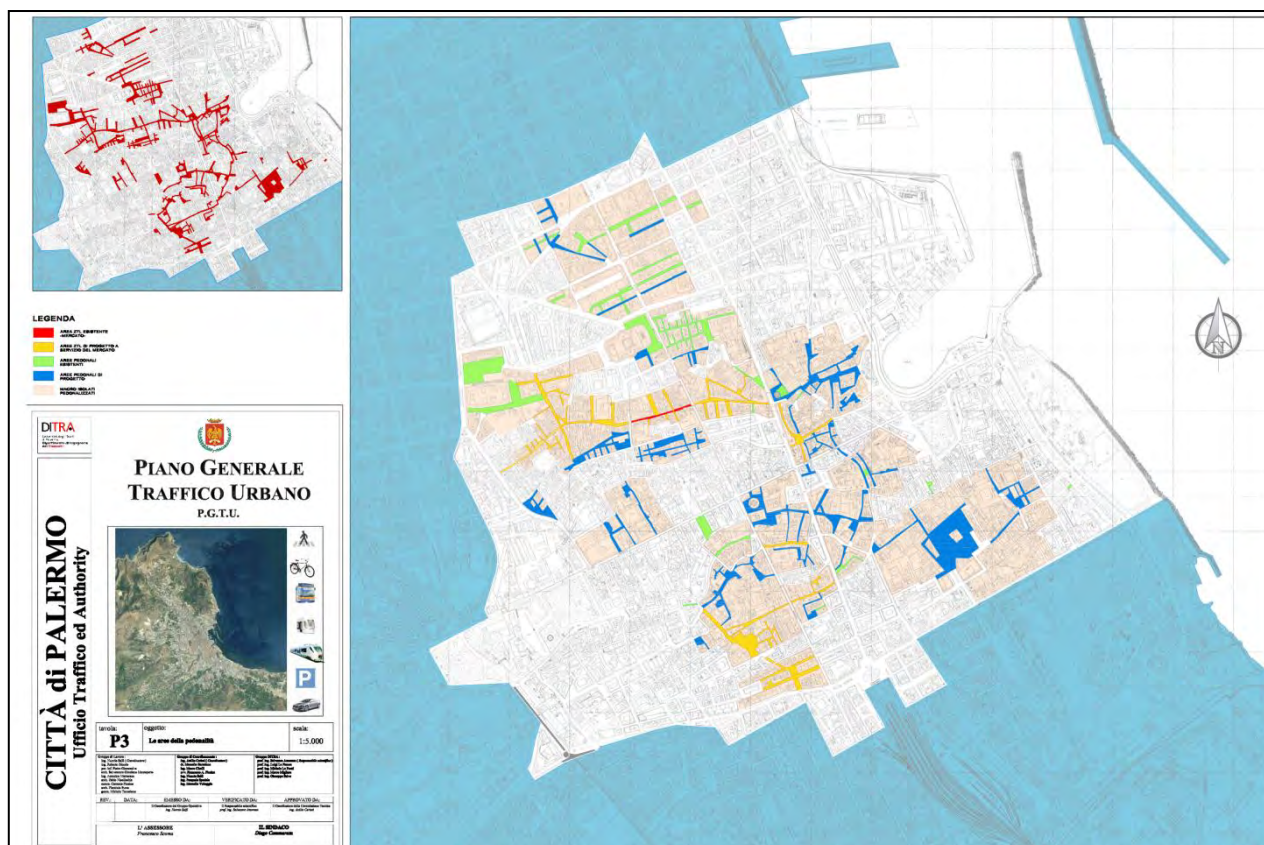


Fig. 18 Aree pedonali nel Centro Storico Fonte: P.G.T.U. Palermo.

L'imprescindibile necessità di una stretta integrazione tra il waterfront e il Centro Storico, considerato come "sistema complesso" che presenta il massimo della densità storica e identitaria della città, sia in termini di patrimonio sia di risorse e servizi culturali e spazi per eventi, si confronta tanto con le trasformazioni e le dinamiche prodotte dalla riqualificazione dell'area portuale destinata alla crocieristica, alla nautica da diporto (porto della Cala) e alle funzioni ricreative e turistiche (parco archeologico del Castello a mare).

Il fronte a mare storico a sua volta, induce trasformazioni funzionali e progetti di qualità per le aree di waterfront portuale e urbano a esso direttamente relazionate: si pensi al distretto culturale di piazza Marina-Kalsa-via Alloro, al quadrilatero della Magione, al quartiere a monte della Cala con l'area dell'ex Fonderia e le chiese e gli oratori serpottiani, etc.

L'interazione città-porto nel PRP si concretizza attraverso l'identificazione delle aree d'interfaccia urbano-portuale. La destinazione d'uso in termini di funzioni primarie, secondarie e compatibili delle aree d'interfaccia è stabilita dal PRP ma la loro realizzazione dovrà essere sottoposta a una pianificazione particolareggiata.

Le aree che il PRP individua come "Aree d'interfaccia" sono: Castello a Mare-Cala, Foro Italico-Sant'Erasmus, Molo Trapezoidale, Area Crociere, Arsenale e Acquasanta.

- Il Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano

L'Art. 36 del Codice della Strada prevede la redazione dei "Piani urbani del traffico e piani del traffico per la viabilità extraurbana" cui devono adempiere obbligatoriamente i comuni con popolazione residente superiore a trentamila abitanti. I Piani sono finalizzati a ottenere il miglioramento delle condizioni di circolazione e della sicurezza stradale, la riduzione degli inquinamenti acustico e atmosferico e il risparmio energetico, in accordo con gli strumenti urbanistici vigenti e con i piani di trasporto e nel rispetto dei valori ambientali, stabilendo le priorità e i tempi di attuazione degli interventi.

Tenuto conto che il PGTU è un piano di breve termine, gli obiettivi di carattere generale proposti dalle Direttive Ministeriali (miglioramento delle condizioni di circolazione, miglioramento della sicurezza stradale, riduzione dell'inquinamento atmosferico e acustico, risparmio energetico) da conseguirsi in accordo con gli strumenti urbanistici vigenti e nel rispetto dei valori ambientali e applicati alla realtà specifica di Palermo, sono traducibili in obiettivi specifici e operativi quali:

- gerarchizzare la rete viaria esistente, distinguendo le funzioni delle diverse strade e adeguandole alla tipologia delle aree attraversate;
- fluidificare la circolazione sulle aste stradali, soprattutto alle intersezioni, anche attraverso itinerari alternativi in grado di deviare il traffico di transito;
- creare le condizioni affinché l'utenza debole" (pedoni e ciclisti) sia agevolata e possa muoversi, per quanto possibile, su sedi separate e comunque in sicurezza;
- ricostituire un equilibrio fra domanda e offerta di sosta operando sia sull'una sia sull'altra;
- individuare strategie integrate che operino nel senso di un riequilibrio modale a favore dei mezzi meno inquinanti e a minor consumo energetico specifico.

I contenuti del Piano sono così sintetizzabili:

- Nuova definizione delle Zone a traffico limitato: in particolare la Ztl n. 1 abbraccia i quattro mandamenti del centro storico, vi accederanno solo auto euro 3 e 4 pagando un corrispettivo.
- Incremento delle isole pedonali in particolare entro il perimetro del centro storico: dagli attuali 41 ettari il Piano passa a 83 ettari, interessando aree strettamente connesse ai principali itinerari turistici (da piazza Magione alle strade alle spalle della Cattedrale, da via Candelai alle piazze Pretoria e Bellini. E ancora l'area che va da piazza San Domenico fino alla Cala. Via Roma e via Maqueda e corso Vittorio Emanuele).
- I bus e i parcheggi. Il Pgtu prevede l'istituzione delle Linee express, bus che senza fermate collegano il centro da un punto all'altro; il biglietto unico integrato con la metropolitana; il sistema di videocontrollo delle corsie preferenziali. Nei parcheggi d'interscambio come quello di via Emiri verranno trasferiti diversi capolinea che collegano con il centro.
- La classificazione delle strade. Il Comune ha studiato 85 strade per aggiornarne la classificazione (strade di scorrimento come la circonvallazione, strade di quartiere) e per migliorare la mobilità tra un quartiere e l'altro.
- Viale Regione Siciliana. Molti sono gli interventi previsti sulla circonvallazione: dalla numerazione dei varchi che saranno corredati da cartelli che spiegano quali punti della città si possono raggiungere, all'abolizione dell'attraversamento di via Perpignano che per ora consente di "scavalcare" viale Regione. Its (intelligent transport system). Cartelli elettronici che segnalano i tempi di attesa alle fermate dei bus e le criticità del traffico in città. Telecontrollo della rete semaforica e dei varchi di accesso alle Ztl.
- Piste ciclabili. Il piano punta sulla mobilità dolce prevedendo nuove piste ciclabili in centro storico e la valorizzazione di quelle esistenti.

2.3.2 Cefalù.

Il Comune di Cefalù è dotato di un *Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG)*, approvato con Decreto Assessoriale 199 del 18/12/1974.

La variante generale a questo piano è in fase di adozione.

Le aree circostanti il bene proposto comprendono per la maggior parte i tessuti storici perimetrati dal PRG come zone A sottoposti a piano particolareggiato, l'area B del Parco della Rocca e altre aree modeste di verde privato e di completamento ove inglobate entro le aree definite dal vincolo archeologico.

Il compito assegnato al Piano Particolareggiato (approvato con Decreto Assessoriale Assessoriale 53 del 18.02.1982) è quello di organizzazione, di valorizzazione e restauro conservativo del Centro Storico.

Il territorio interessato è stato suddiviso in isolati, sub/isolati e sottozone in relazione alla specificità dei caratteri morfologici e ambientali dell'insediamento e prevede per il sistema residenziale il recupero e la riqualificazione delle abitazioni esistenti e il completamento, in alcune parti del tessuto urbano attraverso l'edificazione in aree ancora libere.

Tra i servizi a livello urbano/territoriale vi sono il Municipio, i centri per le attività teatrali, il mercato del pesce, il mercato bazar, il centro residenziale degli studi, la biblioteca, il Museo Mandralisca, la biblioteca, il centro della storia del territorio, il centro delle attività turistiche, la Cattedrale e il complesso del Vescovado, il parco archeologico della Rocca.

Il sistema della viabilità e del traffico prevede la sostanziale pedonalizzazione del Centro Storico e l'attuazione di un sistema correlato di trasporto pubblico e parcheggi pubblici alcuni in superficie ed altri multipiano per residenti e visitatori e posti a corona del perimetro del Centro Storico con la funzione di servire anche altre aree funzionali fondamentali adiacenti al centro storico come il lungomare e il porto.

In merito alle politiche sulla mobilità, il Centro Storico è individuato dalla Municipalità come Zona a Traffico Limitato ed è già attualmente interamente pedonalizzato e l'accesso veicolare riservato ai soli cittadini residenti. Inoltre, la Municipalità ha avviato alcune procedure tecniche che dovrebbero consentire entro il 2014 l'installazione di varchi di accesso elettronico alla ZTL del Centro Storico proprio per garantire un maggiore e più efficace sistema di controllo del traffico veicolare in ingresso nell'area.

2.3.3. Monreale

Il Comune di Monreale è dotato di un **Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG)**, adottato con le Deliberazioni Consiliari del 07.07.1977 n. 189 e del 18.05. 1978 n. 149 e approvato con le modifiche, prescrizioni e stralci di cui al Decreto dell'Assessorato Regionale al Territorio ed Ambiente del 09.08.1980 n. 213. I vincoli urbanistici sono scaduti dal 1993 per cui è in corso l'iter di revisione integrale del Piano.

La Regione ha deciso di inviare un commissario *ad acta* per velocizzare l'iter dello strumento urbanistico.

Le norme tecniche di attuazione allegate agli elaborati di progetto prevedono la suddivisione del territorio comunale, in conformità al D.M. 02/04/1968 n. 1444, in zone territoriali omogenee, per ciascuna delle quali sono fissati, limiti di densità edilizia, di altezza, di distanza fra i fabbricati.

Il territorio comunale è suddiviso nelle seguenti zone o fasce di rispetto:

- Zona A — Risanamento conservativo di tessuti antichi di alto pregio;
- Zona A1 — Risanamento e trasformazione nel centro abitato di particolare pregio ambiente
- ZONA B1 — Residenziale di ristrutturazione;
- ZONA B2 — Completamento o di riqualificazione;
- ZONA C1 — Residenziale di espansione" (piani P.E.E.P.);
- ZONA C2 — Residenziale di espansione" (intervento privato);
- Zona D — per Partigianato e la piccola industria;
- Zona E — Rurale;
- VL1 villeggiatura ed attrezzature turistico-alberghiere;
- VL2 villeggiatura ed attrezzature turistico-alberghiere;
- Edilizia Rada (ex VL3 villeggiatura ed attrezzature turistico-alberghiere);
- Attrezzature per l'istruzione;
- Attrezzature di interesse comune di Monreale verde pubblico;
- Parco pubblico;
- Verde attrezzato zone boscate o destinate a rimboschimento;
- Zone di salvaguardia umane (frane);
- Fasce di rispetto cimiteriale;
- Fasce di rispetto ecologico (depurazione);

- Fasce di rispetto dal bosco;
- Fasce di rispetto stradale;
- Fasce di rispetto da fiumi e torrenti

Le aree circostanti il bene proposto sono identificate dallo strumento vigente come zone A di tessuti storici, in parte come zone B (il Regolamento Edilizio Comunale è stato adottato con la Deliberazione n. 44 del 29.02.1980 e approvato dall'Assessore Regionale al Territorio ed Ambiente con Decreto n. 150 del 27.05.1980) e, infine, in parte come aree destinate ad attrezzature e servizi generali e alcune aree per attrezzature e servizi di standard.

Sulle aree è inoltre stato redatto un "Piano particolareggiato delle aree del contesto del duomo di Monreale: centro storico e parco pubblico urbano". Il piano particolareggiato è stato parzialmente approvato con Decreto Assessoriale n. 437/DRU del 22.11.2000 per quanto riguarda le Zone "A" e "A1" mentre, per ciò che riguarda le aree già comprese nel parco pubblico, sono state formulate dall'Assessorato osservazioni e proposte che nei fatti congelavano lo stato della pianificazione rimandando ad un successivo approfondimento la pianificazione dell'area.

Le Zone A comprendono parti del territorio interessate da agglomerati urbani e/o complessi edilizi che rivestono carattere storico-artistico di particolare pregio ambientale o da porzioni di essi, comprese le aree circostanti che possono considerarsi parti integranti per tali caratteristiche, degli agglomerati stessi. I tessuti che ricadono entro tale zonizzazione sono soggetti a interventi di restauro, di conservazione tipologica e di finitura degli edifici in base all'articolazione delle singole categorie.

In relazione all'origine storica, all'impianto urbano e alle tipologie edilizie prevalenti il centro storico è stato articolato in contesti e tessuti.

- il complesso monumentale definito dalla Cattedrale, dal chiostro e dagli edifici storici che formano l'ex Abbazia Benedettina, il Palazzo Arcivescovile e l'ex Palazzo di Guglielmo II (sede del Municipio);
- il contesto di via Palermo (ingresso storico alla città), via B. D'Acquisto (strada panoramica sulla Conca D'Oro e sul complesso del Duomo);
- il contesto di via Roma, piazza Vaglica, corso Pietro Novelli che regge l'accessibilità al sistema dei tessuti storici e al complesso degli edifici monumentali;
- tessuto del Pozzillo definito da orditi in stretta connessione al sito orografico che aggregano unità edilizie di ridotte dimensioni spesso formanti cortili interni non assiali agli ingressi principali. Costituisce l'aggregato urbano originario dell'insediamento umano e dichiara nell'impianto viario e nel rapporto tra pieni e vuoti la sua origine medievale;
- tessuto della Ciambra coevo all'inizio della costruzione del Duomo e dichiara nell'impianto viario e nel rapporto tra pieni e vuoti la sua origine medievale;
- tessuto del Carmine, di fondazione del XVI sec. e definito da isolati ad andamento accentuatamente rettangolare che aggregano corpi di fabbrica con muro di spina centrale ed affaccio su una sola strada secondo una regolarità ortogonale.

Il Piano definisce i criteri di salvaguardia sui singoli contesti e tessuti mirando alla generale salvaguardia dei caratteri architettonici ed ambientali nel rispetto degli elementi e delle partiture architettoniche, nonché, le volumetrie generali delle singole unità edilizie e la morfologia generale degli impianti viari.

CAP. II IL SISTEMA DI GESTIONE

1. Gli attori del territorio.

Poiché Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù sono dei siti «vivi», molti sono i portatori d'interesse che interagiscono con i beni culturali sottoposti a tutela. Tra gli interessi proiettati sul territorio da cittadini e imprese possiamo distinguere:

- *interessi attivi, o diretti*: quelli di coloro che intervengono nella gestione e valorizzazione del bene culturale e che quindi saranno direttamente coinvolti nei processi e nelle attività di gestione del sito;
- *interessi passivi, o indiretti*: quelli di coloro che ricavano dei benefici materiali o immateriali dal sito UNESCO. Gli attori che appartengono a questa categoria ricavano un'utilità dal fatto che i monumenti siano tutelati e valorizzati, poiché da questo dipende, in buona misura, la loro attività, o poiché ritengono che la tutela dei monumenti sia un valore sociale da diffondere. È una categoria di attori che può essere di aiuto nel sostenere le azioni di tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione diffondendo la cultura locale, informando sui valori del sito, sensibilizzando la popolazione al rispetto delle risorse culturali del sito.

Per quanto riguarda gli attori del territorio si può distinguere tra:

- *attori istituzionali*: che testimoniano l'interesse pubblico o collettivo;
- *attori economici*: gruppo costituito dai vari settori imprenditoriali locali, che perseguono interessi principalmente di tipo privatistico e operano sul mercato interagendo in qualche forma con il patrimonio rappresentato complessi monumentali candidati all'UNESCO;
- *attori sociali e culturali*: una via di mezzo tra le due precedenti categorie di attori: pur agendo indipendentemente, per la maggior parte con forme privatistiche, gli attori di questo gruppo non perseguono interessi dei singoli né di lucro. Spesso hanno come fine la salvaguardia e l'arricchimento del territorio e del patrimonio culturale.

Attori	Interessi diretti	Interessi indiretti	Interessi diretti e indiretti	Contributi principali alla gestione del sito
Gli attori istituzionali				
Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo	√			Conoscenza, tutela e valorizzazione culturale.
Comune di Palermo	√			Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.
Comune di Monreale	√			Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.
Comune di Cefalù	√			Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.
Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana	√			Conoscenza, tutela e valorizzazione culturale. Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia	√	Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.
Fondazione Banco di Sicilia	√	Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione.
Provincia Regionale di Palermo	√	Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.
Diocesi di Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù ed Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi	√	Valorizzazione culturale ed economica, comunicazione. Gestione diretta.
Le imprese		
Singoli produttori e produttori leader	√	Valorizzazione economica
Operatori nella ristorazione e nelle ricettività	√	Valorizzazione economica, promozione turistica
Associazioni di categoria	√	Valorizzazione economica, comunicazione
Gli attori sociali e culturali		
Sistema dell'educazione e della formazione	√	Conoscenza, valorizzazione culturale
Associazioni culturali	√	Valorizzazione culturale, comunicazione
Media locali	√	Comunicazione, promozione turistica

Tab.: Schema degli attori del processo partecipato **Fonte:** nostra elaborazione

1.1. Il quadro della proprietà e della gestione dei beni inseriti nel sito seriale proposto e delle relative zone tampone

I complessi monumentali che costituiscono il sito seriale sono riferibili a tipi di **proprietà** e di **gestione** diversa, che evidenziano variegate possibilità di fruizione a diversi livelli :

- **Palazzo Reale** è proprietà dello Stato Italiano, trasferito al *Demanio della Regione Sicilia*. Il bene è in uso all'*Assemblea Regionale Siciliana (A.R.S.)* e al *Ministero della Difesa (ospita la Regione Militare Sud - Comando Militare Esercito Sicilia)*. Il Palazzo è la sede del Parlamento della Regione Sicilia e parzialmente destinato alla fruizione pubblica.
 La **Cappella Palatina** è proprietà del *Fondo Edifici per il Culto (F.E.C)* del Ministero dell'Interno. La Cappella Palatina è prevalentemente destinata alla fruizione museale pubblica; la domenica e in occasioni particolari vi si svolgono le cerimonie religiose.
 La gestione dei servizi aggiuntivi relativi a Palazzo Reale e la Cappella Palatina (bigliettazione e del bookshop) è a cura della **Fondazione Federico II**, ente di diritto pubblico che vi organizza anche eventi e mostre. L'ingresso è a pagamento.

- La **Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, oggi sconsacrata**, è *Demanio della Regione Sicilia* e la sua gestione è affidata alla *Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*. La Chiesa, con il Chiostro, è destinata alla pubblica fruizione museale. L'ingresso è a pagamento.
- La **Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio** è proprietà del *F.E.C.* e in gestione dell'*Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi* di cui è la Concattedrale. La Chiesa è visitabile con ingresso gratuito.
- La **Chiesa di San Cataldo** è proprietà della *Diocesi di Palermo* e in gestione all'*Ordine equestre del Santo Sepolcro di Gerusalemme* (ordine cavalleresco cattolico, sotto forma di associazione pubblica di fedeli della religione cattolica, eretto dalla Santa Sede). La Chiesa è visitabile con ingresso a pagamento.
- La **Cattedrale di Palermo** è proprietà della *Diocesi di Palermo* ed è gestita dalla *Fabbriceria della Cattedrale*. La cattedrale di Santa Maria Assunta è il principale luogo di culto cattolico della città di Palermo e sede vescovile dell'omonima arcidiocesi metropolitana. E' visitabile con ingresso gratuito tranne che per l'area monumentale del tesoro, della cripta e delle tombe reali che richiede un biglietto d'ingresso.
- Il **Palazzo della Zisa** è *Demanio della Regione Sicilia* ed è gestita come museo dalla *Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*. L'ingresso è a pagamento.
- **Ponte dell'Ammiraglio** è proprietà del *Demanio della Regione Sicilia*, mentre la tutela è affidata alla *Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo*.
- La **Cattedrale di Cefalù**, dotata di personalità giuridica, appartiene alla *Diocesi di Cefalù*. Il chiostro appartiene al *Capitolo dei Canonici*. Gli enti proprietari ne sono altresì gestori. E' visitabile con ingresso gratuito.
- La **Cattedrale di Monreale**, dotata di personalità giuridica, appartiene alla *Diocesi di Monreale*. Il **Chiostro** è *Demanio della Regione Sicilia*. Gli enti proprietari ne sono altresì gestori. La Cattedrale, oltre l'eminente funzione liturgica, è aperta alla pubblica fruizione. Visitabili a pagamento.

BENE MONUMENTALE	PROPRIETA'	GESTIONE
1. PALAZZO REALE E CAPPELLA PALATINA	Palazzo Reale: Stato Italiano del Demanio della Regione Sicilia Cappella Palatina: Fondo Edifici per il Culto (F.E.C) del Ministero dell' Interno	Fondazione Federico II
2. CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
3. CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	Fondo Edifici per il Culto (F.E.C.)	Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi

4. CHIESA DI SAN CATALDO	Diocesi di Palermo	Ordine equestre del Santo Sepolcro di Gerusalemme
5. CATTEDRALE DI PALERMO	Diocesi di Palermo	Fabbricceria della Cattedrale
6. PALAZZO DELLA ZISA	Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
7. PONTE DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo
8. CATTEDRALE DI CEFALU'	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Cefalù Chiostro: Capitolo dei Canonici	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Cefalù Chiostro: Capitolo dei Canonici
9. CATTEDRALE DI MONREALE	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Monreale Chiostro: Demanio della Regione Sicilia	Cattedrale: Diocesi di Monreale Chiostro: Regione Sicilia

Tab: Tavola sinottica della proprietà e gestione dei beni monumentali componenti il sito seriale

Nella **buffer zone**, essendo aree estese, ricadono aree e beni di diversa proprietà eterogenea: enti pubblici, ecclesiastici e proprietari privati. Si elencano di seguito i principali edifici di rilievo e servizi che ricadono entro le aree di rispetto dei relativi beni.

Buffer di I livello Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina, Cattedrale di Palermo, San Giovanni degli Eremiti:

- Cappella e Loggia dell'Incoronazione: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Museo Diocesano, archivio e sedi istituzionali: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Sede della Soprintendenza Beni Culturali e Ambientali: proprietà pubblica regionale.
- Sede del Museo d'Arte Contemporanea: proprietà pubblica regionale.
- Biblioteca Centrale Regione Siciliana: proprietà pubblica regionale.
- Liceo Vittorio Emanuele II e Convitto Nazionale: (Succursale Vittorio Emanuele II): proprietà pubblica.
- Palazzo Asmundo: proprietà privata.
- Chiesa di Santa Maria Maddalena: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Caserma Bonsignore: Legione dei Carabinieri di Palermo.
- Cappella Maria SS. Soledad: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Sede della Fondazione Federico II- Biblioteca e spazi amministrativi: proprietà pubblica regionale.

- Ospedali Civico Di Cristina Benfratelli di Palermo, –Ospedale dei bambini”: Azienda di Rilievo Nazionale e di Alta Specializzazione Ospedale Civico e Benfratelli G. di Cristina e M. Ascoli.

Buffer di I livello San Cataldo e Martorana:

- Palazzo delle Aquile, sede del Comune di Palermo: proprietà comunale.
- Chiesa di Santa Caterina e convento omonimo: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Ex Monastero della Martorana: Università degli Studi di Palermo.
- Teatro Bellini: proprietà privata.

Buffer di I livello Zisa:

- Complesso dei Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa: proprietà comunale.
- Chiesa dell'Annunziata alla Zisa: proprietà Diocesi di Palermo.
- Scuola Materna Comunale Whitaker: proprietà comunale.

Nella buffer zone ricadono aree e beni di diversa proprietà: Comune di Monreale, Diocesi e proprietari privati. Si elencano di seguito i principali edifici di rilievo e servizi che ricadono entro l'area.

Buffer di I livello Ponte dell'Ammiraglio:

- Complesso di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi: proprietà della Diocesi di Palermo.
- Area dell'ex Macello: proprietà comunale.

Buffer zone di I livello Cattedrale di Cefalù:

- Sede del Municipio: proprietà comunale.

Nella buffer zone ricadono aree e beni di diversa proprietà: Comune di Cefalù, Diocesi e proprietari privati.

Buffer zone di I livello Cattedrale di Monreale:

- Sede del Municipio: proprietà comunale.
- Chiesa degli Agonizzanti: proprietà Diocesi di Monreale.
- Museo Diocesano e Seminario Arcivescovile: proprietà Diocesi di Monreale.
- Chiesa della Collegiata: proprietà Diocesi di Monreale.
- Chiesa di San Vito: proprietà Diocesi di Monreale.

1.1.1. Condizioni di accesso e fruibilità delle parti componenti il sito seriale

L'analisi di seguito illustrata si propone di fornire un quadro generale della situazione attuale dello stato di fruibilità dei monumenti e degli eventuali limiti a essa connessi.

Ad attrarre il maggior numero di visite sono stati il *Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina* e la *Cattedrale di Monreale*. Non si conosce il numero di visite alla Cattedrale di Cefalù ma dal momento che il Comune è inserito nei tour classici di Sicilia, insieme a Palermo e Monreale, è lecito supporre una buona consistenza degli stessi, considerato che la motivazione di visita primaria, legata alla cultura, è dovuta, così come per Monreale, alla Cattedrale con annesso chiostro.

Per valutare il grado di accessibilità dei beni coinvolti, sono stati effettuati dei sopralluoghi in ogni singolo monumento e dei confronti con esperti locali, che hanno portato alla formulazione delle seguenti considerazioni.

- Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina

Il Palazzo Reale e la Cappella Palatina, sono i monumenti più visitati della città. Le condizioni di accesso e fruibilità del Palazzo, tuttavia, presentano alcune parziali criticità in termini di servizi di accoglienza. Mancano:

- spazi di attesa adeguati, per cui i visitatori si trovano ad attendere il proprio turno all'esterno del Palazzo, esposti alle diverse condizioni climatiche, o sulle scale interne che conducono agli appartamenti;
- un servizio dedicato all'assistenza dei disabili;
- una differenziazione, nella gestione delle procedure d'ingresso, tra gruppi e singoli e la prenotazione della visita esclusivamente per le scolaresche.

Va rilevato anche che i tempi di visita non sono razionalizzati e variano in relazione all'affluenza giornaliera.

- Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti

Sebbene la Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti sia uno dei monumenti degli edifici simbolo del patrimonio arabo-normanno di cui dispone la città di Palermo, la sua fruizione presenta alcune criticità.

L'accesso al monumento è reso difficile in quanto l'ingresso principale è chiuso e si accede da un ingresso secondario che si trova in una strada stretta, non agevole per i visitatori. Si accede alla chiesa attraverso una piccola scala di metallo non adeguata per i disabili.

Si osserva, inoltre, l'assenza di uno spazio adeguato per la biglietteria. Così come i servizi igienici, sebbene presenti, non sono adeguati alle esigenze dei potenziali fruitori.

- Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (detta Chiesa della Martorana e Concattedrale dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi)

La Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, meglio nota come chiesa della Martorana, sebbene custodisca una tra le più note espressioni dell'arte bizantina del mosaico, presenta una non adeguata organizzazione del servizio di visita.

L'apertura al pubblico della Chiesa, sebbene stabilita sulla base di un calendario e di orari di accesso, dipende esclusivamente dalla presenza in loco di un custode. Il costo ridotto del biglietto di ingresso si ripercuote però sulle condizioni di visita del sito che appare poco illuminato e privo di servizi di accoglienza.

- Chiesa di San Cataldo

Nella chiesa di San Cataldo, sede dell'Ordine dei Cavalieri del Santo Sepolcro, il servizio di visita è ben organizzato: la chiesa è visitabile tutti i giorni, prevede un biglietto d'ingresso e un custode presente negli orari di visita.

Attualmente è inserita nel circuito di Arte Sacra del Museo Diocesano di Palermo, che mette in rete i monumenti d'arte sacra del territorio palermitano al fine di garantire la fruibilità al di fuori delle funzioni liturgiche, sviluppando sinergie e offrendo servizi comuni.

- Cattedrale di Palermo

La Cattedrale, tappa immancabile dei tour della città, presenta una buona organizzazione del servizio di visita.

Tale servizio, però, è più carente con riferimento alla visita della cripta a cui si accede attraverso le stanze che ospitano il tesoro. Infatti, si rilevano limiti nella gestione e dei tempi di rilascio dei biglietti d'ingresso.

- Palazzo della Zisa

Anche al Palazzo della Zisa si riscontrano problemi di accessibilità al monumento e, soprattutto, la mancanza di un parcheggio custodito per autoveicoli e pullman, che si rende ancor più necessario nella zona in cui si trova il monumento, piuttosto caotica.

- Ponte dell'Ammiraglio

Il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, si presta ad oggi solo a un percorso turistico e di visita esterna, all'interno del quale si devono creare i presupposti della visita.

- Cattedrale di Cefalù

Sebbene la Cattedrale di Cefalù sia visitabile a titolo gratuito ed il Chiostro fruibile ogni giorno, il sito mostra delle carenze nel servizio di visita e fruibilità delle absidi.

- Cattedrale di Monreale

La cattedrale di Monreale, gestita dalla Diocesi, prevede un servizio di visita organizzato con un biglietto d'ingresso, distinto però per la chiesa e per il Chiostro, la cui gestione è affidata al Demanio della Regione Siciliana.

La doppia gestione delle due parti dell'edificio, ha creato delle piccole problematiche per la fruibilità del sito. Attualmente, per esempio, l'interno del chiostro è scarsamente illuminato, rendendo al visitatore quasi inaccessibile la struttura, soprattutto nelle ore serali e nei pomeriggi invernali.

1.1.2. Condizioni di accesso e fruibilità degli altri beni arabo-normanni

L'analisi svolta è stata condotta sulle parti componenti il sito seriale, seppur esistano altri beni (categoria A) che necessitano di interventi di natura gestionale e di azioni di intervento infrastrutturale che potrebbero, in futuro, arricchire la fruizione culturale del sito candidato:

- 1) Castello a Mare
- 2) Castello di Maredolce e Parco della Favara
- 3) Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena
- 4) La Cuba
- 5) Chiesa della SS. Trinità alla Magione

A questi si aggiungono i monumenti che abbiamo definito di categoria B:

- 1) La Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e la piccola Cuba
- 2) Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata
- 3) San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi
- 4) Chiesa di Santo Spirito (Chiesa dei Vespri)
- 5) Chiesa di Santa Cristina la Vetere
- 6) Uscibene
- 7) Bagni di Cefalà
- 8) Qanat di Palermo

Si tratta di tutti quei monumenti che hanno caratteristiche e tracce arabo normanne ma che, per il complesso degli elementi in essa presenti, non sono ascrivibili al sito seriale candidato né alla categoria A. Si tratta di beni che, malgrado la rilevante perdita di elementi di originalità, sono comunque importanti e storicizzati, integrando lo scenario storico-architettonico e monumentale della Palermo arabo-normanna.

Sopralluoghi mirati presso questi altri monumenti hanno consentito di effettuare alcune considerazioni che si riportano di seguito.

Per un approfondimento in merito alla selezione e agli elementi caratterizzanti i monumenti di categoria A e di categoria B si vedano il paragrafo 2.a.1.2 , il paragrafo 3.1.c, 3.1.d e l'allegato 2 del

Dossier di Candidatura del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".

BENI CATEGORIA A

- Castello a Mare

Il Complesso Monumentale Castello a Mare di Palermo, recuperato dal degrado nel 2009, rappresenta la sede ideale per coniugare arte, cultura e momenti d'integrazione tra il water front e la città. Infatti, sin dalla sua apertura, ospita un ricco calendario di eventi e iniziative culturali rendendo fruibile uno tra i più antichi e suggestivi complessi architettonici della città.

L'edificio è sempre fruibile e ben illuminato.

- Castello di Maredolce e il Parco della Favara

Il Castello di Maredolce, all'interno del parco della Favara, sebbene sia stato oggetto di un intervento di restauro presenta evidenti problemi di fruibilità, legati a una gestione insufficiente. Il sito è, infatti, visitabile esclusivamente in occasione delle giornate di primavera organizzate dal Fai e su richiesta da presentare all'associazione culturale che lo gestisce.

Oltre a questo sono riscontrabili difficoltà nell'accessibilità.

- Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena

La Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena è un sito poco noto e difficilmente fruibile. Situata all'interno di una caserma, è visitabile solo previa richiesta al comando dei Carabinieri.

- La Cuba

La Cuba Sottana (detta anche Castello della Cuba o semplicemente Cuba), nonostante si trovi all'interno di una caserma militare, è fruibile tutti i giorni, escluso il lunedì pomeriggio, attraverso un ingresso distinto e separato dal complesso militare.

Il servizio di visita è ben organizzato con custode presente quotidianamente e prevede un biglietto d'ingresso. È presente anche una buona segnaletica e indicazione degli orari di accesso al monumento.

- Chiesa SS. Trinità del Cancelliere alla Magione

La Basilica SS. Trinità, meglio nota come la Magione è sempre fruibile e con orari di visita definiti. Il sito non presenta particolari criticità relative alla fruizione.

BENI CATEGORIA B

- La Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e la Piccola Cuba

Il complesso, recentemente restaurato e reso fruibile al pubblico per un breve periodo, è stato nuovamente chiuso al pubblico per problemi organizzativi e gestionali. Il sito non ha a disposizione un parcheggio e si trova in una zona altamente urbanizzata.

- Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata

La Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata, attualmente sede della Soprintendenza non è turisticamente fruibile. La cappella viene aperta solo su richiesta e in occasione di convegni e meeting.

- Chiesa di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi

La Curia che gestisce la Chiesa di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi non prevede la possibilità di accedervi per la visita. La chiesa, infatti, risulta aperta solo durante le celebrazioni.

- Chiesa di Santo Spirito (Chiesa dei Vespri)

La chiesa di S. Spirito si trova all'interno del cimitero di Sant'Orsola e non sono previsti servizi per la fruizione turistica del sito.

- Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere

La chiesa normanna, dedicata a Santa Cristina, patrona della città prima del culto barocco per Santa Rosalia mostra dei problemi connessi alla fruibilità dettati da un'eccessiva restrizione degli orari di apertura che si riducono solo alla domenica nel periodo da novembre a febbraio e che negli altri periodi dell'anno comprendono altri giorni ma per un massimo di tre ore giornaliere. La possibilità di poter visitare la chiesa in giornate diverse dalla domenica è connessa a delle prenotazioni per un numero minimo di 15 persone.

La visita della chiesa è gestita dall'Associazione Culturale Itinerari del Mediterraneo – ITIMED, che organizza il servizio di visita ogni domenica dalle 10.00 alle 13.00, o su prenotazione.

- Bagni di Cefalà

I Bagni di Cefalà, inseriti all'interno della Riserva Naturale Regionale Orientata Bagni di Cefalà e Chiarastella, sono gestiti dall'Assessorato Territorio e Ambiente della Provincia Regionale di Palermo, da cui dipende anche il servizio di visita. Non si rilevano particolari criticità nelle condizioni di accesso e fruibilità.

- Qanat

La visita alla fitta rete di cunicoli sotterranei, di origine Arabo-Persiana è gestita dalla cooperativa "Sottosopra Turismo" (cooperativa sociale solidarietà). La visita generalmente ha la durata di un'ora con un costo del biglietto. I qanat visitabili sono due: Qanat Gesuitico Basso e Qanat Gesuitico Alto. Il primo è visitabile dal lunedì alla domenica mentre il secondo solo nel week-end (venerdì-domenica).

1.2 Il quadro istituzionale per la tutela, il controllo del territorio e per le attività culturali.

A livello nazionale le attività di tutela, gestione, studio, ricerca nel settore dei beni culturali è svolta dal **Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo**, nelle sue varie articolazioni tra cui si citano:

- **Segretariato Generale** presso cui è costituito l'**Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO**, con funzione di coordinamento delle attività connesse all'attuazione della Convenzione sulla protezione del Patrimonio Mondiale Culturale e Naturale (1972), oltre che della Convenzione per la Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Culturale Immateriale (2003) e della Convenzione per la Protezione e la Promozione delle Espressioni della Diversità Culturale (2005).

- **Direzione Generale per le antichità.**

- **Direzione Generale per il paesaggio, le belle arti, l'architettura e l'arte contemporanea.**

- **Direzione Generale per la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale.**

Presso lo stesso Ministero operano Istituti appositamente dedicati in grado di fornire esperti e formazione sulla conservazione e le tecniche di gestione a livello nazionale:

- **L'Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione ed il Restauro (ISCR)** con sede a Roma è un organo tecnico specializzato nel campo del restauro e della conservazione delle opere d'arte e del patrimonio culturale, dotato di autonomia scientifica, finanziaria, organizzativa e contabile.

Presso l'ISCR opera la Scuola di Alta Formazione, denominata SAF, a cui compete l'attività formativa dei futuri restauratori secondo quanto riportato nel D. Lgs 42 del 22 gennaio 2004 –Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio”.

E' stato fondato nel 1939 su suggerimento di Giulio Carlo Argan e diretto dai suoi inizi fino al 1959 da Cesare Brandi. I compiti attuali sono pressoché identici a quelli identificati fin dalla sua origine. La novità della sua impostazione consiste nell'unicità di un organismo in cui si svolgono contemporaneamente la ricerca, la formazione e l'attività sistematica e continua di restauro e di sperimentazione e da un sistema di lavoro basato sull'interdisciplinarietà. Al suo interno convivono storici dell'arte, architetti, archeologi, fisici ed esperti nei controlli ambientali, chimici, biologi, restauratori delle diverse tipologie di materiali costitutivi dei manufatti di interesse storico e culturale (dipinti, tessuti, opere d'arte su carta, metalli, ceramiche, pietre, cuoio, legno ecc.). L'ISCR promuove progetti per la sperimentazione di metodologie e materiali per la conservazione, partecipa alla formulazione delle normative e delle specifiche tecniche in materia di interventi conservativi e di restauro.

L'ISCR promuove occasioni di approfondimento sulle attività svolte, con l'organizzazione e la partecipazione a mostre, convegni e seminari nazionali ed internazionali.

L'Istituto pubblica un Bollettino semestrale e pubblicazioni dedicate agli interventi di restauro ed alle ricerche cui partecipa.

Un aspetto importante dell'impegno dell'istituto è la realizzazione del Sistema Informativo Territoriale della "Carta del rischio del Patrimonio Monumentale", un insieme di banche dati (GIS) che documenta la vulnerabilità del patrimonio, monumentale e archeologico, distribuito nelle città storiche e nel territorio italiano in relazione ai principali fenomeni di rischio naturale (terremoti, frane, alluvioni, condizioni meteo-climatiche, inquinamento) e antropico (furti, incendi, abuso turistico). Lo scopo è la definizione di una politica programmata di interventi conservativi, di manutenzione e di restauro, che tenga conto delle risorse economiche disponibili in rapporto alle necessità di prevenzione e di intervento nei musei, nelle chiese, nei palazzi storici e nelle aree archeologiche.

- **L'Opificio delle Pietre Dure (OPD)** con sede a Firenze è un Istituto autonomo la cui attività operativa e di ricerca si esplica nel campo del restauro delle opere d'arte. E', inoltre, sede di: una Scuola di Alta Formazione, un museo della produzione artistica in pietre dure, un laboratorio scientifico, una biblioteca altamente specializzata nel campo del restauro, un ricchissimo archivio dei restauri compiuti, un centro di ricerca sulla climatologia, laboratori di restauro all'avanguardia.

L'attività dell'Istituto si articola per settori di restauro e di ricerca individuati in base ai materiali costitutivi delle opere d'arte.

Molta parte dell'attività si svolge anche all'esterno, sia sotto forma di cantieri operativi che di consulenze tecnico-scientifiche, su tutto il territorio nazionale ed in ambito internazionale.

- **L'Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione (ICCD)** ha come attività principale la ricerca e lo sviluppo di strumenti e metodi per la conoscenza finalizzata alla tutela e alla valorizzazione del patrimonio artistico e culturale italiano.

L'Istituto gestisce il Catalogo generale del patrimonio archeologico, architettonico, storico artistico ed etnoantropologico nazionale, elabora le metodologie della catalogazione e coordina le attività operative degli enti tecnici che la realizzano sul territorio; realizza campagne di documentazione del patrimonio culturale; tutela, conserva e valorizza le proprie collezioni di fotografia storica e di fotografia aerea.

La promozione di intese interistituzionali rileva il suo ruolo di interlocutore a livello nazionale delle articolazioni territoriali del *Sistema di Catalogazione nazionale*.

I processi operativi dell'Istituto sono fortemente assistiti da tecnologie informatiche e si estendono a programmi di servizio sia alle istituzioni territoriali di settore, sia alle diverse esigenze professionali e sociali.

Altri enti ed istituti impegnati nel campo della ricerca e della formazione nel settore dei beni culturali a livello nazionale sono:

- Il **Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR)** è il più grande ente di ricerca pubblico italiano. Costituito nel 1923 ha svolto prevalentemente attività di formazione, di promozione e di coordinamento della ricerca in tutti i settori scientifici e tecnologici. Nel 2003 è divenuto "ente pubblico nazionale con il compito di svolgere, promuovere, diffondere, trasferire e valorizzare attività di ricerca nei principali settori di sviluppo delle conoscenze e delle loro applicazioni per lo sviluppo scientifico, tecnologico, economico e sociale del Paese.

- **L'Ente per le Nuove tecnologie, l'energia e l'Ambiente (ENEA)** è un ente pubblico che opera nei settori dell'energia, dell'ambiente e delle nuove tecnologie a supporto delle politiche di competitività e di sviluppo sostenibile del Paese. I suoi compiti principali sono: promuovere e svolgere attività di ricerca di base ed applicata e di innovazione tecnologica; diffondere e trasferire i risultati ottenuti, favorendone la valorizzazione a fini produttivi e sociali, fornire a soggetti pubblici e privati servizi ad alto contenuto tecnologico, studi, ricerche, misure, prove e valutazioni

Per quanto concerne le tecniche e le metodologie di conservazione altre organizzazioni sono disponibili a livello nazionale per il Sito, come l'**ICCROM - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property**, che fu istituito a Roma nel 1959.

Per quanto riguarda le tecniche di gestione del Patrimonio culturale sono attivi in Italia circa 80 corsi di formazione organizzati dalle principali università italiane e da agenzie formative pubbliche e private su tutto il territorio

A livello locale, la principale istituzione competente in materia dei beni culturali è la **Regione Siciliana**, dotata di specifiche strutture tecniche (denominate "Servizio", "Dipartimento" e "Unità operativa") che al loro interno impiegano uno staff altamente qualificato nel campo della gestione, conservazione, protezione e salvaguardia dei beni monumentali che costituiscono il sito proposto e del relativo territorio esteso.

Al suo interno è l'Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana che, in virtù dell'autonomia statutaria della Sicilia, esercita competenza legislativa esclusiva per le materie "conservazione delle antichità e delle opere artistiche" e "musei, biblioteche, accademie" tramite il Dipartimento dei Beni culturali e dell'Identità siciliana.

La struttura organizzativa del Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana è articolata in strutture intermedie centrali e strutture intermedie periferiche.

Le *strutture intermedie Centrali* sono: l'Area Affari Generali e 14 Servizi con 32 Unità Operative di cui 4 di Staff.

Le *strutture intermedie periferiche* sono: 57 Servizi - Centro regionale per il Restauro, Centro regionale per il Catalogo, 26 Parchi, 4 Biblioteche regionali, 4 Musei archeologici regionali, 7 Musei interdisciplinari, 2 Musei regionali, 2 Gallerie interdisciplinari, 9 Soprintendenze provinciali, da cui dipendono 72 strutture tra Musei, Antiquaria e Siti archeologici, la Soprintendenza del Mare - con 269 Unità Operative; per un totale di 72 Area/Servizi e 301 Unità Operative.

Le **Soprintendenze** sono distribuite su base territoriale e articolate in sezioni tecnico-scientifiche.

Le **Soprintendenze per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali** sono Aree del Dipartimento regionale dei Beni Culturali e sono articolate in Servizi tecnico-scientifici in relazione alle caratteristiche e alla natura dei beni da tutelare. Sono organi periferici su base provinciale e articolate in sezioni tecnico-scientifiche; (sei, competenti per tutti i tipi di beni culturali) tra cui la **Soprintendenza per i Beni**

Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo che ha competenza per i beni interessati dal sito seriale proposto.

Sono altresì istituiti il *Centro regionale per la progettazione, il restauro e per le scienze naturali applicate ai beni culturali*” e il *—Centro regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione grafica, fotografica e audiovisive*”, oltre che le Biblioteche regionali, i Musei, le Gallerie e le Pinacoteche regionali.

La *Soprintendenza del Mare della Regione Siciliana* ha invece compiti di ricerca, censimento, tutela, vigilanza, valorizzazione e fruizione del patrimonio archeologico subacqueo.

Di seguito si elencano, in forma di tabella, le principali strutture locali dedicate alla tutela e alla gestione territoriale.

Amministrazione	Ente	Dipartimento
Regione Siciliana	Assessorato dei Beni Culturali Ambientali e dell'Identità siciliana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dipartimento dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana - Soprintendenza per i Beni culturali e Ambientali di Palermo - Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia - Centro Regionale per la Progettazione, il Restauro e per le Scienze naturali e applicate ai Beni Culturali (<i>U.O. 06 Beni storici, artistici e iconografici ed etno-antropologici</i>) - —Centro regionale per l’inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione grafica, fotografica e audiovisive”
Comune di Palermo	Assessorato Centro Storico e Urbanistica	- Ufficio Centro Storico
Comune di Cefalù	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessorato al Centro Storico - Assessorato Comunale al Turismo, Spettacolo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ufficio Centro Storico e pianificazione territoriale - Ufficio programmazione risorse europee
Comune di Monreale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessorato ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali - Assessorato all'Urbanistica 	- Area Pianificazione, Gestione e Assetto del Territorio

Tab: Strutture tecniche locali dedicate alla tutela e alla gestione territoriale. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Vanno infine citate:

- la **Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia**, istituita dalla Regione Siciliana (e promossa dall'Assessorato regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana e dalla Commissione Nazionale Italiana UNESCO) allo scopo di divulgare e promuovere - nell'ambito dell'educazione, della scienza, della cultura e dell'istruzione - lo sviluppo sostenibile, la valorizzazione dell'ambiente, dei beni culturali, del paesaggio, del patrimonio artistico-monumentale della Sicilia;

- **l'Università degli Studi di Palermo**, di pubblica istituzione con principale finalità è la promozione della cultura, della ricerca di base e applicata, dell'alta formazione e del trasferimento tecnologico;
- **l'Accademia di Belle Arti di Palermo**, istituzione pubblica di Alta Cultura, sede primaria di Alta Formazione, specializzazione, ricerca e produzione nel settore artistico e culturale.

1.3 Altri portatori d'interesse

- Regione Siciliana - Assessorato del Turismo Comunicazioni e Trasporti (Dipartimento Turismo e Direzione Trasporti)
- Regione Siciliana - Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente
- Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (Albergo delle Povere)
- Ente bilaterale Regionale Turismo Sicilia
- Università degli Studi di Palermo Palazzo Chiaramonte Steri
- Accademia di Belle Arti di Palermo
- Galleria d'Arte Moderna di Palermo
- Civita
- Società Siciliana per la Storia Patria
- Fondazione Buttitta
- Fondazione Whitaker
- Fondazione SALVARE Palermo
- SALVALARTE Sicilia, Legambiente Sicilia
- FAI Sicilia
- Fondazione Mandralisca di Cefalù
- Associazione Dimore Storiche, Sez. Sicilia
- Amici dei Musei Siciliani
- Associazione Siciliana Paese Albergo
- Associazione Via Roma Centro Storico Palermo
- Museo archeologico regionale "A. Salinas"

- Museo d'arte e archeologia ~~–Ignazio Mormino~~”
- Museo Etnografico ~~–Giuseppe Pitrè~~”
- Museo internazionale delle Marionette ~~–Antonio Pasqualino~~”
- Museo Diocesano di Palermo
- Museo del costume ~~–R. Piraino~~”
- Museo di Palazzo Mirto
- Palazzo Chiaramonte-Steri
- Galleria regionale di Palazzo Abatellis
- Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Sicilia di Palazzo Riso
- A.A.P.I.T. Palermo

2. Il sistema di gestione del sito proposto

Attualmente la gestione dei beni proposti è affidata ai singoli soggetti gestori, così come individuati al precedente paragrafo 1.1.

Per le esigenze di coordinamento generale del sito proposto è stato individuato un sistema di gestione di cui fa parte il **piano di gestione** ed una **struttura di gestione**, costituita da un Comitato di Pilotaggio e da una struttura operativa (Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO della Sicilia). Tale struttura è individuata da una proposta di **atto d'intesa** (si veda allegato 7 del Dossier di Candidatura) che verrà sottoscritto tra i proprietari, gestori principali e i principali soggetti istituzionali a vario titolo coinvolti nella gestione, avente particolari finalità di correlarne le attività e di incrementarne la collaborazione ai fini della tutela e riqualificazione urbanistica, paesaggistica e della valorizzazione socio-economica dei territori interessati, attraverso la promozione del patrimonio storico artistico, architettonico e paesaggistico, nonché del patrimonio culturale immateriale.

Il protocollo d'intesa è stato discusso e approvato in un'apposita riunione (si veda Tabella al paragrafo 1.2. del Cap. I Parte Prima), in attesa della deliberazione dei rispettivi organi amministrativi dei Comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale per procedere alla sottoscrizione ufficiale.

2.1 Il processo di gestione

Il Piano di Gestione, quale strumento di coordinamento finalizzato a tutelare efficacemente ~~–~~ l'eccezionale valore universale del bene a favore delle generazioni attuali e future, è teso a razionalizzare e integrare un processo di tutela e sviluppo individuando alcuni preliminari momenti essenziali, quali premessa alla stesura dell'elaborato stesso.

- Riconoscimento dell'importanza.

L'atto che precede la stesura del Piano di Gestione è rappresentato dal riconoscimento dell'importanza che rende il sito unico o di eccezionale valore mondiale. Tali valori, presupposto

per l'eventuale inclusione nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale devono essere tenuti sempre in conto per tutelare e valorizzare le caratteristiche e le specificità proprie dei beni che li rappresentano.

- Attivazione di un soggetto promotore.

Alla base del processo di candidatura è stato necessario che soggetti con competenza istituzionale per la gestione del sito fossero promotori delle attività necessarie per avviare e quindi coordinare il processo. Generalmente questo ruolo è svolto dalle autorità locali che gestiscono e coordinano direttamente i processi di sviluppo dei siti sul territorio.

Nel caso della redazione del Piano di Gestione per la candidatura a Patrimonio UNESCO del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale", i soggetti promotori sono stati l'Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana e la Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia. Il processo si è avvalso del contributo dell'Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo per il coordinamento generale e come supporto tecnico scientifico.

Hanno condiviso il Piano di Gestione:

- Ministero dell'Interno – Direzione Centrale per l'Amministrazione del Fondo Edifici di Culto;
- Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco);
- Regione siciliana - Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana;
- Regione siciliana - Assemblea Regionale Siciliana;
- Comune di Palermo;
- Comune di Cefalù;
- Comune di Monreale;
- Arcidiocesi di Palermo;
- Arcidiocesi di Monreale;
- Arcidiocesi di Cefalù;
- Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto);
- Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi;
- Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia;
- Fondazione Sicilia;
- Fondazione Federico II.

- Esigenza di un Piano di Gestione - Processo partecipato.

Nel quadro della razionalizzazione del processo di sviluppo, i soggetti promotori hanno dovuto innanzitutto rendere evidenti ai vari portatori d'interesse i motivi che rendono necessario un Piano di Gestione, confrontando gli eccezionali valori precedentemente individuati, da tutelare e valorizzare e le diverse problematiche presenti nel sito. Ciò è avvenuto nel corso di una lunga serie di incontri con i soggetti istituzionali e i rappresentanti della più ampia società civile, economica, culturale. Tale momento è strumentale alle fasi successive d'individuazione di strategie e gli obiettivi.

- Analisi sintetica del sistema di gestione. Durante la fase preliminare, un importante passaggio è rappresentato dall'identificazione dei soggetti competenti o portatori d'interessi e degli strumenti di tipo normativo, amministrativo, finanziario, tecnico e di comunicazione già attivati nel sito o potenzialmente presenti. L'identificazione di tale sistema costituisce lo specifico quadro degli attori e degli strumenti disponibili nonché del reale sistema di gestione su cui intervenire attraverso azioni mirate per razionalizzarne e ottimizzarne l'efficacia attraverso il piano.

- Accordo tra i soggetti istituzionali competenti o portatori d'interessi. Sulla base delle esigenze sulle quali sviluppare il Piano di Gestione e dell'analisi del sistema di gestione esistente sopra

richiamati, i soggetti principalmente attivi nel processo di candidatura hanno promosso l'accordo (di cui si è detto in precedenza) con gli altri soggetti interessati al fine d'individuare le strategie condivise sulle quali basare il Piano di Gestione e gli obiettivi da perseguire attraverso le azioni e le attività condotte da ognuno. La fase sopra descritta, che ha accompagnato la genesi sia del Dossier di Candidatura, sia del Piano di Gestione, ha rappresentato un momento fondamentale e imprescindibile per la redazione degli elaborati tecnici. Si tratta di una fase che non può essere demandata interamente ai tecnici; in questo momento, infatti, i decisori politici sono responsabili dell'identificazione e della definizione di:

- potenzialità e problematiche del loro territorio;
- strumenti e strutture concretamente disponibili;
- alleanze, obiettivi e strategie condivisi.

2.2 La struttura di gestione del sito candidato

Nelle Linee Guida nazionali del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo per la redazione dello strumento del Piano di Gestione UNESCO, si fa esplicito riferimento alla necessità di costituire un soggetto giuridico preposto alla gestione del sito nell'assolvimento del primario compito di tutela e conservazione dei valori che ne hanno consentito l'iscrizione nel Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità, avente altresì alla gestione del sito con risorse e competenze tali da valorizzare la crescita socio-economica del territorio.

L'ordinamento italiano propone diverse formule giuridiche istitutive dei soggetti ai quali affidare la responsabilità nella gestione dei beni culturali e ambientali: dalla semplice gestione in economia, alle aziende speciali, alla concessione, convenzione/associazione con soggetti privati, imprese pubblico/private, fondazioni, volontariato. La varietà delle formule giuridiche indica che importante è soprattutto quello che il soggetto (o i soggetti responsabili) deve fare nell'ambito dei programmi di azione previsti nel Piano di Gestione, spesso di competenza delle diverse Autorità responsabili.

Nel caso specifico, con **atto d'intesa** (si veda allegato 7 del Dossier di Candidatura), è stato individuata quale struttura di gestione un "**COMITATO di PILOTAGGIO**", composto dalle istituzioni firmatarie dell'atto stesso:

Ministero degli Interni F.E.C., Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco), la Regione siciliana (Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, Assemblea Regionale Siciliana), Comune di Palermo, Comune di Cefalù, Comune di Monreale, Arcidiocesi di Palermo, Arcidiocesi di Monreale, Arcidiocesi di Cefalù, Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto), Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi, Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Fondazione Sicilia, Fondazione Federico II. Il Comitato è finalizzato alla realizzazione degli obiettivi e delle azioni previsti dal Piano di Gestione (Allegato 3), approva le linee di indirizzo e verifica le attività previste dal Piano stesso e realizza in concorso con altri organismi o istituzioni, attività di promozione, comunicazione, monitoraggio.

Il protocollo d'intesa è stato discusso e approvato in un'apposita riunione (si veda Tabella al paragrafo 1.2. del Cap. I Parte Prima), in attesa della deliberazione dei rispettivi organi amministrativi dei Comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale per procedere alla sottoscrizione ufficiale.

Quale **Struttura Operativa** è individuata la **Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia** che ha tra i suoi compiti quello di attuare il piano di monitoraggio, coordinare le attività correlate alla candidatura, quelle connesse allo status di sito UNESCO e l'attuazione degli interventi previsti nel Piano medesimo. Per la realizzazione del Piano di monitoraggio, a supporto della Struttura Operativa è individuato un gruppo di lavoro costituito dai referenti tecnici di tutte le istituzioni e amministrazioni che compongono il Comitato di Pilotaggio.

La struttura così individuata è responsabile per l'attuazione degli interventi previsti nel PIANO DI GESTIONE elaborato per il sito proposto con particolare attenzione a estendere il suo campo d'interesse anche alle "buffer zone" ed ai relativi territori di riferimento.

La Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia è stata istituita dalla Regione Siciliana (Gazzetta Ufficiale della Regione Siciliana, n. 24 del 25 gennaio 2008) e promossa dall'Assessorato regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana e dalla Commissione Nazionale Italiana UNESCO.

Lo scopo della sua istituzione è di divulgare e promuovere - nell'ambito dell'educazione, della scienza, della cultura e dell'istruzione - lo sviluppo sostenibile, la valorizzazione dell'ambiente, dei beni culturali, del paesaggio, del patrimonio artistico-monumentale della Sicilia.

La Sicilia è la prima regione in Italia che prende un'iniziativa di questo genere volta sia alla tutela del suo patrimonio, sia alla proposta d'inserimento di nuovi siti siciliani nella WHL.

Uno stralcio delle finalità contenute nello Statuto della Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, esplicativo delle attività e degli scopi di tale organo, nonché delle risorse a disposizione per lo svolgimento dei suoi compiti istituzionali e, dunque, per le attività inerenti alla gestione dei siti UNESCO in Sicilia è disponibile nell'allegato 8 del Dossier di Candidatura.

CAP. III

STATO DI CONSERVAZIONE E FATTORI DI RISCHIO

1. Stato di conservazione attuale

Lo stato di conservazione proposto delle parti componenti il sito seriale proposto, nel suo complesso, può definirsi eccellente in virtù della particolare fortuna critica, della cura, della tutela e della manutenzione continuativa, ordinaria e straordinaria, di cui i monumenti più importanti di epoca normanna hanno goduto storicamente e di cui continuano a godere al giorno d'oggi (si vedano le vicende conservative dei singoli monumenti in 2.b. Storia e sviluppo).

Il sito proposto pertanto gode nel suo insieme di uno stato di conservazione molto buono, in alcuni casi solo in parte compromesso per quel che riguarda il contesto urbano, l'integrità degli aspetti storici di tale contesto e l'alterazione o il degrado di alcune aree. Considerando che la maggior parte delle parti componenti il sito si trovano nei centri storici di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, i fenomeni di degrado urbano riguardano principalmente il Palazzo della Zisa e il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio.

Nel primo caso, a fronte di un ottimo stato di conservazione del monumento, il contesto circostante meriterebbe maggiori cure e una implementazione del decoro urbano. Il giardino della Zisa, esistente nell'area antistante il palazzo, ricordo vivido e tangibile del parco del Genoardo, necessiterebbe di ricevere e accogliere, oltre le piante già esistenti, altre essenze arboree mature nonché altre specie tipiche della macchia mediterranea affinché possa rivivere in forma piena il peculiare connubio tra natura e monumento, architettura e paesaggio, tratto saliente del parco del Genoardo e caratteristica peculiare della pianificazione urbanistica normanna, ancora percepibile in altri monumenti quali il Palazzo Reale o San Giovanni degli Eremiti.

Il secondo caso, il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, anch'esso mantenuto in ottimo stato, non beneficia più del contesto originario *extra-moenia* che ne contraddistingueva la posizione fino alla prima metà del secolo scorso, soffrendo semmai della inadeguata antropizzazione che ha imperversato a partire dalla seconda metà del '900. In tal senso è opportuna una salvaguardia del contesto, mentre maggiori cure dell'arredo urbano circostante associate all'introduzione di cortine arboree in punti strategici potranno certamente valorizzare il luogo secondo i parametri che esso merita.

Escluse queste due emergenze, gli altri siti, pur non conservando il loro rapporto originario con la città normanna, essendosi in parte dileguata la *facies* urbana medievale, mantengono pressoché inalterato il loro rapporto con il contesto urbano storico o storicizzato.

Per ricondurre ad una forma analitica la complessità propria dei monumenti si è proceduto suddividendo per temi le informazioni relative allo stato di conservazione di ciascuno di essi e adottando categorie generali e specifiche tecniche volte a delineare un quadro esauriente delle caratteristiche conservative. Le categorie contemplate di volta in volta sono le seguenti:

- 1) Strutture e apparecchi murari (conci, malte, quadro fessurativo);
- 2) Plastica scultorea (plastica architettonica e muqarnas, scultura marmorea, stucchi, intagli lignei);
- 3) Dipinti murari (pittura a secco, affreschi, stato del supporto, lacune pittoriche);
- 4) Mosaici (stato del supporto e della malta di allettamento, lacune pittoriche);
- 5) Tarsie marmoree (stato del supporto e della malta di allettamento, consunzione e deterioramento del marmo);
- 6) Contesto di pertinenza.

1.1 Stato di Conservazione del Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina

Tenuto conto delle difficoltà che scaturiscono dalla notevole complessità architettonica del monumento, costituito in realtà da un eterogeneo insieme di edifici stratificati e diversificati da un punto di vista storico e costruttivo, lo stato di conservazione del Palazzo Reale di Palermo può ritenersi complessivamente buono. Il complesso monumentale, essendo sede dell'Assemblea Regionale e del Parlamento Siciliano, riceve continuamente opere di manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria volte a preservare gli aspetti funzionali ed architettonici delle singole parti del Palazzo, da quelle più antiche fino a quelle moderne e recenti. Diversi sono i cantieri di restauro tutt'ora in corso in alcune aree del Palazzo, ivi compresa la Torre Pisana, i cui lavori saranno conclusi tra breve. Con particolare riferimento agli ambienti medievali, la Torre Pisana, la Joharia, e la Cappella Palatina, lo stato di conservazione può dirsi molto buono.

Palazzo Reale

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari del Palazzo Reale di Palermo sono costituiti principalmente da conci di calcarenite isodomi ben squadrate. Nelle porzioni moderne del monumento i conci hanno dimensioni notevolmente maggiori e il grado di precisione del taglio è inferiore rispetto a quello dei piccoli conci di epoca medievale e normanna. Al sistema di conci fanno eccezione alcune volte della Torre Pisana costituite da mattoni laterizi.

Molte porzioni del Palazzo Reale presentano i conci a vista, o per mancata conservazione degli intonaci (porzioni medievali) o per scelta progettuale (prospetto moderno orientale). Le porzioni medievali in particolare sono state liberate dagli strati di intonaco negli anni '20 del secolo scorso ad opera dell'ing. Francesco Valenti, all'epoca Soprintendente ai Monumenti di Palermo. Valenti ha anche provveduto al consolidamento strutturale degli apparecchi murari medievali. Questi pertanto si presentano in buono stato di conservazione. Le malte di allettamento in opera svolgono efficacemente la loro funzione e non si osservano casi di disgregazione della malta. I conci rispondono bene alle aggressioni dovute agli agenti atmosferici e uno strato di alterazione superficiale delle calcareniti garantisce un equilibrio tra strutture e ambiente.

Il prospetto meridionale ottocentesco del Palazzo Reale, corrispondente al corpo detto delle prigioni, presenta ampie e vistose cadute di intonaco che mettono a nudo gli apparecchi murari rendendo visibili alcuni interventi di consolidamento strutturale e la sostituzione di alcuni conci. Queste porzioni di facciata saranno prossimamente sottoposte a restauro.

Gli apparecchi murari della **Torre Pisana** non presentano problemi di ordine conservativo, tuttavia il consolidamento strutturale della torre è tuttora in corso nell'ambito del restauro della Torre stessa.

Le porzioni murarie del prospetto orientale moderno si presentano in ottimo stato di conservazione. Altre porzioni del Palazzo Reale, in particolare le murature e gli intonaci del Salone d'Ercole e degli ambienti nord-occidentali, godono di un ottimo stato di conservazione, frutto degli interventi di restauro realizzati in anni recenti.

Un quadro fessurativo importante interessa la Torre Greca e il lato orientale del Cortile Maqueda. Per il caso specifico è in corso un sistema di monitoraggio preventivo che consentirà prossimamente di intervenire adeguatamente con un progetto di consolidamento strutturale.

Un intervento d'urgenza per il consolidamento strutturale è tuttora in corso nel Cortile della Fontana e nelle strutture sottostanti.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea più importante del Palazzo Reale è costituita principalmente da un unico brano di muqarnas, dalle colonne e dai capitelli dei due cortili e della Joharia (Sala dei Venti e Sala di Ruggero), da una architrave lignea scolpita ad intaglio fatimide. Altri elementi costituiscono arredi mobili del Palazzo e pertanto non sono contemplati.

I muqarnas, realizzati in conci intagliati di calcarenite e rivestiti in stucco, conservano intatta la loro geometria e costituiscono un importante esemplare di muqarnas di epoca fatimide. Lo strato di stucco originario è stato coperto da ulteriori scialbature eseguite nel corso del tempo.

Le colonne e i capitelli non presentano particolari segni di degrado, conservando intatta la loro geometria. In alcuni casi sono presenti patine di alterazione cromatica.

L'architrave ad intaglio fatimide, ancora in funzione nella sua verosimile collocazione originaria, si presenta in ottimo stato conservativo.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti murari

La decorazione pittorica murale del Palazzo risale tutta a epoca moderna (a eccezione di un affresco staccato raffigurante la Vergine e conservato nella Cappella Palatina inferiore) ed è costituita da quattro nuclei principali: Affreschi della Sala del Duca di Montalto; Pitture murali della Sala d'Ercole; Pitture murali dell'Ala Maqueda; Pitture murali degli ex-appartamenti reali.

Tanto le pitture superstiti della Sala di Montalto quanto quelle intatte del Salone d'Ercole sono state recentemente restaurate, pertanto si presentano in ottimo stato di conservazione. Non sono presenti lacune o cadute di colore, patine o alterazioni cromatiche, e la piena leggibilità delle pitture, in particolare per quelle del Salone d'Ercole, è garantita.

Diverso è il caso delle pitture a secco che decorano gli ex-appartamenti reali, dove alcune lesioni degli intonaci dovute in parte alle recenti scosse di terremoto avvenute nel 2002 e nel 2011 hanno compromesso l'estetica dei cicli pittorici. Tuttavia gli strati di supporto non presentano problematiche che potrebbero compromettere la tenuta della pellicola pittorica, la quale si conserva in buono stato, pur presentando una patina che appiattisce i contrasti cromatici.

Il restauro di queste pitture è comunque previsto per il 2014.

Infine, l'ala Maqueda presenta affreschi nelle volte seicentesche conservatesi al di sopra delle nuove volte degli ambienti settecenteschi, rappresentati dalle sale di rappresentanza rossa, gialla, verde. Anche queste ultime presentano pitture in buono stato di conservazione sia dal punto di vista del supporto che da quello della pellicola pittorica, la quale conserva ancora la brillantezza delle cromie. Alcune zone necessitano piccoli interventi di restauro in limitate porzioni interessate da infiltrazioni di umidità pregresse, oggi tamponate.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

I mosaici nel Palazzo Reale, escludendo la Cappella Palatina, sono costituiti unicamente da quelli della Stanza di Ruggero, nella Joharia, ai quali si aggiungono alcuni lacerti superstiti nella cosiddetta Sala del Trono nella Torre Pisana. Questi ultimi furono rimessi in luce da Valenti, consolidati sulle pareti della stessa sala.

I mosaici della Stanza di Ruggero sono pressoché integri, per quanto siano presenti alcune integrazioni e limitati rifacimenti eseguiti in epoche moderne. Nel complesso i mosaici non presentano segni di degrado, di distacco delle tessere o di spancamenti. Tuttavia uno studio analitico per verificare lo stato di conservazione del supporto murario e il grado di tenacia della malta di allettamento sarebbe opportuno al fine di eseguire un restauro conservativo che possa garantire la salvaguardia di uno dei più importanti brani di mosaico del mediterraneo medievale.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Escludendo la Cappella Palatina, le uniche tarsie marmoree del Palazzo Reale si trovano nella Stanza di Ruggero. Queste sono state restaurate e consolidate da Giuseppe Patricolo alla fine dell'Ottocento. Si presentano ancora in buono stato di conservazione. La malta svolge efficacemente la sua funzione, le superfici non presentano particolari patine di alterazione cromatica, le specchiature marmoree si presentano pulite e lucide. Anche se il suo stato di conservazione non può definirsi eccellente, la decorazione marmorea in *opus sectile* della Stanza di Ruggero rappresenta una delle più intatte e meglio conservate decorazioni parietali di un ambiente di rappresentanza medievale.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Trovandosi nell'area più antica del centro storico di Palermo, il complesso del Palazzo Reale gode certamente di una posizione privilegiata sotto l'aspetto storico-urbanistico e ambientale. Accanto all'elegante Porta Nuova e in posizione predominante rispetto al Cassaro di Palermo e all'asse viario di Corso Vittorio Emanuele, il Palazzo Reale conserva intatto il suo rapporto con la città almeno dal XVI secolo, quando venne creata la via Toledo (oggi Corso Vittorio Emanuele), la Porta Nuova e la piazza antistante verso oriente, mentre dalla parte occidentale, fuori città, il contado iniziò ad essere urbanizzato lungo le strade di collegamento con Monreale.

Verso Nord insiste il quartiere militare che in virtù delle sue funzioni si è conservato integro nel passaggio dalla gestione borbonica a quella demaniale. Inoltre si trova il Palazzo arcivescovile, illustre esempio di architettura quattrocentesca e cinquecentesca che oggi accoglie il Museo Diocesano, e il Seminario arcivescovile, raffinato edificio della fine del Cinquecento. Verso Sud invece, oltre al complesso di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, si trova uno dei più antichi e folkloristici quartieri di Palermo, l'Albergheria, così denominato dall'epoca angioina e comprendente la zona del Kemonia, antico quartiere di fondazione islamica che diede il nome al fiume che un tempo vi scorreva e che oggi coincide con parte dell'area del mercato storico di Ballarò.

Tanto la piazza orientale, denominata Piazza Bonanno, quanto quella a occidente, Piazza Indipendenza, comprendono vasti e rigogliosi giardini che esaltano le architetture e mantengono vivo il ricordo del connubio tra monumenti e natura caratteristico della città normanna. In particolare la Villa Bonanno, impiantata nei primi del Novecento, costituisce di fatto una gigantesca oasi di verde comprendente peraltro uno dei più vasti palmeti d'Europa.

A occidente, oltre ai giardini della Piazza Indipendenza, si trova a ridosso del Palazzo un bellissimo giardino pensile all'italiana, impiantato nella seconda metà del Cinquecento al di sopra del bastione San Pietro, appena ultimato.

Lo stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza del Palazzo Reale in ultima analisi è eccellente.

1.2 Cappella Palatina

Lo stato di conservazione della Cappella Palatina è eccellente.

La Cappella ha da sempre ricevuto attenzioni particolari da parte dei Re e dei Vicerè prima, dei Ministeri, degli Assessorati e delle Sovrintendenze poi. Di fatto la Cappella Palatina costituisce uno dei monumenti medievali meglio conservati del mondo mediterraneo ed europeo, mantenendo da sempre pressoché inalterate le sue condizioni di integrità e autenticità.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari della Cappella sono costituiti unicamente da conci di calcarenite isodomi ben squadrate. La Cappella esternamente presenta i conci a vista. Gli apparecchi murari sono stati restaurati tra gli anni '20 e '30 del secolo scorso ad opera dell'ing. Francesco Valenti, all'epoca Soprintendente ai Monumenti di Palermo, il quale ha anche provveduto al consolidamento strutturale. Le strutture e le murature pertanto si presentano in buono stato di conservazione. Le malte di allettamento in opera svolgono efficacemente la loro funzione e non si osservano casi di disgregazione della malta. Inoltre, sul finire degli '80 del secolo scorso, la Cappella ha ricevuto una copertura appositamente studiata per proteggere le coperture medievali a terrazza della Cappella dagli agenti atmosferici.

Un quadro fessurativo importante interessa il lato nord-orientale del Cortile Maqueda e indirettamente coinvolge le murature meridionali della Cappella. Per il caso specifico è in corso un sistema di monitoraggio preventivo che consentirà prossimamente di intervenire adeguatamente con un progetto di consolidamento strutturale.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea della Cappella è costituita principalmente dalle colonne e dai capitelli della navata e dell'ambone, dalle cornici a foglie d'acanto delle porte, dalle valve bronzee delle due porte occidentali. Il recente restauro, ultimato nel 2009, ha riconsegnato la Cappella in ottimo stato di conservazione, restituendo agli apparati scultorei le cromie originarie e i contrasti altrimenti celati da strati di polvere e sporco. I capitelli conservano intatta la loro geometria e mostrano ancora integra la doratura di cui erano rivestiti verosimilmente sin dall'origine.

Anche i muqarnas, sebbene opera non d'intaglio ma piuttosto architettonica (si tratta di una volta lignea autoportante realizzata attraverso un sistema di mensole e nicchie composte da pannelli e listelli lignei assemblati), sono perfettamente conservati, avendo ricevuto, oltre l'ultimo intervento di pulitura, un ingente intervento di restauro da parte dell'Istituto Centrale del Restauro negli anni Cinquanta sotto la direzione di Cesare Brandi. L'esame dell'estradosso della volta lignea a muqarnas ha consentito di rivelare la perfetta conservazione delle specie lignee impiegate e l'assenza di attacchi da parte di biodeteriogeni.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti

La decorazione pittorica murale della Cappella consiste unicamente in un affresco staccato raffigurante la Vergine, proveniente dalla Cappella Palatina inferiore e ivi conservato.

A tale dipinto murale si aggiungono le pitture che decorano i soffitti lignei delle navate della Cappella superiore, quello centrale a muqarnas e quelli laterali a falde.

L'affresco, databile alla prima metà del secolo XII e staccato nel corso dei restauri effettuati nella metà del secolo scorso, si presenta in buono stato di conservazione. Pur patendo la presenza di alcune lacune, l'affresco non mostra segni di alterazione e la sua leggibilità è garantita.

Le pitture dei soffitti lignei, realizzate a secco su di uno strato preparatorio in gesso, hanno subito ridipinture nel corso dei secoli XIII, XIV, XV e XVIII. Complessivamente è possibile stimare che oltre l'80% delle pitture è originario, mentre le ridipinture testimoniano piuttosto le continue attenzioni che il monumento ha ricevuto nel corso dei secoli. La prima campagna di restauro scientifico è avvenuta negli anni '50 del secolo scorso, ad opera dell'Istituto Centrale del Restauro e sotto la direzione di Cesare Brandi. Il restauro ha restituito buona parte delle pitture originarie altrimenti nascoste al di sotto degli strati moderni. Il restauro dei soffitti ultimato nel 2009 pertanto si è limitato ad un intervento conservativo e di pulitura, che con le tecniche più avanzate ha consentito la restituzione delle cromie originarie, il più delle volte alterate a causa dell'azione concomitante di particellato e nerofumo accumulatisi nel corso dei secoli e costituenti una patina sovrapposta agli strati di pittura originari. Le pitture oggi si presentano pertanto in ottimo stato di

conservazione. Il controllo microclimatico della Cappella garantisce peraltro un corretto equilibrio tra ambiente e manufatto. Pertanto è garantita la stabilità del supporto e della pellicola pittorica.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

I mosaici della Cappella Palatina hanno subito interventi di manutenzione e restauro che, come nel caso delle pitture dei soffitti, testimoniano la straordinaria cura che la Cappella ha ricevuto nel corso dei secoli. Le porzioni restaurate sono facilmente identificabili grazie alle iscrizioni apposte nelle circostanze o in virtù della differenza stilistica. La maggior parte dei mosaici può comunque essere considerata autentica sebbene alcune aree abbiano subito interventi di consolidamento realizzati in certi casi tramite stacco, ripristino del supporto e ricollocazione dei brani interessati. Tale procedura peraltro ha consentito, nel corso dei restauri della prima metà del Novecento, il necessario consolidamento strutturale di alcune porzioni del sistema di coperture a volta del santuario. I restauri ultimati nel 2009 si sono limitati dunque al consolidamento delle malte di allettamento e alla pulitura dei mosaici. Per queste ragioni i mosaici della Cappella oggi presentano un ottimo stato di conservazione. In particolare non si riscontrano spaccamenti o alterazioni cromatiche ed è garantita la piena lettura del manufatto.

La peculiare delicatezza del tessuto musivo, tuttavia, determina un necessario monitoraggio continuo delle superfici decorate e interventi di restauro preventivi e conservativi programmati nel tempo che garantiscano la trasmissione di questo straordinario patrimonio al futuro.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Considerando l'affinità della tecnica e la condivisione delle vicende conservative, quanto riportato per i mosaici può essere esteso anche alle decorazioni a tarsia marmorea e al pavimento in opus sectile della Cappella. Le decorazioni marmoree si presentano in buono stato di conservazione, specie in virtù dell'ultimo intervento di restauro, conclusosi nel 2009. La malta svolge efficacemente la sua funzione, le superfici non presentano particolari patine di alterazione cromatica, le specchiature marmoree si presentano pulite e lucide. Anche se il suo stato di conservazione non può definirsi eccellente, la decorazione marmorea in *opus sectile* della Cappella Palatina rappresenta una delle più intatte e meglio conservate decorazioni marmoree del medioevo. L'unico elemento da rilevare è rappresentato dalla normale consunzione delle superfici marmoree del pavimento sottoposte al calpestio. In tal senso risulterebbe conveniente progettare un sistema di conservazione programmatica e preventiva che regoli il sistema di fruizione della Cappella in generale, scongiurando la cappella dai pericoli legati all'elevato numero di visitatori. Lo studio di un adeguato percorso che disciplini il flusso turistico dovrebbe inoltre garantire la salvaguardia della pavimentazione in opus sectile.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Trovandosi all'interno del Palazzo Reale, la Cappella condivide con quest'ultimo i vantaggi di una posizione privilegiata sotto l'aspetto architettonico, storico-urbanistico e ambientale.

Le fabbriche moderne del Palazzo Reale, dal rinascimento al neoclassicismo, hanno modificato la configurazione originaria del contesto palatino, senza tuttavia svilire l'impatto della Cappella, inserita nell'elegante cornice del loggiato del Cortile Maqueda (1600). Sul lato settentrionale la Cappella guarda verso il pensile Cortile della Fontana (1571-1610), cuore rinascimentale del Palazzo, mentre la Cappella inferiore è contigua con gli ambienti medievali sottostanti lo stesso cortile, costituenti il fulcro del Palazzo Normanno e riconducibili alla Chirimbi (1154-1166). I due cortili che circondano la Cappella sono tra gli ambienti maggiormente rappresentativi della *facies* rinascimentale del Palazzo e godono di un ottimo stato di conservazione. Sul lato occidentale della Cappella invece le sacrestie conservano un tratto di galleria di epoca medievale nella quale peraltro è custodito il Tesoro della Cappella. Questo conserva preziosissime suppellettili sacre di epoca medievale e moderna e arricchisce il patrimonio storico e artistico del complesso monumentale.

Infine, le elevazioni sul lato settentrionale del Cortile Maqueda consentono altresì di osservare i prospetti meridionali della Cappella da punti di vista altrimenti inediti.

Sebbene il contesto della Cappella Palatina non può propriamente definirsi integro in riferimento al suo aspetto originario, esso costituisce una facies monumentale di importante valore storico-culturale, rappresentando la stratificata complessità della storia della città, e godendo peraltro di un eccellente stato di conservazione.

1.3 Stato di Conservazione della Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti

Lo stato di conservazione del complesso monumentale di San Giovanni degli Eremiti può definirsi ottimo. Nel 2011 si è concluso l'ultimo restauro dell'intero complesso curato dalla Soprintendenza di Palermo. Il restauro ha riguardato la chiesa e gli ambienti limitrofi, il chiostro e i giardini adiacenti.

Recenti sopralluoghi hanno rivelato condizioni eccellenti di mantenimento del complesso.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari della chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti sono costituiti da conci di calcarenite isodomi ben squadrate disposti a faccia vista. Le strutture architettoniche e gli apparecchi murari furono restaurati tra il 1877 e il 1892 dall'architetto Giuseppe Patricolo, all'epoca Direttore del Regio Commissariato speciale per i Musei e scavi della Sicilia. Patricolo operò la rimozione degli apparati architettonici e decorativi di epoca moderna e provvide a sostituire i conci medievali eccessivamente deteriorati. In molti casi si limitò a capovolgere i conci originali tramite la tecnica del "euci e scuci" in modo da esporre all'esterno la faccia del concio rivolta originariamente verso l'interno e dunque meglio conservata. Operazioni analoghe furono eseguite nel chiostro adiacente e nelle murature delle altre strutture facenti parte del complesso. Le strutture e le murature pertanto si presentano in buono stato di conservazione e la leggibilità degli interventi di restauro è garantita. Le malte di allettamento in opera svolgono efficacemente la loro funzione e non si osservano casi di disgregazione della malta.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea della Cappella è limitata esclusivamente alle colonne e ai capitelli del chiostro. Il chiostro non è dotato delle coperture delle corsie, pertanto i colonnati sono da secoli esposti alle intemperie. Il recente restauro, ultimato nel 2011, ha riconsegnato il chiostro in buono stato di conservazione. Le strutture architettoniche sono state consolidate e le superfici protette. Alcuni capitelli sono frutto di sostituzioni o integrazioni realizzate alla fine dell'Ottocento nel corso dei restauri del Patricolo. I capitelli originari conservano la loro geometria anche se presentano un certo grado di consunzione dovuta all'esposizione continua agli agenti atmosferici.

Nell'insieme il chiostro si presenta in buono stato di conservazione e la cura del suo giardino ne preserva il suo più affascinante e autentico aspetto.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti murari

La chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti presenta unicamente un brano di affresco rinvenuto nel paramento interno del muro orientale dell'ambiente adiacente alla chiesa. Si tratta di un lacunoso brano superstite, documento della pittura di secolo XIII, oggi consolidato.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

La chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti non presenta mosaici.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

La chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti non presenta tarsie marmoree.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Il complesso monumentale di San Giovanni degli eremiti gode di un eccellente stato di conservazione del suo immediato contesto. Le architetture infatti sono tuttora inserite nell'area di cui il monastero doveva essere dotato sin dall'origine e che dovette rimanere di sua pertinenza fino ad età moderna. Si tratta di un rigoglioso giardino di matrice islamica (*agdal*) composto da palme e da altre varie specie mediterranee. Il giardino, documentato nelle fonti coeve, confinava a Nord con le acque del fiume Kemonia le quali peraltro permettevano ai monaci di far funzionare un mulino. Il giardino, inoltre, costituiva parte del *riyad* (giardino) islamico che dava il nome ad una vicina porta della città di Palermo in epoca islamica (Bab al Riyad). Ancora oggi il giardino costituisce la memoria più vivida del parco del Genoardo Normanno. La peculiarità del contesto è poi garantita dalla presenza a occidente di un tratto di mura urbane normanne, oltre le quali, aldilà di un attraversamento viario, si estende l'antico greto del fiume Kemonia (Fossa della Garofala), oggi Villa d'Orleans. Verso meridione il complesso confina con la chiesa di San Giorgio in Kemonia, notevole chiesa di impianto barocco fondata sulle preesistenze di epoca normanna, di cui rimane visibile una cortina muraria prospiciente verso lo stesso complesso di San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Verso settentrione, oltre il chiostro, il complesso confina con residenze di epoca moderna affastellate intorno all'Oratorio di San Mercurio, edificio barocco costruito su preesistenze verosimilmente riconducibili ad una fondazione ad opera di Gregorio Magno (VI secolo).

1.4 Stato di Conservazione della chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio

In virtù delle peculiari vicende conservative culminanti nel recente restauro, conclusosi nel 2012, lo stato di conservazione della chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio può definirsi eccellente.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari della chiesa normanna sono costituiti da conci di calcarenite isodomi ben squadrate disposti a faccia vista. Al corpo medievale si addossano le strutture moderne i cui apparecchi murari conservano l'intonaco. Le strutture architettoniche e gli apparecchi murari furono restaurati a partire dal 1870 dall'architetto Giuseppe Patricolo, all'epoca Direttore del Regio Commissariato speciale per i Musei e scavi della Sicilia. Patricolo, secondo la prassi metodologica di intervento da lui stesso elaborata, operò la rimozione degli apparati architettonici e decorativi di epoca moderna addossati alla chiesa sui prospetti settentrionale e meridionale, lasciando integra la porzione occidentale moderna, con le sue decorazioni e i suoi affreschi seicenteschi e settecenteschi. Le strutture e le murature oggi si presentano in buono stato di conservazione. Le malte di allettamento in opera svolgono efficacemente la loro funzione e non si osservano casi di disgregazione della malta. La pulitura delle superfici architettoniche e il consolidamento recentemente effettuati hanno riconsegnato all'edificio la piena leggibilità degli apparati decorativi architettonici costituiti essenzialmente da modanature, fregi, tarsie bicrome medievali e plastica medievale e barocca.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea è costituita da fregi epigrafici, colonne e capitelli di epoca medievale, dagli apparecchi decorativi marmorei architettonici di epoca barocca presenti nella facciata moderna settentrionale (Nicolò Palma, 1752) e dalle decorazioni marmoree degli interni rappresentate dai marmi mischi e tramischi del cappellone del santuario (Paolo Amato, 1698) e delle cappelle occidentali, e dal tabernacolo in legno e lapislazzuli. A questi si aggiunge l'intaglio ligneo fatimide delle ante della porta originaria oggi impiegate nell'ingresso di sud-ovest.

La plastica scultorea del campanile medievale, esposto agli agenti atmosferici, presenta un certo grado di fisiologica alterazione geometrica delle superfici, in particolare per quegli elementi costituiti da pietra calcarenite, maggiormente soggetta ai fenomeni di erosione e deterioramento.

Fanno eccezione quegli elementi che furono sostituiti sul finire dell'Ottocento da Patricolo e che dunque si presentano meno deteriorati e pertanto sono facilmente individuabili. Gli elementi marmorei (colonne e capitelli) presentano alterazioni minime e, grazie al restauro recentemente condotto, le patine di alterazione cromatica sono state eliminate. Lo stato di conservazione del campanile nel suo complesso può considerarsi buono. Le colonne e i capitelli all'interno dell'edificio non presentano particolari segni di degrado, conservando intatta la loro geometria e le originarie dorature. Gli elementi marmorei, ivi compresi quelli di epoca barocca, si presentano perfettamente integri, puliti e splendidi.

Le ante di porta ad intaglio ligneo fatimide, ancora in funzione nella loro ricollocazione moderna, si presentano in ottimo stato conservativo, sebbene le formelle inferiori presentino un elevato grado di consunzione del materiale ligneo dovuto ad una maggiore usura.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti murari.

A eccezione del fregio epigrafico dipinto sulle travi lignee che si trovano alla base della cupola, eccezionale documento della cultura sincretica della Sicilia normanna (passi evangelici in lingua araba), la decorazione pittorica murale della chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio risale tutta ad epoca moderna, ed è costituita dagli affreschi del cappellone del santuario (Antonino Grano, 1701), dagli affreschi delle volte della cantoria tardo-cinquecentesca (Guglielmo Borremans, 1717), dagli affreschi delle volte sotto la cantoria (Olivio Sozzi, 1744).

Tutte le pitture sono state recentemente restaurate, pertanto si presentano in ottimo stato di conservazione. Non sono presenti lacune o cadute di colore, patine o alterazioni cromatiche e la piena leggibilità delle opere è garantita. Anche i brani superstiti di pittura medievale delle travi lignee alla base del tamburo sono puliti e consolidati.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

I mosaici di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio furono restaurati all'epoca di Giuseppe Patricolo in diverse campagne tra la fine dell'Ottocento e i primi del Novecento. In quelle occasioni si provvide al consolidamento del supporto e dei tessuti musivi, alla sostituzione di molte tessere del fondo d'oro e all'integrazione delle lacune. Studi d'archivio e analisi *in situ* provano che una altissima percentuale dei mosaici figurati può ritenersi originale, mentre buona parte degli interventi riguardò appunto i fondi o i motivi decorativi. Grazie a questi restauri, storici e storicizzati, la massima parte del tessuto musivo originario è giunta integra fino ai nostri giorni e il recente intervento di restauro è stato limitato pertanto alla pulitura delle superfici musive e al consolidamento delle malte di allettamento. I mosaici si presentano in ottimo stato di conservazione: non sono riscontrabili fenomeni di spanciamiento o distacco, né sono presenti lacune o alterazioni cromatiche.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Anche le tarsie marmoree geometriche medievali sono state restaurate e consolidate da Giuseppe Patricolo alla fine dell'Ottocento. Dopo l'ultimo intervento di restauro queste si presentano in buono stato di conservazione. La malta svolge efficacemente la sua funzione, le superfici non presentano patine di alterazione cromatica, le specchiature marmoree si presentano pulite e lucide. Sebbene le tarsie marmoree dell'iconostasi abbiano ricevuto interventi di integrazione nei primi del Novecento, esse, per loro rarità, rappresentano insieme al pavimento marmoreo in *opus sectile* uno dei più intatti e meglio conservati apparati marmorei del medioevo.

Le tarsie marmoree moderne costituiscono una tecnica a cavallo tra tarsia, intarsio e scultura. I marmi mischi e tramischi infatti sono caratterizzati da elementi plastici ad alto rilievo o a tutto tondo che emergono dal fondo decorato a intarsio marmoreo. I marmi mischi, presi a sé, sono paragonabili alla tecnica dell'*opus sectile* classico più che a quello medievale (*opus interrasile*), ove gli elementi tagliati hanno forme curve e il più delle volte fitomorfe. Il loro stato di conservazione può definirsi eccellente.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Trovandosi in una delle aree più antiche del centro storico di Palermo, il complesso della chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio gode certamente di una posizione strategica sotto l'aspetto storico-urbanistico. Anzitutto l'area è contraddistinta per la vicinanza di un altro complesso arabo-normanno: la Chiesa di San Cataldo. I due edifici, Martorana e San Cataldo, compongono nel loro complesso un insieme straordinario e, pertanto, sono trattati contestualmente.

Le trasformazioni dovute all'evolversi della configurazione urbana hanno conferito la forma attuale ad una delle aree più interessanti della città, nel cuore del centro storico di Palermo. Le più importanti fasi costruttive nell'area, oltre quelle relative ai complessi normanni, sono costituite dalla fondazione del monastero di Santa Caterina (1310 ca; chiesa, 1580-XVIII sec.); dalla fondazione del Palazzo Senatorio (1300 ca., trasformato nei secc. XV, XVI, XVII); dall'installazione della Fontana Pretoria (1574); dal taglio seicentesco di via Maqueda e dalla conseguente configurazione di Piazza Vigliena, più nota come Quattro Canti (1608), determinata dall'incrocio tra la nuova via e l'asse del Cassaro (*simāt al-balāt*), pochi anni prima trasformato in via Toledo, oggi Corso Vittorio Emanuele; infine dall'erezione della chiesa di San Giuseppe dei Teatini (1612). Le alterazioni del contesto originario sono segnate da alcune vicende, tra cui in particolare si ricorda: la costruzione di un edificio neoclassico che inglobava interamente la chiesetta di San Cataldo, adibito a ufficio postale e demolito da Giuseppe Patricolo negli anni Settanta dell'Ottocento; l'abbassamento del livello del Piano del Pretore, oggi Piazza Bellini, avvenuto nel 1846, infine la pressoché totale perdita del complesso edilizio limitrofo denominato "Casa Martorana", riconducibile all'omonimo monastero risalente a epoca normanna e comprendente una corte interna con porticato sorretto da colonne.

Soprattutto, l'abbassamento della quota di calpestio della piazza conferisce un carattere peculiare al complesso normanno, che viene a trovarsi in una posizione sopraelevata e pertanto fisicamente isolata rispetto al contesto, cui è collegato per mezzo di una scalinata.

Una volta guadagnato il piano rialzato, è possibile fruire di un gradevole spazio arricchito da una caratteristica vegetazione che ne aumenta il fascino, in una atmosfera assolutamente autentica e particolarmente suggestiva. L'intorno circonda il complesso nella raffinata cornice del Palazzo Pretorio, con la sua antistante fontana rinascimentale, capolavoro del 1554 realizzato dallo scultore manierista fiorentino Francesco Camilliani e acquisito più tardi dal Senato Palermitano. Accanto si trova il monastero di Santa Caterina, il cui interno costituisce un capolavoro per le decorazioni barocche in marmi mischi realizzate sotto la direzione di Giacomo Amato (1643-1732) e per gli affreschi del pittore Vito D'Anna (1751). A fianco del complesso normanno si trova il Teatro Bellini (1808), mentre i famosi Quattro Canti di Palermo sono distanti pochi passi e la colorata cupola maiolicata della chiesa di San Giuseppe dei Teatini è visibile dal terrazzo rialzato sul quale sorge il complesso normanno. Sotto quest'ultimo infine, messi in luce dopo l'ultima guerra, si osservano sul lato di via Maqueda i resti delle antiche mura di Panormos in epoca ellenistica.

Lo stato di conservazione del contesto nel suo complesso è molto buono.

Sarebbe auspicabile disporre per quest'area (piazza Bellini), il divieto di sosta e transito di automezzi.

1.5 Stato di Conservazione della chiesa di San Cataldo

In virtù dei restauri effettuati sul finire dell'Ottocento e grazie alla continua manutenzione, la chiesa di San Cataldo si presenta in buono stato di conservazione.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari della chiesa normanna sono costituiti da conci di calcarenite isodomi ben squadrate disposti a faccia vista. Le strutture architettoniche e gli apparecchi murari furono restaurati a partire dal 1870 dall'architetto Giuseppe Patricolo, il quale riportò alla luce la chiesa smantellando l'edificio neoclassico che l'aveva inglobata e ripristinò i conci di calcarenite

eccessivamente deteriorati dei paramenti murari esterni tramite il loro capovolgimento o la loro sostituzione. Le strutture e le murature oggi si presentano in buono stato di conservazione. All'interno l'apparecchio murario è in massima parte quello originario e si presenta in ottimo stato di conservazione. Le malte di allettamento in opera svolgono efficacemente la loro funzione e non si osservano casi di disgregazione della malta. La piena leggibilità degli apparati decorativi architettonici, costituiti essenzialmente da modanature e fregi, fa di San Cataldo uno degli edifici arabo-normanni più cristallini e meglio conservati.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea è costituita dai fregi della cimasa e dalle colonne e i capitelli di epoca medievale. Le porzioni originarie del fregio della cimasa, costituiti da pietra calcarenite, presentano un elevato grado di erosione dovuta agli agenti atmosferici. Le colonne e i capitelli all'interno dell'edificio, pur mostrando zone di alterazione cromatica, non presentano particolari segni di degrado, conservando intatta la loro geometria.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti murari.

La chiesa di San Cataldo non presenta dipinti murari.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

La chiesa di San Cataldo non presenta mosaici.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Anche il pavimento medievale a tarsie marmoree è stato restaurato e consolidato da Giuseppe Patricolo alla fine dell'Ottocento. Il pavimento, originale nel suo complesso, mostra in buona parte le tessere autentiche, mentre è possibile individuare alcune zone nelle quali le tessere sono state sostituite. La malta svolge efficacemente la sua funzione, le superfici non presentano patine di alterazione cromatica. I marmi bianchi originali, più delicati dei porfidi, presentano un più elevato grado di consunzione dovuto al calpestio. La superficie del pavimento pertanto, nella sua disomogeneità superficiale, mostra chiaramente i segni del tempo. Il loro stato di conservazione può definirsi nel complesso molto buono.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Trovandosi nelle sue immediate adiacenze, le considerazioni riguardanti il contesto di pertinenza della chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio sono valide anche per la chiesa di San Cataldo (si veda il relativo paragrafo).

1.6 Stato di Conservazione della Cattedrale di Palermo

La Cattedrale di Palermo ha ricevuto alcuni limitati interventi di restauro condotti tra la fine dell'Ottocento e gli anni '20 del Novecento, prima sotto la direzione di Giuseppe Patricolo e successivamente sotto quella di Francesco Valenti, Soprintendente ai Monumenti. I restauri hanno interessato alcune porzioni dei paramenti murari esterni, il portico meridionale e, all'interno, le tombe a baldacchino e i pavimenti in opus sectile del coro. Altri restauri ai paramenti esterni dei prospetti laterali e delle absidi sono stati condotti dalla Soprintendenza di Palermo negli anni '50 del secolo scorso. Alla fine degli anni '80 si realizza una vasta opera di restauro e consolidamento strutturale condotta dalla Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali, Architettonici, Storici e Artistici di Palermo, sotto la guida dell'architetto Guido Meli. Oggi l'edificio nel suo complesso si presenta in ottimo stato di conservazione.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari esterni della cattedrale normanna sono costituiti nelle porzioni inferiori da grandi conci di calcarenite isodomi ben squadrate, in altre porzioni, nelle torri angolari e negli ordini superiori, da conci più piccoli, anch'essi ben squadrate, sempre a faccia vista, in molti casi lavorati con decorazioni a intaglio in bassorilievo oppure intarsiati con pietre laviche. Nel corso degli interventi eseguiti tra la fine dell'Ottocento e gli anni '50 del secolo scorso è stato compiuto il risarcimento delle porzioni di apparecchio murario maggiormente deteriorate, operando in particolare la sostituzione di diversi conci in pietra lavica in opera nei fregi a tarsie bicrome dei paramenti murari. Le porzioni originarie infatti mostrano un grado di erosione e deterioramento piuttosto elevato, distinguendosi nettamente dalle porzioni restaurate. Al contempo è possibile oggi apprezzare gli autentici caratteri estetici delle decorazioni architettoniche. Una delle porzioni più delicate è costituita dal timpano del portico meridionale quattrocentesco, sul quale sono presenti raffinate decorazioni in basso rilievo. Tale porzione necessita di interventi programmatici di conservazione e manutenzione.

Le strutture e le murature nel loro complesso si presentano oggi in buono stato di conservazione. All'interno le cortine murarie intonacate e le strutture sono frutto degli interventi di trasformazione settecenteschi e si presentano in ottimo stato di conservazione. Sebbene restaurati, in alcuni casi estesamente, gli apparati decorativi dei paramenti murari esterni della Cattedrale conservano la loro autenticità formale e la piena leggibilità, facendo della fabbrica uno degli edifici arabo-normanni più affascinanti e meglio conservati.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

Considerando l'estensione della Cattedrale, la sua importanza e le stratificazioni architettoniche e decorative che essa contiene dal medioevo al Settecento, la plastica scultorea dell'edificio è davvero cospicua, costituita da innumerevoli fregi architettonici e decorativi dislocati nelle torri campanarie, nelle absidi, nelle merlature, e nelle decorazioni plastiche e architettoniche del portico meridionale e dei portali quattrocenteschi. A questi si aggiungono le colonne e i capitelli di epoca medievale e moderna, gli arredi fissi medievali e moderni, la statuaria cinquecentesca dell'interno, i fregi in stucco settecenteschi. A tutto ciò si aggiungono, infine, gli eccezionali episodi architettonico-scultorei costituiti dalle tombe normanno-sveve a baldacchino, caratterizzati dalla straordinaria presenza di sarcofagi che custodiscono tuttora le nobili salme, rappresentando peraltro un raro documento di scultura medievale in porfido.

I problemi conservativi principali si riscontrano all'esterno: la plastica scultorea in calcarenite, per la natura del materiale di cui è costituita, è particolarmente soggetta al deterioramento da erosione e all'accumulo di particellato, reso ancor più intenso in quest'area urbana per il traffico automobilistico e le emissioni di scarico. Tuttavia, grazie ai restauri condotti poco più di un ventennio fa, le superfici plastiche si presentano in discreto stato e non mostrano segni particolari di deterioramento o alterazione cromatica. Le plastiche scultoree in marmo si presentano anch'esse in buono stato di conservazione, presentando unicamente lievi patine.

Gli apparati scultorei architettonici e decorativi dell'interno sono perfettamente conservati.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti.

La Cattedrale non presenta dipinti murari.

Le uniche testimonianze pittoriche consistono nei rari brani superstiti della decorazione pittorica del soffitto ligneo originario. Le pitture, consolidate e protette, presentano un discreto stato di conservazione, mantenendo inalterata buona parte della cromia originaria.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

L'unico mosaico presente alla Cattedrale si trova nella nicchia al di sopra del portale lungo il fianco meridionale della Cattedrale e rappresenta la Vergine *Theotokos* tra angeli. Il mosaico,

verosimilmente staccato e ricollocato alla fine del secolo XVIII, venne successivamente restaurato all'epoca di Giuseppe Patricolo (tra il secolo XIX e il XX), prima di essere nuovamente restaurato negli anni '80 del secolo scorso. Oggi il mosaico si presenta in buono stato di conservazione.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Anche il pavimento medievale a tarsie marmoree, estesamente modificato in epoca moderna, è stato restaurato da Francesco Valenti negli anni '20 del Novecento. Sul pavimento è possibile individuare alcune zone composte in epoca moderna utilizzando tessere originarie reimpiegate, alcuni tratti poi appaiono in tutto medievali, mentre altre tessere tanto nelle porzioni medievali che in quelle moderne sono state sostituite in tempi più recenti. Tanto le porzioni di pavimento quanto le decorazioni in opus sectile di alcuni pezzi di arredo marmoreo medievali, tra cui le transenne verosimilmente appartenenti in origine alla recinzione presbiterale e il candelabro per il cero pasquale, si presentano oggi in buono stato di conservazione. La malta svolge efficacemente la sua funzione, le superfici non presentano patine di alterazione cromatica.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

La monumentalità della Cattedrale di Palermo, il suo impatto sulla città, con la mole delle architetture e la peculiarità dei paramenti murari, caratterizzano essi stessi il contesto urbano di pertinenza, che di fatto si distingue quale uno dei più noti e suggestivi della città di Palermo.

La Cattedrale prospetta a meridione verso il corso Vittorio Emanuele, dal quale lo separa il piano della Cattedrale, in origine area cimiteriale, ingrandito tra XV e XVI secolo, ornato di statue nel XVII secolo e infine recintato con balaustra marmorea nel XVIII secolo. I palazzi signorili del Corso Vittorio Emanuele (Palazzo Filangeri di Cutò, XVIII-XIX; Palazzo Asmundo, fine XVIII; Palazzo Imperatore-Orioles, fine XVI sec.) e il Palazzo Arcivescovile sul lato occidentale (secc. XIV-XVIII) costituiscono l'elegante cornice che si snoda intorno al piano della Cattedrale. Fa parte del complesso originario della Cattedrale il massiccio torrione occidentale, adiacente al Palazzo Arcivescovile, separato dalla via Matteo Bonelli ma collegato al duomo tramite due arcate a sesto acuto. Su questo torrione fu edificata in stile la nuova terminazione della torre campanaria nel 1844. Il lato orientale del piano è delimitato dal Liceo Classico Vittorio Emanuele II (sec. XIX), mentre dalla Piazzetta Sett'Angeli si può godere della straordinaria vista delle absidi. Dalla piazzetta è possibile dirigersi verso il quartiere del Capo, antico quartiere degli schiavoni (*harat al-saqaliba*) in epoca islamica, Seralcadio (*harat al-qadi*) in epoca normanna. Altrimenti è possibile girare intorno al Duomo sul lato settentrionale ove si trova infine la Loggia dell'Incoronazione e l'annessa Cappella dell'Incoronata, edificio di origine normanna verosimilmente fondato su una porzione residuale dell'antica moschea. Oltre alcuni edifici moderni si trova, sempre sul lato settentrionale, la chiesa normanna di Santa Cristina La Vetere, verosimilmente fondata sulla parte inferiore di una torre che probabilmente si ergeva a guardia del limite settentrionale del Cassaro, di cui rimangono seppur esigue le tracce delle antiche mura di epoca ellenistica.

L'area intorno alla Cattedrale costituisce, di fatto, uno dei tratti più autentici e meglio conservati della città di Palermo, svelandone caratteri architettonici e urbanistici dall'epoca normanna a quella moderna.

1.7 Stato di Conservazione del Palazzo della Zisa

Dopo il traumatico crollo dell'ala Nord avvenuto nel 1971 a causa dello stato di abbandono in cui versava l'edificio, il Palazzo della Zisa ha ricevuto un ingente intervento di restauro, su progetto dall'architetto Giuseppe Caronia, col quale si operò il recupero del monumento e il ripristino filologico delle porzioni crollate attraverso l'impiego di mattoni laterizi che permettessero l'immediata riconoscibilità dell'intervento. Restauri più recenti hanno interessato gli apparati decorativi della Sala della Fontana. Oggi il monumento nel suo complesso si presenta in ottimo stato di conservazione, è aperto al pubblico e riceve costante manutenzione.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari della Zisa sono costituiti da grandi conci di calcarenite ben squadrate nelle porzioni inferiori e da conci più piccoli e isodomi nelle porzioni superiori, tutti a faccia vista. L'edificio ha ricevuto un importante consolidamento strutturale nel quale si è provveduto al risarcimento del quadro fessurativo esistente, scongiurando qualsiasi forma di cedimento strutturale. Gli apparecchi murari si presentano, pertanto, in ottimo stato di conservazione dal punto di vista architettonico e funzionale.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea della Zisa è costituita principalmente dai sistemi di supporto architettonico e decorativo, colonne e capitelli marmorei, ai quali si aggiungono alcuni brani di fregi epigrafici in stucco e in pietra intagliata e la fontana *salsabil* in marmo. Un caso particolare è costituito, invece, dalla decorazione plastica architettonica a muqarnas, composti in pietra e rivestiti in stucco. La scultura marmorea si presenta in ottimo stato di conservazione, avendo ricevuto nel corso dei restauri adeguati trattamenti di pulitura e protettivi. Eccezionalmente si notano piccole lacune, mentre non si osservano patine di alterazione. Anche i brani superstiti di fregio epigrafico in stucco, per quanto lacunosi, si trovano in discreto stato di conservazione. I muqarnas dislocati in diversi punti del palazzo conservano intatta la loro geometria originaria e il loro rivestimento in stucco, costituito da diversi strati verosimilmente aggiunti nel corso dei secoli ma che probabilmente preservano i nascosti strati originari. Fanno eccezione i muqarnas della Sala della Fontana, dove il rivestimento in stucco è stato rimosso per l'eccessivo deterioramento dovuto all'azione degli agenti atmosferici, essendo la sala aperta direttamente verso l'esterno.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti.

La Zisa conserva alcuni brani di dipinti murari realizzati in epoca barocca. Si tratta di sporadici e in certi casi lacunosi brani sulle pareti del primo livello, oggi puliti, consolidati e di agevole lettura. Meglio conservati sono i dipinti dell'intradosso dell'arco d'ingresso alla Sala della Fontana.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

L'unico mosaico presente alla Zisa è costituito dal pannello collocato al di sopra della fontana nella sala omonima. Il mosaico presentava in passato alcune criticità dovute alla presenza di umidità nel muro di supporto. I fenomeni più importanti erano rappresentati da vistose efflorescenze saline e spancamenti del tessuto a mosaico. Gli interventi di restauro conclusi nel 2007 hanno efficacemente risolto tali criticità, consolidando il substrato e la malta di allettamento dei mosaici, soprattutto nelle porzioni maggiormente interessate dai fenomeni di degrado. Il mosaico oggi si presenta in ottimo stato di conservazione, sebbene sia necessario un continuo monitoraggio e la pianificazione di interventi programmatici a causa della particolare esposizione ambientale della Sala della Fontana, direttamente aperta verso l'esterno. In tal senso sarebbe opportuno per il futuro preventivare un sistema di controllo microclimatico che possa salvaguardare la Sala da eventuali criticità legate agli sbalzi di umidità e temperatura che possano compromettere la conservazione non solo dei mosaici ma anche degli stucchi, dei dipinti e delle decorazioni marmoree in opus sectile.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

La Sala della Fontana della Zisa è l'unico ambiente dove sono presenti decorazioni marmoree in opus sectile sul pavimento e le pareti. Anche queste hanno ricevuto trattamenti di pulitura, consolidamento e, in alcune porzioni, integrazione pittorica, nel corso degli ultimi restauri. Non tutte le porzioni in opus sectile si sono conservate, in particolare la fascia decorativa inferiore è stata integrata in stucco dipinto, mentre alcune delle originarie lastre marmoree in cipollino proconnesio sono oggi mancanti. Alcune tessere del pavimento, costituite da paste vitree colorate, a causa del

calpestio, presentano scheggiature e consunzioni. Le decorazioni marmoree, nel loro complesso, si presentano in buono stato di conservazione.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

La Zisa sorgeva in origine fuori città, immersa nel Parco del Genoardo. L'area, non molto distante dal centro storico di Palermo e dal Palazzo Reale, è stata interessata dall'espansione urbanistica a partire dal secolo XVI, divenendo un popoloso quartiere tra XVIII e XIX secolo e subendo, infine, inadeguate espansioni edilizie nel corso del secolo XX. Attualmente l'intorno della Zisa è circondato da edifici moderni, oltre che da alcuni edifici storici (la chiesa dell'Annunziata, 1662; il convento dell'Annunziata, 1582; la chiesa di Gesù, Maria e S. Stefano, 1803, addossata alla Cappella della Zisa). Poco distante si trova il complesso dei Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa, monumento di archeologia industriale che testimonia l'intensa attività produttiva di Palermo tra Ottocento e Novecento e che oggi è utilizzato come spazio sociale per attività culturali di vario genere. Il contesto circostante meriterebbe maggiori cure e un'implementazione del decoro urbano. L'immediato intorno del Palazzo è costituito da un vasto parco-giardino di recente ristrutturazione, volto ad evocare il rapporto strettissimo che vi era in origine tra il Palazzo della Zisa e il Parco normanno del Genoardo. Il giardino della Zisa, insistente nell'area antistante il palazzo, necessiterebbe tuttavia di ricevere e accogliere, oltre le piante già esistenti, altre essenze arboree mature nonché altre specie tipiche della macchia mediterranea affinché possa rivivere in forma piena il peculiare connubio tra natura e monumento, architettura e paesaggio, tratto saliente del Parco del Genoardo e caratteristica peculiare della pianificazione urbanistica normanna, ancora percepibile in altri monumenti quali il Palazzo Reale o San Giovanni degli Eremiti.

1.8 Stato di Conservazione del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio

Il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio si presenta oggi in buono stato di conservazione.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, restaurati all'epoca di Giuseppe Patricolo (fine del secolo XIX), presentano i conci a faccia vista e mostrano un discreto stato di conservazione. In opera sono perfettamente riconoscibili i conci posti in opera da Patricolo in sostituzione di quelli eccessivamente deteriorati. La maggior parte dei conci costituenti le strutture è rappresentata da elementi originari, che peraltro non presentano un notevole grado di erosione e alterazione delle superfici, consentendo di apprezzare i contrasti chiaroscurali degli archi ogivali a doppia ghiera e leggere pienamente le membrature architettoniche.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

Non presente.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti.

Non presente.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

Non presente.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Non presenti.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, conservatosi in ottimo stato, non beneficia più del contesto originario *extra-moenia* che ne contraddistingueva la posizione fino alla prima metà del secolo scorso,

soffrendo semmai della inadeguata urbanizzazione che ha imperversato a partire dalla seconda metà del '900. Sarà opportuna una salvaguardia del contesto: maggiori cure dell'arredo urbano circostante, associate all'introduzione di cortine arboree in punti strategici, potranno certamente valorizzare il luogo secondo i parametri che esso merita.

L'immediato intorno, caratterizzato dalla presenza del prato e di varia vegetazione mediterranea, è comunque curato e ben mantenuto.

1.9 Stato di Conservazione della Cattedrale di Cefalù

La Cattedrale ha subito interventi di ripristino e liberazione dalle strutture barocche nel secondo quarto del secolo XX, al tempo del Sovrintendente Francesco Valenti, mentre il restauro globale del monumento è stato condotto dalla Soprintendenza negli anni '80 del secolo scorso. Il chiostro, il cui intervento operato dalla Soprintendenza di Palermo negli anni '50 del Novecento era rimasto incompleto, è stato restaurato nel 2007.

Oggi la Cattedrale di Cefalù nel suo complesso si presenta in ottimo stato di conservazione.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Le strutture e gli apparecchi murari della Cattedrale hanno subito importanti interventi di consolidamento strutturale nel corso dei restauri conclusi negli anni '80 del Novecento. Gli apparecchi murari, costituiti da grandi conci squadrati nelle porzioni inferiori e nei quartabuoni, da conci più piccoli e ben squadrati nelle porzioni superiori o decorate a intaglio e da pietrame informe in alcune porzioni delle murature, si presentano tutti a faccia vista e in buono stato di conservazione, appaiono integri e ben consolidati, non presentano particolari forme di erosione, alterazione o degrado e la malta in opera svolge efficacemente la sua funzione. Strutture e apparecchi murari della Cattedrale presentano nel complesso uno stato di conservazione molto buono.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

Considerando l'estensione della Cattedrale di Cefalù, la plastica scultorea dell'edificio è davvero cospicua, costituita dai fregi architettonici e decorativi dislocati sul prospetto principale, nelle absidi e nelle torri campanarie, dalle merlature, dalle cornici marmoree del portale e dalle decorazioni plastiche e architettoniche del chiostro. A questi si aggiungono le colonne e i capitelli dell'interno e gli arredi fissi medievali e moderni, tra cui la fonte battesimale normanna in marmo lumachella bigia locale e i pezzi dell'ambone originario.

Grazie ai restauri condotti poco più di un trentennio fa, le superfici plastiche si presentano in discreto stato di conservazione e non mostrano segni particolari di deterioramento o alterazione cromatica. Le plastiche scultoree in marmo si presentano anch'esse in buono stato di conservazione, a eccezione del portale in marmo bianco che, per la prolungata esposizione agli agenti atmosferici e per le caratteristiche del materiale di cui è composto, presenta un discreto grado di consunzione ed erosione delle superfici. Si apprezzano comunque i caratteri formali e la qualità dell'intaglio.

Gli apparati scultorei architettonici e decorativi dell'interno sono ben conservati. L'originale ambone, trasformato nel XVI secolo in cantorie per l'organo, è oggi smontato e sarà prossimamente sottoposto a restauro.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti murari.

Dell'antica decorazione pittorica rimangono una figura di "*Urbano V*", della fine del XIV secolo, dipinta su una colonna della navata di sinistra, ed una "*Madonna in trono*" del XV secolo nel braccio sinistro del transetto. Inoltre, alla base dell'abside del diaconico sono i resti di affreschi presumibilmente di epoca normanno-sveva. I brani di pittura sono stati puliti e consolidati e si presentano in discreto stato di conservazione.

Altre importanti testimonianze pittoriche sono costituite dai rari brani superstiti della decorazione pittorica delle travi del soffitto ligneo originario. Le pitture, consolidate e protette, presentano un discreto stato di conservazione, mantenendo inalterata buona parte della cromia originaria.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

I mosaici absidali e della volta a crociera hanno mantenuto pressoché integro e inalterato il loro assetto originario, a differenza di quelli contigui sulle pareti del presbiterio che invece hanno subito alcuni rimaneggiamenti per opera di Vincenzo Riolo (XIX secolo), chiaramente identificabili. Le campagne di restauro degli anni '80 si sono limitate alla pulitura delle superfici e al consolidamento minimo, trovandosi il mosaico in buone condizioni. Oggi i mosaici si presentano in eccellenti condizioni conservative e rappresentano una delle opere a mosaico meglio conservate del Mediterraneo medievale.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Nella Cattedrale di Cefalù non è presente una pavimentazione in opus sectile, mentre sono decorate in opus sectile alcune transenne di dubbia provenienza, forse appartenenti alla recinzione presbiterale originaria oppure all'ambone, successivamente impiegate come spalliere dei seggi regale e vescovile. Altri elementi decorati in opus sectile dovevano verosimilmente appartenere all'ambone e si trovano oggi esposti nella navata meridionale. In virtù dei diversi rimaneggiamenti, i pezzi marmorei decorati in opus sectile, sebbene autentici, non hanno mantenuto la loro originaria integrità, per quanto il loro stato di conservazione risulti essere discreto.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

A rendere ancor più affascinante la Cattedrale è il contesto nel quale esso sorge: il paese di Cefalù conserva intatto il suo tessuto urbano medievale, caratterizzato da piccole strade che non di rado si aprono sul mare, e molti sono gli edifici medievali che si possono ammirare, tra cui l'Osterio Magno, palazzo di origini normanne riconfigurato nel secolo XIII dai conti Ventimiglia, o il suggestivo lavatoio medievale, risalente al secolo XV. La Cattedrale di Cefalù con la sua monumentale mole che svetta oltre lo skyline dell'abitato di Cefalù e che si staglia sulla omonima Rocca, informa esso stesso l'area di pertinenza intorno la piazza antistante e oltre la stessa città, mostrando integri e ben conservati i caratteri storici e urbanistici del contesto.

1.10 Stato di Conservazione della Cattedrale di Monreale

La Cattedrale di Monreale ha subito nel 1881 gli interventi di restauro ad opera di Giuseppe Patricolo, Direttore delle Antichità della Sicilia, durante i quali diverse opere originarie furono riscoperte e liberate dalle strutture moderne. Tra il 1955 e il 1957 la Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Palermo condusse restauri sulle absidi, sui paramenti murari esterni e sui pavimenti dell'intera chiesa. Tra il 1965 e il 1982 furono condotti importanti restauri ai mosaici, mentre nel 1979 sono stati effettuati lavori di consolidamento dei soffitti lignei.

La Cattedrale nel suo complesso si presenta in eccellente stato di conservazione.

1) Stato di conservazione delle strutture e degli apparecchi murari

Gli apparecchi murari della Cattedrale di Monreale, costituiti da grandi conci squadrati nelle porzioni inferiori e nei quartabuoni, da conci più piccoli e ben squadrati nelle porzioni superiori o decorate a intaglio e da pietrame informi in alcune porzioni delle murature, si presentano in buono stato di conservazione, conservano tratti intonacati e appaiono integri e ben consolidati, non presentano particolari forme di erosione, alterazione o degrado e la malta in opera svolge efficacemente la sua funzione. Strutture e apparecchi murari presentano nel complesso uno stato di conservazione molto buono.

2) Stato di conservazione della plastica scultorea

La plastica scultorea dell'edificio è davvero cospicua, costituita dai fregi architettonici e decorativi dislocati sul prospetto principale, nelle absidi e nelle torri campanarie, dalle cornici marmoree del portale e dalle decorazioni plastiche e architettoniche del chiostro. A questi si aggiungono le colonne e i capitelli dell'interno e gli arredi fissi medievali e moderni, tra cui i pezzi della recinzione presbiterale originaria e le valve bronzee delle porte settentrionale e occidentale.

Grazie ai restauri condotti poco più di un trentennio fa, le superfici plastiche si presentano in discreto stato di conservazione e non mostrano segni particolari di deterioramento. Le plastiche scultoree in marmo si presentano anch'esse in buono stato di conservazione. Un generale fenomeno di alterazione cromatica interessa gli apparati decorativi marmorei, tra cui il portale e i capitelli del chiostro, che furono scialbati con latte di calce all'epoca del Patricolo e che pertanto presentano oggi una patina beige. Il fenomeno, per il quale non è ancora stato studiato un rimedio, non impedisce comunque di apprezzare le qualità formali degli intagli scultorei.

Lo stato di conservazione degli apparati scultorei architettonici e decorativi dell'interno è ottimo.

3) Stato di conservazione dei dipinti murari.

Non presenti.

4) Stato di conservazione dei mosaici

I mosaici della Cattedrale di Monreale costituiscono uno dei cicli più vasti del mondo medievale. L'opera musiva si estende per una superficie di oltre seimila metri quadri. I restauri conclusi negli anni '80 del secolo scorso hanno provveduto alla pulitura delle superfici e al consolidamento del substrato e delle malte di allettamento. Ancora oggi i mosaici si presentano in ottimo stato di conservazione e non mostrano tracce di deterioramenti, spanciamenti o cadute. Tra i mosaici del Mediterraneo medievale, quelli della Cattedrale di Monreale costituiscono tra i più vasti e meglio conservati.

5) Stato di conservazione delle tarsie marmoree

Le tarsie marmoree in opus sectile dell'ordine inferiore delle pareti della Cattedrale sono in buona parte frutto di rifacimenti realizzati nella metà del secolo XIX in seguito ai danni procurati dall'incendio del 1811, pertanto il loro stato di conservazione è eccellente. Il pavimento conserva porzioni originarie, in particolare l'area del braccio settentrionale del transetto è del tutto autentica e il suo stato di conservazione mostra i segni del tempo. In particolare, si rileva una maggiore consunzione delle fasce in marmo bianco, più delicate rispetto ai materiali più tenaci quali i porfidi e i diaspri, qui eccezionalmente utilizzati. La malta delle tarsie marmoree svolge efficacemente le sue funzioni, non si riscontrano distacchi o lacune. Altre porzioni originarie, per quanto rimaneggiate, sono le lastre impiegate come spalliere dei seggi regale e vescovile. Nel loro complesso le decorazioni a tarsia marmorea si presentano in buono stato di conservazione.

6) Stato di conservazione del contesto di pertinenza

Il paese di Monreale ha conservato intatto il suo tessuto urbano medievale, soprattutto nei dintorni della Cattedrale. L'immediato intorno è caratterizzato dalla presenza di due piazze che significativamente portano il nome di Piazza Guglielmo II e Piazza Vittorio Emanuele. La prima si apre di fronte al prospetto occidentale della Cattedrale e sul lato meridionale dà accesso al chiostro e ai corpi dell'abbazia benedettina e del convento moderno; la seconda, ingentilita da una bella fontana al centro, è sul lato settentrionale della Cattedrale e ospita a oriente l'originario palazzo reale, oggi palazzo arcivescovile e sede del Museo Diocesano. Dal convento è possibile accedere ad un belvedere rivolto a meridione dal quale si gode della vista suggestiva della Conca d'Oro e della città di Palermo. La storia e la ricchezza di Monreale hanno contribuito a una notevole espansione del borgo medievale in epoca moderna, pertanto la città si distingue anche per le diverse emergenze architettoniche rinascimentali e barocche.

Il Duomo di Monreale con la sua mole svettante conferisce una forma peculiare allo skyline dell'abitato il quale, nel suo contesto limitrofo, conserva integri i caratteri storici, architettonici e urbanistici.

2. Fattori che possono influenzare il sito

2.1 Pressioni da sviluppo socioeconomico

Gli impatti da pressione per i luoghi candidati vanno ricondotti a due componenti principali: la mobilità urbana legata alle attività economiche e commerciali dei residenti e agli spostamenti all'interno del sito e lungo i principali monumenti in esso presenti.

La scarsa presenza connessa al ridotto uso di mezzi collettivi di trasporto da parte della popolazione locale, potrebbe generare un impatto negativo in termini di sovra affollamento e di inquinamento dei luoghi, sia sotto il profilo ambientale che acustico, tanto da ridurre la qualità della visita.

La seconda componente fa riferimento, anche se in maniera non uniforme in tutti i luoghi, alla mobilità turistica che, attraverso i mezzi collettivi (pullman turistici) utili per collegare i luoghi di vista, potrebbe generare, in assenza di programmazione e di adeguati spazi, un sovraccarico dei luoghi ed una congestione del traffico.

Una seconda tipologia di rischio è legata alla pressione sociale ed economica. La presenza di elevati tassi di disoccupazione e la scarsa capacità da parte della popolazione locale di sostenere degli sforzi per l'investimento in attività nuove e coerenti con il valore culturale del sito, potrebbe portare alla nascita e alla crescita di attività commerciali non regolari. L'eventuale mancanza di un controllo continuo sul territorio tanto da evitare l'innescarsi di attività non autorizzate, contribuirebbe a deteriorare l'immagine del sito sia nelle vicinanze dei monumenti, sia lungo gli assi principali di spostamento.

Inoltre, le attività turistiche legate in particolare ai volumi di escursionisti, se in assenza di programmazione e di una corretta suddivisione temporale degli accessi ai luoghi, potrebbero essere la causa di un deterioramento.

Nel caso di pressione generata da una crescente domanda turistica nel futuro - e ancor di più di ingenti volumi di escursionismo - va tenuta in considerazione l'autenticità socio-culturale, la qualità ambientale e il criterio di efficienza che la gestione del sito dovrà garantire.

Un ulteriore rischio socio-economico è rappresentato dalla ridotta presenza di imprenditorialità all'interno della struttura economica del sito, tanto da rilevare un peso crescente degli investimenti da parte di organizzazioni e società esterne ai territori interessati. La dipendenza da economie finanziarie esterne potrebbe generare delle dipendenze a tal punto da modificare lo scenario procedendo a una sua ricostruzione e alterazione del sito consegnandolo al controllo dei grandi operatori dell'industria turistica internazionale.

Rischio di trasformazione urbana e paesaggistica/Rischio antropico di abusivismo edilizio e antropizzazione non regolata.

Fatta eccezione per il Palazzo della Zisa, le parti componenti il sito proposto e le relative buffer zone di primo livello ricadono tutte in ambiti territoriali riconosciuti dagli strumenti di pianificazione vigenti come aree di centro storico e pertanto sottoposte a misure di salvaguardia che garantiscono che le modificazioni ammesse non alterino i valori ambientali e paesaggistici dei contesti minacciandone il grado di autenticità e integrità.

Nel caso della Zisa e di del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio di Palermo, le funzioni ammesse dal vigente piano regolatore (verde, servizi, tessuto storico, etc.) appaiono sufficienti a garantire delle trasformazioni compatibili con i valori ambientali e paesaggistici del contesto.

Rischio antropico per furti e vandalismi.

Allo stato attuale non sono emersi particolari eventi correlati al fattore antropico di natura vandalica tali da potere costituire un fattore di rischio. Nonostante ciò, i beni sono comunque sottoposti a misure di sorveglianza e controllo video da parte delle istituzioni preposte.

In particolare: la chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti ha un sistema di antifurto e la sorveglianza è legata agli orari di apertura; il Palazzo della Zisa ha anche un sistema di antifurto e video sorveglianza costante; il Chiostro di Monreale ha un sistema di sorveglianza legata agli orari di apertura; la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Martorana) ha un sistema di antifurto.

2.2 Pressioni ambientali

Inquinamento dell'aria.

Nel sito proposto non sono presenti specifici fattori di rischio legati all'inquinamento atmosferico degni di rilievo. Le aree proposte per l'iscrizione sono tutte inglobate in contesti storici o di tessuto consolidato (come nel caso della Zisa) e pertanto sono lontane dalle aree produttive o industriali potenzialmente inquinanti (Palermo centro-Area Sviluppo Industriale di Brancaccio 3 km, Palermo/Monreale- Area produttiva di Termini Imerese 40 Km, Cefalù - Area produttiva di Termini Imerese 30 Km).

A Palermo, i beni sono contenuti per la maggior parte entro il perimetro di Centro Storico in cui, allo stato attuale, il traffico viene limitato attraverso ordinanze specifiche che prevedono dispositivi variabili quali, ad esempio, le targhe alterne.

Il piano della municipalità in materia di mobilità (P.G.T.U.), comunque, prevede l'articolazione della città in zone a traffico limitato permanenti (Z.T.L.) oltre a un notevole incremento delle aree pedonali nel Centro Storico.

La rilevazione della qualità dell'aria a Palermo viene effettuata da una società, l'AMIA S.p.a, che elabora i dati rilevati dalla rete di monitoraggio e sintetizza i parametri sulla qualità dell'aria. La rete di monitoraggio è strutturata nel territorio attraverso stazioni di rilevamento realizzate con decreto del Ministero dell'Ambiente del 05/12/1991 nell'ambito di alcuni progetti per la tutela ambientale. Sulla base di tali sistemi di monitoraggio è tenuto sotto controllo costante il livello di inquinamento atmosferico.

Nel caso di Cefalù il bene è contenuto in un'area del Centro Storico già pedonalizzata.

Nel caso di Monreale, infine, non sono evidenti allo stato attuale particolari criticità sulla qualità dell'area anche grazie alla posizione elevata e alla funzione di dispersione esercitata dal vento e, inoltre, il Comune sta predisponendo il piano di mobilità con l'obiettivo di una progressiva pedonalizzazione dell'area circostante il complesso monumentale proposto per l'iscrizione.

2.3 Disastri naturali e prevenzione del rischio

Rischio sismico, inondazioni o incendi: stato di protezione ed eventuali piani

In relazione ai fattori di *rischio idrogeologico* la pianificazione vigente esercita una attenta funzione di controllo, salvaguardia e progettazione finalizzata alla prevenzione. Il **Piano Stralcio per l'Assetto Idrogeologico** o **P.A.I.** vigente ha valore di Piano Territoriale di Settore ed è lo strumento conoscitivo, normativo e tecnico-operativo mediante il quale sono pianificate e programmate le azioni, gli interventi e le norme d'uso riguardanti la difesa dal rischio idrogeologico del territorio siciliano. L'azione di controllo esercitata dalle autorità competenti assicura la riduzione del rischio di inondazioni, regolando nel sito il sistema di smaltimento delle acque e salvaguardandolo da trasformazioni morfologiche in base ad una compatibilità idrogeologica e che costituiscono un rischio e operando sulla difesa del suolo, la sistemazione idrogeologica e idraulica e l'utilizzazione delle acque e dei suoli.

Il **"Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico"**, adottato con Decreto dell'Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente della Regione Sicilia (D.A.R.T.A) del 4 Luglio 2000 con riferimento al

rischio idrogeologico determina i limiti di trasformazione del suolo e gli ambiti di intervento per la mitigazione del rischio.

Gli interventi nelle zone sottoposte a vincolo idrogeologico devono essere progettati e realizzati in funzione della salvaguardia, della qualità e della tutela dell'ambiente (nel rispetto dell'art. 1 del R.D.L. n. 3267/1923) alla luce delle direttive unificate per il rilascio dell'autorizzazione e del nulla osta al vincolo idrogeologico in armonia con il P.A.I. (L.R. n. 16/96, R.D. n. 3267/1923 e R.D. n. 1126/1926), sottoposte a preventive autorizzazioni a eccezione delle opere e/o i lavori che in nessun caso possono procurare danni a meno che non ricadano nelle aree censite come ~~aree~~ "aree a rischio" nel P.A.I., nei siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C.) e nelle zone di protezione speciale (Z.P.S.).

Relativamente al *rischio sismico*, il sito proposto ricade interamente nelle aree classificate come zone di grado 2 in una scala di quattro livelli sismici. Tale classificazione è avvenuta con Delibera Giunta Regionale n. 408 del 19/12/2003 e con DDG 15 gennaio 2004. Inoltre, il Centro Regionale di Restauro sta lavorando ad una Carta del rischio del patrimonio culturale ed ambientale della Regione Siciliana, all'interno del più vasto progetto nazionale della "Carta del rischio", con l'obiettivo di eseguire analisi sui beni culturali architettonici, archeologici e museali in relazione al loro stato di conservazione e al contesto in cui si trovano, per programmare interventi di prevenzione sismica.

A livello regionale, e in conformità metodologica con il progetto nazionale, si sta realizzando un sistema informativo relativo al patrimonio regionale monumentale architettonico ed archeologico (S.I.T.) costituito da banche dati alfanumeriche relative ai fattori di vulnerabilità, pericolosità, rischio individuale e territoriale interfacciate con un GIS alle cartografie informatizzate; ed analogamente viene realizzato un sistema informativo relativo al patrimonio regionale ambientale e paesaggistico (S.I.T.A.P.) che descrive e organizza i dati sui fattori di rischio e sul panorama vincolistico specifico.

2.4 Pressione turistica

La pressione turistica attuale del sito candidato non è omogenea tra i diversi beni.

Dall'analisi emerge che i due monumenti del sito seriale che detengono la quasi totalità dei flussi dei visitatori sono Palazzo Reale e la Cattedrale di Monreale. In entrambi i monumenti, l'elevata incidenza turistica - che assume valori elevati in alcune fasce orarie giornaliere e in alcune settimane l'anno - è ben gestita da un'adeguata organizzazione del flusso delle visite.

L'indice di fruizione turistica mostra che gli escursionisti provenienti dalle navi da crociera in transito nel porto di Palermo, determinano un considerevole carico di visitatori soprattutto su 4 monumenti: Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, San Cataldo, Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina.

Alcuni monumenti presentano un indice di pressione turistica più contenuto, dovuto al ridotto numero di ore giornaliere di apertura.

Altri ancora, allo stato attuale, sono sempre aperti alla visita per i residenti e i turisti e, pertanto, l'accesso e la loro fruizione risulta più ampia.

Legata ai valori della pressione turistica è anche l'impatto della mobilità collettiva e individuale da parte di residenti, visitatori giornalieri e turisti, che sarà adeguatamente organizzata attraverso la predisposizione di spazi per la visita e la sosta dei mezzi, individuali e collettivi.

Le attività turistiche legate in particolare ai volumi di escursionisti (daily visitors), con un'opportuna programmazione e una corretta suddivisione temporale degli accessi ai luoghi, anche con limitazione alle visite, permetterà di gestire adeguatamente l'eventuale crescente domanda turistica nel futuro.

La pressione turistica connessa ai valori che assume il tasso potenziale di occupazione dei posti letto e all'incremento del numero delle visite ai monumenti sono i principali indicatori che potranno incidere in modo positivo sullo sviluppo socio-economico in termini di impatti economici, culturali ed ambientali.

CAP. IV

IL CONTESTO TERRITORIALE

1. Le risorse del sito

L'attività più pregnante nella redazione di un Piano di Gestione, è costituita dall'analisi dell'area. Questa parte è uno strumento diagnostico che ha la finalità di analizzare e valutare i fattori caratteristici che definiscono il territorio. In altri termini si affronta l'analisi dei fattori localizzativi, cioè delle caratteristiche storico-culturali, sociali, economiche, strutturali, infrastrutturali, tecnico-scientifiche e demografiche del territorio. La finalità è di proporre un'analisi realistica di quali sono i servizi, le attività, le specializzazioni settoriali e industriali, il mercato del lavoro e più in generale una rappresentazione articolata civile del contesto territoriale in cui rientra il sito seriale "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".

Si riesce così a fare emergere che cosa essi rappresentano dal **punto di vista**:

- **sociale**: quantità e qualità delle risorse umane presenti, qualità dei servizi per la popolazione, qualità urbanistica e insediativa, funzionamento degli assetti politico-istituzionali, legalità;
- **produttivo**: diffusione d'impres e servizi produttivi; esistenza di vocazioni produttive locali; presenza di distretti o di filiere produttive; dotazione d'infrastrutture: accessibilità, collegamenti, diffusione d'infrastrutture di base (porti, aeroporti, autostrade, ferrovie, aree attrezzate per insediamenti produttivi); presenza d'infrastrutture ambientali (depurazione, smaltimento);
- **delle risorse ambientali, naturali, paesaggistiche e culturali**: presenza di aree protette, vincoli monumentali e ambientali; beni di particolare rilevanza naturalistica oltre che a quelli, naturalmente, storico-culturale.

Quindi, l'analisi dell'area proposta in questo capitolo, unitamente alle dettagliate analisi presenti nel Dossier di Candidatura, consente una valutazione globale esaustiva dell'ambiente socio-territoriale di riferimento, consentendo di valutare le prospettive realistiche di sviluppo dell'area stessa. Questo sforzo di realismo e di concretezza permette di ridurre gli errori dovuti alla tendenza a sopravvalutare ciò che si ritiene essere gli elementi di forza, sottovalutando parallelamente i punti di debolezza o le difficoltà di vario genere.

Ecco quindi che tutti gli elementi d'interesse, che compongono il sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" sono analizzati e scomposti nei loro sottosistemi in modo tale da evidenziarne, attraverso l'analisi SWOT, i punti di forza e di debolezza, le opportunità e le minacce. Si tratta di una valutazione finalizzata a elaborare un piano operativo di azioni, volto a realizzare le scelte strategiche per il raggiungimento degli obiettivi di gestione, con riferimento a tutti gli ambiti d'intervento. Allo stesso modo, costituisce il primo step per la costruzione-implementazione di un Piano di Gestione UNESCO dinamico, perché idoneo a raccogliere e monitorare in continuo lo stato delle varie risorse e dei beni culturali; identificare, per bene, per zone e per ambiti ristretti, i problemi da risolvere, comprendere i fenomeni responsabili dei cambiamenti, monitorare i fattori critici nell'uso delle risorse.

2. Le risorse per l'economia e per il turismo

I tre comuni di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù sono tre realtà tra differenti ma complementari sia dal punto di vista geografico che demografico, nonché economico. Il sito è popolato da 707.635 abitanti, con una densità abitativa pari a 939 abitanti per chilometro quadrato e di cui il 93% risiedono nel Capoluogo. All'interno del sito seriale vivono 279.039 famiglie, generalmente costituite in media da due – tre persone. I nuclei familiari hanno dimostrato di seguire un modello di consumo tipico di una collettività con un elevato potere di acquisto e con un alto tenore di vita,

generando una spesa media annua per famiglia è stata di 14.001 euro (nel 2009), superiore alla media della Sicilia (€ 12.315). Tuttavia tale modello di consumo è dovuto alla crescente esposizione debitoria delle famiglie, aumentata negli ultimi sei anni dell'86,4%, piuttosto che alla capacità di produrre ricchezza, reddito e occupazione. Il sistema produttivo del sito, costituito da 41.436 imprese è essenzialmente specializzato sulle attività terziarie, soprattutto sui servizi commerciali e alla persona, oltre che su un peso elevato dei servizi legati alla Pubblica Amministrazione. La terziarizzazione molto intensa è costituita soprattutto da ditte individuali, ovvero forme giuridiche e organizzative elementari, con alti tassi di turn over ed è accompagnata da un ampio bacino di disoccupazione giovanile e femminile.

L'individuazione delle attività economiche, interessate direttamente dai beni arabo normanni, fondata su quanto suggerito dal Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, ha portato alla distinzione di due gruppi di attività: il primo - relativo alla valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale - include attività di restauro, ricerca, progettazione e formazione mentre il secondo, connesso ai fruitori, comprende: il turismo, la comunicazione, l'agricoltura e l'artigianato.

Con riferimento al primo gruppo, sono state individuate 1.641 imprese, di cui 1.536 imprese operano nella progettazione e 87 nel restauro, lasciando emergere delle carenze nei settori della ricerca (14) e della formazione (4). Ciò significa che il tessuto produttivo è in grado supportare in maniera autonoma gli interventi di conservazione e valorizzazione dei beni. Con riferimento al secondo gruppo sono state individuate 4.191 imprese di cui il 42% di tipo turistico. Per quanto riguarda le imprese che operano nella stampa, nell'editoria, nella comunicazione e nella promozione connesse con i beni patrimoniali e con la loro fruizione, il comprensorio vanta la presenza di 80 attività. Invece l'agricoltura, con le sue 2.229 attività, rappresenta un fattore attrattivo di notevole importanza poiché genera delle produzioni agroalimentari ed enogastronomiche di pregio. Passando a considerare l'artigianato (127 imprese in totale), l'area vanta una tradizione ereditata dalla dominazione araba nella lavorazione dell'argento (80% delle imprese) e presenta anche uno sviluppo nel settore della ceramica artistica e ornamentale, di cui costituisce un esempio l'arte del mosaico a Monreale.

All'interno dell'analisi economica, un'attenzione particolare è stata dedicata al turismo, considerato che il comparto è trasversale e interessa direttamente o indirettamente diverse tipologie di imprese che sono attive all'interno del sito. Il sito vanta una vocazione turistica che si traduce nell'accogliere mediamente in un anno più di 740.000 turisti, i quali trattenendosi per poco più di due giornate hanno generato un numero di pernottamenti pari a 1.811.548 equivalente al 65% del totale della Provincia di Palermo.

Un punto di forza della domanda turistica è dato dalla provenienza, poiché complessivamente nel sito non ha mono-dipendenza da uno specifico mercato ma da un paniere più ampio, costituito da italiani (soprattutto provenienti da Lazio, Lombardia, Campania e Veneto) e stranieri (soprattutto provenienti da Francia e Germania). Su tutti prevale, ad ogni modo, il turismo domestico, originato all'interno della stessa regione Sicilia.

In termini di impatti, la domanda turistica fa emergere una sottoutilizzazione dell'offerta ricettiva ufficiale, mostrando un tasso di utilizzazione lorda dei letti inferiore al 30%. Ciò significa che la dotazione di posti letto è superiore a quella effettivamente richiesta e occupata e può soddisfare, senza richiedere interventi di tipo infrastrutturale, un eventuale incremento di domanda potenzialmente derivante dall'inserimento del sito nel Patrimonio dell'UNESCO. La domanda turistica non ha un'equa distribuzione nei mesi dell'anno ma presenta un'intensificazione da maggio a ottobre, poiché diverse tipologie di turismo interessano i tre comuni in modo complementare.

La domanda turistica è stata anche analizzata dal punto di vista qualitativo, in termini di tipologie di turismo, comportamenti e profili di spesa, che attualmente interessano il sito.

Ponendo l'accento sui principali profili turistici, tralasciando i segmenti che non generano grandi flussi o di nicchia, il sito è attualmente interessato dal turismo culturale, dall'escursionismo da crociera, dal turismo congressuale, dal turismo balneare, dall'escursionismo derivato dal turismo nautico, dal turismo natura e costituisce in tutti e tre i comuni tappa inserita all'interno dei tour di

Sicilia organizzati in pullman. Tutte le forme di turismo esercitano sul territorio impatti di spesa diretta, indiretta e indotta che interessa le singole economie territoriali e che si distribuisce nelle varie componenti delle singole filiere.

In termini di offerta turistica la capacità ricettiva dell'intero sito seriale consta di 331 strutture ricettive che offrono complessivamente 17.873 posti letto, la cui dislocazione è caratterizzata da una maggiore concentrazione a Palermo in cui ricade il 72% dell'offerta.

Scendendo nel dettaglio della tradizionale distinzione delle strutture ricettive, tutti e tre i comuni presentano una buona dotazione di strutture alberghiere, presenti in tutte le categorie, ad eccezione del segmento di lusso che è una prerogativa esclusiva di Palermo, in cui si trovano gli unici hotel a 5 stelle. L'offerta extralberghiera, costituita da 218 esercizi, vede invece il prevalere di Bed and Breakfast, che sono il 75% del totale. Accanto alle strutture ricettive ufficiali e gestite in modo imprenditoriale, è stata analizzata l'offerta di alloggi in appartamenti per vacanza, che alcune destinazioni rappresentano la componente centrale dell'offerta, seppur non siano né censiti né monitorati. Per quantificare questa componente aggiuntiva dell'offerta è stato considerato il numero di abitazioni vuote, anche se non tutte sono o possono essere destinate alla fruizione turistica. Sono 40.500 gli immobili non abitati che rappresentano un potenziale di sviluppo dell'offerta turistica, anche se allo stato attuale non lo sono.

Infine, complementare all'offerta ricettiva del sito si pone la dotazione di posti barca, nei comuni di Palermo e Cefalù, dove si trovano 12 porti turistici e 1.496 posti barca, idonei al diporto turistico, poiché in grado di accogliere imbarcazioni di una lunghezza superiore ai 10 metri.

L'analisi dell'offerta turistica del sito implica delle riflessioni su altre tipologie di imprese, che sono funzionali allo svolgimento della vacanza: trasporti (compagnie aeree, ferroviarie, noleggio veicoli, etc.), imprese di ristorazione ed entertainment, agenzie di viaggio, solo per citare i principali.

La vocazione turistica del sito viene confermata dalla presenza di 1.424 imprese connesse alla ristorazione, sia rapida sia tradizionale, a cui si accompagna la presenza di 1.285 imprese di noleggio ed intermediari turistici.

Per un approfondimento, si veda l'Appendice 2.

3. I sistemi urbani

Per una corretta e più puntuale indicazione e implementazione delle linee strategiche di azione volte all'ottimizzazione della gestione e dell'utilizzo del sito, in questo capitolo vengono descritti gli elementi, anche normativi e infrastrutturali, relativi alla gestione attuale del sito per quanto riguarda gli ambiti dell'urbanistica e della tutela del paesaggio interno ai comuni di Palermo, Monreale e del territorio del Parco delle Madonie entro cui rientra il comune di Cefalù, della gestione delle acque, dei trasporti, dei rifiuti e dell'energia.

Per un approfondimento delle tematiche di seguito sintetizzate, si veda l'Appendice 1.

Palermo

Palermo è un nodo metropolitano di rilievo nazionale il cui territorio di riferimento, per alcune funzioni del terziario superiore e per i movimenti migratori abbraccia l'intera Regione e la cui posizione eccentrica fa sentire la sua influenza su gran parte della Sicilia occidentale.

Le principali relazioni funzionali che Palermo sviluppa nel suo territorio metropolitano si instaurano per l'offerta di servizi di elevato rango e per effetto della gravitazione sul capoluogo da parte dei nodi di prima cintura cui appartengono i centri d'Isola delle Femmine, Capaci, Torretta, Monreale, Altofonte, Belmonte Mezzagno, Villabate e Ficarazzi.

Il dominio culturale e ambientale

Tra i punti di forza dell'intero sistema territoriale l'area metropolitana palermitana è caratterizzata da un'elevata centralità del patrimonio culturale, da una notevole articolazione di servizi legati al rango

metropolitano della città, nonché dalla presenza delle aree marine protette di Ustica e d'Isola delle Femmine-Capo Gallo e dell'istituendo Parco fluviale dell'Oreto, grande area di valorizzazione del paesaggio fluviale, "core area" di alto valore funzionale e corridoio ecologico per la continuità ambientale.

Tra gli altri elementi che concorrono alla costruzione dei punti di forza del territorio vi sono la buona accessibilità del **dipolo culturale Palermo-Monreale** e la presenza di una trama di centri storici dell'area costiera dotati di forti componenti d'identità culturale e con ampia dotazione di servizi culturali.

Il dominio dei trasporti e delle infrastrutture

Accessibilità regionale, nazionale e internazionale

Il sistema infrastrutturale è basato su un corridoio costiero plurimodale costituito dalla A19, SS114 e dalla linea RFI che assicura la connessione ai principali centri di rilevanza regionale come Messina, Catania e Trapani, nonché su alcuni corridoi di penetrazione interna come la SS 121-188 PA-AG e la SS624 PA-Sciacca che collegano Palermo con le aree regionali più interne e con la costa sud.

L'accessibilità aeroportuale è assicurata dalla presenza dell'aeroporto Falcone-Borsellino che dista 35 Km dal centro e rispetto al quale è ben collegato attraverso una linea metropolitana e delle linee bus dedicate. Inoltre, per la rilevanza di traffici assunta negli ultimi anni, non è trascurabile la presenza dell'aeroporto *low-cost* di Trapani-Birgi in cui i traffici sono in crescita e che offre numerose connessioni internazionali a basso costo.

Il sistema portuale di Palermo è una realtà multifunzionale e in crescita in cui sussistono oltre all'attività cantieristica e al traffico commerciale (Ro-Ro e containers), un traffico passeggeri crocieristico in notevole aumento e con investimenti in corso e in programma nel potenziamento delle strutture a supporto delle attività crocieristiche e diportistiche.

Accessibilità locale

Ogni giorno nell'area urbana si muovono 750.000 veicoli il 20% dei quali in attraversamento. Oltre il 72% dei veicoli è costituito da autovetture e motoveicoli individuali e la circonvallazione, che nasce come asse a percorrenza veloce di collegamento extraurbano, è diventata, con il tempo, un asse distributivo a livello urbano e soffre di forte congestionamento.

L'eccessiva pressione del traffico veicolare privato determina congestione della rete stradale, saturazione della sosta nelle aree centrali (peraltro aggravata da una carente offerta d'infrastrutture per la sosta) con evidenti ricadute sulla mobilità ciclo-pedonale e sull'inquinamento atmosferico e acustico.

Il sistema di mobilità pubblica è affidato al trasporto su gomma, al passante ferroviario che collega la città in direzione nord-sud e verso l'aeroporto e all'anello metropolitano sotterraneo.

Attualmente il passante □ a singolo binario in superficie dalla Stazione Centrale a Palazzo Reale-Orleans, in sotterraneo fino a Francia, quindi ancora in superficie lungo il tracciato della ferrovia Palermo-Trapani.

È in fase di realizzazione il raddoppio del passante che determinerà il dimezzamento degli attuali tempi di percorrenza avvicinando Palermo all'aeroporto "Falcone-Borsellino". Si prevede, inoltre, la "chiusura" dell'anello con la realizzazione del tratto mancante e di quattro nuove fermate che si aggiungono alle quattro già esistenti, per un totale di otto stazioni. Inoltre, è in corso di completamento il progetto del sistema tranviario che assicurerà soprattutto i collegamenti perpendicolari fra le zone periferiche e il centro con uno sviluppo complessivo di circa 15 chilometri.

L'accessibilità ai beni inseriti nel Centro Storico dal servizio di trasporto pubblico locale su gomma e dalla fermata della metropolitana "Orleans-Palazzo Reale". Il Centro Storico è prossimo anche all'area portuale, alla Stazione Marittima e al principale porto turistico urbano costituito dall'antico

porto della Cala.

Il servizio pubblico degli autobus urbani gestiti dall'azienda municipalizzata autotrasporti AMAT prevede una linea turistica dedicata con partenza giornaliera di fronte alla area portuale e offre un giro del Centro Storico attraverso un servizio di mini-bus elettrici che serve i principali siti di interesse storico-munumentale.

Per quanto riguarda i beni esterni al Centro Storico questi sono raggiungibili essenzialmente attraverso le altre linee dei bus pubblici. Relativamente alla Zisa disterà circa 600 m dalla stazione della metropolitana in corso di realizzazione di via Colonna Rotta –Tribunale”.

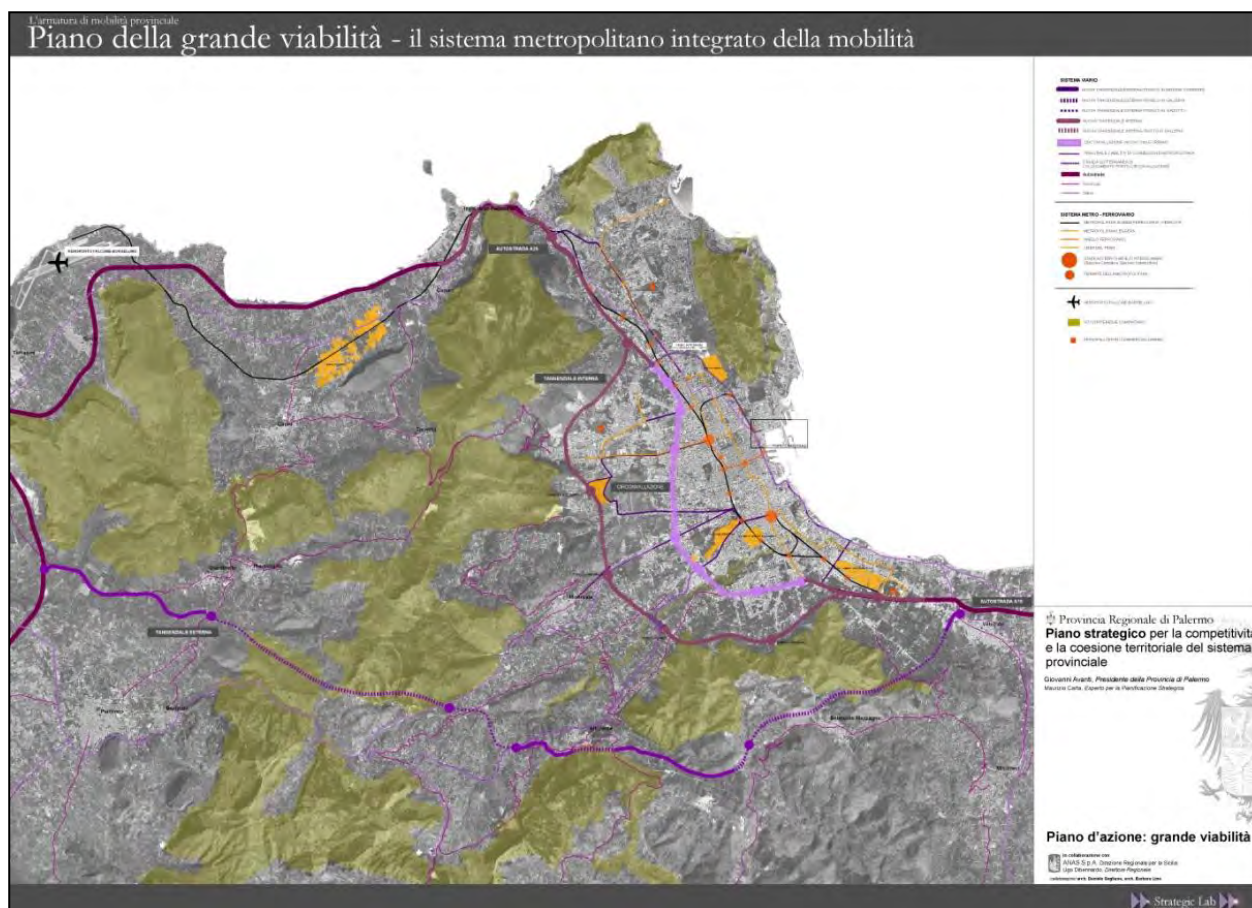


Fig. 19: Il Sistema Metropolitano integrato della mobilità all'interno dell'area **Fonte:** PSAV Palermo

Monreale

Monreale è situato alle falde del Monte Cuccio a 7 km da Palermo. Il territorio del Comune di Monreale si estende per circa 530 chilometri quadrati e si pone per estensione tra i comuni più grandi d'Italia .

Il centro presenta una forte relazione bipolare con potenzialità di distretto con il capoluogo in virtù di un'economia manifatturiera imprenditoriale, agricola e zootecnica integrata dalla pendolarità terziaria e alla sua elevata identità turistica e culturale.

L'elevata prossimità al capoluogo e ad altri nodi del turismo locale ne fanno una meta turistica matura offerta in associazione a Palermo o come sede di eventi collaterali, o come luogo della ricettività, o alla domanda posta in particolar modo dal turismo congressuale.

Il dominio culturale e ambientale

Il borgo si formò attorno al Duomo di S. Maria La Nuova e al Palazzo di Guglielmo II a baluardo montano della città di Palermo, insieme al vicino castellaccio di San Martino delle Scale. Sede

arcivescovile dal 1182, trasse la propria motivazione d'insediamento e crescita dalla permanenza residenziale e rappresentativa del potere regio e di quello ecclesiastico.

L'impianto urbanistico, prevalentemente ad andamento regolare nonostante le accidentalità del sito orografico, si basa su uno schema a "fuso" attraversato da un asse principale e orientato Est-Ovest dominato a sud dal complesso monumentale del Duomo e dalle sue pertinenze.

Oltre al "foco" del complesso monumentale del Duomo-fortezza e delle sue pertinenze conventuali che rappresentano il principale elemento di eccellenza del centro abitato insieme al settecentesco Palazzo di città, al quartiere del Carmine e alle chiese della Collegiata e di San Vito, il vasto territorio comunale offre tra i punti di forza numerosi beni culturali e naturalistici.

In primo luogo il territorio monrealese è interessato alla realizzazione di una vasta "core area" che comprende i siti BioItaly dei Monti del palermitano e l'ipotesi di parco fluviale regionale dell'Oreto e presenta una fitta trama di patrimonio culturale diffuso (castelli, architetture conventuali religiose).

Il dominio dei trasporti e delle infrastrutture

Accessibilità regionale, nazionale e internazionale

Dal punto di vista della connessione territoriale Monreale dipende dalle infrastrutture portuali, aeroportuali e ferroviarie di Palermo (dista dalla stazione centrale 8 km) con cui è collegato attraverso la strada statale 113 che collega Trapani con Messina e dalla strada statale 186 che collega Palermo con Partitico, oltre che attraverso l'asse storico di Corso Calatafimi che costituisce un prolungamento dell'asse di fondazione di Palermo. Il centro è prossimo alla circonvallazione urbana che rappresenta l'infrastruttura urbana di raccordo tra le autostrade A19 (Palermo-Catania) e A29 (Palermo-Trapani). I collegamenti pubblici con Palermo sono affidati a bus con partenza dalla Stazione centrale del capoluogo e da Piazza dell'Indipendenza.

Accessibilità locale

La mobilità pubblica locale è affidata ai servizi bus.

Il bene monumentale inserito nel sito è il Duomo con le rispettive pertinenze e sorge nella piazza principale di Monreale e pertanto esso è raggiungibile a piedi dalle fermate di testa dei principali linee extraurbane e urbane oltre che prossimo alla principale area di parcheggio pubblica realizzata proprio in prossimità dell'area del Duomo.

Cefalù

Cefalù dista 74 Km da Palermo e sorge sulla costa Tirrenica in un contesto paesaggistico di pregio, a ridosso di una rupe scoscesa detta la Rocca. Il centro, connesso al capoluogo attraverso l'autostrada A20 (PA-ME) e attraverso la linea ferroviaria, presenta un'economia di tipo prevalentemente turistico-peschereccia con forme di artigianato e con imprese industriali a supporto delle tradizioni agricole e artigianali ed è uno dei 15 Comuni rientranti nel Parco delle Madonie.

Il sistema Madonie-Cefalù, a sua volta, è uno dei più potenti e vitali della provincia di Palermo e costituisce uno dei nodi forti di sviluppo dell'intera provincia capace di mettere a sistema il notevole patrimonio culturale e quello dalle aree ad alta naturalità in esso presenti.

Tra i servizi di maggiore rango e generatore di elevato valore aggiunto vi è il "Consorzio Universitario" grazie al quale sono stati attivati corsi di laurea finalizzati alla formazione di operatori ed esperti per la valorizzazione delle risorse culturali locali nonché la "Fondazione Istituto San Raffaele" costituita tra la Regione Siciliana, il Comune di Cefalù, l'AUSL n. 6 di Palermo e la Fondazione Centro San Raffaele del Monte Tabor di Milano. Oltre a svolgere attività di assistenza sanitaria la Fondazione elabora programmi di ricerca biomedica, sperimentale e clinica.

Il dominio culturale e ambientale

Cefalù unitamente all'intera zona costiera (Pollina, Campofelice di Roccella, Lascari e Termini Imerese) si pone come un importante epicentro attrattivo a livello regionale, nazionale e internazionale sia in virtù del valore paesaggistico e legato alla costa e alla balneazione sia,

soprattutto, grazie alla presenza di un ricco patrimonio culturale che trova nel Duomo e nel Chiostro gli elementi di maggiore rilievo.

Altri importanti elementi del patrimonio culturale sono il Castello della Rocca, posto sulla fortificazione naturale della Rocca di Cefalù, l'acropoli, il tempio dorico e dal tempio di Diana di epoca pre-ellenica e un ricco tessuto storico ben conservato e architettonicamente di qualità.

Il disegno urbano complessivo della città trova nella struttura –sintattica e morfologica” ancora più che sugli elementi architettonici isolati il valore di qualità. La Cattedrale e il Chiostro costituiscono gli elementi di maggiore forza puntuale in modo strettamente legato alla struttura del tessuto che si articola a partire da un asse principale mentre le altre emergenze principali sono assorbite nel tessuto come nel caso dell'“Osterio Magno, residenza dei Ventimiglia.

Tra i più importanti servizi culturali va citato il Museo Comunale Mandralisca che ha sede nella dimora del Fondatore Barone Enrico Pirajno di Mandralisca e custodisce collezioni di dipinti e oggetti d'arte, di libri antichi, di reperti archeologici, il celebre dipinto su tavola –Ritratto d'Uomo” di Antonello da Messina e il cratere attico del IV secolo a.C. detto del –Venditore di tonno”.

Oltre al valore paesaggistico della costa, il territorio di Cefalù ha nel Parco regionale delle Madonie il suo elemento di eccellenza naturalistica e insieme ad esso l'area SIC del bosco e della –Rocca di Cefalù”.

Il dominio dei trasporti e delle infrastrutture

Accessibilità regionale, nazionale e internazionale

Lungo la costa la presenza dell'autostrada A20 e della Strada Statale 113 assicurano un valido asse di collegamento tra Pollina, Cefalù e Palermo. L'aeroporto di riferimento è l'aeroporto –Falcone-Borsellino” mentre Trenitalia gestisce la linea ferroviaria che collega la fascia costiera madonita (sino a Finale di Pollina) al capoluogo regionale.

L'offerta di servizi di trasporto pubblica su gomma è gestita dall'“AST, Azienda Siciliana Trasporti, che collega tutti i Comuni delle Madonie sia con il capoluogo regionale sia con i principali centri abitati della Sicilia.

Accessibilità locale

La mobilità pubblica locale è affidata ai servizi bus.

Il bene monumentale inserito nel sito è il Duomo con le rispettive pertinenze e sorge nella piazza principale. Esso è facilmente raggiungibile a piedi attraverso una zona pedonale dalle fermate di testa dei principali linee extraurbane e urbane e dalla stazione ferroviaria.

4. I valori della cultura immateriale

La promozione della cultura locale delle città di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù passa, anche, attraverso le iniziative che, su diversi aspetti culturali, coinvolgono nel corso dell'anno i residenti e molti visitatori, con la possibilità di richiamarne di ulteriori. Del resto la Sicilia presenta un patrimonio –intangibile” di straordinaria importanza derivante dalla sua storia plurimillennaria la cui persistenza si è rivelata preziosa ai fini del mantenimento di uno spirito comunitario –isolano”, frutto di interazioni multiculturali feconde nel corso di secoli di storia.

Ogni anno soggetti diversi sono impegnati sul territorio nell'organizzazione delle manifestazioni utili a tramandare gli usi, i costumi e le tradizioni locali nei vari settori, dalla cultura, il folklore alle sagre: aspetti fondamentali per ogni azione di promozione del territorio coerente e funzionale alle esigenze di tutela e fruizione dolce dei territori.

L'Appendice 3 a conclusione del Piano di Gestione del sito –Palermo arabo normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”, offre un'interessante e articolata trattazione degli elementi -materiali e immateriali - che connotano la vita culturale dei tre comuni entro i quali ricade il sito

candidato. Dunque, si rimanda ai contenuti presenti nell'Appendice 3 per un approfondimento delle tematiche che, di seguito, sono riassunte nei loro elementi ritenuti più cruciali.

- Musei, Gallerie, Archivi, Giardini

Il panorama dei musei della città di Palermo si presenta ricco e variegato. Sono presenti, infatti, musei regionali, musei civici, musei universitari, musei diocesani e musei privati dedicati alla custodia e valorizzazione di una molteplicità di tipologie di memorie storiche e di patrimoni artistici.

Diverse e importanti sono le collezioni ospitate dalle **gallerie d'arte** palermitane:

- la Galleria regionale di Palazzo Abatellis (via Alloro, 4 - Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana);
- la civica Galleria d'arte moderna (Complesso Sant'Anna - Ente gestore: Comune di Palermo);
- la Galleria regionale d'arte contemporanea di Palazzo Riso;
- Il Museo d'Arte Contemporanea della Sicilia (Corso Vittorio Emanuele - Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni culturali e dell'Identità siciliana).

Preziosi patrimoni documentali sono custoditi presso gli **archivi storici e documentali**. Presso l'Archivio di Stato di Palermo sono custoditi documenti pubblici e privati, atti notarili, carte topografiche, pergamene, sigilli, tutti materiali di rilevante interesse che testimoniano della storia e della cultura di Palermo e della Sicilia a partire dal Regno normanno.

La realtà museale di gran lunga più rilevante della città di Cefalù è il Museo Mandralisca gestito dalla Fondazione intitolata al Barone Enrico Piraino di Mandralisca. La più parte del suo patrimonio è costituita dalle collezioni che il barone cominciò a raccogliere dai primi dell'800. Si tratta: di numerosi reperti archeologici molti dei quali provenienti da Lipari e fra questi il celebre "Cratere del venditore di tonno" a figure rosse risalente al IV sec. a.C.; di diverse opere pittoriche tra le quali emerge il notissimo e celebrato "Ritratto di Ignoto" di Antonello da Messina; di una pregevole collezione numismatica e di una collezione malacologica comprendente esemplari provenienti da diverse parti del mondo. Fa parte del museo una biblioteca contenente circa 6000 volumi, tra cui due preziosi incunaboli.

Il Museo Diocesano di Monreale è distribuito su tre livelli all'interno del Palazzo Arcivescovile. Al piano terra si trovano l'ampio ingresso e la Sala di San Placido. Procedendo verso la Sala si osservano materiale lapideo classico e manufatti marmorei provenienti da diverse parti della Diocesi. All'interno della sala si osservano diverse pale d'altare del XVII e del XVIII secolo e l'arazzo raffigurante il Sogno di Guglielmo. All'interno delle vetrine alcuni paliotti di diversa tipologia. Nelle sale del primo piano sono esposte le opere più antiche della Diocesi: brani frammentari del pavimento a mosaico e varie opere cinquecentesche. Nelle sale del secondo piano sono esposti parati e suppellettili commissionati dagli Arcivescovi e una selezione di manufatti di particolare interesse artistico. Al secondo piano, in un ambiente a parte, è pure allocata una sezione etnoantropologica che raggruppa significative opere di carattere devozionale. Fa parte dell'itinerario espositivo la cappella barocca del Crocifisso nel Duomo di Monreale.

- I Giardini

Da segnalare in ragione della sua dislocazione nelle adiacenze di uno dei più importanti esempi di architettura arabo normanna, il Giardino della Zisa. Inaugurato nel 2005 ricopre una porzione di quello che fu l'antico Genoardo (il parco di caccia) del Palazzo della Zisa. Lo spazio verde ha pianta rettangolare ed è diviso a metà da un canale che collega un sistema di vasche d'acqua, che si sviluppa per circa 130 metri in asse col portale del palazzo, ricreando così l'antico canale che prosegue fino alla "sala della fontana", che si trova proprio all'interno del palazzo. Il canale e i percorsi pedonali sono stati realizzati in marmo bianco delle cave di Alcamo e Castellammare del Golfo, le ceramiche che lo decorano provengono invece dalle officine ceramiche di santo Stefano di Camastra. Gli spazi verdi sono corredati da piante della macchia mediterranea. Su un lato una lunga struttura metallica che intende riprendere i motivi tipici dell'arte islamica destinata a essere ricoperta

da piante rampicanti. Tra il giardino e il palazzo si trova una cortina di *dammusi* costruiti quando il terreno era adibito a baglio agricolo e che oggi sono stati ristrutturati e utilizzati come punto d'informazione per i visitatori.

All'interno o nelle adiacenze del Centro storico si dispongono, inoltre, alcuni importanti Giardini: Villa Garibaldi, l'Orto Botanico, Villa Giulia, il Parco D'Orleans.

- I Mercati

Tradizionali spazi della comunicazione e dello scambio, non solo economico e merceologico, sono certamente i mercati del Centro Storico di Palermo, la Vucciria, il Capo e Ballarò, nonché quello del Borgo Vecchio, antica borgata marinara inglobata dal tessuto urbano già nella seconda metà dell'800. E' documentata la presenza di aree di mercato negli stessi luoghi odierni già in età arabo-normanna per la Vucciria e Ballarò.

Non è dunque questionabile la funzione dei mercati come snodi decisivi della storia dell'uomo. Scambiare beni materiali, infatti, significa anche scambiare beni immateriali: parole e idee, usi e costumi, tutto quanto chiamiamo "cultura". Nonostante i mercati storici siano divenuti da tempo una tappa obbligata degli itinerari turistici proposti alle migliaia di visitatori che ogni anno raggiungono il capoluogo siciliano, la vitalità di questi centri è in primo luogo ineludibilmente connessa alla quantità e qualità degli abitanti del quartiere in cui s'inseriscono. L'internazionale notorietà del mercato della Vucciria, per esempio, che porta numerosi turisti a rendergli visita, non è bastata a garantirne continuità nel tempo. Oggi, la Vucciria, divenuto più un attrattore turistico che un centro di smercio di prodotti alimentari e di comunicazione sociale, difatti sopravvive. Al contrario, mercati come Ballarò, quartiere all'interno del quale si sono insediate numerose comunità d'immigrati che condividono spazi e sempre più stili di vita con i più antichi residenti, in larga parte appartenenti al cosiddetto sottoproletariato urbano, ha acquistato rinnovato vigore.

Il Capo costituiva in antico la parte più alta del quartiere Seralcadio, Hascia al Bacar, cresciuto durante la dominazione musulmana all'esterno del quartiere del Cassaro. Ibn Giubair nel 1184, in epoca normanna, parla del Capo come di un quartiere abitato in prevalenza da musulmani dediti ad attività commerciali. Atti notarili del secolo XI documentano la vendita di *case solarate* da adibire a bottega. E' uno dei mercati alimentari più frequentati della città e sempre più ampiamente meta di turisti. Si distende a partire da Porta Carini, nei pressi del Tribunale, raggiungendo la zona del Monte di Pietà. All'interno del mercato sorge la splendida Chiesa dell'Immacolata al cui interno si osserva un vero e proprio trionfo del barocco siciliano, in particolare negli intarsi marmorei che ne decorano gli altari.

- Gli antichi mestieri

Se ancora alcuni mercati storici - continuano a mantenersi vitali e a rivestire la loro funzione di luoghi dello scambio non solo mercantile, assai poco resta della tradizionale trama di piccoli artigiani e mestieranti di strada che almeno fino agli anni Sessanta era osservabile nella città di Palermo. Molte attività avevano una precisa base territoriale di cui resta evidente traccia nella toponomastica cittadina. Nel centro storico troviamo, infatti, via Argentieri, via Bambinai (con riferimento a coloro che modellavano statue sacre ed ex-voto), via Materassai, via dei Bottai, dei Calderai, dei Chiavettieri, dei Coltellieri, dei Seggettieri, degli Scopari, etc.

A Monreale esiste una tradizione nell'attività della ceramica che si esprime oggi nella presenza di diverse botteghe artigiane e rivendite che affiancano prodotti dalle forme e motivi tradizionali a prodotti più innovativi e inclini ai gusti "turistici". Da qualche decennio si è avviata anche una produzione artigianale di mosaici. La produzione di mosaici e la lavorazione di ceste in vimini sono ulteriori indizi di un ricco comparto artigianale. Nonostante la produzione ceramica siciliana di epoca islamica sia tutt'oggi poco conosciuta si può ritenere che le attuali produzioni di ceramica invetriata ne riprendano temi e motivi.

- Festività religiose.

Tra le espressioni della cultura tradizionale che, sia pur costantemente adeguandosi nelle forme e nei contenuti, si sono mantenute vitali conservando un'intima connessione funzionale con il tessuto sociale, vanno segnalate le feste religiose. Occasioni di coinvolgimento di tutte le diverse componenti delle comunità cittadine o di quartiere (istituzioni civili e religiose, confraternite, comitati, associazioni di mestiere, etc.), le manifestazioni pubbliche che segnano i momenti emergenti dei calendari cerimoniali, quali processioni, sacre rappresentazioni, giuochi, pellegrinaggi, etc., si propongono tutt'oggi come dispositivi capaci di soddisfare molteplici esigenze. Se da un lato, infatti, le cerimonie religiose a carattere pubblico costituiscono peculiari occasioni di ridefinizione e consolidamento dei ruoli sociali e dei rapporti interpersonali, vedendo coinvolte in fase organizzativa ed esecutiva le diverse "agencies" (più o meno ufficiali) che dialetticamente operano all'interno del tessuto urbano e che dunque concorrono in maniera determinante alla costruzione e ricostruzione delle identità/appartenenze comunitarie, dall'altro le feste si propongono come gli spazi-tempi elettivi per entrare in contatto con il sacro e trovare in quella dimensione soluzione ad angosce e problemi considerati irrisolvibili nella prassi profana.

CAP. V ANALISI SWOT

Questo capitolo prevede la rappresentazione di una sintesi "diagnostica" dello stato del sito iscritto al fine di definire gli obiettivi, le linee strategiche e le azioni per la conservazione e valorizzazione. La metodologia adottata per illustrare la sintesi diagnostica è la S.W.O.T. Analysis, l'acronimo di:

- Strengths, punti di forza;
- Weaknesses, punti di debolezza;
- Opportunities, opportunità;
- Threats, minacce.

Si tratta di un procedimento di tipo logico, mutuato dall'economia aziendale, che consente di rendere sistematiche e fruibili le informazioni raccolte circa un tema specifico e fornisce informazioni fondamentali per la definizione di politiche e linee d'intervento.

L'esame dei punti di forza e di debolezza è focalizzato sulle caratteristiche interne dell'organizzazione, in particolare sul suo patrimonio di risorse, sulle sue competenze organizzative e sul potenziale competitivo raggiunto nel tempo. La valutazione delle minacce e opportunità è, invece, basata sulle condizioni esterne che influenzano direttamente e indirettamente l'organizzazione. I risultati dell'analisi S.W.O.T. possono essere alla base della definizione della strategia competitiva. Tale strategia orienta l'organizzazione verso le aree del mercato dove risultano maggiormente valorizzati i punti di forza di cui essa è dotata e meno rilevante l'impatto negativo dei fattori di debolezza; dove, altresì, si presentano opportunità ambientali che l'organizzazione è più in grado di sfruttare (sulla base del patrimonio di risorse disponibile).

Nel caso di un territorio, i punti di forza e di debolezza vanno definiti con riferimento alle componenti materiali e immateriali che lo costituiscono. Per alcune di queste, la posizione di forza o di debolezza dipende direttamente da determinate condizioni del territorio (lo spazio naturale, le conoscenze radicate), così come da modalità negative di gestione e di utilizzo dell'area che creano pressioni e determinano fattori di rischio per i comuni interessati. Tra le minacce o opportunità che influenzano l'evoluzione di un'area geografica, notevole importanza ha la pressione competitiva esercitata dalle aree potenzialmente concorrenti e le opportunità d'integrazione con altri territori: rappresentano i due aspetti fondamentali per il posizionamento strategico di un'area geografica. Attraverso l'analisi S.W.O.T. è possibile evidenziare, in un'ottica sistemica, i punti di forza e di

debolezza e far emergere quelli che vengono ritenuti capaci di favorire, ovvero ostacolare o ritardare, il perseguimento di determinati obiettivi di tutela e valorizzazione del territorio.

- I punti di forza sono i beni e gli elementi che costituiscono il patrimonio del sito proposto: le risorse naturali, storico-testimoniali, culturali, sociali, etc.
- I punti di debolezza sono gli elementi, criticità, che invece pregiudicano la conservazione dei beni e la loro corretta valorizzazione e che bisognerà cercare di superare.
- Le opportunità sono i possibili vantaggi futuri che occorre essere pronti a sfruttare a proprio favore.
- I rischi sono quegli eventi o mutamenti futuri che potrebbero avere un grosso impatto sui risultati della strategia; occorre tenerne conto cercando di minimizzarli e se, ciò non fosse possibile, adeguarvi la strategia.

L'analisi, dunque, si sostanzia nella classificazione dei risultati della fase della "conoscenza" in una "lista" – che in questa sede è presentata attraverso una tabella sinottica - che permette di definire un quadro di sintesi dello stato attuale del sito candidato e agevola, dunque, l'individuazione delle priorità d'intervento, offrendo un valido supporto all'attività di definizione degli obiettivi, delle linee strategiche e delle azioni del Piano di Gestione.

Allo stesso tempo, attraverso l'individuazione delle opportunità e dei rischi connessi all'adozione di un determinato progetto o di una particolare politica, si ha la possibilità sia di capire su quali aspetti sinergici o opportunità esogene far leva, sia di individuare le azioni preventive da attuare per limitare l'impatto di eventuali fattori di rischio.

A partire dai dati emersi nell'Analisi S.W.O.T., si sono individuati gli obiettivi e le azioni delle strategie delineate dal Piano di Gestione, descritte approfonditamente nella successiva Parte Quarta.

PUNTI DI FORZA	PUNTI DI DEBOLEZZA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buono stato di conservazione dei beni; - Funzioni e destinazioni d'uso mantenute continuativamente; - Forte capacità attrattiva dei beni; - Rarità e peculiarità dei beni nell'ambito del panorama europeo; - Vasta letteratura e bibliografia scientifica relativa al sito e ai singoli beni componenti il sito; - Uniformità del sito seriale ed eterogeneità dei suoi elementi componenti; - Palermo: I beni costituiscono una accurata selezione all'interno di un sistema più vasto ed articolato; - Palermo: I beni sono altamente eterogenei e rappresentativi delle diverse peculiarità proprie dell'architettura arabo-normanna, sia essa religiosa, laica o civile; - Palermo: I beni si trovano in massima parte nell'area del centro storico della città; - Cefalù: Eccezionalità dei mosaici e del loro stato di conservazione in ambito bizantino - mediterraneo; - Cefalù: Elevata monumentalità del bene candidato, di forte impatto ambientale; - Cefalù: Integrità del contesto e suo rapporto con il territorio; - Monreale: Elevata monumentalità del bene candidato, di forte impatto ambientale; - Monreale: eccezionale vastità del ciclo a mosaico; - Monreale: Integrità del contesto e suo rapporto con il 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mancanza di un sistema che faciliti lettura, fruizione e comprensione del bene, nella complessità delle sue stratificazioni; - Necessità di un più adeguato e aggiornato sistema di fruizione, comunicazione e valorizzazione dei beni; - Delicatezza dell'equilibrio tra fruizione e conservazione del bene; - Necessità, in alcuni casi, di conciliare le funzioni d'uso del bene e la sua piena accessibilità e fruizione; - Necessità di una più efficace distribuzione delle risorse umane e finanziarie da investire per l'implementazione della fruizione dei beni; - Livello non del tutto adeguato nell'offerta del trasporto pubblico locale e condizioni di accessibilità critiche per quanto riguarda la mobilità privata; - Elementi di criticità sugli assi del corridoio costiero a elevata portanza e condizioni di criticità in altri tratti della rete; - Condizioni di criticità da alto flusso sull'asse Palermo, Monreale Partinico; - Congestione veicolare delle aree del Centro Storico di Palermo e delle aree immediatamente prospicienti la maggior parte dei beni proposti per l'inserimento nel sito; - Difficoltà nella gestione e nella raccolta dei

<p>territorio;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proprietà pubblica dei beni; - Efficaci vincoli di tutela sulle buffer zone in cui sorgono i beni; - Buon livello di accessibilità del sito attraverso l'aeroporto internazionale Falcone Borsellino, il porto di Palermo e il corridoio costiero multimodale (ferrovia-autostrada-statale); - Vasto e riconosciuto patrimonio culturale e naturalistico (SIC e ZPS) ed elevata concentrazione di occasioni di fruizione (con particolare riferimento a Palermo e Cefalù); - Palermo: a Palermo, oltre ai beni iscritti il sito può integrare beni non iscritti ma attribuibili alla cultura arabo-normanna (A2): questi beni insieme agli altri attrattori culturali possono offrirsi per creare circuiti di visita integrativi; - Palermo: a Palermo il patrimonio proposto per l'iscrizione è parte di un sistema complesso di relazioni e valori culturali quale è il Centro Storico rispetto al quale sono quasi tutti i beni interni: in esso sono presenti edifici di valore storico-architettonico, i mercati storici, i contenitori dei servizi culturali di rango urbano e metropolitano e un ricco calendario di eventi, manifestazioni culturali e in cui assaporare gusti della tradizione culinaria locale; - Cefalù: elevata specializzazione nel settore turistico culturale nell'area costiera ed elevate concentrazioni di attività della filiera turistico-ricettiva; - Presenza di siti naturali e emergenze culturali di pregio riconosciuti a livello internazionale; - Buona consistenza della popolazione in età attiva; - Elevato potere d'acquisto delle famiglie; - Tessuto produttivo in grado di supportare in modo autonomo attività di restauro e conservazione; - Produzioni agricole ed enogastronomiche di pregio, anche certificate; - Presenza di imprese artigiane con prodotti di qualità, soprattutto a Monreale dove vi sono attività artigianali di pregio che lavorano il mosaico; - Dinamicità del settore turistico e degli imprenditori verso un percorso d'internazionalizzazione, soprattutto a Cefalù; - Buona consistenza dei flussi turistici; - Non c'è mono-dipendenza da un mercato; - Offerta turistica e dotazione di strutture ricettive diversificate; - Presenza di attività culturali di rilievo (convegni, mostre, ecc.) - Patrimonio immobiliare non abitato; - Domanda turistica culturale, balneare e naturalistica, ben radicate; - Sistema portuale di Palermo specializzato; nell'accoglienza di navi da crociera e diporto nautico; - Possibilità quotidiana di effettuare visite ai 	<p>rifiuti;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradato dell'arredo urbano; - Servizi per il turista non strutturati e insufficiente offerta di servizi per la fruizione in Sistemi Culturali Locali che a fronte di un alto indice di centralità del patrimonio culturale pongono un'elevata domanda d'investimenti per il miglioramento dei livelli di fruizione e per il potenziamento dell'attrattività; - Eccessiva concentrazione stagionale dei flussi con conseguente pressione antropica (con particolare riferimento a Monreale e Cefalù); - Frammentazione e degrado degli habitat causato da impatti legati allo sviluppo e al disordine edilizio e infrastrutturale con fenomeni di urbanizzazione diffusa nel territorio di Monreale; - Regression demografica; - Alto grado di urbanizzazione a Palermo, con conseguente elevata densità; - Mercato del lavoro poco specializzato in attività turistiche; - Tessuto produttivo incentrato sulla piccola dimensione; - Basso livello d'internazionalizzazione e di export delle produzioni locali; - Insufficiente capacità di diversificazione e penetrazione nei mercati più promettenti delle economie emergenti; - Basso indice d'imprenditorialità, dato dallo spiazzamento provocato dall'economia pubblica, in particolare nell'area del comune di Palermo; - Scarsa integrazione tra le diverse tipologie di turismo; - Poca presenza di formazione e ricerca nel settore del turismo e dei beni culturali; - Basso tasso di utilizzazione dei letti disponibili; - Bassa permanenza media; - Stagionalità turistica; - Mancanza di un sistema di gestione del turismo e dell'escursionismo; - Elevati indici di pressione turistica nella costa; - Sistema stradale arretrato; - Assenza di inter-modalità dei trasporti; - Standard qualitativi di fruizione non omogenei; - Carenze infrastrutturali nel settore dei trasporti; - Presenza di ferrovia a binario unico; - Mancanza di parcheggi; - Mancanza di facilities per disabili.
---	--

<p>monumenti del sito; - Costi contenuti del biglietto di ingresso; - Monumenti del sito raggiungibili anche con mezzi pubblici.</p>	
<p>OPPORTUNITA'</p>	<p>MINACCE</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventi relativi a sistemi di valorizzazione, comunicazione e fruizione dei beni; - Azioni di valorizzazione e restauro da parte degli organi preposti; - Rilievi, catalogazione e studio analitico delle architetture e degli apparati decorativi tramite l'adozione delle più moderne e sofisticate tecnologie; - Implementazione del sistema di accoglienza turistica e del trasporto, creazione d'itinerari urbani ed extraurbani ad hoc; - Creazione di un sistema integrato che colleghi tutte le emergenze arabo-normanne del territorio siciliano fra loro e le stesse con i comparanda del Mediterraneo medievale; - Posizione della Sicilia al centro del Mediterraneo; - Presenza nel territorio del Parco delle Madonie; - Presenza di programmi di finanziamenti Comunitari e Beni Culturali; - Incremento di associazioni e cooperative per la gestione dei Beni Culturali; - Coordinamento attraverso il Convention Bureau di eventi e congressi nell'area; - Sviluppo di nuove attività legate al patrimonio culturale; - Presenza di piani strategici e delle opere pubbliche con linee di finanziamento, alcune delle quali legate all'incremento delle infrastrutture legate al turismo; - Presenza di una scuola di alta formazione per il turismo e per i beni culturali; - Diversificazione dell'offerta; - Presenza di aeroporti con compagnie low cost; - Valorizzazione di prodotti tipici; - Sviluppo di nuove forme di accessibilità. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eventuali conseguenze da disastri ambientali o azioni antropiche, con particolare riguardo per quei monumenti ricadenti in zone soggette a rischio sismico; - Microcriminalità; - Presenza in alcuni mesi di fenomeni degenerativi provocati dal turismo di massa e dalla pressione di escursionismo da crociera; - Deterioramento dei centri storici; - Mancanza di una gestione dei servizi al turista (prima informazione); - Picchi stagionali elevati nella fruizione generati dal fenomeno dell'escursionismo; - Perdita di competitività.

Tab: Analisi S.W.O.T. del sito seriale "Palermo arabo normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" – Tavola sinottica

PARTE QUARTA

OBIETTIVI ED AZIONI DI PIANO

PREMESSA AI PROGETTI DEI PIANI DI AZIONE

In questa parte del Piano di Gestione, sulla base della precedente diagnosi della situazione attuale e la conseguente Analisi S.W.O.T., si definiscono gli obiettivi, le linee strategiche e le azioni dei progetti di gestione tesi a realizzare uno sviluppo locale sostenibile per il sito seriale –Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.

Essi sono incentrati, principalmente, sulla tutela, valorizzazione e trasmissione alle generazioni future dell'OUV delle parti componenti il sito seriale candidato ma, anche, sugli elementi di valore caratterizzanti il più generale contesto territoriale, sociale e culturale dei tre Comuni entro i quali esse rientrano.

Il Piano di Gestione, come strumento strategico e operativo, definisce modalità di gestione che sono volte a incrementare la conoscenza, la conservazione, la protezione e la valorizzazione delle risorse storiche, culturali e ambientali di valore, anche attraverso un coordinamento con tutti gli altri livelli di pianificazione e programmazione vigenti al fine di mettere in atto un processo di sviluppo locale sostenibile di tutte le risorse condiviso dai soggetti istituzionali e dalla comunità locale e in grado, quindi, di coniugarsi con la tutela e la conservazione dell'*eccezionale valore universale* del sito candidato –Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.

CAP. I

I PIANI DI AZIONE PER LA CONOSCENZA, PROTEZIONE, CONSERVAZIONE E VALORIZZAZIONE

1. Le strategie generali

L'obiettivo principale del Piano di Gestione è l'identificazione, la tutela, la conservazione, la valorizzazione e la trasmissione alle generazioni future del sito. Posto che a fondamento del Piano vi è il riconoscimento dell'eccezionale valore universale del sito unico, dei suoi valori architettonici e storico-culturali, bisogna che il valore sia tutelato in maniera "dinamica", nel rispetto dei criteri per i quali si candida all'iscrizione nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità. Il Piano deve essere visto, infatti, come un "insieme flessibile" d'idee progettuali per il sito "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale", che coinvolgono una pluralità di soggetti e che possono evolvere recependo aggiornamenti e modifiche con il mutare delle circostanze e seguendo l'evoluzione dell'ambiente al quale si rivolge.

Il Piano rappresenta, inoltre, una "dichiarazione di principi" e un insieme di proposte con le quali le autorità responsabili della gestione s'impegnano nei confronti della comunità locale, dell'UNESCO e dell'intera umanità, a tutelare attivamente il sito e a garantirne la conservazione e la valorizzazione. L'obiettivo di mantenere inalterato il sito proposto, va perseguito attuando tutta una serie di strategie formulate nel pieno rispetto della sostenibilità ambientale e finalizzate a un miglioramento della qualità della vita. Il concetto di tutela si fonde, quindi, con l'obiettivo della sostenibilità ambientale, sociale ed economica, nonché con la valorizzazione culturale e l'innovazione.

La vision strategica dell'intero piano rappresenta un perfetto equilibrio tra la salvaguardia dei beni e il miglioramento generale, non solo dei monumenti, ma anche dei sistemi sociali ed economici, nonché della qualità della vita dei residenti, in prossimità dei beni stessi.

Le linee strategiche sulle quali si basano i progetti dei piani di azione per la conservazione, la protezione e la valorizzazione del sito candidato all'inserimento nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità, scaturiscono:

- dell'analisi conoscitiva dello stato dei luoghi;
- dall'individuazione dei punti di forza e delle potenzialità individuate nella S.W.O.T.;
- dall'individuazione delle criticità e delle minacce, da mitigare e risolvere.

I tre comuni di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù sono accomunati da un dato culturale forte, il patrimonio monumentale arabo-normanno, i cui edifici religiosi e civili, proprio perché dotati dei caratteri dell'eccezionalità e inimitabilità, costituiscono essi stessi un tangibile punto di forza dei tre comuni che, tuttavia, tra loro presentano caratteristiche proprie che portano a una differenziazione identitaria dell'uno rispetto agli altri due. Quindi, nell'identificazione delle strategie e delle azioni da perseguire, è stato valutato il peculiare contesto territoriale e la necessità di attuare scelte, almeno in parte, differenziate.

L'insistere di tradizioni culturali immateriali consolidate - frutto d'intreccio tra territorio e uomini che lo hanno popolato - e la presenza di centri urbani e soluzioni urbanistiche differenti, non possono essere sottaciuti né omogeneizzati formulando azioni strategiche comuni e indifferenziate per tutti e tre i comuni.

Tuttavia, si deve specificare che l'obiettivo verso cui tutti gli interventi vertono è unico: la conservazione e la protezione dell'eccezionalità dei valori del sito, della loro integrità, attraverso delle azioni che, sinergicamente, contribuiscano, con la loro complementarietà, all'ottimale gestione dell'intero sito candidato.

Il Piano, quindi, definisce le modalità di gestione delle risorse culturali da salvaguardare e valorizzare e, allo stesso tempo, cerca di orientare le scelte della programmazione economica, della pianificazione urbanistica, in un'ottica di sviluppo pienamente condivisa dagli attori locali che si snoda in un arco temporale di breve-medio periodo: ciò consente di poter apportare eventuali modifiche o integrazioni alle azioni del Piano, in modo che esse possono rispondere appieno alle varie esigenze che possono manifestarsi nel tempo.

Il Piano di Gestione trova concreta applicazione attraverso specifici Piani di Azione:

- **Il Piano della conoscenza;**
- **Il Piano della tutela e la conservazione;**
- **Il Piano della valorizzazione sociale e culturale;**
- **Il Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione.**

Questi piani, a loro volta, individuano obiettivi ben definiti e relative azioni che saranno messe in atto per mantenere nel tempo l'integrità e lo sviluppo sostenibile del sito.

I principali e fondamentali risultati attesi sono:

- il recupero, la conservazione e la valorizzazione del patrimonio monumentale del sito seriale arabo-normanno;
- migliorare e garantire la tutela e il decoro anche del contesto territoriale del sito candidato;
- il miglioramento della fruizione e comprensione di ogni singolo monumento, nella complessità delle sue stratificazioni;
- ampliamento dell'offerta culturale integrata, che colleghi tutti i beni monumentali arabo-normanni fra loro (anche quelli non inseriti nel sito proposto) e le stesse con i comparanda del Mediterraneo medievale;
- miglioramento di tutti gli aspetti relativi all'accessibilità al sito;
- utilizzo delle moderne tecnologie per ampliare la conoscenza, la protezione, la conservazione e la valorizzazione delle architetture e degli apparati decorativi dei monumenti del sito;
- incrementare la consapevolezza della comunità locale in merito all'eccezionalità dei valori culturali del patrimonio monumentale del sito seriale candidato.

Partendo da tali presupposti, le linee strategiche di ogni singolo piano di azione sono, come detto, declinate in specifici obiettivi e azioni, esposti nei paragrafi successivi.

2. I piani di azione

2.1 Il Piano della conoscenza

È fondamentale incrementare lo stato della conoscenza dei monumenti componenti il sito, operando in direzione di un potenziamento degli attuali programmi di gestione e di un'efficace programmazione di potenziali interventi futuri, soprattutto di conservazione e valorizzazione.

I progetti di azione del **Piano di azione della conoscenza** mirano alla costruzione e implementazione costante di strumenti che possono agevolare l'organizzazione e la lettura delle informazioni esistenti, nonché la raccolta nel tempo di dati. Si tratta di azioni volte a incrementare, organizzare e gestire la conoscenza sullo stato del sito e a valutarne le condizioni di eventuali criticità. In tal modo si potranno identificare quei temi che necessitano di una più approfondita discussione e/o interventi di tutela. Sulla base delle analisi dei metodi di protezione e delle valutazioni di conservazione esistenti, infatti, il piano di gestione fissa gli obiettivi da raggiungere per accrescere la protezione.

2.2 Il Piano della tutela e conservazione

Il primo obiettivo che il Piano si propone di raggiungere è connesso alla protezione dei valori delle parti componenti il sito candidato all'inserimento nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità UNESCO.

I beni monumentali facenti parte del percorso vero e proprio presentano uno stato di conservazione che può essere definito omogeneo. L'attuale condizione in cui i monumenti si trovano è frutto di azioni di restauro e consolidamento che si sono susseguite nell'arco degli anni. Ognuno di essi necessita, comunque, di azioni di tutela e protezione, soprattutto quelli inseriti in contesti in cui la pressione turistica, o gli indicatori relativi all'impatto sull'ambiente esercitato dai residenti, sono elevati. Si fa riferimento agli indicatori del traffico, all'elevata densità abitativa per il Capoluogo o all'alta pressione turistica di alcuni periodi dell'anno per Cefalù. A questi si aggiungono valutazioni di tipo ambientale, derivanti dall'inquinamento atmosferico, la cui principale conseguenza è costituita dall'annerimento degli edifici. Quindi, nelle azioni di protezione e conservazione, occorre tener conto di tutti i fattori di rischio compresi quelli derivanti dalla componente umana.

Le azioni del **Piano della tutela e conservazione** riguardano la salvaguardia dei monumenti dai processi di deterioramento, da eventuali danni strutturali, dalla pressione antropica, così come riguardano processi di restauro conservativo di ogni singolo monumento e delle sue componenti architettoniche e gli apparati decorativi.

Si tratta di forme di tutela attiva, che puntano sì al restauro e al recupero del patrimonio monumentale soggetto a degrado, ma guardano anche alla sua rivitalizzazione, all'innescare di processi virtuosi che ripristinino non solo l'aspetto dei monumenti, ma anche la fruizione da parte della collettività, producendo ricadute positive anche sulla componente identitaria, culturale, sociale ed economica.

Le azioni di tutela e conservazione non devono essere considerate il fine ultimo delle azioni perseguite, ma un punto di partenza per il ripristino e la riqualificazione anche delle aree urbane in cui i beni sorgono, al fine di creare un "paesaggio culturale integrato" in grado di far emergere tutto il suo valore.

2.3 Il Piano della valorizzazione sociale e culturale

La tutela e conservazione del sito, affinché possano essere produttive, necessitano di un'adeguata valorizzazione da perseguire attraverso una serie di azioni che puntino a rafforzare - nella percezione dei residenti e dei fruitori esterni del sito - l'identità stessa del sito e dei suoi valori eccezionali.

Tutelare un sito, infatti, non deve per forza voler dire congelare un'identità o una situazione: in questo caso deve tradursi in interventi che s'innestano e seguono una dinamica di mutamento migliorativo. Il Piano di Gestione del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" mira a cogliere e orientare la direzione di un processo di lungo periodo, interpretando i significati "sopravvissuti" alla storia proprio perché portatori di valori unici e irripetibili, favorendone il trasferimento alle generazioni future.

In questa direzione, il sito proposto sarà valorizzato da un punto di vista sociale e culturale, con conseguente incremento della sensibilizzazione delle comunità locali.

Si tratta di mettere in atto progetti e azioni che saranno realizzati in maniera culturalmente sostenibile, ovvero dovranno essere frutto d'interpretazione e trasmissione dei significati che il bene porta con sé. Alle azioni di tutela conservativa si aggiungono, dunque, azioni che, *in primis*, integrano il recupero e la valorizzazione del più ampio contesto territoriale, il miglioramento dell'accessibilità e della fruizione dei beni e il potenziamento della loro attrattività.

Tali interventi puntano, quindi, a realizzare una "tutela e valorizzazione integrata del territorio".

Il Piano della valorizzazione sociale e culturale delinea azioni d'intervento volte a uno sviluppo economico e sociale sostenibile fondato sulla conservazione e valorizzazione del patrimonio monumentale, storico-culturale e naturale del sito nel suo complesso.

2.4 Il Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione

All'interno del più ampio Piano di Gestione del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" il **Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione** si pone come uno strumento in grado di determinare il successo dei progetti di sviluppo locale sostenibile alla base del processo di gestione delineato per il sito. Infatti, in questo caso, "saper comunicare" significa riuscire a far condividere alla popolazione locale le linee d'indirizzo di uno sviluppo del territorio coerente e rispettoso del valore del sito, affinché esse stesse diventino patrimonio della comunità.

Nell'ottica, invece, della comunicazione "esterna", il sito deve puntare a ottenere credibilità, legittimazione, ma anche capacità di suscitare *adesione emozionale*. Perseguendo questi obiettivi, il territorio migliora anche la propria immagine, basata sulla fiducia, sulla credibilità e sull'affidabilità. Lo sviluppo dell'immagine di un territorio si ottiene anche attraverso il diffondersi e il rendere esplicito lo "spirito del luogo", ossia la *vision* dello stesso. Lo spirito del luogo rappresenta la modalità intangibile attraverso cui si esprime la vocazione del luogo. Esso è il risultato di una sedimentazione storica di fattori tangibili e intangibili che si sono manifestati nel tempo e trasmessi da generazione a generazione all'interno del territorio.

Naturalmente la comunicazione non può generare lo spirito del luogo, ma può trasmettere la percezione di tale spirito all'interno e all'esterno sottolineando gli elementi attrattivi e unici rispetto ai concorrenti: elementi d'inestimabile valore, che tanti altri siti non hanno.

Questo è tanto più vero nel caso di un sito che si candida a Patrimonio dell'Umanità proprio sulla base di quei tratti che lo distinguono a livello mondiale.

Una buona strategia comunicazione esterna si pone, allora, come ideale completamento di tutte le azioni di tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione delineate dai Piani di azione precedentemente descritti, valorizzando, in un'ottica di marketing del sito, le caratteristiche culturali, socio-economico-ambientali del territorio, stimolando e incentivando una fruizione del sito culturalmente attenta e vivace.

E' proprio alla luce di tali considerazioni – nonché avendo cura di rispettare i dettami dell'UNESCO in relazione a una corretta gestione del territorio – che i progetti di comunicazione e promozione successivamente illustrati, vogliono porsi come una modalità innovativa di "presentazione" e condivisione dei valori del sito "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".

CAP. II

GLI OBIETTIVI E I PROGETTI DEI PIANI DI AZIONE

Premessa

Di seguito le schede dei progetti dei piani di azione per la conoscenza, la conservazione, la valorizzazione e la promozione del sito.

Come si avrà modo di vedere, le azioni progettate in un piano si rivelano spesso propedeutiche e/o conseguenti e/o complementari alle azioni presenti in un altro piano di azione. Questo perché, come si è già avuto modo di sottolineare in precedenza, il Piano di Gestione del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" punta a realizzare modalità di gestione in grado di attuare una tutela e una valorizzazione integrata di tutte le risorse del sito proposto.

Laddove non diversamente indicato e specificato, i progetti sono da intendersi attuabili in tutti e tre i comuni interessati dalla candidatura del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale": nonostante, infatti, la natura intercomunale della candidatura, il sito è stato considerato - anche in questa parte relativa alla sua futura gestione "operativa" e alla sua fruizione - come un sito unitario.

1. Nota ai progetti dei piani di azione

Nel capitolo 5.f del Dossier di Candidatura ("Misure per implementare le disposizioni di tutela) si evidenziano alcuni aspetti rispetto ai quali sono possibili e auspicabili misure integrative di protezione attuabili tramite azioni di riqualificazione del più generale contesto territoriale del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".

Tali argomenti sono oggetto di discussione nel corso del dibattito interistituzionale e nell'ambito degli incontri che hanno avuto luogo ai fini della candidatura.

Se ne riportano di seguito alcuni:

- congestione veicolare delle aree prospicienti la maggior parte delle parti componenti il sito proposto, con particolare riferimento a Palermo e Monreale;
- disomogeneità della qualità edilizia e infrastrutturale con particolare riferimento alla fragilità e al degrado di alcune aree urbane di Palermo (edilizia pericolante, sacche di abbandono, etc.) in cui è notevole la pressione insediativa sull'habitat;
- esigenza di riqualificazione dell'arredo urbano nella maggior parte degli spazi pubblici.

Nel capitolo 5.f del Dossier di Candidatura ("Pianificazione esistente a livello municipale e regionale") sono descritti alcuni importanti progetti del Dipartimento Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità Siciliana della Regione Sicilia. Si rimanda al capitolo citato per un quadro approfondito in merito:

- alle azioni sul paesaggio proposte dai singoli piani finalizzata a ricomporre l'unitarietà della pianificazione paesaggistica regionale a partire dall'articolazione di "sistemi integrati" trans-ambito che individuano elementi che storicamente, paesaggisticamente e funzionalmente è opportuno concorrano ad una medesima strategia di paesaggio (il Dipartimento Regionale ai Beni Culturali e all'Identità Siciliana ha manifestato l'intenzione di trasferire le suddette sintesi in un unico documento che concorra alla redazione del Piano Paesaggistico regionale. Attualmente il processo è ancora in corso).
- alle proposte relative alle vocazioni prevalenti del suo territorio nell'ottica della qualità culturale e ambientale, della competitività economica, della coesione sociale e dell'efficienza infrastrutturale.

I contenuti e le indicazioni contenute nei capitoli sopra citati (ai quali si rimanda per un approfondimento) costituiscono dei progetti di tutela, conservazione e riqualificazione che sono ritenuti auspicabili e/o già previsti negli strumenti di pianificazione e programmazione vigenti nel sito.

In tal senso, sono da considerare, a tutti gli effetti, dei progetti rientranti nel "Piano di azione per la tutela e conservazione" e nel "Piano di azione per la valorizzazione sociale e culturale".

2. Azioni del Piano della Conoscenza

PIANO DELLA CONOSCENZA	
OBIETTIVO 1	Incremento e sistematizzazione dei dati esistenti riguardanti il sito
AZIONE	Ampliamento e coordinamento delle informazioni relative allo stato delle parti componenti il sito attraverso la creazione di un database.
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Questa azione si propone di costruire un database integrato relativo tanto allo stato di manutenzione delle parti componenti il sito proposto, quanto alle condizioni di conservazione e manutenzione del territorio limitrofo individuato dalle buffer zone. L'azione fa riferimento ad attività di ricerca per la raccolta sistematica e l'acquisizione dei dati, anche di tipo iconografico; alla creazione di questo sistema informativo integrato e condiviso; al collegamento con gli elementi geografici riguardanti il sito (sistema GIS); al miglioramento della metodologia della "Carta del Rischio".</p> <p>Il materiale di volta in volta acquisito nel corso del tempo, andrà ad arricchire il database e fornirà un quadro unitario aggiornato per gestire in maniera efficiente e dinamica le emergenze storico-architettoniche che dovessero di volta in volta emergere.</p> <p>Sarà messo a disposizione degli enti preposti alla gestione e alla tutela un potente strumento di gestione territoriale dei beni culturali, nel quale sono ordinate e rese fruibili le informazioni, ai fini di una corretta manutenzione.</p> <p>a. Raccolta, acquisizione e implementazione nel tempo dei dati cartografici, alfanumerici, fotografici, iconografici (anche già catalogati e pubblicati) di conoscenza sul sito e alla loro sistematizzazione mediante catalogazione e archiviazione</p> <p>b. Creazione di una banca dati informatica condivisa per l'immissione e la ricerca delle informazioni con riferimento a ogni singolo monumento e le relative risorse delle singole buffer zone</p> <p>c. Creazione di un GIS e di strumenti applicativi per l'adeguata fruizione. Si dovrà procedere per step partendo, dunque, da una georeferenziazione dei dati conoscitivi sulle aree incluse in tale modello di gestione per arrivare alla produzione di modalità idonee per il controllo e il monitoraggio. Con l'utilizzo di programmi G.I.S. (Geographical Information System) è possibile associare informazioni, in questo caso di natura storico-monumentale, a elementi grafici che rappresentano la città in uno spazio dotato di coordinate geografiche</p> <p>d. Implementazione della Carta del rischio del patrimonio culturale ed ambientale della Regione Siciliana, all'interno del più vasto progetto nazionale della "Carta del rischio".</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completamento e sistematizzazione del quadro delle conoscenze, provenienti da fonti diverse, anche su base geografica - Maggiore accessibilità alla conoscenza del patrimonio culturale - Messa in rete dei dati sul sito, a disposizione dei soggetti coinvolti - Realizzazione di un sistema integrato di conoscenza, controllo e monitoraggio e

	<p>supporto alla fruizione su base GIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporto alla ricerca scientifica e alla programmazione economica - Consultazione e fruizione di dati in tempo reale per gli accreditati nell'intranet - Miglioramento nella programmazione di interventi di prevenzione sismica
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero delle analisi sui beni culturali architettonici, archeologici e museali in relazione al loro stato di conservazione e al contesto in cui si trovano - Numero e qualità dei dati reperiti e sistematizzati - Numero di accessi alle informazioni da parte dei soggetti coinvolti e vantaggio da loro ottenuto nell'ottenimento delle informazioni - Quantità, precisione e affidabilità dei dati immessi - Affidabilità degli strumenti applicativi realizzati - N. d'informazioni gestite per ciascun monumento - Interventi conservati effettuati a seguito di evidenze emerse dall'analisi dei dati catalogati - Incremento dell'efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione - Miglioramento dell'andamento diacronico dello stato di conservazione - Visite totali - Media giornaliera/settimanale pagine viste - Tempi di permanenza - Trend pagine viste

PIANO DELLA CONOSCENZA	
OBIETTIVO 2	Aumentare la conoscenza del patrimonio
AZIONE	Studi e attività di ricerca
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Per ottimizzare tutela del territorio si dovrebbero metter in atto modalità di studio e ricerca volte a conoscere maggiormente quel è lo stato di conservazione dei monumenti, sullo stato di degrado e fruizione delle vie nelle quali insistono i monumenti del sito candidato, sul contesto territoriale e urbano più generale dei tre comuni, sulle eventuali emergenze di degrado delle aree urbane (soprattutto quelle ricadenti nelle buffer zone). Tali approfondimenti consentirebbero, infatti, di redigere dei piani paesistici, una pianificazione generale più dettagliata nonché l'adeguamento dei Piani Regolatori Generali e la stesura di un Piano per la manutenzione, tutela e valorizzazione degli specifici monumenti del sito seriale arabo-normanno.</p> <p>a. Iniziative di studio e ricerca attraverso l'attivazione di laboratori e/o la collaborazione per tesi di dottorato riguardanti i monumenti componenti il sito —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” e, comunque, finalizzate alla produzione di pubblicazioni di promozione e divulgazione.</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realizzazione di nuove attività di studio sui monumenti del sito, sulle relative buffer e sulle altre risorse socio-culturali e territoriali dei comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale - Coinvolgimento di diversi enti di ricerca, anche fuori dal contesto territoriale esclusivamente siciliano e/o italiano
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	- Numero degli studi e delle attività di ricerca

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temi oggetto delle ricerche - Numero delle pubblicazioni scientifiche - Numero, tipologia e provenienza geografica degli enti di ricerca coinvolti - Provenienza disciplinare dei ricercatori - Numero e tipologia degli interventi realizzati sulla base degli studi effettuati - Incremento di efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione
--	---

PIANO DELLA CONOSCENZA	
OBIETTIVO 3	Aumentare la conoscenza sulle risorse del sito
AZIONE	Creazione di una banca dati turistico - economica
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Con riferimento ad un'adeguata gestione sostenibile del fenomeno turistico per il sito candidato, appare fondamentale procedere alla raccolta di dati e all'implementazione delle informazioni economico-turistiche.</p> <p>Incrementare la conoscenza da questo punto di vista è fondamentale per poter capire quali sono i beni che in determinati periodi o orari sono sovraffollati, al fine di razionalizzare in modo ottimale il numero delle visite. Tale azione vale per tutti e tre i comuni in oggetto, ma soprattutto per Cefalù e per alcuni monumenti di Palermo, che non prevedendo un biglietto d'ingresso sono attualmente difficilmente sottoposti a monitoraggio, soprattutto quello in relazione alla pressione determinata proprio dai flussi turistici. Attraverso la raccolta di questo tipo di dati è possibile, quindi, individuare corretti programmi di tutela e definire eventualmente specifiche fasi di manutenzione. La raccolta dei potrà essere effettuata attraverso l'ausilio degli attuali enti gestori dei monumenti o attraverso indagini sul campo ad hoc.</p> <p>Inoltre, dal fronte dell'offerta, occorre verificare la tipologia dei turisti e visitatori, la loro capacità di spesa e tutti quegli elementi che possono consentire di delineare il profilo del turista. Ciò serve per poter intendere attraverso le tendenze e i gusti quali sono le aspettative e le esigenze della domanda, favorendo l'impegno a soddisfarla, e quali target devono essere raggiunti attraverso politiche mirate di promozione e comunicazione del sito. Inoltre, ciò consente di poter definire meglio gli obiettivi di sviluppo socio-economico che si possono perseguire.</p> <p>Occorre anche censire e monitorare, apportando gli adeguati aggiornamenti, il sistema delle imprese e dei servizi turistici che sorgono in prossimità dei beni. Lo sviluppo del percorso arabo-normanno nonché l'inserimento dei monumenti nella lista dell'UNESCO si propone uno sviluppo dell'imprenditoria locale. La raccolta e il monitoraggio dei dati risultano utili agli operatori per l'individuazione dei gap dell'offerta locale, evitando la nascita d'impresе che già erogano un determinato servizio e spingendo alla creazione di start up per attività complementari all'offerta esistente.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ricerca e monitoraggio sul numero dei visitatori di ciascun monumento del sito candidato b. Ricerche sulla consistenza e la tipologia della domanda turistica annuale che incide sui tre comuni c. Ricerche sulla consistenza e la tipologia dell'offerta turistica: censimento delle imprese e dei servizi turistici
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ottimizzazione della gestione dei flussi di visita - Adeguamento del tessuto imprenditoriale locale, soprattutto legato al turismo - Sviluppo socio-economico sostenibile e duraturo nel tempo, perché conforme alle reali attese della domanda
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia

SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero delle ricerche effettuate - Quantità dei dati reperiti per ciascun ambito di analisi - Numero dei flussi di visitatori per ciascun monumento (andamento diacronico) - Diversificazione nella provenienza geografica dei visitatori - Numero di imprese e servizi turistici censiti - Start up avviate - Destagionalizzazione del fenomeno turistico, soprattutto per Cefalù

3. Azioni del Piano della Tutela e Conservazione

PIANO DELLA TUTELA E CONSERVAZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 1	Miglioramento dello stato di conservazione delle architetture e degli apparati decorativi dei monumenti
AZIONE	Intensificazione delle attività di conservazione e manutenzione per preservare nel tempo i valori del sito
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Questo obiettivo prioritario, si concretizza attraverso una serie di attività fondamentali di manutenzione e tutela più generale del contesto territoriale in cui insistono i beni (buffer zone), tra loro complementari relativi a:</p> <p>a. interventi di manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria sui diversi elementi architettonici e gli apparati decorativi dei singoli monumenti:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strutture e apparecchi murari: conci, malte, quadro fessurativo; - Plastica scultorea: plastica architettonica e muqarnas, scultura marmorea, stucchi, intagli lignei; - Dipinti murari: pittura a secco, affreschi, stato del supporto, lacune pittoriche; - Mosaici: stato del supporto e della malta di allettamento, lacune pittoriche; - Tarsie marmoree: stato del supporto e della malta di allettamento, consunzione e deterioramento del marmo; - Contesto di pertinenza <p>Di seguito si elencano i progetti e gli interventi attualmente programmati e/o in corso di esecuzione, finanziati tramite PO FESR 2007-2013, da elenco aggiornato al II bimestre 2013 (per un approfondimento si veda il capitolo 5.f del Dossier di Candidatura):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Giovanni degli Eremiti: Restauro Complesso Monumentale 2. Cattedrale di Monreale: Lavori di restauro dell'ex dormitorio dei Benedettini in Monreale 3. La Cattedrale di Palermo: I luoghi del tesoro (opere edili di restauro, restauro lapideo, interni della chiesa) 4. Palazzo Reale: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restauro della Sala ex Presidenti, Sala Pompeiana, Sala Cinese e sala attigue - Consolidamento strutturale ex locali biblioteca - Restauro affreschi Sala Rossa e recupero pareti a stucco danneggiate - Sistemazione rampa San Michele murata est, consolidamento strutturale corridoio, biblioteca-Zecca con botola ispezione del vano ritrovato e consolidamenti sopra volta

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rifunionalizzazione piano terra, opere di consolidamento ed edili per l'adattamento degli ambienti. Bonifica scarichi fognari e pluviali nell'area esterna dei bastioni - Prime opere urgenti: consolidamento chiesa inferiore e Cappella Palatina - Illuminazione architettonica delle parti storiche del palazzo e della villa - Progettazione di massima degli interventi da realizzare e relativa esatta quantificazione per il Progetto di restauro prospetti di Piazza Parlamento e MURA DI CINTA dei Bastioni (da via del Bastione a Piazza Indipendenza) - Abbattimento barriere architettoniche <p>b. Azioni di monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione, a breve e a lungo termine attraverso rilievi, catalogazione e studio analitico delle architetture e degli apparati decorativi tramite l'adozione delle più moderne e sofisticate tecnologie</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diminuzione del livello di rischio di degrado dei monumenti - Miglioramento nel tempo dello stato di conservazione delle architetture e degli apparati decorativi dei monumenti
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero degli interventi realizzati - Numero delle emergenze conservative e di manutenzione rilevate nel tempo

PIANO DELLA TUTELA E CONSERVAZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 2	Intensificare le attività di controllo sui monumenti
AZIONE	Sistema di vigilanza dei monumenti
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Un'ottimale tutela e conservazione di un sito culturalmente rilevante passa, inevitabilmente, anche per una costante opera di vigilanza tesa a verificare, nel tempo, il mantenimento dell'integrità dei diversi aspetti peculiari di valore che caratterizzano il sito. Questo è ancora più vero nel caso del sito seriale —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”, le cui parti componenti si snodano lungo le vie urbane delle città e per questo possono essere oggetto di atti vandalici, danneggiamento e incuria.</p> <p>In tal senso le azioni che saranno messe in atto sono:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Installazione di un sistema di antifurto e video sorveglianza costante. I sistemi di videosorveglianza a circuito chiuso rappresentano un mezzo estremamente economico e affidabile per il controllo perenne dei beni monumentali. La disposizione delle telecamere, infatti, consente di aver sotto controllo ogni singola area delle strutture e di poter intervenire tempestivamente in caso se ne dovesse verificare la necessità. Tra le altre funzionalità, le moderne tecnologie consentono l'utilizzo di sistemi di analisi automatica delle immagini, sia negli spazi interni sia in quelli esterni, che identificano in automatico se un visitatore si danneggia, anche inavvertitamente, parti del monumento. b. Presidio di sicurezza anche fuori dall'orario delle visite ai monumenti, con personale di sorveglianza del Corpo di Polizia Municipale che, laddove operativo, sarà accresciuto nel numero e previsto invece nei beni in cui attualmente non operano. Il personale di vigilanza sarà presente sia all'interno, sia negli spazi esterni dei beni monumentali. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b.1 Formazione del personale di sorveglianza su specifici aspetti relativi al controllo sui monumenti
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maggiore controllo sulle modalità di fruizione dei monumenti da parte dei visitatori durante l'orario di apertura e su eventuali atti vandalici o di incuria negli orari di chiusura e notturni - Aumento della conoscenza sul livello di vulnerabilità dei monumenti - Migliore conservazione, nel tempo, dei monumenti - Diminuzione degli atti vandalici - Diminuzione dello stato di degrado delle aree prossime ai monumenti
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indice di vulnerabilità: numero di siti video sorvegliati/ totale dei siti - Il numero e la qualità dell'analisi di vulnerabilità dei beni condotte nell'unità temporale - Indice di sicurezza: N. addetti alla vigilanza / totale personale - Numero d'interventi formativi per la sicurezza - Quantità e qualità dei dati acquisiti - Incremento del livello di conoscenza dell'andamento temporale dei livelli di degrado. - Numero di atti vandalici nel tempo - Percentuale annua delle violazioni rilevate - Variazioni del numero di situazioni di rischio evidenziate - Numero di interventi approntati per "riparare" a eventuali danni causati - Percentuale annua nell'efficienza delle attività di manutenzione - Variazione percentuale dei processi di decadimento monumentale

PIANO DELLA TUTELA E CONSERVAZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 3	Intensificare le attività di tutela sui monumenti
AZIONE	Miglioramento della fruizione dei monumenti
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Per consentire la tutela dei valori architettonici e decorativi dei singoli monumenti è importante diffondere, tra i visitatori, comportamenti volti a prestare una maggiore cura e attenzione al momento della visita.</p> <p>In questa direzione, si intende realizzare:</p> <p>a. una carta di fruizione, specifica per ciascun singolo monumento del sito. I visitatori - residenti e non - nel corso della loro visita avranno a disposizione un promemoria, ovvero una sorta di decalogo di regole da rispettare sotto forma di elencazione puntuale e sintetica dei comportamenti da adottare e da evitare. La carta avrà al suo interno delle indicazioni di massima comuni a tutti i beni e alcune voci specifiche per ciascun monumento, in relazione alle sue caratteristiche strutturali, funzionali (edifici religiosi o civili) e alla sua collocazione all'interno del territorio.</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maggiore controllo sulle modalità di fruizione dei monumenti da parte dei visitatori durante l'orario di apertura - Aumento della conoscenza sul livello di vulnerabilità dei monumenti - Migliore conservazione, nel tempo, dei monumenti - Incremento del rispetto delle regole di protezione e conservazione - Aumento della consapevolezza, tra i residenti e i turisti, del valore storico-monumentale di ogni singolo bene - Diminuzione degli interventi di recupero dovuti alla pressione antropico - turistica
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Il numero e la qualità dell'analisi di vulnerabilità dei beni condotte nell'unità temporale - Numero d'interventi manutentivi ordinari - Incremento del livello di conoscenza dell'andamento temporale dei livelli di degrado - Numero di "incidenti" verificatisi durante le visite - Numero di atti vandalici - Percentuale annua delle violazioni rilevate - Variazioni del numero di situazioni di rischio evidenziate - Numero di interventi approntati per "riparare" a eventuali danni causati dalla pressione antropico-turistica - Percentuale annua nell'efficienza delle attività di manutenzione - Variazione percentuale dei processi di degrado dei monumenti - Variazione qualitativa e quantitativa delle modalità di gestione dei singoli monumenti e del processo decisionale e di pianificazione degli interventi

PIANO DELLA TUTELA E CONSERVAZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 4	Intensificare la tutela del sito seriale nel suo complesso
AZIONE	Tutela e riqualificazione del contesto territoriale
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>L'obiettivo di conservazione e, al contempo, di valorizzazione dei valori che rendono il sito unico, deve essere realizzato attraverso progetti di conservazione e valorizzazione che riguardino anche gli elementi di contesto ai beni componenti il sito candidato: si delineano, quindi, strategie condivise per la gestione e l'uso ecocompatibile del territorio, ai fini di una coerente integrazione paesaggistica e della preservazione dei beni stessi.</p> <p>Le azioni di tutela, "rigenerazione" e riqualificazione del Centro Storico (nel quale ricadono la maggior parte dei monumenti del sito presenti a Palermo e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale) e delle aree urbane di contesto dei beni esterni a esso, si traducono nella rimozione dei fenomeni di degrado sociale e urbano che li interessano.</p> <p>Queste azioni prevedono una serie di attività tra di loro strettamente interrelate:</p> <p>a. Studio sul paesaggio delle città, sullo stato di degrado e fruizione delle vie nelle quali insistono i monumenti proposti come sito UNESCO</p> <p>a.1 Studi e attività propedeutiche all'aggiornamento degli strumenti urbanistici generali e particolareggiati dei comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale</p> <p>b. Definizione, implementazione e attuazione di un protocollo operativo d'intervento unico - condiviso da tutti i soggetti istituzionali, gestori e preposti alla tutela - che sia a supporto delle attività di gestione, tutela e fruizione degli aspetti di paesaggio urbano e ambientale di contesto al sito, con supporto alle attività di riconversione degli elementi dismessi e delle condizioni di degrado</p> <p>c. Pedonalizzazione sia dell'area dei monumenti componenti il sito proposto per l'iscrizione, sia delle buffer di primo livello, lì dove questo non fosse già previsto dagli attuali piani del traffico</p> <p>c.1 Eliminazione dei parcheggi antistanti alcuni monumenti (Palazzo Reale, Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio e San Cataldo, Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, Cattedrale di Monreale)</p> <p>c.2 Incremento della mobilità pedonale e del trasporto pubblico</p> <p>c.3 Realizzazione di ampie aree pedonali e ciclabili e la creazione di aree con divieto di transito ad auto private e altre aree dedicate alla sosta degli autobus turistici, consentendo il traffico privato solo ai residenti</p> <p>c.4 Creazione di parcheggi scambiatori collegati a un servizio di bus navette eco-sostenibili (elettriche) a circuito chiuso e assicurando percorsi pedonali protetti di connessione delle aree del sito</p> <p>d. Sistemazione manto stradale</p> <p>e. Miglioramento del sistema di illuminazione pubblica</p> <p>d. Riqualificazione delle eventuali condizioni di degrado delle aree limitrofe ad alcuni monumenti:</p> <p>d.1 Miglioramento del sistema di gestione dei rifiuti e contestuale rimozione/allontanamento dei cassonetti per i rifiuti nelle immediate vicinanze dei monumenti</p> <p>d.2 Rinaturalizzazione delle "aree verdi" ivi presenti</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Definizione di efficaci strategie condivise per la fruizione ecocompatibile del territorio del sito - Adeguamento degli strumenti programmatori del territorio (aggiornamento del quadro vincolistico e gestionale) - Mantenimento dell'integrità del contesto territoriale urbano, nel rispetto dei valori

	<p>dei monumenti</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riqualficazione delle parti di territorio attualmente oggetto di usi non coerenti e rispettosi del valore monumentale del sito - Decongestione delle aree urbane dal traffico veicolare e conseguente riduzione delle fonti inquinanti - Ottimizzazione del sistema di tutela e gestione dei territori nel loro complesso in un'ottica di sostenibilità ambientale e sociale - Riduzione delle pressioni ambientali (inquinamento dell'aria) e conseguente miglioramento delle condizioni di conservazione dei monumenti
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero degli studi sul territorio - Numero degli strumenti pianificatori aggiornati e/o modificati - Numero totale e km complessivi delle aree pedonalizzate - Numero totale e km complessivi delle aree ciclabili effettivamente realizzate - Numero di parcheggi realizzati e dedicati alla sosta dei bus turistici - Numero di bus navette elettriche attivate - Andamento nel tempo (diminuzione) del traffico veicolare residente e turistico nelle aree in prossimità dei monumenti - Dati sull'inquinamento delle aree limitrofe ai monumenti del sito - Dati sullo stato di conservazione degli apparati esterni dei monumenti (annerimento e/o elementi di cedimento) - Andamento diacronico del numero di coloro che si spostano utilizzando il trasporto pubblico (numero biglietti e abbonamenti del trasporto pubblico venduti mensilmente e annualmente) - Livello di soddisfazione dei residenti e dei turisti (indagini annuali tramite la somministrazione di questionari ad hoc)

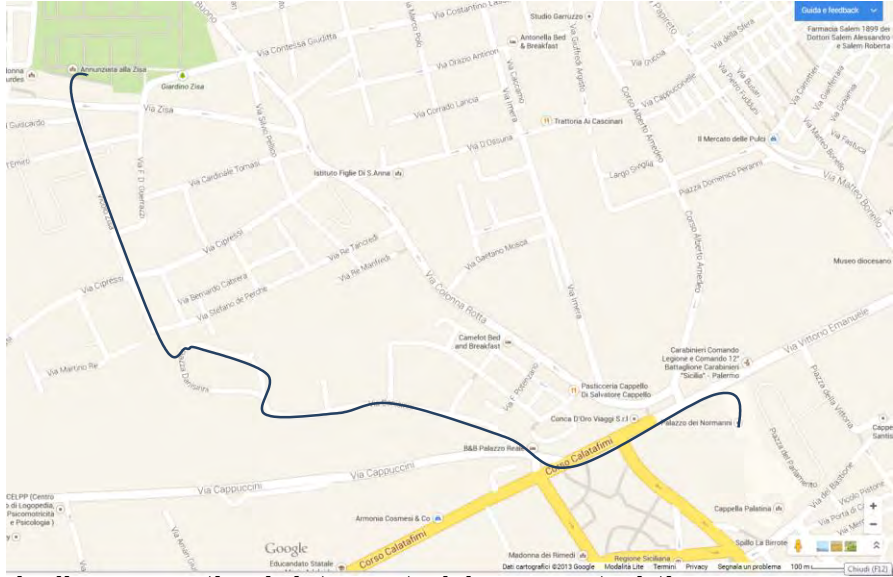
4. Azioni del Piano della Valorizzazione sociale e culturale

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 1	Valorizzazione e fruizione sostenibile del sito
AZIONE 1	Collegamento ciclo-pedonale eco-sostenibile e di elevata caratterizzazione storico-paesaggistica, fra Palermo e Monreale
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Il progetto prevede la realizzazione di un collegamento ciclo-pedonale di collegamento fra Palermo e Monreale che abbia come linea indicativa e sede preferenziale del tracciato, la vallata della fossa della Garofala-Kemonia o dei suoi argini, il percorso degli argini del canale Boccadifalco, la piana di Luparello e l'ex tracciato ferroviario a scartamento ridotto mai entrato in servizio della Palermo-Camporeale. La maggior parte delle aree attraversate non presenta particolari elementi di problematicità sotto il profilo dei dislivelli trattandosi per lo più di percorsi lungo argini di torrenti o ex tracciati ferroviari, con livellette in quest'ultimo caso tarate su carri ferroviari e pertanto estremamente favorevoli allo spostamento ciclo-pedonali. Il percorso attraversa luoghi che rientrano appieno nella storia anche del periodo arabo-normanno della città, dalla vallata del Kemonia a ciò che rimane ancora non edificato del Genoardo (poi in parte contenute nel Parco Borbonico di Boccadifalco), dalle sorgenti del Gabriele (note anche attraverso gli scritti e le poesie degli arabi che descrissero Palermo) fino a Baida (al-Bayda, la Bianca, il villaggio di epoca araba) fino alle coste del monte Caputo (che consentono una pregevole visuale sulla città e da lì a Monreale e poi Altofonte.</p>

	<p>In relazione alla tematica relativa alla riorganizzazione dei flussi di traffico intorno alla piazza indipendenza si ritiene utile fornire copia di alcuni studi condotti qualche tempo fa per il perimetro viario costituito dal perimetro viario di P.za Indipendenza, c.so Pisani-via Altofonte, Viale Regione Siciliana, Via Eugenio L'emiro, via Papireto, C.so vitt. Emanuele e della quale si forniscono, in questa sede, un possibile aggiornamento.</p> <p>Nello specifico, di seguito, si allegano:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figura 1: descrizione sommaria del percorso entro lo studio di fattibilità degli interventi prioritari per la realizzazione di interventi di ciclabilità a Palermo (anno 2009); - Figura 2: una prima versione (Fase 1) degli interventi da realizzare per il progetto, con modifiche all'attuale stato viario esistente; - Fig. 3: un'altra versione (Fase 2) relativa a possibili interventi del progetto, che richiedono più consistenti interventi finalizzati anche alla realizzazione di nuovi raccordi viari o di riorganizzazione di nodi viari esistenti. <p>Attività previste (sulla base del progetto già esistente):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Confronto tra gli enti istituzionali per individuare le soluzioni adottabili per risolvere le eventuali criticità presenti lungo il percorso b. Studio e realizzazione degli interventi per migliorare e potenziare i percorsi ciclabili esistenti c. Studio e realizzazione degli interventi prioritari sui percorsi ciclabili integrativi di quelli già esistenti d. Studio e realizzazione degli interventi secondari sui percorsi ciclabili integrativi di quelli già esistenti e. Studio e realizzazione degli interventi integrativi ai percorsi ciclabili da realizzare su aree pubbliche
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miglioramento dei percorsi ciclabili esistenti - Integrazione dei percorsi ciclabili esistenti con i percorsi integrativi - Miglioramento della fruizione eco-sostenibile del sito - Turismo a basso impatto - Creazione di un sistema integrato di fruizione turistica eco-sostenibile tra il sito e altri elemento storico-culturali di valore che ricadono entro il territorio interessato dal progetto
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Km realizzati per le piste ciclabili - Numero cicloturisti/anno - Aumento cicloturisti annuo - Nascita di società specializzate per il cicloturismo (incoming, esercizi ricettivi lungo il percorso, etc.)

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 2	Creazione di percorsi turistici sostenibili integrativi a quelli tradizionali del sito
AZIONE 1	Danisinni: itinerario arabo-normanno. Camminamento storico fuori le mura
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>L'intervento proposto coinvolge un'area di Palermo a forte valenza storica e con aspetti paesaggistici e naturalistici particolarmente meritevoli di tutela e valorizzazione.</p> <p>Le prime notizie storiche a noi pervenute circa la zona denominata Danisinni, risalgono all'epoca araba: un mercante di Bagdad Ibn Hawqal, giunto a Palermo nell'anno 972-973, nel suo libro —<i>De le vie e del reame</i>—, dà notizie dell'esistenza di una depressione a monte dello Hârat as-Saqâabdh (il quartiere degli schiavoni), uno dei cinque quartieri in cui, nel periodo della dominazione araba, era divisa la città. Riportiamo la traduzione del testo arabo, fatta da Michele Amari:</p> <p><i>—Quivi stendesì anco una fondura tutta coperta di papiro, ossia bardì ch'è proprio la pianta di cui si fabbricano i tumar (rotoli di foglio da scrivere)...Io non so che il papiro d'Egitto abbia su la faccia della terra altro compagno che questo di Sicilia. Il quale la più parte è attorto in cordame per le navi e un pochino si adopera a far de fogli pel Sultano...—</i>.</p> <p>Dentro la —fondura— scorreva, fiancheggiato da terreni paludosi, il mitico fiume Papireto, che, costeggiando la città, giungeva al vecchio porto, oggi cala. Forse perché il papiro cresce rigoglioso sulle rive del Nilo, le leggende popolari fantasticarono che il Papireto ricevesse le acque dal fiume africano, che per le vie sotterranee sgorgava dalla grotta grande di Danisinni.</p> <p><i>—Dal cupo fondo di una ben lata limacciosa grotta, che ha la forma di un'ampia stanza, con volta sopra fattavi di vive selci, prendendo posto lungo le mura di Palermo dalla parte di ponente sopra il Pipirito in distanza di 500 passi, ci vien donata questa gran fonte. L'erbe e verzure, che la impellicciano, li tortuosi canali del suo bel corso, che alle donne fan lavatoj—</i>....,</p> <p>così descrive il Villabianca la grotta e la sorgente —<i>Anisinde</i>—.</p> <p>Nel passato il perimetro dell'area denominata Danisinni era molto più estesa del territorio considerato oggi, tanto da lambire il parco della Zisa e ad estendersi ben oltre il convento dei Cappuccini. La lettura di antichi atti notarili ci ha fatto comprendere che per la vastità il territorio era diviso per contrade.</p> <p>Il Senato di Palermo, nella licenza concessa ai Frati Cappuccini nel 1534 per fabbricare il loro convento, per indicare il luogo scriveva:</p> <p><i>—"... extra moenia in contrada S. Lunardi de Dainisindi—</i>.</p> <p>L'origine del nome Danisinni, presumibilmente, risale ad una delle sorgenti che, in questo luogo, alimentavano il fiume, forse proprio quella che scaturiva dalla grotta grande. La sorgente — citata da Ibn Hawqal — era chiamata "Ayu'abi Sa'Idin (la fonte di Abu Said), o forse prese il nome dalla bella Principessa figlia di un wali del tempo Abu Said soprannominato —Ahmad'ad Dayf, l'ospite, che sulla grotta costruì la sua dimora. Quest'ultima ipotesi potrebbe essere la più probabile perché avallata dalla tradizione popolare.</p> <p>I palermitani nella forma dialettale considerano il nome di questo quartiere al plurale antepoendo ad esso l'articolo i —<i>Denesinni</i>—, questa forma viene ripresa spesso nella lingua italiana.</p> <p>Il nome del rione si tramandò invariato nei secoli, come prova una Carta di Palermo del 1823, redatta a Londra nella quale si legge chiaramente l'indicazione di una fonte chiamata —<i>Ay Sindi</i>—. I palermitani poi storpiarono il nome prima in Anisinde e poi in Denisinni o Danisinni.</p> <p><u>Il progetto</u></p> <p>L'itinerario (circa 1,4 km), della durata di circa 25 minuti, attraversa infatti un'area dalle particolari suggestioni e richiami al periodo arabo (Danisinni) e si presenta come il più breve e suggestivo asse di collegamento tra le realtà monumentali</p>

	<p>rappresentative del cuore politico e religioso dell'impero arabo normanno (Palazzo dei Normanni e Cappella Palatina), con quella a valenza più ludico ricreativa, rappresentata dalla Zisa.</p> <p>Il percorso, che si diparte da Piazza Indipendenza per raggiungere Piazza Zisa, coinvolge infatti la via principale e la piazza di un antico rione della città chiamato Danisinni, il cui nome nella sua attuale forma storpiata trae origini dall'Arabo —Ay'abi Sa'Idin" ovvero la fonte di Abu Said. Qui infatti si trova la sorgente (oggi nascosta agli occhi del visitatore) che alimentava il Papireto uno dei due storici fiumi della città. Gli arabi sfruttarono molto le acque purissime di Danisinni, tanto che intorno all'anno 1000, l'emiro Giafar Ibn Yusuf fece costruire un acquedotto per approvvigionare alcune fontane della città.</p> <p>L'area era ricchissima di papiri, per qualità e caratteristiche eguali solo a quelli del Nilo e per tale ragione, le leggende popolari fantasticarono che il Papireto ricevesse le acque direttamente dal fiume africano, che per le vie sotterranee sgorgava propria dalla grotta grande di Danisinni.</p> <p>Oggi, nonostante l'interramento del fiume e i diversi interventi edilizi subiti soprattutto negli ultimi decenni, il rione Danisinni mantiene ancora, inaspettatamente, degli scorci —gresti" di particolare suggestione, con evidenti tracce della persistente presenza dell'acqua: grandi orti all'aperto (coltivati ancora con i tradizionali sistemi d'irrigazione araba), spazi verdi con vegetazione rigogliosa, alcuni superstiti esemplari dei leggendari papiri, i resti della —Frera" (la cava dalla quale venne estratta la pietra di fabbrica del Palazzo dei Normanni) ed ancora cavalli ed altri animali da fattoria, tutto in piena città. Avulso dal caotico traffico cittadino, (il rione è l'unico in città ad essere privo di arterie stradali di attraversamento), Danisinni si presta quindi come luogo ideale per la realizzazione di un ampio percorso turistico pedonale. Dalla piazza infatti un'antica e breve scalinata conduce ad un fatiscente ma pittoresco cortile arabeggiante, anello di congiunzione con il vicolo Zisa, un lungo asse rettilineo, a tratti già pedonalizzato, che collega direttamente alla via e alla piazza Zisa, antistante l'omonimo castello.</p> <p>Al fine di valorizzare questa realtà si rivela quindi necessario intervenire con alcuni precisi interventi che si possono così riassumere:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Tracciatura di un percorso pedonaleb. Ripristino e/o mantenimento e tutela del sistema sorgivoc. Ripristino e/o mantenimento e tutela del sistema ortivod. Interventi di riqualificazione lungo il percorso pedonalee. Interventi di abbellimento artistico e di ingegneria naturalisticaf. Azioni di animazione socio-economica, finalizzate a:<ul style="list-style-type: none">f.1. Coinvolgimento della popolazione locale per la condivisione ed —dozione" degli interventi di riqualificazione ed abbellimentof.2 Sostegno alla nascita di nuove imprese di servizi al turista e al tempo liberog. Collocazione di segnaletica relativa all'itinerarioh. Predisposizione e realizzazione di strumenti di fruizione e comunicazione on line ed off line.
--	--

	 <p>Principali monumenti e vie interessate dal percorso turistico:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Palazzo dei Normanni e Cappella Palatina - Danisinni (Ayn Sindi) - Castello della Zisa - Piazza Indipendenza - Corso Calatafimi - Via Cappuccini - Via Danisinni - Piazza Danisinni - Via e Cortile Sopra la Grotta - Vicolo Zisa - Via Zisa
<p>RISULTATI ATTESI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miglioramento della fruizione eco-sostenibile del sito - Creazione di un sistema integrato di fruizione turistica eco-sostenibile tra il sito e altri elemento storico-culturali di valore che ricadono entro il territorio interessato dal progetto - Riqualificazione delle zone interessate dal progetto tramite interventi di abbellimento artistico e di ingegneria naturalistica: ripristino sistema sorgivo e ortivo, restauro edifici abitativi, restauro edifici di rilievo - Aumento della conoscenza e consapevolezza della popolazione locale su aspetti storici dimenticati della propria città - Rivitalizzazione socio-culturale ed economica delle zone interessate dal progetto
<p>SOGGETTO REGIA</p>	<p>Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia</p>
<p>SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE</p>	<p>Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020</p>
<p>INDICATORI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero di interventi di riqualificazione realizzati - Numero di attività culturali ed economiche nate in relazione alla realizzazione del percorso turistico - Numero di residenti coinvolti negli interventi di riqualificazione ed abbellimento - Livello di soddisfazione dei residenti e dei turisti (indagini annuali tramite la somministrazione di questionari ad hoc)

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 2	Creazione di percorsi turistici sostenibili integrativi a quelli tradizionali del sito
AZIONE 2	Percorso culturale lungo la strada Rocca-Monreale
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Attività:</p> <p>a. Percorso pedonale culturale, lungo il quale una guida turistica farà conoscere gli aspetti storico-architettonici meno conosciuti che da Palermo guidano verso Monreale. Di seguito si descrivono gli elementi di valore culturale che saranno oggetto del percorso turistico.</p> <p>Storia</p> <p>Nel 700 lo "stradone di MezzoMonreale" è una delle direttrici di espansione della città di Palermo: era stato tracciato nel 1583 dal vicerè Marcantonio Colonna, prolungando l'asse urbano extramoenia sino al villaggio della Rocca, ai piedi di Monreale. La via di collegamento fra lo stradone di Mezzomonreale e il paesino che sorgeva attorno al duomo normanno era stata realizzata dagli arcivescovi monrealesi: un primo tracciato risaliva al 1575, realizzato per volontà dell'arcivescovo Ludovico I Torres; nel 1621 il percorso era stato riadattato dall'Arcivescovo Venero.</p> <p>Più di 100 anni dopo era nuovamente mal ridotto, il dislivello di circa 300 metri fra la Rocca e Monreale risultava difficile da superare. Nella descrizione di un diarista dell'epoca, il marchese di Villabianca, <i>l'Arcivescovo Francesco Testa, conoscendo quanto disastrosa era la strada che da Monreale conduce a Palermo, si per la salita e si anche per le selci alpestri che nel corso vi si incontrano, volle cambiarla di sito nel 1764; e portandola più in su dalla parte del monte, dove ha fatto le rupi con mine di polvere, gli è riuscito finalmente renderla più facile e con salita quasi insensibile, per vie di molte fughe, che formano la strada a guisa di scala</i>" (<i>Diario palermitano di Francesco Maria Emanuele e Gaetani Marchese di Villabianca dal 1° gennaio 1746 al 31° dicembre 1758</i>, in G. Di Marzo, a cura di, <i>Diari della città di Palermo dal secolo XVI al XIX, pubblicati su manoscritti della Biblioteca Comunale</i>, Palermo 1874, <i>Diario Palermitano</i>, XXIII, p. 245.)</p> <p>Percorso della strada</p> <p>Partendo dalla Rocca e dirigendosi verso Monreale, la strada lunga un paio di chilometri si apre con un ingresso sottolineato da due piloni con vasotti che recano iscrizione latina e greca.</p> <p>All'interno della prima curva è collocata la Fontana del Pescatore, così chiamata per un fanciullo scolpito nell'atto di pescare. Sono presenti sculture dell'artista palermitano Ignazio Marabitti, che raffigurano putti ed elementi naturalistici. Altri piloni segnano i punti in cui la nuova strada interseca la vecchia, un tempo c'erano sedili in pietra per il riposo dei viandanti.</p> <p>L'interno della seconda curva è occupato da un sedile semi-circolare, delimitato da pilastri, quel che resta di un complesso architettonico con piramidi e iscrizioni, che accompagnava il viandante.</p> <p>A metà del percorso è posto il monumento più scenografico: la Fontana del Drago, che richiama con le sue forme piramidali, uno schema tipo già presente nel 600 palermitano.</p>



Il Drago è metafora delle tenebre destinate a essere sconfitte, la conchiglia in primo piano – tipica del decorativismo barocco - viene enfatizzata come simbolo di Palermo, vaso ermetico e fertile – «onca d'oro» che accoglie le acque versate dal fiume Oreto. L'apertura della grotta dalla quale fuoriesce il drago diventa punto di fusione fra il mondo ctonio, di cui il drago è custode, e la conchiglia.

La composizione finale sfrutta il dislivello della montagna per creare una finzione – «naturalistica»: i fanciulli sfuggono al drago scalando il monte all'interno di uno schema compositivo che ruota attorno a due punti focali: la grande conchiglia e la testa del drago. I giochi d'acqua, oggi scomparsi, esaltavano la magnificenza dei marmi scolpiti e delle rocce addomesticate.

Grazie ai lavori di ingegneria idraulica realizzati dall'arcivescovo Testa, l'acqua destinata ad alimentare le fontane arriva da sorgenti lontane cinque chilometri.

Dopo la magnificenza della Fontana del Drago, è presente, in tono minore, l'ultima fonte prima del paese. Essa è in tufo e pietre con un'iscrizione che chiude la strada, in ideale continuità con i piloni che ne segnano l'ingresso. La strada si presenta come un monumento con due porte di accesso, dove ogni ingresso invita il pellegrino a inoltrarsi. I piloni offrono a chi arriva dalla città quanto di meglio avviene a Monreale, cioè gli insegnamenti della lingua latina e del greco.

L'ultima fontana, sempre con sedili per i pellegrini, diventa la prima per chi si muove da Monreale verso Palermo, e contiene iscrizioni che inneggiano alla bellezza della Capitale.

Testimonianze storiche

La strada, arredata con fontane e sculture, viene descritta dai viaggiatori che nell'ultimo scorcio del XVIII secolo scoprono la Sicilia.

Tra i più entusiasti troviamo Jean Houel, che in Sicilia trascorse oltre 4 anni e scrive: —oggi, almeno dalla parte di Monreale, la strada è decorata in modo così splendido da sembrare più il viale di un palazzo che una strada pubblica” (J. Houel, *Viaggio in Sicilia*, E.di.bi.si. Palermo, 1999, p. 30).

Il più famoso dei viaggiatori è Goethe, in Sicilia nel 1787, che descrive la strada come —Magnifica via fatta costruire dall'abate del Monastero, in tempi di grande abbondanza, larga, di comoda salita, con alberi a destra e a sinistra, ma soprattutto provvista di copiose fontane e getti d'acqua con fregi e ornamenti” (citazione in G. Pitre, *Goethe in Palermo nel 1787*, Palermo, 1976, p. 27).

Nel 1789 la via viene descritta dall'architetto Leon Dufourny: —La strada da Palermo a

	<p>Monreale costruita pochi anni fa dall'arcivescovo Testa, è larga, comoda e gradevolmente alberata, cosa rara in Italia, e soprattutto in Sicilia. Essa si restringe avvicinandosi a Monreale in quanto è tracciata su una salita ripida, che è stato necessario attenuare dappertutto; è ornata con spalliere di oleandri, con sedili e in molti punti con belle fontane il cui aspetto, congiunto con quello della vallata da Monreale a Palermo, crea un panorama delizioso" (L. Dufourmy, <i>Diario di un giacobino a Palermo</i>, 1789-793, Palermo 1991, p. 76).</p> <p>La strada suscita meraviglia e anche gratitudine nel viaggiatore. Come avviene al conte Rezzonico nell'agosto del 1793, che esprime un giudizio molto positivo: «La strada è bellissima e devesi all'Arcivescovo Mons. Testa. Indicabile diletto provai nell'ascendere per comodissimi sentieri e vincere l'erta del monte a bel agio e vagheggiare le suggette valli e le lontananze pittoriche della città, dei promontori, della marina. Molte fontane ricreano uno stanco passeggero, ed opportune vedette e sedili li invitano ad arrestarsi" (C. Gastone della Torre, Conte di Rezzonico, <i>Viaggio della Sicilia</i>, Palermo 1828, p. 13).</p> <p>Una stampa della prima metà dell'Ottocento, ci mostra la valenza paesaggistica dello spiazzo su cui troneggia la Fontana del Drago che di fronte a sé ha il belvedere.</p>
<p>RISULTATI ATTESI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miglioramento della fruizione eco-sostenibile del sito - Creazione di un sistema integrato di fruizione turistica eco-sostenibile tra il sito e altri elemento storico-culturali di valore che ricadono entro il territorio interessato dal progetto - Eventuale riqualificazione delle zone interessate dal progetto tramite interventi di abbellimento artistico e di ingegneria naturalistica: ripristino sistema sorgivo, restauro edifici abitativi, restauro edifici di rilievo - Aumento della conoscenza e consapevolezza della popolazione locale su aspetti storici dimenticati della propria città
<p>SOGGETTO REGIA</p>	<p>Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia</p>
<p>SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE</p>	<p>Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020</p>
<p>INDICATORI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero di interventi di riqualificazione realizzati - Numero di attività culturali ed economiche nate in relazione alla realizzazione del percorso turistico - Numero di partecipanti al percorso turistico - Numero di residenti coinvolti negli eventuali interventi di riqualificazione ed abbellimento - Livello di soddisfazione dei residenti e dei turisti (indagini annuali tramite la somministrazione di questionari ad hoc)

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 3	Valorizzazione dei giardini interni ed esterni ai beni arabo-normanni
AZIONE	Ideale riqualificazione, valorizzazione e fruizione culturale dell'antico Parco del Genoardo
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>La candidatura del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" è rafforzata da un ampio spazio geografico che occupa più territori e che, inoltre, sposta la barra dal focus architettonico e urbanistico a quello più generalmente storico-culturale. Un patrimonio culturale di eccezionale valore che non prevede solo i monumenti, ma anche la trama urbana che li lega ai giardini - una delle eccellenze della proposta - e agli spazi aperti. Non solo monumenti di valore architettonico e decorativo, quindi, ma anche l'inestricabile tessuto della città antica che li circonda e che diventa anche una grande sfida per la riqualificazione complessiva e la valorizzazione del complessivo contesto territoriale di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù.</p> <p>Il giardino della Zisa, esistente nell'area antistante il palazzo, è ricordo vivido e tangibile del parco del Genoardo, peculiare connubio tra natura e monumento, architettura e paesaggio, caratteristica propria della pianificazione urbanistica normanna, ancora percepibile in altri monumenti quali il Palazzo Reale o la Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Quest'ultima, è inserito in un meraviglioso contesto costituito da un rigoglioso giardino di matrice islamica (<i>agdāl</i>) composto da palme e da altre varie specie mediterranee. Il giardino, documentato nelle fonti coeve, confinava a Nord con le acque del fiume Kemonia le quali peraltro permettevano ai monaci di far funzionare un mulino. Il giardino, inoltre, costituiva parte del <i>riyad</i> (giardino) islamico che dava il nome ad una vicina porta della città di Palermo in epoca islamica (Bab al Riyad). Ancora oggi il giardino costituisce la memoria più vivida del parco del Genoardo Normanno. La peculiarità del contesto è poi garantita dalla presenza a occidente di un tratto di mura urbiche normanne, oltre le quali, aldilà di un attraversamento viario, si estende l'antico greto del fiume Kemonia (Fossa della Garofala), oggi Villa d'Orleans</p> <p>Le azioni rientranti in questo progetto di valorizzazione sono volte a garantire la piena fruizione dei beni tentando di ricostruire laddove possibile gli spazi verdi del tempo, valorizzando l'ambiente e riportando alla luce le antiche funzioni che tali spazi assolvevano.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Opportuni interventi di salvaguardia che mirino alla riduzione degli agenti inquinanti, alla sistemazione e al ripristino degli spazi verdi esistenti b. Giardino della Zisa: inserire altre specie tipiche della macchia mediterranea c. Valorizzazione storica delle originarie funzioni sociali e religiose dei giardini. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c.1 Inserimento di pannelli illustrativi che descrivano in dettaglio l'utilizzo che veniva fatto di questi spazi aperti, con opportune foto e testimonianze c.2 In determinati periodi dell'anno, la presenza di attori che in costumi dell'epoca narrino le vicende che hanno interessato i beni monumentali, sottolineando la funzione degli spazi verdi nel periodo arabo-normanno c.3 Incontri didattici all'aperto, nei giardini, per le scuole e per i cittadini (riacquisizione d'identità da parte delle comunità locali)
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fruizione integrata di tutti gli elementi caratterizzanti il valore storico e culturale del sito - Riqualificazione di spazi verdi di cui la popolazione locale si può riappropriare - Aumento della conoscenza e della consapevolezza di tutti gli elementi distintivi del sito - Incremento della conoscenza delle antiche funzioni che tali spazi assolvevano
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia

SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-N. di Giardini riqualificati-N. d'interventi di manutenzione per anno-Numero di pannelli illustrativi installati-N. di eventi teatrali e culturali realizzati al patrimonio ambientale-N. di visitatori/anno-N. di scuole coinvolte-N. di partecipanti agli incontri didattici

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 4	Recupero, salvaguardia e fruizione integrata del patrimonio culturale del sito e delle espressioni culturali locali
AZIONE	Oral and Intangible Heritage Festival
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>In coerenza con la Convenzione per la salvaguardia del patrimonio immateriale, approvata dalla Conferenza generale dell'UNESCO nel 2003 ed entrata in vigore il 20 aprile 2006, è opportuno valorizzare le espressioni della cultura orale tradizionale secondo l'accezione di "Patrimonio culturale immateriale" definita dall'UNESCO e richiamata in apertura: <i>«le pratiche, le rappresentazioni, le espressioni, le conoscenze e i saperi – così come gli strumenti, gli oggetti, gli artefatti e gli spazi culturali che sono loro associati – che le comunità, i gruppi e, eventualmente, gli individui riconoscono come facenti parte del loro patrimonio culturale. Questo patrimonio culturale immateriale, trasmesso di generazione in generazione, è ricreato continuamente dalle comunità e gruppi in funzione del loro ambiente, della interazione con la natura e con la storia, procura loro un sentimento d'identità e di continuità e contribuisce a promuovere il rispetto della diversità culturale e della creatività umana».</i></p> <p>Tale preziosa definizione di patrimonio culturale immateriale e la considerazione che esso è fonte d'identità, di creatività e di rispetto delle diversità, ha largamente contribuito a delineare un approccio globale al patrimonio culturale, che collega strettamente i beni materiali e quelli immateriali, l'oggetto o l'evento nel suo contesto ambientale (il luogo) e storico (le dinamiche culturali diacroniche).</p> <p>Del resto, la ricchezza del patrimonio immateriale di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, segnatamente per quel che concerne le tradizioni festive, performative, orali e musicali, merita certamente la promozione di attività di ricerca diffusa e capillare per una loro attenta protezione, valorizzazione e trasmissione delle stesse alle generazioni future.</p> <p><u>Attività propedeutiche</u></p> <p>a. Realizzazione di un sistematico censimento delle emergenze culturali e dei soggetti portatori di saperi e competenze in via di disparizione (racconti, canti, leggende, saperi artigiani)</p> <p>b. Realizzazione di un'ampia raccolta documentale (fotografica, audiovisiva, sonora) realizzata attraverso i più aggiornati metodi e strumenti d'indagine.</p> <p>c. Realizzazione di un GIS che individui le singole emergenze su precisa base territoriale (Chiese legate ai riti festivi, teatri dell'opera dei pupi, botteghe artigiane, etc.).</p> <p>Queste preliminari attività di ricerca e documentazione costituiscono le premesse imprescindibili per la realizzazione di un organico piano di promozione e valorizzazione dei beni immateriali. Condizione preliminare alla riuscita di queste attività è che esse non appaiano "calate dall'alto" alla comunità residente e che la stessa abbia piena consapevolezza degli obiettivi che attraverso queste vengono perseguiti. E' pertanto necessario affiancare al lavoro di ricerca un'azione di sensibilizzazione e coinvolgimento delle comunità locali (di quartiere) che motivi positivamente il rafforzamento delle identità locali. Accanto alla promozione di attività di ricerca, documentazione e valorizzazione delle proposte culturali tradizionali è, quindi, necessario stimolare l'incremento della produzione culturale e favorire la circolazione d'idee e proposte innovative.</p> <p>Nel caso dei beni culturali immateriali tali obiettivi possono essere raggiunti in primo luogo attraverso partecipate attività d'indagine volte alla scoperta, ri-scoperta e rivitalizzazione (laddove possibile) delle tradizioni locali senza però ipotizzare forme di musealizzazione della realtà.</p>

	<p>In base a queste considerazioni si ritiene opportuno promuovere:</p> <p>a. iniziative di studio che sappiano coniugare i due patrimoni culturali, materiale e immateriale</p> <p>b. eventi di valenza turistico-culturale che possano valorizzare le tradizioni (saperi, competenze, espressioni, etc.) locali confrontandole anche con altre pratiche culturali riconosciute patrimonio dell'umanità, in modo da promuovere le identità locali correlandole con quelle di realtà culturali —are” entro una visione positiva della diversità culturale.</p> <p>Entrambe le iniziative sopra descritte, possono efficacemente trovare espressione nel progetto dell’“Oral and Intangibile Heritage Festival”.</p> <p><u>Il progetto “Oral and Intangibile Heritage Festival”</u></p> <p>Alle emergenze artistiche e architettoniche individuate all’interno della presente proposta di candidatura - e alla loro storia - sono associati, in modo più o meno esplicito, canti, leggende, racconti, attività performative ed ergologiche. Tale patrimonio è in parte tutt’oggi presente nella memoria degli abitanti dei territori interessati, in parte documentato e riproponibile con il concorso di qualificati operatori culturali. Esistono, infatti, individui e gruppi che hanno lavorato con sapiente attenzione alla riproposta e alla riqualificazione di significativi segmenti della cultura orale e musicale tradizionale. Alla luce di quanto osservato si propone:</p> <p>a. un’attenta opera di programmazione e selezione delle proposte</p> <p>b. realizzazione di percorsi narrativi, musicali, performativi, gastronomici, etc. all’interno degli spazi urbani che contengono i monumenti del sito candidato</p> <p>Azioni in grado di valorizzare realmente saperi e competenze locali e coinvolgere direttamente i soggetti che operano e risiedono all’interno di questi spazi (tanto —idigeni” che immigrati). Artigiani, bottegai, venditori ambulanti, casalinghe, etc. potrebbero farsi veri e propri —acconta-storie” e performer, restituendo così dignità a loro stessi e alla propria cultura e rendendo partecipi, tanto la loro stessa comunità che i visitatori, di uno straordinario patrimonio di esperienze, competenze e sensazioni altrimenti inattuabile.</p> <p>Entro questo quadro, risulterebbe di particolare rilievo, tanto ai fini dell’integrazione sociale che della moltiplicazione virtuosa delle proposte, il contributo delle comunità migranti, ciascuna portatrice di esperienze e saperi (narrativi, musicali, coreutici, gastronomici, ergologici, etc.) diversi, attraverso i quali idealmente ricostruire il —ima” di una Palermo normanna multietnica e multiculturale.</p>
<p>RISULTATI ATTESI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sistematico censimento delle emergenze culturali e dei soggetti portatori di saperi e competenze in via di sparizione - Realizzazione di un’ampia raccolta documentale (fotografica, audiovisiva, sonora) - Proposte per un’offerta turistica e culturale integrata di alto profilo - Diversificazione dell’offerta turistica e conseguente incremento di flussi turistici stagionalizzati - Recupero della memoria culturale tradizionale e storica, anche presso le comunità locali - Maggiore consapevolezza da parte dei cittadini del proprio patrimonio - Promozione e comunicazione qualificante e innovativa delle valenze del sito a tutti i livelli. - Crescita culturale, sociale ed economica delle comunità interessate
<p>SOGGETTO REGIA</p>	<p>Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia</p>
<p>SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE</p>	<p>Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020</p>

INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- N. e qualità dei dati reperiti e sistematizzati- N. d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità- Quantità e qualità delle proposte elaborate e degli eventi culturali progettati- Livello di gradimento e comprensione misurato presso i visitatori (da misurare tramite questionario ad hoc)- N. delle visite ai monumenti del sito seriale arabo-normanno, da parte dei residenti- N. dei turisti fuori stagione estiva- N. di visitatori del sito e loro progressione temporale- N. di turisti e N. di residenti partecipanti agli eventi culturali creati- Incremento del periodo di permanenza, anche fuori stagione estiva- Incremento del numero presenze nei luoghi tradizionalmente meno visitati- Indice di notorietà delle manifestazioni culturali
-------------------	---

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 5	Rafforzare il senso d'identità e di appartenenza della popolazione locale
AZIONE	Programma di eventi formativi e informativi, rivolti soprattutto alle giovani generazioni
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Nell'ambito di un più ampio progetto di valorizzazione e miglioramento del livello di gestione e fruizione dell'armatura culturale del sito, un elemento molto importante è costituito dal coinvolgimento delle popolazioni locali – soprattutto delle giovani generazioni, futuri protagonisti attivi della protezione del patrimonio - e dal recupero dell'identità storica da parte delle stesse, la cui presa di coscienza scaturisce da un processo di conoscenza e dall'acquisizione consapevole del valore storico-monumentale di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù.</p> <p>Per una corretta progettazione e realizzazione delle attività indirizzate alle nuove generazioni, è necessaria una preliminare attività di coinvolgimento delle scuole a partecipare attivamente alle iniziative di animazione e sensibilizzazione, che si traduce in una serie d'iniziative con carattere più specificamente formativo, rivolti soprattutto ai dirigenti scolastici e agli insegnanti, perché possano rendere corretto l'approccio degli studenti nella partecipazione alle iniziative.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Attività preliminari rivolte ai docenti e ai dirigenti scolastici</u></p> <p>a. programma di studio e ricerca che si articola in vari incontri che avranno come protagonista il sito candidato: convegni cui far partecipare personalità note a livello internazionale per i loro studi nei vari settori; incontri di volta in volta finalizzati all'approfondimento della conoscenza delle città nei loro molteplici aspetti e stratificazioni culturali</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Progetti per gli studenti delle istituzioni formative di diverso ordine e grado</u></p> <p>Questi progetti dalla consapevolezza che nell'ambito della tutela dei beni culturali è sempre più rilevante considerare il ruolo fondamentale dell'educazione e della formazione, attività in grado di radicare la cultura diffusa che rende spontaneo il rispetto dei beni storico- monumentali e naturali.</p> <p>Le attività di educazione dei ragazzi, sin in età scolare, alla comprensione del ruolo e del valore della propria città, rappresentano un vero e proprio strumento di tutela e di valorizzazione per lo stesso sito, in quanto generano un circolo virtuoso relativo alla consapevolezza di quanto le azioni di tutela siano importanti e necessarie.</p> <p>a. <i>Programmi didattici</i> che illustrino il significato e il valore universale del sito: in tale ambito l'Assessorato Regionale dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana ha in atto un progetto denominato —<i>Suole e comunicazione per la valorizzazione dei siti UNESCO</i>” cofinanziato dal Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali</p> <p>b. Coinvolgimento degli stessi ragazzi in <i>attività di promozione del sito candidato</i>, ad esempio attraverso iniziative a opera delle scuole come quella a carattere regionale e nazionale —<i>La scuola adotta un monumento</i>”</p> <p>c. Partecipazione degli alunni delle scuole alle <i>iniziative promosse da FAI Scuola</i>, quale è ad esempio —<i>Il Torneo del Paesaggio</i>”, una gara di cultura e ricerca in tre fasi (locale, regionale, nazionale) dedicata alla scuola secondaria di II grado, nella quale i ragazzi devono realizzare un progetto di valorizzazione culturale</p> <p>d. Adesione alle iniziative <i>“Olimpiadi del Patrimonio”</i> che l'A.N.I.S.A. (Associazione Nazionale Insegnanti Storia dell'Arte) organizza con l'obiettivo di fornire agli studenti l'opportunità per arricchire la loro conoscenza della</p>

	<p>straordinaria ricchezza e varietà delle testimonianze storico-artistiche, monumentali e paesaggistiche disseminate su tutto il territorio italiano</p> <p>e. Incrementare i programmi di <i>mostre ed eventi culturali</i> relativi al sito e/o ospitati dal sito, di rilevanza sia locale, che nazionale e soprannazionale, per migliorare la conoscenza del sito (cicli di conferenze, mostre illustrative e didattiche, unitamente all'organizzazione di eventi culturali da realizzarsi anche nei monumenti candidati)</p> <p>Il progetto prevede lo svolgimento nelle scuole di attività educative finalizzate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- alla diffusione della conoscenza della storia e dell'evoluzione architettonica dei beni inseriti nel sito arabo-normanno- alla diffusione della conoscenza delle tecniche costruttive utilizzate- alla diffusione della conoscenza del ruolo attuale dei monumenti nel contesto dell'iscrizione del sito —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” alla Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale e della redazione del Piano di Gestione UNESCO- all'illustrazione dei temi relativi alla tutela e alla sua importanza per gli aspetti culturali ed economici del territorio- al coinvolgimento degli studenti nella creazione di prodotti editoriali destinati a essere distribuiti ai turisti in visita <p>f. <i>Concorsi d'idee</i> (design, fotografia, architettura, installazioni, beni culturali, management) relativi all'intero patrimonio interessato dalla nomina all'UNESCO</p> <p>g. <i>Prodotti di comunicazione e promozione del sito realizzati dagli studenti</i></p> <p>Prima dell'avvio del progetto sarà organizzato un seminario di presentazione che coinvolgerà i dirigenti scolastici e il corpo docente, nel corso del quale saranno raccolte sia le adesioni, sia le proposte da parte delle scuole coinvolte in merito alle azioni e alle attività da svolgere per arrivare alla realizzazione di reali campagne di comunicazione che saranno inserite nel sito web di —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”. Saranno altresì raccolti e integrati i suggerimenti eventualmente esposti dai docenti coinvolti, che parteciperanno inoltre alla stesura del piano di lavoro e alla selezione dei contenuti di comunicazione da far realizzare alle classi coinvolte.</p> <p>I temi che saranno affrontati nel corso degli incontri riguarderanno, in generale, tutte le caratteristiche che identificano e distinguono il patrimonio monumentale delle tre città, anche al fine di far comprendere il legame storico e culturale che le unisce, da trasmettere come eccellenza e valore da comunicare e proteggere per tutta l'umanità. I diversi livelli scolastici coinvolti nel progetto (elementari, medie, superiori, facoltà universitarie specifiche, Accademia di belle arti) svilupperanno poi, col supporto dei docenti coinvolti e di esperti in possesso di competenze specifiche, tre linee progettuali specificamente orientate alla comunicazione dei valori del sito. In particolare: agli studenti delle scuole elementari verrà richiesto di realizzare dei reportage fotografici che illustrino aspetti particolari del territorio, dei monumenti, della cultura locale; agli studenti delle scuole medie verrà richiesto di realizzare dei filmati o cortometraggi che abbiano come tema il valore dei siti e la cultura locale; agli studenti delle scuole superiori verrà richiesto di realizzare un prodotto multimediale che illustri gli aspetti salienti del territorio e della cultura locale, e che abbia la possibilità d'integrare al suo interno i prodotti realizzati dagli studenti delle elementari e delle medie; agli studenti universitari e dell'Accademia verrà proposto di presentare degli studi di miglioramento della gestione delle città e/o di reinterpretare artisticamente i contenuti UNESCO dei siti.</p> <p>Al termine del progetto, i vari prodotti editoriali, saranno utilizzati come parte delle campagne istituzionali di comunicazione e promozione del sito —Palermo arabo-</p>
--	--

	normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innalzamento del livello di conoscenza del sito e di tutte le sue valenze presso le giovani generazioni e la popolazione locale in generale - Presa di coscienza di cosa significhi abitare in un sito culturalmente importante, rispettarlo e gestirlo attraverso comportamenti sostenibili - Coinvolgimento di fasce della comunità locale in attività di promozione del proprio territorio - Approfondimento e diffusione la conoscenza presso il pubblico delle aree del sito e dei suoi valori culturali specifici
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantità e qualità dei riscontri partecipativi: N. di scuole attivate nei programmi di educazione e promozione culturale, N. di studenti partecipanti, - N. documenti e proposte elaborate - Incremento delle visite ai monumenti del sito arabo-normanno, da parte dei residenti - N. di iniziative attuate formative (conferenze, workshop, seminari e incontri) realizzate - Livello di partecipazione alle iniziative della popolazione - Variazione, nel tempo, della conoscenza che le diverse fasce della popolazione hanno di alcune peculiarità dei monumenti del sito (questionario ad hoc) - N. laboratori attivati sul patrimonio arabo-normanno/ Totale dei laboratori nelle scuole primarie - scuole superiori di primo e secondo grado – università - N. di prodotti editoriali/di comunicazione/culturali realizzati dai ragazzi

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 6	Sviluppo socio-economico
AZIONE	Creazione di percorsi formativi tecnico-specialistici
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Il coinvolgimento delle comunità locali è senza dubbio connesso anche a un miglioramento della loro qualità di vita, che si potrebbe attuare attraverso attività di formazione e riqualificazione professionale dei giovani in cerca di occupazione e di coloro provenienti da altri settori, come strumenti di avvio e supporto all'inserimento occupazionale, sia in Sicilia sia nel resto d'Italia, nelle attività legate al turismo proprio degli itinerari UNESCO.</p> <p>a. Attivazione di <i>corsi di specializzazione</i> in accordo con gli Atenei Universitari e gli enti di formazione accreditati dalla Regione Sicilia. Questi corsi devono essere orientati a fornire competenze generali di base, ma anche a un livello superiore per coloro che avendo conseguito la laurea intendano investire il loro futuro nell'ambito della valorizzazione dei beni culturali. L'azione prevede la realizzazione di percorsi formativi post diploma e post laurea, rivolti a chi intende inserirsi nel mondo del lavoro o chi già lavora in ambito turistico – culturale e vuole specializzarsi.</p> <p>Le figure professionali di cui il sistema di valorizzazione turistica necessita possono essere di tre tipi:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. operatore culturale che deve essere in grado di occuparsi di mediazione tra il sistema artistico e culturale e i vari tipi di pubblico che fruiscono delle iniziative organizzate, ivi compresa la comunità locale 2. marketing manager del turismo culturale, che deve essere in grado d'interloquire con gli enti pubblici e privati e con le comunità locali per

	<p>migliorare l'accessibilità e l'accoglienza ai siti culturali (in particolare modo quello arabo-normanno</p> <p>3. tourist information provider, che rappresenta la figura del professionista della comunicazione connessa al turismo culturale, che deve essere a conoscenza delle tecniche legate alla comunicazione, pubblicità e design.</p> <p>b. Realizzazione di una vera e propria <i>Città del restauro</i> dove svolgere funzioni di ricerca e trasferimento dei saperi sul restauro attraverso lo svolgimento integrato di molteplici funzioni come:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ricerca;• sperimentazione;• interventi ordinari e straordinari;• definizione dei protocolli normativi per la conservazione e per il restauro;• definizione dei profili professionali per le diverse figure di operatori del restauro;• offerta di servizi formativi di altissima qualificazione <p>Si tratta, da un lato, di creare una "città virtuale" attraverso la realizzazione di un sito web dove raccogliere, organizzare e aggiornare informazioni su operatori, corsi, e scuole di restauro; dall'altro di realizzare una struttura, da progettare secondo i migliori standard internazionali, dove potenziare le attività degli istituti specifici esistenti. In questa struttura si svolgeranno: attività e opportunità formative sia per operatori già attivi da aggiornare e/o riqualificare, sia per operatori da formare ex novo; funzioni di osservatorio in grado di seguire - e indirizzare per quanto possibile gli sviluppi normativi, monitorare la domanda e l'offerta formativa nonché il mercato del lavoro, facilitare il rapporto committenza-operatore nell'ambito delle varie attività di restauro che interessano le zone di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù.</p> <p>c. Una delle attività artigianali locali di alto livello riguarda la lavorazione del mosaico, elemento decorativo caratteristico dei monumenti del sito "Palermo Arabo normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale". Attualmente attività formative relative al mosaico vengono praticate a Monreale presso l'Istituto Statale d'Arte Mario D'Aleo per il Mosaico". Si propone il rafforzamento dell'offerta formativa di tale Istituto, attraverso un complementare centro per la formazione professionale - il <i>Centro per la lavorazione del mosaico</i> - relativo alle attività di lavorazione del mosaico per creare figure professionali legate alle nuove attività economiche e turistiche connesse al sito arabo normanno. L'istituzione di una scuola del Mosaico che coinvolga tutti e tre i comuni consentirebbe lo sviluppo di competenze tecniche eccellenti, in quanto i discendenti avrebbero la possibilità di apprendere in contesti di alto valore artistico, con riferimento a tale tecnica, quale sono appunto i monumenti arabo-normanni candidati alla nomina UNESCO. Il centro è aperto anche agli studenti di paesi esteri, soprattutto sede di siti UNESCO comparabili a quello arabo-normanno, con i quali implementare interessanti corsi di scambi culturali ed educativi.</p> <p>d. In piena linea con le tendenze e le modalità di formazione e diffusione della cultura a livello internazionale, un'azione da prevedere si riferisce alla realizzazione degli <i>art and craft workshop</i>, relativi al recupero dei lavori artigianali tradizionali dimenticati e legati alla tradizione arabo-normanna le cui tracce sono ancora rinvenibili in tali saperi e tecniche della cultura immateriale.</p> <p>Contestualmente alle attività sopra descritte, si ritiene fondamentale:</p>
--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Incrementare lo scambio di conoscenze tra docenti, esperti e ricercatori di Università, Centri di ricerca a livello internazionale, per incentivare partnership di ricerca sui temi culturali propri del sito f. Partecipare a <i>network internazionali</i>, per poter recepire le best practice da poter attuare all'interno del sito arabo normanno. Attraverso il dialogo e il confronto diretto e costruttivo sarà possibile innescare ulteriori processi di crescita economica, favoriti anche da una maggiore possibilità di collaborazione a programmi di gemellaggio e di scambio, nonché a progetti finanziati sui temi della ricerca culturale e scientifica e dello sviluppo socio-economico sostenibile g. Partecipare a <i>fiere di settore</i> in cui poter promuovere i risultati delle attività formative e culturali sopra descritte
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scambio di conoscenze tra i ricercatori dei vari paesi - Incremento degli studi e delle ricerche sul sito - Incremento della possibilità di collaborazione a programmi di gemellaggio e di scambio - Creazione di figure professionali altamente qualificate - Recupero delle tradizioni culturali materiali e immateriali - Diffusione delle tecniche di lavorazione dei mosaici, della ceramica, dell'argento nonché del ricamo - Creazione di nuove opportunità lavorative - Fruibilità di manufatti e produzioni arabo-normanne - Miglioramento delle attività di restauro/manutenzione/conservazione delle strutture architettoniche e degli apparati decorativi sia dei monumenti del sito arabo-normanno, sia di quelli non inclusi nel progetto di candidatura - Migliorare le ricadute economiche sul territorio
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di corsi attivati/annuo - N. di partecipanti ai corsi di formazione/specializzazione/annuo - Andamento diacronico del numero dei partecipanti alle iniziative intraprese - Qualità percepita delle iniziative formative intraprese dai partecipanti - Numero di partnership attivate per la realizzazione delle attività descritte - Percentuale di incremento occupazionale dei partecipanti, nei relativi settori di riferimento - Dati economici - Numero e provenienza dei Paesi coinvolti nelle partnership di studio/ricerca - Numero di gemellaggi/scambi formativi attivati - N. dei siti monumentali potenzialmente interessati dalle attività de —LaCittà del Restauro” - N. degli interventi ordinari e straordinari intrapresi da —La Città del Restauro” e dal Centro per la lavorazione del mosaico - N. di workshop organizzati - N. di partnership attivate - N. di ricerche prodotte con altri centri di ricerca e/o istituzioni d accomunati dagli studi sul patrimonio arabo normanno - Incremento/annuo degli occupati nei settori dell'artigianato storico- tradizionale - Incremento di efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione del sito storico-monumentale - N. di fiere a cui si è partecipato - N. di visitatori che, in ciascuna fiera, si sono interessati allo stand del sito

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 7	Fruizione integrata del più ampio patrimonio monumentale arabo-normanno
AZIONE	Creazione di itinerari turistici integrativi a quelli tradizionali legati al sito candidato
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Nel Dossier di Candidatura e nel Piano di Gestione, si sottolinea come una parte dei restanti monumenti del patrimonio storico-architettonico e monumentale arabo-normanno, pur presentando il carattere di autenticità, soffre al contempo di problemi in ordine alla loro conservazione e fruizione. Tali monumenti sono stati idealmente definiti di <i>categoria A</i>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Castello a Mare 2) Castello di Maredolce e Parco della Favara 3) Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena 4) La Cuba 5) Chiesa della SS. Trinità alla Magione <p>Numerosi altri complessi architettonici – definiti di <i>categoria B</i> - hanno anch'essi caratteristiche o conservano tracce arabo-normanne ma, per il complesso degli elementi in essa presenti, non sono ascrivibili alla categoria A. Malgrado la rilevante perdita di elementi di originalità, tali monumenti sono comunque importanti e storicizzati e integrano lo scenario storico-architettonico, monumentale e ambientale della Palermo arabo-normanna.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) La Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e la piccola Cuba 2) Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata 3) San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi 4) Chiesa di Santo Spirito (Chiesa dei Vespri) 5) Chiesa di Santa Cristina la Vetere 6) Uscibene 7) Bagni di Cefalà 8) Qanat di Palermo <p>(Per una loro approfondita trattazione si veda l'Allegato 2 al Dossier di Candidatura).</p> <p>La prima categoria raccoglie quei monumenti che, seppure in massima parte conservati, necessitano di azioni di intervento infrastrutturale e di natura gestionale (salvaguardia del contesto, infrastrutture per l'adeguata fruizione del bene, interventi di restauro); la seconda categoria invece comprende quei monumenti che in virtù delle loro vicende storiche hanno perso in modo consistente elementi di integrità ed autenticità, pur costituendo testimonianze importanti e storicizzate che integrano lo scenario storico-architettonico e monumentale della Palermo arabo-normanna.</p> <p>Tali monumenti necessitano di interventi di natura gestionale e di azioni di intervento infrastrutturale e potrebbero, in futuro, arricchire la fruizione culturale del sito candidato: l'ampliamento dei tradizionali circuiti turistici - da visitare sia tramite un apposito servizio di navette garantito dai principali nodi scambiatori individuati presso i monumenti del sito, sia in modo eco-sostenibile attraverso forme di bike tourism e/o percorsi a piedi - consentirebbe di far conoscere, non solo ai turisti ma anche alla popolazione locale, altre parti dei territori meno conosciuti da un punto di vista storico-culturale, ma culturalmente affini al progetto di candidatura UNESCO per Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".</p> <p>Individuate le criticità che insistono sui monumenti di categoria A e B (si veda: Capitolo 3.1.c /d e Capitolo 5.h del Dossier di Candidatura; Allegato 2 al Dossier di Candidatura), di seguito si sintetizzano le attività principali da mettere in atto per la progettazione e realizzazione dei percorsi turistico culturali che li interessano.</p> <p>a. Interventi di restauro/manutenzione dei complessi architettonici</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Riqualificazione del contesto urbanistico circostante ai monumenti c. Risolvere i problemi in ordine all'accessibilità d. Apertura quotidiana garantita e. Predisposizione di servizi di sorveglianza e custodia f. Predisposizione di zone parcheggio per le navette e/o per le biciclette g. Progettazione e realizzazione di strutture e di percorsi di visita idonei h. Organizzazione di visite guidate i. Predisposizione, realizzazione e promozione di un calendario di eventi e iniziative culturali, anche in modalità itinerante, da svolgere presso questi monumenti
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riqualificazione del contesto territoriale interessato da questi percorsi turistico - culturali complementari al sito candidato - Miglioramento del livello di fruizione dell'armatura culturale e ampliamento dei circuiti turistici con l'inclusione di altre parti dei territori meno conosciuti - Crescita della conoscenza e della consapevolezza della comunità locale del valore culturale del proprio patrimonio monumentale - Aumento dei flussi di turismo culturale (destagionalizzazione) - Creazione di nuove opportunità lavorative - Crescita culturale, sociale ed economica delle comunità interessate
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. d'interventi di valorizzazione/riqualificazione/restauro realizzati e loro efficacia - Incremento di efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione (numero di criticità-emergenze rilevate) - N. di eventi culturali progettati - N. di percorsi individuati per il bike tourism - Livello di gradimento e comprensione misurato presso i visitatori (sondaggi periodici ad hoc) - Aumento della consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno dei valori culturali del territorio (sondaggi periodici ad hoc) - N. visite totali (tasso di crescita annuo) - N. visite totali da parte di turisti (tasso di crescita annuo) - N. visite totali da parte della popolazione locale (tasso di crescita mensile) - N. bike tourists - N. partecipanti agli eventi culturali creati - Crescita socio-culturale ed economica

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 8	Diffondere la conoscenza del sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”
AZIONE	Gemellaggi con siti arabo-normanni presenti a livello europeo
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Il progetto prevede la creazione di itinerari turistici tematici arabo-normanni che si snodano tra il sito candidato —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” e gli altri siti, alcuni dei quali già dichiarati Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità, che presentano elementi storico-monumentali simili e che, di seguito, si elencano (per un approfondimento si veda Cap. 3.2.2. del Dossier di Candidatura Analisi comparativa esterna):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duomo di Salerno (1080 ca.) - Cattedrale di Amalfi (secc. X-XIII) - Duomo di Caserta Vecchia (1113) - Palazzo Rufolo di Ravello, con il suo loggiato moresco (XII-XIII secolo) - Chiesa di Sant'Eustachio a Pontone (fine secolo XII), in Costiera Amalfitana. - L'architettura <i>mudéjar</i> (ref. the property —Mdejar Architecture of Aragon”, Patrimonio UNESCO dal 1986, criterion iv) che si sviluppa in Spagna fra il secolo XII e il secolo XV e che può essere suddiviso in quattro varietà regionali: Toledo, León, Aragona e Andalusia - I mosaici della basilica di San Marco a Venezia (ref. the property —Venice and his lagoon”, Patrimonio UNESCO dal 1987, criteria i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi) - I mosaici di Ravenna (ref. the property —Early Christian Monuments of Ravenna”) fanno parte del Patrimonio UNESCO dal 1996, criteria i, ii, iii, iv) <p>Attività:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contatti con gli enti gestori degli altri siti b. Creazione dei percorsi turistici c. Accordi con tour operators per creare —pacchetti viaggio” che, entro le mete definite dal tour europeo arabo-normanno, siano personalizzabili sulla base dei diversi target d. Azioni di promozione e marketing congiunte con gli altri siti: coupon a validità annuale, sito web dedicato al progetto turistico e campagne pubblicitarie specifiche e. Promuovere il tour europeo arabo-normanno come meta per i viaggi d'istruzione scolastici delle scuole dei paesi coinvolti dal progetto
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crescita della conoscenza e della consapevolezza della comunità locale del valore culturale del proprio patrimonio monumentale - Aumento dei flussi di turismo culturale italiano ed estero (destagionalizzazione) - Creazione di nuove opportunità lavorative - Crescita culturale, sociale ed economica delle comunità interessate - Ampliare la riconoscibilità a livello internazionale del sito —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riconoscibilità e percezione della brand-image del sito —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Monreale e Cefalù” - N. di gemellaggi attivati - N. d'iniziative comuni attivate - Incremento totale dei flussi turistici fuori stagione estiva legati all'organizzazione dei tour turistici - Capillarità della diffusione dei messaggi comunicativi promozionali - Livello di conoscenza dell'esistenza del progetto

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Livello di gradimento dei turisti (sondaggi periodici ad hoc)- Aumento della consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno delle caratteristiche del sito (sondaggi periodici ad hoc)- N. di pacchetti venduti/annuo- N. di scuole coinvolte/annuo- N. visite totali (tasso di crescita annuo)- N. visite totali da parte di turisti esteri (tasso di crescita annuo)- N. di visite totale da parte di turisti provenienti da altre parti d'Italia- N. di pacchetti venduti alla popolazione locale (tasso di crescita mensile)
--	--

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 9	Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito
AZIONE 1	Ridisegno complessivo del sistema della grande viabilità e delle infrastrutture di connessione tra le “porte”, il sistema urbano e il contesto territoriale di riferimento del sito
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Il progetto si riferisce alla realizzazione di azioni efficaci di gestione della mobilità, intesa sia in termini d'infrastrutture stradali e di aree per la sosta e il parcheggio, sia in termini di potenziamento dei servizi di trasporto pubblico.</p> <p>Allo scopo di ridurre i pesanti fenomeni di pressione antropica sui principali monumenti legati principalmente all'attuale sistema viario, è necessario il riassetto del sistema di mobilità pubblica.</p> <p>Nello specifico, i beni del sito arabo normanno proposto, necessitano di alcuni interventi per migliorare l'accessibilità turistica e per elevare il livello qualitativo della visita. Ognuno dei monumenti necessita di migliorie o da un punto di vista gestionale, o infrastrutturale, o da entrambi gli aspetti. La realizzazione di tali interventi deve incrementare l'indice di gradimento della visita da parte dei turisti, messi così nelle condizioni di fruire di diversi servizi, funzionali alla visita, in modo efficiente.</p> <p>Il Dossier di Candidatura (si veda Cap. 5.d del Dossier) riconosce la necessità di attuare interventi relativi a un più generale miglioramento dell'accessibilità dell'intero sistema urbano, nel rispetto della sostenibilità ambientale: da qui la rilevanza di alcuni interventi strategici relativi ai nodi infrastrutturali, quali il potenziamento del sistema del trasporto pubblico con la metropolitana leggera e la rete del tram, il miglioramento della mobilità urbana attraverso la realizzazione della tangenziale interna e della strada sotterranea di collegamento porto-circonvallazione, il potenziamento dei servizi portuali legati alla gestione e al supporto del turismo crocieristico e diportistico.</p> <p>Le azioni, sebbene riguardino il sito nel suo complesso, sono esposte anche nel dettaglio delle singole emergenze rilevate per i comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale.</p> <p>Gli interventi qui sintetizzati, integrano i sopra citati progetti del “Piano della tutela e conservazione”.</p> <p>Nello specifico, per quanto riguarda la mobilità pubblica, allo scopo di risolvere in termini di fattibilità immediata l'accessibilità ai monumenti, riducendo al contempo i fenomeni di pressione antropica sui principali monumenti proposti sono indispensabili interventi volti a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - migliorare le caratteristiche di agibilità e sicurezza del sistema viabilistico attuale; - facilitare la mobilità urbana e il raccordo diretto Palermo-Monreale-Cefalù; - minimizzare l'impatto del traffico sui complessi monumentali, anche realizzando, ove possibile, parcheggi collegati a un servizio di bus navette a circuito chiuso. - migliorare le condizioni di fruibilità delle aree circostanti i beni proposti e facilitare la mobilità urbana pedonale; - minimizzare l'impatto del traffico sulle aree di contesto bloccando il traffico in località esterne almeno alle aree buffer di I livello, organizzando un sistema di mobilità sostenibile con servizi pubblici a impatto zero, creando parcheggi scambiatori collegati a un servizio di bus navette elettriche a circuito chiuso e assicurando percorsi pedonali e ciclabili protetti di connessione delle aree del sito. <p>a. Definizione di aree (almeno a livello delle buffer zone di I livello) con divieto di transito al traffico veicolare, consentendo il traffico privato solo ai residenti, ai gestori dei servizi</p> <p>b. Creazione di aree, lontane dai monumenti, dedicate alla sosta delle auto e dei bus turistici, predisponendo colonnine di richiamo per i bus</p>

	<p>c. Mitigazione dell'impatto del traffico turistico attraverso la connessione dei percorsi pedonali anche alle più vicine fermate della metropolitana e alla linea ferroviaria/tramviaria</p> <p>d. Monreale: potenziamento delle connessioni Palermo-Monreale e dei sistemi del trasporto pubblico lungo la principale via di accesso al complesso monumentale del Duomo e del Centro Storico</p> <p>e. Monreale: miglioramento del sistema di accesso delle piazze sulle quali affaccia il Duomo</p> <p>f. Monreale: integrazione e razionalizzazione del sistema viario a valle della città storica e del sistema viario territoriale e attuazione del programma parcheggi nella città meridionale come sistema integrato al livello della viabilità territoriale e di prima cinta urbana</p> <p>g. Cefalù: miglioramento della connessione di Cefalù con il sistema dell'accessibilità di Palermo e quindi dei collegamenti portuali e aeroportuali tramite il potenziamento della connessione del corridoio costiero plurimodale: tra queste il potenziamento e la velocizzazione delle tratte ferroviarie e potenziamento dei servizi delle stazioni</p> <p>h. Cefalù: connessione del territorio costiero e del centro di Cefalù con l'area del Parco delle Madonie che sarà garantita anche dal progetto di collegamento funicolare Cefalù, Isnello, Piano Battaglia previsto dal Piano Territoriale Provinciale (PTP)</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ridisegno complessivo del sistema della mobilità urbana - Miglioramento nell'accessibilità alle diverse componenti del sito - Aumentare la conoscenza dei visitatori in relazione al vasto patrimonio culturale del sito e creare, così, le occasioni per prolungare il loro soggiorno presentando un più completo percorso conoscitivo, sensitivo ed emozionale - Facilitare la visita a tutti i monumenti del sito soprattutto in quelle zone tradizionalmente ritenute "difficili" da raggiungere - Azioni mirate alla creazione di nuove centralità urbane e i poli attrattori - Rigenerazione urbana, sociale e culturale
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di interventi realizzati - Incremento del livello di raggiungibilità dei monumenti - N. di visite ai monumenti tradizionalmente non inseriti nel percorso di visita turistica - Dati sull'inquinamento dell'aria - Dati sullo stato di conservazione e manutenzione dei monumenti - Tasso di utilizzo dei servizi di mobilità urbana sostenibile predisposti

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 9	Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito
AZIONE 2	Realizzazione di Visitor Center del sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA’	<p>Il sito candidato necessita di un sistema integrato e coordinato per l'accoglienza turistica, che possa aiutare i visitatori a comprendere l'articolazione e la strutturazione dei diversi complessi monumentali, soprattutto vista la dislocazione delle parti componenti il sito in comuni diversi.</p> <p>La necessità di una nuova offerta finalizzata all'incentivazione del turismo culturale e il bisogno di delocalizzare funzioni in grado di generare impatti sulle componenti culturali del sito, conduce all'idea della realizzazione di un <i>Visitor Center del sito</i>, che possa accogliere i turisti in arrivo fornendo loro i servizi più comuni (informazioni, servizio di prenotazioni etc.), introducendoli ai valori espressi dai monumenti componenti il sito, attraverso un ampio spazio espositivo - anche in 3D e con funzionalità interattive - una mostra permanente relativa al sito e l'installazione di uno spazio ludico con funzioni pedagogiche per i bambini in visita, un bookshop.</p> <p>Il Visitor Center avrà tre sedi che dovranno essere collocate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a Palermo all'interno del complesso del Palazzo della Cuba a Palermo; - a Monreale presso il Dormitorio dei Benedettini all'interno del Complesso Monumentale della Cattedrale; - a Cefalù presso l'Osterio Magno, palazzo del XII sec. sito a Cefalù in Corso Ruggero. <p>Il sistema di accoglienza deve essere rafforzato in tutto il territorio attraverso la creazione di appositi <i>info-point</i> - con architetture eco-sostenibili e non visivamente invasive - che saranno debitamente dislocati lungo le principali vie di accesso cittadine. Personale altamente qualificato e in grado di parlare le principali lingue straniere, fornirà ai visitatori mappe, brochure e le carte di fruizione (si veda Obiettivo 3 del Piano della tutela e conservazione) sui monumenti etc. e tutte le informazioni in merito alla raggiungibilità dei monumenti, agli orari di apertura, al costo dei biglietti, ai percorsi turistici progettati per la più ampia fruizione del sito. Tali strutture, aperte tutto il giorno con orario continuato, devono costituire le tappe intermedie e di riferimento tra un monumento e un altro, soprattutto se questi sono posti a una certa distanza tra loro.</p> <p>I visitor centers di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale fungeranno, quindi, anche da centro di raccordo degli info point collocati lungo tutto il percorso del sito —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Individuare dove collocare strategicamente gli info point b. Progettazione e realizzazione di strutture eco-sostenibili adibite a info point, considerando anche la riqualificazione di possibili spazi architettonici dismessi e/o in disuso in prossimità dei monumenti c. Interventi di restauro/manutenzione/arredamento dei complessi architettonici individuati come sede dei visitor Center d. Dotare i Visitor Center e gli info point di tutti gli strumenti atti a garantire l'accessibilità (anziani, disabili etc) e. Predisporre, presso i Visitor Center e gli info point, un servizio di navetta eco-sostenibile per il trasporto dei visitatori da un monumento all'altro o per agevolare la loro partecipazione agli itinerari turisti tematici creati —“fori” dal sito e/o agli eventi culturali (servizio speciale soprattutto per le persone con disabilità)
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miglioramento nell'accoglienza turistica e nell'accessibilità al sito - Professionalità adeguate al valore del sito - Approfondimento e diffusione la conoscenza presso il pubblico delle aree del

	<p>sito e dei suoi valori culturali specifici</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aumentare la conoscenza dei visitatori in relazione al vasto patrimonio culturale del sito e creare, così, le occasioni per prolungare il loro soggiorno presentando un più completo percorso conoscitivo, sensitivo ed emozionale - Incentivo alla visita di tutti i monumenti del sito - Incremento del senso dell'accoglienza lungo tutta la visita del sito, soprattutto in quelle zone ritenute "difficili"
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio Unesco Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. d'info point realizzati - N. di azioni di riuso di beni dismessi - Diffusione del materiale informativo - N. di accessi al Visitor Center UNESCO - N. di accessi agli info point da parte dei visitatori - Soddisfazione e gradimento da parte dei visitatori - N. e tipologie di utenti supportati - N. di materiali informativi distribuiti - Incremento del livello di raggiungibilità dei monumenti

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 9	Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito
AZIONE 3	Adeguare gli strumenti di conoscenza del sito al ruolo di Patrimonio dell'Umanità
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Qualora il sito che —Palermo arabo normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” dovesse essere iscritto nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità, uno degli aspetti fondamentali delle proposte di valorizzazione è ampliarne il più possibile la riconoscibilità quale sito UNESCO presso i diversi target (popolazione locale e non).</p> <p>In questa direzione, le azioni da mettere in atto sono molteplici e tra loro complementari.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creare un sistema di riferimento per ottenere e verificare tutte le informazioni tecniche e scientifiche corrette relative ai siti, al fine di uniformare le attività editoriali dei vari soggetti pubblici e privati finalizzati alla produzione di materiale di promozione del sito - Predisporre un sistema omogeneo di segnaletica, sia interna sia esterna al sito, con uno standard grafico e d'immagine unico. Il sistema di segnaletica direzionale costituirà un vero e proprio percorso guidato fino al raggiungimento dei monumenti. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b.1 Realizzazione e/o potenziamento del sistema di segnaletica stradale informativa-turistica da installare negli ambiti urbani. I pannelli direzionali hanno lo scopo di comunicare la posizione dell'utente rispetto alla più vicina attrattiva d'interesse culturale, o allo svincolo o bivio per accedervi - Materiali informativi per consentire una completa e chiara comprensione della struttura urbanistica e territoriale in specifiche aree di accesso ai monumenti del sito, in modo da far conoscere anche le risorse monumentali, storiche, museali e paesaggistiche che rappresentano il contesto territoriale del sito seriale candidato. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c.1 Ideazione, realizzazione e installazione di pannelli informativo-didattici a corredo dei monumenti. I pannelli informativo-didattici sono strumenti di comunicazione rivolti a un vasto pubblico per valorizzare i beni culturali e fornirne sintetiche informazioni di carattere storico-artistico. I pannelli saranno corredati da illustrazioni - con testi in italiano e nelle principali lingue straniere. c.2 Saranno predisposti pannelli informativi anche per le persone con disabilità (si veda il successivo Obiettivo 9 Azione 4). - Brochure disponibile presso ogni singolo monumento del sito, descrittive della storia, delle specifiche caratteristiche architettoniche e decorative. <p>Il progetto si colloca anche nell'ambito delle azioni di rafforzamento dell'attrattività e dello sviluppo turistico del sito —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e delle Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”, rientrando, in particolare, tra quegli interventi volti a consolidare e valorizzare gli attrattori di eccellenza, ovvero i monumenti che compongono il sito, con l'obiettivo di migliorare la conoscenza e la fruizione del patrimonio monumentale e, di conseguenza, l'offerta turistico- culturale.</p> <p>In questa direzione è orientata la realizzazione della rete informativa costituita da più mezzi di comunicazione, tra loro integrati in un unico sistema disponibile sul territorio per l'utenza.</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miglioramento dell'efficacia della gestione delle risorse del territorio - Migliore allocazione delle risorse economiche

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salvaguardia del territorio e fruizione sostenibile del sito - Miglioramento del sistema di comunicazione esistente - Incremento del livello di soddisfazione nell'esperienza di visita - Migliore fruizione del sito
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità - Risultati di sondaggi periodici presso i visitatori del sito - Livello di gradimento e comprensione misurato presso i visitatori - Livello di diffusione del materiale informativo - Numero e qualità delle produzioni editoriali sul sito - Risultati d'indagini periodiche sulla consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno delle caratteristiche del territorio in quanto sito UNESCO

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE	
OBIETTIVO 9	Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito
AZIONE 4	Servizi per diversamente abili in funzione delle varie disabilità
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Creazione di rampe di accesso per persone con mobilità ridotta b. Brochure e pannelli illustrativi scritti con linguaggio braille, disponibili presso ogni monumento c. Percorsi uditivi d. Disponibilità di guide turistiche interpreti del linguaggio dei segni <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d.1 Corsi di formazione sul linguaggio dei segni, rivolti al personale turistico e. Plastici di ogni singolo bene, collocati in uno spazio dedicato interno al monumento, che consentono di scoprirli e conoscerli attraverso il tatto f. Creazione di percorsi turistici differenziati in base all'utenza, supportati da strumentazione multimediale, anche a uso di soggetti diversamente abili g. Sistema di trasporto agevolato tra i vari monumenti del sito
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Miglioramento del sistema di comunicazione esistente - Incremento del livello di soddisfazione della visita da parte delle persone con disabilità - Migliore fruizione turistica per persone con disabilità - Aumento delle persone diversamente abili che visitano il sito
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità - Incremento nel tempo del numero di visitatori diversamente abili - Risultati di sondaggi periodici presso i visitatori del sito - Livello di diffusione del materiale informativo - N. di guide turistiche formate - N. e tipologia di utenti supportati - Incremento del numero di visitatori diversamente abili e loro livello di gradimento - Incremento dei livelli di accessibilità e capillarità del servizio di trasporto - Variazione positiva del sistema di comunicazione esistente; - N. di materiali informativi realizzati ad hoc per supportare le diverse disabilità - N. addetti assistenza disabili/ totale personale - Livello di utilizzo del servizio di trasporto agevolato

5. Azioni del Piano della Comunicazione e Promozione

PIANO DELLA COMUNICAZIONE E PROMOZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 1	Ampliare la conoscenza del sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”
AZIONE	Sito web multimediale <i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i>
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>La realizzazione di un portale <i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i> è una delle azioni da dover perseguire per la promozione dei siti, consentendone anche una fruizione virtuale innovativa. I contenuti da inserire nel sito web dovranno avere il duplice scopo d'informare sui monumenti attraverso delle apposite schede e d'invogliare alla visita dei luoghi.</p> <p>Si configurerà come una vetrina volto ad approfondire la conoscenza del sito candidato, dei territori e, allo stesso tempo, sarà un punto di riferimento per promuovere i percorsi culturali, gli itinerari tematici, gli eventi culturali, i servizi offerti in termini di accoglienza turistica. Il valore culturale delle informazioni dovrà essere funzionale alla diffusione della conoscenza del patrimonio, sia materiale sia immateriale, anche presso le istituzioni scolastiche che potranno utilizzare tale strumento per ricerche didattiche, eventualmente propedeutiche alla visita.</p> <p>Inoltre, il sito deve consentire lo scambio d'informazioni d'idee, di opinioni e valutazioni attraverso un'apposita pagina dedicata a un Forum di discussione su diversi temi. Attraverso, infatti, l'opinione dei principali fruitori sarà possibile verificare l'indice di gradimento delle visite e, se necessario, intervenire per apportare dei miglioramenti alla stessa. In tal modo il sito candidato sarà costantemente tuelato e valorizzato: il portale può essere considerato uno strumento di monitoraggio del giudizio qualitativo sulla gestione del sito.</p> <p>Il sito web intende svolgere una funzione:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - di servizio offrendosi come strumento di lavoro per chi studia – in Sicilia, in Italia e nel mondo - la storia arabo-normanna; - di portale di riferimento per le istituzioni culturali ed economiche per promuovere le proprie attività di valorizzazione del sito; - di luogo d'incontro con il mondo della ricerca e dell'università per i responsabili degli enti locali, politici e amministrativi. <p>In tal modo il sito web coltiva l'ambizione di essere un ponte tra la ricerca accademica e la vita culturale e sociale delle città e, al tempo stesso, di divulgare a un pubblico più ampio i risultati e l'attività in fieri delle attività di gestione per —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.</p> <p>La struttura del portale è per molti versi assai semplice così come la realizzazione grafica.</p> <p>Le rubriche principali del portale saranno:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informazioni sul valore culturale eccezionale del sito e delle sue parti componenti; - Il Dossier di Candidatura e il Piano di Gestione; - l'Agenda, con tutti gli incontri e le occasioni di discussione e di studio sulla storia di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù; - la Bibliografia, relativa alle testimonianze antiche e moderne, sul sito; - studi a livello internazionale sul sito - documentazione iconografica; - programma degli eventi culturali; - presentazione degli itinerari turistici e tematici; - informazioni su tutti i servizi presenti per l'accoglienza turistica; - possibilità di prenotazioni on-line; - informazioni sui programmi didattici e di formazione; <p>Fasi di attività</p> <p>a. Studio degli obiettivi e delle finalità del sito web, in relazione ai diversi target di</p>

	<p>pubblico che si vogliono raggiungere</p> <p>b. Registrazione del dominio presso la Registration Authority Italiana</p> <p>c. Ricerca e acquisto dello spazio web e dei servizi collegati (caselle di posta elettronica, contatori di accessi, servizi di statistiche, etc.)</p> <p>d. Definizione dei contenuti</p> <p>e. Realizzazione del progetto grafico e strutturale preliminare del sito web</p> <p>f. Test e pubblicazione on-line del sito</p> <p>g. Promozione del sito web presso i motori di ricerca e attraverso attività di marketing</p> <p>Comunicazione multimediale</p> <p>La componente della multimedialità è senz'altro fondamentale per rendere particolarmente interessante e accattivante la navigazione nel sito web, ma anche per comunicare in maniera più diretta ed efficace.</p> <p>La multimedialità, ovvero la compresenza di più mezzi di comunicazione in uno stesso supporto o contesto informativo, si traduce nell'uso di molti media differenti che saranno tutti inseriti nella progettazione del sito web www.sitoarabonormanno.it: video, immagini statiche e in movimento, filmati, foto, musica, suoni, disegni, testo, etc.</p> <p>Una sezione apposita permetterà un tour virtuale lungo tutto il percorso del sito candidato, con la possibilità di approfondire ogni singolo monumento attraverso modelli tridimensionali e finestre di approfondimento storico e descrittive di particolari elementi architettonici e decorativi. La rappresentazione virtuale del sito, accessibile e navigabile dalla rete web, promuove ampie modalità di accesso all'informazione, in forme innovative. L'elaborazione del sito web e del tour virtuale 3D del sito — Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”, inoltre, costituisce un valido strumento a supporto del Piano di Gestione, particolarmente per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - accrescere nelle popolazioni locali la consapevolezza sulla loro identità - sensibilizzare non solo la popolazione locale, ma anche quella esterna alla conoscenza e valori del territorio - promuovere lo sviluppo socioeconomico attraverso la conoscenza e la conseguente valorizzazione del territorio - individuare le aree d'intervento e le azioni necessarie per la valorizzazione delle risorse territoriali, favorendo la partecipazione dei soggetti privati - incremento dell'occupazione, soprattutto giovanile, per la gestione di questa infrastruttura multimediale <p>Le attività possono essere sviluppate in tre fasi così organizzate:</p> <p>1. Fase di acquisizione dei dati e definizione requisiti del sito:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individuazione e acquisizione dei dati e delle immagini - elaborazione dei dati per la pubblicazione multimediale sul web - modellazione 3D dei dati - proposta di layout del tour virtuale e dei modelli 3D dei monumenti <p>2. Fase operativa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elaborazione del tour virtuali e dei modelli 3D - interrelazione tra tour virtuale e modelli 3D - messa in rete
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promozione e comunicazione qualificante e innovativa delle valenze del sito - Incremento d'informazioni sui monumenti - Incentivo alla visita dei luoghi - Scambio d'informazioni d'idee e di opinioni
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020

INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. degli accessi utili del sito web e delle relative pagine visitate - Valutazione di gradimento da parte degli utenti - Incremento, nel corso del tempo, dei contenuti del sito web (articoli, fotografie, archivi etc.) - N. di pagine visitate sul sito web - Incremento dei visitatori, correlabile con la presenza del sito Web - Incremento di prenotazioni dei servizi turistici diretti e accessori derivanti dal sito Web
-------------------	---

PIANO DELLA COMUNICAZIONE E PROMOZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 2	Migliorare la valorizzazione, la fruizione e la comprensione
AZIONE	La realtà aumentata per il sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA’	<p>La tecnologia può fare molto per aumentare l’esperienza turistica del visitatore anche nel momento stesso della fruizione del monumento. Attraverso un software molto semplice, facilmente disponibile e utilizzabile da tutti, il sito —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”, sarà fruibile dai visitatori attraverso la cosiddetta realtà aumentata.</p> <p>La Realtà Aumentata (<i>augmented reality</i>, abbreviato <i>AR</i>) è la sovrapposizione di livelli informativi (elementi virtuali e multimediali, dati geolocalizzati etc.) a un flusso video che riprende la realtà di tutti i giorni. Gli elementi che “aumentano” la realtà possono essere visualizzati attraverso un device mobile, come un telefonino di ultima generazione o un tablet. Il sovrapporsi di elementi reali e virtuali crea una “realtà mixata” che aumenta le percezioni dell’utente e gli fornisce informazioni.</p> <p>I punti d’interesse (POI) - della città o di uno specifico monumento - sono luoghi geografici che possono essere indicati tramite apposito marker, visibile sullo schermo del telefonino sovrapposto alla realtà percepita. Il marker è collegabile a qualsiasi tipo di file multimediale compatibile con le caratteristiche software del telefonino.</p> <p>Per accedere al contenuto informativo della realtà aumentata basterà scaricare un’apposita applicazione gratuita disponibile nel sito web www.sitoarabonormanno.it, attraverso la quale i visitatori potranno individuare i diversi livelli e POI della realtà aumentata del sito: monumenti, altri luoghi d’interesse, info point, servizi, attività culturali e commerciali, etc.</p> <p>Una volta giunti in prossimità di un POI, l’applicazione lo rileverà e il visitatore potrà accedere ai contenuti ad esso relativi: tramite la fotocamera del telefono l’utente, puntando l’obiettivo di fronte a sé, vedrà apparire direttamente sul display i punti d’interesse esattamente nella direzione che occupano geograficamente e potranno ricevere in sovrapposizione tutte le informazioni relative a quel sito: storia, dati storico-artistici della struttura, con immagini ravvicinate e in 3D di determinati elementi architettonici e/o decorativi.</p> <p>curiosità, orari di apertura e chiusura della struttura, servizi ed eventi previsti, brochure e carta di fruizione di quello specifico monumento.</p>



Si potranno anche conoscere le altre attrazioni culturali presenti in quella specifica zona (musei, teatri etc.) e le attività commerciali esistenti in quella zona fino a poter interagire con le stesse: toccando le icone che si scorrono sulla visione della realtà, si potrà quindi accedere al menu —Azioni” attraverso il quale sarà possibile interagire con l’attività selezionata (inviare e-mail, telefonare, effettuare prenotazioni). Per ogni POI sarà possibile inoltre optare per l’azione —Mostra percorso”, che visualizzerà la posizione del punto d’interesse tramite Google Maps e guiderà l’utente fino all’indirizzo selezionato: in questo modo sarà ad esempio più facile spostarsi da un monumento UNESCO a un altro creandosi il proprio personalissimo itinerario arabo-normanno tra i monumenti del sito seriale.

Il tutto è costruito sulla base delle mappe di Google, le quali diventano così la trama su cui sono cucite le attività del luogo e i punti di riferimento che il turista può trovare nella realtà del territorio.

Il progetto proposto è soltanto un esempio di quanto la tecnologia sia in grado di offrire vantaggi all’utente partendo dalla virtualizzazione della realtà e geolocalizzando l’utente all’interno di una trama digitale d’informazioni che arricchiscono il territorio, impreziosiscono e personalizzano l’esperienza turistico - culturale.

<p>RISULTATI ATTESI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attrattività del sito - Promozione e comunicazione innovativa delle valenze del sito - Migliorare l’accesso alle informazioni sui monumenti e sulle più generali risorse presenti nel territorio del sito - Migliorare la comunicazione delle informazioni sull’accoglienza turistica - Incentivo alla visita dei luoghi
<p>SOGGETTO REGIA</p>	<p>Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia</p>
<p>SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE</p>	<p>Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020</p>
<p>INDICATORI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di download dell’applicazione di Realtà Aumentata dal sito web —www.sitoarabonormanno.it - N. degli accessi al sistema di realtà aumentata del sito seriale - Rilevamento del gradimento da parte dei visitatori - Incremento temporale annuo del numero dei download dell’applicazione - Incremento di prenotazioni dei servizi turistici diretti e accessori derivanti dall’utilizzo dell’applicazione

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di strutture (commerciali, ricettive, della ristorazione etc.) aderenti al sistema - Incremento temporale annuo del numero di strutture aderenti - N./annuo delle prenotazioni effettuate tramite l'applicazione
--	---

PIANO DELLA COMUNICAZIONE E PROMOZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 3	Creazione di un'identità visiva per il sito
AZIONE	Creazione di un marchio-logo e payoff del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" attraverso un concorso di idee
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Fra le diverse azioni promozionali di comunicazione e promozione, si segnalano quelle relative alla creazione di un'immagine catalizzatrice che identifichi sempre, ovunque e in tutti i fruitori, il sito —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.</p> <p>Nello specifico, si fa riferimento alla realizzazione di un marchio-logo- e di un payoff riconoscibile che sarà utilizzato per tutta la segnaletica e tutte le tipologie di materiale istituzionale - promozionale - informativo destinato al pubblico.</p> <p>Si prevede di indire un concorso pubblico d'idee, rivolto agli studenti degli istituti d'arte e dei corsi universitari di grafica di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale per la progettazione del marchio- logo e del payoff, che dovranno esprimere e sintetizzare in forma visivo-verbale i valori eccezionali universali per i quali il sito è candidato a Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Emanazione del concorso di idee b. Esame delle idee grafiche pervenute c. Scelta del logo vincitore d. Realizzazione del materiale informativo – promozionale contenente il logo e il pay off scelto per il sito e. Promozione e azioni di marketing per la diffusione del logo a livello internazionale
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creazione di un'immagine identificatrice del sito —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” - Aumentare la riconoscibilità del sito, soprattutto nei messaggi promozionali - Partecipazione della popolazione locale al processo di promozione e valorizzazione del sito
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di idee grafiche pervenute - Riconoscibilità e percezione del brand-image del sito seriale —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Monreale e Cefalù” - Capillarità della diffusione a mezzo stampa, tv e web del marchio-logo del sito

PIANO DELLA COMUNICAZIONE E PROMOZIONE	
OBIETTIVO 4	Promozione dei valori del sito
AZIONE	Mostra sulla Candidatura WHL Unesco del sito seriale “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”
DESCRIZIONE E ATTIVITA'	<p>Nel corso del processo di candidatura si è avviato il processo di progettazione per la realizzazione di una Mostra sulla Candidatura WHL Unesco del sito —Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”.</p> <p>La mostra vuole essere un regalo alla città di Palermo, un'esposizione virtuale di quel patrimonio culturale che non risiede soltanto nei monumenti, quanto nell'immaginario collettivo che essi da sempre generano e che ancora sono in grado di produrre.</p> <p>Una mostra per Palermo, affinché Palermo sia pronta oggi più di ieri a esporsi al mondo intero.</p> <p>La mostra sarà realizzata nei tre comuni oggetto della candidatura UNESCO, in sedi altamente rappresentative del valore storico-artistico delle tre città. Ha lo scopo di evidenziare il valore mondiale di tale proposta e di far conoscere ai siciliani, a partire dai giovani in età scolare, l'importanza culturale, sociale ed economica che tale progetto ha per tutto il territorio. Allo stesso modo, s'intende attrarre e ampliare il flusso stagionalizzato di visitatori, provenienti dalla Sicilia, dall'Italia e dal resto del mondo, tradizionalmente presenti in Sicilia anche nei mesi non estivi.</p> <p>Con l'allestimento della mostra e la realizzazione del catalogo saranno messe in risalto le condizioni d'integrità, unicità e autenticità delle parti componenti il sito e i criteri per i quali si propone la candidatura all'UNESCO.</p> <p>L'iniziativa intende far emergere appieno, attraverso l'esposizione d'immagini e documenti eccezionali e unici, l'incredibile storia che ha caratterizzato nel corso dei secoli la Sicilia e, più compiutamente, Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale con le sue preziose testimonianze arabo-normanne.</p> <p>Una mostra generalmente espone oggetti. L'oggetto della mostra qui è invece un insieme di monumenti. Mentre il monumento autentico attende il visitatore al di fuori degli spazi espositivi, lungo il percorso della mostra avremo occasione di osservarne gli aspetti nascosti, celati dietro le apparenze materiali, ripercorrendo vicende storiche e fortune critiche e scoprendo l'autenticità delle visioni che quel patrimonio ha prodotto. La mostra restituisce al visitatore il patrimonio materiale e immateriale custodito tra le pietre antiche della Palermo <i>arabo-normanna</i>.</p> <p>Attraverso l'immagine di Palermo medievale possiamo immaginare meglio la città di domani. Una città che si prepara a entrare nella lista del patrimonio mondiale dell'umanità.</p> <p>Per la costruzione e l'allestimento della mostra e del relativo catalogo, si partirà proprio da questi elementi, alla base della candidatura per l'iscrizione nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità UNESCO.</p> <p>S'intende promuovere la conoscenza e la fruizione dei nove monumenti, mettendone in luce l'unicità e la straordinarietà derivante dalla ricca contaminazione di emergenze culturali differenti per epoca e caratteristiche, ma accomunate da livelli di eccellenza.</p> <p>La consapevolezza che questi siti costituiscono un —patrimonio” capace di evolversi in —risorsa” e da risorsa in —occasione di sviluppo”, ha portato alla volontà di realizzare una mostra volta alla creazione di percorsi che evidenzino i più importanti aspetti storico-artistici e le caratteristiche dei siti candidati a diventare Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità.</p> <p>Il progetto di allestimento e la struttura espositiva</p> <p>I materiali fotografici e i documenti presentati, saranno accompagnati da accurati pannelli illustrativi che spiegheranno sia gli elementi che definiscono l'eccezionale valore universale dei monumenti proposti per l'iscrizione nella Lista del Patrimonio</p>

Mondiale dell'Umanità, sia l'articolato processo di partecipazione e condivisione della candidatura che è stato intrapreso.

La mostra metterà in luce le valenze storiche, narrative, artistiche e comunicative della presenza arabo-normanna a Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù, riconoscendone i profondi legami con l'arte, la letteratura e le testimonianze lasciateci. A tale scopo si prevede:

- la strutturazione della mostra in un preciso percorso tematico e diacronico, atto a illustrare stili, tecniche e periodi diversi;
- la realizzazione di supporti illustrativi, destinati alla fruizione del pubblico durante la mostra, in funzione dei contenuti mostrati e degli specifici elementi di volta in volta messi in risalto;
- l'organizzazione di visite guidate, destinate prima di tutto agli studenti delle scuole medie e delle scuole superiori.

La mostra intende costituire un evento profondamente legato ai territori e, in quanto tale, mira a mettere in risalto non esclusivamente il valore architettonico dei singoli beni proposti ma intende metterne in evidenza anche i profondi legami con i contesti urbani e paesaggistici di riferimento.

Un allestimento quindi, rivolto non solo a un pubblico specialistico di architetti e storici dell'architettura, ma anche al "grande pubblico" (scuole, cittadini, turisti, etc.) al cui coinvolgimento le finalità culturali dell'iniziativa aspirano espressamente.

Articolazione

Il principale livello di lettura riguarderà i beni monumentali inseriti nel contesto urbano di riferimento e descritti attraverso immagini fotografiche. Questo livello di lettura consentirà al fruitore di comprendere il valore architettonico, monumentale e culturale del singolo bene nel suo contemporaneo stato di conservazione.

Gli elementi espositivi

Al centro dell'allestimento sono **pannelli grafici** elaborati sulla base di repertori fotografici contemporanei e storici, planimetrie e testi sui singoli beni attraverso una sequenza su basi topografiche e cronologiche; rappresentazioni planimetriche e foto aerea dei contesti territoriali in cui s'inserisce il sito seriale.

Ai visitatori sarà offerta una brochure informativa che sarà disponibile sia in italiano sia in inglese, per consentire anche ai turisti stranieri di comprendere meglio il percorso della mostra che illustra i preziosi monumenti offerti dalle città di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale.

Nella brochure si fornirà anche un quadro di sintesi delle bellezze architettoniche e dell'eccezionale valore universale che ne giustifica la candidatura a Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità.

Il catalogo

Il catalogo della mostra "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" offrirà un'approfondita trattazione della tematica connessa alla valorizzazione e salvaguardia del sito.

Sarà illustrato, quindi, il progetto ambizioso che ha guidato il lavoro di candidatura del sito e, inoltre, saranno minuziosamente trattati i complessi monumentali che costituiscono il sito seriale arabo-normanno di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, candidato a divenire Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità. L'attenta descrizione di tutte le loro caratteristiche, sarà accompagnata anche da una ricca galleria

	<p>d'immagini storiche e recenti che ne illustrano l'alto valore architettonico, indissolubilmente legato alla storia dei territori stessi. Per concludere saranno illustrati i reperti esposti all'interno della mostra e tutti i relativi elementi descrittivi. Una copia del catalogo sarà consultabile anche on line sul sito www.sitoarabonormanno.it.</p>
RISULTATI ATTESI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incrementare la consapevolezza della comunità locale in merito all'eccezionalità dei valori culturali del patrimonio monumentale del sito seriale candidato - Rafforzare il senso di appartenenza e di identità della comunità locale - Promuovere e incrementare, presso le nuove generazioni, il rispetto per il proprio patrimonio storico e monumentale - Ampliare conoscenza in merito ai valori del sito presso il più ampio pubblico dei visitatori
SOGGETTO REGIA	Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
SOGGETTO FINANZIATORE	Regione Sicilia, con fondi propri e fondi della Programmazione UE 2014-2020
INDICATORI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. annuo di visitatori —tranieri della mostra - N. annuo di residenti che visitano la mostra - N. di visite delle scuole - N. di brochure realizzate - N. di cataloghi venduti - N. di consultazione del catalogo dal sito web —www.sitoarabonormanno.it”

PARTE V

ATTUAZIONE E VALUTAZIONE DEL PIANO

CAP. I

LA STRUTTURA ORGANIZZATIVA PER IL CONTROLLO E IL MONITORAGGIO

1. Comitato di Pilotaggio

Per le esigenze di coordinamento generale del sito proposto è stato individuato con **atto d'intesa** (si veda allegato 7 del Dossier di Candidatura) un sistema di gestione di cui fa parte il **piano di gestione** ed una **struttura di gestione**, costituita da un Comitato di Pilotaggio e da una struttura operativa.

Il Comitato di Pilotaggio è composto dalle istituzioni firmatarie dell'atto stesso:

Ministero degli Interni F.E.C., Ministero dei Beni e per le Attività culturali e del Turismo (Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale Unesco), la Regione siciliana (Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, Assemblea Regionale Siciliana), Comune di Palermo, Comune di Cefalù, Comune di Monreale, Arcidiocesi di Palermo, Arcidiocesi di Monreale, Arcidiocesi di Cefalù, Ministero dell'Interno (Fondo Edifici per il Culto), Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi, Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Fondazione Sicilia, Fondazione Federico II.

Il Comitato è finalizzato alla realizzazione degli obiettivi e delle azioni previsti dal Piano di Gestione, approva le linee di indirizzo e verifica le attività previste dal Piano stesso e realizza in concorso con altri organismi o istituzioni, attività di promozione, comunicazione, monitoraggio.

2. Struttura operativa

Quale **Struttura Operativa** è individuata, nella proposta di **atto d'intesa**, la **Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia** che ha tra i suoi compiti quello di attuare il piano di monitoraggio, coordinare le attività correlate alla candidatura, quelle connesse allo status di sito UNESCO e l'attuazione degli interventi previsti nel Piano medesimo. Per la realizzazione del Piano di monitoraggio, a supporto della Struttura Operativa è individuato un gruppo di lavoro costituito dai referenti tecnici di tutte le istituzioni e amministrazioni che compongono il Comitato di Pilotaggio.

Per la realizzazione del Piano di monitoraggio, a supporto della Struttura Operativa è individuato un gruppo di lavoro costituito dai referenti tecnici di tutte le istituzioni e amministrazioni che compongono il Comitato di Pilotaggio (si veda capitolo 6.b del Dossier di Candidatura).

La struttura così individuata è responsabile per l'attuazione degli interventi previsti nel PIANO DI GESTIONE elaborato per il sito proposto, con particolare attenzione a estendere il suo campo d'interesse anche alle "buffer zone" e ai relativi territori di riferimento.

Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

Indirizzo: Via delle Croci, n. 8

90139 Palermo

Direttore Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia, Aurelio Angelini

tel. +39. 335-5281688

fax. +39. 091-23860812

email: unescosicilia@virgilio.it

CAP. II

INDICATORI DI MONITORAGGIO

Premessa

Il sistema di monitoraggio per il sito seriale candidato "Palermo arabo normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" procede su due diversi livelli.

Il primo è quello relativo al **controllo e al monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione dei monumenti** componenti il sito, la cui metodologia di monitoraggio e la batteria di indicatori sono già illustrati nel Dossier di Candidatura (si veda capitolo 6, 6.a). Tuttavia, il controllo e il monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione dei monumenti è qui ripreso per fornire uno sguardo d'insieme completo e il più possibile esaustivo sul processo di controllo che si intende attuare per garantire, nel tempo, l'adeguata tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione di un sito seriale articolato e complesso, tanto più perché afferente a realtà territoriali che, per quanto limitrofe, presentano peculiarità del tutto singolari del contesto territoriale.

Il secondo livello di monitoraggio riguarda, invece, la necessità di verificare e quantificare, tramite gli indicatori, **lo stato di attuazione, avanzamento dei progetti delineati per i singoli piani di azione**. Il Piano di Gestione, quindi, affinché possa portare a un reale miglioramento dello stato del sito, contiene delle procedure definite, atte alla misurazione e alla valutazione dei risultati ottenuti per ogni singolo progetto proposto nei diversi piani di azione: esse permettono di stabilire le azioni correttive e preventive per migliorare tutte quelle che saranno ritenute attività non conformi, attraverso azioni di sorveglianza e misurazioni, gestione delle non conformità ambientali, gestione delle azioni correttive e preventive, registrazione e valutazione degli obiettivi e traguardi raggiunti. Questo secondo livello di monitoraggio e controllo, riguarda, dunque, una più ampia valutazione di tutto il Piano di Gestione del sito proposto, sul medio e lungo periodo (tre/cinque anni), effettuando una rilevazione dei cambiamenti che interessano, con esiti diversi, sia il patrimonio monumentale sia i territori interessati, a seguito dell'attuazione dello stesso Piano, per poterlo eventualmente aggiornare o modificare.

Il Piano di Gestione dell'itinerario UNESCO "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale", vuole porsi come uno strumento efficace e adeguato atto a garantire il miglioramento continuo delle politiche sui tre comuni interessati dalla candidatura che devono, per questo, essere sottoposte a periodiche revisioni volte a monitorare, più in generale, l'efficienza del sistema di gestione.

1. Indicatori per il monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione

I principali indicatori scelti per misurare lo stato di conservazione dell'intero sito proposto, comprese le buffer zones sono illustrati, di seguito, in tabelle schematiche.

Si specifica che solo per una parte degli ambiti di valutazione considerati - quelli propriamente relativi allo stato della conoscenza/conservazione/pressione dell'ambito urbanistico-architettonico - la presente proposta di candidatura ha elaborato uno specifico approfondimento d'indicatori.

Punto di partenza nell'elaborazione degli indicatori di valutazione per il sito proposto è il framework degli indicatori di sostenibilità urbana redatto nel 1998 dalla Commissione Europea, insieme con un gruppo di esperti sull'ambiente urbano (cfr. European Common Indicators, 1999-2003). Sono stati individuati 10 indicatori base, oggi confluiti nei nuovi impegni della Carta di Aalborg per le città sostenibili (Cfr. Aalborg +10 Commitments).

La scelta discende dalla natura diffusa del Sito proposto che permea i sistemi urbani di riferimento (Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù) dando sempre un importante contributo alla definizione del contesto di riferimento.

Tuttavia, a partire dagli indicatori comuni europei, la presente proposta di candidatura ha elaborato uno specifico approfondimento d'**indicatori**, in cui si è definito il seguente quadro:

- **Indicatori di stato (IS)**, che forniscono informazioni relative allo stato di tutte le componenti del Sito e quindi alla loro qualità (o deterioramento).
- **Indicatori di pressione (IP)**, che forniscono informazioni sulla pressione esercitata dalle attività umane sul Sito (ad es. le emissioni d'inquinanti atmosferici, la produzione di rifiuti, i consumi energetici, le attività produttive, la pressione demografica, etc.).
- **Indicatori di risposta (IR)**, utilizzati per misurare l'intensità delle azioni di tutela, prevenzione/reazione sulle criticità e l'efficacia dei risultati ottenuti (ad es. l'estensione delle aree tutelate, i controlli effettuati, l'efficacia delle raccolte differenziate dei rifiuti, il risparmio energetico, il risanamento ambientale e il recupero edilizio, etc.).
- **Indicatori di centralità (IC)**, che misurano l'attrattività delle aree urbane che contengono i beni del Sito proposto in termini di possesso di servizi e modalità e in termini di accessibilità, costituendo un indicatore di competitività del Sito proposto e dell'intero sistema urbano di riferimento.

- Indicatori di stato riferiti sia all'intera città sia alle buffer zones di secondo livello (IS)

Macro-indicatore	Indicatore	Periodicità	Descrizione
Indicatori territoriali	Popolazione	Ogni dieci anni	Abitanti, articolati in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unità censuarie • unità di primo livello • Ati
	Urbanizzazione	Almeno ogni 5 anni	Superficie urbanizzata/superficie totale
		Almeno ogni 5 anni	Superficie urbanizzata/abitanti
	Densità demografica	Almeno ogni 10 anni	Abitanti/Superficie suolo urbanizzato, articolata per: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unità censuarie • unità di primo livello
	Abitabilità	Almeno ogni 5 anni	Superficie residenziale/sup. totale
		Almeno ogni 5 anni	Superficie residenziale/abitanti
	Dotazione patrimoniale	Almeno ogni 5 anni	Numero di elementi del patrimonio culturale architettonico e storico testimoniale, articolato per categorie;
Dotazione di servizi	Almeno ogni 5 anni	Superficie a servizi/sup. totale per ogni categoria di servizi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanità, • scuola, • tempo libero, • cultura, • servizi sociali, • alimentari. 	

Tab.: Indicatori di stato - città e buffer zone **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione

- Indicatori di pressione riferiti sia all'intera città sia alle buffer zones di secondo livello (IP)

Macro-indicatore	Indicatore	Periodicità	Descrizione
Indicatori ambientali	Inquinamento atmosferico	Mensile	Emissioni di CO2, valori assoluti
		Annuale	Emissioni di CO2, variazioni nel tempo
	Inquinamento acustico	Mensile	Porzione della popolazione esposta nel lungo periodo a elevati livelli di rumore
		Mensile	Porzione della popolazione esposta nel lungo periodo a livelli di rumore in aree definite
	Inquinamento del suolo	Annuale	Produzione di rifiuti
	Consumi	Annuale	Di suolo
		Annuale	Di energia

Tab. : Indicatori di pressione – città e buffer zone **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione

- Indicatori di risposta riferiti sia all'intera città sia alle buffer zones di secondo livello (IR)

Macro-indicatore	Indicatore	Periodicità	Descrizione
Indicatori culturali	Conoscenza	Annuale	Numero dei rilevamenti effettuati
		Annuale	Incremento delle attività di manutenzione
	Pianificazione	Annuale	Numero e qualità dei rilevamenti effettuati
		Annuale	Incremento delle attività di manutenzione
		Annuale	Variazioni del numero di situazioni di rischio evidenziate
	Vigilanza e controllo	Semestrale	Numero di segnalazioni attivate (positive e negative) e non attivate e valore della riduzione percentuale annua delle violazioni rilevate
		Semestrale	Variazione del numero d'interventi impropri
		Semestrale	Numero e la qualità dell'analisi di vulnerabilità dei beni condotte nell'unità temporale
		Semestrale	Variazione qualitativa del processo pianificatorio e decisionale degli interventi.

	Accessibilità immateriale al Sito	Annuale	Numero d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità
		Semestrale	Risultati di sondaggi periodici presso i visitatori del sito
		Semestrale	Livello di gradimento misurato presso i visitatori
		Annuale	Numero e qualità della produzione editoriale
		Semestrale	Risultati d'indagini periodiche sulla consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno delle caratteristiche del Sito proposto
	Progetti di valorizzazione	Annuale	Variazione positiva dell'efficacia raggiunta nella gestione e nell'allocazione delle risorse territorio
		Annuale	Livello di sinergia e di coerenza operativa raggiunto nel coordinamento delle varie azioni di gestione del territorio
		Annuale	Numero di progetti coordinati
		Annuale	Numero di sinergie attivate e di accordi realizzati
	Indicatori territoriali	Protezione	Ogni 3 anni
Ogni 3 anni			Recupero edifici/superficie degradata
Ogni 3 anni			Percentuale di edifici che richiedono maggiori o minori interventi di restauro/riqualificazione
Trasformazione		Ogni 3 anni	Superficie trasformata o riqualificata/sup. totale
		Ogni 3 anni	Nuova edificazione su aree verdi o abbandonate/sup. totale
		Ogni 3 anni	Investimenti di riqualificazione/superficie urbanizzata per tipologia d'intervento: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recupero edilizio • servizi • infrastrutture
Trasformabilità		Annuale	Superficie aree abbandonate/sup. totale

Tab. : Indicatori di risposta – città e buffer zone **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione
- Indicatori di centralità riferiti alle buffer zones di secondo livello (IC)

Macro-indicatore	Indicatore	Periodicità	Descrizione
Centralità urbana	Centralità del patrimonio culturale	Annuale	Sommatoria dei rapporti tra tipologie di beni dell'unità territoriale e beni complessivi
		Annuale	Come sopra rapportato agli abitanti
	Centralità delle aree verdi	Annuale	Sommatoria dei rapporti tra tipologie di aree verdi dell'unità territoriale e aree verdi complessive
		Annuale	Come sopra rapportato agli abitanti
	Centralità della qualità urbana	Annuale	Sommatoria dei rapporti tra aree residenziali di qualità e aree riqualificate dell'unità territoriale e aree di qualità complessive

Tab: Indicatori di centralità – città e buffer zone **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione

Molti dei dati del monitoraggio illustrato attraverso i sopra citati indicatori, sono frutto della progettazione e della programmazione degli obiettivi e delle azioni di tutela pensati per il sito.

A oggi, buona parte dei dati sopra riportati sono oggetto di campagne di monitoraggio già attualmente portate avanti da diversi soggetti:

- la Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo;
- Regione Siciliana, Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana;
- Comune di Palermo;
- Comune di Cefalù;
- Comune di Monreale;
- Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (ARPA).

Per quanto riguarda lo stato di conservazione dei beni monumentali proposti, si possono individuare i seguenti specifici indicatori:

Macro Indicatore	Indicatore	Periodicità
Danni strutturali	- Cedimenti - Fuori piombo - Spancamenti - Deformazioni - Lesioni - Lesioni passanti - Distacchi tra elementi verticali - Distacchi tra elementi orizzontali e verticali - Dissesti/Sconnessioni	Almeno ogni 2 anni
Disgregazione	- Ossidazione/Corrosione - Disgregazione/polverizzazione di malte e leganti - Disgregazione/polverizzazione	Almeno ogni 2 anni

	del materiale costituente - Erosione - Crosta nera	
Umidità	- Infiltrazione - Risalita capillare - Acqua di percolazione - Condensa - Ristagno - Efflorescenza di sali	Ogni anno
Attacchi biologici	- Microflora - Macroflora/vegetazione - Animali/Insetti	Almeno ogni 2 anni
Alterazioni degli strati di rivestimento tra gli strati di rivestimento superficiali	- Distacchi tra gli strati di rivestimento superficiali - Fessurazioni/Scagliature - Incrostazioni/Concrezioni - Depositi superficiali - Affumicamento - Alterazioni cromatiche - Vandalismi	Almeno ogni 3 anni
Parti mancanti	- Rotture/mancanze recenti	Ogni anno
Degrado	- Indice di erosione - Indice di annerimento - Indice di stress fisico - N. o percentuale di edifici che necessitano d'interventi - N. di anni in cui gli edifici si trovano in fase di restauro - N. di miglioramenti o peggioramenti nello stato architettonico dei monumenti	Almeno ogni 2 anni

Tab.: Indicatori di conservazione **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione

2. Indicatori per il monitoraggio dei piani di azione

Il sistema di monitoraggio rappresenta lo strumento fondamentale per garantire l'implementazione del Piano di Gestione. Infatti, la corretta elaborazione del Piano è solo una condizione per il successo della sua attuazione, ma non sufficiente.

Il vero fattore critico di successo risiede nella capacità di trasformare i progetti definitivi in azioni reali e tangibili e quindi misurabili.

Ai fini della valutazione dei risultati ottenuti dalle azioni attivate, per ognuna di esse si definisce un intervallo temporale entro cui effettuare le attività di verifica dei risultati attesi.

Per ogni momento delle verifiche di ogni azione, verrà assegnato un punteggio in forma numerica (con valori omogenei per ciascuna azione, definiti da 1 a 5):

- in base al risultato ottenuto nell'unità di tempo;
- con riferimento agli obiettivi assegnati;

- con riferimento agli appositi indicatori di risultato indicati.

La sommatoria – fatta raggruppando i punteggi relativi ai risultati ottenuti da tutte le azioni relative a ogni singolo piano d'intervento - consentirà la valutazione dello stato di realizzazione del Piano di Gestione e del livello di risultato ottenuto.

In base alla lettura e interpretazione dei valori risultanti sarà possibile adeguare, correggere o modificare le previsioni del Piano di Gestione, secondo il modello dinamico e diacronico proposto.

Si riporta di seguito la metodologia che s'intende utilizzare nella definizione degli indicatori di risultato, con la relativa indicazione degli intervalli temporali di verifica, volta a un'adeguata opera di monitoraggio delle azioni.

Per una maggiore chiarezza di esposizione, si riporta di seguito il set di indicatori già precedentemente illustrato, a conclusione di ogni progetto, nella Parte Quarta, Cap. II –Gli obiettivi e i progetti dei Piani di Azione”.

PIANO DELLA CONOSCENZA		
OBIETTIVO	AZIONE	INDICATORI
Incremento e sistematizzazione dei dati esistenti riguardanti il sito	Ampliamento e coordinamento delle informazioni relative allo stato delle parti componenti il sito attraverso la creazione di un database.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero delle analisi sui beni culturali architettonici, archeologici e museali in relazione al loro stato di conservazione e al contesto in cui si trovano - Numero e qualità dei dati reperiti e sistematizzati - Numero di accessi alle informazioni da parte dei soggetti coinvolti e vantaggio da loro ottenuto nell'ottenimento delle informazioni - Quantità, precisione e affidabilità dei dati immessi - Affidabilità degli strumenti applicativi realizzati - N. d'informazioni gestite per ciascun monumento - Interventi conservati effettuati a seguito di evidenze emerse dall'analisi dei dati catalogati - Incremento dell'efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione - Miglioramento dell'andamento diacronico dello stato di conservazione - Visite totali - Media giornaliera/settimanale pagine viste - Tempi di permanenza - Trend pagine viste
Aumentare la conoscenza del patrimonio	Studi e attività di ricerca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero degli studi e delle attività di ricerca - Temi oggetto delle ricerche - Numero delle pubblicazioni scientifiche - Numero, tipologia e provenienza geografica degli enti di ricerca coinvolti - Provenienza disciplinare dei ricercatori - Numero e tipologia degli interventi realizzati sulla base degli studi effettuati - Incremento di efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione

<p>Aumentare la conoscenza sulle risorse del sito</p>	<p>Creazione di una banca dati turistico - economica</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero delle ricerche effettuate - Quantità dei dati reperiti per ciascun ambito di analisi - Numero dei flussi di visitatori per ciascun monumento (andamento diacronico) - Diversificazione nella provenienza geografica dei visitatori - Numero di imprese e servizi turistici censiti - Start up avviate - Destagionalizzazione del fenomeno turistico, soprattutto per Cefalù
--	---	--

PIANO DELLA TUTELA E DELLA CONSERVAZIONE		
OBIETTIVO	AZIONE	INDICATORI
<p>Miglioramento dello stato di conservazione delle architetture e degli apparati decorativi dei monumenti</p>	<p>Intensificazione delle attività di conservazione e manutenzione per preservare nel tempo i valori del sito</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero degli interventi realizzati - Numero delle emergenze conservative e di manutenzione rilevate nel tempo
<p>Intensificare le attività di controllo sui monumenti</p>	<p>Sistema di vigilanza dei monumenti</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indice di vulnerabilità: numero di siti video sorvegliati/ totale dei siti - Il numero e la qualità dell'analisi di vulnerabilità dei beni condotte nell'unità temporale - Indice di sicurezza: N. addetti alla vigilanza / totale personale - Numero d'interventi formativi per la sicurezza - Quantità e qualità dei dati acquisiti - Incremento del livello di conoscenza dell'andamento temporale dei livelli di degrado. - Numero di atti vandalici nel tempo - Percentuale annua delle violazioni rilevate - Variazioni del numero di situazioni di rischio evidenziate - Numero di interventi approntati per "riparare" a eventuali danni causati - Percentuale annua nell'efficienza delle attività di manutenzione - Variazione percentuale dei processi di decadimento monumentale
<p>Intensificare le attività di tutela sui monumenti</p>	<p>Miglioramento della fruizione dei monumenti</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Il numero e la qualità dell'analisi di vulnerabilità dei beni condotte nell'unità temporale - Numero d'interventi manutentivi ordinari - Incremento del livello di conoscenza dell'andamento temporale dei livelli di degrado - Numero di "incidenti" verificatisi durante le visite

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero di atti vandalici - Percentuale annua delle violazioni rilevate - Variazioni del numero di situazioni di rischio evidenziate - Numero di interventi approntati per “ipparare” a eventuali danni causati dalla pressione antropico-turistica - Percentuale annua nell'efficienza delle attività di manutenzione - Variazione percentuale dei processi di degrado dei monumenti - Variazione qualitativa e quantitativa delle modalità di gestione dei singoli monumenti e del processo decisionale e di pianificazione degli interventi
<p>Intensificare la tutela del sito seriale nel suo complesso</p>	<p>Tutela e riqualificazione del contesto territoriale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero degli studi sul territorio - Numero degli strumenti pianificatori aggiornati e/o modificati - Numero totale e km complessivi delle aree pedonalizzate - Numero totale e km complessivi delle aree ciclabili effettivamente realizzate - Numero di parcheggi realizzati e dedicati alla sosta dei bus turistici - Numero di bus navette attivate - Andamento nel tempo (diminuzione) del traffico veicolare residente e turistico nelle aree in prossimità dei monumenti - Dati sull'inquinamento delle aree limitrofe ai monumenti del sito - Dati sullo stato di conservazione degli apparati esterni dei monumenti (annerimento e/o elementi di cedimento) - Andamento diacronico del numero di coloro che si spostano utilizzando il trasporto pubblico (numero biglietti e abbonamenti del trasporto pubblico venduti mensilmente e annualmente) - Livello di soddisfazione dei residenti e dei turisti (indagini annuali tramite la somministrazione di questionari ad hoc)

PIANO DELLA VALORIZZAZIONE SOCIALE E CULTURALE		
OBIETTIVO	AZIONE	INDICATORI
Valorizzazione e fruizione sostenibile del sito	Collegamento ciclo-pedonale eco-sostenibile e di elevata caratterizzazione storico-paesaggistica, fra Palermo e Monreale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Km realizzati per le piste ciclabili - Numero cicloturisti/anno - Aumento cicloturisti annuo - Nascita di società specializzate per il cicloturismo (incoming, esercizi ricettivi lungo il percorso, etc.)
Creazione di percorsi turistici sostenibili integrativi a quelli tradizionali del sito	Danisinni: itinerario arabo-normanno. Camminamento storico fuori le mura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero di interventi di riqualificazione realizzati - Numero di attività culturali ed economiche nate in relazione alla realizzazione del percorso turistico - Numero di residenti coinvolti negli interventi di riqualificazione ed abbellimento - Livello di soddisfazione dei residenti e dei turisti (indagini annuali tramite la somministrazione di questionari ad hoc)
Creazione di percorsi turistici sostenibili integrativi a quelli tradizionali del sito	Percorso culturale lungo la strada Rocca-Monreale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero di interventi di riqualificazione realizzati - Numero di attività culturali ed economiche nate in relazione alla realizzazione del percorso turistico - Numero di partecipanti al percorso turistico - Numero di residenti coinvolti negli eventuali interventi di riqualificazione ed abbellimento - Livello di soddisfazione dei residenti e dei turisti (indagini annuali tramite la somministrazione di questionari ad hoc)
Valorizzazione dei giardini interni ed esterni ai beni arabo-normanni	Ideale riqualificazione, valorizzazione e fruizione culturale dell'antico Parco del Genoardo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -N. di Giardini riqualificati -N. d'interventi di manutenzione per anno -Numero di pannelli illustrativi installati -N. di eventi teatrali e culturali realizzati al patrimonio ambientale -N. di visitatori/anno -N. di scuole coinvolte -N. di partecipanti agli incontri didattici
Recupero, salvaguardia e fruizione integrata del patrimonio culturale del sito e delle espressioni culturali locali	Oral and Intangible Heritage Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. e qualità dei dati reperiti e sistematizzati - N. d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità - Quantità e qualità delle proposte elaborate e degli eventi culturali progettati - Livello di gradimento e comprensione misurato presso i visitatori (da misurare tramite questionario ad hoc) - N. delle visite ai monumenti dell'itinerario arabo-normanno dei siti, da parte dei residenti - N. dei turisti fuori stagione estiva - N. di visitatori del sito e loro progressione temporale - N. di turisti e N. di residenti partecipanti agli eventi culturali creati - Incremento del periodo di permanenza, anche fuori stagione estiva

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incremento del numero presenze nei luoghi tradizionalmente meno visitati - Indice di notorietà delle manifestazioni culturali
<p>Rafforzare il senso d'identità e di appartenenza della popolazione locale</p>	<p>Programma di eventi formativi e informativi, rivolti soprattutto alle giovani generazioni</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantità e qualità dei riscontri partecipativi: N. di scuole attivate nei programmi di educazione e promozione culturale, N. di studenti partecipanti, - N. documenti e proposte elaborate - Incremento delle visite ai monumenti dell'itinerario arabo-normanno dei siti, da parte dei residenti - N. di iniziative attuate formative (conferenze, workshop, seminari e incontri) realizzate - Livello di partecipazione alle iniziative della popolazione - Variazione, nel tempo, della conoscenza che le diverse fasce della popolazione hanno di alcune peculiarità dei monumenti del sito (questionario ad hoc) - N. laboratori attivati sul patrimonio arabo-normanno/ Totale dei laboratori nelle scuole primarie - scuole superiori di primo e secondo grado – università - N. di prodotti editoriali/di comunicazione/culturali realizzati dai ragazzi
<p>Sviluppo socio-economico</p>	<p>Creazione di percorsi formativi tecnico-specialistici</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di corsi attivati/annuo - N. di partecipanti ai corsi di formazione/specializzazione/annuo - Andamento diacronico del numero dei partecipanti alle iniziative intraprese - Qualità percepita delle iniziative formative intraprese dai partecipanti - Numero di partnership attivate per la realizzazione delle attività descritte - Percentuale di incremento occupazionale dei partecipanti, nei relativi settori di riferimento - Dati economici - Numero e provenienza dei Paesi coinvolti nelle partnership di studio/ricerca - Numero di gemellaggi/scambi formativi attivati - N. dei siti monumentali potenzialmente interessati dalle attività de —La Città del Restauro” - N. degli interventi ordinari e straordinari intrapresi da —La Città del Restauro” e dal <i>Centro per la lavorazione del mosaico</i> - N. di workshop organizzati - N. di partnership attivate - N. di ricerche prodotte con altri centri di ricerca e/o istituzioni d accomunati dagli studi sul patrimonio arabo normanno - Incremento/annuo degli occupati nei settori dell'artigianato storico- tradizionale

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incremento di efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione del sito storico-monumentale - N. di fiere a cui si è partecipato - N. di visitatori che, in ciascuna fiera, si sono interessati allo stand del sito
<p>Fruizione integrata del più ampio patrimonio monumentale arabo-normanno</p>	<p>Creazione di itinerari turistici integrativi a quelli tradizionali legati al sito candidato</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. d'interventi di valorizzazione, riqualificazione/restauro realizzati e loro efficacia - Incremento di efficienza nelle attività di manutenzione (numero di criticità-emergenze rilevate) - N. di eventi culturali progettati - N. di percorsi individuati per il bike tourism - Livello di gradimento e comprensione misurato presso i visitatori (sondaggi periodici ad hoc) - Aumento della consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno delle caratteristiche del territorio in quanto sito UNESCO (sondaggi periodici ad hoc) - N. visite totali (tasso di crescita annuo) - N. visite totali da parte di turisti (tasso di crescita annuo) - N. visite totali da parte della popolazione locale (tasso di crescita mensile) - N. bike tourists - N. partecipanti agli eventi culturali creati - Crescita socio-culturale ed economica
<p>Diffondere la conoscenza del sito "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale"</p>	<p>Gemellaggi con siti arabo-normanni presenti a livello europeo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Riconoscibilità e percezione della brand-image del sito —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Monreale e Cefalù" - N. di gemellaggi attivati - N. d'iniziative comuni attivate - Incremento totale dei flussi turistici fuori stagione estiva legati all'organizzazione dei tour turistici - Capillarità della diffusione dei messaggi comunicativi promozionali - Livello di conoscenza dell'esistenza del progetto - Livello di gradimento dei turisti (sondaggi periodici ad hoc) - Aumento della consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno delle caratteristiche del sito (sondaggi periodici ad hoc) - N. di pacchetti venduti/annuo - N. di scuole coinvolte/annuo - N. visite totali (tasso di crescita annuo) - N. visite totali da parte di turisti esteri (tasso di crescita annuo) - N. di visite totale da parte di turisti provenienti da altre parti d'Italia - N. di pacchetti venduti alla popolazione locale (tasso di crescita mensile)
<p>Garantire una</p>	<p>Ridisegno complessivo del</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di interventi realizzati

<p>migliore accessibilità del sito</p>	<p>sistema della grande viabilità e delle infrastrutture di connessione tra le “porte”, il sistema urbano e il contesto territoriale di riferimento del sito</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incremento del livello di raggiungibilità dei monumenti - N. di visite ai monumenti tradizionalmente non inseriti nel percorso di visita turistica - Dati sull'inquinamento dell'aria - Dati sullo stato di conservazione e manutenzione dei monumenti - Tasso di utilizzo dei servizi di mobilità urbana sostenibile predisposti
<p>Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito</p>	<p>Realizzazione di Visitor Center del sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. d'info point realizzati - N. di azioni di riuso di beni dismessi - Diffusione del materiale informativo - N. di accessi al Visitor Center UNESCO - N. di accessi agli info point da parte dei visitor - Soddisfazione e gradimento da parte dei visitatori - N. e tipologie di utenti supportati - N. di materiali informativi distribuiti - Incremento del livello di raggiungibilità dei monumenti
<p>Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito</p>	<p>Adeguare gli strumenti di conoscenza del sito al ruolo di Patrimonio dell'Umanità</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità - Risultati di sondaggi periodici presso i visitatori del sito - Livello di gradimento e comprensione misurato presso i visitatori - Livello di diffusione del materiale informativo - Numero e qualità delle produzioni editoriali sul sito - Risultati d'indagini periodiche sulla consapevolezza che i visitatori hanno delle caratteristiche del territorio in quanto sito UNESCO
<p>Garantire una migliore accessibilità del sito</p>	<p>Servizi per diversamente abili in funzione delle varie disabilità</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numero d'interventi realizzati e loro qualità - Incremento nel tempo del numero di visitatori diversamente abili - Risultati di sondaggi periodici presso i visitatori del sito - Livello di diffusione del materiale informativo - N. di guide turistiche formate - N. e tipologia di utenti supportati - Incremento del numero di visitatori diversamente abili e loro livello di gradimento - Incremento dei livelli di accessibilità e capillarità del servizio di trasporto - Variazione positiva del sistema di comunicazione esistente; - N. di materiali informativi realizzati ad hoc per supportare le diverse disabilità - N. addetti assistenza disabili/ totale personale - Livello di utilizzo del servizio di trasporto agevolato

PIANO DELLA COMUNCAZIONE E PROMOZIONE		
OBIETTIVO	AZIONE	INDICATORI
Ampliare la conoscenza del sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”	Sito web multimediale <i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. degli accessi utili del sito web e delle relative pagine visitate - Valutazione di gradimento da parte degli utenti - Incremento, nel corso del tempo, dei contenuti del sito web (articoli, fotografie, archivi etc.) - N. di pagine visitate sul sito web - Incremento dei visitatori, correlabile con la presenza del sito Web - Incremento di prenotazioni dei servizi turistici diretti e accessori derivanti dal sito Web
Migliorare la valorizzazione, la fruizione e la comprensione	La realtà aumentata per il sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di download dell'applicazione di Realtà Aumentata dal sito web —<i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i> - N. degli accessi al sistema di realtà aumentata del sito seriale - Rilevamento del gradimento da parte dei visitatori - Incremento temporale annuo del numero dei download dell'applicazione - Incremento di prenotazioni dei servizi turistici diretti e accessori derivanti dall'utilizzo dell'applicazione - N. di strutture (commerciali, ricettive, della ristorazione etc.) aderenti al sistema - Incremento temporale annuo del numero di strutture aderenti - N./annuo delle prenotazioni effettuate tramite l'applicazione
Creazione di un'identità visiva per il sito	Creazione di un marchio-logo e payoff del sito “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale” attraverso un concorso di idee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. di idee grafiche pervenute - Riconoscibilità e percezione del brand-image del sito seriale —Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Monreale e Cefalù - Capillarità della diffusione a mezzo stampa, tv e web del marchio-logo del sito
Promozione dei valori del sito	Mostra sulla Candidatura WHL Unesco del sito seriale “Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N. annuo di visitatori —stranieri della mostra - N. annuo di residenti che visitano la mostra - N. di visite delle scuole - N. di brochure realizzate - N. di cataloghi venduti - N. di consultazione del catalogo dal sito web—<i>www.sitoarabonormanno.it</i>”

APPENDICE 1

I SISTEMI URBANI

Per una corretta e più puntuale indicazione e implementazione delle linee strategiche di azione volte all'ottimizzazione della gestione e dell'utilizzo del sito, in questo capitolo vengono descritti gli elementi, anche normativi e infrastrutturali, relativi alla gestione attuale del sito per quanto riguarda gli ambiti dell'urbanistica e della tutela del paesaggio interno ai comuni di Palermo, Monreale e del territorio del Parco delle Madonie entro cui rientra il comune di Cefalù, della gestione delle acque, dei trasporti, dei rifiuti e dell'energia.

Palermo-Monreale

Le relazioni sub-regionali di Palermo-gatewaycity

Palermo è un nodo metropolitano di rilievo nazionale che si configura potenzialmente nello scenario euro-mediterraneo come "gateway city" di bacino.

Nodo metropolitano dell'offerta di città e città metropolitana del sistema provinciale con offerta di servizi di elevato rango, Palermo mostra un progressivo rafforzamento in atto dei processi di metropolizzazione.

Le principali relazioni funzionali che essa sviluppa sono naturalmente quelle legate all'area metropolitana e al macroambito strategico denominato "Palermo metropolitano" dal PTP della Provincia di Palermo e poi ulteriormente definito dal Piano Strategico di Area Vasta della Provincia e tuttora è forte la gravitazione sul capoluogo da parte dei nodi di prima cintura cui appartengono i centri d'Isola delle Femmine, Capaci, Torretta, Monreale, Altofonte, Belmonte Mezzagno, Villabate e Ficarazzi.

La tradizionale funzione di capitale di Palermo non ha, d'altronde, privilegiato i centri più vicini: il suo territorio di riferimento, per alcune funzioni del terziario superiore e per i movimenti migratori abbraccia l'intera Isola, mentre la posizione eccentrica fa sentire la sua influenza su gran parte della Sicilia occidentale.

L'area metropolitana palermitana è caratterizzata da un'elevata centralità del patrimonio culturale e da una notevole articolazione di servizi legati al rango metropolitano della città. Ne sono esempio il forte carattere d'identità culturale e la buona accessibilità del **dipolo culturale Palermo-Monreale** e la presenza di una trama di centri storici dell'area costiera dotati di forti componenti d'identità culturale e con ampia dotazione di servizi culturali facilmente accessibili. Tra i punti di forza dell'intero sistema territoriale vi sono tre parchi archeologici regionali (Himera, Monte Jato e Solunto) in stretta relazione con il Museo Archeologico regionale di Palermo e con il nodo culturale di Cefalù (acropoli, tempio dorico e tempio di Diana, fortificazione naturale della Rocca, Museo Mandralisca). Di rilevante importanza sono sia il sistema ecologico sulla corona dei monti di Palermo, Monreale e Partinico, protetto dall'istituzione di Riserve, SIC e ZPS e in grado di offrire un nodo forte alla costruzione della rete ecologica provinciale, sia la presenza delle aree marine protette di Ustica e d'Isola delle Femmine.

L'area, inoltre, è innervata da un sistema infrastrutturale e della mobilità complesso e ben irrorato grazie alla presenza di un corridoio costiero plurimodale (A19, SS114, linea RFI), di corridoi di penetrazione interna (SS 121-188 PA-AG e SS624 PA-Sciacca), dalle porte costituite dal porto di Palermo-Termini Imerese e dall'aeroporto Falcone-Borsellino), che permettono un chiaro riconoscimento dell'accessibilità e della connettività provinciale e sovralocale.

Il dominio culturale e ambientale

La rilevanza dell'area discende anche dalla presenza di un sistema complesso di valori culturali e naturali che incrementano la competitività alla scala sub-provinciale.

L'area presenta una vasta estensione di aree protette definite da:

- le riserve regionali e i siti della rete Natura 2000 che costituiscono un sistema ad alta naturalità da connettere con l'offerta di eccellenza culturale, "core area" di alto valore funzionale e corridoio ecologico per la continuità ambientale;
- l'istituendo Parco fluviale dell'Oreto, grande area di valorizzazione del paesaggio fluviale, "core area" di alto valore funzionale e corridoio ecologico per la continuità ambientale.

Il territorio di Palermo, inoltre, presenta numerosi beni culturali e naturalistici che come componenti dell'armatura culturale territoriale s'integrano con il sistema territoriale più vasto di scala provinciale e sub-provinciale in termini di:

- corridoi ecologici e culturali,
- rete di connessione territoriale con potenzialità di offerta di attività di ciclo-turismo e di connessione ecologica del territorio,
- trama del patrimonio culturale diffuso,
- aree per la fruizione naturalistica e aree marine protette di Ustica e Isola delle Femmine-Capo Gallo.

Il dominio dei trasporti e delle infrastrutture

Dal punto di vista delle connessioni territoriali, il territorio metropolitano di Palermo è attraversato da due corridoi di rilevanza sub-regionale:

- il corridoio costiero plurimodale (Messina-Trapani) che si caratterizza come principale corridoio di mobilità territoriale per l'accessibilità alle risorse di rilevanza regionale e la vitalizzazione dei contesti urbani che, in un contesto europeo si attestano sul corridoio continentale nord-sud;
- il corridoio del Belice (segnato dalla strada statale a scorrimento veloce Palermo-Sciacca) che si caratterizza come principale corridoio di mobilità territoriale per l'accessibilità alle risorse e la vitalizzazione dei contesti urbani.

Inoltre, il progetto dell'asse tangenziale di collegamento A19-A29 potrebbe contribuire alla connessione territoriale dell'area oggetto di studio con la costa nord-occidentale (Partinicese) della provincia, riducendo i tempi di connessione con la parte occidentale della provincia e della regione, con l'aeroporto Falcone Borsellino, accrescendo l'accessibilità alle risorse e ai principali sistemi urbani.

Il sistema portuale di Palermo-Termini, inoltre, è realtà multifunzionale e in crescita in cui sussistono l'attività cantieristica, il traffico commerciale (Ro-Ro e containers), il traffico passeggeri (con traffici in notevole aumento) e le attività diportistiche: si configura, quindi, come un nodo di accesso e scambio, di servizi, merci e persone, principale "porta di accesso" dell'area metropolitana e della Sicilia Occidentale.

La città di Palermo è dotata di poche grandi strade di attraversamento trasversale, con il compito di svolgere, contemporaneamente, la funzione di assi passanti, di strade di collegamento interno, di arterie di distribuzione del traffico locale e di connessione tra la circonvallazione e l'area portuale.

In particolare, la circonvallazione, che nasce come asse a percorrenza veloce di collegamento extraurbano, è diventata, con il tempo, un asse distributivo a livello urbano e soffre di forte congestionamento.

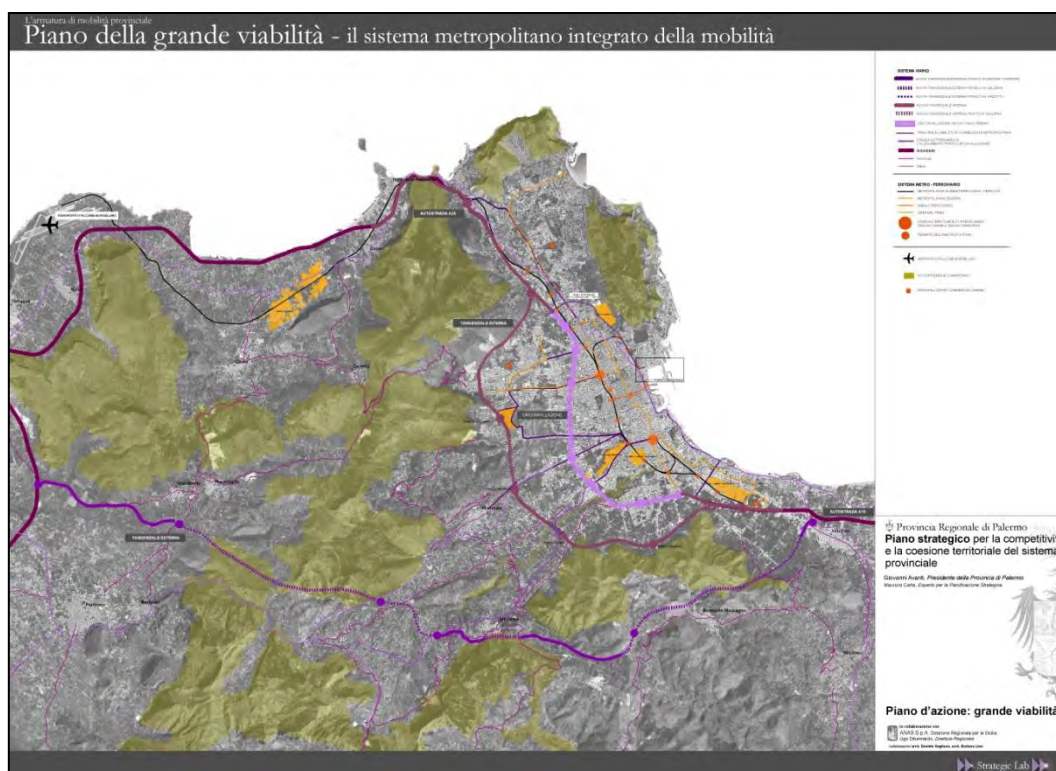


Fig. 1: Il Sistema Metropolitano integrato della mobilità all'interno dell'area Fonte: PSAV Palermo

Accanto a una dotazione infrastrutturale su gomma e su ferro complessivamente insufficiente, il sistema dell'accessibilità e della mobilità presenta ulteriori fattori critici. Ogni giorno nell'area urbana si muovono 750.000 veicoli il 20% dei quali in attraversamento. Oltre il 72% dei veicoli è costituito da autovetture e motoveicoli individuali.

L'eccessiva pressione del traffico veicolare privato determina:

- congestione della rete stradale;
- saturazione della sosta nelle aree centrali (peraltro aggravata da una carente offerta d'infrastrutture per la sosta);
- ricadute sulla mobilità ciclo-pedonale;
- inquinamento atmosferico e acustico.

In questa prospettiva, assumono importanza strategica tutti quegli interventi - materiali (potenziamento delle infrastrutture dedicate alla mobilità sostenibile) e immateriali - volti a promuovere il riequilibrio modale, favorendo modalità di trasporto sostenibili sotto il profilo ambientale, sociale ed economico. L'obiettivo di migliorare l'accessibilità complessiva del territorio urbano e metropolitano deve essere perseguito attraverso azioni che:

- garantiscano il diritto alla mobilità a tutto il bacino di utenza, non solo, quindi, ai residenti ma a tutti coloro che utilizzano i servizi offerti dal territorio (tra cui, ad esempio, i turisti), con particolare attenzione alle fasce svantaggiate della popolazione e agli utenti "deboli" e "a rischio";
- contribuiscano alla riduzione dell'inquinamento atmosferico e acustico (attraverso, ad esempio, misure volte alla riduzione delle emissioni inquinanti in atmosfera e delle emissioni acustiche dei veicoli a motore) e al risparmio energetico;
- producano benefici economici per la collettività;
- Per quanto riguarda la mobilità pubblica, oltre alla già citata inadeguata rete ferroviaria, il trasporto pubblico su gomma registra un'offerta insufficiente nelle zone periferiche e l'allungamento dei tempi di percorrenza a causa della congestione veicolare e della sosta a lato.

Il dominio dei servizi

Dal punto di vista funzionale l'area presenta nel quadro del Sistema Insediativo Locale (SIL) di Palermo (così come definito dal QCS del PTP della Provincia di Palermo) un'elevata centralità nel dominio dei servizi, in quanto presenta una consistente dotazione di tutti i servizi di livello sovracomunale in termini di:

- servizi culturali;
- servizi sanitari e socio-assistenziali;
- istruzione superiore;
- formazione universitaria e alta formazione post lauream;
- commercio;
- sport e tempo libero con una particolare specializzazione primaria sui temi della cultura e del tempo libero.

Cefalù

Situato sulla costa tirrenica, il centro di Cefalù dista 74 Km da Palermo rispetto a cui è connesso attraverso l'autostrada A20 (PA-ME). Ha economia integrata di tipo prevalentemente turistico-peschereccia con forme di artigianato e con imprese industriali a supporto delle tradizioni agricole e artigianali.

Cefalù sorge in un contesto paesaggistico di pregio, a ridosso di una rupe scoscesa, detta la Rocca, sulla quale si trovano nelle grotte delle Giumente tracce d'insediamenti neolitici e il Castello le cui origini sono del XII secolo.

Cephaloedium fu conquistata dai romani nel 254 sotto i quali divenne città decumana.

Diocesi bizantina, conquistata dagli Arabi nell'858, appartenne all'emirato di Palermo.

L'attuale centro è di fondazione demaniale dell'XI sec. Feudo dei Chiaramonte nel 1348 e poi dei Ventimiglia. Nel 1451 ottenne il privilegio vescovile di non essere più venduta. Nel XIX sec. fu capoluogo distrettuale.

L'impianto urbanistico è quello normanno di città costiera fortificata ai piedi della rocca, già sede d'insediamenti arcaici, articolato a spina su un asse principale e trama viaria regolare discendente verso il mare.

La tipologia urbana prevalente è a comparti rettangolari pressoché regolari dall'asse verso il mare, con posti di casa a spina e piccole corti interne su trama viaria ad andamento parallelo e ortogonale all'asse. Sono presenti comparti irregolari a blocco e a fuso, su schema trapezoidale nell'area di raccordo tra l'asse e le pendici della Rocca, in cui prevale l'andamento delle accidentalità del sito roccioso di giacitura e comparti a blocchi pressoché regolari nelle espansioni extra-moenia ottocentesche.

Cefalù è uno dei 15 Comuni siciliani rientranti nel Parco delle Madonie. Dal punto di vista dei beni e dei servizi culturali il sistema Madonie-Cefalù è uno dei più potenti e vitali della provincia di Palermo e costituisce uno dei nodi forti di sviluppo dell'intera provincia: mette a sistema il grande patrimonio culturale e quello dalle aree ad alta naturalità.

In particolare le sue caratteristiche lo individuano complessivamente, anche con riferimento alla competitività regionale, come un "distretto" culturale maturo, soprattutto a seguito di un potenziamento delle interazioni tra il sistema Madonita e il sistema Cefaludese.

Il dominio culturale e ambientale

Il Macro Ambito Madonita-Cefaludese riveste complessivamente, anche con riferimento alla competitività regionale, il ruolo di "distretto" culturale maturo, soprattutto a seguito di un potenziamento delle interazioni tra il sistema Madonita e il sistema Cefaludese.

Nonostante la presenza di alcuni elementi di specializzazione relativi ai servizi culturali (musei, sede universitaria) e di un'elevata accessibilità potenziale, il Sistema Culturale locale di Cefalù non possiede tutte le caratteristiche per proporsi come distretto culturale.

Cefalù unitamente all'intera zona costiera (Pollina, Campofelice di Roccella, Lascari e Termini Imerese) si pone come un importante epicentro attrattivo a livello regionale, nazionale e internazionale sia in virtù del valore paesaggistico e legato alla costa e alla balneazione sia, soprattutto, grazie alla presenza di un ricco patrimonio culturale che trova nel Duomo e nel Chiostro gli elementi di maggiore rilievo.

Altri importanti elementi del patrimonio culturale sono il Castello della Rocca, posto sulla fortificazione naturale della Rocca di Cefalù, dall'acropoli, dal tempio dorico e dal tempio di Diana di epoca pre-ellenica e un ricco tessuto storico ben conservato e architettonicamente di qualità.

Il disegno urbano complessivo della città trova nella struttura –sintattica e morfologica” ancora più che sugli elementi architettonici isolati il valore di qualità. La Cattedrale e il Chiostro costituiscono gli elementi di maggiore forza puntuale in modo strettamente legato alla struttura del tessuto che si articola a partire da un asse principale.

Le altre emergenze principali sono assorbite nel tessuto come nel caso dell'Osterio Magnio, residenza dei Ventimiglia.

Tra i più importanti servizi culturali va citato il Museo Comunale Mandralisca che ha sede nella dimora del Fondatore Barone Enrico Pirajno di Mandralisca e custodisce collezioni di dipinti e oggetti d'arte, di libri antichi, di reperti archeologici e monete di origine greco-romana. Il Museo è universalmente conosciuto per due famosi capolavori: il celebre dipinto su tavola –Ritratto d'Uomo” di Antonello da Messina e il cratere attico del IV secolo a.C. detto del –Venditore di tonno”.

Oltre al valore paesaggistico della costa, il territorio di Cefalù ha nel Parco regionale delle Madonie il suo elemento di eccellenza naturalistica.

Tutto il territorio è interessato, inoltre, da diverse aree **S.I.C. (Siti d'Interesse Comunitario)**, da **Z.P.S. (zone di protezione speciale)** e da **Riserve**, individuate ai sensi della direttiva n.92/43/CEE pubblicata nel 2000, nate con l'obiettivo di costruire e sviluppare una rete ecologica europea (Natura 2000) per la conservazione degli elementi più importanti per la biodiversità (si veda Parte Terza, Cap. I, paragrafo 1.3 del Piano di Gestione).

Tra queste, in particolare i SIC del bosco e della –Rocca di Cefalù”.

Il dominio dei trasporti e delle infrastrutture

Lungo la costa la presenza dell'autostrada A20 e della Strada Statale 113 assicurano un valido asse di collegamento tra Pollina, Cefalù e Palermo.

L'offerta di servizi di trasporto pubblica è gestita da:

- Trenitalia che gestisce la linea ferroviaria che collega la fascia costiera madonita (sino a Finale di Pollina) al capoluogo regionale;
- L'AST, Azienda Siciliana Trasporti, che collega tutti i Comuni delle Madonie sia con il capoluogo regionale sia con i principali centri abitati della Sicilia (CASTELBUONO-ISNELLO-COLLESANO-CAMPOFELICE ROCCELLA-CEFALÙ; CASTELBUONO-ISNELLO-TERMINI I.- PALERMO CON DEV. A/19).

L'offerta privata è gestita, in regime di concessione da:

- la SAIS che offre complessivamente 11 collegamenti;
- la Sommatinese Viaggi che offre 4 linee e gestisce, inoltre, il trasporto pubblico urbano nel Comune di Cefalù;
- la Lombardo e Glorioso che offre 4 linee.

A esse si aggiungono delle piccole aziende di trasporto e noleggio che gestiscono il servizio trasporto degli studenti degli Istituti Superiori da e per i comuni di residenza verso i Comuni in cui sono localizzati gli Istituti Scolastici superiori.

Il dominio dei servizi

Il QCS del PTP riconosce a Cefalù il ruolo di centro con prevalenza di servizi offribili alla domanda del turismo naturalistico e familiare come possessori di attività di complemento nel settore dello svago, della cultura e del tempo libero.

Tra i servizi di maggiore rango e generatore di elevato valore aggiunto vi è il Consorzio Universitario grazie al quale sono stati attivati interessanti corsi di laurea finalizzati alla formazione di operatori ed esperti per la valorizzazione delle risorse culturali locali quale il Corso di Laurea in Operatore turismo culturale di Cefalù, e che inoltre interessano anche altri comuni del Parco delle Madonie: Conservazione e valorizzazione della biodiversità di Castelbuono e Scienze e tecnologie dei beni culturali di Petralia Sottana.

Altro servizio di accentuato rango sovralocale è la Fondazione Istituto San Raffaele costituita tra la Regione Siciliana, il Comune di Cefalù, l'AUSL n. 6 di Palermo e la Fondazione Centro San Raffaele del Monte Tabor di Milano. Oltre a svolgere attività di assistenza sanitaria la Fondazione elabora programmi di ricerca biomedica, sperimentale e clinica e procedere all'attuazione degli stessi in forma integrata con l'assistenza sanitaria e attua direttamente o attraverso forme di collaborazione con altri enti, pubblici e privati, programmi di formazione professionale e di educazione sanitaria, funzionali al miglioramento dell'assistenza di educazione sanitaria e allo sviluppo della ricerca biomedica, a tal fine istituendo o finanziando, compatibilmente con le risorse disponibili, borse di studio. Il polo sanitario del San Raffaele è diventato un ospedale di rilevanza nazionale, riuscendo a offrire, in forma integrata, attività di assistenza, ricerca, didattica e formazione e ad attenuare il processo di emigrazione nel territorio offrendo al contempo servizi e assistenza anche nell'ambito regionale.

Infine, tra i servizi di non ultima, in ordine d'importanza, la presenza di sale conferenze in sede propria o ospitate presso alberghi, capaci di offrire strutture e servizi alla comunicazione e divulgazione culturale e scientifica, all'animazione territoriale e al turismo congressuale.

Monreale

Anche se Monreale è contenuta all'interno delle relazioni culturali e funzionali di Palermo, possiede delle caratteristiche proprie e di tipo relazionale che connettono il centro con il territorio dell'interno, storicamente definito – proprio a partire dalla dominazione normanna – come territorio di riferimento dell'abbazia di Monreale.

Monreale è situato alle falde del M. Cuccio, a 7 km da Palermo, nell'entroterra del capoluogo.

Esso è collegato con Palermo dalla SS113 (PA-TP).

All'interno delle relazioni territoriali è evidenziabile una forte relazione bipolare con potenzialità di distretto tra i centri di Palermo e Monreale. Quest'ultimo presenta, infatti, un'economia manifatturiera imprenditoriale, agricola e zootecnica integrata dalla pendolarità terziaria con Palermo e si configura come un nodo secondario per l'offerta di città proprio grazie alla sua elevata identità culturale.

Il borgo si formò attorno al Duomo di S. Maria La Nuova e al Palazzo di Guglielmo II a baluardo montano della città di Palermo, insieme al vicino castellaccio di San Martino delle Scale. Sede arcivescovile dal 1182, trasse la propria motivazione d'insediamento e crescita dalla permanenza residenziale e rappresentativa del potere regio e di quello ecclesiastico.

L'impianto urbanistico si basa su uno schema a fuso orientato Est-Ovest e dominato a sud dal "fuoco" del complesso monumentale del Duomo-fortezza e dalle sue pertinenze conventuali. L'impianto è prevalentemente ad andamento regolare nonostante le accidentalità del sito orografico.

Il disegno urbano complessivo –a fusò” è attraversato da un asse principale che ne sottolinea la sinuosità, a valle del quale si colloca il nucleo originario del Duomo e delle stecche abitative rettangolari con posti di casa a spina. A monte dello stesso asse, comparti quadrangolari, rettangolari, trapezoidali di raccordo con trama viaria per lo più regolare e discendente verso valle e posti di casa a spina, a blocco e piccole corti aperte sulla strada.

Le attuali dinamiche di trasformazione mostrano che Monreale tenda a perdere i suoi caratteri di centralità abitativa, commerciale e civile per le massicce e incontrollate espansioni a valle che ne hanno compromesso la compattezza morfologica.

Il dominio culturale e ambientale

Il centro storico di Monreale un elevato rango che discende non solo dai suoi specifici valori storico-culturali, ma anche dalla presenza di un'elevata accessibilità da altri nodi del turismo locale (culturale, balneare, congressuale), offribile insieme ad Altofante alla domanda posta in particolar modo dal turismo congressuale o come sede di eventi collaterali o come luogo della ricettività.

La rilevanza dell'area all'interno del macrosistema –Palermo metropolitano” discende anche dalla presenza di un sistema complesso di valori culturali e naturali che, connessi con il nodo forte del centro storico di Monreale, possono incrementarne la competitività alla scala sub-provinciale, garantendo il raggiungimento della massa critica sul tema delle risorse locali da attivare.

Una prima caratteristica che discende dal Progetto per la Rete Ecologica regionale (POR Sicilia 2000-2006 misura 1.11) riguarda il fatto che il territorio monrealese è interessato alla realizzazione di una vasta –eore area” che comprende i siti BioItaly dei monti del palermitano e l'ipotesi di parco fluviale regionale dell'Oreto.

Il punto di vista sub-regionale ci consente di porre in attenzione anche l'area del redigendo parco naturale regionale dei Sicani di cui l'Amministrazione regionale ha già avviato il processo di formazione con un bando per studio di fattibilità che riguarda una vasta area di territorio tra le province di Palermo e Agrigento in cui sono presenti riserve regionali individuate per la presenza di habitat boschivi e siti BioItaly.

L'inviluppo di queste aree costituisce una vasta area di protezione e un importante soggetto territoriale capace di competere per specificità con gli altri grandi parchi regionali; nell'ambito sub-regionale costituirà un notevole nodo attrattore cui il territorio comunale di Monreale è sin da oggi interessato.

Dal punto di vista della tutela dei valori culturali territoriali, delle identità e del paesaggio, il territorio metropolitano di Monreale è caratterizzato dall'appartenenza all'ambito dei rilievi e delle pianure costiere del palermitano caratterizzati dalla presenza di un sistema collinare segnato da valli fluviali (Oreto, Eleutero, Milicia, San Leonardo) che presentano ancora notevoli valori ambientali pur nel degrado che molti di queste valli, soprattutto in prossimità delle aree urbane, hanno subito. Si tratta inoltre di aree interessate da un paesaggio agrario collinare caratterizzato dalla presenza di seminativo e colture arborate.

La continuità e la complessità del sistema naturale dell'alta valle dell'Oreto consente d'integrare il futuro Parco fluviale dell'Oreto in un contesto di fruizione più vasta che, essendo inserito nel quadro delle scelte strategiche di scala regionale, può ambire a essere nodo centrale della Rete Ecologica dei monti di Palermo all'interno della Rete Ecologica Regionale.

Il contesto territoriale si arricchisce anche per la presenza di elevati valori del patrimonio culturale con il parco archeologico di Monte Jato.

La politica d'incremento della fruizione turistica messa in atto per la valle dello Jato ha determinato un effetto di attrazione nei confronti delle parti più interne della valle dell'Oreto, soprattutto in territorio di Monreale: queste condizioni di vivacità nelle politiche di fruizione turistica già presenti, capaci d'influenzare il territorio monrealese metropolitano, consentono d'individuare ulteriori soggetti e occasioni che potranno essere attivati nel partenariato di progetto (coalition for action) del piano di gestione del Sito.

Il territorio metropolitano di Monreale, inoltre, presenta numerosi beni culturali e naturalistici che come componenti dell'armatura culturale territoriale possono essere messi in valore in termini di:

- corridoi ecologici e culturali (il sistema dei mulini ad acqua dell'Oreto);
- rete di connessione territoriale con potenzialità di offerta di attività di ciclo-turismo e di connessione ecologica del territorio (ferrovia a scartamento ridotto per i tratti che verranno riconvertiti dalla Provincia Regionale di Palermo in collaborazione con l'Aapit);
- trama del patrimonio culturale diffuso (castelli, architetture conventuali religiose);
- aree per la fruizione naturalistica (aree naturali attrezzate dell'Azienda Foreste Demaniali).

Il dominio dei trasporti e delle infrastrutture

Dal punto di vista della connessione territoriale, il territorio metropolitano di Monreale è connesso con i corridoi che attraversano anche il territorio comunale di Palermo.

Il dominio dei servizi

Dal punto di vista funzionale l'area presenta nel quadro del Sistema Insediativo Locale (SIL) di Palermo (così come definito dal QCS del PTP della Provincia di Palermo) un'elevata centralità nel dominio dei servizi. Monreale è, quindi, secondo per centralità dei servizi solo al nodo metropolitano di Palermo, in quanto presenta una elevata dotazione di tutti i servizi di livello sovracomunale in termini di:

- servizi culturali;
- servizi sanitari e socio-assistenziali;
- istruzione superiore;
- formazione universitaria in sede decentrata e alta formazione post lauream;
- commercio;
- sport e tempo libero.

con una particolare specializzazione primaria sui temi della cultura e del tempo libero.

Dal punto di vista delle analisi economiche, il Programma di Sviluppo Economico Sociale (PSES) della Provincia di Palermo già dal 2004, ha inserito la realtà metropolitana di Monreale all'interno della cintura metropolitana interna specializzata nel sistema agricolo e commerciale.

All'interno di questo sistema, Monreale rappresenta il centro più forte ed è caratterizzato da:

- un fattore economico-produttivo primario legato all'agricoltura;
- un fattore economico secondario legato al terziario e al turismo, con un mix di fattori sociali rilevanti legati alla residenza, al lavoro e alle infrastrutture.

APPENDICE 2

LE RISORSE PER L'ECONOMIA E PER IL TURISMO

SEZIONE 1 L'ECONOMIA DEL TERRITORIO

1. Introduzione e metodologia

L'analisi delle risorse per l'economia e per il territorio di seguito illustrata, ha lo scopo di evidenziare le caratteristiche economiche e socio-demografiche dei contesti territoriali oggetto d'interesse, al fine d'individuare le criticità e le potenzialità nell'ottica della valorizzazione dei monumenti arabo-normanni in essi presenti e oggetto del presente piano. Tale analisi, infatti, è propedeutica per la corretta formulazione degli obiettivi e delle strategie del progetto di sviluppo incentrato sui beni culturali proposti quali Patrimonio Mondiale dell'Umanità.

L'obiettivo generale di tale analisi è di disporre di una descrizione territoriale e socio-economica che definisca l'attuale posizionamento dei tre contesti comunali. Tale obiettivo generale si articola nei seguenti obiettivi specifici:

1. Identificare le caratteristiche socio-demografiche del territorio;
2. Identificare le caratteristiche e gli assetti strutturali dell'economia locale.

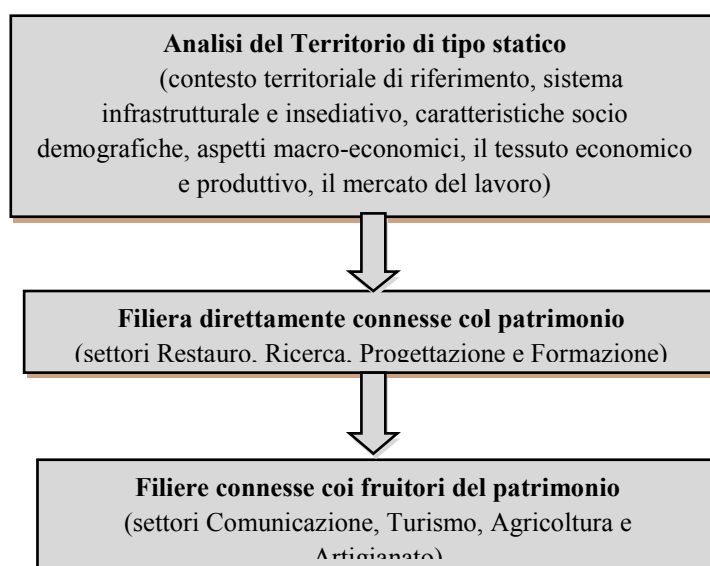


Fig. 1: Schema di analisi delle risorse per l'economia e per il territorio.
Fonte: Adattamento da Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (op. cit.)

Sotto il profilo metodologico, l'analisi richiama lo schema concettuale proposto a tal fine dal Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali¹. Essa si articola in tre fasi e comprende: un'analisi quantitativa del territorio di tipo statico attraverso i principali indicatori di settore, funzionale a individuare la vocazione del territorio nonché i punti di forza e di debolezza; e un'analisi delle due **filieri economiche** principali con i relativi settori:

1. la **filiera direttamente connessa col patrimonio**, che afferisce ai settori restauro, ricerca, progettazione e formazione;
2. la **filiera connessa coi fruitori del patrimonio**, che comprende i settori comunicazione, turismo, agricoltura e artigianato. Per quanto riguarda il turismo, occorre precisare che si fa riferimento alla filiera direttamente connessa con la cultura e le attività turistiche relative, secondo la diffusa definizione di turismo culturale.

2. Contesto territoriale di riferimento

I beni culturali del Patrimonio arabo-normanno che s'intendono proporre alla candidatura UNESCO ricadono in tre comuni della Provincia di Palermo: Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù, ognuno con una propria identità territoriale.



Fig. 2: Contesto territoriale di riferimento **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione

La città di Palermo, sede amministrativa regionale, si affaccia sull'omonimo golfo e costituisce con i comuni vicini un vero e proprio nodo metropolitano. I confini comunali del capoluogo e delle relative frazioni racchiudono una superficie di quasi 160 kmq, per la maggior parte pianeggianti e con un elevato grado di urbanizzazione. Palermo costituisce un punto di riferimento per tutta la Sicilia, ma in modo più accentuato per il versante occidentale. Il capoluogo con i suoi attrattori monumentali e architettonici è una città d'arte.

Poco distante da Palermo, a meno di 10 km, sorge Monreale che, gravitando nell'area metropolitana del capoluogo, con le sue frazioni ha una superficie di 529,2 kmq, essendo non solo il comune più esteso dei tre presi in esame ma anche uno dei più vasti d'Italia.

La superficie comunale si espande in un'area collinare interna e mostra delle caratteristiche che nonostante l'estensione sono omogenee da un punto di vista ambientale. Il paesaggio sul versante

¹ Cfr. Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali: Progetto di definizione di un modello per la realizzazione dei Piani di Gestione dei siti UNESCO.

orientale fa denotare peculiarità di rilievo, dovute alla presenza di zone boschive a regime di tutela come siti d'interesse comunitario (SIC) e zone a protezione speciale (ZPS).

Monreale all'interno della Provincia riveste un duplice ruolo. Infatti, se da un lato è eclissato dalla vicinanza a Palermo, sebbene ne tragga dei benefici, dall'altro costituisce il comune centroide di un'area ben più vasta e dotata di una forte vocazione territoriale che è quella dell'Alto Belice Corleonese. Il grado di urbanizzazione è basso, in discordanza con la vicina Palermo, ma è anche dovuto a un'ampia estensione territoriale.

Comune	Superficie Km ²	Zona Altimetrica	Altitudine del centro (metri)	Grado di urbanizzazione
Cefalù	65,8	Collina litoranea	16	Medio
Monreale	529,2	Collina interna	310	Basso
Palermo	158,9	Pianura litoranea	14	Elevato

Tab.: Dati territoriali dei comuni di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù **Fonte:** Istat 2010

Il terzo comune analizzato, Cefalù, si localizza a circa 72 km a est da Palermo. La cittadina, che come estensione territoriale è la più piccola, si pone in posizione intermedia tra Palermo e Monreale per quel che concerne il grado di urbanizzazione, che è di valore medio. Se Palermo rappresenta il contesto urbano cosmopolita e Monreale il comune proteso verso l'entroterra, Cefalù è la località balneare per antonomasia e costituisce con Pollina l'estremo limite costiero orientale della provincia. Il comune è anche la porta di accesso a un sito naturalistico di pregio, il Parco Regionale delle Madonie, al cui interno ricade parte della sua superficie.

3. Sistema infrastrutturale

Il sistema delle infrastrutture è una questione centrale ai fini della reale potenzialità dei territori di sostenere lo sviluppo economico e, nel caso specifico, di agevolare l'accessibilità ai fruitori dei beni arabo-normanni. Esso va analizzato, pertanto, sia in termini di dotazione sia di capacità infrastrutturale, intesa in termini di distanza e tempi di percorrenza dai principali nodi del sistema.

Per quanto riguarda il primo aspetto, l'analisi prende avvio dalla considerazione dei principali indicatori di dotazione fisica delle infrastrutture sia dal punto di vista economico sia sociale. Trattandosi, inoltre, di infrastrutture cosiddette "pesanti" che svolgono un ruolo strategico per la competitività e l'attrattività di più ampi sistemi territoriali, l'analisi sarà condotta a livello provinciale.

La provincia di Palermo risulta sottodimensionata sotto il profilo delle infrastrutture economiche (97,07), mentre è in linea con la media nazionale per quanto riguarda le infrastrutture sociali (100,06). Occorre sottolineare, però, lo squilibrio territoriale nella dotazione di tali infrastrutture che penalizza l'area interna della provincia, sia rispetto alle zone costiere sia all'area metropolitana di Palermo.

Anche se sono in corso importanti lavori di adeguamento del sistema trasportistico provinciale, la rete stradale e quella ferroviaria risulta inadeguata soprattutto nei collegamenti stradali interprovinciali e nella rete ferroviaria, quest'ultima per lunghi tratti ancora a binario unico. La situazione è difficile anche con riferimento alle reti energetico ambientali e ai servizi finanziari, che generano diseconomie soprattutto per le imprese che operano nel territorio. Per quanto riguarda invece le attività portuali, mentre lo scalo di Palermo sta sempre più specializzandosi nel traffico passeggeri, assumendo un ruolo secondario in termini di volumi di merce movimentata, il porto di Termini Imerese sta assumendo un ruolo crescente sia in termini di traffico merci sia passeggeri. Nella direzione, pertanto, della risoluzione di tali carenze dovranno orientarsi le politiche d'investimento future, che dovranno intervenire su tutte le infrastrutture economiche, a eccezione del sistema aeroportuale. (174,35).

Infrastrutture economiche	Provincia di Palermo	Sicilia
Rete stradale	82,75	84,07
Rete ferroviaria	63,09	58,97
Porti	78,59	143,83
Aeroporti	174,35	85,93
Impianti e reti energetico ambientali	62,06	65,05
Strutture e reti per la telefonia e la telematica	127,35	109,87
Reti bancarie e di servizi vari	77,14	69,37
Indice generale	97,07	88,11
Infrastrutture sociali		
Strutture culturali e ricreative	57,34	47,42
Strutture per l'istruzione	125,97	103,51
Strutture sanitarie	116,86	93,78
Indice generale	100,06	81,56

Tab.: La dotazione delle infrastrutture economiche e sociali (Italia=100)². Anno 2009 **Fonte:** Istituto G. Tagliacarne

Il sistema delle infrastrutture sociali, invece, è carente nella dotazione di strutture culturali e ricreative, infatti, sia relativamente alle strutture per l'istruzione sia a quelle sanitarie la dotazione provinciale è sovradimensionata rispetto a quella nazionale. Analogamente a quanto rilevato per le infrastrutture economiche, anche per quelle sociali si registra una dotazione insufficiente, soprattutto rispetto alle strutture per la cultura e la fruizione del tempo libero nei comuni più piccoli e interni della provincia.

Tenendo conto della specificità del sito arabo-normanno, che comprende beni localizzati in tre comuni differenti, di cui solo due, Palermo e Monreale limitrofi, è necessario analizzare la rete infrastrutturale del territorio anche in termini di accessibilità, distinta in due componenti:

1. la distanza e i tempi di percorrenza dai principali nodi della rete (capacità infrastrutturale);
2. l'interconnessione tra i tre comuni.

I principali punti di accesso all'area sono costituiti dai due aeroporti internazionali di Punta Raisi (Palermo) e Fontanarossa (Catania) e dal Porto di Palermo. A questi deve aggiungersi il Porto di Termini Imerese che posto in perfetta posizione intermedia consente l'accesso all'area, sebbene allo stato attuale movimentata un numero contenuto, ma con un trend crescente, di passeggeri.

La rete ferroviaria e quella autostradale che da Palermo giunge a Messina garantisce, invece, l'accesso nell'area a coloro che giungono in treno o in auto.

Per quanto riguarda l'interconnessione tra i tre comuni, il nodo principale è senza dubbio rappresentato dal Capoluogo. Nello specifico, la connessione tra Palermo e Cefalù è garantita nel primo tratto dall'Autostrada A19 Palermo Catania e a seguire dall'Autostrada A20 Palermo Messina nel secondo; mentre Monreale è raggiungibile da Palermo dalla Strada Statale 186.

² Gli indici riportati in tabella calcolati dall'Istituto Tagliacarne sono ponderati rispetto al dato nazionale e vanno letti in termini di dotazione infrastrutturale della Provincia di Palermo e della Sicilia rispetto all'Italia; per cui valori superiore a 100 indicano una maggiore dotazione di infrastrutture e servizi, e viceversa, valori inferiori a 100 indicano un sottodimensionamento rispetto alla dotazione nazionale.

Tratte	Rete stradale	Distanza in km	Tempi di percorrenza		Tratto
Aeroporto di Fontanarossa/ Palermo	A 19 Palermo/Catania	207	2h	15 m	Unico
Aeroporto di Fontanarossa/ Monreale	A 19 Palermo/Catania SS 186 Palermo/Monreale	207 8,5	2h	20 m	Primo Secondo
Aeroporto di Fontanarossa/ Cefalù	A 19 Palermo/Catania A 20 Palermo/Messina	158 19	1h	38 m 17 m	Primo Secondo
Aeroporto di Punta Raisi/ Palermo	A 29 Palermo/Mazara	35		36 m	Unico
Aeroporto di Punta Raisi/ Monreale	A 29 Palermo/Mazara SS 186 Palermo/Monreale	35 8,5		36 m 20 m	Primo Secondo
Aeroporto di Punta Raisi/ Cefalù	A 29 Palermo/Mazara	35		36 m	Primo
	A 19 Palermo/Catania	53		42 m	Secondo
	A 20 Palermo/Messina	19		17 m	Terzo

Tab.: Principali connessioni interne e da e verso l'esterno per i comuni di Cefalù, Monreale e Palermo **Fonte:** elaborazione su dati Route 66



Fig. 3: Mappa del sistema delle infrastrutture di trasporto per la provincia di Palermo. Anno 2009 (in rosso autostrade e strade statali, in grigio le linee ferroviarie) **Fonte:** CNL - Atlante delle infrastrutture

4. Caratteristiche socio-demografiche

L'analisi socio-demografica rappresenta un importante sostegno informativo per poter formulare le strategie e le azioni previste dal piano, che tengano conto, anche, delle reali esigenze e caratteristiche della popolazione locale. In quest'ottica è necessario disporre di un quadro strutturale degli elementi socio demografici dei tre contesti territoriali analizzati.

La struttura per età è certamente uno di tali elementi che si riflette in modo diretto sui fenomeni socio economici che si manifestano in un territorio: produttività, reddito, consumi etc.

Sotto questo aspetto, la popolazione provinciale presenta una struttura per età di tipo regressivo, determinata da una dinamica demografica che negli anni ha generato l'attuale prevalenza della percentuale di anziani (+65 anni) rispetto al contingente più giovane (0-14). In controtendenza, rispetto a quanto si osserva a Cefalù, che sperimenta in maniera ancora più accentuata caratteristiche strutturali simili a quella provinciale, il comune di Monreale fa osservare una struttura per età di tipo progressivo, con la prevalenza cioè della componente più giovane rispetto a quella più anziana. Per quanto riguarda il capoluogo, invece, la quota di popolazione giovane (16%) si discosta di un solo punto percentuale dalla popolazione anziana (17%), determinando una struttura per età sostanzialmente stazionaria.

Nei tre comuni considerati, pertanto, sono in atto dinamiche demografiche differenti. Nel comune di Cefalù è in corso un processo di senilizzazione in cui i bassi tassi di natalità e un marcato allungamento delle aspettative di vita determinano una stagnazione demografica e un invecchiamento della popolazione; l'indice di vecchiaia, infatti, è pari a 184,5, a fronte di un valore rilevato a livello provinciale pari a 111,7. Nei comuni di Palermo e Monreale, sebbene con differenze significative, la popolazione è più giovane, sia rispetto a quella provinciale sia siciliana. Ciò si riflette anche sull'indice di dipendenza strutturale che mostra una situazione di squilibrio generazionale nel comune di Cefalù, mentre a Palermo e Monreale, al contrario, la quota di popolazione non attiva dipendente da quella attiva risulta inferiore alla media provinciale e regionale.

La dinamica migratoria svolge un ruolo importante nell'incremento della popolazione, soprattutto per quanto compete alla componente estera dei flussi, che fa registrare valori positivi in tutti e tre i contesti territoriali. Per quanto riguarda la mobilità interna, invece, occorre contestualizzare i valori di segno diverso che assumono i rispettivi tassi migratori, soprattutto per quanto riguarda il capoluogo (-4,3) e il vicino comune di Monreale (+5,3). Nel capoluogo, in particolare, si assiste da qualche anno a un processo di "sub-urbanizzazione" e di "contro-urbanizzazione" che ha portato a un decentramento residenziale di notevole entità a vantaggio dei comuni dell'area metropolitana, fra i quali Monreale. Questo fenomeno, allo stesso tempo, si è tradotto in un incremento dei cosiddetti "city user" ovvero coloro che per motivi di studio e di lavoro utilizzano, pur non abitando stabilmente nel capoluogo, infrastrutture e servizi, pregiudicandone, in tal modo, la qualità della vita per via d'indici di utilizzazione spesso al limite della sostenibilità.

Passando a considerare gli aspetti sociali, un primo indicatore di riferimento è rappresentato dai consumi delle famiglie. Sotto questo aspetto, il modello di consumo delle famiglie è quello tipico di una collettività con un elevato potere di acquisto e con un alto tenore di vita. Infatti, la spesa media annua per famiglia nel 2009 è stata di 12.939 euro, superiore alla media della Sicilia (12.315) e non molto distante dalla media nazionale, ammontando all'84,7%. Con riferimento, invece, alla composizione merceologica prevale la componente dei consumi non alimentari (79,53%) rispetto a quelli alimentari (20,47%).

Indicatori	Comuni			Provincia di Palermo	Sicilia
	Cefalù	Monreale	Palermo		
Indicatori relativi alla popolazione residente					
Popolazione residente (1/1/2010)	13.797	37.757	656.081	1.246.094	5.042.992
Stranieri residenti (1/1/2010)	313	398	18.188	25.517	127.310
Densità demografica (ab./Kmq)	209,7	71,3	4.128,9	249,6	196,2
N. di famiglie	6.280	12.985	259.774	486.836	2.013.314
N. medio di componenti per famiglia	2,2	2,9	2,5	2,6	2,5
Indicatori strutturali della pop. residente					
Popolazione 0-14	1.678	6.683	102.541	197.740	772.193
Popolazione 15-64	9.023	25.682	440.616	827.559	3.342.440
Popolazione 65+	3.096	5.392	112.924	220.795	928.359
Indice di vecchiaia	184,5	80,7	110,1	111,7	120,2
Indice di dipendenza strutturale	52,9	47,0	48,9	50,6	50,9
Indicatori della dinamica naturale					
Saldo naturale	-47	204	514	1238	108
Tasso di natalità	7,4	12,0	10,2	10,2	9,5
Tasso di mortalità	10,8	6,6	9,4	9,2	9,5
Indicatori della dinamica migratoria					
Saldo migratorio	57	243	720	2245	7975
Tasso migratorio con l'estero	3,0	1,1	3,4	2,7	3,3
Tasso migratorio interno	1,7	5,3	-4,3	-0,6	-1,2
Indicatori sociali					
Livello di scolarizzazione superiore (%)	9,5	5,1	9,3	7,1	6,7
Livello di scolarizzazione secondaria (%)	26,6	20,3	24,0	21,5	22,7
Consumi pro capite delle famiglie (2009)	18.567	7.519	15.918	12.939	12.315
Depositi per abitante (2009, migliaia di euro)	n.d	n.d	11,1	7,5	6,9

Tab.: Caratteristiche socio demografiche della popolazione. Fonte: Nostra elaborazione

Si tratta, però, di un modello di consumo di livello superiore rispetto alla capacità di produrre ricchezza, reddito e occupazione dell'economia provinciale, essendo sostenuto, piuttosto che dal

reddito da lavoro, da una crescente esposizione debitoria delle famiglie, aumentata negli ultimi sei anni dell'86,4%. Infatti, nel periodo 2004-2009 i consumi alimentari sono cresciuti in misura particolarmente rapida e superiore alla media nazionale, mentre quelli non alimentari sono cresciuti più lentamente, in linea con il valore regionale e nazionale. Si sta quindi verificando una ricomposizione del paniere di consumo che privilegia in misura crescente i consumi essenziali e irrinunciabili a scapito di quelli secondari. Ciò segnala una progressiva erosione del tenore di vita medio che presenta tratti di disomogeneità a livello territoriale.

Probabilmente, grazie agli effetti positivi del turismo, i cittadini che spendono di più mediamente sono quelli di Cefalù (18.567 euro), mentre un ulteriore polo relativo di benessere è rappresentato dal comune di Palermo. Nel capoluogo la famiglia media ha una spesa per consumi pari a più del 118% della media provinciale, una capacità di spesa che spicca anche rispetto all'hinterland immediato, molto meno ricco: i cittadini di Monreale, ad esempio, hanno un livello medio di spesa per consumi pari al 47% di quelli palermitani. Se si può considerare la spesa per consumi come una *proxy* del livello di benessere della popolazione, la città di Palermo sembra avere realizzato una gerarchia urbana a senso unico rispetto al suo hinterland, per cui i comuni limitrofi hanno fornito risorse allo sviluppo economico del capoluogo, senza che tale sviluppo del tenore di vita, concentrato sul comune di Palermo, creasse effetti diffusivi sul territorio circostante.

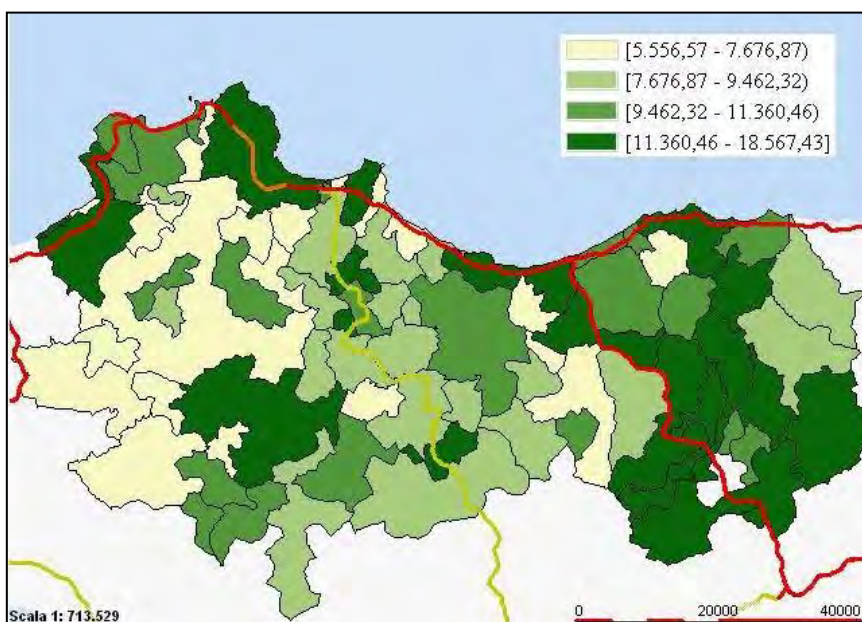


Fig. 4: Consumi finali interni pro capite delle famiglie in provincia di Palermo per comune a prezzi correnti (2008, val. ass. in euro) **Fonte:** Istituto Tagliacarne

Nei comuni di Cefalù e Palermo, inoltre, più che nel resto della provincia, l'investimento in capitale umano è stato destinatario di maggiori risorse non solo da parte del canale pubblico, ma, soprattutto delle famiglie. Infatti, i due comuni presentano il più alto livello di scolarizzazione sia con riferimento all'istruzione secondaria, sia superiore. Ciò si traduce nella disponibilità di maggiore conoscenza, informazione e capacità tecniche con ripercussioni fondamentali sia a livello micro, ovvero in termini di profilo, dinamica di carriera e livello retributivo, che a livello macro.

La composizione dei nuclei familiari, infine, con un numero medio di componenti per famiglia che oscilla tra due e tre persone rispecchia le odierne tendenze demografiche, implicate da un innalzamento dell'età media dei matrimoni, da un maggior coinvolgimento della donna nelle attività produttive e dal mutare dello stile e della qualità della vita in generale.

5. Aspetti macro economici (caratteristiche strutturali)

Il sistema produttivo della provincia di Palermo si fonda su un modello di specializzazione che si concentra in prevalenza sulle attività terziarie, con un ruolo preponderante dei servizi commerciali e alla persona, oltre che per un peso elevato dei servizi legati alla Pubblica Amministrazione. I servizi assorbono l'85,5% del valore aggiunto totale, un dato molto superiore alla media nazionale che lascia intravedere un'ipertrofia di servizi, sproporzionata rispetto alla popolazione. Il peso dell'industria si attesta intorno al 13% del valore aggiunto totale, una quota che è circa la metà della media italiana, inferiore anche a quella regionale e meridionale, mentre molto modesto è il peso dell'agricoltura (1,6%).

L'elevato grado di terziarizzazione dell'economia palermitana se da un lato è coerente con i processi di post globalizzazione in atto nelle economie occidentali, dall'altro lato non sembra essere interessato da processi di sostituzione del manifatturiero con attività che creano ricchezza duratura nel lungo periodo. Infatti, un modello di specializzazione basato sul commercio, sui servizi alla persona e sui servizi finanziari e logistici può funzionare efficacemente se vi è una base produttiva in grado sostenere detti settori. La crisi industriale che il territorio ha sperimentato negli ultimi anni e la progressiva deindustrializzazione delle aree di Carini e Termini Imerese, invece, ha affievolito la capacità di crescita economica di tutto il sistema imprenditoriale.

Il comparto commerciale, che assorbe circa il 60% del totale delle imprese operanti nel terziario provinciale, inoltre, è connotato da un rapido turnover fra aperture e chiusure che non produce un incremento occupazionale significativo, in quanto tali iniziative sono guidate più dall'impossibilità di trovare altri sbocchi occupazionali che da reali e solide vocazioni imprenditoriali.

Nel complesso, il tessuto produttivo è incentrato sulla piccola dimensione e la modesta scala di patrimonializzazione con conseguenze negative per la competitività sui mercati esteri. Il tasso di apertura della provincia di Palermo è pari al 6,8% a fronte di una media regionale del 28,6%, collocando la provincia al 6° posto nella graduatoria provinciale, precedendo solo Trapani, Agrigento ed Enna.

I principali fattori di debolezza sui mercati internazionali derivano da due ragioni: il primo legato al comparto export, il secondo al modello di specializzazione produttiva. Nel primo caso, tali fattori sono rappresentati dal coinvolgimento di pochi settori: l'alimentare, che rappresenta oltre un quinto del totale delle vendite all'estero; i mezzi di trasporto a cui compete il 48,6% dell'export provinciale e i prodotti della lavorazione dei minerali non metalliferi con il 7,5% dell'export. Incide anche la struttura delle esportazioni prevalentemente ancorate a partner commerciali tradizionali che, soprattutto in periodi di crisi, non garantiscono una crescita soddisfacente dell'export. Infatti, il 58,1% dell'export provinciale è destinato ai mercati del Regno Unito, della Germania e degli Stati Uniti, con un'insufficiente capacità di diversificazione e penetrazione nei mercati più promettenti delle economie emergenti: Cina, Brasile e Russia.

La ragione, forse più importante di tale debolezza, è rappresentata da un modello di specializzazione produttiva imperniato sui servizi, commercio e dei servizi alla persona, che normalmente non esportano e che si orientano esclusivamente sui mercati di prossimità.

Quindi, mentre l'economia italiana e anche quella meridionale s'internazionalizzano sempre più, guadagnando quote crescenti sui mercati esteri, quella palermitana ha una contenuta esposizione commerciale e si concentra su una logica di mercato localistica, dipendendo in modo cruciale dal contributo dei consumi delle famiglie residenti nella provincia.

In questo quadro strutturale di riferimento, i risultati macroeconomici dell'economia palermitana confermano, nel 2010, una situazione di generale difficoltà: l'agricoltura ha fatto registrare la flessione peggiore sia in termini di produzione (-18,3%) sia di fatturato (-25,2%). Il settore manifatturiero ha sperimentato una flessione complessiva del fatturato del 12,1% e della produzione del 12,8%. Le costruzioni, invece, risultano il settore che meglio è riuscito ad attutire gli effetti della crisi. Per quanto riguarda il fatturato si riscontra una diminuzione del 5,3%, a cui corrisponde una flessione sostanzialmente simile della produzione (-5,6%). Anche i servizi hanno mostrato una forte riduzione di produzione e fatturato rispettivamente pari a -17,8% e -14,7%. Nel panorama dell'economia provinciale il risultato dei servizi è il più preoccupante, in virtù del peso che il settore

riveste in termini di creazione di valore aggiunto, d'impresе attive e di addetti. La flessione di produzione e fatturato hanno determinato contestualmente una riduzione del numero di addetti pari al 3,8%.

Indicatori	Provincia Palermo	di Sicilia
Tassi di crescita (var. media annua 2010-2004)		
PIL	1,5	2,0
PIL <i>procapite</i>	1,4	1,8
Valori % di fine periodo (2009)		
Valore Aggiunto Settoriale:		
<i>Agricoltura</i>	1,6	3,5
<i>Industria</i>	12,9	15,4
<i>Servizi</i>	85,5	81,1
Tasso di Occupazione	42,8	43,5
Tasso di disoccupazione	17,9	13,9
Tasso di Attività	52,2	50,6
Valori assoluti di fine periodo (2010)		
Esportazioni	373.685.710	9.215.329.329
Importazioni	1.119.949.975	15.702.453.529
Saldo della bilancia commerciale	-746.264.265	-6.487.124.200
Tasso di apertura ³	6,8%	28,6%
Valori assoluti e % di fine periodo (2009)		
Consumi procapite (valori in euro)	12.939	12.315
<i>di cui</i> alimentari (val.%)	20,47	21,54
non alimentari (val.%)	79,53	78,46

Tab.: Indicatori macroeconomici. **Fonte:** Istat, Tagliacarne

Complice la crisi economica e assetti occupazionali strutturalmente caratterizzati da equilibri precari e sfavorevoli soprattutto per alcune categorie come i giovani alla ricerca del primo impiego, le donne e i disoccupati di lunga durata, il tasso di disoccupazione (17,9%) supera la media regionale (13,9) di quattro punti percentuali, mentre il tasso di occupazione si attesta intorno al 43%.

Assetti che la crisi ha acuito ulteriormente anche in relazione al fenomeno del sommerso che dal 2006 al 2010 è cresciuto di oltre 3 punti percentuali. Infatti, la rilevanza degli oneri contributivi, la diffusione della criminalità organizzata e un aggravio di esternalità negative derivanti dall'inefficienza infrastrutturale spingono le imprese a ricercare i fattori di competitività nei fenomeni irregolari dell'economia. Il ricorso al lavoro sommerso, però, spesso comporta effetti contrari a quelli ricercati, nel senso che indebolisce progressivamente le imprese impedendo ogni prospettiva di crescita e sviluppo.

In merito alla distribuzione settoriale del sommerso, l'agricoltura e le costruzioni rappresentano le aree prevalenti di concentrazione, mentre per quanto riguarda le categorie professionali e sociali più colpite dal fenomeno prevalgono i lavoratori extracomunitari, i disoccupati e gli apprendisti in cerca di occupazione.

³ Rapporto tra la somma delle esportazioni e delle importazioni e PIL (%).

6. Il tessuto economico e produttivo

6.1 Attività economiche (Il sistema delle imprese)

L'economia palermitana è caratterizzata da una terziarizzazione molto intensa a cui non corrisponde, però, la presenza altrettanto elevata di attività ad alto valore aggiunto e, quindi, elevato livello competitivo. Più di un quinto di tutte le imprese sono in prevalenza ditte individuali, ovvero forme giuridiche e organizzative più elementari, meno capitalizzate e strutturate sotto il profilo commerciale. Infatti, poiché l'economia palermitana è ancora ampiamente caratterizzata da settori dove le barriere all'ingresso sono modeste (piccolo commercio al dettaglio, servizi alla persona) e il bacino di disoccupazione giovanile è ampio, la costituzione di micro imprese in tali settori è spesso un tentativo di risposta da parte dei giovani d'inserirsi nel mercato del lavoro. Infatti, circa il 50% delle ditte individuali si concentra nel commercio, nelle attività di alloggio e ristorazione, nei servizi alla persona, con elevati tassi d'ingresso e di uscita che, tuttavia, si compensano fra loro.

Seguendo un processo di ristrutturazione comune a tutto il Paese, anche il sistema imprenditoriale palermitano si sta connotando per un progressivo irrobustimento patrimoniale e organizzativo delle sue imprese, sebbene permanga un bacino di micro imprese, attive in settori tradizionali, caratterizzato da un'imprenditorialità spesso poco attrezzata.

Il processo di ristrutturazione in atto sta comunque riducendo il gap competitivo negativo che caratterizza il sistema produttivo palermitano. È, infatti, largamente condiviso l'assunto secondo il quale la costruzione di un modello competitivo adeguato all'attuale scenario globalizzato dipende in modo cruciale da una dimensione d'impresa adeguata a sostenere gli investimenti e gli sforzi organizzativi che un simile modello competitivo richiede.

In termini di composizione strutturale, le imprese attive nel settore del commercio al dettaglio e all'ingrosso rappresentano quasi i due quinti dell'intero tessuto imprenditoriale, a fronte di una media regionale di quasi dieci punti inferiore. Sul peso del comparto incide sia la presenza di un bacino di mercato di livello metropolitano, quale quello della città di Palermo, sia il ritardo con cui sembra esprimersi il processo di ristrutturazione di tale comparto che in altri territori ha comportato una riduzione del numero di esercizi a causa della sostituzione del piccolo commercio al dettaglio con la grande distribuzione.

L'importanza relativa del numero d'impresie del commercio e dei servizi, schiaccia verso il basso l'incidenza percentuale delle imprese attive nell'industria, nelle costruzioni e in agricoltura, tutte inferiori alla media regionale.

Sezione attività economica	Cefalù		Monreale		Palermo		Prov. di Palermo		Sicilia	
	Imprese attive	Rapp. di comp.	Imprese attive	Rapp. di comp.	Imprese attive	Rapp. di comp.	Imprese attive	Rapp. di comp.	Imprese attive	Rapp. di comp.
Agricoltura, silvicoltura e pesca	79	7,6%	198	13,4%	1.952	5,0%	13.343	11,9%	899.407	12,5%
Estrazione di minerali da cave e miniere	2	0,2%	2	0,1%	23	0,1%	135	0,1%	9.122	0,1%
Attività manifatturiere	82	7,8%	117	7,9%	3.612	9,3%	8.613	7,7%	774.573	10,8%
Fornitura di energia elettrica, gas	2	0,2%	0	0,0%	23	0,1%	98	0,1%	9.312	0,1%
Fornitura di acqua, reti fognare	3	0,3%	6	0,4%	110	0,3%	328	0,3%	17.082	0,2%
Costruzioni	134	12,8%	237	16,1%	3.648	9,4%	10.757	9,6%	972.421	13,6%

Commercio all'ingrosso e al dettaglio	409	39,1%	559	37,9%	18.631	47,9%	39.841	35,6%	1.926.029	26,8%
Trasporto e magazzinaggio	43	4,1%	48	3,3%	1.093	2,8%	2.654	2,4%	231.915	3,2%
Servizi di alloggio e ristorazione	97	9,3%	86	5,8%	1.852	4,8%	4.732	4,2%	459.294	6,4%
Servizi d'informazione e comunicazione	16	1,5%	12	0,8%	1.227	3,2%	2.176	1,9%	152.059	2,1%
Attività finanziarie e assicurative	27	2,6%	36	2,4%	1.117	2,9%	2.476	2,2%	173.748	2,4%
Attività immobiliari	17	1,6%	9	0,6%	617	1,6%	1.028	0,9%	295.488	4,1%
Attività professionali	20	1,9%	29	2,0%	16	0,0%	2.828	2,5%	229.233	3,2%
Noleggio, agenzie di viaggio	29	2,8%	25	1,7%	1.231	3,2%	2.524	2,3%	184.611	2,6%
Istruzione	8	0,8%	10	0,7%	504	1,3%	979	0,9%	33.582	0,5%
Sanità e assistenza sociale	8	0,8%	15	1,0%	483	1,2%	1.066	1,0%	44.630	0,6%
Attività artistiche, sportive	22	2,1%	17	1,2%	652	1,7%	1.341	1,2%	77.867	1,1%
Altre attività di servizi	45	4,3%	58	3,9%	1.732	4,5%	3.204	2,9%	246.543	3,4%
Imprese non classificate	2	0,2%	12	0,8%	392	1,0%	13.909	12,4%	437.484	6,1%
Totale	1.045	100,0%	1.476	100,0%	38.915	100,0%	112.032	100,0%	7.174.400	100,0%

Tab: Imprese attive per sezioni di attività economica. Anno 2009 (val. ass. e comp.%) **Fonte:** CCIAA Palermo

Per quanto riguarda i singoli contesti territoriali, questi seguono, nel complesso, l'articolazione strutturale del sistema imprenditoriale provinciale. Le attività economiche prevalenti nel comune di Palermo, sono quelle legate al commercio all'ingrosso e al dettaglio a cui compete una quota pari al 48% del totale delle imprese; seguono l'industria manifatturiera e le costruzioni con una quota, rispettivamente, di poco superiore al 9%. La vocazione turistica di Cefalù si manifesta anche in termini di composizione strutturale del tessuto imprenditoriale, infatti, le attività economiche più sviluppate sono quelle legate al commercio (39%), alle costruzioni (12,8%) e ai servizi di alloggio e ristorazione (9,3%). Per quanto riguarda, infine, Monreale, analogamente a quanto appena visto per Cefalù, l'economia locale si basa principalmente sulle attività commerciali (37,9%) e sulle costruzioni (16,1%), attività che insieme detengono una quota pari al 54% delle imprese attive. Il territorio, inoltre, ha una forte vocazione agricola dove opera il 13,4% delle imprese.

6.2 Filiera connessa con il patrimonio culturale

Il patrimonio culturale è in grado di alimentare un tessuto produttivo vitale e molto ampio, che però non si riconosce ancora come appartenente a un unico sistema, né ha consapevolezza precisa delle interdipendenze settoriali. Peraltro, tutti gli elementi della filiera connessa con il patrimonio culturale producono vasti impatti sul tessuto produttivo locale, essendo fortemente legati ai contesti territoriali.

È certo che l'individuazione delle attività economiche collegate alla valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale presenta non poche difficoltà, ciò per la numerosità e varietà delle attività coinvolte e per la conseguente assenza di metriche di riferimento certe e pienamente condivise. Nel caso specifico

si richiama lo schema concettuale proposto dal Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali⁴ che suggerisce di analizzare, nello specifico, quattro settori: restauro, ricerca, progettazione e formazione.

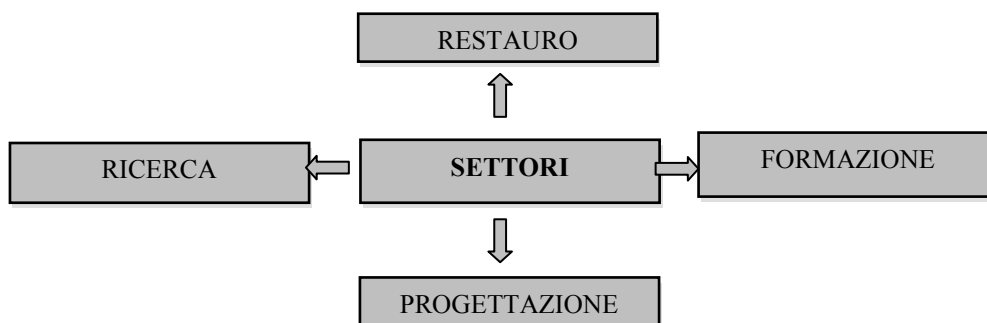


Fig.: Configurazione settoriale della filiera connessa con il patrimonio culturale. **Fonte:** Adattamento da Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (*op.cit.*)

L'individuazione delle attività economiche, interessate direttamente dai beni arabo normanni, fondata su quanto suggerito dal Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, ha portato alla distinzione di due gruppi di attività: il primo - relativo alla valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale - include attività di restauro, ricerca, progettazione e formazione mentre il secondo, connesso ai fruitori, comprende: il turismo, la comunicazione, l'agricoltura e l'artigianato.

Con riferimento al primo gruppo, sono state individuate 1.641 imprese, di cui 1.536 imprese operano nella progettazione e 87 nel restauro, lasciando emergere delle carenze nei settori della ricerca (14) e della formazione (4). Ciò significa che il tessuto produttivo è in grado supportare in maniera autonoma gli interventi di conservazione e valorizzazione dei beni. Con riferimento al secondo gruppo sono state individuate 4.191 imprese di cui il 42% di tipo turistico. Per quanto riguarda le imprese che operano nella stampa, nell'editoria, nella comunicazione e nella promozione connesse con i beni patrimoniali e con la loro fruizione, il comprensorio vanta la presenza di 80 attività. Invece l'agricoltura, con le sue 2.229 attività, rappresenta un fattore attrattivo di notevole importanza poiché genera delle produzioni agroalimentari ed enogastronomiche di pregio. Passando a considerare l'artigianato (127 imprese in totale), l'area vanta una tradizione ereditata dalla dominazione araba nella lavorazione dell'argento (80% delle imprese) e presenta anche uno sviluppo nel settore della ceramica artistica e ornamentale, di cui costituisce un esempio l'arte del mosaico a Monreale.

6.3 Filiera connessa con i fruitori del patrimonio

La valorizzazione e la fruizione delle risorse culturali di un territorio è strettamente correlata non solo alla presenza di differenti tipologie d'impresa ma anche, soprattutto, da relazioni interimprenditoriali e reticolari che assumono una funzione preminente, sia per esigenze di complementarietà dei servizi offerti sia per necessità d'integrazione verticale di filiera. L'esperienza turistica vissuta dai visitatori, peraltro, deriva dall'insieme delle percezioni generate dai servizi ricevuti e dall'apprezzamento delle attrattive locali. Occorre pertanto omogeneità nel livello qualitativo dei servizi offerti e adeguatezza di questi ultimi rispetto all'attrattività della destinazione nel suo complesso. In analogia a quanto fatto in precedenza, nell'analizzare la filiera connessa con i fruitori del patrimonio si richiama lo schema concettuale proposto dal Ministero per i Beni e le

⁴ Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali: Progetto di definizione di un modello per la realizzazione dei Piani di Gestione dei siti UNESCO – Versione finale.

Attività Culturali⁵ che individua quattro settori prevalenti: turismo, comunicazione, agricoltura e artigianato.

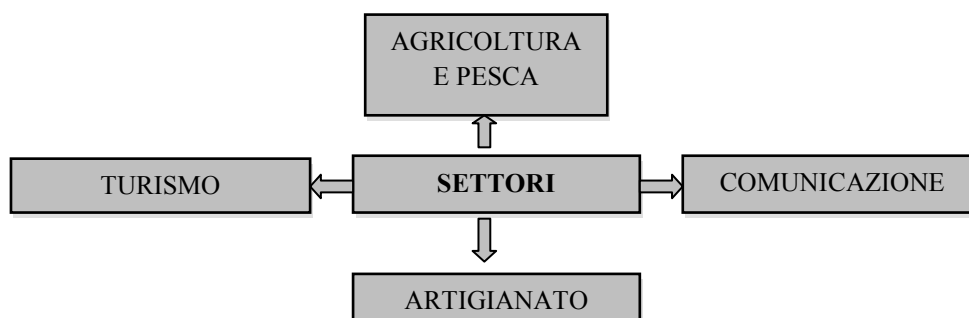


Fig.: Configurazione settoriale della filiera connessa con i fruitori del patrimonio. **Fonte:** Adattamento da: Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (*op.cit.*)

Nonostante le rilevanti potenzialità del territorio, in primo luogo la dotazione di risorse culturali e artistiche valorizzabili, il settore del turismo appare sottodimensionato in alcune articolazioni dell'offerta. Sebbene negli ultimi cinque anni vi sia stata una crescita del tessuto produttivo, le iniziative imprenditoriali, essendo state motivate da incentivi economici offerti da normative nazionali e regionali e da un tentativo di risposta alle difficoltà occupazionali in altri settori, si sono orientate verso i segmenti del settore con minori barriere all'ingresso ma, allo stesso tempo, con minori prospettive di redditività e crescita. Ciò spiega il rapido *turnover* nella demografia delle imprese e gli attuali gap di offerta.

Tuttavia, se Palermo, anche per la funzione di città capoluogo che svolge, mostra un sistema di risorse e competenze sufficientemente articolate per rispondere ai bisogni dei visitatori, vuoti di offerta si rilevano nei comuni di Cefalù e Monreale, soprattutto per quanto riguarda i servizi d'intermediazione e assistenza e d'intrattenimento. Occorre precisare però che, nel caso di Monreale, la contiguità territoriale con il capoluogo attenua gli effetti delle esternalità negative che un tessuto produttivo non adeguatamente sviluppato comporta; effetti che invece si ampliano a Cefalù sia per l'impossibilità di reperire alcuni servizi sul territorio, sia per la maggiore distanza dalla città di Palermo. Considerazioni analoghe emergono con riferimento alla presenza d'impresе che operano nella stampa, nell'editoria, nella comunicazione e nella promozione connessе con i beni patrimoniali e con la loro fruizione.

⁵ Cfr. nota 2

Settori	ATECO 2007	Comuni			Provincia Palermo	Sicilia
		Cefalù	Monreale	Palermo		
	01.00.00					
Agricoltura silvicoltura e pesca	02.00.00	79	198	1.952	13.343	899.407
	03.00.00					
<i>Totale</i>		79	198	1.952	13.343	899.407
	58.11.00	1	-	37	31	140
Comunicazione	58.14.00	-	1	28	38	103
	58.19.00	-	-	4	4	10
	73.11.01	-	-	9	14	89
<i>Totale</i>		1	1	78	87	342
	55.10.00	16	2	88	161	754
Servizi di alloggio	55.20.10	-	-	4	7	31
	55.20.30	-	1	-	3	6
	55.20.51	3	3	34	81	531
	55.20.52	1	-	1	5	12
	55.30.00	3	-	4	14	82
Servizi di ristorazione	56.10.11	33	31	544	1.107	5.336
	56.10.12	1	-	3	16	90
	56.30.00	35	35	753	1.514	7.220
Servizi di noleggio	77.11.00	3	-	39	75	308
Servizi d'intermediazione e assistenza al turista	79.11.00	3	1	62	90	287
	79.12.00	-	-	5	5	9
	79.90.11	-	-	1	1	3
	79.90.19	1	-	7	13	113
	79.90.20	-	-	10	10	70
Servizi d'intrattenimento	90.04.00	-	-	4	4	26
	91.02.00	-	-	8	8	32
	91.03.03	-	-	1	2	3
	91.04.04	-	-	5	7	14
	93.21.00	-	-	3	3	42
	93.29.01	-	-	7	7	37
<i>Totale</i>		99	73	1.583	3.133	15.006

Tab.: Imprese attive della filiera direttamente connessa con i fruitori del patrimonio. Settori: comunicazione e turismo, anno 2010 **Fonte:** CCIAA Palermo

All'interno della filiera turistica, l'agricoltura, con le sue produzioni locali, rappresenta un ulteriore fattore attrattivo perchè consente al turista di appropriarsi delle tradizioni e del patrimonio storico culturale del territorio. Sotto questo aspetto, la provincia di Palermo esprime produzioni agroalimentari ed enogastronomiche qualitativamente importanti; ci si riferisce sia ai prodotti certificati sia a quelli tipici e tradizionali che non hanno un riconoscimento. Tuttavia, questo importante patrimonio immateriale non genera flussi altrettanto importanti di visitatori, in controtendenza con quanto avviene in altri contesti territoriali, soprattutto a livello nazionale, dove il settore è in forte espansione.

Nel 2010, infatti, secondo un recente rapporto del Censis⁶ il turismo enogastronomico ha movimentato, in Italia, un giro d'affari compreso tra 3 e 5 miliardi di euro. Peraltro, secondo lo stesso rapporto, alle destinazioni classiche del turismo enogastronomico, quelle cioè dotate di un brand territoriale affermato nei mercati della domanda, se ne aggiungono delle nuove, rappresentate dalle città d'arte che puntano sempre più sull'offerta enogastronomica dei territori circostanti. Pertanto, nell'ottica di un'offerta turistica integrata, non solo le produzioni e le tipicità locali rappresentano un valore aggiunto per l'offerta culturale della provincia e dei tre comuni in particolare, ma da essa possono ottenere nuova linfa e ulteriore impulso.

Prodotto	Comune	Certificazione	N. di produttori
Fagiolo Badda	Polizzi Generosa	Presidio Slow Food	6
Lenticchia di Ustica	Ustica	Presidio Slow Food	3
Mandarino tardivo di Ciaculli	Palermo	Presidio Slow Food	1 (Consorzio)
Manna delle Madonie	Castelbuono e Pollina	Presidio Slow Food	3
Provola delle Madonie	Provincia di Palermo	Presidio Slow Food	10
Susina bianca di Monreale	Monreale	Presidio Slow Food	5
Vino	Monreale, Camporeale, S.Cipirello, S. Giuseppe J., S. Cristina Gela, Corleone, Roccamena, Piana degli Albanesi, Contessa Entellina	D.O.C. - I.G.T.	19

Tab.: I prodotti agricoli certificati della provincia di Palermo. Anno 2006 **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione su dati Regione Sicilia

Passando a considerare l'artigianato, Palermo vanta una tradizione ereditata dalla dominazione araba nella lavorazione dell'argento, infatti, sono presenti l'80% delle imprese artigiane che operano nell'intera provincia. Sviluppato anche il settore della ceramica artistica e ornamentale. La presenza dei mosaici del Duomo, invece, ha radicato nella città di Monreale l'arte del mosaico, dove sono presenti botteghe e laboratori artigianali che perpetuano questa antica arte e dove si possono acquistare mosaici o richiedere lavori fatti su misura. Cefalù, invece, non vanta tradizioni artigiane rilevanti.

⁶ Osservatorio sul turismo del vino in Italia.

Codice Istat	Attività	Cefalù	Monreale	Palermo	Provincia di Palermo
26210	Fabbricazione di prodotti in ceramica per usi domestici e ornamentali	-	7	41	65
26702	Lavorazione artistica del marmo e altre pietre affini; lavori in mosaico	-	4	5	19
36221	Fabbricazione di oggetti di gioielleria e oreficeria in metalli preziosi	-	-	70	87

Tab.: Imprese artigiane per comuni **Fonte:** Istat Censimento Industria e Servizi (2001)

6.4 Il mercato del lavoro

Gli assetti occupazionali della provincia di Palermo sono caratterizzati da equilibri molto precari e da situazioni strutturali particolarmente sfavorevoli, quali una situazione più sfavorevole per l'occupazione femminile e una maggiore diffusione del lavoro temporaneo non solo tra i giovani ma anche tra le fasce di popolazione sopra i 35 anni, per le quali aumenta la persistenza in questa tipologia contrattuale. Le donne, infatti, presentano tassi di occupazione (29,05) pari a poco più della metà di quelli maschili, in linea rispetto alla media regionale (29,10) ma lontanissimi rispetto alla media nazionale (46,40). Ciò incide ovviamente sul bacino di disoccupazione femminile pari a quasi il 21%, più di quattro punti percentuali superiore a quello maschile e oltre il doppio del tasso di disoccupazione femminile nazionale (9,30), scoraggiando la partecipazione attiva al mercato del lavoro da parte delle donne. Di conseguenza, anche il tasso di attività delle lavoratrici (28,6) mostra valori piuttosto modesti, di poco superiori alla media regionale (26,9).

A tutto ciò va ad aggiungersi l'entità della disoccupazione nascosta (28,8%), data dai lavoratori scoraggiati⁷, nel disegnare un quadro del mercato del lavoro provinciale caratterizzato da un'evidente debolezza complessiva che la recente recessione ha contribuito ad aggravare ulteriormente. Va, infatti, precisato che, già prima della recessione, la provincia di Palermo aveva un tasso di occupazione inferiore persino alla media regionale e tassi di disoccupazione che, in determinati segmenti, come quello femminile e quello giovanile, erano già straordinariamente elevati, persino con riferimento alla media del Mezzogiorno.

Settori	Provincia di Palermo	Sicilia	Italia
Agricoltura	4,13%	7,24%	3,80%
Industria	15,34%	18,5%	29,16%
Servizi	80,53%	74,71%	67,04%

Tab.: Incidenza settoriale dell'occupazione. Anno 2009 (composizione %) **Fonte:** Istat

In termini distribuzione settoriale, l'80,53% degli occupati si concentra nel settore dei servizi con una quota di occupati sproporzionata sia rispetto al dato regionale sia nazionale. La quota di occupati nell'industria è pari a poco più della metà della media nazionale e inferiore a quella regionale, mentre l'agricoltura prosegue in una tendenza strutturale di declino occupazionale, connessa a fenomeni fisiologici di espulsione di manodopera dal comparto primario, tipici di tutti i sistemi economici evoluti.

⁷ Giovani tra 25-30 anni che non lavora né studia

Per quanto riguarda i tre contesti territoriali, poiché le statistiche ufficiali non rilevano le informazioni a livello di dettaglio comunale, un quadro generale del mercato del lavoro può essere prodotto solo a partire dalle informazioni che l'Istat diffonde sui Sistemi Locali del Lavoro⁸ (SLL), che, tuttavia, rappresentano una buona approssimazione delle caratteristiche strutturali del mercato del lavoro anche a livello di singolo contesto comunale.

		Forze Lavoro ⁹		
		Occupati	Persone in cerca di lavoro	Totale
SLL	Cefalù	7,1	1,0	8,1
SLL	Palermo/Monreale	250,2	54,7	304,9
Provincia	Palermo	357,7	78,2	435,1
Regione	Sicilia	1.464,5	236,1	1.700,5

Tab.: I principali aggregati del mercato del lavoro. Valori in migliaia, media annua 2009. **Fonte:** Istat

I comuni oggetto di analisi afferiscono a due Sistemi Locali del Lavoro: quello di Cefalù¹⁰ e quello di Palermo¹¹, entrambi accomunati da alti tassi di disoccupazione, pari a quasi il doppio della media provinciale e più del triplo di quella regionale. Emerge, dunque, un problema di tipo occupazionale che va affrontato anche alla luce di un grado di partecipazione al mercato del lavoro lontano dai rispettivi tassi registrati a livello regionale e provinciale.

		Tasso di attività ¹²	Tasso di disoccupazione ¹³	Tasso di occupazione ¹⁴
SLL	Cefalù	40,2	35,2	12,4
SLL	Palermo	42,9	35,2	17,9
Provincia	Palermo	52,2	17,9	42,8
Regione	Sicilia	50,6	13,9	43,5

Tab.: I tassi del mercato del lavoro. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** Istat

⁸ I SLL consistono in aggregazioni di comuni sulla base delle relazioni socio-economiche che si sviluppano tra gli stessi comuni. I criteri adottati dall'Istat per la definizione dei Sistemi Locali del Lavoro sono i seguenti:

- Autocontenimento;
- Contiguità;
- Relazione spazio-tempo.

Con il termine autocontenimento si intende un territorio dove si concentrano attività produttive e di servizi in quantità tali da offrire opportunità di lavoro e residenziali alla maggior parte della popolazione che vi è insediata. Ci si riferisce, in altri termini, alla capacità di un territorio di comprendere al proprio interno la maggior parte delle relazioni umane che intervengono fra le località di lavoro e le località di residenza. Un territorio dotato di questa caratteristica si configura come un sistema locale, cioè come una entità socio-economica che compendia occupazione, acquisti, relazioni e opportunità sociali; attività, comunque, limitate nel tempo e nello spazio, accessibili sotto il vincolo della loro localizzazione e della loro durata, oltreché delle infrastrutture di trasporto disponibili, data una base residenziale individuale e la necessità di farvi ritorno alla fine della giornata. Il vincolo di contiguità invece significa che i comuni contenuti all'interno di un SLL devono essere contigui, mentre con la dicitura relazione spazio-tempo si intende la distanza e tempo di percorrenza tra la località di residenza e la località di lavoro; tale concetto è relativo ed è strettamente connesso alla presenza di servizi efficienti.

In base a questi elementi, l'Istat, tramite apposite tecniche statistiche di clusterizzazione, ha individuato 686 SLL esaustivi dell'intero territorio nazionale.

⁹ Forze di lavoro: comprendono le persone occupate e quelle in cerca di occupazione (disoccupate).

¹⁰ Il SLL di Cefalù comprende i seguenti comuni: Cefalù, Gratteri, Lascari, Pollina, San Mauro Castelverde.

¹¹ Il SLL di Palermo comprende i seguenti comuni: Altofonte, Belmonte Mezzagno, Bolognetta, Capaci, Carini, Cinisi, Isola delle Femmine, Marineo, Misilmeri, Monreale, Palermo, Piana degli Albanesi, Roccamena, Santa Cristina Gela, Torretta, Ustica, Villabate.

¹² Tasso di attività: rapporto tra le persone appartenenti alle forze di lavoro e la popolazione di 15 anni e più.

¹³ Tasso di disoccupazione: rapporto tra le persone in cerca di occupazione e le forze di lavoro.

¹⁴ Tasso di occupazione: rapporto tra gli occupati e la popolazione di 15 anni e più.

SEZIONE 2 L'ECONOMIA DEL TURISMO

I tre comuni, in cui ricadono i beni arabo-normanni candidati alla nomina UNESCO, sono interessati da livelli di sviluppo turistico differenti, così come per le altre attività economiche. Ognuno dei tre comuni, infatti, manifesta delle particolarità e delle caratteristiche sia nella dotazione dell'offerta sia nelle performance della domanda che lo differenziano dagli altri due. In questa sezione sono analizzati gli indicatori di consistenza, di composizione e di trend, riferiti alla domanda e all'offerta, nell'ottica di delineare il quadro di sviluppo turistico statico e dinamico.

ANALISI E DINAMICHE DELLA DOMANDA

1. Indicatori statici della domanda

Il territorio interessato dai beni arabo-normanni risulta costituito dai principali comuni attrattori di domanda turistica della provincia di Palermo. Infatti, all'interno del contesto palermitano i comuni di Palermo e Cefalù rappresentano i migliori casi di sviluppo turistico, contribuendo al totale provinciale che deve al capoluogo il 61% degli arrivi e il 42% delle presenze, mentre a Cefalù rispettivamente il 13% e il 21%. Di gran lunga inferiori sono i flussi registrati a Monreale, che nonostante rappresenti il comune di riferimento di un'area molto vasta, non costituisce a oggi una destinazione turistica affermata.

Comune	Arrivi	Presenze	Permanenza media
Cefalù	123.713	595.013	4,81
Monreale	16.743	31.813	1,90
Palermo	603.341	1.184.722	1,96
Provincia Palermo	984.366	2.802.441	2,85
Regione Sicilia	3.565.501	11.397.745	3,20

Tab.: Indicatori statici della domanda turistica. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Provincia di Palermo e Regione Sicilia

Si nota fin da subito che il comune che ha maggiormente suscitato l'interesse della domanda turistica è il capoluogo, dove tuttavia la durata media del soggiorno è pari al week-end in simbiosi con Monreale, in cui a una bassa consistenza di flussi si accompagna il breve periodo di soggiorno sul territorio da parte dei turisti. La permanenza media più lunga si registra nel comune di Cefalù, dove la motivazione di tipo balneare giustifica l'intrattenersi nel territorio per quasi una settimana. Infatti, va sottolineata l'importanza che la motivazione del viaggio assume in termini di durata del soggiorno. Per Palermo, ad esempio, forme di turismo "mordi e fuggi" possono essere declinate a motivazioni di business o d'affari o ai cosiddetti "week end d'arte". Invece per il comune di Monreale la breve durata del soggiorno può essere attribuita alla tipologia di domanda agroturistica, che rispecchia quella che è stata definita l'identità territoriale del comune.

Monreale, infatti, si caratterizza per una modalità di fruizione del territorio che trova negli attrattori naturali e negli interessi enogastronomici le motivazioni principali della vacanza. Nel caso di Monreale va detto che la mancanza di flussi che si possono definire turistici, viene colmata dalla consistenza dell'escursionismo legato alla fruibilità del Duomo e alla prossimità al Capoluogo, che si traduce tra l'altro in una proposta turistica che ingloba nel circuito palermitano anche il principale attrattore di cui Monreale dispone.

2. Indicatori dinamici della domanda

I comuni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale, ricadenti nel contesto provinciale di Palermo, sono responsabili con gli altri comuni provinciali della flessione relativa ai flussi turistici che ha interessato la Sicilia. Infatti, è stato dimostrato nel Rapporto sul turismo in Sicilia 2008-2009 che le province che hanno esercitato il maggior peso nel calo dei flussi in Sicilia sono Messina, Palermo e Siracusa. All'interno di tale quadro negativo i tre comuni considerati nel complesso accennano a una ripresa, comportando un incremento delle presenze che si può definire impercettibile (+1%), ma di segno positivo. Confermano invece il loro trend negativo gli arrivi, che continuano a diminuire. Quanto detto non ha avuto luogo in ugual misura nei tre comuni, ma secondo dinamiche che vengono descritte di seguito.

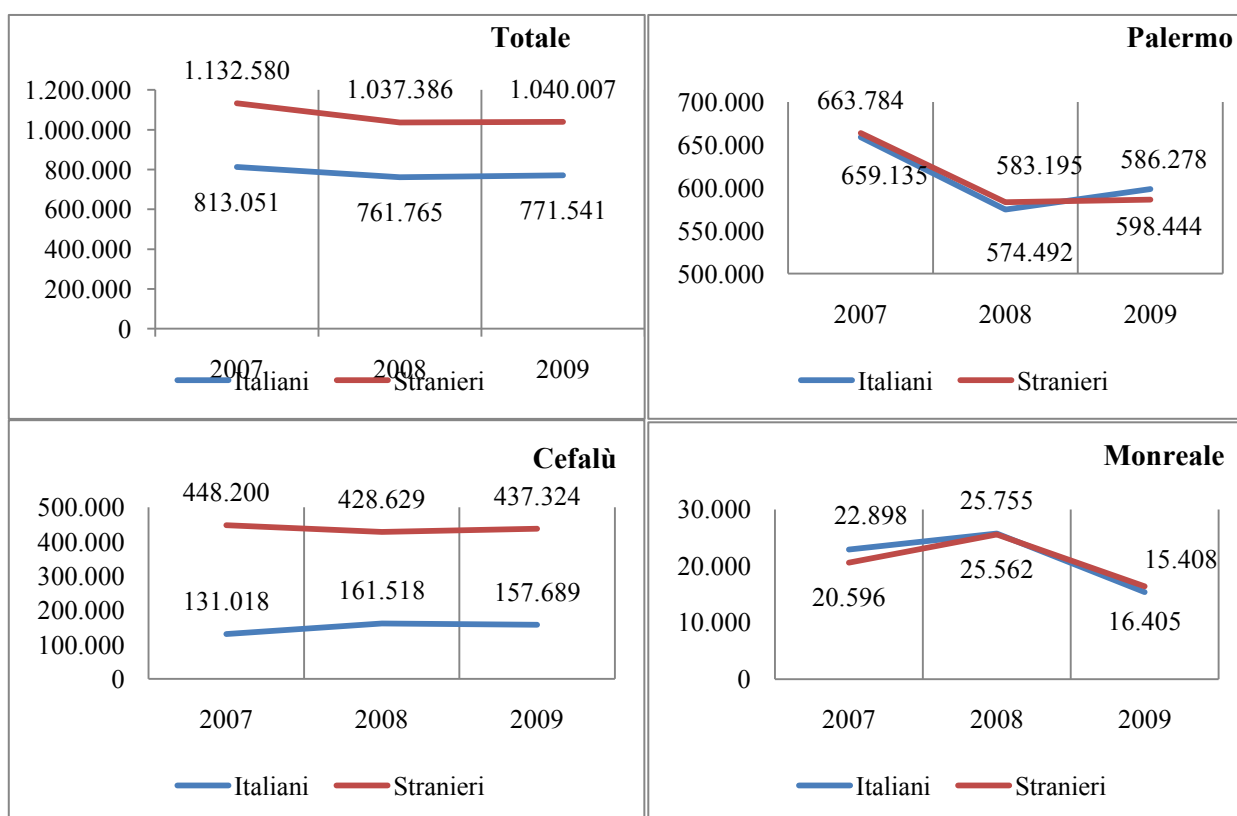


Grafico: Trend delle presenze nei comuni del circuito arabo normanno. Anni 2007-2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Provincia di Palermo

In termini di pernottamenti, è il comune di Cefalù che dimostra una certa costanza nel proprio trend, comportando delle oscillazioni che si possono definire di bassa consistenza, sia per gli italiani sia per gli stranieri. Complessivamente le presenze nei tre anni considerati sono aumentate, grazie a un maggior interesse da parte dei turisti italiani, che hanno colmato il vuoto lasciato dalla componente estera che risulta in calo. Per il Capoluogo invece, alla crisi del 2008 fa seguito una lenta ripresa del 2009, con un incremento delle notti nelle strutture ricettive complessivamente pari al 2%. Si tratta di un tasso di crescita molto basso, che tuttavia assume un certo valore se rapportato al calo dell'anno precedente in cui le presenze sono diminuite del 12%. Al trend lineare di Cefalù e al cenno di ripresa di Palermo corrisponde un netto calo di Monreale dove, nel 2009 le presenze diminuiscono di 19.504 unità. Si tratta di un valore che inserito nel contesto del circuito arabo normanno può sembrare di poca rilevanza ma, all'interno del trend comunale, è elevato, perché corrispondente al 38%.

Per quanto concerne gli arrivi, in ogni singolo contesto si manifestano le stesse tendenze delle presenze, con la differenza che a un livello globale il decremento è più evidente, comportando seppur di poco un leggero incremento della permanenza media che dalle due giornate tende ad avvicinarsi alle tre.

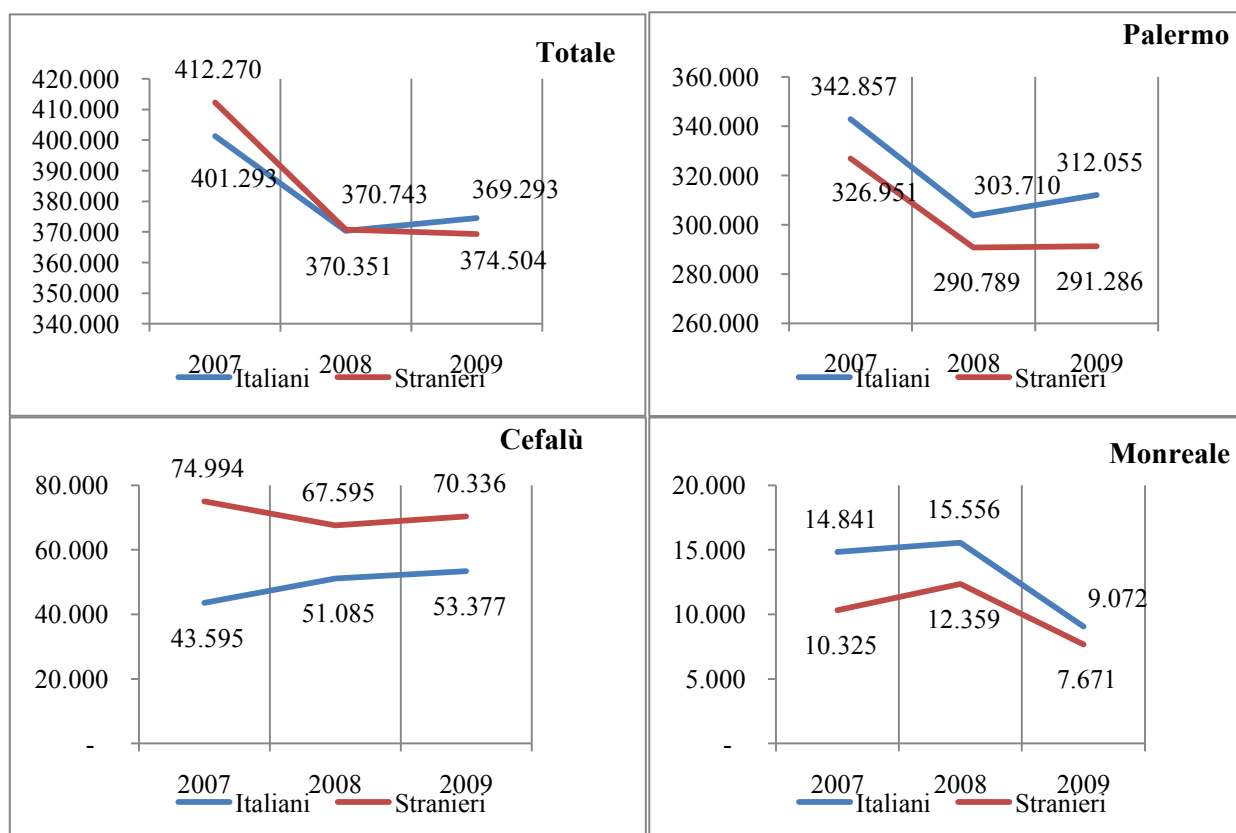


Grafico: Trend degli arrivi nei comuni del circuito arabo normanno. Anni 2007-2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Provincia di Palermo

3. Indicatori di composizione della domanda

Quello che emerge già dai trend dei flussi, i tre comuni sono interessati da mercati tra loro differenti, strettamente connessi dalla notorietà che essi hanno al di fuori del contesto nazionale. L'indice di notorietà¹⁵ mostra che la destinazione Cefalù riesce a esercitare sul mercato estero un appeal decisamente maggiore rispetto a quello che influenza le scelte dei turisti italiani. Ciò è dovuto alla sua caratterizzazione tipicamente balneare, che ben si presta alla commercializzazione effettuata da operatori esteri di outgoing poiché è in piena rispondenza al posizionamento turistico dell'isola nei paesi europei. La Sicilia, infatti, in quanto isola è solitamente concepita come meta di vacanza balneare e il comune Cefalù, che si è visto carente d'impresе d'intermediazione turistica, deve, con ogni probabilità, a tale posizionamento i suoi flussi stranieri.

I comuni di Monreale e Palermo, invece, vivono un'equilibrata situazione d'interesse manifestata da italiani e stranieri, che nei due contesti trovano un ventaglio di offerta abbastanza variegato e completo da esserne attratti in ugual misura. Va comunque specificato che è Palermo il comune con la maggiore forza attrattiva a cui Monreale aggiunge l'aspetto rurale, determinando un tutt'uno interessante da vedere e visitare sia per gli italiani sia per gli stranieri.

¹⁵ Calcolato come rapporto tra presenze straniere complessive e il totale delle presenze.

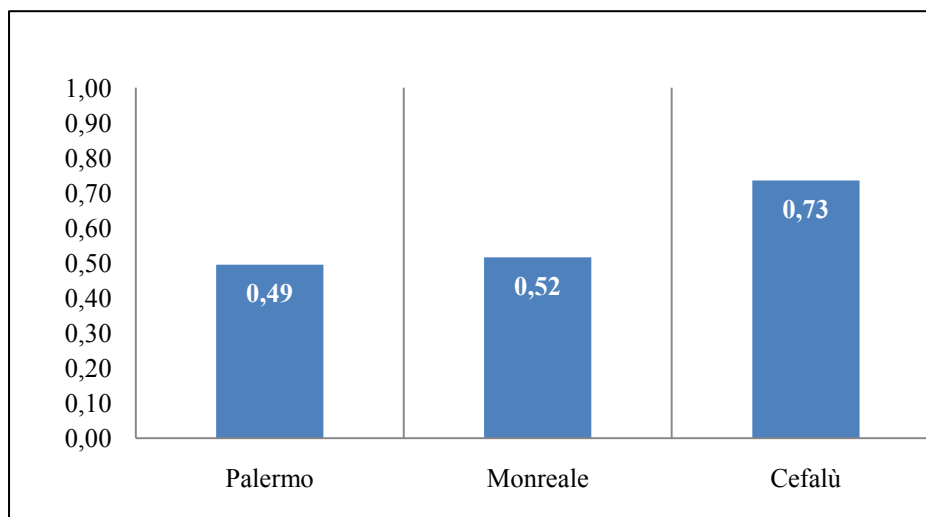


Grafico: Indice di notorietà, 2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Provincia di Palermo

Il sito vanta una vocazione turistica che si traduce nell'accogliere mediamente in un anno più di 740.000 turisti, i quali trattenendosi per poco più di due giornate hanno generato un numero di pernottamenti pari a 1.811.548 equivalente al 65% del totale della Provincia di Palermo.

Soffermandosi sul mercato degli stranieri è possibile vedere da quali segmenti i tre comuni sono dipendenti e in che misura. Il comune di Cefalù si presenta dipendente prevalentemente da due mercati, quello francese e quello tedesco, rispettivamente nella misura rispettivamente del 23% e del 19%. Ciò significa che il 42% della domanda totale di Cefalù in termini di presenze dipende soltanto da due mercati esteri, con tutte le conseguenze che ciò può avere sull'economia turistica nel caso di una recessione economica delle due nazioni.

Negli altri due comuni, invece, tali tassi risultano attenuati, poiché si ha una maggiore presenza di flussi nazionali, facendo comune notare che a Monreale in termini di presenze straniere si può parlare di mono dipendenza dal mercato tedesco, che è l'unico a imporsi con un 18% sul totale. Tali valori emergono dal calcolo dell'indice di dipendenza¹⁶ che rileva per il Capoluogo la prevalenza della domanda francese (10%) seguita da quella americana (7%).

Osservando esclusivamente il mercato principale, la domanda turistica che interessa i tre comuni appare dunque abbastanza "solida"; in ognuno di questi, infatti, la quota di mercato associata al primo fra i Paesi fruitori non supera mai soglie tali da destare preoccupazioni. Con riferimento al mercato nazionale, invece, le differenze si attenuano, in tutti e tre i comuni facendo notare una maggiore dipendenza dal mercato interno secondo indici di dipendenza che vanno dal 16% di Palermo al 12% di Cefalù.

A ciò deve aggiungersi che in tutti i tre i comuni i mercati, sia italiano sia straniero, si presentano poco diversificati, considerando l'incidenza della quota di mercato detenuta dalle prime tre regioni/nazioni fornitrici di domanda nei rispettivi mercati di riferimento. Tale indicatore - noto come indice di diversificazione del mercato - assume dei valori piuttosto elevati in tutti e tre i comuni, indicando una ridotta diversificazione dei flussi turistici in entrata.

Tra le regioni italiane, alla Sicilia fanno seguito la Lombardia e la Campania nel comune di Cefalù mentre a Palermo ai flussi regionali seguono quelli dovuti al Lazio e alla Lombardia. Monreale invece deve la provenienza dei suoi principali turisti italiani a due regioni del nord, di cui una è ancora la Lombardia e l'altra il Veneto, ovviamente sempre dopo la Sicilia. In ognuno dei comuni oggetto di analisi, le prime tre regioni fornitrici di domanda nazionale rappresentano da sole più della metà dei flussi turistici nazionali in entrata.

¹⁶ Calcolato come rapporto tra presenze straniere per paese di provenienza e il totale delle presenze.

	Indice di diversificazione nel mercato italiano	Indice di diversificazione nel mercato estero
Cefalù	0,67	0,67
Monreale	0,55	0,56
Palermo	0,55	0,44

Tab.: Indici di diversificazione del mercato. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Provincia di Palermo

La stessa tendenza si rileva anche sul mercato estero. A esclusione di Palermo, che presenta un valore dell'indice inferiore (0,44), segnalando un miglior livello di diversificazione della domanda, gli altri comuni presentano valori quasi identici a quelli registrati nel mercato italiano. Se Cefalù è meta preferita di francesi, tedeschi e belgi, a Monreale, seppur con i dovuti scarti percentuali alla forte dipendenza dal mercato tedesco si accompagna la presenza d'inglesi e francesi, per le prime tre nazioni di provenienza. Il mercato straniero che invece interessa il capoluogo da un lato si uniforma agli altri due comuni presentando una buona quota di turisti francesi, dall'altro risulta diversificato dalla presenza di americani e spagnoli.

4. Indicatori d'impatto della domanda

Il turismo esercita inevitabilmente degli impatti sul territorio che devono essere quantificati, per poter valutare lo stadio di sviluppo di una destinazione e i margini di crescita che la stessa ancora può registrare, in un'ottica di sostenibilità ambientale e sociale. A tale scopo si riportano di seguito degli indicatori che normalizzano i dati dell'affluenza turistica rapportandoli alle variabili geodemografiche di ciascun contesto.

La prima osservazione di rilevanza che può essere effettuata riguarda lo sfruttamento territoriale, che porta Cefalù in una posizione di primo piano. Nel comune, infatti, l'impatto sul territorio esercitato dagli arrivi turistici è notevolmente maggiore rispetto a quello che la popolazione imprime con la sua presenza nell'arco di un anno. Il rapporto tra le due densità, infatti, mostra che gli arrivi presentano una concentrazione di quasi 9 volte superiore a quella della popolazione. Tale valore si attenua a Monreale, per un'ampia estensione territoriale, e a Palermo, poiché la densità abitativa è già di per sé elevata.

Comune	Indice di sfruttamento territoriale	Pressione turistica	Indice di carico sociale
Cefalù	8,98	9252,04	43,21
Monreale	0,45	129,83	0,86
Palermo	0,91	11607,22	1,80
Provincia			
Palermo	0,79	810,97	2,25
Regione Sicilia	0,71	639,65	2,26

Tab.: Indicatori d'impatto della domanda. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Provincia di Palermo e Regione Sicilia

L'indice di pressione turistica misura la capacità di un territorio di sopportare il carico antropico, determinato dalla contemporanea presenza di turisti e popolazione all'interno dei singoli confini comunali. Se non sorprende osservare per la città di Palermo un valore dell'indice, chiaramente influenzato da una popolazione residente già numerosa, stupisce oltremodo il valore che questo assume per il comune di Cefalù. Nel 2009, considerando insieme alla popolazione residente l'ammontare di turisti che pernottano nel comune, si è raggiunta una densità antropica media di ben 9.252,04 individui per kmq, contro un valore per la sola popolazione residente, di 210 abitanti per

kmq. Il comune che per il 2009 conta poco più di 13 mila abitanti, nello stesso anno ha, infatti, ospitato circa 53 mila turisti. L'indice di pressione turistica mostra quindi che nei comuni di Palermo e Cefalù il carico che le infrastrutture a servizio delle collettività devono subire è notevole, comportando un sovraffollamento e conseguente disservizio in alcuni servizi. Ciò crea malcontento nei cittadini da un lato e dall'altro un livello d'insoddisfazione nel turista compromettendo la percezione qualitativa che ha della stessa.

Lo stesso risultato è leggibile in termini d'impatto sulla popolazione. L'indice di carico sociale, calcolato come rapporto tra presenze turistiche e popolazione residente, misura gli effetti che possono derivare dal "contatto" tra la popolazione residente e i turisti. Tali effetti non sempre sono positivi comportando in termini di apertura mentale e di confronto culturale con altri individui ma a volte possono essere negativi se la presenza dei turisti viene avvertita come elemento di disturbo dai residenti. La seconda condizione si verifica più facilmente laddove sussistono degli squilibri a favore delle presenze dei turisti, che possono comportare dei cambiamenti nella destinazione i cui effetti in casi estremi portano alla perdita identitaria delle comunità locali. Anche per tale indicatore è Cefalù che si distingue in modo negativo, mostrando un rapporto di 1:43, ovvero vi sono 43 turisti per ogni abitante residente. A Palermo la popolazione resiste alla pressione culturale dei turisti che s'impongono di poco, mentre a Monreale non vi sono allo stato attuale flussi tali da destare preoccupazione di sostenibilità.

5. Indicatori di stagionalità della domanda

I dati relativi agli impatti del turismo su esposti devono essere letti tenendo conto che si tratta d'indicatori calcolati su base annuale ovvero che non tengono conto delle curve di stagionalità che la domanda fa registrare. Ciò significa che alcune condizioni critiche in determinati periodi dell'anno vengano esasperate da una maggiore concentrazione di arrivi o di presenze. Per farsi un'idea di quanto appena espresso occorre valutare la distribuzione mensile delle presenze e i relativi indicatori di stagionalità, che vengono esposti di seguito.

Il comune di Palermo mostra una distribuzione delle presenze che lascia intravedere la tendenza, non ancora ben delineata, della doppia stagionalità. Nel capoluogo i due picchi, seppur lievi, si possono riscontrare in primavera e in autunno e sono legati alle tipologie di turismo che lo interessano. Infatti, il turismo d'affari e quello culturale hanno uno scarso legame con le condizioni meteorologiche ma sono, piuttosto, connessi all'attività lavorativa, alla ricchezza del patrimonio artistico e culturale, al desiderio di visitare luoghi ancora da scoprire e alla presenza di eventi culturali.

A Cefalù il movimento della curva segue nelle stagioni di mezzo quello del Capoluogo, dal quale differisce nei mesi estivi in cui il numero di presenze registrate si concentra maggiormente, facendo di luglio e agosto il bimestre di maggior affollamento. Il primo periodo di maggiore concentrazione, seppur di minor rilevanza rispetto a quello estivo, si registra a maggio, rallentando poi a giugno che rappresenta un periodo tardivo per le visite culturali e prematuro per la fruizione turistica di tipo balneare.

A Monreale, invece, i mesi in cui la domanda si riduce ai minimi termini sono quelli d'inizio anno, che lasciano il posto, da aprile in poi, a delle consistenze che comportando un innalzamento della curva della stagionalità tendenzialmente positivo, senza alcuna oscillazione. Ciò si deve in primis alla componente della domanda interessata dal culturale che poi nei periodi di meno affluenza lascia posto alla vocazione rurale del comune, che riesce a esercitare la propria influenza sui flussi turistici fino alle festività natalizie.

Il comune di Monreale sebbene, infatti, venga spesso collegato all'offerta culturale di Palermo presenta un territorio in cui la presenza di attrattori naturali ed enogastronomici divengono motivazioni di vacanza per flussi distinti di turisti che presentano una stagionalità più sbilanciata verso i mesi freddi. La forte concentrazione registrata nella stagione autunnale, in particolare, può

essere fatta risalire alla realizzazione nel mese di novembre della manifestazione –Settimana della Musica Sacra di Monreale”.

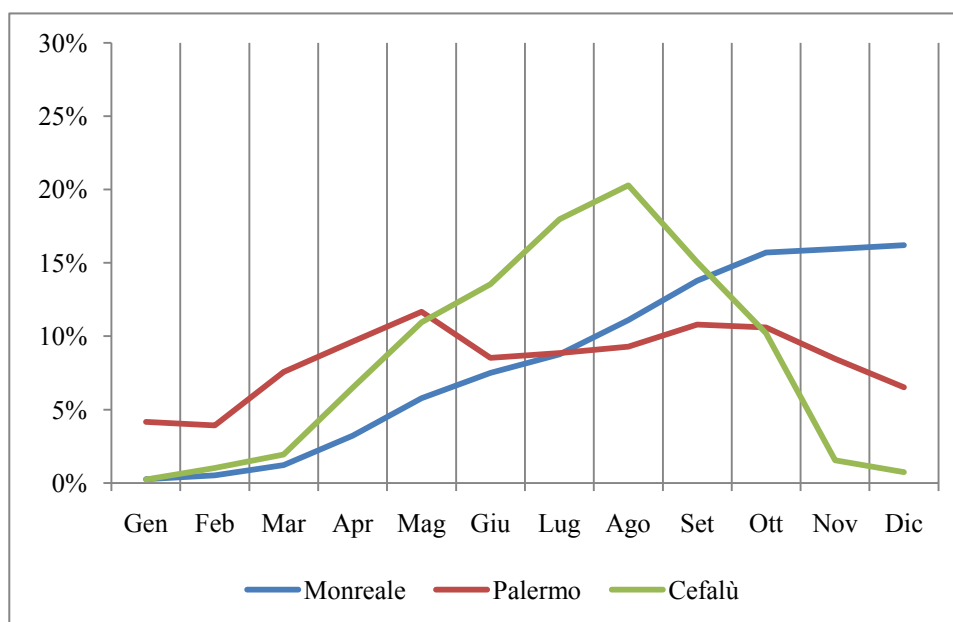


Grafico: Andamento mensile delle presenze. Anno 2009

Fonte: Elaborazione su dati della Provincia di Palermo

Avendo valutato la distribuzione percentuale dei flussi nell'arco dell'anno si può considerare la loro consistenza in termini numerici, per comprendere meglio quali sono le differenze di concentrazione tra i picchi più elevati e i periodi di minor affluenza. Il comune che dimostra una situazione più equilibrata è Palermo in cui rapporto tra la stagionalità massima e quella minima (indice di stagionalità) è pari a 3. Per gli altri due comuni le accentuazioni sono maggiori: a Monreale nel mese di più alta concentrazione della domanda, ovvero dicembre, si registra un numero di presenze che è 62 volte maggiore rispetto al mese di minore affluenza. Tale dato assume una maggiore rilevanza se viene considerato che i due mesi a cui si riferisce sono consecutivi, in quanto è a gennaio che risale la stagionalità minima.

Il comune con l'accentuazione maggiore è Cefalù in cui il rapporto tra la stagionalità massima e quella minima è pari a 88, con una differenza pari a 116.235 presenze.

Comune	Presenze totali	S Max	S min	S media	Indice di stagionalità	Intensità della Stagionalità
Cefalù	579.402	117.578	1.343	48.284	88	116.235
Monreale	196.398	31.813	510	16.367	62	31.303
Palermo	1.096.719	118.400	42.941	91.393	3	75.459

Tab.: Indicatori di stagionalità turistica. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** Elaborazione su dati della Provincia di Palermo

6. Le caratteristiche dei flussi di escursionismo

I dati sopra esposti si riferiscono ai movimenti registrati nelle strutture ricettive ufficiali, sia alberghiere sia extralberghiere, alle quali vanno ad aggiungersi quelli relativi all'escursionismo che nei tre contesti manifesta delle caratteristiche differenti.

A Palermo è sicuramente il comparto crocieristico a esercitare le maggiori ricadute economiche, movimentando annualmente ingenti flussi di escursionismo. È stato calcolato che nel Capoluogo si registra il 51% del traffico crocieristico regionale e che nel 2009 l'escursionismo da crociera è stato pari a 412.451 individui. Quando si parla di escursionismo da crociera si fa riferimento ai crocieristi in transito, tralasciando quelli che s'imbarcano (33.198 individui) e sbarcano (33.251 individui) nel porto del Capoluogo. Il segmento crocieristico fruisce del patrimonio locale sia in modalità indipendente sia organizzata. L'escursionista programmato è colui che prende parte alle escursioni, gestite e organizzate direttamente dalle compagnie di crociera, che generalmente sono di due tipi in base alla durata: half day o full day. Se l'escursione dura mezza giornata, le mete predilette per i crocieristi che approdano in città sono il centro città del Capoluogo e Monreale; se invece l'escursione prevede la durata di un giorno, Cefalù rientra tra le mete preferite.

Altri flussi di escursionismo derivano dal turismo nautico che interessa l'intera provincia di Palermo, poiché la dislocazione dei porti adibiti all'accoglienza del diporto turistico consente il facile accesso al patrimonio arabo-normanno. Tale componente della domanda risulta ridotta rispetto alle altre ma contribuisce a un incremento dei flussi verso i monumenti. Nel 2007, tali flussi ammontavano a 27.602 presenze, stimate nei porti della Provincia, pari al 4,6% del totale regionale. Non si esclude che il segmento nautico abbia registrato una crescita, poiché si presenta come uno dei turismi in costante crescita.

Domanda Turistica nel Comune di Cefalù – 2009			
MOVIMENTO TURISTICO	Arrivi 123.713 ➤ 43% Italiani ➤ 57% Stranieri	INDICE CARICO SOCIALE	DI 43,21 Elevato il carico dei turisti sui residenti
PERNOTTAMENTI TURISTICI	Presenze 595.013 ➤ 27% Italiani ➤ 73% Stranieri	TREND DELLA DOMANDA 2007-2009	Aumentati del 4% gli arrivi totali + 22% Italiani - 6% Stranieri Aumentate del 3% le presenze totali + 20% Italiani - 3% Stranieri
DURATA MEDIA DEL SOGGIORNO	4,81 giorni di Permanenza Media (PM)	TASSO MEDIO ANNUO DI CRESCITA DEGLI ARRIVI (2007-09)	+ 2% Totale + 11 % Italiani - 3% Stranieri
INDICE DI NOTORIETÀ	0,73 Elevata notorietà della destinazione sui mercati esteri	TASSO MEDIO ANNUO DI CRESCITA DELLE PRESENZE (2007-09)	+ 1% Totale + 10 % Italiani - 1% Stranieri

INDICE DI DIPENDENZA DAL MERCATO PRINCIPALE (Francia)	0,23 Ridotta dipendenza dal mercato principale	TREND DELLA DOMANDA NELL'ULTIMO ANNO (2008-2009)	Aumentati del 4% gli arrivi totali + 4% Italiani + 4% Stranieri Aumentate dell' 1% le presenze totali - 2% Italiani + 2% Stranieri
INDICE DI DIVERSIFICAZIONE DEL MERCATO ITALIANO	0,67 Ridotta diversificazione del mercato italiano	STAGIONALITÀ MASSIMA	117.578 Presenze
INDICE DI DIVERSIFICAZIONE DEL MERCATO ESTERO	0,67 Ridotta diversificazione del mercato italiano	STAGIONALITÀ MINIMA	1.343 Presenze
INDICE DI SFRUTTAMENTO TERRITORIALE	8,98 Elevato valore dell'indicatore	INDICE DI STAGIONALITÀ	88 Elevato valore dell'indicatore
PRESSIONE TURISTICA	9.252,04 Elevato il carico esercitato sull'ambiente dalle presenze turistiche e dalla popolazione residente	INTENSITÀ DELLA STAGIONALITÀ	116.235 Elevata differenza tra presenze minime e massime

Tab.: Tavola sinottica degli indicatori della domanda turistica a Cefalù **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione

Domanda Turistica nel Comune di Monreale - 2009			
MOVIMENTO TURISTICO	Arrivi 16.743 ➤ 54% Italiani ➤ 46% Stranieri	INDICE DI CARICO SOCIALE	0,9 Bassa l'influenza dei flussi turistici sulla popolazione
PERNOTTAMENTI TURISTICI	Presenze 33.822 ➤ 46% Italiani ➤ 54% Stranieri	TREND DELLA DOMANDA 2007-2009	Diminuiti del 33% gli arrivi totali - 39% Italiani - 26% Stranieri Diminuite del 26% le presenze totali - 33% Italiani - 20% Stranieri
DURATA MEDIA DEL SOGGIORNO	1,90 giorni di Permanenza Media (PM)	TASSO MEDIO DI CRESCITA DEGLI ARRIVI (2007-09)	- 15% Totale - 18 % Italiani - 9% Stranieri
INDICE DI NOTORIETÀ	0,52 Discreta notorietà della destinazione sui mercati esteri	TASSO MEDIO DI CRESCITA DELLE	- 10% Totale - 14 % Italiani - 6% Stranieri

		PRESENZE (2007-09)	
INDICE DI DIPENDENZA DAL MERCATO PRINCIPALE (Germania)	0,18 Scarsa dipendenza dal mercato principale	TREND DELLA DOMANDA NELL'ULTIMO ANNO (2008-2009)	Diminuiti del 40% gli arrivi totali - 42% Italiani - 38% Stranieri Diminuite del 37% le presenze totali - 40% Italiani - 36% Stranieri
INDICE DI DIVERSIFICAZIONE DEL MERCATO ITALIANO	0,55 Ridotta diversificazione del mercato italiano	STAGIONALITÀ MASSIMA	31.813 Presenze
INDICE DI DIVERSIFICAZIONE DEL MERCATO ESTERO	0,56 Ridotta diversificazione del mercato estero	STAGIONALITÀ MINIMA	510 Presenze
INDICE DI SFRUTTAMENTO TERRITORIALE	0,45 Bassissimo valore dell'indicatore	INDICE DI STAGIONALITÀ	62 Elevato valore dell'indicatore
PRESSIONE TURISTICA	129,83 Basso il carico esercitato sull'ambiente dalle presenze turistiche e dalla popolazione residente	INTENSITÀ DELLA STAGIONALITÀ	31.303 Sostanziale differenza tra presenze minime e massime
Domanda Turistica nel Comune di Palermo - 2009			
MOVIMENTO TURISTICO	Arrivi 603.341 ➤ 52% Italiani ➤ 48% Stranieri	INDICE DI CARICO SOCIALE	1,8 Bassa l'influenza dei flussi turistici sulla popolazione
PERNOTTAMENTI TURISTICI	Presenze 1.184.722 ➤ 51% Italiani ➤ 49% Stranieri	TREND DELLA DOMANDA 2007-2009	Diminuiti del 10% gli arrivi totali - 9% Italiani - 11% Stranieri Diminuite del 10% le presenze totali - 9% Italiani - 12% Stranieri
DURATA MEDIA DEL SOGGIORNO	1,96 giorni di Permanenza Media (PM)	TASSO MEDIO ANNUO DI CRESCITA DEGLI ARRIVI (2007-09)	- 5% Totale - 4 % Italiani - 5% Stranieri

INDICE DI NOTORIETÀ	0,49 Discreta notorietà della destinazione sui mercati esteri	TASSO MEDIO ANNUO DI CRESCITA DELLE PRESENZE (2007-09)	- 5% Totale - 4% Italiani - 6% Stranieri
INDICE DI DIPENDENZA DAL MERCATO PRINCIPALE (Francia)	0,10 Scarsa dipendenza dal mercato principale	TREND DELLA DOMANDA NELL'ULTIMO ANNO (2008-2009)	Aumentati del 1% gli arrivi totali + 3% Italiani 0% Stranieri Aumentati del 3% le presenze totali + 4% Italiani + 1% Stranieri
INDICE DI DIVERSIFICAZIONE DEL MERCATO ITALIANO	0,55 Ridotta diversificazione del mercato italiano	STAGIONALITÀ MASSIMA	118.400 Presenze
INDICE DI DIVERSIFICAZIONE DEL MERCATO ESTERO	0,44 Ridotta diversificazione del mercato stranieri	STAGIONALITÀ MINIMA	42.941 Presenze
INDICE DI SFRUTTAMENTO TERRITORIALE	0,91 Basso valore dell'indicatore	INDICE DI STAGIONALITÀ	3 Basso valore dell'indicatore
PRESSIONE TURISTICA	11.607,22 Elevato il carico esercitato sull'ambiente dalle presenze turistiche e dalla popolazione residente	INTENSITÀ DELLA STAGIONALITÀ	75.459 Alta differenza tra presenze minime e massime

Tab.: Tavola sinottica degli indicatori della domanda turistica a Monreale e Palermo **Fonte:** nostra elaborazione

7. Consistenza e articolazione dell'offerta turistica

La capacità ricettiva globale dei tre comuni interessati dal percorso Arabo-Normanno consta di 331 strutture ricettive che offrono complessivamente 17.873 posti letto.

Essa costituisce circa la metà dell'offerta complessiva dell'intera provincia, sia in termini di strutture (48,7%) sia di letti (46,7%). La dislocazione dell'offerta ricettiva fa emergere delle concentrazioni di strutture differenti nei vari territori. Il comune con la più elevata dotazione è Palermo in cui ricade il 72% dell'offerta totale dei contesti analizzati, seguito a distanza da Cefalù (18%). Il comune più esteso, Monreale, sembra mostrare una minore vocazione turistica, presentando il numero più basso di strutture ricettive rispetto agli altri comuni.

Comuni	Totale Alberghi				Totale esercizi complementari e Bed and Breakfast		Totale strutture	
	Esercizi	Letti	Camere	Bagni	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti
Cefalù	19	3.674	1.461	1.461	39	2.692	58	6.366
Monreale	6	433	213	211	28	274	34	707

Palermo	88	8.803	4.221	4.027	151	1.997	239	10.800
Sito Arabo-Normanno	113	12.910	5.895	5.699	218	4.963	331	17.873
Provincia Palermo	217	28.269	12.272	11.858	234	1.473	451	29.742
Sicilia	1.260	119.365	53.897	52.542	3.069	68.054	4.329	187.419

Tab.: Offerta di strutture alberghiere ed extralberghiere nei comuni di Cefalù, Monreale e Palermo. Anno 2009 Fonte: elaborazioni su ISTAT

A livello dei singoli contesti territoriali, inoltre, si rileva una diversa articolazione dei servizi di pernottamento offerti distinti tra attrezzature alberghiere ed extralberghiere. La capacità ricettiva di tipo extralberghiero, espressa dall'indice di diversificazione ricettiva, infatti, è inferiore a quella alberghiera in tutti e tre i comuni, oscillando tra il 18,5% di Palermo al 42,3% di Cefalù, a fronte di un valore dello stesso indice che per l'intero territorio provinciale è pari al 25,7%.

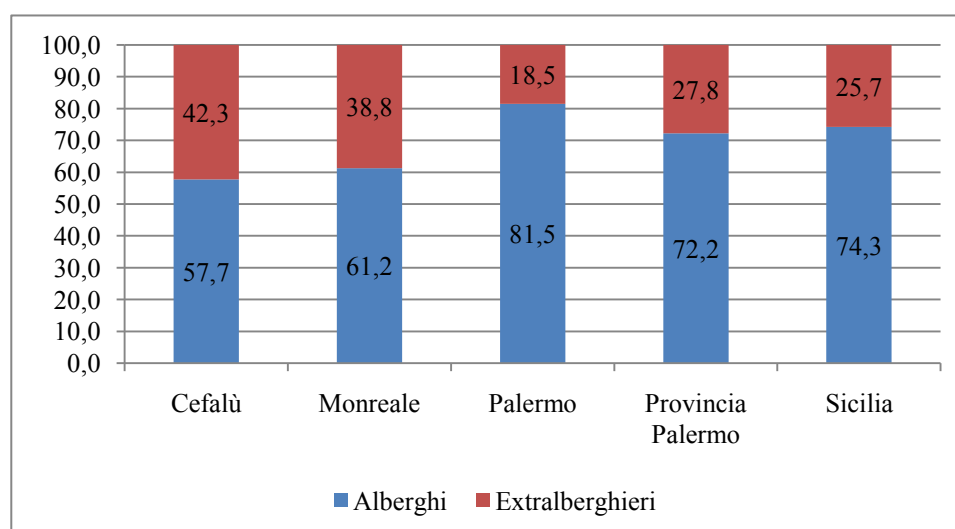


Grafico: Indice di diversificazione ricettiva. Anno 2009 (val.%) **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Istat

Scendendo nel dettaglio della tradizionale distinzione delle strutture ricettive, l'offerta alberghiera consta di 113 strutture e 12.910 posti letto, di cui la maggior parte concentrati nel Capoluogo. Tutti e tre i comuni hanno una buona dotazione di strutture ricettive tradizionali, presenti in tutte le loro categorie, sebbene secondo concentrazioni differenti, ad eccezione del segmento di lusso che è una prerogativa esclusivamente di Palermo. Infatti, gli unici hotel a 5 stelle si trovano nel Capoluogo, costituendo l'elemento diversificante dell'offerta alberghiera dei tre comuni, poiché rivolti a un segmento turistico ben preciso.

Comuni	5 STELLE E 5 STELLE LUSO		4 STELLE		3 STELLE		2 STELLE		1 STELLA		Residenze Turistico Alberghiere	
	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti
Cefalù	-	-	5	1.480	10	1.524	1	56	-	-	3	614
Monreale	-	-	3	317	1	49	-	-	2	67	-	-
Palermo	3	489	23	4.952	22	1.892	16	485	16	382	8	603
Circuito arabo normanno	3	489	31	6.749	33	3.465	17	541	18	449	11	1.217

Prov. Palermo	3	489	47	10.576	101	14.983	62	2.229	28	728	28	2.466
Sicilia	25	5.253	299	46.369	612	57.541	186	6.109	138	4.093	126	9.766

Tab.: Offerta di strutture alberghiere nei comuni di Cefalù, Monreale e Palermo. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** elaborazioni su ISTAT

La ricettività alberghiera è prevalentemente medio alta (3-4-5 stelle) in tutti e tre i comuni, ma con un peso molto diverso, determinato dalla diversa composizione della domanda e dalle differenti motivazioni di visita che richiedono standard qualitativi differenti.

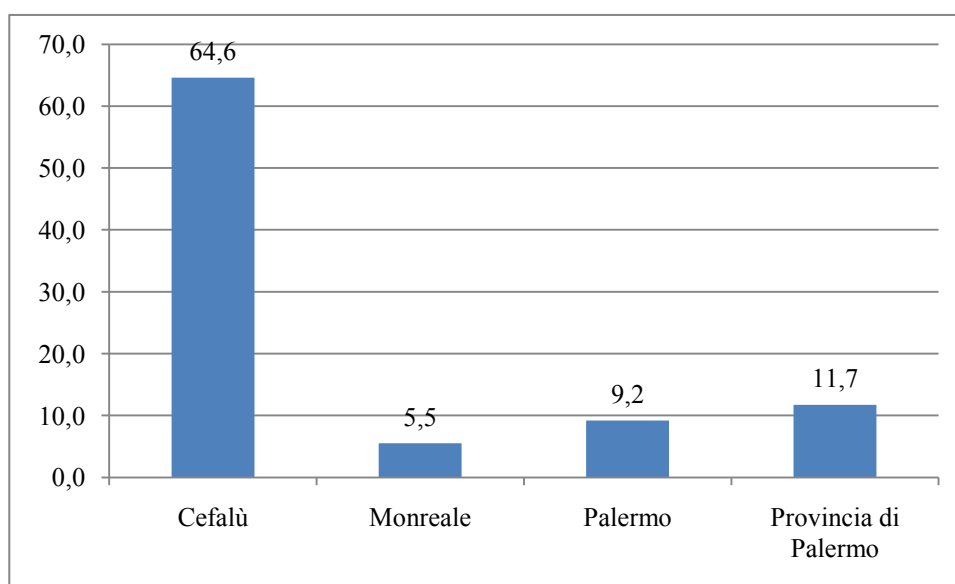


Grafico: Indice di posizionamento dell'offerta alberghiera **Fonte:** Elaborazioni su dati Istat

A Cefalù l'offerta ricettiva medio-alta è addirittura 65 volte superiore a quella di classificazione inferiore, mentre negli altri comuni, il differenziale, sempre a vantaggio delle categorie superiori, è minore e inferiore anche rispetto al dato provinciale.

Si deve specificare che tutti gli hotel del segmento lusso, buona parte dei 4 stelle e qualche hotel di 3 stelle, con un'offerta complessiva di 22 sale, contribuiscono a colmare la carenza d'infrastrutture congressuali all'interno dell'intera provincia.

I diversi profili della domanda incidono anche sugli aspetti dimensionali delle strutture alberghiere. Cefalù, infatti, presenta una capacità ricettiva media di poco inferiore a 200 letti per esercizio, a conferma di una domanda prevalentemente intermediata dai tour operator che richiede generalmente strutture di grandi dimensioni, anche per rispondere a una maggiore concentrazione dei flussi nei mesi estivi. Le più ampie e diversificate motivazioni di visita, nonché una stagionalità meno accentuata, invece, richiedono nel capoluogo strutture non eccessivamente grandi, che in media hanno una capacità di circa 100 posti letto. La minore capacità di Monreale d'intercettare quote importanti di domanda organizzata che la provincia, nel complesso, esprime è confermata dalla presenza di alberghi di medie dimensioni.

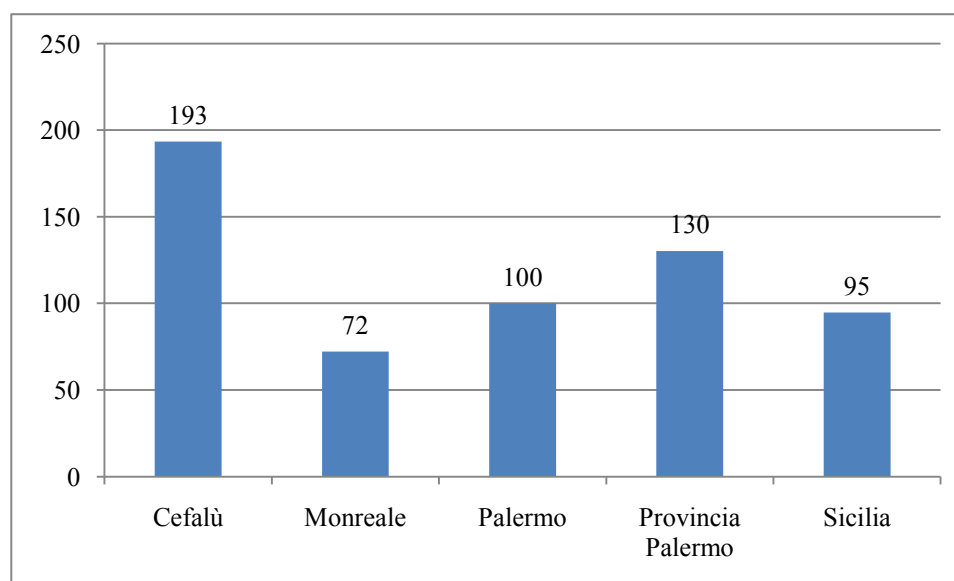


Grafico: Capacità ricettiva media degli esercizi alberghieri. Anno 2009

Fonte: Elaborazioni su dati Istat

Decisamente maggiore è il numero complessivo di esercizi complementari, di cui ben il 75% è costituito dai Bed and Breakfast, maggiormente presenti all'interno del perimetro cittadino del Capoluogo. Per tale segmento di offerta si deve notare l'emergere della specificità del territorio di Monreale che è più proteso verso l'ambiente rurale; infatti, ben 9 su 10 degli alloggi agrituristici sorge in questo comune. Mentre i campeggi e i villaggi turistici segnano più marcatamente con la loro presenza il comune di Cefalù, tradizionalmente vocato al turismo balneare.

Comuni	Campeggi e Villaggi turistici		Alloggi in Affitto		Alloggi agro-turistici e Country-Houses		Ostelli per la Gioventù		Case per ferie		Bed & Breakfast	
	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti	Esercizi	Letti
Cefalù	4	2.415	6	64	1	18	-	-	2	48	26	147
Monreale	-	-	4	28	9	161	-	-	-	-	15	85
Palermo	2	497	19	260	-	-	3	297	4	193	123	750
Sito Arabo-Normanno	6	2.912	29	352	10	179	3	297	6	241	164	982
Provincia Palermo	15	4686	130	1414	69	1338	3	297	7	284	234	1473
Sicilia	106	34516	742	11972	420	7462	13	655	40	2116	1731	10749

Tab.: Offerta di strutture extralberghiere nei comuni di Cefalù, Monreale e Palermo. Anno 2009

Fonte: elaborazioni su ISTAT, 2010

La ricettività extralberghiera, per una sua intrinseca caratteristica, non garantisce un numero elevato di posti letto, tanto più che la prevalenza di strutture è legata all'offerta di alloggio in casa propria. La capacità media¹⁷, infatti, varia da un minimo di 8 letti a Cefalù, a un massimo di 11 nel Capoluogo.

¹⁷ Il dato non comprende i campeggi.

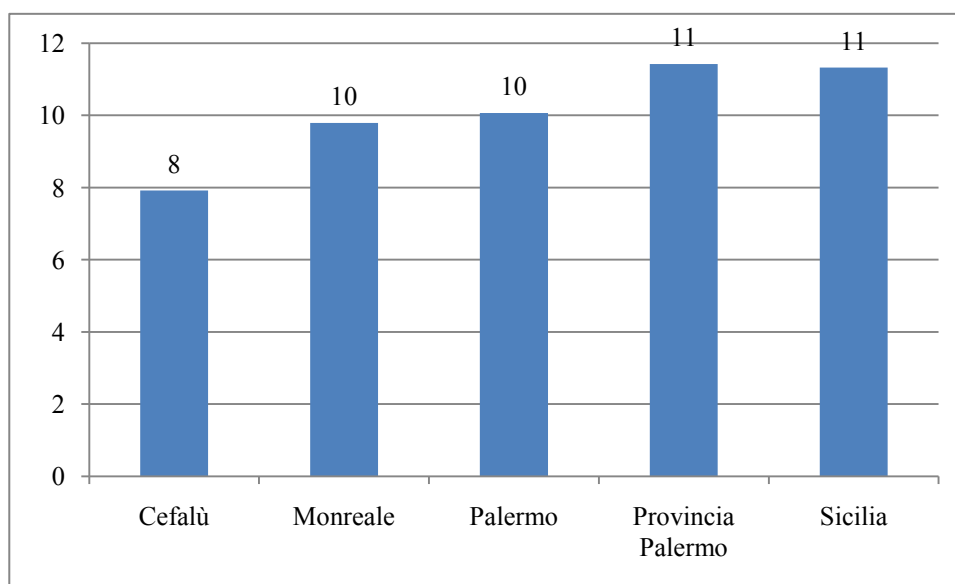


Grafico: Capacità ricettiva media degli esercizi extralberghieri. Anno 2009 (val. ass.)

Fonte: Elaborazioni su dati Istat

Complementare all'offerta ricettiva dei comuni di Palermo e Cefalù si pone la dotazione di posti barca. La vacanza in barca, infatti, inizia a diffondersi sempre più e i due comuni si presentano ben dotati al soddisfacimento di tale richiesta. I porti turistici presenti nei due comuni sono 12 e garantiscono un'offerta di posti barca di 1.496. Si tratta di strutture idonee al diporto turistico, poiché in grado di accogliere imbarcazioni di una lunghezza superiore ai 10 metri e quindi maggiormente utilizzati per finalità di vacanza.

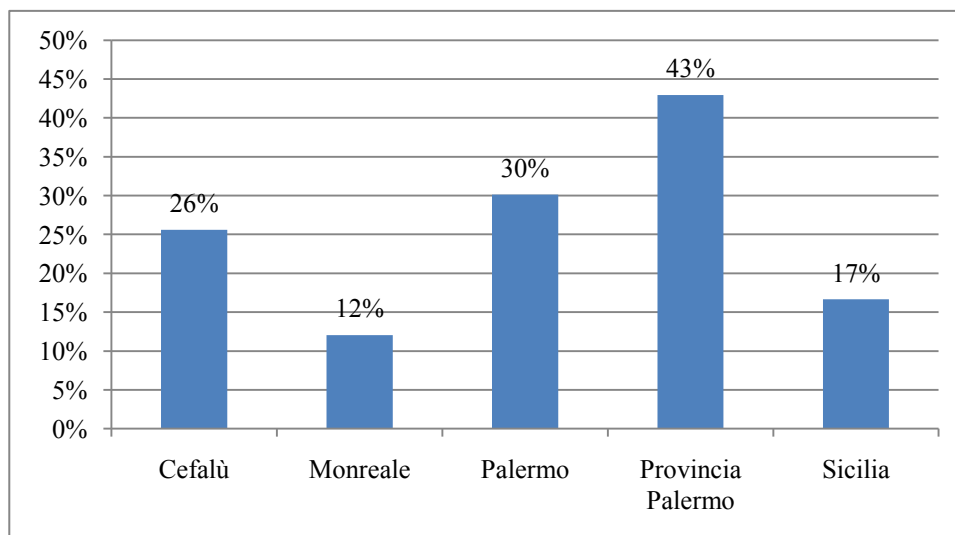
L'analisi della capacità ricettiva, non può limitarsi ai soli aspetti relativi alla dotazione e all'articolazione della stessa, ma deve anche tenere conto del rapporto che intercorre con la popolazione insediata nel territorio, ciò in quanto, tale rapporto ha conseguenze dirette sia in termini d'impatto economico sia in termini di utilizzazione turistica delle risorse del territorio. Con riferimento al primo aspetto, una quasi esclusiva dipendenza dell'economia locale dal turismo si rileva a Cefalù, dove tale dipendenza è più di quaranta volte superiore rispetto a quanto si verifica negli altri due comuni e nel resto della provincia. Relativamente al secondo aspetto, nel comune cefaludese non sembrano esserci possibilità di ulteriore espansione dell'offerta, essendo stata raggiunta la saturazione turistica del territorio; infatti, il tasso composto della funzione ricettiva assume un valore di tolleranza ambientale non più sostenibile (70,25).

Indici	Cefalù	Monreale	Palermo	Provincia di Palermo	Sicilia
Tasso semplice della funzione ricettiva	46,23	1,92	1,64	3,10	3,7
Tasso composto della funzione ricettiva	70,25	0,36	1,03	0,06	0,01
Indice di Florence	15,13	0,63	0,54	0,8	0,5

Tab.: I principali indicatori di offerta ricettiva. Anno 2009 **Fonte:** elaborazioni su ISTAT.

Le evidenze appena descritte, trovano conferma anche analizzando la specializzazione dei singoli comuni nel settore turistico ricettivo, con riferimento al quale Monreale e Palermo risultano avere una dotazione relativa inferiore rispetto al resto della provincia. La potenziale possibilità di

espansione dell'offerta ricettiva nei comuni di Monreale e Palermo, indicata dal valore assunto per i due comuni dall'indice di Florence, non deve indurre ad affermare che si è in presenza di un sottodimensionamento dell'offerta ricettiva. Una valutazione corretta in tal senso va, infatti, ponderata alla luce dell'effettiva, nonché potenziale fruizione dei posti letto disponibili. Sotto questo aspetto, sebbene con scarti anche significativi, il tasso di utilizzazione delle strutture ricettive è nel complesso basso in tutti e tre i comuni, ampiamente al disotto della media provinciale.



Graf.: Indice di utilizzazione lorda delle strutture ricettive. Anno 2009

Fonte: elaborazioni su ISTAT.

Offerta Ricettiva nel Comune di Cefalù – 2009			
DOTAZIONE RICETTIVA COMPLESSIVA	➤ 58 Esercizi (13% del totale provinciale)	Indice di posizionamento dell'offerta alberghiera	Valore dell'indice= 64.6 L'offerta ricettiva medio-alta è 64 volte superiore a quella di classificazione inferiore
	➤ 6.366 Letti (12% del totale provinciale)		CAPACITÀ MASSIMA DI ACCOGLIENZA RICETTIVA ANNUALE
	➤ 1461 Camere (34% del totale alberghiero provinciale)		2.323.590 Utilizzazione dell'offerta ricettiva massima possibile
STRUTTURA DEL SISTEMA RICETTIVO	➤ 19 Strutture alberghiere	INDICE DI GARDAVSKY	11.818 Posti letto potenziali
	➤ 3.674 Letti ➤ 1.461 Camere		TASSO SEMPLICE DI FUNZIONE RICETTIVA
	➤ 151 Strutture complementari compresi i B&B		Valore dell'indice = 46,23 Alta dipendenza della popolazione residente dall'economia del turismo
	➤ 2.692 Letti ➤ Camere (non disponibili)		
ARTICOLAZIONE DELL'OFFERTA RICETTIVA PER ESERCIZI E LETTI (RAPPORTI DI COMPOSIZIONE)	➤ Strutture alberghiere	TASSO COMPOSTO DELLA FUNZIONE RICETTIVA	Valore dell'indice = 70,25 Utilizzazione turistica delle risorse a livelli insostenibili
	➤ Esercizi 33% ➤ Letti 58%		
	➤ Strutture complementari compresi i B&B		
	➤ Esercizi 67% ➤ Letti 42%		
TIPOLOGIE RICETTIVE PREVALENTI PER CATEGORIA	➤ Categoria alberghiera		
	➤ Hotel classificazione 3 stelle (53%)		
	➤ Categoria extralberghiera		
	➤ B&B (67%)		
Capacità ricettiva media	➤ Categoria alberghiera	Indice di Florence	Valore dell'indice =

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 193 camere ➤ Categoria extralberghiera esclusi i campeggi ➤ 8 camere 		15,13 Elevatissima specializzazione nel settore turistico ricettivo
DIMENSIONE MEDIA PREVALENTE PER CATEGORIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hotel classificazione 4 stelle (296 letti) ➤ Categoria extralberghiera esclusi i campeggi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Case per ferie (24 letti) 	Tasso di utilizzazione lordo	<p>Valore dell'indice = 26%</p> <p>Fruizione dei posti letto più bassa rispetto al resto della provincia</p>

Tab.: Offerta ricettiva nel comune di Cefalù **Fonte:** nostra elaborazione

Offerta Ricettiva nel Comune di Monreale – 2009			
DOTAZIONE RICETTIVA COMPLESSIVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 34 Esercizi (8% del totale provinciale) ➤ 707 Letti (2% del totale provinciale) ➤ 213 Camere (2% del totale alberghiero provinciale) 	Indice di posizionamento dell'offerta alberghiera	Valore dell'indice = 5,5 L'offerta ricettiva medio-alta è 5 volte superiore a quella di classificazione inferiore
		CAPACITÀ MASSIMA DI ACCOGLIENZA RICETTIVA ANNUALE	285.055 Utilizzazione dell'offerta ricettiva massima possibile
STRUTTURA DEL SISTEMA RICETTIVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6 Strutture alberghiere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 433 Letti ➤ 213 Camere ➤ 28 Strutture complementari compresi i B&B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 274 Letti ➤ Camere (non disponibili) 	INDICE DI GARDAVSKY	28.426 Posti letto potenziali
		TASSO SEMPLICE DI FUNZIONE RICETTIVA	<p>Valore dell'indice = 1,9</p> <p>Bassa dipendenza della popolazione residente dall'economia del turismo</p>

<p>ARTICOLAZIONE DELL'OFFERTA RICETTIVA PER ESERCIZI E LETTI (RAPPORTI DI COMPOSIZIONE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strutture alberghiere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Esercizi 18% ➤ Letti 61% ➤ Strutture complementari compresi i B&B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Esercizi 82% ➤ Letti 39% 	<p>TASSO COMPOSTO DELLA FUNZIONE RICETTIVA</p>	<p>Valore dell'indice = 0,4 Bassissima utilizzazione turistica delle risorse</p>
<p>TIPOLOGIE RICETTIVE PREVALENTI PER CATEGORIA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hotel classificazione 4 stelle (50%) ➤ Categoria extralberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriturismo (60%) 		
<p>Capacità ricettiva media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 72 camere ➤ Categoria extralberghiera esclusi i campeggi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10 camere 	<p>INDICE DI FLORENCE</p>	<p>Valore dell'indice = 0,6 Media specializzazione nel settore turistico ricettivo</p>
<p>DIMENSIONE MEDIA PREVALENTE PER CATEGORIA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hotel classificazione 4 stelle (105 letti) ➤ Categoria extralberghiera esclusi i campeggi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriturismo (17 letti) 	<p>Tasso di utilizzazione lordo</p>	<p>Valore dell'indice = 12 % Fruizione dei posti letto bassissima rispetto al resto della provincia</p>

Tab.: Offerta ricettiva nel comune di Monreale **Fonte:** nostra elaborazione

Offerta Ricettiva nel Comune di Palermo – 2009			
DOTAZIONE RICETTIVA COMPLESSIVA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 239 Esercizi (53% del totale provinciale) ➤ 10.800 Letti (21% del totale provinciale) ➤ 4.221 Camere (34% del totale alberghiero provinciale) 	Indice di posizionamento dell'offerta alberghiera	Valore dell'indice = 9,2 L'offerta ricettiva medio - alta è nove volte superiore a quella di classificazione inferiore
		CAPACITÀ MASSIMA DI ACCOGLIENZA RICETTIVA ANNUALE	3.942.00 Utilizzazione dell'offerta ricettiva massima possibile
STRUTTURA DEL SISTEMA RICETTIVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 88 Strutture alberghiere ➤ 8.803 Letti ➤ 4.221 Camere ➤ 151 Strutture complementari compresi i B&B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1.997 Letti ➤ Camere (non disponibili) 	INDICE DI GARDAVSKY	129.856 Posti letto potenziali
		TASSO SEMPLICE DI FUNZIONE RICETTIVA	Valore dell'indice = 1,6 Bassa dipendenza della popolazione residente dall'economia del turismo
ARTICOLAZIONE DELL'OFFERTA RICETTIVA PER ESERCIZI E LETTI (RAPPORTI DI COMPOSIZIONE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strutture alberghiere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Esercizi 37% ➤ Letti 82% ➤ Strutture complementari compresi i B&B <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Esercizi 63% ➤ Letti 18% 	TASSO COMPOSTO DELLA FUNZIONE RICETTIVA	Valore dell'indice = 1,0 Bassa utilizzazione turistica delle risorse
TIPOLOGIE RICETTIVE PREVALENTI PER CATEGORIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hotel classificazione 4 stelle (26%) ➤ Categoria extralberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ B&B (81%) 		

<p>capacità ricettiva media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 100 camere ➤ Categoria extralberghiera esclusi i campeggi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10 camere 	<p>INDICE DI FLORENCE</p>	<p>Valore dell'indice = 0,54</p> <p>Media specializzazione nel settore turistico ricettivo</p>
<p>PREVALENTE PER CATEGORIA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Categoria alberghiera <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hotel classificazione 4 stelle (215 letti) ➤ Categoria extralberghiera esclusi i campeggi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ostelli della gioventù (99 letti) 	<p>Tasso di utilizzazione lordo</p>	<p>Valore dell'indice = 30%</p> <p>Fruizione dei posti letto più bassa rispetto al resto della provincia</p>

Tab.: Offerta ricettiva nel comune di Palermo **Fonte:** nostra elaborazione

8. Attività correlate direttamente al turismo

A completamento dell'offerta turistica di un territorio si pone una pluralità d'impres e di servizi che devono essere attivati per soddisfare i bisogni del turista e che sono complementari all'offerta di alloggio. Dalla quantità nonché dalla tipologia di servizio erogato dipende il livello qualitativo di una destinazione, nonché il grado di soddisfazione del turista.

La destinazione, infatti, è un prodotto turistico complesso, caratterizzato dall'interazione tra le diverse tipologie di aziende, la cui organizzazione, è in grado di generare autonomamente flussi di domanda. Si tratta d'impres i cui servizi sono legati da vincoli di complementarità: trasporti (compagnie aeree, ferroviarie, noleggio veicoli, etc.), ospitalità (hotels, B&B, agriturismi, a seconda dei segmenti di mercato), imprese di ristorazione ed entertainment, agenzie di viaggio, solo per citare i principali; a cui si aggiungono anche altre tipologie d'impres che, pur non rientrando nel settore turistico in senso stretto, svolgono attività connesse (impres commerciali, alimentari e di servizi).

Nella tabella seguente è riportata una misurazione sintetica di alcuni servizi che maggiormente entrano nella spesa turistica, più precisamente: ristorazione e commercio, per questi ultimi limitatamente a quelli più strettamente legati ai flussi di visitatori.

Comuni	Ristorazione			Commercio					
	Rapida ¹⁸	Tradizionale ¹⁹	Totale	Alimentari	Giornalai	Tabacchi	Noleggio/AdV	Servizi finanziari	Farmacie
Cefalù	36	29	65	26	5	9	29	10	4
Monreale	24	25	63	12	3	8	25	9	4
Palermo	762	534	1.296	468	209	322	1.231	239	170

Tab.: Consistenza delle imprese collegate ad attività turistiche **Fonte:** Imprese iscritte al REC – CCIAA – Palermo 2010

Dalle attività iscritte nel registro delle imprese della Camera di Commercio di Palermo alla data del 31 marzo 2010, risulta una maggiore rilevanza dei servizi connessi alla ristorazione. Sia di categoria rapida sia tradizionale, la ristorazione è un elemento fondamentale dell'offerta turistica in quanto «crea la sensazione generale di benvenuto e un perdurante ricordo dei prodotti e della cucina locale²⁰». Il cibo e l'enogastronomia costituiscono un valore aggiunto dell'offerta dei tre comuni, tanto più che ricadono in una Regione a elevata vocazione enogastronomica e dalle forti tradizioni culinarie. Se allo stato attuale l'enogastronomia da sé non costituisce un'esclusiva motivazione di visita è innegabile che la possibilità di poter gustare i prodotti della cucina locale incrementa l'attrattiva di una destinazione ed è complementare alla fruizione turistica del luogo stesso. Dal Rapporto sul Turismo 2010 dell'Osservatorio Nazionale del Turismo emerge, infatti, che una delle attività più frequentemente svolte dai turisti che hanno soggiornato in Italia nel corso del 2010 è proprio la degustazione di prodotti tipici locali. Nello specifico, hanno fatto tale dichiarazione circa il 25% di quelli ospitati nelle città, il 18% in vacanza nelle destinazioni balneari e il 16% di quelli rientranti nei flussi di turismo verde.

L'offerta di servizi di ristorazione nei tre comuni è alimentata prevalentemente dalle attività legate alla tipologia rapida rispetto a quella tradizionale. Ciò accade soprattutto nei comuni di Cefalù e Palermo, mentre per quanto riguarda Monreale la consistenza di tali esercizi si equivale.

La prevalenza di servizi di ristorazione rapida nei due comuni può collegarsi, nel primo caso, alla secolare tradizione del cibo «da strada» che interessa il capoluogo siciliano e nel secondo, dalle caratteristiche del soggiorno in località di mare che prevede spesso il consumo di un pasto veloce e leggero direttamente in spiaggia.

Per quanto riguarda le imprese operanti nel commercio, la distribuzione di tali attività sembra piuttosto equilibrata in tutti e tre i comuni, soprattutto se si tiene conto dell'entità demografica e del livello di turisticità dei comuni stessi. Si può tuttavia notare la prevalenza di attività specificatamente turistiche (Agenzie di viaggio e noleggio) che all'interno delle imprese del commercio al dettaglio analizzate prevalgono in tutte e tre i comuni.

Più che alla maggiore o minore diffusione di tali servizi però, bisogna guardare alla loro qualità.

Come detto, infatti, l'esperienza turistica viene vissuta dall'individuo nella sua totalità, per cui l'opinione sulla destinazione e la percezione di questa, dipendono dal livello dei servizi ricevuti e dal grado di soddisfazione rispetto a ognuno di essi. Per questa ragione, occorre puntare sull'omogeneità nel livello qualitativo dei servizi offerti e sull'adeguatezza di questi ultimi rispetto all'attrattiva della destinazione nel suo complesso.

¹⁸ La ristorazione rapida comprende: bar, paninerie, pub e simili.

¹⁹ La ristorazione tradizionale comprende: ristoranti, pizzerie, trattorie.

²⁰ COOPER p.80

9. Mercato immobiliare e residenziale

In alcune destinazioni la componente centrale dell'offerta è rappresentata dall'alloggio in seconde case e in appartamenti per vacanza (Rapporto Res Casa 2005), che non vengono né censiti né monitorati. Tale offerta ricettiva è abbastanza sviluppata nelle destinazioni balneari, interessate da modalità di soggiorno di permanenza più lunga, ed è commercializzata dalle agenzie immobiliari, che alla loro tradizionale attività aggiungono anche quella finalizzata all'alloggio turistico.

Per poter valutare la dotazione di tale offerta va considerato il numero degli immobili presenti nei tre comuni analizzati, che corrisponde al 50% del totale provinciale. All'interno di tale valore ha sicuramente un notevole peso il Capoluogo dove si registra come detto in precedenza un grado di urbanizzazione elevato, presentando una concentrazione di 1.697 abitazioni per kmq. Meno impattante sull'ambiente è lo sviluppo edilizio di Cefalù e di Monreale, in cui si hanno rispettivamente 125 e 33 abitazioni per kmq.

Per finalità turistiche occorre considerare il numero di abitazioni vuote, che possono quindi potenzialmente subire una variazione nella loro destinazione d'uso.

Non tutte le abitazioni vuote sono destinate all'alloggio turistico e non in tutti e tre i comuni con lo stesso grado d'intensità. Va specificato, inoltre, che non è possibile distinguere la quota delle abitazioni che vengono commercializzate per fini turistici da quelle che fungono da seconda casa destinata ai week-end o agli short break dei residenti stessi.

Comune	Abitazioni			Totale
	Occupate da residenti	Occupate da non residenti	Vuote	
Cefalù	5.206	179	2.814	8.199
Monreale	10.674	252	6.768	17.694
Palermo	232.853	5.806	30.918	269.577

Tab.: Patrimonio immobiliare di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale Fonte: elaborazione su dati ISTAT, 2001

Il fenomeno del turismo nelle seconde case è fuori di dubbio che sia una prerogativa di Cefalù, mentre a Monreale o nel Capoluogo le abitazioni non abitate rappresentano un potenziale di sviluppo dell'offerta turistica, ma allo stato attuale non lo sono.

Quanto detto trova una spiegazione nella tipologia di domanda che interessa i tre comuni e che è differente in quanto è correlata alle diverse identità e peculiarità territoriali.

L'offerta turistica di Palermo - città d'arte e d'affari - e quella di Monreale, meta di escursionismo culturale, protesa al turismo rurale, non richiedono forme di alloggio "informali" quali gli appartamenti per vacanza, che sono più connessi al turismo di tipo balneare.

A Cefalù il turismo negli appartamenti risulta intermediato dalle agenzie immobiliari turistiche. Uno studio condotto nel comune dimostra che sono 464 gli immobili utilizzati e commercializzati per fini turistici, fornendo nel complesso un totale di 2.086 posti letto aggiuntivi all'offerta ufficiale. A tal proposito si può soffermare l'attenzione sul numero di attività immobiliari presenti nei tre comuni e sul loro peso all'interno del sistema delle imprese locali.

Il comune con il maggior numero di attività immobiliari è Palermo con 617 agenzie, seguito da Cefalù con 17 imprese, che a Monreale sono 9. Questo dato non genera in qualche modo stupore, poiché in un capoluogo di regione con un grado di urbanizzazione elevato è lecito supporre e riscontrare un mercato immobiliare piuttosto attivo, che si trova a gestire da un lato le domiciliazioni transitorie o i trasferimenti di residenza d'individui che riscontrano nella realtà cittadina opportunità di studio o di lavoro, e dall'altro il processo di disurbanizzazione in atto.

Ciò che, invece, è interessante è vedere il peso che tale settore ha all'interno del sistema delle imprese. Si tratta di un'attività economica che in nessuno dei tre comuni è predominante, ma che evidenzia lo stesso peso a Palermo e Cefalù (1,6%) e uno ridotto a Monreale in cui è pari allo 0,6%. È pur vero che molti degli immobili del comune di Monreale sono gestiti da agenzie che esercitano all'interno del Capoluogo, proprio per la tendenza che spinge i residenti della città a scegliere il trasferimento in comuni limitrofi.

A Cefalù, invece, l'insistere di agenzie immobiliari con un peso percentuale uguale a quello di Palermo, fa supporre una specializzazione turistica dell'attività d'intermediazione, confermata da ricerche condotte nell'area.

10. Profilo del turista e spesa turistica

Nei tre comuni si possono individuare complessivamente cinque tipologie di prodotti turistici, che sono interessati da profili di turisti differenti, a cui a loro volta si connettono impatti economici di diversa entità.

Partendo dal Capoluogo si può notare come la città sia principalmente una meta di turismo tipico delle città d'arte e di turismo d'affari.

I profili dei turisti che vengono fuori sono tra loro differenti. Il turista che visita Palermo per motivi culturali generalmente appartiene alla fascia di età ultracinquantenne e proviene o dal centro nord dell'Italia o dall'estero, in modo particolare da Francia, Germania e Inghilterra.

Si tratta di un prodotto per lo più intermediato dalle agenzie di viaggio e venduto nella modalità del "tutto compreso", di una durata che oscilla tra le 4 alle 7 notti. I turisti culturali viaggiano per lo più in coppia o con la famiglia e appartengono a un livello socio-economico elevato. In media spendono al giorno € 60,00 escluse le spese di viaggio e alloggio, che si distribuiscono nelle seguenti voci di spesa: trasporti pubblici, attività ricreative, souvenir, cibi e bevande acquistati in supermercati e negozi, ma anche visite guidate.

Dal classico turista culturale si distingue l'escursionista da crociera, che arrivando a Palermo scende a terra per effettuare un giro in città e viene comunque attratto dai beni culturali presenti. L'escursionista da crociera è rappresentato per lo più da coppie di giovani sposi seguite anche qui dalle famiglie e può essere programmato o indipendente. Il primo è colui che prende parte a escursioni gestite e organizzate direttamente dalle compagnie di crociera, mentre il secondo preferisce visitare la città in modo autonomo. La spesa turistica originata si distingue in € 37,00 per i croceristi organizzati e di € 83,00 per quelli indipendenti. Osservando la composizione del paniere di spesa, esso è costituito prevalentemente da prodotti tipici e il food & beverage, shopping, tabaccherie, libri, giornali e riviste, orologerie e argenterie, ottica e fotografia. Le principali voci di tale spesa turistica danno vita alla filiera che viene rappresentata nella seguente figura.

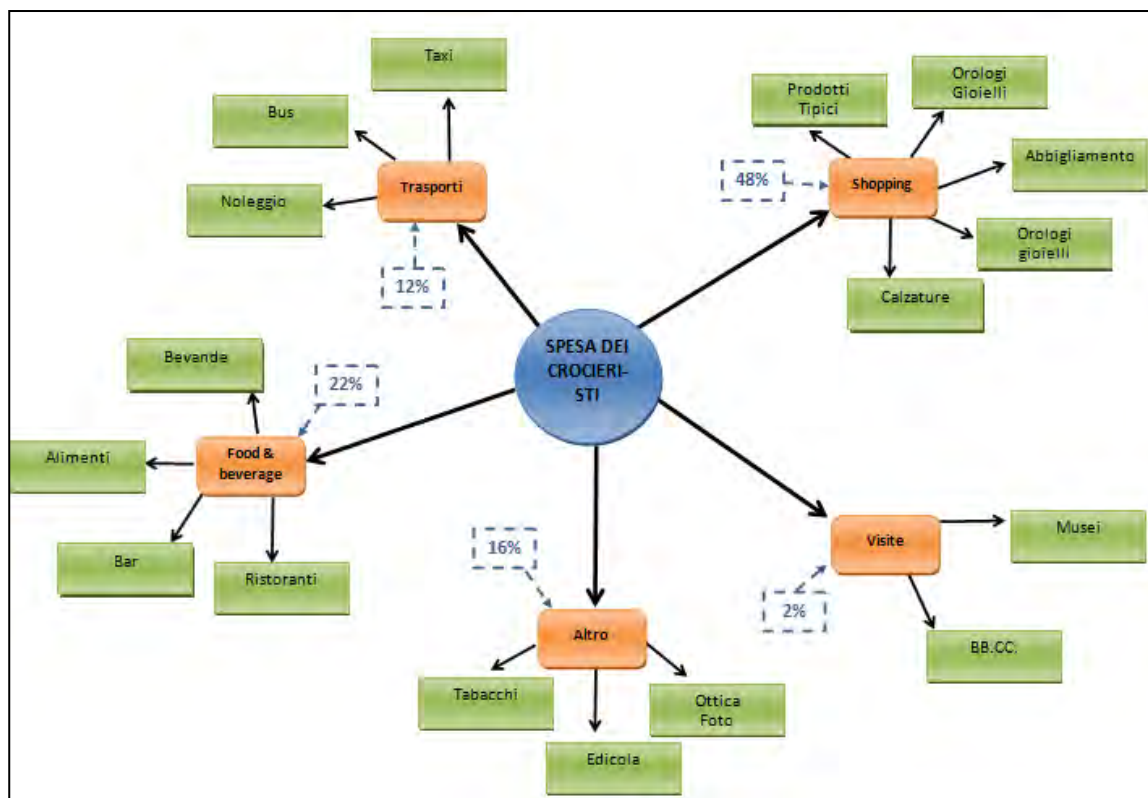


Fig.: Filiera della spesa turistica di Primo livello **Fonte:** Economia del Turismo in Sicilia, Filiera 1: turismo Crocieristico, OTIE – Confesercenti, 2010

La città, che abbiamo visto interessata anche da forme di turismo connesse ai meeting e agli affari, attrae a sé un numero cospicuo di visitatori con reddito e cultura medio-alti e particolarmente sensibile alla qualità, nonché al rispetto per l'ambiente. La spesa media del turista congressuale è più elevata rispetto ai turisti "leisure", poiché egli richiede attrezzature e sistemi di offerta a un elevato livello qualitativo, implicando quindi anche un miglioramento dell'offerta. In linea di massima la spesa media pro-capite si aggira dagli € 80,00 ai € 100,00 pro capite ed è fortemente correlata alla tipologia di congressisti. A differenza degli altri segmenti della domanda che interessano il Capoluogo, i congressisti sono i maggiori *repeaters*.

Il comune di Cefalù, invece risulta prevalentemente interessato dalla tipologia di turismo balneare, che rispetto agli altri turismi che interessano i comuni origina permanenze più lunghe che oscillano dai 7 ai 15 giorni. La componente principale è costituita da italiani a cui seguono gli europei e soprattutto: francesi, inglesi e tedeschi. Le modalità di organizzazione sono di due tipi: organizzata o indipendenti. La prima tipologia alloggia in strutture ufficiali mentre la seconda preferisce gli appartamenti per vacanza. Generalmente il turista che sceglie Cefalù per il mare viaggia in coppia, in famiglia o con amici. Con riferimento alla spesa turistica si denotano i seguenti valori 74,10 per chi soggiorna in alloggi ufficiali e 49,40 per chi pernotta e trascorre la propria vacanza presso amici/parenti o negli appartamenti da vacanza. Il turista "verde" che sceglie il comprensorio di Monreale è abbastanza giovane, la fascia d'età più rappresentata è quella dei trenta-quarant'anni. Complessivamente, gli *under 50* rappresentano quasi il 69% dei visitatori.

La vacanza natura a Monreale attira chi viaggia in coppia e più che in altri casi le famiglie. In relazione allo status professionale, si tratta soprattutto d'impiegati, insegnanti e liberi professionisti. Per quanto riguarda i mercati di provenienza, gli stranieri vengono soprattutto da Germania, Gran Bretagna e Regno Unito, mentre il mercato italiano è prevalentemente domestico con un'incidenza preponderante dei siciliani seguiti dai lombardi, seppur notevolmente distanziati. La vacanza a contatto della natura ha un impatto sull'economia del territorio che si traduce in una spesa media procapite di € 83,00, di cui 54 euro per l'alloggio.

Accanto alle tipologie di turismo per singola area vi è un'altra forma di turismo che ha degli effetti sull'economia locale e che funge da connettore per le tre destinazioni: i tour organizzati. Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale rientrano nei tour classici di Sicilia, a cui partecipano generalmente turisti maturi di età superiore ai 54 anni, soprattutto tra gli stranieri. Tali turisti soggiornano poco nei comuni di riferimento e generalmente trascorrono una notte a Palermo e una a Cefalù tradizionalmente in hotel. Tale prodotto turistico rappresenta quello più intermediato, poiché si tratta di una forma di turismo di gruppo, che necessita a monte di un'organizzazione. Le voci di spesa diretta di questa tipologia di turismo sono legate all'acquisto di souvenir o allo shopping e all'acquisto di food & beverage in bar e alimentari, poiché come detto il tour è completamente organizzato e spesso venduto nella formula all inclusive. In linea di massima la spesa turistica complessiva per tale segmento può essere stimata pari a € 50,00.

Accanto alla spesa diretta occorre valutare anche quella indiretta e indotta che interessa le singole economie territoriali e che si distribuisce nelle varie componenti delle singole filiere.

11. Analisi dell'accessibilità e della fruibilità dei beni

Le attrazioni costituiscono uno degli elementi che sta alla base delle scelte di una destinazione; maggiore sarà il loro appeal sulla domanda più probabile sarà l'incremento dei flussi turistici in una destinazione. Le attrazioni di un sito garantiscono al turista "le cose da fare e da vedere" e fanno parte delle dotazioni intrinseche del territorio, essendo sia di naturale ambientale che culturale, o comunque legate all'attività antropica. Tuttavia va specificato che "il sito più spettacolare, il monumento più eccelso diventano turistici a partire dal momento in cui diventano accessibili"²¹. Una risorsa sia di tipo naturalistica sia culturale, per poter dare un suo contributo positivo all'economia locale, necessita di essere fruibile e per questa via accessibile.

Le possibilità che i tre comuni offrono in termini di attrazioni sono molteplici, ma in questa sede l'attenzione va posta sulle parti componenti il sito seriale arabo-normanno candidato.

All'interno di ogni comune la raggiungibilità alle parti componenti il sito seriale è garantita dalla presenza di servizi di trasporto collettivo pubblico, essenzialmente rappresentati dagli autobus e a Palermo, solo per alcuni, dalla Metropolitana. I tempi di percorrenza dai principali nodi di partenza (stazione, porto e terminal autobus) in direzione delle componenti del sito è fortemente correlato alla situazione del traffico urbano. Ciò vale soprattutto per Palermo dove in media si ha un tasso di motorizzazione (2010), ovvero un numero di autovetture per mille abitanti pari a 614,8.

Un altro elemento che è stato considerato relativamente all'accessibilità è la presenza/assenza di parcheggi, in termini di distanza dall'ingresso principale, i cui risultati sono sintetizzati nella tabella che segue.

Beni e monumenti	Parcheggio (distanza dall'ingresso)
Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina	Più di 25 metri
Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Meno di 25 metri
Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	Meno di 25 metri
Chiesa di San Cataldo	Meno di 25 metri
Cattedrale	Meno di 25 metri
Palazzo della Zisa	Più di 50 metri
Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	
Cattedrale di Monreale	Più di 50 metri
Cattedrale di Monreale	Più di 50 metri

Tabella: Accessibilità dei monumenti in termini di parcheggi Fonte: nostra elaborazione su fonti varie

²¹ J.M. Dewailly e E. Flament, Geografia del turismo e delle attività ricreative, Clueb, Bologna, 1996, p.177.

Con riferimento all'accessibilità per le diverse categorie di disabili, le parti componenti il sito presentano delle parziali e risolvibili carenze, in considerazione del fatto che diverse sono le tipologie di disabilità e che essi offrono delle soluzioni soltanto per quella motoria.

Passando alla fruizione, attualmente i monumenti che fanno parte del sito proposto a candidatura, presentano diverse modalità organizzative, poiché sono gestiti ed organizzati da enti e soggetti differenti, connessi anche alla natura laica o ecclesiastica dei monumenti.

Pertanto, per poter identificare i giorni e gli orari d'apertura, la modalità della visita, i dati relativi al numero di ingressi registrati e l'incasso che dalle visite deriva, sono state consultate diverse fonti. Il punto di partenza è stato l'analisi delle giornate e degli orari in cui è consentita la visita ai monumenti. È emerso che i beni sono fruibili tutti i giorni della settimana, sia di mattina che di pomeriggio, secondo fasce orarie differenti. La continuità delle visite può essere interrotta o sospesa per lo svolgersi di funzioni religiose o per il riunirsi dell'Assemblea Regionale Siciliana, che ha sede presso il Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina. Allo stato attuale, comunque, e salvo interventi di restauro la fruizione è garantita ogni giorno.

Beni e monumenti	Lunedì	Martedì	Mercoledì	Giovedì	Venerdì	Sabato	Domenica
Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,00 Dalle 14,00 alle 17,00	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,00 Dalle 14,00 alle 17,00	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,00 Dalle 14,00 alle 17,00	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,00 Dalle 14,00 alle 17,00	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,00 Dalle 14,00 alle 17,00	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,00 Dalle 14,00 alle 17,00	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30
Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30
Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	Dalle 9,30 alle 13,00 Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 9,30 alle 13,00 Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 9,30 alle 13,00 Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 9,30 alle 13,00 Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 9,30 alle 13,00 Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 9,30 alle 13,00 Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 10,30
Chiesa di San Cataldo	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 12,30 Dalle 15,00 alle 18,00
Cattedrale	Dalle 7,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 7,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 7,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 7,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 7,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 7,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 7,00 alle 13,00 Dalle 16,00 alle 19,00
Palazzo della Zisa	Dalle 9,00	Dalle 9,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 19,00	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30

	alle 13,30	alle 19,00	alle 19,00				
Ponte dell'Ammiraglio							
Cattedrale di Monreale	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,30	Dalle 9,00 alle 13,00
		Dalle 14,30 alle 18,30	Dalle 14,30 alle 18,30	Dalle 14,30 alle 18,30	Dalle 14,30 alle 18,30	Dalle 14,30 alle 18,30	
Cattedrale di Cefalù	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30	Dalle 8,30 alle 12,30
	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30	Dalle 15,30 alle 17,30

Tabella: Giorni ed orari di apertura dei monumenti. Fonte: nostra elaborazione su siti web dei monumenti e sito Assessorato beni culturali Regione Siciliana.

Per quanto riguarda la modalità della visita, essa prevede un biglietto di ingresso in tutti i siti ad eccezione del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio. In alcuni monumenti, quali ad esempio la Cattedrale di Monreale e quella di Cefalù è stata necessaria una distinzione tra Cattedrale e Chiostro poiché le modalità di visita sono differenti. Il linea generale il costo del biglietto va da un massimo di € 8,50 di Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina a un minimo di € 2,00 della Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio.

Beni e monumenti	A Pagamento	Costo intero	biglietto	Costo ridotto	biglietto
Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina	Sì	€ 8,50		€ 6,50	
Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Sì	€ 6,00		€ 3,00	
Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	Sì	€ 2,00		€ 1,00	
Chiesa di San Cataldo	Sì	€ 2,50		€ 1,50	
Cattedrale	Sì	€ 3,00		€ 1,50	
Palazzo della Zisa	Sì	€ 6,00		€ 3,00	
Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	No				
Cattedrale (Monreale)	Sì	€ 3,00		€ 1,50	
Chiostro (Monreale)	Sì	€ 6,00		€ 3,00	
Cattedrale (Cefalù)	No				
Chiostro (Cefalù)	Sì	€ 3,00		€ 2,00	

Tabella: Costo del biglietto d'ingresso per singolo bene Fonte: nostra elaborazione su siti web dei monumenti e sito Assessorato beni culturali Regione Siciliana.

Il biglietti possono essere interi o ridotti, da come si vede nella tabella precedente e in taluni siti subiscono delle ulteriori riduzioni nel caso di visite per fini didattici (scolaresche).

Il numero delle visite non è disponibile per tutti i beni, per cui sulla base dei dati ufficiali, complessivamente gli ingressi a tali monumenti hanno generato nel 2011 un incasso superiore ai 2.200.000 euro, attirando 693.728 visitatori.

Beni e monumenti	Paganti	Gratuiti	Totale	Incasso
Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina	178.464	0	105.681	€ 1.392.942,00
Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	28.137	37.489	65.626	€ 23.271,00
Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	nd	nd	nd	nd
Chiesa di San Cataldo	40.000	0	40.000	€ 80.000
Cattedrale	30.000	223.000	253.000	€ 90.000
Palazzo della Zisa	20.695	25.245	45.940	€ 94.022,00
Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	nd	nd	nd	nd
Cefalù (Cattedrale e Chiostro)	nd	nd	nd	nd
Monreale (Cattedrale e Chiostro)	106.041	77.440	183.481	€ 601.239,00
Totale Sito	403.337	363.174	693.728	€ 2.281.474,00

Tabella: Numero di visitatori nei monumenti arabo normanni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale (Novembre 2011)

Fonte: Provincia Regionale di Palermo

Ad attrarre il maggior numero di visite sono stati il *Palazzo Reale e Cappella Palatina* e la *Cattedrale di Monreale*. Non si conosce il numero di visite alla Cattedrale di Cefalù ma dal momento che il Comune è inserito nei tour classici di Sicilia, insieme a Palermo e Monreale, è lecito supporre una buona consistenza degli stessi, considerato che la motivazione di visita primaria, legata alla cultura, è dovuta, così come per Monreale, alla Cattedrale con annesso chiostro.

Per valutare il grado di accessibilità dei beni coinvolti, sono stati effettuati dei sopralluoghi in ogni singolo monumento e dei confronti con esperti locali, che hanno portato alla formulazione delle seguenti considerazioni.

Con riferimento ai flussi dei visitatori nei monumenti soggetti alla candidatura si è proceduto al calcolo dell'indice di fruizione (rapporto tra il numero complessivo di visitatori e le ore di apertura in un anno). Risulta che sono 4 su 21 monumenti in totale, quelli che presentano un carico di visitatori più elevato. Questo è legato sia al valore culturale dei monumenti sia alla capacità attrattiva dei beni considerati tra i più rappresentativi per la visita delle città. Inoltre il maggiore addensamento degli escursionisti in questi monumenti è attribuito alle visite giornaliere da parte dei crocieristi, ovvero di coloro che a bordo di navi da crociera sono in sosta giornaliera a Palermo e visitano Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù. Per questi monumenti si suggerisce, anche nella parte successiva del piano di gestione, un monitoraggio e un controllo dei flussi dei visitatori, al fine di evitare effetti di congestionamento con un conseguente superamento delle capacità di carico dei singoli beni.

Monumenti	Indice di fruizione
Cattedrale	135,1
Palazzo Reale e C. Palatina	88,1
Cattedrale e Chiostro (Monreale)	60,8
Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	42,1
Chiesa di San Cataldo	22,6
Palazzo della Zisa	17,0

La Cuba	3,5
Castello a Mare	1,2
Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	0,4
Chiesa di Santa Cristina la Vetere	---
San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi	---
Chiesa della Magione	---
Cattedrale e Chiostro (Cefalù)	---
Bagni di Cefalà	---
Castello dell'Uscibene	---
Chiesa di Santo Spirito	---
Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata	---
Villa Napoli e Piccola Cuba	---
Chiesa di S. M. della Maddalena	---
Castello di Maredolce	---
Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	---

Tab: Indice di fruizione dei monumenti arabo-normanni considerati (Novembre 2011)

Fonte: Nostra elaborazione su dati della Provincia Regionale di Palermo

Per completare l'analisi, si allega anche la tabella con il numero di ore giornaliere dedicate alla visita dei monumenti al fine di mostrare che l'indice di fruizione va correlato con la disponibilità da parte dei gestori dei beni di renderlo visitabile quindi legato alle ore di apertura del singolo monumento.

Beni e monumenti	Apertura dei monumenti (ore settimanali)
Cattedrale e Chiostro (Cefalù)	60
Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio	64
Palazzo Reale e C. Palatina	62
Cattedrale e Chiostro (Monreale)	58
La Cuba	53
Palazzo della Zisa	52
Castello a Mare	48
Chiesa della Magione	40
Cattedrale	36
Chiesa di San Cataldo	34
Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	30
San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi	22
Chiesa di Santa Cristina la Vetere	3
Bagni di Cefalà	---
Castello dell'Uscibene	---
Chiesa di Santo Spirito	---
Cappella di S. Maria l'Incoronata	---
Villa Napoli e Piccola Cuba	---
Chiesa di S. M. della Maddalena	---
Castello di Maredolce	---
Ponte dell'Ammiraglio	---

Tab.: La fruibilità nei monumenti arabo-normanni di Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale (Novembre 2011) **Fonte:** Provincia Regionale di Palermo

APPENDICE 3

I VALORI DELLA CULTURA IMMATERIALE

La promozione della cultura locale delle città di Palermo, Monreale e Cefalù passa, anche, attraverso le iniziative che, su diversi aspetti culturali, coinvolgono nel corso dell'anno i residenti e molti visitatori, con la possibilità di richiamarne di ulteriori. Del resto la Sicilia presenta un patrimonio "intangibile" di straordinaria importanza derivante dalla sua storia plurimillennaria: si tratta di feste e tradizioni rappresentative dell'isola, la cui persistenza si è rivelata preziosa ai fini del mantenimento di uno spirito comunitario "isoleño".

Ogni anno soggetti diversi sono impegnati sul territorio nell'organizzazione delle manifestazioni utili a tramandare gli usi, i costumi e le tradizioni locali nei vari settori, dalla cultura, il folklore alle sagre: aspetti fondamentali per ogni azione di marketing e comunicazione del territorio coerente e funzionale alle esigenze di tutela e fruizione dolce dei territori.

- PALERMO

1. Musei, Gallerie, Archivi, Giardini

1.1 Il sistema museale. Introduzione generale

Il panorama dei musei della città di Palermo si presenta ricco e variegato. Sono presenti, infatti, musei regionali, musei civici, musei universitari, musei diocesani e musei privati dedicati alla custodia e valorizzazione di una molteplicità di tipologie di memorie storiche e di patrimoni artistici.

1.2 Le realtà museali

Una realtà museale precipuamente connessa all'orizzonte culturale arabo della Sicilia è quella ospitata all'interno del "Castello" della Zisa. Ivi si trova, infatti, l'omonimo museo che custodisce una importante collezione d'arte e archeologia islamica. Nel palazzo, edificato dai re normanni Guglielmo I e Guglielmo II, in stile arabo-normanno e ampiamente rimaneggiato nelle epoche successive, sono esposti in particolare alcuni manufatti risalenti al periodo della dominazione araba in Sicilia (IX secolo - XI secolo), diversi oggetti di gusto islamico del periodo della dominazione Normanna (XI secolo - XII secolo) nonché materiali provenienti da altri paesi islamici del bacino del Mediterraneo. Oltre a oggetti d'uso quotidiano in ottone impreziosito con lamine d'oro e argento, tra i pezzi di maggior interesse vanno segnalate le *musharabia*, paraventi di legno finemente lavorati con disegni e motivi ornamentali e un'iscrizione lapidea cristiana del 1149 in quattro lingue: ebraico, latino, greco bizantino e arabo, testimonianza tra le più rilevanti di una Palermo plurale e multientica.

Di particolare attinenza al tema della candidatura sono, inoltre, il Tesoro della Cattedrale e il Tesoro della Cappella Palatina, patrimoni dell'Arcidiocesi di Palermo. Il Tesoro custodito all'interno del maggiore tempio palermitano, eretto nel 1185 dall'arcivescovo normanno Gualtiero Offamilio sull'area di una prima basilica cristiana che gli arabo-berberi avevano trasformato in moschea, comprende una raccolta di opere che vanno dall'età normanna all'Ottocento. Notevoli i reperti provenienti dalle tombe dei sovrani normanni e svevi. Tra questi la tiara della prima moglie di Federico II di Svevia, l'imperatrice Costanza d'Aragona, splendido esempio di gioielleria medievale con smalti, ricami, gemme e perle. Il Tesoro custodisce anche un breviario miniato di metà Quattrocento, un calice, sempre quattrocentesco, con il marchio della Maestranza degli Orafi e

degli Argentieri di Palermo e un reliquiario della Croce risalente al Cinquecento. Del Settecento è il reliquiario di Santa Rosalia, a forma di statua e l'ostensorio di Salvatore Mercurio. Sono poi presenti paramenti sacri riccamente decorati e suppellettili liturgiche in argento. All'interno della cripta, sotto gli archi e lungo le pareti, hanno posto 23 sarcofagi di arcivescovi palermitani. Tra questi alcuni riutilizzano urne romane, ellenistiche e paleocristiane.

Il Tesoro della Cappella Palatina è custodito all'interno della cripta del Palazzo dei Normanni. Al suo interno si osservano dei Tabulari in pergamena che vanno dal XI secolo al XVIII secolo, vasellame in argento sbalzato, paramenti sacri, oggetti liturgici, urne in argento e cofanetti preziosi. Tra le collezioni e i Musei d'arte sacra va segnalato anche il Museo Diocesano sito all'interno del palazzo Arcivescovile edificato a metà del XV secolo in stile gotico. Il palazzo Arcivescovile venne e ampliato tra il Cinquecento e il Seicento con la realizzazione del primo ampio cortile e dei balconi sul piano della Cattedrale che sostituirono l'antico loggiato. Nei secoli successivi l'edificio subì nuove importanti trasformazioni soprattutto negli interni che divennero tra i più ricchi della città. Di tale ricchezza rimangono oggi parti del ciclo di affreschi, realizzati tra il 1733 e il 1734 dal fiammingo Guglielmo Borremans e le pitture del romano Gaspare Fumagalli e seguaci che coprono le volte e le pareti del palazzo con splendide finte prospettive. Il Museo ospita numerose sculture che originariamente erano destinate a decorare la Cattedrale di Palermo, diverse opere d'arte e d'arredo sacro asportate dalle chiese in demolizione a causa degli sventramenti subiti dal centro storico della città nonché numerosi dipinti provenienti da chiese distrutte durante i bombardamenti. Tra il 1970 e il 1972, a seguito del gravissimo furto della *Natività* del Caravaggio dall'Oratorio di San Lorenzo, vennero trasferite presso i depositi del Museo diverse altre opere provenienti da chiese chiuse al culto. Il Museo ha riaperto al pubblico nel 2003, presentando le opere esposte con un nuovo allestimento museografico e in ambienti restaurati. L'esposizione propone, in ordine cronologico, un panorama della produzione artistica della città dal XII al XIX secolo. Notevoli una collezione di mattonelle maiolicate, la tavola pseudo medievale di *Santa Rosalia*, le statue quattrocentesche di *Sante Vergini* provenienti dalla cappella di Santa Cristina in Cattedrale, alcuni rilievi cinquecenteschi, come *La caduta di Cristo durante la salita al Calvario*, la *Santa Cecilia* del Barbalonga, il *Cristo deposto* in cera di Anna Fortino e i paliotti ricamati in corallo, il mosaico con la *Madonna orante*, il *Ruolo dei confrati defunti* di Antonio Veneziano, le sculture lignee della *Madonna di Monserrato* e di *San Sebastiano*, la *Santa Rosalia* di Vincenzo la Barbera, la duecentesca *Madonna della Spersa*, l'*Incoronazione di Santa Rosalia* di Vito D'Anna, *Palermo liberata dalla Peste* di Wobreck, la statua di *San Nicolò di Bari*, e la *Lapidazione di Santo Stefano* di Bernardo Castello. Di recente sono entrate a far parte dell'attuale esposizione numerosi pezzi di notevole rilevanza, come l'affresco quattrocentesco della *Madonna dell'Itria*, la *Santa Rosalia* di Giacinto Calandrucci e la *Santa Rosalia* di Nicola Malinconico.

I principali musei archeologici della città di Palermo sono il museo archeologico regionale "A. Salinas" (via Bara all'Olivella, 24 - Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana) e il museo d'arte e archeologia "Ignazio Mormino" (villa Zito, Viale della Libertà, 52 - Ente gestore: Fondazione Banco di Sicilia).

Reperti archeologici e d'arte islamica sono, inoltre, custoditi all'interno del "Castello" della Zisa (piazza Zisa- Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana).

Il Museo archeologico regionale si trova all'interno del centro storico all'interno di un complesso architettonico la cui costruzione ebbe inizio sul finire del XVI secolo su commissione della Casa dei Padri della Congregazione di San Filippo Neri. L'edificio fu completato nel XVII secolo. Il complesso include, oltre al museo, la chiesa di Sant'Ignazio all'Olivella e l'Oratorio di San Filippo Neri. Il Museo ospita importanti collezioni che vanno dall'età preistorica all'età romana. Autentico tesoro del Museo è la cosiddetta "Pietra di Palermo", una lastra di diorite nera risalente alla seconda metà del III millennio a. C. su cui è inciso un frammento d'iscrizione fondamentale per la ricostruzione delle antiche dinastie egizie. Ragguardevole la collezione etrusca che annovera cippi

sepolcrali, urne funerarie in terracotta e alabastro, vasi di terracotta e buccheri. Rilevanti sono anche i materiali provenienti dai siti siciliani di Selinunte, Himera, Segesta, Camarina, Agrigento, Tindari, Solunto, Mozia, Marsala: sculture, epigrafi, stele votive e edicole dipinte puniche, elementi architettonici, ceramiche attiche a figure nere e figure rosse e ceramiche apule, campane e siceliote. Il Museo conserva, inoltre, un frammento del lato est del fregio del Partenone e la ricomposizione del frontone orientale con Gorgone del Tempio C di Selinunte nonché numerose metope con rilievi mitologici provenienti dai templi C ed E, , la *Tavola Selinuntina* che celebra la ricchezza della città, le stele gemine del santuario di Zeus Meilichios. Tra le opere di particolare pregio artistico si segnalano: un grande ariete di bronzo del III sec. proveniente da Siracusa; una copia romana dell'*Eracle che abbatte la cerva* di Lisippo e una copia romana in marmo del *Satiro versante* di Prassitele. Il museo è attualmente chiuso per lavori di restauro e riallestimento degli spazi espositivi. Il termine dei lavori è previsto per luglio 2012.

Il Museo d'Arte e Archeologia "Ignazio Mormino" è ospitato presso Villa Zito sede della Fondazione Banco di Sicilia. La villa costruita all'inizio del XVIII secolo su progetto dall'architetto Gaspare Scichili, fu in origine l'abitazione della famiglia nobile dei Carini. Nel 1906 venne acquistata da Francesco Zito che negli anni Venti la vendette al Banco di Sicilia. Alla fine degli anni Cinquanta il Banco di Sicilia ristrutturò l'edificio per esporvi materiali archeologici e collezioni d'arte. Negli anni Novanta la gestione dell'edificio e delle collezioni artistiche, archeologiche e numismatiche, arricchitesi nei decenni precedenti, passò alla Fondazione Banco di Sicilia. Notevole è la collezione archeologica costituita da circa 5000 reperti. I materiali archeologici provengono in larga parte dagli scavi di Selinunte e sono costituiti da corredi funerari, terracotte e vasi databili dall'ultimo quarto del VII secolo fino alla fine del IV secolo a.C. Il pezzo più antico proveniente dall'area belicina è una ciotola decorata con piccoli solchi risalente alla fine del III millennio a.C. Il museo comprende anche una ricca collezione di ceramiche dei secoli XVI-XVIII XVI, XVII, collezioni numismatiche, filateliche e cartografiche con piante di città siciliane dal Seicento all'Ottocento. Presenta inoltre una collezione di dipinti dell'Ottocento italiano di autori quali Catti, De Maria Bergler, Lojacono, Leto, una collezione dedicata al Futurismo e una sala con le principali opere del pittore Michele Dixitdomino. Nel 2009 la pinacoteca del Museo si è accresciuta di opere di Boldini, Zandomenoghi e De Nittis.

Palermo ospita anche due tra i più importanti musei d'interesse etnografico ed etnoantropologico, il Museo Etnografico "Giuseppe Pitrè" e il Museo internazionale delle Marionette "Antonio Pasqualino".

Il Museo Pitrè, la cui sede storica sita all'interno del Parco della Favorita in una sezione del complesso della Palazzina Cinese è attualmente in fase di restauro, è certamente tra i più importanti e meno valorizzati musei siciliani. Piccola parte delle sue ricche collezioni, insieme alla preziosa biblioteca, sono custodite e fruibili presso Palazzo Tarallo nel quartiere Albergheria. Il Museo, intitolato al suo fondatore, Giuseppe Pitrè, medico e studioso di tradizioni popolari, comprende oltre 4000 oggetti pertinenti la cultura materiale e immateriale tradizionali, raccolti in diverse sezioni tematiche. Il nucleo principale fu raccolto dallo stesso Pitrè ed esposto in occasione della Mostra Etnografica Siciliana del 1891- 92. Le collezioni pitreiane furono poi arricchite e riallestite nella seconda metà del Novecento a cura di Giuseppe Cocchiara che ne fu direttore dal 1935 al 1965. Tra gli oggetti esposti utensili domestici, manufatti legati all'attività agropastorale, pitture su vetro, costumi, carretti, cartelloni e marionette dell'opera dei pupi, strumenti musicali, oggetti attinenti la magia, i giochi, la religione. Tra i pezzi più interessanti, vale la pena ricordare un gruppo di statuine che rappresenta la Strage degli Innocenti di Giovanni Antonio Matera e della sua bottega, un presepe settecentesco proveniente da Trapani e le copie in gesso di dolci e pani tradizionali. Da segnalare anche le due carrozze del Senato palermitano, una della fine del Settecento e l'altra dei primi dell'Ottocento.



Fig. 1: Museo Pitrè, una delle opere della sezione —“Atichi mestieri” Fonte: Regione Siciliana –CRICD- U.O.VIII- Fototeca Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche - Vol. 21

Il Museo Internazionale delle Marionette è stato istituito nel 1975 da Antonio Pasqualino, medico chirurgo, antropologo e studioso di tradizioni popolari siciliane scomparso nel 1995. Il primo nucleo delle ricche collezioni fu costituito da materiali relativi alle diverse tradizioni dell'opera dei pupi siciliana che Pasqualino letteralmente salvò dalla distruzione e dall'oblio: dai testi di scena ai pupi fino ai materiali di uso come, i teatrini e gli arredi, gli organetti a rullo. A questi sono andati affiancandosi nel corso degli anni di pupi, marionette e burattini provenienti da altre aree d'Italia, da paesi europei, dall'estremo Oriente, dall'Africa. Il Museo si sviluppa su tre livelli, e accoglie al suo interno numerosi spazi espositivi, un book-shop, una biblioteca, una videoteca, una nastroteca e una sala teatro. Si tratta di un Museo all'avanguardia che valorizza attraverso molteplici iniziative e progetti (corsi, laboratori, spettacoli teatrali, mostre, convegni, dibattiti) le tradizioni teatrali e particolarmente quella dell'opera dei pupi dichiarata dall'Unesco nel 2001 —Capolavoro del patrimonio immateriale e orale dell'Umanità”.

Esistono a Palermo anche due musei del costume, ambedue privati e visitabili a richiesta: la Casa museo —Tre secoli di moda” (Piazza Alberigo Gentili, 6) e il Museo del costume —R. Piraino”.

La Casa museo —Tre secoli di moda” attraverso le sue collezioni offre un ampio sguardo sull'evoluzione della manifattura e del costume aristocratico dalla fine del Cinquecento al Novecento. Gli abiti esposti presentano i materiali più vari, dalla seta al raso, dal tulle all'organza, e tutti sono accompagnati dai loro accessori. Si trovano scarpe, cappelli, gioielli, guanti che seguono il cambiamento del gusto e l'eleganza dei diversi periodi. Di particolare rilevanza sono gli abiti che sono stati indossati da personaggi celebri e importanti per la storia della Sicilia e a livello internazionale. Tra questi Antonio Salinas, Amelia Pinto, Michele Amari, l'imperatore Massimiliano d'Asburgo, il musicista Vincenzo Bellini.

Il Museo —R. Piraino” espone più di tremila pezzi, che vanno dall'abbigliamento agli accessori. Sono esposti esempi di abbigliamento ecclesiastico, per bambini, militare e da gala, si trovano

anche costumi tradizionali dei paesi mediterranei e corredi per le nozze. La collezione raccoglie materiale databile tra il Settecento e la prima metà del Novecento, in prevalenza di provenienza siciliana.

Altre realtà museali palermitane sono quelle del Museo del Mare, del Museo del Risorgimento, dei Musei universitari di Mineralogia, Zoologia e Geologia, del Museo della Specola.

Il museo del Mare è ospitato all'interno dell'Arsenale borbonico, ampio edificio a struttura rettangolare costruito nella prima metà del XVII sec. su progetto di Mariano Smiriglio. Il museo ospita diversi modellini di navi (galere, sciabecchi, navi cannoniere, etc.), una collezione di portolani e due cannoni borbonici della fine del XVIII sec.

Il Museo del Risorgimento, dedicato a Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, si trova al piano terreno del chiostro trecentesco del monastero adiacente la Chiesa di San Domenico. Istituito nel 1918 a cura della Società Siciliana di Storia Patria, il museo documenta il processo di costruzione unitaria. La collezione, distribuita in diverse sale, è costituita da documenti storici, dipinti, ritratti e busti di sovrani borbonici personaggi e di eroi risorgimentali come Giuseppe Garibaldi, Giulio Benso e Ruggero Settimo, da gagliardetti, fazzoletti, armi. Si trovano, inoltre, un cannone risalente alla rivoluzione del 1820 e la bandiera esposta dal Lombardo, una tra le navi della spedizione dei Mille. Nella Sala Crispi è ricostruito lo studio dello statista siciliano insieme a vari oggetti a lui appartenuti mentre nella Sala Meli si trovano lo studio del poeta e vari cimeli di sua proprietà. Da segnalare, infine, una statua equestre di Giuseppe Garibaldi, opera di Vincenzo Ragusa.

Il Museo di Mineralogia, patrimonio dell'Università degli Studi di Palermo, comprende reperti geologici e paleontologici, tra queste numerosi reperti ascrivibili al periodo del Miocene e all'ambito gessoso-solfifero della regione e campioni di meteorite.

Gestito anch'esso dall'Università, il Museo di Zoologia, presenta collezioni ornitologiche, ittologiche, entomologiche, erpetologiche, malacologiche e mammologiche. Gli oltre 5000 esemplari sono esposti per ordine filogenetico. Molti sono relativi a specie oramai estinte in Italia e in Sicilia (a es. lo Storione, il Gufo reale e il Lupo) e a specie endemiche rare o protette (ad es. la Coturnice di Sicilia, l'Aquila reale, il Capovaccaio, le tartarughe *Caretta caretta*). Allestito secondo criteri della museologia scientifica e come centro di ricerca e di didattica, può considerarsi tra i più importanti musei naturalistici della Sicilia.

Il Museo Geologico, intitolato a Gaetano Giorgio Gemmellaro, è parte costitutiva del Dipartimento di Geologia e Geodesia dell'Università. Istituito alla fine degli anni Trenta dell'Ottocento come Gabinetto di Storia Naturale, attualmente il museo espone secondo rinnovati criteri scientifici raccolte paleoetnologiche, micropaleontologiche, paleobotaniche, paleontologiche, vertebratologiche, litologiche, mineralogiche e stratigrafiche, cui si aggiunge una collezione di calchi, per un totale di circa 600.000 pezzi. La quantità e il valore scientifico rappresentato dal patrimonio museale hanno fatto guadagnare al museo fama internazionale.

Il Museo della Specola, sito all'interno del cosiddetto Palazzo dei Normanni, è parte integrante dell'Osservatorio Astronomico, struttura di ricerca dell'Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica. Il museo custodisce una vasta collezione di strumenti astronomici dal XVIII al XIX sec.: telescopi acromatici, un sestante, alcuni barometri e termometri, oltre a due complesse apparecchiature: il cerchio di Ramsden e l'equatoriale di Troughton. Sono presenti anche strumenti contemporanei e una serie di dipinti a olio che ritraggono personalità del mondo scientifico.

Meritevole di attenzione è anche il Museo di Palazzo Mirto ubicato all'interno del quartiere della Kalsa (Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni culturali e dell'Identità siciliana). Fondato nel Trecento e ampiamente modificato nella struttura originaria nel Seicento, l'edificio nel corso dei secoli è stato oggetto di diversi interventi di ampliamento e restauro, dei quali il più drastico alla fine del Settecento. Residenza della famiglia Filangieri, casato d'origine normanna, il Palazzo negli anni Ottanta del secolo scorso è passato a far parte del patrimonio della Regione Siciliana che l'ha aperto al pubblico. Significativo esempio di residenza aristocratica, al suo interno sono custoditi arredi e collezioni d'epoca: mobili, dipinti, sculture, arazzi, pannelli laccati, ventagli, porcellane, orologi, armi.

Tra gli edifici monumentali che ospitano collezioni e opere d'arte va segnalato Palazzo Chiaramonte-Steri, oggi sede del Rettorato dell'Università degli Studi di Palermo. La struttura originaria viene fatta risalire ai primi del XIV secolo. Residenza della famiglia Chiaramonte, tra il XV e il XVI sec. fu occupato dai Viceré spagnoli, per divenire successivamente sede della Regia Dogana e, dal 1600 al 1782, sede del Tribunale dell'Inquisizione. Stupendo e unico è il soffitto della Sala Magna o dei Baroni, voluto da Manfredi Chiaramonte, Conte di Modica. Realizzato nell'ultimo quarto del XIV sec. presenta un repertorio figurativo che illustra valori e principi della società siciliana trecentesca. Tra i temi affrontati: i tornei, la nobiltà della donna, il culto del passato cavalleresco. Lo Steri ospita, inoltre, interessante testimonianza del suo passato di carcere inquisitoriale. Nelle prigioni dello Steri rimangono, infatti, i graffiti dei carcerati, mentre nelle celle del piano terra che ospitavano le donne, sono stati rinvenuti disegni e scritture delle reclusi accusate di stregoneria. All'interno del palazzo è inoltre esposto il celebre dipinto di Renato Guttuso *la Vucciria*.

Da ricordare infine, per il suo rilievo sociale, il Museo Aptico di Sicilia, altrimenti noto come Museo Tattile, che si trova presso l'Istituto Professionale per Ciechi "Florio e Salamone". L'esposizione consta di opere d'arte create appositamente per i non vedenti e consiste di modellini che riproducono fedelmente i principali monumenti ed edifici del capoluogo siciliano per poterne comprendere le forme e le caratteristiche. Fra i numerosi capolavori architettonici riprodotti in scala ridotta in ogni loro minimo dettaglio vi sono: il Teatro Massimo, la Cattedrale di Palermo, la Zisa, la Cuba, la chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Porta Nuova, il Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, la chiesa di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi.

1.3 Le Gallerie

Diverse e importanti sono le collezioni ospitate dalle **gallerie d'arte** palermitane:

- la Galleria regionale di Palazzo Abatellis (via Alloro, 4 - Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana);
- la civica Galleria d'arte moderna (Complesso Sant'Anna - Ente gestore: Comune di Palermo);
- la Galleria regionale d'arte contemporanea di Palazzo Riso;
- Il Museo d'Arte Contemporanea della Sicilia (Corso Vittorio Emanuele - Ente gestore: Regione Siciliana. Assessorato dei Beni culturali e dell'Identità siciliana).

La Galleria di Palazzo Abatellis ha sede in quella che fu la residenza di Francesco Abatellis, Maestro Portulano del Regno e pretore di Palermo nel XV secolo. Il Palazzo, progettato da Matteo Carnilivari, è un bell'esempio d'architettura gotico-catalana. Ampiamente rimaneggiato nel XVI per essere adibito a convento di suore domenicane, il Palazzo dovette subire un radicale restauro a seguito dei gravi danni subiti nei bombardamenti del II conflitto mondiale per essere adibito a Museo. A metà del 1953, ultimati i lavori, fu chiamato Carlo Scarpa per curarne l'allestimento. Nel 2008 sono state riviste e create nuove sale la verde e la rossa. Le circa 200 opere esposte vanno dal XII al XVIII. Nelle diverse sale si osservano tra l'altro: opere lignee a intaglio del XII secolo, sculture del Trecento e del Quattrocento fra cui come *l'Annunciazione* e il *Ritratto di Giovinetto* di Antonello Gagini e la *Madonna del latte* di Domenico Gagini, maioliche dipinte a lustro metallico dei secoli XIV e XVII, croci dipinte tra cui quella di Pietro Ruzzolone, pale d'altare, dipinti fiamminghi del XV e XVI secolo tra cui la *Deposizione* di Jan Provost e *Santa Rosalia incoronata dagli angeli* e *La Madonna col bambino* di Antoon Van Dyck. Tra tutte si segnalano il grande affresco quattrocentesco proveniente da Palazzo Sclafani raffigurante il *Trionfo della morte*, il busto di Eleonora d'Aragona di Francesco Laurana, la magnifica *Vergine Annunziata* di Antonello da Messina, il *trittico Malvagna* di Jan Gossaert, la *Sfera d'Oro*, grande ostensorio in oro, argento dorato, smalti e diamanti, proveniente della Casa dei padri Filipini all'Olivella, autentico capolavoro d'oreficeria.

La Civica Galleria d'Arte Moderna, voluta da Empedocle Restivo nel 1910, fu ospitata fino ai primi del XXI secolo presso il Teatro Politeama. Successivamente la Galleria è stata trasferita in pieno centro storico all'interno del complesso di Sant'Anna alla Misericordia costituito da residenza privata del Quattrocento e da un Convento seicentesco. All'interno dei nuovi locali più funzionali e idonei a ospitare un qualificato percorso espositivo sono esposte opere di autori dell'800 e del 900, con particolare riguardo agli artisti meridionali e palermitani, quali Zerilli, Riolo, Lo Forte, Vetri, Lojacono. Tra le opere più importanti si segnalano *Paesaggio* di Carlo Carrà, *Autoritratto* di Renato Guttuso, *Ritratto di signora* di Gino Severini, *Il tram* di Mario Sironi e due sculture di Giorgio De Chirico: *Ettore e Andromaca* e *Oreste e Pilade*. La galleria custodisce inoltre opere di altri importanti artisti tra cui Giovanni Boldini, Massimo Campigli, Carlo Carrà, Felice Casorati, Michele Catti, Giorgio De Chirico, Ettore de Maria Bergler, Emilio Greco, Vincenzo Ragusa, Mario Rutelli, Aleardo Terzi, Giuseppe Patania, Mario Sironi, Franz Von Stuch. La Galleria d'Arte Moderna di Palermo può essere considerata dal punto di vista gestionale un esempio virtuoso. Aperto al pubblico regolarmente con orario continuato anche nei giorni festivi, ha registrato numerosissimi visitatori, ha pubblicato il catalogo delle opere esposte e una guida breve. Un partner privato gestisce i servizi di accoglienza e informazione, la comunicazione, la promozione e l'ufficio stampa, i servizi editoriali, il bookshop e la caffetteria-ristorante, cura le attività didattiche. Un confronto costante e rigoroso con la direzione del Museo garantisce la condivisione delle strategie. Il settecentesco palazzo che ospita "Riso Museo d'Arte Contemporanea della Sicilia" si affaccia su piazza Bologni, in pieno centro storico della città di Palermo. La collezione permanente del museo comprende opere di artisti contemporanei tra cui: Andrea Di Marco, Alessandro Bazan, Giovanni Anselmo, Emilio Isgrò, Domenico Mangano, Antonio Sanfilippo, Carla Accardi, Christian Boltanski, Croce Taravella, Francesco De Grandi, Francesco Simeti, Fulvio Di Piazza, Giulia Piscitelli, Laboratorio Saccardi, Luca Vitone, Paola Pivi, Pietro Consagra, Richard Long e Salvo. Numerose le iniziative, le performances e le mostre di arte contemporanea che arricchiscono la proposta culturale del museo.

1.4 Gli Archivi

Preziosi patrimoni documentali sono custoditi presso gli **archivi storici e documentali**. Presso l'Archivio di Stato di Palermo sono custoditi documenti pubblici e privati, atti notarili, carte topografiche, pergamene, sigilli, tutti materiali di rilevante interesse che testimoniano della storia e della cultura di Palermo e della Sicilia a partire dal Regno normanno. La sede principale dell'Archivio di Stato è un l'ex convento seicentesco dei padri Teatini ubicato nella parte più estrema dell'antico Cassaro, oggi corso Vittorio Emanuele, in prossimità della chiesa di Santa Maria della Catena e di Porta Felice. Una sede secondaria dell'Archivio ha luogo presso l'ex convento di Santa Maria degli Angeli o della "Gancia", fondato alla fine del XV sec. dai Frati Minori Osservanti di San Francesco. Presso l'Archivio Storico Comunale, allocato presso la monumentale sede dell'ex convento di San Nicolò da Tolentino, sono custoditi i documenti realtivi alla storia della città di Palermo. L'Archivio conserva bandi, pareri, privilegi, pergamene, atti amministrativi, finanziari e contabili, i diversi provvedimenti delle autorità municipali trascritti su registi cartacei. Di particolar rilievo i 350 volumi del *Libro Universale del Patrimonio comunale* (1673), dove si annotavano gli acquisti e le vendite della municipalità, i *Capitoli delle Maestranze* (1774), riccamente decorati con illustrazioni a tempera, il fondo dei *Ricordi patrii*, che raccoglie dei cimeli risorgimentali tra i quali lettere autografe di Garibaldi, Umberto I e Crispi. Al patrimonio costituito dalla documentazione amministrativa si affiancano i volumi della biblioteca specializzata, ricca anche di cinquecentine, seicentine e testi rari. Di notevole interesse architettonico è la Sala Grande, progettata Giuseppe Damiani Almeyda, con le sue alte colonne e la scala a chiocciola che porta ai ballatoi percorribili.

1.5 I Giardini

Da segnalare in ragione della sua dislocazione nelle adiacenze di uno dei più importanti esempi di architettura arabo normanna, il Giardino della Zisa. Inaugurato nel 2005 ricopre una porzione di quello che fu l'antico Genoardo (il parco di caccia) del Palazzo della Zisa. Lo spazio verde ha pianta rettangolare ed è diviso a metà da un canale che collega un sistema di vasche d'acqua, che si sviluppa per circa 130 metri in asse col portale del palazzo, ricreando così l'antico canale che prosegue fino alla "sala della fontana", che si trova proprio all'interno del palazzo. Il canale e i percorsi pedonali sono stati realizzati in marmo bianco delle cave di Alcamo e Castellammare del Golfo, le ceramiche che lo decorano provengono invece dalle officine ceramiche di santo Stefano di Camastra. Gli spazi verdi sono corredati da piante della macchia mediterranea. Su un lato una lunga struttura metallica che intende riprendere i motivi tipici dell'arte islamica destinata a essere ricoperta da piante rampicanti. Tra il giardino e il palazzo si trova una cortina di *dammusi* costruiti quando il terreno era adibito a baglio agricolo e che oggi sono stati ristrutturati e utilizzati come punto d'informazione per i visitatori.

All'interno o nelle adiacenze del Centro storico si dispongono, inoltre, alcuni importanti Giardini: Villa Garibaldi, l'Orto Botanico, Villa Giulia, il Parco D'Orleans.

L'Orto botanico di Palermo è un'istituzione museale, didattica e di ricerca del Dipartimento di Scienze Botaniche dell'Università degli Studi di Palermo, adiacente a Villa Giulia ai margini del quartiere della Kalsa. Il Giardino costituito a partire dal 1786 accoglie oltre 12.000 specie differenti di piante. Molto cospicua è la componente vegetale mediterranea, tropicale e subtropicale alla quale, però, sono uniti numerosi elementi di flore esotiche. In continuità spaziale con l'Orto Botanico si distende Villa Giulia. Realizzato nell'ultimo quarto del Settecento per iniziativa del Pretore La Grua, prese il nome da Giulia D'Avalos moglie del Vicerè Marc'Antonio Colonna. Il progetto della villa fu realizzato dall'architetto Nicolò Plama che ne volle tracciare il perimetro perfettamente quadrato, suddiviso a sua volta in quattro quadrati suddivisi dalle loro diagonali. Lo spazio centrale, di forma circolare è abbellito da quattro esedre progettate da Giuseppe Damiani Almeyda. Al centro della villa si trova un *dodecaedro* che reca su ogni faccia un orologio solare. All'interno del giardino sono presenti numerose sculture marmoree, delle quali la più significativa è quella del Genio di Palermo del Marabitti.

Il Parco d'Orleans è un parco urbano, oggi di circa tre ettari, adiacente a Palazzo d'Orleans. Venne realizzato ai primi dell'Ottocento come riserva del Palazzo attuale sede della Presidenza della Regione Siciliana. E' essenzialmente un parco ornitologico che ospita molte specie animali provenienti da tutto il mondo. Vi sono presenti anche dei grandi ficus magnolioides. Attualmente sono in corso i lavori che prevedono il rifacimento dell'area ornitologica, inoltre è stato aggiunto al parco originale un vasto terreno limitrofo. All'interno delle nuove aree sono in costruzione diverse strutture quali un teatro all'aperto, una pista di pattinaggio, tre campi di bocce, un lago artificiale su parte del letto dell'ex torrente Kemonia, percorsi pedonali e ciclabili e percorsi ambientali e un parcheggio pubblico. Sono stati inoltre restaurati una serie d'immobili ricadenti nell'area tra i quali la Villa Forni e un immobile da adibire a caffè letterario. Al termine dei lavori il parco sarà il secondo cittadino per estensione. I lavori sono stati ultimati e sono in corso i collaudi statici e tecnico amministrativi.

Villa Garibaldi, progettata da G. B. Filippo Basile, si trova all'interno di Piazza marina nel quartiere della Kalsa. Lungo il perimetro della piazza sorgono numerosi edifici d'interesse storico-monumentale. Tra questi palazzo Chiamonte-Steri, Palazzo Galletti di San Cataldo, Palazzo Fatta, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dei Miracoli. L'arredo della villa fu realizzato tra il 1861 e il 1864. Presenta una pregevole recinzione in ghisa. Tra le piante esotiche che si trovano al suo interno primeggiano i ficus tra i più vecchi e grandi d'Italia. Concorrono all'arredo della villa diversi busti scultorei di eroi risorgimentali.

2. Artigianato

2.1 Gli antichi mestieri

Se ancora alcuni mercati storici continuano a mantenersi vitali e a rivestire la loro funzione di luoghi dello scambio non solo mercantile, assai poco resta della tradizionale trama di piccoli artigiani e mestieranti di strada che almeno fino agli anni Sessanta era osservabile nella città di Palermo. Molte attività avevano una precisa base territoriale di cui resta evidente traccia nella toponomastica cittadina. Nel centro storico troviamo, infatti, via Argentieri, via Bambinai (con riferimento a coloro che modellavano statue sacre ed ex-voto), via Materassai, via dei Bottai, dei Calderai, dei Chiavettieri, dei Coltellieri, dei Seggettieri, degli Scopari, etc.

2.2 Gli argentieri

Tradizione ancora vitale che è alimentata soprattutto in passato dall'ampia richiesta di ex-voto anatomici in argento e dalla committenza aristocratica, alto borghese e confraternale diretta alla realizzazione di oggetti di pregio da destinare al patrimonio delle diverse Chiese. Ebbene la richiesta di oggetti di pregio ed ex voto abbia subito una notevole contrazione, particolarmente negli ultimi decenni, l'attuale produzione rivela la persistenza di singoli elementi tecnologici e la capacità d'integrarsi culturalmente al pur mutato tessuto sociale cittadino. Tradizionalmente dislocate all'*Argintaria*, zona compresa tra la Via Meli e la Via Argenteria con le strade e piazzette immediatamente limitrofe, sono la più parte delle imprese artigiane (Amato, Siddiolo, Bacile, etc.) e delle rivendite di preziosi del centro storico. Sempre in centro storico, ma decentrate dall'*Argintaria*, si rinvengono altre importanti imprese artigiane. Tra queste, notevolissima, quella degli Accardi in via del Parlamento.

2.3 I calderai

La più parte dei calderai risiedeva e faceva bottega un tempo nell'omonima via. Oggi, i prodotti esposti: tazze, lanterne, pentole, caldaie, bilance, padelle, focolari, etc., sono assai raramente realizzati dai rivenditori. Solo qualcuno fabbrica ancora artigianalmente piccoli oggetti, battendo la lamiera sull'incudine. Tal genere di lavorazioni si realizzano tutt'oggi presso una bottega sita nei pressi del cimitero di Sant'Orsola e presso un'altra poco distante da Ponte dell'Ammiraglio.

2.4 Altro

Altre piccole attività artigiane che seguono modalità produttive tradizionali sono dislocate nel centro storico. Tra queste si segnalano un costruttore di tamburi e strumenti a percussione in via del Parlamento, un sarto e conciatore di pelli in via Lungarini, costruttori di pupi (Bumbello in via Cappuccinelle e Mancuso in via Collegio di Maria al Borgo Vecchio), una costruttrice di sedie in Corso Vittorio Emanuele, costruttori di tamburelli e vagli in via Ponticello e via Amodei.

3. Cultura intangibile: feste religiose, usi e costumi

3.1 Festività religiose. Introduzione generale

Tra le espressioni della cultura tradizionale che, sia pur costantemente riadeguandosi nelle forme e nei contenuti, si sono mantenute vitali conservando un'intima connessione funzionale con il tessuto sociale, vanno segnalate le feste religiose. Occasioni di coinvolgimento di tutte le diverse componenti delle comunità cittadine o di quartiere (istituzioni civili e religiose, confraternite, comitati, associazioni di mestiere, etc.), le manifestazioni pubbliche che segnano i momenti emergenti dei calendari cerimoniali, quali processioni, sacre rappresentazioni, giuochi,

pellegrinaggi, etc., si propongono tutt'oggi come dispositivi capaci di soddisfare molteplici esigenze. Se da un lato, infatti, le cerimonie religiose a carattere pubblico costituiscono peculiari occasioni di ridefinizione e consolidamento dei ruoli sociali e dei rapporti interpersonali, vedendo coinvolte in fase organizzativa ed esecutiva le diverse "agencies" (più o meno ufficiali) che dialetticamente operano all'interno del tessuto urbano e che dunque concorrono in maniera determinante alla costruzione e ricostruzione delle identità/appartenenze comunitarie, dall'altro le feste si propongono come gli spazi-tempi elettivi per entrare in contatto con il sacro e trovare in quella dimensione soluzione ad angosce e problemi considerati irrisolvibili nella prassi profana. D'altra parte, non secondaria funzione delle azioni festive, considerate nel loro aspetto di momenti di sospensione della norma ovvero dell'ordinario *modus vivendi*, è quella di carattere ludico-partecipativo: il giorno o i giorni della festa, nella loro riconosciuta eccezionalità, prevedono, infatti, forme di organizzazione della temporalità affatto peculiari e modalità conviviali e partecipative non ordinarie che offrono ristoro, sia pur temporaneo, all'alienazione delle individuali istanze di libertà fisica e psichica imposte dalla quotidianità.

Alle tradizionali manifestazioni della religiosità popolare, allo scopo di coinvolgere un pubblico sempre più vasto e con l'auspicio largamente disatteso di determinare durevoli effetti positivi di carattere socio-economico nel tessuto comunitario, si sono progressivamente affiancate, spesso impropriamente proponendosi quali momenti organici all'azione festiva religiosa tradizionale, sagre di prodotti alimentari e artigiani, festival più o meno evidentemente connessi ad aspetti della cultura locale e rappresentazioni a carattere storico-commemorativo. Tali processi, nella più parte dei casi sollecitati e sostenuti da autorevoli forze esogene, finendo con il convogliare risorse umane ed economiche su momenti collaterali a carattere ludico-spettacolare, hanno finito per depotenziare e sopraffare i nuclei religiosi tradizionali dei riti festivi, determinando in certi casi una progressiva presa di distanza da parte dei tradizionali attori e fruitori della festa.

3.2 Il paesaggio della festa

Parte costitutiva e qualificante degli iter cerimoniali tradizionali non di rado soggetti a importanti processi di trasformazione e adeguamento alle rinnovate esigenze "spettacolari" sono apparati e arredi, macchine e artifici, strutture di varia natura tese a drammatizzare il farsi festivo. Tutti questi elementi intervengono, a diversi livelli e in varia misura, a segnalare l'esserci della festa, il suo senso, le sue funzioni. Se, infatti, a definire lo spazio-tempo festivo, la sua qualità altra, straordinaria, concorrono diversi fatti, tra questi immediatamente evidente è la trasformazione del paesaggio urbano inteso come contesto spaziale destinato a ospitare i riti. L'alterità del paesaggio nel tempo della cerimonia è immediatamente indicata, oltre che da simboli sonori (campane, tamburi, bandi, etc.) proprio dalla presenza di vari elementi: arredi festivi (luminarie, panni multicolori, immagini dei santi, etc.), artefatti cerimoniali (carri trionfali, macchine festive, strutture per artifici pirotecnici, etc.), rivendite di oggetti (giocattoli, attrezzi agricoli, souvenir, abiti, etc.) e di alimenti (dolciumi, cibi rituali, etc.). Il paesaggio si trasforma quindi almeno su tre livelli: diviene contenitore di oggetti, di suoni, di odori "diversi". L'individuo è dunque profondamente e continuamente stimolato, attraverso la vista, l'udito e l'olfatto a riconoscere l'avvento di una dimensione non quotidiana. L'articolazione dei diversi elementi, la loro maggiore o minore ricchezza, la quantità e qualità di questi, varia significativamente da festa a festa, da città a città, da quartiere a quartiere in relazione a molteplici fattori: diverso il livello di coinvolgimento dei fedeli in base alla cerimonia, diverse le tradizioni locali, variabile di anno in anno la disponibilità economica, più o meno rigide (e "rispettate") le ordinanze di pubblica sicurezza, etc. In ogni caso però si realizza attraverso nuove ed effimere qualità una "riconoscibilità" dello spazio interessato dalla cerimonia religiosa comunitaria. Anche un osservatore superficiale si accorge in tempo di festa di trovarsi all'interno di uno spazio qualitativamente e quantitativamente non ordinario. I limiti stessi dello spazio-tempo festivo (così come la scansione dei riti) sono segnati da precise marche visivo-sonore: il falò acceso alla vigilia della festa, il suono delle campane, l'alborata (lo sparo

all'alba di ~~botte~~” con emissione di fumi bianchi), lo spettacolo pirotecnico conclusivo. Così le ~~luminarie~~” e gli altri arredi festivi, come può ben vedersi nei contesti urbani per le feste di quartiere, insistono solo nella porzione di territorio interessata dalla cerimonia.

A Palermo la festa di Sant'Anna ~~è~~” la festa del Borgo Vecchio, la festa della Madonna della Mercede ~~è~~” la festa del Capo e ciò è ben visibile proprio perché solo quelle strade, quei quartieri, si trasformano mentre intorno nulla accenna alla festa.

3.3 Festività religiose a Palermo

Le molteplici manifestazioni pubbliche a carattere religioso che interessano la città di Palermo, sostenute ancora in molti casi da specifiche confraternite e comitati di quartiere, trovano esemplare sintesi nel culto e nelle cerimonie dedicate alla Santa Patrona, Rosalia, celebrata a luglio, in occasione del Festino, e a settembre con un partecipatissimo pellegrinaggio al suo Santuario di Monte Pellegrino. Accanto a queste occasioni festive, che coinvolgono idealmente e materialmente tutta la comunità cittadina e le sue istituzioni civili e religiose, si osservano numerose le feste rionali e di quartiere, feste che in alcuni casi esondano dalla loro dimensione territoriale interessando più ampie porzioni del tessuto urbano e richiamando gli abitanti dei quartieri limitrofi.

Le celebrazioni festive che interessano l'area del centro storico, in particolare, mantengono ancora oggi un'inaspettata vitalità nonostante le trasformazioni derivate dalle complesse dinamiche di spopolamento e ripopolamento del tessuto urbano che hanno visto da un lato tentativi di riqualificazione di aree urbanisticamente e socialmente degradate del centro storico attraverso significativi interventi di restauro e trasferimenti di componenti dei ceti benestanti e della classe dirigente, dall'altro il sorgere, all'interno delle aree non recuperate e tradizionalmente abitate dal sottoproletariato e dalla piccolissima borghesia, di ghetti per comunità d'immigrati.

Nel centro storico di Palermo, segnatamente all'interno dei quattro mandamenti (Monte di Pietà, Palazzo Reale-Albergheria, Tribunali-Kalsa, Castellammare-Loggia) si osserva, da maggio fino all'autunno inoltrato, un'intensa fioritura di feste rionali, dedicate alla Madre di Gesù sotto i suoi diversi titoli e a molteplici santi. Questi eventi festivi agiti all'interno di un tessuto urbano e sociale assai composito e largamente degradato, assumono per chi vi partecipa un valore compensativo e risolutivo di quei conflitti e di quella dimensione di sostanziale emarginazione vigenti nella prassi quotidiana. Di fatto, in occasione delle ricorrenze tradizionali presenti nei calendari liturgici delle parrocchie di quartiere, le diverse componenti sociali e le comunità di vecchio e nuovo impianto si ritrovano idealmente e solo temporaneamente riunite nell'esercizio della comune devozione. La festa del quartiere è spesso occasione del ritorno degli antichi residenti trasferitisi in nuove aree residenziali (spesso periferiche e non meno degradate!) e si propone anche come occasione d'incontro e di scambio, di tessitura e ritessitura di relazioni interpersonali e gruppalì nonché di produzione di sincretismi culturali determinati dalla presenza dei nuovi immigrati che in quei quartieri risiedono dimora e, talvolta, lavorano (si pensi ai numerosi esercizi commerciali gestiti dagli immigrati). Così sinteticamente può essere descritto il calendario cerimoniale cittadino.

3.4 Feste calendariali

Commemorazione dei defunti. Tratti essenziali della celebrazione sono: la visita al camposanto per riunirsi ai parenti defunti (in pochi casi si usa ancora consumare un pasto presso il sepolcro), la cena in famiglia e il dono ai bambini di dolciumi e giocattoli, generalmente comprati alla ~~fiera dei morti~~” che ha inizio qualche giorno prima del 2 novembre e che negli ultimi anni ha trovato spazio in aree nate per essere destinate al posteggio degli autoveicoli (viale Gioto, Zisa). Tra i dolciumi caratteristici, vero e proprio simbolo iconico della festa sono i pupi di zucchero (*i pupi a cena*) che raffigurano tradizionalmente la ballerina, il carretto, i fidanzati, il paladino e oggi, sempre più spesso, gli eroi dei cartoons.

In molti quartieri popolari, poi, la sera dell'1 novembre si allestisce una tavola apparecchiando un posto per il parente defunto. Tradizionalmente la famiglia prende posto alla mensa e gli adulti ricordano i meriti, le storie, del trapassato. Si mangia e si beve. Il vino viene versato anche nel bicchiere del defunto e tutti brindano in onore della *bon'arma*, la "buonanima". Infine, quando la cena ha avuto termine, al centro della tavola viene *cunsatu u cannistru*, allestito cioè un cesto contenente una pupa di zucchero, dei particolari biscotti detti *oss'i muortu*, della frutta secca, ceci e noccioline, frutta fresca (tra cui non a caso melograni) e di pastareale. È un'offerta al defunto che verrà, però, materialmente consumata dai bambini. La notte, si dice, i morti verranno a visitare le dimore che hanno dovuto abbandonare e "porteranno" i doni ai bambini, quei doni che i genitori hanno comprato alla fiera. La mattina del 2 novembre è dedicata alle visite a parenti e vicini. Un tempo, oggi sempre più di rado, si usava mangiare insieme una focaccia di pane, *a muffuletta*, condita con acciughe, sale e pepe, olio, origano.

Natale. Sempre più diffuso il costume di realizzare all'interno delle parrocchie dei presepi artistici. Tutt'oggi gruppi di zampognari, tra cui alcuni provenienti da Monreale con le loro caratteristiche zampogne a chiave, attraversano i quartieri storici soffermandosi presso esercizi commerciali e edicole votive per eseguire brani della novena. Il 6 gennaio, preceduta da un ottavario, si svolge la processione di Gesù Bambino della Gancia. La statua del Bambinello si vuole, secondo tradizione, sia stata scolpita con gli ulivi del Getsemani e trasferita in Sicilia dalla Terrasanta per opera di Signori locali. La leggenda popolare narra che durante il viaggio la cassa contenente il Bambinello finì in mare e, a causa del maltempo, i pescatori del luogo non poterono, in un primo momento, recuperare la statua. Il maltempo venne placato, in seguito, grazie all'intervento di un frate appartenente alla chiesa della Gancia «che faceva la questua». Il Bambinello venne, quindi recuperato e condotto presso la Chiesa.

La statua del Bambinello viene custodita usualmente all'interno di una cappella della chiesa, ma durante l'anno essa viene ospitata anche dalle famiglie del quartiere. Giunti i giorni della festa la statua del Bambinello viene sistemato sopra un fercolo, che si vuole settecentesco, chiamato *cilìo*. Il giorno del 6 gennaio, intorno alle 16,00 comincia la processione accompagnata da una banda musicale che intona *Chidda d'u bambinieddu*, musica strumentale di origine settecentesca. Il corteo si snoda lungo le seguenti vie: via Alloro, via Vetriera, via dello Spasimo o via Lincoln, spiaggia di Sant'Erasmo e piazza Kalsa ed è usuale sentire i presenti urlare: *Oh che bieddu stu divinu viva Gesù Bambinu*. La processione attraversa il quartiere raggiungendo il porticciolo di Sant'Erasmo in memoria della leggenda che vuole il simulacro del Bambinello trasportato dalle onde sulla costa palermitana. Alla spiaggia di Sant'Erasmo il corteo fa una sosta e prega per tutti coloro che sono morti in mare, solo in alcune occasioni alcuni rappresentanti religiosi o organizzatori della festa escono con le barche per gettare in mare una corona di fiori. Segue una benedizione ai fedeli e alle acque marine e lo sparo di artifici pirotecnici. La processione raggiunge quindi Piazza Santa Teresa alla Kalsa. Qui il Bambinello incontra i Re Magi, che offrono al Bambinello, oro, incenso e mirra, e con questi e la Sacra Famiglia. Infine raggiunge il sagrato della Chiesa di Santa Maria della Pietà dove è allestita una capanna, il Bambinello è sollevato dal fercolo e posto nella culla ivi allestita. Qui avviene la raccolta delle donazioni, soprattutto denaro e gioielli, da parte dei fedeli. Anche qui seguono i giochi pirotecnici. Nuovamente il rettore della Chiesa della Gancia impartisce la Benedizione e la processione fa ritorno in chiesa. Il fercolo viene trasportato dai membri di un terz'ordine francescano. Non si registra la presenza di una questua per organizzare la festa, ma tutto è affidato alla devozione di privati. In passato, l'organizzazione della festa era affidata ai pescatori del luogo; si dice, infatti, che: *U Bambinieddu d'â Gancia è d'î piscatura*.

Intorno agli anni Settanta-Ottanta, dopo un periodo in cui il culto era entrato in crisi, e il *Bambinieddu s'arricugghieva* (tornava in chiesa) con poco seguito di fedeli, venne introdotto l'uso di mettere in scena un presepe vivente. L'addobbo esterno in onore della festa consiste di luminarie e non si registrano particolari tradizioni culinarie.

San Giuseppe. Palermo non sfugge alla tradizione largamente attestata in Sicilia di accendere dei falò la sera della vigilia. In molti quartieri, in specie quelli "popolari", i *vampi* illuminano in questa occasione piazzette e crocicchi. I ragazzi e i bambini di ogni strada si occupano di raccogliere quanta più legna possibile. Gli adulti svuotano le case di quanto è vecchio e inutile e aiutano i bambini nell'opera di raccolta e ammasso del materiale. Questo va nascosto e sorvegliato per proteggerlo dalle bande "nemiche" che potrebbero rubarlo. La mattina del 18 marzo la catasta viene innalzata. All'imbrunire ci si ritrova accanto alla catasta e, in alcuni casi si ode rullare dei tamburi che richiamano tutti annunciando l'imminente accensione. La *vampa* viene finalmente accesa. È la gioia dei ragazzi che corrono intorno alle fiamme, gridano, litigano. Gli adulti osservano le fiamme. Alcuni pregano, altri acclamano il Santo, altri offrono "un sacrificio" *pi san Ciusieppi (per San Giuseppe)*, gettandoli tra le fiamme, degli oggetti ancora integri e utili. Spesso si procede pure a consumare collettivamente un pasto a base di *sfinci* e vino. Non è solo in questa data che il Santo viene festeggiato nel capoluogo. Al Borgo vecchio, la seconda domenica di giugno prende vita una processione. Sono i confrati di San Giuseppe, del SS. Crocifisso e di Sant'Anna, *a Matri*, che s'incaricano di organizzare e trasportare la *vara*, per le vie del quartiere, seguiti da una moltitudine di fedeli e dalla banda. Non manca il tradizionale pane. I *panuzzi ri san Ciusieppi (i panetti di San Giuseppe)* vengono, infatti, benedetti e distribuiti ai devoti nel corso della funzione mattutina.

Settimana santa. In occasione della Pasqua a Palermo è festa in ogni quartiere. La Domenica delle Palme la città si riempie di venditori delle caratteristiche palme intrecciate che saranno benedette nel corso delle funzioni.



Fig. 2: Domenica delle Palme. Grande Palma intrecciata

Fonte: Regione Siciliana -CRICD- U.O.VIII-
Fototeca Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche -
Vol. 13

Nelle chiese grandi e piccole (e tra queste San Giuseppe, San Matteo, San Nicolò, San Domenico all'Olivella, Cattedrale, Magione, San Francesco) si allestiscono i "sepolcri", decorati con fiori e germogli di grano, e si rappresenta l'Ultima Cena. Il Venerdì Santo i quartieri della città sono attraversati da varie processioni. I simulacri del Cristo morto e dell'Addolorata sfilano, spesso accompagnati dai simulacri di altri Santi, condotti dalle diverse confraternite e maestranze. Tra

queste quella dei «occhieri», che prende inizio nel primo pomeriggio dalla chiesa della Madonna dell'Itria. Il Cristo e l'Addolorata, preceduti dal mesto rullare di un tamburo, vengono recati in spalla da 32 confratelli scortati da alcuni figuranti in corazza e elmo. Al passaggio della processione i fedeli impediti a partecipare da qualche infermità, lanciano da finestre e balconi offerte e fiori. Non dissimili le processioni che i «panettieri» s'incaricano invece di organizzare all'Albergheria, i confrati della Madonna del Lume in via Cassari, i confrati delle Anime Sante a piazza Ingastone, la congregazione di Maria SS. di Soledad in rua Formaggi. La congregazione del SS. Crocifisso della chiesa di Maria SS. di Monserrato alle Croci processiona il Cristo e l'Addolorata per le vie del Borgo Vecchio. Alla processione prendono parte le due congregazioni borgitane della Madre Sant'Anna e di San Giuseppe. Al corteo, aperto da un suonatore di tamburo, si aggiungono dei confrati vestiti da centurioni romani, devote coi ceri, la banda, la moltitudine dei fedeli. A Partanna Mondello, oltre alla processione del Venerdì, già a partire dalla Domenica delle Palme si susseguono le rappresentazioni dei diversi episodi della Passione del Cristo, che vede impegnato un gran numero di figuranti in costume.



Fig. 3: Venerdì Santo, Piano del Carmine - Ballarò Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco



Fig.4: Venerdì Santo, Piano del Carmine - Ballarò **Fonte:** ph. Manuela Greco



Fig. 5: Venerdì Santo, Piano del Carmine - Ballarò **Fonte:** ph. Manuela Greco

La festa del *Venerdì Santo dei fornai* all'Albergheria è organizzata dalla Confraternita di Maria Santissima Addolorata dei Fornai. Sono i confrati della stessa confraternita che versano delle

ingenti offerte in denaro per organizzare i *Misteri*. Questi consistono di vari "quadri", formati da persone in costume, raffiguranti le vicende della Passione di Cristo. La manifestazione comincia la mattina del Venerdì Santo con la messa e il giro dei *Misteri*. Intorno alle 15,00, dopo la benedizione, si esegue prelevamento del Cristo dalla Croce e, in seguito, si comincia la processione del Cristo Morto e della Madonna Addolorata, si tratta di due fercoli processionali che vengono trasportati a spalla. Alla processione prendono parte diverse bande musicali (due o tre) che si alternano durante tutto il percorso. I confrati, che generalmente indossano un abitino viola, in occasione del Venerdì Santo si vestono con camicia bianca, vestito e cravatta neri, e indossano dei guanti dello stesso colore. Un tratto peculiare di questo evento è che la parrocchia dei Fornai, che si trova a sinistra della chiesa della Madonna del Carmelo durante la settimana di Pasqua è addobbata con pani di forme diverse, soprattutto fitomorfi, ma non è raro trovare pani antropomorfi e zoomorfi accanto a pani che hanno la forma degli strumenti simbolo della Passione (scale, chiodi, la corona di spine etc.).

3.5 Feste mariane

A giugno è la processione di *Maria SS. delle Grazie ai pirriaturi*, cui sono devoti gli abitanti del quartiere Monte di Pietà e in particolare le partorienti. Anche qui un confrate, montato sulla *vara*, s'incarica di porgere alla Madonna i neonati che gli vengono affidati dalle madri: *Ch'è beddu stu picciriddu chi teni nni vrazza... Viva a Maronna i grazia!... E cu voli a grazia chiamassi a tia... Viva Maria!* Il primo fine settimana successivo al 16 luglio si celebra alla Kalsa la Madonna del Carmine. La festa venne recuperata intorno alla metà degli anni Settanta dopo un lungo periodo di decadenza e adesso è organizzata da un comitato di privati che collabora con la Confraternita della Madonna del Carmine, fondata nuovamente negli anni Novanta, e si occupa di fare i giri di questua per raccogliere il denaro necessario ai preparativi. Il percorso processionale parte dalla chiesa di Santa Teresa alla Kalsa (dove è custodita la statua della Madonna del Carmine), passa in via Alloro, arriva fino a piazza Marina o piazza Santo Spirito, via Vetriera e piazza Kalsa. In quest'ultimo luogo avviene la corsa della vara che si arresta davanti al sagrato della chiesa di Santa Teresa. A questo punto la folla di fedeli si accalca intorno al fercolo e lo spoglia dei fiori che lo adornano.

La festa della *Madonna del Lume al Capo* si celebra l'ultima domenica di luglio.



Fig. 6: Celebrazioni della Madonna del lume

Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco

La processione della Madonna del Lume si svolge lungo il quartiere del Noviziato, via Papireto, il mercato del Capo, Porta Carini, via Sant'Agostino, via Lascaris, Corso Olivuzza, via Imera e via Ossuna. L'organizzazione della festa prevede l'impegno dei confratelli durante tutto l'anno in primo luogo attraverso la raccolta delle offerte in denaro presso le famiglie del quartiere e poi tramite il "tassa mento", cioè un'offerta il giorno della festa. L'organizzazione della festa prevede, inoltre, la scelta di due bande musicali, l'installazione di luminarie e la scelta dei fiori per abbellire il fercolo. La festa vera e propria comincia il lunedì precedente all'ultima domenica di luglio. Durante i primi 3 giorni si svolgono delle funzioni liturgiche per i confrati, il giovedì invece si svolge la messa in memoria dei defunti. Il venerdì comincia a girare per le vie del quartiere il quadro della Madonna, dipinto nel 1722. La domenica, infine, si svolge intorno alle 11,00 la messa solenne e intorno alle 16,30 comincia la processione.



Fig. 7: Processione per la Madonna del lume

Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco

All'interno di questa sequenza liturgica si svolgono, inoltre, delle manifestazioni che l'informatore colloca all'interno della categoria del profano e che consistono in manifestazioni di sbandieratori, suonatori di tamburi e concerti di cantanti neo-melodici. In quest'ultimo caso i veri artefici di questa manifestazione sono i "portatori" o "ragazzi del Noviziato" (circa 120 ragazzi del quartiere che nella maggior parte dei casi non fanno parte della confraternita, e che si occupano di trasportare il fercolo processionale con la statua della Madonna nel giorno della festa). Anche i portatori raccolgono denaro che andrà per l'organizzazione del concerto e dei fuochi d'artificio. Oltre alla confraternita e ai portatori, un ruolo importante all'intero dell'evento festivo lo svolge una sorta di comitato, composto da persone di un'età maggiore (50-60 anni circa), che offre denaro per l'organizzazione di una sagra, totalmente gratuita, di prodotti tipici. I momenti fondamentali della festa sono: l'uscita della statua della Madonna e il giro delle stradine interne del quartiere (*vanieddi*). L'uscita della statua rappresenta il giusto coronamento a un anno di tribolazioni e di duro lavoro sia da parte dei confrati sia dei devoti e per questo suo carattere risolutivo e, in qualche misura, come chiusura di un cerchio, questo momento è carico di emotività. L'ingresso e il giro all'interno delle *vanieddi* sono i momenti in cui i fedeli hanno il contatto più diretto e forte con la Madonna. In questa fase, i fedeli lanciano fiori dai balconi e strofinano i fazzoletti sulla statua. Tra l'1 e il 14 agosto si vedono sfilare per le vie dei quartieri storici piccoli simulacri dell'Assunta. Li portano i ragazzi al suono di un tamburo chiedendo offerte. Preceduti da novene e rosari e giri di questua sono le feste della Madonna Addolorata alla Zisa (la prima domenica dopo il 15 settembre), dell'*Addulurata ru gigghiu* (il 15 settembre al quartiere Tribunali), dell'*Addulurata o Molo* (ultima domenica di agosto), cui sono particolarmente devoti gli operai del cantiere navale. E anche in queste occasioni si possono osservare le diverse confraternite e associazioni di mestiere recare a

spalla, nei loro costumi tradizionali, i simulacri mariani al suono dei tamburi e della banda. Il 7 settembre è portato in processione dagli abitanti di Corso dei Mille il simulacro di *Maria SS. dei Naufraghi, a Maronna Anniata*, protettrice dei lavoratori del mare. La prima domenica di settembre, vestiti di porpora, i confrati della Madonna della Cintura spingono la sua *vara* ruotata. Ancora a settembre *Maria Santissima della Merce al Capo* sfila per le tortuose vie del quartiere. È seguita, oltre che dalla confraternita a lei intitolata, dai confrati della Madonna del Lume, di Sant'Onofrio, di Santa Rosalia ai quattro Santi Coronati e dalla compagnia dei Bianchi. Le madri porgono i propri figli ai confrati perché li alzino fino a toccare la Madonna, mentre s'invoca *Viva a Maronna a Miccé!* Il giorno dedicato alla Madonna è il 24 settembre, ma la festa vera e propria è l'ultima domenica di settembre. La devozione degli abitanti del quartiere, è legata soprattutto alla statua scolpita da Girolamo Bagnasco nel 1813. Anche in questo caso, gli antichi abitanti non abitano più nel quartiere, ma vi ritornano il giorno della festa. Quest'ultima viene indicata con il nome *Festino del Capo* per la sua importanza. Generalmente, la statua della Madonna è nascosta al pubblico per gran parte dell'anno. Solo quindici giorni prima della festa la statua della Madonna viene esposta sulla piazza e qui è offerta alla venerazione dei devoti. Il sabato precedente al giorno della festa si effettuano i riti vespertini e poi, la mattina della domenica, si effettua la messa dedicata ai confratelli della Madonna della Mercede per dare inizio, intorno alle 16, 30, alla processione. Quest'ultima parte dalla chiesa dedicata alla Madonna della Mercede, che si trova sopraelevata rispetto al piano stradale, in un tripudio di colombe, palloncini e fuochi d'artificio.



Fig. 8 Processione per la Madonna della Mercede

Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco

Quando la statua esce dalla chiesa la gente dice che: *Spuntau u suli nno Capu*. Momento fondamentale è *a scinnuta d'a Maruonna*, difficoltosa operazione, a causa delle lunghe aste che sorreggono il fercolo e delle piccole dimensioni della strada, introdotta per opera di un confrate, Leonardo Cicale, nel 1925. Da allora la *scinnuta* è diventata un tratto peculiare di questa festa.



Fig. 9: Devozione alla Madonna della Mercede

Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco

La processione gira all'interno del quartiere per gran parte della domenica rientrando in chiesa a tarda notte. L'itinerario generalmente è il seguente: Porta Carini, via Sant'Agostino, via Beati Paoli, via Cappuccinelle, via Scarlatti, via Ruggero Settimo, Corso Finocchiaro Aprile e via Lascaris. Sempre per proteggere il simulacro, da qualche anno a questa parte, la Madonna entra sempre meno all'interno dei vicoli del quartiere. Nel momento dell'uscita della Madonna i bambini dei devoti vengono innalzati davanti all'immagine e presentati a essa. La Madonna della Mercede possiede un ricco corredo di gioielli e di ex voto soprattutto in argento, che hanno la forma di parti corporee, offerti dai fedeli.

La prima domenica d'ottobre il mandamento di Castellammare è interessato dalla Festa della *Madonna del Rosario*. La festa coinvolge, in particolare Via Roma, Via Valverde e tutto il rione del mercato della Vucciria. L'organizzazione della festa è curata dalla Confraternita di Maria Santissima del Rosario. Quest'ultima ha un ruolo centrale nell'organizzazione della festa. Dal 1984, infatti, è la Confraternita che si occupa del restauro e della manutenzione del simulacro e della "vara". Inoltre, ogni lunedì e mercoledì, i confrati si occupano di portare delle piccole statue raffiguranti la Madonna, presso le case delle famiglie del quartiere. In seguito le varie famiglie danno un'offerta in denaro. Quest'ultimo servirà alla confraternita per l'acquisto degli addobbi floreali, l'affitto delle luminarie e i fuochi d'artificio, strumenti fondamentali per lo svolgimento della festa. Gli organizzatori tendono a sottolineare il fatto che nonostante la festa della Madonna del Rosario sia una festa molto sentita nel quartiere il cui culto è «a titolo cittadino». Ciò significa che la Confraternita del Rosario, insieme alla Confraternita dell'Immacolata, è l'unica ad andare alla Cattedrale di Palermo per partecipare alla Messa solenne dedicata alla Madonna del Rosario.

Il sabato precedente il giorno della festa si fa l'ora di guardia: tutti i confratelli si ritrovano presso la chiesa di San Domenico dove vengono recitati i Vespri.

La mattina della domenica il Cardinale di Palermo dice Messa presso la chiesa di San Domenico. Dopo la Messa i confrati recitano la Supplica. Nel pomeriggio, intorno alle 16:30, tutta la confraternita porta il simulacro della madonna in Cattedrale per assistere a un'altra Messa. Questo corteo professionale si svolge secondo il seguente itinerario: Piazza San Domenico, Via Napoli, Via Matteo Bonello, Via Maqueda e Corso Vittorio Emanuele. Finita la Messa in cattedrale il corteo processionale riparte. Arrivati ai Quattro Canti si effettua la Benedizione alla Città: il fercolo della Madonna viene issato sulle spalle dei portatori (sono componenti della Confraternita) e a ogni angolo viene fatto fare una *fermata* alla Madonna. Durante la Benedizione non si registrano particolari canti, preghiere o giaculatorie. Altro momento significativo è il ritorno della Madonna alla Vucciria dove viene festeggiata dagli abitanti con la donazione di offerte floreali, inoltre, i negozianti aprono i loro esercizi commerciali davanti i quali il fercolo della Madonna effettua delle

fermate per benedirli. In passato la processione continuava fino alla chiesa di San Mamiliano in via Valverde. Ritornati in Piazza San Domenico si effettua lo sparo di giochi pirotecnici.

Un dato interessante è che l'immagine della Madonna rimane nascosta al pubblico per gran parte dell'anno. Essa viene esposta al pubblico soltanto nel mese di maggio (mese mariano) e dall'ultima settimana di settembre fino al 31 di ottobre (mese della Madonna del Rosario). In questa seconda occasione la Confraternita fa dei piccoli doni ai bambini del quartiere.

I confrati non sono tutti del quartiere, molti di essi vengono da altre zone della città e s'iscrivono alla Confraternita per devozione. Essi versano 3 euro al mese e, inoltre, ogni domenica di tutto l'anno effettuano il giro di questua nel quartiere. Tutti i soldi raccolti servono al mantenimento della Confraternita e all'organizzazione della festa. Non si registra la presenza di un comitato esterno né il consumo di cibi particolari.

3.6 Feste di santi e sante

San Francesco da Paola è chiamato *Santu Patri* o semplicemente *Patri* ed è considerato il protettore dei lavoratori del mare, oltre che, tradizionalmente, delle gravide, delle case e degli orti. Il giorno canonico a lui dedicato è il 2 aprile, ma a Palermo i festeggiamenti in suo onore sono celebrati la V domenica dopo Pasqua. La IV domenica dopo Pasqua la banda percorre le vie della processione che si svolgerà la domenica successiva. Il giorno della festa la messa solenne è celebrata alle ore 10.30 presso la Chiesa a lui dedicata sita nell'omonima piazza. Nel primo pomeriggio il simulacro è posto al centro della navata. Il fercolo, tutto in argento massiccio, addobbato con fiori e lumini elettrici, poggia su una teca dove è custodito il bastone di legno che gli è appartenuto e che è oggetto di un miracolo del santo. Prima di "uscire", il prete benedice il simulacro e i confratelli, tutti s'inginocchiano, quindi ha inizio la processione, preceduta dallo sparo di mortaretti e dal volo di alcune colombe. Il corteo processionale è formato dal sacerdote che reca in mano un bastone, dai bambini che hanno da poco ricevuto il sacramento dell'Eucaristia vestiti con tuniche bianche, dai confratelli abbigliati con una casacca nera che ha al centro uno stemma dorato e dai fedeli. L'ordine degli attori della processione è il seguente: confratelli; simulacro trainato su ruote; sacerdote; bambini; banda musicale; fedeli. Il percorso processionale è fisso nella sua struttura ma può subire delle piccole variazioni a seconda dei bisogni dei fedeli. Il percorso fisso è: via Villa Reale dove sulla vara sono gettati petali di rose e bigliettini che inneggiano al santo; via Francesco Manno i bambini sono alzati e posti sotto la protezione del santo. Il simulacro sosta davanti alle case ai cui balconi sono appesi lenzuoli che segnalano la presenza di un ammalato. La processione raggiunge il porto dove sono presenti le autorità militari in alta uniforme. L'arrivo del fercolo è marcato dal suono delle sirene di tutte le imbarcazioni in attesa. Un marinaio recita la tradizionale *poesia del marinaio*. Il simulacro arriva al molo dove ad attenderlo c'è un'imbarcazione che fa salire a bordo il sacerdote, che, prendendo il largo, getta una corona di fiori per i caduti del mare, mentre il Santo resta a guardare dal molo. Anche al porto i bambini vengono innalzati per toccare o baciare il Santo. Il rientro del corteo processionale in chiesa avviene intorno alle ore 23.00.

Una festa intensamente vissuta è a Palermo quella di Santa Rita da Cascia che si celebra il 22 maggio e la domenica successiva. È la festa delle mogli e delle fidanzate. La Santa ha, infatti, lo specifico potere di ricondurre i mariti infedeli, violenti, fannulloni o comunque manchevoli, sulla retta via. Santa Rita "aggiusta mariti" si dice, infatti, a Palermo, ma anche *fa ncontrari i mariti*, fa cioè incontrare i futuri mariti; e a essa, infatti, si rivolgono le ragazze che vogliono fidanzarsi. Il giorno della festa la città si riempie di venditori di rose. Dal primo mattino del 22 si cominciano a susseguire le messe, durante le quali le rose precedentemente acquistate vengono benedette (saranno poi conservate come "reliquia"). La Domenica si svolge la processione della *vara* recata dai confrati di sant'Agostino e seguita da un'infinità di devote. Molte di esse, scalze e vestite col nero saio di santa Rita, lanciano rose all'indirizzo della Santa.

La festa dedicata a *Sant'Anna* si svolge al Borgo Vecchio nel corso dell'ultima settimana di luglio, protraendosi in certi casi fino ad agosto, in quanto la solenne processione della Santa ha tradizionalmente luogo la domenica successiva al giorno liturgico dedicato ai santi Gioacchino e Anna, genitori della Vergine, il 26 luglio. La festa è organizzata dalla omonima confraternita, in origine composta da pescatori e mastri bottai. Momento inaugurale è la *scinnuta* (discesa) dei simulacri di Sant'Anna e dell'Immacolata Concezione dalla Cappella che ha luogo il giovedì che precede la domenica della processione. Ai santi i fedeli offrono i loro bambini affinché ella li ponga sotto la sua speciale protezione. Al termine della venerazione dei fedeli i simulacri vengono fissati sui fercoli processionali e sistemati per la processione. La processione oltre ad attraversare l'antico borgo piscatorio raggiunge il porto di Palermo, dove è accolta dal suono delle navi. La Santa si ferma anche innanzi al carcere dell'Ucciardone di Palermo per un momento di preghiera. Caratteristiche le acclamazioni che accompagnano l'itinerario (unn' è divotu cu nun rici cu mia, Viva Maria! /Tutt' a chiamanu, chiamamula tutti, Viva a Matri Sant'Anna Viva !) e i giochi pirotecnici che concludono la festa.

Il 29 settembre si celebra la festa di *San Michele Arcangelo all'Albergheria*. Il ruolo centrale nell'organizzazione della festa è svolto dalla Confraternita, che comincia a raccogliere le offerte in denaro a cominciare dai primi di settembre. Il percorso della processione, a grandi linee, è il seguente: via Albergheria, via Gaspare Palermo, via Monfenera. La festa si svolge materialmente la domenica dopo il 29 settembre, comincia il venerdì e il sabato precedenti con l'organizzazione di concerti neo-melodici. La domenica mattina, prima della messa solenne, si effettuano i fuochi d'artificio. Nel pomeriggio, intorno alle 16,30, comincia la processione che si svolge prevalentemente in via Albergheria e si sposta su strade adiacenti, secondo l'informatore, solo per raccogliere più offerte. I portatori del fercolo sono 34 e, nella maggior parte dei casi, fanno parte della confraternita. Sia durante la messa solenne sia lungo il percorso processionale, è consuetudine sentire le seguenti invocazioni al santo: *E chi bieddu stu ancilu viva San Micheli Arcancilu!* E poi ancora: *E sta spata ci brillia viva l'ancilu d'a briaria!* In occasione della festa, lungo le strade più importanti del quartiere vengono installate delle luminarie.

3.7 Santa Rosalia

Rosalia è la Patrona. Il suo santuario, meta di pellegrinaggi individuali o organizzati, domina Palermo da monte Pellegrino. Giorni a lei dedicati sono il 4 settembre e il 15 luglio, occasioni di diverse celebrazioni nei quartieri della città. Il pellegrinaggio ufficiale è quello che si svolge nella notte tra il 3 e il 4 settembre. In quest'occasione «una folla di fedeli si inerpica per la vecchia strada che conduce al santuario, e molti procedono scalzi con grossi ceri in mano che accenderanno nella grotta della Santa»²². Così facendo intendono sciogliere il voto contratto, «ripagare» la Santa della grazia ricevuta. Giungendo nel corso della notte, la folla dei fedeli si ferma a dormire all'aperto nei pressi del santuario nella speranza di assorbire le benefiche energie che da esso e dalla Santa promanano.

La sua Festa, *u fistinu*, è in luglio (13-15) ed è festa grandiosa, caratterizzata sin dal suo nascere (XVII sec.) come autocelebrazione di una città, palcoscenico di magnificenza e potere, si svolge secondo modalità, forme e tempi che variano di anno in anno, in base alla «fantasia» delle autorità municipali. Il «erro», la processione della «eassa delle reliquie», le cavalcate in costume, le luminarie, i mirabolanti fuochi d'artificio, sono a un tempo manifestazioni di fede, ma sono anche tutt'altro.

²² Bonomo, G., 1971, *Palermo*, in Lombardi Satriani, L. M., a cura, *Santi, streghe e diavoli. Il patrimonio delle tradizioni popolari nella società meridionale*, Sansoni, Firenze, p. 342.



Fig. 10: Palermo. Festino di S Rosalia. Statua tra la folla **Fonte:** Regione Siciliana –CRICD-U.O.VIII- Fototeca

Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche - Vol. 14

Pur rimanendo leggibile il motivo devozionale del “festino”, oggi come ieri, esso declina a favore di quello politico-ostentatorio e la festa è anzitutto festa delle autorità municipali, religiose e civili (Petrarca 1988). Vari quartieri, poi, hanno la loro santa Rosalia. Tra gli altri il Capo, i Porrazzi, la Kalsa. Qui a metà settembre si celebra *Santa Rosalia alla Kalsa* o “dei Sacchi”. La processione ha luogo nel pomeriggio con partenza dalla chiesa di San Nicolò alla Kalsa. Sono i confrati della Congregazione di Santa Rosalia dei Sacchi che si riservano il privilegio di spingere il carro che reca il suo simulacro e l’onere di organizzarne la festa. Il percorso processionale è simile a quello del bambinieddu della Gancia: si parte dalla Chiesa di Santa Maria della Pietà e si va in via Alloro, via Vetriera, via dello Spasimo o via Lincoln, Sant’Erasmus e piazza Kalsa. Anche in questo caso si fa la fermata sulla spiaggia di Sant’Erasmus per commemorare i defunti in mare. La festa risulta in parte connessa al più grande e famoso Festino di Santa Rosalia. Anche per Santa Rosalia alla Kalsa, infatti, si assiste all’esecuzione del tradizionale *Triunfu di Santa Rosalia*. Sono recitate anche diverse giaculatorie come, per esempio: *Pesti, timpesti e timpurali e chiamami a tia. Viva Santa Rusulia*; oppure: *Ra cappella riali niscemu a tia. Viva Santa Rusulia*.

3.8 Tradizioni sonore

Del ricco repertorio di canti e musiche d’occasione e di festa pochissimo resta attualmente fruibile nei contesti d’uso tradizionali. E’ ancora possibile ascoltare: le acclamazioni rituali, *abbanniati*, ai santi in occasione delle loro celebrazioni pubbliche, la riproposta dell’esecuzione dei *triumfi*, canti narrativi accompagnati da strumenti quali chitarra, mandolino e violino, dinanzi alle edicole votive;

l'esecuzione delle novene natalizie accompagnate dalle *ciarameddi* o dalle zampogne a chiave. Concerti di musica tradizionale vengono oggi realizzati da gruppi di appassionati e ricercatori all'interno di spazi più o meno "ufficiali". Così presso il teatrino *Ditirammu* alla Kalsa.

3.9 Festival e rassegne

In diretta dipendenza dagli investimenti degli enti pubblici vengono organizzati a Palermo festival e rassegne di carattere culturale, sia pur di profilo incerto e non sempre convincente. Tra queste possiamo segnalare Kals'art, il Festival di Morgana promosso dal Museo Internazionale delle Marionette, la Macchina dei Sogni, Univercittà promosso dall'Università degli Studi di Palermo. Si segnalano inoltre varie iniziative di promozione di prodotti artigianali e prodotti agroalimentari tipici del territorio.

4. I Mercati. Introduzione

Tradizionali spazi della comunicazione e dello scambio, non solo economico e merceologico, sono certamente i mercati del Centro Storico di Palermo, la Vucciria, il Capo e Ballarò nonché quello del Borgo Vecchio, antica borgata marinara inglobata dal tessuto urbano già nella seconda metà dell'800. E' documentata la presenza di aree di mercato negli stessi luoghi odierni già in età arabo-normanna per la Vucciria e Ballarò.

Non è dunque questionabile la funzione dei mercati come snodi decisivi della storia dell'uomo. Scambiare beni materiali, infatti, significa anche scambiare beni immateriali: parole e idee, usi e costumi, tutto quanto chiamiamo "cultura". Nonostante i mercati storici siano divenuti da tempo una tappa obbligata degli itinerari turistici proposti alle migliaia di visitatori che ogni anno raggiungono il capoluogo siciliano, la vitalità di questi centri è in primo luogo ineludibilmente connessa alla quantità e qualità degli abitanti del quartiere in cui s'inseriscono. L'internazionale notorietà del mercato della Vucciria, per esempio, che porta numerosi turisti a rendergli visita, non è bastata a garantirne continuità nel tempo. Oggi, la Vucciria, divenuto più un attrattore turistico che un centro di smercio di prodotti alimentari e di comunicazione sociale, difatti sopravvive. Al contrario, mercati come Ballarò, quartiere all'interno del quale si sono insediate numerose comunità d'immigrati che condividono spazi e sempre più stili di vita con i più antichi residenti, in larga parte appartenenti al cosiddetto sottoproletariato urbano, ha acquistato rinnovato vigore.

4.1 La Vucciria e i Lattarini

E' il mercato tutt'oggi il più noto della città di Palermo. Si estende a partire da Piazza Caracciolo riempiendone le vie vicine. Il suo nome è legato al suo originario costituirsi come mercato delle carni (fr. *Boucherie*). Assai vitale fino agli anni Ottanta, celebrato in un noto dipinto di Renato Guttuso che frequentava abitualmente il ristorante Shangai che si affaccia sulla piazza, ha visto progressivamente diminuire il flusso degli acquirenti. Una progressiva riduzione degli acquirenti connessa alle trasformazioni antropologiche intervenute nel quartiere ha determinato una significativa riduzione degli esercizi commerciali. Rimane comunque un autentico luogo della memoria, un simbolo di una città scomparsa caro ai palermitani e ricercato dai turisti che la considerano una tappa irrinunciabile negli itinerari cittadini. A poca distanza dalla Vucciria si trova il mercato dei Lattarini. Il mercato, come può evincersi dallo stesso nome, ha origine araba *Suq el attarin*, cioè *Mercato delle spezie*. La sua estensione è oggi ridotta rispetto al passato e le merci in vendita sono oggi essenzialmente tessuti e capi d'abbigliamento.



Fig. 11: Palermo. Bancarelle del mercato della Vucciria **Fonte:** Regione Siciliana –CRICD-U.O.VIII- Fototeca Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche - Vol. 11

4.2 Il Capo

Il Capo costituiva in antico la parte più alta del quartiere Seralcadio, Hascia al Bacar, cresciuto durante la dominazione musulmana all'esterno del quartiere del Cassaro. Ibn Giubair nel 1184, in epoca normanna, parla del Capo come di un quartiere abitato in prevalenza da musulmani dediti ad attività commerciali. Atti notarili del secolo XI documentano la vendita di *case solarate* da adibire a bottega. E' uno dei mercati alimentari più frequentati della città e sempre più ampiamente meta di turisti. Si distende a partire da Porta Carini, nei pressi del Tribunale, raggiungendo la zona del Monte di Pietà. All'interno del mercato sorge la splendida Chiesa dell'Immacolata al cui interno si osserva un vero e proprio trionfo del barocco siciliano, in particolare negli intarsi marmorei che ne decorano gli altari.

Quasi in continuità con il Capo si trova il mercato dei Lattarini dedicato prevalentemente a capi d'abbigliamento, stoffe, oggetti d'arredo. Il mercato, attraverso la via Sant'Agostino, che prende nome dall'omonima chiesa raggiunge la Via Roma ove sfocia dinanzi alla Piazza San Domenico. La Chiesa di Sant'Agostino, ove il 2 maggio si celebra la partecipatissima festa di santa Rita da Cascia, fu realizzata nell'ultimo quarto del XIII. Quattrocentesco è, invece, il riccamente decorato portale laterale attribuito a Giuliano Mancino e Bartolomeo Berrettaro. L'interno è decorato da stucchi serpottiani dei primi del Settecento. A fianco alla chiesa si apre un bellissimo chiostro della seconda metà del Cinquecento attribuito al Gagini.

4.3 Ballarò

E' insieme al Capo uno dei mercati alimentari più vitali di Palermo e, certamente oggi, il più esteso e frequentato abitualmente non solo dai palermitani ma anche dalle comunità di migranti residenti nel quartiere Albergheria. Da Corso Tukory penetra all'interno della stradine perpendicolari alla via Maqueda, si allarga in Piazza Ballarò e raggiunge Piazza Casa Professa dove insiste un mercato di capi d'abbigliamento usati. Si ritiene che Ballarò sia il mercato più antico storico della città. Le origini si fanno risalire al periodo della dominazione araba in Sicilia e il suo nome si vuole derivi dal toponimo Suq Al-Balhara, mercato di Balhara. All'interno del mercato si leva la Chiesa del Carmine Maggiore, risalente al 1600, caratterizzata da una cupola riccamente decorata di maioliche multicolori. La chiesa ospita diverse opere d'arte sacra e stucchi serpottiani. Splendida la statua in argento della Madonna del Carmine, esposta in luglio in occasione della festa. Alla chiesa è annesso un chiostro cinquecentesco.

4.4 Borgo Vecchio

Il quartiere del Borgo si distende a ridosso del Politeama raggiungendo la costiera via Francesco Crispi. Il quartiere si andò formando nella seconda metà del XVI in rapporto alla costruzione del nuovo porto della città. Era originariamente abitato da famiglie di pescatori e occupati in attività legate alla marineria. Il mercato alimentare di Borgo Vecchio presenta le caratteristiche del mercato rionale e, di fatto, serve massimamente gli abitanti del quartiere che ancora si avvertono «estranei» alla Città. Nel corso degli ultimi due decenni il mercato del Borgo è divenuto, grazie al fiorire di locali un centro della vita notturna giovanile.

4.5 Altri mercati

Da segnalare il Mercato delle Pulci, storico mercato dell'antiquariato e delle «robbe vecchie» che insiste nella depressione del papireto articolandosi in baracche addossate agli alberi. Altro mercato antiquario e dell'usato è quello che si è andato sviluppando in Piazza Marina dove ha luogo i fine settimana.

5. I pupi siciliani. Un elemento culturale eccezionale riconosciuto dall'UNESCO

L'opera dei pupi è una peculiare forma di teatro delle marionette un tempo diffusa nel Meridione d'Italia e oggi rinvenibile segnatamente in Sicilia che racconta dello scontro tra cristiani e arabi. I pupi sono marionette con struttura in legno rivestite di stoffe e di armature riccamente decorate e cesellate di dimensioni e manovrabilità variabile secondo la scuola di appartenenza: palermitana o catanese. I pupi di Palermo sono alti, infatti, circa 80 cm., presentano il ginocchio articolato e sono manovrati dai lati del palcoscenico; quelli di Catania sono alti 120 cm., hanno il ginocchio rigido e sono manovrati dall'alto, da un ponte montato dietro il fondale. I temi narrativi sono prevalentemente, ma non esclusivamente, tratti dalle numerose volgarizzazioni delle epopee carolingie e arturiane. Il repertorio comprende, infatti, la letteratura epico-cavalleresca, drammi di contenuto sacro, storie di briganti, alcune opere shakespeariane (*Macbeth*, *Giulietta e Romeo*) e i *farsi* (le farse), rappresentazioni comiche eseguite di solito alla fine degli spettacoli canonici.



Fig. 12: Palermo. Pupi Siciliani. Gli ufficiali dell'esercito di Carlo Magno. **Fonte:** Regione Siciliana -CRICD-U.O.VIII- Fototeca Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche - Vol. 12

Tradizione performativa popolare tra le più note, l'opera dei pupi ha cambiato nel tempo l'antica funzione di forma d'intrattenimento dei ceti subalterni per divenire prima un prodotto per cultori della tradizione e progressivamente un importante attrattore turistico. Non a caso l'UNESCO ha voluto riconoscerla nel 2001 come capolavoro del Patrimonio orale e immateriale dell'umanità. I *pupari* oltre a essere i gestori dei teatri, sono anche i manovratori, coloro che danno la voce ai pupi, li costruiscono e dipingono le scene e i cartelli destinati a pubblicizzare lo spettacolo.

5.1 I Cuticchio

In via Bara all'Olivella è sito il teatro dei Figli d'arte Cuticchio tra i quali il più illustre rappresentante è certamente Mimmo, cui va il merito di aver saputo rinnovare, con una certa audacia, la tradizione trasmessagli dai suoi maestri. Mimmo nasce nel 1948, quando il padre Giacomo, puparo girovago si stabilisce a Gela. Giacomo Cuticchio (1917-1985) allievo dei fratelli Greco e di Tano Meli nel 1933 aprì il suo primo teatro dei Pupi a Palermo in Via Aloiso Juvara. Successivamente, nel 1969, trasferì la sua attività chiamandolo "Super Teatro delle Marionette Ippogrifo" dove operò sino alla sua morte con la Compagnia Giacomo Cuticchio e figli. Oltre al padre maestro di Mimmo fu Peppino Celano, puparo e cuntista, di cui Mimmo fu allievo dal 1970. L'apprendistato presso Celano dura solo tre anni, sino alla morte del vecchio puparo. Alla sua morte Cuticchio si dedica al proprio teatrino che apre nel '73. Nel '77 fonda l'Associazione *Figli d'Arte Cuticchio* riuscendo a stabilire sin da subito un proficuo rapporto di collaborazione con la Pubblica Amministrazione, fatto che gli consente di sviluppare e qualificare ulteriormente la sua attività. Dal 1989 avviene una svolta nel percorso di Mimmo Cuticchio ormai definitivamente indirizzato verso

una “rifondazione” del teatro dei pupi. Nascono gli spettacoli *Visita Guidata all'Opera dei pupi, Francesco e il Sultano, L'Urlo del Mostro* e alcune “serate speciali” che legano i modelli del *cunto* (canto) e dell'opera tradizionali, a un impegno civile e artistico che rispecchia la società contemporanea. Assieme all'attività di produzione, l'Associazione *Figli d'Arte Cuticchio* è impegnata anche in quella di promozione. Annualmente organizza delle mostre e una rassegna di teatro di figura e da strada, intitolata “La Macchina dei Sogni”. Dall'ottobre del 1997 inoltre gestisce una scuola per pupari e cuntisti, diretta da Mimmo Cuticchio e sostenuta dal Comune di Palermo.



Fig. 13: Palermo. Pupi Siciliani. Teatro Fratelli Cuticchio: combattimento tra Rinaldo e Ferràu
Fonte: Regione Siciliana -CRICD-U.O.VIII- Fototeca Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche - Vol. 12

5.2 I Mancuso

Al Borgo Vecchio, in via Colleggio di Maria n.17, è sito il teatrino della Compagnia “Carlo Magno” nata nel 2003 per iniziativa di Enzo Mancuso, ultimo discendente di una famiglia di pupari che diede inizio alla propria attività a Palermo nel 1928, aprendo un teatrino dell’Opera dei pupi proprio nel quartiere Borgo Vecchio. Il capostipite della famiglia di pupari fu il Cavaliere Antonino Mancuso, allievo del puparo Giovanni Pernice. Il cavaliere Mancuso guadagnò una certa notorietà grazie alle innovazioni introdotte nelle armature, in particolare negli elmi. Suo figlio Nino, nato a Palermo nel 1934, all’età di 14 anni mise in scena il suo primo ciclo della storia dei paladini di Francia, in 360 serate, nel paese di Misilmeri nei pressi di Palermo e continuò a collaborare con il padre fino alla sua scomparsa. Nino è ancora oggi abilissimo puparo ed è considerato anche un esperto costruttore. Dei suoi figli soltanto Enzo (Palermo 1974), titolare dell’attuale compagnia, ha seguito le sue orme. Enzo intraprende il mestiere fin da bambino come aiutante, esordisce a 13 anni

come con lo spettacolo «Morte di Agrigane». Restaura alcuni pupi ereditati dal nonno e inizia la sua autonoma attività nel 1994. Il giovane Enzo Mancuso, oggi considerato il più giovane puparo palermitano, non si è fermato all'apprendimento delle tecniche della costruzione e della manovra, ma ha approfondito lo studio di vecchi «canovacci» e perfezionato la tecnica recitativa. La sua compagnia ha partecipato a più edizioni a importanti festival del teatro di Figura: al *Festival di Morgana* e alla *Notte delle Marionette* organizzati dal Museo Internazionale delle Marionette di Palermo; alla *Macchina dei Sogni* organizzata dall'Associazione «Figli d'arte Cuticchio»; alla *Rassegna del teatro delle marionette* organizzata dal Comune di Sortino; al *30° Festival di Sant'Arcangelo*.

5.3 Altri teatri e famiglie di operanti

Tra le altre famiglie di pupari tuttora in attività va segnalata quella degli Argento. Il teatrino delle marionette della famiglia Argento è stato fondato nel 1893 da Vincenzo Argento anch'egli come Antonino Mancuso allievo di Giovanni Pernice. Dei suoi quattro figli proseguì l'attività. Il teatrino dei pupi di Giuseppe Argento ha lavorato nella città di Palermo in forma ambulante. Nel 1993 è subentrato nell'attività suo figlio Vincenzo che attualmente è il titolare dell'Opera dei Pupi di Vincenzo Argento & figli.



Fig. 14: Palermo. Pupi Siciliani. Particolare di cartello dipinto da Giuseppe Argento

Fonte: Regione Siciliana -CRICD-U.O.VIII- Fototeca Fondo Kronos e Campagne fotografiche - Vol. 12

5.4 Ulteriori considerazioni sul riconoscimento UNESCO

Il 18 maggio 2001, su candidatura supportata dall'Associazione per la Conservazione delle Tradizioni Popolari, una giuria internazionale incaricata dall'UNESCO, presieduta dallo scrittore spagnolo Juan Goytisolo, ha proclamato l'Opera dei Pupi siciliana *Capolavoro del patrimonio*

immateriale e orale dell'umanità. Questa forma di teatro di marionette, le cui origini risalgono all'Ottocento, è stata tra i primi diciotto beni che sono stati iscritti nella Lista rappresentativa del Patrimonio Culturale Immateriale. E' stato, quindi, un evento di notevole importanza perché è stata la prima volta che l'UNESCO ha proclamato dei beni immateriali –Patrimonio dell'Umanità” e anche perché ogni Paese poteva proporre una sola candidatura.

Le ragioni di una proclamazione tanto repentina appariranno subito evidenti a chi consideri le caratteristiche uniche di tale tradizione teatrale, che appartiene ad almeno tre degli ambiti in cui, secondo la Convenzione, il patrimonio immateriale si esprime. Innanzitutto, il repertorio dell'Opera rimanda, attraverso la trasmissione orale, al ciclo carolingio delle *Chansons de geste* antico-francesi, tramite la mediazione linguistico-culturale offerta dalla tradizione italiana dei cantari e dei poemi cavallereschi in ottave: è un repertorio che si trasmette ancora oggi oralmente da maestro ad apprendista all'interno di compagnie di pupari in gran parte a gestione familiare. In secondo luogo, le marionette, la cui morfologia è alla base della distinzione tra le due tipologie maggiori dell'Opera, la palermitana e la catanese, sono un prodotto artigianale di straordinaria fattura, le cui tecniche di confezionamento e la cui iconografia sono anch'esse affidate alla trasmissione orale all'interno delle botteghe artigiane. Ciò che rende davvero straordinaria l'Opera dei pupi è l'importantissima funzione sociale che essa svolge in seno alle comunità: parte dello spettacolo, infatti, è lasciata alla libera improvvisazione del puparo, che non di rado sceglie di dare voce alle istanze sociali, alle tensioni storiche, agli umori della popolazione. Nella seconda metà dell'Ottocento, ad esempio, nel pieno della lotta per l'indipendenza e l'unità nazionali, poteva capitare che Giuseppe Garibaldi facesse il suo ingresso trionfale accanto a Carlo Magno e ai suoi paladini, con un sincretismo possibile solo all'interno di tradizione eccezionalmente feconda e vitale.

- MONREALE

1. Musei

1.1 Civica Galleria d'Arte antica, moderna e contemporanea “G. Sciortino”

La Galleria inserita nel Complesso monumentale Guglielmo II, propone l'esposizione della raccolta d'arte che l'artista Eleonora Posabella donò a partire dal 1987 al Comune ed è intitolata a Giuseppe Sciortino, che fu direttore artistico dell'Istituto. Si tratta di oltre duecento pezzi, tra i quali si trovano opere di Soffici, Pirandello, Greco, Guidi, Marini, De Chirico, Guttuso, Calabria, De Pisis, Morandi, Borghese, Purificato, Attardi, etc. A questo nucleo si aggiunsero: le opere donate da vari artisti locali e non; la donazione - da parte di Franco Nocera - di più di duecentocinquanta opere realizzate da autori italiani. Tra le opere esposte anche un cinquecentesco olio di scuola toscana raffigurante Santa Caterina d'Alessandria.

1.2 Museo Diocesano

Il Museo Diocesano di Monreale è distribuito su tre livelli all'interno del Palazzo Arcivescovile. Al piano terra si trovano l'ampio ingresso e la Sala di San Placido. Procedendo verso la Sala si osservano materiale lapideo classico e manufatti marmorei provenienti da diverse parti della Diocesi. All'interno della sala si osservano diverse pale d'altare del XVII e del XVIII secolo e l'arazzo raffigurante il Sogno di Guglielmo. All'interno delle vetrine alcuni paliotti di diversa tipologia. Nelle sale del primo piano sono esposte le opere più antiche della Diocesi: brani frammentari del pavimento a mosaico e varie opere cinquecentesche. Nelle sale del secondo piano sono esposti parati e suppellettili commissionati dagli Arcivescovi e una selezione di manufatti di particolare interesse artistico. Al secondo piano, in un ambiente a parte, è pure allocata una sezione etnoantropologica che raggruppa significative opere di carattere devozionale. Fa parte dell'itinerario espositivo la cappella barocca del Crocifisso nel Duomo di Monreale.

2. Artigianato

2.1 Ceramiche

A Monreale esiste una tradizione nell'attività della ceramica che si esprime oggi nella presenza di diverse botteghe artigiane e rivendite che affiancano prodotti dalle forme e motivi tradizionale a prodotti più innovativi e inclini ai gusti "turistici". Da qualche decennio si è avviata anche una produzione artigianale di mosaici. La produzione di mosaici e la lavorazione di ceste in vimini sono ulteriori indizi di un ricco comparto artigianale. Nonostante la produzione ceramica siciliana di epoca islamica sia tutt'oggi poco conosciuta si può ritenere che le attuali produzioni di ceramica invetriata ne riprendano temi e motivi.

3. Feste

3.1 Il Calendario cerimoniale

A febbraio a Monreale si celebra *San Castrenze*. Dopo una settimana di preghiere intorno alla reliquia esposta presso la sua chiesa, il giorno 11 ha luogo la processione della statua lignea accompagnata dalla banda musicale e da numerosi fedeli. A marzo si festeggia *San Giuseppe*, con processione e accensione della *vampa* la sera della vigilia. A luglio si svolge la processione della statua della Madonna del Carmine che coinvolge essenzialmente gli abitanti della parrocchia. Festa di quartiere è anche quella della Madonna del Rosario che si svolge i primi di ottobre.

Notevole è la tradizione natalizia della novena. In quest'occasione Monreale è attraversata dagli zampognari con le loro caratteristiche zampogne a chime che eseguono musiche e canti dinanzi alle edicole votive addobbate per l'occasione con arance e *murtidda*.



Fig. 15: Vampa di San Giuseppe Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco

3.2 La festa del S.S. Crocifisso

La festa del S.S. Crocifisso dura 3 giorni dal 1 al 3 di maggio. Il primo giorno un corteo di carretti siciliani attraversa l'abitato, il secondo giorno la banda musicale attraversa festosa il paese, il terzo ha luogo la solenne e partecipatissima processione. Dopo la messa delle ore 13,00 i confratelli del S.S. Crocifisso, nel loro abito bianco fasciato di rosso, prelevano la venerata immagine dalla cappella e la pongono sul fercolo processionale (*a vara*) intorno al quale si affollano i fedeli per baciare l'immagine. Più tardi al suono della campanella il simulacro esce dalla Chiesa e si fa avanti salutato dalla folla dei fedeli. Uscito dal sagrato, percorre un corridoio che costeggia la chiesa, per poi scendere da una ripida scalinata, poi viene posto sotto la maiolica, alla base della vara. La processione ha inizio alle ore 18, preceduta da un corteo di fratelli proveniente dalla chiesa di San Castrenze che recano quattro grandi ruote di fiori che verranno poste ai quattro lati della *vara*. Gli stendardi recati dai confratelli, si posizionano davanti la *vara* ed effettuano tre inchini. Ha inizio la processione che effettuerà varie soste durante il percorso. Dai balconi gremiti di fedeli si protendono le mani cercando di toccare la Santa Croce. Nelle strade più strette i portatori sono costretti a un notevole sforzo dovendosi adoperare a evitare gli ostacoli. Giunti in Piazza Canale, il vescovo fa la sua omelia. Ripresa la processione il Crocifisso procede verso *l'abbivirature*". Dopo una lunga sosta e lo sparo dei giochi pirotecnici, la processione riprende raggiungendo via Garibaldi, meglio conosciuta come *a scinnuta ru Signuri*. Dopo altre soste la processione arriva a piazza Duomo gremita di fedeli. Dal balcone del Municipio si affacciano il sindaco che fa un tradizionale omaggio di rose rosse poi poste ai piedi della croce, le autorità, e l'arcivescovo che impartisce la benedizione sui fratelli e sul popolo. La processione riprende in direzione dell'Albergo dei poveri e ritorna poi nuovamente in piazza, dove ha luogo un grande spettacolo pirotecnico. Infine il corteo si dirige verso la Collegiata. Il Crocifisso viene staccato dalla vara, e ricondotto dentro la Chiesa tra gli applausi e le acclamazioni dei fedeli. Durante tutto il mese di maggio, molti fedeli continuano a fare il *— viggio*", percorrendo lo stesso itinerario.

3.3 Settimana di Musica sacra

La Settimana di Musica Sacra di Monreale è un'affermata rassegna internazionale di musiche liturgiche. La manifestazione, aperta gratuitamente al pubblico, si svolge all'interno del teatro della Basilica del Duomo di Monreale.

- CEFALU'

1. Musei

La realtà museale di gran lunga più rilevante della città di Cefalù è il Museo Mandralisca gestito dalla Fondazione intitolata al Barone Enrico Piraino di Mandralisca. La più parte del suo patrimonio è costituita dalle collezioni che il barone cominciò a raccogliere dai primi dell'800. Si tratta: di numerosi reperti archeologici molti dei quali provenienti da Lipari e fra questi il celebre "Cratere del venditore di tonno" a figure rosse risalente al IV sec. a.C.; di diverse opere pittoriche tra le quali emerge il notissimo e celebrato "Ritratto di Ignoto" di Antonello da Messina; di una pregevole collezione numismatica e di una collezione malacologica comprendente esemplari provenienti da diverse parti del mondo. Fa parte del museo una biblioteca contenente circa 6000 volumi, tra cui due preziosi incunaboli.

Da segnalare anche il Museo "Giammaria Tusa" del Santuario di Gibilmanna allestito presso il convento dei frati cappuccini. Custodisce diverse opere provenienti da vari monasteri francescani siciliani. Tra gli oggetti esposti: una collezione di paramenti sacri (piviali, pianete, stole) del XVII - XVIII secolo; vari oggetti in legno tra cui candelieri e due statue seicentesche di San Giuseppe e della Madonna; diverse tele d'autore ignoto o realizzate da frati quali Frà Sebastiano da Gratteri, Frà Bonaventura da Troina e Frà Felice da Nicosia. Parte integrante dell'esposizione museale sono le catacombe dove sono esposti reliquiari ottocenteschi.

2. Cultura alimentare

2.1 Introduzione

Nonostante i processi di standardizzazione alimentare e di appiattimento del gusto determinati dalla spinta del mercato e dalle proposte mediatiche, è ancora possibile rinvenire localmente la presenza di peculiari tradizioni alimentari. In particolare è ancora vivo il costume di preparare specifici alimenti, in particolare dolci, in occasione delle diverse festività religiose. Il consumo di specifici alimenti riveste d'altronde una valenza sociale e una carica simbolica che esondano ampiamente dal loro valore nutrizionale.

2.2 Cibi tradizionali

Una tra le più note preparazioni alimentari cefaludesi è la pasta à tianu (pastasciutta condita con carne al ragù, melanzane, basilico, pecorino) consumata segnatamente in occasione della festa del SS. Salvatore. Per San Giuseppe si preparano le sfinci soffici dolci di pasta fritta ricoperti di crema di ricotta; per la Domenica di Pasqua i pupa cull'ova, biscotti in forma di panierini, agnelli, pesci, colombe etc., ricoperti di zucchero che uova sode; per natale i catuobisi (biscotti di pasta frolla ripieni di frutta secca). Diverse sono le preparazioni a base di pesce fresco legate a una delle tradizionali attività economiche del paese. Tra queste le sarde "a beccafico", presenti a Cefalù anche nella variante fritta. Altro piatto della tradizione culinaria cefaludese è il baccalà a ghiotta, cucinato in umido e condito con polpa di pomodoro, olive, aglio, prezzemolo.

3. Cultura intangibile: feste religiose ed eventi

3.1 Introduzione

Assai articolato è il calendario rituale cefaludese. Nel corso dell'anno si susseguono, infatti, numerose cerimonie che coinvolgono larga parte della cittadinanza e, nei mesi estivi, i numerosi turisti. Come in altre realtà dell'isola diverse cerimonie religiose hanno subito significative trasformazioni nei tempi e nelle modalità esecutive in relazione alle significative trasformazioni del tessuto socio-economico.

3.2 Il Calendario cerimoniale

Nel periodo di Carnevale la città si riempie di maschere e carri allegorici. In questo periodo si preparano alcune caratteristiche pietanze quali: pasta condita con ragù di salsiccia e ricotta fresca, cannoli.

Variamente articolate le cerimonie della Settimana Santa. La Domenica delle Palme ha luogo la tradizionale benedizione di rami di ulivo e di palma, questi ultimi intrecciati seguendo un costume diffuso in tutta l'Isola. Il Venerdì Santo ha luogo la processione delle vare del Cristo Morto e della Madonna Addolorata. Il lunedì dopo la Pasqua, tradizionalmente, le famiglie s'intrattengono in gite campestri. Questo costume è localmente detto: satari i vadduna.

Nel corso della prima metà di giugno si celebra la Festa del Corpus Domini. In quest'occasione una solenne processione, caratterizzata dalla presenza degli stendardi delle antiche corporazioni, accompagna il Santissimo Sacramento. Prima della cerimonia, si svolge la Fruottula -un corteo di carri infiorati, dedicati alla campagne e al pane, preceduti da bambini che recano pani a ciambella (cuccidata) fissati all'estremità di bastoni- organizzato dalla corporazione dei viddani (contadini). Precede la sfilata una benedizione del pane (disposto in ceste) dinanzi la cattedrale normanna. Questa cerimonia è quanto resta dell'antica festa delle corporazioni di arti e mestieri (apprendisti e piccoli artigiani, bottegai, pescatori, contadini, marinai, sacerdoti, galantuomini, artigiani) che durava otto giorni (dal giovedì del Corpus Domini al giovedì successivo). In occasione della festa le vie dell'abitato e i balconi delle abitazioni venivano vistosamente decorati con tappeti, archi e ghirlande di fiori e rami verdi. Sempre con fiori venivano realizzati alcuni "quadri" raffiguranti scene della storia sacra. Le processioni erano caratterizzate dalla presenza di stendardi e dall'esecuzione di tradizionali inni al SS. Sacramento.

La vera e propria festa del SS. Salvatore della Trasfigurazione - di fatto, la principale ricorrenza festiva della città - si articola però tra il 2 e il 6 agosto giorno nel quale ha luogo la processione del Santissimo Salvatore titolare della Basilica Cattedrale. La devozione della città nei confronti del Santissimo Salvatore viene fatta risalire alla costruzione della Cattedrale da parte di Ruggero II. Attestazioni medievali della festa sono presenti nell'atto di fondazione di una confraternita cefaludese, già attiva nel 1212 e nell'elenco degli Ebrei e dei Servi di cui si serviva la Chiesa di Cefalù per gli ospiti del suo Palazzo in occasione della festa.

La festa ha inizio nel tardo pomeriggio del 2 agosto con lo spiegamento della bandiera del Cristo Pantocratore su un pennone posto sulla sommità della Cattedrale salutato dal suono della banda musicale e dallo sparo di mortaretti.



Fig. 16: Festa del SS. Salvatore - Cefalù **Fonte:** ph. Manuela Greco

Il 5 agosto hanno luogo: la gara di nuoto, la gara dei uzzarieddi, le tradizionali imbarcazioni dei pescatori; il gioco delle pignate, pentole di terracotta. L'ultimo giorno dei festeggiamenti ha luogo il tradizionale giuoco della 'ntinna a mari, competizione tradizionale che vede giovani e anziani pescatori cercare di raggiungere una bandiera recante l'immagine del SS. Salvatore affissa alla punta di una lunga pertica, resa scivoloso dal sapone, protesa dalla banchina sul mare.



Fig. 17: Festa del SS. Salvatore, Antinna a mare - Cefalù **Fonte:** ph. Manuela Greco

La sera, finalmente, per le strade del centro storico si svolge la solenne e partecipata processione del prezioso fercolo del SS. Salvatore. Durante il periodo festivo la Cattedrale e il corso della città vengono riccamente addobbati da luminarie mentre le edicole votive e le strade limitrofe sono decorate con composizioni floreali e bandiere multicolori.



Fig. 18: Festa del SS. Salvatore - Cefalù

Fonte: ph. Manuela Greco

A fine agosto si celebrano diverse feste campestri nelle contrade rurali di Cefalù. Così a Campella, a Ferla, a Guarneri. In quest'occasione gli abitanti si riuniscono insieme per consumare comunitariamente cibi d'occasione. Non diversamente accade per la festa che ha luogo presso il santuario extra-moenia dei santi Cosma e Damiano.

La I domenica di settembre, presso il Santuario di Gibilmanna, si celebra Maria Santissima di Gibilmanna, la Gran Signora, con una processione alla quale intervengono fedeli da tutti i paesi della diocesi.

L'8 dicembre, in occasione della festa dell'Immacolata Concezione, Patrona della Città dal 1954, una partecipata processione accompagna il fercolo mariano.

Nel periodo natalizio hanno corso in Cefalù la novena, dette localmente *a ninnariedda*, che vede le sere della settimana precedente il Natale, animate dalle esecuzioni (una per sera in diverse zone della città) della musica natalizia tradizionale risalente al secolo XVIII.

La sera del 31 dicembre la città è animata da un corteo di fiaccole e da un improvvisato "concerto" di oggetti di latta e terracotta. Si tratta della cerimonia d'accoglienza alla Vecchia strina, l'orribile vecchia che secondo una tradizione diffusa in area madonita reca doni ai bambini.

ANNEX 1

“ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE”

**ANCIENT SOURCES
AND
EVIDENCES OF MODERN AGE**



*Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio, from H. Gally Knight,
Saracenic and Norman Remains to illustrate the Normans in Sicily,
London 1840*

1A

ANCIENT SOURCES (X-XII CENTURIES)

INDEX

WARNING	p. 3
2.1 ISLAMIC AGE	
Ibn Hawqal	p. 5
2.2 NORMAN AGE	
2.2.1 GREEK SOURCES	
Filagato da Cerami	p. 11
2.2.2 ARAB SOURCES	
Edrisi	p. 13
Ibn Hamdis	p. 20
Abd Ar-Rahmàn di Butera	p. 21
Abd Ar-Rahmàn di Trapani	p. 22
Ibn Giubayr	p. 23
2.2.3 LATIN SOURCES	
Alessandro di Telese	p. 28
Beniamino de Tudela	p. 29
Romualdo Salernitano	p. 30
Ugo Falcando	p. 31
LIST OF THE QUOTED SOURCES	p. 37

WARNING

In the following pages can be read the most remarkable sources of medieval age concerning Palermo and its arab-norman monuments.

1. ISLAMIC AGE

Ibn Hawqal

Kitāb al-masālik wa l-mamālik, “Libro delle vie e dei reami” (976 A.C.)

I

Della Sicilia. Isola è questa lunga sette giornate [di cammino], larga quattro giornate; montuosa, irta di rocche e di castella, abitata e coltivata per ogni luogo. Essa non ha altra città famosa e popolosa che quella che addimandano Palermo, ed è capitale dell'isola. Sta [proprio] sulla spiaggia, nella costiera settentrionale. Palermo si compone di cinque quartieri, non molto lontani [l'un dall'altro], ma si ben circoscritti che i loro limiti appariscono chiaramente. [Il primo è] la città grande, propriamente detta Palermo, cinta d'un muro di pietra alto e difendevole, abitata da mercatanti. Quivi la moschea *ġāmi'*¹ che fu un tempo chiesa dei Rūm; nella quale [si vede] un gran santuario. Ho inteso dire da un certo logico che il filosofo de' Greci antichi, ossia Aristotile, giaccia entro [una cassa di] legno sospesa in cotesto santuario, che i Musulmani hanno mutato in moschea. I Cristiani onoravano assai la tomba di questo [filosofo] e soleano implorare da lui la pioggia, prestando fede alle tradizioni [lasciate] da' Greci antichi intorno i suoi grandi pregi e le virtù [del suo intelletto]. Raccontava [il logico], che questa cassa era stata sospesa lì a mezz'aria, perchè la gente ricorressevi a pregare per la pioggia, o per la [pubblica] salute e [per la liberazione da tutte] quelle calamità che spingon [l'uomo] a volgersi a Dio e propiziarlo; [come accade] nei tempi di carestia, moria o guerra civile. [Per vero] io vidi lassù una [cassa] grande di legno, e forse racchiudea l'avello.

L'[altra città] che ha nome 'Al *Hāliṣah* (L'eletta) cingesi anch'essa d'un muro di pietra, ma non tale che s'agguagli al primo [da noi descritto]. Soggiorna nella *Hāliṣah* il Sultano co' suoi seguaci: quivi non mercati, non fondachi; v'ha due bagni; una moschea *ġāmi'*, piccola, ma frequentata; la prigione del Sultano; l'arsenale (di marina) e il *dīwān*.² Ha quattro porte a mezzogiorno, tramontana e ponente: a levante un muro senza porte.

Il quartiere detto *Harat 'as Ṣaḡālibah* (il Quartiere degli Schiavoni) è più ragguardevole e popoloso che le due città anzidette. In esso il porto; in esso parecchie fonti, le acque delle quali scorrono tra questo quartiere e la città vecchia: tra l'uno e l'altra il limite non è segnato se non che dalle acque.

Il quartier che s'appella *Harat 'al Masġid* (il Quartier della moschea) di quella, dico, d'Ibn *Siqlāb*, è spazioso anch'esso; ma difetta d'acque vive, onde gli abitatori bevono de' pozzi. [Scorre] a mezzogiorno del paese un grande e grosso fiume che s'appella *Wādī 'Abbās*,³ sul quale son piantati di molti

mulini; ma [l'acqua di esso] non si adopera all'irrigazione degli orti, nè dei giardini.

Grosso è 'Al *Harat 'al ġādīdah* (il Quartier nuovo) il quale s'avvicina al Quartier della moschea, senza separazione, nè intervallo: nè anche ha mura come il quartiere degli Schiavoni.

La più parte de' mercati giace tra la moschea di 'Ibn *Siqlāb* e questo Quartier nuovo: per esempio, il mercato degli oliandoli, che racchiude tutte le botteghe de' venditori di tal derrata. I cambiatori e i droghieri soggiornano anch'essi fuor le mura della città; e similmente i sarti, gli armaiuoli, i calderai, i venditori di grano e tutte quante le altre arti. Ma i macellai tengono dentro la città meglio che cencinquanta botteghe da vender carne; e qui [tra i due quartieri testè nominati] non ve n'ha che poche altre. Questo [grande numero di botteghe] mostra la importanza del traffico suddetto e il grande numero di coloro che lo esercitano. Il che puossi argomentare parimenti dalla vastità della loro moschea; nella quale, un dì ch'era zeppa di gente, io contai, così in aria, più di settemila persone; poichè v'erano schierate per la preghiera più di trentasei file, ciascuna delle quali non passava il numero di dugento persone.

Le moschee della città, della *Hāliṣah* e de' quartieri che giacciono intorno la [città] fuor le mura, passano il numero di trecento: la più parte fornite d'ogni cosa, con tetti, mura e porte. Le persone ben informate del paese dan tutte a un modo così fatto ragguaglio e concordano nel numero [delle moschee].

Fuor la città, nello spazio che le s'attacca e la circonda, tra le torri e i giardini, sono dei *maḥāll*,⁴ che seguonsi l'un l'altro assai da vicino; e da una parte [movendo] da' pressi del luogo chiamato 'Al *Mu'askar* (le stanze de' soldati), il quale giace nel bel mezzo dell'abitato, si volgono al fiume che s'appella *Wādī 'Abbās* e vanno a sparpagliarsi su le sue sponde; [da un'altra parte], seguitando l'uno all'altro, arrivano fino al luogo detto 'Al *Bayḍā* (Baida anch'oggi) sopra un'altura che sta ad una parasanga all'incirca dalla città. Cotesti [borghi] furono già desolati, e gli abitatori di essi perirono nelle guerre civili che afflissero il paese, com'è qui noto a chiunque. Pur tutti concordemente attestano la importanza [ch'ebbero] i detti borghi e che le loro moschee passavano il numero di dugento. [In vero] io non ho visto tanto numero di moschee in nessuna delle maggiori città, foss'anco grande al doppio [di Palermo], nè l'ho sentito raccontare se non che da quei di Cordova [per la loro patria]; per la quale città io non ho verificato il fatto, anzi l'ho riferito a suo luogo non senza dubbio. Lo posso affer-

mare bensì per Palermo, perchè ho veduta con gli occhi miei la più parte di esse [moschee]. Stando un giorno presso la casa di 'Abû Muḥammad 'al Qafṣî, giureconsulto [specialmente versato] nella materia de' contratti, e messomi a guardare dalla costui moschea, per quanto si stendea la vista nel tratto che percorre una saetta, io notai una diecina di moschee, che talvolta l'una stava di faccia all'altra e correavi di mezzo la [sola] strada. Avendo chiesto [il motivo] di questo [numero strabocchevole], mi fu detto che qui la gente è sì gonfia di superbia, che ognun vuole una moschea sua propria, nella quale non entri che la sua famiglia e la sua clientela. Accade qui che due fratelli, abitando case contigue, anzi addossate ad un muro [comune, pur] si faccia ciascun di loro la sua moschea, per adagiarsi egli solo. Una delle dieci, delle quali testè ho fatta menzione, apparteneva al medesimo 'Abû Muḥammad 'al Qafṣî: ed eccoti da canto, ad una ventina di passi, un'altra moschea ch'egli avea fabbricata, perchè il proprio figliuolo vi desse lezioni di giurisprudenza. In somma ognuno vuol che si dica: questa è la moschea del tale e di nissun altro. Questo figliuolo di 'Abû Muḥammad si sentiva gran cosa: tra ch'egli avea del suo tanti fumi in capo e ch'era il cucco del babbo, egli andava sì gonfio e con viso contento di sè medesimo, come s'egli fosse stato il padre del proprio padre [e non figlio di famiglia].

Giaccion su la spiaggia del mare molti ribât⁵ pieni di sgherri, uomini di mal affare, gente da sedizioni, vecchi e giovani, ribaldi di tante favelle, i quali si son fatta in fronte la callosità delle prosternazioni⁶ per piantarsi lì a chiappare la limosina e sparlare delle donne oneste. La più parte son mezzani di lordure o rotti a vizio infame. Riparan costoro nei ribât, come uomini da nulla che' sono, gente senza tetto, [vera] canaglia.

Ho detto della Ḥâlîṣah, delle sue porte e di quanto avvi lì [da notare]. Venendo ora al Qaşr (il Cassaro, il castello) propriamente chiamato Palermo, dico ch'è questa la città antica. Delle sue porte, la principale è la Bâb 'al baḥr (Porta di mare), così appellata perchè vicina al mare. Non lungi da quella [s'apre] un'altra porta elegante e nuova che 'Abû 'al Ḥasan 'Aḥmad 'ibn 'al Ḥasan 'ibn 'abî 'al Ḥusayn fece costruire, a domanda de' cittadini, in un ciglione che sovrasta al rivo ed alla fonte detta 'Ayn 'aş şafâ (Fonte della salute). Il medesimo nome ha preso in oggi la porta, la quale, al par che la fonte, torna di comodo ai cittadini. Segue la porta antica detta di Sant'Agata; e appresso a questa, l'altra che addimandasi Bâb 'ar Ruḥah, dal nome di un grosso rivo, al quale si scende di qui. La scaturigine è proprio sotto la porta: l'acqua molto salubre e muove parecchi mulini l'un dopo l'altro. Indi [occorre] la Bâb 'ar Riyâd (Porta de' Giardini), nuova anche essa e fabbricata da 'Abû 'al Ḥasan. Sorgea non lungi, in sito poco difendevole, un'altra porta, detta Bâb 'ibn Qurhub; ma essendo stata la città un tempo combattuta da quella parte ed avendone sofferta una irruzione con danno gravissimo, 'Abû 'al Ḥasan ha tramutata questa porta dal posto cattivo ad altro [più] sicuro. Appresso è la Bâb 'al 'abnâ (Porta de' Giovanotti), la più antica del paese; indi la Bab 'as sudân (porta de' Negri), la quale sta di faccia alla contrada de' Fabbri; indi la Bâb 'al ḥadîd (porta di Ferro), donde si esce all'Ḥârat 'al yahûd (il Quartiere de' Giudei). Lì presso è un'altra porta edificata parimenti da 'Abû 'al Ḥasan; ma

non ha nome di sorta. Fuor di questa è il quartiere di 'Abu Ḥimâz. E in tutto fa nove porte.

La città, [di figura] bislunga, racchiude un mercato che l'attraversa da ponente a levante e si addimanda 'As simât (la fila): tutto lastricato di pietra da un capo all'altro; bello emporio di varie specie di mercanzie.

Scaturiscono intorno a Palermo acque abbondanti, che scorrono da levante a ponente, con forza da volgere ciascuna due macine; onde son piantati parecchi mulini su que' rivi. Dalla sorgente allo sbocco in mare son essi fiancheggiati di vasti terreni paludosi, i quali, dove [producono] canna persiana, dove fanno delli stagni, dove [dan luogo a] buone aie di zucche.

Quivi stendesi anco una fondura tutta coperta di b.rbir (papiro), ossia bardî, ch'è [proprio la pianta] di cui si fabbricano i ṭûmâr (rotoli di foglio da scrivere). Io non so che il papiro d'Egitto abbia su la faccia della terra altro compagno che questo di Sicilia. Il quale la più parte è attorto in cordame per le navi e un pochino si adopera a far de' fogli pel Sultano, quanti gliene occorrono per l'appunto.

Parte de' cittadini, quelli cioè che abitano presso le mura e ne' dintorni, da Bâb 'ar riyâd a Bâb 'aş şafâ, bevon di questa [e d'altre] fonti. Gli altri [abitatori della città vecchia] al par che quelli della Ḥâlîṣah e del rimanente de' quartieri, dissetansi con l'acqua de' pozzi delle proprie case; la quale, leggiera o grave che sia, lor piace più che molte acque dolci che scorrono in que' luoghi. La gente del Mu'askar beve della fonte della 'Al Ġarbâl (il Crivello), che ha buon'acqua. Nel Mu'askar è un'altra sorgente che si chiama 'Ayn 'at tis'. (La fonte delle nove donne) e dà men copia d'acqua che il Ġarbâl e che l'altra detta 'Ayn 'abî Sa'id (La fonte di Abû Sa'id), la quale prese il nome da uno de' wâlî⁷ del paese. Nel lato occidentale si beve della fonte 'Ayn 'al ḥadîd (la Fonte del ferro). Quivi [è veramente] una miniera di questo metallo, posseduta in oggi dal Sultano; il quale adopera [il ferro estratto] agli usi dell'armata. A tempo antico la miniera apparteneva ad un dei Banû 'al 'Aġlab. Essa è vicina al villaggio di Balharâ,⁸ ricco di giardini, di vigneti e di polle e rivi che vanno a ingrossare il Wâdi 'Abbâs.

Oltre a quelle scaturiscono intorno intorno a Palermo altre fontane rinomate, le quali recano utilità al paese; come sarebbe il Qâdûs, e, nella campagna meridionale, la Fawârah piccola e la grande;⁹ la quale sgorga dal naso della montagna, ed è la più grossa sorgente dell'[agro palermitano]. Servon tutte queste acque a [innaffiare] i giardini. 'Al Baydâ ha anche essa una bella fonte chiamata con lo stesso suo nome e vicina al Ġarbâl ed alla Ġarbîah (La Occidentale). Gli abitanti del luogo detto Burġ 'al baṭṭâl (La Torre del valoroso) bevon della polla conosciuta sotto il nome di 'Ayn 'abî Malik. L'irrigazione de' giardini si fa più comunemente per mezzo di canali; chè molti giardini v'ha, oltre i campi non irrigui, sì come in Siria e in altri paesi. Con tutto ciò nella più parte de' quartieri e della [stessa] città, l'acqua si trae da' pozzi, ed è grave e malsana. Han preso a berne per difetto d'acqua viva, per poco [uso a] riflettere e pel gran mangiar che fanno di cipolle. E veramente cotesto cibo, di cui son ghiotti e il prendon crudo, lor guasta i sensi. Non v'ha tra loro uom di qualsivoglia condizione che non ne mangi ogni dì e non ne faccia

mangiar mattina e sera in casa sua. Ecco ciò che ha offuscata loro immaginativa; offesi i cervelli; perturbati i sensi; alterate le intelligenze; assopiti gli spiriti; annebbiati i volti; stemprata la costituzione si fattamente che lor non avviene quasi mai di vedere dirittamente le cose.

Va messo anco nel novero [il fatto] che qui v'ha più di trecento maestri di scuola che educano i giovanetti. A sentirli, essi sono nel paese gli uomini di Dio, sono la gente più virtuosa e degna: non ostante che ognuno sappia la poca loro capacità e la loro leggerezza di cervello, sono adoperati come testimonii [ne' contratti] e come depositarii. Ma il vero è che costoro si buttano a quel mestiere per fuggir la guerra sacra e scansare ogni fazione militare. Io ho composto un libro su questi [musulmani di Palermo?], nel quale ho raccolte le notizie che li concernono.

Versione di Michele Amari

II

Chi predomina in città sono i maestri di scuola, essendoci colà scuole dappertutto. Costoro sono divisibili colà in varie categorie e gradi di stoltezza e pazzia, superiori alla pazzia dei maestri di scuola d'ogni altro paese, e agli stolti di ogni altra contrada; al punto che arrivano a discutere la condotta e le decisioni del sovrano, a sparlare liberamente, e a farne passare per vizi le virtù stesse. Ce ne sono in città circa trecento o poco meno, un numero che non si ritrova in alcun altro paese. E sono tanti, nonostante il poco che valgono, grazie alla loro ripugnanza alle spedizioni militari e alla loro avversione alla guerra santa: giacché il loro paese è terra di frontiera, confinante col territorio dei Rūm, e zona di guerra, dove il *ghīād* è sempre in vigore e l'appello alle armi è permanente, sin da quando fu conquistata la Sicilia. Esso non è stato mai intermesso dai loro reggitori, che quando chiamano alle armi non lascian fuori nessuno, salvo coloro che se ne riscattan con denaro o producono un valido motivo di scusa per restare indietro con la guardia del corpo (*rābīṭa*) del sovrano. Era però da tempo invalsa la norma di esentare i maestri di scuola dai servizi gravosi, e di far loro pagare una corrispettiva tassa: e così tutti gli imbecilli si son rifugiati nell'insegnamento, e questo lo ha reso alla loro ignoranza un'occupazione desiderabile, pur rendendo esso e fruttando così poco. Ce ne sono infatti parecchi che in un anno non riescono a cavare da tutti i loro scolari, che son molti, neanche dieci *dīnār*. Ci può essere una posizione più brutta, e una situazione più meschina e miserabile di un uomo che baratti il dovere impostogli da Dio della guerra santa e il suo onore, la campagna contro gli infedeli e la sua gloria, contro la più vile delle posizioni, l'infima delle professioni, la più abietta delle arti? Ché in tutti i paesi di qualche conto l'insegnamento, anche se volto a educare i figli dei nobili e dei ricchi, è sinonimo o presunzione di squallida miseria, e per concorde giudizio degli ottimati e di ogni uomo il maestro di scuola è un povero scemo, tenuto per deficiente, ignorante e di corto cervello: orbene, una delle maggiori calamità e sciagure è che tutti quanti i Siciliani, ottusi e ignoranti e inintelligenti come sono, si credono che proprio questa gente sia la loro *élite*, il fiore della loro società, i loro giureconsulti e dotti e consulenti giuridici e testimoni le-

gali; e questi fra loro sentenziano su ciò che sia lecito e illecito, con costoro si stipulano i contratti e han corso le testimonianze, costoro sono i letterati e i sacri oratori... Io ho veduto un figlio del suddetto maestro e cadì Ishāq ibn al-Māḡalī, che per due anni tenne loro la predica pronunziando in stato di quiescenza la finale dei nomi in connessione, e dando la i finale alle forme verbali, dal principio alla fine della sua predica. Mi trovai a parlare a un letterato del luogo che andava per la maggiore, mentre quel predicatore aveva messo all'accusativo ciò che non dipendeva da alcun soggetto, o al nominativo un accusativo, mi pare un complemento oggetto. Gli feci osservare: «Hai sentito il predicatore, e gli sfondoni che ha fatto?», menzionandoglieli, senza che ora precisamente ricordi le parole; e lui mi rispose: «Sarà forse come tu dici, signor mio, ma noi non badiamo a queste cose...».

Dopo aver citato altri esempi della ignoranza o incompetenza di due di questi mu'allim, Ibn Ḥawqal prosegue:

Di costui (Ibn Alf Ṣawṭ), di Ibn Maṭar e di tutta la loro compagnia io ho lungamente parlato, descrivendone la poca intelligenza e l'ottusità di cervello, la crassa ignoranza e stupidità, la morte dalla svegliatezza e la insigne abiezione, la balordaggine, il tratto antipatico, i molti vizi, i mali cibi di cui si nutrono e ne corroborano l'ignoranza e il cattivo carattere; e questo in un libro che ho diviso in dieci capitoli, ove comincio col parlare dei pregi e virtù di cui si vantano a gara i cittadini, i membri delle tribù e gli abitanti dei vari paesi, di come tali virtù ineriscano alle varie regioni e città, e poi dei vizi che per converso precludono ad alcuni il vanto, la bontà e la bellezza. Ho intitolato quest'opera *Il libro della Sicilia*, senza ometter la menzione di alcuna loro virtù o difetto, parlando di ogni loro specifica dote e deficienza, di ciò che hanno avuto e di quanto è stato loro negato, con la loro natura grossolana e i depravati costumi, i loro cibi puzzolenti e le sudice e lerce coscienze, la loro rozzezza e litigiosità. Li ho fatto il nome di tutti i loro maestri di scuola, con le loro storie di cui ho avuta notizia: la loro nullità, la crescente loro ribellione e insubordinazione alla legittima autorità, e la qualità della loro setta, difforme da tutte le altre sette e dottrine dell'Islām, quale non vi è in alcun altro paese né rassomiglia ad alcuna altra dottrina in qualsiasi religione che sia. Questi (Siciliani) sono dei bastardi: la maggior parte degli abitanti delle rocche e delle campagne usano sposarsi con i Cristiani, e i figli maschi che ne nascono si stanno col bastardo loro padre, mentre le femmine sono cristiane come la loro madre. Non fanno la preghiera canonica né la purificazione, non pagano la elemosina legale, non compiono il pellegrinaggio; c'è tra loro chi fa il digiuno del ramadān, e poi durante esso si lava dall'impurità.¹⁰ In tali qualità non hanno chi lor si accompagni, e con simili pregi hanno acquistato nell'ignoranza un assoluto primato...

Un'ultima frecciata a cinque poveri mu'allimūn palermitani, associati e rivali in un'unica scoletta, e ironie sul lutto che accompagnò la morte di uno di loro; e giungiamo al paragrafo finale, forse il più importante storicamente di tutto il capitolo, per il cenno alle condizioni economiche dell'isola, di cui l'Amari nel testo a lui accessibile aveva notato la mancanza:

Quanto alla loro ricchezza, pur avendo essi pochi gravami, esigue spese e abbondanti raccolti, non si trova fra loro chi possiede una borsa di contante né l'abbia mai veduta, salvo che presso un sovrano, se è di quelli che lo frequentano e a lui hanno accesso. Sul denaro, le imposte e le ricchezze si valutano le condizioni degli abitanti delle città e delle provincie, oltre alla nobiltà e al valore ecc. Ma la ricchezza dell'isola di Sicilia a quest'età nostra, che è per essa fra tutte la più prospera e abbondante sotto ogni punto di vista e di leggi, comprendendovi il quinto, i raccolti, il reddito del vino, il testatico, i diritti marittimi, l'annuo tributo dovuto da quei di Calabria, i diritti di caccia e ogni altro cespite, ammonta in tutto a...¹¹ I suoi raccolti e la sua fertilità, la sua produzione in cibi e bevande erano in antico larghi e abbondanti, come nei luoghi che ho indicato in capo al mio libro; ma quando io ci entrai, tutto si era di fertilità ridotto in carestia.

I costumi dei signori di campagna sono lì come quelli in genere degli isolani, uomini di barbarica e incondita loquela, sordi e muti; quanto agli abitanti (del contado) cui i viag-

gi non abbiano un po' raffinato, essi vivono in uno stato bestiale di ottusità e trascuranza d'ogni dovere, come appar chiaro al loro tratto, in opinioni sballate, e in una violenta avversione verso ogni straniero e forestiero che capiti da loro, privi quali sono di ogni socialità; in questo prendendo dalla popolazione cittadina, che anch'essa odia i mercanti e i forestieri colà in missione, di un odio che non ha pari presso alcuna generazione di tangheri a questo mondo, né presso i più rozzi e duri montanari. E tutto ciò nonostante che i loro interessi dipendano dagli importatori, e che essi abbian vivo bisogno dei viaggiatori, trattandosi di un'isola priva delle risorse degli altri paesi, eccettuato il grano, la lana, i panni a pelo, il vino e lo zucchero, e una certa produzione di vesti di lino, che per dire il vero sono senza pari in bontà e buon prezzo: quelle che si producono colà di taglio doppio si vendono da cinquanta a sessanta *rubā'ī*, e sono assai superiori alle analoghe che si comprano in Egitto per cinquanta o sessanta *dīnār*. Ma tutto il resto, di prodotti occorrenti ed articoli, è importato e addotto all'isola dal di fuori...

Versione di Francesco Gabrieli

1. Ġāmi' ossia «adunante» si dice la moschea maggiore, nella quale si raccoglie il popolo musulmano alla preghiera pubblica il venerdì.

2. Uffici pubblici.

3. L'Oreto.

4. Plurale di maħall, che vuol dir luogo di fermata in viaggio ed anche di dimora, genericamente parlando. Qui accenna a quei gruppi d'umili abituri che si formano allato alle città crescenti di popolazione e ricchezza.

5. Stanze di volontari su i confini dell'impero musulmano.

6. Prosternandosi nelle preghiere, i Musulmani toccano il suolo con la fronte, la quale a lungo andare incaldisce nel mezzo. I pinzocheri e i bacchettoni ne mettono in mostra il segno.

7. «Prefetto». Credo sia la stessa sorgente detta in oggi «Dennisinni».

Cf. *St. dei Mus.*, II, 33, 300; e sul nome di 'Abū Sa 'id, lo stesso volume pag. 157.

8. Sul sito dell'odierna Monreale.

9. Fawārah, «polla che sorge con impeto» quasi bollendo. Il nome resta alla minore delle due sorgenti descritte dall'autore: l'altra si chiama oggi *Maredolce* o *Santo Ciro*.

10. Il digiuno del ramadān implica anche astensione dai rapporti sessuali: chi si mette in condizioni da doversi lavare dalla impurità (*ganāba*) ha quindi infranto questo divieto.

11. In questo importantissimo passo, dove purtroppo è caduta nel manoscritto proprio la cifra finale, si dava il bilancio delle entrate dell'emirato siciliano, che dal contesto, almeno nel giudizio di Ibn Ḥawqal, doveva apparire straordinariamente basso: una sorta di tributo, addolcito in «dono», imposto in quel periodo sulla Calabria bizantina dalle armi kalbite.

From F. Gabrieli, U. Scerrato, *Gli Arabi in Italia*, Milan 1979, pages 733-736.

2. NORMAN AGE

2.1 GREEK SOURCES

Filagato da Cerami

Preamble of the Homily XXVII (between 1140 and 1154)

Con te mi rallegro o città, e con te, sacro tempio della reggia, perché un pubblico di ogni età si è oggi su di te riversato, e tutti i cittadini che sono stimati per la loro condizione e gran numero di sacerdoti, che adornano colla loro presenza l'odierna festa. Di tutte queste cose è causa anzitutto Iddio, dal quale deriva e avviene tutto quanto si fa di buono per gli uomini, e in secondo luogo un re pio, salvatore e benevolo quando vede i sudditi, perché la sua ira Egli la riserva ai nemici. Egli dopo averci procurato molti e grandi benefici, e dopo aver superato i suoi contemporanei e i suoi predecessori per pietà e grandezza d'animo, di quanto i raggi del sole vincono lo splendore degli astri, ha aggiunto un'altra prova della sua anima veramente grande e regale, questo amenissimo tempio dei santi Apostoli, tempio che Egli ha costruito nella sua reggia quasi a fondamento e baluardo, molto grande e bello, e distinto da una bellezza nuova, risplendente di luci, fulgente d'oro e splendente di mosaici e allietato da immagini, tanto che uno dopo averlo veduto molte volte, se lo vede di nuovo lo ammira e ne rimane stupito come se lo vedesse per la prima volta, volgendo qua e là lo sguardo. Quanto poi al soffitto, è cosa che uno non si sazia di guardare, ed è meraviglia a vederlo e a sentirne parlare, perché è abbellito da intagli sottili variati in forma di canestri, e, brillando tutto intorno per l'oro, esso imita il cielo, quando per l'aria serena è illuminato tutto intorno dalla folla degli astri. Vi sono poi colonne che sostengono leggiadramente le volte, e che sollevano il soffitto a incredibile altezza. Inoltre lo spazio più sacro del tempio somiglia in tutto a un prato di primavera per il vario colore di marmi che ne formano il mosaico, quasi fosse abbellito da fiori, se non che i fiori appassiscono e cambiano colore, mentre questo prato non appassisce ed è perenne, perché conserva in sé una primavera eterna. Ogni parete è ricoperta di marmi di vario colore, la parte superiore è rivestita di mosaico aureo, nello spazio che non è occupato dalle numerose immagini sacre. Quanto poi al luogo riservato al rito mistico, un recinto di marmo delimita lo spazio riservato ai sacerdoti; in esso è possibile trattenersi e stare con sicurezza, e rallegrare colla vista lo sguardo. Esso serve anche da impedimento nel caso che qualcuno avventato ed empio cercasse di penetrare nello spazio vietato. Quanto poi alla sacra mensa che brilla per i riflessi dell'oro e dell'argento, essa stupisce chi guarda; e quant'altro vi resta sia onorato del nostro silenzio. Tutto poi il tempio accompagna dolcemente colla sua voce i cantori, perché la voce ritorna su se stessa a motivo dell'eco. Vi è inoltre sospeso nell'aria gran numero di veli, la cui materia hanno fornito fili di seta intessuti con fili d'oro e di diversi altri colori che i Fenici hanno abbellito con arte mirabile e singolare. Numerosi lampadari, gareggiando in certo modo fra loro, illuminano il tempio con luci sempre accese, facendo chiara come il giorno la notte. E del vasellame d'argento e d'oro destinato al sacro rito chi potrebbe dire appieno il numero e la bellezza?"

From B. Lavagnini, *Profilo di Filagato da Cerami con traduzione della Omelia XXVII pronunciata dal pulpito della Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Palermo 1992.

2.2 ARAB SOURCES

Edrisi

Kitāb nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq,

“Il sollazzo per chi si diletta di girare il mondo” or “Libro di Ruggero II” (around 1154)

(Della Sicilia). Dopo il già detto ci resta a trattare della celebre isola di Sicilia, ricordare particolarmente le sue regioni; descrivere il suo territorio a luogo a luogo; noverare le sue glorie ed esporre i pregi di essa, con poche parole e molte idee: [alla quale opera ne accingiamo] con l'aiuto del sommo Iddio. Diciam dunque che l'isola di Sicilia è la perla del secolo per abbondanza e bellezze; il primo paese [del mondo] per bontà [di natura, frequenza di] abitazioni e antichità [d'incivilimento]. Vengonvi da tutte le parti i viaggiatori e i trafficanti delle città e delle metropoli, i quali tutti ad una voce la esaltano, [attestano] la sua grande importanza, lodano la sua splendida bellezza, parlano delle sue felici condizioni, degli svariati pregi che si accolgono in lei e dei beni d'ogni altro paese [del mondo] che la Sicilia attira a sé. Nobilissime tra tutte le altre [che ricordi la storia, furono] le sue dominazioni; potentissime sopra tutt'altre le forze che i [Siciliani prostrarono] chi lor facesse contrasto. E veramente i re della Sicilia vanno messi innanzi di gran lunga a tutti gli altri re, per la possanza, per la gloria e per l'altezza de' proponimenti.

Correndo l'anno quattrocencinquantatrè dell'egira (1061) conquistò i principali paesi della Sicilia, ed, unito ai suoi commilitoni, domò i prefetti usurpatori e le milizie di essa, il re illustrissimo, il nobilissimo eroe, ridottato per la sua posanza, eccelso nella sua gloria, Ruggiero figliuol di Tancredi, discendente dall'eletta dei re Franchi. Il qual Ruggiero non posò dallo sbaragliare le turbe accozzate da' prefetti dell'isola, dal soggiogare i tiranni che la difendeano, dallo spargere le gualdane contr'essi notte e dì, dal colpirli con diverse maniere di morte e di sterminio, né dal lavorare addosso a loro col taglio delle sciabole e con la punta delle vibrante lance, finché non insignorissi di tutta l'isola. Ei l'occupò, la domò, la conquistò a pezzo a pezzo; se ne impossessò ed espugnò l'una dopo l'altra le sue piazze di confine: e ciò nel corso di trent'anni. Ma fattosene signore e assodatovi il trono della sua regia potestà, egli bandì giustizia ai popoli dell'isola; confermò loro l'[esercizio di] loro religioni e loro leggi; concesse a tutti sicurtà della vita e delle sostanze [per loro, per] le famiglie e per la loro discendenza. Per tal modo ei governò il rimanente della sua vita, finché nol raggiunse il termine fatale, e non gli arrivò il giorno

prefisso. Egli morì l'anno quattrocentonovantaquattro (nov. 1100 ad ott. 1101) in provincia di Calabria, nella rôcca di Mileto e quivi fu sepolto. Ha ereditato il regno e tienlo, dopo di lui, il suo figliuolo, il temuto re che porta il medesimo nome e segue le orme sue, Ruggiero secondo. Il quale ha tenuto su il principato, adorno il regno, esaltato il poter dello Stato, e consacrata alle faccende pubbliche quella penetrante vigilanza e quell'opera zelante che esse richieggono. E con ciò ha osservata la giustizia, mantenuta la sicurezza, esercitata la clemenza; tanto che i principi s'inclinano a prestargli ubbidienza; prendono apertamente la divisa di partigiani e seguaci suoi; gli consegnano le chiavi de' proprii paesi; ed accorrono a lui da ogni banda, bramosi di mettersi al coperto nel suo reame e di riposare sotto l'ombra della sua lealtà e benignità. Il suo regno è divenuto ogni giorno più illustre, più possente e più rinomato, infino all'istante che noi dettiamo il presente libro.

Ritornando a discorrere della Sicilia [replichiamo] ch'è regione di gran momento, con vaste province, molti paesi, infinite bellezze e pregi singolari: talché se prendessimo ad annoverare partitamente le sue qualità e discorrere le sue

condizioni paese per paese, [tenteremmo] opera assai malagevole da non condursi [a termine] senza grandissima difficoltà. Pertanto recheremo qui, a Dio piacendo, alcune brevi notizie, che varranno a darne un cenno e ci faranno conseguire lo scopo al quale miriamo.

Diciamo dunque che, al tempo in cui scriviamo, il principe di cotesta isola, il ridottato re Ruggiero, vi possiede centotrenta paesi tra cittadi e ròcche; senza contar le massarie¹, né i casali², né le case rurali. Incominceremo dai paesi marittimi, de' quali tratteremo esclusivamente, limitandoci ad essi, senza accennare a nessun altro; e quando [fornito tutto il circuito] saremo ritornati al punto delle mosse, prenderemo a descrivere, posto per posto e luogo per luogo, i paesi, le fortezze e i distretti vasti e popolati dell'interno dell'isola: ciò con l'aiuto e sostegno del sommo Dio.

Prima del novero Balarm (Palermo) la bella e immensa città; il massimo e splendido soggiorno; la più vasta ed eccelsa metropoli del mondo; quella che [a narrarne] i vanti non si finirebbe quasi mai; [la città ornata] di tante eleganze; la sede dei re ne' moderni e negli antichi tempi. Da lei moveano già alle imprese le armate e gli eserciti, a lei ritornavano, nella stessa guisa che

oggi. Giace in riva al mare, nella parte occidentale [dell'isola]: circondala grandi e alte montagne; [contuttociò] la sua spiaggia è lieta, aprica, ridente. Ha Palermo edifizii di tanta bellezza che i viaggiatori si mettono in cammino [attirati dalla] fama delle [meraviglie che quivi offre] l'architettura, lo squisito lavoro, [l'ornamento di tanti] peregrini trovati [dell'arte].

Dividesi la città in due parti: Qasr («castello, cassaro»)³ e borgo. Il Cassaro è quell'antica fortezza sì rinomata in ogni paese e in ogni regione. Abbraccia tre contrade; delle quali quella di mezzo è frequentatissima di torreggianti palazzi ed eccelsi e nobili ostelli, di moschee, fondachi, bagni, e botteghe de' grandi mercatanti. Né mancano alle rimanenti due contrade degli alti palagi, de' sontuosi edifizii, de' fondachi, de' bagni in gran copia. Nel medesimo [Cassaro] sorge la moschea gâmi^c (cattedrale) che fu un tempo chiesa cristiana e in oggi è ritornata [al culto] al quale dedicaronla gli antichi. Mal potrebbe immaginarsi quanto è bello in oggi questo [monumento], pei capricci dell'arte, i peregrini lavori, le rarità e le nuovissime specie di figure, dorature, colori ed [ornati] calligrafici.

Il borgo è [a dir propriamente] un'altra città, che d'ogni parte circonda l'antica. Quivi la [seconda] città vecchia che s'addimanda 'Al Hâlisah («l'eletta» in oggi la Kalsa), nella quale al tempo [che dominarono] i Musulmani soggiornava il sultano co' suoi ottimati⁴ e v'era la Bâb 'al bahr («porta del mare») e l'arsenale addetto alla costruzione [del naviglio].

D'ogni intorno alla capitale della Sicilia [il terreno] è solcato d'acque e n'erompon delle fonti perenni. Palermo abbonda di frutta; i suoi edifizii e le sue eleganti villette confondon chi si metta a descriverle ed abbagliano gli intelletti. A dirla in una parola, questa città fa girare il cervello a chi la guarda. Il Cassaro sopraddetto è dei più vasti ed alti [di muro che trovinsi al mondo e tale] da non potersi espugnare per battaglia, né occupare per colpo di mano.

Nella parte più elevata di questo Cassaro, il ri-dottato re Ruggiero ha una cittadella nuova, fabbricata di pietruzze dure da mosaico e di grandi pietre da taglio, delineata con le regole dell'arte, munita d'alte torri, ben afforzata di vedette⁵ e di pugnacoli, [comoda] per palazzine e sale ben costruite; notevole per le decorazioni architettoniche, pei mirabili e peregrini ornati di calligrafia e

per le immagini eleganti d'ogni maniera che vi sono raccolte. [Di tutta la città] i passaggieri attestano lo splendore; levanla a cielo i viaggiatori, [anzi] dicono a dirittura che non [trovansi al mondo] edificizii più mirabili che que' di Palermo, né siti più eletti che i suoi luoghi di delizia: e che i suoi palagi sono i più nobili, le sue case le più piacenti [che uom possa vedere].

Il borgo che circonda il Cassaro vecchio del quale abbiamo detto, occupa grande area di terreno. È pieno di fondachi, case, bagni, botteghe, mercati, e difeso da muro, fosso e riparo. Dentro cotesto borgo son molti giardini; bellissimi villini e canali d'acqua dolce e corrente, condotta alla città dai monti che cingono la sua pianura.

Fuor del lato meridionale del borgo scorre il fiume 'Abbâs (l'Oreto), fiume perenne, sul quale son piantati tanti molini da bastare appieno al bisogno [della città].

From Edrisi, *La Sicilia*, by Carlo Ruta, Palermo 2002, pages 21-27.

Ibn Hamdis

Poems (second half XI- first half XII)

Ricordo la Sicilia, e il dolore ne suscita nell'anima il ricordo.
Un luogo di giovanili follie ora deserto, animato un dì
dal fiore dei nobili ingegni.
Se son stato cacciato da un paradiso, come posso io darne
notizia?
Se non fosse l'amarrezza delle lacrime, le crederei i fiumi
di quel paradiso.

*Il ricordo della patria sarà uno dei più sentiti motivi della sua
poesia; ma se cerchiamo anche qui specificazioni maggiori di
luoghi, fatti, persone, la nostra curiosità resta alquanto delusa.
La città natale è una sola volta ricordata, là dove il poeta si cruccia
di veder gli infedeli spudroneggiare nelle più forti rocche
dell'Isola.*

Abitano forse ancora (i nostri) una rocca in Castrogiovanni,
dove ormai è cancellata la traccia dell'Islam?
Oh stupore, i demoni (infedeli) han fatto lor sede delle
ardenti costellazioni dello zodiaco.⁷
E Siracusa è diventata lor fortilizio, là dove van visitando
fra i rovi gli ipogei.

*quegli «ipogei» o «tombe» (nawawis) che ci dan l'unico appiglio
a immaginare il poeta giovanetto aggirantesi nelle Latomie o tra
i sepolcri di Achradina. Ma in realtà di ricordi personali precisi
o diretti ve n'è un solo, trepido di doloroso rimpianto:*

Oh custodisca Iddio una casa in Noto, e fluiscono su di lei
rigonfie nuvole!
Ogni ora io me la raffiguro nel pensiero, e verso per lei
gocce di scorrenti lacrime
Con nostalgia filiale anelo alla patria, verso cui mi attirano
le dimore delle belle sue donne.
E chi ha lasciato il cuore a vestigio di una dimora, a quella
brama col corpo fare ritorno.

*Noto dunque, più della natia Siracusa stessa, pare esser stata la
residenza del poeta negli anni giovanili, né esiste indizio alcuno
che egli di Sicilia conoscesse altro che la Val di Noto. Palermo,
mai nominata nel Divano, era già nelle mani dei Normanni
dal 1072, quando Ibn Hamdis non avrà avuto ancora vent'anni,
e forse il poeta non vi fu mai. E negli anni tra il '70 e il '78, tra
l'adolescenza del nostro e il suo espatricio, la penetrazione nor-
manna nell'Isola procedeva roditrice e inarrestabile, nonostante
l'eroica resistenza dell'oscuro Benavert.*

Vento, perchè non spremi la pioggia, e non ne irrighi i
campi assetati?
Spingi verso di me le sterili nuvole, ch'io le riempia delle
acque delle mie lacrime.
Abbeveri il mio pianto la terra dell'amore; possa esser
sempre, nella sterilità, abbeverata di pianto!
Non far soffrir la sete ai resti d'una dimora lì nel fido recin-
tinto, sia esso lontano o vicino a una nuvola!

Se tu ignori qual sia, sappi che l'ardor del sole ne brucia
sui rami l'incenso fragrante.
Non ti stupire, chè nelle sedi dell'amore il profumo del
suolo imbalsama l'aria.
Lì tra esse s'indugia l'anima mia innamorata, da esse ho
tratto pel corpo un ultimo fiato di vita.
Terra cui ora si dirigono le sciagure, col passo di lupi nella
bosaglia,
Ivi mi accompagnai ai leoni nella macchia, e visitai nel lor
rifugio le gazzelle.⁸
O mare, di là da te io ho un paradiso, in cui mi vesti di
letizia, non di sciagura!
Mentre io cercavo in quella terra un'aurora, tu, come un
crepuscolo, ti frapponesti fra me e lei.
Se mi fosse stato dato quel che io desidero, quando il
mare mi impediva di giungere a lei,
avrei salito qual barca per traversarlo la falce lunare, sino
a stringere ivi al petto il Sole.

*Il ricordo della casa di Val di Noto, «la casa dal cui fido recinto
partimmo al mattino, né più facemmo ritorno alla sera... là
dove fui fanciullo nel primo fiore dell'onorata mia vita, scherzando
nei teneri giorni dell'amor giovanile», gli tornava insi-
stente dinanzi con le memorie care dei vivi e dei morti:*

Giuro che mai ho chinato il capo nel sonno, senza che,
malgrado la lontananza, mi visiti l'immagine della Valle⁹
presso cui sono i miei.
La terra ove germoglia la pianta dell'onore, ove dei cava-
lieri caricano in guerra contro la morte.
Viva quella terra popolata e colta, vivano anche di lei
le tracce e le rovine!
Viva il profumo che ne spira, e che i mattini e le sere fan
giungere sino a noi!
Vivano tra essi i viventi, e vivano anche le membra loro
composte nel sepolcro!

*E il motivo delle tombe dei padri ritorna ancora in un altro
carme:*

Io anelo alla mia terra, nella cui polvere si son consunte
le membra e le ossa dei miei,
come anela fra le tenebre al suo paese, smarrito nel deserto,
un vecchio cammello sfinito.
Vuote mi son rimaste le mani del primo fiore di giovinezza,
ma piena ho la bocca del ricordo di lei.

Oggi i nemici passeggiano per un paese (la Sicilia un tempo
musulmana) i cui abitanti sono sotterra, e non ne han spe-
rimentato un fiero difensore pugnace.
Se si aprissero quelle tombe, esse susciterebbero dagli
avelli, contro di loro, torvi leoni.
Ma ho visto che quando dalla macchia è assente il leone
che l'abita, si pavoneggia per quelle bande superbo il lupo.

Versione di Francesco Gabrieli

Abd Ar-Rahmàn di Butera, *Poems* (end XI-XII centuries)

La villa di Mannani

Fa circolare il vecchio vino dorato, e bevi da mattina a
sera.

Bevi al suon del liuto, e dei canti degni di Ma'bad.¹
Non v'è vita serena, se non all'ombra della dolce Sicilia,
sotto una dinastia che supera le cesaree dinastie dei Re.
Ecco palazzi regali, in cui la gioia ha preso albergo;
meravigliosa dimora, cui Iddio largì perfetta bellezza!
Ecco il teatro fulgente² su ogni edificio di architettura,
i superbi verzieri, per cui il mondo è tornato a fiorire,
i leoni della sua fontana, che versano acque di Paradiso.
La primavera ha vestito le sue contrade degli splendidi
drappi della sua bellezza,
Ha coronato il lor viso di variopinte vesti gemmate,
ha profumato gli aliti dello zefiro, al mattino e alla sera.

1. Celebre cantore della corte omàyyade di Siria, del secolo VIII.

2. Pare s'intenda la cosiddetta «Sala Verde» del palazzo di Ruggiero.

From *Poeti arabi di Sicilia*, by Carlo Ruta, Palermo 2001, p.47.

Abd Ar-Rahmàn di Trapani
Poems (first half XII century)

La Favara

Favara dal duplice lago,³ ogni desiderio in te assommi: vista
soave e spettacol mirabile.

Le tue acque si spartiscono in nove rivi; oh bellissime
diramate correnti!
Dove i tuoi due laghi si incontrano, ivi l'amore si accampa,
e sul tuo canale la passione pianta le tende.
Oh splendido lago dalle due palme, e ostello sovrano
circondato dal lago!
L'acqua limpida delle due sorgenti sembra liquide perle,
e la distesa intorno un mare (?).
I rami dei giardini sembrano protendersi a guardare i pesci
delle acque, e sorridere.
Il grosso pesce nuota nelle limpide onde del parco, gli
uccelli cinguettano nei suoi verzieri.
Gli aranci superbi dell'isoletta sembrano fuoco ardente su
rami di smeraldo.
Il limone pare avere il pallor d'un amante, che ha passato
la notte dolendosi per l'angoscia della lontananza.
E le due palme paion due amanti che per paura dei nemici
si siano eletto un forte castello.
Palme dei due laghi di Palermo, possiate essere abbeverate
da continuo flusso di pioggia!
Possiate godere sorte felice e attingere ogni desiderio, e
dormano le avverse vicende.
Prosperate, e offrite riparo agli amanti; alle sicure ombre
vostre vige inviolato l'amore.

Versione di Francesco Gabrieli

3. O «dai due mari», il mare vero e proprio e la polla del «Mare dolce»; ma dalla descrizione pare piuttosto trattarsi di due laghetti.

Ibn Giubayr

Rihla, “Viaggio” (years’80 of XII century)

Fatta la preghiera del mattino ci dirigemmo alla volta di Palermo. [Arrivati] facemmo per entrarvi, ma ne fummo trattenuti e ci condussero alla porta contigua ai Palazzi del Re franco — Dio liberi i Musulmani dalla sua soggezione. — Ci menarono davanti al suo mustahlaf (commissario), affinché ci interrogasse sullo scopo della venuta, come usano fare con tutti i forestieri che là arrivano. Si passava per piazze, porte, cortili regi e vedevamo palazzi eccelsi, circhi ben disposti, giardini e sale destinati ai pubblici ufficiali, cose da abbagliare la vista e da sbalordire le menti...

Fra le altre cose notammo un’aula in un ampio cortile circondato da un giardino, e fiancheggiato da portici. L’aula occupa tutta la lunghezza di codesto cortile, talché restammo meravigliati al mirare la sua estensione e l’altezza dei suoi belvederi. Sapemmo che questo è il luogo dove suol mangiare il Re col suo seguito. Di faccia [attorno attorno] stanno detti portici e gli uffici dove siedono i magistrati, i pubblici ufficiali e gli agenti della finanza...

Era il sabato 16 di questo mese benedetto (22 dicembre). Nell’uscire da detto palazzo passammo per un portico continuo, coperto, dove camminammo lungo tratto, sin che arrivammo ad una chiesa immensa. Ci fu detto che da questo portico passa il Re quando si reca a detta chiesa.

Si conta di Palermo capitale della Sicilia. — Iddio la restituisca [ai musulmani]. — Città metropoli di queste isole riunisce in sé i due pregi, [cioè] prosperità e splendore. Ha quanto puoi desiderare di bellezza reale ed apparente e di soddisfazioni della vita [nell'età] matura e fresca. Antica e bella, splendida e graziosa, sta alla posta con sembiante seduttore, insuperbisce tra piazze e pianure che sono tutte un giardino, larghe ha le vie e le strade, ti abbaglia la vista colla rara beltà del suo aspetto. Città meravigliosa, costrutta come Cordova, gli edifizii suoi sono tutti di pietra da taglio detta kaddàn. Un fiume d'acqua perenne l'attraversa; ai fianchi di lei scaturiscono quattro sorgenti. Il suo Re qui allietò la vita di piaceri fugaci, onde la fece capitale del suo regno franco — Dio lo annienti! — I palazzi del Re ne circondano il collo, come i monili cingono i colli delle ragazze dal seno ricolmo, ed egli tra giardini e circhi si rigira di continuo fra delizie e divertimenti. Quante sale egli ha in essa e quanti edifizii! — Possano questi non essere più abitati da lui! — Quante logge e quanti belvederi! Quanti conventi possiede egli ne' dintorni, conventi di ricca architettura, i cui monaci egli dotò largamente di fondi estesi! Quante chiese dalle croci gettate in oro ed argento! — Può essere che fra breve Dio, colla sua potenza, mandi a quest'isola giorni migliori, la ritorni dimora della fede e la riconduca dal timore alla sicurezza, perocchè Egli è onnipotente.

In questa città i Musulmani conservano traccie di lor credenza; essi tengono in buono stato la maggior parte della loro moschee e vi fanno la preghiera alla chiamata del muezzin. Vi hanno dei sobborghi dove dimorano appartati dai Cristiani; i mercati sono tenuti da loro e son essi che vi fanno il traffico...

Vi hanno un qadì al quale si appellano nelle loro divergenze, ed una moschea congregazionale dove si radunano

per le funzioni, e in questo mese santo vi fanno grande sfoggio di luminaria. Le moschee [ordinarie] poi sono tante da non contarsi; la più parte servono di scuola ai maestri del Corano...

Nel complesso delle somiglianze che passano fra questa città e Cordova, poichè per un qualche verso cosa rassomiglia a cosa, v'ha che essa pure ha la parte antica della città, detta al-Qasr al-qadim (il Castello antico, il Cassaro vecchio), la quale si trova nel centro della città moderna, e Cordova — Dio la protegga — è disposta alla stessa maniera. In questo Cassaro vecchio si trovano dei palazzi che sembrano castella eccelse, con belvederi dal largo orizzonte, sì che gli occhi restano abbagliati a tanto splendore.

Una delle cose degli infedeli più degne di nota da noi qui osservate, è la Chiesa detta dell'Antiocheno. Noi la visitammo il giorno di Natale, che è giorno di festa solenne per i Cristiani, e la trovammo piena di grande concorso di uomini e donne. Vedemmo tale costruzione a cui ogni descrizione vien meno, ed è indiscutibile che essa è il monumento più bello del mondo. Le sue pareti interne sono tutte dorate, hanno lastre di marmo a colori, di cui mai si son vedute l'eguali, tutte lavorate a mosaico in oro, contornate di foglie in mosaico verde. Dall'alto si aprono finestre in bell'ordine, con vetri dorati che acciecano la vista col bagliore de' loro raggi e destano negli animi una suggestione da cui Dio ci tenga lontani. Ci venne riferito che il fondatore di questa Chiesa, dal quale essa prende il nome vi abbia speso dei quintali d'oro. Egli era il visir del nonno dell'attuale Re politeista. Questa chiesa ha un campanile sorretto da colonne di marmo di vario colore; esso è fatto a cupole (piani) sovrapposte l'una all'altra, tutte a colonne, onde è chiamato il Campanile dalle colonne. È questa una delle costruzioni le più meravigliose che veder si possa. — Dio col suo favore e

coll'opera sua generosa lo nobiliti presto colla chiamata del muezzin.

Le donne cristiane di questa città all'aspetto sembrano musulmane, parlano [arabo] correttamente, si ammantano e si velano [come quelle]. In detta solennità uscirono fuori vestite di abiti serici, ricamati in oro, avvolte in drappi splendidi, velate con veli a colori, calzando scarpe dorate. Procedeano verso le loro chiese, o [meglio] covili, adorne di ogni ornamento muliebri musulmano, di gioie, di tinture e di profumi...

(Traduzione di *Celestino Schiaparelli*)*

From B. Patera, *L' arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo 1980, pages 92-95.

2.3 LATIN SOURCES



*Entrance of Costance of Hauteville in Palermo, from Pietro da Eboli, Liber ad honorem Augusti (cod. 120, c. 98r),
Berna, Biblioteca Civica. 1195-97 Source: Web.*

Alessandro di Telese

Ystoria Rogerii regis Sicilie Calabrie atque Apulie (XII century, second quarter)

C A P. IV.

Il Duca nella Chiesa arcivescovile è unto re.

Il Duca dunque condotto a modo di re nella Chiesa arcivescovile e quivi unto con la sacra unzione, avendo presa la regal dignità, non si può esprimere a parole, né immaginar colla mente quale e quanta fosse allora in lui la maestà e nello splendore di re e nella mirabile abbondanza delle ricchezze. Veramente quella solennità agli occhi di tutti parve tale, come se tutte vi stessero raccolte le dovizie e gli onori di questo mondo. Indicibilmente festeggiava tutta la città, nella quale non era se non gioia e splendore.

C A P. V.

Degli apparati del palagio, e degli ornamenti de' cavalli che il menavano.

Ancora il palagio reale con le pareti di dentro d'ogni parte di solenni drappi addobbato magnificamente risplendeva. E il pavimento coperto da tappeti variamente colorati a quelli che vi camminavano su porgeva molto diletto. E nell'andar che fece il re alla Chiesa per consecrarsi, fu accompagnato da tutte le dignità e seguito da innumerevoli palafreni disposti in ordine, di selle e di briglie d'oro o d'argento guermiti.

C A P. VI.

I conviti del re fanno maravigliare gli altri Principi.

I commensali del re di assai grande e svariato apparecchio di cibi e di bevande erano serviti, e loro non fu ministrato che in piatti e bicchieri d'oro e d'argento. Ivi non era servo, che non vestisse seta, tal che anche gli stessi servi che arceavano a tavola, di vestimenti di seta eran coperti. Che più? la gloria e le ricchezze nella real casa parvero allora tante e tali e sì belle che tutti ne stupivano e ne facevano le maraviglie grandi, in tanto che non poco timore si mosse pure in tutti quelli che di lungi erano venuti. Imperocchè aveano assai più veduto di quello che aveano udito per fama.

Beniamino de Tudela

Travels (XII century, second half)

...In due giorni arrivai a Palermo, grande città, larga due miglia e lunga altrettanto. In essa è un regal palazzo sontuosamente edificato dal re Guglielmo. Vi dimorano circa mille e cinquecento giudei, oltre moltissimi idumeni ed ismaeliti.

Questa terra abbonda di fontane e di ruscelli; è feracissima di frumento e di orzo, piantata ad orti e a giardini, di tal maniera che nessun'altra città dell'isola è così ben coltivata; quindi il re vi ha costituito una sua residenza, per nome *Alhicianà*. Ivi ancor si coltivano ogni specie di alberi fruttiferi; e scaturisce il fonte massimo, che recinto da un muro viene a formare un vivaio appellato dagli arabi *Al-beira*, pieno appositamente di pesci d'ogni sorta. Vagano per quel lago regie barchette ornate di oro e di argento e dipinte, dove il re con le sue donne viene sovente a sollazzarsi.

Vi ha negli orti regali un gran palagio, le cui pareti son ricoperte di oro e d'argento; ed il pavimento, dipinto a mosaico con varie specie di marmi, rappresenta le immagini di tutte le cose del mondo.

Non v'ha esempio di edifizii eguali a quelli di questa città.

(Traduzione di *Gioacchino Di Marzo*)

From B. Patera, *L' arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo 1980, p. 91.

Romualdo Salernitano
Chronicon (around 1178)

Intanto re Ruggero, che in tempo di pace e di guerra non seppe mai starsene in ozio, una volta assicurata la pace e la tranquillità del suo regno, fece edificare a Palermo un palazzo assai bello, nel quale fece una cappella rivestita di splendido marmo, che coprì anche con una cupola dorata e al tempo stesso arricchì e adornò di varie decorazioni. E affinché a un sì grand'uomo non mancassero in alcun tempo le delizie delle acque e della terra, in una località detta Favara, avendo scavato e insieme tolto via molto terreno, fece un bel vivaio, nel quale fece mettere pesci di ogni genere fatti venire da varie regioni. E accanto allo stesso vivaio fece anche edificare un palazzo assai bello e vistoso. Fece poi recingere con un muro di pietra alcuni monti e boschi che sono nelle vicinanze di Palermo e fece costruire un parco assai delizioso ed ameno, innestato e piantato ad alberi di vario genere, e in esso fece rinchiudere daini, caprioli e cinghiali. Ed anche in questo parco costruì un palazzo nel quale fece portare, attraverso condotti sotterranei, l'acqua di una limpidissima fonte.

Così quest'uomo saggio e prudente si serviva delle predette delizie secondo quel che richiedeva la natura delle stagioni: infatti in inverno e durante la quaresima per l'abbondanza dei pesci dimorava nel palazzo di Favara, d'estate invece leniva presso il parco la vampa del calore estivo, e in qualche modo risollevara l'animo oppresso da diverse cure ed affanni col moderato esercizio della caccia.

(Traduzione di *Benedetto Patera*)

From B. Patera, *L' arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo 1980, pages 89-90.

Ugo Falcando

Epistola ad Petrum Panormitanae ecclesiae thesaurarium (XII century, last quarter)

A che vale poi piangere le future disgrazie degli Agrigen-
tini? A che vale soffermarsi sull'imminente rovina dei Maza-
resi? Mi astengo dal parlare delle nuove mura di Cefalù con-
dannate a turpe e misera servitù; passo sotto silenzio il ter-
ritorio dei Pattesi abbandonato alle razzie di un popolo fu-
rente; a te debbo ora rivolgermi, città celeberrima, capitale e
vanto di tutto il Regno di Sicilia. Anche se non sono in grado
di tessere degnamente il tuo elogio, non posso tuttavia tacere
del tutto e perché memore del beneficio ricevuto e perché pun-
golato dal prodigio della tua gloria irripetibile. Chi infatti
non soccomberebbe sotto sì gran peso, o non si pentirebbe in
seguito della eccessiva audacia, se cercasse di celebrare Pa-
lermo e tessere un discorso adeguato alla sua gloria con lodi
e parole? Poiché invero, formulate le idee non riesco a tratte-
nerle nel chiuso dell'animo, tenterò come posso di esporre
rapidamente e in modo agile poche cose della tua fama affinché
da ciò stesso appaia con quanti lamenti sia da compiangere e
quanto sia stata rinomata per le sue doti.

Questa città adunque, collocata in pianura, è da un lato sbattuta da continue mareggiate ai cui flutti, tuttavia, Palazzo Vecchio, che è detto Castello a Mare, oppone le mura munite da gran numero di torri. La parte opposta, invece, dall'altro lato [della città], è occupata dal Palazzo Nuovo, costruito, con sorprendente accuratezza ed eccellente lavoro, in pietre squadrate. Circondato all'esterno da ampia cerchia di mura e sfarzoso all'interno per l'intenso splendore di gemme e di oro, ha da un lato la Torre Pisana riservata alla custodia dei tesori, dall'altro la Torre Greca che sovrasta quella parte della città che è detta Kemonia. Rende poi rinomato lo spazio intermedio quella sezione del Palazzo che è detta *Joharia* e che – dotata di numerose suppellettili e scintillante per la sontuosità dei più svariati ornamenti – il re, quando voleva concedersi alla quiete e all'ozio, era solito in privato frequentare.

Da quella stessa parte, nello spazio restante, sono tutt'intorno disposte varie residenze riservate alle matrone, alle fanciulle e agli eunuchi che sono al servizio del re e della regina. Si trovano ancora nello stesso luogo altri appartamenti veramente sfarzosi per i molti addobbi e nei quali il re o discute in gran segreto dello stato della monarchia coi suoi *familiaries*, o riceve i nobili per parlare dei pubblici e più importanti affari del regno. Né conviene certo passare sotto silenzio quegli esemplari opifici, annessi al Palazzo di Palermo, dove i bozzoli di seta vengono filati in trame diverse per colori e rese alternativamente adatte a varie maniere di tessitura.

Da una parte potrai infatti vedere *amita*, *dimita* e *triemita*, tessuti cioè [a uno, due e tre fili di seta] con minore perizia e spesa; dall'altra gli *examita* divenire spessi per la frequenza di una trama più fitta; qui il *diarhodon* abbaglia la vista con splendore di fuoco; là il colore verdolino del *diapistus* col suo gradevole aspetto accarezza gli occhi di chi guarda; là ancora gli *exarentasmata*, decorati con diverse gradazioni di cerchi, richiedono certo maggiore perizia degli artigiani e abbondanza di trama, ma sono da vendere a più alto prezzo. E là potrai ancora vedere molte altre decorazioni di vario colore e diverse maniere nelle quali l'oro è intrecciato alle sete, e la multiforme varietà delle tinte è messa in risalto dalle pietre preziose. Le perle poi o vengono montate intere in cestelli d'oro o, perforate, vengono legate insieme con un tenue filo e, con una certa elegante accuratezza nel disporle, si fa in modo che presentino l'aspetto di oggetti variegati.

Inoltre a chi entra nel Palazzo da quella parte che guarda la città, si offre per prima la Cappella regia che, rivestita di un pavimento di splendida fattura, ha anche le pareti decorate in basso con lastre di prezioso marmo, in alto invece con tasselli musivi, alcuni dorati, altri di vari colori, che mostrano dipinta la storia del Vecchio e del Nuovo Testamento. Adornano poi il soffitto ligneo di notevole altezza la sorprendente leggiadria dell'intaglio, la splendida molteplicità di pitture e il fasto dell'oro che brilla da ogni parte.

Così dunque allestito, così ornato, così colmo di ogni sorta di incanto, il Palazzo sovrasta, allo stesso modo che la testa il resto del corpo, tutta la città, la quale, diversificata in tre settori, ha in sé, per così dire, tre città distinte. Di esse quella collocata in mezzo fra le due estreme, preminente per la grandiosità degli edifici, è da entrambe separata, a destra e a sinistra, dalla smisurata altezza delle mura. Non essendo abbastanza larga, si estende però maggiormente in lunghezza, come se qualcuno congiungesse a una sola corda due uguali minori porzioni di cerchi uguali.

La intersecano inoltre tre vie principali che percorrono tutta la sua lunghezza; di esse quella di mezzo, che è detta via

Marmorea ed è riservata alle mercanzie, si estende in linea retta dalla parte più elevata della via Coperta fino al Palazzo Arabo, e di là alla Porta Inferiore, accanto all'emporio dei Saraceni. L'altra si allunga dalla Torre Pisana e attraverso la via Coperta fino al Palazzo arcivescovile, accanto alla Cattedrale, subito dopo la Porta Sant'Agata, e successivamente costeggia le case dell'Ammiraglio Maione e si allunga fino al foro dei Saraceni, per congiungersi qui con la via Marmorea. La terza infine [incomincia] dall'Aula regia che sta sotto il Palazzo, e passando accanto alla casa del Siddik saraceno, si estende fino alla residenza del conte Silvestro [di Marsico] e alla Cappella dell'Ammiraglio Giorgio [d'Antiochia], e quindi si volge obliquamente in basso verso la vicina Porta della città.

La parte destra della città, che ha inizio dal monastero di San Giovanni [degli Eremiti], costruito in Kemonia, presso il Palazzo, è difesa da mura che la recingono fino al mare. Parimenti la parte sinistra, estendendosi poi dal confine dello stesso Palazzo fino al Castello a Mare, si conclude in quell'identico luogo completamente protetta da una possente cerchia di mura. Anche lo spazio che si distende tra la città di mezzo e il porto, dove convergono le rimanenti due sezioni della città, contiene il quartiere degli Amalfitani, senza dubbio rigoglioso per l'abbondanza di mercanzie forestiere, nel quale sono offerte ai compratori abiti di diverso prezzo e colore, sia di seta che di lana francese.

Chi in verità sarebbe in grado di elogiare adeguatamente i sontuosi edifici di questa città? Chi la gradevolissima abbondanza delle sorgenti che zampillano ovunque? Chi la bellezza degli alberi sempre verdeggianti o gli acquedotti che in gran numero soddisfano i bisogni dei cittadini? Chi potrebbe degnamente lodare la bellezza della singolare pianura che si adagia per quasi quattro miglia tra le mura della città e i monti? O generosa pianura, degna di essere esaltata in ogni tempo, che racchiude nel suo grembo ogni specie di alberi e di frutta, che da sola offre tutte le delizie presenti in ogni luogo, con gli incanti del suo florido paesaggio avvince a tal punto

che, chi ebbe in sorte di vederla una volta, a stento, per qualsiasi lusinga, potrà mai staccarsi da essa!

Colà infatti potrai ammirare vigneti lussureggianti sia per la floridezza dei fecondi ceppi, sia per la qualità degli eccellenti grappoli; potrai colà osservare orti da lodare per la gustosa varietà di frutta e torri predisposte sia a difesa degli orti che a luoghi di sollazzo. Negli orti potrai pure vedere i pozzi svuotarsi e le cisterne attigue riempirsi per mezzo di orciuoli che scendono e poi risalgono seguendo al girar di una ruota, e indi l'acqua venir condotta attraverso canaletti in vari luoghi affinché, irrigate le aiuole, germoglino e crescano i cetrioli che sono piccoli e corti, e i cocomeri che sono più oblunghi, e i melloni di forma piuttosto sferica, e le zucche che si arrampicano sui graticci di canne intrecciate.

Se volgerai quindi lo sguardo agli svariati esemplari di alberi vedrai le melegrane, tanto agre che dolci, dai grani nascosti all'interno e che all'esterno si premuniscono con guscio coriaceo contro le inclemenze del tempo. E [vedrai] anche i cedri formati da una distinta, triplice diversità della loro sostanza poiché la buccia esterna dà sensazione di calore per l'insieme di colore e odori; quel che è all'interno col succo acido suggerisce, al contrario, impressione di freddo; la parte mediana fra entrambe si mostra invece la più temperata.

Potrai colà vedere e le 'lumie' adatte per la loro agrezza a dare sapore alle pietanze, e le arance, dense all'interno di succo non meno aspro, le quali deliziano la vista con la loro bellezza più di quanto non sembrino utili ad altro. E queste poi, anche quando si saranno maturate, difficilmente si staccheranno dall'albero e il precedente frutto disdegnerà di cedere il posto alla nuova produzione. Infatti sulla stessa pianta si possono parimenti trovare frutti più rubicondi della terza annata, ancora verdeggianti della seconda, zagare dell'annata in corso. D'altronde questa pianta, feconda per indizi di costante giovinezza, né d'inverno avvizzisce per sterile vecchiaia, né si spoglia di fronde per il rigore del freddo che l'aggredisce, ma rievoca, sempre verdeggiante di foglie, il clima di primavera.

A che invero elencherò le noci, le mandorle o le diverse generazioni di fichi, o le olive che forniscono l'olio per condire le vivande e secondare la fiamma delle lucerne? Che dirò dei baccelli dei legumi e del loro frutto non pregiato che per una certa insipida dolcezza adesca la gola dei contadini e dei fanciulli? Potrai piuttosto ammirare le alte cime delle palme e i datteri che pendono dalla sommità della pianta potata. Che se volgerai lo sguardo da un'altra parte ti si farà innanzi una messe di meravigliose canne che dagli indigeni sono dette cannamele, nome che derivano dalla dolcezza del succo interno. Succo questo che, esposto a una cottura attenta e moderata si trasforma in una specie di miele; se fatto cuocere in maniera più stringente si condensa nella massa dello zucchero. Ho poi ritenuto superfluo aggiungere a quella elencata la frutta usuale e quella che si trova presso di noi.

Tali cose adunque ho brevemente e alla svelta indicato affinché l'intelligenza del lettore interessato possa comprendere da poche molte cose, e dalle piccole le più grandi, e insieme perché, come si è detto, sia palese di quanti lamenti e di quanta abbondanza di lacrime ci sia bisogno per piangere la sventura di questa città.

Che tu possa vivere a lungo, carissimo Pietro, e a lungo godere, e non ti sia di peso inviarmi, in tua vece, lettere sulle condizioni del Regno e su quelle tue.

From S. Tramontana, *Lettera a un tesoriere di Palermo*, Palermo 1988, pages 133-143.

LIST OF THE QUOTED SOURCES

ISLAMIC AGE

1. Ibn Hawqal

Kitāb al-masālik wa l-mamālik, “Libro delle vie e dei reami” (976 A.C.)
From F. Gabrieli, U. Scerrato, *Gli Arabi in Italia*, Milan 1979, pages 733-736.

NORMAN AGE

GREEK SOURCES

1. Filagato da Cerami

Proemio dell’Omelia XXVII (between 1140 and 1154)
From B. Lavagnini, *Profilo di Filagato da Cerami con traduzione della Omelia XXVII pronunciata dal pulpito della Cappella Palatina in Palermo*, Palermo 1992.

ARAB SOURCES

1. Edrisi

Kitāb nuzhat al-mushtāq fī ikhtirāq al-āfāq,
“Il sollazzo per chi si diletta di girare il mondo” or “Libro di Ruggero II” (around 1154)
from Edrisi, *La Sicilia*, by Carlo Ruta, Palermo 2002, pages 21-27.

2. Ibn Hamdis, Poesie (second half XI- first half XII)

from F. Gabrieli, U. Scerrato, *Gli Arabi in Italia*, Milano 1979, p. 736-737.

3. Abd Ar-Rahmàn di Butera, Poesie (end XI-XII centuries)

from *Poeti arabi di Sicilia*, by Carlo Ruta, Palermo 2001, p.47.

3. Abd Ar-Rahmàn di Trapani, Poesie (first half XII century)

from *Poeti arabi di Sicilia*, by Carlo Ruta, Palermo 2001, pages 51-53.

4. Ibn Giubayr

Rihla, “Viaggio” (years ‘80 of XII century)
from B. Patera, *L' arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo 1980, pages 92-95.

LATIN SOURCES

1. Alessandro di Telese

Ystoria Rogerii regis Sicilie Calabrie atque Apulie (XII century, second quarter)
From G. Del Re, *Cronisti e scrittori sincroni della dominazione normanna nel regno di Puglia e Sicilia*, vol. I, Napoli 1845, p. 103.

2. Beniamino de Tudela

Viaggi (XII century, second half)
From B. Patera, *L' arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo 1980, p. 91.

3. Romualdo Salernitano

Chronicon (around 1178)
from B. Patera, *L' arte della Sicilia normanna nelle fonti medievali*, Palermo 1980, pages 89-90.

4. Ugo Falcando

Epistola ad Petrum Panormitanae ecclesiae thesaurarium (XII century, last quarter)
from S. Tramontana, *Lettera a un tesoriere di Palermo*, Palermo 1988, pages 133-143.

1B

EVIDENCES OF MODERN AGE

INDEX

Warning	p. 3
Albert Jouvin de Rochefort	p. 4
Carlo Gastone	p. 4
Joseph Hager	p. 5
Léon Dufourny	p. 5
William Henry Smith	p. 13
Friedrich Maximilian Hessemer	p. 13
Jean Baptiste Gonzalve de Nervo	p. 14
Victor Postel	p. 15
Henri-René-Albert-Guy de Maupassant	p. 16
Gaston Vuillier	p. 18
Roger Lambelin	p. 18
Oscar Wilde	p. 20
Bernard Berenson	p. 20
Cesare Brandi	p. 21

WARNING

In the following pages are collected the pieces selected among the most representative voices of the literature of the modern age concerning the arab-norman period.

Albert Jouvin de Rochefort, french cartographer, around 1640 – around 1710.

He visited Sicily in the years '70 of the XVII century.

He wrote *Le voyageur d'Europe*, Paris 1672.

The passages here quoted are from: A. Jouvin, *Voyage d'Italie et de Malthe*, Catania 1995, pages 50 and 63.

[...] *Il Palazzo vicereale è molto grande, con un giardino meraviglioso a vedersi. È situato vicino alle mura, così che serve per la difesa della porta di città, guarnita dalla parte interna da grosse torri che l'affiancano; due imponenti fabbricati ed un corpo che li unisce costituiscono la parte principale di questo edificio e racchiudono una corte di bella ampiezza tutto intorno alla quale si aprono i portici che servono da ingresso agli appartamenti residenziali [...]*

Monreale non dista da Palermo più di quattro miglia [...]

Sono quattro le presenze che subito si notano: il vecchio castello che si leva sulla punta di una rocca che domina tutta la città, e che è ormai abbandonato; la strada principale che attraversa la grande piazza in cui si trova il palazzo dell'Arcivescovado, interessante perché antico e perché circondato da bei giardini. Molto vicino, nella stessa piazza, sorge il Duomo e abbiamo visto numerose tombe collocate dietro il coro, le pareti del quale sono come tappezzate da grandi lastre di marmo bianco, mentre tutte le volte della chiesa sono coperte da figure in mosaico che la rivestono interamente, le più belle che vi siano in Italia [...]



Anonymous, *Palazzo Reale di Palermo*, oil on canvas, end XVIII century, before 1791, Pepoli Museum, Trapani.

Carlo Gastone, count of the Torre di Rezzonico

He visited Sicily in 1793.

He wrote: *Viaggio della Sicilia del cavaliere Carlo Gastone*, Palermo 1828

The passage here quoted is from: C. Gastone, *Viaggio della Sicilia del cavaliere Carlo Gastone*, ed. Palermo 1928, anastatic reprint, pages 33-34.

[...] *Piacquemi visitare l'una dopo l'altra le molte Chiese qui erette dalla pietà dei fedeli, e in tutte ritrovai profusione di ornamenti e ricchezza di marmi in ogni angolo senza fine. [...] Alla Martorana per un singolare accidente si è annodato il vetusto modo di ornare al moderno. Il mosaico antico di pietruzze dorate pel fondo e di fiori e di rami e di caulicoli rifulge in alcune parti, e regna in altare il finto damasco, e la finta pittura con varj marmi, e contrastano insieme con discordante opposizione. Ognuno però di leggeri darà la palma all'antico mosaico, e sprezzerà il moderno mischio. Solenne esempio di dignità del mosaico a fondo d'oro sono la Chiesa collegiata di Monreale, e la cappella del Palazzo del Viceré, dove lungamente esaminai più lavori di vaghissimo intreccio, e di ben condotti meandri e lemnisci che ritengono dell'antico greco ingegno, e sono similissimi a' pavimenti di S. Maria Maggiore, di S. Agnese fuori delle mura, e di altri Tempj in Roma, ond'è chiaro che nel XII e XIII secolo s'ornava con miglior gusto, che non si è fatto dappoi, avvegnachè siasi il disegno delle figure svestito della antica rozzezza. Gli cerchi o scudi di serpentino e di porfido aggiungono maestà grande ai minuti andirivieni del mosaico, e lasciano riposar l'occhio su quelle piastre della natura sì ben colorite co' suoi fusi metalli.*

Joseph Hager, Milan 1757, Pavia 1819

He arrived in Palermo at the end of 1795 to finish some studies concerning some supposed arab codices.

He wrote: *Gemalde von Palermo*, Berlin 1799

The following passage is from: J. Hager, *Impressioni da Palermo*, traslation of Maria Teresa Morreale, Sellerio, Palermo 1997, p. 39.

On Palatine Chapel:

...ancora riccamente decorata da iscrizioni arabe che coprono i muri, e gli azzurri ben conservati, i colori variegati e l'oro, che abbelliscono l'interno, formano un bel monumento d'arte araba.

Leon Dufourny, architect, 1754-1818

He visited Palermo between 1789 and 1793.

He wrote: *Journal de Léon Dufourny à Palerme, 8 juillet 1789-29 septembre 1793*, ms. Ub.236, National Library, Print Room.

The passages here quoted are from: L. Dufourny, *Diario di un giacobino a Palermo 1789-1793*. Palermo 1991, translation of Raimondo A. Cannizzo.

Tuesday 21st July 1789

[...] *Ritornato a Monreale, ho visitato la chiesa cattedrale e i suoi annessi, soli elementi di interesse esistenti in questa piccola città. Questa chiesa, testimonianza degli abbellimenti voluti da Guglielmo II detto il Buono, può ritenersi la più grande e la meglio conservata costruzione di quel tempo. Il suo interno, in particolare, può dare un'idea dello stile dell'epoca (1170 circa). [...]*

Occorre notare che, siccome Guglielmo ha realizzato la navata di questa chiesa con delle colonne di granito prelevate da edifici antichi, sulle quali vennero collocati dei capitelli pure antichi, la struttura che ne è derivata non deve essere considerata quella originaria in quanto, per la ragione suddetta, essa avrebbe dovuto essere certamente più lunga e di proporzioni meno armoniose, come si può osservare in qualche parte della chiesa dove, per mancanza di capitelli antichi, fu necessario metterne altri molto goffi.

Peraltro, la visione di questa chiesa quando vi si entra è imponente, effetto certamente suscitato dalla sua grandezza e dalla proporzione della navata, dall'armonia dei suoi mosaici con la peculiarità delle colonne e degli altri ornamenti, e soprattutto dalla luce misteriosa che vi regna, creando un'atmosfera serena e tranquilla in cui l'occhio può contemplare con calma gli oggetti che gli si presentano davanti.

Essa presenta qualche analogia con S. Marco di Venezia, forse a causa dei suoi mosaici che la ricoprono e delle incrostazioni dei muri in marmo bianco.

Questi mosaici sono tra i più splendidi che si possano vedere nel loro genere: sono ben eseguiti e lo stesso disegno è più corretto del solito. Dovunque i drappaggi fanno trasparire il nudo, gli atteggiamenti sono semplici e naturali, l'espressione dei visi è varia e significativa. Vi si coglie un'arte e uno stile che si rivelano l'opera di artisti appartenenti ad una scuola che conosceva l'Antichità.

Tutta la chiesa è pavimentata con mosaici di pietre dure. I settori di questa pavimentazione sono infinitamente vari, ed i particolari sono eseguiti con una finezza e una perfezione superiori a tutto ciò che ho visto finora in questo genere. In alcuni di tali settori le tessere che li compongono non sono più grandi di una linea.

I battenti della grande porta sono di bronzo, o meglio, sono ricoperti di bronzo. Sono stati realizzati nel 1186 da Bonanno Pisano, secondo l'iscrizione che si nota nella parte inferiore del battente destro. È il medesimo che fece quelli di Pisa. Monsignor Ciampini crede erroneamente che questi ultimi siano stati portati dalla Terrasanta. [...]

Le colonne, di granito antico, sostengono dei capitelli anch'essi antichi in maggioranza, tra i quali se ne distinguono otto composti, uguali tranne qualche particolare. La loro caratteristica è che, anzicchè da canalicoli o da volute, il loro abaco è sostenuto da otto cornucopie cariche di frutti e inoltre, al posto della rosa centrale, c'è una specie di medaglione nel quale è scolpita una testa di Diana o di Giunone. Le foglie che ricoprono le cornucopie sono d'acanto, le altre, per lo più, d'olivo. Il tutto è accuratamente lavorato e rivela un ottimo stile. [...]

Alla destra del coro si nota il sepolcro di Guglielmo I detto il Malvagio, eretto da suo figlio Guglielmo il Buono. È un grande sarcofago di porfido il cui solo pregio è di essere costituita da un solo blocco, a parte il coperchio. Vi è qualche affinità tra la sua forma e quella della tomba di Agrippa, ma la sua esecuzione è talmente inferiore che non si può dubitare della sua appartenenza all'epoca di Guglielmo il Buono. Quattro colonnine di porfido sostengono una sorta di tettoia che ricopre il sarcofago.

Nella stessa chiesa si trovano parecchie altre colonne di porfido, delle grandi lastre, sempre di porfido, nei supporti che sostengono l'organo, ed un piedistallo dello stesso materiale, che sosteneva una statua bronzea di San Giovanni Battista; questo piedistallo è molto elaborato ed è chiaramente opera contemporanea della chiesa. [...]

Il signor Denon, nel diario del suo viaggio in Sicilia, parlando della chiesa di Monreale, afferma che la sua architettura interna presenta i caratteri delle costruzioni saracene e dell'architettura greca della decadenza, affermazione che mi pare arrischiata perché forse bisognerebbe conoscere in modo inequivocabile lo stile greco e saraceno, di cui finora nessuno, che io sappia, ha trattato ex officio. Ciò che si può dire con certezza è che il gotico di quell'epoca era più semplice, più solido, più virile di quello in voga due secoli dopo, come dimostra l'esterno della cattedrale di Palermo, costruita nel..., molto più ricco di ornamenti.

Il chiostro dei benedettini, adiacente alla chiesa, è splendido per la raffinatezza delle colonne che lo sostengono. Esse sono realizzate tutte con stile diverso, e così pure i capitelli, e la maggior parte sono ricoperte di mosaici analoghi a quelli di San Paolo fuori le mura, a Roma. Quelle degli angoli, quaduple, presentano rami e foglie di ottima esecuzione [...].

Sunday 26th July 1789

[...] *Nel pomeriggio andai a visitarle [le rovine del castello di Maredolce] in compagnia del signor Nicoud. Le esaminai con attenzione ed effettivamente riconobbi dappertutto lo stile classico. È un monumento interessante di quel tempo e, sebbene deteriorato com'è, dà una giusta idea di come quei popoli strutturavano le loro case di campagna. Osservai anche che il basamento del palazzo o castello che Chenchi sostiene di costruzione cartaginese o di epoca anteriore (in quanto costituito di grosse pietre squadrate) era di costruzione saracena come tutto il resto, e non era stato costruito di materiali più resistenti solo perché questa parte inferiore era immersa nell'acqua dello stagno che circondava il castello.*



Maredolce Castle, from H. Gally Knight, Saracenic and Norman Remains to illustrate the Normans in

Tuesday 28th July 1789

Nella mattinata, visita al palazzo del viceré. È un insieme di corpi di fabbrica costruiti i tempi diversi che, nel complesso, non possiede né grandezza né regolarità. La parte del palazzo che sembra più antica è quella che serve da abitazione al viceré; su un lato è costruita una torre detta di Santa Ninfa. Dallo stile della decorazione esterna e interna di questa parte e della torre, non è difficile identificarle come opere saracene. È certamente qui che gli emiri avevano la loro residenza [...] In quest'ala si trova una stanza detta dei venti la cui struttura è particolare. Essa ha due piani, il secondo dei quali forma un lucernario, nel cui soffitto trovasi un quadrante sul quale è indicato il vento che spira. Ma tutto ciò risale ad un'epoca molto posteriore, che secondo me è quella di Carlo Quinto.

A parte questa, la parte del palazzo certamente più antica è la cappella reale di San Pietro, costruita nel 1132 da Ruggero II re di Sicilia. Poiché il buon senso ha suggerito di curare la manutenzione di

questa cappella e di non apportare modifiche alla sua struttura e alle decorazioni, la si può ammirare come l'esempio più integro del gusto architettonico allora imperante.

La sua pianta, divisa in tre navate a due file di colonne, ha la forma delle antiche basiliche, come quella della chiesa di Monreale, poiché ciascuna delle navate termina con una grande nicchia o tribuna. Questa forma sembra essere stata in genere quella di tutte le chiese d'Italia, anche di quelle denominate gotiche, ed io credo che essa in parte dipendeva dalla consuetudine, praticata per lungo tempo, di utilizzare, per la costruzione delle chiese, delle colonne ricavate da antiche costruzioni.

Anche quelle della cappella di San Pietro, di granito e di altri marmi, sono antiche [...]

Esse sostengono degli archi ogivali sui quali poggia un muro forato da aperture pure ogivali, e quindi il tetto. Il pavimento è interamente costituito da settori in mosaico di pietre dure di esecuzione molto accurata.

Tutti i muri sono rivestiti, fino all'altezza dei capitelli delle colonne, da grandi lastre di marmo bianco venato, separate da montanti di mosaico con grandi lastre di porfido, di serpentino, ecc. I gradini degli altari e tutti i muri di sostegno che dividono il coro, ed anche il pulpito, o ambone, sono anch'essi rivestiti con mosaici di grande perfezione. Ma l'elemento più pregevole in questo genere è il trono reale, eretto all'estremità della navata principale di fronte all'altare maggiore. Il disegno dei settori è di buon gusto. I colori sono felicemente assortiti e l'esecuzione rivela una finezza, una regolarità ed una precisione ammirevole, ed è irreprensibile.

La parte superiore dei muri, dai capitelli fino al tetto, è interamente ricoperta di mosaici a figure su fondo oro, raffiguranti scene del Vecchio e del Nuovo Testamento e busti di santi e di sante. Il disegno e l'esecuzione sono molto inferiori a quelli puramente ornamentali e a quelli della chiesa di Monreale. Tuttavia vengono protetti con cura e attualmente si sta procedendo al rifacimento di tre o quattro figure precedentemente danneggiate per la costruzione di una tribuna per il viceré. Questi lavori sono diretti dal signor Cardini, toscano; egli ha studiato arte a Roma con Battoni e alla fabbrica di San Pietro.

La navata principale non è a volta ma solo ricoperta dal soffitto di legno, lavorato interamente a forma di pannelli con rosoni, dipinti con colori diversi. Questi rosoni somigliano molto, e ne sono chiaramente un'imitazione, a quelli che si trovano nelle stanze della Zisa, nel cortile della Cuba, nel palazzo del viceré e in altre costruzioni saracene.

Questa chiesa insomma, per quanto piccola, ad un primo esame mi ha dato l'idea di quella di San Marco a Venezia, non in rapporto alla sua pianta, ma alla sua decorazione, alla sua luce misteriosa, alle incrostazioni dei suoi muri e alle raffigurazioni in mosaico di cui è arricchita. Ho fatto la stessa osservazione per la chiesa di Monreale, e ciò non deve stupire se si riflette che questi due monumenti appartengono alla stessa epoca, cioè al XII secolo.

Il signor Denon, nel diario manoscritto del suo viaggio in Sicilia, riflettendo sul gusto dominante in questa cappella di San Pietro, osserva “che l’architettura di quel tempo si era sviluppata su quella del tardo periodo greco cui erano stati aggiunti i particolari e la ricchezza delle decorazioni saracene”. Ma non mi sembra che questa opinione sia motivata, perché l’architettura saracena, almeno quella di Sicilia, è estremamente semplice, perfino nuda, ed è quasi totalmente priva di qualsiasi specie di ornamenti, e per quanto riguarda l’architettura del tardo periodo greco, egli non ha potuto vederne in Sicilia nessuna traccia su cui fondare il suo paragone.

Sulla porta esterna della cappella si trova un’iscrizione trilingue, in greco, in latino e in arabo, che una volta era collocata sotto un orologio costruito per ordine di Ruggero, ed il suo ricordo sembrava dovesse trasmettersi alla più lontana posterità. L’iscrizione fu redatta nelle tre lingue parlate allora in Sicilia dai diversi abitanti, e per questa ragione i principi normanni ebbero per lungo tempo tre cancellerie per far capire i loro ordini ai loro diversi sudditi. Essi furono anche costretti per molto tempo a continuare a coniare monete saracene con le consuete frasi del Corano [...].

Sunday 8th August 1790

[...] Visitata la cappella reale di S. Pietro, la cui decorazione in mosaico, soprattutto la pavimentazione è straordinariamente ricca e di ammirevole esecuzione. Ai nostri giorni, lavori di questo genere avrebbero un prezzo inestimabile. I soffitti delle navate laterali, in forma di grandi scanalature in legno, dipinte a colori diversi, sono particolari, e soprattutto quello della navata centrale, fatto a forma di tavolato a pannelli, i quali presentano degli elementi decorativi sospesi che imitano chiaramente quelli nelle cupole e nei catini delle moschee saracene. Nelle pitture in mosaico che ricoprono i muri si notano delle costruzioni sormontate da cupole sferiche eccentriche, nello stesso stile di quelle che ricoprono le moschee arabe o saracene. Verso l’abside della chiesa si trova una scaletta a rampa diritta i cui gradini hanno un solo punto di appoggio e sembrano sospesi anche perché si coprono l’un l’altro. La struttura e la sezione di ogni gradino sono eseguite con la massima precisione [...].

Saturday 13th November 1790

Di mattina, dal presidente, per il pagamento di Choisy. Poi con Ferriolo e Marvuglia alla Matrice. Salito sul campanile gotico. La sua struttura è leggera ma non ha nulla di eccezionale. I suoi quattro campanili sono esternamente carichi di ornamenti molto leggeri, di gusto arabo, incisi direttamente sul muro. Lavoro inutile, perché dal basso non è possibile scorgarli. Essi terminano con una piramide all’esterno e all’interno. In certi punti ci sono delle balastrate forate a giorno i cui intrecci sono formati di vari elementi che si uniscono con grande semplicità e ingegnosamente. L’antica armatura del tetto che ricopriva la vecchia navata è realizzata con molta semplicità. Le

travi d'appoggio, benché di grande gittata sono in genere in un unico pezzo che si è avuto cura di mantenere più alto e più solido nella parte centrale anziché nei punti estremi. Quelle costituite da due pezzi sono unite nella parte centrale con una giunzione a dardo di Giove (a zig-zag), rinforzata da forti legamenti in ferro. Ho visitato poi le statue e altri marmi che decoravano l'antico coro. Sono del Gaggini o della sua scuola, ma non meritano assolutamente la fama che hanno [...].

Thursday 16th December 1790

[...] Di sera, con Di Bella a casa dell'abate Vella, per vedere un pezzo di antiquariato arabo che il viceré gli ha inviato recentemente. Si tratta di un cofanetto lungo circa due piedi, largo un piede, alto un piede e mezzo, chiuso a chiave e rinforzato con cerchi di rame dorato. Il coperchio è semicircolare, tutta la superficie è ricoperta di intarsi i cui disegni sono eseguiti in tre colori, bianco, rosso e nero. Il bianco è costituito da avorio, il rosso e il nero sono costituiti da una specie di impasto o composto che riempie i vuoti formati appositamente nell'avorio. I disegni formati da questi tre colori consistono in arabeschi, composti di scomparti, di fogliame e di animali nonché di iscrizioni, gli uni e gli altri eseguiti con una pazienza ammirevole. Gli scomparti arabeschi sono in stretto rapporto con quelli dello stesso genere che si osservano sul pavimento e nei rivestimenti in mosaico che decorano la Cappella Reale di S. Pietro al Palazzo del Viceré [...]

Da questo piccolo monumento emana lo stesso gusto ornamentale che si osserva negli ornamenti dell'architettura saracena della Cuba, nei mosaici di Monreale e nella medesima Cappella di S. Pietro. E' chiaramente opera di un'artista arabo e da ciò deriva il suo pregio, in quanto è definitivamente provato che i normanni, all'epoca della conquista della Sicilia, utilizzarono gli artisti che vi si trovavano, almeno nel primo periodo (come fecero i romani nei confronti dei greci), per cui i primi edifici costruiti dai normanni dovettero risentire del gusto degli artisti arabi che li eseguirono. E infatti, la stessa Cappella di S. Pietro (senza contare altre chiese di Palermo), ne è un esempio evidente, poiché la sua cupola, sia all'interno sia all'esterno, ha la forma e la struttura di quelle della Zisa e di altre costruite dai saraceni. Essa inoltre presenta nei particolari altra affinità interessanti e, se differisce nella pianta dalle moschee saracene, ciò deriva dalle differenze di culto. Tuttavia, poiché la disposizione della pianta imita quella delle chiese greche allora esistenti in Sicilia, ne consegue che all'arrivo dei normanni, si creò un gusto greco-arabo che perdurò per qualche tempo senza alterazioni e che non ha alcun rapporto con lo stile gotico allora usato nella patria dei conquistatori. Degli arabi si imitò la precisione, l'esattezza della costruzione, la delicatezza degli ornamenti, e dei greci moderni, la distribuzione dei piani. Questa mescolanza sarebbe chiaramente e felicemente realizzata nella cattedrale di Palermo, costruita alcuni anni dopo dall'arcivescovo Gualtiero. Essa è interessante; anche perché si può osservare l'introduzione del

gotico nei suoi quattro campanili che, pur essendo elegantissimi, si avvantaggiano molto delle guglie gotiche.

Per ritornare al cofanetto arabo-normanno, è intenzione dell'abate Vella di farlo restaurare e di destinarlo al suo antico uso, per cui, dopo parecchi secoli esso rivedrà la luce (per lungo tempo era stato depositato nei magazzini della cappella di S. Pietro). Il prossimo Giovedì Santo farà bella figura nuovamente sull'altare della cappella di Palazzo reale [...].

Saturday 1st January 1791

[...] Uscendo di là visitai la cappella reale di S. Pietro. Osservai con rinnovato piacere il bel pavimento e le ancone in mosaico. La loro esecuzione è mirabile e il gusto degli scomparti ottimo e infinitamente vario. Parlo soltanto dei mosaici ornamentali, perché quelli delle figure sono molto inferiori, benché eccellenti nel loro genere. Nel complesso, questa non grande costruzione, per quanto poco considerevole, è un monumento pregevole perché è intatto lo stile dell'epoca nelle arti del disegno, della pittura, della scultura e dell'architettura. I pezzi della scultura non sono numerosi per la verità e consistono solo in alcuni ornamenti fogliari intagliati su delle modanature e dei capitelli e in un grande candelabro marmoreo [...].

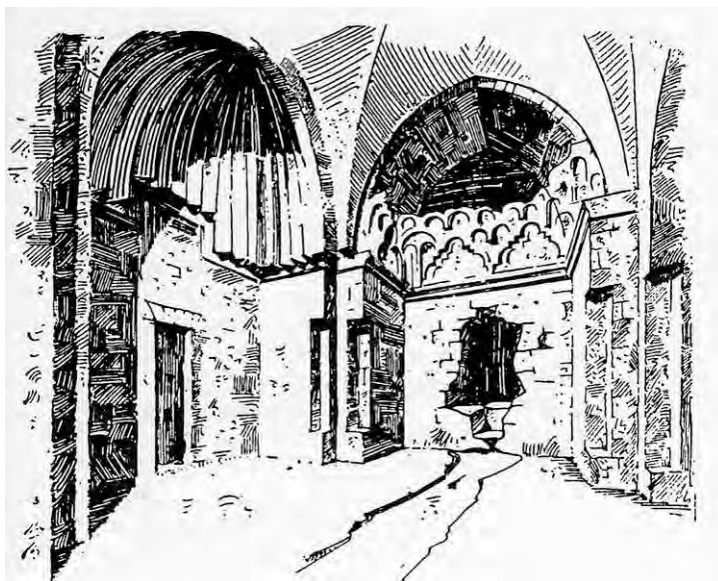
Tuesday 11th January 1791

[...] Alla Martorana, trovammo un frammento, di mosaico, rappresentante Gesù Cristo che pone la corona sul capo di Re Ruggero.

Al di sopra di G. C. si legge IHEUS XP, e al di sopra di quella di Ruggero ΡΟΓΗΠΙΟΣ ΡΗΧ. Questo pezzo è pregevole perché il soggetto rende certissima la sua epoca [...].

Monday 7th March 1791

[...] Decisi dunque di andare fuori porta Nuova per visitare la vignedda del Colleggio, già dei Gesuiti dove, secondo il Mongitore dovevo trovare una chiesetta detta della Madonna del Scibene, ritenuta saracena. E di fatto trovai che questa chiesa era una costruzione saracena com'è un grande castello di cui si vedono, attigui, dei resti considerevoli, tra i quali dei bagni sotterranei costituiti di parecchi



The Iwàn of Scibene. Illustration from *Die normannischen Koenigpalaste in Palermo*
Of A. Goldschmidt 1898 Source: web

locali contigui. Questo edificio, comunque, è meno importante, sia per come è stato costruito, sia per la sua conservazione, della Zisa e della Cuba [...].

Monday 14th March 1791

[...] Di mattina, a palazzo reale con quello che doveva far il calco, per mostrargli le parti degli arieti antichi che si trovano nella galleria, delle quali egli doveva prendere lo stampo. Con l'occasione andai a visitare i mosaicisti che restauravano gli antichi mosaici della cappella del palazzo. Erano occupati con un'ancona nell'altare maggiore, lavorata con l'identico stile delle tre ancone e del pavimento, che sono di epoca normanna. Credevo che la perfezione, la finezza e la vivacità di queste antiche opere d'arte fossero inarrivabili ma mi accorsi con piacevole sorpresa che mi sbagliavo. Quest'ancona dimostrerà che l'arte non si è perduta. Non è per nulla inferiore ai migliori pezzi che si possano ammirare nella cappella. Solo il piano complessivo non mi parve perfettamente uniforme così come si nota nelle opere antiche. Ma mi assicurano che ciò dipende dagli smalti dorati che non consentono una ripulitura totale a lavoro finito. Questa ancona è realizzata con gli stessi materiali impiegati dai normanni, cioè il porfido e il serpentino misti a smalto azzurro, rosso sangue, ecc. Il tutto suddiviso da riquadri bianchi, fatti con una pietra detta lattiginosa, perché è infatti bianca come il latte e che si trova nelle vicinanze di Bisacquino e di Giuliana. Essa è molto dura e se ne trova anche rossastra e di tonalità diverse, che vengono utilizzate, per creare l'incarnato nei volti. Osservando da vicino, dall'impalcatura dei mosaicisti, le antiche pitture che ornano la cappella, mi accorsi che i Normanni (o piuttosto gli operai greci impiegati dai Normanni) conobbero questa pietra lattiginosa e l'hanno abbondantemente usata negli incarnati. Le altre tinte sono smalti artificiali. Ogni elemento è tagliato a forma di cubo quasi regolare e non a forma di cuneo, come fanno ragionevolmente i moderni affinché il mastice faccia migliore presa e i punti di giunzione siano più solidi. Il collante di cui si servivano non era altro che calce e sabbia che non ha però la stessa solidità dei mastici moderni, alcuni punti lesionati, che minacciavano di cadere, sono stati riparati con dei chiodi di bronzo a testa lunga. Il soffitto ligneo che ricopre la navata principale è molto interessante. I suoi bugnati hanno forte somiglianza con quelli delle nicchie della Zisa e della Cuba. Il tutto movimentato da ornamenti variopinti e da intrecci di stile prettamente saraceno se si eccettua il fatto che vi si distinguono delle figure di santi. Vi si notano anche delle iscrizioni in caratteri arabi. I soffitti delle navate laterali hanno un disegno molto più semplice che fa migliore effetto. Credo che siano di epoca più recente perché vi si notano delle figure di santi disegnati con più sentimento [...].

Saturday 15th June 1793

[...] *In seguito, passata la Porta Nuova, andammo a visitare, attraverso il vallone dove scorre la bella sorgente battezzata dai saraceni Ainsidi, fontana di Sandi, il castello saraceno della Zisa. La morte recente del custode ci impedì di vederne l'interno. Dovemmo contettarci di percorrere il giardino che racchiude ogni specie di piante fruttifere, specie agrumi, così alti e grossi, così vecchi che sarei tentato di credere che sono gli stessi che furono piantati dai primi emiri, fondatori e proprietari del sito [...].*

William Henry Smith, Officer of the British Navy, Westminster 1788, St. John's Lodge 1865.

He Visited Palermo in 1815.

He wrote: *Memoir descriptive of the Resources, Inhabitans and Hydrography of Sicily and its Islands, interspersed with Antiquarian and other Notices*, London 1824.

On the Palatine Chapel:

...uno degli esempi più completi della magnificenza saracena.

From S. Di Matteo, *Viaggiatori stranieri in Sicilia dagli Arabi alla seconda metà del XX secolo*, vol. 3, Palermo 2000, vol. III, p. 163.

Friedrich Maximilian Hessemer, German architect, 1800-1860.

He visited Sicily in 1829.

The letters of Hessemer are published in: F. M. Hessemer, *Lettere dalla Sicilia*, by Maria Teresa Morreale, Palermo 1992, from which are the following passages, pages 60 e 74.

[...] *La chiesa di Re Ruggero [Duomo di Cefalù] ha settecento anni; è una basilica su colonne granitiche, coperta con una volta a sesto acuto, ma un po' schiacciata. Al di sopra delle colonne, l'arco non inizia immediatamente, ma per una certa altezza c'è innanzitutto un muro perpendicolare. È vero che la parte interna della chiesa ha un certo carattere orientale, ma i rapporti tra le dimensioni principali sono scelti con molta cura. Il coro ha un aspetto particolarmente grandioso, slanciato e agile, con decorazioni musive greco-antiche in oro. Un Cristo colossale nell'abside fa un effetto straordinario: la testa sarà alta circa sei piedi [...]*

Ho visitato quattro chiese, tra quelle risalenti al periodo di Re Ruggero; sono: la chiesa di Cefalù, promessa per voto nel 1129, iniziata nel 1131; la chiesa Palatina, la cattedrale di Palermo e l'annessa chiesa dell'Incoronata, superiore a tutte le altre per lo sfarzo ed il lusso [...]

Sarebbe difficile descrivere esattamente il carattere di queste chiese senza un disegno; vi si nota con estrema chiarezza l'influsso dell'arte araba, tanto da dover quasi pensare che le maestranze che hanno costruito la Zisa e la Cuba siano state adibite alla costruzione di queste chiese [...] Della magnificenza decorativa di queste chiese non ci si può fare del resto alcuna idea se non si è visto qualcosa di simile. Nella chiesa di qui, al di sopra delle colonne, ad iniziare dalla sommità dei capitelli, tutte le pareti sono coperte da immense figurazioni musive, su sfondo dorato; episodi dell'antichità, raffigurazioni dell'antico testamento. L'intensa austerità, il significato straordinario di questi monumenti mi riempiono di profondo rispetto.



Cefalù Cathedral, F. M. Hessemer, 1829 from Morreale

Jean Baptiste Gonzalve de Nervo, french man of letters. 1804-1897

He visited Sicily in 1833

He wrote: *Un tour en Sicile 1833*, Paris 1834.

The passage here quoted is from: J. B. G. De Nervo, *Viaggio in Sicilia 1833*, Palermo 1989, pages 77-79.

[...] Ma ciò che merita soprattutto la visita più scrupolosa da parte dell'appassionato è la "cappella reale", situata in questa stessa galleria: fu il re Ruggero ad iniziarla nel 1129 e fu terminata soltanto nel 1142. Nella sua architettura esterna nulla la distingue dal complesso degli edifici del palazzo, nei quali si trova quasi confusa. Sulla parte destra della galleria, una cancellata dorata ad altezza di gomito esiste solo davanti al muro esterno, costituito da un mosaico d'oro e ornato con teste simboliche: una stretta porta gotica ne è l'ingresso.

Dall'epoca della costruzione di questa cappella fino ai nostri giorni, nulla, assolutamente nulla di ciò che esisteva allora è stato cambiato, nemmeno di posto; la solerzia più attenta ha rispettato lo stile del dodicesimo secolo perfino nella sua stessa natura: è qui dunque che questo stile si può, per così dire, leggere letteralmente.

La navata, bassa, oscura, stretta, è formata da sei coppie di colonne di granito, ornate di pesanti capitelli che sostengono altrettante ogive massicce e spezzate; queste ogive sono rivestite di un mosaico con lo sfondo d'oro sul quale spiccano delle teste di santi complete di aureola; i muri laterali che si trovano dietro sono pure ricoperti di mosaici dello stesso tipo. Delle iscrizioni, le cui lettere sono scritte l'una sotto l'altra, indicano così ogni santo col suo nome: Sanctvs Petrvs "San Pietro". Questa si trova sulla parete destra.

Il grande candelabro di marmo, destinato al cero pasquale, è poggiato su teste di animali ed è posto davanti al pulpito quadrato le cui quattro pareti sono anch'esse incrostate di mosaici. Questo pulpito è suddiviso in due parti: in una di esse, un'aquila dalle ali spiegate sostiene il leggio che serviva per la lettura delle epistole; nell'altra il leone di San Marco indica il luogo dove venivano letti i vangeli: l'organo stava dietro.

In fondo a questa navata, una tribuna di marmo più alta del pavimento era riservata ai personaggi della corte del principe: la sua funzione non ha subito modifiche.

Attualmente per entrare nel coro, bisogna salire parecchi gradini: è piccolo, chiuso da un semicerchio ed illuminato da un'alta cupola, dalla quale vien giù una straordinaria quantità di lampade d'oro e d'argento. Tutte le pareti, dal pavimento fino alla sommità di questa cupola, non sono che un immenso drappaggio d'oro e d'altri colori che, sotto l'illuminazione, deve produrre un effetto veramente splendido. Dappertutto delle iscrizioni greche e latine sono tracciate a grandi caratteri; l'altare, peraltro molto piccolo, è esageratamente alto: i suoi ornamenti consistono in un cesello d'oro e d'argento, lavorato con finezza; gli scanni, veri e propri ricami, tanto sono leggeri; ed il pavimento, come quello della navata, un'insieme di eleganti arabeschi.

E' veramente difficile rendersi conto dell'impressione di profondo misticismo che si prova di fronte a questo coro scintillante d'oro e di luce in netto contrasto con la religiosa oscurità della navata; sembra di essere ancora nella magica epoca della fastosità araba, fastosità fatta di prestigio e di splendore, che i Normanni ereditarono con i loro monumenti ed il loro impero.

Quest'architettura normanna, totalmente imitativa, non appartiene ad alcun stile classificato e definito, ed è un fenomeno unico.

Quando verso il nono secolo, i saraceni estesero il loro dominio in Sicilia, i merli, le frastagliature e l'ogiva vennero, come loro, a porsi come conquistatori sui loro edifici: il nuovo stile dominò dappertutto, novità piacevole certamente, ma formale più che grande; quando giunsero i Normanni

vollero naturalmente imitarlo, ma ne alterarono l'insieme nella maggior parte dei loro monumenti, in cui la cupola e la colonna di stile greco si trovano unite all'ogiva araba, ricordo vivente della storia del paese e della storia dell'arte: a tal proposito, è interessante osservare che, in altri edifici dell'epoca, gli stessi principi cercarono di ricondurre il gusto alla severità del greco puro e prepararono la rivoluzione che finì per spodestare completamente l'ogiva. La cattedrale di Catania, costruita nel 1094 da Roberto, ce ne offrirà l'esempio.

Questo stile, del tutto peculiare del periodo iniziale normanno, ancora incerto e titubante, non è dunque che uno stile di transizione il quale rende i monumenti di tale periodo tanto più pregevoli in quanto, se non vi fossero, questa espressione d'arte sarebbe completamente perduta.

La cappella del palazzo di Palermo è una perla, in questo genere.

Charles August Victor Postel, abbot and historiographer, 1823-1885

He visited Palermo in 1855

He wrote: *La Sicile. Souvenirs, récits et légendes*, Lille 1857.

On the Palatine Chapel:

...Nessun tempio cristiano conteneva tanto splendore in sì piccolo spazio, nemmeno S. Pietro a Roma, nemmeno la basilica di S. Marco a Venezia né la cattedrale di Toledo.

From S. Di Matteo, *Viaggiatori stranieri in Sicilia dagli Arabi alla seconda metà del XX secolo*, vol.3, Palermo 2000, vol. II, p. 427.

Henri-René-Albert-Guy de Maupassant, french writer, Miromesnil 1850 – Paris, 6 July 1893.

He visited Sicily in 1885

He wrote: *La vie errante*, Paris 1890.

The passage here quoted is from: G. De Maupassant, *Viaggio in Sicilia (La Sicile)*, by Phippe Thomas, Palermo 1977, pages 27-33.

[...] *Un desiderio ossessionava la mia mente il giorno del mio arrivo. Volevo vedere la Cappella Palatina di cui avevo sentito parlare come della meraviglia delle meraviglie.*

La Cappella Palatina, la più bella che esista al mondo, il più sorprendente gioiello religioso sognato dal pensiero umano ed eseguito da mani di artista, è racchiusa nella pesante costruzione del Palazzo Reale, antica fortezza costruita dai Normanni.

La cappella non ha esterni. Si entra nel palazzo, dove si è colpiti dapprima dall'eleganza del cortile interno circondato da colonne. Una bella scalinata con pianerottoli ad angolo retto forma una

prospettiva inattesa e di grande effetto. Di fronte al portone di ingresso, un'altra porta che sfonda il muro del palazzo e dà sulla campagna lontana, apre, all'improvviso, un orizzonte stretto e profondo; sembra proiettare la mente in paesi infiniti e in sogni illimitati, da quell'apertura centinata che colpisce l'occhio e lo trasporta irresistibilmente verso la cima azzurra della montagna intravista laggiù, lontana, lontanissima, al di sopra di un'immensa pianura di aranci.

Quando si penetra nella cappella, si rimane inizialmente stupefatti come di fronte ad una cosa sorprendente di cui si subisce l'intensità prima di averla compresa. La bellezza colorata e calma, penetrante ed irresistibile della chiesetta che è il capolavoro più assoluto che mai si possa immaginare, lascia senza fiato dinnanzi a quei muri coperti di immensi mosaici a sfondo d'oro, soffiati di un chiarore dolce che illumina l'intero monumento di una luce tenue, la quale proietta subito la mente in paesaggi biblici in cui si vedono, eretti in un cielo infuocato, tutti coloro che furono coinvolti nella vita dell'Uomo-Dio.

Quel che rende così violenta l'impressione prodotta dai monumenti siciliani è il fatto che, alla prima occhiata, colpisce di più l'arte della decorazione che non quella dell'architettura.

L'armonia delle linee e delle proporzioni costituisce una mera cornice per l'armonia delle sfumature.

Quando si entra nelle nostre cattedrali gotiche, si prova una sensazione severa, quasi di tristezza. La loro grandezza è imponente; rimaniamo colpiti, ma non sedotti dalla loro maestosità. Qui, veniamo conquistati, commossi, da qualcosa, direi di sensuale, aggiunto dal colore alla bellezza delle forme.

Gli uomini che concepirono ed innalzarono queste chiese luminose, sebbene ombrose, avevano certamente un'idea del sentimento religioso completamente diversa da quella degli architetti delle cattedrali tedesche o francesi; ed il loro genio peculiare si preoccupò, prevalentemente, di far filtrare la luce in quelle navate così meravigliosamente decorate, in modo che non la si sentisse, che non la si vedesse, che essa vi scivolasse, sfiorando semplicemente i muri, suscitando effetti misteriosi ed attraenti, mentre la luminosità sembrasse provenire dalle stesse mura, dai grandi cieli d'oro affollati di apostoli.

La Cappella Palatina, costruita nel 1132 dal re Ruggero II, in stile gotico-normanno, è una piccola basilica a tre navate. E' lunga soltanto 33 metri e larga 13; pertanto è un giocattolo, un gioiello di basilica.

Due linee di stupende colonne di marmo, tutte di colore diverso, conducono sotto la cupola, da dove vi guarda un Cristo colossale, circondato da angeli dalle ali spiegate. Il mosaico che costituisce il fondo della cappella laterale di sinistra è un quadro stupefacente. Rappresenta S. Giovanni che predica nel deserto. Si direbbe un Puvis de Chavannes più colorito, più possente, più ingenuo, meno costruito, eseguito in tempi di fede vivida da un artista ispirato. L'apostolo parla ad alcune persone.

Dietro di lui, il deserto, e proprio in fondo, alcune montagne azzurrine, di quelle montagne dalle linee morbide e sfumate in una nebbiolina, come le conoscono bene tutti quelli che hanno percorso l'Oriente. Al di sopra del santo, attorno a lui, dietro di lui, un cielo d'oro, un autentico cielo da miracoli in cui Dio pare presente.

Tornando verso la porta di uscita, ci si ferma sotto il pulpito, semplice quadrato di marmo rossiccio, circondato da un fregio di marmo bianco intarsiato con sottili mosaici, e sostenuto da quattro colonne finemente lavorate. Ci si meraviglia di ciò che può produrre con così poca cosa il gusto, il gusto puro di un vero artista.

Tutto il mirabile effetto di simili chiese proviene, d'altronde, dalla mescolanza e dalla contrapposizione dei marmi e dei mosaici. Ed è questo il loro segno caratteristico. Tutta la parte inferiore dei muri, bianca ed ornata solamente con esili disegni, con sottili ricami di pietra, mette in possente rilievo, per via della decisa volontà di semplicità, la ricchezza colorata dei vasti soggetti che ricoprono la parte superiore.

In questi piccoli ricami, che corrono come merletti variegati sulla muraglia inferiore, si scoprono anche cose deliziose, grandi quanto il palmo della mano: così ad esempio, due pavoni che, incrociando i becchi, portano una croce.

In diverse chiese di Palermo si ritrova lo stesso genere di decorazione. I mosaici della Martorana, anzi, sono probabilmente di una esecuzione più notevole di quelli della Cappella Palatina; ma non si può incontrare mai, in nessun monumento, il meraviglioso insieme che rende unico questo capolavoro divino.



Panel of the floor in *opus sectile* of the Palatine Chapel of Palermo. Chronatographic litograph of A. Terzi

Gaston Vuillier, french writer and drawer, 1846 – 1915

He visited Sicily in 1893

He wrote: *La Sicile. Impression du présent et du passé*, Paris 1896

The passage here quoted is from: S. Di Matteo, *Viaggiatori stranieri in Sicilia dagli Arabi alla seconda metà del XX secolo*, vol.3, Palermo 2000, vol. III, p. 316

[...] *Ero rimasto sbalordito fin dalla soglia del monumento>> scriveva intanto rimeditando il suo incontro con la cappella palatina Gaston Vuillier, pittore paesaggista francese, nel suo libro “ << E non era la bellezza delle linee né la disposizione architettonica che mi colpivano tanto, bensì lo*

splendore per così dire immateriale della decorazione luminosa e piena di mistero. Era tutto un luccichio d'oro, punto sfacciato, e in mezzo ad esso passano come in un sogno le figure leggendarie e divine. All'ingiro, sulle pareti, brillano, scintillano certi riflessi simili a quelli delle maioliche ispano-arabe, in mezzo a trine, a ricami finissimi di pietra, di una eleganza squisita. Nell'ombra luminosa dell'emiciclo del coro appariva una figura di Cristo, in proporzioni colossali, stranamente bella [...] Il suo sguardo attirava, ed io non potevo staccarmi da quella fantastica apparizione librata nel misterioso splendore [...] Non ho veduto che le nostre cattedrali del Nord, grandiose, cupe e severe; non potevo immaginare quest'arte che la Sicilia mi rivela. Questo splendore ideale ci trasporta nelle sfere luminose, in un mondo scintillante e divino.

Roger Lambelin, writer, 1857-1929,

He wrote: *La Sicile. Notes et Souvenirs*, Lille and Paris 1894

The passage here quoted is from: R. Lambelin, *La Sicilia 1894*, Ediprint, Caltanissetta 1990, pages 47-49.

[...] La "Cappella Palatina" è un vero gioiello dello stile siciliano del XII secolo; purtroppo si trova incastrata in quell'immenso palazzo reale di Palermo, diventato mostruoso in seguito alle sue numerose trasformazioni. Fu costruita da re Ruggero II prima delle basiliche di Cefalù e Monreale, delle quali essa contiene in miniatura le più belle concezioni artistiche. La Cappella, dedicata a San Pietro, misura 23 metri di lunghezza e 13 di larghezza; le sue ogive si innalzano da due file di colonne di granito e cipollino, sormontate da capitelli corinzi. Il coro, al quale una sopraelevazione di cinque gradini conferisce una felicissima prospettiva, è illuminato da una cupola alta 18 metri nella quale si aprono otto finestre.

Sul soffitto di legno scolpito spiccano dei rosoni dai vivi colori circondati da iscrizioni cufiche. Solo il coro è moderno e il suo stile gotico lombardo si armonizza bene con l'insieme della navata. I muri sono ricoperti di mosaici su fondo d'oro, ombreggiati di tinte rossicce; rappresentano diverse scene della vita degli apostoli Pietro e Paolo, dell'Antico e del Nuovo testamento.

Dal fondo dell'abside vi guarda un Cristo grandioso. E' un Dio che insegna la verità, lo circondano degli angeli dalle lunghe ali. Egli benedice la folla e tiene in mano un libro sul quale sono incise queste parole in caratteri greci: "Io sono la luce del mondo; colui che mi segue non cammina nelle tenebre ma avrà la luce della vita".

A destra del coro una tribuna di marmo si innalza su quattro colonne e su due pilastri sormontati da capitelli moreschi. Nel punto riservato al predicatore, un'aquila apre le ali per sostenere il libro sacro.

Proprio accanto alla tribuna è fissato un candelabro di marmo bianco, un unico blocco alto cinque metri mirabilmente scolpito, in cui si manifesta l'influenza dell'arte araba. E' diviso in cinque parti da foglie d'acanto: in quella centrale, un Cristo seduto rivolge uno sguardo benevolo al re Ruggero prostrato ai suoi piedi. Questo candelabro è sicuramente il più bell'esempio di scultura lasciataci dal XII secolo.

Dalle navate secondarie si discende in una cripta che, dando credito alla tradizione, fu la cappella dove officiò San Pietro quando soggiornò in Sicilia al suo ritorno dall'Africa. Il crocifisso che si trovava nel tribunale del Sant'Uffizio decora l'altare. La cripta contiene la pietra tombale del viceré Emanuele Filiberto di Savoia.

Nella sacrestia sono custoditi degli interessanti documenti antichi, e in particolare l'atto di consacrazione della cappella, redatto nel 1140 e scritto in lettere d'oro su lamine d'argento; vi si ammira anche una cassetta in avorio con delle iscrizioni in antico arabo e un ostensorio smaltato.

Dei bassorilievi in marmo ornano l'antisacrestia; sono moderni e li cito soltanto a motivo delle scene che rappresentano: il battesimo di Ferdinando II, il fidanzamento di Maria Cristina di Borbone con Carlo Felice duca di Genova e quello di Maria Amelia di Borbone con Luigi Filippo.

Fu a Palermo che Richard Wagner terminò il suo ultimo dramma lirico, e immagino che la cappella palatina non fu estranea alla creazione di "Parsifal". Il musicista dovette spesso contemplare questa volta d'oro, "ce vrai ciel de miracle où Dieu semble présent", secondo la bella espressione di Maupassant. Quando il sole, nascosto per un momento dietro una nuvola, squarcia lentamente quel velo e penetra dalle finestre della cupola, l'oro brilla di puro splendore, i mosaici mistici si animano, un'armonia di colori affascina lo sguardo, come affascina l'orecchio la splendida sinfonia che chiude l'ultimo atto... Ho rievocato la memoria delle sensazioni di Bayreuth. L'apparato scenico del tempio ricorda d'altronde la cupola della cappella. I cavalieri di Montsalvat, richiamati dai malinconici rintocchi delle campane, entrano lentamente nel santuario. Amfortas, il re colpevole, sta per procedere al sacrificio davanti al corpo inanimato di Titurel. L'oscurità discende lentamente sugli astanti. Al rimbombo lugubre dell'orchestra risponde un canto cristallino che sembra scendere dal cielo e ripete le stesse parole della Cena. D'improvviso, un bagliore celeste si sprigiona dal calice porporino; la consacrazione del Graal si compie e dei cori di bimbi, posti nella tribuna e nella cupola, commentano il miracolo dell'amore divino...

Quale indimenticabile sensazione d'arte sarebbe quella di ascoltare questa scena del "Parsifal", la più bella concezione di religiosità creata dal genio umano, sotto la volta d'oro di questa radiosa e spirituale cappella!

Oscar Wilde, irish writer, poet and playwright, 1854 - 1900.

He visited Palermo in 1900

He wrote: *The Letters of O. W.*, by B. Hart Davis, London 1962;
Selected Letters of O.W., by R. Hart Davis, Oxford 1979.

The passage here quoted is from: S. Di Matteo, *Viaggiatori stranieri in Sicilia dagli Arabi alla seconda metà del XX secolo*, vol. 3, Palermo 2000.

[...] *Tra l'altro qui e non a Ravenna ho visto tale quantità di mosaici.*

Nella Cappella Palatina, che dalla cupola al pavimento è interamente ricoperta d'oro, ci si può sentire come immersi nel cuore di una sfera dorata ad osservare gli angeli che cantano, e infatti guardare gli angeli o le persone che cantano è molto più bello che ascoltarli...



The topography of ancient Palermo, from V. Di Giovanni, *La topografia di Palermo antica*, 1889-90

Bernard Berenson, art historian, 1865-1959.

He visited Sicily in 1953.

He wrote: *Sicily revisited*, New York 1955;

The passages here quoted are from: B. Berenson, *Viaggio in Sicilia*, Milano 1992, pages 77-78; 81-82.

Palermo, 10 June 1953

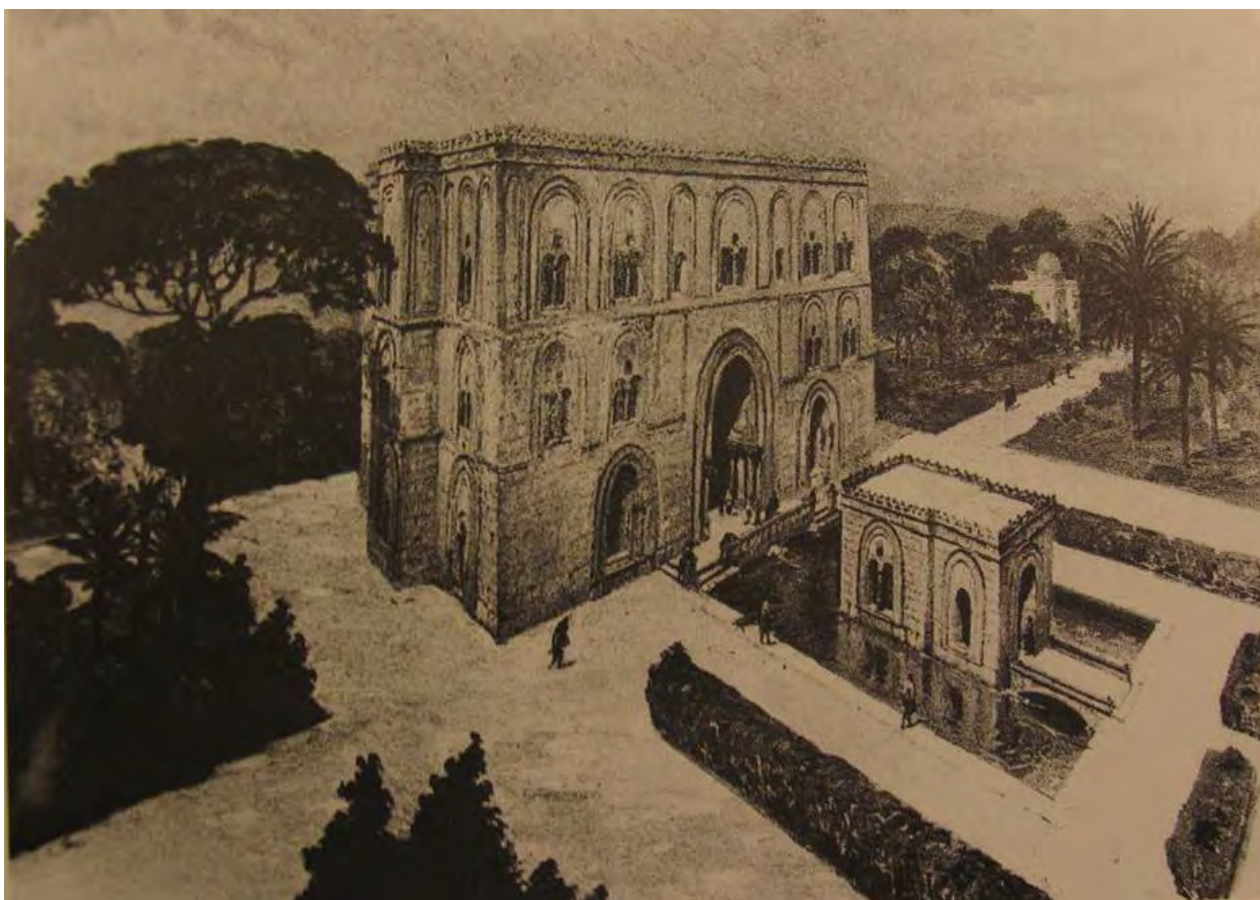
Siamo tornati a Monreale. Lo stato di delizia che io provo in questa chiesa mi è quasi sciupato dall'intima disperazione di non riuscire a farla, nell'insieme e nei particolari, cosa mia, cioè un sicuro possesso del quale disporre, quando me ne prenda desiderio, per goderne di nuovo. A onta dei restauri stridenti e perfino goffi, l'effetto complessivo è così stupendo, così ultraterreno che si capisce come coloro che vi si congregavano nel Medioevo non potessero fare a meno di considerarla visione anticipante del Paradiso, quanto la Gerusalemme tutta d'oro del libro degli Inni. E quale completa illustrazione delle parti narrative della Sacra Scrittura e delle Vite dei Santi? Nel chiostro, poi, non si finirebbe mai di guardare e comparare i capitelli delle colonne, tanto è ricca la loro varietà. ("Ciascuno diverso dall'altro" proclamano unanimemente le guide!) Alcuni sono di squisita qualità per composizione, interpretazione e finezza di lavoro. I migliori si devono ad artisti borgognoni e mi ricordano quelli conservati a Nazareth, nel museo attiguo all'attuale chiesa dell'Annunciazione. D'altronde, è oggi ben conosciuto che architetti, scultori e perfino pittori d'affreschi accompagnarono i crociati nella conquista del Levante; quindi l'ipotesi, ora venutami alla mente, che le medesime maestranze che hanno lavorato in Terrasanta si siano prima fermate qui a Palermo, pagando vitto e alloggio con l'opera loro nel chiostro di Monreale, non mi sembra da escludersi. Ulteriori studi potrebbero verificarla.

Palermo, 13th June 1953

La Zisa, che oggi siamo tornati a rivedere, consiste strutturalmente in un cubo, o meglio in due cubi, l'uno posto sull'altro. Eppure, esprime un senso di potenza, d'ordine e di eleganza quale è rarissimo riscontrare tra gli edifici del Medioevo giunti fino a noi.

Purtroppo è spogliata di tutta la ricchezza decorativa profusavi dal gusto arabo-normanno; e anche al sua sopravvivenza virtù di dar piacere all'occhio e allo spirito, rimane avvilita dallo squallore di quanto risiede all'intorno.

So che restauri sono in progetto; ma quelli non potranno certo liberarla dalla sfavorevole atmosfera circostante.



Zisa Palace, ideal reconstruction. Rocco Lentini, 1935 Source: web

Cesare Brandi, historiographer and art critic, italian essayist, theorist of the restoration, 1906-1987.

The passages here quoted are from: Cesare Brandi, *Sicilia mia*, posthumous edition, Palermo 1989, pages 18-19; 131-136.

Pages 18-19.

[...] *E allora può darsi che diciate, è qui Palermo, la città degli emiri, la Palermo delle delizie di Federico II, la Palermo orientale e quasi asiatica che meraviglia gli scrittori arabi che la visitavano? Ma poi troverete anche quella, con la Palermo normanna e araba e bizantina, e in nessun luogo, neanche a Venezia i mosaici avranno maggiore fulgore, e in nessun luogo, neanche a Marrakesc, splenderà l'architettura araba come nella Zisa, anche se in parte rovinata, nella Cappella Palatina, il cui soffitto è il più bel monumento arabo che esista al mondo.*

[...] *E i dintorni di questa città troppe volte regale: la Conca di oro che è d'ora anche quando è verde e, vista da Monreale è come una meravigliosa voragine tutta coperta di muschio, con quello baluginare nel fondo di un mare azzurro, appena come in un pastello di Rosalba Carriera. E la*

Cattedrale di Monreale, dove vedere un simile vascello d'oro con la solennità romana di una basilica e la terribilità addolcita della cristianità trionfante? [...]

pages 131-136.

Nessun monumento d'epoca normanna è più splendente ed eccezionale della Cappella Palatina, e cioè della Cappella del Palazzo Reale di Palermo, dove vi sono pochi altri resti, per quanto insigni, dell'antica decorazione, diciamo così civile. La sua eccezionalità è data non solo dalla eccellenza dei mosaici, ma dal fatto della confluenza di tre civiltà figurative diverse, quella araba, quella bizantina, quella romanica-francese, e per le sculture, che non sono né francesi né siciliane, certamente di marmorari campani. L'arte islamica non sopravvive qui solo in una particolare impronta, data dal codice architettonico che sfocerà poi nel gotico, ma da un monumento unico al mondo a questa data –la cappella fu consacrata nel 1140- è cioè il soffitto di legno di cipresso scolpito e dipinto, un soffitto che sviluppa in chiave islamica il principio del cassettonato classico, trasformando i lacunari in cupolette, in pennacchi gocciolanti di stalattiti. Lavoro mirabile a cui collaborarono maestranze diverse dell'area musulmana, egiziani, persiani e copti, ato che vi sono rappresentate molte figure e figurette che si ricollegano alle ceramiche e alla miniatura persiana, alla fissità iconica della pittura copta. Né credo che a quest'epoca si possa parlare di una componente siciliana, se non nel senso che a quel tempo i precedenti conquistatori arabi convivevano con i Normanni, così come li trovò Ibn Giobair nel suo viaggio del 1184.

Palermo gli apparve ancora araba come Cordoba. Purtroppo a questa tolleranza sopravvenne l'insofferenza razziale e religiosa: tutti i monumenti arabi vennero distrutti, non una sola moschea si è salvata, e solo degli scarsi avanzi qua e là in Palermo, e uno sporadico monumento nella campagna, i bagni di Cefalà Diana, che, scampati miracolosamente ai normanni e agli spagnoli, sono abbandonati come una spelonca dalla provvida Soprintendenza ai Monumenti e dalla Regione siciliana, vieppiù sollecita a salvare i resti di un passato preziosissimo [...].

Tornando allo straordinario soffitto della Cappella Palatina, questo è salvo per miracolo, quando si pensi ai brutali bombardamenti che dové subire Palermo nell'ultima guerra, ed hanno lasciato voragini ancora aperte nel cuore della città vecchia.

Tuttavia il soffitto è bisogno di un minutissimo restauro da parte dell'Istituto Centrale del Restauro: allora si poté vedere la sottile industria e la fragile semplicità con cui tutte quelle cupole e cupolette erano agganciate al soffitto; visto da sopra, sembra un teatrino di marionette, con i tiranti, fatti anch'essi di sottili averze, in legno di cipresso. La policromia di fondo è rossastro e corrusca, in pochi colori fondamentali, e fa vedere come anche l'uso delle tavolette dipinte, nei soffitti romanici, gotici e rinascimentali, sia di ascendenza araba, per lontana che sia. Tutto il soffitto è dipinto con

una minuzia come se si dovesse vedere da vicino, mentre, sebbene non sia ad una grandissima altezza, tutti quei particolari eleganti e minutissimi sono difficili a recuperarsi anche col binocolo. Tuttavia il soffitto, visto nell'insieme, è sfolgorante, davvero magico e incomparabile. Talché, di fronte alla sua eccezionalità, quasi diminuiscono i mosaici, gloria splendente della cappella. Tali mosaici devono ritenersi bizantini. Probabilmente vi era alla base una maestranza costantinopolitana, come per l'abside di Cefalù, anche se per distanza di tempo non possano collegarsi direttamente a quella di Dafnì e di Hogios Loukas. Voluta, la cappella, da Ruggero II al massimo della sua potenza e della sua ambiziosa contrapposizione a Bisanzio, questa contrapposizione si esternava in un accaparramento del falso bizantino, che però si basava strettamente sul dogma, mentre, in Ruggero, come osservava il Lazarev, la storia sacra scadeva a funzione dinastica. [...]

Per chi entra nella cappella, a parte le brute seggiole per la vacua parata dei matrimoni che vi si celebrano senza sosta, c'è come uno smarrimento felice, un senso di possessione benefica, perché, ovunque giri lo sguardo, è assorbito da qualcosa di ricco, di vivido, di genuino, senza note sbagliate, senza intromissioni forzose. Dal Pavimento, del tipo cosiddetto cosmatesco, che è poi arabo, al soffitto, che è come la cassa armonica di un violoncello, alle pareti che splendono di luce propria, e dove le figure così castigate e totalmente esposte, si avvicendano in un ritmo sempre diverso e sempre uguale. Per non dire dell'alta zoccolatura di marmi lucidi come le statue che sudano, lucidi e preziosi come agate e onici, venati di azzurro, di croco, e di violetto, bordati da una balza in mosaico come una trina. Tutto questo, certo, è il più puro gusto bizantino, ed echeggia ancora la divina arte del VI secolo: ma non rende l'impressione estenuata e superflua dell'arte tardo-bizantina, che per secoli continuerà nella pittura slava. Qui un'arte consumata e fissa più di un codice riesce a rinverginarsi come un vecchio albero che, quando arriva la primavera, fiorisce di nuovo come un giovane arbusto, e più di un giovane arbusto. Ed inoltre, quest'arte difficile, perché senza dubbio è difficile, per gli strati di cui è composta, per l'imperioso richiamo al passato che contiene e che nulla concede al nostro presente, è tuttavia nel presente, e chi non arriva a gustarla, chi si arresta interdetto sulla soglia, incapace di procedere e frastornato dalle fisime dell'arte imitatrice della natura, di imperativa verosimiglianza, non solo è da compiangere, ma si configura come i compagni, che, incontrato Cristo sulla via di Emmanue non seppero riconoscerlo, e solo quando spezzò il pane, si accorsero di chi fosse: ma allora scomparve.

ANNEX 2

“ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF MONREALE AND CEFALÙ”

OTHER MONUMENTS OF THE ARAB-NORMAN CULTURAL HERITAGE



“ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO
AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF MONREALE AND CEFALÙ”

OTHER MONUMENTS OF THE ARAB-NORMAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

The monuments that compose the series constituent the property Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale have been selected for the specific contribution that every brings to the serial system, for their historical-cultural importance, for their integrity and the relative state of conservation, for their authenticity, and for their conditions of accessibility and usability.

A part of the remaining monuments of the Arab-Norman historical-architectural and monumental heritage, also showing the feature of authenticity, suffers to the meantime of problems in order to their conservation and fruition. Such monuments need interventions of managerial nature and actions of infrastructural intervention that would be able, in the future, to implement the cultural fruition of the proposed property. Such monuments are ideally defined of category A.

Numerous other architectural complexes -defined of category B- have also features or preserve Arab-Norman traces but, for the whole of the elements present in it, can not be ascribed to the category A. Despite the remarkable loss of elements of originality, such monuments are however important and historicized and they integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenery of the Arab-Norman Palermo.

The list of the monuments Arab Norman of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale is divided here in the three categories:

**Selected
Monuments as parts
component the
property in
nomination “*arab-
norman* Palermo and
the Cathedral
Churches of Cefalù
and Monreale”**

- 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel
- 2) Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti
- 3) Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (known as the Martorana, Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)
- 4) Church of San Cataldo
- 5) Zisa Palace
- 6) Palermo Cathedral
- 7) Admiral’s Bridge
- 8) Cefalù Cathedral
- 9) Monreale Cathedral

**Arab-Norman
Monuments of
Category A**

- 1) Castle to the Sea (Castello a Mare);
- 2) Mareddolce Castle and Favara Park (Castello di Mareddolce e Parco della Favara);
- 3) Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena;
- 4) Cuba;
- 5) Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione.

**Arab-Norman
Monuments of
Category B**

- 1) Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) e the small Cuba;
- 2) Chapel of S. Maria l’Incoronata;
- 3) Saint John of Lepers (San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi);
- 4) Church of Santo Spirito (Church of Vespri);
- 5) Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere;
- 6) Uscibene;
- 7) Cefalà Diana Baths (Bagni di Cefalà Diana);
- 8) Qanat.

It is reported a more detailed close examination of the monumental complexes of category A and B. (Whereas not otherwise indicated, all the images in the present Annex 2 of the Dossier of Nomination are of Ruggero Longo).

MONUMENTS OF CATEGORY A

Castle to the Sea (Castello a Mare)

Near the port of the city of Palermo, on the northern trapezoidal dock of the Cala, the remains of the Castello a Mare, the most important defensive rampart of the port of Palermo up to the XX century. Probably built in Islamic age, it was restructured in Norman and Swabian age and further strengthened in the first half the XVI century. In Bourbon age began an rapid decline owed to its use as structures purely defensive. The sources of Norman age (Falcando) describe the *Castellum Maris* rich in massive walls and towers, giving to it the attribute of ancient to distinguish it from the *novum* Royal Palace. Fazello in 1558 writes that the castle had been founded by the ancients, provided with a mosque by the Arabs and restored by the brothers Roger and Robert the Guiscard. Up to 1923 the fortress presented quadrangular boundary wall wet by the sea on two sides that contained to its inside a vast architectural complex composed by a male (Mastra tower), to be ascribed to the Norman age together



Palermo, Castle to Sea, “mastra” tower, XI-XIII centuries Source: Web.

with other parts (as the Chapel of the Bagnara), the fifteenth-century bastions and the zone of entrance, a Renaissance small building, a sixteenth-century church (the Madonna of Piedigrotta, built on a medieval pre-existence), two hexagonal low towers and other structures of more recent age, fruit of continuous and different uses by the city governments. Between 1923 and 1924 heavy demolitions were performed for the realization of new port facilities. Were standing the body of entrance with the cylindrical tower and part of the Mastra tower. This last was restored and consolidated by Francesco Valenti between 1924 and 1935. The gravity retaining wall in the inferior part of the tower was presumably built to defensive purposes in the XIII century, during the kingdom of the emperor Frederick II of Swabia, together with two watch towers, one on the northern front and one on that western, still today existing. The medieval portions of the masonries distinguish themselves for the presence of small ashlar and of an ogival arch on the eastern front, now infilled with, while the modern portions are characterized by the use of great ashlar. The inside of the tower present a central square space with some semi-cylindric niches on three sides. The quadrangular boundary wall, ampler in comparison to that medieval, was realized in the XVI century, when the tower suffered the demolition of the superior portion.

Following the bombings of the II world war, the tower suffered the partial collapse of a part of the superior structures. It dealt with an arch with re-embedded with rays arched lintel that contained an ogival window and a door with architrave in low, according to a Ifriqiya solution already present in other Palermo palace buildings such as the castle of the Fawara, the Scibene, the Zisa, Cuba etc. In 2009 have been performed some works of restructuring that have put again in light some medieval structures. Besides, the performed excavations have brought some remains of an Islamic settlement and the tombs of Muslim type. These elements allow to suppose the existence of the Castle to Sea already in pre-Norman age. On the other hand up to the age of William I is attested the presence of a mosque inside the castle. It appears very meaningful in such sense the presence of a northern tower to watch the port of Palermo in an paper discovered in the Bodleian Library of Oxford dating back to the first half of XI century. In this paper of Palermo the port is defended to north and south by two suitable towers with the appellative of “towers of the chain” for the use to extend between the two towers a chain to close the port.

Maredolce Castle and Favara Park (Castello di Maredolce e Parco della Favara)

The Favara Palace, known also as Maredolce Castle, rises southeast of Palermo, near the slopes of the Grifone mountain, and it takes name from a source that sprang from the slopes of mountain Grifone, called in Arabic fawwarah (water spring). The palace was situated in a particularly pleasant place for the presence of splendid gardens that belonged to the so-called Islamic “Parcus Vetus” and for the abundance of the runs of water of the fawwarah, fed both from the springs of the Grifone mountain that flowed out really under Sferrovecchio peak, where still today is situated the building that raised in Norman age, both from the surfacing of the ground water caused by the presence of clayey impermeable layer. Such water supplies formed a natural lake (a sweet sea) that in Roger age was embanked to north and to east through a dam of big tuff ashlar covered with ground clay brick hydraulic mortar, still today visible. Because of the particular physical and orographic conformation of this part of territory, the place has assumed for a long time a remarkable importance for the control of the access to the city from east. Its strategic importance as well as the amenity of the lake and the surrounding country explain the choice of this place for the construction of one of the parks favourite for by king Roger II. Among the splendid suburban parks, exemplated on Arab-persian models, the complex of Maredolce represents a rare historical-environmental evidence that documents the culture of the “Gardens Heaven” in West. The equilibrium between the green, the water and the architectures reached a perfect harmony of which had to enjoy the emirs, before, and the Norman principles then. In fact, according to the description left to us by the Arab traveller Ibn Giubayr (1184), it existed to the slopes of the Grifone mountain the Qasr Ja'far, the castle of the kalbid emir Ja'far (998-1019), surrounded by a nursery fed by a source of sweet water. Fantastically sung by the Arab poet Abd-al-Rahman, described by Benjamin from Tudela, quoted by Ibn Giubayr and then described by

the Fazello, for the multiplicity of its appellatives, Fawarah, Albehira, Alhicia and Maredolce, has aroused in the researchers doubts and confusions on the existence in the same site of more buildings. By now it has been verified that is of the same monument denominated in function of the spring (fawwarah), or for the presence of the little pond that surrounded the castle (albehira), or for the presence of a small fortified Arab agglomeration (al-Hisn, Alhicia). To these appellatives, was added also of Favara of S.

Filippo by the name of the small chapel realized inside the “castle” in Roger age.

Inserted to the southern border of the vast royal hunting park that included the territories until to Altofonte and Monreale, the castle of Maredolce, for its proximity to the sea, for the flat area of the lake basin with to the centre “the islet of the two palms”, was the more extolled among the Palermo “sollazzi”, and was enumerated as Royal Castle up to 1328, when Frederick II of Aragon granted to the Teutonic Knights “the solatium Fabariae Sancti Philippi” and its pertinences: that is the lake and the springs once protected by a system of fortifications. The park that originally extended itself up to the slopes of Grifone Mountain, housed the great basin that delimited three some sides of the royal building, and in the centre a cultivated island with citrus fruit that with the blue of the waters of the lake created particular chromatic effects.



Palermo, Maredolce Palace, XI-XII centuries Source: Web.

The Park of the Favara is celebrated by the chroniclers of the age as one of the greatest places of delight of the Norman Kings:

“this is a land of springs and abundant brooks, fertile of wheat and of barley, rich of vegetable gardens and of gardens, such that any other city of the island is so well cultivated as that which is perpetually honoured by the presence of the king, that if has built it for palace, and it has name Alhiciana; are still cultivated in it all the spices of fertile trees. Inside this city the most greater spring of everybody, that surrounded by a wall comes to form a nursery called by the Arabs Albehira, where are closed various kinds of fishes there expressly thrown. It is adorned that lake of Royal small boat adorned of gold and of silver, and painted in which the king with his wives often wiggles with amusement” (Benjamin from Tudela, 1172).

On the basis of the indications contained in the historical sources and from what has been preserved of the original park, can be advanced the hypothesis of a correspondence to the typology of the *àgdal* of Persian origin.

That “branches of the gardens” that “seem to lean out” to look “the waters' fishes to smile” refer to compositive precise rules contained in the most important essays of agriculture of the time. “The superb orange tree of the islet” sets in the centre of the lake recall the indications of Ibn al-Awwam (XII century) so that in the gardens the trees of bitter orange “appear as planted in the water.” The great availability of water and its wise use allowed inside the park the cultivation of vegetable gardens and rich gardens of “trees loaded with every more delicious sort of fruit”.

The Maredolce Castle is one of the foundation of the Arab Norman architecture in Sicily. Today it represents the only Norman complex in which the relationship architecture-landscape can be admired, to testimony of that Jannats al-hard, the garden heaven called in the sources ‘Genoard’ that is characterized in Mediterranean sense the Norman Palermo.

The building has rectangular form and measures m 55 x m 46,50, with a niche in the east angle. The whole construction develops itself around a nearly quadrangular courtyard surrounded on the sides by a portico of which remain the traces of the vaults along the walls.

The outside of the building presents itself as a volumetric block constituted by a podium of big tuff blocks placed on three rows in the southwest, southeast and northeast fronts. This podium, with the exception of the side northwest, was probably wet from the water of Maredolce and, for this motive, it has been covered with hydraulic plaster, mixed with brick powder, that guaranteed the impermeability of the structure. Above the podium, the walls have been realized with tuff ashlar of small dimensions, placed until a maximum height of 10 ms. The compact building mass is lightened by elegant and slender slightly pointed arcades, with intended inside plan and a loophole window in the centre.

The side of entrance to the building is situated on the front northwest, where are opened four doors. From the second left, monumental, door there it is possible to enter in the inside courtyard through a elbow run. The third door constitutes the entrance to the chapel of the building that, for its planimetric layout, shows the union of the characters of the Latin chapel and the Greek-Byzantine church. The fourth entrance door shows in a rectangular room characterized on the southeast wall by the presence of a alcove concluded superiorly by a shell niche that reminds the niches of the building of the Scibene and Caronia, of Persian origin. To this room is connected perpendicularly another wider room that presents in the background wall a light narrowing with a re-embedded in the corners while, on the top, a leaning frame surmounted by muqarnas constitute a refined decoration. Because of the particular configuration, the decoration and the orientation, it is hypothesized that this last room was the room of the throne (Majlis).

From this room, along the whole side southwest, it is developed a series of small modular rooms with square form (*bayt*) characterized by the presence of ogival niches that frame single-lancet windows also them pointed placed above the doors, according to an Islamic solution of ifriqiya origin. The whole plant is marked out for these rooms that are placed along the whole perimeter of the courtyard reminding from near the planimetries of the *ribat* of the Northern Africa.

This succession of rooms interrupts itself in correspondence of the south edge for leave space to a room of greater volume that is underlined to the outside for the most greater height.

This great room, called ‘Room of the wharf’, presents on the south-east front a great passage that probably opened on the fishpond of Maredolce.

The palatine chapel, devoted since the XIII century to the Saints Phillip and James, is composed by an unique nave (m 8 x m 5), covered by two crossed vaults, with no jutting transept surmounted by a semi-pheric dome. A triumphal arch separates the presbytery from the nave.

The presbyterial part is constituted by the central apse and by two side rooms, prothesis and diaconic, covered by crossed vaults, each of which presents a niche. The walls still preserve the traces of frescoes gone lost but still visible in the times of Mongitore and Di Giovanni (XVIII-XIX centuries). In the centre rises the semi-spheric dome planned on the square of the presbytery through niched angular links that, alternate to small ogival windows, form an octagonal basis and facilitate the passage from the quadrangular basis to that circular of the dome.

The complex of Maredolce also included a *hammam* or thermal room, set to the outside of the building, almost attached to the northeast corner. The hammam of the building of the Fawwarah was clearly visible up to half of the XIX century but, in little time, it was included in a private villa that until today hides the structure of it. The building has been object of restorations beginning from 1990. The demolition of the huts risen around has allowed to discover inside the courtyard the original terracotta-tiled floor of the portico. Further restorations are still in progress, by the Superintendence of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo, aimed to get out the medieval structures from the modern constructions that illegally have spoiled the aspect of the inside courtyard.



Palermo, Maredolce,
Chapel of San Filippo e
Giacomo, XII century,

Church of Santa Maria Maddalena

The church of Santa Maria Maddalena rises in the heart of the Cassaro, inside the ancient Galka. From the XVII century is found inside a vast complex, today the policemen's barracks. Any coeval news has come on this small church of modest dimensions, whose crystalline architecture perfectly satisfies the canons of the Arab-Norman style of full XII century. The construction of the new Cathedral of Walter of the Mill beginning from 1165 could have pushed the Palermo archbishop to a small chapel that, replacing the existing chapel of the Maddalena in the Cathedral, would house the royal tombs during the works of the new building. It is interesting to notice in such sense that nearby or even adjacent the small church once was found the *covered way* described by Ibn Giobayr, that put in communication the royal building with the cathedral in Norman age. A trace of connection between the building and the continuous portico of covered way could be identified on the façade, to the right of the portal, where is observed the grafting of an arcade (a prothyrum?) meaningfully countersigned by the presence of stone shelves with muqarnas. The restorations effected at the end of the years '40 by the architect Guiotto have amended the building from modern structures, returning the full legibility of the medieval *facies*. Only exception the dome, today lacking, replaced by a very good plain coverage in cement. To the outside the building has well defined stereometries characterized by building apparatuses achieved through the use of small well squared isodomic ashlar. The inside has basilical forms. The longitudinal but centralizing plant reminds the planimetry of the church of San Cataldo, and it is achieved through four columns that



Palermo, Church of Santa
Maria Maddalena, XII
century, last quarter

hold up the arcades of the central nave and the long barrel vaults of the side aisles. The system of the tambour is that classical, here achieved through simple angular niches without degrading re-embedded arched lintels. The apses are characterized by the usual mullions within angular niches. Remarkable the capitals, refined example of the Arab-Norman sculptural plastics of XII century. The building preserves the medieval bell tower, to which is possible to enter through a small door on the southern wall, near the counter façade.

Cuba

It is believed that the name of this building, derived by the Arab, has to be understood in the sense of “square house.” Also Cuba belonged to the park of the Norman kings, the Genoard, or rather «Heaven of the Earth», that extended to west south of the Royal Palace and in which other buildings fell such as the Zisa, Cuba Soprana, small Cuba and the Scibene. This building has been for a long time considered a construction of Arabage, thesis denied by the translation of Michele Amari (1849) of the Arab inscription carved to crowning of the building, where is reported the name of king William II and the 1180 date. The sovereign is indicated as holder of the building that therefore is placed among the last architectures of the Norman age.

The construction presents itself as a compact parallelepiped with rectangular plant long 31,15 ms. and wide m 16,80, directed on the West-east axle and characterized by four jutting bodies in the centre of every side.

The decoration of the external walls reminds to the Arab-Islamic architecture of the Northern Africa. It is articulated by slender blind slightly pointed arcades made inside the masonry with alternated precise rhythms and marked by the presence of single-lancet windows and double-lancet windows, opened in the inferior zone, closed in that superior. A system, this, thought for allowing the inside circulation of fresh air. The inside is articulated in three lined up rooms and communicating between them. Two external rooms close an ampler central room. The entrance had to be on the western side. The central room presents four columns that delimit an open space, inside which the 1936 excavations have brought to the light the re-embedding of a fountain with form of star with eight points, part of a original floor and a fragment of floor mosaic. In the South side of the room are the remains of decoration with stuccoed muqarnas. Can be hypothesized a coverage with cross vaults for the two side rooms. For the central room some sustain the presence of a dome, but the hypothesis is not supported by documentary and structural collateral evidences. It could have been an open room for the collection of the rain waters in the central impluvium of it. The Cuba didn't have a housing function. It was instead a pavilion where the king sojourned in the warm diurnal hours, assisted to parties and ceremonies.

During the time the building has suffered serious collapses and alterations consequence of its different destinations of use.



Palermo, Cuba, 1180.



Palermo, Cuba, detail with stuccoed *Muqarnas*

Church of Magione

Founded around 1191 upon the remains of a preexisting structure, as confirm the findings of the years '80, the church of the Santissima Trinità derives its name of "Magione" from the being been Magione of the Teutonics to which was submitted in 1197 by Henry VI after the initial assignment to the Cistercians by the founder Matteo D'Ajello, Deputy Chancellor of William II and subsequently Chancellor under the last Norman king, Tancrede. The Teutonic knights preserved the possession of it up to their expulsion, happened in 1492, Founded around 1191 upon the remains of a preexisting structure, as confirm the findings of the years '80, the church of the Santissima Trinità derives its name of "Magione" from the being been Magione of the Teutonics to which was submitted in 1197 by Henry VI after the initial assignment to the Cistercians by the founder Matteo D'Ajello, Deputy Chancellor of William II and subsequently Chancellor under the last Norman king, Tancrede. The Teutonic knights preserved the possession of it up to their expulsion, happened in 1492, and in that year it was submitted to the Commendatory abbots to which different additions and remaking are owed operated up to the end of the eighteen century when the Bourbon kings in turn entered in possession of it adding a portico of neoclassic taste, eliminated then by further interventions realized in 1920-25 by Francesco Valenti.



Palermo, Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione, around 1191

Such interventions had the merit to recover the original aspect of the building despite the sacrifice of some original elements. The last restorations have been operated following the bombings of the second world conflict that heavily damaged it.

It deals with one of the last products of the Arab-Norman architecture, and it reflects some great experience of the Cathedral, finished for a short time. The outside is characterized by rigorous stereometric order brightened by blind niches with degrading arched lintels that frame the single-lancet windows. The façade, widely restored, preserve three decorated portals with padding bosses.

The plant has a basilical form with three aisles of which that central finishing with a semi-circular apse that is also pronounced to the outside, while the side apses of the prothesis and the diaconicon stay almost included in the building thickness.

The presbiterial zone, not jutting as instead in Santo Spirito, is underlined being slightly raised and provided with great pointed arches planned on cruciform pillars to which mullions are supported. Also here

the apses are introduced by mullions within angular niches that in that central overlap in triplex order. Some researchers have put in evidence as, also being the church of the Magione the result of local artistic influences both in plant and in the decoration, the inside of the building present in the elevations an accented vertical component and unusual to the Arab-Norman tradition.

We finally find, less expressly expressed, the Norman motive of the separation between body of the aisles and sanctuary through steps, always recurrent, exemplated on the model of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi and of the Palatine Chapel. The trussed coverage is today reconstructed according to the original conformation. Nevertheless the first two beams are original and they preserve Islamic paintings with wish inscription. In the room adjacent to the church, turned to baptistery up to recent



Palermo, Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione, around 1191. Cloister

times, it is preserved in the masonry a double-lancet window of the XII century, for which is adapted a shaft of column with cranial inscription. To the left of the building still stay visible some parts of the monastery and the cloister. This last, of which are preserved only the southern and northern passages, is coeval to the church and realized according to Cistercian conceptions. It derives from the Monreale cloister, and it is characterized by the rigorous order of the ogival arcades with double arched lintels with rib in the intrados and double mullions decorated by elegant capitals.

MONUMENTS OF CATEGORY B

Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) and small Cuba (Cubula)

Originally known with the name of Cuba Soprana or Alfaina Tower, built around in the second half of the XII century, it became of ownership of the family Napoli in the XVIII, passing first in the hands of the Ventimiglia, then of the Rao and finally of the Torres. When Don Carlo Napoli purchased it in 1758, he brought considerable changes to the original structure, so much to make to disappear the Cuba Soprana and giving birth to a typical eighteenth-century villa with staircase to double contrasted ramp. The eastern façade preserves itself included in the modern masonries, and are still legible infilled ogival arch placed side by side by blind niches with double arched lintels that frame ogival single-lancet windows, also them infilled, typical of the Arab-Norman architecture of William age. Probably the original building is coeval to Cuba. Below it has been shown a complex system of canalizations for the adduction and the distribution of the waters coming from the Gabriele spring. It seems that such system fed a fountain of building (*salsabil*) whose waters flowed from the eastern arch to flow in an external basin. A small gazebo, around two hundred metres of distance and in axle with the eastern façade of the villa, has been unchanged in the centuries, and it had probably to be in the middle of the basin of water, used as place of rest by the Norman sovereign. It deals with a small building of square plant surmounted by dome (*qubba*), with pointed on every side decorated with rusticated strips. Small Cuba strongly remind the forms of the mausoleums of the Ifriqiyya and Fatimid Egypt (XI century). The vivacity and the dynamism with which these forms are welcomed and re-elaborated introduces in the Arab-Norman art one of the peculiar elements or the angular link with degrading niches to support of the dome, very diffused in the architecture of North-Africa and only in the panorama of the architecture of the western Middle Ages.

The complex belonged to an immense garden, the Park of the Genoard, already existing in the Roger II age and enriched of buildings and pavilions in William age. It contained buildings, gazebos, fountains, little ponds and trees of every variety. The name “Genoard” derives from the Arab Jannat al-ard, “Heaven on Earth”.

After the purchase in 1991 by the Sicilian Region, the Villa Napoli has been affected by a series of interventions of restoration that have allowed the recovery of the coverages of the



Palermo, Villa Napoli (1758), traces of the eastern front of the Cuba Soprana (XII century, second half), included in the eighteenth villa



Palermo, Villa Napoli, pavilion of the small Cuba, XII century, second half.

villa and the attached bodies. Works specifically aimed to the recovery of the garden have recently been completed and they have concerned the maintenance of the historical citrus orchard and the readjustment of the original system of irrigation.

Today it is possible therefore to visit the places of the ancient Norman royal park of the Genoard, that housed the Cuba Soprana and Small Cuba.

Chapel of S. Maria dell'Incoronata

To the left of the façade of the Palermo Cathedral we find the Loggia dell' Incoronazione built in the XVI century and set to a more ancient structure of Norman age, the Chapel of Maria dell'Incoronata or Chapel of the crowning. The building is composed by a chapel joined presumably to the ancient Cathedral before this was rebuilt by the archbishop Walter of the Mill beginning from around the 1165. The chapel, datable to the second quarter of the XII century, is with unique mono-apsidal room, and it was probably used to dress the sovereigns before their crowning in the Cathedral. The importance of the Norman building resides in the fact that in it pillars and more ancient building portions are included, perhaps of aghlabid age (before 937), referable to the original structures of the ancient existing congregational mosque before the reconfiguration of the Cathedral operated in the time of the Norman conquest for will of Robert the Guiscard. The western external portico, subsequently turned into a loggia, was for tradition the place from which the kings appeared to the people after the crowning or to receive the ovations of the applauding people. The complex has been damaged by the bombings of the Bourbon artillery of 1860. Since then it has been affected by interventions of restoration that have returned the ancient forms of it.



Palermo, Loggia dell'Incoronazione (XVI century), with Chapel of Santa Maria Incoronata (XII century, second quarter), and the Cathedral in the background on the right.

San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi

The lack of documentary sources doesn't verify the date of foundation of the church. According to Tommaso Fazello (1558) and other authoritative historians of recent age, the church was founded by Robert the Guiscard and by his brother Roger of Hauteville after the siege of Palermo (1071-1072) in the site in which an Islamic castle insisted (according to Michele Amari the *castel Jehan*, quoted by Amato of Montecassino) of which remain some building remains and fragments of flooring in the area surrounding the church.

The actual name is due to a leper hospital that was probably attached in the sixth decade of the XII century. It is probable that in 1071-72 the Normans have begun only the construction of the church. The building however had to be completed within the year of death of Robert the Guiscard, happened in 1085. During the swabian age, Frederick II transfers the ownership of the church and the hospital to the order of the Teutonic Knights of the Magione, that maintain it up to the XIV century. Subsequently,



Palermo, church of San Giovanni dei lebbrosi, around 1072 Source: Web.

the complex is administered by the Palermo Senate and the church remains under the control of the abbot of the Magione up to the XVIII century. Today the church is of ownership of the regional state property. Some elements however allow to suppose a high dating of the building, particularly certain similarities with the first Norman foundations of Messina area (Santa Maria di Milo, San Pietro d'Italia), and the use of pillars to the place of the columns.

Both the inside that the outside are very sober. The clean and elegant play of the crystalline volumes introduces the taste of the Ifriqiya and Fatimid architecture. The building apparatus in well squared isodom calcarenite ashlar is simply articulated through the ogival single-lancet windows with arched lintels. These last ones introduce fretworked screens remade on the basis of the only surviving screen recovered in San Giovanni degli Eremiti and today placed in the museum in the Zisa Palace.

In façade, the jutting volume that introduces to the church is placed side by side to the right by the body of the staircase that conducts to the bell tower, performed in substitution of that more ancient (modern?) during the restoration of Francesco Valenti effected between 1925 and 1930. It is also possible that in origin the portico/bell tower constituted a sort of entrance-bell tower similar to that of the Martorana. The planimetric plant presents a basilical scheme with three aisles divided by three couples of pillars with octagonal plant on which are built four order pointed arcades. The presbiterial area is raised in comparison to the plan of trampling of the aisles (perhaps according to the innovative practices of the Campania Romanesque), and it is introduced by a couple of pillars with cruciform plant. The spans of the presbytery are concluded by as many apses delimited by angular mullions.

The central span of the presbytery is overhung by a dome whose link with the square of impost is operated through the usual angular niches re-embedded arched lintels. It would probably concern the most ancient example in Sicily of this type of system.

The angular column of the right edge of the principal apse brings an Islamic capital with an Arab inscription with cufic letters, unreadable for the bad state of conservation.

Church of Santo Spirito (Church of the Vespri)

The Church of Santo Spirito rises inside the cemetery of Sant' Orsola. Connected to a convent, it was built between 1173 and 1178 by the archbishop Walter of the Mill and dedicated in 1179, as attested by an inscription in the presbytery. It was conceived for answering to the requests of the Cistercians to which it was submitted. Occupied by the Cistercian monks of the abbey of Sambucina in Calabria and tied up to the mother church of Clairvaux, in 1232 it passed to the dependences of the Cistercian abbey of Casamari, near Rome. The building is marked out therefore for the simplification of the architectural language, based on the simplicity of the first Cistercian churches, but enriched to the outside, on the side walls and on the apses, by crossed ogival arches and by arched lintels and insertions with dichromatic marquetry, typical elements of the Norman art. In 1573 the properties of the abbey were granted to the Olivetan fathers that held the possession of it up to 1748. In the 1782-83 the church was heavily modified and the abbey demolished to build the cemetery of Sant'Orsola on order of Domenico Caracciolo. Beginning from 1882 the basilica was drastically restored by Patricolo that tried to restore the original order of the Norman structure eliminating the heavy apparatus added



Palermo. Church of Santo Spirito, around 1175.
Source: Web.

in Baroque age. It presents a façade with salients, unfortunately incomplete. The inside, naked and simple, is with three aisles divided by ogival arches supported by cylindrical pillars in the aisles that become square in the presbytery, presumably to answer to the requests of asceticism typical of the Cistercian communities. The planimetric conception, characterized by the jutting presbyterial body along the longitudinal walls, it seems based on that of the great cathedrals of Palermo and Monreale. Besides the central nave is around twice and a half ampler in comparison to those side. Such elements could also be brought back to the proportional criteria of the Cistercian architecture. Therefore we assist to the fusion between Cistercian models and conceptions typical of the Arab-Norman architecture. The hypothesis is likely according to which the architects to which the construction of the building was submitted were not Islamized Sicilians. Other remarkable element is the rotation of the full of the sloping coverage of the presbytery of 90° degrees in comparison to that of the longitudinal body of the aisles, according to a solution already experimented in the great cathedrals and already first in the early-christian basilicas.



Palermo, Church of Santo Spirito, around 1175. Interior.
Source: Web.

Above the altar is found a valuable Christ painted on table (XVI century). The church of Santo Spirito became very famous beginning from March 31 st 1282 when, during the celebration of the Vespers, a French soldier offended the honour of a young Sicilian; the bridegroom and the other presents, incapable to hold the indignation, started the very famous revolt against the Angevin dominion. The episode gave the pretext to concretize the widespread discontented toward the foreign invaders: it was the war of the Vespers with which the Sicilians sent away French from the island.

Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere

At the back of the courtyard of the Pilgrims, near the Loggia dell'Incoronazione, is situated the church of Santa Cristina La Vetere, built between 1171 and 1174 for will of the archbishop Walter of the Mill, in that place where placed the head of S. Cristina when from Castelsupino it was transported to Palermo. The archbishop Walter gave this church to the Cistercians, but following the expropriation by Henry VI, Emperor and King of Sicily, it was subsequently united to the Cathedral church. In the 1569 three years after the foundation of the company of the SS. Trinità, the Red - so called for the suit that wore - settled there; in 1579 the company was admitted to that of the SS. Trinità dei Pellegrini di Roma whose institute was that to bury the corpses of the district, and to lodge the pilgrims giving them three days of hospitality. It belonged then to the monastery of the Olivetanes.



Palermo, Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere 1171-1174

The building built in calcarenite is with centric plant. Of the four pointed arches with double arched lintels existing in origin on the sides of the Church, has remained only in its original form that western, although walled. The entrance is on the southern side of the building, restructured in the XVI century together with the façade. Unprecedented particular is the lack of a dome. The church in fact could have been obtained by the first order of a tower belonging to the medieval building circuit of which after

all is preserved a line in the immediate proximities. To the inside, four pillars hold up pointed arches on which lean the central vault and the small angular cross vaults, while the side vaults are with barrel. The volumetry reminds from near the structure of the towers of the Royal Palace and particularly that of the so-called 'Sala degli Armigeri' (Room of the Bodyguards), on the ground floor of the Gioaria. It is reasonable therefore the hypothesis according to which the small church has been obtained by a body with tower form.

The apse was replaced with a small room subsequently to a fire in 1586.

Castle of the Uscibene

To west of Palermo, in the region of Altarello di Baida, Fondo De Caro, exist the remains of a building individualized with that denominated in ancient documents *Xibene* or *Sirbene*. The Scibene was a course of water that wet a district (*sipene*) probably granted in 1177 by William II to the archbishop of Palermo. In a 1556-57 description, the Scibene is remembered as «*a noble garden of the Archbishop of Palermo distant half mile away from the Zisa*».



Palermo, Scibene, Chapel, XII century, second half.

The building of the Uscibene, rediscovered by G. B. Filippo Basile in 1856, studied by G. Di Marzo in the half of nineteenth century and noticed by Goldshmidt in 1898, has been restored by Francesco Valenti in 1928. Today it is in state of abandonment, and the partial hiding of the structures jeopardizes the reading of it.

The typological and stylistic features date it back to the XII century and they point out in the construction a garden building of delights (*riyàd*). In a 1681 document is found a mention of the Scibene: «*Xibene cum stantiis, cappella et alliis terris viridario, parietibus circum circa dictum viridarium, sive locum et cum aquis fluentibus ex flumine Gabrielis*». Therefore existed a 'viridarium', surrounded by a wall and rich of water.



Palermo, Scibene, interior of the room with iwàn, XII century, second half

The medieval building therefore it had to belong to the group of pavilions and *sollatia* of the Palermo Genoard. The altimetry of the building follows the

inclination of the slope on which it rises. The superior portion is occupied by the chapel whose external wrap ogival blind niches lacking of mouldings. The inside, very deteriorated, preserves still on the southern wall the rests of a late-Gothic fresco, referable to fifteenth century interventions. To these it is referable the surviving jamb of the portal.

On the underlying ledge of ground, from which once the source sprang, the principal nucleus of the building rises, constituted by a central room with *iwàn* with cross vaults and two rooms to it adjacent, every covered with cross vaults that follow, connected between them by a narrow corridor

put behind the *iwan*. The volumetric and decorative conception of the *iwan* reminds the fatimid and Ifriqiya architecture. The three rectangular niches of the *iwan* have different morphologies: to the sides are found rare shell muqarnas with flutings with triangular section, typology present also in the castle of the Favara and in that of Caronia. In the background niche are present the most usual stalactite muqarnas realized stalactites ashlar of calcarenite and stucco, of which small traces remain. An ogival arch, to which was set a wall in modern age, put in communication the room with *iwan* with the outside. On the background wall of the *iwan* a fracture of the wall reveals the reasonable presence of a fountain. According to the sketches of Goldshmidt, water would flow in external basin through a raceway on the floor, following the model attested in the room of the fountain of the Zisa. To the sides of the inferior rooms are found on one side two adjoining rooms of square form of which only remain the perimetral walls, on the other, below the Chapel, is founded an only rectangular barrel vaulted room, connected directly with the rooms of the *iwan* and with a natural karstic hypogeum.

Baths of Cefalà

The Baths of Cefalà Diana constitute an unique example of thermal complex of Islamic type in Sicily. The building of the Baths is situated in the territory of the Town of Cefalà Diana to around 35 kilometers south to Palermo.

Inside a 1570 suggestive “Baglio” (country structure with a courtyard) a body of building rises constituted by a great barrel vaulted room with three great pools and a smaller one or the collection of the thermal waters.

Situated on a degrading ground toward the river “Bagni” that flows to little distance, the thermal building is built behind a spur of rock from which a warm thermal water sprang (35,8°-38°) used during the centuries for therapeutic purposes.

The thermal room presents itself to the outside as a massive construction of irregular quadrangular form, in masonry of shapeless stone of remarkable thickness (m. 1,60), characterized by a epigraphic strip in Arabic letters that races on the three West, North and East sides on a little superior level to the plan of impost of the vault of coverage, of which it is readable only the usual *incipit*: “In name of clement and merciful God.” Carved in blocks of sandstone, the inscription in Cufic letters is inserted between two frames decorated with plant volutes of little palms.

The inside is with rectangular plant with a barrel coverage with some holes for the airing. The room is separated in two parts by a wall



Cefalà Diana (PA), thermal building, interior, XII century.

with three arches that lean on two slender mullions of marble with capitals in local sandstone. The access is on two sides of the greatest portion, and it has been very turned into the time; in origin it had to be formed by an only great pool, while now they are existing three of them. The original portions consist in some parts of the staircase in the northern pool, the niches turned to the conservation of the clothes and some fragments of the flooring. The portion over the arches,

been original, is raised in comparison to the before, and it includes a pool that served as collection of the thermal waters that sprang out from the ground and were canaled then in the great pool.

The thermal waters, motive for the construction of the building, by now had disappeared since 1990 because of a well built in the neighbor Town of Villafrati. The lack of the waters has provoked some structural yeldings and some enough visible reinforcements on the inside columns had to be realized to avoid other problems; exploiting really the well of Villafrati it has been artificially brought the water to the pools, essential element of the beauty of the place.

Within the restoration, conducted in these last years by the Superintendence to the cultural and environmental Heritage of Palermo from 1992, have been conducted that four campaigns of excavation have interested the inside of the thermal building (1992-1997) and the external courtyard (1993-2001). The data obtained by the archaeological investigation.

Qanat

In the plain of Palermo the Muslims experimented with success their knowledges of hydraulic engineering, changed and got ready by the Persians, adapting then for the specific hydrological and climatic conditions that offered the Palermo environment.

The *Qanats* or '*ngruttati*' (*hollowed*) are some underground galleries hollowed by the *muqanni*, "water's masters", with some simple hoes. The subsurface of the plain of Palermo is constituted in great part by calcarenite, a very friable rock and therefore easy to work; the galleries intercepted the aquifer and through the gravity and a light inclination transported the water in surface.

The diffusion of these underground galleries is documented in different geographical areas with arid climatic character. On the basis of the typology of available water resource have been developed two types of underground canals: the *qanats* of Persian type and the *foggara* typical of the area of the desert of the Sahara that served for the creation of oasis along the caravan routes.

The *foggara* are developed for remarkable lengths to a depth that it never goes down over the level of the aquifer and they never penetrate in the aquifer. Are so feed the

micro-flows imprisoned in the rocks. The *qanats* of Persian type directly draw the water from the aquifer and they transport it up to the point of use also covering long distances. The underground passage proceeds along the subsurface with a least inclination, inferior to the 0,5%, guaranteeing a slow and constant flow of the water without causing the erosion of the walls of the canal. The water, thanks to this technique maintains the purity and the temperature of the aquifer.

In both cases the system clearly differentiates from the classical Roman aqueducts whose mains, both aerial and underground, are fed by water of surface as that of springs, lakes and rivers.

Along the development of the *qanat* were opened some vertical wells that communicated with the surface. Such wells, besides allowing the water provisioning for the, public and private buildings



Qanat Palermo, Qanat Castelforte. Source: Ezio Fiorenza

and the irrigation of the fields, they facilitated the operations of excavation allowing the extraction of the rocky material on phase of realization of the qanat.

Individualized the aquifer, and established the course of the qanat, it was begun the boring proceeding from valley toward mountain to avoid the outflow of the waters. The correct direction of excavation was assured in very simple way, using three lamps set along the bed of the canal that served both to illuminate the environment both to maintain the desired alignment up to the completion of the gallery.

The technical feature of some Palermo qanats, that distinguishes them from those eastern more ancient, is the lack of a real well principal feeder that is often replaced by a wide drainage gallery transversal situated upstream. This innovative element attests a sensitive evolution of the principles and the constructive techniques that the theme of the waterworks has reached in Sicily.

The existence of these underground mains explains, despite the arid nature of the territory, the bloom, in the Arab and Norman Palermo, of fountains, fishponds, public baths, water canals and luxuriant gardens.

It is interesting to notice in the Palermo canalizations the presence of two different types of wells that communicate with the surface. A first type of wells, circular or square, numerous in the gardens of the Palermo countryside, have the dimensions of around a squared metre and were used by the *muqanni* for the extraction of the material of excavation or for the works of maintenance and, only occasionally, to draw the water; a second typology of wells possesses a rectangular section of around 1x2 metres. In correspondence of these wells the fund of the *qanats* lowers and widens for giving space to a sort of underground pool.

The Palermo Qanat are therefore an extraordinary work of hydraulic engineering, built underground during the Arab domination in Sicily. Of these canals today only 3 are those to which it is possible to enter through guided visits by speleologists: The low Jesuitical (or of the Vignicella) with the width of around 80 cms, the high Jesuitical (built in the XVI century), and that of the Uscibene with its magnificent Room of the Sirocco.

The Qanat during the warm days of the Sirocco that struck Palermo also served to refresh the rooms thanks to special flux of air, as exactly in the case of the Uscibene canal. In fact to the development of the Qanats it joins the construction of other hypogeous rooms as rooms of the sirocco, Jewish baths "*miqweh*", underground of meeting, tanks, *scammarati d'acqua*, great vaulted canalizations (*drains, aqueducts of the bad weather*), vadose and phreatic galleries, rolling-mills, drain shafts, drifts and canals of unloading, catchement drifts, drifts of drainage (*gammitte*), mains and great small canals of the old sewerage.

Surely among all the hypogeous rooms associated or derived by the construction of the qanats the most fascinating is "The rooms of the Sirocco", unusual hypogea that arouses a lot of curiosity and are examples of architecture of the passive cooling. The rooms of the sirocco often constituted and in various forms the architectural set of the villas and hunting lodges during the so-called "great vacation" that reached the greatest diffusion in the XVIII century, a flourishing period for the economy in Palermo. But their use could be anterior to this period for the presence of the "room" of Villa Naselli Alliata described by the gentleman Vincenzo Di Giovanni in its essay *Palermo Restaurata* (1552).

It deals with spacious rooms, elegantly decorated and tiled, carved to art in the calcarenite rock and crossed and made fresh by the medieval qanats. Some present a real "tower of the wind", of trunk-conic form that contains on the basis a room with seats, similar for thermodynamic operation to the Iranian *badgir* of *Yazd* (the city of the towers of the wind) that communicate the circulation of the fresh air inside the buildings, expelling that warm.

(Bibliography on the qanats: Pietro Todaro, *Guida di Palermo sotterranea*, Palermo, L'Epos 2002)

Repubblica Italiana



Regione Siciliana
Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

**DOSSIER OF NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION
ON UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale

Annex 4

4.a

Palermo - Photographic Repertoire

Photos by Ruggero Longo*

*The photos included in this enclosure are all of Ruggero Longo except for the photo of the Admiral's Bridge that has been given by C.R.I.C.D., Regional Centre for the inventory, cataloguing, documentation of the Sicilian Region cultural heritage.

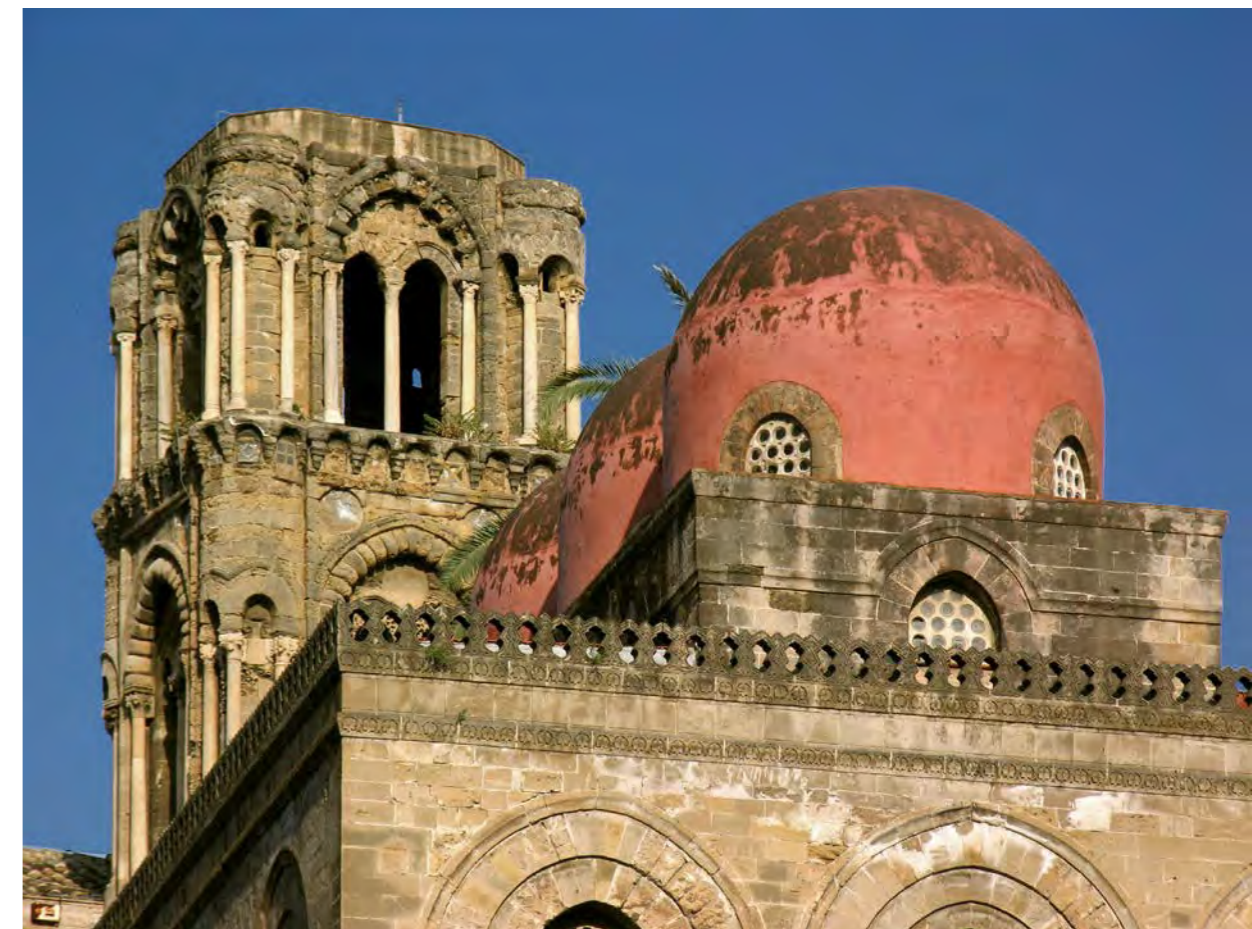


St Cataldo Church and the bell tower of St Mary of the Admiral Church.

St Cataldo Church and the complex of St Mary of the Admiral Church.



St Cataldo Church and bell tower of St Mary of the Admiral Church, details.





Complex of St Mary of the Admiral and St Cataldo.

Palermo Cathedral, southern façade.





Palermo Cathedral, eastern façade.



Palermo Cathedral, apse and bell tower, details.



Royal Palace, Pisana Tower.



Zisa Palace



Zisa Palace, eastern facade.



Zisa Palace, south-west corner.



Admiral's bridge.



Palermo Cathedral, tomb of Frederick II of Swabia; in the background tomb of Roger II of Altavilla.



Royal Palace, Maqueda quadrangle, northern front with the medieval arcade of the Palatine Chapel.



Palatine Chapel, southern aisle.



St Mary of the Admiral Church, interior.



St Cataldo Church, interior toward west.



St Cataldo, interior.



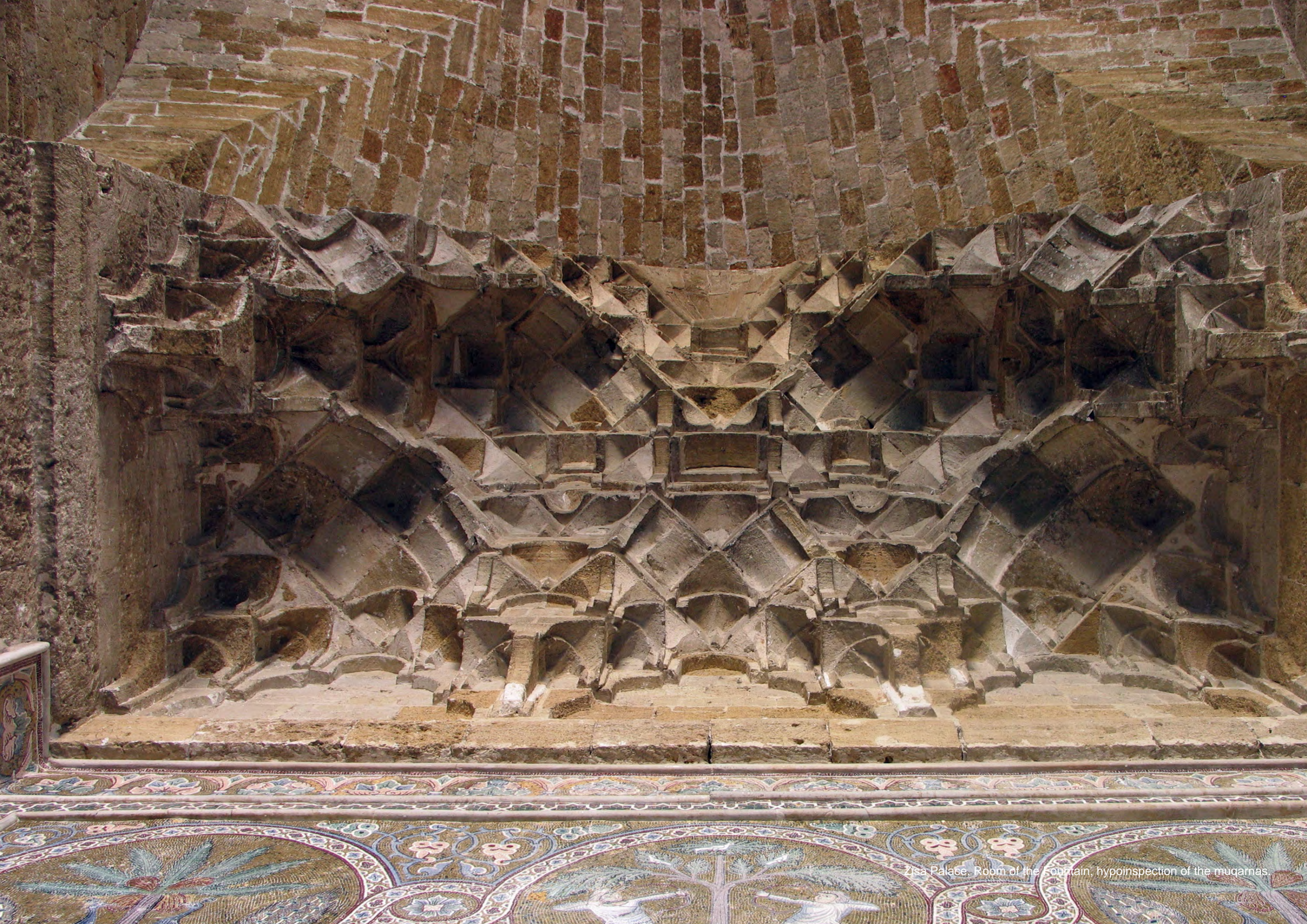
St Cataldo Church, hypinspection of the domes.



St Cataldo Church, hypinspection of the western dome.



Zisa Palace, Chapel, hypoinsection of the dome with the tambour builded on muqarnas brackets.



Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, hypoinspection of the muqarnas

Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, western front.





Zisa Palace, atrium of the second floor.



St Cataldo Church, corner union.



Palermo Cathedral, tomb of Constance of Altavilla, canopy details.



Palatine Chapel, dome.



Palatine Chapel, dome mosaics, Pantocrator Christ, detail.

St Mary of the Admiral Church, hypocaust of the vaults.

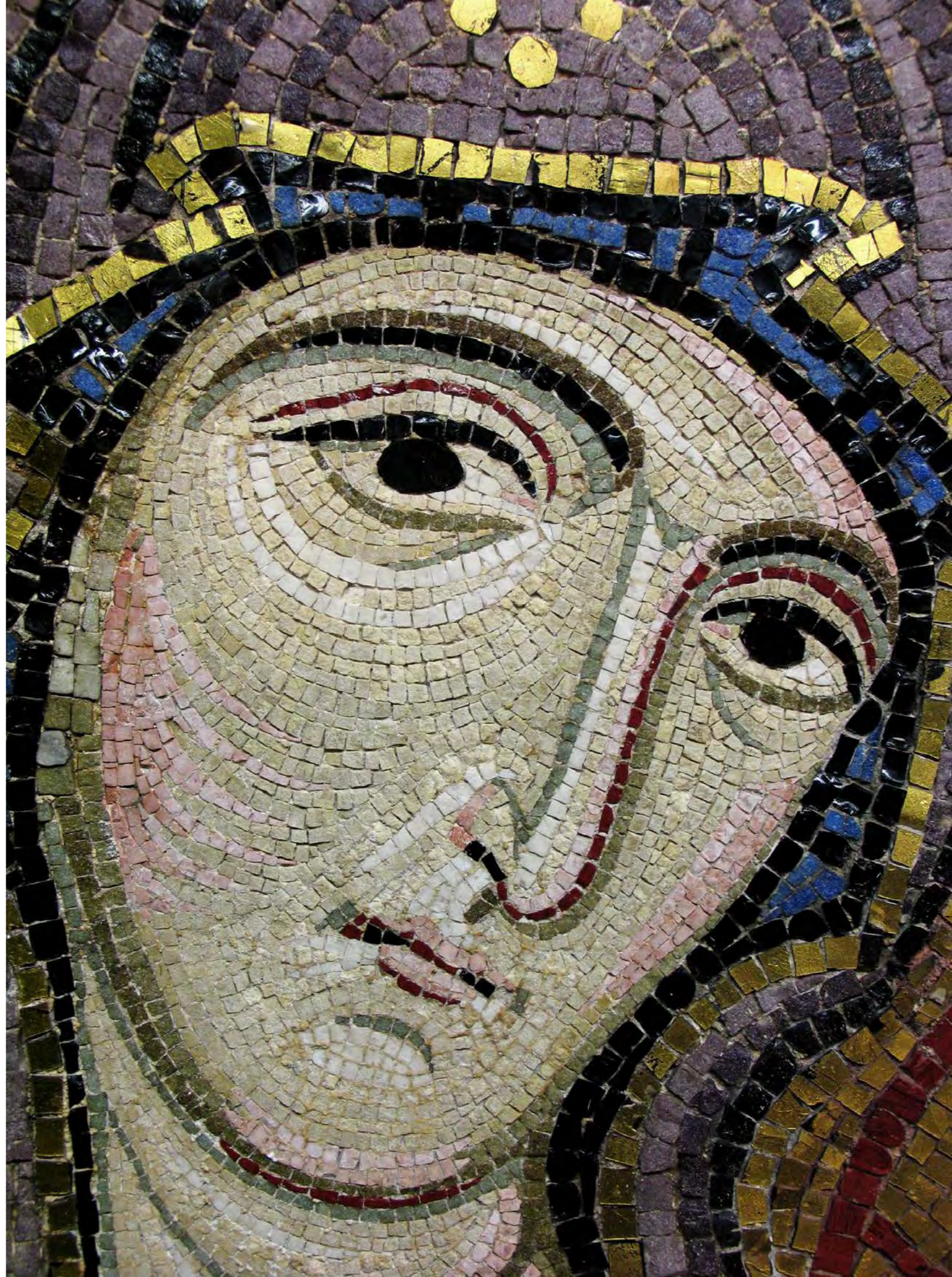




ΟΑ

St Mary of the Admiral Church, presbytery mosaics, Archangel Michael, detail.

Palatine Chapel, transept mosaics, Odigitria Virgin, detail.





Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, detail with mosaics.



Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, detail with mosaics.



Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, floor decorations in opus sectile, detail.

Palatine Chapel, pluteus in opus sectile of the presbytery enclosure, detail.



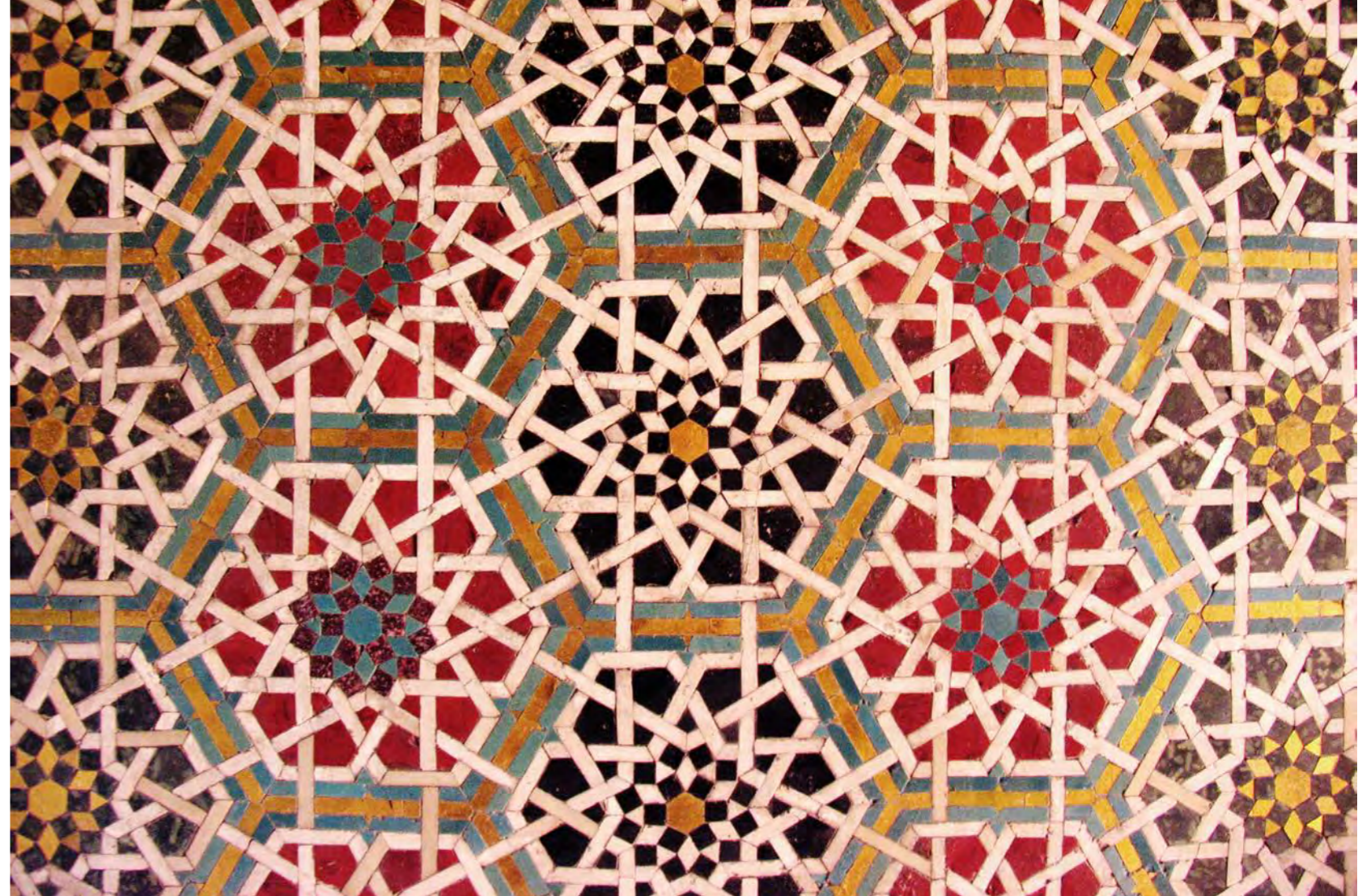
St Mary of the Admiral Church, pluteus in opus sectile of the iconostasis, detail.





St Mary of the Admiral Church, floor in opus sectile.

Palatine Chapel, floor in opus sectile of the royal throne.



Palatine Chapel, floor in opus sectile of the central nave, detail.





Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, salsabil.



Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, detail of the marble decorations and of the muqarnas.



Zisa Palace, Room of the Fountain, detail of the muqarnas.

Palatine Chapel, wooden ceiling with muqarnas of the central nave, detail.





Palatine Chapel, wooden ceiling with muqarnas of the central nave, detail.



Palatine Chapel, wooden ceiling with muqarnas of the central nave, detail.

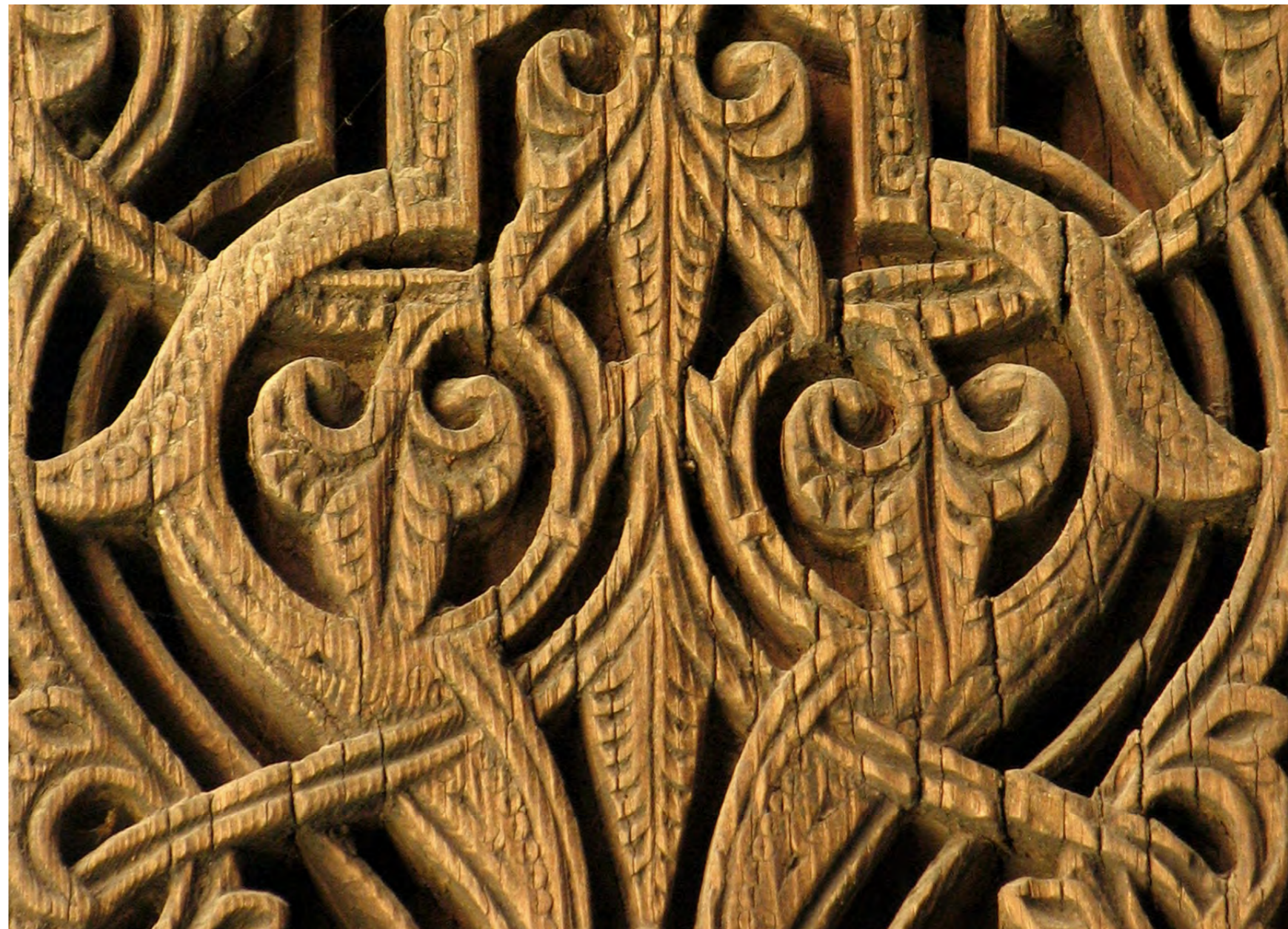


Palatine Chapel, wooden ceiling with muqarnas of the central nave, detail.



St Mary of the Admiral Church, wooden portal, detail.

St Mary of the Admiral Church, wooden portal, detail.





Zisa Palace, vestibule, capitals.



Palermo Cathedral, sarcophagus of Frederick II, detail.







St Mary of the Admiral Church bell tower, detail.



St Cataldo Church, detail of the domes.



St Cataldo Church, detail of the domes.



Palermo Cathedral, south-western bell tower, detail.



Palermo Cathedral, detail of the apses.



Palermo Cathedral, central apse, detail.

Repubblica Italiana



Regione Siciliana
Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

**DOSSIER OF NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION
ON UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale

Annex 4

4.b

Cefalù - Photographic Repertoire

Photos by Ruggero Longo*



Cefalù Cathedral, façade.



Cloister of Cefalù Cathedral, capitals, detail.







Cloister of Cefalù Cathedral, southern front.



Cefalù Cathedral, Pantocrator Christ.



Cefalù Cathedral, south-western tower.



Cefalù Cathedral, portal.

Repubblica Italiana



Regione Siciliana
Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia

**DOSSIER OF NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION
ON UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale

Annex 4

4.c

Monreale - Photographic Repertoire

Photos by Ruggero Longo*



Complex of Monreale Cathedral



Façade of Monreale Cathedral

Monreale Cathedral, portal, detail.





Cloister.



Cloister, south-western corner with fountain.



Cloister, south-western corner with fountain.



Cloister, south-western corner with fountain.



Monreale Cathedral, central apse, details.

Monreale Cathedral, eastern front, central apse.





Monreale Cathedral, view of the transept toward north.



Monreale Cathedral, bronze door by Bonanno Pisano.

ANNEX 5

LEGISLATIVE DECREE no. 42 of 22 January 2004

Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage

Ministry of National Heritage and Culture, Rome, June 2004

CONTENTS

LEGISLATIVE DECREE no. 42 of 22 January 2004 – Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage, pursuant to article 10 of law no. 137 of 6 July 2002

FIRST PART – General Provisions

Article 1 – Principles

Article 2 – Cultural Heritage

Article 3 – Protection of the Cultural Heritage

Article 4 – Functions of the State in the Protection of the Cultural Heritage

Article 5 – Co-operation of the Regions and of Other Territorial Government Bodies in the Protection of the Cultural Heritage

Article 6 – Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage

Article 7 – Functions and Tasks Relating to the Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage

Article 8 – Regions and Provinces with Special Autonomy

Article 9 – Cultural Property of Religious Interest

SECOND PART – Cultural Heritage

TITLE I – Protection

Heading I – Object of Protection

Article 10 – Cultural Heritage

Article 11 – Properties Subject to Specific Protection Provisions

Article 12 – Verification of Cultural Interest

Article 13 – Declaration of Cultural Interest

Article 14 – Declaration Procedure

Article 15 – Notification of Declaration

Article 16 – Administrative Appeal against Declaration

Article 17 – Cataloguing

Heading II – Supervision and Inspection

Article 18 – Supervision

Article 19 – Inspection

Heading III – Protection and Conservation

Section I – Protection Measures

Article 20 – Prohibited interventions

Article 21 – Interventions subject to Authorization

Article 22 – Authorization Procedure for Building interventions

Article 23 – Simplified Building Procedures

Article 24 – Interventions on Public Properties

Article 25 – Conference of Services

Article 26 – Assessment of Environmental Impact

Article 27 – Emergency Situations

Article 28 – Precautionary and Preventive measures

Section II – Conservation Measures

Article 29 – Conservation

Article 30 – Conservational Obligations

Article 31 – Voluntary Conservation Interventions

Article 32 – Obligatory Conservation Interventions

Article 33 – Procedures for the Execution of Obligatory Conservation Interventions

Article 34 – Charges for Obligatory Conservation Interventions

Article 35 – Financial Contribution by the Ministry

Article 36 – Disbursement of Funding

Article 37 – Interest Subsidies

Article 38 – Opening to the Public of Buildings subject to conservative interventions

Article 39 – Conservation Interventions on State Heritage

Article 40 – Conservation Interventions on Property Belonging to the Regions and Other Territorial Government Bodies

Article 41 – Obligation to Deposit in the State Archives Documents Kept by State Administrations

Article 42 – Conservation of the Historical Archives of Constitutional Organs

Article 43 – Obligatory Custody

Article 44 – Gratuitous Loan and Deposit of Cultural Properties

Section III – Other Forms of Protection

Article 45 – Prescriptions for Indirect Protection

Article 46 – Indirect Protection Proceeding

Article 47 – Notification of Prescriptions for Indirect Protection and Administrative Appeal

Article 48 – Authorization for Exhibits and Expositions

Article 49 – Advertising Manifesto and Posters

Article 50 – Detachment of Cultural Properties

Article 51 – Artists' Studios

Article 52 – Commercial Activity in Areas of Cultural Value

Heading IV – Circulation within the National Territory

Section I – Alienation and Other Means of Transmission

Article 53 – Properties Belonging to the State Cultural Heritage

Article 54 – Non-alienable Properties

Article 55 – Alienability of Buildings Belonging to State Cultural Property

Article 56 – Other Types of Alienation Subject to Authorization

Article 57 – Regulations for Authorization to Alienate

Article 58 – Authorization to Exchange Cultural Property

Article 59 – Declaration of Transfer

Section II – Pre-emption

Article 60 – Purchase by Pre-emption

Article 61 – Conditions of Pre-emption

Article 62 – Pre-emption Procedure

Section II – Commercial Activity

Article 63 – Obligation to Report Commercial Activity and Keep a Register.

Obligation to Declare Sale or Purchase of Documents

Article 64 – Certificates of Authenticity and Provenance

Heading V – Circulation Within International Territory

Section I – Exit from National Territory and Entry into National Territory

Article 65 – Definitive Exit

Article 66 – Temporary Exit for Events

Article 67 – Other Cases of Temporary Exit

Article 68 – Certificate of Free Circulation

Article 69 – Administrative Appeal Against Denial of Certificate

Article 70 – Compulsory Purchase

Article 71 – Certificate of Temporary Circulation

Article 72 – Entry into National Territory

Section II – Exportation from European Union Territory

Article 73 – Denominations

Article 74 – Exportation of Cultural Property from the Territory of the European Union

Section III – Restitution of Cultural Property Illegally Taken Out of the Territory of a Member State of the European Union

Article 75 – Restitution

Article 76 – Assistance and Collaboration for European Member States

Article 77 – Action for Restitution

Article 78 – Lapse of Time-Limit for Action

Article 79 – Compensation

Article 80 – Payment of Compensation

Article 81 – Charges for Assistance and Collaboration

Article 82 – Action for Restitution on Behalf of Italy

Article 83 – Destination of Returned Property

Article 84 – Information to the European Commission and the National Parliament

Article 85 – Databank of Stolen Cultural Property

Article 86 – Agreements with Other European Union Member States

Section IV – UNIDROIT Convention

Article 87 – Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Property

Heading VI – Findings and Discoveries

Section I – Searches and Fortuitous Discoveries within the National Territory

Article 88 – Search Activities

Article 89 – Search Concession

Article 90 – Fortuitous Discoveries

Article 91 – Ownership and Qualification of the Things Found

Article 92 – Finding Reward

Article 93 – Assessment of Reward

Section II – Searches and Fortuitous Findings in Areas Adjacent to National Waters

Article 94 – UNESCO Convention

Heading VII – Expropriation

Article 95 – Expropriation of Cultural Property

Article 96 – Expropriation for Instrumental Purposes

Article 97 – Expropriation for Archaeological Interest

Article 98 – Declaration of Public Use

Article 99 – Compensation for Expropriation of Cultural Property

Article 100 – Reference to General Laws

Title II – Fruition and Enhancement

Heading I – Fruition of the Cultural Heritage

Section I – General Principles

Article 101 – Institutions and Places of Culture

Article 102 – Fruition of Institutions and Places of Culture of public ownership

Article 103 – Access to Cultural Institutions and Places

Article 104 – Fruition of Cultural Property of private ownership

Article 105 – Rights of Use and Public Fruition Section II – Use of Cultural Property

Article 106 – Individual Use of Cultural Properties

Article 107 – Instrumental and Temporary Use and Reproduction of Cultural Property

Article 108 – Concession Fees, Payment for Reproduction, Security Deposits

Article 109 – Catalogue of Photographic Images and of Films of Cultural Property

Article 110 – Takings and Division of Proceeds

Heading II – Principles of Enhancement of Cultural Heritage

Article 111 – Enhancement Activities

Article 112 – Enhancement of Cultural heritage of public ownership

Article 113 -Enhancement of Cultural heritage of private ownership

Article 114- Quality level of the enhancement

Article 115–Forms of Management

Article 116 – Protection of Cultural Property Conferred or Granted In Use

Article 117 – Additional Services

Article 118 – Promotion of Study and Research Activities

Article 119 – Diffusion of Knowledge About the Cultural Heritage in the Schools

Article 120 – Sponsorship of Cultural heritage

Article 121 – Agreements with Bank Foundations

Heading III – Consultation of Archive Documents and Safeguarding of Confidentiality

Article 122 – State Archives and Historical Archives of Public Bodies: Consultation of Documents

Article 123 – State Archives and Historical archives of Public Bodies: Consultation of Confidential Documents

Article 124 – Consultation of Current Archives for Historical Purposes

Article 125 – Declaration of Confidentiality

Article 126 – Protection of Personal Data

Article 127 – Consultation of Private Archives

Title III – Transitional and Final Regulation

Article 128 – Notifications effected in accordance with the previous legislation

Article 129 – Particular Legislative regulations

Article 130 – Previous Regulatory Provisions

THIRD PART – Landscape Heritage

Title I – Protection and Enhancement

Heading I – General Provisions

Article 131 – Protection of Landscape Values

Article 132 – Co-operation Between Public Administrations

Article 133 – International Agreements

Article 134 – Landscape Heritage

Article 135 – Landscape Planning

Heading II – Identification of Landscape Heritage

Article 136 – Buildings and Areas of remarkable Public Interest

Article 137 – Provincial Commissions

Article 138 – Proposed statement of remarkable Public Interest

Article 139 – Participation in the Procedures for the Declaration of Remarkable Public Interest

Article 140 – Statement of Remarkable Public Interest and Relative Cognitive Measures

Article 141 – Ministerial Regulations

Article 142 – Areas Protected by Law

Heading III – Landscape Planning

Article 143 – Landscape Plan

Article 144 – Advertising and Participation

Article 145 – Co-ordination of Landscape Planning with Other Planning Instruments

Heading IV - Supervision and Management of Properties Subject to Protection

Article 146 – Authorization

Article 147 – Authorization for Works To Be Carried Out by State Administrations

Article 148 – Landscape Commission

Article 149 – Works Not Subject to Authorization

Article 150 – Interdiction and Suspension of Works

Article 151 – Reimbursement of Expenses Following Suspension of Works

Article 152 – Interventions Subject to Particular Prescriptions

Article 153 – Advertising Posters

Article 154 – Color of Building Facades

Article 155 – Supervision

Heading V – First Application and Transitional Provisions

Article 156 – Verification and Adjustment of Land Plans

Article 157 – Performed Notifications, Compiled Lists, Provisions and Actions Issued Under Pre-Existing Laws

Article 158 – Regional Provisions for Realization

Article 159 – Procedure for Provisional Authorization

FOURTH PART – Sanctions

TITLE I – Administrative Sanctions

Heading I – Sanctions Relative to the Second Part

Article 160 – Order to Reinstatement

Article 161 – Damage to Found Things

Article 162 – Violations Relating to Bill-posting

Article 163 – Loss of Cultural Properties

Article 164 – Violations Relating to Juridical Acts

Article 165 – Violation of the Provisions pertaining to International Circulation

Article 166 – Omitted restitution of documents for the exportation

Heading II – Sanctions Relative to the Third Part

Article 167 – Order to Restore to Original State or to Pay Compensation

Article 168 – Violations Relating to Billposting

TITLE II – Penal Sanctions

Heading I – Sanctions Relative to the Second Part

Article 169 – Illegal Works

Article 170 – Illegal Use

Article 171 – Illegal Collocation and Removal

Article 172 – Non-compliance with the Prescriptions of Indirect Protection

Article 173 – Violations pertaining to Alienation

Article 174 – Illegal Exit and Exportation

Article 175 – Violations Relating to Archaeological Research

Article 176 – Illegal Appropriation of Cultural Property Belonging to the State

Article 177 – Collaboration in the Recovery of Cultural Heritage

Article 178 – Imitation of Works of Art

Article 179 – Non-punishable Cases

Article 180 – Non-compliance with Administrative Regulations

Heading II – Sanctions Relative to the Third Part

Article 181 – Works Carried Out Without Authorization or Contrary to it

FIFTH PART – Transitional Provisions, Abrogation and Coming into Effect Of Laws

Article 182 – Transitional Provisions

Article 183 – Final Provisions

Article 184 – Abrogated Laws

LAWS AND OTHER REGULATORY ACTS

LEGISLATIVE DECREE no. 42 of 22 January 2002

Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage, pursuant to article 10 of law no. 137 of 6 July 2002

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Having regard to articles 76, 87, 117 and 118 of the Constitution;

Having regard to article 14 of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988;

Having regard to legislative decree no. 368 of 20 October 1998, establishing the Ministry for National Heritage and Culture, in accordance with article 11 of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997, and subsequent modifications and additions;

Having regard to legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, containing the unique text of the legislative provisions pertaining to the cultural and environmental heritage, in accordance with article 1 of law no. 352 of 8 October 1997;

Having regard to article 10 of law no. 137 of 6 July 2002;

Having regard to the preliminary resolution of the Council of Ministers adopted in the meeting of 29 September 2003;

Having obtained the opinion of the Unified Conference, established under legislative decree no. 281 of 28 August 1997;

Having obtained the opinion of the competent Commissions of the Senate of the Republic and of the Chamber of Deputies;

Having regard to the resolution of the Council of Ministers, adopted in the meeting of 16 January 2004;

On the recommendation of the Minister for Cultural Heritage and Activities, in accord with the Minister for Regional Affairs;

EMANATES

the following legislative decree:

Art. 1

1. The enclosed code of the cultural and landscape heritage, composed of 184 articles and annex A is approved, with the endorsement of the proponent Minister.

This decree, affixed with the State Seal, will be included in the Official Collection of the regulatory acts of the Italian Republic. All persons who are obliged to do so, must abide by it and ensure that it is complied with.

Dated Rome, 22 January 2004

CIAMPI

BERLUSCONI, President of the Council of Ministers Activities

URBANI, Minister for Cultural Heritage and

LA LOGGIA, Minister for Regional Affairs

APPROVED, Minister of Justice: CASTELLI

FIRST PART

General Provisions

Article 1

Principles

1. In realization of article 9 of the Constitution, the Republic shall protect and enhance the cultural heritage in accordance with the powers set out in article 117 of the Constitution and according to the provisions of this Code.
2. The protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage shall concur to preserve the memory of the national community and its territory and to promote the development of culture.
3. The State, the Regions, the Metropolitan Areas, the Provinces and Municipalities shall ensure and sustain the conservation of the cultural heritage and foster its public fruition and enhancement.
4. Other public bodies shall, in carrying out their activities, ensure the conservation and the public fruition of their cultural heritage.
5. The private owners, possessors or holders of property belonging to the cultural heritage, including legally recognized ecclesiastical organizations, are required to preserve them.

(Section amended by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

6. The activities concerning the conservation, public fruition and enhancement of the cultural heritage indicated in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 shall be carried out in accordance with the laws on protection.

Article 2

Cultural Heritage

1. The cultural heritage consists of cultural heritage and landscape heritage.
2. Cultural heritage consists of immovable and movable things which, pursuant to articles 10 and 11, present artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno- anthropological, archival and bibliographical interest, and of any other thing identified by law or in accordance with the law as testifying to the values of civilization.
3. Landscape heritage consists of the buildings and areas indicated in article 134, which are the expression of historical, cultural, natural, morphological and aesthetic values of the land, and any other properties identified by law or in accordance with the law.
4. Cultural properties belonging to the government shall be designated for public fruition, compatibly with the needs of government use and on condition that no protection reasons to the contrary persist.

Article 3

Protection of the Cultural Heritage

1. Protection consists in the exercise of the functions and in the regulation of the activities aimed at identifying, on the basis of adequate investigative procedures, the properties constituting the cultural heritage and at ensuring the protection and conservation of the aforesaid heritage for purposes of public fruition.
2. Protection functions are also carried out by means of provisions aimed at conforming or regulating rights and behaviour inherent to the cultural heritage.

Article 4

Functions of the State in the Protection of the Cultural Heritage

1. In order to ensure the unified exercise of the functions of protection, under article 118 of the Constitution, the same functions are attributed to the Ministry for National Heritage and Culture, hereinafter referred to as "Ministry", which shall exercise the aforesaid functions directly. It may also confer their exercise on the Regions, through forms of agreement and co-ordination pursuant to article 5, paragraphs 3 and 4. Functions which have already been conferred on the Regions under paragraphs 2 and 6 of the same article 5 shall not be affected.
2. The Ministry shall exercise the functions of protection on cultural property belonging to the State even when such property has been placed under the care of or granted in use to administrations or subjects other than the Ministry.

Article 5

Co-operation of the Regions and of Other Territorial Government Bodies in the Protection of the Cultural Heritage

1. The Regions as well as Municipalities, Metropolitan Areas and Provinces, hereinafter referred to as "other territorial government bodies", shall co-operate with the Ministry in the exercise of its protection functions in accordance with the provisions of Title I of the Second Part of this Code.
2. The functions of protection provided by this code which have as their object manuscripts, autographs, correspondence, incunabula, library collections, as well as books, prints, not belonging to the State, shall be exercised by the regions. If the cultural interest of those things has been recognized by ministerial order, the exercise of power under Article 128 lies with the Ministry. (comma replaced by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
3. On the basis of specific agreements or arrangements after obtaining the opinion of the Permanent Conference for relations between the State, the regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, hereinafter referred to as "State-Regions Conference" regions can act as protection of maps, musical scores, photographs, films or other audiovisual material, with its negative matrices, do not belong to the state.

(Section amended by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

4. In the forms provided for in paragraph 3 and on the basis of the principles of differentiation and suitability, additional forms of co-ordination with the Regions which request it with regard to protection may be identified.

5. Agreements or arrangements may provide for particular forms of co-operation with other local government bodies.

6. The administrative functions of the protection of the landscape are exercised by the State and the regions in accordance with the provisions set out in Part Three of this code, so that it is always ensured a level of unitary government and adapted to the different aims pursued.

(Section amended by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 63 2008 and art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 63 2008)

7. With regard to the functions exercised by the regions in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Ministry shall exercise the powers of direction and supervision, and the replacement power in the event of continued inaction or noncompliance.

(Section amended by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

Article 6

Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage

1. The enhancement consists in the exercise of the functions and regulation of activities aimed at promoting awareness of cultural heritage and to ensure the best conditions for use and fruition of the public heritage of the company, even by persons with disabilities in order to promote the development culture. It also includes the promotion and support of conservation of cultural heritage. In reference to the landscape, the development also includes the renovation of the buildings and areas under protection compromised or degraded, or the creation of new landscape consistent and integrated values.

(Section amended by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006, art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006, art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 62 2008, art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. Enhancement is carried out in forms which are compatible with protection and which are such as not to prejudice its exigencies.

3. The Republic shall foster and sustain the participation of private subjects, being they single individuals or associations, in the enhancement of the cultural heritage.

Article 7

Functions and Tasks relating to the Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage

1. This Code establishes the fundamental principles concerning the enhancement of the cultural heritage. The Regions shall exercise their legislative powers in compliance with these principles.

2. The Ministry, the Regions and the other local government bodies shall pursue the co-ordination, harmonization, and integration of the activities for the enhancement of public property.

Article 7-bis

Expressions of collective cultural identity

(article introduced by art. 1 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The expressions of collective cultural identity covered by the UNESCO Conventions for the Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and for the protection and promotion of cultural diversity, adopted in Paris, respectively, on November 3, 2003 and October 20, 2005, qualify for the provisions of this code if they are represented by material evidence and the conditions are fulfilled and the conditions for the applicability of Article 10.

Article 8

Regions and Provinces with Special Autonomy

1. In the matters regulated by this Code, the powers attributed to the special statute Regions and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano by statute law and by the relevant realization regulations, shall remain in effect.

Article 9

Cultural Property of Religious Interest

1. The Ministry and, where applicable, the Regions shall attend to the exigencies of cultural property of religious interest belonging to bodies and institutions of the Catholic Church and of other religious denominations, according to the needs of worship, and in agreement with the respective authorities.

2. Likewise, the provisions established in the agreements concluded under article 12 of the Agreement for the Modification of the Lateran Agreements signed on February 18, 1984, ratified and made enforceable with law no. 121 of 25 March 1985, or by the laws issued on the basis of agreements underwritten with religious denominations other than the Catholic Church, under article 8, paragraph 3 of the Constitution, shall also be complied with.

SECOND PART

Cultural Heritage

TITLE I

Protection

Heading I

Object of Protection

Article 10

Cultural Heritage

1. Cultural heritage consists in immovable and movable things belonging to the State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies, as well as any other public body and institution, and to private non-profit associations, which possess artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest.

2. Cultural heritage also includes:

a) the collections of museums, picture galleries, art galleries and other exhibition venues of the State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies, as well as any other government body and institute;

b) the archives and single documents of the State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies, as well as of any other government body and institute;

c) the library collections of the libraries of the State, the regions, other local governments, as well as any other institution and public institution, with the exception of the collections of libraries that perform the functions referred to in Article 47, paragraph 2, of Presidential Decree July 24, 1977, 616. (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. Cultural heritage shall also include the following, when the declaration provided for in article 13 has been made:

a) immovable and movable things of particularly important artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest, which belong to subjects other than those indicated in paragraph 1;

b) archives and single documents, belonging to private individuals, which are of particularly important historical interest;

c) book collections, belonging to private individuals, of exceptional cultural interest;

d) the immovable and movable things, belonging to anyone, which is of interest particularly important because of their reference to the political, military, literature, art, science, technology, industry and culture in gender, or as evidence of the identity and history of public institutions, or religious group; (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

e) collections or series of objects belonging to anyone, they are not included among those referred to in paragraph 2 and, by tradition, reputation and particular environmental, or artistic, historical, archaeological, numismatic or ethno-anthropological features, have as complex an outstanding interest. (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. The things indicated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 3, letter a) include:

a) the things which pertain to paleontology, prehistory and primitive civilizations;

b) things of numismatic interest that, in relation to the time, materials and techniques of production, as well as the frame of reference, have the nature of rarity or value;

(as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

- c) manuscripts, autographs, papers, incunabula, as well as books, prints and engravings with their relative matrixes, of a rare or precious nature;
- d) geographical maps and musical scores of a rare and precious nature;
- e) photographs, with their relative negatives and matrixes, cinematographic films and audio-visual supports in general, of a rare and precious nature;
- f) villas, parks and gardens possessing artistic or historical interest;
- g) public squares, streets, roads and other outdoor urban spaces of artistic or historical interest;
- h) mineral sites of historical or ethno-anthropological interest;
- i) ships and floats possessing artistic, historical or ethno-anthropological interest;
- j) the rural architecture of historical or ethno-anthropological evidence which traditional rural economy.

(as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

5. Except as provided by Articles 64 and 178, are not subject to the regulations of this Title the things referred to in subsection 1 that are living author's work or the performance of which does not go back more than fifty years, if moving, or over seventy years, if properties, as well as the things mentioned in paragraph 3, letters a) and e), which are the work of a living author or the performance of which does not go back more than fifty years.

(comma replaced by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

Article 11

Property Subject to Specific Protection Provisions

1. Are subject to the provisions specifically referred to the following types of things:

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

a) the frescoes, coats of arms, graffiti, gravestones, inscriptions, tabernacles and other decorative elements of buildings, or not exposed to public view, in Article 50, paragraph 1;

(as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

b) artists' studios, referred in article 51;

c) public areas referred to in article 52;

d) works of painting, sculpture, graphic art and any art created by a living author or which was not produced more than fifty years ago, referred in articles 64 and 65;

e) the works of contemporary architecture of particular artistic value, referred in article 37;

- f) photographs, with their relative negatives and matrixes, samples of cinematographic works, audio-visual material or sequences of images in movement, the documentation of events, oral or verbal, produced by any means, more than twenty-five years ago, referred in article 65;
- g) means of transport which are more than seventy-five years old, referred in articles 65 and 67, paragraph 2;
- h) property and instruments of interest for the history of science and technology which are more than fifty years old, referred in article 65;
- i) the vestiges identified by the laws in force pertaining to the protection of the historical heritage of I World War, referred in article 50, paragraph 2.

Article 12

Verification of Cultural Interest

1. The things mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 1, which are the work of the author is no longer living, the execution of which date back more than fifty years, if moving, or over seventy years old, if property, are subject to the provisions of this Part to when it has not been carried out the verification referred in paragraph 2.

(comma replaced by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

2. The competent organs of the Ministry shall, ex officio or upon request accompanied by the relative identifying information made by the parties to whom the things belong, verify the presence of artistic, historical, archaeological and ethno-anthropological interest in the things indicated in paragraph 1, on the basis of guidelines of a general nature established by the Ministry itself in order to ensure uniformity of assessment.

3. For immovable property belonging to the State, the request referred to in paragraph 2 shall include lists of the properties and the relative descriptive information sheets. The criteria for the preparation of the lists, the modalities for drawing up the descriptive information sheets and the transmission of lists and information sheets shall be established by means of a ministerial decree adopted in accord with the State Property Agency and, for buildings granted in use to the Defence administration, also in agreement with the competent directorates general for works and State property. The Ministry shall, with its own decrees, fix the criteria and the procedures for the preparation and submission of the request for verification and of the relative identifying documentation, on the part of the other parties referred to in paragraph 1.

4. Should the interest mentioned in paragraph 2 not be found in the things subject to verification, the same things shall be excluded from the application of the provisions of this Title.

5. In the case of a negative verification for things belonging to the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, the file containing the relative information shall be forwarded to the competent offices so that they may order the release of the property from State ownership, should, according to the assessment of the administration concerned, no other reasons persist to the contrary in the public interest.

6. The things referred to in paragraph 4 and those referred to in paragraph 5 which has been undertaken in remobal from state ownership are freely alienable, for the purposes of this Code.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

7. The verification of artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno- anthropological interest, carried out in accordance with the general guidelines referred to in paragraph 2, shall constitute declaration under article 13, and the relative measure shall be registered in the manner provided for by article 15, paragraph 2. The properties shall remain definitively subject to the provisions of this Title.

8. The descriptions of the properties owned by the state subject to successful verification, integrated with the measure referred to in paragraph 7, are included in a computer file, stored and accessible at the Ministry to the Ministry and the Agency of the state property, for purposes of monitoring of the real estate and planning of interventions according to their institutional responsibilities.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

9. The provisions of this article shall apply to the things referred to in paragraph 1 even when the subjects to whom they belong in any way change their legal status.

10. The verification process is concluded within one hundred twenty days from the receipt of the request. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 13

Declaration of Cultural Interest

1. The declaration shall verify the existence, in the thing in question, of the interest required under article 10, paragraph 3.

2. The declaration is not required for properties referred to in article 10, paragraph 2. Such properties remain subject to protection even when the subjects to whom they belong in any way change their legal status.

Article 14

Declaration Procedure

1. The superintendent shall initiate the procedure for the declaration of cultural interest, and may also do so in response to a motivated request from the Region or any other interested territorial government body, notifying the proprietor, possessor or holder, by whatever legal right, of the thing in question.

2. The notification shall contain the elements for the identification and verification of the thing resulting from preliminary investigations, the indication of the effects referred to in paragraph 4, as well as the indication of the time limit, which in any case may be no less than thirty days, for the presentation of any observations.

3. If the proceedings relate to real estate complexes, communication is also sent to the municipality and the metropolitan city. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006).

4. Notification shall, as a preventive measure, involve the application of the provisions set out in Heading II, in Section I of Heading III, and in Section I of Heading IV of this Title.

5. The effects referred to in paragraph 4 shall cease on the expiry of the proceedings for a declaration that the Ministry shall determine pursuant to the applicable provisions of law on administrative procedure. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008).

Article 15

Notification of Declaration

1. The declaration provided for under article 13 shall be notified to the owner, possessor or holder, by whatever legal right, of the thing in question, by a process server or by means of registered letter with receipt of delivery notification.

2. Where things subject to public notice with regard to immovable or movable property are concerned, the declaration measure shall, at the request of the superintendent, be recorded in the relative registers and shall have efficacy for any subsequent owner, possessor or holder by whatever legal right.

2-bis. Properties declared the Ministry creates and maintains a separate list, also in electronic format.

(inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 16

Administrative Appeal against Declaration

1. Conclusively against the decision of the verification referred in Article 12 or the declaration referred in Article 13 may be submitted to the Ministry, for reasons of legitimacy and value within thirty days of the notification of the statement. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

2. The proposition of appeal shall involve the suspension of the effects of the measure contested. As a precautionary measure, the application of the provisions established under Heading II, under Section I of Heading III and under Section I of Heading IV of this Title shall remain in force.

3. After consulting the competent advisory body, the Ministry shall rule on the appeal within the time limit of ninety days from receipt of the same.

4. Should the appeal be granted, the Ministry shall annul or modify the contested measure.

5. The provisions of decree no. 1199 of the President of the Republic of 24 November 1971 shall apply.

Article 17

Cataloguing

1. With the participation of the Regions and other territorial government bodies, the Ministry shall ensure the cataloguing of cultural property and shall co-ordinate related activities.

2. The procedures and modalities for cataloguing shall be established by ministerial decree. To this aim, the Ministry shall, with the collaboration of the Regions, identify and define common methodologies for gathering, exchanging, accessing and processing data at the national level and for the computerized integration of the same into the databanks of the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies.

3. The Ministry and the Regions, which may also avail themselves of the collaboration of universities, shall work together for the definition of programs concerning studies, research and scientific initiatives regarding cataloguing and inventory methodologies.

4. Following the modalities set out in the Ministerial decree referred in paragraph 2, the Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies shall be responsible for cataloguing the cultural property in their possession and, in agreement with the proprietors, other cultural property as well.

5. The data referred to in this article are recorded in the catalogue of the national cultural heritage in all its articulation.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

6. The consultation of the information concerning the declarations issued in accordance with article 13 shall be regulated so as to guarantee the safety of the property and the safeguarding of confidentiality.

Heading II

Supervision and Inspection

Article 18

Supervision

1. The supervision of the cultural heritage, the things referred in Article 12, paragraph 1, as well as the areas affected by indirect protection under Article 45, is responsible to the Ministry. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. On the things referred in Article 12, paragraph 1, which belong to the region and to other local governments, the Ministry also provides for supervision by forms of understanding and coordination with those regions. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 19

Inspection

1. Supervisors may proceed at any time, by giving not less than five days, except in cases of extreme urgency, for inspections to verify the existence and condition of storage or safekeeping of cultural heritage. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008).

1-bis. In the manner referred in paragraph 1 of supervisors may also ensure that the requirements of indirect protection given under Article 45. (inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Heading III

Protection and Conservation

Section I

Protection Measures

Article 20

Prohibited Interventions

1. The cultural heritage can not be destroyed, damaged, or used for purposes not compatible with their historic or artistic or injurious to their conservation. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
2. The archives of public and private archives for which there has been a declaration under Article 13 can not be dismembered. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 21

Interventions subject to Authorization

1. The following interventions are subject to the Authorization of the Ministry:
 - a) the removal or demolition, also with subsequent reconstitution of cultural heritage;
(letter thus replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
 - b) moving, even temporarily, of the movable cultural property, except as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3; (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
 - c) the dismemberment of collections, sets and collections;
 - d) the standard deviation of the documents of public archives and private archives for which there has been a declaration under Article 13, as well as the standard deviation of library materials in public libraries, with the exception of Article 10, paragraph 2, c), and private libraries for which there has been a declaration under Article 13;
(as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
 - e) the transfer to other legal persons of organic complexes of documentation of public archives and private archives for which there has been a declaration under Article 13.
(as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
2. The removal of cultural properties, as a result of a change in the holder's residence or place of business, shall be declared in advance to the superintendent, who may, within thirty days of receipt of notification, prescribe the measures necessary to prevent damage to the properties during transportation.

3. The displacement current archives of the State and public bodies and institutions is not subject to authorization, but involves the obligation to notify the Ministry for the purposes set forth in Article 18. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. Except for the cases referred to in the preceding paragraphs, the execution of works and works of any kind of cultural properties is subject to the authorization of the superintendent. The change of use of the property shall be communicated to the superintendent for the purposes referred to in Article 20, paragraph 1. (subparagraph as amended by Article 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

5. The authorization is made on the project or, if sufficient technical description of the intervention, submitted by the applicant, and may contain requirements. If the work does not start within five years after authorization, the superintendent may dictate requirements that supplement or vary those already given in relation to changing conservation techniques. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 22

Authorization Procedure for Building Interventions

1. In cases other than those set out in articles 25 and 26, the Authorization provided for in article 21, paragraph 4, relating to public and private construction shall be issued within the time limit of one hundred and twenty days of receipt of application on the part of the Superintendence.

2. Whenever the Superintendence requests clarification or additional elements for assessment, the time limit indicated in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the requested documentation is received.

3. If the need arises to carry out an investigation of a technical nature, the supervision will be previous notice to the applicant and the period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the acquisition of the findings of the inspection office and for no more than thirty days.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

4. After expiry of the deadline, the applicant may distrust the administration to take action if the administration fails within thirty days of receipt of the notice, the applicant may act pursuant to Article 21-bis of the Law of 6 December 1971 1034, as amended.

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 23

Simplified Building Procedures

1. When works authorized under article 21 also require a building permit, it is possible to resort to declaration of the start of works, in the cases provided for by the law. To this aim, the interested party shall forward the acquired Authorization, along with the related project design, to the Municipality when the declaration is made.

Article 24

Interventions on Public Property

1. For work on public cultural properties to be carried out on the part of administrations of the State, Regions, other territorial government bodies, as well as any other government body and institution, the Authorization necessary under article 21 may be expressed within agreements between the Ministry and the government body concerned.

Article 25

Conference of Services

1. In proceedings in respect of works or works that weigh on cultural heritage, where use is made of the conference facilities, the consent expressed at that meeting with the competent organ of the Ministry reasoned statement, acquired the minutes of the conference and containing any instructions given for the realization project replaces, in effect, the authorization referred to in Article 21.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. If the ministerial body to express dissent reasoned, the final decision is taken pursuant to the applicable provisions of law on administrative procedure. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. The receiver of the favourable conclusive decision adopted in the services conference shall inform the Ministry of the fulfilment of the prescriptions established by the conference.

Article 26

Assessment of Environmental Impact

1. For work projects to be subjected to environmental impact assessment, the Authorization provided for in article 21 shall be expressed by the Ministry in a joint session of the government bodies concerned for the decision on environmental compatibility, on the basis of the final project plan to be submitted for the purpose of the aforesaid assessment.

2. When an examination of the plan effected in accordance with paragraph 1 shows that the project is not in any way compatible with the protection exigencies of the cultural properties which would be affected, the Ministry shall take a negative decision, notifying the Ministry of the Environment and Land Protection. In such case, the environmental impact assessment procedure shall be deemed to have been concluded negatively.

3. If, while the work is being carried out, actions occur which conflict with the Authorization expressed in the forms set out in paragraph 1, and are such as to put at risk the integrity of the cultural properties subject to protection, the superintendent shall order suspension of the work.

Article 27

Emergency Situations

1. In cases of absolute urgency, temporary work which is indispensable to avoiding damage to the protected property may be carried out, on condition that the Superintendence is immediately notified. The project design of the definitive work must be forwarded to the Superintendence in due time for the necessary Authorization.

Article 28

Precautionary and Preventive measures

1. The superintendent may order the suspension of works begun contrary to the provisions of articles 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27 or of those carried out in a manner that fails to conform with the Authorization.
2. The superintendent shall also have the power to order the interdiction or suspension of work relative to the things indicated in article 10, even when the assessment referred to in article 12, paragraph 2 has not yet been carried out, or the declaration referred to in article 13 has not yet been issued.
3. The order referred to in paragraph 2 shall be deemed to be revoked if, within thirty days of receipt of the same, notification of the start of the assessment or declaration procedure has not been communicated by the superintendent.
4. In case of construction of public works that fall in areas of archaeological interest, even when they have not occurred for the verification referred to in Article 12, paragraph 2, or the declaration referred to in Article 13, the Superintendent may require the execution archaeological estimates of essays on the same areas at the expense of the buyer. (paragraph as amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Section II

Conservation Measures

Article 29

Conservation

1. The conservation of the cultural heritage is ensured by means of a consistent, co-ordinated and programmed activity of study, prevention, maintenance and restoration.
2. Prevention is defined as the set of activities capable of limiting situations of risk connected to the cultural property within its context.
3. Maintenance is defined as all the activities and work carried out for the purpose of controlling the conditions of the cultural property and maintaining the integrity, functional efficiency and identity of the property and its parts.
4. Restoration is defined as direct intervention on a property by means of a set of operations aimed at the material integrity and the recovery of the aforesaid property, the protection and the transmission of its cultural values. In the case of immovable property situated in areas declared to be at risk of earthquake on the basis of the laws and regulations in effect, restoration shall include work for structural upgrading.

5. The Ministry shall define guidelines, technical regulations, criteria and models for the conservation of cultural properties, and in doing so may avail itself of the participation of the Regions and the collaboration of universities and competent research institutes.

6. With the provisions of existing laws and regulations regarding the design and execution of works to be carried out on architectonic property remaining in effect, the work of maintenance and restoration of movable cultural properties and the decorated surfaces of architectonic properties shall be carried out exclusively by those who are qualified restorers of cultural property in accordance with the regulations in this regard.

7. The job descriptions of restorers and other workers who carry out activities which are complementary to restoration or to other activities of conservation of movable cultural property and of decorated surfaces of architectonic properties are defined by the Minister's decree adopted under article 17, paragraph 3, of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988, in agreement with the State- Regions Conference.

8. By decree of the Minister adopted pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3, of Law no. 400 of 1988 in consultation with the Minister for Universities and Research, criteria are defined and the levels of quality which adapts the teaching of restoration. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

9. The teaching of the restoration is provided by schools of higher education and study established pursuant to Article 9 of Legislative Decree of 20 October 1998 368, as well as from centres referred to in paragraph 11 and by other public and private entities accredited to the State. By decree of the Minister adopted pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3, of Law no. 400 of 1988 in consultation with the Minister for Universities and Research, are identified with the accreditation procedure, the minimum level of organization and functioning of the entities referred to in this paragraph, the means of supervision on the conduct of teaching and examination final, enabling the activities referred to in paragraph 6 and having the force of the state examination, involving at least one representative of the Ministry, the academic degree awarded following the passing of this examination, which is equivalent to the bachelor's degree or master, as well as the characteristics of the teaching staff. The process of accreditation ends with action taken within ninety days from the submission of an application accompanied by the required documentation.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

9 – bis. From the date of entry into force of the decrees referred to in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9, for the purposes of execution of the maintenance and restoration of movable cultural and architectural heritage of decorated surfaces, and the effects of the requirements for qualification by executors of the subjects of this work, the title of restorer of cultural property is acquired only under those provisions. (inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

10. The training of professional figures who carry out activities which are complementary to restoration or other activities of conservation is ensured by public and private entities in accordance with Regional regulations. The relative courses shall meet the criteria and quality control levels defined by agreement in the State-Regions Conference, pursuant to article 4 of legislative decree no. 281 of 28 August 1997.

11. By means of special agreements, the Ministry and the regions, even with the help of universities and other public and private entities, may establish joint centres, even interregional, with legal personality, which rely on research, experimentation, study, documentation, and realization of conservation and restoration of cultural heritage, particularly complex. These centres may also be imposed, if credited, pursuant to paragraph 9, higher education schools for the teaching of the restoration. Realization of this subparagraph shall in human resources,

equipment and financial resources available to current legislation, no new or increased charges for public finance.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 30

Conservational Obligations

1. The State, the Regions, and other territorial government bodies as well as any other government body and institution must ensure the safety and conservation of the cultural property in their possession.
2. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 and the private legal entities non-profit, including legally recognized ecclesiastical organizations, establish the cultural heritage of their membership, with the exception of current archives at the place of destination as specified by the supervisor.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. Private proprietors, possessors or holders of cultural properties must ensure the conservation of the aforesaid properties.
4. The persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall be obliged to keep their files in their organic and sort them. The subjects themselves are obliged to inventory its historical archives, consisting of the documents relating to the business sold out for over forty years and set up in separate sections. The same obligations of conservation and inventory are subject owners, possessors or holders, in any capacity, private archives for which there has been the declaration referred to in Article 13. Copy of the inventory and its updates is sent to the superintendence, as well as the Ministry of Interior of the surveys referred to in Article 125.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 31

Voluntary Conservation Interventions

1. Restoration and other conservation work carried out on cultural property on the initiative of the proprietor, possessor or holder by whatever legal right shall be authorized under article 21.
 2. In issuing the Authorization, the superintendent shall, at the request of the interested party, give his opinion as to the eligibility of the work for State funding provided for under articles 35 and 37 and may certify the necessary nature of the aforesaid work for the purpose of eligibility for the tax deductions provided for by law.
- 2-bis. The admission of the intervention authorized to state contributions provided for in Articles 35 and 37 is prepared by the organs of the Ministry based on the amount of available resources, as determined annually by ministerial decree, adopted in consultation with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. (paragraph added by art. 42, paragraph 1 of Law no. 35 of 2012)

Article 32

Obligatory Conservation Interventions

1. The Ministry may oblige the proprietor, possessor or holder by whatever legal right, to carry out work necessary to ensure the conservation of cultural property, or it may take direct action.
2. The provisions in paragraph 1 shall also apply to the obligations set out in article 30, paragraph 4.

Article 33

Procedures for the Execution of Obligatory Conservation Work

1. For the purposes of article 32, the superintendent shall compile a technical report and declare the necessary nature of the measures to be carried out.
2. The technical report shall be sent, along with notification of start of procedure, to the proprietor, possessor or holder of the property, who may submit his/her observations within thirty days of receipt of the documents.
3. If the superintendent does not deem direct execution of the measures to be necessary, he/she shall assign the proprietor, possessor or holder a time limit for the presentation of the plans for the work to be carried out, in execution and pursuance of the technical report.
4. The submitted project is approved by the Superintendent with any requirements and the setting of the date for commencement of work. For the real estate shall be transmitted by the proposed project supervision to the municipality and the metropolitan city, which can express the reasoned opinion within thirty days of receipt of notice. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
5. If the proprietor, possessor or holder of the property fails to fulfil the obligation to present the plan, or fails to take action to modify it according to the indications of the superintendent within the time limit fixed by the latter, or if the project is rejected, the Ministry shall proceed to direct execution.
6. In cases of urgency, the superintendent may immediately adopt the necessary conservation measures.

Article 34

Charges for Obligatory Conservation Interventions

1. The expenses incurred for measures carried out on cultural properties, whether they have been imposed or directly executed by the Ministry under article 32, shall be paid by the proprietor, possessor or holder. Nevertheless, if the measures are of particular significance or if they are carried out on properties granted in use to, or for fruition by, the public, the Ministry may participate in the expenses in whole or in part. In this case, it shall determine the amount of the expenses it intends to sustain and shall notify the party concerned.
2. If the expenses of the measures have been sustained by the proprietor, possessor or holder, the Ministry shall proceed to their reimbursement, and may also do so by part payments on account under article 36, paragraphs 2 and 3, keeping within the amount determined under paragraph 1.

3. With regard to expenses incurred in direct action measures, the Ministry shall determine the amount to be charged to the proprietor, possessor or holder and shall pursue recovery of the expenses in the forms provided for by the laws in force regarding the compulsory collection of government property revenues.

Article 35

Financial Contribution by the Ministry

1. The Ministry may contribute to the expenses borne by the proprietor, possessor or holder of the cultural property for the execution of measures provided for in article 31, paragraph 1, for a sum not exceeding half of the same. If the measures are of particular significance or if they concern property used or enjoyed by the public, the Ministry may contribute to the expenses for up to the entire amount.
2. The provision in paragraph 1 shall also apply to measures taken with regard to historical archives provided for in article 30, paragraph 4.
3. In determining the percentage of the funding contributions referred to in paragraph 1, other public funding and any private funding for which taxation benefits have been obtained shall be taken into account.

Article 36

Disbursement of Funding

1. Funding shall be granted by the Ministry after the work has been completed and the costs effectively borne by the beneficiary have been verified.
2. Payments on account may be disbursed on the basis of the regularly certified progress of the work.
3. The beneficiary must return amounts received if the work has not been -completely or in part - properly carried out. The recovery of the relative sums shall be achieved following the procedures provided for by the laws in force regarding the compulsory collection of government property revenues.

Article 37

Interest Subsidies

1. The Ministry may grant interest subsidies on loans or other forms of loans granted by credit institutions to the owners, possessors or holders of cultural heritage in any way for the realization of the actions authorized preservatives.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. The contribution shall be granted up to a maximum corresponding to the interest calculated at an annual rate of six percent on the capital provided.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. The grant is paid directly by the Ministry of the credit institution in accordance with procedures to be determined by an agreement.

4. The fee referred to in paragraph 1 may also be granted for conservation work on the works of contemporary architecture in which the Ministry has recognized, at the request of the owner, the particular artistic value.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 38

Opening to the Public of Buildings subject to Conservative Interventions

(Heading as replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The cultural restored or subjected to other conservative interventions with the help of all or part of the state in spending, or for which they have been granted subsidies on interest, shall be made accessible to the public in accordance with the procedures laid down in each case, by appropriate agreements or agreements to be concluded between the Ministry and the individual owners at the time of assumption of the burden of expenditure within the meaning of Article 34 or the granting of assistance under Articles 35 and 37.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. The agreements and conventions set out the temporal limits of the obligation is open to the public, considering the type of intervention, the artistic and historical value of the property and properties existing in them. Agreements and conventions shall be communicated by the superintendent, the municipality and the metropolitan city in whose territory the property. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 39

Conservation Interventions on State Heritage

1. The Ministry shall provide for the conservation exigencies of cultural properties belonging to the State, even when these are committed to the care of - or granted in use to - other administrations or other entities, following consultation with the aforesaid administrations or entities.

2. Unless otherwise agreed, the design and realization of the actions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken by the administration or the subject thereof, without prejudice to the competence of the Ministry to grant approval on the project and the supervision of works.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. For the realization of the measures referred to in paragraph 1, relating to immovable property, the Ministry shall notify the project and the start of work to the municipality and the metropolitan city. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 40

Conservation Interventions on Property Belonging to the Regions and Other Territorial Government Bodies

1. For cultural properties belonging to the Regions and to other territorial government bodies, the measures provided for under article 32 shall be established, except in cases of absolute urgency, on the basis of agreements with the interested body.
2. The agreements may also pertain to the contents of the prescriptions referred to in article 30, paragraph 2.
3. Conservation measures on cultural property involving the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, as well as other public and private entities, are ordinarily the object of preventive planning agreements.

Article 41

Obligation to Deposit in the State Archives Documents Kept by State Administrations

1. The judicial and administrative organs of the State shall deposit in the Central Archive of the State and in the State Archives the documents concerning matters concluded more than forty years ago, along with the instruments which ensure their consultation. Military service and extraction rolls shall be deposited seventy years after the birth year to which they refer. Notary archives shall deposit notary deeds received by notaries who retired from the exercise of the profession previous to the last one hundred-year period.
2. Superintendent to the central state and heads of state archives can accept payments of more recent documents, when there is no danger of leakage or damage, or special agreements have been defined with the heads of administrations sides. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
3. No deposit may be received unless discarding operations have been carried out. Deposit expenses are charged to the depositing administrations.
4. The archives of government offices which have been abolished or of public bodies which have been extinguished shall be deposited with the Central State Archive and with the State Archives, unless their transferral, in whole or in part, to other bodies becomes necessary.
5. Among the organs provided for in paragraph 1 shall be established supervisory commissions, which are part of the superintendent to the central state and heads of state archives as representatives of the Ministry, and representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, with responsibility for supervising the proper record keeping current and deposit, to collaborate in the definition of the criteria of organization, management and storage of documents, to propose the differences referred to in paragraph 3, to take care of the payments referred to in paragraph 1, to identify the acts of a confidential nature. The composition and functioning of the committees shall be governed by a decree adopted by the Minister in consultation with the Minister of the Interior, pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Law of 23 August 1988, no. 400. The cuts are authorized by the Ministry. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
6. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; do not apply also to the staffs of Defence, Army, Navy and Air Force, and the General Command of the Carabinieri, with regard to the documentation of military and operational. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 42

Conservation of the Historical Archives of Constitutional Organs

1. The Presidency of the Republic shall conserve its documents in its own historical archives, according to the rules and regulations adopted by the President of the Republic by his own decree, on the recommendation of the General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic. The procedures for consultation and access to the documents preserved in the historical archives of the Presidency of the Republic shall be established by the same decree.
 2. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic shall conserve their documents in their own historical archives, in accordance with the rules and regulations of their respective presidential offices.
 3. The Constitutional Court shall conserve its documents in its own historical archives, in accordance with the provisions established by the regulation adopted under the laws in force pertaining to the constitution and functioning of the same Court.
- 3-bis. (paragraph repealed by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 43

Obligatory Custody

1. The Ministry shall have the power to have movable cultural property transferred and temporarily conserved in public institutions, in order to guarantee its safety and ensure its conservation pursuant to article 29.
- 1-bis. The Ministry, on the proposal of archival superintendent has the power to order the compulsory deposit in the archives of the competent State, of the separate sections of the file referred to in Article 30, paragraph 4, second sentence, or of that part of the archives of public bodies that he should necessarily constituting separate section Alternatively, the Minister may, on the proposal of archival superintendent, the establishment of a separate section at the institution defaulting. The costs resulting from the realization of the measures referred to in this paragraph shall be borne by the public authority which pertains to the archive. The realization of this paragraph shall not, however, derive new or increased burdens on the public finances. (inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 44

Gratuitous Loan and Deposit of Cultural Properties

1. The directors of the archives and institutions that have collected in the administration or in storage or artistic collections, archaeological, scientific and bibliographic can receive on loan from private owners, with the approval of the competent ministerial body, movable cultural property in order to allow its use by the community, in the case of properties of particular value, or that represent remarkable additions to the collections of public and provided that the custody of the public institutions is particularly not burdensome. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
2. The term of the gratuitous loan cannot last less than five years and shall be deemed to be tacitly extended for a period equal to the agreed term whenever one of the contracting partners has not communicated notification of cancellation to the other at least two months previous to the expiry of the term. The parties may consensually dissolve the gratuitous loan before expiry as well.

3. The directors shall adopt any measure necessary for the conservation of the property received on gratuitous loan, notifying the lender. The related expenses shall be borne by the Ministry.

4. The properties are protected by insurance coverage paid by the Ministry. The insurance can be replaced by the relative risks from the State, in accordance with Article 48, paragraph 5.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

5. The Directors may also receive on deposit, subject to the consent of the competent ministerial body, cultural heritage belonging to public entities. The costs of keeping and custody that specifically refer to the stored properties shall be borne by depositors entities, unless the parties have agreed that the costs are the same, in whole or in part, dependent on the Ministry, also because of the particular value of the properties and compliance with the obligations of conservation by the entity depositor. The realization of this paragraph shall not derive any new or additional burdens on public finances. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

6. With regard to what is not expressly provided for by the present article, the provisions regarding gratuitous loans and deposits shall apply.

Section III

Other Forms of Protection

Article 45

Prescriptions for Indirect Protection

1. The Ministry shall have the power to prescribe the distances, measures and other regulations aimed at preventing that the integrity of immovable cultural property be put at risk, that their perspective or natural light be damaged or that conditions of the setting or decorous aspect of the buildings be altered.

2. The prescriptions referred to in paragraph 1, adopted and notified under articles 46 and 47, shall be immediately enforceable. The territorial government bodies concerned shall incorporate the same prescriptions into building regulations and urban planning instruments.

Article 46

Indirect Protection Proceeding

1. The superintendent shall initiate the proceeding for indirect protection, which he may also do at the request of the Region or other interested territorial government bodies, and shall notify the proprietor, possessor or holder by whatever legal right of the building to which the prescriptions refer. If the number of receivers is such that personal notification is not possible or proves particularly burdensome, the superintendent shall communicate the start of proceeding by means of suitable forms of advertising.

2. The notification of start of proceeding for indirect protection shall identify the building for which there is intent to adopt prescriptions for indirect protection and shall indicate the essential contents of such prescriptions.

3. In the case of real estate complexes, communication is also sent to the municipality and the metropolitan city.
(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

4. As a precautionary measure, notification shall involve the temporary prohibition to modify the building with regard to the aspects referred to in the prescriptions contained in the aforesaid notification.
5. The effects referred to in paragraph 4 shall cease upon expiry of the term of the related procedure, established by the Ministry pursuant to the applicable provisions of law on administrative procedure. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 47

Notification of Prescriptions for Indirect Protection and Administrative Appeal

1. The provision containing the prescriptions for indirect protection shall be notified to the proprietor, possessor or holder by whatever legal right of the buildings concerned, by a process-server or by means of registered letter with notification of receipt of delivery.
2. The provision shall be recorded in the building registers and shall have efficacy for any successive proprietor, possessor or holder by whatever legal right of the buildings to which the same prescriptions refer.
3. Administrative appeal against the provision containing the prescriptions for indirect protection shall be admissible under article 16. The intent to appeal, however, shall not involve the suspension of the effects of the provision contested.

Article 48

Authorization for Exhibits and Expositions

1. The loan of the following for exhibits and expositions is subject to Authorization:
 - a) movable things indicated in article 12, paragraph 1;
 - b) movable properties indicated in article 10, paragraph 1;
 - c) movable properties indicated in article 10, paragraph 3, letters a) and e);
 - d) collections and individual items pertaining to them, referred to in article 10, paragraph 2, letter a); book collections indicated in article 10, paragraph 2, letter c) and paragraph 3, letter c); as well as archives and single documents indicated in article 10, paragraph 2, letter b), and paragraph 3, letter b).
2. When Authorization concerns properties belonging to the State or which have been placed under State protection, the request shall be presented to the Ministry at least four months previous to the start of the event and shall indicate the party responsible for the safekeeping of the works on loan 3. The Authorization shall be issued taking into consideration the conservation exigencies of the properties and also, for those belonging to the State, the exigencies of public fruition; it shall be subject to the adoption of measures necessary to ensure the integrity of the properties. The criteria, procedures and modalities for issuing the Authorization shall be established by ministerial decree.
4. The granting of Authorization is moreover subject to the insurance of the things and properties on the part of the applicant, for the value indicated in the application, with previous verification of its adequacy by the Ministry.

5. For exhibits and events within the national territory promoted by the Ministry, or with the participation of the State, or government bodies or institutions, the insurance provided for in paragraph 4 may be substituted by the assumption of the relative risks on the part of the State. Government guaranty is issued according to the procedures, modalities and conditions established by ministerial decree, in consultation with the Ministry for the Economy and Finance. The relevant costs will be provided for through the utilization of the resources available in the reserve fund for obligatory and routine expenses established in the statement of expenditure estimates of the Ministry for the Economy and Finance.

6. The Ministry shall, at the request of the party concerned, have the power to declare the important cultural or scientific interest of exhibits or expositions of cultural properties and of any other initiative of a cultural nature, for purposes of the application of tax relief measures provided for under tax law.

Article 49

Advertising Manifestos and Posters

1. It is forbidden place or post signs or other means of advertising on buildings and areas protected as cultural heritage. The placement or bill-posting may be authorized by the superintendent should not harm the appearance, decorum or public fruition of such property. The authorization shall be forwarded by the concerned, to other bodies eventual enactment of further acts of permission.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. It shall be forbidden to place posters or other means of advertising along roads located within or near the properties indicated in paragraph 1, unless Authorization is granted in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding road traffic and advertising in the streets and on vehicles, with the previous favourable decision of the superintendent with regard to the compatibility of collocation and type of means of advertising with the appearance, decorous aspect and public fruition of the properties under protection.

3. In relation to the properties indicated in paragraph 1, the superintendent may, after assessing compatibility with their artistic or historical nature, authorize or permit the use for advertising purposes of the coverings of the scaffoldings mounted for the execution of conservation or restoration work for a period of time that does not exceed the duration of the work. For this purpose, the tender contract for the aforesaid works must be attached to the application for the permit or assent.

Article 50

Detachment of Cultural Properties

1. It is forbidden without the permission of the superintendent, and have run the bill-posting of frescos, badges, graffiti, gravestones, inscriptions, tabernacles and other decorative elements of buildings, or not exposed to public view. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

2. It is forbidden to order and carry out, without the Authorization of the superintendent, the detachment of escutcheons, graffiti, tablets, inscriptions, and tabernacles, and to remove memorial stones and monuments, constituting vestiges of World War I under the laws and regulations in this regard.

Article 51

Artists' Studios

1. It is forbidden to change the designated use of artists' studios, or to remove their contents, consisting of works, documents, relics and similar, when such contents, considered as a whole and in relation to the context within which they are contained, are declared to be of particularly important interest for their historical value, under article 13.
2. It is moreover forbidden to change the designated use of artists' studios which fall within the traditional studio with skylight typology and which have been adapted to this use for at least twenty years.

Article 52

Commercial Activity in Areas of Cultural Value

(Heading as replaced by art. 2 - bis of Law no. 112 of 2013)

1. With the resolutions provided by the legislation on the reform of the rules relating to the commercial sector, municipalities, heard the superintendent, identify the public areas with archaeological, historical, artistic and landscape value in which prohibit or subject to special conditions the exercise of the trade.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1-bis. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 7 -bis, municipalities, heard the superintendent, also identify the premises, belonging to anyone, in which you are engaged in traditional crafts and other traditional businesses, recognized as the collective expression of cultural identity under the UNESCO conventions referred to in that Article 7 -bis, in order to ensure appropriate forms of promotion and protection, while respecting the freedom of economic initiative referred to in Article 41 of the Constitution.

(paragraph added by art. 2 - bis of Law no. 112 of 2013)

1-bis. In order to counter the financial year, in public areas of particular archaeological, historical, artistic and landscape of business and craft in the form of walking or parking, as well as any other activities not compatible with the requirements of the protection of cultural heritage, with particular reference to the need to ensure decorum of monumental complexes and other real estate owned property affected by cultural tourism flows are particularly relevant, as well as their neighboring areas, the regional Directorates for Cultural Heritage and Landscape and superintendents, after consultation with local authorities adopt appropriate decisions to prohibit the uses to be considered not compatible with the specific needs of protection and enhancement, including forms of public use are not subject to the granting of individual use, such as itinerant activities without the stand, and, if it finds the need for the individual use of the public areas of value as a result of the issuance of concessions stands or occupation of public land.

(paragraph added by art. 4 - bis of Law no. 112 of 2013)

Heading IV

Circulation Within the National Territory

Section I

Alienation and Other Means of Transmission

Article 53

Properties belonging to the State Cultural Heritage

1. Cultural properties belonging to the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies which correspond to the characteristics of the typologies indicated in article 822 of the civil code constitute the cultural property of the State.
2. The cultural state property cannot be sold, nor be the subject of rights in favor of third parties, except to the extent and in the manner provided for in this code. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 54

Non-alienable Properties

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

- a) buildings and areas of archaeological interest;
 - b) the buildings declared national monuments with acts in force;
 - c) a collection of museums, art galleries, galleries and libraries;
 - d) archives.
 - d-bis) the property declared to be of particular importance under Article 10, paragraph 3, letter d);
 - d-ter) the things that are the work of furniture or living author whose execution does not go back more than fifty years, if included in collections belonging to the entities referred to in Article 53.
2. The following cannot equally be alienated:
- a) the things belonging to the persons referred to in Article 10, paragraph 1, which are the work of the author is no longer living, the execution of which date back more than fifty years, if moving, or over seventy years old, if property, until the conclusion of verification procedure provided for in Article 12. If the appeal is concluded with negative results, the same things can be freely transferred, for the purposes of this Code, pursuant to Article 12, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6;
- (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)
- b) (repealed by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
 - c) individual documents belonging to the entities referred to in Article 53, as well as archives and documents of the individual entities and public institutions other than those referred to in that Article 53;

d) (repealed by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)³. The properties and things referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be transferred between the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies.

3. The property and the things referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 can be transferred between the State, the regions and other local governments. In the case of non-delivery of properties or things to the Ministry, the transfer shall be notified in advance to the Ministry the same for the purposes referred to in Articles 18 and 19. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. The properties and things indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 may be used exclusively according to the modalities and for the purposes provided for in Title I of this Part.

Article 55

Alienability of Buildings Belonging to State Cultural Property

1. The cultural heritage belonging to the State cultural property and not included among those listed in Article 54, paragraph 1, can not be alienated without the consent of the Ministry.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. The request for authorization to issue is accompanied by:

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

a) the names of the intended use in place;

b) the program of measures necessary to ensure the preservation of the property;

c) an indication of the objectives of development to be pursued with the alienation of the property and the procedures and deadlines for achieving them;

d) an indication of the intended use, even in light of the objectives of development to be achieved;

e) the arrangements for public fruition of the property, also in relation with the situation following the previous uses.

3. The license is granted on the advice of the superintendent, in consultation with the region and, through him, the other local governments concerned. The measure, in particular:

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

a) that the requirements and conditions with regard to conservation measures planned;

b) determine the conditions for public use of the property, considering the situation arising previous to the intended use;

c) to pronounce on the fairness of the procedures and deadlines for the achievement of the objectives of development specified in the request.

3-bis. The authorization can not be issued if the intended use proposal is likely to be detrimental to the conservation and public fruition of the property or otherwise found not compatible with the historic character

and artistic of his properties. The Ministry has the power to indicate, in the order of denial of uses deemed compatible with the character of the property and the needs of its conservation.

3-ter. The Ministry has also the power to agree with the person concerned the content of the measure sought, on the basis of a comparative assessment between the proposals with the request for authorization and other possible ways of exploiting the property.

3-c. If the alienation relates to property used for residential purposes or commercial, the request for authorization is accompanied only by the factors referred to in paragraph 2, letters a), b) and e), and the license is granted with the information referred to in paragraph 3, letters a) and b).

3 - d. The authorization to dispose of the property involves the sdemanializzazione which it relates. This well is still subject to all the provisions of the protection provided for in this title.

3 - e. The execution of works and works of any kind on the properties disposed of is subject to previous authorization in accordance with Article 21, paragraphs 4 and 5.

(paragraphs 3 - 3a to e - introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 55 -bis.

Termination clause

(article introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The requirements and conditions contained in the authorization referred to in Article 55 shall be stated in the act of alienation, of which they form an obligation pursuant to Article 1456 of the Civil Code and subject to special termination clause. They are also transcribed at the request of the superintendent, in the land register.

2. The superintendent, if the failure occurs by the buyer, the obligation referred to in paragraph 1, without prejudice to the exercise of the powers of protection, from' communication of detected infringements of alienating government for the purposes of legal termination of' act of alienation.

Article 56

Other Types of Alienation Subject to Authorization

1. The following are also subject to Authorization by the Ministry:

a) the alienation of cultural properties belonging to the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, other than those indicated in article 54, paragraphs 1 and 2, and article 55, paragraph 1.

b) the alienation of cultural property belonging to public bodies other than those referred to in subparagraph a) or private legal entities non-profit, including legally recognized ecclesiastical organizations. (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. The authorization is also required:

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

a) in the case of a sale, even partially, by persons referred to in paragraph 1, letter b), or series of collections of objects and library collections;

b) in the case of a sale by private non-profit legal entities, including legally recognized ecclesiastical organizations, archives or individual documents.

3. The request for authorization shall contain the items listed in Article 55, paragraph 2, letters a), b) and e), and the license is granted with the information referred to in paragraph 3, letters a) and b) of the same Article. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. With regard to the properties referred to in paragraph 1, letter a), the authorization may be granted provided that such properties have no interest in public collections and alienation does not result in damage to their preservation and public fruition of it is crippled.

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4-bis. With regard to the properties referred to in paragraph 1, letter b) and paragraph 2, an authorization may be granted subject to the alienation does not result in damage to the conservation and public fruition of the property.

4-ter. The requirements and conditions contained in the permit are stated in the act of alienation and are transcribed at the request of the superintendent, in the land register.

4 - c. The execution of works and works of any kind on the properties disposed of is subject to previous authorization in accordance with Article 21, paragraphs 4 and 5.

4 - d. The rules laid down in the preceding paragraphs shall also apply to the constitutions of mortgage or lien and legal transactions that may lead to the alienation of immovable cultural heritage.

4 - e. It is not subject to authorization the alienation of the things referred to in Article 54, paragraph 2, letter a) of the second period.

4 - f. Remains stationary inalienable provided in Article 54, paragraph 1, letter d -ter).

(paragraphs 4-bis - 4- f introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 57.

Transfer of Cultural Property in favour of the State

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The acts that involve the alienation of immovable cultural benefits to the State, including the sale in payment of tax obligations are not subject to authorization.

Article 57 -bis.

Procedures for the transfer of public property

(article introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The provisions of Articles 54, 55 and 56 shall apply to any procedure for the sale or exploitation and utilization, including for economic, public real estate properties of cultural interest, as required by law and implemented, respectively, by the alienation or the right to use or rental of real estate themselves.

2. When arranging for the right to use or lease of public property of cultural interest for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, the requirements and conditions contained in the permit are set out in the concession or lease and are transcribed on request of the superintendent, in property registers. Failure by the licensee or lessee, of the same requirements and conditions communicated by the Superintendent of administrations which pertain properties, from' place, at the request of the authorities themselves, revoking the license or to terminate the contract without compensation.

Article 58

Authorization to Exchange Cultural Property

1. The Ministry may authorize the exchange of properties indicated in articles 55 and 56, and of single properties belonging to government collections, with others belonging to bodies, institutions and private individuals, including foreign bodies, institutions and individuals, when an increase in the national cultural heritage or an enrichment of public collections ensues from the exchange.

Article 59

Declaration of Transfer

1. The acts that transfer, in whole or in part, in any way, the property or, only to movable property, possession of cultural properties are reported to the Ministry.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

2. The declaration shall be made within 30 days:

a) by the alienor or the transferor of possession of the property, in the case of alienation made for a money consideration or not for value, or of transferral of possession;

b) by the purchaser, in the case of transferral occurring in procedures of forced or bankruptcy sale or by force of an adjudication which produces the effect of a transfer contract which is not concluded;

c) the heir or legatee, in the case of succession upon death. For the heir, the period shall run from the acceptance of the inheritance or the submission of the declaration to the competent tax authorities, for the legatee, the period shall run from the notarial communication provided for in Article 623 of the Civil Code, unless waived by virtue of the provisions of civil Code.

(as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

3. The declaration shall be presented to the competent superintendent in the place where the properties are located.

4. The declaration shall contain:

- a) identification of the parties and the signature of the same or of their legal representatives;
- b) the information identifying the properties;
- c) the indication of the place where the properties are located;
- d) the indication of the nature and conditions of the deed of transfer;
- e) the indication of the habitual residence in Italy of the parties concerned for the purposes of any communications provided for by the present Title.

5. A declaration lacking any of the indications provided for in paragraph 4 or with incomplete or imprecise indications shall be deemed not to have been submitted.

Section II

Pre-emption

Article 60

Purchase by Pre-emption

1. The Ministry or, in the case provided for in Article 62, paragraph 3, region or other local public bodies concerned have the right of first refusal to purchase by way of cultural properties disposed of for a consideration or vested in the company, respectively, at the same price established in the act of alienation or the same value given in the act of transfer.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. When the property is alienated with other properties for a single money consideration or is transferred without a money consideration or is exchanged, its monetary value shall be officially determined by the party which proceeds to pre-emption under paragraph 1.

3. When the alienor does not wish to accept the assessment established under paragraph 2, the monetary value of the thing shall be determined by a third party, designated by agreement between the alienor and the party exercising pre-emption. If the parties do not agree on the appointment of the third party, or on a replacement should the nominee not wish or not be able to accept the appointment, the designation shall, at the request of one of the parties, be made by the president of the court in the area in which the contract was concluded. The relative costs shall be advanced by the alienor.

4. The assessment of the third party may be contested in the case of error or manifest inequity.

5. Pre-emption may be also exercised when the property is by any legal right given in payment.

Article 61

Conditions of Pre-emption

1. Pre-emption shall be exercised within sixty days of the date of receipt of the declaration provided for in article 59.
2. In the case in which the declaration is omitted or presented late or proves incomplete, pre-emption shall be exercised within one hundred and eighty days from the time that the Ministry receives the late declaration or in any case acquires all the elements constituting the same under article 59, paragraph 4.
3. The pre-emption provision shall be notified to the alienor and the purchaser within the time limits indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2. The property shall pass to the State from the last notification date.
4. When the time limit prescribed in paragraph 1 is still pending, the effects of the deed of transfer are suspended until the exercise of pre-emption occurs and the alienor is forbidden to carry out delivery of the thing.
5. The State is not bound by the clauses of the contract of alienation.
6. In the case in which the Ministry exercises its right of pre-emption on part of the things alienated, the buyer is entitled to rescind the contract.

Article 62

Pre-emption Procedure

1. Upon receipt of declaration of a deed subject to pre-emption, the superintendent shall give immediate notification to the Region and the other territorial government bodies in whose territory the property is located. Where a movable property is concerned, the Region shall inform the public through its own Official Bulletin and, if necessary, through any other suitable means of advertising at the national level, with the description of the work and the indication of its price.
2. The region and other local authorities, within twenty days of the complaint, formulate a reasoned proposal to the Ministry of first refusal, accompanied by the decision of the competent body that draws up, from the budget of the institution, the necessary financial expenditure indicating the specific purposes of cultural development of the property.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

3. The Ministry may waive the exercise of pre-emption, transferring the power to the institution concerned within twenty days of receipt of the complaint. Said authority assumes the commitment to spending, taking the measure of first refusal and notify the transferee and the purchaser not later than sixty days from that complaint. The ownership of the property passes institution that has exercised its pre-emption from the date of the last notification.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

4. In cases where a complaint has been omitted or submitted late or is incomplete, the period referred to in paragraph 2 shall be ninety days and the limits laid down in paragraph 3, the first and second period, respectively, of one hundred and twenty and one hundred and eighty days. They shall run from the time that the

Ministry has received a complaint late or is otherwise acquired all the constituent elements of the same in accordance with Article 59, paragraph 4.

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)41

Section III

Commercial Activity

Article 63

Obligation to Report Commercial Activity and Keep a Register. Obligation to Declare Sale or Purchase of Documents

1. The local public security authorities, empowered, under the law, to receive the declaration previous to the exercise of trade in antiques or used, shall forward to the Superintendent and to the same region copy of the declaration submitted by the person exercising the trade of things falling within the categories referred to in point A of Annex A to this Decree, hereinafter referred to as "Annex A". (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. Those who deal in the things indicated in paragraph 1 shall make daily entries of the operations carried out in the register prescribed by the regulations pertaining to public safety, and shall describe the characteristics of the aforesaid things. The value limits above which a detailed description of the things commercially traded becomes obligatory shall be defined by decree adopted by the Ministry in agreement with the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

3. The supervisor verifies the fulfillment of the obligation under the second sentence of paragraph 2 with periodic inspections, carried out even in the midst of the police officers responsible for the protection of cultural heritage, which he delegates. The verification is carried out by officials of the region in the event of exercise of the protection under Article 5, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The report of the inspection shall be notified to the person concerned and the local public security authorities.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. Those who exercise the trade of documents, the holders of houses for sale, as well as the public officials responsible for sales securities are required to notify the superintendent of the list of documents of historical interest to be sold. Are subject to the same obligation private owners, possessors or holders of any stock that they acquire title documents with the same interest, within ninety days from the acquisition. Within ninety days from the communications referred to in this paragraph, the superintendent may initiate the procedure referred to in Article 13.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

5. The superintendent may in any case ascertain ex officio the existence of archives or single documents of which private individuals are proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right, or for which a particularly important historical interest may be presumed.

Article 64

Certificates of Authenticity and Provenance

1. Any person occupied in the business of selling to the public, display for the purpose of trade or brokerage involve the sale of works of painting, sculpture, graphics or objects of antiquity or of historical or archaeological interest, or at least usually sells works or objects themselves, has an obligation to deliver to the purchaser the documents attesting the authenticity or at least the probable attribution and provenance of the same works, or, failing that, to release, in the manner prescribed by the laws and regulations relating to administrative documents, a written statement containing all the information available about the authenticity or the likely attribution and provenance. Such a statement, if possible according to the nature of the work or object, shall be placed on a photographic copy of the same. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 64-bis.

Control of the circulation

(article introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. Control over the international movement is aimed at preserving the integrity of cultural heritage in all its components, as identified in accordance with this Code and with the existing rules.
2. The monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Heading, in accordance with the guidelines and restrictions set out in the Community, as well as the commitments made by the signing and ratification of international conventions. This monitoring function is of paramount national interest.
3. With reference to the system of international circulation, the properties constituting the cultural heritage not be treated as commodities.

Heading V

Circulation Within International Territory

Section I

Exit from National Territory and Entry into National Territory

Article 65

Definitive Exit

1. The definitive exit of movable cultural property indicated in article 10, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 from within the territory of the Republic is forbidden.

2. The exit of the following is also forbidden: a) movable things belonging to the subjects indicated in article 10, paragraph 1, which are the work of no longer living artists and whose production goes back more than fifty years, until the verification provided for by article 12 is carried out.

b) properties, to whomsoever they may belong, which are included in the categories indicated in article 10, paragraph 3, and which the Ministry, after consultation with the competent advisory body, has preventively identified and for which it has excluded exit, for defined periods of time, because it would be harmful for the cultural heritage in relation to the objective characteristics and the provenance of the aforesaid properties and to the milieu to which they belong.

3. Apart from the cases provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2, the definitive exit of the following from the territory of the Republic are subject to Authorization according to the procedures established in the present Section and in Section II of this Heading:

a) things, to whomsoever they may belong, which present cultural interest and which are the work of no longer living artists and whose production goes back more than fifty years;

b) archives and single documents, belonging to private individuals, which present cultural interest;

c) properties included in the categories indicated in article 11, paragraph 1, letters f), g) and h), belong to anyone. (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. The exit of the things referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, letter d) is not subject to Authorization. The interested party must nevertheless demonstrate to the competent export office that the things to be transferred abroad are the work of a living artist or that their production does not go back more than fifty years, according to the procedures and modalities established by Ministerial decree.

Article 66

Temporary Exit for Events

1. The temporary exit from the territory of the Republic of the things and cultural properties indicated in article 65, paragraphs 1, 2, letter a), and paragraph 3, may be authorized for art events, exhibits or expositions of great cultural interest, on condition that the integrity and safety of the aforesaid things are ensured.

2. The following may not, in any case, be removed from national territory: a) properties which are susceptible to damage during transportation or in unfavourable environmental conditions; b) properties which constitute the principal collection of a determined and integral section of a museum, picture gallery, art gallery, archive or library or of an artistic or bibliographical collection.

Article 67

Other Cases of Temporary Exit

1. The things and cultural properties indicated in article 65, paragraphs 1, 2, letter a), and 3 may also be authorized to exit temporarily when:

a) these constitute the private furniture of Italian citizens who, in diplomatic and consular seats, European Union institutions or international organizations, fill offices which require the persons concerned to move abroad, for a period of time which is not to exceed the duration of their mandate;

b) they constitute the interior furniture of diplomatic and consular seats abroad;

c) they must undergo analysis, investigations or conservation work which must necessarily be carried out abroad;

d) their exit is requested in the realization of cultural agreements with foreign museums, on a reciprocal basis and for the duration set in the agreements themselves, which can not be more than four years, renewable once. (as amended by letter. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

2. The temporary exit from the territory of the Republic of means of transportation over seventy-five years old for participation in international exhibits and meetings is not subject to Authorization except when a declaration has been made for them under article 13.

Article 68

Certificate of Free Circulation

(Article amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. Anyone wishing to make a final exit from the territory of the Republic of the things mentioned in Article 65, paragraph 3, must make a information and present it to the appropriate office of export, indicating, at the same time and for each of them, the market value, in order to obtain certificate of free movement.
2. The office of export shall, within three days after the presentation of the thing, it shall inform the competent offices of the Ministry, who report to it, within the next ten days, any item of information useful in respect of articles submitted for final exit.
3. The office of export, confirmed the appropriateness of the value indicated, issues or denies the reasoned opinion, on the basis of the reports received, the certificate of free movement, by giving notice to the person concerned within forty days from the submission of the thing.
4. In the assessment of the issue or refusal of the certificate of free movement of export offices inquire whether the things presented in relation to their nature or the historical-cultural context to which they belong, are artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, bibliographical, documentary or archival, in terms of Article 10. In making this determination, the export offices adhere to general guidelines established by the Ministry, after consulting the competent advisory body.
5. The free movement certificate valid for three years and is prepared in three originals, one of which is deposited with official acts, a second shall be delivered and must accompany the movement of the object, and a third was sent to the Ministry the formation of the official register of the certificates.
6. The refusal leads to the initiation of proceedings for a declaration under Article 14. To this end, together with the refusal shall be communicated to the elements referred to in Article 14, paragraph 2, and things are subject to the provision referred to in paragraph 4 of the same article.
7. For property owned by entities subject to supervision by the regional office of export captures the opinion of the region, which is made within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the request and, if negative, is binding.

Article 69

Administrative Appeal Against Denial of Certificate

1. Appeal to the Ministry against a denial of certificate is admissible, within the thirty days following, on grounds of legitimacy or values.
2. After consulting the competent advisory body, the Ministry shall rule on the appeal within the term of ninety days from the presentation of the same.
3. From the date of presentation of the administrative appeal and until the expiry of the period referred to in paragraph 2, the procedure declaration is suspended, but things remain subject to the provision of Article 14, paragraph 4. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
4. When the Ministry acknowledges the appeal as valid, it shall return the relative documents to the export office, which shall take action accordingly within the following twenty days.
5. The provisions of decree no. 1199 of the President of the Republic of 24 November 1971 shall apply.

Article 70

Compulsory Purchase

1. Within the period specified in Article 68, paragraph 3, of the office of export, if it has not already done so to grant or denial of the certificate of free movement, may propose to the Ministry of the compulsory purchase of the thing for which it is required the certificate of free circulation, giving simultaneous communication to the region and to the person, who also states that the object encumbered by the proposed acquisition remains in custody at the same office until the conclusion of proceedings. In this case, the period for issuing the certificate shall be extended to sixty days.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

2. The Ministry has the right to buy it for the value indicated in the complaint. The decision to purchase is notified to the person concerned by the final deadline of ninety days from the complaint. Until it did not attend the notification of the decision to purchase, the person concerned may waive the exit of the object and provide for the withdrawal of the same. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. If the Ministry does not intend to proceed with the purchase, shall inform, within sixty days of the complaint, the region in which is located the office of export proponent. The region has the right to buy the thing in accordance with the provisions of Article 62, paragraphs 2 and 3. The relevant measure is notified to the person concerned by the final deadline of ninety days from the information. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 71

Certificate of Temporary Circulation

1. Whoever intends, under articles 66 and 67, to temporarily remove from the territory of the Republic the things and properties indicated therein, must declare such intention and present the items to the competent

export office, indicating at the same time the market value for each item and the party responsible for its safekeeping abroad, in order to obtain the certificate of temporary circulation.

2. Having ascertained the fairness of the value indicated, the export office shall, with a reasoned decision, issue or deny the certificate of temporary circulation, dictating the prescriptions necessary and notifying the party concerned within forty days of the presentation of the thing or property. Administrative appeal against denial of temporary circulation shall be admissible following the procedures set out in article 69.

3. If the temporary exit are presented things that are of interest indicated in Article 10, together with the preliminary positive or negative is based, for the purposes of the initiation of the declaration, the elements referred to in Article 14, paragraph 2, and the object is subjected to the measures referred to in Article 14, paragraph 4. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

4. In assessing the granting or denial of the certificate, the export offices shall abide by the general guidelines established by the Ministry, after consulting the competent advisory body. For cases of temporary exit regulated by article 66 and article 67, paragraph 1, letters b) and c), the granting of the certificate shall be subject to Authorization under article 48.

5. The certificate shall also indicate the time limit for the return of the things or properties, which may be extended at the request of the party concerned, but may not in any case exceed eighteen months from the time of their removal from the national territory, with the exception of the provisions of paragraph 8.

6. The granting of the certificate shall always be conditional to the insurance of the properties on the part of the party concerned for the value indicated in the applicatio For exhibits and events promoted abroad by the Ministry or, with State participation, by government bodies, by Italian Cultural Institutes abroad or by supra-national organizations, the insurance may be substituted by the assumption of the relative risks by the State, under article 48, paragraph 5.

7. For cultural properties indicated in article 65, paragraph 1, as well as for the things or properties indicated in paragraph 3, temporary exit shall be guaranteed by means of a security bond, which may consist of a surety policy, issued by a banking institution or an insurance company, for a sum exceeding by ten per cent the value of the property or thing as assessed when the certificate was issued. The surety shall be seized by the administration when the objects admitted for temporary exportation do not return to the national territory within the time limit established. Surety is not required for properties belonging to the State and to public administrations. The Ministry may exonerate institutions of particular cultural importance from the obligation to provide surety.

8. The provisions of paragraphs 5 to 7 do not apply to the cases of temporary exit provided for in article 67, paragraph 1.

Article 72

Entry into National Territory

1. The consignment to Italy by a Member State of the European Union or the importation from a third country of the things or properties indicated in article 65, paragraph 3, shall, upon application, be certified by the export office.

2. Certificates of despatch and occurred shall be issued on the basis of appropriate documentation to identify the thing or the property and to ascertain their origin from the territory of the Member State or third country from which the property thing or the same were respectively sent or imported. For the purposes of the issuance of

such certificates is not permitted production from interested parties, acts of notoriety or affidavit thereof, issued under the applicable laws and regulations relating to administrative documentation.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. The certificates declaring that consignment and importation have occurred shall be valid for five years and may be extended upon request by the party concerned.

4. Conditions, modalities and procedures for granting and extending certificates may be established by ministerial decree, with particular regard for the ascertainment of the provenance of the thing or property sent or imported.

Section II

Exportation from European Union Territory

Article 73

Denominations

1. In the present Section and in section III of this Heading the following denominations shall be used:

- a) "EEC Regulation" shall mean Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92 of 9 December 1992, as modified by Council Regulation (EC) no. 2469/96 of 16 December 1996 and by Council Regulation (EC) no. 974/01 of 14 March 2001.
- b) "EEC Directive" shall mean Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993, as modified by Directive 96/100/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 17 February 1997, and by Directive 200/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 5 June 2001;
- c) "requesting State" shall mean the Member State of the European Union which initiates the action for restitution under Section III.

Article 74

Exportation of Cultural Property from the European Union

(Article amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The export outside the territory of the European Union of the objects listed in Annex A is governed by Regulation EEC and in this Article.

2. For the purposes of Article 3 of Regulation EEC, the offices of the Ministry of export authorities are responsible for issuing export licenses. The Ministry shall draw up a list of these offices and shall notify the Commission of the European Communities should also be noted any changes thereto within two months from its execution.

3. The export license referred to in Article 2 of Regulation EEC is issued by the office of export together with the certificate of free movement, and is valid for six months. That license may be issued by the same office that issued the certificate, the certificate also not same, but not later than thirty months after the release of the latter.
4. For items listed in Annex A, the office of export may issue, upon request, even temporary export license, under the conditions and in the manner laid down in Articles 66, 67 and 71.
5. The provisions of Section 1 - a of this Heading shall not apply to items entered in the State with an export license issued by another Member State of the European Union in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation EEC, for the period of validity of the license same.

Section III

Restitution of Cultural Properties Illegally Taken out of the Territory of a Member State of the European Union

Article 75.

Restitution

(Article amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. Within the EU, the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State after December 31st, 1992 is governed by the provisions of this section, transposing the EC directive.
2. For the purposes of the EEC Directive, are for those qualified cultural heritage, even after their exit from the territory of a Member State, in accordance with national legislation or administrative procedures applicable there, as belonging to the cultural heritage of that State, in accordance with Article 30 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, consolidated version, as it results from the amendments introduced by the Treaty of Amsterdam and by the Treaty of Nice.
3. The refund shall be allowed for properties referred to in paragraph 2 that fall within one of the categories referred to in subparagraph a) of Annex A, or for those who, not falling within these categories are inventoried or cataloged as belonging to:
 - a) public collections in museums, archives and libraries of preservation funds. Public collections are owned by the state, regions, other local governments and any other public body and institution, as well as the collections received remarkable support from the state, regions or other local authorities;
 - b) ecclesiastical institutions.
4. Illegal is the output of properties took place from the territory of a Member State in breach of the law of that State for the protection of the national cultural heritage or Regulation EEC, or determined by the retention of the property at the expiry of the period prescribed in the provision of authorization for temporary removal.
5. It is also considered illegal removed properties of which has been authorized the temporary removal if they violated the requirements laid down by the decision of authorization.
6. The refund shall be allowed if the conditions set out in paragraphs 4 and 5 exist at the time of submitting the application.

Article 76

Assistance and Collaboration for European Union Member States

1. For Italy, the central authority established under article 3 of the EEC Directive is the Ministry. In carrying out the various tasks indicated in the Directive, the Ministry shall avail itself of its central and branch organs, as well as of the co-operation of other Ministries, other organs of the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies.
2. For the discovery and restitution of cultural properties belonging to the heritage of another European Union Member State, the Ministry shall:
 - a) ensure its collaboration with the competent authorities of the other Member States;
 - b) arrange for investigations within its national territory with the aim of localising the cultural property and identifying the possessor or holder. The investigations shall be ordered upon request of the requesting State, which is to be accompanied by any useful information or documents for facilitating the investigation, with particular attention paid to the location of the property;
 - c) notify the Member States concerned of the discovery on national territory of a cultural property whose illegal exit from a Member State may be presumed on the basis of precise and concordant evidence;
 - d) facilitate the operations which the Member State concerned carries out, with regard to the property which is the object of the notification referred to in letter c), to verify the existence of the premises and conditions indicated in article 75, on condition that such operations be carried out within two months of aforesaid notification. When the verification fails to be carried out within the established term, the provisions contained in letter e) shall not apply;
 - e) order, where necessary, the removal of the property and its temporary safekeeping in public institutions, as well as any other measure necessary to ensure its conservation and prevent its removal from the restitution process;
 - f) promote the amicable settlement of any dispute concerning restitution between the requesting State and the possessor or holder by whatever legal right of the cultural property. To this purpose, and taking into consideration the character of the parties concerned and the nature of the property, the Ministry may recommend to the requesting State and the possessing or holding parties the settlement of the dispute by means of arbitration, to be carried out according to Italian law, and it shall to this end acquire the formal agreement of both parties.

Article 77

Action for Restitution

1. For cultural properties illegally taken out of their territory, European Union Member States may bring an action for restitution before the ordinary courts of law, in accordance with article 75.
2. The action shall be brought before the court which has jurisdiction over the area in which the property is located.

3. In addition to the prerequisites established in article 163 of the civil procedures code, the summons must contain:

- a) a document describing the item claimed which certifies it as cultural property;
- b) the declaration by the competent authorities of the requesting State regarding the illegal exit of the property from national territory.

4. The summons shall, in addition to the possessor or the holder by whatever legal right of the property, be notified to the Ministry in order to be filed in the special register for recording judicial claims for restitution.

5. The Ministry shall immediately notify the central authorities of the other Member States that the summons has been filed in the register.

Article 78

Lapse of Time-limit for Action

1. The action for restitution shall be brought within the peremptory term of one year, starting from the day when the requesting State knew that the property illegally taken out of its national territory is to be found in a determined place and identified the possessor or holder of the property by whatever legal right.

2. The action for restitution is limited in any case within the term of thirty years from the day of the illegal exit of the property from the territory of the claimant State.

3. The action of restitution doesn't prescribe for the suitable property in the article 75, paragraph 3, letters a) and b). (paragraph so modified by the art. 2 of the L. D. 62 of 2008)

Article 79

Compensation

1. In ordering the restitution of the property, the court may, upon request of the party concerned, award compensation determined on the basis of equitable criteria.

2. In order to obtain the compensation provided for in paragraph 1, the party concerned must demonstrate that, in the act of purchasing he/she exercised due diligence under the circumstances.

3. The possessor of the property through donation, inheritance or bequest may not enjoy a more favourable position than that of the person from whom he/she acquired the object.

4. The requesting State which is obliged to pay compensation may recoup its losses from the party responsible for illegal circulation residing in Italy.

Article 80

Payment of Compensation

1. Compensation is paid by the requesting State contemporaneously with the restitution of the property.
2. Payment and delivery of the property shall be transcribed in a trial minutes by a notary public, a court official or a public officer designated for the purpose by the Ministry which shall receive a copy of the aforesaid process verbal.
3. The trial minutes shall constitute title for the cancellation of the registration of the claim.

Article 81

Charges for Assistance and Collaboration

1. The expenses related to the search for, removal and temporary custody of the property to be returned, as well as other expenses ensuing from the application of article 76, and those inherent to the realization of the ruling which orders restitution, shall be borne by the requesting State.

Article 82

Action for Restitution on Behalf of Italy

1. The action for restitution of cultural property which has been illegally taken from Italian soil shall be brought by the Ministry, in accord with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, before the judge of the European Union Member State in which the cultural property is found.
2. The Ministry shall avail itself of the law officers of the State.

Article 83

Destination of the Returned Property

1. In cases where the returned cultural property does not belong to the State, the Ministry shall provide for its custody until it is delivered to the person having legal right to it.
2. The delivery of the property is subject to reimbursement to the State of the expenses incurred for the action for restitution process and custody of the property.
3. When it is not known who has the right to delivery of the property, the Ministry shall inform the public of the action for restitution through notice published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Italy and through other forms of advertising.
4. In cases where the person having a right to the property fails to request its delivery within five years of the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the notice provided for in paragraph 3, the item shall become government property. After consulting the competent advisory body and the Regions concerned, the Ministry shall order that the property be assigned to a museum, library or archive of the State, a Region or another

territorial government body, in order to best ensure protection for it and public fruition within the most suitable cultural context.

Article 84

Information to the European Commission and the National Parliament

1. The Ministry shall inform the Commission of the European Community of the measures adopted by Italy to ensure realization of the EEC Regulation and shall receive the corresponding information forwarded to the Commission by other Member States.
2. On an annual basis, the Ministry shall, in an Annex to the budgetary expenditure estimates of the Ministry, forward to Parliament a report on the realization of this Heading as well as the realization of the EEC Directive and EEC regulation in Italy and in the other Member States.
3. Every three years, after consultation with the competent advisory body, the Ministry shall prepare a report for the Commission on the application of the EEC regulation and the EEC directive indicated in paragraph 1. The report shall be forwarded to Parliament.

Article 85

Databank of Stolen Cultural Property

1. A databank of stolen cultural property is established within the Ministry, according to modalities established by ministerial decree.

Article 86

Agreements with other European Union Member States

1. For the purpose of encouraging and fostering greater reciprocal knowledge of the cultural heritage, as well as of the legislation and the way in which protection is organised in the other European Union Member States, the Ministry shall promote suitable agreements with the corresponding authorities of the other Member States.

Section IV

UNIDROIT Convention

Article 87

UNIDROIT Convention

(Article amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. Retains the discipline dictated by the UNIDROIT Convention on the International Return of Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Property, adopted in Rome on 24 June 1995 and the related rules of ratification and realization, with reference to the properties specified in the Annex to that Convention.

Article 87-bis.

UNESCO Convention

(article introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. This is without prejudice to the rules laid down by the UNESCO Convention on the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property, adopted in Paris on 14 November 1970 and the related rules of ratification and realization, with reference to the properties specified in the Convention itself.

Heading VI

Findings and Discoveries

Section I

Searches and Fortuitous Discoveries within the National Territory

Article 88

Search Activities

1. Archaeological searches and, in general, activities for finding the things indicated in article 10 in any part of the national territory shall be reserved to the Ministry.
2. The Ministry may order the temporary occupation of the buildings where the searches and activities indicated in paragraph 1 are to be carried out.
3. The proprietor of the building shall be entitled to compensation for the occupation, which shall be determined in accordance with the modalities established by the general provisions for expropriation for public use. The compensation may be paid in money, or, upon request of the proprietor, by releasing the things found or part of them when these are not of interest to the collections of the State.

Article 89

Search Concession

1. The Ministry may grant concession to public or private subjects to carry out the search activities and work indicated in articles 88, and may on behalf of the concessionaire issue the order for occupation of the buildings where the work is to be carried out.

2. In addition to the prescriptions set out when concession is granted, the concessionaire must comply with all other prescriptions which the Minister shall deem necessary. If the concessionaire fails to comply with the prescriptions, the concession shall be revoked.
3. The concession may also be revoked when the Ministry wishes to take over the execution or continuation of the works. In such case, the expenses incurred by the concessionaire for work hitherto carried out shall be reimbursed to the aforesaid concessionaire and the amount shall be established by the Ministry.
4. When the concessionaire decides not to accept the assessment of the Ministry, the amount shall be established by a qualified assessor appointed by the president of the tribunal. The related costs shall be advanced by the concessionaire.
5. The concession provided for in paragraph 1, may also be granted to the proprietor of the buildings in which the works are to be carried out. 6. The Ministry may, upon request, consent that the things found remain, in whole or in part, within the Region or other territorial government body for exhibition purposes, on condition that the body should possess a suitable venue and can ensure the conservation and custody of the aforesaid things.

Article 90

Fortuitous Discoveries

1. Who discovered fortuitously things or immovable property mentioned in Article 10 makes an information within twenty-four hours to a supervisor or mayor or public security authority and provides for temporary storage of them, leaving them under the conditions and in the place where they were found. The fortuitous discovery are informed, by the superintendent, the police also responsible for the protection of cultural heritage. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
2. When movable things are concerned for which it is not possible to ensure custody otherwise, the discoverer shall have the power to remove them in order to better ensure their safety and conservation until such time as the visit of the competent authorities occurs and, if need be, the discoverer may ask for the assistance of public authorities.
3. Every holder of things discovered fortuitously must abide by the provisions for conservation and custody set out in paragraphs 1 and 2.
4. Costs incurred for custody and removal shall be reimbursed by the Ministry.

Article 91

Ownership and Qualification of the Found Things

1. The things indicated in article 10, found underground or in sea beds by whomsoever and howsoever, shall belong to the State and, depending on whether they be immovable or movable, shall become part of government property or of its inalienable properties, pursuant to articles 822 and 826 of the civil code.
2. Whenever demolition of a building is carried out on behalf of the State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies or other public bodies or institutions, the by-product material which by contract has been reserved for the demolition firm shall not include the things found as a result of the demolition which possess the interest indicated in article 10, paragraph 3, letter a). Any agreement to the contrary shall be null and void.

Article 92

Finding Reward

1. The Ministry shall offer a reward not exceeding one quarter of the value of the things found to:
 - a) the proprietor of the building in which the finding occurred;
 - b) the dealer of the research referred to in Article 89, if such an activity does not fall within its statutory or institutional purposes; (as amended by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
 - c) the accidental discoverer who has fulfilled the obligations set out in article 90.
2. The proprietor of the building who has obtained the concession provided for in article 89 or is the discoverer of the thing in question, shall be entitled to a reward which may not exceed half of the value of the things found.
3. A discoverer who has entered and searched the property of another person without the consent of the proprietor or holder shall not be entitled to a reward.
4. The reward may be paid in money or with the release of a part of the things found. In lieu of the reward, the interested party may obtain, upon request, a tax credit for the same sum, in accordance with the modalities and with the limits established by decree adopted by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance in accord with the Ministry, pursuant to article 17, paragraph 3 of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988.

Article 93

Assessment of Reward

1. The Ministry shall provide for the assessment of the reward for the persons or parties entitled pursuant to article 96, following assessment of the value of the things found.
2. During the assessment process, each of the persons or parties entitled shall receive partial payment of the reward in an amount not exceeding one fifth of the value, assessed on a provisional basis, of the things found.
3. If the persons or parties entitled do not accept the definitive assessment of the Ministry, the value of the things found shall be determined by a third party, appointed by agreement of the parties concerned. If they do not reach agreement for the appointment of a third party or for its replacement, whenever the third party appointed does not wish to or cannot accept the appointment, the appointment shall be made, upon request of one of the parties, by the president of the court having jurisdiction over the area in which the things were found. The costs of the assessment shall be advanced by the person or party entitled to the reward.
4. The assessment of the third party may be contested in case of error or manifest inequity.

Section II

Searches and Fortuitous Findings in Areas Adjacent to National Waters

Article 94

UNESCO Convention

1. Archaeological and historical objects found in the seabed of areas of seawaters extending for twelve marine miles from the external boundary of national waters are protected under the "Rules pertaining to measures for underwater cultural heritage" enclosed o the UNESCO Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, adopted in Paris on November 2, 2001.

Heading VII

Expropriation

Article 95

Expropriation of Cultural Property

1. Immovable and movable cultural property may be expropriated by the Ministry for reasons of public use, when the expropriation responds to an important need to improve the conditions of protection for the purposes of public fruition of the aforesaid properties.
2. The Ministry may, upon request, authorize the Regions and other territorial government bodies, as well as other public bodies and institutions, to carry out the expropriation referred to in paragraph 1. In such case it shall declare public use for the purposes of expropriation and shall transfer the deeds to the interested body for the prosecution of the procedure.
3. The Ministry may also order expropriation on behalf of a public non-profit association, taking direct responsibility for the relative procedure.

Article 96

Expropriation for Instrumental Purposes

1. May be expropriated for reasons of public utility buildings and areas where it is necessary to isolate or restore cultural property, ensure the light or perspective, ensure or enhance the decor or the fruition by the public easy access. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 97

Expropriation for Archaeological Interest

1. The Ministry may proceed to the expropriation of buildings for the purpose of carrying out work of archaeological interest or search activities for the discovery of the things indicated in article 10.

Article 98

Declaration of Public Use

1. Public use shall be declared by ministerial decree or, in the case of article 96, by a provision adopted by the Region and communicated to the Ministry.

2. In the cases of expropriation provided for under articles 96 and 97, the approval of the project shall be equivalent to the declaration of public use.

Article 99

Compensation for Expropriation of Cultural Property

1. In the case of expropriation provided for by article 95, compensation shall consist of the fair price that the property would have in a free contract of sale within the State.

2. Payment of compensation shall be made in accordance with the modalities established by the general provisions for expropriation for public use.

Article 100

Reference to General Laws

1. In the cases of expropriations governed by articles 96 and 97, the general provisions for expropriation for public use shall apply, insofar as they are compatible.

TITLE II

Fruition and Enhancement

Heading I

Fruition of Cultural Property

Section I

General Principles

Article 101

Institutions and Places of Culture

1. For the purposes of this Code, museums, libraries and archives, archaeological parks and areas, and monumental complexes are deemed institutions and places of culture.
2. The following definitions apply:
 - a) “museum” shall mean a permanent facility which acquires, conserves, arranges and exhibits cultural property for the purposes of education and study;
 - b) “library” shall mean a permanent facility which gathers and conserves an organized collection of books, materials and information, written or published on any kind of support, and ensures consultation for the purposes of promoting reading and study;
 - c) “archive” shall mean a permanent facility which collects, inventories, and conserves original documents of historical interest and ensures consultation for purposes of study and research;
 - d) “archaeological area” shall mean site characterised by the presence of remains of a fossil nature or of artefacts or prehistoric or ancient structures;
 - e) “archaeological park” shall mean a land area characterised by important archaeological evidence and the presence of historical, landscape or environmental values, organised as an open-air museum;
 - f) “monumental complex” shall mean a collection of a number of structures which may have been built in different periods, and which over time have, as a whole, acquired autonomous artistic, historical or ethno-anthropological importance.
3. The institutions and places indicated in paragraph 1 which belong to government bodies are designated for public fruition and offer a public service.
4. The exhibition and consultation facilities as well as the places indicated in paragraph 1 which belong to private individuals and are open to the public offer a private socially useful service.

Article 102

Fruition of Institutions and Places of Culture of public ownership

1. The State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies and any other public body and institution shall ensure the fruition of the properties present in the institutions and places indicated in article 101, in compliance with the fundamental principles established by this Code.
2. In the respect of the principles indicated in paragraph 1, regional legislation shall govern the fruition of the properties present in the institutions and places of culture not belonging to the State or for which the State has transferred use on the basis of the laws in force.
3. The fruition of public cultural properties outside the institutions and places indicated in article 101 shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the present Title and compatibly with the realization of the institutional purposes to which the aforesaid properties are designated.
4. For the purposes of co-ordinating, harmonising and increasing fruition in relation to the publicly owned institutions and places of culture, the State, and, on its behalf, the Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies shall define agreements in this sphere, with the procedures set out in article 112. Where no agreement exists, each public body must guarantee the fruition of the properties under its jurisdiction.
5. By means of the agreements indicated in paragraph 4, the Ministry may also transfer jurisdiction of cultural institutions and places to the Regions and other territorial government bodies, on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity, for the purpose of ensuring adequate fruition and enhancement of the properties located there.

Article 103

Access to Cultural Institutions and Places

1. Access to public cultural institutions and places may be free of charge or by admission fee. The Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies may stipulate agreements for co-ordinating access to them.
2. Access to libraries and public archives for purposes of reading, study and research is free of charge.
3. In cases where access involves an admission fee, the Ministry, the Regions and the other territorial government bodies shall determine:
 - a) the cases of free access and free admission;
 - b) ticket categories and the criteria for establishing their relative prices. The ticket price shall include the costs deriving from the stipulation of the agreements provided for in letter c);
 - c) the modalities for the issue, distribution and sale of admission tickets and for the collection of the corresponding fee, which may also be carried out through agreements with public bodies and private persons. New computer technologies may be utilised for handling admission tickets, with the possibility of advance sales and sales by third parties with which agreements have been established.
 - d) the percentage of ticket sales proceeds which may be assigned to the National Institute for Social Assistance and Pensions (Ente Nazionale di assistenza e previdenza) for painters, sculptors, musicians, writers and playwrights.

4. Any special rates for admission must be regulated so as not to create unjustified discriminations against the citizens of other European Union Member States.

Article 104

Fruition of Cultural Property of private ownership

1. The following may be subject to public access for cultural purposes:
 - a) immovable cultural properties indicated in article 10, paragraph 3, letters a) and d), which are of exceptional interest;
 - b) the collections declared under article 13.
2. The exceptional interest of the immovable properties indicated in paragraph 1, letter a) shall be declared by an act of the Ministry, after consultation with the proprietor.
3. Tour arrangements are agreed between the owner and the superintendent, who shall inform the municipality and the metropolitan city in whose territory the property is located. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
4. The provisions in article 38 shall remain in force.

Article 105

Rights of Use and Public Fruition

1. The Ministry and the Regions shall, within the sphere of their competence, ensure that the rights of use and fruition which the public has acquired over the things and properties subject to the provisions of the present Part are respected.

Section II

Use of Cultural Property

Article 106

Individual Use of Cultural Property

1. The State, the regions and other local governments may grant the use of the cultural heritage that they have received, for purposes compatible with their cultural destination, to individual applicants.
(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
2. For properties over to the Ministry, the Ministry determines the fee due and take its measure.
(Section amended by art. 39, paragraph 1, letter a) of Law no. 98 of 2013)

2-a. For properties other than those referred to in paragraph 2, the right to use is subject to the approval of the Ministry, issued under the condition that the transfer to ensure the conservation and public fruition of the property and ensuring the compatibility of the intended use of the historical-artistic character of his properties. With the authorization requirements may be dictated by the better preservation of the property.

(inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 107

Instrumental and Temporary Use and Reproduction of Cultural Property

1. The Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies may permit the reproduction as well as the instrumental and temporary use of the cultural properties committed to their care, without prejudice to the provisions in paragraph 2 and those with regard to copyright.

2. It is for rule forbidden the reproduction of cultural properties which consists in drawing casts, by contact, from the original sculptures and relief works in general, of any material such properties are made. This reproduction is permitted only in exceptional circumstances and in accordance with appropriate procedures established by ministerial decree. Are permitted, with the approval of the superintendent, the casts from the original copies of the existing as well as those obtained with techniques that exclude direct contact with the original. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 108

Concession Fees, Payment for Reproduction, Security Deposits

1. Concession fees and payments connected to the reproduction of cultural properties are established by the authority to whose care the property is committed, also considering:

- a) the nature of the activities to which concession of use refers;
- b) the means and modalities for producing the reproduction;
- c) the use the spaces and property will be put to and for what period of time;
- d) the use and purpose for which the reproductions are made, as well as the economic benefits which will accrue to the applicant.

2. The fees and payments shall as a rule be paid in advance.

3. No fee is owed for reproductions requested by private individuals for personal use for purposes of study, or by public bodies for purposes of enhancement. The applicants shall nevertheless reimburse the administration granting concession for any costs incurred.

4. In cases where the activities granted in concession may harm the cultural properties, the authorities to whose care the properties are committed shall establish the amount of security deposit, which may be made through a bank or insurance surety. For the same reasons, the security deposit is also required in cases of exemption from payment of fees.

5. The security deposit is returned when it has been ascertained that the property granted in concession has not suffered damage and that expenses incurred have been reimbursed.
6. The minimum amounts of the fees and payments for use and reproduction of the property shall be established by a provision on the part of the administration granting concession.

Article 109

Catalogue of Photographic Images and of Films of Cultural Property

1. When the concession concerns the reproduction of cultural property for purposes of collections and catalogues of photographic images and films in general, the concession provision shall prescribe:
 - a) the deposit of an original duplicate of each film or photograph;
 - b) the restitution, after use, of the original colour photograph with the relative code.

Article 110

Takings and Division of Proceeds

1. In the cases provided for in article 115, paragraph 2, the proceeds deriving from the sale of tickets for admission to cultural institutions and sites, as well as concession fees and payments for the reproduction of cultural property, shall be paid to the government bodies to which the institutions, sites or individual properties belong or to whose care they are committed, in conformity with the respective public accounting provisions.
2. Where institutions, sites or properties belonging to or committed to the care of the State are concerned, the proceeds indicated in paragraph 1 shall be paid to the provincial section of the State treasury. Payment may also be deposited into a postal current account registered to the aforesaid treasury, or into a current account opened by each cultural institution or site officer at a credit institution. In this last hypothesis the banking institution shall deposit the amounts received into the section of the provincial treasury of the State, not more than five days after receipt. The Ministry for the Economy and Finance shall re-assign the sums received to the competent base budget units for the Ministry's expense budget, according to the criteria and measures established by the same Ministry.
3. The proceeds from the sale of admission tickets to schools and places belonging to or intended for delivery to the state are the realization of measures for the security and the preservation and operation of institutions and places of culture belonging to or delivered to the State, pursuant to Article 29, as well as the purchase and expropriation of cultural heritage, including through the exercise of pre-emption. (Section amended by art. 3, paragraph 2 of Law no. 112 of 2013)
4. The proceeds from the sale of tickets for admission to the institutions and sites belonging to or committed to the care of other government bodies are designated for the increase and enhancement of the cultural heritage.

Heading II

Principles of Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage

Article 111

Enhancement Activities

1. The activities for the enhancement of the cultural heritage consists in the stable constitution and organization of resources, facilities or networks, or in providing technical skills or financial or instrumental resources, designed for carrying out the functions and pursuing the aims indicated in article 6. Private subjects may concur, co-operate or participate in such activities.
2. Enhancement may be carried out by public or private initiative. 3. Enhancement carried out by public initiative shall conform to the principles of freedom of participation, plurality of participants, continuity of activity, equality of treatment, economic feasibility and management transparency. 4. Enhancement carried out by private initiative is deemed a socially useful activity and its aims of social solidarity are recognised.

Article 112

Enhancement of Cultural Heritage of public ownership

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

1. The State, the regions and other local governments ensure the enhancement of in institutions and places referred to in Article 101, in respect of the fundamental principles set out in this code.
2. In accordance with the principles referred to in paragraph 1, the regional legislation governing the functions and activities for the exploitation of properties in institutions and places of culture not belonging to the State or to which the State has transferred its availability on the basis of existing legislation.
3. The enhancement of public cultural properties outside of institutions and places referred to in Article 101 is ensured in accordance with the provisions of this Title, consistent with the develop of institutional goals which those properties are planned.
4. The State, the regions and other local governments enter into agreements to develop strategies and objectives of development, as well as to process the resulting strategic plans and programs of cultural development in relation to cultural property belonging to the public. The agreements may be concluded on the basis of regional or subregional level, in relation to defined geographical areas, and also promote the integration in the process of enhancing agreed, infrastructure and productive sectors linked. The agreements themselves may also relate to privately owned property, with the consent of those concerned. The State enters into agreements through the Ministry, which operates directly or in consultation with the other contracting state may be responsible.
5. The State, through the Ministry and other government departments may be competent, regions and other local governments may be, in compliance with applicable regulations, the appropriate legal entity to be entrusted with the elaboration and development of the plans referred to in subsection 4.
6. In the absence of the agreements referred to in paragraph 4, each public entity is required to ensure the exploitation of the properties which still has availability.

7. By decree of the Minister are defined procedures and criteria under which the Ministry is the legal entities referred to in paragraph 5 or participate in it.
8. To the entities referred to in paragraph 5 may attend private owners of cultural property likely to be subject to exploitation, as well as private legal entities non-profit organization, even when they do not have cultural properties that are the subject of valuation, provided that the intervention in this business segment is provided for them by law or by statute.
9. Even regardless of the agreements referred to in paragraph 4, agreements may be concluded between the State, through the Ministry and other government departments may be competent, regions, other public entities and private stakeholders, to adjust for common services used to fruition and appreciation of the cultural heritage. With those agreements may also be established forms consortia without entrepreneurial management of common offices. For the same purposes as referred to in the first period, further agreements may be entered into by the Ministry, the regions, from other local governments, as well as by any other public entities established pursuant to paragraph 5, with the cultural associations or charities, with appropriate requirements, which have by statute purpose of promotion and diffusion of knowledge of cultural heritage. Realization of this subparagraph shall in human resources, equipment and financial resources available to current legislation, no new or increased charges for public finance. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 113

Enhancement of Cultural Heritage of private ownership

1. Privately initiated activities and facilities for the enhancement of privately owned cultural property may obtain public support from the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies.
2. The extent of the support shall be established by taking into account the importance of the cultural properties to which it refers.
3. The modalities of enhancement shall be established by an agreement to be stipulated with the proprietor, possessor or holder of the property, when the support measures are adopted.
4. The Region and other territorial government bodies may also concur in the enhancement of the properties indicated in article 104, paragraph 1, by participating in the agreements provided for therein under paragraph 3.

Article 114

Quality level of enhancement

1. The Ministry, regions and other local authorities, with the cooperation of universities, establish uniform minimum standards of quality enhancement activities on properties belonging to the public and will take care of the periodic update. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
2. The quality control levels referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted with a decree of the Ministry, after agreement is reached within a Unified Conference.
3. The parties which, under article 115, detain management of enhancement activities must ensure observance of the levels established.

Article 115

Forms of Management

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

1. Enhancement of cultural property undertaken by private initiative are managed directly or indirectly.
2. Direct management is carried out by means of organizational structures within the administrations, which are endowed with suitable scientific, organizational, financial and accounting autonomy, and provided with proper technical staff.
3. The indirect management is implemented through a third party grant exploitation activities, including joint and integrated by the authorities which pertain properties or legal entities established under Article 112, paragraph 5, if they are in the conferring of properties to pursuant to paragraph 7, through public procedures, based on the comparative evaluation of specific projects. Individuals who may be involved to the parties indicated in Article 112, paragraph 5, however, can not be identified as dealers exploitation activities. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
4. The State and the Regions may resort to indirect management in order to ensure an adequate level of enhancement for cultural property. The choice between the two forms of management indicated in letters a) and b) of paragraph 3 shall be made following a comparative assessment, in terms of efficiency and efficacy, of the aims to be pursued and the relative means, methods and timetables.
5. When, following the comparative assessment referred to in paragraph 4, it is preferable to resort to concession to a third party, the same is provided for through open competition procedures, on the basis of a comparative assessment of the projects presented.
6. In the event that the grant activities to third parties enhancement is implemented by the legal entities referred to in Article 112, paragraph 5, since the conferring of the properties involved in the development, supervision of the concession is also exercised by the government where the property pertain. The failure by the licensee of the obligations arising from the concession and service contract, in addition to consequences established by convention, also determines, at the request of the government where the property pertain, the termination of the concession and the termination, without compensation, the effects of the transfer of properties in use. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
7. By means of previous agreement between the parties having legal title to the activities of enhancement, the assignment or concession provided for in paragraph 3 may be arranged on a shared and joint basis.
8. The relationship between title-holder of the activities and the party to whom they have been entrusted or granted in concession is governed by a services contract, which shall specify, among other things, the qualitative levels of services provided and the professional level of the staff, as well as the powers of direction and control to be detained by the title-holder of the activity or the service.
9. The title-holder of the activity may share in the properties or capital of the parties indicated in paragraph 3, letter a), which participation may also consist in the conferral of use of the cultural property to be enhanced. The effects of the conferral of use shall end, without indemnity, in all cases of the total cessation of sharing on the part of the title-holder of the activity or service, of the discharge of the participating party, or of the cessation, for whatever cause, of the assignment of the activity or the service. The properties granted in use are not subject to specific financial security unless by virtue of their equivalent economic value.

10. The concession in use of the cultural property to be enhanced may be linked to the assignment or concession referred to in paragraph 3. The concession loses efficacy, without indemnity, in any case whatsoever of cessation of assignment or concession of the service or activity.

Article 116

Protection of cultural property conferred or granted in use

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

1. Cultural properties have been transferred or licensed for use in accordance with Article 115, paragraphs 7 and 8 shall remain in effect subject to the legal regime of their own. The protection functions shall be exercised by the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Code. The bodies responsible for the protection institutionally do not participate in management bodies of legal entities referred to in Article 112, paragraph 5.

Article 117

Additional Services

1. Services of cultural assistance and hospitality for the public may be established in the institutions and places of culture indicated in article 101.

2. Included in the services referred to in paragraph 1 are:

- a) publishing and sales services related to catalogues and to catalogue, audio-visual and computer aids, to all other informational material, and to the reproduction of cultural property;
- b) services related to book and archival properties for the provision of reproductions and library lending delivery;
- c) the management of record, slide and museum library collections;
- d) the management of sales outlets and the commercial utilization of the reproduction of cultural properties;
- e) public relations services, including assistance and entertainment for children, information and educational guidance and assistance services, meeting places;
- f) cafeteria, restaurant and cloakroom services;
- g) the organization of cultural exhibits and events, as well as promotional initiatives.

3. The services referred to in paragraph 1 may be managed in conjunction with cleaning, security and box office services.

4. The management of the aforesaid services shall be effected in the forms provided for by article 115. 5. The fees from the concession of services shall be received and shared out as set out in article 110.

Article 118

Promotion of Study and Research Activities

1. The Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies shall, with the possible participation of universities and of other public and private entities, carry out, promote and support research, studies and other cognitive activities related to the cultural heritage, and may do so jointly.
2. For the purpose of ensuring the systematic gathering and diffusion of the results of studies, research and other activities referred to in paragraph 1, including cataloguing, the Ministry and the Regions may enter into agreements to create, on the regional or inter-regional level, permanent centres for the study and documentation of the cultural heritage, providing for the participation of universities and other public and private entities.

Article 119.

Diffusion of knowledge of the cultural heritage in the schools

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The Minister may enter into agreements with the Ministries of Education and Universities and Research, regions and other local governments concerned, to spread awareness of the cultural heritage and encourage their use.
2. On the basis of the agreements referred to in paragraph 1, the managers of the institutions and culture of the places referred to in Article 101 may enter into agreements with universities, schools of all levels, belonging to the national education system, as well as with each another training institute for the development and realization of training projects and update the related learning paths and for the preparation of materials and visual aids intended to teachers and educators. The courses, materials and aids take into account the specificity of the training and any special requirements determined by the presence of people with disabilities.

Article 120

Sponsorship of Cultural Heritage

1. Sponsorship of cultural property is defined as any form of contribution in properties or services, even in properties or services, provided for the design or realization of initiatives in relation to the protection or enhancement of cultural heritage, with the aim of promoting the name, trademark, image activity or the product of the payer. May be subject to sponsorship initiatives of the Ministry, regions, other local governments and other public or private legal entities non-profit, or private entities initiatives on cultural heritage of their property. The compatibility of these initiatives with the requirements of environmental protection is carried out by the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of this Code. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)
2. The promotion referred to in paragraph 1 occurs through the association of the name, brand, image, activity or product with the initiative which forms the object of the contribution, in forms which are compatible with the artistic or historical nature, the appearance and the decorous aspect of the cultural property to be protected or enhanced, and which are to be established under the sponsorship contract.

3. The sponsorship contract shall also define the modalities for the disbursement of funding as well as the forms of supervision, on the part of the disbursing party, over the realisation of the initiative to which the funding refers.

Article 121

Agreements with Bank Foundations

1. The Ministry, the Regions and the other territorial government bodies may, each within its own sphere of competence and jointly as well, enter into memoranda of understanding with the granting foundations referred to in the provisions for the restructuring and regulation of credit institutions, which by statute pursue socially useful aims in the sector of the arts and cultural heritage and activities, for the purpose of co-ordinating work for the enhancement of the cultural heritage and, within this context, of ensuring the balanced utilisation of the financial resources made available. The government may participate with its own financial resources in order to ensure the pursuit of the aims set out in the memoranda of understanding.

Heading III

Consultation of Archive Documents and Safeguarding of Confidentiality

Article 122

State Archives and Historical Archives of Public Bodies: Consultation of Documents

1. The documents kept in the archives of the State and in the historical archives of the Regions, of other territorial government bodies as well as those of any other public body and institution, may be freely consulted, with the following exceptions:

a) those declared confidential under article 125, relative to the foreign or domestic policies of the State, which may be consulted fifty years after their date;

b) those containing sensitive information as well as information relative to measures of a penal nature expressly indicated in the laws on the use of personal data, which may be consulted forty years after their date. The term is seventy years if the information is such as to reveal state of health, sexual experiences or private family relationships.

b-bis) of those paid pursuant to article 41, paragraph 2, until the expiry of the time limits specified in paragraph 1 of that Article. (introduced by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

2. Before the expiry of the period referred to in subsection 1, the documents remain accessible under the guidelines on access to administrative documents. Instance provides access to the administration who held the title before the payment or deposit, where it still operates, namely that which it has succeeded in carrying out their respective responsibilities. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. With the provisions of paragraph 1 shall also be subject archives and documents of private property be deposited in the archives of the State and in the historical archives of public bodies, or to the archives themselves donated or sold or bequeathed or tied. The depositors and those who donate or sell or bequeath or

related documents may also determine the condition of not consultability of all or part of the documents of the last seventy years. This limitation, as well as the general established by paragraph 1, letter b), does not operate in respect of depositors, donors, sellers and any other person designated by them, this limitation is also ineffective against the assignees from depositors, donors and sellers, in the case of documents relating to balance sheet items to which they may be interested in purchasing the title. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Article 123

State Archives and Historical Archives of Public Bodies: Consultation of Confidential Documents

1. The Ministry of the Interior, after acquiring the advisory opinion of the director competent for State Archives and having heard the Commission on questions pertaining to the consultation of confidential archival documents, which has been established within the Ministry of the Interior, may authorize consultation for historical purposes of documents of a confidential nature preserved in the archives of the State, even before expiry of the terms indicated in article 122, paragraph 1. Authorization is granted, under equal conditions, to each applicant.

2. The documents for which the consultation is authorized pursuant to paragraph 1 shall retain their confidential nature and can not be further used by other parties without previous authorization.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. Also subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 is the consultation for historical purposes of documents of a confidential nature preserved in the historical archives of the Regions, other territorial government bodies, and any other public body and institution. The opinion referred to in paragraph 1 is given by the archival superintendent.

Article 124

Consultation of Current Archives for Historical Purposes

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the laws in force on access to public administration documents, the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies shall establish regulations for consultation for historical purposes of their current and deposited archives.

2. Consultation for the purposes of paragraph 1 of current and deposited archives of other public bodies and institutions, shall be regulated by the same bodies and institutions, on the basis of general guidelines established by the Ministry.

Article 125

Declaration of Confidentiality

1. The verification of the existence and the nature of documents which may not be freely consulted indicated in articles 122 and 127 is carried out by the Ministry of the Interior, in agreement with the Ministry.

Article 126

Protection of Personal Data

1. When the owner of personal data has exercised the rights granted to him/her by the laws which govern their use, the documents of the historical archives shall be preserved and may be consulted along with the documentation pertaining to the exercise of the same rights.
2. At the request of the same owner, a freeze may be ordered on personal data which are not of great interest to the public, whenever their use involves a concrete danger of harming the dignity, privacy or personal identity of the individual concerned.
3. The consultation for historical purposes of documents containing personal data is also subject to the provisions of the code on ethics and property conduct established under the laws on the use of personal data.

Article 127

Consultation of Private Archives

1. Private proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right of archives or of single documents declared under article 13 are obliged to permit scholars, who make a justified request through the archival superintendent, to consult the documents in accordance with the procedures agreed upon between the private parties themselves and the superintendent. The related expenses shall be borne by the researcher.
2. Excluded from consultation are the single documents declared to be of a confidential nature under article 125. Documents for which the condition of non-consultation has been ordered under article 122, paragraph 3, may also be excluded from consultation.
3. The provisions referred to in article 123, paragraph 3, and article 126, paragraph 3, shall apply to private archives used for historical purposes, even if they have not been declared in accordance with article 13.

TITLE III

Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 128

Notifications effected in accordance with previous legislation

1. Cultural properties referred to in article 10, paragraph 3, for which notifications served in accordance with laws no. 364 of 20 June 1909 and no. 778 of 11 June 1922, have not been renewed and registered are subject to the procedure referred to in article 14. Until the conclusion of the same procedure, the said notifications shall in any case remain valid for the purposes of this Part.
2. Thus retain effectiveness notifications made under Articles 2, 3, 5 and 21 of the law 1 June 1939, 1089 and the declarations adopted and notified in accordance with Article 22 of the Law of 22 December 1939, 2006

Article 36 of Presidential Decree September 30, 1963, 1409 and Articles 6, 7, 8 and 49 of the legislative decree of 29 October 1999 490. (Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

3. In the presence of elements which effectively occurred subsequently or which had not been previously known or had not been assessed, the Ministry may, ex officio or at the request of the proprietor, possessor or holder concerned, renew the procedure of declaration for properties which have been the object of the notifications referred to in paragraph 2, for the purpose of verifying the continuing presence of the premises for the subjection of the same properties to the provisions for protection.

4. Administrative appeal is admissible under article 16 against the decision of denial of the application to renew the procedure of declaration, produced under paragraph 3, or against the final declaration of the same procedure, even when it has been initiated ex officio.

Article 129

Particular Legislative Regulations

1. The laws pertaining to single cities or parts of them, architectonic complexes, national monuments, sites of historical, artistic or archaeological interest shall remain in force.

2. The provisions relating to ex fideicommissum artistic collections, issued with law no. 286 of 28 June 1871, law no. 1461 of 8 July 1883, royal decree no. 653 of 23 November 1891 and law no. 31 of 7 February 1892, shall also remain in force.

Article 130

Previous Regulatory Provisions

1. Until the emanation of the decrees and regulations provided for by this Code, the provisions of the regulations approved by royal decrees no. 1163 of 2 October 1911 and no. 363 of 30 January 1913, and any other regulatory provision pertaining to the laws contained in this part, shall remain in force, insofar as they are applicable.

THIRD PART

Landscape Heritage

TITLE I

Protection and Enhancement

Heading I

General Provisions

Article 131

Landscape

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. For landscape it is meant the territory of expressive identity, whose character derives from the natural, human, and their interrelationships.
2. This Code protects the landscape in relation to those aspects and characters that are material and visible representation of the national identity, as an expression of cultural values.
3. Save the exclusive power of the State to protect the countryside which limit the exercise of the powers of the regions [and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano] on the territory, the provisions of this Code defines the principles and guidelines for the protection of the landscape.

(the extension of the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano has been declared illegal by the Constitutional Court, no. 226 of 2009)
4. The protection of the landscape, for the purposes of this Code, is intended to recognize, protect and, where necessary, to recover the cultural expressed values. The persons referred to in paragraph 6, upon the occurrence of the landscape, ensuring the preservation of its aspects and peculiar characters.
5. The enhancement of the landscape helps to promote the development of culture. To this aim, the government promote and sustain within their respective competence, specific activity of knowledge, information and training, retraining and fruition of the landscape and, where possible, the creation of new landscape values consistent and integrated. The enhancement is implemented in compliance with the requirements of environmental protection.
6. The State, regions, other local governments, as well as all persons who, in the exercise of public functions, they operate on the national territory, they shall inform their activities with the principles of wise use and conservation of land and construction of landscape features new landscape values ??integrated and coherent, satisfying the criteria of quality and sustainability.

Article 132

International Conventions

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The Republic shall comply with the requirements and principles of cooperation between the United laid down by the international conventions relating to the conservation and enhancement of the landscape.
2. The division of responsibilities in the field of landscaping is established in accordance with the constitutional principles, even with regard to the application of the European Landscape Convention, adopted in Florence on 20 October 2000, and the implementing rules of ratification and realization.

Article 133.

Cooperation between public administrations for the conservation and enhancement of the landscape

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The Ministry and the regions of Understanding defining policies for the conservation and enhancement of the landscape taking account of studies, analyzes and proposals formulated by the National Observatory for the quality of the landscape, established by the Minister, as well as by observers established in each region with the same purposes.
2. The Ministry and the regions cooperate also for the definition of guidelines and criteria concerning the activities spatial planning, and the management of the resulting interventions, in order to ensure the conservation, restoration and enhancement of the features and character of the landscape indicated Article 131, paragraph 1. In accordance with the requirements of environmental protection, said the guidelines and criteria also consider the purpose of sustainable territorial development.
3. The other local governments comply with their planning activities and addresses the criteria referred to in paragraph 2 and, more immediately, adapting existing instruments.

Article 134

Landscape Heritage

1. Landscape properties are:

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

- a) buildings and areas referred to in Article 136, identified in accordance with Articles 138 to 141;
- b) the areas referred to in Article 142;
- c) additional buildings and areas specifically identified in terms of Article 136 and subject to protection by the landscape plans provided for in Articles 143 and 156.

Article 135

Landscape Planning

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The State and regions ensure that the whole territory is adequately known, safeguarded, planned and managed according to the different values expressed by the different contexts that constitute it. For this purpose, regions subject to specific regulation of land use through the landscape plans, or urban-territorial plans with specific consideration of landscape values, both hereinafter referred to as “landscape plans”. The development of landscape plans done jointly between the Ministry and the regions, limited to landscape properties referred to in Article 143, paragraph 1, letters b), c) and d) in the manner provided by that Article 143.
2. The landscape plans, with reference to the territory in question, recognize the issues and peculiar characteristics, as well as landscape features, and delimit the respective areas.
3. With respect to each area, the plans draw up specific regulations for use, for the purposes set out in Articles 131 and 133, and confer adequate quality objectives.
4. For each of the landscaping plans and forecasts ordered define specific requirements in particular:
 - a) the conservation of the constituent elements and the morphologies of the landscape under protection, considering architectural styles, techniques and construction materials, as well as the recovery needs of landscape values ;
 - b) the requalification of areas affected or degraded;
 - c) For the protection of landscape features of the other territories, ensuring at the same time, the lower consumption of the territory;
 - d) the identification of the lines of urban development and construction, on the basis of their compatibility with the various landscape values recognized and protected, with particular attention to the preservation of rural landscapes and sites inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

Heading II

Identification of Landscape Heritage

Article 136.

Buildings and areas of remarkable public interest

1. Are subject to the provisions of this title for their remarkable public interest:

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

- a) the immovable things that have substantial character of natural beauty, geological singularity or historical memory, including the monumental trees;

- b) the villas, gardens and parks, not protected by the provisions of Part II of this Code, which are distinguished by their uncommon beauty;
- c) the complex of buildings that make things a characteristic having aesthetic value and traditional, including shopping centers and town centres;
- d) the scenic beauties and so those views or overlook, accessible to the public, from which you can enjoy the spectacle of those beauties.

Article 137

Provincial Commissions

(Article replaced by art. 7 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. The regions establish special committees with the task of formulating proposals for the declaration of remarkable public interest of the property referred to in points a) and b) of paragraph 1 of Article 136 and the areas indicated in c) and d) of paragraph 1 of the same Article 136.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. Of each committee are part of the law, the Regional Director, the superintendent for the architectural and landscape and superintendent for archaeological heritage responsible for the territory, as well as two managers in charge of the regional offices responsible for the landscape. The remaining members, not exceeding four in number, are appointed by the region between subjects with qualified and documented many years of experience and professionalism in landscape protection, usually chosen from backhoe designated, respectively, by the universities established in the region, by statute for foundations with the purpose of promotion and protection of cultural heritage and common interest groups identified in accordance with applicable provisions of law relating to the environment and environmental damage. The committee is integrated by the representative of the competent Regional Command of the State Forestry Corps in cases where the proposal relates rows, leafy trees and monuments. After the expiry of sixty days from the request unsuccessfully designation, the region shall nevertheless appointments.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. Until the establishment of the committees referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, its functions are exercised by the committees set up under the previous regulations for the exercise of similar powers.

Article 138

Initiation of proceedings for a declaration of remarkable public interest

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The fees referred to in Article 137, on the initiative of the members selected by the ministerial or regional level, or at the initiative of other local governments concerned, received the necessary information through the superintendents and relevant regional and provincial offices and consulted the municipalities concerned and, where appropriate, experts in the field, assessing the existence of substantial public interest, pursuant to Article 136 of the properties and areas for which it has launched an initiative to the region and propose the adoption of the declaration. The proposal is made with reference to the historical, cultural, natural, morphological, aesthetic

aspects and expressed by the peculiar character of the buildings or areas considered identity and their significance in relation to the territory in which they fall, and contains proposals for prescriptions d' use intended to ensure the preservation of the expressed values.

2. The committee shall decide whether to give further effect to the initiative within sixty days from the date of filing the same. Upon expiry of the said period unsuccessfully, within the next thirty days, the member of the committee or the local government that has taken the initiative may make the proposed declaration directly to the region.

3. It is without prejudice to the power of the Ministry, on proposal of the superintendent, after consulting the affected region that should be justifiably expressed no later than thirty days after the request to declare the great interest of the public buildings and areas referred to in Article 136.

Article 139

Proceedings for a declaration of remarkable public interest

(Article replaced by art. 9 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. The proposed statement of remarkable public interest referred to in Article 138, together with the plan drawn to scale suitable for the precise identification of the properties and areas which form the subject is published for ninety days praetorian and deposited in the public at the offices of the municipalities concerned. The proposal shall also be communicated to the metropolitan city and the province concerned.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. Of the occurred proposal and its publication is given without delay news on at least two daily newspapers circulated in the region, as well as on a national newspaper and on the computer sites of the region and other local governments whose scope covers the buildings or areas subject to protection. From the first day of publication takes effect referred to in Article 146, paragraph 1. The same forms of negative advertising is subject to the determination of the commission.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. For properties listed in letters a) and b) of paragraph 1 of Article 136, shall also be notified of the initiation of the declaration to the owner, possessor or holder of the property.

4. The notification referred to in paragraph 3 shall contain the elements, including land, identification of the property and the proposal made by the committee. From the date of receipt of the notification takes effect referred to in Article 146, paragraph 1.

5. Within thirty days after the period of publication referred to in paragraph 1, municipalities, metropolitan cities, provinces, interest groups disseminated identified pursuant to the applicable provisions of law relating to the environment and environmental damage, and other interested parties may submit comments and documents to the region, which also has the right to call a public inquiry. The owners, possessors or holders of the right to submit comments and documents within thirty days of the communication of individual referred to in paragraph 3.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Article 140

Statement of remarkable public interest and related measures of knowledge

(Article replaced by art. 10 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. The region, on the basis of a proposal from the Commission, having examined the comments and documents and considering the outcome of any investigation shall, within sixty days from the date of expiry of the period referred to in Article 139, paragraph 5, issue its judgment on the declaration of remarkable public interest of the buildings and areas listed, respectively, in letters a) and b) and c) and d) of paragraph 1 of Article 136.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. The declaration of remarkable public interest dictates specific rules intended to ensure the preservation of the values and issues expressed by the peculiar characteristics of the territory in question. It is an integral part of the landscape plan and is not susceptible to removal or modification in the procedure of drafting or revision of the plan itself.

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. The declaration of remarkable public interest, when it relates to the property referred to in points a) and b) of Article 136, paragraph 1 shall be notified to the owner, possessor or holder, filed with each affected joint and transcribed, edited in the region, in the land register. Any declaration of remarkable public interest is published in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic and the Official Bulletin of the region. (comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

4. A copy of the Official Gazette is posted for ninety days praetorian of all the municipalities concerned. A copy of the declaration and its plans remains deposited at the disposal of the public at the offices of the municipalities concerned.

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

5. (paragraph repealed by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Article 141

Ministerial decrees

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The provisions of Articles 139 and 140 shall also apply to proceedings for a declaration of remarkable public interest referred to in Article 138, paragraph 3. In this case, the municipalities concerned, received the proposed statement by the supervisor, to ensure compliance referred to in Article 139, paragraph 1, and to the obligations set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 139 shall direct the superintendent.

2. The Ministry, assessed any comments made within the meaning of Article 139, paragraph 5, and consulted the relevant Scientific Committee, shall adopt the statement of remarkable public interest, in terms of Article 140, paragraphs 1 and 2, and will ensure publication in the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic and the Official Bulletin of the region.

3. The superintendent shall give the notification of the declaration, to its filing with the municipalities concerned and its transcription in the land register pursuant to Article 140, paragraph 3.
4. The transmission to the common issue of the Official Gazette containing the declaration, as well as communication of its plans, is made by the Ministry, through the supervision, within ten days from the date of publication of the number predicted. The superintendence oversees the realization by each municipality concerned, the requirements of Article 140, paragraph 4, and will be communication to the Ministry.
5. If the measure is not adopted ministerial declaration in terms of Article 140, paragraph 1, after the expiration of such terms, for areas and the property subject to the proposed declaration, cease the effects referred to in Article 146, paragraph 1.

Article 141 –bis

Integration of the statements of remarkable public interest

(article introduced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The Ministry and the Regions are responsible to integrate the statements of remarkable public interest, respectively, taken with the specific rules laid down in Article 140, paragraph 2.
2. If the regions do not themselves the integrations of their competence by 31 December 2009, the Ministry shall in its stead. The replacement procedure is initiated by the Superintendence and the final measure is adopted by the Minister, after consulting the competent Scientific Committee.
3. The additional measures taken pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 produce the effects provided by the second sentence of paragraph 2 of Article 140 and shall be subject to the disclosure regime established by paragraphs 3 and 4 of that Article.

Article 142

Areas protected by law

(Article replaced by art. 12 of Legislative Decree no. 157, 2006, and amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. They are however of scenic interest and are subject to the provisions of this Title:
 - a) the coastal areas included in a range of depth of 300 meters from the shore line, even for the high ground of the sea;
 - b) the territories bordering the lakes included in a range of depth of 300 meters from the shore line, even for the high lands on the lakes;
 - c) the rivers, the streams, the streams included in the lists provided for in the consolidated text of the laws on water and electrical systems, approved by Royal Decree of 11 December 1933, no. 1775, and their banks or walk the levees for a range of 150 meters each;

- d) the mountains for the portion exceeding 1,600 meters above sea level in the Alps and 1,200 meters above sea level in the Apennine Mountains and the islands;
- e) the glaciers and glacial cirques;
- f) parks and national or regional reserves, and the territories of external protection of the parks;
- g) the territories covered by forests and woods, even pathways or damaged by fire, and those undergoing reforestation constraint, as defined in Article 2, paragraphs 2 and 6 of the Legislative Decree May 18, 2001, 227;
- h) the areas assigned to universities and agricultural areas beset by civic uses;
- i) the wetlands included in the list provided for by Presidential Decree March 13, 1976, 448;
- l) volcanoes;
- m) areas of archaeological interest.

2. The provision referred to in paragraph 1, letters a), b), c), d), e), g), h), l), m), does not apply to areas which, on September 6, 1985:

- a) were delimited in the planning instruments, in accordance with the Ministerial Decree of 2 April 1968 1444, as homogeneous territorial areas A and B;
- b) were delimited in the planning instruments under the Ministerial Decree of 2 April 1968 1444, as homogeneous territorial areas other than the areas A and B, limited to parts of them included in long-term plans for realization, provided that the forecasts have been realized in practice;
- c) in the municipalities without such tools, fell in town centers are framed under Article 18 of the Law of 22 October 1971 865.

3. The provision of paragraph 1 shall not apply also to the properties referred to therein in c) that the region has felt in whole or in part, irrelevant to the landscape by including them on a list made public and communicated to the Ministry. The Ministry, in a reasoned decision, may confirm the landscape importance of such properties. The order confirmation is subject to the advertising provided for in Article 140, paragraph 4.

4. In any case, firm discipline arising from the acts and measures referred to in Article 157.

Heading III

Landscape Planning

Article 143

Landscape Plan

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1. The preparation of the landscape plan shall include at least:

- a) recognition of the territory of the planning area, through the analysis of its landscape features, imprinted by nature, history and their interrelationships, in accordance with Articles 131 and 135;
- b) survey of the buildings and areas declared to be of remarkable public interest under Article 136, their delimitation and scaling suitable for the identification and determination of the specific conditions of use, in terms of Article 138, paragraph 1, of the fact subject to the provisions of Articles 140, paragraph 2, and 141- aa;
- c) recognition of the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 142, their delimitation and scaling suitable for the identification and determination of conditions of use intended to ensure the preservation of the distinctive characteristics of these areas and, consistent with these, the enhancement;
- d) identification of any additional buildings or areas of remarkable public interest in terms of Article 134, paragraph 1, letter c), their delimitation and scaling suitable for the identification and determination of the specific conditions of use, in terms of Article 138, paragraph 1;
- e) identification of any further contexts, other than those referred to in Article 134, to be subject to specific safeguards and use;
- f) an analysis of the dynamics of transformation of the territory to the detection of risk factors and vulnerability of the elements of the landscape, as well as comparison with other acts of programming, planning and soil conservation;
- g) identification of restoration and requalification of degraded or severely degraded areas and other enhancement measures consistent with the protection requirements;
- h) identification of the measures necessary for the proper insertion into the landscape, the interventions of land transformation in order to achieve sustainable development of the affected areas;
- i) identification of the different areas and objectives of quality, in terms of Article 135, paragraph 3.

2. Regions, the Ministry and the Ministry of Environment and Protection of Land and Sea may enter into agreements for the definition of procedures for joint development of landscape plans, except as provided in Article 135, paragraph 1, of the third period. In the agreement it is established the deadline by which it must be completed processing of the plan. The plan is subject to a special agreement between public authorities, pursuant to Article 15 of the Law of 7 August 1990, 241. The agreement also sets out the assumptions, methods and timing for review of the plan, with particular reference to the possible occurrence of the statements issued under Articles 140 and 141 additions or arranged pursuant to Article 141 -bis. The plan is approved by regional measure within the deadline set in the agreement. After expiry of that term, the plan, limited to landscape properties referred to in subparagraphs b), c) and d) of paragraph 1, was adopted in its stead by the Minister, after consultation with the Minister of the Environment, Land and sea.

3. Approved the landscaping plan, the opinion rendered by the superintendent in the authorization procedure laid down in Articles 146 and 147 shall be binding in relation to the actions to be performed as part of the landscape in letters b), c) and d) of paragraph 1, except the provisions of paragraph 4, as well as the provisions of article 146, paragraph 5.

4. The plan may include:

- a) the identification of areas subject to protection under Article 142 and not covered by specific procedures or measures in accordance with Articles 136, 138, 139, 140, 141 and 157, in which the realization of interventions

can be done by assessment, in the proceedings ordered the issuance of the building, compliance with the provisions of the works of the landscape plan and the municipal planning instrument;

b) the identification of areas severely compromised or degraded in which the realization of the interventions actually aimed at recovery and redevelopment does not require the authorization referred to in Article 146.

5. The entry into force of the provisions referred to in paragraph 4 shall be subject to the approval of planning instruments appropriate to the landscape plan in accordance with Article 145, paragraphs 3 and 4.

6. The plan may also make the entry into force of the provisions that allow the realization of measures without authorization landscaping, pursuant to paragraph 4, the positive outcome of a monitoring period which shall verify the effective compliance with the provisions in force in the territory of the transformations realized.

7. The plan envisages that in the areas referred to in paragraph 4, letter a), are carried out spot checks on work carried out and that the finding of remarkable violations of the provisions in force determines the reintroduction of the authorization referred to in Articles 146 and 147, relating to the municipalities in which the violations are detected.

8. The landscape plan may also identify guidelines for previously conservation projects, recovery, rehabilitation, enhancement and management of regional areas, indicating the means of realization, including incentives.

9. As of the date of the adoption of the landscape plan is not allowed on the property and in the areas referred to in Article 134, action contrary to the requirements of the protection provided for in the plan. At the date of approval of the plan related prognoses and prescriptions are immediately binding and the prevailing forecasts of territorial plans and town planning.

Article 144

Advertising and Participation

1. In proceedings for the approval of landscape plans are insured the institutional consultation, participation of stakeholders and interest groups disseminated identified under the existing provisions relating to the environment and environmental damage, and extensive forms of advertising. To this end regions by means of special laws governing the processes of landscape planning, also with regard to other forms of participation, information and communication.

(Section amended by art. 14 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. Without prejudice to Article 143, paragraph 9, the landscape plan becomes effective on the day following that of its publication in the Official Bulletin of the region.

(comma replaced by art. 14 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Article 145

Co-ordination of Landscape Planning with other Planning Instruments

1. The identification by the Ministry of the guidelines of the national territory with regard to the protection of the landscape, with the aim to address the planning, is the task of national importance, under the existing provisions on the principles and guidelines for the assignment of responsibilities and functions to the regions and local authorities. (subparagraph as amended by Article 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. The landscape plans may include measures of coordination with the planning instruments and sector, as well as with the plans, programs and projects of national and regional economic development.

(Section amended by art. 15 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. Forecasts of landscape plans referred to in Articles 143 and 156 may not be waived by the plans, programs and projects of national or regional economic development, urban planning tools are mandatory for the municipalities of the metropolitan cities and provinces, are immediately prevalent on possibly differing provisions contained in the planning instruments, lay down the rules applicable safeguard pending adaptation of planning instruments and are also binding on sectoral interventions. With regard to the protection of the landscape, the provisions of the landscaping plans are, however, prevail over the provisions contained in the acts of planning for territorial impact provided by industry regulations, including those of the management bodies of protected natural areas.

(Section amended by art. 15 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

4. The municipalities, metropolitan cities, provinces and the management bodies of protected natural areas conform or adapt the tools of town and country planning forecasts of landscape plans, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the regional law, within the timeframe established by the plans themselves, however, and no later than two years after their approval. The limits to property resulting from such forecasts are not subject to compensation.

(comma replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

5. The Regions shall regulate the procedures for conformation and adjustment of the urban planning instruments to the provisions of landscape planning, ensuring the participation of the Ministerial organs in the same procedures.

Heading IV

Supervision and Management of Properties Subject to Protection

Article 146

Authorization

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

1. The owners, possessors or holders of title to any property and areas of scenic interest, protected by law, in terms of Article 142, or under the law, in terms of Articles 136, 143, paragraph 1, letter d), and 157, cannot destroy them, nor introduce changes which could harm the landscape values being protected.

2. The entities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be obliged to submit to the competent authorities to which the region have given the relative competence the project of the interventions that intend to undertake, together with the required documentation, to obtain the preventive permission.

3. The documentation of the project is intended to verify the compatibility between the protected landscape interest and intervention designed. It is located on the proposal of the Minister, by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, in consultation with the State-Regions Conference, and may be updated or supplemented by the same process.

(see d.p.c.m. 12 December 2005)

4. The landscape permit an act autonomously and assumption with respect to the building permit or other securities legitimizing the intervention of urban- building. Apart from the cases referred to in Article 167, paragraphs 4 and 5, the authorization can not be granted amnesty after the realization, even partial, of the interventions. The authorization is effective for a period of five years, after which the execution of the planned work must be subject to a new authorization. The work started during the five years of effectiveness of the authorization may be concluded within and no later than the year after the expiration of that period the same.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011, then by art. 39, paragraph 1, letter b) of Law no. 98 of 2013, then by art. 3 -quater, paragraph 1 of Law no. 112 of 2013)

5. The application for permission to pronounce the scenic region, after having acquired the binding opinion of the Superintendent in relation to the actions to be performed on property and areas subject to protection by law or under the law, pursuant to paragraph 1, subject to all' Article 143, paragraphs 4 and 5. The opinion of the Superintendent, the outcome of the approval of the conditions of use of the landscape protected, prepared in accordance with Article 140, paragraph 2, 141 paragraph 1, 141 and 143 -bis, paragraph 1, letters b), c) and d), as well as the positive verification by the Ministry at the request of the region concerned dell'avvenuto adaptation of planning instruments, binding and non- obligatory nature is made in compliance with the provisions and requirements of the landscape plan, within forty-five days from the receipt of documents, after which the competent authority shall decide on the application for authorization.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011, then amended by art. 39, paragraph 1, letter b) of Law no. 98 of 2013)

6. The region acts as the authorizatory in the field of landscape using its offices have adequate technical and scientific skills and appropriate equipment resources. It can, however, delegate the exercise, for their respective territories, provinces, to forms of association and co-operation between local authorities as defined by the applicable provisions of local authorities, the park authorities or municipalities, provided that the institutions addressed to the delegation have facilities capable of providing an adequate level of technical and scientific skills and to ensure differentiation between activity of landscape protection and exercise of administrative functions regarding planning and building.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

7. The administration competent to grant approval landscaping, received the application concerned, it checks whether the conditions for the application of Article 149, paragraph 1, according to the criteria established in accordance with Articles 140, paragraph 2, 141, paragraph 1, 141 and 143 -bis, paragraph 1, letters b), c) and d).

If these conditions are not met, the administration occurs if the instance is accompanied by the documents referred to in paragraph 3, providing, where necessary, to take the appropriate additions and to carry out the necessary investigations. Within forty days of receipt of the application, the administration performs the checks on the conformity of the proposed intervention with the requirements contained in the provisions of the declaration of public interest and in the landscape plans and shall submit to the documentation submitted by the superintendent, accompanied by a technical report as well as a proposal for a decision, and notify the person concerned of the proceedings and of the transmission of documents to the superintendent, pursuant to the applicable provisions of law on administrative procedure.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

8. The superintendent makes the opinion referred to in paragraph 5, as far as the landscape compatibility of the proposed intervention as a whole and the conformity to the provisions contained in the landscape plan or under the specific rules laid down in Article 140, paragraph 2, within forty-five days from receipt of documents. The superintendent, in the case of a negative opinion, the notice shall inform the parties concerned of a negative decision, pursuant to Article 10 -bis of the Law of 7 August 1990, 241. Within twenty days of receipt of the opinion, the Administration shall accordingly.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

9. After expiry of the period referred to in the first sentence of paragraph 8 without the superintendent has made the prescribed opinion, the competent authority may convene a conference of services to which the supervisor participates or send the written opinion. The conference will take a decision within a deadline of fifteen days. In any case, within sixty days from the receipt of documents by the Superintendent, the competent authority shall decide on the application for authorization. Regulation to be issued pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Law of 23 August 1988, no. 400, no later than December 31, 2008, at the proposal of the Minister in consultation with the Joint Conference, except as provided in Article 3 of Legislative Decree 28 August 1997 281, shall be adopted simplified procedures for the authorization in relation to small scale projects on the basis of a relaxation and concentration of the proceedings, without, however, the exclusions referred to in Articles 19, paragraph 1 and 20 paragraph 4 of the law of 7 August 1990, 241, as amended.

(the regulation was enacted by presidential decree No. 139 of 2010)

10. After expiry of the period specified in paragraph 8 of the last period without the authority to have spoken, the person concerned may apply for permission to the region in its stead, who shall provide, through an ad acta commissioner, within sixty days from the receipt of the request. If the region does not have delegated bodies referred to in paragraph 6 of the granting of the landscape, and is itself in default, the application of the release in its stead is submitted to the superintendent.

11. The landscape permit shall be forwarded without delay to the supervision which made the view in the course of the proceedings, and, together with the same opinion, to the region or to other local governments concerned and, where it exists, the entity on whose territory the park the property is located or the area subject to the constraint.

(Section amended by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

12. The landscape permit may be appealed, with appeal to the Regional Administrative Court or extraordinary appeal to the President of the Republic, from interest groups disseminated identified pursuant to the applicable provisions of law relating to the environment and environmental damage, and any other public or private entity

has an interest. The judgments and orders of the Regional Administrative Court may be appealed by the same persons, whether or not they have filed an appeal of First Instance.

13. At each administration competent to grant approval landscaping is established a list of permits issued, updated at least every thirty days and freely available, also by electronic means, which indicates the release date of each authorization, with the annotation summary of the relevant object. Copy of the list shall be submitted quarterly to the region and to the superintendence, for the exercise of supervisory functions.

14. The provisions of paragraphs 1 to 13 shall also apply to instances relating to farming activities of quarries and peat-bogs as well as for mining exploration and extraction of accidents on the properties referred to in Article 134.

(comma replaced by art. 4, paragraph 16 of Law no. 106 of 2011)

15. (paragraph repealed by art. 4, paragraph 16 of law no. 106 of 2011)

16. The realization of this Article shall not derive any new or additional burdens on public finances.

Article 147

Authorization for works to be carried out by state governments

1. If the request for authorization under Article 143 relates to works to be carried out by governments, including service accommodation for military personnel, authorization is granted after a conference of services issued pursuant to the applicable provisions of law on administrative procedure.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. For works projects, however, are subject to environmental impact assessment according the applicable laws relating to the environment and environmental damage, and to be carried out by governments, the provisions of Article 26. The projects are accompanied by the documentation required by paragraph 3 of Article 146.

(Section amended by art. 17 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. Within six months from the date of entry into force of this Code, by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Defence and other government departments concerned have identified the mode of the joint assessment preventive and location of works by affecting the national defense of property or areas subject to landscape protection.

Article 148

Local commissions for landscape

(Article replaced by art. 18 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. The regions promote the establishment and operation of committees governing the landscape of support for the parties to which are delegated competences in the field of landscape permit in accordance with Article 146, paragraph 6.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. The committees are made up of individuals with particular multi-year and qualified experience in the protection of the landscape.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. The committees express opinions during the authorization procedures provided for in Articles 146, paragraph 7, 147 and 159.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

4. (paragraph repealed by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Article 149

Works not subject to authorization

1. Without prejudice to Article 143, paragraph 4, letter b) and Article 156, paragraph 4, it is not required the consent as required by Article 146, Article 147 and Article 159:

a) for routine maintenance, extraordinary, static consolidation and restoration that does not adversely affect the condition of the premises and the exterior appearance of the buildings;

b) work regarding the exercise of agro-forestry- pastoral that do not involve permanent alteration of the locations with buildings buildings and other civil works, and also in the case of works and activities that do not adversely affect the hydrogeological of the territory;

c) for cutting the crop, forestry, reforestation, land reclamation, fire protection and conservation to be carried out in the woods and forests set out in Article 142, paragraph 1, letter g), provided that the anticipated and authorized under the law on the subject.

Article 150

Inhibition or suspension of work

(Article replaced by art. 20 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. Regardless it is published praetorian provided for by art. 139 and 141, or of notice required by. 139, paragraph 3, the region or the Ministry shall be entitled to:

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

a) inhibit that perform work without authorization or otherwise able to be detrimental to the landscape;

b) an order, even if it did not attend the notice provided for in subparagraph a), the suspension of work initiated.

2. The inhibition or suspension of work ordered, pursuant to paragraph 1 shall cease to have effect if, within ninety days was not effected the praetorian publication of the proposal for declaration of remarkable public

interest in art. 138 or art. 141, which has not been received from interested parties notice pursuant to art. 139, paragraph 3.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3. (paragraph repealed by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

4. The measures set out in the preceding paragraphs shall also be communicated to the affected joint.

Article 151

Reimbursement of expenses as a result of the suspension of work

1. If an order was made without notice of previous formal notice under Article 150, paragraph 1, letter

a), the suspension of work on buildings and areas that have not been previously declared remarkable public interest, pursuant to Articles 136 143, paragraph 1, letter d), and 157, the user can get the reimbursement of expenses incurred up to the time of the suspension notified. The works already carried out are demolished at the expense of the authority ordering the suspension.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Article 152

Interventions subject to special requirements

1. In the case of openings of roads and quarries, to lay pipelines for industrial and civil plants and pilings under and in view of the areas indicated in c) and d) of paragraph 1 of Article 136 or in the vicinity of the properties listed letters a) and b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authority, upon binding opinion, except as provided in Article 146, paragraph 5, of the superintendent, or the Ministry, taking into account the economic function of the works have already been completed or to implement, have the right to prescribe the distances, measurements and variations to projects in the course of realization, however, appropriate to ensure the preservation of the values expressed by the property protected under the provisions of this Title. Compliance with the time limits laid down in Article 146, paragraph 8, which has been made without the required opinion, the competent authority shall take action in accordance with paragraph 9 of the same Article 146.

(Section amended by art. 21 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006 then by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. (paragraph repealed by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Article 153

Advertising signs

1. As part of the landscape and close stipulated in Article 134 prohibited the installation of billboards and other advertising media without previous permission of the competent authority, which shall upon binding opinion,

except as provided in Article 146, paragraph 5, the superintendent. Compliance with the time limits laid down in Article 146, paragraph 8, which has been made without the required opinion, the competent authority shall take action in accordance with paragraph 9 of the same Article 146.

(Section amended by art. 2, paragraph 1, letter cc), number 1) of Legislative Decree no. 63 of 2008)

2. Along the roads within the site and in the vicinity of the properties referred to in subsection 1 shall be prohibited the installation of billboards and other advertising media without an authorization issued in accordance with the rules of traffic and advertising on the roads and vehicles, previous approval of the superintendent on the compatibility of the location or the type of advertising medium with the landscape values of the properties or areas subject to protection

(Section amended by art. 2, paragraph 1, letter cc), number 2) of Legislative Decree no. 63 of 2008)

Article 154

Color of the building facades

(Article replaced by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 2 of 2008)

1. When painting the facades of the buildings located in the areas covered by the letters c) and d) of article 136, paragraph 1, or the letter m) of Article 142, paragraph 1 is subject to the obligation of previous authorization, according to the provisions of Articles 146 and 149, paragraph 1, letter a), the competent authority, upon binding opinion, except as provided in Article 146, paragraph 5, of the superintendent, or the Ministry may order the same to the facades is given a color that harmonizes with the beauty of the whole.

2. If the owners, possessors or holders of property referred to in paragraph 1 shall not comply, within the time allowed, the requirements given to them, the competent authority, or the superintendent, shall undertake the office.

3. In respect of the property referred to in Article 10, paragraph 3, letters a) and d), declared of cultural interest within the meaning of Article 13 and of the properties referred to in paragraph 1 of that Article 10 shall apply the provisions of Part Two of the this Code.

Article 155

Supervision

1. The functions of supervision of landscape properties protected by this Title shall be exercised by the Ministry and the regions.

2. The regions supervise of compliance with the provisions of this decree by the administrations identified by them for the exercise of powers in relation to the landscape. The persistent non-compliance or inertia in the exercise of those powers involves the activation of the powers of substitution by the Ministry.

(Section amended by art. 23 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

2-a. All acts of urban planning or land shall comply with the principles of responsible use of land and the protection of landscape features of the various contexts.

(inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2-ter. The acts of urban planning or territorial including landscape properties are actionable for the purposes of this Code, pursuant to article 146, paragraph 12.

(inserted by paragraph. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

Heading V

First Application and transitional

Article 156

Checking and adjustment of landscape plans

(Article replaced by art. 24 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. By December 31, 2009, the regions which have drawn landscape plans ensure the conformity between the provisions of these plans and the provisions of Article 143 and shall make the necessary adjustments. Within the period specified above, the Ministry shall in its stead pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 7.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

2. Within one hundred and eighty days from the date of entry into force of this Code, the Ministry, in consultation with the State-Regions Conference, prepare a general outline of the agreement with the regions in which they are established methodologies and procedures for recognition, analysis, census and cataloging of buildings and areas for protection, including techniques for their cartographic representation and the characteristics necessary to ensure the interoperability of information systems.

3. The regions and the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of Article 135, may enter into agreements pursuant to Article 143, paragraph 2, to regulate the conduct joint verification and adjustment of landscape plans. Cartel is established deadline by which they must be completed verification and adjustment, as well as the period within which the region approves the plan adequately. The proper plan is the subject of an agreement between the Ministry and the region, in accordance with Article 15 of the Law of 7 August 1990, 241, and the date of its adoption is covered by the safeguard measures provided for in Article 143, paragraph 9. If the adoption of the plan does not achieve its approval by the region, within the terms established by the Agreement, the same plan was adopted in its stead by the Minister.

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

4. If the agreement referred to in paragraph 3 is not signed, or it does not follow the procedural agreement on the content of the proper plan, does not apply the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 143.

Article 157

Performed Notifications, drawn lists, measures and documents issued under the previous legislation

1. Retain effectiveness for all purposes:

(Section amended by art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

- a) statements of important public interest or scenic natural beauty, notified in accordance with law June 11, 1922, 778;
- b) the lists compiled pursuant to the Law of 29 June 1939, 1497;
- c) statements of remarkable public interest notified under the Law of 29 June 1939, 1497;
- d) measures for the recognition of areas of archaeological interest issued pursuant to Article 82, fifth paragraph, of Presidential Decree July 24, 1977, 616, as added by Article 1 of Decree - Law of 27 June 1985, no. 312, converted with amendments into Law of 8 August 1985, no. 431;
- d-bis) the lists compiled or integrated within the meaning of the legislative decree of 29 October 1999 490; (introduced by letter. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)
- e) the statements of remarkable public interest notified pursuant to legislative decree of 29 October 1999 490;
- f) measures for the recognition of areas of archaeological interest issued pursuant to the legislative decree of 29 October 1999 490;
- f-bis) the measures adopted pursuant to article 1 -ter of Decree - Law of 27 June 1985, no. 312, converted, with amendments, by Law of 8 August 1985, no. 431. (introduced by letter. 25 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

2. The provisions of this Part shall also apply to buildings and areas in respect of which, at the date of entry into force of this Code, the proposal has been formulated or defined perimeter for reporting of remarkable public interest or recognition of such areas of archaeological interest.

Article 158

Regional Provisions for Realization

1. Until special Regional provisions for the realization of this Code are emanated, the provisions of the regulations approved with royal decree no. 1357 of 3 June 1940 shall remain in effect, insofar as they are applicable.

Article 159

Transitional arrangements for the authorization Landscaping

(Article replaced by art. 4 - d of the Law no. 129 of 2008)

1. Until 31 December 2009, the proceedings turned to the issue of landscaping shall be governed in accordance with the transitional arrangements referred to in this article. The rules laid down in Heading IV shall also apply to proceedings for granting authorization for landscaping at the date of December 31, 2009 have not yet led to the enactment of the relevant authorization or approval. By that date, the regions shall verify the existence, in the exercise of delegated subjects authorizatory function in terms of landscape, the requirements of organizational and technical and scientific competence laid down in Article 146, paragraph 6, making any necessary changes to attitude of the delegated function. The failure by the regions, as required in the previous period results in forfeiture of the proxies at the date of 31 December 2009.

(Section amended by art. 38, paragraph 1 of Law no. 14 of 2009)

(deferred terms as art. 23, paragraph 6, of Law no. 102 of 2009)

2. The competent authority to the authorization immediate communication to the supervision of authorizations issued, transmitting the documents produced by the person concerned and the results of investigations possibly experienced. The notification shall be sent simultaneously to the parties concerned, which constitutes notice to the start of proceedings, pursuant to and for the purposes of the Law of 7 August 1990, 241. In its communication to the supervision authority competent to grant approval certifies that you have performed the simultaneous sending to interested parties. The license is granted or denied by the final deadline of sixty days of the request and is in any case act independently and the assumption of the building permit or other documents legitimizing the construction project. The work can not be initiated in the absence of it. In case of requests for documents or integration of the investigation period shall be suspended for a one-time up to the date of receipt of the required documentation or until the date of execution of the inspection.

3. The superintendence, if it considers the authorization did not comply with the requirements of the protection of the landscape, dictated under this title, may cancel a reasoned decision within sixty days following the receipt of the complete documentation. The provisions of Article 6, paragraph 6 -bis of the Rules of the Decree of the Minister for the cultural and environmental heritage of 13 June 1994 no. 495.

4. On expiry of the period of sixty days from the request for authorization is given the opportunity to interested parties to apply for permission to the same supervision, which shall be given within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt. The request, accompanied by the required documentation is submitted to the superintendence and it is communicated to the competent authorities. In the event of a request for additional documents or verifications, the limit shall be suspended for a one-time up to the date of receipt of the required documentation or until the date of execution of the inspection.

5. The provisions referred to in Article 146, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4.

6. Proceedings of conformation and adaptation of planning instruments to the predictions of landscape planning drawn up in terms of Article 143 or appropriate in terms of Article 156, which as of June 1, 2008 have not yet been completed, are regulated under' Article 145, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

7. For the properties on the date of June 1, 2008 are subject to the measures adopted pursuant to Article 1 of Decree - d Law of 27 June 1985, no. 312, converted with amendments into Law of 8 August 1985, no. 431, and published in the Official Gazette dated previous to September 6, 1985, the authorization may only be granted after the adoption of additional measures referred to in Article 141 -bis.

8. Are without prejudice to the acts, even endoprocedimentali, and the measures adopted after the date of entry into force of Legislative Decree 26 March 2008 63 until the date of entry into force of this provision, in

accordance with Article 159 of this Code, as in force before the date of entry into force of Legislative Decree 26 March 2008, 63.

9. Towards landscaping authorizations adopted after the date of entry into force of Legislative Decree 26 March 2008 63, and before the date of entry into force of this provision, the supervision, if it has not already exercised the power of annulment, may exercise such discretion, pursuant to the preceding paragraphs 2 and 3, within thirty days from the date of entry into force of this provision, if the authorization, accompanied by the relevant documentation has been postponed by the Superintendence Authority competent to grant approval for the purposes of section 146, except that the period shall run from the date on which it is re- submitted to the Superintendence.

FOURTH PART

Sanctions

TITLE I

Administrative Sanctions

Heading I

Sanctions Relative to the Second Part

Article 160

Order to Reinstatement

1. If a cultural property is harmed as a result of violations of the protection and conservation obligations established by the provisions of Heading III of Title I of the Second Part, the Ministry shall order the transgressor to carry out the work necessary to restore the property to its original state at his/her own expense.
2. When the works to be ordered pursuant to paragraph 1 have urban planning- building importance the start of procedure and the final provision shall also be notified to the Metropolitan area or Municipality concerned.
3. In case of non-compliance with the order issued pursuant to paragraph 1, the Ministry shall carry out the order ex officio at the expense of the transgressor. The collection of the relative expenses shall be effected in the forms established in the regulations on the compulsory collection of State property revenues.
4. When restoration to original state is not possible, the transgressor must pay to the State an amount which is equal to the value of the thing lost or to the reduction in the value of the thing.
5. If the assessment of the amount, made by the Ministry, is not accepted by the party obliged to pay, the same sum shall be determined by a commission composed of three members, one of which shall be appointed by the Ministry, one by the party obliged to pay and a third by the president of the court. The relative costs shall be advanced by the party obliged to pay.

Article 161

Damage to Found Things

1. The measures established in article 160 shall also apply to those who cause damage to the things referred to in article 91, in violation of the obligations indicated in articles 89 and 90.

Article 162

Violations Relating to billposting

1. Whoever collocates posters or other advertising means in violation of the provisions set out in article 49 shall be punishable with the sanctions established in article 23 of legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992 and subsequent modifications and additions.

Article 163

Loss of Cultural Properties

1. If, as a result of a breach of the obligations established by the provisions of Section I of Heading IV and Section I of Heading V of Title I of Part II, the cultural property is no longer detectable, or it is out of the country, the offender is required to pay the State an amount equal to the value of the property. (Section amended by art. 3 of the Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

2. If the offence can be charged to more than one person, the persons shall be obliged to pay the sum jointly and severally.

3. If the assessment of the sum made by Ministry is not accepted by the party obliged to pay, the same sum shall be determined by a commission composed of three members, one of which shall be appointed by the Ministry, one by the party obliged to pay and a third by the president of the court. The relative costs shall be advanced by the party obliged to pay.

4. The assessment of the commission may be challenged in case of error or manifest inequity.

Article 164

Violations Relating to Juridical Acts

1. Transfers, agreements and legal transactions in general, performed in violation of the prohibitions established by the provisions of Title I of the Second Part, or in non-compliance of the conditions and modalities prescribed therein, shall be null and void.

2. The power of the Ministry to exercise pre-emption pursuant to article 61, paragraph 2 shall stand.

Article 165

Violations of the Provisions Pertaining to International Circulation

1. Apart from the cases of complicity in a crime provided for in article 174, paragraph 1, whoever transfers abroad the things or properties indicated in article 10, in violation of the provisions set out in Sections I and II of Heading V of Title I of the Second Part, shall be punishable with administrative sanction consisting in the payment of a sum ranging from € 77.50 to € 465.00.

Article 166

Failure to Submit Exportation Documents

1. Whoever effects the exportation of a cultural property beyond the territory of the European Union pursuant to EEC regulations and fails to submit to the competent export office 3 copies of the forms provided for in (EEC) Commission regulation no. 752/93 of 30 March 1993, in application of the EEC regulation, shall be punishable with administrative sanction consisting in the payment of a sum ranging from € 103,50 to € 620.00.

Heading II

Sanctions Relative to the Third Part

Article 167

Order of reinstatement or payment of monetary compensation

(Article replaced by art. 27 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

1. In case of violation of obligations and orders under Title I of Part Three, the offender is always kept to reinstatement at his own expense, except as provided in paragraph 4.

2. With the order of reinstatement is assigned to a time limit for the offender.

3. In case of default, the administrative authority responsible for the protection of the landscape provides office by the prefect and enforceable makes note of the expenses. Where the administrative authority in charge of the office landscape protection fails, the regional director of the competent authority, on request of the same administrative authority or, one hundred and eighty days after the expiration of the offense, after giving notice to that authority to do so within thirty days, proceed to the demolition using the appropriate technical and operational service of the Ministry, or with the rules laid down in Article 41 of DPR June 6, 2001, 380, as a result of a special agreement that can be taken out of Understanding between the Ministry and the Ministry of Defence.

(Article amended by art. 3, of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

4. The competent administrative authority shall check the compatibility landscaping, in accordance with the procedures referred to in paragraph 5, in the following cases:

- a) for work carried out in the absence or divergence authorization landscape, which have led to the creation of useful surfaces or volumes or increase those lawfully made;
- b) for the use of materials in contravention authorization landscaping;
- c) where works are also configurable as either ordinary or extraordinary maintenance in accordance with Article 3 of Presidential Decree June 6, 2001, 380.

5. The owner, possessor or holder in any way the property or the area affected by the actions referred to in paragraph 4 shall submit an application to the authority responsible for the management of the bond for the purposes of the landscape compatibility of the works. The competent authority shall decide on the application within the deadline of one hundred and eighty days, after binding opinion of supervision to be rendered by the final deadline of ninety days. If it is found the landscape compatibility, the offender is liable to pay a sum equal to the greater of the damage done and the profit gained by the offense. The amount of the penalty shall be determined after an appraisal. In case of rejection of the application of the sanction the demolition referred to in paragraph 1. The application for assessment of the compatibility of landscaping submitted pursuant to Article 181, paragraph 1- c, means also presented under and for the purposes set out in this paragraph.

6. The amounts collected as a result of the application of paragraph 5, and the effect of Article 1, paragraph 37, letter b), no. 1) of the Law of 15 December 2004, 308, are used not only for the execution of a waiver in pristine referred to in paragraph 1, for the purpose of protection and assistance for the recovery of landscape values and redevelopment of buildings and areas degraded or affected by a waiver in pristine. For the same purposes can also be used sums deriving from the recovery of the costs incurred by the government for the execution of the reinstatement to the detriment of the obligated parties, or other amounts designated for this purpose by the competent authorities.

Article 168

Violations Relating to Billposting

1. Whoever collocates posters or other advertising means in violation of the provisions referred to in article 153 shall be punishable with the sanctions set out in article 23 of legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992 and subsequent modifications.

TITLE II

Penal Sanctions

Heading I

Sanctions Relative to the Second Part

Article 169

Illegal Works

1. The following shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of six months to one year and by a fine ranging from € 775.00 to € 38,734.50:

a) whoever without Authorization demolishes, removes, modifies, restores or carries out works of any kind on the cultural properties indicated in article 10;

b) whoever, without the Authorization of the superintendent, proceeds to detach frescoes, escutcheons, graffiti, inscriptions, tabernacles or other ornaments decorating buildings, whether or not they be displayed to public view, even when no declaration under article 13 has been made;

c) whoever carries out, in cases of absolute urgency, temporary works indispensable to avoiding substantial damage to the properties indicated in article 10, without immediately notifying the superintendent or without submitting for Authorization, in the briefest time possible, the project design for the definitive works.

2. The same punishment established in paragraph 1 shall apply in cases of non-compliance with an order to suspend works issued by the superintendent pursuant to article 28.

Article 170

Illegal Use

1. Whoever designates the cultural properties indicated in article 10 for a use that is incompatible with their historical or artistic nature or which is harmful to their conservation or integrity shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period ranging from six months to one year and a fine ranging from € 775.00 to € 38,734.50.

Article 171

Illegal Collocation and Removal

1. Whoever fails to collocate cultural properties belonging to the subjects established in article 10, paragraph 1 in their designated place and in the manner indicated by the superintendent shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period ranging from six months to one year and a fine ranging from € 775.00 to € 38,734.50.

2. Subject to the same punishment is the holder who fails to notify the competent superintendent of the removal of cultural properties to another locality, due to a change in place of abode, or the holder who fails to comply with the prescriptions issued by the superintendent in order to avoid damage to the same properties during transport.

Article 172

Non-compliance with the Prescriptions of Indirect Protection

1. Whoever fails to comply with the prescriptions issued by the Ministry pursuant to article 45, paragraph 1 shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period ranging from six months to one year and a fine ranging from € 775.00 to € 38,734.50.

2. Non-compliance with the precautionary measures contained in the action referred to in article 46, paragraph 4, is punishable under article 180.

Article 173

Violations Pertaining to Alienation

1. The following are punishable with imprisonment for a period of up to one year and fine ranging from € 1,549.50 to € 77,469.00:

- a) whoever, without the prescribed Authorizations, transfers cultural properties indicated in article 55 and 56;
- b) whoever, being under the obligation to present declaration of the deeds of transfer or of the detention of cultural properties, within the term indicated in article 59, fails to fulfil the aforesaid obligation;
- c) the transferor of the cultural property subject to pre-emption making the delivery of the thing during the time provided for in Article 61, paragraph 1. (as amended by letter. 3 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)100

Article 174

Illegal Exit and Exportation

1. Whoever transfers abroad things of artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, bibliographical, documental or archival interest, as well as the things indicated in article 11, paragraph 1, letters f), g), and h), without certificate of free circulation or export licence, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of one to four years or with a fine ranging from € 258.00 to € 5,165.00.

2. The punishment established in paragraph 1 shall likewise apply to whoever, upon expiry of term, fails to return to national territory cultural properties for which temporary exit or exportation was authorized.

3. The judge shall order confiscation of the things, except when these belong to a person extraneous to the crime. Confiscation shall take place in accordance with the regulations of the customs laws pertaining to contraband.

4. If the offence is committed by a person who carries out activities of sale to the public or of exhibition for the purposes of sale of objects of cultural interest, the sentence is followed by the prohibition established under article 30 of the penal code.

Article 175

Violations Relating to Archaeological Research

1. The following are punishable by imprisonment of up to a year and a fine ranging from € 310.00 to € 3,099.00:

- a) whoever carries out archaeological searches or, in general, works for the discovery of things indicated in article 10 without concession, or fails to comply with the prescriptions established by the administration.

b) whoever, being under such obligation, fails to declare within the term prescribed by article 90, paragraph 1, the things indicated in article 10, found fortuitously, or fails to provide for their temporary conservation.

Article 176

Illegal Appropriation of Cultural Property Belonging to the State

1. Whoever appropriates cultural property indicated in article 10 belonging to the State under article 91 shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of up to three years and with a fine ranging from € 31.00 to € 516.50.
2. Punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of one to six years and a fine ranging from € 103.00 to € 1,033.00 if the offence is committed by a person who has obtained the search concession provided for in article 89.

Article 177

Collaboration in the Recovery of Cultural Property

1. The punishment applicable for the crimes set out in articles 174 and 176 shall be reduced by one to two thirds when the offender offers collaboration that is decisive or at any rate of substantial importance for the recovery of properties unlawfully removed or transferred abroad.

Article 178

Imitation of Works of Art

1. The following shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of three months to four years and with a fine ranging from € 103.00 to € 3,099.00:
 - a) whoever, for purposes of gain, counterfeits, alters or reproduces a work of painting, sculpture or graphic art, or an antique object or an object of historical or archaeological interest;
 - b) whoever, even if he/she did not participate in the counterfeiting, alteration or reproduction, puts on sale, or holds for purposes of sale, or introduces into the territory of the State for such purpose, or in any case puts into circulation, as authentic, counterfeited, altered or reproduced samples of works of painting, sculpture, graphic art or antique objects, or objects of historical or archaeological interest;
 - c) whoever, knowing them to be false, authenticates works or objects, indicated in letters a) and b) which have been counterfeited, altered or reproduced;
 - d) whoever, through other declarations, evaluations, publications, affixation of stamps or labels or by any other means, certifies as authentic or contributes to the certification as such of works or objects indicated in letters a) and b) which have been counterfeited, altered or reproduced, knowing them to be false.
2. If the offences are committed in the exercise of a commercial activity punishment shall be increased and conviction shall be followed by the prohibition established under article 30 of the penal code.

3. Conviction for offences set out in paragraph 1 shall be published in three daily newspapers with national circulation to be designated by the judge and published in three different localities. Article 36, paragraph 3, of the penal code shall apply.

Article 179

Non-punishable Cases

1. The provisions of Article 178 shall not apply to those who reproduce, owns, offers for sale or otherwise diffused copies of works of painting, sculpture or graphic, or copies or imitations of objects of antiquity or of historical or archaeological interest, expressly declared not authentic at the time of exposure or the sale by written note on the work or object, or, when this is not possible because of the nature or size of the copy or imitation, in a statement issued at the time of exposure or of the sale. They do not apply equally to art restoration who have not rebuilt in a decisive way the original work. (Section amended by art. 3 of the Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

Article 180

Non-compliance with Administrative Regulations

1. Except in cases where the offence constitutes a more serious crime, whoever fails to comply with an order issued by the authority responsible for the protection of cultural properties in accordance with this Title shall be punished with the penalties set out in article 650 of the penal code.

Heading II

Sanctions Relative to the Third Part

Article 181

Works Carried Out Without Authorization or Contrary To Its Provisions

1. Any person who, without the required permit or in contravention of it, performs work of any kind of landscape properties shall be punished with the penalties provided for in Article 44, letter c), of Presidential Decree June 6, 2001, 380.

1-bis. The penalty shall be imprisonment from one to four years if the work referred to in paragraph 1:

a) fall on buildings or areas which, by their nature landscapes, have been declared to be of remarkable public interest by special provision enacted in the era previous to the completion of the work; (as amended by letter. 28 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

b) fall on buildings or areas protected by law under Article 142 and have resulted in an increase of manufactures more than thirty percent of the volume of the original building or, alternatively, an extension of that more than

seven hundred and fifty cubic meters, which is still have resulted in a new building with a volume of more than a thousand cubic meters.

1-ter. Without prejudice to the application of the fines referred to in Article 167, if the administrative authority finds the landscape compatibility accordance with the procedures referred to in paragraph 1- c, the arrangement referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply:

(introductory sentence amended by art. 28 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

a) for work carried out in the absence or divergence authorization landscape, which have led to the creation of useful surfaces or volumes or increase those lawfully made;

b) for the use of materials in contravention authorization landscaping;

c) where works are configurable as either ordinary or extraordinary maintenance in accordance with Article 3 of Presidential Decree June 6, 2001, 380.

1 - c. The owner, possessor or holder in any way the property or the area affected by the actions referred to in paragraph 1-ter shall submit an application to the authority responsible for the management of the bond for the purposes of the landscape compatibility of the works. The competent authority shall decide on the application within the deadline of one hundred and eighty days, after binding opinion of supervision to be rendered by the final deadline of ninety days.

1 - d. The reinstatement of property or areas subject to landscape constraints, by the offender, before it is disposed of by the administrative office, and in any case previous to a conviction, extinguishes the offense referred to in paragraph 1.

(subsections 1-bis, 1-ter, 1 - c and 1 - d were introduced by art. 1, paragraph 36 of law no. 308 of 2004)

2. With the sentence is ordered the reinstatement of the locations at the expense of the offender. A copy of the judgment shall be sent to the region and to the municipality in whose territory the offense was committed.

FIFTH PART

Interim provisions, abrogation and coming into effect of laws

Article 182

Transitional provisions

(Article amended by art. 4 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006 then by art. 3 of the Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

(paragraphs 1 to 1 - d were thus replaced by art. 1, paragraph 1, of Law no. 7 of 2013)

1. As a transitional measure, for the purposes set out in Article 29, paragraph 9 bis, acquires the title of restorer of cultural heritage, for the specific area or areas required from those indicated in Annex B, the one who has gained sufficient professional competence in the restoration of movable cultural and architectural heritage of decorated surfaces.

1-bis. The title of restorer of cultural properties is attributed, in response to a specific public selection procedure to be completed by June 30, 2015, with measures of the Ministry that give rise to the inclusion in a list, broken down by areas of expertise and made accessible to all concerned. The estate of the list provides the same Ministry, as part of human resources, equipment and financial resources to current legislation, no new or increased charges for public finance. The lists are updated in a timely manner, even by the insertion of the names of those who obtain the title pursuant to Article 29, paragraphs 7, 8 and 9.

1-ter. The procedure of public selection issued by December 31, 2012, consists of the evaluation of the qualifications and activities, and in the scoring, set out in Annex B of this Code. Within the same period by the Minister are set out guidelines for the completion of the selection procedure public, in compliance with the provisions of this Article shall, after hearing the most representative organizations of employers and workers. The title of restorer of cultural property is acquired with a score equal to the number of credits specified in Article 1 of the Rules of the Decree of the Minister 26 May 2009, 87. The rating required by Table 1 of Annex B is up to the qualifications obtained at the date of 30 June 2012, as well as those achieved by the December 31, 2014 from those that are found enrolled in the courses at the date of June 30, 2012. The rating required by Table 2 of Annex B to the position it is formalized within the framework of June 30, 2012. The rating required by Table 3 of Annex B is up for the task of restoration taking charge at the date of entry into force of this provision and concluded by 31 December 2014.

1 - c. For the purposes of the allocation of scores given in Table 3 of Annex B:

a) is considered an property restoration of movable cultural property and decorated surfaces of architectural activity characterizing the competence profile of the restorer of cultural properties, as provided in Annex A of the Rules of the Decree of the Minister 26 May 2009 86;

b) is recognized only the restoration activities actually performed by that person, directly or directly, and in their own and in dependent employment or permanent collaboration or project, or as part of employment relationships employed by government responsible for the protection of cultural heritage, with regular performance certified in the procedure of selection;

c) the activity must result from certain acts of the date issued, received or kept by the authority responsible for the protection of the property subject of the work or by the institutions referred to in Article 9 of Legislative Decree of 20 October 1998 368, formed on the occasion of custody of the contract, in the course of work or at the conclusion of the contract, including actions relating to the organization and labor relations of the subcontractor;

d) the duration of the restoration is documented by the terms of delivery and completion of the work, with the possibility of cumulating the duration of the works carried out over the same period.

1 - d. It may also acquire the title of restorer of cultural properties, the same effects as mentioned in Article 29, paragraph 9 bis, after passing a fitness test with value of qualifying State examination, in the manner prescribed by the Minister in consultation with the Minister for Education, University and Research to be issued, in agreement with the Joint Conference referred to in Article 8 of Legislative Decree of 28 August 1997 no. 281, no later than December 31, 2012, the person who has acquired the status of assistant conservator of cultural properties within the meaning of Section 1- e of this article. By the same decree shall establish the procedures for conducting a distinct proficiency test with value of qualifying State examination, aimed at obtaining the qualification as a restorer of cultural properties, the same effects as mentioned in Article 29, paragraph 9 bis, they can access those who, within the period and in compliance with the condition referred to in subsection 1-ter of this Article, have a degree or diploma of the first degree in Restoration of the academies of fine arts, as well as a Master's degree or master which is the second level academic degree in Restoration of the academies of fine

arts, corresponding to the licenses provided for in Table 1 of Annex B, through a course of study lasting a total of at least five years. The above test is carried out in the institutions where the courses are held on the second level, which will provide with the human resources, equipment and financial resources available under current legislation, no new or increased charges for public finance.

1 - e. Pending the realization of Article 29, paragraph 10, acquires the status of assistant conservator of cultural heritage, in response to a specific public selection procedure organized no later than December 31, 2012, the one who, at the date of publication of the notice, and in possession of one of the following requirements:

a) he has obtained a degree in Conservation and restoration of historic and artistic heritage (12 / S) or a degree in Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (LM11), or the bachelor's degree in Conservation of Cultural Property, whether treated by university classes to the above, pursuant to article 2 of the Decree of the Minister of Education, universities and Research July 9, 2009, published in Official Gazette no. 233 of 7 October 2009;

b) has a degree in Cultural Heritage (L1) or in Technologies for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (L43);

c) has a diploma in Restoration at the academies of fine arts education with at least three years;

d) has a diploma from a school of restoration state or a certificate of professional qualification at a regional school of restoration in accordance with Article 14 of the Law of 21 December 1978, 845, with teaching of not less than two years;

e) appears in the frame in the roles of government responsible for the protection of cultural heritage as a result of the passing of a public competition for the profile of technical assistant conservator;

f) has been involved in the restoration of movable cultural and architectural heritage of decorated surfaces, for not less than quattuoranni, with regular performance certified in the procedure of selectio The activity is demonstrated by a declaration by the employer or self-certification of the person within the meaning of the text only referred to DPR December 28, 2000, 445.

1 - f. It may also acquire the status of a collaborator restorer of cultural properties, after passing a fitness test, in the manner prescribed by the Minister to be issued, in agreement with the Joint Conference referred to in Article 8 of Legislative Decree August 28, 1997, 281, no later than June 30, 2014, the one who has achieved the requirements of Section 1- e of this article during the period between October 31, 2012 and June 30, 2014.

1 - g. The qualification of assistant conservator of cultural properties is attributed with the Ministry of measures that give rise to the inclusion in a list made available to all interested parties. The estate of the list provides the same Ministry, as part of human resources, equipment and financial resources to current legislation, no new or increased charges for public finance.

1 novies. The qualifications referred to in Section I, Table 1, Appendix B allow the inclusion on the list referred to in paragraph 1, in the areas of competence laid down in Section II of Annex B to which they relate restoration of the teachings imparted. The positions of the framework set out in Section I, Table 2 of Appendix B allow the entry on the list in relation to the areas of expertise covered by the work activity as a result of classificatio The professional experience referred to in Section I, Table 3, Appendix B allows entry on the list in its area of jurisdiction referred to in the restoration work carried out on an prevalent, as well as to any other areas to which they relate activities restoration carried out for a period of at least two years.

(inserted by paragraph. 3 - d of the Law no. 112 of 2013)

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 29, paragraph 11, and pending enactment of the decrees referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of that article, by decree of the Minister for Education, University and Research, in consultation with the Minister, the Foundation”Centre for the Preservation and Restoration of cultural Property La Venaria Reale”is authorized to establish and activate a trial basis, for a training cycle, in agreement with the University of Turin and the Turin Polytechnic, a Master of Science in cycle only for the training of restorers of cultural heritage, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 29 et seq. The aforesaid decree defines the teaching order of the course, based on the specific project approved by the competent organs of the Foundation and universities without any new or additional burdens on public finances.

3. Within sixty days after the entry into force of this Code, regions and other local governments take the necessary measures adapting the requirement laid down in Article 103, paragraph 4. In case of default, the Ministry shall give substitute, pursuant to Article 117, fifth paragraph, of the Constitution.

3-bis. By way of derogation from the prohibition laid down in Article 146, paragraph 4, second sentence, shall be drawn by the competent authority in the management of the landscape bond proceedings relating to applications for authorization landscape amnesty submitted by 30 April 2004 is not yet defined the date of entry into force of this subsection, which is defined by determination of admissibility of the request for the ban occurred, without ruling on the values of the landscape compatibility of the interventio In the latter case the competent authority is obliged, at the request of any interested party, to reopen the proceedings and to conclude it by reasoned in terms of the law. The penalties provided for in Article 167, paragraph 5.

(inserted by paragraph. 29 of Legislative Decree no. 157, 2006, and amended by art. 4 of Legislative Decree no. 63, 2008)

3-ter. The provisions of paragraph 3-bis shall also apply to applications submitted under the terms of the amnesty under Article 1, paragraphs 37 and 39 of the Law of 15 December 2004, 308, subject to the quantification of the penalty laid down therei The opinion of the supervision referred to in Article 1, paragraph 39, of the Law of 15 December 2004, 308, refers to binding.

(inserted by paragraph. 29 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

3 - c. The findings of the landscape compatibility madeat the date of entry into force of this provision, pursuant to Article 181, paragraph 1- c, apply the penalties referred to in Article 167, paragraph 5.

(inserted by paragraph. 29 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

Article 183

Final Provisions

1) in paragraph 2, the words “Articles 5,44”shall be replaced by the following: “ Articles 5, 44 and 182, paragraphs 1, 2 and 1 - c.”;

2) in paragraph 5, after the words “implementing”shall be inserted the following: “Article 44, paragraph 4, and”.

1. The measures referred to in Articles 13, 45, 141 and 156, paragraph 3, are not among the acts listed in Article 3, paragraph 1, of Law 14 January 1994, 20.

2. The realization of Articles 5, 44 and 182, paragraphs 1, 1 - c and 2 shall not involve new or increased charges for public finance.

(Section amended by art. 4 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

3. The participation fees provided for in this code is provided as part of the institutional responsibilities of the authorities concerned, not' rise to the payment of any compensation and, anyway, it does not derive any new or additional burdens on public finances.

(comma replaced by art. 30 of Legislative Decree no. 157 of 2006)

4. The charges arising from the exercise by the Ministry of the options provided for in Articles 34, 35 and 37 are employed within the limits of the budget appropriations related to specific items of expenditure.

5. The guarantees provided by the State pursuant to Articles 44, paragraph 4, and 48, paragraph 5, are listed in the Annex to the estimates of the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in accordance with Article 13 of the Law of 5 August 1978 468. In the case of enforcement of these guarantees the Ministry shall send a special report to Parliament.

(Section amended by art. 4 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

6. The laws of the Republic may not introduce exceptions to the principles of the present legislative decree except by express modification of its provisions.

7. This Code shall enter into force on 1 May 2004.

Article 184

Abrogated Laws

(Heading amended by art. 3 of the Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

1) the heading is replaced by the following: "Rules repealed and interpretation";

2) after paragraph 1 is added at the end the following: ".."

1. The following provisions are repealed:

- Law 1 June 1939, 1089, Article 40, as amended most recently amended by Article 9 of the Law of 12 July 1999, no. 237;
- Presidential Decree September 30, 1963, 1409 limited: Article 21, paragraphs 1 and 3, and paragraph 2, in the text, respectively, amended and replaced by Article 8 of the decree of 30 July 1999, no. 281, Articles 21 and 22 -bis, paragraph 1, in the text, respectively, added and amended by Article 9 of the same decree;
- Presidential Decree January 14, 1972, 3, only Article 9;
- Legislative Decree of 30 April 1992 no. 285, only Article 23, paragraph 3 and the first sentence of paragraph 13 ter, added by Article 30 of the Law of 7 December 1999, no. 472;
- Law of 15 May 1997, 127, only Article 12, paragraph 5, as amended by Article 19, paragraph 9, of the Law of 23 December 1998, 448, and paragraph 6 of the first period;

- Law of 8 October 1997 352, only Article 7, as amended by Articles 3 and 4 of the Law of 12 July 1999, no. 237 and Article 4 of the Law of 21 December 1999, 513;
- Legislative decree 31 March 1998, 112, limited to articles 148, 150, 152 and 153;
- Law of 12 July 1999, no. 237, only Article 9;
- Legislative Decree of 30 July 1999, no. 281, limited to Article 8, paragraph 2, and 9;
- Legislative Decree 29 October 1999 490 and subsequent amendments and additions;
- Presidential Decree September 7, 2000, 283;
- Legislative Decree 30 June 2003, 196, only Article 179, paragraph 4;
- Law of 8 July 2003 172, only Article 7.

1-bis. The term “additional services” section in laws or regulations are considered “services to the public” under Article 117

(inserted by paragraph. 3 of Legislative Decree no. 62, 2008)

Annex A

(supplementary discipline under Articles. 63, paragraph 1, 74, paragraphs 1 and 3, and 75, paragraph 3, letter a)

(Heading amended by art. 5 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

c) at point A, in the end, after the number 15, the period that begins with the words:”Cultural heritage”and ends with the words:’ to point B’ is deleted.

A. Categories of properties:

1. Archaeological objects more than a hundred years from:

- a) excavations and finds on land or under water;
- b) archaeological sites;
- c) archaeological collections.

2. Elements forming an integral part of artistic, historical or religious monuments which have been dismembered themselves, having more than a hundred years.

3. Pictures and paintings, other than those belonging to categories 4 and 5 made entirely by hand on any support and in any material (1).

4. Watercolors, gouaches and pastels executed entirely by hand on any support.
5. Mosaics other than those in categories 1 and 2 made entirely by hand on any material (1) and drawings produced entirely by hand on any support.
6. Original engravings, prints, serigraphs and lithographs with their respective plates and original posters (1).
7. Original sculptures or statuary and copies produced by the same process as the original (1), other than those of category 1.
8. Photographs, films and negatives related (1).
9. Incunabula and manuscripts, including maps and musical scores, singly or in collections (1).
10. Books more than a hundred years old, singly or in collections.
11. Printed maps more than two hundred years.
12. Archives, and any elements thereof, of nature with more than fifty years.
13.
 - a) Collections and specimens from zoological, botanical, mineralogical, anatomical.
 - b) Collections of historical, palaeontological, ethnographic or numismatic interest.(letter thus replaced by art. 5 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)
14. Means of transport more than seventy-five years.
15. Other antique items not included in categories 1 to 14, with more than fifty years.
(isolated period suppressed art. 5 of Legislative Decree no. 156 of 2006)

B. Values applicable to the categories mentioned in the letter A (in euro):

- 1) regardless of the value
 1. archaeological finds
 2. Dismembered monuments
 9. Incunabula and manuscripts
 12. archives
- 2) 13979.50
 5. Mosaics and drawings
 6. Engravings
 8. Photos

11. Printed maps

3) 27959.00

4. Watercolors, gouaches and pastels

4) 46598.00

7. statuary

10. Books

13. collections

14. Means of transport

15. other items

5) 139,794.00

3. diamonds

The conditions relating to the values should be determined at the time of submission of the return

(1) Which are more than fifty years old and do not belong to.

Annex B

(Annex added to the Annexed art. 1, paragraph 2 of Law no. 7 of 2013)

Table 1 – Educational qualifications

score

Diploma from a state school of restoration referred to in Article 9 of Legislative Decree of 20 October 1998 368
(Schools of higher education and study acting at the Central Institute for Restoration, the Precious stones and the
Central Institute for the pathology of the book)

300

Diploma from a state school of restoration of at least two years

75

for each year of the course

Certificate of professional qualification awarded by a regional school of restoration in accordance with Article
14 of the Law of 21 December 1978, 845, or equivalent foreign securities held as part of public selection
procedure

75

for each year of the course

Degree in Cultural Heritage (L1) or in Technologies for the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (L43)
37,50

for each year of the course

Degree in Conservation and restoration of historic and artistic heritage (12 / S)

37,50

for each year of the course

Degree in Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (LM11)

37,50

for each year of the course

Diploma in Conservation of Cultural Property, whether treated by the university classes 12 / S or LM11, pursuant to Article 2 of the Ministerial Decree July 9, 2009

37,50

for each year of the course

Diploma in Restoration of first or second degree, awarded by the Academy of fine arts, with at least one course per year in restoration for each year of the course

50

for each year of the course

Qualifications recognized as equivalent to the diploma in Restoration achieved at the Academies of Fine Arts

50

for each year of the course

Table 2 - Employees of government responsible for the protection of cultural heritage

Position

Score

Employee roles of government responsible for the protection of cultural heritage as a result of the passing of a public competition for the profile of the restorer of cultural properties

300

Employee roles of government responsible for the protection of cultural heritage as a result of the passing of a public competition for the profile of technical assistant conservator

225

combined with the scores in Table 1 if the securities have been achieved after the inclusion in the qualifying ex-B3, profile engineer restorer, in the roles of the public administration
Classification as a professor of Restoration at the Academies of Fine Arts for the disciplines ABPR24, ABPR25, ABPR26, ABPR27 and ABPR28
300

Table 3 - Professional Experience

Restoration activities

Score

Conducting business on the restoration of movable cultural and architectural heritage of decorated surfaces in accordance with Article 182, paragraph 1-c, letter a)

37,50 for year

Notice:

NOTES

The text of the notes published herein was written by the administration competent for each matter pursuant to article 10, paragraph 3 of the consolidated text of the provisions for the enactment of laws, the emanation of decrees of the President of the Republic, and the official publications of the Italian Republic, approved by decree no. 1092 of the President of the Republic of 28 December 1985, for the only purpose of facilitating the reading of the legal provisions to which the note refers. The value and efficacy of the legislative acts recorded herein remain inviolate.

For EEC directives, essential particulars of publication are provided in the Official Gazette of the European Communities (OGEC).

Notes to the premises:

- Articles 76, 87, 117 and 118 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, published in the extraordinary edition of the Official Gazette of the Italian Republic no. 298 of 27 December 1947, as modified by constitutional law no. 3 of 18 October 2001, published in Official Gazette no. 248 of 24 October 2001, establish:

<<Art. 76. – The exercise of the legislative function may not be delegated to the Government without the determination of principles and directive criteria and only for a restricted period of time and for definite purposes.

Art. 87. – The President of the Republic is the head of state and represents national unity.

He/she may send messages to the Chambers.

He/she announces the election of the new Chambers and fixes the dates of their first meetings.

He/she authorizes the presentation to the Chambers of draft laws initiated by the Government.

He/she enacts the laws and emanates the decrees having the force of law, and regulations.

He/she announces popular referendums in the cases established by the Constitution

He/she appoints, in the cases established by law, the functionaries of the State.

He/she accredits and receives diplomatic representatives, ratifies International treaties, with the previous Authorization, when necessary, of the Chambers.

He/she detains command of the Armed Forces, presides over the Supreme Council of Defence constituted in accordance with the law, declares state of war deliberated by the Chambers.

He/she presides over the Superior Council of Magistrates. He/she may grant pardons and commute sentences. He/she confers the honours of the Republic.

- Art. 117. Legislative power shall be exercised by the State and the Regions in the respect of the Constitution, as well as the constraints deriving from European Community regulations and international obligations.

The State shall have exclusive legislation in the following matters:

- a) foreign policy and international relations of the State; relations of the State with the European Union; right to asylum and legal status of citizens of States which do not belong to the European Union;
- b) immigration;
- c) relations between the Republic and religious denominations;
- d) defence and the Armed Forces; security of the State; arms, munitions and explosives;
- e) currency, protection of savings and financial markets; protection of competition; monetary system; tax and accounting system of the State; equalization of financial resources;
- f) organs of the State and relative electoral laws; State referenda; election of the European Parliament;
- g) administrative regulation and organization of the State and the national government bodies;
- h) public order and safety, with the exception of the local administrative police;
- i) citizenship, marital status and birth and death registry offices;
- j) trial jurisdiction and regulations; civil and penal system; administrative justice;
- k) determination of essential levels of services concerning civil and social rights which must be ensured throughout the national territory;
- l) general regulations on education;
- m) social security;
- n) electoral legislation, government organs and fundamental functions of Municipalities, Provinces and Metropolitan Areas;
- o) customs, protection of national borders and international disease prevention;
- p) weights, measures and determination of time; statistical and electronic co-ordination of State, Regional, and local administration data; intellectual property;

q) protection of the environment, the ecosystem and cultural property.

Matters of concurrent legislation include those relative to: international relations and relations with the European Union of the Regions; foreign trade; job security and safety; education, without prejudice to the autonomy of scholastic institutions remaining, and with the exception of vocational education and training; professions; scientific and technological research and support for innovation in the productive sectors; safeguarding of health; food and nutrition; sports regulations; public safety; management of the territory; civil ports and airports; major transportation and navigation networks; communications regulations; national production, transportation and distribution of energy; complementary and supplementary social security; harmonisation of public budgets and co-ordination of public finances and the tax system; enhancement of the cultural and environmental heritage and promotion and organization of cultural activities; savings banks, rural savings banks, credit institutions of a regional nature; land and agricultural credit institutions of a regional nature. In matters of concurrent legislation, the legislative power belongs to the Regions, except for the determination of the fundamental principles, reserved to the legislation of the State.

The Regions shall have legislative powers with reference to any matter not expressly reserved to the legislation of the State.

The autonomous Regions of Trento and Bolzano shall, in matters under their competence, participate in the decisions aimed at the formation of European Community regulatory instruments and provide for the realization and execution of international accords and instruments of the European Union, in compliance with the rules of procedure established by the laws of the State, which govern the modalities for the exercise of substitutive powers in cases of non-compliance.

Law-making powers shall belong to the State in matters of exclusive legislation, except in cases of delegation to the Regions. Law-making powers shall belong to the Regions in all other matters. The Municipalities, the Provinces and the Metropolitan areas shall have law-making powers with regard to the regulation of the organization and the exercise of the functions attributed to them.

Regional laws shall remove any obstacle which prevents full equality between men and women in social, cultural and economic life and shall promote equal opportunity between women and men for elected office.

Regional law shall ratify the agreements of a Region with other regions in order to improve the exercise of their functions, and may also do so with the identification of common bodies.

In matters under its competence, the Region may conclude accords with other States and agreements with territorial bodies within other States in the cases and forms governed by the laws of the State.

- Art. 118. The administrative functions are assigned to the Municipalities, except in cases where, in order to ensure their unified exercise, these are conferred on Provinces, Metropolitan areas, Regions and the State, on the basis of the principles of subsidiarity, differentiation and appropriateness.

The Municipalities, Provinces and Metropolitan Areas are the title-holders of their own administrative functions and those conferred upon them by State or Regional law, according to their respective competences.

State law governs forms of co-ordination between the State and the Regions in matters set out in letters b) and h) of the second paragraph of art. 117, and also governs forms of agreement and co-ordination between the State and the Regions in matters of cultural heritage protection.

The State, Regions, Metropolitan areas, Provinces and Municipalities shall promote autonomous initiative on the part of the citizens, both as individuals and in association, for carrying out activities of general interest, on the basis of the principles of subsidiarity>>.

– Article 14 of Law no. 400 of 23 August 1988, containing “Rules and Regulations for Government Activities and the Regulations of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 214 of 12 September 1988 establishes the following:

<<Article 14 (Legislative decrees).

– 1. The legislative decrees adopted by the Government under article 76 of the Constitution shall be emanated by the President of the Republic with the denomination of “legislative decree” and with the indication, in the preamble, of the law of delegation, of the resolution of the Council of Ministers and of the other fulfilments of the procedure prescribed by the delegation law.

2. The emanation of the legislative decree must occur within the term fixed by the delegation law; the text of the legislative decree adopted by the Government shall be forwarded to the President of the Republic, for emanation, at least twenty days before the expiry date.

3. If the enabling statute refers to a plurality of distinct matters which may be dealt with separately, the Government may exercise it by means of several successive instruments for one or more of the aforementioned matters. With regard to the final term established by the law of delegation, the Government shall periodically inform the Chambers on the criteria it is following in the organization of the exercise of the legislative power.

4. In any case, when the term established for the exercise of legislative power exceeds two years, the Government must ask for the opinion of the Chambers on the schemes for the delegated decrees. The opinion shall be expressed by the permanent Commissions of the two Chambers competent for each matter within sixty days, indicating specifically any provisions which are deemed not to correspond to the directives of the law of delegatio In the thirty days following, the Government, having examined the opinion, shall send back the texts, with observations and any changes, to the Commissions for a final opinion which must be expressed within thirty days>>.

– Legislative decree no. 368 of 20 October 1988, containing: “Creation of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, pursuant to article 11 of Law no. 59 of 15 March 1997”, is published in Official Gazette no. 250 of 26 October 1998.

– Legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, containing “The Consolidated Text of the Legislative Provisions for Cultural Heritage and Activities, in accordance with art. 1 of law no. 352 of 8 October 1997” is published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 302 of 27 December 1999.

– Art. 10 of law no. 137 of 6 July 2002 containing “Enabling Statute for the Reform of the Organization of the Government and of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and of Public Bodies”, published in Official Gazette no. 158 of 8 July 2002, as modified by art. 1-bis of law decree no. 24 of 18 February 2003, published in Official Gazette no. 40 of 18 February 2003 and converted, with modifications, into law no. 82 of 17 April 2003, published in Official Gazette no. 92 of 19 April 2003, establishes:

– Article 10 (Enabling Statute for the Re-organization and Codification of Cultural and Environmental Properties, Entertainment, Sports, Literary Property and Copyright).

– 1. With the enabling statute referred to in art. 1, as regards the Ministry for Cultural heritage and Activities, remaining in force, the Government is empowered to adopt, within eighteen months of the date of the coming into force of the present law, one or more legislative decrees for the re-organization and, restrictively to letter a), the codification of the legislative provisions for:

a) cultural and environmental properties; b) cinematography; c) theatre, music, dance and other forms of live entertainment; d) sport; e) literary property and copyright;

2. The legislative decrees referred to in paragraph 1 shall, without determining new or greater burdens for public purse, adhere to the following guiding principles and criteria:

a) compliance with articles 117 and 118 of the Constitution;

b) compliance with European Community regulations and international agreements;

c) improvement of the effectiveness of measures concerning the cultural heritage and activities, including the aim of bringing about best possible use of the resources granted and increase in revenues; clear indication of public policy in the sector, in order to also achieve a remarkable and transparent budget accounting system; streamlining and abbreviation of procedures; conformity of the procedures to the new computer technologies;

d) with reference to the matter referred to in letter a) of paragraph 1: update the tools for identification, conservation and protection of cultural and environment properties, also through the creation of foundations open to participation by Regions, local bodies, bank foundations, private and public associations, without establishing further restrictions to private property, nor abrogation of current instruments and, in an case, in complete respect of international agreements, above all as regards the circulation of cultural property; re-organise services offered, which may also be effected by means of concession to parties other than the State, by establishing foundations open to participation by Regions, local bodies, bank foundations, public and private associations, in line with the provisions set out in letter b-bis) of paragraph 1 of art. 10 of legislative decree no. 368 of 2 October 1998, and subsequent modifications; adapt the regulations for public tenders concerning cultural properties, modifying the thresholds for using the different procedures to identify contractors so as to permit the participation of firms of artisans of proven specialisation and experience, redefining the levels of planning necessary for awarding contracts, defining the awarding criteria and foreseeing the possibility of variations beyond the percentage limits ordinarily established, in relation to objective characteristics and the needs of protection and conservation of cultural property; redefine the modalities for the formation and functioning of the advisory organisms which intervene in the procedures for granting funding and facilitations to cultural bodies and institutions, for the purpose of a precise definition of the responsibilities of the technical organs, according to the principle of separation between administration and policy and with particular attention to profiles of incompatibility; identify forms of collaboration, during the procedures process, between the administrations for cultural heritage and activities and defence, for the realisation of works for military defence;

e) with reference to matters set out in letters b) and c) of paragraph 1: rationalise the advisory organisms and their relative functions, in ways which may include suppression, merging of and reduction in the number of organisms and their components; streamline the procedures for paying out funding and redefine the modalities for the creation and functioning of the organisms which participate in the procedures for the identification of associations and individuals that may receive funding and the quantification of such funding; reform the organizational structure of the organisms and the bodies in the sector; revise the system of checks and balances on the use of resources assigned and the effects produced by the measures;

f) with reference to the matter set out in letter d) of paragraph 1: harmonize the legislation with the general principles which inspire the States belonging to the European Union as regards doping; re-organise the tasks of

the Sport Credit Institute (Istituto per il credito sportivo), ensuring that the Regions and autonomous local bodies are represented in the organs as well; guarantee funding instruments to private subjects;

g) with reference to the matter set out in letter e) of paragraph 1; reorganise, in the respect of the guiding principles and criteria indicated in article 14, paragraph 1, letter b) of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997, the Italian Society of Authors and Publishers (SIAE), whose statute must ensure an adequate presence of authors, publishers and other creative individuals in the organs of the Society and maximum transparency in the sharing out of the proceeds from the levy of copyrights among those entitled to them; harmonise the legislation relative to the production and dissemination of digital and multimedia content and software with the general principles followed by the European Union in matters pertaining to copyright and related rights.

3. The legislative decrees referred to in paragraph 1 explicitly indicate the provisions which have been substituted or abrogated, with the exception of the application of article 15 of the provisions on the law in general in the premise to the civil code. The legislative decrees referred to in paragraph 1 are adopted, after consultation with the Unified Conference referred to in article 8 of legislative decree no. 281 of 28 August 1997, with the previous opinion of the Parliamentary Commissions competent in each matter, which shall be expressed within the term of sixty days of receipt of the relative request. Upon expiration of such term, the legislative decrees may in any case be adopted.

4. Provisions which are corrective and supplementary to the legislative decrees referred to in paragraph 1 may be adopted, respecting the same guiding principles and criteria and with the same procedures referred to in the present article, within two years of the date of their coming into force.

Notes to art. 1:

– Art. 9 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, published in the extraordinary edition of Official Gazette no. 298 of 27 December 1947, establishes:

<<Art. 9. – The Republic shall promote the development of culture and scientific and technological research. It shall protect the landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation”.

– For the text of art. 117 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, see note to the premise.

Note to art. 4:

– For the text of art. 118 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, see note to the premise.

Notes to art. 9:

– Art. 12 of the Accord signed at Rome on 18 February 1984, which introduces modifications to the Lateran Treaty of 11 February 1929 between the Italian Republic and the Holy See, ratified and implemented with law no. 121 of 25 March 1985, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 85 of 10 April 1985, establishes:

<<Art. 12. – 1. The Holy See and the Italian Republic, within their respective spheres, shall collaborate for the protection of the historical and artistic heritage. For the purpose of harmonising the application of Italian law with exigencies of a religious nature, the competent organs of the two Parties shall agree upon suitable

provisions for the safeguarding, enhancement and fruition of cultural properties of religious interest belonging to ecclesiastical bodies and institutions. The conservation and consultation of the archives of historical interest and of the libraries of the same bodies and institutions shall be fostered and facilitated on the basis of agreements between the competent organs of the two Parties.

116

2. The Holy See shall continue to have at its disposal the Christian catacombs located on Roman soil and other parts of the Italian territory along with the consequent burden of their custody, maintenance and conservation, surrendering the use of the other catacombs. In compliance with the laws of the State and notwithstanding any rights of third parties, the Holy See may proceed to necessary excavations and to the transferral of sacred relics>>.

– Art. 8 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, published in Official Gazette – extraordinary edition – no. 298 of 27 December 1947, establishes:

<<Art. 8. – All religious denominations shall be equally free before the law.

Religious denominations other than the Catholic denomination shall have the right to organise themselves according to their own statutes, insofar as the same are not contrary to Italian laws.

Their relations with the State shall be governed by law on the basis of agreements with the relative agencies of representation>>.

Note to art. 12:

– Art. 27 of decree law no. 269 of 30 September 2003, containing: “Urgent Provisions for Promoting Development and for the Correction of Public Accounts”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 229 of 2 October 2003 and converted, with modifications, into law no. 326 of 24 November 2003, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 274 of 25 November 2003, establishes:

<<Art. 27 (Verification of Cultural Interest of Immovable Government Property). – 1. The immovable and movable things belonging to the State, the Regions, the Provinces, Metropolitan Areas, Municipalities and to any other public body or institution, referred to in art. 2 of legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, shall be subject to the provisions for the protection of the cultural heritage until such time as the verification referred to in paragraph 2 is carried out.

2. The verification of the existence of artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno- anthropological interest in the things referred to in paragraph 1, shall be carried out by Superintendencies, ex officio or upon request by the parties to whom the things belong, on the basis of guidelines of a general nature established by the Ministry for National Heritage and Culture.

117

3. When in the things subjected to verification the interest referred to in paragraph 2 is not found to exist, the same things are excluded from the application of the provisions for protection set out in legislative decree no. 490 of 1999.

4. The negative outcome of the verification of things belonging to the State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, shall be notified to the competent offices so that they may order their release from State ownership, when there are no other reasons of public interest to be assessed on the part of the Ministry concerned.

5. [paragraph suppressed by the law of conversion].

6. The properties in which artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno- anthropological interest has been found to exist, in accordance with the general guidelines referred to in paragraph 2, shall remain definitively subject to the provisions for protection. Positive ascertainment shall constitute declaration pursuant to articles 6 and 7 of the Consolidated Text referred to in legislative decree no. 490 of 1999 and shall be registered in the ways provided for by art. 8 of the aforesaid Consolidated Text.

7. The provisions of the present article shall apply to the things referred to in paragraph 1 even when the subjects to whom they belong change their legal status in any way.

8. Upon the first application of the present article, the competent branch of the State Property Agency shall, within thirty days of the emanation of the decree referred to in paragraph 9, forward to the Regional Superintendence, the lists of the buildings owned by the State or belonging to State property for which verification is to be carried out, accompanied by descriptive information sheets containing the cognitive data relative to the individual buildings.

9. The criteria for the preparation of the lists and the manner in which the descriptive information sheets are to be compiled, as well as the procedures for the transmission of the aforesaid lists and descriptive information sheets, which may also occur through the agency of other administrations concerned, shall be established by decree by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, to be emanated in accord with the State Property Agency and with the Directorate General of Public Works and State Property of the Ministry of Defence for real estate properties in use by the administration of defence within thirty days of the coming into force of the present decree law.

10. On the basis of the investigation carried out by the competent Superintendencies and on the basis of the opinion formed by the aforesaid Superintendencies, the regional Superintendence shall, within the peremptory term of thirty days from the request, conclude the process of verification as regards the existence of cultural interest in the building in question with a reasoned provision and shall notify the requesting agency, within sixty days of receipt of the relative descriptive information sheet. Non-notification within the comprehensive term of one hundred and twenty days from receipt of the information sheet shall be deemed equivalent to a negative verification outcome.

11. The descriptive information sheets for buildings owned by the State with a positive verification outcome, along with the measure referred to in paragraph 10, are collected in a computer archive accessible to both administrations, for the purposes of monitoring real estate properties and of planning measures according to their respective institutional competences.

12. For buildings belonging to the Regions and other territorial government bodies, as well as those owned by other public bodies and institutions, the process of verification shall be initiated upon request on the part of the interested bodies, which along with the application shall provide the descriptive information sheets for each building. The provisions of paragraphs 10 and 11 shall be applied to procedures thus initiated.

13. The procedures for enhancement and divestment provided for by paragraphs 15 and 17 of art. 3 of law decree no. 351 of 25 September 2001, converted, with modifications, from law no. 410 of 23 November 2001, as well as from paragraphs 3 to 5 of art. 80 of law no. 289 of 27 December 2002, shall also apply to real estate properties referred to in paragraph 3 of the present article, as well as to those identified under paragraph 112 of art. 3 of law no. 662 of 23 December 1996, and subsequent modifications, and of paragraph 1 of art. 44 of law no. 448 of 23 December 1998. In art. 44 of law no. 448 of 23 December 1998, and subsequent modifications, paragraphs 1-bis and 3 are suppressed.

13-bis. The State Property Agency, in concert with the Directorate General of Public Works and State Property of the Ministry of Defence, shall identify real estate properties in use by the administration of defence which are no longer useful for institutional purposes and are to be included in divestment programmes for the purposes referred to in art. 3, paragraph 112, of law no. 662 of 23 December 1996, and subsequent modifications>>.

Note to art. 14:

– Art. 2 of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990, containing: “New Rules and Regulations for Administrative Procedures and Right of Access to Administrative Documents”, published in Official Gazette no. 192 of 18 August 1990 establishes:

<<Art. 2. – 1. Where the procedure is the obligatory consequence of an application or must be initiated ex officio, the public administration is obliged to conclude it through the adoption of a special measure.

2. The public administrations shall, for each type of procedure, determine the term within which it is to be concluded, insofar as the said term has not already been directly established by law or regulation. Such term begins with the ex officio start of the procedure or from receipt of the request if the procedure is initiated by another party.

3. When the public administrations do not act pursuant to paragraph 2, the term shall be for a period of thirty days.

4. The decisions adopted pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be made public in accordance with the provisions of the single regulations>>.

Note to art. 16:

– The decree of the President of the Republic no. 1199 of 24 November 1971, containing: “Simplification of Administrative Appeal Procedures”, is published in Official Gazette no. 13 of 17 January 1972.

Notes to art. 29

– Art. 17 of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988, containing: “Regulation of Government Activity and Rules for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 214 of 12 September 1988, as modified by art. 74 of legislative decree no. 29 of 3 February 1993 published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 30 of 6 February 1993, and by art. 11 of law no. 25 of 5 February 1999, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 35 of 12 February 1999; and supplemented by art. 13 of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 63 of March 1997, establishes:

<<Art. 17 (Regulations) – 1. Following resolution by the Council of Ministers, and consultation of the Council of State which must give its opinion within ninety days from the request, regulations may be emanated by decree of the President of the Republic to govern the following:

a) the enforcement of laws and legislative decrees, as well as European Community regulations;

120

b) the realization and integration of laws and legislative decrees containing rules and regulations of principle, excluding those pertaining to matters reserved to Regional competence;

c) matters in which no regulations exist by law or by acts having force of law, on condition that matters which are in any case reserved for legal regulation are not concerned;

d) the organization and functioning of public administrations according to the provisions dictated by law;

e) [suppressed].

2. By decree of the President of the Republic, following resolution of the Council of Ministers and consultation with the Council of State, regulations shall be emanated for the regulation of matters, not covered by absolute reservation of law provided for by the Constitution, for which the laws of the Republic, authorising the exercise of the regulatory powers of the Government, shall determine the general rules regulating the matter and order the abrogation of laws in force, with the effect of the regulatory laws coming into force.

3. Regulations for matters under the competence of the Ministry or of an authority subordinated to the Ministry may be adopted by ministerial decree when the law expressly confers such power. For matters under the competence of more than one Ministry, such regulations may be adopted by inter-ministerial decree, on condition that proper Authorization is provided by law. Ministerial and inter-ministerial regulations may not dictate rules contrary to the regulations emanated by the Government. They must be notified to the President of the Council of Ministers before emanation.

4. The regulations referred to in paragraph 1 and ministerial and inter-ministerial regulations, which must carry the denomination of “regulation”, are adopted following the opinion of the Council of State, subject to approval and registration by the Court of Audits and published in the Official Gazette.

4-bis. The organization and regulation of the Ministry offices shall be determined, with regulations emanated pursuant to paragraph 2, at the recommendation of the competent Minister in agreement with the President of the Council of Ministers and with the Minister of the Treasury, and in the respect of the principles established by legislative decree no. 29 of 3 February 1993, and subsequent modifications, with the contents of and in compliance with the following criteria:

a) re-organization of the offices directly collaborating with the Ministers and the Undersecretaries of State, establishing that such offices have exclusive support competence for the policy direction

b) identification of the offices at the general, central and peripheral management levels, through diversification between structures with final functions and instrumental functions and their organization for homogenous functions, according to criteria of flexibility eliminating duplication of functions;

c) establishment of instruments for the periodical verification of organization efficiency and results;

d) periodical indication and revisions of the consistency of staff plans; e) provision for ministerial decrees of a non-regulatory nature for the definition of tasks of managerial staff within the general management offices>>.

– Art. 9 of legislative decree no. 368 of 20 October 1998, containing: “Institution of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, pursuant to art. 11 of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997”, published in Official Gazette no. 250 of 26 October 1998, establishes:

<<Art. 9 (Schools of training and study). – 1. Schools of specialised training and study operate in the following institutes: Istituto Centrale di Restauro (Central Institute for Restoration); Opificio delle pietre dure (Semiprecious Stones Workshop); Istituto centrale per la patologia del libro (Central Institute for Damaged Books).

2. The Institutes referred to in paragraph 1 organise training and specialisation courses, and may avail themselves of the collaboration of universities and other institutions and Italian and foreign bodies, and may, in their turn, participate in and contribute to the initiatives of such institutions and bodies.

3. The regulations regarding the courses offered by the schools, admission requirements and criteria for the selection of the teaching staff are established by ministerial regulations adopted, under article 17, paragraph 3, of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988, by decree of the Minister, in agreement with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers – Civil Service Department and with the Minister of the Treasury, Budget and Economic Planning. Branches of schools previously established may be established by decree of the Minister.

4. The re-organization of the schools referred to in art. 14 of decree no. 1409 of the President of the Republic of 30 September 1963 shall be carried out with a regulation adopted with the modalities referred to in paragraph 3>>.

– Art. 4 of legislative decree no. 281 of 28 August 1997, containing: “Definition and Enlargement of the Functions and Tasks of the Permanent Conference for Relations between the State, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano and Unification, in matters and tasks of common interest, of the Regions, Provinces and Municipalities with the State-Cities Conference and Local Autonomies”, published in Official Gazette no. 202 of 30 August 1997, establishes:

<<Art. 4 (Accords between the Government, Regions and Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano). – 1. The Government, the Regions and the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano may, in the application of the principle of fair collaboration and in the pursuit of objectives for the efficacious functioning, economy and effectiveness of administrative action, may conclude accords within the State-Regions Conference, for the purpose of co-ordinating the exercise of respective competences and of carrying out activities of common interest.

3. The accords shall be concluded with the expression of assent on the part of the Government and of the Presidents of the Regions and of the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano.

Note to art. 41:

– For the text of art. 17 of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988 see note to art. 29.

Note to art. 46:

– For the text of art. 2 of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990, see note to art. 14.

Note to art. 53:

– Art. 822 of the civil code, approved by royal decree no. 262 of 16 March 1942, published in the extraordinary edition of Official Gazette no. 79 of 4 April 1942, establishes:

<<Art. 822 (Government Property). – Belonging to the State and part of State property are seashores, beaches, harbours and ports; rivers, streams, lakes and other waters defined as public in the laws pertaining to the matter; and the works designated for national defence.

The following are likewise part of government property, when they belong to the State: roads, motorways and railways; aerodromes; aqueducts; buildings recognised as having historical, archaeological and artistic interest

in accordance with the laws on the matter, the collections of museums, picture galleries, archives, libraries; and finally other properties which by law are subject to the system of laws regulating public property>>.

Note to art. 69:

– For decree no. 1199 of the President of the Republic of 24 November 1971, see note to art. 16.

Note to art. 73:

– Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92, of 9 December 1992, on the exportation of cultural properties, is published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 17 of 1st March 1993; it was amended by Council Regulation (EC) no. 2469/96, of 16 December 1996, published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 16 of 27 February 1997 and by Council Regulation (EC) no. 974/01, of 14 May 2001, published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 57 of 23 July 2001.

– Council Directive 93/7/EEC, of 15 March 1993, concerning the "Return of Cultural Objects Unlawfully Removed from the Territory of a Member State", is published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 54 of 12 July 1993; it was modified by Directive 96/100/EC of the European Parliament and Council, of 17 February 1997, published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 45 of 16 June 1997 and by Directive 2001/38/EC of the European Parliament and Council, of 5 June 2001, published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 71 of 10 September 2001.

Note to art. 74:

– For Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92, of 9 December 1992, see note to art. 73.

Note to art. 75:

– Art. 30 of the Treaty which establishes the European Economic Community, ratified and made enforceable by law no. 1203 of 14 October 1957, published in Official Gazette no. 317 of 23 December 1957, substituted and renumbered by art. 6 of the Treaty of Amsterdam, ratified and made enforceable with law no. 209 of 16 June 1998, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 155 of 6 July 1998, establishes:

<<Art. 30 [36] – The provisions of articles 28 [30] and 29 [34] shall not preclude the prohibitions or restrictions on import, exports or properties in transit justified on grounds of public morality, public policy or public security; the protection of the health and life of humans animals or plants; the protection of national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value; or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between Member States>>.

– For Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92, of 9 December 1992, see note to art. 73.

Note to art. 76:

– For Council directive 93/7/EEC, of 15 March 1993, see note to art. 73.

Note to art. 77:

– Art. 163 of the civil procedures code, approved by royal decree no. 1443 of 28 October 1940, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 253 of 28 October 1940, as modified by art. 7 of law no. 581 of 14 July 1950, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 186 of 16 August 1950, and by art. 7 of law no. 353 of 26 November 1990, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 281 of 1 December 1990, establishes:

<<Art. 163 (Contents of the Summons). – The application shall be made through a summons to appear at a fixed hearing.

The president of the court [tribunale] shall, at the beginning of the judicial calendar year, by decree approved by the first president of the appellate court, establish the days of the week and the times of the hearings designated exclusively for the first appearance of the parties in the court.

The summons must contain: 1) the indication of the court before which application is made; 2) the name, surname and the residence of the plaintiff; the name, surname, residence or domicile or home of the defendant and of the persons who respectively represent or assist them. If the plaintiff or defendant, is a corporate entity, a non-recognised association or a committee, the summons must contain its denomination or the company name, with the indication of the organ or office which is to represent it in court;

3) the determination of the thing which is the object of the application; 4) the exposition of the facts and elements which by law constitute thereasons for the application, with relative conclusions; 5) the specific indication of the means of evidence of which the plaintiff intends to avail him/herself and in particular of the documents he/shewishes to provide;

6) the name and surname of the attorney and indication of the power of attorney when the latter has already been issued;

7) the indication of the day of the hearing; summons to the defendant to appear twenty days before the hearing indicated pursuant to and in the forms established by art. 166, or ten days before in case of abridgement of time, and to appear, in the hearing indicated, before the judge designated under art. 168-bis, with the warning that the appearance after the aforesaid terms constitutes forfeiture under art. 167.

The summons, undersigned in accordance with art. 125, shall be delivered by the party or by the attorney to the court officer, who shall notify it in accordance with articles 137 following>>.

Note to art. 84:

– For Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92, of 9 December 1992, see note to art. 73.

– For Council Directive 93/7/EEC, of 15 March 1993, see note to art. 73.

Note to art. 87:

– The final document of the diplomatic conference for the adoption of the UNIDROIT draft convention on the international return of stolen or unlawfully exported cultural property, with Annex, produced in Rome, 24 June 1995, was ratified and made enforceable with law no. 213 of 7 June 1999, published in Official Gazette no. 153 of 2 July 1999.

Note to art. 91:

- For the text of art. 822 of the civil code, see note to art. 53.
- Art. 826 of the civil code, approved by royal decree no. 262 of 16 March 1942, published in the extraordinary edition of Official Gazette no. 79 of 4 April 1942, establishes:

<<Art. 826 (Property of the State, the Provinces and the Municipalities). – The things belonging to the State, the Provinces and the Municipalities, which are not of the kind indicated in the preceding articles, constitute the property of the State or, respectively, of the Provinces or Municipalities.

Forming part of the inalienable property of the State are the forests, which under the laws pertaining to the matter constitute the forest property of the State; mines, quarries and peat bogs when free use is denied to the proprietor of the land; the things possessing historical, archaeological, paleo-ethnological, paleontological and artistic interest, regardless of by whom and in what way they were discovered in the subsoil; the property constituting the furnishings of the Presidency of the Republic, and of barracks, armaments, military aircraft, and warships.

Forming part of the inalienable property of the State or, respectively, of the Provinces and Municipalities, according to which they belong, are the buildings designated to house public offices, with their furnishings, and other property designated for public service>>.

Note to art. 92:

- For the text to art. 17 of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988, see note to art. 29.

Note to art. 128:

- Law no. 364 of 20 June 1909, “which establishes and fixes regulations for the inalienability of antiquities and fine arts”, is published in Official Gazette no. 150 of 28 June 1909.
- Law no. 778 of 11 June 1922 containing: “Measures for the protection of natural beauties and buildings of particular historical interest”, is published in Official Gazette no. 148 of 24 June 1922.
- Articles 2, 3, 5 and 21 of law no. 1089 of 1 June 1939, concerning the “Protection of things possessing artistic and historical interest”, published in Official Gazette no. 184 of 8 August 1939, establish:

<<Art. 2. – Likewise subject to the present law are immovable things which, because of their reference to political or military history, to literature, art and culture in general, have been recognised to possess particularly important interest and as such have formed the object of notification, in administrative form, of the Minister for National Education.

At the request of the Minister, the notification shall be recorded in the Land Register and shall have efficacy with regard to each successive proprietor, possessor or holder of the thing by whatever legal right.

Art. 3. – The Minister for National Education shall notify in administrative form private proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right of the things indicated in art. 1 which possess particularly important interest.

Where buildings by nature or appurtenance are concerned, the provisions established in the second paragraph of the preceding article shall apply.

The list of movable property, for which notification of particularly important interest has been served, shall be conserved in the Ministry of National Education and copies of the same shall be deposited in the Prefectures of the Kingdom.

Any interested person may consult the list.

Art. 5. – The Minister for National Education, following consultation with the National Council on Education, the Sciences and Arts, may proceed to notification of the collections or series of objects which, by tradition, renown and particular environmental characteristics, as a whole possess exceptional artistic or historical interest.

The notified collections and series may not, by virtue of any legal right, be dismembered without the Authorization of the Minister for National Education.

Art. 21. – The Minister for National Education shall have the power to prescribe distances, measures and other provisions in order to prevent harm to the integrity of the immovable things subject to the provisions of the present law, or to their perspective or natural light, or to prevent that conditions of their setting or their decorous aspect be altered.

The exercise of such power shall be independent of the application of building regulations or enforcement of town plans.

The prescriptions established on the basis of the present article must, at the request of the Minister, be recorded in the Land Register and shall have efficacy for each successive proprietor, possessor or holder, by whatever legal right, of the thing to which the aforesaid prescriptions refer>>.

– Art. 36 of decree no. 1409 of the President of the Republic of 30 September 1963 containing: “Provisions pertaining to the Organization and Personnel of the Archives of the State”, published in Official Gazette no. 285 of 31 October 1963, establishes:

<<Art. 36 (Declaration of Notable Historical Interest). – It is the task of the archival superintendents to declare, with a justified order to be notified under administrative procedure, the notable historical interest of archives or of single documents of which private individuals are the proprietors, possessors or holders, by whatever legal right.

Private individuals may, within the term of sixty days, appeal against the orders of the superintendents to the Minister for Internal Affairs who, following consultation with the Committee of the Superior Council of Archives, shall rule on the appeal>>.

– Articles 6, 7, 8 and 49 of legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, containing: “Consolidation Text of the Legislative Provisions pertaining to matters of Cultural and Environmental Property, under the provisions of art. 1 of law no. 352 of 8 October 1997”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 302 of 27 December 1999, establish:

<<Art. 6 (Declaration). – 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 4, the Minister shall declare the particularly important interest possessed by the things indicated in art. 2, paragraph 1, letter a), belonging to subjects other than those indicated in art. 5, paragraph 1.

2. The Minister shall likewise declare the particularly important interest possessed by the things indicated in art. 2, paragraph 1, letter b), the exceptional interest possessed by the collections or series of objects indicated in

article 2, paragraph 1, letter c) and the notable historical interest possessed by the things indicated in article 2, paragraph 4, letter c).

3. The effects of the declaration are established by art. 10.

4. The Region locally competent shall declare the particularly important interest possessed by the things indicated in art. 2, paragraph 2, letter c) under private ownership. In the case of inaction on the part of the Region, the Ministry shall proceed under the provisions of art. 9, paragraph 3, of decree no. 3 of the President of the Republic of 14 January 1972.

Art. 7 (Declaration proceeding). – 1. The Minister shall start the declaration proceeding provided for by art. 6 either directly or on the recommendation of the superintendent, which recommendation may also be requested by the Region, the Province or the Municipality, and shall notify the proprietor, possessor or holder.

2. Notification shall include the identifying elements of the property and its assessed value resulting from the initiating action or the recommendation, the indication of the effects foreseen under paragraph 4, as well as the indication of the time limit, which in any case may not be less than thirty days, for the presentation of observations and comments.

3. When the proceeding regards real estate complexes, the notification shall also be forwarded to the Municipality concerned.

4. The notification shall, as a precautionary measure, involve the application of the provisions provided for in Section I of Heading II and in Section I of Heading III of this Title.

5. The effects indicated in paragraph 4 shall cease upon expiry of the term of declaration proceeding which the Ministry shall establish under the provisions of art. 2, paragraph 2 of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990.

6. The Regions shall apply the provisions indicated in the preceding paragraphs in the exercise of the functions indicated in art. 6, paragraph 4.

Art. 8 (Notification of Declaration). – 1. The declaration provided for in art. 6 shall be notified to the proprietor, possessor or holder of the things concerning which it was formulated.

2. Where things subject to the advertising of real estate are concerned, the declaration shall, at the request of the Ministry, be recorded in the land registries and shall have efficacy for every successive proprietor, possessor or holder by whatever right.

3. The declarations adopted by the Regions under the provisions of art. 6, paragraph 4, shall be forwarded to the Ministry.

Art. 49 (Prescriptions of Indirect Protection). 1. The Ministry, which may also act upon the recommendation of the superintendent, shall have the power to prescribe distances, measures and other rules and regulations aimed at preventing harm to the immovable things subject to the provisions of this title, and at avoiding damage to the perspective or natural light or alterations to conditions of their setting or their decorous aspect.

2. The exercise of such power shall be independent of the provisions of building codes and urban planning instruments.

3. Notification of the start of proceedings shall be carried out in accordance with the modalities set out in art. 2, paragraph 2, or, when the number of assignees makes personal notification impossible or proves particularly

onerous, through suitable means of advertising. For personal notification, the administration shall have the power to adopt precautionary measures.

4. The prescriptions dictated on the basis of this article shall be recorded in the land registries and shall have efficacy for every successive proprietor, possessor or holder, by whatever legal right, of the thing to which the aforesaid prescriptions refer.

5. In the case of real estate complexes, the provision of art. 7, paragraph 3 shall also apply to the notification>>>.

Notes to art. 129:

– Law no. 286 of 28 June 1871 “which extends to the Province of Rome articles 24 and 25 of the interim provisions for the realization of the Civil Code”, is published in Official Gazette no. 174 of 28 June 1871.

– Law no. 1461 of 8 July 1883, “which provides for the conservation of galleries, libraries and other collections of art and antiquities”, is published in Official Gazette no. 162 of 12 July 1883.

– Royal decree no. 653 of 23 November 1891, “which approves the regulation for the realization of art. 4 of law no. 286 (2nd series) of 28 June 1871, and of law no. 1461(3rd series) of 8 July 1883”, is published in Official Gazette no. 285 of 5 December 1891.

– Law no. 31 of 7 February 1892, “which contains provisions for galleries, libraries and collections of art and antiquities”, is published in Official Gazette no. 32 of 8 February 1892.

Notes to art. 130:

– Royal decree no. 1163 of 2 October 1911, containing “Regulations for State Archives”, is published in Official Gazette no. 260 of 8 November 1911.

– Royal decree no. 363 of 30 January 1913, containing the “Regulation for the Realization of law no. 364 of 20 June 1909 and law no. 688 of 23 June 1912, for Antiquities and Fine Arts”, is published in Official Gazette no. 130 of 5 June 1913.

Note to art. 139:

– Art. 13 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986, containing: “Establishment of the Ministry of the Environment and Provisions in matters pertaining to Environmental Damage”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 162 of 15 July 1986, establishes:

<< Art. 13. – 1. The associations of environmental protection on a national level and those present in at least five Regions shall be identified by decree of the Ministry of the Environment on the basis of programme aims and democratic internal regulations established by their statutes, as well as continuity of action and its external relevance, with the previous opinion of the National Council for the Environment, to be expressed within ninety days of request. When the aforesaid term expires with no opinion being expressed, the Minister of the Environment shall decide.

2. For the sole purpose of obtaining the short list of three members indicated in the preceding art. 12, paragraph 1, letter c) for the preliminary composition of the National Council for the Environment, the Minister shall, within thirty days of the coming into force of the present law, carry out a preliminary identification of the associations on the national level and of those present in at least five Regions, according to the criteria set out in

the preceding paragraph 1, and shall inform Parliament>>.

Notes to art. 142:

– Royal decree no. 1775 of 11 December 1933, containing the “Consolidation of the Statutory Provisions on Waters and Electrical Systems” is published in Official Gazette no. 5 of 8 January 1934.

– Art. 2 of legislative decree no. 227 of 18 March 2001, containing “Orientation and Modernization of the Forestry Sector, under the provisions of art. 7 of law no. 57 of 5 March 2001”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 137 of 15 June 2001, establishes:

<<Art. 2 (Definition of woods and of wood arboriculture). – 1. For the effects of the present legislative decree and of any other provision in force in the territory of the Republic the terms woods, forest and woodland are equalised.

2. Within twelve months of the coming into force of the present legislative decree the Regions shall establish the definition of wood for the territory within their jurisdiction and:

- a) the minimum values of width, extension and cover necessary for an area to be considered a wood;
- b) the size of clearings and vacant areas which interrupt the continuity of a wood; c) the cases in point which because of their particular nature are not to be considered woods.

3. The following are deemed woods:

a) lands encumbered with the obligation of reforestation for the purposes of protecting the hydro-geological system of the territory and air quality, safeguarding water resources, conserving biodiversity, protecting the landscape and the environment in general;

132

b) forest areas temporarily deprived of tree and bush cover as a result of forestry uses, biotic and non-biotic adversities, accidental events, fire;

c) clearings and all other surfaces with an area under 2000 square metres which interrupt the continuity of the wood;

4. The definition referred to in paragraphs 2 and 6 shall be applied for the purposes of identification of areas covered by woods referred to in art. 146, paragraph 1, letter g), of legislative decree no. 490 of 20 October 1999.

5. With the term arboriculture for wood is meant the cultivation of trees, in non- wooded lands, for the sole purpose of producing wood and biomass. Cultivation is reversible upon expiry of the growth cycle.

6. In default of the emanation of the Regional provisions referred to in paragraph 2 and where a different definition has not been established by the Regions themselves, woods are considered to be the lands covered by arboreal forest vegetation, whether or not it be associated with shrub vegetation of natural or artificial origin, in any stage of development, chestnut woods, corkwood plantations and Mediterranean brushwood, and excluding public and private gardens, trees lining streets, chestnut woods under cultivation and plantations of fruit trees and of arboriculture for wood referred to in paragraph 5. The aforesaid plant formations and the lands on which they grow must have an area under 2000 square metres and an average width of not less than 20 metres and

cover of not less than 20 percent, with measurement being carried out on the external base of the trunks. The definition of cork-tree wood stands as referred to in law no. 759 of 18 July 1956. Likewise considered woods are the lands encumbered with the obligation of reforestation for the purposes of hydro-geological protection of the territory and air quality, safeguarding the water supply, conserving biodiversity, protecting the landscape and environment in general, as well as the clearings and all other surfaces with an area of less than 2000 square metres which interrupt the continuity of the wood>>.

– Decree no. 448 of the President of the Republic of 13 March 1976, containing: “Realization of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, above all as the Habitat of Water-birds, signed at Ramsar on 2 February 1971”, is published in Official Gazette no. 173 of 3 July 1976.

– Ministerial decree no. 1444 of 2 April 1968, containing: “Mandatory Limits for Building Density, Height, Distance between Structures and Maximum Ratios between Areas Designated for Residential and Industrial Uses and Public Spaces or Spaces Reserved for Collective Activities, Public Green Areas or for Parking, to be Observed for the Purposes of the Formation of New Urban Planning Instruments or the Revision of Those Already in Existence, pursuant to art. 17 of law no. 765 of 6 August 1967” is published in Official Gazette no. 97 of 16 April 1968.

– Art. 18 of law no. 865 of 22 October 1971, containing “Planning and Co- ordination of Public Residential Building; Regulations on Expropriation for Public Use; Modifications and Additions to law no. 1150 of 17 August 1942; law no. 167 of 18 April 1962 and law no. 847 of 29 September 1964; and Expenditure Authorization for Extraordinary Works in the Residential Building Sector, Benefiting from Facilitations and Agreements”, published in Official Gazette no. 276 of 30 October 1971, establishes:

<<Art. 18. – Within the term of six months from the date of entry into force of this law, the Municipalities shall, for the purposes of the application of the preceding art. 16, proceed to the delimitation of the built-up centres with a resolution adopted in the City Council. When such resolution is pending, the Municipality shall, with Council approval, declare whether or not the area falls within the built- up centres, for the effects of the expropriation procedure being carried out.

The boundaries of the built-up centre shall, for each centre or inhabited area, be defined by the continuous perimeter which includes all the built-up areas continuously and with parcels of land enclosed. Scattered settlements and external areas may not be included in the perimeter of the built-up areas, even when they are affected by the process of urbanisatio

When the term established in the first paragraph of this article expires with no action taken, the Region shall establish the boundaries of the built-up centres.

Note to art. 144:

– For the text of art. 13 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986 see note to art. 139.

Note to art. 145:

– Art. 52 of legislative decree no. 112 of 31 March 1998, containing “Conferral of Administrative Functions and Tasks of the State to the Regions and Local Bodies, in Realization of Heading I of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 92 of 21 April 1998, establishes:

<<Art. 52 (Tasks of National Relevance). – 1. Under art. 1, paragraph 4, letter c), of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997, tasks which have national relevance are those related to the identification of the fundamental lines of the organization of the national territory with reference to natural and environmental values, the protection of the land, and the territorial organization of infra-structural networks and of the works under State competence, as well as the system of the Cities and the Metropolitan Areas, and also for the purposes of developing the "Mezzogiorno" area and economically depressed areas of the country.

2. Within the competence of the State fall relations with international bodies and coordination with the European Union referred to in art. 1, paragraph 4, letter e), of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997, on matters pertaining to urban policy and land planning.

3. The tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article shall be exercised by means of agreements established in the Unified Conference.

4. In art. 81, first paragraph, of decree no. 616 of the President of the Republic of 24 July 1977, letter a) is abrogated.

Note to art. 146:

– Law no. 241 of 7 August 1990 containing: "New Provisions on matters pertaining to Administrative Procedure and Right of Access to Administrative Documents", is published in Official Gazette no. 192 of 18 August 1990.

– For the text of art. 13 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986, see note to art. 139.

Note to art. 147:

– Articles 14, 14-bis, 14-ter and 14-quater of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990, containing "New Provisions on matters pertaining to Administrative Procedure and Right of Access to Administrative Documents", published in Official Gazette no. 192 of 18 August 1990, establish:

– <<Art. 14. – 1. When it is advisable to carry out a contemporaneous examination of the various public interests involved in an administrative procedure, the proceeding administration shall as a rule convene a Conference of Services.

2. The Conference of Services shall always be convened when the proceeding administration must acquire agreements, concerted action, permits or waivers, or the consent, however denominated, of other public administrations, and, having formally requested the same, fails to obtain them, within fifteen days of the start of proceedings.

3. The Conference of Services may also be convened for the contemporaneous examination of interests involved in several connected administrative procedures, regarding the same activities or results. In such cases, the Conference shall be convened by the administration or, with previous informal agreement, by one of the administrations responsible for the prevalent public interest. For public works, art. 7 of law no. 109 of 11 February 1994 and subsequent modifications shall continue to apply. The Conference may be convened at the request of any other administration involved.

4. When activities in the private sector are subordinated to consent, however denominated, falling within the competence of several government administrations, the Conference of Services shall be convened, also at the request of the interested administration, by the administration with competence for the adoption of the final provision.

5. In cases where public works are granted in concession, the Conference of Services shall be convened by the grantor within fifteen days, without prejudice to the provisions of Regional laws with regard to environmental impact assessment.

Art. 14-bis. – 1. The Conference of Services may be convened for projects of particular complexity, at the reasoned and documented request of the interested party, before the presentation of a definitive application or project, for the purpose of verifying the conditions that must exist upon presentation in order to obtain the necessary permits. In such cases the Conference shall rule within thirty days of the date of the request and the relative costs shall be charged to the applicant.

2. In procedures dealing with the realization of public works and with public interest, the Conference of Services shall express its opinion on the preliminary project for the purpose of establishing the conditions for obtaining for the definitive project the agreements, opinions, concessions, Authorizations, licences, permits or waivers, however denominated, required by the laws in force. At the same time, the administrations responsible for environmental and landscape- territorial protection, for the protection of the historical and artistic heritage and of health, shall give their opinion, with regard to the interests protected by each, on the project solutions chose When, on the basis of the available documentation, no elements emerge which in any case preclude the realisation of the project, the aforesaid administrations shall, within forty-five days, indicate the conditions and elements necessary to obtain the deeds of permit when the definitive project is presented.

3. In cases where environmental impact assessment is requested, the Conference of Services shall express its opinion within thirty days of the conclusion of the preliminary phase in the definition of the contents of the environmental impact study, according to the provisions pertaining to environmental impact assessment.

If such conclusion fails to occur within ninety days of the request referred to in paragraph 1, the Conference of Services shall in any case express its opinion within the next thirty days. Within such Conference, the authority responsible for environmental impact assessment shall indicate the conditions for the development of the project and of the environmental impact study. In this phase, which is an integral part of the environmental impact assessment procedure, the aforesaid authority shall examine the main alternatives, including the zero alternative, and, on the basis of the available documentation, shall verify the existence of any elements of incompatibility, which may also relate to the planned location of the project, and, when such elements do not exist, shall indicate within the Conference of Services, the conditions necessary to obtain the necessary deeds of permit when the definitive project is presented.

4. In the cases referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, the Conference of Services shall express its opinion on the basis of the documents in its possession and the indications provided on this occasion may be modified with grounds or added to only in the presence of remarkable elements which emerged in subsequent stages of the procedure, including those resulting from the observations of private persons on the definitive project.

5. In the case referred to in paragraph 2, the only party responsible for the procedure shall forward to the administrations concerned the definitive project, drawn up on the basis of the conditions indicated by the same administrations during the Conference of Services on the preliminary project, and shall convene the Conference between the thirtieth and sixtieth day following submission of the definitive project. In the case of government contract for the procurement of properties and services or granting of a concession for public works, the administration awarding the contract or concession shall convene the Conference of Services on the basis of the

preliminary project only, in accordance with the provisions of law no. 109 of 11 February 1994 and subsequent modifications.

Art. 14-ter. – 1. The Conference of Services shall take decisions relative to the organization of its work on the basis of a majority vote of the members present.

2. The administrations concerned must receive notice of the convocation of the first meeting of the Conference of Services at least ten days before the relative date, and such notice may be sent through electronic mail. Within the next five days, the administrations convened may, when it is impossible for them to attend, request that the meeting be held at a different date; in such cases, the proceeding administration shall negotiate a new date, which must in any case be within ten days of the first date.

3. In the first meeting of the Conference of Services, or in any case in the meeting immediately following the forwarding of the application or the definitive project pursuant to art. 14-bis, the participating administrations shall determine the term for the adoption of the final decision. The work of the Conference may not exceed ninety days, excepting the provisions of paragraph 4. When such terms have expired with no action taken, the proceeding administration shall take action pursuant to paragraphs 2 ff., of art. 14-quater.

4. In cases where environmental impact assessment is requested, the Conference of Services shall express its opinion after having acquired the assessment. If the environmental impact assessment fails to occur within the term established for the adoption of the relative provision, the administration responsible shall express its opinion within the Conference of Services, which shall conclude within thirty days following the aforesaid term. Nevertheless, when the majority of participants in the Conference of Services requests it, the term of thirty days referred to in the preceding sentence is extended by another thirty days when there is an evident need for further preliminary studies.

5. In procedures for which a decision has already been taken concerning environmental impact assessment, the provisions referred to in paragraph 3 of art. 14-quater, as well as those referred to in article 16, paragraph 3, and article 17, paragraph 2, shall apply only to the administrations responsible for safeguarding public health.

6. Each administration summoned shall participate in the Conference of Services through a single representative authorized, by the responsible organ, to give the binding expression of the wishes of the administration regarding all the decisions that fall within the competence of the same.

7. Consent shall be deemed to be granted by the administration whose representative has not definitively expressed the wishes of the administration represented and has not, within the term of thirty days from the date of receipt of the concluding decision of the proceeding, notified the proceeding administration, of its reasoned dissent, or when it has not, within the same term, contested the concluding decision of the Conference of Services.

8. During the sitting of the Conference of Services, the proponents of the application or the designers of the project may be asked, once only, for clarifications or additional documentation. If the latter are not furnished during the aforesaid sitting, the provision shall then be examined, within the following thirty days.

9. The final provision conforming to the favourable conclusive decision of the Conference of Services shall, to all intents and purposes, substitute any Authorization, concession, permit or waiver or deed of permit, however denominated, under the competence of the participating administrations, or of the administrations which were in any case invited to participate, in the aforesaid Conference.

10. The final provision concerning works subjected to environmental impact assessment shall be published by the proponent, along with the abstract of the aforesaid environmental impact assessment, in the Official Gazette,

or the Regional Bulletin in the case of a Regional environmental impact assessment, and in a nationally circulated daily newspaper. The terms for any judicial appeal on the part of interested parties shall lapse from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

Art. 14-quarter. – 1. The dissent of one or more administration representatives, regularly summoned to the Conference of Services must, on pain of inadmissibility, be expressed during the Conference of Services, must be adequately motivated, may not refer to related issues which are not the object of the Conference itself, and must contain the specific indications of the design modifications necessary for assent.

2. If one or more administrations have, during the Conference, expressed dissent on the proposal of the proceeding administration, the latter, within the peremptory time-limits indicated in art. 14-ter, paragraph 3, shall take the concluding decision of the proceeding on the basis of the majority of the positions expressed during the Conference of Services. The decision shall be immediately enforceable.

3. Should motivated dissent be expressed by an administration charged with environmental and landscape-territorial protection, protection of the historical- artistic heritage or the safeguarding of public health, the decision shall be remitted to the Council of Ministers, when the dissenting administration or the proceeding administration is a State administration, or to the competent governing organs of the territorial bodies, in other cases. The Council of Ministers or the governing organs of the territorial bodies shall deliberate within thirty days, except when, in assessing the complexity of the preliminary investigation, the President of the Council of Ministers or the President of the Regional Council or the President of the Province or the Mayor decide to extend such time limit for a further period not to exceed sixty days.

4. When dissent is expressed by a Region, the decisions under the competence of the Council of Ministers provided for in paragraph 3 shall be taken with the participation of the President of the Regional Council concerned, to whom an invitation is sent to participate in the meeting for this purpose, in order to be heard with no voting right.

5. In the event that the work is subjected to environmental impact assessment and in the case of a negative decision, art. 5, paragraph 2, letter c-bis) of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988, introduced by art. 12, paragraph 2 of legislative decree no. 303 of 30 July 1999 shall apply.

– Art. 6 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986, containing, “Establishment of the Ministry of the Environment and Laws pertaining to Environmental Damage”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 162 of 15 July 1986, establishes:

<<Art. 6. – 1. Within six months of the coming into force of this law, the Government shall present to Parliament the draft law pertaining to the realization of the European Community directives on environmental impact.

2. Until such time as the European Community directives on environmental impact are implemented into law, the technical regulations and the categories of works capable of producing remarkable modifications to the environment and to which shall apply the provisions referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 which follow, shall be identified by decree of the President of the Council of Ministries, following resolution by the Council of Ministers, adopted on the recommendation of the Minister of the Environment, after consultation with the Scientific Committee referred to in article 11 which follows, in accordance with European Community Council directive no. 85/337 of 27 June 1985.

3. The project designs for the works referred to in the preceding paragraph 2 shall, before their approval, be communicated to the Minister of the Environment, to the Minister for Cultural and Environmental Heritage and

to the Region concerned at the local level, for the purposes of environmental impact assessment. The notification shall contain the indication of the location of the work, the specification of liquid and solid waste, emission and introduction of pollution in the atmosphere and of noise emissions produced by the work, the description of the devices to be used for the elimination or resolution of damage to the environment and for environmental monitoring. The announcement of the notification served must be published, by the principal, in the daily newspaper most widely circulated in the Region whose area is concerned, as well as a nationally circulated daily.

4. After consulting the Region concerned and in accord with the Ministry for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, the Minister of the Environment shall express a decision on environmental compatibility within the ninety days following, upon expiry of which the procedure for approval of the project design shall continue its course, except when the Council of Ministers decides to extend the term in cases of particular importance. For works affecting areas subject to ordinances of cultural or landscape protection the Minister of the Environment shall take a decision in agreement with the Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage.

5. When the Ministry responsible for carrying out the work does not wish to conform to the assessment of the Ministry of the Environment, the question shall be remitted to the Council of Ministers.

6. In the event that, in carrying out the works referred to in paragraph 3, the Minister of the Environment perceives behaviour contrasting with the opinion on environmental compatibility expressed pursuant to paragraph 4, or such behaviour as is in any case likely to compromise the fundamental exigencies of ecological and environmental equilibrium, he shall order the suspension of the works and remit the question to the Council of Ministers.

7. The powers of the Ministry for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage shall stand in matters under its competence.

8. The Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage in the case provided for in art. 1-bis, paragraph 2 of decree-law no. 312 of 27 June 1985, converted with modifications into law no. 431 of 8 August 1985, shall exercise the powers referred to in articles 4 and 82 of decree no. 616 of the President of the Republic of 24 July 1977, in accord with the Minister of the Environment.

9. Any citizen, in conformity with the laws in force, may present petitions, observations or opinions, in written form, on the work subject to environmental impact assessment, within the time limit of thirty days from the announcement of the notification of the project, to the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage and to the Region concerned>>.

Note to art. 153:

– Art. 23, paragraph 4, of legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992, containing the “New Highway Code”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 114 of 18 May 1992, as modified by article 13 of legislative decree no. 360 of 10 September 1993, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 217 of 15 September 1993, by art. 30 of law no. 472 of 7 December 1999, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 294 of 16 December 1999 and by art. 1 of decree law no. 151 of 27 June 2003, published in the Official Gazette no. 149 of 30 June 2003, and converted with modifications into law no. 214 of 1st August 2003, published in Official Gazette no. 186 of 12 August 2003, establishes:

<<4. The collocation of posters and other means of advertising along the roads or in view of the same is in all cases subject to Authorization by the body owning the road in conformity with the current laws. Within the

built-up centres, competence belongs to the Municipality, without prejudice to the preventive technical waiver of the owning body if the road belongs to the State, the Region or the Province>>.

Note to art. 156:

– Article 149 of legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999 containing: “Consolidation Text of the Legislative Provisions pertaining to Cultural and Environmental Property, in accordance with art. 1 of law no. 352 of 8 October 1997”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 302 of 27 December 1999, establishes:

<<Art. 149 (Landscape Planning). – 1. The Regions shall subject the territory, including environmental properties indicated in art. 146, to specific regulations for environmental use and enhancement, by drawing up landscape plans or urban land plans having the same purpose of safeguarding the values of the landscape and the environment.

2. Landscape planning prescribed in paragraph 1 is voluntary for the vast localities indicated in letters c) and d) of art. 139 included in the lists set out in art. 140 and by art. 144.

3. In the event that the Regions fail to fulfil the provisions set out in paragraph 1, the provisions set out in art. 4 of decree no. 616 of the President of the Republic of 24 July 1977, as modified by art. 8 of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997, shall be followed.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of art. 164, the Minister, in agreement with the Minister of the Environment and with the Region, may adopt measures for the reclamation and upgrading of the properties protected under this title, whose values have in any case been compromised>>.

Note to art. 157:

– For law no. 778 of 11 June 1922, see note to art. 128. – Law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939 concerning the “Protection of Natural

Beauties”, is published in Official Gazette no. 241 of 14 October 1939.

– Art. 82 of decree no. 616 of the President of the Republic of 24 July 1977, containing: “Realization of the Enabling Clause referred to in Art. 1 of Law no. 382 of 22 July 1975”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 234 of 29 August 1977, as supplemented by art. 1 of decree law no. 312 of 27 June 1985, published in Official Gazette no. 152 of 29 June 1985, and converted with modifications, into law no. 431 of 8 August 1985, published in Official Gazette no. 197 of 22 August 1985, establishes:

<<Article 82 (Environmental Properties). The administrative functions exercised by the central and peripheral organs of the State for the protection of natural beauties as regards their identification, protection and relative sanctions shall be delegated to the Regions.

The enabling clause regards, among other things, the administrative functions concerning:

a) the identification of natural beauties, without prejudice to the power of the Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage to, following consultation with the National Council for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, add to the lists of natural beauties approved by the Regions;

- b) the granting of Authorizations and permits for their modification;
- c) the opening up of roads and quarries;
- d) the installation of posters or other means of advertising;
- e) the adoption of preventive measures, even when these properties are not included in the relative lists; f) the adoption of measures for demolition and the imposition of sanctions;
- g) the powers of the central and peripheral State organs inherent to the Provincial Commissions provided for in art. 2 of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939 and in art. 31 of decree no. 805 of the President of the Republic of 3 December 1975;
- h) the Authorization provided for by law no. 1097 of 29 November 1971, for the protection of the Euganean Hills (Colli Euganei)

Notifications of the notable public interest possessed by natural and panoramic beauties served on the basis of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939 may not be revoked or modified without the advice of the National Council for the Cultural Heritage.

The Minister of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage may prohibit works or order their suspension, when they harm environmental properties which may be defined as natural beauties, even if they are not included in the lists.

The following are subject to landscape constraint orders pursuant to law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939:

- a) coastal territories included within a swath of land 300 metres in depth from the waterline, including elevated land overlooking lakes;
- b) areas conterminous with lakes included within a swath of land 300 metres in depth from the waterline, including elevated land overlooking lakes;
- c) rivers, streams and water courses registered in the lists referred to in the consolidated text of the legal provisions for waters and electricity plants, approved by royal decree no. 1775 of 11 December 1933, and the relative shores or base foundations of the embankments for a swath of land of 150 metres each;
- d) mountains for the part exceeding 1600 metres above sea level for the Alpine chain and 1200 metres above sea level for the Apennine chain and the islands;
- e) glaciers and cirques;
- f) national or regional parks and reserves, as well as the areas of protection external to the parks;
- g) areas covered by forests and woods, even if swept or damaged by fire, and those under a reforestation constraint order;
- h) areas assigned to agricultural universities and zones encumbered for civic uses;
- i) wetlands included in the list referred to in decree no. 448 of the President of the Republic of 13 March 1976;
- j) volcanoes;
- k) areas of archaeological interest.

The constraint order referred to in the preceding paragraph does not apply to zones A, B and – restrictively to the parts included in the multiyear realization plans – to other zones, as defined in the urban planning instruments pursuant to ministerial decree no. 1444 of 2 April 1968, and, in Municipalities lacking such instruments, to the built-up centres with perimeters defined under art. 18 of law no. 865 of 22 October 1971.

Subject to landscape constraint as well are the properties referred to in no. 2) of art. 1 of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939, even in the zones referred to in the preceding paragraph.

In the woods and forests referred to in letter g) of the fifth paragraph of the present article, the following are permitted: the cutting of cultivated vegetation, forestation, reforestation, and work for reclamation, fire prevention and conservation provided for and authorized on the basis of laws in force pertaining to the matter.

The Authorization referred to in art. 7 of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939, must be granted or denied within the peremptory term of sixty days. The Regions shall immediately inform the Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of the Authorizations granted and shall contemporaneously forward the relative documentation. When the aforesaid term expires without action taken, the interested parties may, within thirty days, request Authorization from the Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage who shall take a decision within sixty days of the date of receipt of the aforesaid request. The Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage may, in any case, annul, with a reasoned provision, the Regional Authorization within the sixty days following the relative notificatio

Whenever the request for Authorization concerns works to be carried out by the State administrations, the Minister for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage may, in any case, within sixty days, grant or deny the Authorization referred to in art. 7 of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939, even when such granting or denial differs from the Regional decisio

For the activities of search and extraction referred to in royal decree no. 1443 of 29 July 1927, the Authorization of the Ministry for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, provided for by the preceding ninth paragraph, shall be granted following consultation with the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Crafts.

The Authorization referred to in art. 7 of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939 is not required for works of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance, consolidation, and conservational restoration which do not alter the state of the sites and the exterior aspect of the buildings, nor is it necessary for carrying out agricultural, forestry or pastoral activities which do not permanently alter the condition of the sites for building structures or other civil works, and on condition that the activities and works are such that they do not alter the hydro-geological system of the territory.

The tasks of supervision with regard to the constraints referred to in the fifth paragraph of the present article are also exercised by the organs of the Ministry for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage>>>.

– For legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, see note to the premises.

Note to art. 158:

– Royal decree no. 1357 of 3 June 1940, containing the “Regulation for the Application of Law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939”, is published in Official Gazette no. 234 of 5 October 1940.

Note to art. 159:

– For law no. 241 of 7 August 1990, see note to art. 146.

– Ministerial decree no. 495 of 13 June 1994, containing the “Regulation concerning Provisions for Realization of Articles 2 and 4 of Law no. 241 of 7 August 1990, regarding the Time limits and Officials Responsible for the Procedures”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 187 of 11 August 1994, as modified by art. 3 of ministerial decree no. 165 of 19 June 2002, published in Official Gazette no. 180 of 2 August 2002, establishes:

<<Article 6 (Procedural Time Limits).

1. The time limits for the conclusion of the procedures refer to the date of adoption of the provision, or, in the case of provisions valid only upon declared receipt, to the date on which the recipient receives notification.
2. When during the procedure certain phases, apart from the cases provided for by articles 16 and 17 of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990, fall within the competence of administrations other than the administration for the cultural and environmental heritage the time limit for the proceeding shall be understood to include the period of time necessary for the completion of the aforesaid phases. To this aim, the administrations concerned shall, within sixty days of the coming into force of the present regulation, together verify the adequacy or inadequacy of the time limits established, within the context of the final deadline, for the completion of the phases themselves. When verification demonstrates the inadequacy of the final time limit, the Ministry for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage shall proceed, within the prescribed regulatory form, to vary the term, unless the same is established by law.
3. The time limits referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 constitute maximum time limits and their expiry does not exonerate the administration from the obligation of acting with the greatest promptness, without prejudice to any other consequence of non-compliance with the time limit.
4. In cases where review of the actions of the proceeding administration is of a preventive nature, the period of time relative to the integration phase of the enforceability of the provision is not calculated for the purposes of the time limit for the conclusion of the proceeding. In a footnote to the action subject to review, the administration responsible for the proceeding shall indicate the organ responsible for the aforesaid review and the time limits, where established, within which the same must be exercised.
5. When not otherwise established, the same time limits indicated for the main procedures shall apply for the modification of orders previously emanated.
6. When the law establishes that the application of the interested party shall be deemed to be rejected or approved following the lapse of a determined period of time from the presentation of the application itself, the time limit established by law or by regulation for the constitution of silence-rejection or silence-consent shall likewise constitute the time limit within which the administration must adopt its decision. When the law establishes new cases or new time limits for silence-consent or silence-rejection, the time limits contained in the Annexed tables are deemed to be integrated or modified accordingly.
- 6-bis. When, during the preliminary investigation, it becomes necessary to obtain clarifications or to acquire additional elements for judgement, or to proceed to verifications of a technical nature, the party responsible for the proceeding shall immediately inform those indicated in art. 4, paragraph 1, as well as, where advisable, the administration which has forwarded the additional documentation. In such case, the time-limit for the conclusion of the proceeding shall be interrupted, once only and for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date of notification and shall begin to lapse again upon receipt of the documentation or the acquisition of the results of the technical verifications.

– Art. 1-quinquies of decree law no. 312 of 27 June 1985, containing: “Urgent Provisions for the Protection of Areas of Particular Environmental Interest. Supplement to art. 82 of decree no. 616 of the President of the Republic of 24 July 1977”, published in Official Gazette no. 152 of 29 June 1985 and converted, with modifications, into law no. 431 of 8 August 1985, published in Official Gazette no. 197 of 22 August 1985, establishes:

<<Art. 1-quinquies. – 1. The areas and properties identified under art. 2 of ministerial decree of 21 September 1984 published in Official Gazette no. 265 of 26 September 1984, are included among those in which, until the adoption by the Regions of the plans referred to in the preceding article 1-bis, is prohibited any modification of the organization of the territory, as well as any construction work, with the exclusion of the works of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance, static consolidation and conservational restoration which do not alter the condition of the sites and the exterior aspect of the buildings>>.

Note to art. 162:

– For the text of art. 23 of legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992, see note to art. 153.

Note to art. 166:

– For Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92 of 9 December 1992, see note to art. 71.

– Commission Regulation (EEC) no. 752/93 of 30 March 1993, containing “Application Provisions for Council Regulation (EEC) no. 3911/92, relative to the Exportation of Cultural Property” is published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 39 of 20 May 1993; it was modified by Commission Regulation (EC) no. 1526/98 of 16 July 1998, published in Official Gazette – 2nd special series – no. 87 of 5 November 1998.

Note to art. 168:

– For the text to art. 23 of legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992, see note to art. 153.

Note to art. 180:

– Art. 650 of the penal code, approved by royal decree no. 1398 of 19 October 1930, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 251 of 26 October 1930, establishes:

<<Art. 650 (Failure to Comply with Provisions of the Law). – Whoever fails to comply with a provision legally established by law for reasons of justice or public safety or public order or hygiene, shall, if the offence does not constitute a more serious crime, be punishable with arrest of up to three months and with a fine of up to four hundred thousand lire>>.

Note to art. 181:

– Art. 20 of law no. 47 of 28 February 1985, containing: “Provisions for the Control of Urban Planning and Building, Sanctions, Salvage and Curability of Building Works”, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 53 of 2 March 1985, as modified by article 7- bis of decree law no. 146 of 23 April 1985, published in Official Gazette no. 97 of 24 April 1985 and converted, with modifications, into law no. 298 of 21 June 1985, published in Official Gazette no. 146 of 22 June 1985, establishes:

<<Article 20 (Penal Sanctions). – Unless the offence constitutes a more serious crime and with administrative sanctions remaining in force, the following sanctions are applicable:

a) a fine of up to 20 million lire for failure to comply with the laws, prescriptions and realization modalities established by the present law, by law no. 1150 of 17 August 1942, and subsequent modifications and additions, insofar as they are applicable, as well as by building regulations, urban planning instruments and concessions;

b) arrest of up to two years and a fine from 10 million to 100 million lire in cases of execution of works in total non-conformity with or in absence of concession or the continuance of the same in spite of a suspension order;

c) arrest of up to two years and a fine from 30 million to 100 million lire in the case of illegal parcelling of land for building purposes, as established by the first paragraph of art. 18. The same punishment shall also apply in cases of construction in zones subject to historical, artistic, archaeological, landscape or environmental constraint orders, which are in essential variance with, in total variance with or in absence of concession.

The provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph substitute those referred to in art. 17 of law no. 10 of 28 January 1977>>.

Note to art. 182:

– Art. 7 of ministerial decree no. 294 of 3 August 2000, containing: “Regulation concerning the Identification of Qualifications of Professionals carrying out Restoration and Maintenance Work on Movable Properties and on the Decorated Surfaces of Architectonic Properties”, published in Official Gazette no. 246 of 20 October 2000, as substituted by ministerial decree no. 420 of 24 October 2001, published in Official Gazette no. 280 of 1 December 2001, establishes:

<<Article 7 (Restorer of Cultural Properties). – 1. For the purposes of the present regulation, as well as the purposes referred to in article 224 of decree no. 554 of the President of the Republic of 21 December 1999, by restorer of cultural properties is meant the person who has attained a diploma from a State school of restoration referred to in article 9 of legislative decree no. 368 of 20 October 1998, with a programme of studies lasting not less than four years, or a specialised university degree in the conservation and restoration of the historical-artistic heritage.

2. By restorer of cultural properties is likewise meant the person who on the date of the coming into force of the present regulation:

a) has attained a diploma from a State or Regional school of restoration lasting not less than two years and has carried out restoration activities on the properties themselves, directly and on his/her own or as a permanent employee or under a continuous contract with direct responsibilities in the technical management of the work, with regular execution of the work certified by the authority responsible for the protection of the property or of

the decorated surface, for a period of time which is at least double that of the school period lacking, and in any case not less than two years;

b) has carried out restoration work on the aforesaid properties, directly and on his/ her own or as a permanent employee or under a continuous contract with direct responsibilities in the technical management of the work, for not less than eight years with regular execution of the work certified by the authority responsible for the protection of the properties on which restoration work has been done;

c) has attained a diploma from a State or Regional school of restoration lasting not less than two years or has carried out restoration work on movable properties or decorated surfaces for a period equalling at least four years, directly and on his/ her own or as a permanent employee or under a continuous contract with direct responsibilities in the technical management of the work, with regular execution of the work certified by the protection authority, where qualifications have been certified or where a training programme has been completed according to modalities established by decree of the Minister for the Cultural Heritage and Activities, to be adopted by 31 December 2001>>.

– For the text to art. 117 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, see note to the premises.

Note to art. 183:

– For article 3 of law no. 20 of 14 January 1994, containing: “Provisions pertaining to Jurisdiction and Auditing by the Court of Auditors” published in Official Gazette no. 10 of 14 January 1994, as modified by art. 2 of decree law no. 543 of 23 October 1996, published in Official Gazette no. 249 of 23 October 1996 and converted, with modifications, into law no. 639 of 20 December 1996, published in Official Gazette no. 299 of 21 December 1996; by art. 43 of legislative decree no. 80 of 31 March 1998, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 82 of 8 April 1998; by art. 27 of law no. 340 of 24 November 2000, published in Official Gazette no. 275 of 24 November 2000; by art. 49 of law no. 388 of 23 December 2000, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 302 of 29 December 2000; and by art. 72 of legislative decree no. 165 of 30 March 2001, published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 106 of 9 May 2001, establishes:

<<Art. 3 (Regulations on Auditing by the Court of Auditors). – 1. The preventive review of legitimacy on the part of the Court of Auditors is exercised exclusively on the following measures not having the force of law:

a) measures emanated after deliberation by the Council of Ministers;

b) decisions of the President of the Council of Ministers and decisions of the Ministry with regard to the definition of structural plans, the appointment of management functions and general guidelines for directing and carrying out administrative action,

c) regulatory measures with external relevance, planning decisions involving expenditures and general actions taken for implementing European community regulations;

d) decisions of inter-ministerial department committees or the designation of funds and other deliberations emanated on matters referred to in letters b) and c);

e) [abrogated];

f) measures for the disposal of State property and real estate properties;

g) decrees which approve the contracts of State Administrations, excluding public corporations; properties, of any value, excepting those falling within the hypothesis set out in the last paragraph of art. 19 of royal decree no. 2440 of 18 November 1923; government contracts for the procurement of properties and services, for sums exceeding the value in ECU established by European Community regulations for the application of the procedures for the adjudication of the aforesaid contracts; other liabilities contracts, if they are for amounts exceeding one tenth of the above-indicated value.

h) decrees of variations in the State budget, of assessment of balances and of preventive consent of the Ministry of the Treasury for charging current expenditures to the following accounting period;

i) actions for the initiation of which a written order has been issued by the Minister;

j) actions which the President of the Council of Ministers requests be temporarily subject to preventive review or which the Court of Auditors decides to subject, for a determined period of time, to preventive review in relation to situations of widespread and repeated irregularities detected during subsequent inspection;

2. The provisions subjected to preventive review shall acquire efficacy if the competent inspection office does not remit examination to the inspection section within the time limit of thirty days from receipt. The time limit is interrupted if the office requests clarifications or additional elements for judgement. When thirty days have elapsed from receipt of the counter-arguments of the administration, the provision shall acquire efficacy if the office does not remit examination to the inspection section. The inspection section shall rule on the conformity to law within thirty days of the date of the referral of the provisions or from the date of arrival of the elements requested with a judicial order. When this term has elapsed the provisions shall be enforceable.

3. The Sections of the Court of Auditors may in assembly, and with a grounded ruling establish that single actions of substantial financial importance, identified according to categories and State Administrations, be subjected to examination by the Court for a determined period of time. The Court may request a re-examination of the actions within fifteen days of receipt, with enforceability remaining valid. The administrations shall transmit the actions adopted following re-examination to the Court of Auditors which shall advise the Ministry when it detects irregularities.

4. The Court of Auditors shall, even within the accounting period currently in progress, carry out further inspections on the management of the budget and properties of public administrations, as well as extra-budgetary activities and on European Community funding, verifying the legitimacy and the regularity of management, as well as the effectiveness of internal inspections within each administration. It shall also, on the basis of other inspections as well, assess the conformity of the outcomes of administrative activity with the objectives established by law, comparatively assessing costs, means and times for carrying out administrative activities. The Court shall annually define the programmes and reference criteria for the inspection.

5. With regard to Regional administrations, inspection of management concerns the pursuit of the aims established by the laws pertaining to principles and programmes.

6. The Court of Auditors shall, at least annually, report to Parliament and to the Regional Councils on the results of the inspections carried out. The Court's reports shall also be sent to the administrations concerned, for which the Court, at any other time, formulates its observations. The administrations shall inform the Court and the elected organs of the measures adopted as a consequence.

7. Relative to local bodies, the provisions referred to in decree law no. 786 of 22 December 1981, converted, with modifications, by law no. 51 of 26 February 1982, and subsequent modifications and additions, shall remain in force, along with the provisions of law no. 259 of 21 March 1958, with relation to the bodies to which

the State ordinarily contributes. The reports of the Court shall also contain assessments on the effectiveness of internal inspections.

8. In exercising the powers set out in the present article, the Court of Auditors may request any document or information from the public administrations and internal inspection organs and may carry out and order direct inspections and assessments. Paragraph 4 of art. 2 of decree law no. 453 of 15 November 1993 shall apply. The Court may request non-territorial public administrations to re-examine actions which are deemed not to conform with the law. The administrations shall forward the provisions adopted following re-examination to the Court of Auditors, which shall notify the general management organ should irregularities be found. The laws concerning additional inspections established by legislative decree no. 29 of 3 February 1993, and subsequent modifications, and by legislative decree no. 39 of 12 February 1993, as well as by article 166 of law no. 312 of 11 July 1980, shall stand, insofar as they are compatible with the provisions of the present law.

9. For the exercise of the powers of inspection, the procedural rules set out in the consolidated law on the Court of Auditors, approved with royal decree no. 1214 of 12 July 1934, and successive modifications, shall apply, insofar as they are compatible with the provisions of the present law.

10. The inspection section is composed of the president of the Court of Auditors who is its presiding officer, by the presidents of the sections responsible for co-ordination and by all the magistrates who have been assigned inspection tasks. The section is annually divided into four committees of which, in any case, the president of the Court of Auditors and the presidents of the co-ordinating sections are members. The committees have specific competences according to the typology of inspection and matters under inspection and make decisions with a minimum of eleven voting members. The plenary assembly is presided over by the president of the Court of Auditors and is composed of the co-ordinating section presidents and of thirty-five magistrates assigned inspection tasks, who are identified annually by the Council of the Presidency on the basis of at least three for each section committee and one for each of the inspection sections for the administrations of the special statute Regions and of the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano. The plenary assembly makes decisions with a minimum of twenty one voting members.

10-bis. In the plenary meeting the inspection section annually establishes the programme of activities and the tasks and responsibilities of the committees, as well as the criteria for their composition on the part of the president of the Court of Auditors.

11. With the possibility of referral established by art. 24 of the above-mentioned consolidated law on the Court of Auditors as substituted by art. 1 of law no. 161 of 21 March 1953, remaining valid, the inspections section shall rule in every case in which dissent occurs among the competent magistrates with regard to the legitimacy of actions. The magistrate who refers the question to the section is called upon to participate in the section as referee.

12. The magistrates assigned to the additional inspections referred to in paragraph 4 shall work according to the established annual programmes, but they may temporarily abandon these, for motivated reasons, for situations and measures which require timely assessments and verifications, notifying the inspection section.

13. The provisions of paragraph 1 do not apply to the acts and measures emanated with regard to monetary matters, credit, movable property and currency.

– Art. 13 of law no. 468 of 5 August 1978, containing:”Reform of Some Regulations on Public Accounting pertaining to the State Budget”, published in Official Gazette no. 233 of 22 August 1978, establishes:

<< Article 13 (Government guaranty). – A list of the principal and subsidiary guarantees given by the State for government bodies and other subjects is included in an Annex to the budgetary provisions of the Ministry of the Treasury>>.

Note to art. 184:

– Law no. 1089 of 1 June 1939, concerning the “Protection of Things Possessing Artistic and Historical interest”, is published in Official Gazette no. 184 of 8 August 1939.

153

– Decree no. 1409 of the President of the Republic of 30 September 1963, containing: “Regulations relative to Organization and Staff of the State Archives”, is published in Official Gazette no. 285 of 31 October 1963.

– Decree no. 3 of the President of the Republic of 14 January 1972, containing: “Transfer to Ordinary Statute Regions of Government Administrative Functions for Assistance to Schools and to the Museums and Libraries of Local Bodies and their Relative Staff and Offices”, is published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 15 of 19 January 1972.

– Law no. 127 of 15 May 1997, containing: “Urgent Measures for Streamlining Administrative Activities and Decision-making and Inspection Procedures”, is published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 113 of 17 May 1997.

– Law no. 352 of 8 October 1997, containing: “Provisions for Cultural Properties”, is published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 243 of 17 October 1997.

– Legislative decree no. 112 of 31 March 1998, containing: “Conferral of State Administrative Functions and Tasks to the Regions and Local Bodies, in Realization of Heading I of law no. 59 of 15 March 1997”, is published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 92 of 21 April 1998.

– Law no. 237 of 12 July 1999, containing: “Establishment of the Centre for the Documentation and Enhancement of the Contemporary Arts and of New Museums, and Modifications to the Legislation on Cultural Property and Measures for Cultural Activities”, is published in Official Gazette no. 173 of 26 July 1999.

– Legislative decree no. 281 of 30 July 1999, containing “Provisions pertaining to the Treatment of Personal Data for Historical, Statistical and Scientific Research Purposes”, is published in Official Gazette no. 191 of 16 August 1999.

– For legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, see note to the premises.

– Decree no. 283 of the President of the Republic of 7 September 2000, concerning: “Regulation Containing Laws on the Alienation of Immovable Properties belonging to the Historical and Artistic Property of the State”, is published in Official Gazette no. 240 of 13 October 2000.

– Legislative decree no. 196 of 30 June 2003, containing the “Code on the Protection of Personal Data”, is published in the ordinary supplement to Official Gazette no. 174 of 29 July 2003.

154

– Law no. 172 of 8 July 2003, containing: “Provisions for the Reorganization and Re-launching of Recreational Navigation and Marine Tourism” is published in Official Gazette no. 161 of 14 July 2003.

155

ANNEX 6

Existing Plans related to the municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g. regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)

The proposed property and relative buffer zone entirely fall in an only Region, Sicily. The Sicilian Regional Town Planning Law (Law N° 71 of 1978) is articulated beginning from the contents of the national town planning law n. 1150 of 1942 and plans operational tools distinguishable for hierarchical level, typology and functionality ordered on three levels: regional (Territorial Plans), provincial (Intermunicipal Plans) and town (General Town Plans or PRG).

1 Planning on regional level

The Region has compiled the **Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR)**, that involves the territory of the 9 provinces and that aims to the protection of the landscape and environmental values of the regional territory pursuing the following objectives:

- a) the ecological stabilization of the regional environmental context, the defense of the ground and the bio-difference, with particular attention for the situations of risk and criticality;
- b) the exploitation of the identity and the peculiarity of the regional landscape, both in its unitary whole and in its different specific configurations;
- c) the improvement of the social usability of the regional environmental heritage, both for the actual and for the future generations.

The landscape plan divides the regional territory in circles of analysis, defined through the examination of the natural systems and the differentiations that mark them and the elements concerning the abiotic and biotic subsystems, as structuring elements of the landscape.

The parts component the serial property and the relative buffer zones fall therefore:

- in the landscape planning of circle 4 denominated “Area of the reliefs and the coastal lowlands of the Palermo area”, as far related to the component parts of the property and to the relative buffer zones that are located in the territories of the town of Palermo and Monreale;
- in the landscape planning of circle 7 - denominated “Area of the northern chain (Mountains of the Madonie)”, as far related to the component parts of the property and to the relative buffer zones falling within the territory of the town of Cefalù.

The Regional Department to the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity of the Region has provided to an operation of synthesis and hierarchization of the actions on the landscape proposed by the single plans finalized to recompose the unitariness of the regional landscape planning (the Regional Department to the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity has shown the intention to move the aforesaid syntheses to an only document that competes to the drawing up of the regional Landscape Plan. Actually the process is still in progress) beginning from the articulation of “integrated systems” trans-ambit that individualize elements that historically, in landscape way and functionally it is opportune competes to a same strategy of landscape.

Beneath are reported the strategies of interlocal importance for the protection and the exploitation of the landscapes of the valley of the Oreto and the system of the Madonie inside which the proposed Property falls.

- Integrated System of the Oreto and the Conca d'Oro

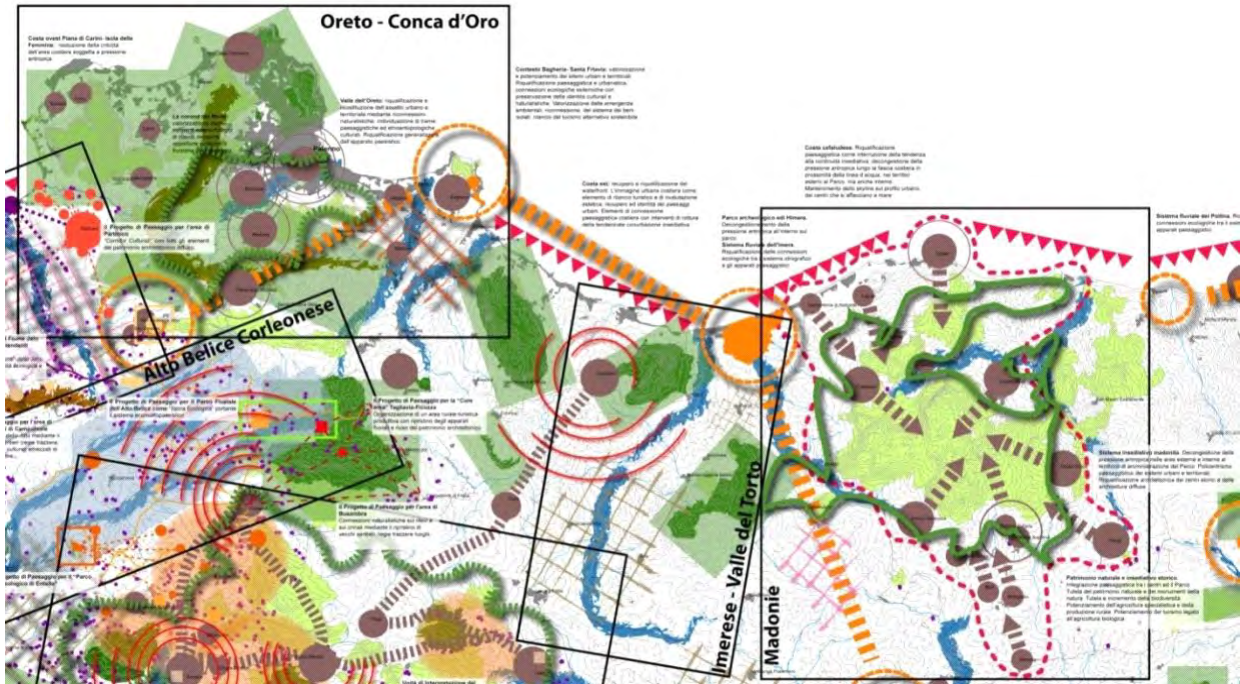


Fig. 1 Abstract of the regional politics for the protection and exploitation of the Sicilian landscapes (DRBBCC and IS, 2010). Source: Our elaboration.

Description of the strategy
The strategy is finalized to the realization of an integrated system that finds in the valley of the Oreto its focal centre and that extends itself to the landscape of the Conca d'Oro

Involved territories
 Towns of the founding park of the river Oreto and of the western coast (Terrasini, Cinisi, Nice, Giardinello and Montelepre) to closing of the morphological system

Table: Strategy Integrated System of the Oreto and the Conca d'Oro

Strategic actions of sector

Objective	To realize the integration between the natural and seminatural environments of the valley of the Oreto of the settlement system of the Palermo area
Actions	1. Institution of the park of the Oreto with hypothesis of extension to the whole Conca d'Oro and integration of the SIC Corona dei Monti di Palermo 2. Actions of integration of the activities of protection and exploitation of the regional reserves and the protected sea areas 3. Plans of renaturation
Actors	Regional Territory and Environment Department Regional Province of Palermo Towns of Altofonte, Monreale, Palermo Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of expansion of the landscape and ecological plot. Source: Our elaboration

Objective	Re-connect the system of the isolated properties and the agricultural areas for the raising of the sustainable alternative tourism
Actions	Re-streamlining, recovery and re-use of ancient beams, farms, towers and castles (with destination of use to B&B, structures for the rural tourism, biological farms, etc.) finalized to the raising of a compatible fruition of the places. Politics of chain and protection of the local agricultural product (lemon and late of Ciaculli) for the protection of the landscape of the Conca d'Oro
Actors	Department Regional Agriculture, Regional institute of the Grapevine and the Wine, Road of the Wine Alcamo DOC, Regional Province of Palermo, Universities and University Consortia Associations of category of the agricultural producers Associations of protection and exploitation of the nature

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the agricultural productive framework and the generating traditional production of landscape. Source: Our elaboration

Objective	Integration of the politics of exploitation of the archaeological heritage and exploitation of the landscape of the Palermo coast
Actions	Realization of the integrated archaeological-landscape Park with study of synchronic and diachronic thematic runs, through the followings specific actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interconnection of the archaeological settlements of extreme interest; 2) Reconfiguration of the accesses also with the aid of soft mobility; 3) Archaeological itineraries with theme both in diachronic sense - deepening a historical theme and putting in relief the differences between the various civilizations that followed -that synchronic -facing the different aspects of the social life of a civilization, with possibility to propose events, also they to theme, distributed during the year and that has brought extra regional, connecting the system of the itineraries to that of the events; 4) "Environmental infrastructures" with the recovery of the historical roots of the rural landscape and the objective to interconnect the whole naturalistic and environmental heritage to that historic and archaeological; 5) Integration of the custody, conservation and safeguard of the archaeological properties to the phase of didactics and repossession of identity by the local communities; 6) To activate procedures of authorization and control of the excavations and other archaeological activities and measures for the physical protection of the archaeological heritage.
Actors	Regional Cultural Heritage Department Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the regional archaeological system. Source: Our elaboration

Objective	To strengthen the compatible use of the historical settlement addressing the planning in urban function of the use and the exploitation of the historical-landscape heritage with actions of conservation, qualification and restoration of the cultural and witness historical heritage, with interventions of recovery aimed to historical centres, historical routes, cultural itineraries, exploitation of the less known properties, promotion of appropriate forms of fruition
Actions	1.Recovery of the rural building heritage also with different uses from the original provided that compatible and safeguard of the constitutive traditional

	<p>typologies of the agrarian landscape;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of the historical-cultural heritage favouring the maintenance and the fruition of it in sustainable forms; 2. Sustainable fruition of the landscape-environmental heritage with the recovery of the historical armor of the settlement and the consolidation of the centrality of the historical centres; 3. Creation of cultural connections between the urban systems and the knots of the agricultural productive system; 4. Recovery of the historical runs and fruition of the places of high landscape-environmental quality; 5. Recovery, expansion and new plant of green in public and/or private areas in the respect of the typological local features (urban ecological nets); 6. Minimization of the landscape-environmental impacts of fittingses and technological nets; 7. Construction of nets of city and diffusion of the use of telematic nets. <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Incentive of craftsmanship and typical products, valorizing the local identity and promoting development; 9. Use of eco-compatible alternative energies also for forms of energetic saving; 10. Diversified rubbish collection, the r.s.us' recycling, re-naturalization of disused dumps; 11. Creation of fittingses of phyto-purification; 12. Containment of new installations and reduction of the consumption of ground and environmental resources; 13. Expansion of the offer of services of quality particularly for the tourism.
Actors	<p>Regional Town Planning Department, Regional Territory and Environment Department Regional Tourism Department Corporate body Park of the Oreto (to found) Regional Province of Palermo Towns ATO waste University of the Studies in Palermo - CIRCES Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage</p>

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the urban systems of landscape importance. Source: Our elaboration

- Integrated System Madonie

<p>Description of the strategy The strategy is finalized to the expansion of the cultural and landscape identity of the Madonie, also in integration with the politics of the Park and vast area activated by the Province of Palermo</p>
<p>Involved territories Towns of the territorial circle of Madonie (Campofelice di R., Cefalù, Lascari, Pollina, Aliena, Blufi, Bompietro, Polizza, Scillato, Caltavuturo, Castelbuono, Collegano, Ganci, Gratteri, Isnello, San Mauro Castelverde, Castellana Sicula, Geraci Siculo, Petraia Soprana, Petralia Sottana)</p>

Table: Integrated System of the Madonie. Source: Our elaboration

Strategic actions of sector

Objective	Maintenance of the elements connoting and representing the territory of the Madonie in a process of ecological integration with the near parks of the Nebrodi and the Sicani (founding), with integration of the urban systems of landscape importance and recovery of the unstable mountainous slopes and subject to erosive phenomena and landslides
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of the existing natural heritage and to reduce the anthropic loads; 2. Coordinated realization of the proposed statement of ecological net of circle; 3. renaturalization along the courses of water with techniques of naturalistic engineering with the purpose to create corridors / natural strips; 4. Creation of new wooded areas for the reconstitution of the climatic scrub-forest, as well as for the mitigation of the hydrogeological risks; 5. Protection of the biotopes and the rare vegetable kinds or of value and to promote the management of the germoplasma (bank of the seeds); 6. Safeguard of punctual or areal elements with environmental value, even if external to parks and reserves, fundamental for the construction of ecological corridors and for the maintenance of the landscape. <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Interventions of integration of alloctonand autochtonous kinds for the expansion of the biodiversity; 8. Reduction of the sources of contamination and of environmental deterioration.
Actors	<p>Regional Territory and Environment Department Department Regional Forests Department Forest body Corporate body Park of the Madonie-Corporate body Park of the Nebrodi University of the Studies in Palermo-Faculty of Agriculture and Sciences MMFFNN Regional Province of Palermo Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage</p>

Table: Strategies of expansion of the landscape and ecological plot. Source: our elaboration

Objective	Promotion of the culture of the traditional production through the exploitation of the typicalities with strong relapse on the configuration of the landscapes of Madonie (vineyards, cereals, manna ash) to integrate with actions within the enogastronomic tourism and the chains of product. Strategy also requests to integrate itself with the politics of maintenance, consolidation and qualification of the agroforestry and pastoral activities and to reduce the urban pressure for the containment of the consumption of ground
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to the middle-small firms as scattered garrison of the rural territory 2. Conservation and requalification of the tradition agrarian and pastures landscape 3. Ecoincentives aimed priority to the safeguard to the identity of the agrarian landscape and to the coordinate construction of the ecological net of ambit;

	<p>4. Protection of the traditional typical products and of the activities of the local tradition</p> <p>Actions of context</p> <p>5. Employment of eco-compatible cultivation techniques (biological agriculture).</p>
Actors	<p>Regional Agriculture Department, Regional institute of the Grapevine and the Wine, Road of the Wine Alcamo DOC, Regional Province of Palermo, Universities and university Consortia Associations of category of the agricultural producers Associations of protection and exploitation of the nature</p>

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the agricultural productive armor and the generating traditional production of landscape. Source: Our elaboration

Objectives	<p>To strengthen the compatible use of the historical settlement systems addressing the urban planning in function of the use and the exploitation of the historical-landscape heritage with actions of conservation, qualification and restoration of the cultural and witness historical heritage, with interventions of recovery aimed to historical centres, historical routes, cultural itineraries, exploitation of the less known properties, promotion of appropriate forms of fruition, integrating the historical urban centres in a system of gates of the park</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery of the rural building heritage also with different uses from the original provided that compatible one and safeguard of the constitutive traditional typologies of the agrarian landscape; 2. Conservation of the historical-cultural heritage favouring the maintenance and the fruition of it in sustainable forms; 3. Sustainable fruition of the landscape-environmental heritage with the recovery of the historical armor of the settlement and the consolidation of the centrality of the historical centres; 4. Creation of cultural connections between the urban systems and the knots of the agricultural productive system; 5. Recovery of the historical runs and fruition of the places of elevated landscape-environmental quality; 6. Recovery, expansion and new plant of green in public and/or private areas in the respect of the local typological features (urban ecological nets); 7. Minimization of the landscape-environmental impacts of fittingses and technological nets; 8. Construction of nets of city and diffusion of the use of telematic nets. <p>Actions of context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Incentive of craftsmanship and typical products, valorizing the local identity and promoting development; 10. Use of eco-compatible alternative energies also for forms of energetic saving; 11. Diversified rubbish collection, the r.s.us' recycling., renaturalization of disused dumps; 12. Creation of fittingses of phytopurification; 13. Containment of new settlements and reduction of the consumption of

	ground and environmental resources, especially in coastal area; 14. Expansion of the offer of services of quality particularly for the tourism.
Actors	Regional Town planning Department, Regional Territory and Environment Department Regional Tourism Department Corporate body Park of the Oreto (to found) Regional Province of Palermo Towns ATO refuses University of the Studies in Palermo - CIRCES Associations of protection and exploitation of the cultural and landscape heritage

Table: Strategies of exploitation of the urban systems of landscape importance. Source: Our elaboration

Objectives	Expansion of the accessibility of the area of Madonie of the province of Palermo
Actions	Cableway of Madonie Interchange Irosa A19 Dorsal of the Himerese Dorsal of Valledolmo
Actors	Regional Province of Palermo

Table: Strategies of expansion and integration of the accessibility. Source: Our elaboration

2 Planning on provincial level

The proposed property and relative buffer zones entirely fall in the alone province of Palermo.

The Province (in virtue of the Regional Law N° 9 of 1986) holds a role of subject of the regional co-planning in the formulation of proposed statement related to the prevailing vocations of its territory in the optics of the cultural and environmental quality, of the economic competitiveness, of the social cohesion and of the infrastructural efficiency. The law assigns besides to the Province an explicit role of political subject of the coordination of the requests of local development and town planning transformation of the towns.

The Province has the task to predispose the **Provincial Territorial Plan (PTP)** through which aims to point out the fundamental lines of order of the provincial territory defining the fundamental elements of protection of the environmental and cultural structures; to provide the necessary elements of knowledge to the specific evaluation of the remarkable actions of transformation to the provincial scale, as well as those necessary to the evaluation of the choices operated by the town plans; to assume the role of promoter, organizer and facilitator for the activities and the functions of provincial competence related to the territory and operational character only for the interventions of direct provincial competence or promoted through accords with the local bodies, and however remarkable respect "to the provincial interest"; to provide directions and "measures" to the planning of town level and to make explicit the criteria for the coordination of their effectiveness and for the verification of their coherence in the regional seat.

The objectives of the Provincial Territorial Plan are coherently developed with the choices operated in the Plan of economic-social development (PSES) that represents, together with the PTP the principal tool of economic planning of the provincial territory and being born with the regional law that founded the regional provinces the n. 9/86 has a fundamental role in the socio-economical planning of the Province.

In 2010 the Province of Palermo has approved the Outline Scheme of the PTP (Deliberation N. 070/C of 24/06/2010).

The drawing up of the Plan has requested a complex and articulated iter with technical phases and phases of consultation. Are planned three planning figures: Cognitive framework with Structural value (QCS), Propositive framework with Strategic value (QPS) and Operative Plan (PO).

The QCS, delivered in 2004, has defined the invariant and conditioning elements of the provincial development or the territorial structures that represent the basis for the compatible transformation of the territory.

Beginning from the QCS, the Outline Scheme defines-also in terms of regulation of the uses of the ground-the directions and the strategic orientations, as well as the choices and the functional indications to the concrete actions of transformation and development of the territory to provincial scale.

The Outline Scheme coherently results articulated for systems in such way to be underlined the complex of the territorial “relationships of context”:

- naturalistic - environmental system
- the integrated system of the territorial parks and the archaeological and naturalistic circles;
- the environmental agricultural system.
- the urbanized territorial system
- the system of the productive activities;
- the system of the facilities and the public services and of the public fittingses and of use
- public;
- the residential system;
- the system of the infrastructures and the mobility;
- it defines the sizing and the location of the infrastructural nets concerning the “system of the mobility” and the coordination with the plans of the “Triennial Program of the Public Works 2009/11”;
- it also individualizes areal locations for great productive, commercial, directional settlements and services of intercomunale importance and significance, coordinating and integrating the operational character in terms of incidence to the ground of the actions of town Corporate body and of sector.

The Outline Scheme also individualizes, the structure of the invariant territorial, that is of the not negotiable destinations of the ground, distinguishing between unavailable areas (those tightly agricultural and those restricted by the landscape/environmental point of view - and therefore preceded to the maintenance of specific functions - and available areas for the transformations required by the “urbanized territorial system”. Among the unavailable areas are found the elements of construction of the “provincial ecological Net”, on the basis and with the methodological criteria of the “Sicilian ecological Net” (RES) approved in 2005 (Decree DG/ARTA n. 544 of July 8 th 2005) and that it is composed of 232 sites and it is considered as the whole of the protected natural areas of the Region Sicily constituted by the regional parks, the natural reserves and the areas SIC and the ZPSs (Sites of the Net Nature 2000 of the European Union) individualized by the Department of the regional environment in coherence respect to the construction of an European ecological net.

The properties that compose the proposed serial property, therefore, find inside the Provincial Territorial Plan the more proper framework of territorial coherence for build the scheme of reference for the realization of the Property, particularly the elements of greater importance are:

- cultural development of the dipole Palermo-Monreale in terms of expansion of the museum system;
- strengthening of the cultural and landscape relationships with the valley of the Oreto and with the territory of reference of the area of the reserves and the Norman parks;
- increase of the value of gate on the coastal system of Cefalù, in comparison to the system of Cefalù and of Madonie.

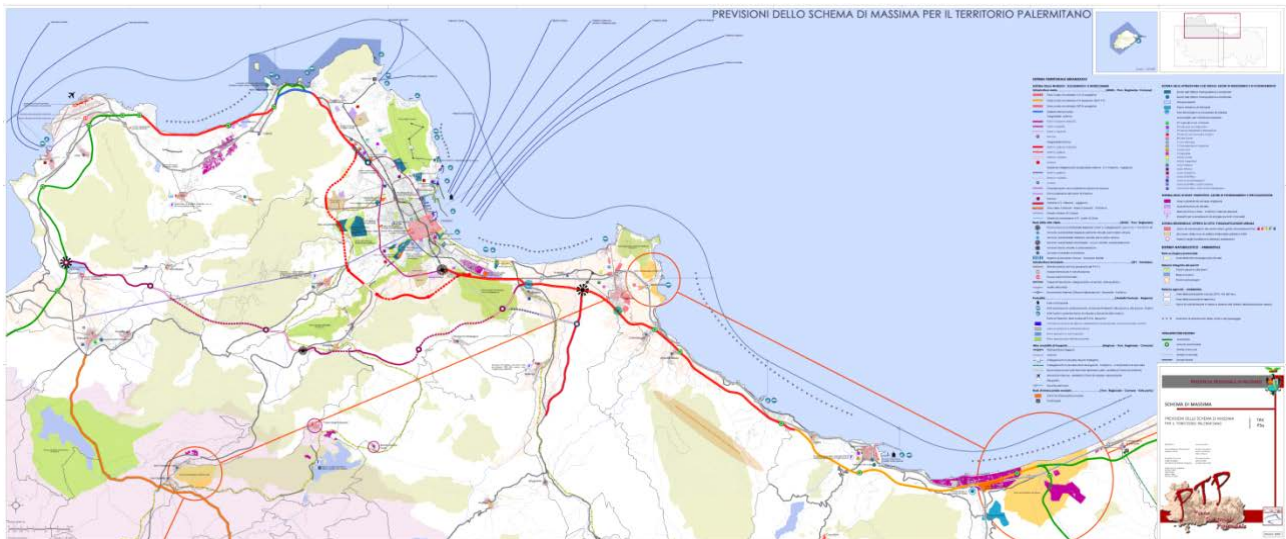


Fig. 2 Plans of the Outline Scheme for the Palermo territory. Source: P.T.

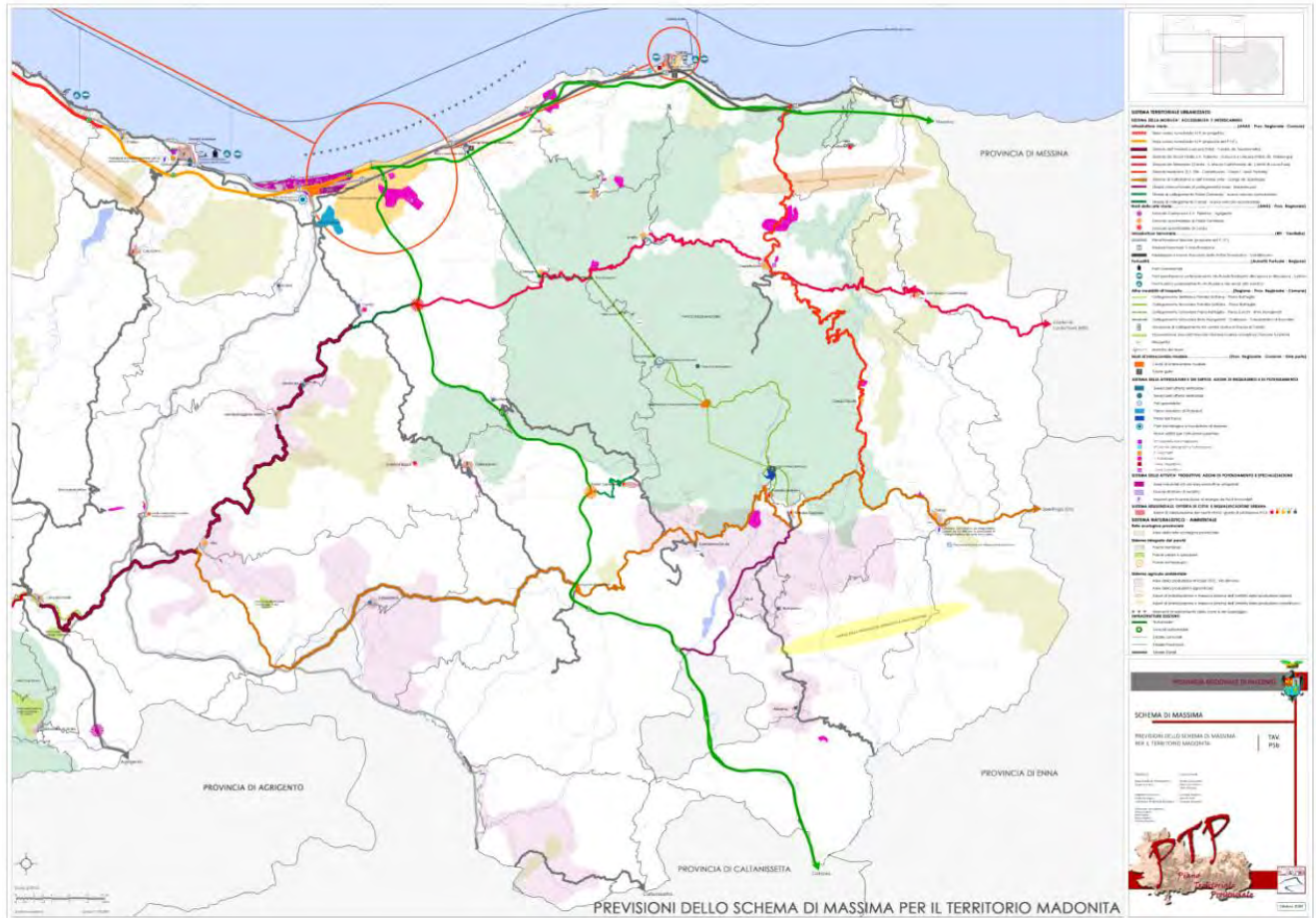


Fig. 3 Plans of the Outline Scheme for the territory of Madonie. Source: P.T.P. Palermo.

Classification of the historic centres in the PTP

Inside the PTP the historic centres are listed according to the classification of the Board of Europe IPCE/CSU. It needs nevertheless to remember that the cataloguing doesn't exist for the historical centres of the cities chief town of province as Palermo since for urban reality of high historical settlement complexity, the reduction in a card objectively makes impossible a reading-even though synthetic-that is faithful testimony of the principal historical events that characterizes the urban fabric as it has come from the past. Therefore for the aspects related to the historical values of the whole urban settlement it is postponed to the municipal town planning tools (PPE, 1993 and A zones of the P.R.G., 2002 see the following paragraph).

These instead the classifications effected for Monreale and Cefalù:

- **Monreale:** State of conservation: mediocre Degree I.P.C.E: 2°. The PTP, besides, classifies Monreale as “agricultural, entrepreneurial centre and of tertiary commuting from Palermo, which by now it is almost joined in an only urban system” with Perspectives of development “connected to an integration with the Palermo tourism of the monumental heritage that is not only the Cathedral”.
- **Cefalù:** State of conservation: satisfactory, Degree I.P.C.E: 1° - 2°; the PTP, besides, classifies Cefalù as “principal Centre of the national and international tourism of the whole regional system and coastal tourist pole of the seasonal residential system of the mountain centres of the Madonie”. Its Perspectives of Development are “decidedly directed by the tourist function for the quality and quantity of the monumental and natural property”.

Interventions planned by the PTP and inserted in the *Triennial Program Public Works (PTOOPP) 2009-2011* of the Province of Palermo

From the list of the estimates of intervention of the PTP are reported those interventions that can positively interact with the management of the Property:

- **Monreale**

- Suburban park of the Poma;
- Casina di caccia of Ficuzza: Visitor Centre of the park of the Sicani;
- Reconversion of the disused railway layouts in cycle paths and/or tourist railroads;
 - New railway line Palermo (Piazza Indipendenza) - Monreale-Partinico.

- **Cefalù**

- Cable railway connection Cefalù, Isnello, Piano Battaglia;
- *Tourist gate*: coastline gate of the Park of the Madonie.

- **Palermo.** For that concerns Palermo, besides, the PTP integrates and selects the principals plans planned inside the *Triennial Program Public Works (PTOOPP)* of the Town of Palermo, proposing a list of priority interventions from which beneath are reported the plans that can have integrations with the management of the Property:

- University Campus;
 - Sporting Centre;
 - Ex slaughter house;
 - Reconversion of the disused railway layouts in cycle paths and/or tourist railroads;
 - Interchange Oreto: restuding and expansion;
 - Inside bypass road (ANAS);
 - Passing ring: adjustment to the metropolitan service (Railroads);
 - Railway ring. (Railroads);
 - Light subway. (Town);
 - Tramvia. (Town);
 - New railway line Palermo (Piazza Indipendenza) - Monreale-Partinico. (Railroads).

The Strategic Plan of Vast Area of the Province in Palermo (PSAV)

In the optics to relaunch and to strengthen the role of the planning of vast area of provincial level in a relationship of strong integration with the Plan of economic and social development and with the sceneries offered by the National Strategic framework (QSN) and by the Regional Strategic Document (DSR) 2007-13 (it constitutes the document of planning of reference for the definition of the strategy of the unitary regional politics for 2007-13, both community and national, as planned by the QSN) and with the plannings of sector of regional level (the Regional Territorial Landscape Plan - PTPR, the Plan for the hydrogeological set-up - PAI, etc.), the Province of Palermo has

started a **strategic Plan of vast area** that acts from integrating of the provincial territorial Plan, of the Plan of economic and social development, of the Plan of the parks and the reserves, of the Plan of the traffic regulations and the mobility and of the Plan of Development of the productive activities.

In the process of strategic planning it plays a principal role the infrastructural matter considered through the ability of the armors of mobility to be generating of territory, in the optics not only of the connection of equipotent points, but of the expansion and of the enrichment of the crossed territories.

In 2008 the new Provincial Board has relaunched theme of the “strategic planning of vast area” starting the drawing up of a Strategic Plan for the competitiveness and the territorial cohesion of the provincial system as complex process/tool of coordination, integration between all the plannings of sector of provincial level and as junction between the town level and the regional level. The

Province of Palermo intends to play a new role in the regional territory: that of a big player, an actor able to coordinate and to drive through the quality of the proposition, the integration between the strong polarities and the role of assistance towards the smallest towns to help them to win the challenge of the competitiveness and the criticities of the economy. The renewed action of government of the provincial territory, therefore, has adopted with decision a process of strategic planning that not only individualizes a “plan of action”, but also and above all the relative “agreements of realization” that is the result of a vigorous participative practice, of an effectiveness interpretative practice of the territorial structures, of an evaluation practice of the values and the risks and of a coordination of the actions in actand of the present or tendential actors, also of inter-local or international level. The strategic Plan for the provincial development assumes the essential functions of coordination, rationalization and verification of provincial territorial coherence of the plans and town programs and of the provincial programs of development, besides to constitute verification of coherence of the regional socio-economic planning and the community directions. The PSAV plans the expansion of the material and immaterial connections through actions on the gates and corridors for the development of the accessibility to the resources and the mobility of the people, properties and services proposing a development founded upon a new settlement model of polycentric type.

Always in this optics the Province in collaboration with the Anas Spa has compiled the “Plan for the great road-system” (whose estimates have been integrated in the PSAV) that plans infrastructural works able to define a general rearrangement of the territory of the Province with particular reference to the area of the metropolitan belt of Palermo affected by the location of the so-called “external bypass road” and to the location of the “tangential inside of the city of Palermo” (tangential of connection A19-A29).

These new arteries could contribute to the territorial connection of the area object of study with the north-western coast (Partinicese) of the province, reducing the times of connection with the western part of the province and the region, with the airport Falcone Borsellino, increasing the accessibility to the resources and the principals urban systems. Furthermore, the realization of the new inside bypass road of connection between the A19 and the A29 besides constituting an occasion to improve the connection between urban system and metropolitan territorial context contributes to improve the accessibility to the outskirtses and the areas to low urbanization behind the agricultural villages, external to the actual bypass and isolated by the rest of the urban system.

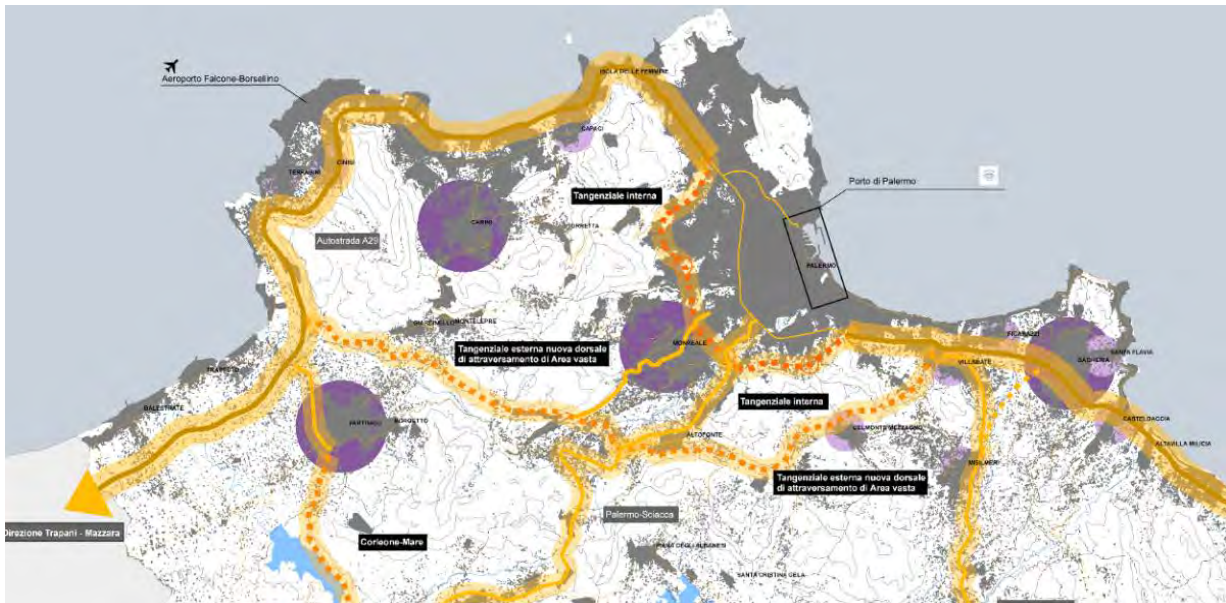


Fig. 4 The urban knots and the corridors of territorial connection of the Province of Palermo Source: P.S.A.V. Palermo.

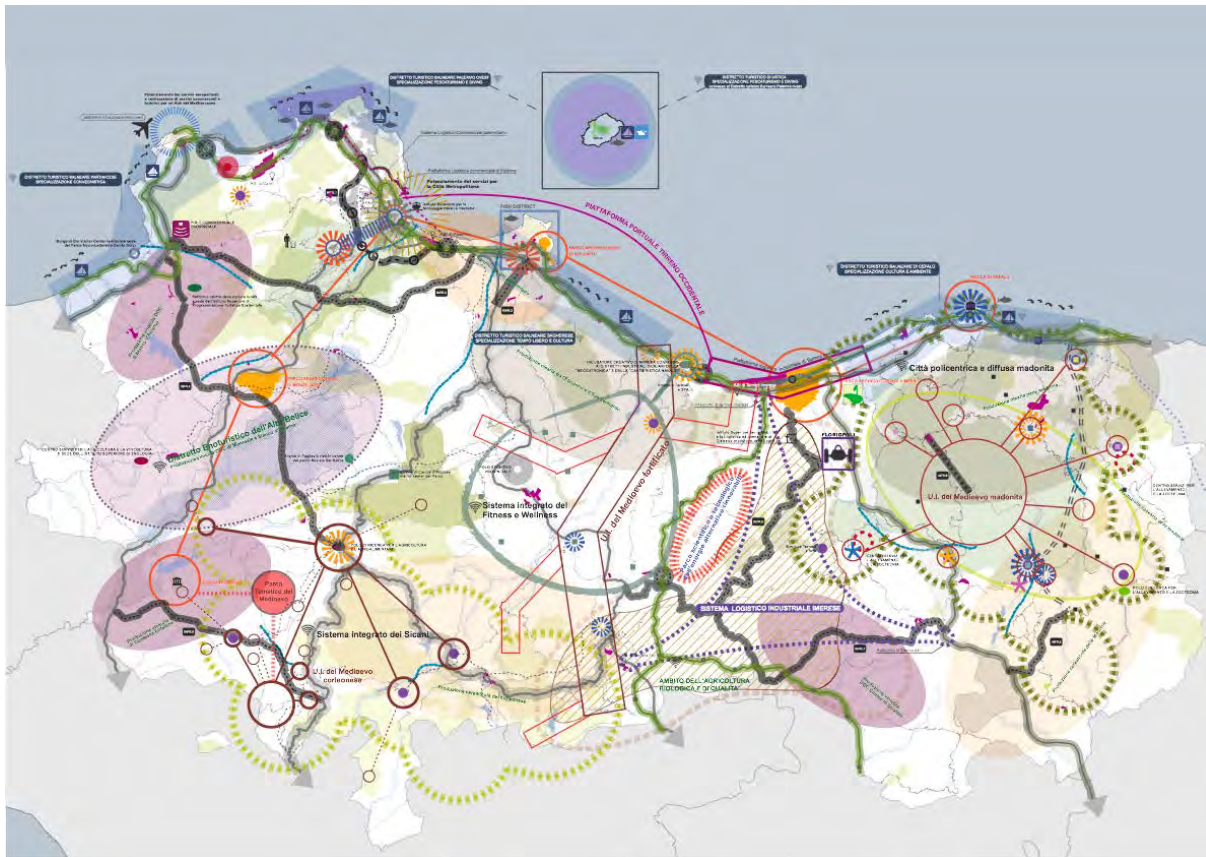


Fig. 5 The strategies for the provincial polycentrism. Source: P.S.A.V. Palermo.

3 Planning on town level

The proposed property and the relative buffer zones entirely falls in the territory of 3 towns: Palermo, Monreale, Cefalù.

3.1 Palermo.

The Strategic Town Plan of Palermo

In 2010 the Town in Palermo has approved the “Strategic Plan Palermo Capital of the Mediterranean” (*PSC*), sent then to the Sicilian Region for its sharing and the consequent actions.

The Region has approved it in April 2011 in comparison to the conformity to the regional guidelines and to the coherence with the objectives of the regional planning. The Plan therefore, as affirmed in numerous documents of the Regional Department of the Planning, constitutes general frame of coherence for the elaboration of plans and projects of development to be in force on the Structural Funds 2007-2013. Actually the new town administration has considered to take note of the general contents of the PS and to deepen them with the due processes and tools.

The vision traced by the Strategic Plan of Palermo is born from a project and a participated and shared run through a long process of listening of the territory that has involved the citizens, the institutions, the associations, the enterprises, the university and many other carriers of interest. The “global” vision of the plan returns the ambition of a reinstatement of the Territory Junction of Palermo as “gateways city of the Mediterranean” and “metropolitan knot of the euromediterranean urban armor” able to intercept the flows that cross the long nets and to enrich the local territorial contexts in the optics of the new strategy of recentralization of the Mediterranean”. This objective requires:

- the strenghtening of the gate of the system of the great infrastructural nets, translating the energies from them carried in territorial resources and economies able to transform and to perturb deeply the whole territorial context;

- the general redrawing of the system of the great traffic regulations and the infrastructures of connection between the “gates”, the urban system and the territorial context of reference.

The expansion of the “gates” requests for the improvement of the effectiveness of the airport system from a side and of that port from the other, increasing and not only improving the profiles of inside efficiency of these two systems, but also improving the way with which the territorial productive system confers to these gates its own properties and its own productions.

The expansion of the airport gate requires in first instance actions that improve the functional efficiency of the airport pole redefining the role of it in a market of reference more widened and able to assign the function of *hub* in Palermo in the Mediterranean context. In this optics the *masterplan* of the Italian airport system in progress of definition recognizes the opportunity to put to system the airports of Palermo - Punta Raisi and Trapani creating an integrated airport bipole through the improvement of the connection between the two airports, not more competitors in a reduced market but polarity of a system able to compete in an ampler market and able to offer integrated services (in terms of differentiation of the offer, services of integrated check-in, etc.).

The second question tied up to the airport platform of Palermo is that of the improvement of the connection between the airport, the city and the eastern system of the Province. The eastern towns of the Province of Palermo, in fact, because of the necessary excessive times to the reaching of the airport of Punta Raisi, use often the airport of Catania escaping to Palermo an ample basin of potential use. To resolve this criticity, besides the works already in progress on the underground railway link the Strategic Plan of Palermo, proposes, in close collaboration with the Province and the Anas, the realization of the new inside bypass road as connection between the A19 and the A29.

The new motorway line would allow, in fact, to reduce the times of connection between the airport, the city and the eastern province, eliminating the flows of crossing of the city on the actual bypass and redefining the accessibility to the urban system through the creation of new releases connected to new “falling” of connection.



Fig. 6 Strategic framework of vast area of the PS of Palermo Source: P.S. Palermo.

The expansion of the port system is tied up to the redefinition of the role in Palermo in the system of port bases of the Mediterranean in which the port is the knot of first level of the Interegional Base of Western Sicily (Palermo-Trapani-Termini Imerese) and important terminal of the Highways of the Sea and the trans-European corridor Berlin-Palermo. In the optics of system promoted by the Sicilian Region, the new port system of Palermo and Termini Imerese not only would widen its offer of stock (transport areas, landings, services, etc.), but it would increase its offer of chain, of real base of transport and logistics of Western Sicily and therefore principal knot of the Meridian Corridor. The platform, in fact, would include to its inside, besides the ports, also the international airport of Punta Raisi, the ASIs of Carini, Brancaccio and Termini Imerese and the Interport of Termini Imerese.

The metropolitan vision

The metropolitan vision of the Plan aims to redraw the whole Territory Junction as “polycentric city”, whose value is not more exclusively tied up to the alone quality of its centre, whose quality radiating itself loses progressively strength as soon as we go away from it. The aspiration to a polycentric city model requires, instead, a model of development able to start also in the areas peripheral opportunities able to valorize the environmental resources, cultural and the economic opportunities through functions and attractors able to engrave deeply on the quality of the styles of life of the city in its whole.

The strategy of the polycentrism requires:

- general redrawing up of the system of the urban mobility;
- actions aimed to the creation of new urban centrality and the attractor poles;

-exploitation of the environmental and cultural resources considered as catalysts of quality and urban regeneration.

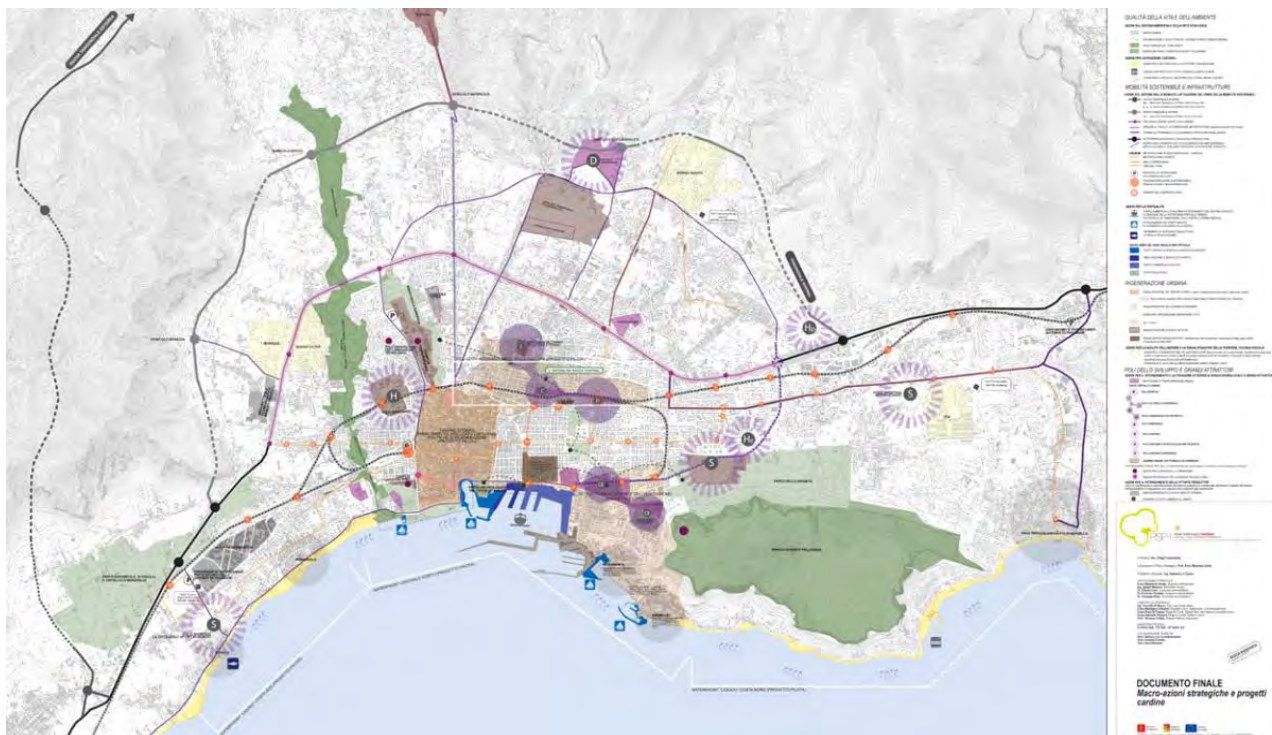


Fig. 7 Strategic Macroactions and pivot plans of the PS in Palermo Source: P.S. Palermo.

To build new urban centrality of metropolitan rank

The challenge of the urban polycentrism finds in the creation of new centralities a further important strategy able to provide the city with services of metropolitan rank, relieving the centre from the functional overload and from the congestion and to bring quality and new functional *mixité* in the accessible peripheral areas mostly thanks to the rearrangement of the system of the mobility.

The PSC plans the realization of new urban centrality that can currently strengthen and/or redress the balance of some parts of the city under conditions of deterioration or abandonment. Among all the planned centralities some intercept the places of the proposed Property:

1. Pole International City of the cultural and directional Cantieri-Lolli-Notarbartolo:

- Castello and parco della Zisa-Polo culturale: interactive pole of the Mediterranean cultures;
- Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa-Polo culturale: increase and support to the existing cultural activities and in project (National school of the Cinema and Museum Mediterranean of contemporary art);
- Ex Stazione Lolli-Polo culturale: realization of cultural and recreational services, rifunzionalization of the disused structures (as the ex station and the barracks Di Maria) and the reconnection of the system of the urban parks;
- Stazione Notarbartolo-Polo direzionale: coverage with a plate of the railway trench in proximity of the station Notarbartolo and realization of a new urban park, of services for the management and the leisure time.

On the great existing urban services (such as the university, the centres for the research, the great sanitary structures, etc.) the Plan schedules actions for the improvement of the accessibility, the requalification of the adjacent public spaces and the maintenance of the buildings.

To activate processes of regeneration and urban innovation

Inside the actions of support to the realization of the PSC have to be selected besides some interventions that strengthen the polycentric model and that can integrate with the politics of exploitation of the Property:

- the actions for the requalification of the fishing villages whose role is also redefined to the light of the expansion of the system of the new tourist harbors;
- the detailed planning of the areas target (Foce dell'Oreto and ex Deposito delle Locomotive, ex Gasometro, Borgo Vecchio, Sampolo-Ortofrutticolo-Ucciardone, Acquasanta and ex Manifattura Tabacchi, Ospizio Marino and Arenella, ex Chimica Arenella) individualized in relationship to the planned functions on the waterfront by the new PRP;
- the requalification and exploitation of the Historic Centre through the new Detailed Executive Plan and the politics of regeneration of the fabrics and the public spaces;
- the introduction and the expansion of the tools of the web 2.0 and of the interaction between the physically available services to the citizens and the new frontier of the offer of immaterial services (Knot SISTR 3.0 Palermo-Ustica-Villabate and Urban Center for the involvement and the participation).

To valorize the environmental resources

The new polycentric order of the city individualizes in the exploitation of the environmental resources of the great parks and in the other components of the ecological net an important occasion for the improvement of the quality of the life: the Arab-Norman heritage of the city of Palermo, as said in the introduction, integrates itself with the ecological system of the Conca d'Oro and the Valley of the Oreto, contributing to the definition of an ecological-cultural net between Palermo and Monreale. Are reported, therefore, all the planned actions as far the intervention for the realization of the ecological-cultural net in Palermo and Monreale cannot put aside from the vision of net.

The actions of the Plan are been declined by a side in actions aimed to the protection, exploitation and expansion of the environmental system of the ecological net and, from the other, in actions aimed to the improvement of the coastal fruition.

The actions of recovery and safeguard of the existing natural heritage of the parks plans:

- the creation of the river park of the Oreto;
- interventions of exploitation of the reserve of Monte Pellegrino;
- interventions of exploitation of the agricultural Park of Ciaculli;
- interventions of exploitation of the Park D'Orleans;
- interventions for the connection and the exploitation of the system of the central parks and the historical gardens;
- realization of new pedestrian and cycle runs of support to the realization of an urban ecological net thanks to the putting to system of the existing green areas and the improvement of the accessibility and the usability.

The actions aimed to the improvement of the coastal fruition are directed, instead, to the recovery of the relationships between the city and its waterfront both from the environmental point of view (actions of recovery of the coastal sea shores) both from the point of view of the functional relationships in it presents through the recovery of some lines of coast to the connected activities to the bathing and the fruition of the sea.

To redraw the system of the urban mobility

The actions aimed to the improvement of the system of the mobility are directed to the general rearrangement of the system of the urban and extra-urban road-system and to the expansion of the

system of the public mass transport, through actions to support of the sustainable mobility with the purpose to decrease the pressure of the private vehicular traffic and to the improvement of the quality of the urban public transport and the slow mobility.

The Plan aims to the general redrawing up of the system of the urban mobility improving the connection between outskirtses and central city through the expansion of the falling transversals of connection between new bypass road and the ring of the bypass and the transformation of this last in a new urban avenue and not more barrier between consolidated city and outskirtses, through the lightening of the traffic of crossing of the city thanks to the new bypass road and the improvement of the level of permeability through the realization of new releases and protected pedestrian crossings.

The Plan assumes, finally, the actions of the Strategic Plan of the sustainable mobility and it plans the realization of important infrastructural works able to produce the general rearrangement of the system of the public mass transport:

- strengthening of the subway in railway center and closing of the railway ring;
- light subway;
- streetcar.

The general Variation of the General Town Plan (PRG) of Palermo and the Detailed Executive Plan (P.P.E).

The process of planning of the city of Palermo that takes the movements from the diffused awareness of the cultural overcoming of the P.R.G. approved June 28 th 1962 continues with the drawing up of the **General Variation to the P.R.G.** and of its respective Realization Plans approved in 2002 with decree n. 124/02 D.R.Us. and with decree of rectification n. 558/02 D.R.Us.

The Historic Centre, as far identified as area to be submitted to detailed planning in the tool of general planning, is provided with an Detailed Executive Plan of recovery (*P.P.E.*) approved in 1993 (with Decree of the Territory and the environment Councillorship of the Sicilian Region n. 525 of 13 July of 1993).

The parts component the proposed serial property fall for the most greater part within the perimeter of the Historic Centre planned by the PRG and are the Royal Building and the Palatine Chapel, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), the Church of San Cataldo and the Cathedral also named Church of Maria Assunta. Make exception, therefore, the Zisa Palace and the Admiral's Bridge that instead fall in external areas.

The historic centre of Palermo extends itself around 240 hectares and it is constituted by what was the city contained within the sixteenth-century walls, it is separated by two streets that cross in Piazza Vigliena, creating a cross named "the Baroque cross" (the Four Corners, also said "Theater of the Sun"): Via Maqueda and Corso Vittorio Emanuele. These two streets create four historical districts known as the four districts: Kalsa (District Tribunali), the Loggia (District Castellammare), Seralcadio or the Capo (District Monte di Pietà), Albergheria (District Palazzo Reale).

These districts have been affected by two important town planning re-arrangements, the first one in 1600 with the cut of Via Maqueda that creates the Baroque cross, the second in 1885 was the cut of Via Rome. Currently inside these districts have centre the historical markets of the city.

The PPE affects the districts Tribunali-Castellammare and Monte di Pietà-Palazzo Reale with the exclusions of the areas included in the followings town planning tools:

- plan of recovery S. Agostino;
- plan of recovery Capo;
- plan of recovery Scopari;
- plan of recovery Cassaro alto;
- detailed plan Castello S. Pietro;
- detailed plan Albergheria;

- plan of recovery Discesa delle Capre;
- plan of recovery Montevergini.

The recovery of the Historic Centre of Palermo was initiated in 1993 after the approval of the PPE and with the start of the interventions of restoration, recovery and maintenance of the public and private building heritage thanks also to a regional law (art.125 of the L.R. n.25/93) that established criteria of intervention for the re-use of the public heritage (the so-called Plan of use, approved by the Municipal Board with Deliberation n.334/94), as well as also favoured by community financings (Program Urban I and Structural Funds 2000-06), regional (L.R. n.25/93 artt.124 and 125) and town.

Thanks to the joined action of the town planning tool and the financial programs it has been possible to intervene on the monumental buildings, on the historical buildings (private and public), on some commercial and productive structures, as well as on the expansion of cultural and tourist-recreational activity to bring the residence and the activities in the historic centre. Such interventions have gotten different effects, first among the whole recovery of the quality of the architectural and cultural heritage, but also the birth of a real estate market, first nearly nonexistent, that has brought not only to the multiplication of the value of some areas contributing to their regeneration-those above all that gravitate around the historic axes and along the coastal strip -but also to the progressive abandonment of the districts of the Capo and the Albergheria, mostly characterized by a listed and more fragile building fabric, suitable to sustain the real estate investments. The districts not involved in remarkable way by the restorations of the buildings and by the urban requalification, are today still punctuated of deteriorated areas on which precarious constructions insist and in which spontaneous processes of repopulation are developed by the neediest bands coming from the areas in which the recovery is assembled or by the extra-community population.

In the almost eighteen years of realization of the PPE one of the crucial knots, object of debate and specific administrative interventions, has been the role of the interventions of the privacies in the process of requalification and socio-economic development, as well as the necessity to define with greater effectiveness the public-private relationship, sometimes fruitful, other times conflictual, but always requesting certainty of rules and timeliness of interlocution.

In these years the private intervention has been concretized in some facts that have produced spaces and places on which there has been the intervention with important results and that they offer us a map of the successes of the building recovery and contemporarily show the persistence of some leaks in the urban fabric, to testimony of the necessity to see again the procedures, the formalities and the technical regulations of intervention.

The intervention of the private people has received a remarkable incitement from the public contributions. The already quoted Regional Law 25/1993 has appropriated more than 30 million of Euro for contributions in capital account and/or in interest account to the privates, disbursed through four public notes as necessary incitement to the intervention of the privates to start the recovery of the first buildings so that this constituted the driving force of further interventions and it acted as certification of the sustainability of the urban requalification.

Exhausted the funds destined by the L.R. 25/93 the financing to the privates has been granted contracting a loan to be able to emanate a fifth public note (2001) and a sixth public note (2006) for a total of around 50 millions of Euro distributed on 386 interventions (the 66% of all the financed private interventions), both subjects to new rules for the disbursement of the funds. With the new rule, in fact, the contribution also opens to the enterprises.

In total from 1993 to 2009 private interventions have been financed for 84,8 millions of Euro, dividing the merit between the privates that have invested and the Municipality that has co-finance the intervention.

The Regional Territory and Environment Councillorship has emanated the *Circular 2000 n.3* dedicated to the updating of the contents of the general town planning tools and of realization for the recovery of the historic centres. Such Circular has the objective to adjust the new town planning

to the restrictions of various nature in the meantime intervened inside the perimeter of the historic centre (protection of the artistic and landscape-environmental property, seismic and hydrogeological legislation) and in virtue of the limits and the criticities underlined in the experiences of recovery of the historic centres traditionally submitted to the drawing up of the detailed plans or plans of recovery, of “to value if the recovery of the historic centres must obligatorily be submitted to the drawing up of a plan of realization or if it was possible to activate suitable forms of intervention also through the general planning”.

Also for the recovery of the historic centre of Palermo, has been underlined the opportunity to plan the direct intervention through a special General Variation that has as field of application the zone A. defined by the Four Districts, submitting to the drawing up of “detailed plan” the relative planning to areas representative of particular problems.

Other local politics

For completeness of strategy it needs, then, to consider the tools of negotiated planning that affected Palermo, that constitute a fundamental system of directions of development within which it will have to act the conservation and exploitation of the historic centre and the areas in which fall the external properties to such perimeter.

The town administration, already from 2003, has defined a series of local and interlocal politics, conducted through projects and initiatives that partially or entirely concern areas falling inside the Property. One of the activated tools are the constitution of the *Urban center*, a scientific and technique structure with the task to coordinate the operations of transformation and development of the city.

Following is reported a list of the activated programs of sector:

- Plan for the sustainable mobility
- General Plan of the Urban Traffic
- Innovative program in Urban Ports and Stations Ambit
- New Port Town Plan of Palermo
- Feasibility study for the piedmont Bypass
- Feasibility study for the Park of the Oreto
- other plans for the energetic saving, the requalification of the coast and the urban environmental resources.

For the contents of the aforesaid Plans it is considered useful to deepen to the goals of the present document in synthesis what planned by:

- The Port Town Plan

The Port Town Plan of Palermo, has been completed today, and it has been approved near the Superior Board of the Public Works and it is waiting for approval from the Sicilian Region.



Fig 8 The new layout of the waterfront Source: P.R.P. of Palermo.

The principal strategies that the PRP plans include besides the actions of expansion of the commercial port and increase of the cruise traffic, the expansion of the services of quality, the integration of the port spaces with the city and the realization of new city-port junctions. The innovation of the port layout plans the concentration of the buildings (services and terminal) along the quays, contemporarily allowing “to open” the front on the port freeing it to the sight of the sea and the transfer of some mixed urban-port functions the more possible next to the water of the sea.

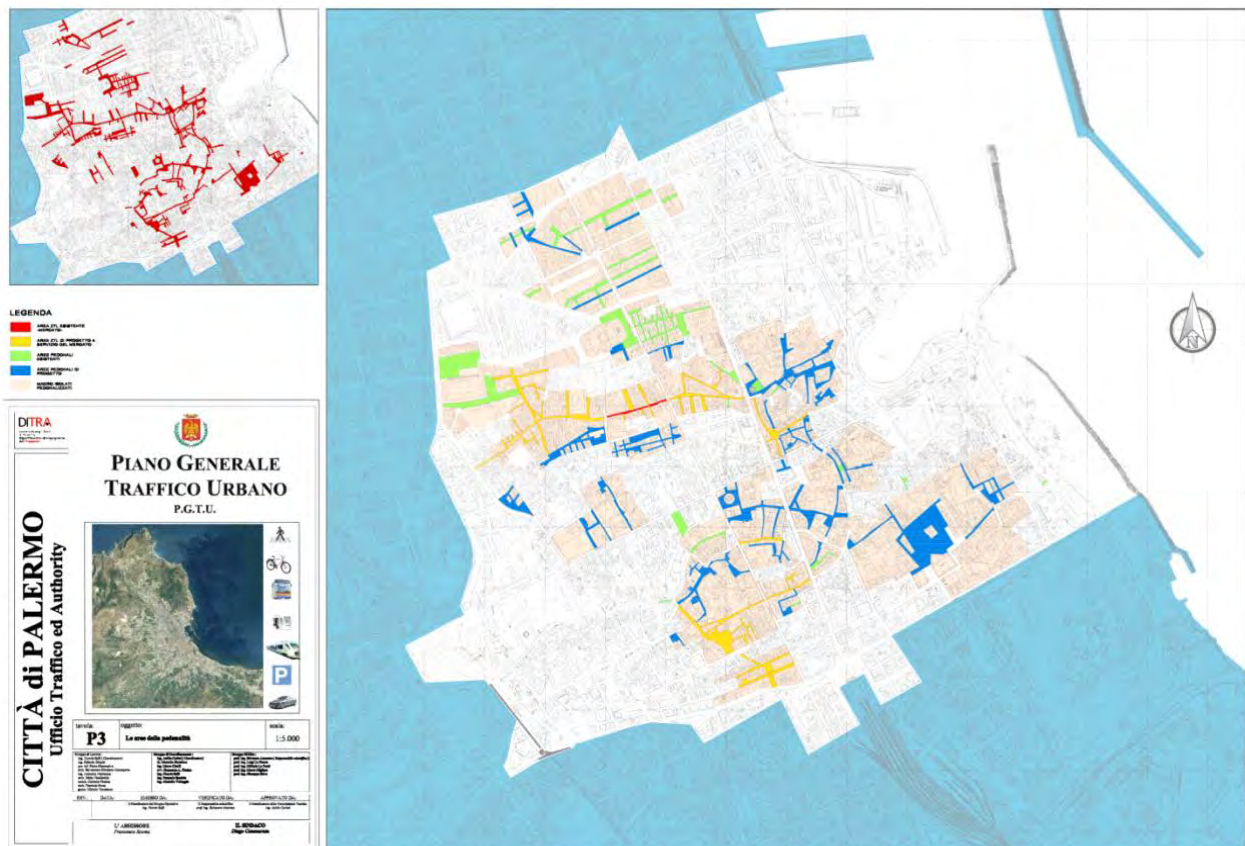


Fig 9 Pedestrian areas in the Historic Centre. Source: P.G.T.U. Palermo.

The essential necessity of a close integration between the waterfront and the Historic Centre, considered as “complex system” that presents the maximum of the historical and of identity density

of the city, both in terms of heritage both of resources and cultural services and spaces for events, is compared with the transformations and the dynamics produced by the requalification of the port area destined to the cruise sector, to the yatching (port of La Cala) and to the recreational and tourist functions (archaeological park of the Castello a mare).

In turn the historic seafront presents functional transformations and plans of quality for the areas of port and urban waterfront to it directly reported: the cultural district of piazza Marina-Kalsa-via Alloro, to the quadrilateral of the Magione, to the district at the feet of the Cala with the area of the ex Fonderia and the churches and Serpotta oratories, etc.

The interaction city-port in the PRP is concretized through the identification of the areas of urban-port interface. The destination of use in terms of primary, secondary and compatible functions of the areas of interface is established by the PRP but their realization must have submitted to a detailed planning.

The areas that the PRP individualizes as “Areas of interface” are: Castello a Mare-Cala, Foro Italico-Sant’Erasmus, Molo Trapezoidale, Area Crociere, Arsenale and Acquisanta.

- The General Plan of the Urban Traffic

The Art. 36 of the Code of the Road plans the drawing up of the “urban Plans of the traffic and plans of the traffic for the extra-urban road system” to which obligatorily have to carry out the towns with resident population superior to thirty thousands of inhabitants. The Plans are finalized to get the improvement of the conditions of circulation and the road safety, the reduction of the acoustic and atmospheric pollution and the energetic saving), in accord with the current town planning tools and with the plans of transport and in the respect of the environmental values, establishing the priorities and the times of realization of the interventions.

Considered that the PGU is a plan of brief term, the objectives of general character proposed by the Ministerial Directives (improvement of the conditions of circulation, improvement of the road safety, reduction of the atmospheric and acoustic pollution, energetic saving) to achieve in accord with the current town planning tools and in the respect of the environmental values and applied to the specific reality of Palermo, they are translatable in specific and operational objectives such as:

- to hierarchize the existing road net, distinguishing the functions of the different roads and adjusting them to the typology of the crossed areas;
- fluidize the circulation on the road rods, above all to the intersections, also through alternative itineraries able to divert the traffic of transit;
- to create the conditions so that the “weak users” (pedestrians and bicyclists) is facilitated and can move, as far as possible, on separate centres and however in safety;
- to reconstitute an equilibrium between request and offer of standstill operating both on the one and on the other;
- to individualize integrated strategies that operate in the sense of a modal readjustment for the least polluting means and to smaller specific energetic consumption.

The contents of the Plan can be syntetized:

- New definition of the Zones with limited traffic: particularly the Ztl n. 1 embrace i four districts of the historic centre, only will enter Euro 3 and 4 cars paying a correspondent.
- Increase of the pedestrian islands particularly within the perimeter of the historic centre: from the actual 41 hectares the Plan passes to 83 hectares, affecting areas tightly connected to the principal tourist itineraries (from Piazza Magione to the roads behind the Cathedral, from via Candelaì to the squares Pretoria and Bellini. And furthermore the area that goes from piazza San Domenico up to the Cala. Via Roma and via Maqueda and Corso Vittorio Emanuele).
- The buses and the car parkings. The Pgtu plans the institution of the express Lines, buses that without stops connect the centre from a point to the other; the unique ticket integrated with the subway; the system of video-control of the preferential passages. In the car parkings of

interchange as that of via Emiri will be transferred different terminals that connect with the centre.

- The classification of the roads. The Municipality has studied 85 roads to updating its classification (freeways as the bypass, roads of district) and to improve the mobility between a district and the other.
- Viale Regione Siciliana. Many are the planned interventions on the bypass: from the numeration of the passages that will be provided by poster that explain the points of the city can be reached, to the abolition of the crossing of via Perpignano that for now it allows of “to climb over” via Regione. Its (intelligent transport system). Electronic poster that signal the waiting times to the stops of the buses and the criticities of the traffic in the city. Tele-control of the traffic lights net and of the passages of access to the Ztls.
- Cycle paths. The plan aims at the soft mobility planning new cycle paths in historic centre and the exploitation of those existing.

3.2 Cefalù

The Town of Cefalù is provided with a *General Town Plan (PRG)*, approved with City Council Decree 199 of 18/12/1974.

The general variation to this plan is in phase of adoption.

The areas surrounding the proposed property include for the most greater part the historic fabrics perimetrated by the PRG as A zones submitted to detailed plain, the B area of the Park of Rocca and other modest areas of private green and completion where included within the areas defined by the archaeological restrictions.

The task assigned to the Detailed Plan (approved with City Council Decree 53 of 18.02.1982) is that of organization, of exploitation and conservative restoration of the Historic Centre.

The affected territory has been divided in blocks, sub/bloks and sub-zones in relationship to the specificity of the morphological and environmental characters of the settlement and it plans for the residential system the recovery and the requalification of the existing residences and the completion, in some parts of the urban fabric through the building in still free areas.

Among the services on urban/territorial level there are the Town hall, the centres for the theatrical activities, the market of the fish, the market bazaar, the residential centre of the studies, the library, the Museum Mandralisca, the library, the centre of the history of the territory, the centre of the tourist activities, the Cathedral and the complex of the Bishop's palace, the archaeological park of the Rocca.

The system of the roads system and the traffic plans the substantial pedestrianization of the Historic Centre and the realization of a correlated system of transport public and public car parkings some on the ground and other multistorey for residents and visitors and places to crown of the perimeter of the Historic Centre with the function also to serve other fundamental functional areas adjacent to the Historic Centre as the waterfront and the port.

Regarding the politics on the mobility, the Historic Centre is individualized by the Municipality as Zone with Limited Traffic and it is already entirely pedestrianized and the vehicular access reserved only to the city residents. Besides, the Municipality has started some technical procedures that should allow within 2014 the installation of passages of electronic access to the ZTL of the Historic Centre really to guarantee a greater and more effective system of control of the vehicular traffic in entry in the area.

3.3 Monreale

The Town of Monreale is provided with a *General Town Plan (PRG)*, adopted with the Council Deliberations of the 07.07.1977 n. 189 and of 18.05. 1978 ns. 149 and approved with the changes, prescriptions and excerpts of which to the Decree of the Regional Councilorship to the Territory

and Environment of the 09.08.1980 n. 213. The town planning restrictions are expired from 1993 for which the iter of integral revision of the Plan is in progress.

The Region has decided to send a commissioner *ad acta* for accelerate the iter of the town planning tool.

The technical regulations of realization enclosed to the elaborates of project plan the subdivision of the town territory in conformity with the M. D. 02/04/1968 ns. 1444, in the homogeneous territorial zones, for every of which are fixed, limits of building density, of height, of distance between the buildings.

The town territory is divided in the following zones or strips of respect:

- A Zone - Conservative recovering of ancient fabrics of high value;
- A1 Zone - Recovering and transformation in the inhabited centre of particular environmental value;
- B1 Zone - Residential of restructuring;
- B2 Zone - Completion or of requalification;
- IC Zone - Residential of expansion" (plans P.E.E.P.);
- C2 Zone - Residential of private expansion"(private intervention);
- D Zone - for crafts and the small industry;
- E Zone - Rural;
- VL1 vacation and tourist-hotel facilities;
- VL2 vacation and tourist-hotel facilities;
- Thin housebuilding (ex VL3 vacation and tourist-hotel facilities);
- Facilities for the education;
- Facilities of common interest of Monreale public green monreale;
- Public park;
- Green equipped wooded zones or destined to reforestation;
- Zones of human safeguard (landslides);
- Strips of cemetery respect;
- Strips of ecological respect (purification);
- Strips of respect from the wood;
- Strips of road respect;
- Strips of respect from rivers and streams

The areas surrounding the proposed property are identified by the current tool as A zones of historic fabrics, partly as B zones (the Town Building Rule has been adopted with the Deliberation n. 44 of 29.02.1980 and approved by the Regional Councillorship to the Territory and Environment with Decree n. 150 of 27.05.1980) and, finally, partly as areas destined to facilities and general services and some areas for facilities and services of standard.

On the areas furthermore has been drawn a "Detailed Plan of the areas of the context of the Monreale cathedral: historic centre and urban public park." The detailed plan has partially been approved with Citu Council Decree n. 437/DRU of 22.11.2000 as it regards the "A" and "A1" Zones while, for what concerns the already inclusive areas in the public park, have been formulated by the Councillorship observations and proposals that in the facts froze the state of the planning postponing to a following close examination the planning of the area.

The A Zones include parts of the territory affected by urban agglomerations and/or building complexes e/o that have historical-artistic character of particular environmental value or by portions of them, including the surrounding areas that can be considered integral parts for such features, of the same agglomerations. The fabrics that fall within such zoning are subject to interventions of restoration, of typological conservation and of finish of the buildings on the basis of the articulation of the single categories.

In relationship to the historical origin, to the urban plant and the prevailing building typologies the historic centre has been articulated in contexts and fabrics.

- the monumental complex defined by the Cathedral, by the cloister and by the historical buildings that form the ex Abbazia Benedettina, the Palazzo Arcivescovile and the ex Palazzo di Guglielmo II (seat of the Town hall);
- the context of via Palermo (historical entrance to the city), via D'Aquisto (panoramic road on the Conca d'Oro and on the complex of the Cathedral);
- the context of via Roma, piazza Vaglica, corso Pietro Novelli that holds up the accessibility to the system of the historical fabrics and the complex of the monumental buildings;
- fabric of the Pozzillo defined by warps in close connection to the orographic site that admits building unity of small dimensions often forming no-axial interior courtyards to the principal entrances. It constitutes the original urban aggregate of the human settlement and it declares in the road plant and in the relationship between heights and voids its medieval origin;
- fabric of the Ciambra coeval to the beginning of the construction of the Cathedral and it declares in the road plant and in the relationship between heights and voids its medieval origin;
- fabric of the Carmine, of foundation of the XVI century. and defined by blocks with strong rectangular course that admits bodies of fabric with central main inside wall and overlooking on an only road according to a orthogonal regularity.

The Plan defines the criteria of safeguard on the single contexts and fabrics aiming to the general safeguard of the architectural and environmental characters in the respect of the elements and the architectural scores, as well as, the general volumetries of the single building unities and the general morphology of the road plants.

ANNEX 7

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING for the MANAGEMENT of the SERIAL PROPERTY “ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ’ AND MONREALE” BETWEEN

**SICILIAN REGION COUNCHILLORSHIP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SICILIAN
IDENTITY
SICILIAN REGIONAL ASSEMBLY
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TOURISM
MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR-Central Direction for the management of the Fund Cult
Buildings
TOWN OF PALERMO
TOWN OF CEFALÙ
TOWN OF MONREALE
ARCHDIOCESE OF PALERMO
ARCHDIOCESE OF MONREALE
ARCHDIOCESE OF CEFALÙ
EPARCHY OF PIANA DEGLI ALBANESI
UNESCO SICILY HERITAGE FOUNDATION
SICILY FOUNDATION
FREDERICK II FOUNDATION**

CONSIDERED

- that one of the fundamental requisites requested for the insertion of the property in the World Heritage List is that it is provided with an appropriated Management Plan, as it is indicated in the paragraph 108 of the “Operational Guidelines for the realization of the Convention on the world heritage” of UNESCO;
- that the MANAGEMENT PLAN is finalized to protect the outstanding universal value of the property, as defined by the quoted Operational Guidelines, for the actual and future generations, and that therefore it is set as operational tool able to perform such function.

CONSIDERED

- the request to coordinate the activities of the signatory subjects and to increase the collaboration to the goals of the protection and town planning, landscape requalification, and of the socio-economic exploitation of the affected territories, through the promotion of the artistic, architectural and landscape historical heritage, as well as of the immaterial cultural heritage;
- the request to extend the aforesaid Management Plan to the “buffer zones” of the areas for which is requested the inscription in the Heritage List and to the relative territories of reference.

PREMISED

- that the Management Plan of the serial property “ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ’ AND MONREALE” individualizes between the tools of realization of the same Plan and for the coordination of the management of the property a management structure constituted by a “PILOT COMMITTEE”, composed by the representatives of the bodies signatories the present memorandum of Understanding and by a OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE for support:

IT IS ESTABLISHED AND IT IS AGREED THE FOLLOWING

ART. 1

Management Plan

1. The Management Plan (from now “Plan”) represents a declaration of principles and actions, which Authorities and Communities undertake to follow.
2. The Plan has the objective to maintain in the time the integrity of the values that will allow the inscription of the property in the UNESCO World Heritage List, to make compatible the protection and the conservation of the same property with the sustainable development of the territories of reference.
3. The signatory subjects of the present memorandum operate so that a participated management system develops that involves the social, cultural and economic strengths of the territories of reference assuring the participation of the citizens.
4. The Plan contributes to the direction of the town planning and economic choices of the communities through the knowledge, the conservation and the exploitation of the historical, cultural and landscape resources.
5. The signatory subjects of the present memorandum adopt the Plan of the property “ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALU' AND MONREALE”.

ART. 2

Pilot Committee

1. A Pilot Committee is founded (from now Committee) formed by Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism (General Secretariat -1 Service Coordination and Studies-Unesco World Heritage Office, the Sicilian Region, Councilorship of the Cultural Heritage and the Sicilian Identity, Sicilian Regional Assembly, Town of Palermo, Town of Cefalù, Town of Monreale, Archdiocese of Palermo, Archdiocese of Monreale, Archdiocese of Cefalù, Ministry of the Interior General Direction for the management of the Fund Cult Buildings, Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi, UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, Sicily Foundation, Frederick II Foundation;
2. The Committee is constituted by a representative of every subject and, as a rule, meet in Palermo, in the seat of the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, viale Regina Margherita, 38.

ART. 3

Purposes of the Pilot Committee

1. The Committee operates for the realization of the objectives and the actions planned by the Plan.
2. The Committee approves the guidelines and checks the activities planned by the Plan and realizes in contribution with other organisms or institutions, activity of promotion, communication, monitoring.

ART. 4

Running of the Pilot Committee

1. The Committee is presided in turn for two years by a Mayor, or by his delegate, selected among the mayors of the towns in which the property falls.
2. The president provides for the convocation.
3. The Committee meets at least twice a year.
4. Every of the components of the Committee can request its convocation to the President.
5. The convocation reports the agenda of the matters to face. Of every meeting is taken a minute.
6. The Committee validly deliberates with the presence of at least a third of the components.

ART. 5

Operational structure. Plan of Monitoring

1. As Operational Structure (from now Structure”) for the development of the activities planned for the realization of the Management Plan is individualized the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation that will have recourse to the collaboration of the Frederick II Foundation.
2. The Structure has the task of:
 - to effect the plan of monitoring;
 - to coordinate the activities correlated to the nomination, those connected to the status of UNESCO property and the realization of the interventions planned in the same Plan;
 - to summon, on indication of the President, the Committee and to take the minute of the meeting;
 - it manages the available material and financial resources.
3. For the realization of the Plan of monitoring, the Structure has recourse to a working group in which will participate the technical referents of all subjects that compose the Committee , that will be indicated if necessary.
4. The Structure presents every year to the Committee the plan of monitoring and the plan of the activities.
5. The Structure can activate technical-scientific collaborations with the Universities, centres of research and with other cultural Institutions.
6. To the expenses of planned activities it is provided, beginning from 2014, through:
 - a) the sharing of the towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, in the measure of 0,30 euro for every inhabitant, through the inscription of the relative sums in the respective financial tools and of planning approved by the relative competent organs;
 - b) the contribution of the foundations and institutions that manage the properties included in the property, in the measure of 0,30 euro for every ticket issued on payment;
 - c) possible public and private contributions and donations;
 - d) sponsorships of events and other activities.

Read and undersigned on date
Palermo

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TOURISM

SICILIAN REGION COUNCHILLORSHIP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SICILIAN
IDENTITY

SICILIAN REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

TOWN OF PALERMO

TOWN OF CEFALÙ

TOWN OF MONREALE

ARCHDIOCESE OF PALERMO

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONREALE

ARCHDIOCESE OF CEFALÙ

EPARCHY OF PIANA DEGLI ALBANESI

UNESCO SICILY HERITAGE FOUNDATION

SICILY FOUNDATION

FREDERICK II FOUNDATION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR Central Direction "FEC"

TABLE

Of the technical referents of all the subjects that compose the Pilot Committee

(ref. art.5, point 3 of the memorandum of understanding)

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TOURISM (GENERAL SECRETARIAT- SERVICE 1 COORDINATION AND STUDIES- UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE OFFICE)

SICILIAN REGION COUNCHILLORSHIP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SICILIAN IDENTITY

SICILIAN REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

TOWN OF PALERMO

TOWN OF CEFALÙ

TOWN OF MONREALE

ARCHDIOCESE OF PALERMO

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONREALE

ARCHDIOCESE OF CEFALÙ

EPARCHY OF PIANA DEGLI ALBANESI

UNESCO SICILY HERITAGE FOUNDATION

SICILY FOUNDATION

FREDERICK II FOUNDATION

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR Central Direction "FEC"

ANNEX 8

Beneath it is reported an excerpt of the Charter of the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, explanatory of the activities and of the purposes of such organ, as well as of the available resources for the carrying out of its institutional tasks and, therefore, for the activities inherent to the management of the UNESCO properties in Sicily.

- 1.** The Foundation promotes the protection, the exploitation and the management of properties registered in the “UNESCO universal heritage”; the nomination of new properties to belong to the list UNESCO heritage list.
- 2.** The Foundation can promote conferences, seminars, congresses, exhibitions, to award scholarships, to award prizes, to assume every initiative, also of publishing nature, considered coherent with its own institutive reasons.
- 3.** The Foundation operates in the sector of the planning and cultural planning, of the information and of the publishing industry promoting initiatives fit to spread studies, researches, projects, useful news to a greater knowledge and diffusion of the problems that affect the management and the exploitation of the cultural and environmental properties.
- 4.** The Foundation, for the pursuit of the social finalities can stipulate with Italian and foreigner university institutions, with local bodies and with other national or foreign public and private bodies agreements aimed to acquire and to exchange information of scientific, technical, economic, literary, artistic, sociological, juridical or of other kind character pertinent to its own finalities, and to participate in institutions, bodies, international associations also having analogous or complementary aims to the proper ones.
- 5.** Such purposes are pursued through:
 - I. the protection and the exploitation of the “UNESCO Heritage Network”;
 - II. the editing of the plans and the management for the properties that belong to the UNESCO heritage;
 - III. the promotion of new properties proposable as candidate to belong to the UNESCO Heritage List;
 - IV. the protection, the exploitation and the promotion of property of environmental and cultural interest;
 - V. the protection and the exploitation of the nature and the environment;
 - VI. the promotion of the culture, of the art and the sustainable development;
 - VII. the promotion of the activity of study, of scientific research and of documentation;
 - VIII. the realization of a centre of multi-media documentation, of an exhibition space of contemporary art and of a Museum of the Mediterranean;
 - IX. the care, the protection, the conservation and the enrichment of a proper archives and the promotion of the activity of research to it tied;
 - X. scholarships, competition and prizes for young students and researchers.
- 6.** For the achievement of the aforesaid institutional purposes the Foundation:
 - a.** promotes, plans, organizes and manages formative and seminar activities that will be also directed to the developing Countries and of the euro-mediterranean area;
 - b.** promotes and organizes researches, courses, conferences, exhibitions, documentaries and publications;

- c.** administers and manages the property of which it will be owner or in concession, so that to preserve or eventually to restore their artistic and historical features;
- d.** opens to the public the acquired properties that have a museum destination;
- e.** organizes and promotes trips with purpose of education, of study and of cultural formation, events and shows.

FREE ACQUITTANCE FOR THE USE AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES

Rome, January 14th 2014

I, the undersigned Ruggero Longo

Via Frassino 61, 91015 Custonaci, Prov. TP,

born in Palermo on 29th April 1976, Taxpayer's code number LNGRGR76D29G273D, with the present

AUTHORIZE

1 - the use of the photographic images by me realized from the Regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and of Sicilian Identity and from the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation **for the publication of the documents of nomination** ("Dossier of nomination", with the attendant enclosures, and the "Management Plan") of "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale" to the aims of the inclusion of the property in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The photographic images by me realized, whose copyrights remain in my possession, in non exclusive form limitedly to the aims of the initiative, concern the following monuments:

Monuments component the serial property:

Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel
Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti
Church of Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana)
Church of San Cataldo
Palermo Cathedral
Zisa Palace
Cefalù Cathedral
Monreale Cathedral

Monuments of category A and B:

Maredolce Castle and Favara Park;
Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena;
The Cuba;
Church of SS. Trinità alla Magione;
The Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) and the small Cuba;
Chapel of S. Maria l'Incoronata;
Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere;
Uscibene;
Cefalà Diana Baths

2 - I likewise authorize the use of the aforesaid images:

- for the sending of the documents of nomination-above specified- of "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale" to the legal offices appointed to the inquiry of the process of nomination UNESCO of the property "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale";

- for the diffusion and communication to the public of the contents of the plan of nomination;

I forbid the use of it for events (shows, films, exhibitions, etc.) not related to the plan of nomination and/or for which I have not granted a further authorization in written form; I forbid likewise the use in contexts that jeopardizes the personal dignity and the decorum.

FREE ACQUITTANCE FOR THE USE AND THE PUBLICATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES

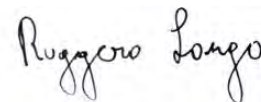
The undersigned is aware, and doesn't have any objection to the respect, that the contributions in which can be, in everything or partly, inserted the photographs by me realized could be potential vehicle of publicity and recognizes the right of Regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and of Sicilian Identity and of the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation to effect possible advertising exploitation of the same, for example through the insertion of spot and/or other forms of publicity and promotion.

3 - The undersigned takes note that the personal data provided with the present will be used by the regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian identity and the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation and with or without the help of electronic tools and every possible software, for every treatment planned by the L.D. 196/2003, also through their communication, within the offices in charge, to all the participated and/or related partnerships, for administrative, legal, fiscal, managerial, statistics aims and of defense of the right of the interested party or of this partnership and/or of connected partnerships. Such data will be catalogued and guarded in the respect of the L.D. 196/2003 and they will eventually be re-used, in the same limits here indicated, for the possible participation of the interested party to other realized or made to realized projects by the regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian identity and by the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation always inherent the nomination UNESCO of the property "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale". The treatment of the personal data can be effected by natural or legal persons, public administrations, in Italy or to the foreign countries, that on behalf of and/or in the interest of the regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian identity and of the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation provide specific elaborative services or that develops related activities, instrumental or of support in comparison to aforesaid subject. Such personal data could be sent in Italy or abroad to the suppliers, advisors and physical or juridical entities that collaborate to the plan of nomination and to the Management Plan of "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale" realized by the regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian identity and the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation.

Titular of the treatment to any law effect is the UNESCO Sicily Heritage Foundation, to which the interested party can apply in every moment.

In relationship to what precedes, the undersigned confirms his consent to the treatment of the photographic images and the other relative personal data, as above specified.

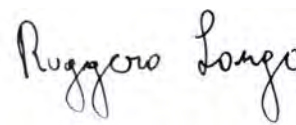
Rome, January 14 th 2014

 In faith

The undersigned confirms likewise the consent to the communication of the personal data in favour of the indicated receivers and in the limits of the underlined aims. Furthermore, to the senses and for the effects of the articles 1341 and 1342 of the civil code, he specifically approves the clauses 1, 2 and 3.

The use of the images, in the limits of what aforesaid specified, is without any charge for the regional Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian identity and for the Unesco Sicily Heritage Foundation and is granted entirely in free form.

Rome, January 14 th 2014

 In faith



Serial approach

1. Could the State Party provide information on any future plans to extend further the serial nomination?

The serial property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*” proposed for inscription on the WHL manifests as a whole and in its entirety the outstanding world value required for recognition. The parts selected for its composition are nine monumental complexes that for their individual specificities contribute in an original, essential and representative way to the OUV, considered particularly suitable to represent particular aspects of *Arab-Norman* syncretism, expression of that particular historical-cultural *facies*.

They are:

- 1) The Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel;
- 2) The Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti;
- 3) The Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (known as the Martorana)
- 4) The Church of San Cataldo;
- 5) Palermo Cathedral;
- 6) The Zisa;
- 7) Admiral's Bridge;
- 8) Cefalù Cathedral;
- 9) Monreale Cathedral.

The selection has taken into consideration, besides the specific contribution that each component brings to the serial system, the relative state of conservation, the high level of authenticity and the current conditions of accessibility and usability of the places. (see Nomination Dossier, in particular 2.a1 “*Selection and composition of the serial property*”, 3.2.1 “*Comparative analysis between the components of the series*”).

As described in the nomination dossier such components have been selected from a wider range of examples of the *Arab-Norman facies* of which 22 alone are in Palermo (see Nomination Dossier, in particular 2.a.1.1 “*General Classification*”, 2.a.1.2 “*The monumental heritage of the territory of Palermo, capital of the Norman kingdom of Sicily*” and the in-depth study in Annex 2 “*Other monuments of the Arab-Norman heritage*”).

Some of these 22 monuments (listed and classified in the table below) while possessing characteristics of authenticity, are affected by problems concerning their conservation and fruition and therefore need interventions at a managerial level and actions of infrastructural intervention (protection of the surrounding area, infrastructures for suitable fruition of the property, interventions of restoration).

Such monuments are ideally defined as category “A” and are listed below:

- 1) Castello a Mare
- 2) Maredolce Castle and Favara Park
- 3) The Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena
- 4) The Cuba
- 5) The Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione



The Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office of Palermo (regional corporate body in charge of preservation) has devoted itself, from the drawing up of the nomination documents, to operating so as to ensure that such interventions will be realized in the most effective and efficient way.

For some of these monuments activities have already been planned or are in progress aimed at improving the state of conservation and the conditions of accessibility and fruition. For instance, in the case of the Castle of Mareddolce and Cuba, the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office has already scheduled a plan of interventions for the completion of the recovery and the regeneration of the whole area around the monuments and a plan of interventions for the realization of the services of fruition and accessibility. In the case of Mareddolce some interventions of restoration have been realized.

This will make it easier to involve these important monuments in the management activities planned for the property in support of an action aimed at achieving greater knowledge and circulation of the values of the property, extending the beneficial effects of the possible recognition of the property also in the suburbs of the city, characterized by particular socio-cultural situations.

At present, therefore, considering also the completeness of the composition of the proposed property representing the OUV, its extension is not planned. Nevertheless, it is not excluded that in the future it may be possible to reconsider the matter following guidelines from international institutions.

There are, furthermore, numerous other architectural complexes that in the nomination documents have been defined as category “B”. They are all the monuments that have Arab-Norman features and traces but, for all the elements present in it, cannot be ascribed to the proposed serial property or to category “A”. These properties, despite the significant loss of elements of originality, are however important and historicized and they integrate the historical-architectural and monumental scenario of Arab-Norman Palermo.

A closer examination of the monumental complexes of category “A” and “B” is to be found in Annex 2 of the Nomination Dossier (“Other monuments of the Arab-Norman cultural heritage”); while for an analysis of the selection criteria and the reasons for the classification of the monuments of category “A” and “B”, see Chapter 3.1.c/d and Chapter 5.h of the Nomination Dossier.

The list of the Arab Norman monuments of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale is, therefore, divided into the three categories:

Categories of monuments	List
Monuments selected as components of the nominated serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel 2) Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti 3) Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (known as the Martorana, Co-cathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi) 4) Church of San Cataldo 5) The Zisa 6) Palermo Cathedral 7) Admiral's Bridge 8) Cefalù Cathedral 9) Monreale Cathedral



<p>Category “A” Arab-Norman Monuments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Castello a Mare 2) Mare Dolce Castle and Favara Park (Castello di Mare Dolce e Parco della Favara) 3) Church of Santa Maria della Maddalena 4) Cuba 5) Church of Santissima Trinità alla Magione
<p>Category “B” Arab-Norman Monuments</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cuba Soprana (Villa Napoli) and the small Cuba 2) Chapel of S. Maria l’Incoronata 3) Saint John of Lepers (San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi) 4) Church of Santo Spirito (Church of Vespri) 5) Church of Santa Cristina la Vetere 6) Uscibene 7) Cefalà Diana Baths (Bagni di Cefalà Diana) 8) Qanat

Boundaries

2. Could the State Party clarify how the boundaries of the chosen buffer zones relate to the protection, conservation, and management of the features and attributes that sustain the potential Outstanding Universal Value of the nominated property?

The parts comprising the serial property situated within the historic centre of Palermo, as well as the monuments in Monreale and Cefalù, are protected in that they are included in a wider 2nd level buffer zone whose boundary is the perimeter of the Zone A area, the “Historic Centre”, and which is governed by planning restrictions under the P.R.G. (General Town Plan, a town planning tool established by the town or city council) and/or pre-existing landscape restrictions (established by the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, a corporate body responsible for the preservation of heritage and the landscape), thereby imposing limitations on these areas regarding building, town planning and landscape transformations that may result in negative impacts.

Within the 2nd level buffer zones, more confined 1st level buffer zone areas have been identified, which have more direct visual, functional and structural relationships with the monuments comprising the serial property. Further and more specific measures are planned for protecting and exploiting these areas, which are to be put into effect in the course of the drawing up and/or revisions of future planning tools or within a context of building management and maintenance.

The proposing parties (Sicilian Regional Department for Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity, the Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation), after having consulted the experts that have worked for the preparation of the Nomination Dossier and the Management Plan, have agreed – in order to increase the protection of the property to be inscribed on the WHL - also following the reflections consequent to the visit of the designated ICOMOS expert - to partially re-examine, as regards the boundary delimitations drawn in the nomination dossier, the 1st level buffer zones of the monuments located in the territories of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale (see "Buffer Annex").

As regards the properties located in the City of Palermo, the new delimitation of the 1st level buffer zones has been shared and approved by the City Administration of Palermo (of which the official documentation of approval and the relevant maps are enclosed). The perimeters of the 1st



level buffer zones that will be included by the general town plan, which is currently being updated, will constitute areas to be made the subject of detailed town planning, aimed at the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property.

The Town of Monreale, which is currently revising the general town plan which will take in the new boundary delimitations of the buffer zones, including the areas surrounding the Cathedral of Monreale, the streets leading to it and the affected zones in the historic centre. The declaration of intent of the Administration is attached.

The Town of Cefalù has shown the intent to adopt within a short period of time a town planning resolution which will take in the new boundary delimitation of the buffer zone.

For further information concerning more specifically the boundary delimitations see also the answer to the point below.

3. Could the State Party clarify how the nominated buffer zones will protect the visual integrity of the nominated components of the property in relation to protection of views to and from the nominated components of the property and between them?

The 2nd level buffer zones, where defined, follow almost completely the protection system that already exists within the perimeters of the “Historic Centres” / Zone A governed by the PRG and/or landscape restrictions, areas where specific legislation is in force for the protection of the existing visual, structural and functional relationships.

The delimitation of the 1st level buffer zones has been carried out by carefully verifying for every part of the property the most effective means of protection with the purpose of making the town planning and landscape restrictions (in addition to those already covered by current regulations) commensurate with the need to protect the property from any works that could limit its usability and be detrimental to its visual integrity. In fact, in the Nomination Dossier the 1st level buffer zones have been delimited so as to not only include the buildings immediately adjacent to or overlooking it, but extending the perimeter of protection in a much wider context taking in the whole area which enters into a visual relationship with the property or which has a functional relationship formed over history or in more recent times.

In the first case, in the buffer zone of the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral and the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti** other properties and urban areas have been included that can be traced back to the Arab-Norman culture, such as Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Chiesa dell’Incoronazione and the Loggia, and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere. San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi has been included in the 1st level buffer zone of the **Admiral's Bridge**. In the 1st level buffer zone of **The Zisa** vegetational elements of historic significance have been included, while the district of Carmine has been included in the 1st level buffer zone of **Monreale Cathedral**.

In the second case, elements with a direct functional relationship with the property have been included, such as in the 1st level buffer zone of the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral and the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti**, where the Regional Library has been added.



In some cases the 1st level buffer zone, besides buildings facing the area where the property stands or that are visible from it because of their height and location, includes areas and buildings that must be subject to town planning transformations compatible with the proximity of the property and without prejudicing its future visual integrity, such as the area of the ex-Slaughter house in the 1st level buffer zone of the **Admiral's Bridge**, or the disused production site that has been turned into the “Cultural Yards” in the 1st level buffer zone of the **The Zisa**.

As regards the new proposed boundary delimitation, in keeping with the general principles described above, some of the previous perimeters have been extended, thereby taking in further elements and regularizing their management.

In detail, with the new proposed boundary delimitation, the 1st level buffer zone of the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral and the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti**, has been extended, regularizing its form and including some blocks of buildings which will require guarantees regarding the quality of their redevelopment, and at the same time any form of transformation not compatible with the property shall be forbidden.

The location of the metro station has been integrated into the 1st level buffer zone, as has the Garden of Orléans, the buildings overlooking Piazza Indipendenza, the urban structures between Via Porta di Castro and Via Saladino and those adjacent to the “Flea market”.

The 1st level buffer zone of the **Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio** and the **Church of San Cataldo** has remained unchanged.

It should be noted that on the property situated between the previous two 1st level buffer zones more stringent restrictions have already been established as they are located in the Historic Centre of Palermo, regulated as Zone A through a specific protection and conservation plan. The perimeter of Zone A, with some extensions, has been used for defining the 2nd level buffer zone.

Moreover, the 1st level buffer zones of **The Zisa** and the **Admiral's Bridge** have been significantly extended given that they are not located in the historic centre of the city and therefore do not benefit from the level of general protection provided by the planning restrictions of Zone A. In the case of the 1st level buffer zone of **The Zisa**, it has been decided to add some buildings on which it will be forbidden to carry out transformations that are not compatible with the presence of the property in order to protect the visual integrity of the property.

In **Monreale** and **Cefalù**, on the other hand, the modifications are related to the annexation to the 1st level buffer zone of some areas adjacent to the nominated property which can contribute to better preserving the visual integrity of the property. These include areas and buildings that have a visual relationship with the property or with the public spaces immediately adjacent, and for which guarantees will have to be made regarding the compatibility of architectural interventions with the presence of the nominated properties.

As has already been specified in the answer to the preceding question, it has to be remembered that also the **Cathedrals of Monreale and Cefalù** are included in a more extensive 2nd level buffer zone that coincides with the perimeter of pre-existing town planning and landscape restrictions and which is subject to an operational system of protection and conservation of the area in which the components of the proposed serial property are located.



A text has been enclosed with the description of the new proposed buffer zones and the respective maps. The new boundary delimitation and the related description, therefore, have to be considered as in substitution to the documents previously sent and annexed to the Nomination Dossier.

Although the active system of protection in the territory is unchanged, it has been thought useful to re-propose, in the attached additional document, the descriptions concerning the systems of existing protection already included in the Nomination Dossier.

Criteria

4. Would it be possible for the State Party to provide improved English texts of the justifications for criteria (ii) and (iv), under which inscription is proposed? The meanings of the current versions in the nomination dossier are not entirely clear

Criterion (ii): “to 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”

The property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*” bears witness to a particular political and cultural condition characterized by the fruitful coexistence of people of different origins (Muslim, Byzantine, Latin, Jewish, Lombard and French). This phenomenon encouraged the interchange of human values and the formation of a lively cultural syncretism; as for the monuments, it generated a conscious and unique combination of elements derived from the architectural and artistic techniques of Byzantine, Islamic and Western traditions and suggested new models of synergy between environment and monument.

This new style contributed to the developments in the architecture of the Tyrrhenian side of southern Italy and spread widely throughout the medieval Mediterranean.

Criterion (iv): “to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history”

The monuments of the property “*Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale*” are an outstanding example of stylistic synthesis that created new spatial, constructive and decorative concepts through the innovative and coherent re-elaboration of elements from different cultures. The strong impact of this phenomenon in the Middle Ages contributed significantly to the formation of the Mediterranean *koinè*, which was a prototype for the modern European civilization in the Mediterranean, from the Empire of Frederick II to the establishment of the nation states.

Protection and management

5. Could the State Party clarify precisely how the described *management system, coordinated Management Plan, management structure, Memorandum of Understanding, Steering Committee* (“Pilot” Committee in the nomination), and *operational structure* that is “individualized” in the Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation fit together?

Which pieces of this management package have been approved and are currently operational?

Will some of these pieces be made operational only if the nomination is successful?



For the requirements of general coordination of the proposed property a “*Memorandum of understanding*” has been drawn up (Annex 7 of the Nomination Dossier) discussed and approved in a special meeting between the owners, principal managers and the principal institutional subjects with various responsibilities involved in the management.

The memorandum of understanding describes the management system of the nominated property thus:

- 1) *the Management Plan*, the declaration of principles and actions, concerning the protection and exploitation of the nominated property, to which Institutions and Communities undertake to follow;
- 2) *the Steering Committee*, in which are represented owners, managers and the principal institutional subjects with various responsibilities involved in the management. It has the task of specifying the annual activities that will have to be carried out for the exploitation of the property and for the application of the forecasts made in the Management Plan.
- 3) *the Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation* has the task of making operational the decisions of the Steering Committee, to follow the guidelines and the aims included in the Management Plan and to effect the monitoring of the property.

The “*Memorandum of understanding*” will be made operational on the completion of its signing by the parties involved. The management activities will be in force subsequent to the inscription of the serial property in the WHL, should it be granted.

The “*Memorandum of understanding*” has already been undersigned by most of the parties that have contributed to the drawing up of said memorandum and, in particular, it has been undersigned by: the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism; Sicilian Regional Assembly; Palermo City Council, Cefalù Town Council, Monreale Town Council, Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation; Sicily Foundation, Frederick II Foundation; Ministry of the Interior “FEC” (Fund for Cult Buildings).

The Sicilian Regional Department for Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity has pledged to sign the memorandum as soon as it enters the financial pledge included in the “*Memorandum of understanding*” into its budget.

The Archdioceses of Palermo, Monreale and Cefalù and the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi have requested, in order to undersign the Memorandum of understanding, an additional note (currently in preparation) in which it is expressly declared that there will not be on the part of the “*Steering Committee*” or the manager of the property, any interference in the religious activities that take place in the basilicas.

6. Would it be possible for the State Party to provide the sources and level of funding that are available to the nominated serial property on an annual basis, and an indication of the adequacy of these available resources?

The managing party, in addition to participating in possible regional, national and European public tenders in order to achieve the forecasts laid out in the Management Plan, can count on an annual availability of capital of a sufficient sum for the development of the activities planned by the Memorandum of understanding, included the monitoring of the property.

In detail, thanks to the Law n° 77/2006, the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism makes funds available annually to finance management activities in UNESCO sites.

The Memorandum establishes, in fact, an annual contribution from the cities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale of €0.30 per inhabitant, and a contribution of €0.30 for every ticket issued by the



Foundations and Institutions (Regione Sicilia and Frederick II Foundation) that manage the monuments included in the serial property.

These contributions are estimated to amount to approximately €200,000.00 per year.

Monitoring

7. Could the State Party clarify whether the monitoring system described in the nomination dossier is currently operational, and where the records are (or will be) located?

As regards the indicators for the measuring and the monitoring of the state of the knowledge/conservation/pressure of aspects of town planning and architecture circle (see passage 6.a of the Nomination Dossier), they have been developed so as to be able to evaluate in an efficient way the results of the management actions. The monitoring system will be made operational, in all its aspects, when management of the property begins.

It should be noted that thus far much of the data concerning conservation and protection is the subject of monitoring campaigns already being carried out by different Institutions, in whose respective offices the reports are kept:

- *Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office of Palermo (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Palermo)*

Superintendent for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Palermo, Maria Elena Volpes
via Pasquale Calvi, n. 13, 90139 Palermo
tel. +39. 091-7071402 fax +39. 091-7071213
e-mail: sopripa@regione.sicilia.it

- *Regional Centre for inventory, cataloguing and documentation (Centro Regionale per l'inventario, la catalogazione e la documentazione)*

Operative Unit 02- Cataloguing and computerization (U.O. 02 – Catalogazione e informatizzazione)

Operative Unit 03- Exploitation and musealization of photographic collections and restoration studios (U.O. 03 – Valorizzazione e musealizzazione fondi fotografici e gabinetti di restauro)

Operative Unit 04- Exploitation and musealization of collections, archives and libraries (U.O. 04- Valorizzazione e musealizzazione dei fondi, archivi e teche)

Piazza Luigi Sturzo, n. 10, 90139 Palermo tel. +39. 091-7077911 fax. +39. 091-585608

e-mail: cracd.uo2@regione.sicilia.it / cracd.uo3@regione.sicilia.it / cracd.uo4@regione.sicilia.it

- *Sicilian Regional Department for Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity (Regione Siciliana, Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana)*

Councillor for Cultural Heritage and Sicilian identity, Pina Furnari
Delegated executive: Daniela Mazzarella

Via delle Croci, n. 8, 90139 Palermo

tel. +39. 091-7071662 fax +39. 091-7071548

e-mail: assessorebci@regione.sicilia.it / daniela.mazzarella@regione.sicilia.it

As regards the indicators for the monitoring of the state of conservation of the proposed monumental properties (see passage 6.a of the Nomination Dossier), they have been developed



during the drawing up of the nomination documents to improve the protection of the monuments making up the serial property: they do not constitute as yet an operational system of monitoring. Nevertheless, during each intervention carried out on the monuments related to the proposed property some reports on the state of conservation have been written. They are kept in the archives of the seat of the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office of Palermo and the Regional Centre for Inventory, Cataloguing and Documentation (C.R.I.C.D.) of the Region, whose addresses are listed above.

Subsequent to the possible inscription of the property on the WHL, the system of monitoring described in the management plan will be effected, realized and implemented by Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation, which will set up a working group in which the technical referents of all bodies and institutions that make up the Steering Committee will participate.

The reports with the results of the monitoring campaigns will be kept at the seat of Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation, Viale Regina Margherita n. 38, 90138 Palermo Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation Manager, Aurelio Angelini tel. +39. 335-5281688 fax. +39. 091-23860812 e-mail: unescosicilia@virgilio.it The reports will also be published in the internet website of the Foundation, www.unescosicilia.it

8. The State Party makes reference to an inventory, in table form, of the results of previous reporting exercises on the state of conservation of the nominated serial property, but appears to have omitted the table from the nomination dossier. Would it be possible for the State Party to provide this table?

The above-mentioned table should have been enclosed at the end of the point 6.c of the Nomination Dossier “Results of previous reporting exercises”. It was not added to the Dossier due to a simple misprint.

As requested, attached at the end of the present document you can find the table concerning the inventory of the recent cataloguing related to the parts comprising the nominated property and regarding their state of conservation, realized on the model of the official national data sheets drawn up by the Ministry of National Heritage, Culture and Tourism.

Community involvement

9. How have the residents and neighbouring communities been involved in the preparation of the nomination dossier and the management plan? Have they provided explicit consent to the presentation of this World Heritage nomination?

As pointed out in the Management Plan (Part I, Chapter I, paragraph 1.2) during the drawing up of the nomination documents, the team of experts and the Institutions that have promoted the nomination, have realized a series of meetings during which associations, institutions, economic and social organizations have been informed about the project and given the opportunity to contribute to the definition of the nomination dossier.

On these occasions, the promoters of the nomination have been able both to explain the motivations for the nomination and receive suggestions from some stakeholders. In detail, it has been possible to find out about activities aimed at gaining knowledge of and exploiting the single monuments developed by various bodies or territorial associations, and to include these in the nomination proposal as actions included in the management plan, thereby favouring dialogue and coordination.



These activities include, for example: the “Route of devotion” (Percorso della devozione); the cycle and pedestrian path between Palermo and Monreale; the path connecting the Royal Palace-Palatine Chapel and the Zisa Palace following the Danisinni path; the “*Heritage Olympics*” project (*Olimpiadi del Patrimonio*), which A.N.I.S.A. (the National Association of Teachers of History of Art) organizes with the aim of providing students with the opportunity to enrich their knowledge of the extraordinary wealth and variety of the historical-artistic, monumental and landscape forms of art (see in the Management Plan, Part IV, Chapter II, paragraph 4 “Plan for social and cultural exploitation”).

In concomitance with and subsequent to the presentation of the nomination, a series of very well-attended meetings and conferences open to the public have been organized, during which the contents and the main features of the nomination documents have been analysed.

An important aspect to be pointed out, is the involvement of the residents of those zones of the city of Palermo that are characterized by many elements of criticality and difficult living conditions (for instance, the areas around Admiral’s Bridge and The Zisa): after the realization of interventions regarding the regeneration and improvement of the urban decorum, on the suggestion of the technical Nomination Committee, the institutions of the City of Palermo in charge of public order have worked in stages, initially holding talks actively with the residents and the traders of the zones concerned so that they could understand and positively accept the interventions of regeneration (pedestrianization, the introduction of parking restrictions, the elimination/removal of large rubbish containers, the elimination of any activities of unauthorized business) so that they were able, therefore, to participate actively in the process of improving their districts.

Finally, we would like to take the opportunity to provide updates and news concerning the interventions realized following the presentation of the nomination and which, in fact, improve the conditions of conservation, knowledge, exploitation and fruition of the serial property

- *Elimination of the parking area outside the Royal Palace* on the side of Piazza del Parlamento, which is the entrance for the members of parliament of the Sicilian Regional Assembly. Considering its function of safety and representation, this parking area for the members of parliament is the subject of a gradual process of pedestrianization that will include the whole zone of Piazza del Parlamento. In fact, with special resolution passed by Palermo City Council on September 17th 2014, a project has been approved that will lead to the realization of a pedestrian precinct by April 1st 2015.

- The *web-site of the Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation*, www.unescosicilia.it is already on-line. The internet site includes detailed data sheets about all UNESCO sites present in Sicily, including, of course, the proposed serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. The www.unescosicilia.it site proposes to update and to increase the knowledge of the citizens regarding the Arab-Norman serial property, making it possible both to download the official nomination documents, and to examine the administrative actions concerning the projects of intervention on Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale aimed at improving the conditions of conservation, exploitation and fruition. The users have the possibility to make comments and suggestions regarding the articles.

As described in the Management Plan (see Part IV, Chapter II, paragraph 5 “Actions of the Communication and Promotion Plan”) it is also planned to realize a multimedia web-site



www.sitoarabonormanno. which will be completely dedicated to the property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”.

It will be configured as a showcase aimed at analysing the proposed property, the territories and, at the same time, it will be a point of reference for the promotion of cultural routes, thematic itineraries, cultural events, and the services offered in terms of tourist reception. The cultural value of the information will have to be aimed at spreading knowledge of both tangible and intangible heritage, also in schools, which can use this tool for research projects and to prepare for visits to the monument.

Furthermore, the site will allow the exchange of information, of ideas, of opinions and evaluations through a special page dedicated to a discussion Forum on different topics.

In fact, through the opinion of the principal users it will be possible to verify the approval rate of the visits and, if necessary, to intervene in order to carry out improvements. In this way the proposed property will constantly be protected and valorized by the citizens themselves: the internet site can thus be considered a monitoring tool for qualitative judgments on the management of the property.

- The Cefalù Town Council, through the Municipal Council resolution of 23-09-2014, and with immediate effect, has approved the technical project for the activation of the electronic system controlling access routes into the limited traffic zone (ZTL) of the city of Cefalù beginning from the year 2015.

Prof. Prof Aurelio Angelini

BUFFER ZONES ANNEX

Partial revision of the boundaries described in the Nomination Dossier and the Management Plan of the 1st level buffer zones of the monuments comprising the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, situated in the area covering Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale.

The document proposes:

1. a description of the criteria used for the definition of the buffer zones and a summary of the modifications;
2. an updated description of the buffer zones with related maps;
3. a table summarizing the surface areas and populations of the buffer zones;
4. an update regarding the measures needed for implementing provisions for protecting the zones.

1. General criteria of boundary delimitation and summary of modifications

There follows a summary of the criteria used for defining the 1st level and 2nd level buffer zones and a summary of the modifications.

The parts comprising the serial property situated within the historic centre of Palermo, as well as the monuments in Monreale and Cefalù, are protected in that they are included in a wider 2nd level buffer zone whose boundary is the perimeter of the Zone A area, the “Historic Centre”, and which is governed by planning restrictions under the P.R.G. (General Town Plan, a town planning tool established by the town or city council) and/or pre-existing landscape restrictions (established by the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, a corporate body responsible for the preservation of heritage and the landscape), thereby imposing limitations on these areas regarding building, town planning and landscape transformations that may result in negative impacts.

Within the 2nd level buffer zones, more confined 1st level buffer zone areas have been identified, which have more direct visual, functional and structural relationships with the monuments comprising the serial property. Further and more specific measures are planned for protecting and exploiting these areas, which are to be put into effect in the course of the drawing up and/or revisions of future planning tools or within a context of building management and maintenance.

1st level buffer zones

1st level buffer zones are defined according to their ability to preserve the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and of its immediate surroundings. They comprise the urban fabrics and/or the landscape areas which cover an area wide enough so as to constitute effective buffer areas for the property.

The delimitation of the 1st level buffer zones has been carried out by carefully verifying for every part of the property the most effective means of protection with the purpose of making the town planning and landscape restrictions (in addition to those already covered by current regulations) commensurate with the need to protect the property from any works that could limit its usability and be detrimental to its visual integrity. In fact, in the Nomination Dossier the 1st level buffer zones have been delimited so as to not only include the buildings immediately adjacent to or overlooking it, but extending the perimeter of protection in a much wider context taking in the whole area which enters into a visual relationship with the property or which has a functional relationship formed over history or in more recent times.

In the first case, in the buffer zone of the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral and the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti** other properties and urban areas have been included that can be traced back to the Arab-Norman culture, such as Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Chiesa dell'Incoronazione and the Loggia, and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere. San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi has been included in the 1st level buffer zone of the **Admiral's Bridge**. In the 1st level buffer zone of **The Zisa** vegetational elements of historic significance have been included, while the district of Carmine has been included in the 1st level buffer zone of **Monreale Cathedral**.

In the second case, elements with a direct functional relationship with the property have been included, such as in the 1st level buffer zone of the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral and the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti**, where the Regional Library has been added.

In some cases the 1st level buffer zone, besides buildings facing the area where the property stands or that are visible from it because of their height and location, includes areas and buildings that must be subject to town planning transformations compatible with the proximity of the property and without prejudicing its future visual integrity, such as the area of the ex-Slaughter house in the 1st level buffer zone of the **Admiral's Bridge**, or the disused production site that has been turned into the “Cultural Yards” in the 1st level buffer zone of **The Zisa**.

As regards the new proposed boundary delimitation, in keeping with the general principles described above, some of the previous perimeters have been extended, thereby taking in further elements and regularizing their management.

In detail, with the new proposed boundary delimitation, the 1st level buffer zone of the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral and the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti**, has been extended, regularizing its form and including some blocks of buildings which will require guarantees regarding the quality of their redevelopment, and at the same time any form of transformation not compatible with the property shall be forbidden.

The Metro station has been integrated into the 1st level buffer zone, as has the Garden of Orléans, the buildings overlooking Piazza Indipendenza, the urban structures between Via Porta di Castro and Via Saladino and those adjacent to the “Flea market”.

The 1st level buffer zone of the **Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio** and the **Church of San Cataldo** has remained unchanged.

ANNEX

It should be noted that on the property situated between the previous two 1st level buffer zones more stringent restrictions have already been established as they are located in the Historic Centre of Palermo, regulated as Zone A through a specific protection and conservation plan. The perimeter of Zone A, with some extensions, has been used for defining the 2nd level buffer zone.

Moreover, the 1st level buffer zones of **The Zisa** and the **Admiral's Bridge** have been significantly extended given that they are not located in the historic centre of the city and therefore do not benefit from the level of general protection provided by the planning restrictions of Zone A. In the case of the 1st level buffer zone of **The Zisa**, it has been decided to add some buildings on which it will be forbidden to carry out transformations that are not compatible with the presence of the property in order to protect the visual integrity of the property.

In **Monreale** and **Cefalù**, on the other hand, the modifications are related to the annexation to the 1st level buffer zone of some areas adjacent to the nominated property which can contribute to better preserving the visual integrity of the property. These include areas and buildings that have a visual relationship with the property or with the public spaces immediately adjacent, and for which guarantees will have to be made regarding the compatibility of architectural interventions with the presence of the nominated properties.

2nd level Buffer zones

As mentioned above, the 2nd level buffer zones, where defined, follow almost completely the protection system that already exists within the perimeters of the “Historic Centres” / Zone A governed by the PRG and/or landscape restrictions, areas where specific legislation is in force for the protection of the existing visual, structural and functional relationships.

The 2nd level buffer zones of Palermo and Monreale have been modified in order to include the modified perimeter of the 1st level buffer zones which they include.

2. Description of the new buffer zones

There follows an updated description of the 1st and 2nd level buffer zones following the partial revision of their perimeters.

Although the system of active protection in the territory remains unchanged, it has been thought useful, for reasons of completeness, to include in the description of the buffer zones the descriptions of the existing systems of protection already included in the Nomination Dossier.

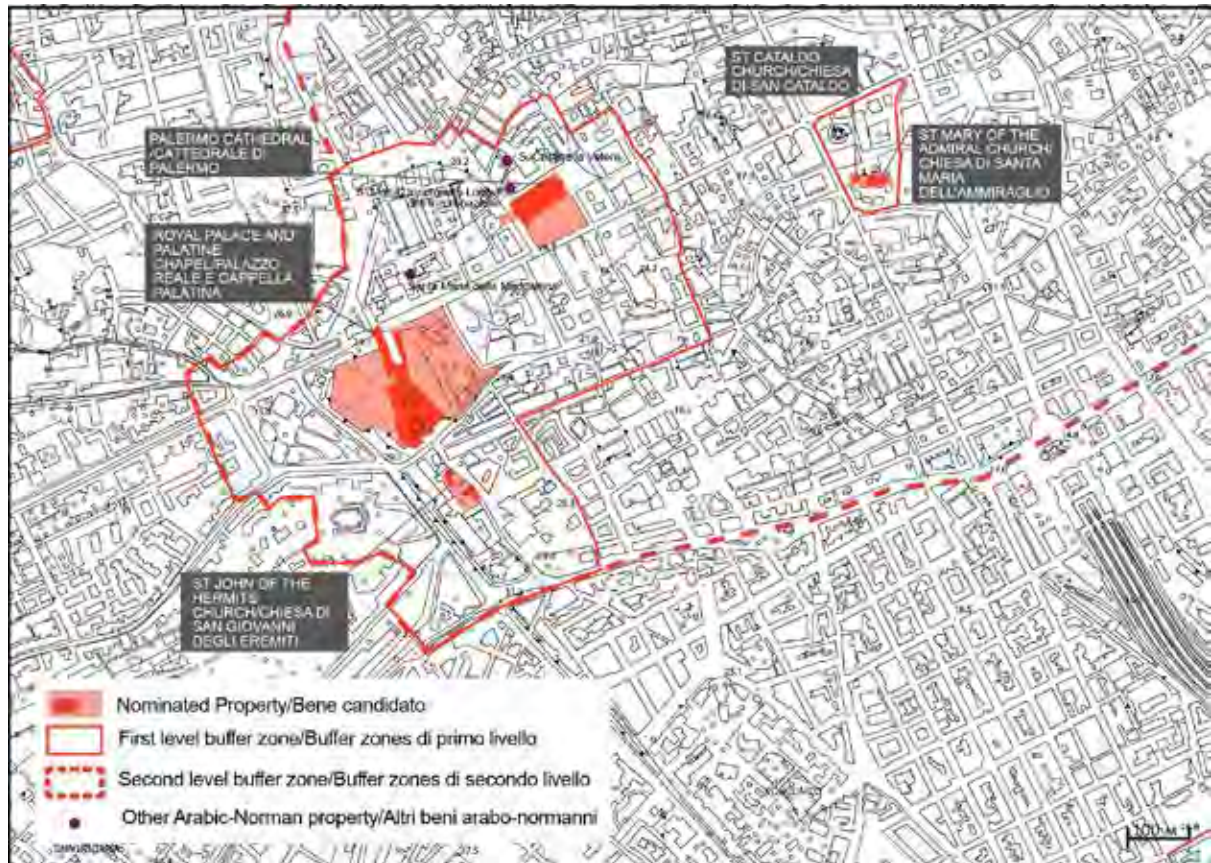
Nominated properties in Palermo and related buffer zones

In Palermo all the nominated properties, with the exception of The Zisa and the Admiral's Bridge, are located within the perimeter of the Historic Centre as defined by the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G. a town planning tool established by the town or city council) and identified as the area included within the ancient sixteenth-century walls: the Royal Palace with the Palatine Chapel, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, the Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (the Church of the Martorana and the Co-cathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), the Church

ANNEX

of San Cataldo and the Cathedral, also known as the Church of Maria Assunta. These areas are subject to rules laid out in the *Detailed Executive Plan* (P.P.E.) for the Historic Centre of Palermo (executive tool of the P.R.G.).

Therefore, on the basis of their location two groupings have been identified with their respective 1st level buffer zones, and a single 2nd level buffer zone that includes all of them.



Map 1 1st level Buffer zone of the Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti and 1st level buffer zone of San Cataldo and Martorana.

1st level Buffer zone Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti

Description

This buffer zone includes uninterruptedly the single buffer zones of the properties within a single perimeter that takes into consideration the evident *continuum* of structures and the urban relationships existing in the area, thereby meeting the need to provide common exploitation and protection plans. It also considers the fact that other properties are present in the zone, such as Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Chiesa dell'Incoronazione and the Loggia, and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere, which can all be traced back to their Arab-Norman origins.

ANNEX

As regards the Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel, Piazza Indipendenza and Piazza Vittoria have been seen as closely related elements, not only for their identity and visual aspects, but also in functional terms with the buildings that provide the architectural background, the main library and some premises belonging to the Foundation Frederick II, the buildings of the Police Headquarters (Questura) used for carrying out “strategic” functions of public order, and the urban structures between Via Porta di Castro and Via Saladino.

The relationships between the structures of the San Giovanni degli Eremiti complex take in the entire block on which it is situated, the Garden of Orléans, the Metro station building of the same name, the buildings between the first stretch of Via Ernesto Basile and Corso Tukory, and the blocks between Via Generale Cardona including the Children’s Hospital (Ospedale dei Bambini).

Finally, as regards the Cathedral, in whose surrounding areas it is possible to highlight relationships of a visual, structural and functional nature, the zone includes Palazzo Asmundo, the buildings overlooking the churchyard and the apsidal square, the buildings of the Istituto Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and of the Regional Library, the buildings of Via dell’Incoronazione with the homonymous Loggia, the Church of Santa Maria l’Incoronata and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere, the articulated block including the seat of the Curia and the Archbishop’s Palace, the Barracks, the Church of Santa Maria Maddalena and the buildings of the Flea market (Mercato delle Pulci), and some blocks overlooking Corso Alberto Amedeo which rejoin the area of Piazza Indipendenza.

The main streets and squares included in this buffer zone are:

Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, a stretch of Corso Tukory, Via Generale Cardona, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, Piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle Scuole, Piazza Sett’angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Via Porto di Castro, Via Saladino, Via Albergherai, Via Mongitore, Corso Alberto Amedeo.

Active Protection System

Inasmuch as it is inside the Historic Centre (classified as Zone A by the town planning tool) the buffer is governed by the regulations laid down in the P.P.E. (*Detailed Executive Plan*) that exclusively allows interventions on existing building heritage aimed, according to each specific case, at the conservation and restoration of elements of value, at the restructuring or the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, at the maintenance of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration

In the case of the area that includes San Giovanni degli Eremiti and the adjacent blocks, the regulations in force are laid down in the “Albergheria-Ballarò Detailed Executive Plan”. Also in the case of this tool, as with the P.P.E., the interventions carried out on the property are aimed at the conservation and the restoration of the elements of value, as well as at the restructuring and the conservation of the green areas.

ANNEX

Furthermore:

- some portions of territory have been identified as areas at risk on the basis of the *Extraordinary hydro-geological structure plan* (D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000) defined as “very high landslide risk”. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, activities of land reclamation and stabilization of landslide movements, the river process management works on surface and underground waters;
- some portions of territory have been identified as at risk on the basis of the preceding plan, defined as “extremely high hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to flooding. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, and without changes in intended use that involve an increase in residential numbers, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that it is possible to demonstrate the absence of alternative locations. The following are also identified:
 - “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of a geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological nature;
 - some portions of territory have been identified as areas characterized by historical “hollow” pits, land subsidence, sinking, crumbling and collapse due to the presence of anthropic underground hollows: these areas on the basis of specific implementation plans are subject to specific studies of a geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological nature;
 - some portions of territory have been identified as an “area characterized by the presence of Qanat” (a system of channels that following the particular conformations of the ground and the friable morphology of the rock were built for bringing water to the surface by tapping the natural strata of the ground) which on the basis of specific implementation plans are subject to specific studies of a geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological nature;
- restriction “Regie Trazzere” (Royal country roads);
- restriction to protect the railway buffer area pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 753/80;
- hydrogeological restriction on the basis of “*Abstract Plan for Basin for the hydro-geological system of the Sicilian Region*” (P.A.I.) pursuant to Regional Law no. 6 of 03/05/2001;



Fig. I Albergheria-Ballarò Detailed Plan, reclamation plan for the area of San Giovanni degli Eremiti. **Source:** P.P.Albergheria-Ballarò.

1st level Buffer zone San Cataldo and Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio

Description

The churches of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio and San Cataldo rise on a high base to surround the south eastern side of Piazza Bellini. This plateau was known in the Middle Ages as the Magistrate's Plateau (Piano del Pretore) because it was the seat of the ancient municipality. The plateau was lowered in 1864 to join with the Via Maqueda, so today the two churches appear higher than Piazza Bellini, as do other remarkable pre-existing monuments such as the church of Santa Caterina.

Apart from the Church of San Cataldo and the Martorana and the former Convent which is now the seat of the university, the area includes Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria, and the buildings overlooking it, including the Palazzo delle Aquile (seat of the Municipality of Palermo), the Church of Santa Caterina and adjacent buildings, and the former Teatro Bellini. The criteria used

ANNEX

to define the limits of the buffer zone regard the visual integrity of the properties from the main adjacent public spaces, preserving the fabric of the immediate surroundings, which in most cases is made up of public buildings, convent and church buildings and stately homes, which still reflect a homogeneous structure.

The main streets and squares included in this buffer zone are:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

System of active protection

As in the preceding case, inasmuch as it is inside the Historic Centre (classified as Zone A by the town planning tool) the buffer is governed by the regulations laid down in the P.P.E. (*Detailed Executive Plan*) that exclusively allows interventions on existing building heritage aimed, according to each specific case, at the conservation and restoration of elements of value, at the restructuring or the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, at the maintenance of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration.

The *General Plan of Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U) plans the pedestrianization of the squares and the alleys that are located in this area. In particular, the pedestrianization and consequent removal of the vehicles parked in Piazza Bellini, onto which the main façades and entrances of the two churches face, will contribute to the decorum of the square and re-establish the physical and functional harmony with the neighbouring Piazza Pretoria.

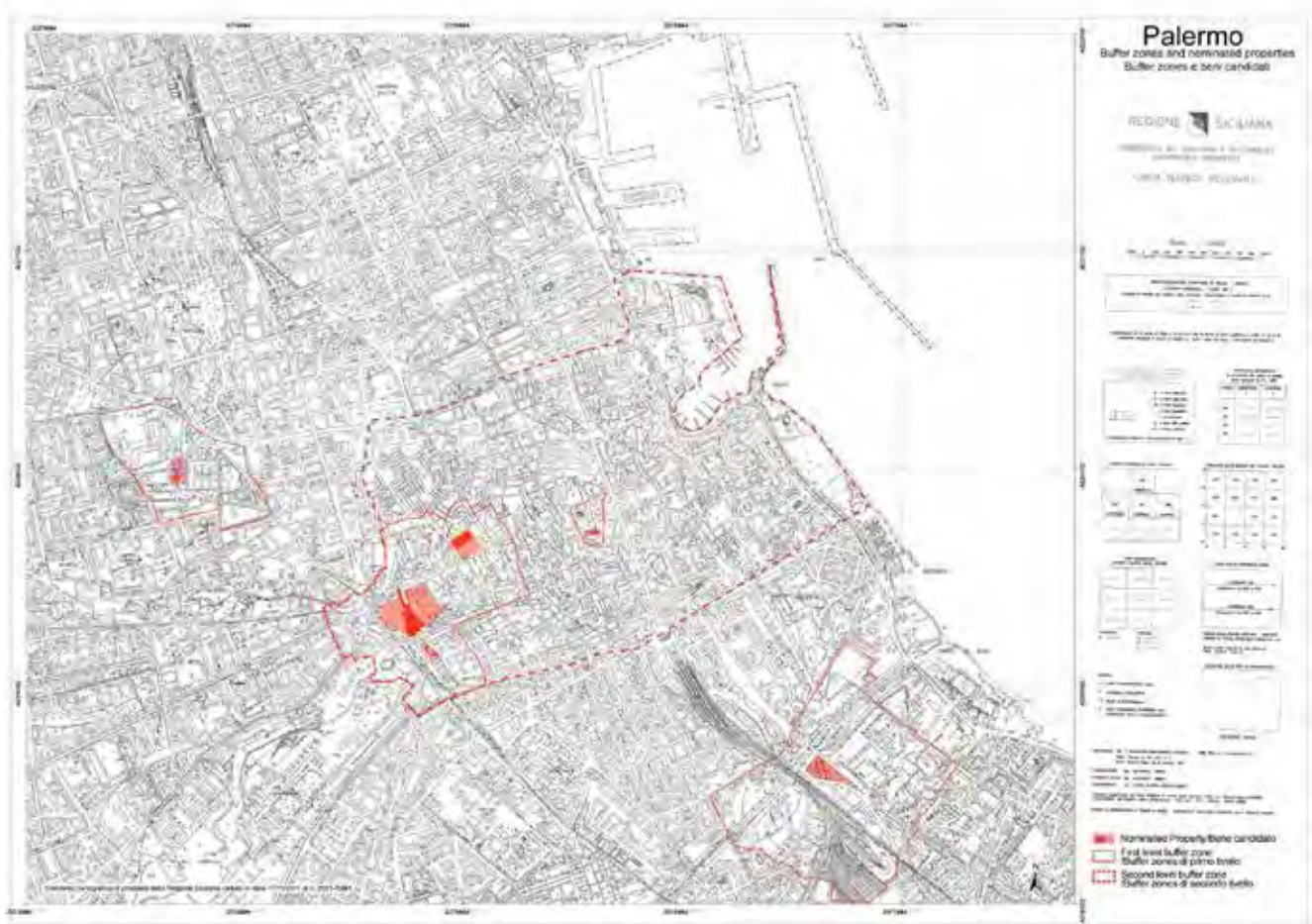
Furthermore:

- some portions of territory have been identified as areas at risk on the basis of the *Extraordinary hydro-geological structure plan* (D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000) defined as “very high landslide risk”. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, activities of land reclamation and stabilization of landslide movements, the river process management works on surface and underground waters;
- some portions of territory have been identified as at risk on the basis of the preceding plan, defined as “extremely high hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to flooding. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, and without changes in intended use that involve an increase in residential numbers, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural

ANNEX

interventions and new public works with the condition that it is possible to demonstrate the absence of alternative locations. Areas affected by floods or alluvions” have also been identified and subordinated to specific studies of a geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological nature;

- an “area characterized by the presence of Qanat” has been identified, which on the basis of specific implementation plans are subject to specific studies of a geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological nature.



Map 2 Palermo, 2nd level Buffer zones.

2nd level Buffer zone of the Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo and the Cathedral, also known as the Church of Maria Assunta.

Description

As stated above the 1st level buffer zones concerning the properties inside the Historic Centre of Palermo are included within a 2nd level buffer zone.

The boundaries of the 2nd level buffer zone have been traced following almost in their entirety the perimeter of the “Historic Centre”, defined as Zone A by the town planning tool and regulated by the P.P.E. adding, in order to provide complete protection, the areas of Piazza Indipendenza and the buildings facing onto it, the buildings facing onto the first stretch of Corso Alberto Amedeo, the Garden of Orleans, the area of the Metro station, some blocks between Corso Tukory and the Molo Trapezoidale by Castello a Mare. The whole Historic Centre of Palermo is, in fact, to be considered a complex and stratified context in which are gathered the greatest historical and architectural values attributable to the Arab-Norman culture of the city, and in it, besides the single architectural emergencies, we are still able to identify traces of some components attributable to those cultural roots in the urban fabric and structure. In the Historic Centre it is still possible to detect elements of Arab social and urban organization in its residential structure.

There remain traces of Arab Palermo as much in the toponymy as in the structure of the blind alleys, whether they be straight, L-shaped, like a bayonet or forked, which are still recognizable in those areas in which the districts of the Arab city rose: the area of the Cassaro, behind the Castello a Mare, the district of the Kalsa, the the emir's “chosen” citadel, the district of the Schiavoni, that of the Mosque and the so-called New district. During the Norman period the fulcrum of urban life returned to be the ancient *Paleàpoli*, while the districts grew around the port and in proximity of the Castello a Mare, which became the Palace of the Norman sovereigns.

System of active protection

The delimitation of the 2nd level buffer zone reaffirms a perimeter of protection founded on the already existing territory protection tools with particular reference to the regulations laid out in the current *Detailed Executive Plan* (P.P.E.) and by the other recovery plans and projects for the areas inside the perimeter of the Historic Centre (St. Agostino recovery plan; Capo recovery plan; Scopari recovery plan; Cassaro Alto recovery plan; Castello S. Pietro detailed plan; Albergheria detailed plan; Discesa delle Capre recovery plan; Montevergini recovery plan) (see Fig. 2 regarding the areas deleted from the P.P.E.) of the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.), of the *Port Town Plan* (P.R.P.), of the *General Plan of Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U.) regarding mobility and the *Strategic Town Plan* (P.S.C. currently under approval) that primarily acts on urban regeneration.

The protection regulations contained in the P.P.E. interest the whole area, with the exception of the areas affected by the other recovery plans and projects for the areas inside the perimeter of the Historic Centre and a part of the Molo Trapezoidale for which the Port Authority is responsible following the regulations laid down in the General Town Plan, as well as for the areas of the Cala and the Foro Italico, which are also under the responsibility of the Port Authority and therefore subject to the P.R.P.

ANNEX

P.P.E. regulations concern the regulation of the transformations and the conservation of structures and open spaces, and of emergencies affecting monuments, thereby directly and indirectly contributing to maintaining the visual and functional integrity of the monument zones.

In the Historic Centre of Palermo, on the basis of the architectural typology and on the basis of the Technical Regulations of the P.P.E., the methods of intervention permitted are essentially of a conservative nature ranging from restoration, to restructuring and philological or typological renovation. Moreover, the technical regulations of the P.P.E. provide for the restoration and/or the renovation of elements of public street furniture that still exist, such as signs, shop windows, kiosks, street-lamps, fountains, exedras, religious niches, railings. In addition it is planned that the Municipal Administration identifies and draws up operational programmes to redraw toponymy, paving, public green, poster designing, kiosks, benches, bus shelters, telephone boxes etc., favouring the maintenance, the recovery and/or the restoration of the elements that characterize the original layout and design.



Fig. 2 P.P.E. **Source:** Executive Detailed Plan of the Historic Centre of Palermo.

For part of the area of the Molo Trapezoidale adjacent to the archaeological area of the Castello a Mare, an area included in the 2nd level buffer zone external to the limits of the P.P.E., the regulations of the General Town Plan are in force, while for the part that comes under the jurisdiction of the Port Authority, the regulations of the Port Town Plan will be in force once it has been approved. In almost the entire area of the dock, the archaeological restriction is applied as a protective measure for the area of the Castle.

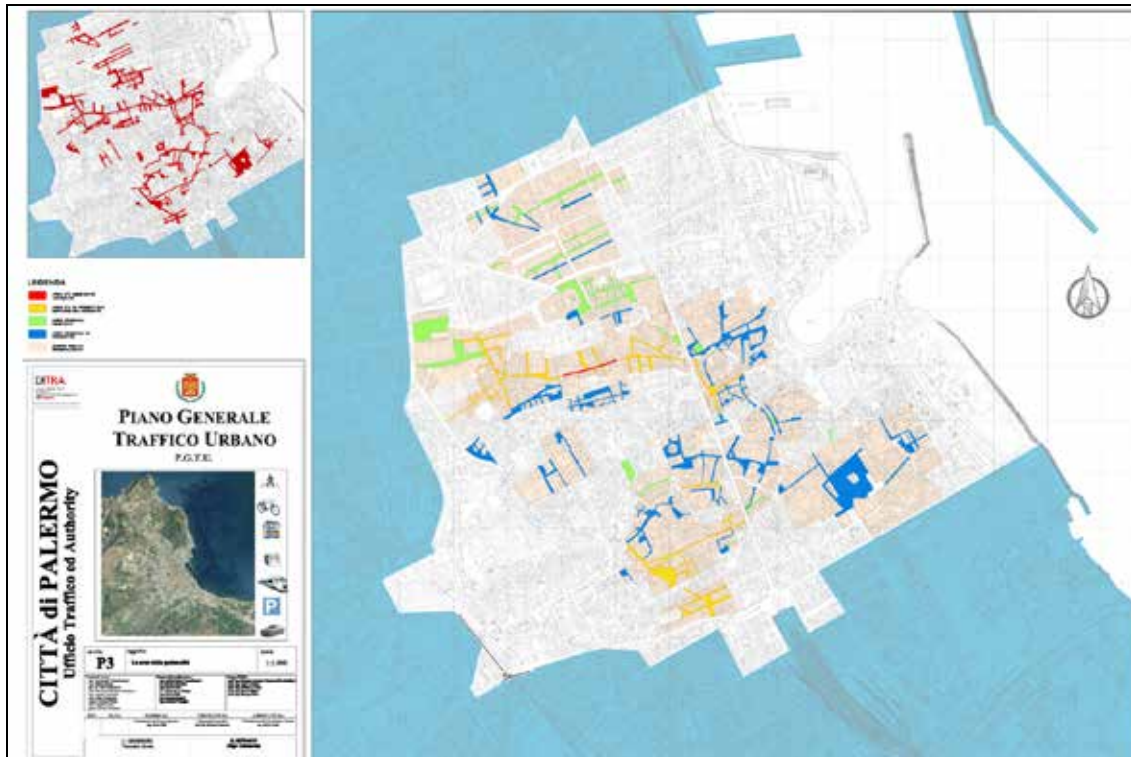


Fig. 4 Pedestrian areas in the Historic Centre. Source: P.G.T.U. of Palermo.

The 2nd level buffer zone of the properties within the Historic Centre of Palermo (see map/s attached), comprising the Four Districts, includes numerous buildings and areas affected by special protection systems:

- specific restrictions with historical-artistic-architectural characteristics (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part II) in force on 168 single monumental buildings and numerous others subject to the “ope legis” restriction, inasmuch as they are under public ownership or belong to not-for-profit private legal entities, or that they are of artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest, including the historical-artistic restriction that concerns the area between the Loggiato San Bartolomeo and the Piano di Sant'Erasmus, and the restriction for the area of the Castello a Mare, the punic walls and 16th century walls (pronouncement no. 1418 of 29/04/1987 and no. 2757 of 25/08/1987);
- landscape and environmental restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape*- Law 42/04 Part III);
- archaeological restrictions (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part II) concerning: the areas of Castello S. Pietro, Castello a Mare (Decree of the President of the Sicilian Region no. 5283 of 3.3.08 and no. 5428 of 7.3.08), Via Celso, Via Candelai-fortifications (Decree of the President of the Sicilian Region no.131 of 1965) and the north side of Vicolo Benettini between Via Porta di Castro and San Mercurio (Decree of the President of the Sicilian Region no. 132 of 1965), the north side of Vicolo Casa Professa (Decree of the President of the Sicilian Region no.135 of 1965), Via Santissimi Quaranta Martiri, Via Sant'Agata alla Guilla and Vicolo Sant'Agata alla Guilla, Salita Ramires (Decree of the

ANNEX

President of the Sicilian Region no. 136 of 1965), Salita Ramires, Vicolo Artale, Salita Artale, Vicolo De Franco (Decree of the President of the Sicilian Region no. 137 of 1965) discesa Ben Fratelli and Cortile Istituto De Cosmi (Decree of the President of the Sicilian Region 138 of 1965), salita Ramires-wall (Decree no. 4135 of 1966), Vicolo dei Benedettini, north side of Vicolo Benettini between Via Porta di Castro and San Mercurio (Decree no. 4136 of 1966), Piazza Indipendenza area (protection declaratory judgment no. 1882 of 5/06/1987);

-Hydro-geological restriction (pursuant to Royal Decree no. 3267 of December 30th 1923, Royal Decree no.1126 of May 16th 1926 and to the Regional Law no.16 of April 6th 1996 – Reorganisation of the legislation regarding forests and the protection of the vegetation);

-Total building and construction ban for the protection of the sea coasts (Regional Law no.78/76) within 150 meters of the shoreline;

-Roadway buffer areas (Law no. 285/92);

-Restriction “Regal Trazzere” (Royal country roads);

-Restriction to protect the railway belt pursuant to the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 753/80;

-Restriction for seismic issues (Laws of 26/09/68 and 10/03/69);

-Hydrogeological restriction on the basis of the “*Abstract Plan for Basin for the hydro-geological system of the Sicilian Region*” (P.A.I.) pursuant to Regional Law no. 6 of 03/05/2001;

-Port restriction;

-Areas characterized by historical “hollow” pits, land subsidence, sinking, crumbling and collapse due to the presence of anthropic underground hollows: these areas on the basis of specific implementation plans are subject to specific studies of a geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological nature;

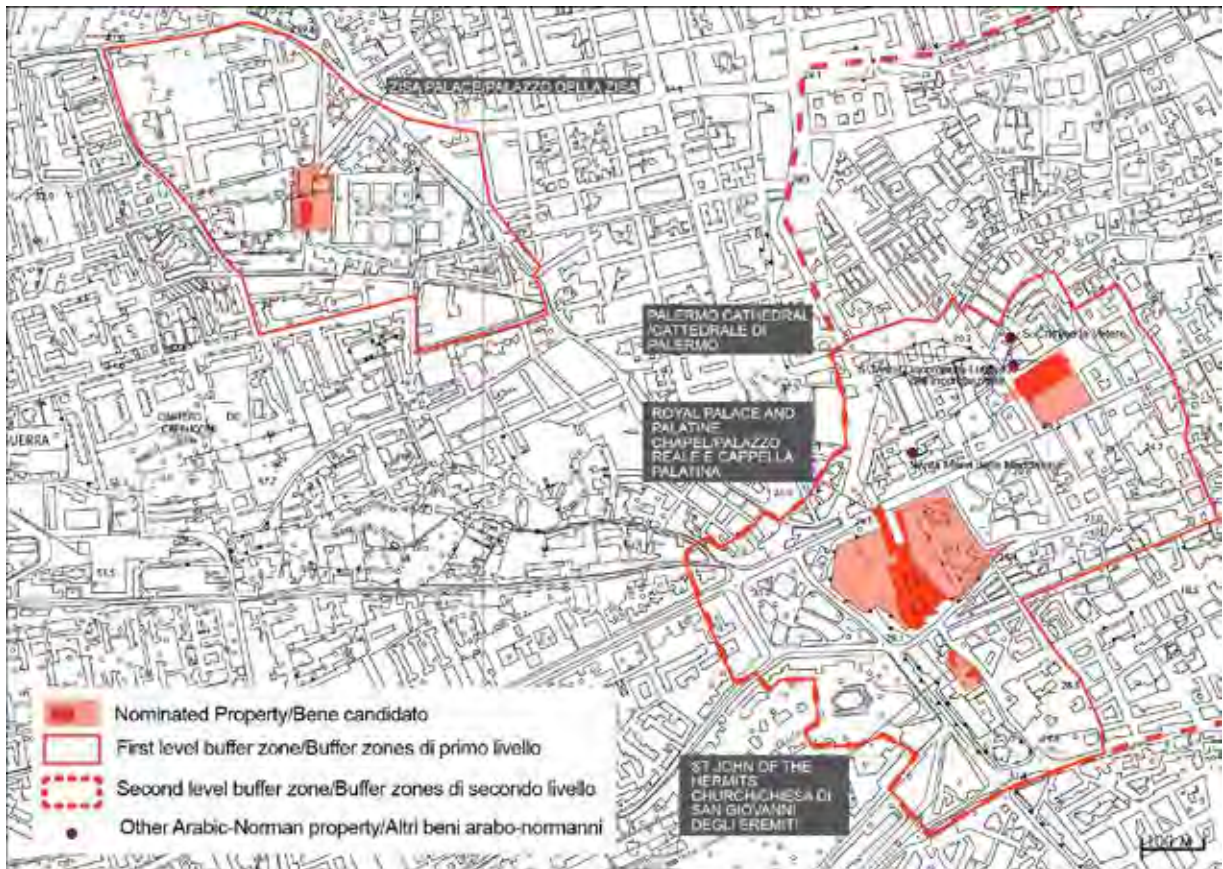
-Areas with “very high landslide risk” (*Extraordinary hydro-geological structure plan D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000*). Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, activities of land reclamation and stabilization of landslide movements, the river process management works on surface and underground waters;

-Areas with “extremely high hydraulic risk” (*Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up - D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000*) potentially subject to flooding. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, and without changes in intended use that involve an increase in residential numbers, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that it is possible to demonstrate the absence of alternative locations. Areas affected by floods or alluvions” have also been identified and subordinated to specific studies of a geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological nature.

ANNEX

-“Areas characterized by the presence of Qanat” , which on the basis of specific implementation plans are subject to specific studies of a geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological nature;

- Areas subject to building and/or town planning bans due to the presence of: landslides, the collapse, slipping or toppling of carbonate stone masses, alluvial cones and debris cones, mudslides and debris, areas affected by floods and alluvions of particular gravity.



Map 3 1st level buffer zone of the Zisa Palace.

2nd level Buffer zone- the Zisa Palace

Description

The Zisa Palace is situated on the part of the plain outside the city walls in which the Normans installed a complex system of parks disseminated with buildings and pavilions, fountains and fishponds. The park of the Genoard from *gennet-ol-ardh*, which meant "the earth's heaven", was extended to include Cuba soprana and Cuba sottana, to the west it took in the territories of Monreale and Altofonte and to the south it reached the zone of the castle of Mareдолce.

For the Zisa Palace a 1st level buffer zone has been defined on the basis of criteria of a visual, morphological and functional nature: the buffer zone includes some green areas with historical characteristics, neighbouring structures that look out onto the open spaces surrounding the

ANNEX

property, as well as elements with existing or potential functional relationships such as the Cultural Yards in the Zisa (Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa).

In addition to the Zisa Palace and its park, the buffer zone includes therefore the Cultural Yards (the former Ducrot Factory), which is now a centre for cultural and museum activities, the public garden on Via Guglielmo il Buono, the green areas behind the Zisa Palace referable to the park (identified by the town planning tool as Zone A1 “Historical artifacts and related property and lands of significant historical and environmental value”), some buildings between the area of the Park and Piazza Serradifalco (buildings on Via Paolo Gili, Via Whitaker and Via dei Normanni), the buildings overlooking the park area, Piazza Zisa and Via Mulini alla Zisa. The fabric included within the buffer zone, even if it has been partly replaced by recent house-building, preserves on the whole its historical characteristics and displays a strong visual relationship with the property and the park. Furthermore, the area is included within the perimeter of the Park of the Genoard which stretched out between the city walls to the mountains behind representing the point of contact between the urban gardens and the surrounding country. On the basis of the available historical reconstructions, the area identified as the buffer zone constitutes the small wedge of the perimeter of the park in proximity to the ancient nucleus of the city.



Fig. 5 Hypothetical reconstruction of the town layout in the Norman age. Source: Our development of a map drawn by Caronia G. - Noto V., Cuba of Palermo, Palermo 1988)

ANNEX

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone of the Zisa are: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Eugenio l'Emiro, Via Polito, Via Edrisi, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Gulì, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone.

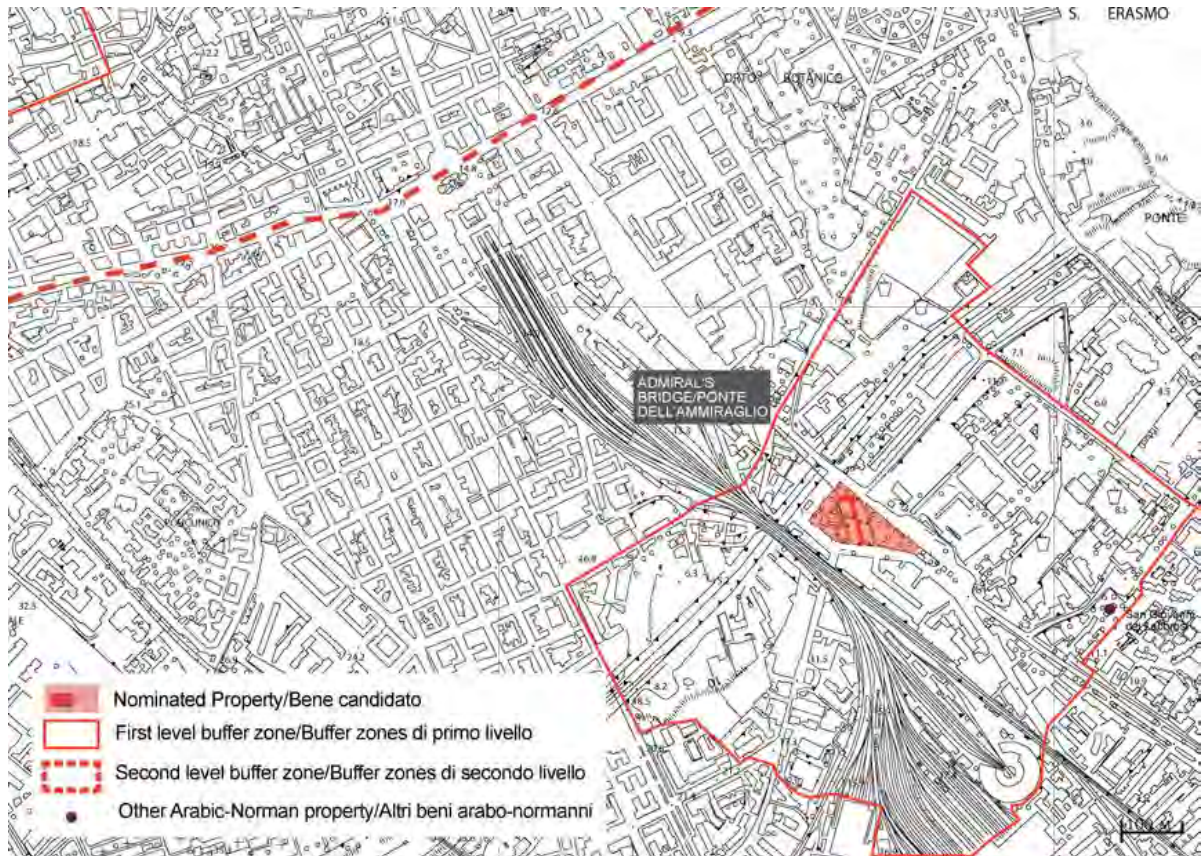
System of active protection

According to the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.) the area inside the buffer zone includes significant spaces intended for public green areas and ample built-up zones classified as historic urban fabric defined “A2 – Historic Net”, although there are examples of modern buildings with a higher degree of density. As the residential fabric denominated “Historic Net” prevails, the technical regulations of the P.R.G permit interventions of a conservative nature (restoration, renovation, refurbishment, demolition, reconstruction with methods that do not denaturalize the original typological characteristics).

The area is also characterized by the “Municipal Centre of the Cultural Yards” (“Centro di Municipalità dei Cantieri Culturali”) realized on a site of industrial archaeology.

In the buffer zone of the Zisa the following areas have been identified:

- an area of archaeological interest on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part III - art. 142 m) integrated in 2002 by the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office (ref. note no. 1732 of 09/04/02)
- portions of territory have been identified as areas of “very high landslide risk” (on the basis of the *Extraordinary hydro-geological structure plan* - and on the report made by the Engineer Corps on 22/09/2000) in the buffer zone of the Zisa. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, activities of land reclamation and stabilization of landslide movements, the river process management works on surface and underground waters;
- an area characterized by the presence of Qanat has been identified, which on the basis of specific implementation plans are subject to specific studies of a geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological nature.



Map 3 1st level buffer zone of Admiral's Bridge

1st level Buffer zone –Admiral's Bridge

Description

The 1st level buffer zone of the Admiral's Bridge includes the bridge with the garden and the roads that surround it with the buildings facing onto it, the area related to the ex-Slaughterhouse, now the seat of council offices with plans to turn it into a "Centre of Municipality", the area of the church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi, railway-owned land and connected areas, the areas of the river bed of the river Oreto next to the property consisting mainly in market gardens, and the blocks that with a view to protecting visual integrity constitute a part of the surroundings that form a strong relationship with the property (the blocks between Via Decollati, Via Buonriposo and Via Oreto).

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are:

Viale dei Picciotti, Via Decollati, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

System of active protection

According to the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.) the area inside the buffer zone includes significant spaces identified as public green spaces, university areas, car parks, the monumental area of the complex of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi and ample built-up zones classified as historic urban fabric

ANNEX

“A2 – Historic Net”, although there are examples of modern buildings with a higher degree of density, as well as public housing. For the residential fabric of “Historic Net”, the technical regulations of the P.R.G. permit interventions of a conservative nature (restoration, renovation, refurbishment, demolition, reconstruction with methods that do not denaturalize the original typological characteristics).

The area is also characterized by the “Center of Municipality”, to be realized on a site of industrial archaeology where the ex Slaughterhouse was once located.

It should be noted that a tram line is currently under construction which crosses the buffer zone, however this will not constitute a risk factor for the property.

The area is affected by the followings restrictions and protective measures:

- much of the area is subject to building and/or town planning bans due to the presence of: landslides, the collapse, slipping or toppling of carbonate stone masses, alluvial cones and debris cones, mudslides and debris, areas affected by floods and alluvions of particular gravity; Areas
- landscape restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part III - with the obligation to obtain relative authorization from the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, in case of expected transformations;
- area SIC COD. ITA 020012 - Valley of the River Oreto;
- an ample area classified as “areas affected by floods or alluvions” and, therefore, subject to specific studies of a geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological nature;
- river bed buffer zone;

some portions of territory have been identified as “areas with extremely high hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to flooding. Because of this restriction the interventions in the fields of building and town planning are subject to restrictions and verifications, with the following, for instance, being allowed: interventions of demolition without reconstruction, ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed at mitigating the vulnerability of the existing buildings and improving the safeguarding of public safety without increases in surface areas and volume, and without changes in intended use that involve an increase in residential numbers, interventions necessary for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and works of public interest, and interventions for the consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that it is possible to demonstrate the absence of alternative locations.

-Restriction “Regie Trazzere” (Royal Country roads) (pursuant to the note Ufficio Speciale Regie Trazzere prot. N. 1473 of 26/03/02).

Finally reference should be made to the regulations of the “Landscape Sphere Plans” (“Piani paesistici d’ambito”) which identify areas to be safeguarded and organize them in three levels of protection. In the buffer zone of the Admiral’s Bridge as a result of the current landscape restriction on the river Oreto there exists an area with protection level 3.

In this area, the Guidelines of the regional landscape plan state that when drawing sub-regional legislation the exploitation of landscape heritage has to be favoured, forbidding variations to the

ANNEX

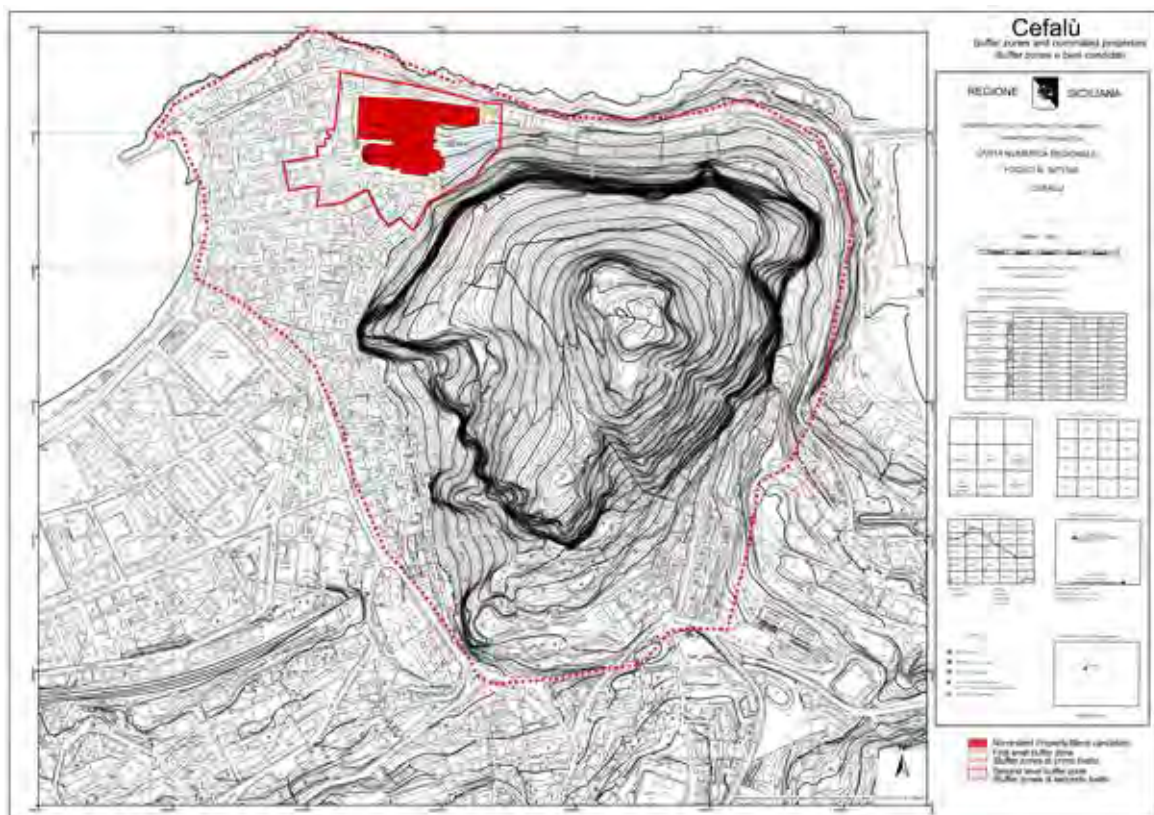
town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads, actions that cause an alteration to the landscape and the equilibrium of natural biological communities, river process management using techniques not related to techniques of the naturalistic engineering, dumps, etc.

The Regione Sicilia, in fact, drew up a Regional Landscape Plan in the early nineties that is organized on two interconnected levels: a first regional level comprising the Guidelines and a second sub-regional level comprising the Plans related to the seventeen landscape spheres identified in the Guidelines. The Landscape Sphere Plans describe three levels of protection. On the basis of these levels and with the objective of giving direction to the drawing-up phase and definition of the regulations, some guidelines have been defined that, even if they do not contain elements of cogency, they do represent the direction of the protection that the Plan will prescribe through the regulations drawn up for each area.

Nominated properties in Cefalù and respective buffer zones

In Cefalù the perimeter of the property nominated for the inscription includes the Cathedral and the Cloister and is located in an area inside the Historic Centre identified by the General Town Plan (Zone A) and subject to the Detailed Plan.

In order to protect the property a 1st level buffer zone has been identified along with a 2nd level buffer zone surrounding it.



Map 4 The 1st level and 2nd level Buffer zones of the Cefalù Complex.

1st level Buffer zone of the Cefalù Complex

Description

The 1st level buffer zone, comprising the fabrics immediately adjacent to the property with strong visual and functional relationships with the inscribed areas, includes the Cathedral square, the Town Hall, the structures fabrics that constitute the architectural background of the square, both towards the sea and towards the west and, finally, part of the slopes of the Mountain of the Rock (Monte della Rocca) that brush against the Cathedral building.

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are: Via Candeloro, Corso Ruggero, Via Seminario, Via Passafiume, Via Giorni, Via Francavilla, Via Misuraca.

System of active protection

In the 1st level buffer zone the system of protection is governed by the restrictions safeguarding the monumental property, and by the regulations contained in the current Detailed Plan for the Historic Centre that aims to safeguard and regenerate the urban fabric and the architectural and environmental characteristics through interventions that do not denaturalize the architectural values of the buildings, based on attention to the typological features of the building which is undergoing the intervention and to the use, as much as possible, of materials coherent with the original.

In addition, the 1st level buffer zone is affected by the following:

- Area of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part III - Law. 42/2004 arts. 142 lett.m);
- Buffer area *ope legis* which identifies the coastal territory within a strip of 300 metres from the sea (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part III – Law. 42/2004 art. 142 lett. A)
- Landscape restriction - (Decree n° 1751 of 23/07/1985 - included in the 23/09/1987 landscape restriction);
- Monumental restriction, on the whole homogeneous Zone A (Historic Centre), at the express wish of the regional legislator ex l.r. 70/76 as amended;
- Area at high geo-morphological risk (R3-possible problems for the safety of the people, functional damages to the buildings and the infrastructures with consequent unsuitability for use, the interruption of the functionality of socio-economic activities and significant damage to the environmental heritage) identified by the *Abstract Plan for the hydro-geological system*. For such areas, (on the basis of art. 67, paragraph 5, Law 152/2006) urgent Civil Protection projects have been set up;
- Seismic restriction ex l. 64/74;
- Buffer area around the purifier.

On the basis of the previously cited Landscape Sphere Plans as defined in the regional landscape planning project, in the case of the 1st level buffer zone of Cefalù an area with level 1 protection

ANNEX

has been identified aimed at exploiting the historical identity of the settlements and maintaining spatial, morphological and typological elements, as well as the traditional town planning and architectural characteristics, with the purpose of preserving the legibility of the structures of the original settlement, with a ban on industrial activity, drilling and the removal of minerals, fossils and finds of any nature.

2nd level Buffer zone of the Cefalù Complex

Description

The boundaries of the 2nd level buffer zone follow the perimeter defined by the regulation governing areas of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape - Law 42/04 Part III - Law 42/2004 arts. 142 lett. .m - Areas protected by Law recognised by Law n°. 431/1985*).

This perimeter includes the areas included within the “megalithic walls”, identified as “Historic Centre” (zone A) by the General Town Plan and subject to detailed planning, the areas of the Rock and its slopes (zone B - Park of the Rock) and the cemetery area.

System of active protection

The Technical Regulations for the realization of the current General Town Plan describes for “Zone A” a system of conservation aimed at preserving the historical and architectural values, it bans new constructions and high-rise structures, it allows interior and external improvements of the buildings without altering the structures and the architectural aspect, it gives indications for the techniques and the materials to use in the case of interventions that concern the façades and it allows the execution of some partial interventions, concerning mainly problems of traffic. The Detailed Plan subsequently details the formalities of intervention on the historical urban fabrics indicating methods of conservation and identifying the location of some urban services and some areas for parking.

For “zone B - Park of the Rock” which, besides containing the remains of the Temple of Diana (megalithic construction dating back to the 9th century B.C.), contains the medieval walls, the remains of a 13th-14th century castle and is a Site of Community Importance (S.C.I.), the Technical Regulations for the realization of the Municipal Town Plan describe the intended use as parkland with cultural and tourist services (open-air theatre, tree planting, parking spaces with refreshments and non-permanent services).

In addition to the restrictions already mentioned in the case of the 1st level buffer zone, the 2nd level buffer zone is also affected by:

- Total building ban in order to protect the sea coasts within a buffer area of 150 meters from the shoreline (Regional Law no.78/76, art. 15, lett.a - this restriction is not applied to zone A);
- Restriction for the protection of the sea coasts (Regional Law no.78/76, art. 15, lett.b), within a buffer area of 500 meters from the shoreline;
- Sites of Community Interest (Directive 92/43/CEE) - Rock of Cefalù;
- Total building ban pursuant to Regional Law no.16/96 regarding the wooded areas and the related buffer area (restriction of relative no suitability for building ex Regional Law no.16/96 l.)

ANNEX

as well as a landscape restriction on the identified wooded areas ex legislative Decree 227/01 as amended;

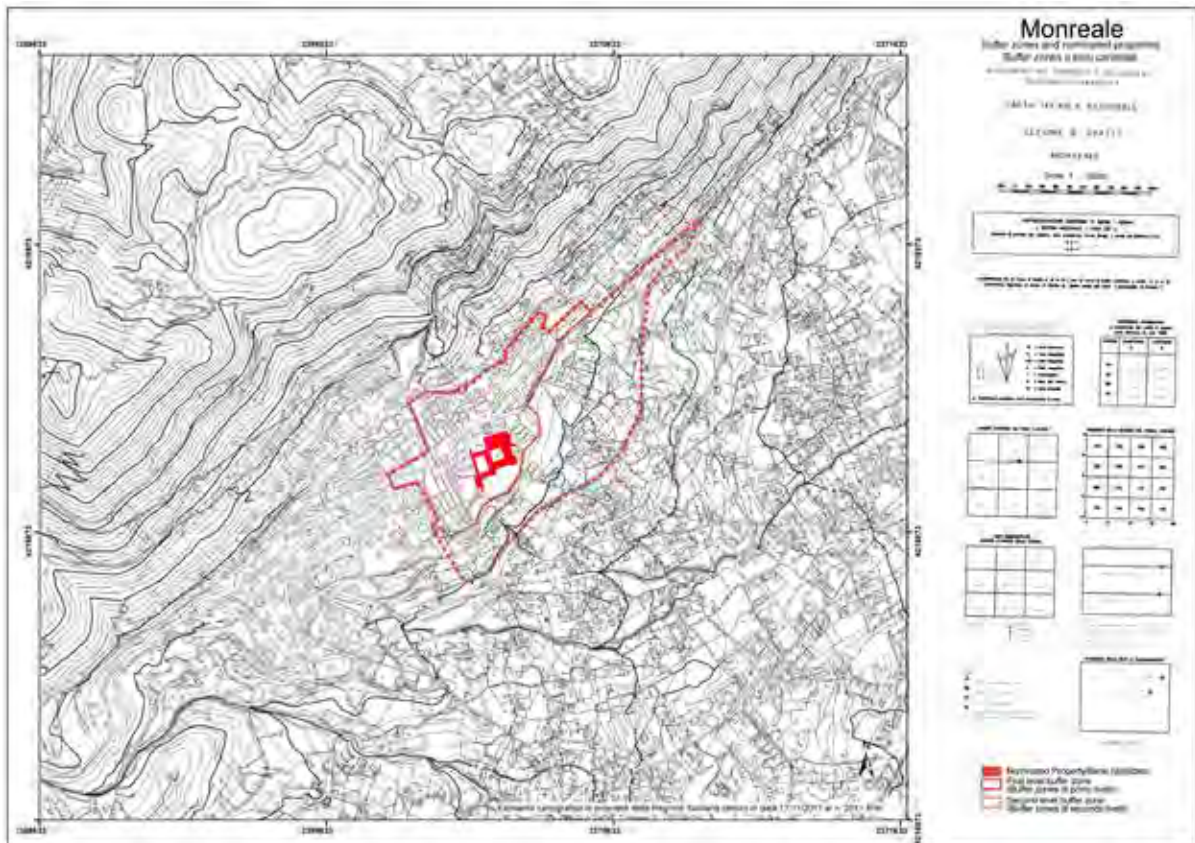
- Hydro-geological restriction pursuant to Royal Decree of 30.12.23 no.3267;
- Area of reforestation;
- cemetery buffer area (Decree President of the Republic no. 285/1990);
- Highway buffer area (Decree President of the Republic no. 495/1992);
- Wells buffer area (Legislative Decree no.152/06);
- Perimeter of active landslides (Hydro-geological System Plan).

With reference to regional landscape planning and the regulations of the Landscape Sphere Plans, within the 2nd level buffer zone there is an area with Level 1 protection - whose objectives have already been identified in the case of the 1st level buffer zone which it contains - and an area with Level 3 protection which covers most of the buffer zone. In this area the objective is the conservation of natural values and biodiversity. In the area variations to the town planning tools are forbidden, as are actions that involve the alteration of morphological and landscape features of the coast, in order to maintain hydro-geological equilibrium, and the realization of industrial plants and dumps etc.

Nominated properties in Monreale and respective buffer zones

In Monreale, the perimeter of the property included in the proposal of serial property includes the Cathedral and the Cloister of the ancient monastery of the Benedictines. The side of the Cathedral constitutes the southern limit of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, heart of the city and also seat of the Palazzo di Città.

In order to protect the property a 1st level buffer zone and a 2nd level buffer zone containing it have been identified.



Map 5 The 1st and 2nd level Buffer zones of the Monreale Complex

1st level Buffer zone - Monreale Complex

Description

The 1st level buffer zone of the Monreale Complex comprises the structures adjacent to the property with strong visual, morphological and functional relationships, classified as Zone A in the current Detailed Plan as building complexes that have historical-artistic characteristics of particular environmental value.

The buffer zone includes the system of the two squares overlooking the Cathedral Complex, the Cloister and the buildings of the Benedictine Abbey, the former Palace of William II (now the seat of the Town Hall and of the Archbishop's Seminary), as well as the urban remains of the original Norman and medieval layout in the crown settlement around the Cathedral: the structures of the Carmine district denominated "Garden of the Court" because there were the residences of the Archbishop and included the district of the Arancio, of the Odigitria, of the Orto Mangano, of the "Varanni", of the Barattieri, of the Ucciditore (Macello), of the Carceri, of Sant'Orsola, and of the Gebbione, Palazzo Cutò; the area of the Pozzillo in which the filled and empty spaces of the layout reveal its medieval character; the ancient Ciambra district underlying the Cathedral's apse, a citadel on the military bastion which was the defensive outpost for sightings on the Conca d'Oro of possible hostile attacks that welcomed workers and artisans occupied in the building of the Cathedral. Finally, structures around Via Palermo (the ancient entrance to the city) and Via D'Acquisto (an area with a strong visual relationship with the Cathedral and the Conca d'Oro because of the orographic form of the site) have also been included within the buffer zone.

ANNEX

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are: Via dei Cappuccini, Via Florio, Via Civiletti, Via Pio La Torre, Via Odigitria, Via Ritiro, Via Roma, Via Benedetto D'Acquisto, Via Termini, via Lampasi, via Piave, Via Ricamo, Via Cutò, Via Piave, Via Chiesa del Carmine, Piazza Carmine, Via Soldano, Via Chiasso Greco, Via Fontana Rotonda, Via Duca degli Abbruzzi, Via Palermo, Via D'Acquisto.

System of active protection

Within the buffer zone the system of protection is governed by the restriction safeguarding the monumental property, and by the regulations contained in the current Detailed Plan.

The Detailed Plan of the areas surrounding Monreale Cathedral: historic centre and public urban park, partially approved, (City Council Decree no. 437/DRU of 22.11.2000) as regards Zones "A" and "A1" has as its goal the general safeguard of the architectural and environmental features in respect of the architectural elements, of the general volumes of the single buildings and the general morphology of the road systems.

The A zones of the Plan are subject to interventions of restoration, of typological conservation and finishings of buildings in accordance with the organization of the specific categories of intervention cited for single building units in the regulations defined by the Plan.

Furthermore, the Plan has organized the areas on the basis of their historical origin, of the form of the urban layout and the prevailing building typologies, in their contexts and structures. In the context denominated "The monumental complex" the scientific restoration for the Palace of William II is planned, where its intended use as the Town Hall is allowed to be maintained, but limited to representative functions, while scholastic functions are banned but cultural functions for the public are permitted so as to respect the usability of the historical-monumental value of the Building.

For the other areas more general interventions are planned to safeguard the original features of the fabric, interventions for the improvement of public spaces respecting the traditional techniques, the possible locating of hospitality facilities, of handicraft or tertiary functions, and in general to increase the urban centrality while respecting historical and architectural values.

The 1st level buffer zone concerning the Monreale Complex (see map/s in annex), is subject to a restriction of landscape protection (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part III) identified by Decree 2386 of 26/09/1990 which is entirely concerned with the area.

On the basis of the Landscape Sphere Plans and the respective guidelines drawn up in the regional Landscape Plan, in the 1st level buffer zone of the Complex of Monreale there is an area with protection Level 1, where the prescribed objective is the reclamation and conservative restoration of building heritage of value and the maintenance-reclamation of the elements of quality in house-building. It will be forbidden to create dumps for solid urban waste, and industrial activity will be banned along with any action that involves the alteration of the consolidated urban landscape.

2nd level Buffer zones - Monreale Complex

Description

The 2nd level buffer zone includes the areas surrounding the proposed property comprising the historical fabrics covered in the *Detailed Plan* and identified by the current *Municipal Town Plan* (P.R.G.) as urban park and public green.

The delimitation of the buffer zone has been selected on the basis of the visual relationship with the building, of its historical and architectural features (monasteries and churches), on the basis of the recognition of identifiable urban remains of the original Norman layout in the crown settlement around the Cathedral, as well as the valley underlying the area of the Cathedral, currently characterized by scattered and messy low density constructions.

System of active protection

The regulations concerning the homogeneous areas contained within the defined perimeter of the 2nd level buffer zone plan for the “A” zone the conservative recovery of the ancient fabrics of high value. In the zones identified in the planimetry with the symbol A, interventions of ordinary maintenance, of restoration and conservative renewal, and of town planning restructuring (ref. letters a, b and e of art. 20 of the L.R. 71/78) are permitted.

In the free areas, in no case can the maximum building density exceed 5 cubic metres/square metre, and heights must not exceed those of surrounding buildings of historical-monumental nature (point 1 of art. 8 of M. 1444/68). In the area identified as “Public Green or public park” all forms of construction are forbidden with the exception of play facilities for children or constructions necessary for storing equipment and tools for their maintenance. In every case, the index of suitability for building is of 0.01 cubic metre/square metre and the constructions, of no more than one floor, cannot exceed a height of 4 metres.

The 2nd level buffer zone (see map/s in annex) is affected by the landscape restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - Law 42/04 Part III (20/12/1988 regulation published 15/12/1990) extended to cover about half the area.

With reference to the landscape planning of the Regione Sicilia, in the 1st level and 2nd level buffer zones there is respectively an area with protection Level 1, and an area with protection Level 2. The level 1 zone has been dealt with in the previous paragraph. In the case of the 2nd level buffer zone an area has been identified that mostly covers the same buffer zone in which the level of protection is 2, aimed at conserving the landscape and cultural values and to protecting and exploiting the agricultural system as an important element of cultural identity. In the area variations to the town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads are forbidden as they are actions that involve the alteration of the landscape and the equilibrium of the natural biological communities, also forbidden are works of river process management not using techniques of bioengineering, dumps etc.

General protection systems of the properties and of the buffer zones

Besides the specific restrictions present in the single buffer zones and described above, there follows a description of the general protection system in force on the nominated properties and in the respective buffer zones.

All the nominated properties, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, benefiting from the greatest level of protection established by the national legislation laid down in the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Heritage).

The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as a safeguard measure, the obligation that every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office (organ of the Sicilian Region, specifically set up for the protection of cultural heritage).

For some of them there exist specific restriction measures, previously decided but having the same effects as described above:

- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti declared National Monument through Royal Decree 15/08/1869;
- Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana) declared National Monument through Royal Decree 15/08/1869;
- Monumental Complex of Monreale declared National Monument through Royal Decree n. 1282 of 20/10/1942.

The territories that constitute the 1st level buffer zones include numerous protected buildings as monumental properties and as such they have the greatest level of specific protection as described above.

In the buffer zones some areas for landscape protection have been identified on the basis of the Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Third Part- Landscape Heritage), in which all the interventions of change require prior authorization by the competent authorities for the protection of the landscape (Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, within the Sicilian Region) that verifies the absence of prejudice to the value of the landscape. These areas are identified in the treatments of the single buffer zones.

Furthermore in the buffer zones there are areas at hydro-geological risk for which the *Extraordinary Plan for hydro-geological systems*, adopted through Decree of the Department for the Territory and the Environment of the Region Sicily (D.A.R.T.A) of July 4th 2000, determines the limits of transformation of the land, as well as the spheres of intervention for the mitigation of the risk. The interventions in the zones subject to hydro-geological restriction have to be projected and realized considering the safeguarding, quality and protection of the environment and subject to prior authorizations, with the exception of those works that in no case can cause damage unless they do not fall in the areas assessed as “risk areas” in the P.A.I., in the sites of community interest (S.C.I.) and in the zones of special protection (Z.P.S.).

3. Table summarizing the surface areas of the nominated property (hectares) and of the proposed buffer zones

Part making up the property	Town	Core zone/ Component part (ha)	1st level Buffer Zone (ha)*	Population 1st level Buffer Zone (inh.) (2011)	2nd level Buffer Zone (ha)**	Population 2nd level Buffer Zone (inh.) (2011)
1. Palazzo dei Normanni e Cappella Palatina	Palermo	0,41	46,8	5.814	238	27.000
2. Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Palermo	0,3	46,8	5.814		
3. Chiesa di Santa Maria dell' Ammiraglio	Palermo	0,116	2,148	143		
4. Chiesa di San Cataldo	Palermo	0,036	2,148			
5. Cattedrale di Palermo	Palermo	1,1	46,8	5.814		
6. Palazzo della Zisa	Palermo	0,8	25,9	5.486	-	-
7. Ponte dell' Ammiraglio	Palermo	0,41	65,57	9.247	-	-
8. Complesso monumentale di Cefalù: Cattedrale e Chiostro	Cefalù	1,394	2,9	840	56,89	6.000
9. Complesso Monumentale di Monreale: Cattedrale e Chiostro	Monreale	1,669	20	6.700	26	14.000
TOTAL PARTS IN THE PROPERTY		6,235				
TOTAL 1ST LEVEL BUFFER ZONES			162,118			
TOTAL 2ND LEVEL BUFFER ZONES					320,89	
GRAND TOTAL					489,243	

* The area of the 1st level buffer zone does not include the areas of the parts making up the property that are located there.

** The area of the 2nd level buffer zone does not include the areas of the parts making up the property and of the 1st level buffer zones that are located there.

4. Means of implementing protective measures

The monuments that comprise the proposed serial property, as has been said, are in good general condition as are their adjacent surroundings. With reference to their more general context, it is possible to highlight some aspects for which integrative protective measures are possible and to be hoped for, to be made feasible through actions of regeneration of the urban fabrics of their immediate surroundings and by introducing regulations for the most external structures included in the buffer zones.

Such matters are object of discussion during the inter-institutional debate and in the course of the meetings that have taken place regarding the nomination.

Some are reported beneath:

- vehicular congestion of the areas overlooking most of the parts making up the proposed property for insertion in the itinerary, with particular reference to Palermo and Monreale;
- non-homogeneity of the quality of building and infrastructure with particular reference to the fragility and the degradation of some urban areas of Palermo (precarious buildings, pockets of abandoned areas etc.) in which density of settlement is putting pressure on the habitat;
- Need of renovation of the street furniture in most public spaces.

Such criticalities have been faced, partly, through regulations already in place governed by the tools of regulation and management of the territory, and further steps could be taken through actions to be activated in the buffer zones and in the sphere of planning tools shortly due to be drawn up or, where possible, in the sphere of circle of ordinances and specific policies.

The identification of the actions to be implemented in order to increase the protection of the serial property has been effected in the sphere of analyses carried out for the construction of the proposed statement of nomination. The technical evaluations, as well as the requirements that emerged in the public debates and the meetings with the associations have been shared with the political representatives of the municipalities who have approved it and will work in that direction within their own technical structures.

At present the following general actions have been identified which are valid for all the properties concerning the implementation of integrative protective measures.

In the areas adjacent to the proposed properties, it is to be hoped that there will be a progressive pedestrianization of the areas included within the 1st level buffer zones where this was not already planned by the current traffic plans. Of particular importance is the management of the spaces used as car parks: some of the streets and squares that are located within the 1st level buffer zone must be totally freed from private car parking by implementing the efficiency of public transport, included tools for calling taxis.

In addition it appears important to make the routes connecting the monuments surer, better protected and supported by a suitable system of signs, to ensure the constant maintenance, cleaning and control of the public spaces and the street furniture. It is also important to control the advertising poster designs that could deface the perception of the spaces and avoid large rubbish

ANNEX

containers in spaces that are not adequately screened. A further priority concerns the repairing of the paving and the street furniture, and the laying underground of the cables for public illumination in the monument zones, as well as the installation of elements of furniture such as benches, baskets, flower boxes and the improvement of the public illumination.

Finally, the green areas, especially those that have historical or artistic interest, must be provided with constant maintenance and used to their full extent while respecting and safeguarding their environmental values and their historical-artistic character.

In the case of Palermo, in order to reduce the heavy phenomena of anthropic pressure on the principal proposed monuments the following needs have been identified:

- improvement of the conditions of usability of the areas surrounding the proposed property and facilitating pedestrian urban mobility;
- the minimization of the impact of the traffic on the areas by regulating adequately the traffic in the external locations at least to the 1st level buffer areas, creating exchanger car parks connected to a service of closed circuit bus shuttles and assuring protected pedestrian paths connecting the areas of the property.

Specifically, as regards public mobility, in order to resolve in terms of immediate feasibility the accessibility of the tourist buses and the private cars, it is necessary to plan the creation of areas that prohibit the transit of private cars and areas for parking the tourist buses, allowing private traffic only for residents and those managing the services. In addition it is planned to mitigate the impact of the tourist traffic by connecting pedestrian paths to the nearest metro stops and to the railway line, either those already existing or planned. These interventions must be included within a more general improvement plan for accessing the whole urban system, from which arises the importance of some strategic interventions concerning the infrastructural hubs, such as the expansion of the public transport system with the light subway, the improvement of urban mobility through the realization of the internal bypass road and the underground road connecting the harbour and the bypass, the expansion of the port services connected to the management and support of tourism from cruises and sailing.

Finally, within the area of the 1st level buffer zones it is necessary to guarantee the quality of the visual context of the property, so that fruition will not be prejudiced through interventions of urban transformation incoherent with the identity and the protection of the property. The urban transformations and the future tools of regulation will have to consider the quality of the context of the property and to act positively to strengthen and maintain the coherence of the urban landscape within which the property is located.

Besides the preceding general indications, some areas of the serial property are considered to need particular attention because of their peculiarities, as pointed out below.

In the case of the *1st level buffer of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti*, both the garden of Piazza Indipendenza, and that of Piazza Vittoria require careful intervention regarding the maintenance of the furniture, the illumination and arboreal elements. Particular attention must be paid to the intersection between pedestrian paths connecting the properties and roads suitable for vehicles, and it is to be hoped that action will be taken to guarantee the pedestrianization of the area and the removal of the cars parked along the streets.

Furthermore, the area of the Royal Palace requires:

ANNEX

- the organization of a system of sustainable mobility, the closing of the car parking facing it, the restoration of the garden, the pedestrianization and the cyclability of the whole affected area and the realization of public services with zero impact;
- actions for the decorum of the green spaces in front of the Palace and at both the entrances.
- the area in front of the entrance of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is today highly congested also because of the presence of the entrance of the neighbouring hospital. The resolution of the problem is to be hoped for as is the pedestrianisation of the area in front of the property. The interventions aimed at resolving these problems and concerning the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument include:
 - the realization of a path for pedestrians from the car parking zone (which could be the same as for the Royal Palace) at the entrance;
 - the adjustment of the access structures;
 - the reconstruction of the vegetation of the medieval garden;
 - interventions of modernization of the public bathrooms.

In the arts and craft area of the Flea Market (Mercato delle Pulci), characterized by the specialization of the trades and commodities it is necessary to favour the maintenance of the handicraft and market categories that characterize the road, in addition to the extraordinary maintenance of the shops.

In the case of the *1st level buffer of the Zisa Palace*, apart from the consistent improvement of the quality and the level of maintenance and control of the public spaces, it appears important to implement the functional and physical relationships with the neighbouring *Cultural Yards*. The spaces for cultural activities included within the Yards can offer themselves as additional and integrative elements. For this reason it is believed that the definition of the connecting paths between the entrance to the Zisa Palace and the entrance to the Yards has to consider such an opportunity and that, in the physical redefinition of the perimeter and of the entrances into the area of the Yards, new connections can be promoted between this and the green areas of the park of the property. At the same time, the transformations of the structures of the Yards will have to consider the extreme proximity to the monument and respect its visual and functional integrity.

Finally, in the case of the area of the *1st level buffer of the Admiral's Bridge*, it should be a priority to clean up and organise green and public spaces, and also draw up a plan for exploiting the property and its immediate context aimed at resolving the isolation caused by the system of roads that surround the Bridge and to make more evident the historic relationship between the property and the neighbouring course of the river Oreto, diverted from its original natural course.

In Monreale, among the priority requirements, it is possible to identify:

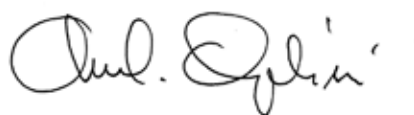
the pedestrianization of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, the realization of ample pedestrian and cycle areas and the creation of areas prohibiting the transit of private cars and areas providing parking of tourist buses and allowing private traffic only to residents; the reduction of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context by blocking the traffic in the external locations at least to the 1st level buffer areas, creating exchanger car parks connected to a service of closed circuit bus shuttles and assuring protected pedestrian paths connecting the areas of the property. The safeguarding and exploitation of the green areas in the valley at the foot of the monumental complex represents an important action to be planned as part of plans currently being drawn up.

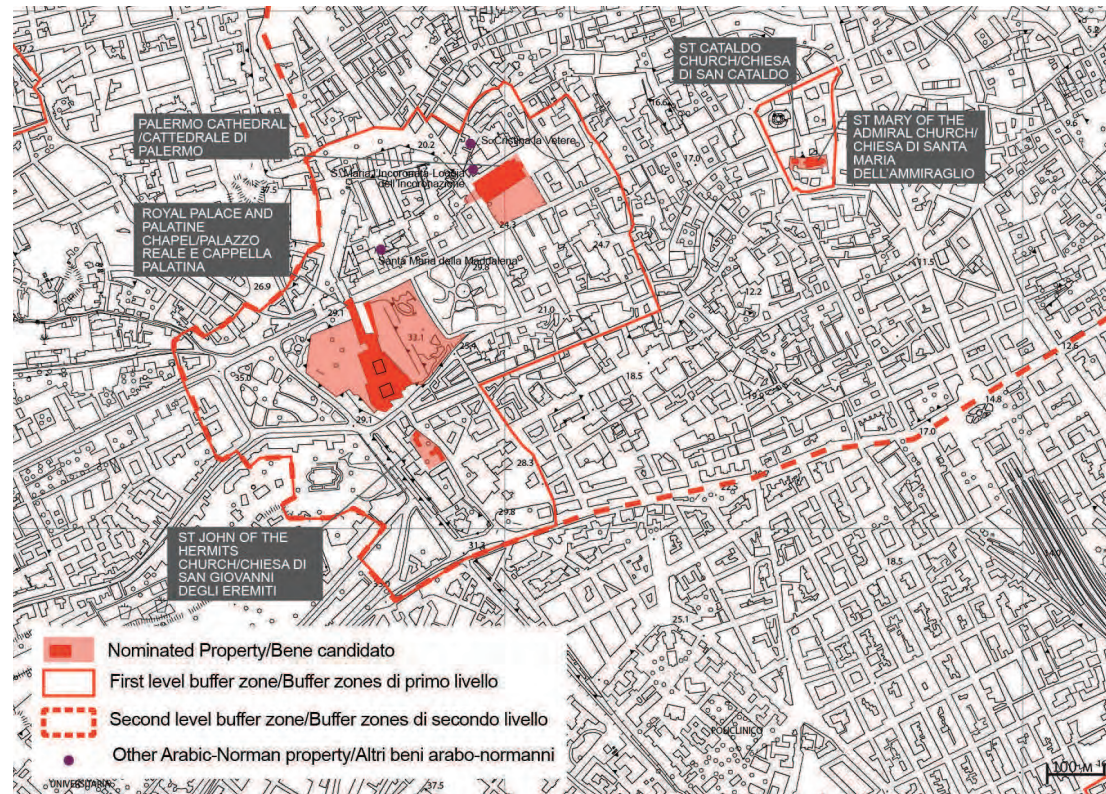
ANNEX

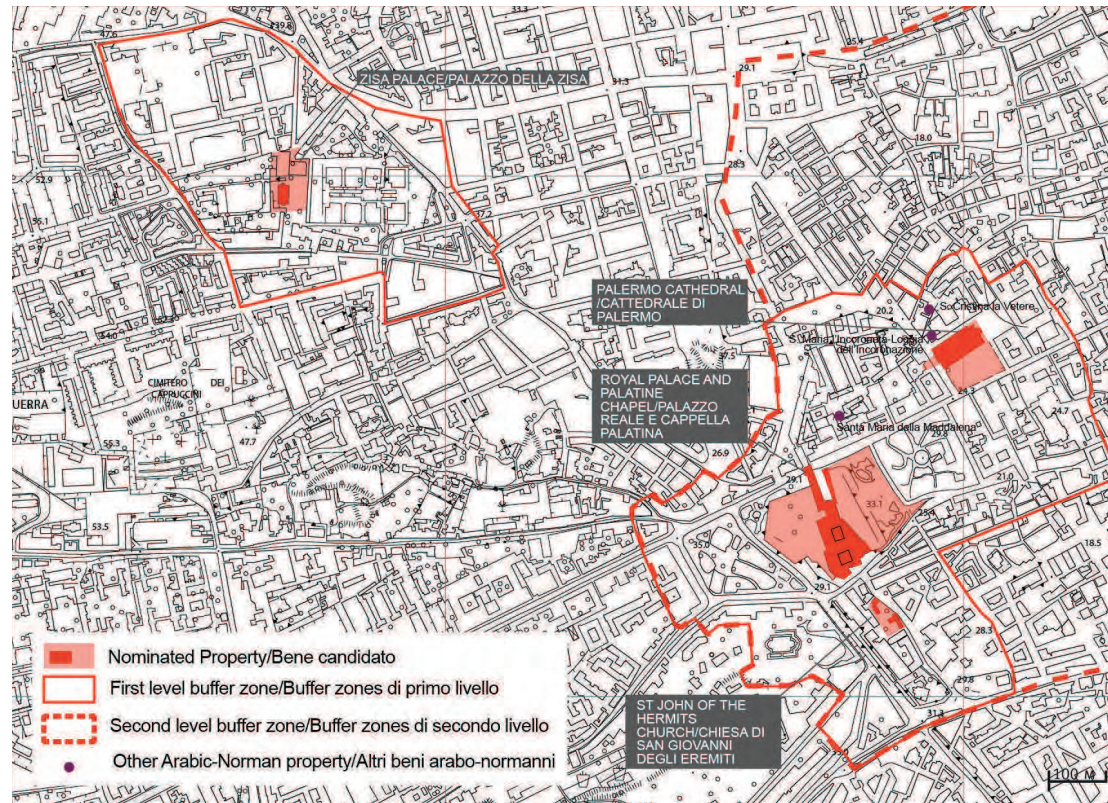
In **Cefalù**, among the priority requirements, it is possible to identify the exploitation of the garden behind the monumental complex. Both in Monreale and in Cefalù, finally, the maintenance and care of public spaces should be a priority.

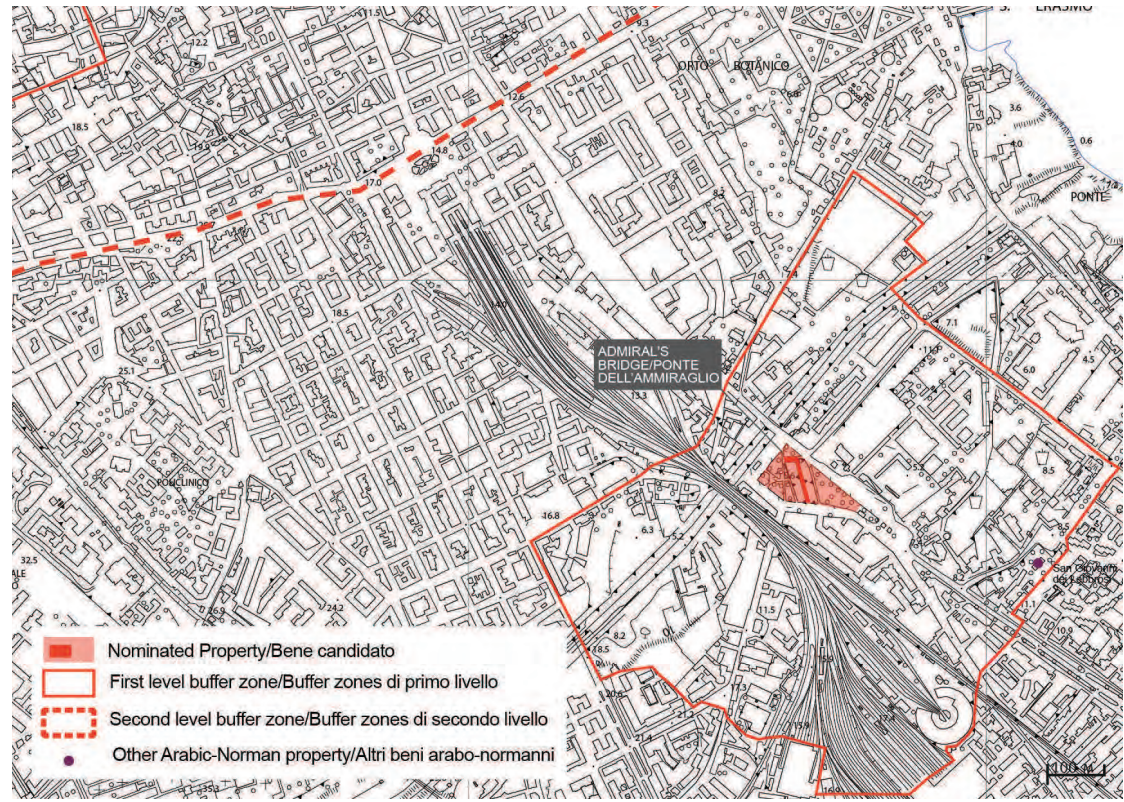
Palermo 27.10.2014

Prof. Prof Aurelio Angelini

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aurelio Angelini". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with some loops and flourishes.







Cefalù

Buffer zones and nominated properties
Buffer zones e beni candidati

REGIONE  SICILIANA

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE

DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA NUMERICA REGIONALE

FOGLIO N. 5971308

CEFALU'

Scala 1 : 2000



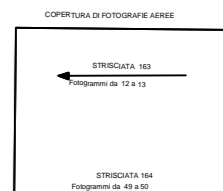
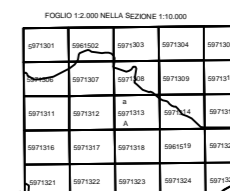
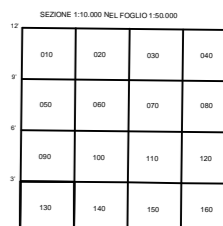
RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GAUSS - BOGGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)

Altimetria riferita al livello medio del mare (manogralo di Catania)

Equidistanza tra le curve di livello: 2m (per le curve a tratti: 1m)

COORDINATE DEI VERTICI DEL FOGLIO

SISTEMA	NO	VERTICE		
		NE	SO	SE
GEOGRAFICHE	38° 02' 24"	38° 02' 24"	38° 01' 48"	38° 01' 48"
E-D-1984	14° 01' 00"	14° 02' 00"	14° 02' 00"	14° 03' 00"
UTM ED50	4.210.702	4.210.747	4.209.652	4.209.657
Fuso Est	415.170	416.633	415.159	416.622
GEOGRAFICHE	38° 02' 18"	38° 02' 18"	38° 01' 42"	38° 01' 42"
Roma 40	17° 34' 48"	17° 35' 48"	17° 34' 48"	17° 35' 48"
GAUSS-BOGGA	4.210.568	4.210.563	4.209.458	4.209.443
Fuso Est	2.436.110	2.436.573	2.435.999	2.436.562
GEOGRAFICHE	38° 02' 20"	38° 02' 20"	38° 01' 44"	38° 01' 44"
WGS84	14° 01' 57"	14° 02' 56"	14° 01' 58"	14° 02' 58"
UTM WGS84	4.210.569	4.210.554	4.209.459	4.209.444
Fuso Est	415.112	416.575	415.101	416.554

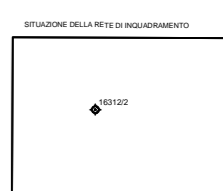


PROVINCIA: A - PALERMO

COMUNE: a - CEFALU' b - GRATTERI c - POLLINA

Ripresa aerea Agosto 2003
Zona RMK TOP 15 - Focosa 153.328
Quota media relativa di volo 1200 m

- LEGGENDA
- ▲ VERTICI I.G.M. 95
 - ⊕ CAPISALDI DI LIVELLAZIONE
 - ◆ PUNTI DI RAFFINAMENTO
 - ◇ PUNTI FOTOGRAFICI DI APPOGGIO NON COSTITUENTI RETE DI INQUADRAMENTO
 - PUNTI STABILI DI RIFERIMENTO

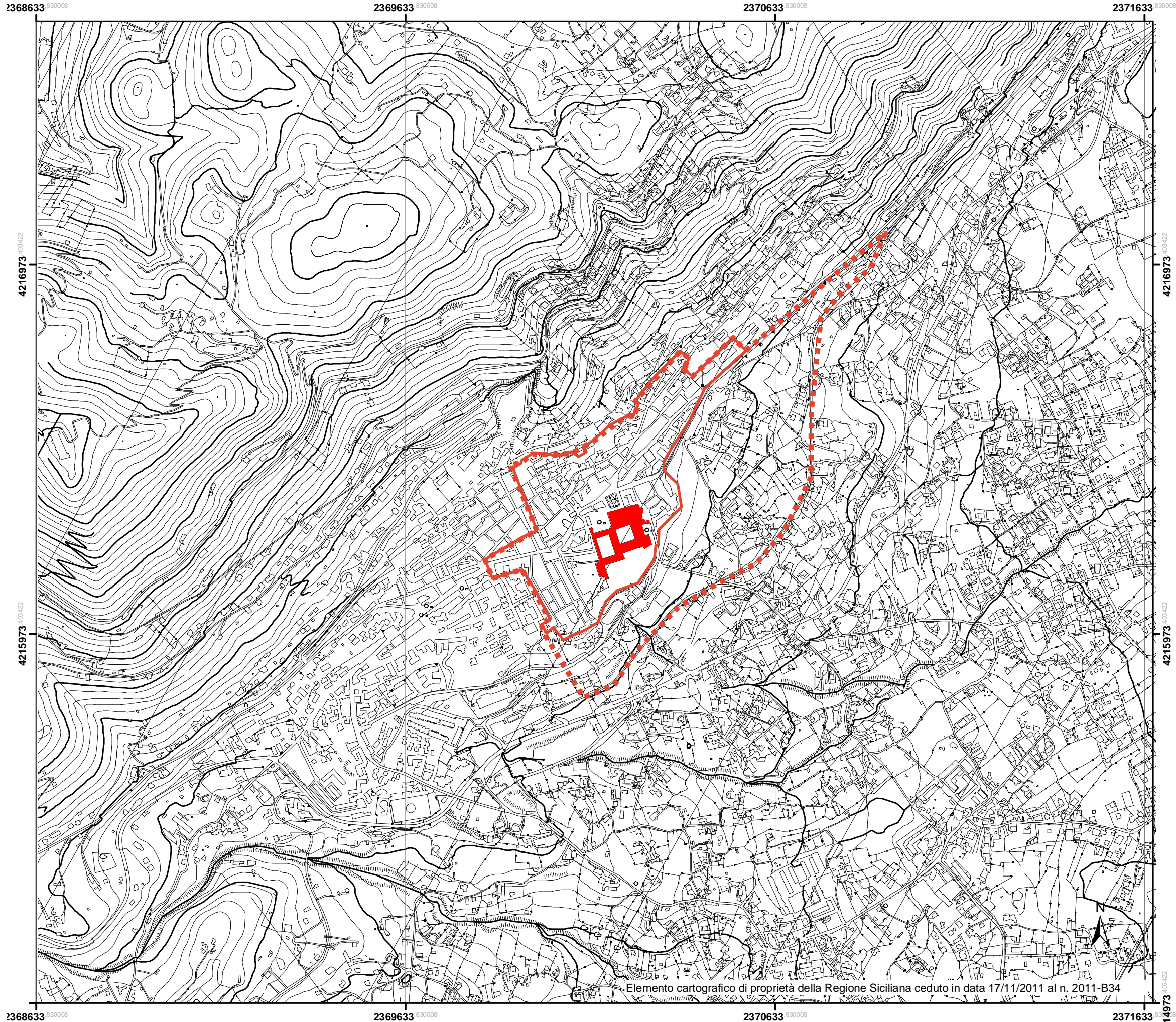


EDIZIONE 2005

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello



Elemento cartografico di proprietà della Regione Siciliana ceduto in data 17/11/2011 al n. 2011-B343



Monreale

Buffer zones and nominated properties

Buffer zones e beni candidati

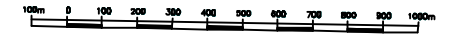
ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA TECNICA REGIONALE

SEZIONE N. 594120

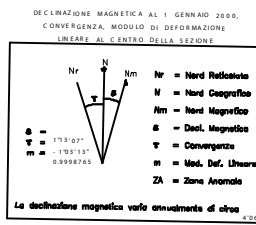
MONREALE

Scala 1 : 10000



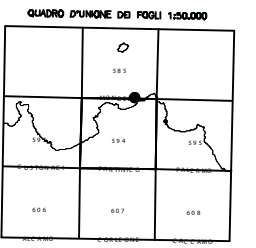
RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GAUSS - BOAGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)
Costanti di transito per passare dalle coordinate Gauss Boaga a quelle nel sistema U.T.M.
 $\Delta E = -201936$
 $\Delta N = -195$

L'equidistanza fra le curve di livello e' di m 10 (per le curve di livello quadrate, e tratti, e' di m 5)
L'altimetro, espresso in metri, e' riferito al livello medio del mare (Mareografo di Catania)



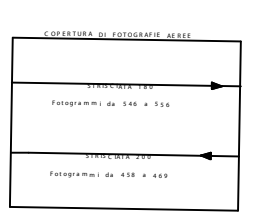
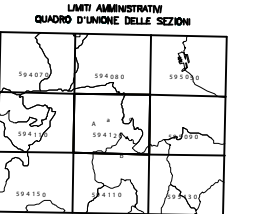
COORDINATE GEOGRAFICHE
Le coordinate dei vertici di questo
carta derivano da E.D. 1980

VERTICE	LONGITUDINE E	LATITUDINE N
NO	15°15'00"	38°50'00"
NE	15°20'00"	38°54'00"
SO	15°15'00"	38°51'00"
SE	15°20'00"	38°53'00"



POSIZIONE DELLA SEZIONE NEL FOGLIO 1:50,000

010	020	030	040
050	060	070	080
090	100	110	120
130	140	150	160



PROVINCIA
A PALERMO
B MONREALE
C ALTOFONTE
D PALERMO

Ripresa aerea digitale: data solo Set.2002
CAMERA DA PRESA ZEISS DMC FOC.130 mm
Quota media relativa di volo 2500 mt
Fot. Presso: 0.24 mt

- LEGERDA
- ▲ PUNTI TRIGONOMETRICI (G.M.)
 - CAPOSALI LIVELLAZIONE
 - ▼ PUNTI DI RAFFITTEMENTO
 - ◆ PUNTI FOTOGRAFICI D'APPoggio NON COSTITUENTI RETE DI INQUADRAMENTO



- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello

Elemento cartografico di proprietà della Regione Siciliana ceduto in data 17/11/2011 al n. 2011-B34

f 27/10/2014

RAPPRESENTANZA PERMANENTE PRESSO LE ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI
UNESCO
73 rue de Grenelle - 75007 Parigi – Francia

MINISTERO DEI BENI E DELLE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI E DEL TURISMO
Segretariato Generale-Ufficio Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO
Via del Collegio Romano, 27
00186 ROMA

COMMISSIONE NAZIONALE ITALIANA PER L'UNESCO
PIAZZA FIRENZE 27
00187 ROMA

Palermo 27 OTTOBRE 2014

Oggetto: ICOMOS "Addizional information"

Si tramette il documento e l'allegato di risposta ai chiarimenti richiesti da ICOMOS, in data 9 settembre 2014, relativi alla candidatura di **Palermo Araba e Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale.**

Cordiali saluti

Aurelio Angelini

Aurelio Angelini

MINISTERO DEI BENI E DELLE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI E DEL TURISMO SEGRETARIATO GENERALE SERVIZIO I	
27 OTT. 2014	
Prot. n°	11685
Class.	

01.01.19/6.8



*Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali
e del Turismo*

Segretariato Generale
Servizio I – Coordinamento e studi

Roma, **27 OTT. 2014**

Prot. n. *11687*
Cl. *01.01.19/6.8*

Alla Rappresentanza Permanente presso le
Organizzazioni Internazionali - Parigi
73 rue de Grenelle - 75007 Parigi - Francia

e p.c. Ministero Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione
internazionale Direzione Generale per la
Promozione del Sistema Paese – Ufficio VI
p.le della Farnesina, 1 00193 ROMA

Alla Commissione Nazionale italiana UNESCO
Piazza Firenze, 27 00186 ROMA

Alla Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
Villino Florio viale Regina Margherita 38
PALERMO

Alla Regione Siciliana
Assessorato regionale dei Beni Culturali e
dell'Identità siciliana - Dipartimento dei
Beni Culturali ed Identità siciliana
via delle Croci, 8 90139 PALERMO

OGGETTO: Convenzione sul Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO 1972. Candidatura alla Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO del sito seriale "Palermo arabo-normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale". Additional Information.

Si trasmettono le informazioni aggiuntive relative alla candidatura in oggetto, richieste dall'ICOMOS con nota GB/MA 1487 del 09.09.2014.

Si chiede di far pervenire la documentazione all'ICOMOS e al Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale entro la scadenza del **27 ottobre 2014**.

Al fine di facilitare la procedura, l'invio avverrà contestualmente anche in formato elettronico.

IL DIRIGENTE
Gianni Bonazzi

Città di Palermo
Il Sindaco

Prot. n. 786339 del 30/09/2014

Direttore della Fondazione UNESCO Sicilia
Coordinatore Unesco WHL2015
Candidatura Itinerario Palermo arabo-normanna
e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale
Prof. Aurelio Angelini

Oggetto Candidatura UNESCO Itinerario Palermo arabo-normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale

L'amministrazione Comunale di Palermo intende dedicare particolare attenzione al contesto relativo ai monumenti del circuito arabo normanno. A tal fine, condivide le perimetrazioni delle Buffer zone individuate nel corso dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22 e 25 ottobre 2014, rappresentante nelle planimetrie allegate, al fine di tutelare i monumenti del circuito arabo normanno, garantirne una migliore accessibilità ed incentivare azioni di riqualificazione dei contesti interessati.

A tal fine, l'Amministrazione Comunale di Palermo procederà ad adottare uno specifico piano di valorizzazione che interessi le Buffer zone individuate, inserendo successivamente le rispettive perimetrazioni nel Nuovo strumento urbanistico comunale, in corso di redazione.

Analoga iniziativa è stata condivisa dai Sindaci dei comuni di Cefalù e Monreale, che avvieranno simili attività per i rispettivi contesti.

Luca Orlando

Leoluca Orlando
Leoluca Orlando

Place	Monument	File-compiler body	Research Level	Type file cards	Type	Denomination	Sheet	Parcel	Street	Cent.	District	NOTE and int. year of cataloguing
Palermo	Cathedral	Agorà – Project Piazze d'Italia - CRICD	PRE-CATALOGUE	A-20A	CHURCH	CATTEDRALE SS. VERGINE ASSUNTA IN CIELO	128	1	PIAZZA DELLA CATTEDRALE	XII	MONTE DI PIETA'	“Le Piazze Storiche dell'Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture. Monument n. 1,2,3 at SBCA of Palermo
Palermo	Cathedral	SUPER.-PROJECT EMERGENCE	CATALOGUE	CC	CRIP/WELL	CRIPTA E POZZO DELLA CATTEDRALE	128	1	CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE		MONTE DI PIETA'	Superintendence, 1995
Palermo	S. MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	Agorà – Project Piazze d'Italia - CRICD	PRE-CATALOGUE	A p-294 OA	CHURCH	CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3	XII	TRIBUNALI	“Le Piazze Storiche dell'Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Palermo	S. MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO O DELLA MARTORANA	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3	XII	TRIBUNALI	Superintendence 1982, Monument n. 115 at SBCA of Palermo
Palermo	BELL TOWER OF THE CHURCH OF MARTORANA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	BELL TOWER	CAMPANILE DELLA CHIESA DI SANTA MARIA DELL'AMMIRAGLIO O DELLA MARTORANA	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3	XII	TRIBUNALI	Superintendence 1982
Palermo	COMPLEX OF MARTORANA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CONVENT COMPLEX	COMPLESSO DELLA MARTORANA	134	X	PIAZZA BELLINI, 3 – VIA MAQUEDA 175	XII	TRIBUNALI	Superintendence 1982
Palermo	ROYAL PALACE	SUPER.-PROJECT EMERGENCE	OF INVENTORY	A	PALACE	PALAZZO DEI NORMANNI (EX PATIUM NOVUM)	136		PIAZZA DELLA VITTORIA, PIAZZA DEL PARLAMENTO, 1	XI	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence 1995; Monument n. 254 File n. 0026, at SBCA of Palermo

Palermo	PALATINE CHAPEL				CHAPEL	PALAZZO DEI NORMANNI- CAPPELLA PALATINA			PIAZZA DELLA VITTORIA, PIAZZA DEL PARLAMENTO, 2		PALAZZO REALE	Monument n.228 File n. 0026, at SBCA of Palermo
Monreale	Cathedral S. MARIA NUOVA	Agorà – Project Piazze d’Italia - CRICD	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. MARIA NUOVA		c	PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	“Le Piazze Storiche dell’Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Monreale	CATHEDRAL S. MARIA NUOVA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CATHEDRAL	CHIESA DI S. MARIA NUOVA	M.U./2	C1	PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	SUPERINTENDENCE
Monreale	EX BENEDECTINE MONASTERY	Consorzio SKEDA – Survey plan for the recovery of the Sicilian Baroque of the landlocked areas L.R. 9/8/88 n. 26 – SBCA	CATALOGUE	A	MONASTERY	EX CONVENTO BENEDETTINO DI S. MARIA NUOVA			PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	Consorzio SKEDA – Survey plan for the recovery of the Sicilian Baroque of the landlocked areas L.R. 9/8/88 n. 26 – SBCA
Monreale	CATHEDRAL S. MARIA NUOVA	Consorzio SKEDA – Survey plan for the recovery of the Sicilian Baroque of the landlocked areas L.R. 9/8/88 n. 26 - SBCA	CATALOGUE	n. 137 schede OA (Skeda L. 160/88 – n. 342 schede OA (SBCA)	CATHEDRAL	CHIESA DI S. MARIA NUOVA	M.U./2	C1	PIAZZA GUGLIELMO	XX	MONREALE	Present files at file Archive of C.R.I.C.D.
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	139	C	VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 1982
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	139	C	VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 1995
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPERINTENDENCE	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	MONUMENTAL COMPLEX	CHIESA DI S. GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI			VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 2003
Palermo	SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	SUPER. PROJECT “PA.cu.s.” (Sicilian Cultural Heritage)	CATALOGUE	A	NORTH BUILDING– SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI	CHIESA			VIA BENEDETTINI 18	XII	PALAZZO REALE	Superintendence - 2007
Palermo	SAN CATALDO	Agorà – Project Piazze d’Italia – “CRICD”	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. CATALDO			PIAZZA BELLINI 3		TRIBUNALI	“Le Piazze Storiche dell’Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the

Dossier of nomination for the Inscription in the World Heritage of Humanity List of the serial property
ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ E MONREALE

												Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Palermo	SAN CATALDO	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	CHURCH	CHIESA DI S. CATALDO			PIAZZA BELLINI 3		TRIBUNALI	Superintendence - 1982
Palermo	CATHEDRAL SS. SALVATORE	Agorà – Project Piazze d’Italia – “CRICD”	PRE- CATALOGUE	A	CHURCH	CHIESA DEL SS. SALVATORE			PIAZZA DUOMO			“Le Piazze Storiche dell’Italia Meridionale e Insulare” 4/4 – Sicilia, realized between 1987 and 1989 by Consorzio Agorà for the Central Institute for the Catalogue and Documentation of the Ministry of National Heritage and Culture.
Palermo	ZISA	SUPERINTENDENCE	CATALOGUE	A MINISTER.	PALACE	PALAZZO DELLA ZISA(AL-AZIZA)			PIAZZA ZISA		FUORI LE MURA	Superintendence – 1982
Palermo	ADMIRAL’S BRIDGE				Piazza Ponte dell’Ammiraglio		F° 64	Part. C	Piazza Ponte dell’Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille			Monument n.329 – File 0212 – at SBCA of Palermo

H. E. Mrs Vincenza Lomonaco
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate
Permanent Delegation of Italy to UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO
Bureaux M3.22
1, rue Miollis
75732 PARIS Cedex 15

Our Ref. GB/MA 1487

Charenton-le-Pont, 17 December 2014

World Heritage List 2015

Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale (Italy)
- Additional information II

Dear Madam,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale as a World Heritage property. We thank you for the additional information you provided on 31 October 2014 and 12 November 2014.

As part of our evaluation process, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has now reviewed this nomination, including the additional information received, and has identified areas where it considers further information is needed.

Buffer Zones

The supplementary information provided on 31 October 2014 describes an intention to extend the proposed Level I buffer zones for the Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Palermo Cathedral, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Zisa Palace, Admiral's Bridge, Monreale Cathedral, and Cefalù Cathedral. ICOMOS agrees with these extensions of the buffer zones and the legal protection that accompanies them, and considers that this process should be officially carried out. We would appreciate receiving confirmation of the successful completion of this process.

Management System

ICOMOS considers that the Memorandum of Understanding needs to be signed by all the parties involved, and that the Memorandum, the proposed management structure, and the proposed Management Plan need to be made fully operational as soon as possible.

In addition, it is recommended that the proposed management system for the overall serial property be revised to:

- emphasize the centrality of Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes and features that are associated with it;
- more fully address impact assessments for proposed interventions; and
- include a tourism management strategy in the Management Plan that emphasizes the protection, conservation, and management of potential Outstanding Universal Value.

Could a timetable please be provided that indicates when each of these recommended improvements will be undertaken and when each is expected to be completed?

We look forward to your responses to these points, which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **28 February 2015 at the latest**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Programme

Copy to Assessorato dei Beni Culturali e dell'Identità siciliana
 Fondazione Patrimonio UNESCO Sicilia
 UNESCO World Heritage Centre

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION II. REF. ICOMOS GB/MA 1487
17 DECEMBER 2014

1) Buffer Zones

The new proposal of the buffer zones presented in October 2014 - and again enclosed to this letter - is the official review with which the State Party replaces the previous version of the buffer zones included in the Nomination Dossier and in the other nomination documents (Management Plan, Executive Summary).

1) "General criteria of boundary delimitation and synthesis of the changes"

This part replaces:

- Paragraph "Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property" in the Executive Summary.
- Paragraph 5.b.1 "General Criteria of perimetrations" in the section 5. "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.
- Paragraph 3 "Perimetrations and localization" in the Second Part, Chap. I "IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY" in the Management Plan.

2) "Description of the new buffer zones"

- This part replaces the following paragraphs:
- Paragraph "Textual description of the boundary(ies) of the nominated property" in the Executive Summary, from the subparagraph "I level Buffer Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti".
- Paragraph 5.b.3 "System of protection of the buffer zones" in the section 5. "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier;
- Paragraph 5.b.3.1 "Palermo" in the section 5. "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.
- 5.b.3.2 "Cefalù" in the section 5. "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.
- 5.b.3.3 "Monreale" in the section 5. "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.
- The final part of the "Description of the new buffer zones" - "General protection systems of the properties and of the buffer zones" - replaces paragraphs 5.b.2 "System of protection of the components of the property" and 5.b.3 "System of protection of the buffer zones" in the section 5. "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.
- In the Management Plan, Second Part, Chap. I "IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY", paragraph 3 "Perimetrations and localization" in the subparagraphs concerning the buffer zones of I and II level of the different monuments of Palermo, Cefalù e Monreale.
- Third Part, Chap. I, paragraphs 1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2., 1.2.3, in the Management Plan.

3) "Recapitulation table of the surfaces of the proposed property (hectares) and of the proposed buffer zones"

This table replaces:

- Table at the beginning of the Executive Summary "Geographical Coordinates".
- Table of the paragraph 1.f "Area of the nominated property (ha.) and of proposed buffer zone" in the section 1 "IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.
- Table at the end of the paragraph 3 "Perimetrations and localization" in the Second Part, Chap. I "IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY" in the Management Plan.

4) "Means of implementing protective measures"

This part replaces:

- paragraph 5.c "Means of implementing protective measures", in the section 5 "PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY" of the Nomination Dossier.

5) Images and maps concerning the new buffer zones

All the images contained in the sent document concerning the new buffer zones, replace the images that are present in the paragraphs of the Nomination Dossier and the Management Plan that are "replaced" and that have been previously listed.

Furthermore, the maps annexed to the document with the new perimetrations of the buffer zones, replace the maps that are present in the following paragraphs of the Nomination documents:

- A4 size maps of the nominated property, showing boundaries and buffer zones, that are enclosed to the Executive Summary.
- Maps that are present in the paragraph 1.e "Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones" of the Nomination Dossier.
- Maps that are present in the paragraph 3.1 "Maps and plans showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones" in the Second Part, Chap. I of the Management Plan.

6) Information and/or documents concerning the implementation of the specific measures of protection for the new buffer zones and the timetable for their real realization

The Administrations of the Municipalities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale have formally adopted the new perimetrations of the buffer zones of the monuments falling in the territories of their competence.

Following are annexed the official resolutions of the Town Councils of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale - technical-administrative organs of the local Institutions - concerning the implementation of the new system of protection and the relative timetable indicated by the Administrations for its real implementation.

2) Management System

The Memorandum of Understanding needs to be signed by all the parties involved, and the Memorandum, the proposed management structure and the proposed Management Plan need to be made fully operational as soon as possible.

The Memorandum of Understanding, that is annexed to the present letter, has been signed during the meeting of February 20th 2015, attended by all the representatives of the institutional subjects that compose the Management System of the proposed serial property.

Furthermore, during the same meeting, the Management Structure of the proposed serial property had formally start, with the assignment of the designated representatives for each Authority/Institution both in the "Steering Committee", both in the "Operational Structure" and with the election of the President of the Steering Committee for the two-year period 2015-16.

Furthermore, the representatives of the Steering Committee are committed to implement, as soon as possible, some preliminary actions essential for the protection and the valorisation of the proposed property that are already described in the Management Plan: this refers, specifically, to the formal adoption and the implementation of the new buffer zones and to the will to patronise the exhibition to promote the UNESCO Nomination of the serial property, that will be opened in Palermo in October 2015.

3) The proposed management system for the overall serial property should be revised to:

- emphasize the centrality of Outstanding Universal Value and the attributes and features that are associated with it;

- more fully address impact assessments for proposed interventions; and include a tourism management strategy in the Management Plan that emphasizes the protection, conservation, and management of potential Outstanding Universal Value.

The Memorandum of Understanding, that identifies and defines the Management Structure and System for the serial property, has been revised by all the representative subjects that take part of them.

They have jointly decided to insert in the art. 2 - "Steering Committee " - the following paragraph 3:

"All the subjects component the COMMITTEE approve and are committed:

a) to establish the guidelines, for the management of the property, that are aimed to the safeguard of the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property and of the attributes and features that are associated with it, together with a more fully scrupulous impact assessments for all the proposed interventions;

b) to propose the interventions included in the Management Plan and to effectively support the strategies of tourist enhancement that, however, will have to guarantee the protection, the conservation and the sustainable valorisation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property".

Finally, the Management Plan for the serial property "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale", has been widened including - exactly in the Fourth Part "Objectives and Plan actions" Chapter II "The objectives and the projects of the Action Plans" - the tourism management strategy aimed to emphasize the protection, conservation and management of the Outstanding Universal Value that it is annexed to this document. It has already been approved by the Steering Committee of the Management System, through the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding.

4) Provided a timetable that indicates when each of these recommended improvements will be undertaken and when each is expected to be completed.

As it is deduced by the answers provided in this letter, we wanted to give immediate answer to the request of further additional informations that we reached on December 17th 2014 (Ref. GB/MA 1487) providing, contextually, all the documents attesting the commitment to proceed with the full implementation of the Management System, of the Memorandum of Understanding, of the Management Plan and of the new buffer zones' perimetrations and of the protection system.

The resolutions of the Town Councils of the Administrations of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale - concerning the adoption of the new buffer zones and the relative timetables that indicate in which timing they will be realistically realized in the town territories - are annexed to this letter.

ANNEXES TO THE PRESENT LETTER

1) Document about the new buffer zones of the serial property "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale" with the maps representing the new perimetrations (Document already sent in October 2014 as answer to the request of additional information reached on September 9th 2014 Ref. GB/MA 1487).

2) Resolutions of the Town Councils of the Cities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale that approve and adopt the new buffer zones.

3) Timetable of the Town Councils of the Cities of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale concerning the timing for the real implementation of the new buffer zones.

4) Memorandum of Understanding signed by all the parties involved.

5) Tourism management strategy to be included in the Fourth Part "Objectives and Plan actions", Chapter II "The objectives and the projects of the Action Plans" of the Management Plan of the serial property "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale".

TIMETABLE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW BUFFER ZONES

- February 20th 2014: Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for the management of the serial property “ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALU' AND MONREALE” by the representatives of all the Institutions component the Steering Committee.
Installation of the Steering Committee and election of the president of the organism in the figure of the Mayor of Palermo, Luca Orlando.
Installation of the management structure identified, in the Management Plan, in the Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation.

- February 24th 2014: The Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation sends to ICOMOS the three resolutions of the Town Councils of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale with which the Town Administrations have officially approved the new perimetrations of the buffer zones of I and II level of the monuments that constitute the proposed serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”. The new buffer zones will be, therefore, inserted in the respective General Town Plans of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale.

- December 31st 2015: Forecast of conclusion of the procedure of change, by the Town Councils of the Towns of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, of the General Town Plans with the insertion of the new perimetrations of the buffer zones and their definitive adoption and implementation.

TOURISM MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

1. Criticalities of the analysis of the economic-tourism scenario

The analysis following explained proposes to provide a general description of the actual situation of the state of usability of the monuments and the possible limits to it related.

The analysis, conducted in the perspective of the tourist beneficiary, has recourse to some comparison with local experts of the sector through of the *focus group*.

Monumental properties included in the proposed serial property

Common condition to all the monumental complexes following analyzed it is the absence of signs system for their reaching and their fruition.

- Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel

The Royal Palace in Palermo, in whose interior is present the Palatine Chapel, is one of the most famous and visited monuments of the city. The conditions of access and usability of the Palace, nevertheless, show some criticalities, connected also to its function of seat of the Regional Assembly. Although the entrance ticket is unique and includes the visit of the Palace and the Chapel, in the days when the Assembly meets (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday), the access in the apartments is prohibited.

This means that the tourist pays the same price for the entrance ticket independently from the fact that he has the possibility to effect a complete visit. Moreover, the walls and the foundations of the Palace, of remarkable historical and architectural importance, although they have been restored, are not included in the visit as the gardens that are not usable.

To this situation it is added an absence in the reception services related to the absence of suitable wait spaces. The visitors, in fact, have to wait for their own turn outside of the Palace, exposed themselves to the different climatic conditions, or on the inside stairs that conduct to the apartments. The visiting times are not rationalized and they vary in relationship to the daily flow. The property also suffers from the absence of a car park space suitable to the necessities of standstill of motor vehicles and buses.

Proposals

The property needs interventions aimed to the improvement of the conditions of usability of the monument. Such interventions will have to concern:

- the speeding up of the procedures of entry, through the creation of a diversified ticket office for groups and individuals, the organization of automatic machines for the ticket issue and the organization of a on-line booking service;
- the improvement of the reception services, through the realization of a cloakroom service that allows the tourists to deposit their own objects (umbrellas, strollers, overcoats, etc.); of a book-shop and of a refreshment bar;
- the improvement of the access conditions, with the realization of recall structures for the buses, in standstill in an area also distant from the property;
- the creation of spaces devoted to the wait, outside with the installation of permanent structures (according of the architectural features of the property), inside, with the use of rooms, at the moment unused, in which to entertain the tourist with the showing of images related to the Palace, to its not usable parts etc.

- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti

Although the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is one of the monuments symbol of the Arab-Norman heritage which has the city of Palermo, its fruition shows different limitations.

The access to the monument is made difficult because the principal entrance is closed and it is possible to enter through a secondary entrance that is in a narrow road, not easy for the tourists. Moreover, to enter to the church there is a small metal stair that is not suitable not only for self-sufficient people, but above all for the disabled.

Furthermore it is observed the absence of a suitable space for the ticket office. As the toilets, although they are present, are not suitable to the requests of the potential users.

The last intervention of restoration of the Church has caused besides the damage of the medieval garden that has brought to the destruction of part of the present vegetation and particularly of a rare kind from which fibres of vegetable silk are extracted.

All this, has clear repercussions on the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument but, not less important, has negative effects on the image of the whole cultural offer of the city.

Proposals

The property needs interventions finalized to the resolution of the found problems and related to the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument, to concretize through:

- the realization of a run for the pedestrians from the car parking zone (that could be the same one of the Royal Palace) to the entrance;
- the adjustment of the structures of access;
- the creation of a suitable space for the ticket office;
- the reconstruction of the vegetation of the medieval garden;
- interventions of modernization of the toilets.

Besides the interventions of structural nature, are proposed interventions finalized to the exploitation of the historical identity of the property, that suffered a first transformation from church to mosque and a following reconversion in Christian church, and of its role inside the Arab-Norman property. Particularly, aiming at the uniqueness of its structure, it is suggested to increase the perception of the transformation suffered through the showing of images of the structure of the mosque.

- Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (known as Church of Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi)

The Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, better known as church of Martorana, although keeps one among the most known expressions of the Byzantine art of the mosaic, shows a little organization of the visiting service.

The opening of the Church to the public is not established on the base of a calendar and access time but it exclusively depends on the presence of an attendant. The possibility to be admitted free into the church, considerable advantage for the tourist, affects however the conditions of usability of the property that looks poorly lit, without reception services and lacking in security.

Proposals

The property needs interventions finalized to the resolution of the found problems and related to the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument, to concretize through:

- the organization of a calendar and opening times to the public;
- the organization of servicing and additional services (for example a book-shop);
- the intensification of the security and attendant service.

- Church of San Cataldo

The church of San Cataldo, today seat of the Equestrian Order of the Saint Sepulchre, built during the period of Norman domination, attracts the visitors for its architecture of Islamic origin.

The visiting service is well organized: the church is visitable every day, there is an entrance ticket and an attendant that is present in the visiting hours.

Currently it is inserted in the circuit of Sacred Art of the Diocesan Museum in Palermo, that makes a network of the monuments of sacred art of Palermo territory with the purpose to guarantee the usability out of some liturgical functions, developing synergies and offering common services.

Proposals

Are not noticed particular criticalities in the conditions of access and usability.

- Palermo Cathedral

The Cathedral, inevitable stop of the tours of the city, shows a good organization of the visiting service. Such service, however, is more inadequate with reference to the visit of the crypt to which it is possible to entered through the rooms that keep the treasure. In fact, are observed limitations in the management and of the times of entrance tickets issue.

Proposals

The property needs interventions finalized to the resolution of the problems related to the conditions of access to the Treasure to concretize, through a more efficient management and the rationalization of the times of entrance tickets issue for the visit of the Treasure.

- Zisa Palace

The criticalities picked out in the visit to the Zisa Palace mainly concern the conditions of accessibility to the monument and, above all, the absence of a car parking for motor vehicles and buses, that is made more necessary in the area where the monument is, rather chaotic and with an elevated rate of petty crime.

Other element on which it is needed to intervene is the garden of the palace that results in state of decay.

Proposals

The site needs the following interventions:

- the realization of the car park area;
- interventions of restoration and change of the garden (whose structure is not fully consistent with the Arab architecture).

- Admiral's Bridge

The Admiral's Bridge, is suitable only for a tourist panoramic run.

Proposals

To create the necessary conditions for the visit.

- Cathedral and Cloister of Cefalù

The Cathedral of Cefalù shows the possibility to visit from the dawn to the dusk every day, except holidays, the monument is free admission. Also the cloister, managed by the Diocese and recently restored by the Regional Province of Palermo, is always open. Nevertheless are noticeable absences in the visiting service and usability of the apses.

Proposals

The property needs interventions finalized to the resolution of the problems related to the fruition of the apses, to concretize through the possibility to access Parco della Canonica (Park of the Parsonage)- where the apses of the monumental complex overlook- and the insertion of a permanent attendant

service and with appointed opening times, as well as of ticket office, to protection of these areas of the building.

- Cathedral and Cloister of Monreale

The Cathedral of Monreale is usable every day, with closing during the meal times. The building is managed by the Diocese and it plans a visiting service organized with an entrance ticket, separate however for the church and for the Cloister, this last managed by the Superintendence.

The double management of the two parts of the building, has created some small problems for the usability of the property. Currently, for instance, the inside of the cloister is poorly lit, making the structure almost inaccessible to the visitor, especially in the evening hours and in the winter afternoons.

Proposals

The property needs interventions finalized to the resolution of the problems related to the usability, to concretize through:

- the lighting of the cloister;
- the all-day opening;
- the organization of an unique ticket, with a cheaper general cost.

2. SWOT analysis of the socio-economic and tourism scenario

The contained indications, have the purpose to pick out the competitive advantages of the area in comparison to the objective to attract new flows of visitors, identifying the strong appeals of the area object of interest (Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale). Such analysis is useful to define the principal components on which to found the strategic objectives and the consequent actions to increase the value of the territorial resources, with reference to those already productive and to those with unexpressed economic potentiality.

The indications included in the Swot analysis originate from a reasoned comparison between the results of the socio-economic and tourist analysis of the territory and the indications consequential from the focus group and also in occasion from the meetings of the technical tables, developed on provincial level with the representatives of the entrepreneurs, of the institutions as well as of the social strengths.

The sharing of the effected analyses, coming from national and regional Institutes of research, and of the strategies and actions to be conducted, particularly on the front of the local economy and the tourism, meet in the Tourism Strategy Plan of the Province of Palermo, shared with the stakeholders, and it contains the three municipalities object of analysis. To support the analysis and the strategic approach to the development, have been considered the indications expressed by enterprises and institutions.

From the economic analysis of the territories and from the analysis of the tourist economy, emerges a clear situation on the structural, socio-economic conditions and of the tourist economy.

Beginning with *the Strategic Analysis derived from the economic and tourist analysis*, are picked out the remarkable factors for the provincial territory, specifying particularly the elements directly related to the single town territory.

2.1 Points of strength

The first one is the presence of an airport and port system that serves the area of the three towns and in which operate scheduled flight companies and low cost ones with several international airports.

To this it is added the presence of a historical and artistic heritage of excellence, scattered in the territory and of which a more and more consistent part has been object of interventions of conservative restoration.

In the three towns is present a wide real property not used and usable to the tourist goals, concentrated particularly in the historic centres, and in the neighbouring towns.

Palermo:

- A sub-dimensioning of the economic, and social infrastructures exists, in comparison to the regional and provincial datum, and this is translated in a slow and often inefficient mobility;
- a concentration of tourist flows exists in the city with a visit and cultural motivation;
- presence of a historic centre of great dimensions and of scattered and concentrated historic artistic monuments, prepare the city to be a appropriated place for afoot visits and along areas closed to the traffic;
- availability and accessibility even if in the most greater part of the cases, not complete, of resources tourist of international importance, centred in different historical districts of the city;
- high consistence of the tourist receptiveness that concentrated itself on typologies as bed and breakfast, rentable rooms, historical residences and private accommodations;
- port system of Palermo specialized in the cruise ships and in the flows of touring;
- high rate of opening of shops.

Cefalù:

- Presence of a well kept and closed to the traffic historic centre;
- evident and recognized features of the town as sea village;
- presence of a craftsmanship and a scattered business;
- dynamism of the tourist sector and of the entrepreneurs toward a run of internalization;
- high index of fame in the German and French tourism market.

Monreale:

- Presence of one among the most important examples of mosaic in the Cathedral;
- historic centre and commercial activity tied up to the tourist visit, concentrated in the areas of monuments visit;
- presence even if limited of handicraft activities of value that work the mosaic and of a mosaic school.

2.2 Points of weakness

- Geographical position and the feature of insularity of Sicily;
- persistent absence of a suitable seasonal adjustment of the tourist flows;
- little specialized job market in tourist activities, so much to be recorded a lower rate of specialization in the job market;
- the system of the social infrastructures still results lacking in the endowment of cultural and recreational structures. The productive fabric is revolved on the small dimension and the modest stair of capital gearing with negative consequences for the competitiveness on the foreign markets;
- low level of internalization and export of the local productions;
- exists an insufficient ability of diversification and penetration in the most promising markets of the emergent economies;
- the unemployment rate in the three territories overcomes the regional average;
- more than a fifth of all the enterprises are mainly sole-proprietor firms, that are concentrated in the trade, in the activities of lodging and catering, in the services to the person, with high rates of income and outflow that, nevertheless, are compensated between them;

- exists a low index of entrepreneurship, given by the crowding out provoked by the public economy, particularly in the area of the town of Palermo;
- poor presence of training and research in the sector of the tourism and the cultural properties.

Palermo:

- The system of interior mobility little suitable to guarantee a connection between the centre and the areas of visit with high tourist fruition;
- low rate of use of the receptive structures;
- absence of a system of management of the tourism and the touring.

Cefalù:

- Majority of micro-enterprises;
- high propensity to the consumption in comparison to the propensity to the investment;
- high indexes of tourist pressure in the coast.

Monreale:

- Difficulty in the urban connection with the city for the tourist mobility;
- presence of a car park area not easily connected with the monumental area.

2.3 Opportunities

- Growth of the tourist flows in the urban centres;
- presence of programs of Community financings and Cultural Heritage;
- programs of financing for the development;
- presence of strategic plans and of the public works with lines of financing, some of which tied up to the increase of the infrastructures related to the tourism.

Palermo:

- Strong appeal of the zones with limited traffic among the dealers of some areas of the city;
- increase of associations and cooperatives for the management of the Cultural Heritage;
- coordination through the Convention Bureau of events and congresses in the area;
- presence in Palermo in the Arab Norman tourist District.

Cefalù:

- Strong appeal of the destination on the international markets;
- centrality of the city for the visit of the other centres of Sicily;
- insertion of the Town among the sea villages;
- presence of the territory in the park of the Madonie and in the Tourist District;
- presence of a school of high formation for the tourism and for the cultural properties.

Monreale:

- Possibility of the Unesco recognition for the Norman Arabic route;
- strong appeal from the TO in expecting the town among the principal attractions of the city;
- growth of the tourist investments in the area through the actions of the Territorial Pact;
- presence of Monreale in the Arab Norman tourist District.

2.4 Threats

In the three contexts it is absent a system of management of the destination so much to guarantee progressive erosion of the average standard of living that shows features of non-homogeneity on territorial level.

Impact of the crisis on the quality and quantity of the tourist flows.

Palermo:

- Presence in some months of degenerative phenomena provoked by the mass tourism and by the pressure of cruise touring;
- decay of the historic Centre;
- absence of a management of the services to the tourist (first information).

Cefalù:

- economic crowding out of the tourism for phenomena of urban decentralization of the resident population;
- the destination has reached a marked phase of maturity, maintaining the traditional markets but with a low differentiation of the product.

Monreale:

- Elevated seasonal peaks in the fruition produced by the phenomenon of the touring;
- overcoming of the ability of load.

Tab: Analysis SWOT of the socio-tourist scenario **Source:** Our elaboration

POINTS OF STRENGTH	POINTS OF WEAKNESS
<p><i>Palermo:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A sub-dimensioning of the economic, and social infrastructures, in comparison to the regional and provincial datum; – concentration of tourist flows; – historic centre of great dimensions and of scattered and concentrated historic artistic monuments; – appropriated place for afoot visits and along areas closed to the traffic; – availability and accessibility of resources tourist of international importance; – high consistence of the tourist receptiveness; – port system of Palermo specialized in the cruise ships and in the flows of touring; – high rate of opening of shops. <p><i>Cefalù:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Well kept and closed to the traffic historic centre; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Absent seasonal adjustment of the tourist flows; – little specialized job market in tourist activities; – system of the social infrastructures lacking in the endowment of cultural and recreational structures; – low level of internalization and export of the local productions; – insufficient ability of diversification and penetration in the emergent economies; – the unemployment rate in the three territories overcomes the regional average; – low index of entrepreneurship, particularly in the area of the town of Palermo; – poor presence of training and research in the sector of the tourism and the cultural properties. <p><i>Palermo:</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – recognized and highly regarded sea village; – craftsmanship and scattered business; – dynamism of the tourist sector and of the entrepreneurs toward a run of internalization; – high index of fame in the German and French tourism market. <p><i>Monreale:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presence of one among the most important examples of mosaic in the Cathedral; – historic centre and commercial activity tied up to the tourist visit; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – System of interior mobility little suitable to guarantee a connection between the centre and the areas of visit with high tourist fruition; – low rate of use of the receptive structures; – absence of a system of management of the tourism and the touring. <p><i>Cefalù:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Majority of micro-enterprises; – high propensity to the consumption in comparison to the propensity to the investment; – high indexes of tourist pressure in the coast. <p><i>Monreale:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Difficulty in the urban connection with the city for the tourist mobility; – presence of a car park area not easily connected with the monumental area.
--	---

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Growth of the tourist flows in the urban centres; – presence of programs of Community financings and Cultural Heritage; – programs of financing for the development; – presence of strategic plans and of the public works with lines of financing, some of which tied up to the increase of the infrastructures related to the tourism. <p><i>Palermo:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong appeal of the zones with limited traffic among the dealers of some areas of the city; – increase of associations and cooperatives for the management of the Cultural Heritage; – coordination through the Convention Bureau of events and congresses in the area; – presence in Palermo in the Arab Norman tourist District. <p><i>Monreale:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Possibility of the Unesco recognition for the Norman Arabic route; – strong appeal from the TO in expecting the town among the principal attractions of the city; – growth of the tourist investments in the area 	<p><i>Palermo:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Presence in some months of degenerative phenomena provoked by the mass tourism and by the pressure of cruise touring; – decay of the historic Centre; – absence of a management of the services to the tourist (first information). <p><i>Monreale:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Elevated seasonal peaks in the fruition produced by the phenomenon of the touring; – overcoming of the ability of load. <p><i>Cefalù:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Excessive economic crowding out of the tourism for phenomena of urban decentralization; – phenomena of tourism decay in particular in the markets considered mature.

<p>through the actions of the Territorial Pact;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – presence of Monreale in the Arab Norman tourist District. <p><i>Cefalù:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strong appeal of the destination on the international markets; – centrality of the city for the visit of the other centres of Sicily; – insertion of the Town among the sea villages; – presence of the territory in the park of the Madonie and in the Tourist District; – presence of a school of high formation for the tourism and for the cultural properties. 	
---	--

3. Actions of the tourism Plan

3.1 Objectives and strategies

The objective to maintain unchanged the cultural properties proposed for the inclusion in the UNESCO list must be pursued effecting a series of strategies formulated in the full respect of the environmental sustainability and targeted to an improvement of the life quality, essential for the attractiveness of a place, as it constitutes a point of strength that makes it more competitive in comparison to similar and competing destinations. The concept of protection therefore merges with the objective of the environmental, social and economic sustainability, as well as with the cultural exploitation and the innovation.

The first aspect of which the strategies to be formulated have to consider is the opposition between conservation and development, schematically reassumed in the concept of sustainable development, meant as suitable development to satisfy the needs of the actual generation without prejudicing the ability of those future to answer to theirs.

In the specific case since properties are mainly destined to a fruition of tourist nature it is necessary to formulate some strategies that respect in concept of sustainable tourism, that for its definition has to be:

- √ *Durable*: not based on the short-term growth but on the effects in the middle-long period of the model of adopted tourist development, trying to put in accordance the economic growth and the maintenance of the environment and the local identity;
- √ *Limited and respectful of the environment*: limited in the time, to reduce the effects tied up to the seasonality, and in the space, picking up the ability of reception of the territory and limiting the flow of the tourists depending on the physical features of the places. This way it is defined a threshold of the visitors suitable to guarantee the conservation of the spaces and the quality of the tourist experience;
- √ *Integrated and diversified*: the tourist offer has to be the natural result of the local resources: the architectural heritage, the traditional holidays, the gastronomy, etc. The tourism, in other words, cannot be an extraneous element to the identity of the place but an integrated element to the cultural and economic wealth of the same;
- √ *Planned*: this implicates a careful analysis of the present conditions and the future perspectives, joined to the consideration, during the decision, of the different variables that intervene in the tourist process;

√ *Economically vital*: that is to propose itself as alternative model, that does not give up the economic vitality and the search of the welfare of the local community. In other words, it is not set as priority the rapid growth of the tourist incomes but the nature and the viability in the time of the investments;

√ *Shared*: as all the subjects have to be involved in the decisional processes concerning the development of the territory and to collaborate to their realization.

Departing from such preconditions it is possible to define the objectives and the strategies that can guarantee a tourist development of sustainable nature, which inevitably requires an improvement of the infrastructures and the connection ways, the restoration of ancient or pre-existing buildings and the increase of the endowment of recreational structures and to support of the tourist fruition.

The vision of the whole plan represents, therefore, a perfect balance between the protection of the properties and the general improvement, not only of the monuments, but also of the social and economic systems, as well as of the life quality of the residents, near the same properties.

Departing from such preconditions, the strategic lines of intervention and the respective objectives can be divided and schematized as it follows.

According what has been above exposed the expression of the formulation of the actions can be divided into two categories:

1. Knowledge, protection, maintenance and exploitation of the heritage;
2. Research and social, cultural and economic exploitation.

The **actions concerning knowledge, protection, conservation and exploitation** are all directed to the heritage and they imply the realization of a strategy that can be synthesized in the concept of “territorial cultural system” possible only through an integrated process of management of the heritage under discussion. Departing therefore from the analysis of the property resources and from the socio-economic territorial framework it is possible to define the actions that have to be realized to pursue the prearranged objectives.

The **actions concerning the research and to the social, cultural and economic exploitation** are concentrated on the formalities of fruition and they are determined to produce a growth from the economic point of view for the whole territory, with particular reference to the tourist sector.

3.2 Actions of the Plan of the Knowledge - Tourism ambit

For a correct and effective policy of protection of the heritage it is necessary to realize actions related to the knowledge of the properties and to the evaluation of their state and their conditions of development in tourist key.

1) Data collection and implementation of the information

The point of departure is that to keep the information related to the fruition of the properties which are already available to pass subsequently to the survey of the lacking information.

With reference to the tourism, it seems fundamental to be able to identify and to monitor the number of visitors that visit the proposed properties. In some of them the number of visits is recorded, while in others it eludes any form of monitoring.

To increase the knowledge from this point of view it is essential to be able to understand which are the properties that in determined periods or visiting hours are overcrowded, with the purpose to rationalize in optimal way the number of the visits. Furthermore this allows to be able to define better the economic objectives that have to be pursued for every property. Such action goes for the three towns under discussion, but above all for Cefalù and for some monuments in Palermo, that not planning an entrance ticket elude any form of control.

Besides, from the point of view of the supply, it is necessary to verify the typology of the tourists and visitors, their ability of expense and all that elements that can allow to delineate the profile of the tourist. This is useful for being able to understand through the trends and the tastes which are the expectations and the requirements of the demand, favouring the commitment to satisfy it, and which target has to be reached through aimed policies.

It is also necessary to take a census and to monitor, bringing the suitable updating, the system of the enterprises and the tourist services that rise near the properties. The development of the Arab-Norman route as well as the inclusion of the monuments in the UNESCO list proposes a development of the local entrepreneurial activity. The collection and the monitoring of the data is useful for the operators to the individuation of the gaps of the local supply, avoiding the beginning of enterprises that already supply a determined service and pushing to the start up activities complementary to the existing supply. Through the collection of data related to the resources present on the territory it is possible in fact to pick out correct programmes of protection and to define the specific phases of conservation. The collection can be effected through the aid of the actual institutions managers of the monumental properties and through investigations in the field ad hoc created.

2) Constitution of a tourist economic database

The collected data should be inserted and catalogued in a database, of easy consultation and extremely complete. Such tool does not have to be considered an end in itself but as support to the scientific research and consequently to the strategic planning.

It is rather known, in fact, and different studies demonstrate it, that the programmatic choices of development have to be founded on scientific reflections and on the knowledge of the economic sector and the territory to which they are directed. A planning that does not derive from knowledge could involve not very shrewd choices defining strategic lines whose effects on the territory could be disastrous. In fact, the difficulty does not stand in the short-term planning but in that more efficient long-term one. Through the study of the sector, of its trends on international level, of its models of development it will be possible to effect choices of strategic planning with small risk.

The database will have to be updated every year and it will have to be as exhaustive as possible. The structure of the database does not have to be fixed but it has to allow some changes that could be necessary following changes of the economic aspects that concern the contexts of reference. The adjustment to the market trends would be able in fact to involve the insertion of new records, since some aspects previously not considered can become of essential importance.

3) Realization of a Geographical Informative System

The collection of the data is functional to the creation of an unitary informative system, for instance a specific GIS, that allows to acquire, to memorize, to extract, to transform and to visualize spatial data from the real world. Inside such system can be inserted the enterprises that operate inside the Arab-Norman route, both exclusively tourist both not. The use of such system allows a greater accessibility to the knowledge of the cultural heritage and the entrepreneurial fabric from the operators thanks to the use of the electronic and computer technologies.

4) Creation of digital files and insertion of virtual documents in the web

The data instead specifically economic can be inserted inside a digital file, on purpose created whose name could be www.progettobalarm.it, from the name that the Chief town had in the historical period of reference of the monuments under discussion. Inside such file can be inserted all the information related to the cultural properties both from a point of view of protection and of fruition, as well as

information of economic nature. The sign-in to the system planned only for the recognized users in an intranet allows the insiders to be able to consult and to have always available a series of information and necessary data to their activity. The purpose will be that to have technological and informative data so that to be able to find promptly a remedy for phenomena of decay or of excessive exploitation, in case they should occur.

5) Drawing up of annual reports

The third action plans the drawing up as well as the publication of annual reports that have to outline the economic development and the phase of tourist growth reached through the recognition by the UNESCO Brand. Therefore it is proposed the drawing up of such reports in the perspective to provide a framework of synthesis of the level of fruition of the properties and its effects on the whole local economy. Such documents will have also to have the objective to spread the knowledge and the activities developed by the unity of research to allow an exploitation of it and to give a greater fame to it.

6) Drawing up of a bimonthly scientific journal

It is planned besides the creation of a **bimonthly journal** for the UNESCO Arab-Norman Palermo property, with the purpose to spread not only what has emerged by the searches effected in the property but also to inform the readers of the activities and the events in calendar in the cultural properties and in the whole district. A section of the journal has to be devoted to the exploitation of the intangible culture of the three towns in which the properties are.

3.3 Actions of the Plan of the Protection and conservation – Tourism ambit -

The actions of Protection are the result from those of knowledge previously explained and they have the objective to protect the monuments through the promotion of the sustainable and innovative fruition. The purpose from an economic point of view consists of allowing an increase of the visits to the properties has the least impact on the same. The actions related to the protection and to the conservation must be apply in the three towns, in the same measure, with the purpose to protect the heritage in its integrity.

In fact only preserving the properties from the impacts that the tourism or the whole other anthropic activities can have on them it will be possible to allow their fruition the future generations. To do this it is necessary to effect some interventions of surveillance and security, both of traditional nature that through the use of the most advanced technologies. With regard to that it will be paused exclusively to explain the systems that concern the “security” that are the systems and the interventions that concern the burglar-proof system, the burglar alarm and the control of the entrances, leaving out the actions that concern instead “safety” that are the systems of detection of fire, toxic and dangerous gases, that are fundamental for the accessibility and for the fruition of the property. The proposed interventions therefore are justified by their strong connection to the tourist component, in operation of which are defined the actions that limit the impacts that this can wield on the property.

- Actions and interventions on the structures

As it regards the structures, the actions of protection involve in addition an increase of the protection, relative to the same property, also a development of the tourist economy that derives from a best image that the monument succeeds in transferring to the outside, increasing its level of attractiveness. The protection of the properties in fact if on the one hand prevents not authorized accesses, damages and

thefts, on the other hand it guarantees the safety of the visitors and the staff with consequent qualitative increase of the visit.

1) Creation and definition of the ticket offices

The first action to be completed is the realization of the ticket offices, whereas not existing. This will allow on the one hand a control on the number of the visits and on the other hand it will prevent the access of not allowed materials and objects or that however can represent a risk for the monuments. The ticket offices could be set in already present and suitable spaces to the supply of such service or in removable structures that reflect the rules of the visual sustainability.

2) Installation of the system of control of the accesses

In the widest structures, the new technologies of control allow the use of applications that enable the distance monitoring in effective way and with the least waste of resources. For the fruition of the Arab-Norman heritage it is possible to hypothesize the realization of magnetic cards that are recognized by special devices through a code.

Such information is taken over by the code reader that provides for its transmission toward the processing unit, that having recognized the code sends an order of opening to a physical barrier that is set at the entrance, authorizing the admission. This involves a regulation and an organization of the entrances and the exits, allowing to verify how many people in a determined moment are inside the property and it prevent completely not authorized admissions.

3) Installation of the system of video surveillance

The systems of close-circuit video-surveillance represent an extremely economic and reliable mean for the control of the monumental properties. The disposition of the cameras, in fact, allows to have under control every single area of the structures and to be able to intervene promptly in case if it had to verify the necessity. Among the other functionalities, the modern technologies enable the use of systems of automatic analysis of the images, that identify in automatic way if a visitor goes too near to a work of art, both in the inside spaces both in the outside ones.

4) Shift of the visits

One of the most important problems to be faced up is the control of the number of the visits, because very often the monumental properties are object of visit by groups and pupils. Such line of intervention must be pursued in all the properties of the heritage, especially in those that actually are not object of monitoring in the number of the visits. It is necessary therefore to establish the maximum number of contemporaneous visitors that the structure can accommodate, guaranteeing as complete as sustainable fruition. From the tourism point of view this will have some considerable effects as it will allow the visitors the complete fruition of the property in their own time. For such motive it is thought right to establish the exact number that every shift will have to plan both in number of visitors both as it regards the intervals.

5) Increase and insertion of the surveillance staff

The programme of maintenance of the state of conservation of the monumental properties has to be guaranteed by the surveillance staff that whereas operational has to be increased in the number and planned instead in the properties in which such professional figures currently do not work.

The surveillance staff has to be planned both inside that in the external spaces of the properties that are proposed to the insertion of the UNESCO list and it has also to assure the right duration of the visits in every single area according to what established in the intervals.

6) Creation of a monitoring centre of the structures

For the optimal running of the proposed actions and related to the insertion of the new technologies it is necessary to create for the whole route of the Arab-Norman properties a Monitoring Centre (Security Control Room), both local and distant, that has to allow the automating and the integration of all the notifications coming from the single safety subsystems. The use of monitoring headquarters underlines several positive aspects, as it guarantees a continuous 24 hours surveillance and it optimizes the costs, as an unique centre is able to monitor different buildings with a greater effectiveness.

7) Realization of a paper of fruition

To allow a greater respect of the rules directed to the conservation of the property it is necessary that the visitors during their visit can have available a memorandum or a sort of set of rules to be respected along the whole run. It is opportune therefore to draw up a paper of fruition, in which are listed in punctual and synthetic way the behaviours and the attitudes that the visitors have to adopt during their visit. The paper will have in its inside some general directions common to all the properties and some specific voices for every Arab-Norman monument, in relationship to its structural, functional (religious or civil buildings) features and to its position inside the territory.

3.4 Actions of the Plan of the Exploitation of the environmental heritage- Tourism ambit

In the expression of the actions of economic tourist development of the properties that are proposed for the insertion in the UNESCO list it is to consider those that are the environmental and naturalistic endowments of the territory. Such lines of intervention are different for each of the three contexts since are different the environmental, natural and artificial attractions of every town. The cultural itineraries that will be proposed afterwards often meet and sometimes merge with elements of the natural, both spontaneous and cultivated, heritage.

Considering every single case can be picked out such elements and the relative actions of integration with the Arab-Norman route.

1) Integration between the Admiral's Bridge and the River Oreto

The river Oreto has held in past a vital function for the town of Palermo, attracting on itself the attention of geographers and travellers that having visited it have described it as deserving landscape. In Arab-Norman period the river had a remarkable stream to justify the presence of twelve arches for the Admiral's Bridge, built in 1125. The river valley represented an important economic resource for the Chief town, where by now the urban development has totally damaged the river environment involving the decay of the landscape, the reduction of the green areas and the pollution of the river. Currently different actions aim to the restoration of the River, involving in particular way the schools and trying to make aware the local community of the value that the river has had and it could have for the whole area.

The Admiral's Bridge, one of the proposed properties for the insertion in the UNESCO list, differs from the others for its infrastructural nature and it exists because of the river Oreto, as it was built for connecting its two banks. The cultural exploitation of such property can not disregard that environmental of the river, to which is connected for its nature. Considering it as a property in itself set in the centre of a square provides a partial vision of its importance and its role in the past. The cultural tourist, on the other hand, for his feature is particularly sensitive to the environmental sustainability,

therefore to connect the Bridge with the programs of protection of the river Oreto is one of the fundamental actions that it is necessary to pursue.

2) Integration between the Cathedral and the Rocca di Cefalù (Rock of Cefalù)

The actions of environmental exploitation in Cefalù are directed to the Rocca that rises above it, from which derives the name of the city. It is said in fact that the ancient name of Cefalù was *Kephaloidion* that derives from *Kefalis*, that is head, in relationship to the shape of the Rocca.

The Rock represents the natural property for excellence, that shows an elevated value also from the cultural point of view tied up to the presence of the known “Tempio di Diana” (Diana’s Temple), and it has been inserted with Decree of the 03.04.2000 of the Ministry of the Environment in the List of the Properties with European Community Importance. During the time, the Rocca di Cefalù has concentrated on itself the attention and interest of naturalists, historians and archaeologists.

The importance of such natural element seems to have conditioned the choice of king Roger II to build there his basilica-cathedral, in a well protected position. This implicates a close tie between the origin of the Cathedral and the attached Cloister and the Rocca and with the flora and the fauna of which it is endowed. This involves an increase of the fame of the naturalistic runs and a greater understanding of the motivational choices that have induced to the construction of a Norman Cathedral in a town far about 70 km from the Chief town of the Kingdom.

To be able to connect the two elements that characterize the town of Cefalù and to allow a development of the cultural tourism connected to the Arab-Norman route, also enhancing the environmental heritage, the more suitable action is picked out in the integration with the afoot runs that currently involve the Rocca.

3) Integration between the Cathedral of Monreale and the Alto Belice Corleonese

The Cathedral of Monreale, as already specified in other passages of the Plan, rises in a context that is essentially rural and inside which natural landscape beauties are a point of strength. The town in fact despite owes its cultural vocation to the presence of the Cathedral, is always also the principal place of the area of the Alto Belice Corleonese, whose naturalistic landscape is one of the more noteworthy in the whole island. The whole area is, in fact, involved by 58 naturalistic itineraries, it has 32 natural oasis and 48 protected species, that find an ideal habitat in the uncontaminated mountain spaces of the zone.

The area that once constituted the landscape of the already mentioned Norman gardens meant as vineyards, citrus orchards, etc. has kept in the time such agricultural connotation, actually testified by the presence of numerous holiday farms and gourmet runs.

The proposed action proposes the exploitation of the cultivated environmental landscape through an integration of the Arab-Norman route with the numerous activities that the holiday farms realize, among which the horse-riding.

In such way the tourists, making contact with the characteristic activities of the agriculture, could appreciate the natural environment, that results set off, and to find an additional motivation to the visit of the Cathedral and extension of his/her own stay. With such intervention, in fact, the flows of cultural touring that are directed toward Monreale could determine the birth of tourist stays tied up to the eco-tourism, expandable to the whole area of the Alto Belice Corleonese.

BUFFER ZONES ANNEX

Partial revision of the boundary delimitations planned in the Nomination Dossier and the Management Plan of the I level buffer zones of the monuments component the serial property “Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale”, located in the territory of the Town of Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale.

The document proposes:

1. the description of the criteria used for the definition of the buffer zones and the synthesis of the introduced changes;
2. the up-to-date description of the buffer zones with their respective cartographies;
3. the recapitulation table of the surfaces and the population concerning to the buffer zones;
4. an updating of the means of implementing the protective measures.

1. General criteria of boundary delimitation and synthesis of the changes

It is proposed below a synthesis of the criteria used for the definition of the I level and II level buffer zones and a synthesis of the introduced changes.

The components of the serial property included in the historic centre of Palermo, as the monuments of Monreale and Cefalù, are already protected since they are included in a wider II level buffer zone defined on the perimeter of the planning restrictions of the Zone A “Historic Centre” of the P.R.G. (General Town Plan, tool of town planning on city level) and/or of the pre-existing landscape restrictions (established by the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, corporate body in charge of preservation of the heritage and the landscape), which involves within these areas limitations to the building, town planning and landscape transformations that could produce negative impacts.

Inside the II level buffer zones have been identified more restricted areas, the I level buffer zones, which have more direct visual, functional and structural relationships with the monuments that compose the serial property. For these areas further and more specific measures for protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage are planned to implement within the next drawing up and/or revisions processes of the planning tools or with regards to the urban management and building maintenance actions.

I level buffer zones

I level buffer zones are defined in function of the preservation of the visual, structural and functional integrity of the components of the property and of their immediate context and they are constituted by the urban fabrics and/or by the landscape areas with such an extension in comparison to the properties to establish some effective buffer areas.

The delimitation of the I level buffer zones has been punctually effected verifying punctually for each component of the property the most operational conditions of protection with the purpose to

make the town planning rules and landscape restriction (besides those already planned by the current regulations) commensurate with the necessity to protect the heritage from possible and probable transformations that could limit the enjoyment of it and that could damage the visual integrity of the heritage. In the Nomination Dossier, indeed, the I level buffer zones have been traced not only including the buildings bordering with the property or on those immediately overlooking its town location, but also extending the perimeter of protection to a wider context including the whole area that enters in visual relationship with the property or that maintains with it a historical or more recent functional relationship.

In the first case, in the buffer zone of **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral and Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti** other properties and contexts which are referable to the Arab-Norman cultural atmosphere like Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Church dell'Incoronazione and the Loggia, the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere have been now included. In the I level buffer zone of **Admiral's Bridge** has been included the church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi. In the I level buffer zone of the **Zisa Palace** vegetation elements of historic feature have been included too and in the case of the I level buffer zone of the **Monreale Cathedral** the district of the Carmine.

In the second case, elements with a direct functional relationship with the heritage have been also included as in the I level buffer zone of **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral and Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti** where the Regional Library has been added.

In some cases the I level buffer zone, besides buildings that face the area in which the property stands or that are visible from it for height and location, also include areas and buildings that have to be object of town planning transformations, compatible with the proximity of the property and without prejudicing the future visual integrity of it, as the area of the ex former Slaughterhouse in the I level buffer zones of the **Admiral's Bridge** and the brownfield area today turned into the "Cantieri Culturali" (Cultural District) in the I level buffer zone of the **Zisa Palace**.

As regards the new proposed boundary delimitation, some of the preceding perimeters extended, always coherently with the general principles described, adding further elements and regularizing its shape.

In particular, the new proposed boundary delimitation enlarges the I level buffer zones concerning the **Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral and Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti**, regularizing its shape and including some blocks for which it will be necessary to guarantee the quality of their regeneration and temporarily to avoid transformations not compatible with the property.

Therefore, the I level buffer zone have been integrated with the block of the subway station, the Garden d'Orléans, the blocks facing on Piazza Indipendenza, the fabrics included between via Porta di Castro and via Saladino and the urban fabrics next to the "Mercato delle Pulci" (Antiques Market).

The I level buffer zone concerning the **Church of Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio** and the **Church of San Cataldo** has remained unchanged.

There is clarification that on the monuments included within the two preceding I level buffer zones have been already planned more strict restrictions as they are located in the Historic Centre of Palermo, regulated as Zone A through a specific plan of protection and conservation.

The perimeter of the Zone A with some extensions has been used for defining the II level buffer zone.

Furthermore, the I level buffer zones of the **Zisa Palace** and of the **Admiral's Bridge** have been enlarged, considering that they don't are located in the historic centre of the city and that they don't take advantage of the level of general protection derived by the planning restrictions of the Zone

A. In the case of the I level buffer zone of the **Zisa Palace**, it has been taken into account to add some blocks on which it has to be forbidden transformations not compatible with the protection of the property visual integrity.

In **Monreale** and **Cefalù**, instead, the introduced changes to the I level buffer zone are concerning to the addition of some blocks next to the proposed property, contributing to a greater preservation of its visual integrity and including areas and buildings that have a visual relationship with the heritage or with the public spaces immediately adjacent to the same and for which it will have to be guaranteed architectural interventions compatible with the presence of the nominated properties.

II level Buffer zones

As mentioned above, the II level buffer zones, where defined, almost integrally trace an already existing system of protection and concerning the presence of the delimitation of the zones A “Historic Centre” by PRG and/or of the landscape restriction, areas in which is in force a precise legislation for the protection of the visual, structural and functional existing relationships.

The II level buffer zones of Palermo and Monreale have been changed so that to incorporate the included I level buffer zone modified perimeter.

2. Description of the new buffer zones

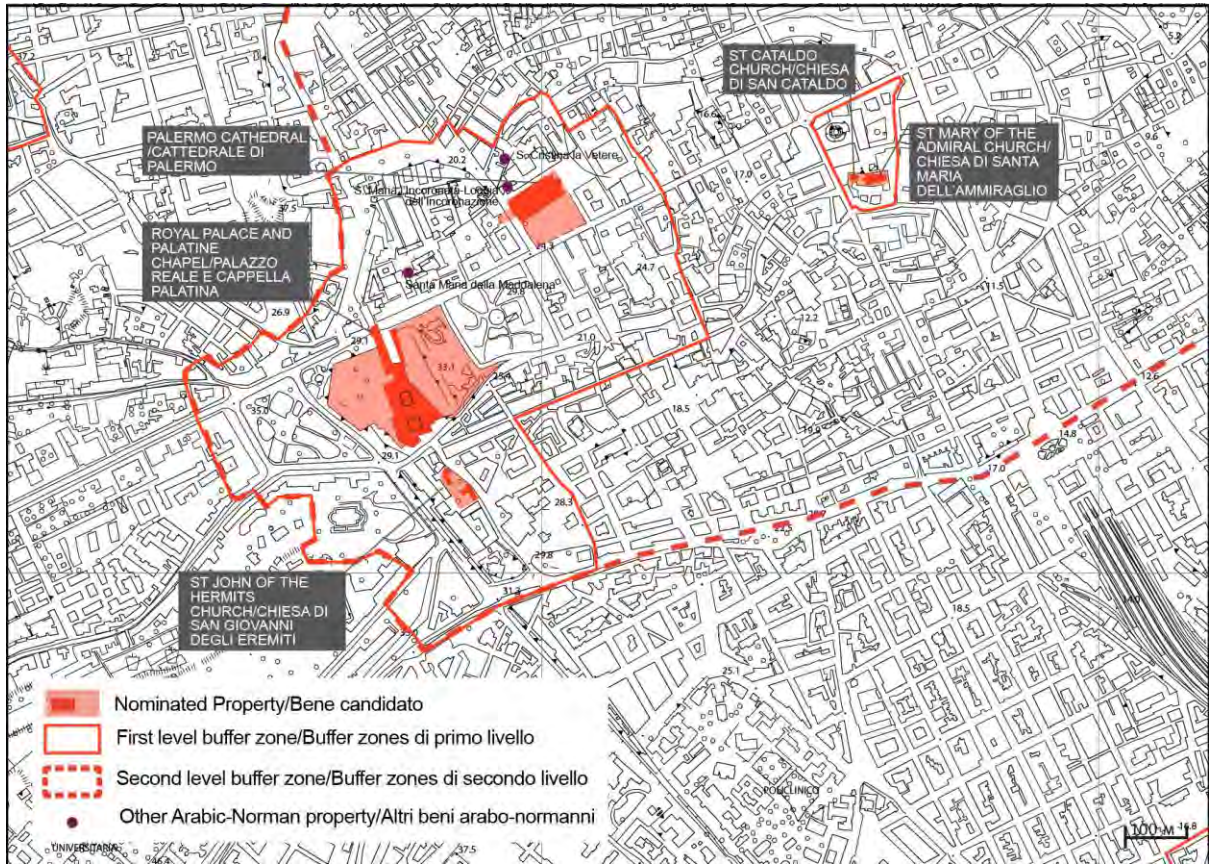
It is proposed below the up-to-date description of the I and II level buffer zones following their partial perimeter revisions.

Although is unchanged the active territorial protection system, for reasons of completeness, it has been thought useful to include after the buffer zones descriptions also the existing protection systems illustration already included in the Nomination Dossier.

Nominated properties in Palermo and respective buffer zones

In Palermo all the properties in nomination are located, with the exception of the Zisa Palace and the Admiral’s Bridge, within the perimeter of the Historic Centre planned by the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G. tool of town planning on town level) identified as the area included within the layout of the ancient sixteenth-century walls: Royal Palace with the Palatine Chapel, the Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, the Church of Santa Maria dell’Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana and Concathedral of the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi), the Church of San Cataldo and the Cathedral also known as Church of Maria Assunta. On such areas are in force the rules of the *Executive Detailed Plan* (P.P.E.) of the Historic Centre of Palermo (executive tool of the P.R.G.).

On the basis of their location therefore have been pointed out two groups with respective I level buffer zones and an only II level buffer zone that includes all them.



Map 1 I level Buffer zone of Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti and I level buffer zone of San Cataldo and Martorana.

I level Buffer zone Royal Palace, Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni gli Eremiti

Description

The buffer zone pointed out includes for continuity the single buffer zones of the property within an unique perimeter considering the evident *continuum* of fabrics and the urban relationships existing in area and answers to the requirement to plan common enhancement and protection actions as well as the presence of other properties such as Santa Maria della Maddalena, the Church dell’Incoronazione and the Loggia and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere that are referable to the Arab-Norman cultural atmosphere.

As regards the Royal Palace and the Palatine Chapel have been considered elements of close relationship in visual, functional or identity terms the Piazza Indipendenza and Piazza Vittoria with some architectural background blocks, the seat of the library and some Frederick II Foundation spaces, the Police headquarters (Questura) buildings in which are practised “strategic” functions of public order, urban fabrics included between via Porta di Castro and via Saladino.

San Giovanni degli Eremiti complex relationship urban fabric includes the whole block on which it is situated, the Garden of Orléans, the building that contains the station of the homonymous subway, the block included between the first stretch of via Ernesto Basile and Corso Tukory and the blocks included within Via Generale Cardona and that include the Children Hospital (Ospedale dei Bambini).

Finally, as it regards the Cathedral, the areas in comparison to which it is possible to underline relationships of visual, structural and functional nature include Palazzo Asmundo, the block overlooking on the church square and on the apsidal square, the block of the School Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and of the Regional Library, the buildings of via dell'Incoronazione with the homonymous Loggia, the Church of Santa Maria dell'Incoronata and the Church of Santa Cristina La Vetere, the complex block that includes the seat of the Curia and the Archbishop Palace, the Barracks, the Church of Santa Maria Maddalena and the buildings of the "Mercato delle Pulci" (Antiques Market) and some blocks overlooking on Corso Alberto Amedeo and that are connected with the area of Piazza Indipendenza.

The main streets and squared included in this buffer zone are:

Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, tratto di Corso Tukory, Via Generale Cardona, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle scuole, Piazza Sett'angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Via Porto di Castro, Via Saladino, Via Alberghera, Via Mongitore, Corso Alberto Amedeo.

Active System of protection

As far is internal to the Historic Centre (classified as A Zone by the town planning tool) for such buffer zone are in force the rules derived from the current P.P.E. (*Executive Detailed Plan*) that exclusively allows interventions on the existing building heritage aimed, according to the cases, to the conservation and the restoration of the outstanding elements, to the restructuring or to the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, to the maintenance of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration.

In the case of the area that includes San Giovanni degli Eremiti and the blocks next to it are in force the rules of the "Executive Detailed Plan Albergheria-Ballarò". Also in the case of this tool as of the P.P.E. the interventions on the heritage are aimed to the conservation and the restoration of the outstanding elements, as well as to the restructuring and the conservation of the green areas.

Furthermore:

- some portions of territory are picked out as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up* (D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000) defined with "very high landslide risk". Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of stream-flow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;

- some portions of territory are picked out as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the precedent plan, defined with "very elevated hydraulic risk", potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading,

necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location. Beside are individualized:

- “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature;
- some portions of territory are picked out as areas characterized by historical pits “with hollow”, yeldings and lowerings of the ground, sinkings, collapses for the presence of anthropic underground hollows: these areas on the basis of specific plans of realization have been subordinated to specific studies of geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological feature;
- some portions of territory are picked out as “area characterized by the presence of Qanat” (system of channels that following the particular conformations of the ground and the friable morphology of the rock were built for bringing water in surface intercepting the natural strata of the ground), subordinated to specific plans of realization, to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature;
- restriction Regal Trazzere (Royal country roads);
- restriction to protection of the railway belt of which to the Decree of the President of the Republic. n. 753/80;
- hydrogeological restriction on the basis of “*Excerpt Plan of Basin for the hydro-geological set-up of the Sicilian Region*” (P.A.I.) of which to the Regional Law n. 6 03/05/2001;

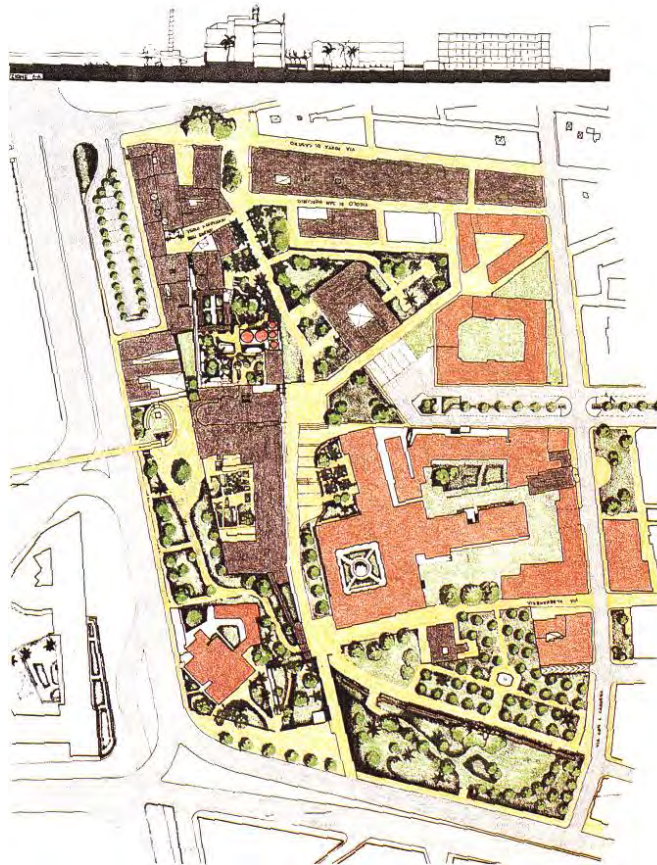


Fig. I Detailed Plan Albergheria-Ballarò, recovery plan of San Giovanni degli Eremiti area. **Source:** P.P.Albergheria-Ballarò.

I level Buffer of San Cataldo and Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio churches

Description

The churches of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio and San Cataldo rise to surround the eastern south space of Piazza Bellini on a high base. This area was known, in medieval age, as the Magistrate's Plan (Piano del Pretore), because centre of the ancient municipality. The area has been lowered in 1864 to join with the via Maqueda therefore today the two aforesaid churches result more elevated in comparison to the piazza Bellini as also other remarkable pre-existences such as the church of Santa Caterina.

The area includes besides the Church of San Cataldo and the Martorana and the ex Convent today university seat, Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria, and the buildings on it overlooking among which Palazzo delle Aquile (seat of the Municipality of Palermo), the Church of Santa Caterina with the attached block, the ex Teatro Bellini. The criteria used for defining the limits of the buffer zone are those of visual integrity of the properties from adjacent principal public spaces preserving the fabrics of the immediate around for the most greater part of the cases constituted by public buildings or conventual and cleric buildings and noble buildings of which is still recognizable an unitariness of plant.

The main streets and squares included in this buffer zone are:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

Active System of protection

As in the preceding case, as far is internal to the Historic Centre (classified as A Zone by the town planning tool) for such buffer zone are in force the rules that derive from the current P.P.E. (*Executive Detailed Plan*) that exclusively allows interventions on the existing building heritage aimed, according to the cases, to the maintenance and the restoration of the outstanding elements, to the restructuring or to the philological or typological restoration of the degraded elements, to the maintenance of the green areas and the demolition of elements that constitute superfetations with philological or typological restoration.

The *General Plan of Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U) plans the pedestrianization of the squares and the alleys that fall in this area. Particularly, the pedestrianization and consequent clearing from the vehicles in parking in Piazza Bellini on which look out upon the principal façades and the accesses to the two churches it will contribute to the decorum of the space of the square re-establishing the physical and functional continuity with the neighbouring Piazza Pretoria.

Furthermore:

- some portions of territory are picked out as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up* (D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000) defined with "very high landslide risk". Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of stream-flow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;

- some portions of territory are picked out as areas of dangerousness on the basis of the precedent plan, defined with “very elevated hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location. Beside are picked out “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature;
- it is picked out an “area characterized by the presence of Qanat” that, on the basis of a specific plan of realization, is subordinated to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature.



Map 2 Palermo, II level Buffer zones.

II level Buffer zone of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, Church of San Cataldo and Cathedral also known as Church of Maria Assunta.

Description

As already said the I level buffer zones concerning the properties located in the Historic Centre of Palermo are included within a II level buffer zone.

The boundaries of the buffer zone have been identified tracing almost integrally the perimeter of the "Historic Centre" defined by the town planning tool adding, for completeness, the areas of Piazza Indipendenza, with the blocks facing on it, the buildings facing in the first stretch of Corso Alberto Amedeo, the Garden of Orleans, the block of the subway station, some blocks included within the limit of Corso Tukory and the Trapezoidal Dock (Molo Trapezoidale) next to the Castle to Sea (Castello a Mare). The whole Historic Centre of Palermo is, in fact, to consider a complex and stratified context in which gather the most greater historical and architectural values referable to the Arab-Norman culture of the city and in it besides the single architectural emergencies are still today identifiable traces of some component attributable to these cultural roots in the fabric and in the town planning structure. In its inside are still today noticed in the settlement structure elements referable to the Arab social and urban organization.

Therefore remain traces of the Arab Palermo as much in the toponymy as much in the structure of the blind alleys, with linear course, elbow, bayonet, pitchfork still recognizable in those areas in which the districts of the Arab city rose: the area of the Cassaro, behind the Castello a mare, the district of the Kalsa, the "chosen" the emir's citadel, the district of the Slavonians, that of the Mosque and the so-called New district. During the Norman period the fulcrum of the urban life returned to be the ancient *Paleàpoli* while were growing the districts around the port and in proximity of the Castle to sea that became the Palace of the Norman sovereigns.

Active System of protection

The delimitation of the II level buffer zone reaffirms a perimeter of protection that finds itself on the already existing tools of protection of territory with particular reference to the rules planned by the current *Detailed Executive Plan* (P.P.E.) and by the other plans and plans of reclamation of the areas inside the perimeter of the Historic Centre (plan of reclamation S. Agostino; plan of reclamation Capo; plan of reclamation Scopari; plan of reclamation Cassaro alto; detailed plan Castello S. Pietro; detailed plan Albergheria; plan of reclamation Discesa delle Capre; plan of reclamation Montevergini) (see concerning it the excerpted areas of the P.P.E. in the fig. 2) of the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.), of the *Port Town Plan* (P.R.P.), of the *General Plan of the Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U.) in subject of mobility and the *Strategic Town Plan* (P.S.C. in progress of approval) that it primarily acts on the urban regeneration.

The rules of protection planned by the P.P.E. interest the whole area with the exception of the areas affected by the other plans and plans of reclamation of the areas inside the perimeter of the Historic Centre and a part of the Trapezoidal Dock of competence of the Port Authority on which the rules of the General Town Plan are in force, over that for the area of the Cala and the Foro Italico, also of competence of the Port Authority and, therefore, submitted to the P.R.P.

The rules of the P.P.E. concern the regulation of the transformations and the conservation of the fabrics, of the open spaces and of the monumental emergencies and directly and indirectly contribute therefore to maintain the visual and functional integrity of the monumental zones.

In the Historic Centre of Palermo, on the basis of the architectural typology and on the basis of the Technical Regulations of the P.P.E. the formalities of intervention admitted are essentially of conservative kind varying from the restoration, to the restructuring, to the philological or typological restoration. Besides, the technical regulations of the P.P.E. plan the restoration and/or the re-establishing of the elements of public street furniture still existing as for instance signs, shop windows, kiosks, street-lamps, fountains, exedras, religious niches, railings. Besides it is planned that the town Administration identifies and draws up operational programs, to redraw toponymy, flooring, public green, poster designing, kiosks, benches, bus shelters, telephone boxes etc. privileging the maintenance, the reclamation and/or the restoration of the elements that characterize the original set-up.

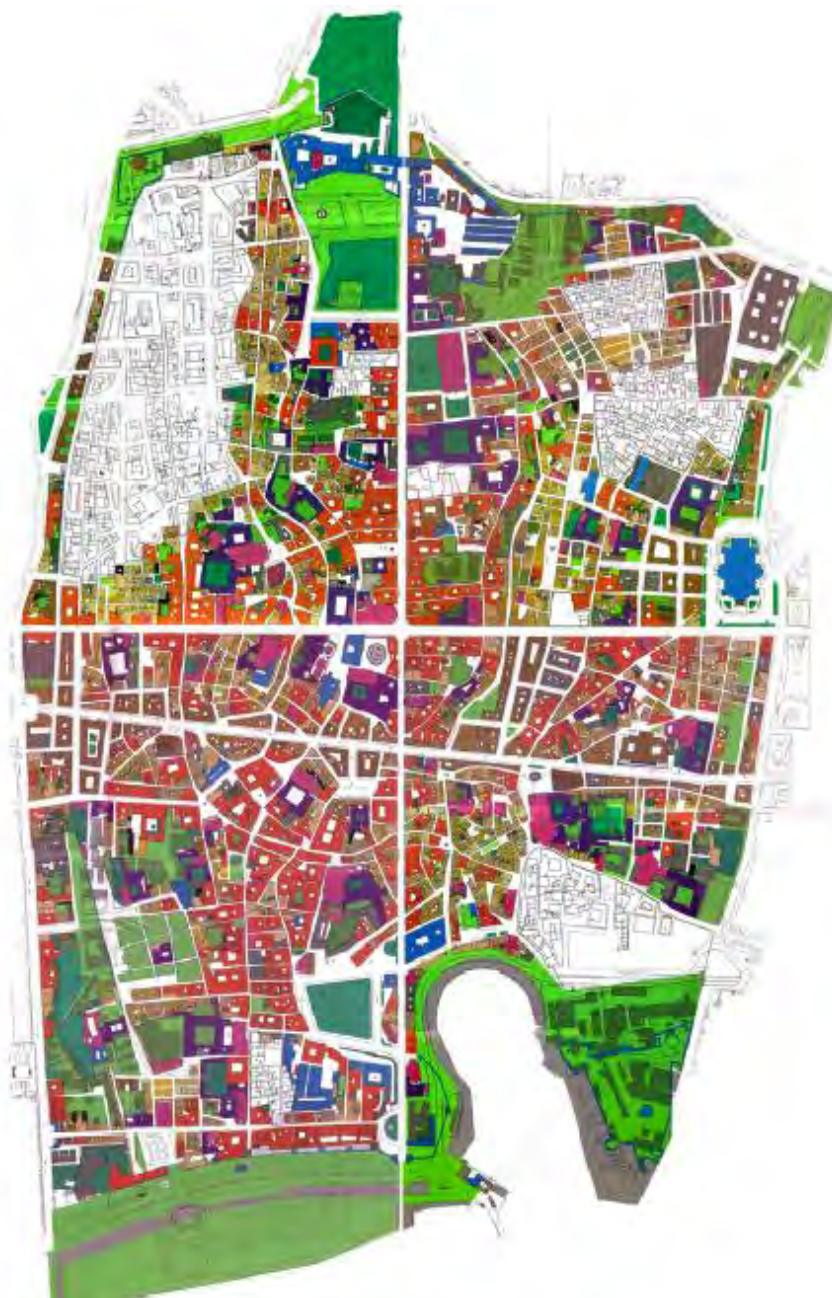


Fig. 2 P.P.E. Source: Executive Detailed Plan of the Historic Centre of Palermo.

For the area of the Trapezoidal Dock adjacent to the archaeological area of the Castello a Mare, area included in the II level buffer zone external to the limits of the P.P.E., are in force, for a portion, the rules of the General Town Plan, while, for the part whose jurisdiction is of the Port Authority, are in force the rules of the Port Town Plan when it will be approved. On almost the totality of the dock falls, besides, the archaeological restriction as protective measure of the area of the Castle.

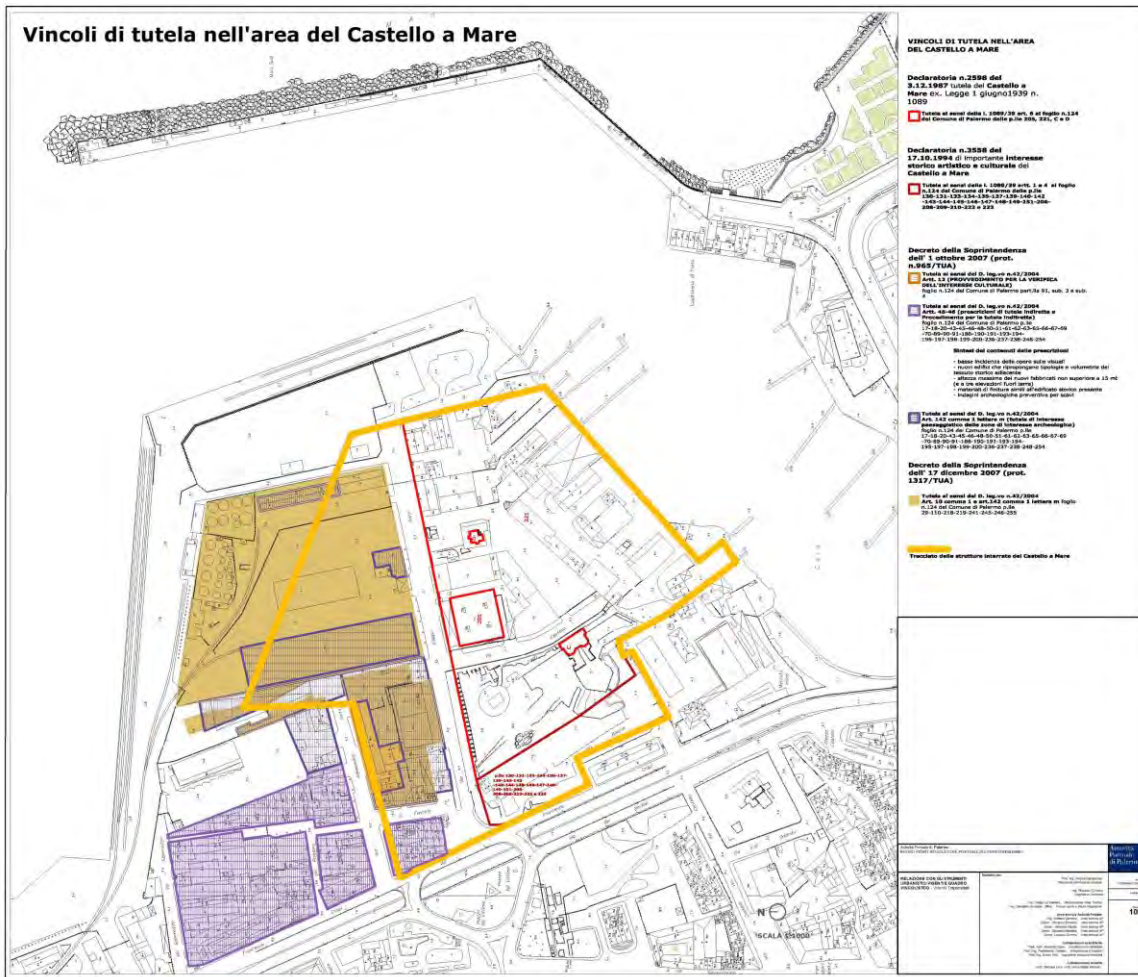


Fig. 3 Restrictions on the area of the Trapezoidal Dock Source: P.R.P. Port Authority of Palermo.

The *General Plan of the Urban Traffic* (P.G.T.U.), recently approved by the town council, plans the rearrangement of the mobility with outlook of pedestrianization of vast areas of the Historic Centre, the limitation of the traffic, with the parallel reduction of the standstill and the car parks and the increase of the pedestrian mobility and the public transportation. The plan schedules the new definition of the Zones with limited traffic and particularly of the Ztl n. 1 that encloses the four districts of the historic centre to which will enter only Euro 3 and 4 cars. Furthermore is planned the increase of the pedestrian precinct from the actual 41 to 83 hectares extending the already pre-existing areas and creating new one to exploit the urban and monumental contexts of greater value and interest.

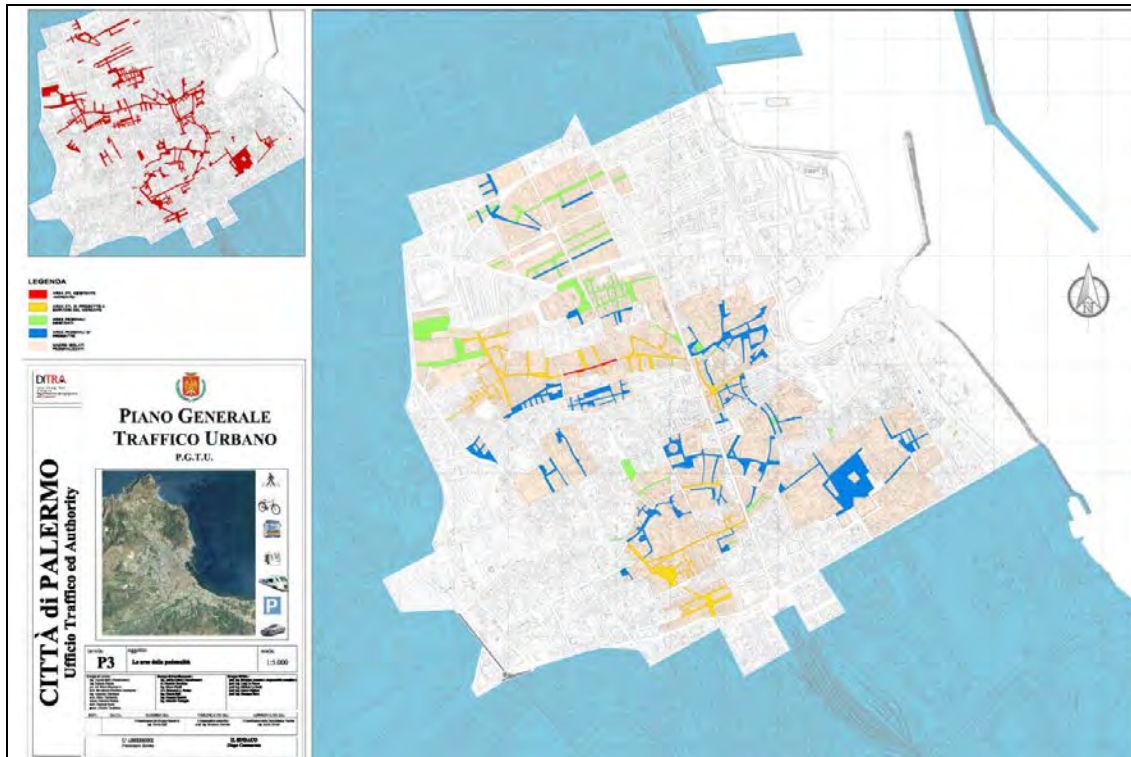


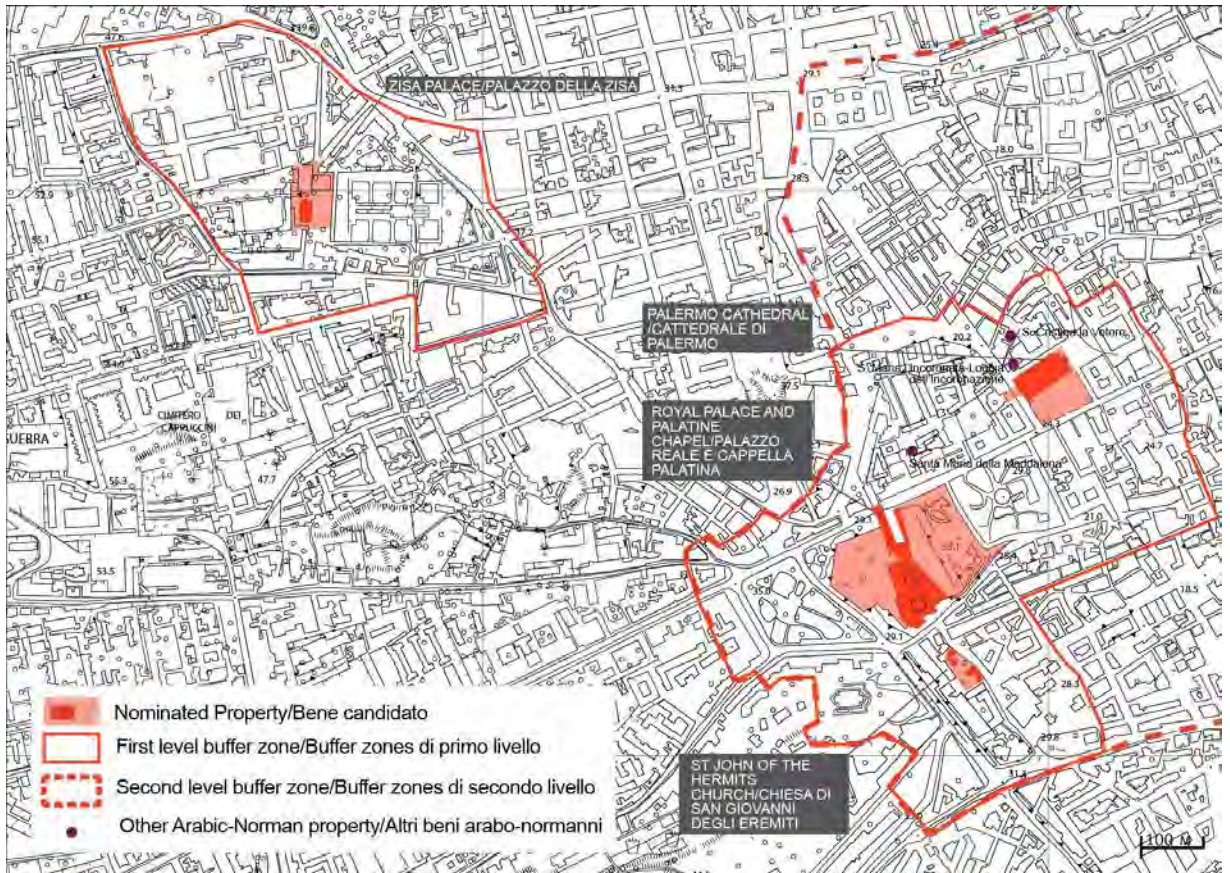
Fig. 4 Pedestrian areas in the Historic Centre. **Source:** P.G.T.U. of Palermo.

The II level buffer zone of the properties inside the Historic Centre of Palermo (see map/s enclosed), constituted by the Four Districts, includes numerous buildings and circles affected by special protection directories:

- punctual restrictions with historical-artistic-architectural feature (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Second) in force on 168 single monumental buildings and numerous others submitted to “restriction ope legis” as far public ownership or belonging to non-profit-making private legal entities, of artistic, historical, archaeological or ethno-anthropological interest among which the historical-artistic restriction that concerns the inclusive area between the Loggiato San Bartolomeo and the Piano di Sant'Erasmus and the restriction for the area of the Castello a Mare, punic walls and walls of sixteenth century (directories 29/04/1987 n.1418 and n. 2757 of 25/08/1987);
- restriction with landscape and environmental feature on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape*- L.D. 42/04 Part Third);
- archaeological restrictions (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Second) concerning: the areas of the Castello S. Pietro, of the Castello a Mare (Decree of the Sicilian Region President n. 5283 of 3.3.08 and n. 5428 of 7.3.08), via Celso, via Candelai-fortifications (Decree of the Sicilian Region President n.131 of 1965) and vicolo Benettini north side between via Porta di Castro and San Mercurio (Decree of the Sicilian Region President 132 of 1965), vicolo Casa Professa north side (Decree of the Sicilian Region President n.135 of 1965), via Santissimi Quaranta Martiri, via Sant'Agata alla Guilla and vicolo Sant'Agata alla Guilla, Salita Ramires (Decree of the Sicilian Region President 136 of 1965), Salita Ramires, Vicolo Artale, Salita Artale, vicolo De Franco (Decree of the Sicilian Region President n. 137 of 1965) discesa Ben Fratelli and Cortile Istituto De Cosmi (Decree of the Sicilian Region President 138 of 1965), salita Ramires-wall (Decree n. 4135 of 1966), vicolo dei

Benedettini, vicolo Benettini north side between via Porta di Castro and San Mercurio (Decree n. 4136 of 1966), area Piazza Indipendenza (protection declaratory judgment n. 1882 of 5/06/1987);

- Hydro-geological restriction (of which to the Royal Decree n. 3267 of December 30th 1923, to the Royal Decree n.1126 of May 16th 1926 and to the Regional Law n.16 of April 6th 1996 – Rearrangement of the legislation in forest subject and of protection of the vegetation);
- Restriction of absolute no suitability for building to protection of the sea coasts (Regional Law n.78/76) in the strip of respect of the 150 meters from the shoreline;
- Restriction for protection of the road belts (Decree Law n. 285/92);
- Restriction Regal Trazzere (Royal countryroads);
- Restriction for protection of the railway belts (Decree of the President of the Republic. n.753/80);
- Restriction of seismic respect (Decree Law of 26/09/68 and Decree 10/03/69 Law);
- Hydro-geological restriction, *Excerpt Plan of Basin for the hydro-geological set-up of the Sicilian Region* (P.A.I. - Regional law n.6 03/05/2001);
- Port restriction;
- Areas characterized by historical pits “with hollow”, yeldings and lowerings of the ground, sinkings, collapses for the presence of anthropic underground hollows: these areas on the basis of specific plans of realization have been subordinated to specific studies of geognostic, ideological and/or hydro-geological feature;
- Areas of dangerousness with “very high landslide risk” (*Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up* D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000). Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of stream-flow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;
- Areas of dangerousness with “very elevated hydraulic risk” (*Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up* -D.A.R.T.A. July 4th 2000) potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location. Furthermore are picked out: “areas affected by floods or alluvions” subordinated to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature.
- “Areas characterized by the presence of Qanat” that on the basis of specific plans of realization are subordinated to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature;
- interdicted areas to the building and/or town planning use for presence of: phenomena of landslide, for collapse, glide or turnover of carbonate stone masses that, alluvial cones and of alluvium, strains of mud and deposits, areas affected by floods and alluvions of particular gravity.



Map 3 I level buffer zone of the Zisa Palace.

II level Buffer zone- the Zisa Palace

Description

The Zisa Palace rises in that part of plain out of the city walls in which the Normans installed a complex system of parks disseminated of buildings and pavilions, fountains and fishponds. The park of the Genoard from *gennet-ol-ardh* that meant "the earth's heaven" was extended to include Cuba soprana and Cuba sottana, to west up to the territories of Monreale and Altofonte and to south up to the zone of the castle of Mareolce.

For the Zisa Palace has been picked out a I level buffer zone defined on the basis of the criteria of visual, morphological and functional nature: the buffer zone includes some green areas with historical feature, the next parts of fabric and that look out on the open spaces overlooking the property, as well as elements with existing or potential functional relationships as the "Cantieri Culturali" (Cultural District).

Besides the Zisa Palace and to the attached park, the buffer zone includes therefore the Cultural Yards (ex Factory Ducrot) today centre for cultural and museum activities, the public garden on Via Guglielmo il Buono, the green areas behind the Zisa Palace referable to the park (picked out by the town planning tool as A1 zone "Historical manufacts and relative pertinences and funds of remarkable historical and environmental value"), some blocks of fabric included between the area of the Park and Piazza Serradifalco (blocks overlooking and included between the streets Paolo

Gili, Whitaker and Via dei Normanni) and the blocks overlooking on the area of the park and overlooking on Piazza Zisa and Via Mulini alla Zisa. The fabric included within the buffer zone, even if having been partly replaced by recent house-building, preserve for the most greater part a historical feature and it defines with the property and the annexed park a hold visual relationship. Furthermore, the area is included within the perimeter of the Park of the Genoardo that extended itself between the city walls and the behind mountains representing the point of contact between the urban gardens and the surrounding country. On the basis of the available historical reconstructions, the area identified as buffer zone constitutes the inferior wedge of the perimeter of the park in proximity of the ancient nucleus of the city.



Fig. 5 Hypothetical reconstruction of the town planning territorial set-up in Norman age. **Source:** Our elaboration on elaborate drawn by Caronia G. - Noto V., Cuba of Palermo, Palermo 1988)

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone of the Zisa are: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Eugenio l'Emiro, Via Polito, Via Edrisi, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Guli, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone.

Active System of protection

According to the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.) the inside area to the buffer zone includes remarkable spaces destined to public green and ample built zones classified as historic urban fabric defined “A2 – Historic Net”, although there are modern building episodes and to higher density. For the prevalence of the residential fabric as far “Netto storico” (preserved hystoric buildings), the technical regulations of the P.R.G admit interventions with conservative feature (restoration, re-establishment, restructuring, demolition, reconstruction with formalities that do not denaturalize the original typological feature).

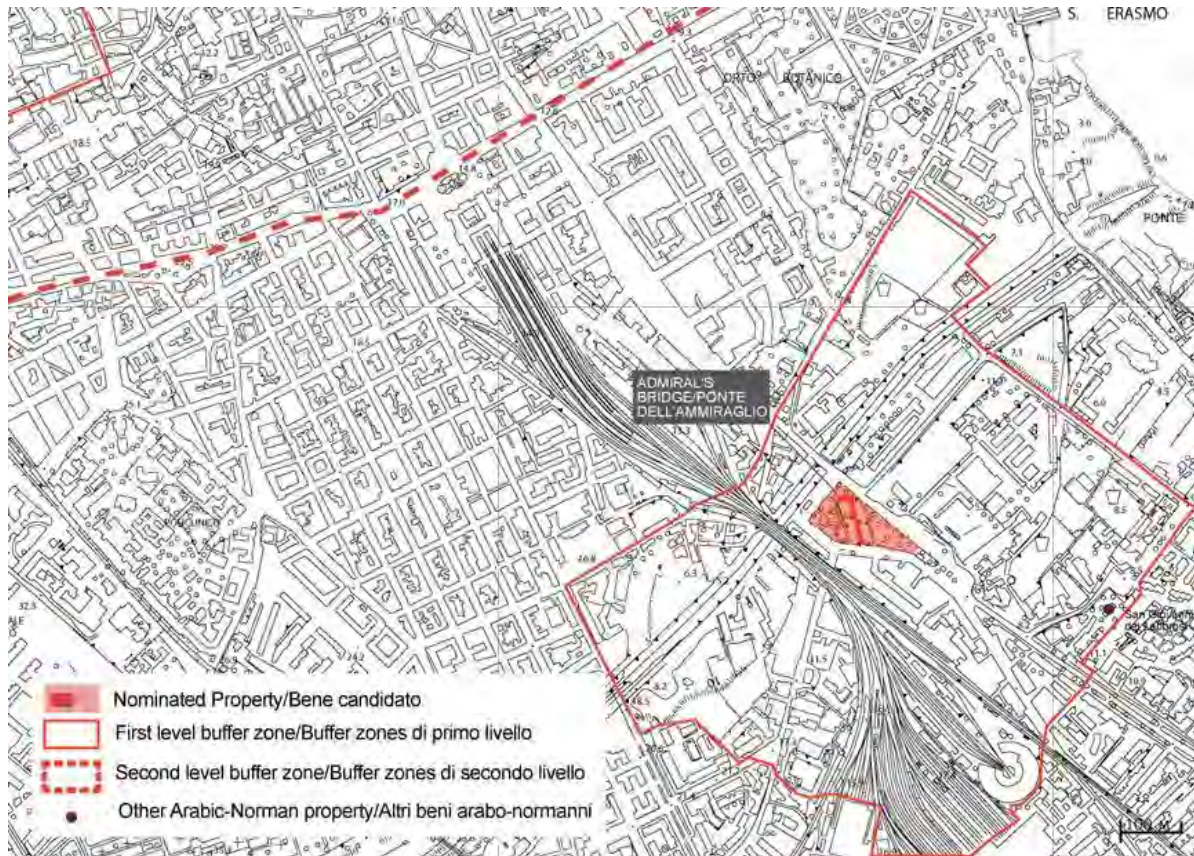
The area is also characterized by the “Centre of Municipality of Cantieri Culturali” (“Centro di Municipalità dei Cantieri Culturali”) realized in a site of industrial archaeology.

Furthermore in the buffer zone of the Zisa are picked out:

- an area of archaeological interest on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - art. 142 m) integrated in 2002 by the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office (ref.note n. 1732 of 09/04/02)

- portions of territory as areas of dangerousness with “very elevated landslide risk” (on the basis of the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up* - and to the advice sent by the Engineer Corps 22/09/2000) in the buffer zone of the Zisa. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subject to restrictions and verifications being allowed, for instance, interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the works of reclamation and set-up of the landslide movements, the works of stream-flow regulation of the superficial and underground waters;

- an area characterized by the presence of Qanat, subordinated, on the basis of specific plan of realization to specific studies of geognostic and/or ideological and hydro-geological feature.



Map 3 I level buffer zone of Admiral's Bridge

I level Buffer zone –Admiral's Bridge

Description

The I level buffer zone of the Admiral's Bridge includes the bridge with the garden and the roads that surround it with the building facing on it, the area related to the ex former Slaughterhouse, today seat of town offices and destined to house a "Centre of Municipality", the area of the church of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi, part of the railway seat and the respective functional areas, the areas of the river bed of the river Oreto next to the property consistent primarily in cultivated areas as vegetable garden and those blocks that to the aims of the protection of the visual integrity constitute a neighbourhood with strong relationships with the property (the blocks included within the limits of Via Decollati, Via Buonriposo, Via Oreto).

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are:

Viale dei Picciotti, Via Decollati, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

Active System of protection

According to the *General Town Plan* (P.R.G.) the inside area to the buffer zone includes remarkable spaces picked out as public green spaces, university areas, car parks, the monumental

area of the complex of San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi and ample built zones classified as historic urban fabric “A2 – Historic Net”, although there are modern building episodes and to higher density and of public house-building. For the residential fabric of “Historic Net”, the technical regulations of the P.R.G. admit interventions with conservative feature (restoration, re-establishment, restructuring, demolition, reconstruction with formality that do not denaturalize the original typological features).

The area is also characterized by the “Center of Municipality” to be realized in a site of industrial archaeology in which the ex former Slaughterhouse was situated.

It is to point out that is in progress of realization of the tramway that crosses the buffer zone, nevertheless without this constitutes a factor of risk for the property.

The area is affected by the followings restrictions and protective measures:

- great part of the area is interdicted to the building and/or town planning use for presence of phenomena of landslide, for collapse, glide or turnover of carbonated stone masses, alluvial cones and of alluvium, strains of mud and deposits, areas affected by floods and alluvions of particular gravity;

- landscape restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - with obligation of release of relative authorization by the Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, in case of expectation of transformations;

- area SIC COD. ITA 020012 - Valley of the River Oreto;

- an ample area classified as “areas affected by floods or alluvions” and, therefore, subordinate to specific studies of geognostic ideological and/or hydro-geological feature;

- strip of protection of the river beds;

- some portions of the territory are picked out as “Areas of dangerousness with very elevated hydraulic risk”, potentially subject to phenomena of overflow. Because of such restriction the interventions in building and town planning field are subjects to restrictions and verifications being for instance allowed interventions of demolition without reconstruction, of ordinary maintenance, interventions aimed to mitigate the vulnerability of the existing buildings and to improve the protection of the public safety without increases of surfaces and volume, without changes of destination of use that involve increase of the settlement loading, necessary interventions for the ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of public works and public interest and interventions of consolidation and conservative restoration of properties of cultural interest, the realization of new infrastructural interventions and new public works with the condition that is demonstrated the absence of alternatives of location.

- Restriction Regie Trazzere (Royal Countryroads) (concerning it in the note Ufficio Speciale Regie Trazzere prot. N. 1473 del 26/03/02).

Finally it is referred that, on the basis of the scheme norm of the “Landscape Plans of ambit” (“Piani paesistici d’ambito”) that picks out the areas to safeguard organizing them in three levels of protection, in the buffer zone of the Admiral’s Bridge in virtue of the current landscape restriction on the river Oreto falls an area with 3 Level of protection.

On such area, the Guidelines of the regional landscape planning point out that in the centre of sub-regional legislation it will be had to favour the exploitation of the landscape heritage forbidding variations to the town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads, actions that involve the alteration of the landscape and the equilibrium of the natural biological communities, works of stream-flow regulation of the waters according to techniques not referable to techniques of the naturalistic engineering, dumps, etc.

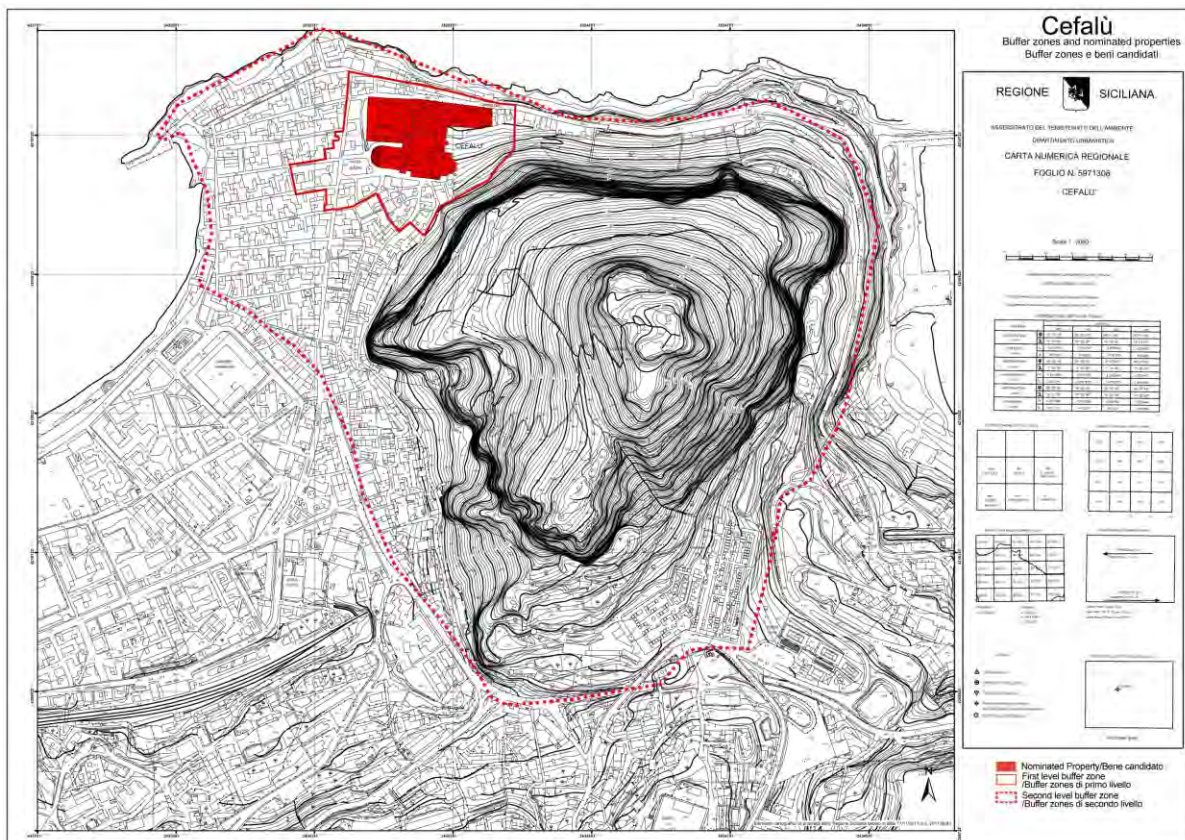
The Region Sicily, indeed, has started, in the first nineties, the elaboration of the regional Landscape Plan that organizes itself on two interconnected levels: a first regional level constituted by the Guidelines and a second sub-regional level constituted by the Plans of ambit related to the

seventeen landscape ambits picked out by the Guidelines. The Landscape Plans of ambit are organized on a scheme norm divided in three levels of protection. On the basis of such organization and with the objective to direct the phase of layout and definition of the regulations, have been defined some guidelines that, even if not containing elements with value of legal obligation, represent, the direction of safeguard that the Plan will prescribe through the regulations elaborated for every area.

Nominated properties in Cefalù and respective buffer zones

In Cefalù the perimeter of the property nominated for the inscription includes the Cathedral and the Cloister and is located in an inside area to the Historic Centre picked out by the General Town Plan (A Zone) and subject to Detailed Plan.

To protection of the part component the property have been picked out a I level buffer zone and a II level one that includes it.



Map 4 I level and II level Buffer zones of Cefalù Complex.

I level Buffer zone of Cefalù Complex

Description

The I level buffer zone, constituted by the fabrics immediately next to the property with strong visual and functional relationships with the inscribed ambits, includes the square of the Cathedral,

the seat of the Municipality, the fabrics that constitute the architectural background of the square both toward the sea and toward west and, finally, part of the slopes of the Mountain of the Rock (Monte della Rocca) that brush the building of the Cathedral.

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are:

Via Candeloro, Corso Ruggero, Via Seminario, Via Passafiume, Via Giorni, Via Francavilla, Via Misuraca.

Active System of protection

In the I level buffer zone is planned a system of protection referable, besides to the restrictions of safeguard of the monumental property, to the rules of the current Detailed Plan of the Historic Centre that aims to the safeguard and the regeneration of the fabrics and the architectural and environmental features through interventions that don't denaturalize the architectural values of the buildings, based on the attention to the typological features of the building on which is realized the intervention and to the use, the more possible, of coherent materials with those original.

Furthermore, the I level buffer zone is affected by:

- Area of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D. 42/2004 arts. 142 lett.m);
- Area of respect prepared *ope legis* that picks out the coastal territory for a strip of 300 ms from the sea (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D. 42/2004 art. 142 lett. A)
- Landscape restriction - (Decree n° 1751 of 23/07/1985 - included in the 23/09/1987 landscape restriction);
- Monumental restriction, on the whole homogeneous territorial A zone (Historic Centre), for expressed will of the regional legislator ex l.r. 70/76 and s.m.;
- Area with elevated geo-morphological risk (R3-possible problems for the safety of the people, functional damages to the buildings and the infrastructures with consequent unfitness to use of the same, the interruption of the functionality of the socio-economic activities and remarkable damages to the environmental heritage) picked out by the *Excerpt Plan for the hydro-geological set-up*. For such areas, (on the basis of the art. 67, paragraph 5, L. D. 152/2006) the activity of planning is imposed in subject of Civil Protection with priority;
- Seismic restriction ex l. 64/74;
- Strip of respect of the purifier.

On the basis of the already quoted organization of the scheme norm of the Plans of ambit defined by the regional landscape planning, in the case of the I level buffer zone of Cefalù is identified an area with protection of I level aimed to the exploitation of the historical identity of the settlements and maintenance of the spatial, morphological, typological elements and of the traditional town planning and architectural features, with the purpose to preserve the legibility of the original settlement structuring with the prohibition of industrial activity and drilling and removal of minerals, fossils and finds of any nature.

II level Buffer zone of the Cefalù Complex

Description

The II level buffer zone traces the perimeter defined by the restriction of areas of archaeological interest (*Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third - L.D. 42/2004 arts. 142 lett. m - Areas protected by Law adopted by Law n°. 431/1985).

Such perimeter includes the areas located within the “megalithic walls”, identifies as “Historic Centre” zone A) by the General Town Plan and submitted to detailed planning, the areas of the Rock and its slopes (B zone - Park of the Rock) and the cemetery area.

Active System of protection

The Technical Regulations of realization of the current General Town Plan schedules for the “A zone” a system of conservation aimed to preserve the historical and architectural values, bans new constructions and raisings, admits interior and external improvements of the buildings without alteration of the structures and the architectural aspect, it gives indications for the techniques and the materials to use in the case of interventions that concern the façades and it allows the execution of some partial interventions, concerning mainly problems of traffic. The Detailed Plan subsequently details the formalities of intervention on the historical urban fabrics pointing out formality of conservation and picking out the location of some services of urban level and some areas of standstill.

For the “B zone - Park of the Rock” that, besides to contain the rests of the Temple of Diana (megalithic construction dating back to the IX century B.C.), present medieval walls, the remains of a castle of the XIII-XIV century and it belongs to the properties of community interest (S.I.C), the Technical Regulations of realization of the Municipal Town Plan schedule the destination of use to park, with cultural and tourist services (open-air theatre, tree plantings, standstill spaces with refreshment and of service bars with no permanent feature).

Besides by the restrictions already mentioned in the case of the I level buffer zone, the II level buffer zone is also affected by:

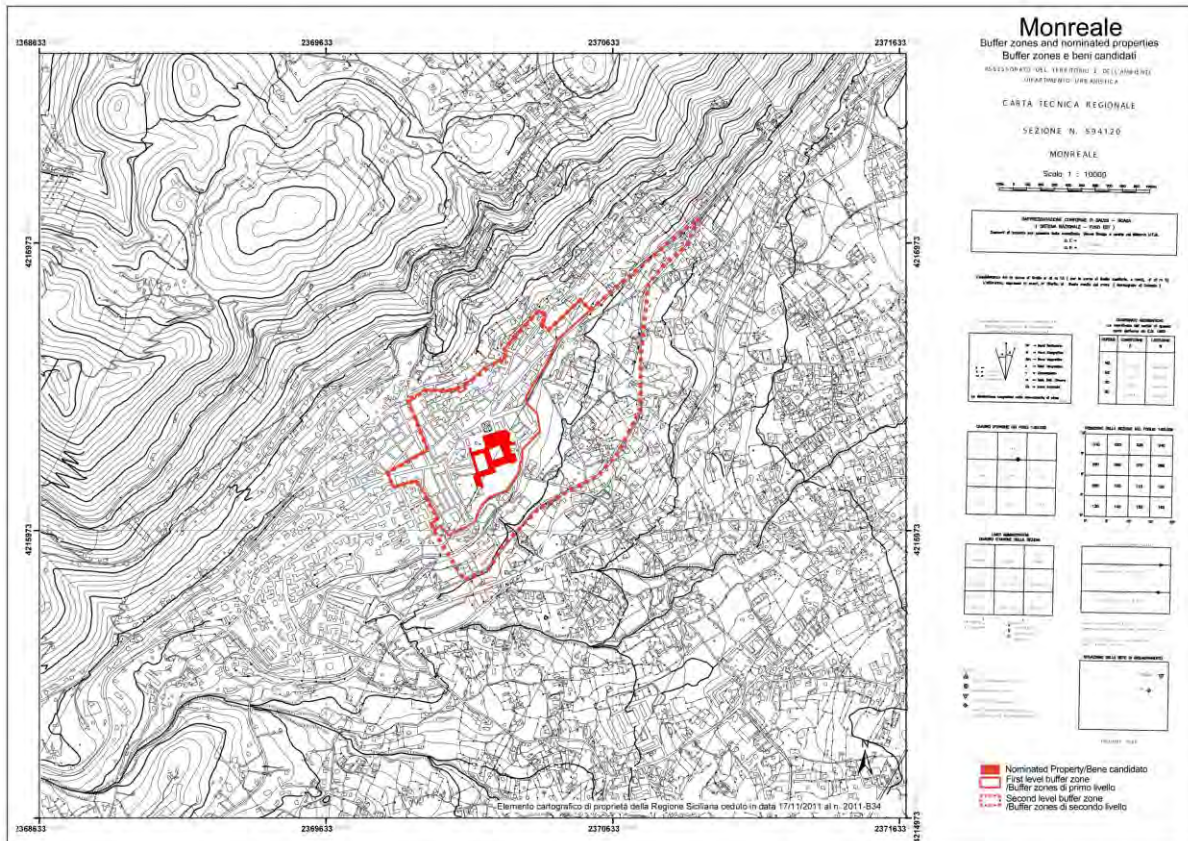
- Restriction of absolute no suitability for building to protection of the sea coasts in the strip of respect of the 150 meters from the shoreline (Regional Law n.78/76, art. 15, lett.a - such restriction is not applied to A zone);
- Restriction for protection of the sea coasts (Regional Law n.78/76, art. 15, lett.b), in the strip of respect of the 500 meters from the shoreline;
- Sites of Community interest (Directive 92/43/CEE) - Rock of Cefalù;
- Restriction of absolute no suitability for building of which to the Regional Law n.16/96 regarding the wooded areas and to the relative strips of respect (restriction of relative no suitability for building and landscape no suitability ex Regional Law n.16/96 l.) as well as landscape restriction on the picked out wooded areas ex legislative Decree 227/01 and s.m.;
- Hydro-geological restriction of which in the-Royal Decree 30.12.23 n.3267;
- Area of reforestation;
- Strip of cemetery respect (Decree President of the Republic d n. 285/1990);
- Strip of respect main road (Decree President of the Republic n. 495/1992);
- Band of respect wells (Legislative Decree n.152/06);
- Perimeter active landslides (Hydro-geological Set-up Plan).

With reference to the regional landscape planning and the scheme norm of the Plans of ambit, in the II level buffer zone falls an area with 1 Level of protection - whose objective have already been picked out in the case of the I level buffer zone that is included - and an area with 3 Level of Protection that covers for great part the buffer zone. In such area the objective is the conservation of the natural values and the biodiversity. In the area are forbidden variations to the town planning tools, actions that involve the alteration of the morphological and landscape features of the coast to the goals of the maintenance of the hydro-geological equilibrium, the realization of industrial fittingses and dumps, etc.

Nominated properties in Monreale and respective buffer zones

In Monreale, the perimeter of the property included in the proposed statement of serial property includes the Cathedral and the Cloister of the ancient monastery of the Benedictines. The side of the Cathedral constitutes the southern limit of the piazza Vittorio Emanuele heart of the city and also seat of the Municipality Building (Palazzo di Città).

For protection of the part component the property have been picked out a I level buffer zone and one of II level that includes it.



Map 5 I and II level Buffer zones of Monreale Complex

I level Buffer zone - Monreale Complex

Description

The I level buffer zone of the Monreale Complex is constituted by the fabrics next to the property with strong visual, morphological and functional relationships classified as A Zone by the current Detailed Plan as building complexes that have historical-artistic feature of particular environmental value.

The buffer zone includes the system of the two squares overlooking the Complex of the Cathedral, the Cloister and the buildings that compose the Benedictine Abbey, the ex Building of William II (actual seat of the Town Hall and of the Archbishop Seminary), as well as the town planning remains of the original Norman and medieval plant in the settlement crown around the Cathedral: the fabric of the district Carmine denominated "Garden of the Court" because there were the

residences of the Archbishop and included the district of the Arancio, of the Odigitria, of the Orto Mangano, of the "Varanni", of the Barattieri, of the Ucciditore (Macello), of the Carceri, of Sant'Orsola, and of the Gebbione, Palazzo Cutò; the area of the Pozzillo in which the plant in the relationship between full and voids reports its own medieval feature; the ancient district Ciambra underlying to the apsidal part of the Cathedral, citadel that was found on the military bastion, outpost of defense for the sightings on the Conca d'Oro of possible hostile attacks that welcomes workers and artisans occupied in the building of the Cathedral. Finally, have also been included within the buffer zone the fabrics that gravitate around the streets Palermo, (as ancient access in the city) and D'Acquisto (area with strong visual relationship with the Cathedral and with the Conca d'Oro in virtue of the orographic conformation of the site).

The main streets and squares included in the buffer zone are:

Via dei Cappuccini, Via Florio, Via Civiletti, Via Pio La Torre, Via Odigitria, Via Ritiro, Via Roma, Via Benedetto D'Acquisto, via Termini, via Lampasi, via Piave, Via Ricamo, Via Cutò, Via Piave, Via Chiesa del Carmine, Piazza Carmine, Via Soldano, Via Chiasso Greco, Via Fontana Rotonda, Via Duca degli Abruzzi, Via Palermo, Via D'Acquisto.

Active System of protection

In the buffer zone it is planned a system of protection referable besides to the restriction of safeguard of the monumental property, to the rules of the current Detailed Plan.

The *Detailed Plan of the areas of the context of the Monreale Cathedral: historic centre and urban public park*, partially approved, (City Council Decree n. 437/DRU of 22.11.2000) as it regards the "A" and "A1" Zones aim to the general safeguard of the architectural and environmental features in the respect of the architectural elements, of the general volumetries of the single building unities and the general morphology of the road plants.

The A zones of the Plan are subject to interventions of restoration, of typological conservation and of finish of the buildings according to the organization of the specific categories of intervention quoted for single building unities in the regulations defined by the Plan.

Furthermore, the Plan has organized the areas on the basis of the historical origin, of the form of the urban plant and the prevailing building typologies, in contexts and fabrics. In the context denominated "The monumental complex" is planned the scientific restoration for the Building of William II, in which is allowed the maintenance of the destination of use of Town hall limitedly the functions of representation, are forbidden the school functions and admitted cultural functions of public feature in the respect of the usability of the historical-monumental value of the Building. For the other contexts are, more in general, set out interventions that safeguard the original features of the fabric, interventions of improvement of the public spaces in the respect of the traditional techniques, the possible location of receptive facilities, of handicraft or tertiary functions and in general that increase the urban centrality in the respect of the historical and architectural values.

The I level buffer zone concerning the Monreale Complex (see map/s in enclosure), is subject to a restriction of landscape protection (on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third) pointed out with Decree 2386 of 26/09/1990 that entirely concerns the area.

On the basis of the scheme norm for the Plans of Ambit and the respective guidelines elaborated in the context of the drawing up of the regional Landscape Plan in the I level buffer zone of the Complex of Monreale falls an area with 1 Level of protection whereas the laid down direction is the reclamation and conservative restoration of the building heritage of value and to the maintenance-reclamation of the features of diffused quality of the house-building. Won't be

allowed the realization of dumps of urban solid refusals, the industrial activity, as well as any action that involves the alteration of the consolidated urban landscape.

II level Buffer zones - Monreale Complex

Description

The II level buffer zone includes the areas surrounding the proposed property constituted by the historical fabrics object of the *Detailed Plan* and picked out by the current *Municipal Town Plan* (P.R.G.) as urban park and public green areas.

The delimitation of the buffer zone has been selected on the basis of the visual relationship with the building, of the historical and architectural features in it present (monasteries and churches), in operation of the recognition of identifiable town planning remains of the original Norman plant in the settlement crown around the Cathedral, as well as the valley underlying the area of the Cathedral, currently characterized by scattered and messy low density house-building.

Active System of protection

The rules concerning the homogeneous areas contained within the defined perimeter of the II level buffer zone plan for the "A" zone the conservative recovering of the ancient fabrics of high value. In the zones picked out in the planimetry with the symbol A are allowed the interventions of ordinary maintenance, of restoration and of conservative renewal and of town planning restructuring (ref. letters a, b and e of the art. 20 of the L.R. 71/78).

In the free areas, in any case, the maximum land density building could overcome the 5 cubic metre/square metre and the heights could not overcome those of surrounding buildings of historical-monumental feature (point 1 of the art. 8 of M. 1444/68). In the area identified as "Public Green or public park" it is forbidden any construction with the exception of the facilities for the play of the children or necessary constructions to the conservation of equipments and tools for their maintenance. In every case, the index of suitability for building is of 0,01 cubic metre/square metre and the constructions, only with a floor, cannot overcome the maximum height of m 4,00.

The II level buffer zone (see map/s in enclosure) is affected by the landscape restriction on the basis of the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* - L.D. 42/04 Part Third (20/12/1988 regulation published 15/12/1990) wide to about half area.

With reference to the landscape planning of the Region Sicily, in the I level and II level buffer zones fall respectively an area with 1 Level of protection and an area with 2 Level of protection. Of the zone of 1 level it has been said in the precedent paragraph. In the case of the II level buffer zone is picked out an area that covers for great part the same buffer zone in which the level of protection is 2 aimed to the conservation of the landscape and cultural values and to the protection and exploitation of the structuring agricultural system as principal element of the cultural identity. In the area are forbidden variations to the town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads, actions that involve the alteration of the landscape and the equilibrium of the natural biological communities, works of stream-flow regulation of the waters according to technical not referable to techniques the naturalistic engineering, dumps, etc.

General protection systems of the properties and of the buffer zones

Besides the specific restrictions current in the single buffer zones and described above, the description of the general protection system in force on the nominated properties and in the respective buffer zones.

All the properties in nomination, as properties of public ownership, are restricted *ope legis*, profiting of the greatest level of protection established by the national legislation decided in the *Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape* (Legislative Decree. N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Second Part-Cultural Heritage).

The restriction essentially involves an essential duty of conservation and, as measure of safeguard, the obligation that every activity on the building has to be authorized by the competent Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office (organ of the Sicilian Region, on purpose organized for the protection of the cultural heritage).

For some of them, furthermore exist specific restriction measures, previously decided but having the same effects above described:

- Church of San Giovanni degli Eremiti declared National Monument through Royal Decree 15/08/1869;
- Church of Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Church of the Martorana) declared National Monument through Royal Decree 15/08/1869;
- Monumental Complex of Monreale declared National Monument through Royal Decree n. 1282 of 20/10/1942.

The territories that constitute the I level buffer zones include numerous protected buildings as monumental properties and as such they have the greatest level of specific protection above described.

In the buffer zones have been picked out besides some areas of landscape protection on the basis of the Code for the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape (Legislative Decree N° 42 of 22/01/2004, Third Part- Landscape Heritage), in which all the interventions of change require a preventive authorization by the competent authorities for the protection of the landscape (Cultural and Environmental Heritage Office, inside to the Sicilian Region) that verifies the absence of prejudice to the landscape values. Such areas are identified in the treatments of the single buffer zones.

Furthermore in the buffer zones are included areas with hydro-geological risk for which the *Extraordinary Plan for the hydro-geological set-up*, adopted through Decree of the Councillorship of the Territory and the Environment of the Region Sicily (D.A.R.T.A) of July 4th 2000, determines the limits of transformation of the ground as well as the circles of intervention for the mitigation of the risk. The interventions in the zones submitted to hydro-geological restriction have to be projected and realized in function of the safeguard, of the quality and of the protection of the environment and submitted to preventive authorizations, with the exception of the works that in any case can get damages unless they do not fall in the areas assessed as "risk areas" in the P.A.I., in the sites of community interest (S.I.C.) and in the zones of special protection (Z.P.S.).

3. Recapitulation table of the surfaces of the proposed property (hectares) and of the proposed buffer zones

Part component the property	Town	Core zone/ Component part (ha)	I level Buffer Zone (ha)*	Population I level Buffer Zone (inh.) (2011)	II level Buffer Zone (ha)**	Population II level Buffer Zone (inh.) (2011)
1. Palazzo dei Normanni e Cappella Palatina	Palermo	0,41	46,8	5.814	238	27.000
2. Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti	Palermo	0,3	46,8	5.814		
3. Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Amiraglio	Palermo	0,116	2,148	143		
4. Chiesa di San Cataldo	Palermo	0,036	2,148			
5. Cattedrale di Palermo	Palermo	1,1	46,8	5.814		
6. Palazzo della Zisa	Palermo	0,8	25,9	5.486	-	-
7. Ponte dell'Amiraglio	Palermo	0,41	65,57	9.247	-	-
8. Complesso monumentale di Cefalù: Cattedrale e Chiostro	Cefalù	1,394	2,9	840	56,89	6.000
9. Complesso Monumentale di Monreale: Cattedrale e Chiostro	Monreale	1,669	20	6.700	26	14.000
TOTAL PARTS COMPONENT THE PROPERTY		6,235				
TOTAL I LEVEL BUFFER ZONES			162,118			
TOTAL II LEVEL BUFFER ZONES					320,89	
GRAND TOTAL					489,243	

* The area of the I level buffer zone does not include the areas of the parts component the property that fall there.
* * The area of the II level buffer zone does not include the areas of the parts component the property and of the I level buffer zones that fall there.

4. Means of implementing protective measures

The monuments that compose the proposed serial property, as it has been said, are in good general conditions as their next ambits. With reference to their most general context, can be underlined some aspects in comparison to which are possible and hoped integrative protective measures feasible through actions of regeneration of the urban fabrics of immediate proximity and of regulation of the most external included in the buffer zones.

Such matters are object of discussion during the inter-state debate and in the circle of the meetings that have taken place to the goals of the nomination.

Some are reported beneath:

- vehicular congestion of the areas overlooking the greater part of the parts component the proposed property for the insertion in the itinerary, with particular reference to Palermo and Monreale;
- non-homogeneity of the building and infrastructural quality with particular reference to the brittleness and the deterioration of some urban areas of Palermo (precarious house-building, pockets of abandonment, etc.) in which is remarkable the settlement pressure on the habitat;
- requirement of regeneration of the street furniture in the greater part of the public spaces.

Such criticalities have been faced, partly, through the already active rules planned by the tools of regulation and management of the territory and further could be faced through actions to activate in the buffer zones and to put in act in the circle of the tools of planning of next drawing up or, where this was possible, in the circle of ordinances and specific politics.

The recognition of the actions to be implemented to the goals of the increase of the protection of the property has been effected in the circle of the analyses conducted for the construction of the proposed statement of nomination. The technical evaluations, as well as the requirements emerged in the public debates and the meetings with the associations have been shared with the political representatives of the municipalities that have approved it and that will work in such sense in their own technical structures.

Actually have been therefore picked out the following general actions valid for all the properties concerning the implementation of integrative protective measures.

In the areas next to the proposed properties, it is wished a progressive pedestrianization of the areas included within the I level buffer zones where this was not already planned by the actual plans of the traffic. Of particular importance is the management of the spaces used as car parks: some of the streets and squares that fall within the I level buffer zone must totally have freed from the standstill of means of private transport implementing the efficiency of the public means, included the tools for the taxi calls.

Besides it appears important to make surer, protected and supported by suitable system of signs the paths of connection of the monumental emergencies, a constant maintenance, cleaning and control of the public spaces and the respective street furniture, also controlling the advertising poster designing that could deface the perception of the spaces and avoiding large rubbish containers in spaces not adequately screened. A further priority intervention concerns the set-up of the flooring of the street furniture and the interment of the cables of the public illumination in the

monumental zones, as well as the installation of elements of furniture as benches, baskets, flower boxes and the improvement of the public illumination.

Finally, the green areas, specially those that have historical or artistic interest areas and restricted, must have submitted to a constant maintenance and made the more possible opened to the fruition even though in the respect and in the safeguard of the environmental values and the historical-artistic feature.

In the case of Palermo, to the purpose to reduce the heavy phenomena of anthropic pressure on the principal proposed monuments have been picked out the requirements of:

- improvement of the conditions of usability of the areas surrounding the proposed property and to facilitate the pedestrian urban mobility;
- the minimization of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context regulating adequately the traffic in the external places at least to the I level buffer areas creating exchanger car parks connected to a service of bus shuttles with closed circuit and assuring protected pedestrian paths of connection of the areas of the property.

In the specific, as it regards the public mobility, to the purpose to resolve in terms of immediate feasibility the accessibility of the tourist buses and the private cars, it is confirmed the necessity to plan the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and areas dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses, allowing the private traffic only to the residents, to the managers of the services. Furthermore it is planned the mitigation of the impact of the tourist traffic through the connection of the pedestrian paths to the nearest stops of the subway and to the railway line existing or in project. Such interventions must be included inside a more general thematic of improvement of the accessibility of the whole urban system from which the importance of some strategic interventions concerning the infrastructural knots, such as the expansion of the system of the public transport with the light subway, the improvement of the urban mobility through the realization of the inside bypass road and the underground road of connection harbour-bypass, the expansion of the port services tied up to the management and the support of the cruise and yachting tourism.

Finally, within the area of the I level buffer zones it will must be guaranteed the quality of the visual context of the property, so that the fruition will not be prejudiced through interventions of urban transformation incoherent with the identity and with the protection of the property. The urban transformations and the future tools of regulation will have to consider the quality of the context of the property and to act actively for its strengthening and for the maintenance of the coherence of the urban landscape within which the property is included.

Besides the preceding general indications, it is considered that some areas of the serial property must have submitted to a particular attention because of their peculiarities, as pointed out below.

In the case of the ***I level buffer of Royal Palace and Palatine Chapel, Cathedral, San Giovanni degli Eremiti***, as much the garden of Piazza Indipendenza, as much that of piazza Vittoria, request a careful intervention of maintenance of the furniture, of the illumination besides arboreal elements. It must be given particular attention to the intersection between pedestrian paths of connection between the properties and roads suitable for vehicles and are wished fit actions to guarantee the pedestrianization of the area and the removal of the cars in standstill along the roadways.

Furthermore, for the area of the Royal Palace are wished:

- the organization of a system of sustainable mobility, the closing of the before car parking, the restoration of the garden, the pedestrianization and the mobility for cycles of the whole affected area and the realization of public services with zero impact;
- actions for the decorum of the green spaces before the Palace and on both the entrances.

- the area before the entrance of San Giovanni degli Eremiti is today highly traffic-congested also for the presence of the entrance of the neighbouring hospital. It is wished the resolution of such problem and the pedestrian fruition of the area before the property. The interventions aimed to the resolution of the pointed out problems and concerning the conditions of accessibility and usability of the monument include:

- the realization of a path for the pedestrians from the car parking zone (that could be the same one of the Royal Palace) at the entrance;
- the adjustment of the structures of access;
- the reconstruction of the vegetation of the medieval garden;
- interventions of modernization of the hygienic services.

In the handicraft axle of the Flea Market (Mercato delle Pulci) characterized by the specialization of the works and the commodities it is necessary to favour the maintenance of the handicraft and market categories that characterize the road, besides the extraordinary maintenance of the shops.

In the case, instead, of the *I level buffer of the Zisa Palace*, it appears important besides the consistent improvement of the quality and the level of maintenance and control of the public spaces the implementation of the functional and physics relationships with the Cantieri Culturali. The spaces for cultural activities included within the area can offer themselves as additional and integrative elements. For such reason it is believed that the definition of the paths of connection between the entrance to the Zisa Palace and the entrance in the Cantieri Culturali has to consider such opportunity and that, in the physical redefinition of the perimeter and of the entrances into the area of the Cantieri Culturali, can be promoted new connections between this and the green areas of the park of the property. At the same time, the transformations of the structures of the Yards will have to consider the extreme proximity to the monument property in the respect of the visual and functional integrity.

Finally, in the case of the area of the *I level buffer of the Admiral's Bridge*, it results priority the intervention of set-up of the green and the public spaces, as well as a plan of exploitation of the property and its immediate context, aimed to resolve the isolation caused by the system of roads that surround the Bridge and to make more evident the historic relationship between the property and the neighbouring course of the river Oreto, diverted in comparison to the original natural position.

In Monreale, among the priority requirements, it is possible to pick out: the pedestrianization of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, the realization of ample pedestrian and cycle areas and the creation of areas with prohibition of transit to private cars and areas dedicated to the standstill of the tourist buses allowing the private traffic only to the residents; the reduction of the impact of the traffic on the areas of context stopping the traffic in the external place at least to the I level buffer areas, creating exchanger car parks connected to a service of bus shuttles with closed circuit and assuring protected pedestrian paths of connection of the areas of the property. The safeguard and exploitation of the areas of green of the valley at the foot of the monumental complex represents an important action to plan within the circle of the plan in progress of drawing up and the system

In Cefalù, among the priority requirements, it is possible to pick out the exploitation of the garden behind the monumental complex. Both in Monreale and in Cefalù, finally, are recommended the maintenance and care of the public space.

Palermo

Buffer zones and nominated properties
Buffer zones e beni candidati

REGIONE SICILIANA

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA TECNICA REGIONALE

Scala 1 : 10000



RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GAUSS - BOAGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)
Contorni di troncato per passare dalle coordinate Gauss Boaga a quelle nel sistema U.T.M.
Δ E = -231935
Δ N = +190

L'equidistanza fra le curve di livello è di m 10 (per le curve di livello superiori, o triple, è di m 5)
L'altimetria, espressa in metri, è riferita al livello medio del mare (Monografia di Catania)

SEGNALI ENI MISURETA N. 1 (DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA) - VERTICALE, VESCI D. N. DETERMINAZIONE LINEARE N. CENTRO DELLA SEZIONE

COORDINATE GEODETICHE
Le coordinate dei vertici di questa carta riferite a E.T. 1990

VERTICE	LONGITUDINE E	LATITUDINE N
NO	17°15'00"	38°08'00"
NE	17°15'00"	38°08'00"
SO	17°15'00"	38°08'00"
SE	17°15'00"	38°08'00"

La definizione magnetica varia annualmente di circa 1"00"

QUADRO D'INDICAZIONE DEI FOGLI 1:50.000

585	586	587
582	584	583
CUSTOMI	PARTINICO	PALESTRA
588	587	586
ALCAMO	CONSOLE	SAZZANO

POSIZIONE DELLA SEZIONE NEL FOGLIO 1:50.000

010	020	030	040
050	060	070	080
090	110	120	
130	140	150	160

LIMITI AMMINISTRATIVI QUADRO D'INDICAZIONE DELLE SEZIONI

58401	58402	58505
58411	58412	58506
58413	58410	

COPIERTURA DI FOTOGRAFIE AEREE

STRISCIA 180
Fotogrammi da 548 a 558

STRISCIA 200
Fotogrammi da 458 a 468

PROVINCIA: A PALERMO
COMUNE: S. ERASMO
MURALE: S. ERASMO
PNEUMATO: S. ERASMO

Riferimento cartografico: dati voli Set.2007
CAMERA DA PREDIS. ZEDIS ENC. FICALEA120 mm
Quarto medio relativo al volo 2500 mt
Piel Terrena 025 mt

LEGENDA

- ▲ PUNTI TRIGONOMETRICI I.G.M.I.
- ▽ CAPISOLI LIVELLAZIONE
- ▽ PUNTI DI RAFFINAMENTO
- ▽ PUNTI FOTOGRAFICI D'APPROCCIO NON COSTITUENTI RETE DI INGIGRAMENTO

SITUAZIONE DELLA RETE DI INGIGRAMENTO

VIRGAE

EDIZIONE 2008

ESECUZIONE: ICE - INGEGNERIA CARTOGRAFICA EUROPEA - OGE (IPA srl - Staravento 9)

Sede: Perugia via del Colle 1/1a
Sede: Madrid, Plaza de la Habana 200

PROIEZIONE: Ing. SALVATORE CIRONE
DIREZIONE LAVORI: Ing. SALVATORE CIRONE
COLLABORATORE: Ing. PIETRO ALFREDO SCOFFI ARBATE

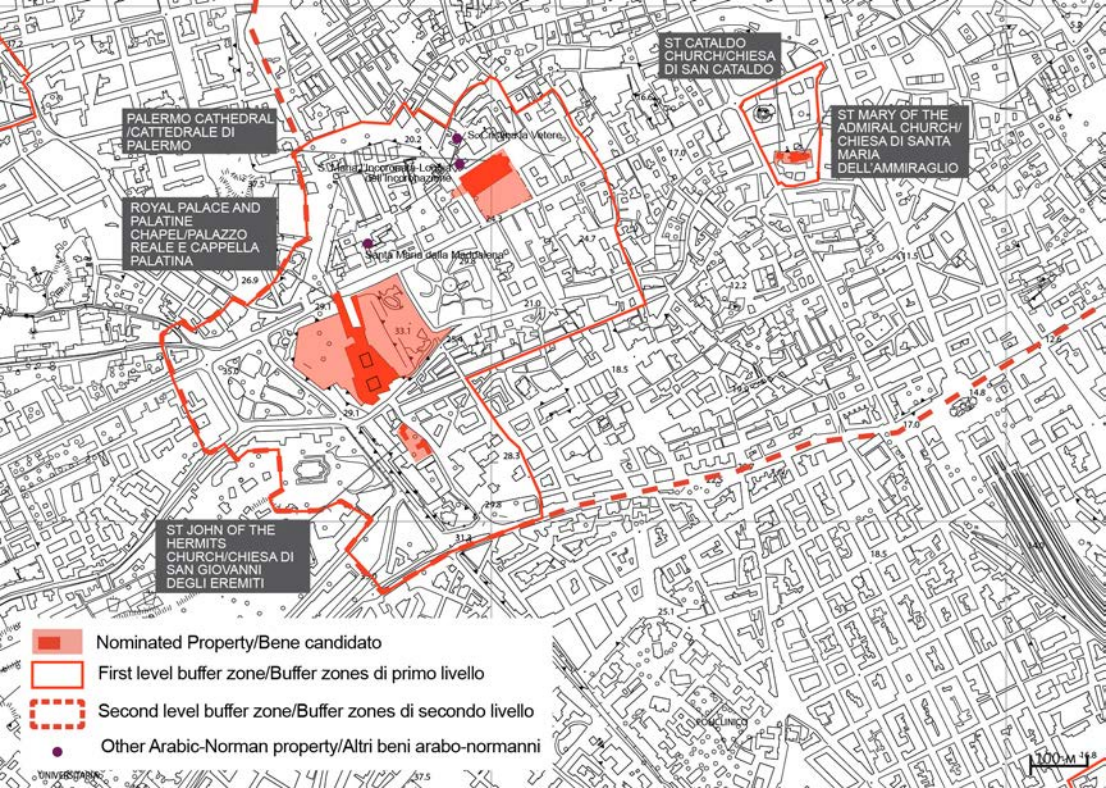
Sezione aggiornata da Volo Digitale a colori piel terreno 0,25 cm denominato AT42708
confrontata nell'ambito dello sottomisura 1.01b del PGR SICILIA 2000-2006

VIETA LA RIPRODUZIONE A TITOLI DI LEGGE - MATERIALE DI ESCLUSIVA PROPRIETA' DELLA REGIONE SICILIANA

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello



Elemento cartografico di proprietà della Regione Siciliana ceduto in data 17/11/2011 al n. 2011-B343







PALERMO CATHEDRAL
/CATTEDRALE DI
PALERMO

ROYAL PALACE AND
PALATINE
CHAPEL/PALAZZO
REALE E CAPPELLA
PALATINA

ST JOHN OF THE
HERMITS
CHURCH/CHIESA DI
SAN GIOVANNI
DEGLI EREMITI

ST CATALDO
CHURCH/CHIESA
DI SAN CATALDO

ST MARY OF THE
ADMIRAL CHURCH/
CHIESA DI SANTA
MARIA
DELL'AMMIRAGLIO

-  Nominated Property/Bene candidato
-  First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello
-  Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello
-  Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni

100 M







ZISA PALACE/PALAZZO DELLA ZISA

PALERMO CATHEDRAL /CATTEDRALE DI PALERMO

ROYAL PALACE AND PALATINE CHAPEL/PALAZZO REALE E CAPPELLA PALATINA

ST JOHN OF THE HERMITS CHURCH/CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI

-  Nominated Property/Bene candidato
-  First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello
-  Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello
-  Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni

Cefalù

Buffer zones and nominated properties
Buffer zones e beni candidati

REGIONE  SICILIANA

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE

DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA NUMERICA REGIONALE

FOGLIO N. 5971308

CEFALU'

Scala 1 : 2000

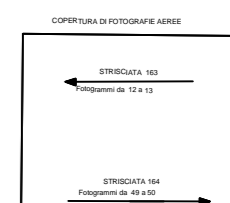
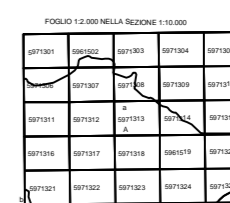
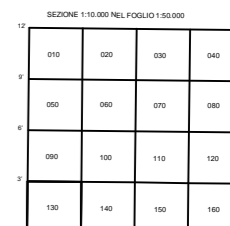


RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GAUSS - BOGGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)

Altimetria riferita al livello medio del mare (manogalo di Catania)
Equisdistanza tra le curve di livello: 2m (per le curve a tratti: 1m)

COORDINATE DEI VERTICI DEL FOGLIO

SISTEMA	NO	VERTICE		
		NE	SO	SE
GEOGRAFICHE	38° 02' 24"	38° 02' 24"	38° 01' 48"	38° 01' 48"
E-D-1984	14° 01' 00"	14° 02' 00"	14° 02' 00"	14° 03' 00"
UTM ED50	4.210.702	4.210.747	4.209.652	4.209.657
Fuso Est	415.170	416.633	415.159	416.622
GEOGRAFICHE	38° 02' 18"	38° 02' 18"	38° 01' 42"	38° 01' 42"
Roma 40	17° 34' 48"	17° 35' 48"	17° 34' 48"	17° 35' 48"
GAUSS-BOGGA	4.210.568	4.210.563	4.209.458	4.209.443
Fuso Est	2.436.110	2.436.573	2.435.599	2.436.562
GEOGRAFICHE	38° 02' 20"	38° 02' 20"	38° 01' 44"	38° 01' 44"
WGS84	14° 01' 52"	14° 02' 52"	14° 01' 58"	14° 02' 58"
UTM WGS84	4.210.569	4.210.554	4.209.459	4.209.444
Fuso Est	415.112	416.575	415.101	416.554



PROVINCIA: A - PALERMO

Comune: a - CEFALU' b - GRATTERI c - POLLINA

Ripresa aerea Agosto 2003
Zona RMK TOP 15 - Focosa 153.328
Quota media relativa di volo 1200 m

- LEGGENDA
- ▲ VERTICI I.G.M. 95
 - ⊕ CAPSOLAI DI LIVELLAZIONE
 - ◆ PUNTI DI RAFFITTIAMENTO
 - ◇ PUNTI FOTOGRAFICI DI APPOGGIO NON COSTITUENTI RETE DI INQUADRAMENTO
 - PUNTI STABILI DI RIFERIMENTO



EDIZIONE 2005

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello



Elemento cartografico di proprietà della Regione Siciliana ceduto in data 17/11/2011 al n. 2011-B343

2368633 830008 2369633 830008 2370633 830008 2371633 830008

Monreale

Buffer zones and nominated properties

Buffer zones e beni candidati

ASSESSORATO DEL TERRITORIO E DELL'AMBIENTE
DIPARTIMENTO URBANISTICA

CARTA TECNICA REGIONALE

SEZIONE N. 594120

MONREALE

Scala 1 : 10000



RAPPRESENTAZIONE CONFORME DI GAUSS - BOAGA
(SISTEMA NAZIONALE - FUSO EST)
Costanti di transito per passare dalle coordinate Gauss Boaga a quelle nel sistema U.T.M.
 $\Delta E = -201936$
 $\Delta N = -195$

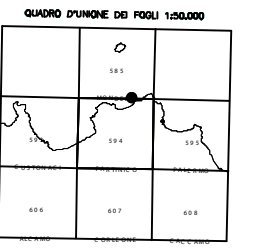
L'equidistanza fra le curve di livello e' di m 10 (per le curve di livello quadrate, e tratti, e' di m 5)
L'altimetro, espresso in metri, e' riferito al livello medio del mare (Mareografo di Catania)

DECLINAZIONE MAGNETICA AL 1 GENNAIO 2000:
CONVENIENZA: MODULO DI DIVERGENZA
LINEARE, AL CENTRO DELLA SEZIONE

La declinazione magnetica varia annualmente di circa 0.01"

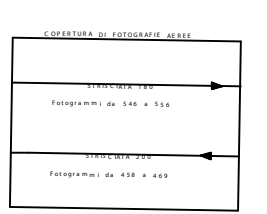
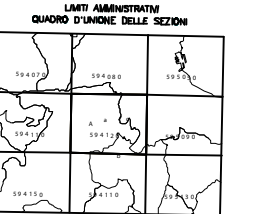
COORDINATE GEOGRAFICHE
Le coordinate dei vertici di questo
carta derivano da E.D. 1980

VERTICE	LONGITUDINE E	LATITUDINE N
NO	15°15'00"	38°50'00"
NE	15°20'00"	38°54'00"
SO	15°15'00"	38°51'00"
SE	15°20'00"	38°53'00"



POSIZIONE DELLA SEZIONE NEL FOGLIO 1:50,000

010	020	030	040
050	060	070	080
090	100	110	120
130	140	150	160



PROVINCIA
A PALERMO

COMUNE
a MONREALE
b ALTOFONTE
c PALERMO

Ripresa aerea digitale: data solo Set.2002
CAMERA DA PRESA ZEISS DMC FOC.130 mm
Quota media relativa di volo 2500 mt
Focal. Pressione 0.24 mt

LEGGENDA

- ▲ PUNTI TRIGONOMETRICI (G.M.)
- CAPOSALI LIVELLAZIONE
- ▼ PUNTI DI RAFFITTIMENTO
- ◆ PUNTI FOTOGRAFICI D'APPoggio NON COSTITUENTI RETE DI INQUADRAMENTO



EDIZIONE 2008

- Nominated Property/Bene candidato
- First level buffer zone /Buffer zones di primo livello
- Second level buffer zone /Buffer zones di secondo livello

Elemento cartografico di proprietà della Regione Siciliana ceduto in data 17/11/2011 al n. 2011-B34

2368633 830008 2369633 830008 2370633 830008 2371633 830008

4216973 43422

4215973 43422

4216973 43422

4215973 43422

4214973 43422

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SERIAL PROPERTY:
"ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES
OF CEFALU' AND MONREALE"**

BETWEEN

- **SICILIAN REGION COUNCILLORSHIP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SICILIAN IDENTITY**
- **SICILIAN REGIONAL ASSEMBLY**
- **MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TOURISM (General Secretariat – I Service, Coordination and international relationships –UNESCO Office)**
- **MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR-FEC (FUND CULT BUILDINGS) PREFECTURE OF PALERMO**
- **MUNICIPALITY OF PALERMO**
- **MUNICIPALITY OF CEFALÙ**
- **MUNICIPALITY OF MONREALE**
- **ARCHDIOCESE OF PALERMO**
- **ARCHDIOCESE OF MONREALE**
- **DIOCESE OF CEFALÙ**
- **EPARCHY OF PIANA DEGLI ALBANESI**
- **SICILY UNESCO HERITAGE FOUNDATION**
- **SICILY FOUNDATION**
- **FREDERICK II FOUNDATION**

CONSIDERED

- that one of the fundamental requisites requested for the insertion of the property in the World Heritage List is that it is provided with an appropriated MANAGEMENT PLAN, as it is indicated in the paragraph 108 of the "Operational Guidelines for the realization of the Convention on the world heritage" of UNESCO;
- that the MANAGEMENT PLAN is aimed to protect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, as defined by the abovementioned Operational Guidelines, for the present and future generations, and that therefore it is set as operational tool able to perform such function.

CONSIDERED

- the necessity to coordinate the activities of the signatory subjects and to increase the collaboration to the goals of the protection and the town planning, landscape requalification, and of the socio-economic valorisation of the concerned territories, through the promotion of the artistic, architectural and landscape historical heritage, as well as of the intangible cultural heritage with priority and prevailing safeguard of the activities and of the religious, pastoral and cult purposes concerning the use of the properties of the aforesaid heritage in ecclesiastical availability, as holy places living and working sites not only for the whole diocesan community but also for the parish one;
- the request to extend the aforesaid MANAGEMENT PLAN to the "buffer zones" of the areas for which is requested the inscription on the Heritage List and to the relative territories of reference.

PREMISED

- that the MANAGEMENT PLAN of the serial property "**ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALU' AND MONREALE**" identifies among the tools of realization of the same PLAN and for the coordination of the management of the property, the "STEERING COMMITTEE", constituted permanently by:

- 1. Sicilian Region Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity;**
- 2. Sicilian Regional Assembly;**
- 3. Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism (General Secretariat – I Service, Coordination and international relationships –UNESCO Office);**
- 4. Ministry of the Interior (Fund Cult Buildings);**

5. Municipality of Palermo;
6. Municipality of Cefalù;
7. Municipality of Monreale;
8. Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation;
9. Sicily Foundation;
10. Frederick II Foundation.

- that in the Steering Committee also take part, in the quality of participants, for the only profiles concerning the matters of respective competence specified by the present memorandum, **the Archdiocese of Palermo, the Diocese of Cefalù, the Archdiocese of Monreale and the Eparchy of Piana degli Albanesi**;

- that the **UNESCO Heritage Foundation**, constituted by the Sicilian Region and by the Italian National Committee for UNESCO with the purpose to manage and to promote UNESCO properties of Sicily Region, is identified as Operational Structure in the MANAGEMENT PLAN of the serial property "Arab-Norman Palermo and the Cathedral Churches of Cefalù and Monreale".

IT IS ESTABLISHED AND IT IS AGREED THE FOLLOWING

Art. 1 Management Plan

1. The Management Plan (from now "PLAN") represents a declaration of principles and actions, which Authorities and Communities undertake to comply with.
2. The PLAN has the aim to maintain in the time the integrity of the values that will allow the inscription of the property on the UNESCO World Heritage List, to make compatible the protection and the conservation of the same property with the lasting and sustainable development of the territories of reference.
3. The signatory subjects of the present memorandum operate, each one for his own respective competence, so that a participated management system develops, that involves the social, cultural, religious and economic strengths of the territories of reference, assuring the participation of the citizens.
4. The PLAN contributes to the direction of the town planning and economic choices of the communities through the knowledge, the conservation and the exploitation of the historical, cultural, religious and landscape resources.
5. The signatory subjects of the present memorandum adopt the **Management Plan** of the property "ARAB-NORMAN PALERMO AND THE CATHEDRAL CHURCHES OF CEFALÙ AND MONREALE".

Art. 2 Steering Committee

1.A STEERING COMMITTEE is founded (from now "COMMITTEE") constituted permanently by the following components:

1. Sicilian Region Councillorship of Cultural Heritage and Sicilian Identity;
2. Sicilian Regional Assembly;
3. Ministry of National Heritage and Culture and Tourism (General Secretariat – I Service, Coordination and international relationships –UNESCO Office);
4. Ministry of the Interior - Fund Cult Buildings – Prefecture of Palermo;
5. Municipality of Palermo;
6. Municipality of Cefalù;
7. Municipality of Monreale;
8. Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation;
9. Sicily Foundation;
10. Frederick II Foundation.

2. In the COMMITTEE also take part, in the quality of participants, the **ARCHDIOCESE of PALERMO, the DIOCESE of CEFALÙ, the ARCHDIOCESE of MONREALE and the EPARCHY of PIANA degli ALBANESI**, through their own legal representatives or their delegates provided with specific technical

competences, with the only aims to give the preventive and mandatory advice and the relative agreement on the compatibility of the purposes, of the actions scheduled by the Plan with the finalities of the activities and with religious, pastoral and cult projects concerning the use of the properties included in the heritage, object of the same PLAN, in ecclesiastical availability in the respect of the canonical and liturgical norms, as well as to verify periodically the realization of the directions and/or prescription contained in the given advice and in the relative agreement.

3. All the subjects component the COMMITTEE approve and are committed:

- a) to establish the guidelines, for the management of the property, that are aimed to the safeguard of the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property and of the attributes and features that are associated with it, together with a more fully scrupulous impact assessments for all the proposed interventions;
- b) to propose the interventions included in the Management Plan and to effectively support the strategies of tourist enhancement that, however, will have to guarantee the protection, the conservation and the sustainable valorisation of the Outstanding Universal Value of the serial property.

Art. 3 Purposes of the Steering Committee

1. The COMMITTEE operates for the realization of the aims and the actions indicated in the PLAN.
2. The COMMITTEE approves the guidelines and checks the activities indicated in the PLAN and realizes, with the contribution of other organisms or institutions, activities of promotion, communication, also in conformity, for the competence ambits, to the advice and the relative agreement mentioned in the previous art. 2.

Art. 4 Functioning of the Steering Committee

1. The legal representatives or their delegates in the permanent Steering Committee, about which in the art.2, paragraph 1, elect a President, among the representatives of the institutions or foundations based in Sicily, that remains in office for a two-year period.
2. The COMMITTEE, in the first available meeting, will be endowed with rules for its functioning.
3. The COMMITTEE is convoked by the President and meets at least twice a year.
4. The COMMITTEE meets in Palermo, in the Headquarters of Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation, viale Regina Margherita, 38.
5. Each of the members and of the participants of the COMMITTEE can request the convocation to the President.
6. The convening of the COMMITTEE reports the agenda of the issues to be addressed and a report is drawn.
7. The COMMITTEE validly deliberates with the presence of the half more one of its permanent components, except that the expression of the advice and the relative agreement about which in the previous article 2, that distinctly remains attributed to the exclusive competence of the representatives of the ecclesiastical institutions that take part in the meeting.

Art. 5 Operational structure. Monitoring Plan

1. The COMMITTEE recurses to Sicily UNESCO Heritage Foundation as Operational Structure.
2. The Structure has the task:
 - a) to implement the monitoring plan, also with regard to the respect of the directions and/or prescriptions included in the advice and the relative agreement about which in the previous article 2;
 - b) to coordinate the activities related to the nomination, those related to the status of UNESCO property and the realization of the interventions and activities described in the MANAGEMENT PLAN;

- c) to attend to convene, on suggestion of the President, the COMMITTEE and to draw the minutes of the meetings;
3. For the implementation of the Monitoring Plan and of the plan of the activities connected to the nomination, the Structure recurses to a working group in which participate the technical referents of all subjects that compose the COMMITTEE.
4. The Structure presents every year to the COMMITTEE the Monitoring Plan and the Activities Plan.
5. The Structure can activate technical-scientific collaborations with the Universities, research centers and with other cultural and scientific Institutions.

Art. 6 Activities of the Steering Committee

1. To the contribution of the expenses it is provided, beginning from the date of the official acknowledgment of the property, through:
- a) the annual contribution of the municipalities of: Palermo, Cefalù and Monreale, in the measure of 0,30 € for every inhabitant;
 - b) the resources, in case of need, set aside by the statutory institutions of the Foundations that manage UNESCO monuments, among them indicated in the art. 2, paragraph 1;
 - c) by the contribution of the other Foundations, among them indicated in the art. 2, paragraph 1;
 - d) the resources available in the specific budget chapter of the Sicilian Region;
 - e) possible public and private contributions and donations;
 - f) sponsorships of events and other activities.
2. Only for the year 2015, it is provided for monthly share beginning from the date of the official recognition of the property, while for the following years, the COMMITTEE, according to the Activities Plan and the Monitoring Plan, approves an appropriate three-year plan in which could be revised the contribution about which in the previous paragraph 1.

READ AND UNDERSIGNED

SICILIAN REGION COUNCILLORSHIP OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SICILIAN IDENTITY

SICILIAN REGIONAL ASSEMBLY

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AND CULTURE AND TOURISM (General Secretariat – I Service, Coordination and international relationships –UNESCO Office)

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR “FEC”

MUNICIPALITY OF PALERMO

MUNICIPALITY OF CEFALÙ

MUNICIPALITY OF MONREALE

ARCHDIOCESE OF PALERMO

ARCHDIOCESE OF MONREALE

DIOCESE OF CEFALÙ

EPARCHY OF PIANA DEGLI ALBANESI

SICILY UNESCO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

SICILY FOUNDATION

FREDERICK II FOUNDATION



COMUNE DI PALERMO

DELIBERAZIONE DELLA GIUNTA COMUNALE

DELIBERAZIONE N. 23 DEL 17-02-2015

OGGETTO: ATTO DI INDIRIZZO PER RAFFORZARE LA TUTELA DEI MONUMENTI INCLUSI NEL SITO SERIALE "PALERMO ARABO-NORMANNA E LE CATEDRALI DI CEFALU' E MONREALE" NELL'AMBITO DELLA PROCEDURA DI RICONOSCIMENTO QUALE PATRIMONIO DELL'UMANITA' UNESCO -
IMMEDIATA ESECUZIONE

		Pres	Ass.
SINDACO:	Orlando Leoluca	P	
VICE SINDACO:	Arcuri Emilio	P	
<u>ASSESSORI:</u>			
Raimondo	Francesco Maria	P	
Lapiana	Cesare		a
Gini	Giuseppe	P	
Marano	Giovanna	P	
Abbonato	Luciano		a
Catania	Giusto	P	
Ciulla	Agnese	P	
Cusumano	Andrea	P	
Evola	Barbara		a
Totale N.		8	3

E. I.
L

L'anno duemilaquindici addi dicisette del mese di febbraio alle ore 16.00 in Palermo nella sala delle adunanze posta nella sede comunale di Viale Nissami si è adunata la Giunta Municipale per trattare vari argomenti, compreso quello di cui all'oggetto.

Presiede l'adunanza il Sig. M. Leoluca Orlando - Sindaco

Partecipa il sottoscritto Sig. Don Fabrizio Dell'Acqua Segretario Generale del Comune.

Il Presidente, riconosciuto legale il numero degli intervenuti, dichiara aperta la seduta.

LA GIUNTA COMUNALE

Vista l'allegata proposta di deliberazione concernente l'oggetto;

Visto l'allegato foglio pareri;

Dopo opportuna discussione;

Ritenuto che il documento di che trattasi è meritevole di approvazione;

Con votazione resa e verificata nei modi e forme di legge,

DELIBERA

La proposta di deliberazione riguardante l'oggetto, è approvata nel testo allegato alla presente deliberazione e fatta propria.

Con separata unanime votazione espressa in forma palese, il presente provvedimento viene dichiarato immediatamente eseguibile, stante l'urgenza di provvedere.



**COMUNE DI PALERMO**

AREA DELLA CULTURA

PROPOSTA DI PROVVEDIMENTO DELIBERATIVO DI G.C.*(Costituita da n° _____ fogli, oltre il presente, e da n° _____ allegati)***OGGETTO: Atto di indirizzo per rafforzare la tutela dei monumenti inclusi nel sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento quale Patrimonio dell'Umanità UNESCO**

PROPONENTE	
IL RESPONSABILE DEL PROCEDIMENTO	IL DIRIGENTE/IL FUNZIONARIO
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
Li.....

PARERE DEL RESPONSABILE DEL SERVIZIO IN ORDINE ALLA REGOLARITA' TECNICA
(Art. 53, Legge n° 142/90 e L.R. n° 48/91 ss.mm.ii. e art.4, comma 3 del "Regolamento dei controlli interni" approvato con Deliberazione di C.C. n°198/2013)

VISTO: si esprime parere favorevole in ordine alla legittimità, alla regolarità e correttezza dell'atto e dell'azione amministrativa

VISTO: si esprime parere contrario per le motivazioni allegate

IL CAPO AREA
[Signature]
e-mail: e.cofanadra@comune.palermo.it

DATA.....

DATA.....

VISTO: IL SINDACO/L'ASSESSORE

PARERE DEL RESPONSABILE DI RAGIONERIA IN ORDINE ALLA REGOLARITA' CONTABILE
(Art. 53, Legge n° 142/90 e L.R. n° 48/91 ss.mm.ii.)

VISTO: si esprime parere favorevole

VISTO: si esprime parere contrario per le motivazioni allegate

Parere non dovuto poiché l'atto non comporta impegno di spesa o diminuzione di entrata

IL RAGIONIERE GENERALE
[Signature]

DATA *12/2/15*

Controdeduzioni dell'Ufficio Proponente alle Osservazioni di cui al Parere di regolarità contabile e/o rese dal Segretario Generale

- osservazioni controdedotte dal dirigente del servizio proponente con nota mail prot. n. _____ del _____
Parere di regolarità tecnica confermato SI NO
- Gs nota mail prot. n° _____ del _____ Gs. nota mail prot. n° _____ del _____
- Per avvenuta decorrenza dei termini di riscontro (gg. 2 lavorativi)

ALLEGATO UNICO ALLA DELIBERA G.C. n° *23* del *17-02-2015*

IL SINDACO <i>[Signature]</i>	IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE <i>[Signature]</i>
----------------------------------	--

Il Capo Area della Cultura e il Capo Area della Pianificazione del Territorio in riferimento all'argomento in oggetto indicato, sottopongono alla Giunta Comunale la proposta di deliberazione nel testo che segue:

OGGETTO: Atto di indirizzo per rafforzare la tutela dei monumenti inclusi nel sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento quale Patrimonio dell'Umanità UNESCO

I CAPI AREA

PREMESSO che con la Legge n. 184 del 6 Aprile 1977 lo Stato Italiano ha aderito alla Convenzione stipulata nel 1972 dai Paesi membri dell'Organizzazione delle Nazioni Unite per l'Educazione, la Scienza e la Cultura (UNESCO), riguardante la protezione sul piano mondiale del patrimonio culturale e naturale e avente, tra gli altri scopi, quello di redigere un elenco del patrimonio mondiale (World Heritage List - WHL), ossia un elenco dei beni del patrimonio culturale e del patrimonio naturale considerati di eccezionale valore universale

VISTO il D. Lgs. n° 42 del 22 Gennaio 2004, avente ad oggetto "Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio" e riguardante la tutela e la valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale

VISTA la legge n. 77 del 20 Febbraio 2006, avente ad oggetto "Misure speciali di tutela e fruizione dei siti italiani di interesse culturale, paesaggistico e ambientale, inseriti nella lista del patrimonio mondiale, posti sotto la tutela dell'UNESCO"

CONSIDERATO che tra le finalità sancite dallo Statuto del Comune di Palermo (art. 2) rientrano tanto *"la diffusione e la promozione della cultura"* quanto *"la riappropriazione della memoria storica da parte dei cittadini anche attraverso il recupero, la tutela, lo sviluppo e la fruizione collettiva del patrimonio culturale, artistico e monumentale"*

RICONOSCIUTA l'importanza che l'inserimento nella World Heritage List implica per i territori di riferimento ai fini di uno sviluppo economico, oltre che socio-culturale, durevole e sostenibile

VISTA la deliberazione di G.M. n. 4 del 15.01.2015 di E.I. "Approvazione dell'iniziativa per l'inserimento del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" nell'elenco del patrimonio mondiale (World Heritage List - WHL) dell'UNESCO, nei termini dell'allegato schema di Protocollo d'Intesa

CONSIDERATO che tra le azioni fissate nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento del sito seriale è prescritto che si provveda a interventi dedicati ai fini del rafforzamento della tutela dei monumenti nelle zone in essi ricadenti

CHE durante l'ispezione dell'UNESCO del 22/25 ottobre 2014 sono state individuate le "Buffer Zone" al fine di garantire una migliore accessibilità ed incentivare azioni di riqualificazione dei contesti interessati

CONSIDERATO CHE

1. E' in fase avanzata l'iter di candidatura della città di Palermo presso l'Unesco per il riconoscimento dell'itinerario arabo - normanno (Palermo - Monreale - Cefalù) tra i beni del Patrimonio dell'Umanità.
2. L'itinerario arabo normanno della città di Palermo comprende:
 1. Palazzo Reale;
 2. Cappella Palatina;
 3. Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti;
 4. Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (detta chiesa della Martorana e Concattedrale dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi);
 5. Chiesa di S. Cataldo;
 6. Cattedrale di Palermo;
 7. Palazzo della Zisa;
 8. La Cuba;
 9. Ponte dell'Ammiraglio;
 10. Castello a Mare;
 11. Castello di Mare Dolce e Parco della Favara;
 12. Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena;
 13. Chiesa della Magione;
 14. La Cuba Soprana e la piccola Cuba;
 15. Cappella di Santa Maria l'Incoronata;
 16. San Giovanni Dei Lebroso;
 17. Chiesa di Santo Spirito (Chiesa dei Vespri);
 18. Chiesa di S. Cristina La Vetere;
 19. Uscibene.



VISTO apposito atto di indirizzo del Sindaco che si allega;

RILEVATO che:

1. La valutazione da parte dell'UNESCO tiene in grande considerazione il più ampio contesto entro il quale sono inseriti gli elementi monumentali.
2. Al fine di tutelare i monumenti, garantirne una migliore accessibilità ed incentivare azioni di riqualificazione dei contesti interessati sono istituite le "Buffer zone" di Primo e Secondo Livello.
3. Le Buffer zone di Primo livello:
 - a. sono ambiti territoriali perfettamente delimitati che, generalmente, comprendono tessuti e vuoti urbani immediatamente prossimi ai beni, con i quali, gli stessi, intrattengono forti relazioni visive e funzionali;
 - b. non vanno soggette a trasformazioni urbane ed edilizie che interferiscono con le azioni di salvaguardia e protezione previste dal Piano di Azione e dal Piano di Gestione.
 - c. Vanno tendenzialmente soggette ad azioni tendenti a:
 - i. Incrementare il livello di decoro urbano;
 - ii. Potenziare la raccolta di rifiuti con sistemi porta a porta;
 - iii. Limitare la circolazione veicolare;
 - iv. Realizzare sistemi di pedonalità e mobilità leggera.



4. Le Buffer zone di Secondo Livello:
 - a. comprendono ambiti urbani più estesi che rappresentano il contesto all'interno del quale avvengono le principali interazioni con le politiche di tutela, valorizzazione e trasformazione compatibile;
 - b. Vanno attivate azioni tendenti a ridurre l'impatto del traffico veicolare sui beni tutelati ed a promuovere processi di rigenerazione urbana;
 - c. non vanno soggette a trasformazioni urbane ed edilizie che interferiscono con le azioni di tutela e valorizzazione dei beni.

RITENUTO che:

1. Sono individuate le seguenti Buffer zone di Primo Livello:
 - a. Area comprendente il Palazzo Reale, la Cappella Palatina, San Giovanni degli Eremiti, la Cattedrale;
 - b. Area comprendente la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio
 - c. Area del Castello della Zisa;
 - d. Area del ponte dell'Ammiraglio.
2. E' individuata, inoltre, la Buffer zona di secondo livello coincidente con la porzione del centro storico di Palermo compreso entro le mura cinquecentesche.

CONSIDERATO che:

1. Nei successivi atti di pianificazione urbana, di programmazione delle Opere Pubbliche e di gestione del traffico è necessario rispettare le indicazioni e prescrizioni che dipendono dalla classificazione dei beni come Patrimonio dell'Umanità.

VISTI:

1. Le planimetrie allegate, allegati 1, 2, 3, 4 e 5, che individuano le Buffer zone di Primo e Secondo Livello.
2. La relazione sui criteri generali di perimetrazione così come ridefiniti a seguito dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22 - 25 settembre c.a..

PROPONGONO

Per i motivi esposti in narrativa e che s'intendono riportati:

1. Di introdurre, nel redigendo Nuovo PRG, le perimetrazioni riportate nelle planimetrie allegate alla presente deliberazione, che individuano le Buffer zone di Primo e Secondo livello dei beni facenti parte dell'Itinerario arabo normanno" che si propone di classificare come Patrimonio dell'Umanità, con esplicito richiamo, nelle rispettive norme tecniche di attuazione, alle indicazioni e prescrizioni riportate in narrativa e nella relazione dei criteri generali di perimetrazione così come ridefiniti a seguito dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22-25 settembre c.a.
2. Dare mandato, agli Uffici e Servizi competenti, nell'ambito della programmazione delle attività di competenza, di porre in essere, nell'ambito delle aree di cui sopra, di iniziative

tendenti a ridurre gli impatti negativi sui beni tutelati della viabilità carrabile, di incrementare la pedonalizzazione, riqualificazione e rigenerazione delle aree.

Il presente provvedimento non comporta impegno di spesa per l'esercizio corrente

Il Capo Area della Pianificazione del Territorio
Arch. Nicola Di Bartolomeo

Il Capo Area della Cultura
Dott.ssa Eljana Calandra

Il Capo Area della Cultura esprime in merito, ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 12 della L.R. n° 30/2000, parere favorevole in ordine alla regolarità tecnica della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto

Il Capo Area della Cultura
D.ssa Eljana Calandra

Il Sindaco/l'Assessore al ramo, letta la superiore proposta e ritenuto che la stessa rientra tra gli obiettivi programmati dell'Ente, ne propone l'adozione da parte della Giunta Comunale.

l'Assessore alla Cultura

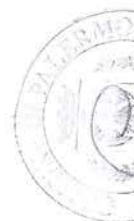
Prof. Andrea Cusumano

Il Dirigente responsabile di Ragioneria esprime in merito, ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 12 della L.R. n° 30/2000, parere ~~(favorevole/contrario)~~ in ordine alla regolarità contabile della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto (motivare il parere contrario e citare la norma violata).

Il Dirigente responsabile di Ragioneria
D.ssa Carmela Agnello

DISTINTA DEGLI ALLEGATI ALLA PROPOSTA DI DELIBERAZIONE DELLA GIUNTA COMUNALE N. 4 DEL 17/02/2015 AVENTE PER OGGETTO: Atto di indirizzo per rafforzare la tutela dei monumenti inclusi nel sito seriale "Palermo Arabo-Normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento quale patrimonio dell'umanità Unesco.

- A) Atto di Indirizzo del Sig. Sindaco prot. 786339 del 30/09/2014;
- B) Criteri generali di perimetrazione così come ridefiniti a seguito dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22/25 Settembre;
- C) Planimetrie di 1° e 2° livello



[Handwritten signature]




Città di Palermo
Il Sindaco



Prot. n. 786339 del 30/09/2014

Direttore della Fondazione UNESCO Sicilia
Coordinatore Unesco WHL2015
Candidatura Itinerario Palermo arabo-normanna
e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale
Prof. Aurelio Angelini

6
Oggetto *Candidatura UNESCO Itinerario Palermo arabo-normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale*

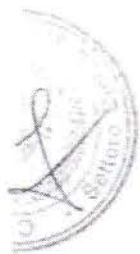

L'amministrazione Comunale di Palermo intende dedicare particolare attenzione al contesto relativo ai monumenti del circuito arabo normanno. A tal fine, condivide le perimetrazioni delle Buffer zone individuate nel corso dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22 e 25 ottobre 2014, rappresentate nelle planimetrie allegate, al fine di tutelare i monumenti del circuito arabo normanno, garantirne una migliore accessibilità ed incentivare azioni di riqualificazione dei contesti interessati.

A tal fine, l'Amministrazione Comunale di Palermo procederà ad adottare uno specifico piano di valorizzazione che interessi le Buffer zone individuate, inserendo successivamente le rispettive perimetrazioni nel Nuovo strumento urbanistico comunale, in corso di redazione.

Analoga iniziativa è stata condivisa dai Sindaci dei comuni di Cefalù e Monreale, che avvieranno simili attività per i rispettivi contesti.

In cordiale saluto


Leoluca Orlando



(B)

Criteri generali di perimetrazione così come ridefiniti a seguito dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22-25 Settembre

I perimetri delle componenti il sito seriale candidato, così come ridefinita a seguito dell'ispezione UNESCO del 22-25 Settembre, comprendono le superfici dei complessi monumentali e delle rispettive pertinenze individuate come aree sottoposte ai vincoli di tutela in quanto beni culturali.

A protezione dei beni candidati sono state individuate delle aree cuscinetto, le buffer zones, che sono articolate su due livelli.

Le **buffer zone di I livello** sono definite in funzione della preservazione dell'integrità visiva, strutturale e funzionale delle componenti del sito e del loro contesto immediato e sono costituite dai tessuti urbani e/o delle aree paesaggistiche con una estensione tale rispetto ai beni rispetto da costituire delle efficaci aree cuscinetto.

Eccetto che nei casi del Castello della Zisa e del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio di Palermo sono state altresì individuate **buffer zone di II, livello** che comprendono le buffer zone di I livello, la cui perimetrazione si basa su un più ampio sistema di relazioni urbanistiche, storico-culturali e paesaggistiche con i beni candidati, nonché sulle perimetrazioni di tutela esistenti a livello territoriale.

Le buffer zone di I e II livello godono di un sistema di protezione in virtù delle norme e prescrizioni previste dagli strumenti vigenti di pianificazione del territorio. La differenziazione tra buffer zone di I e II livello deriva dall'esigenza di individuare aree territorialmente più ristrette (le buffer zone di I livello) in cui promuovere misure integrative di protezione e specifiche azioni in materia di decoro urbano, pedonalizzazione, etc.

Beni candidati a Palermo e relative buffer zones

A Palermo i beni in candidatura ricadono tutti, ad eccezione del Palazzo della Zisa e del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, entro il perimetro del Centro Storico previsto dal *Piano Regolatore Generale* (P.R.G. strumento di pianificazione urbanistica a livello comunale) e identificato come l'area inclusa entro il tracciato delle antiche mura cinquecentesche: **Palazzo Reale con la Cappella Palatina, la Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Chiesa della Martorana e Concattedrale dell'Eparchia di Piana degli Albanesi), la Chiesa di San Cataldo e la Cattedrale detta anche Chiesa di Maria Assunta.** Su tali aree valgono le prescrizioni del *Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo* (P.P.E.) del Centro Storico di Palermo (strumento esecutivo del P.R.G.).

Sistemi generali di protezione dei beni e delle buffer zones

Tutti i **beni in candidatura**, in quanto beni di proprietà pubblica, sono vincolati *ope legis*, beneficiando del massimo livello di tutela stabilito dalla normativa nazionale disposta nel *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* (Decreto Legislativo N° 42 del 22/01/2004, Parte Seconda-Beni Culturali).

Il vincolo comporta essenzialmente un imprescindibile dovere di conservazione e, come misura di salvaguardia, l'obbligo ogni attività sull'edificio deve essere autorizzata dalla competente Soprintendenza (organo della Regione Siciliana, appositamente predisposto per la tutela del patrimonio culturale).

Per alcuni di essi, inoltre esistono specifici provvedimenti di vincolo, precedentemente disposti ma aventi gli stessi effetti sopra descritti:

- Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto del 15/08/1869;
- Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Chiesa della Martorana) dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto del 15/08/1869;

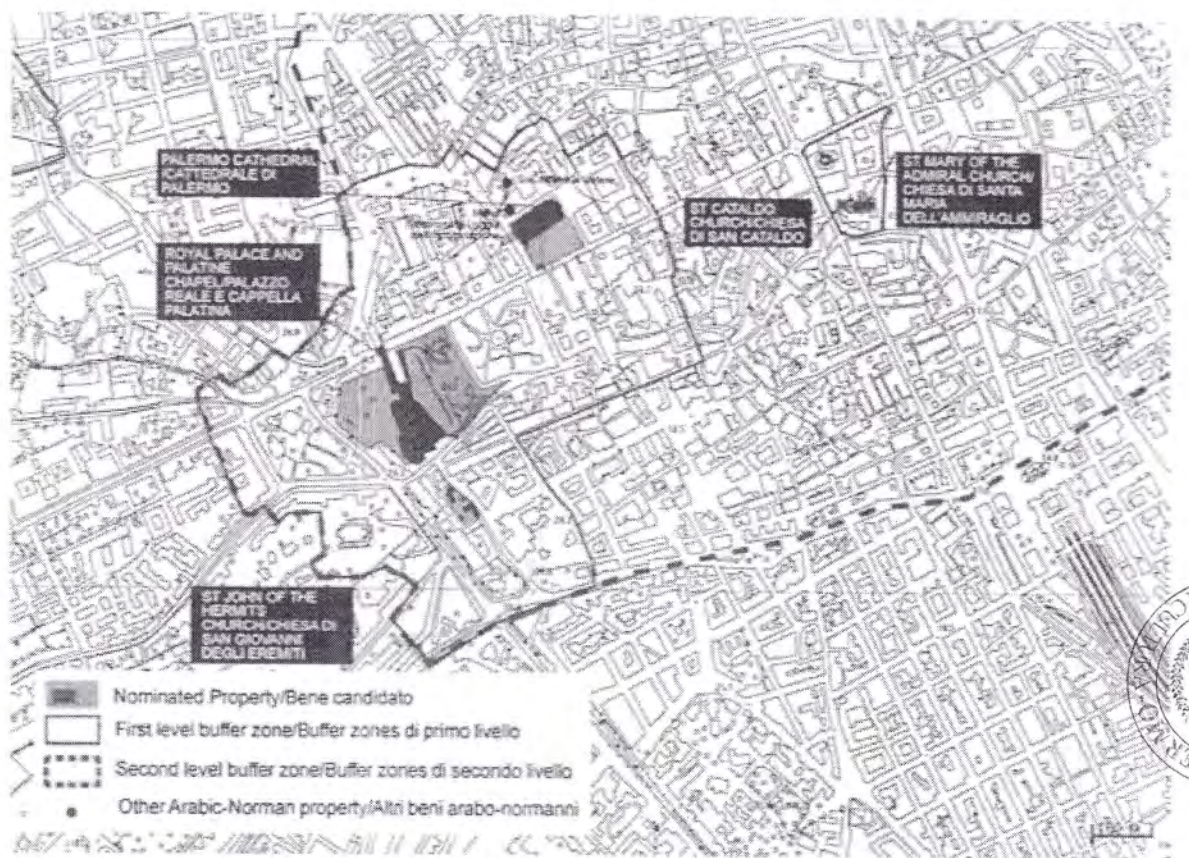
In base alla loro ubicazione sono stati dunque individuati due raggruppamenti con relative buffer zones di I livello ed un'unica buffer zone di II livello che li comprende tutti.

I territori che costituiscono le **buffer zones di I livello** comprendono numerosi edifici tutelati come beni monumentali e come tali godono del massimo livello di protezione specifica sopra descritta.

Nelle buffer zones sono inoltre individuate alcune aree di **tutela paesaggistica** in base al Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio (Decreto Legislativo N° 42 del 22/01/2004, Parte Terza-Beni Paesaggistici), nelle quali tutti gli interventi di modifica necessitano di preventiva autorizzazione da parte delle autorità competenti per la tutela del paesaggio (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali, interna alla Regione Siciliana) che verifica l'assenza di pregiudizio ai valori paesaggistici. Tali aree sono identificate nelle trattazioni delle singole buffer zones.

Inoltre nelle buffer zones ricadono aree a rischio idrogeologico per le quali il *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*, adottato con Decreto dell'Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente della Regione Sicilia (D.A.R.T.A) del 4 Luglio 2000, determina i limiti di trasformazione del suolo nonché gli ambiti di intervento per la mitigazione del rischio. Gli interventi nelle zone sottoposte a vincolo idrogeologico devono essere progettati e realizzati in funzione della salvaguardia, della qualità e della tutela dell'ambiente e sottoposte a preventive autorizzazioni, a eccezione delle opere che in nessun caso possono procurare danni a meno che non ricadano nelle aree censite come "aree a rischio" nel P.A.I., nei siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C.) e nelle zone di protezione speciale (Z.P.S.).





Mappa I Buffer zones di Palazzo Reale, Cappella Palatina, Cattedrale, San Giovanni degli Eremiti e di San Cataldo e Martorana

Buffer di I livello Palazzo Reale, Cappella Palatina, Cattedrale, San Giovanni degli Eremiti

Descrizione

La buffer zone individuata ingloba per continuità le singole buffer zones dei beni entro un perimetro unico tenendo conto dell'evidente *continuum* di tessuti e relazioni urbane esistenti nell'area e risponde all'esigenza di prevedere azioni di valorizzazione e protezione comuni nonché la presenza di altri beni come Santa Maria della Maddalena, la Chiesa dell'Incoronazione e la Loggia e la Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere che sono riconducibili alla temperie culturale arabo-normanna.

Relativamente al Palazzo Reale e alla Cappella Palatina sono stati considerati elementi di stretta relazione sia in termini visivi e identitari sia in termini funzionali Piazza Indipendenza e Piazza Vittoria con gli isolati che ne costituiscono le quinte architettoniche, la sede della biblioteca e alcuni spazi della Fondazione Federico II, gli edifici di pertinenza della Questura nei quali si esercitano funzioni "strategiche" di ordine pubblico, il tessuto compreso tra via Porta di Castro e via Saladino.

Il tessuto di relazione del complesso di San Giovanni degli Eremiti ingloba l'intero isolato su cui sorge il bene, Giardino d'Orleans, l'edificio che ospita la stazione della metropolitana omonima, l'isolato compreso entro il primo tratto di via Ernesto Basile e Corso Tukory e gli isolati compresi entro Via Generale Cardona e che inglobano l'Ospedale dei Bambini.

Infine, per quanto riguarda la Cattedrale, le aree rispetto alle quali è possibile evidenziare relazioni di natura visiva, strutturale e funzionale comprendono Palazzo Asmundo, l'isolato prospiciente sul sagrato e sulla piazza absidale, l'isolato dell'Istituto Vittorio Emanuele

- Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto del 15/08/1869;
- Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio (Chiesa della Martorana) dichiarato Monumento Nazionale con Regio Decreto del 15/08/1869;

In base alla loro ubicazione sono stati dunque individuati due raggruppamenti con relative buffer zones di I livello ed un'unica buffer zone di II livello che li comprende tutti.

I territori che costituiscono le **buffer zones di I livello** comprendono numerosi edifici tutelati come beni monumentali e come tali godono del massimo livello di protezione specifica sopra descritta.

Nelle buffer zones sono inoltre individuate alcune aree di **tutela paesaggistica** in base al Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio (Decreto Legislativo N° 42 del 22/01/2004, Parte Terza-Beni Paesaggistici), nelle quali tutti gli interventi di modifica necessitano di preventiva autorizzazione da parte delle autorità competenti per la tutela del paesaggio (Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali, interna alla Regione Siciliana) che verifica l'assenza di pregiudizio ai valori paesaggistici. Tali aree sono identificate nelle trattazioni delle singole buffer zones.

Inoltre nelle buffer zones ricadono aree a rischio idrogeologico per le quali il *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*, adottato con Decreto dell'Assessorato del Territorio e dell'Ambiente della Regione Sicilia (D.A.R.T.A) del 4 Luglio 2000, determina i limiti di trasformazione del suolo nonché gli ambiti di intervento per la mitigazione del rischio. Gli interventi nelle zone sottoposte a vincolo idrogeologico devono essere progettati e realizzati in funzione della salvaguardia, della qualità e della tutela dell'ambiente e sottoposte a preventive autorizzazioni, a eccezione delle opere che in nessun caso possono procurare danni a meno che non ricadano nelle aree censite come "aree a rischio" nel P.A.I., nei siti di interesse comunitario (S.I.C.) e nelle zone di protezione speciale (Z.P.S.).



Orlando e della Biblioteca Regionale, gli edifici di via dell'Incoronazione con la Loggia omonima, la Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Incoronata e la Chiesa di Santa Cristina La Vetere, l'articolato isolato che ingloba le sedi della Curia e del Palazzo Arcivescovile, la Caserma, la Chiesa di Santa Maria della Maddalena, gli edifici del Mercato delle Pulci e alcuni isolati prospicienti su Corso Alberto Amedeo e che si ricongiungono con l'area di Piazza Indipendenza.

Le Principali vie e piazze comprese in questa buffer zone sono:

Piazza Indipendenza, Piazza del Parlamento, Corso Re Ruggiero, tratto di Corso Tukory, Via Generale Cardona, Via dei Benedettini, Via Porta di Castro, piazza Vittoria, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Via delle scuole, Piazza Sett'angeli, Piazza dei Beati Paoli, Corso Alberto Amedeo, Via Matteo Bonello, Via delle Scuole, Via Sclafani, Via Porto di Castro, Via Saladino, Via Albergherai, Via Mongitore, Corso Alberto Amedeo.

Sistema di protezione attivo

In quanto interna al Centro Storico (classificato come Zona A dallo strumento urbanistico comunale) per tale buffer zone valgono le prescrizioni che derivano dal P.P.E. (*Piano particolareggiato Esecutivo*) vigente che consentono esclusivamente interventi sul patrimonio edilizio esistente tesi, a seconda dei casi, alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, alla ristrutturazione o al ripristino filologico o tipologico degli elementi degradati, alla conservazione delle aree verdi e alla demolizione di elementi che costituiscono superfetazioni con ripristino filologico o tipologico.

Nel caso dell'area che comprende San Giovanni degli Eremiti e gli isolati ad esso prossimi valgono le prescrizioni del "Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo Albergheria-Ballarò". Anche nel caso di questo strumento come del P.P.E. gli interventi sul patrimonio sono tesi alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, nonché alla ristrutturazione e alla conservazione delle aree verdi.

Inoltre:

- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico* (D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000) definite a "rischio frana molto elevato". Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti, ad esempio, interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al precedente piano, definite a "rischio idraulico molto elevato", potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere



pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate:

- "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree caratterizzate da cave storiche "a fossa", cedimenti e ribassamenti del suolo, sprofondamenti, crolli per la presenza di cavità sotterranee antropiche: queste aree in base a specifici piani attuativi sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali "area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat" (sistema di canali che seguendo le particolari conformazioni del terreno e la morfologia friabile della roccia vennero costruiti per portare acqua in superficie intercettando le falde naturali del terreno), subordinate, base a specifici piani attuativi, a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- vincolo Regie Trazzere;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri ferroviari di cui al Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica n. 753/80;
- vincolo idrogeologico in base al "Piano Stralcio di Bacino per l'Assetto Idrogeologico della Regione Siciliana" (P.A.I.) di cui alla Legge Regionale n.6 del 03/05/2001;



Fig. 1 Piano Particolareggiato Albergheria-Ballarò, progetto di recupero dell'area di San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Fonte: P.P. Albergheria-Ballarò.

pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate:

- "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree caratterizzate da cave storiche "a fossa", cedimenti e ribassamenti del suolo, sprofondamenti, crolli per la presenza di cavità sotterranee antropiche: queste aree in base a specifici piani attuativi sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali "area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat" (sistema di canali che seguendo le particolari conformazioni del terreno e la morfologia friabile della roccia vennero costruiti per portare acqua in superficie intercettando le falde naturali del terreno), subordinate, base a specifici piani attuativi, a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- vincolo Regie Trazzere;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri ferroviari di cui al Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica n. 753/80;
- vincolo idrogeologico in base al "*Piano Stralcio di Bacino per l'Assetto Idrogeologico della Regione Siciliana*" (P.A.I.) di cui alla Legge Regionale n.6 del 03/05/2001;



Fig. 1 Piano Particolareggiato Albergheria-Ballarò, progetto di recupero dell'area di San Giovanni degli Eremiti. Fonte: P.P. Albergheria-Ballarò.

Buffer di I livello San Cataldo e Martorana

Descrizione

Le chiese di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio e di San Cataldo si elevano a cingere lo spazio sud orientale di piazza Bellini su un alto zoccolo. Questo pianoro era detto, in epoca medievale, Piano del Pretore, perché sede dell'antica municipalità. Il piano è stato abbassato nel 1864 per raccordarsi con la strada Maqueda pertanto oggi le due chiese suddette risultano più elevate rispetto alla piazza Bellini come anche altre preesistenze notevoli quali la chiesa di Santa Caterina.

L'area comprende oltre alla Chiesa di San Cataldo e della Martorana e l'ex Convento oggi sede universitaria, Piazza Bellini, Piazza Pretoria e gli edifici su essa prospicienti tra cui Palazzo delle Aquile (sede del Comune di Palermo), la Chiesa di Santa Caterina con l'isolato annesso, l'ex Teatro Bellini. I criteri utilizzati per definire i limiti della buffer zone sono quelli di integrità visiva dei beni dai principali spazi pubblici adiacenti preservando i tessuti dell'immediato intorno per la maggior parte dei casi costituiti da edifici pubblici o edifici conventuali ed ecclesiastici e palazzi nobiliari di cui è ancora riconoscibile una unitarietà di impianto.

Le principali vie e piazze comprese in questa buffer zone sono:

Via Maqueda, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Piazza Bellini, Via Calderai, Piazza Pretoria, Discesa dei Giudici, Vicolo teatro Bellini.

Sistema di protezione attivo

Come nel caso precedente, in quanto interna al Centro Storico (classificata come Zona A dallo strumento urbanistico comunale) per tale buffer zone valgono le prescrizioni che derivano dal P.P.E. (Piano particolareggiato Esecutivo) vigente che consentono esclusivamente interventi sul patrimonio edilizio esistente tesi, a seconda dei casi, alla conservazione e al restauro degli elementi di pregio, alla ristrutturazione o al ripristino filologico o tipologico degli elementi degradati, alla conservazione delle aree verdi e alla demolizione di elementi che costituiscono superfetazioni con ripristino filologico o tipologico.

Il *Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano* (P.G.T.U.) prevede la pedonalizzazione delle piazze e dei vicoli che ricadono in questa area. In particolare, la pedonalizzazione e conseguente liberazione dai veicoli in sosta a Piazza Bellini su cui prospettano le facciate principali e gli accessi alle due chiese contribuirà al decoro dello spazio della piazza ristabilendo la continuità fisica e funzionale con la limitrofa Piazza Pretoria.

Inoltre:

- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico* (D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000) definite a "rischio frana molto elevato". Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;

- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali aree di pericolosità in base al precedente piano, definite a "rischio idraulico molto elevato", potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- è individuata un'"area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat" che, in base a specifico piano attuativo è subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico.



Mappa 2 Palermo, Buffer zones di II Livello

Buffer di II livello di Palazzo Reale con la Cappella Palatina, Chiesa di San Giovanni degli Eremiti, Chiesa di Santa Maria dell'Ammiraglio, Chiesa di San Cataldo e Cattedrale detta anche Chiesa di Maria Assunta.

Descrizione

Come già detto le buffer zone di I livello relative ai beni interni del Centro Storico di Palermo sono inseriti entro una buffer zone di II Livello.

I confini di tale buffer zone di II livello sono stati tracciati ricalcando quasi integralmente il perimetro del "Centro Storico" definito dallo strumento urbanistico comunale aggiungendo, per completezza, le aree di Piazza Indipendenza con gli isolati su essa prospicienti, gli edifici prospicienti nel primo tratto di Corso Alberto Amedeo, il Parco d'Orleans, l'isolato della stazione della metropolitana, alcuni isolati compresi entro il limite di Corso Tukory e il Molo Trapezoidale prossimo al Castello a Mare. L'intero Centro Storico di Palermo è, infatti, da considerare un contesto complesso e stratificato in cui si addensano i maggiori valori storici e architettonici riconducibili alla cultura arabo-normanna della città e in esso oltre alle singole emergenze architettoniche sono ancora oggi identificabili tracce di talune componenti descrivibili a questa matrice culturale nel tessuto e nella struttura urbanistica. Al suo interno si rilevano tuttora nella struttura insediativa elementi riconducibili all'organizzazione sociale e urbana araba.

Permangono tracce della Palermo araba tanto nella toponomastica che nella struttura dei vicoli ciechi, ad andamento lineare, a gomito, a baionetta, a forca ancora riconoscibili in quelle aree in cui sorgevano i quartieri della città araba: l'area del Cassaro, a ridosso del Castello a Mare, il quartiere della Kalsa, l'"eletta" cittadella dell'emiro, il quartiere degli Schiavoni, quello della Moschea, e il cosiddetto quartiere Nuovo. Durante il periodo normanno il fulcro della vita urbana tornò a essere l'antica *Palaepoli* mentre crebbero i quartieri attorno al porto e in prossimità del Castello a mare che diventò la reggia dei sovrani normanni.

Sistema di protezione attivo

La delimitazione della buffer zone di II livello riafferma un perimetro di tutela che si fonda su strumenti di protezione del territorio già esistenti con riferimento particolare alle prescrizioni previste dal vigente *Piano particolareggiato esecutivo* (P.P.E.) e dagli altri piani e progetti di recupero delle aree interne al perimetro del Centro Storico (piano di recupero S. Agostino; piano di recupero Capo; piano di recupero Scopari; piano di recupero Cassaro alto; piano particolareggiato Castello S. Pietro; piano particolareggiato Albergheria; piano di recupero Discesa delle Capre; piano di recupero Montevergini) (si vedano a questo proposito le aree stralciate del P.P.E. nella fig. 2) del *Piano Regolatore Generale* (P.R.G.), del *Piano Regolatore Portuale* (P.R.P.), del *Piano Generale del Traffico Urbano* (P.G.T.U.) in materia di mobilità e il *Piano Strategico Comunale* (P.S.C. in corso di approvazione) che agisce prevalentemente sulla riqualificazione urbana

Le prescrizioni di tutela previste dal P.P.E. interessano tutta l'area ad eccezione delle aree interessate dagli altri piani e progetti di recupero delle aree interne al perimetro del Centro Storico e di una parte del Molo Trapezoidale di competenza dell'Autorità Portuale su cui vigono le prescrizioni del Piano Regolatore Generale, oltre che per l'area della Cala e del Foro Italico, anche esse di competenza dell'Autorità Portuale e, quindi, sottoposte al P.R.P.

Le prescrizioni del P.P.E. riguardano la regolamentazione delle trasformazioni e la conservazione dei tessuti, degli spazi aperti e delle emergenze monumentali e contribuiscono

direttamente e indirettamente quindi a mantenere l'integrità visuale e funzionale delle zone monumentali.



Nel Centro Storico di Palermo, in base alla tipologia architettonica e in base alle Norme Tecniche del P.P.E. le modalità di intervento ammesse sono essenzialmente di tipo conservativo variando dal restauro, alla ristrutturazione, al ripristino filologico o tipologico. Inoltre, le norme tecniche del P.P.E. prevedono il restauro e/o ripristino degli elementi di arredo pubblico ancora esistenti come ad esempio insegne, vetrine, chioschi, lampioni, fontane, esedre, edicole religiose, cancellate. Inoltre, si prevede che l'Amministrazione comunale individui e rediga programmi operativi, per ridisegnare toponomastica, pavimentazione, verde pubblico, cartellonistica, chioschi, panchine, pensiline d'attesa, cabine telefoniche etc. privilegiando il mantenimento, il recupero e/o il ripristino degli elementi caratterizzanti l'assetto originale.





Fig. 2 P.P.E. **Fonte:** Piano Particolareggiato Esecutivo del Centro Storico di Palermo.
Per l'area del Molo Trapezoidale adiacente all'area archeologica del Castello a Mare, area

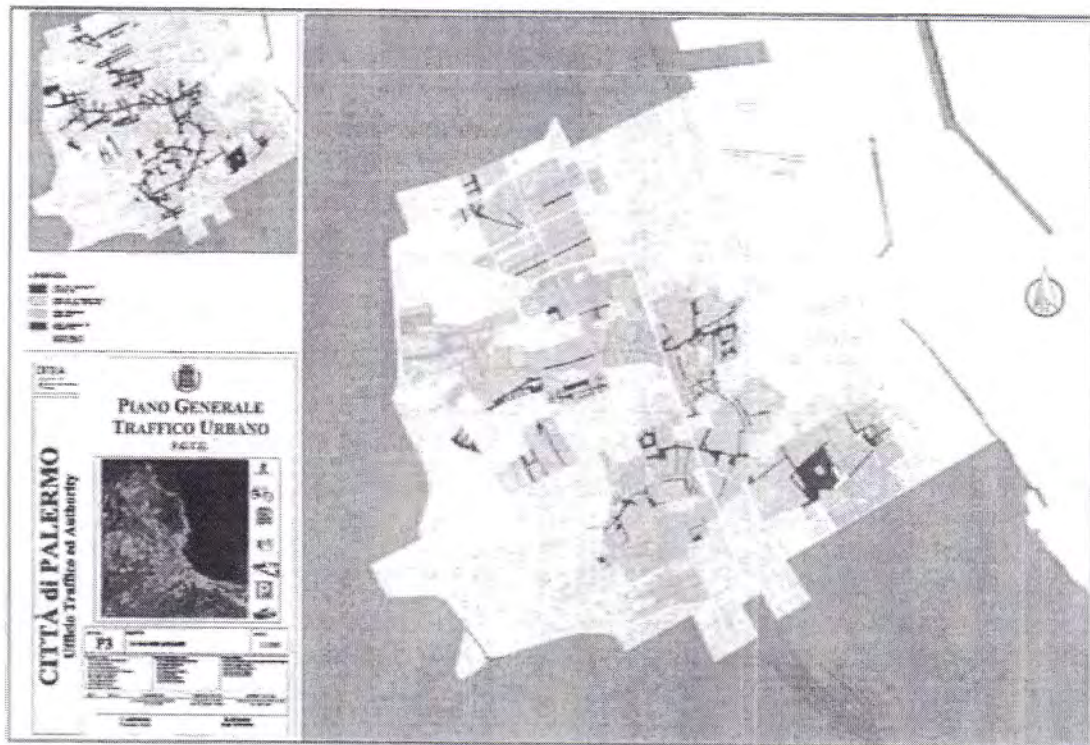


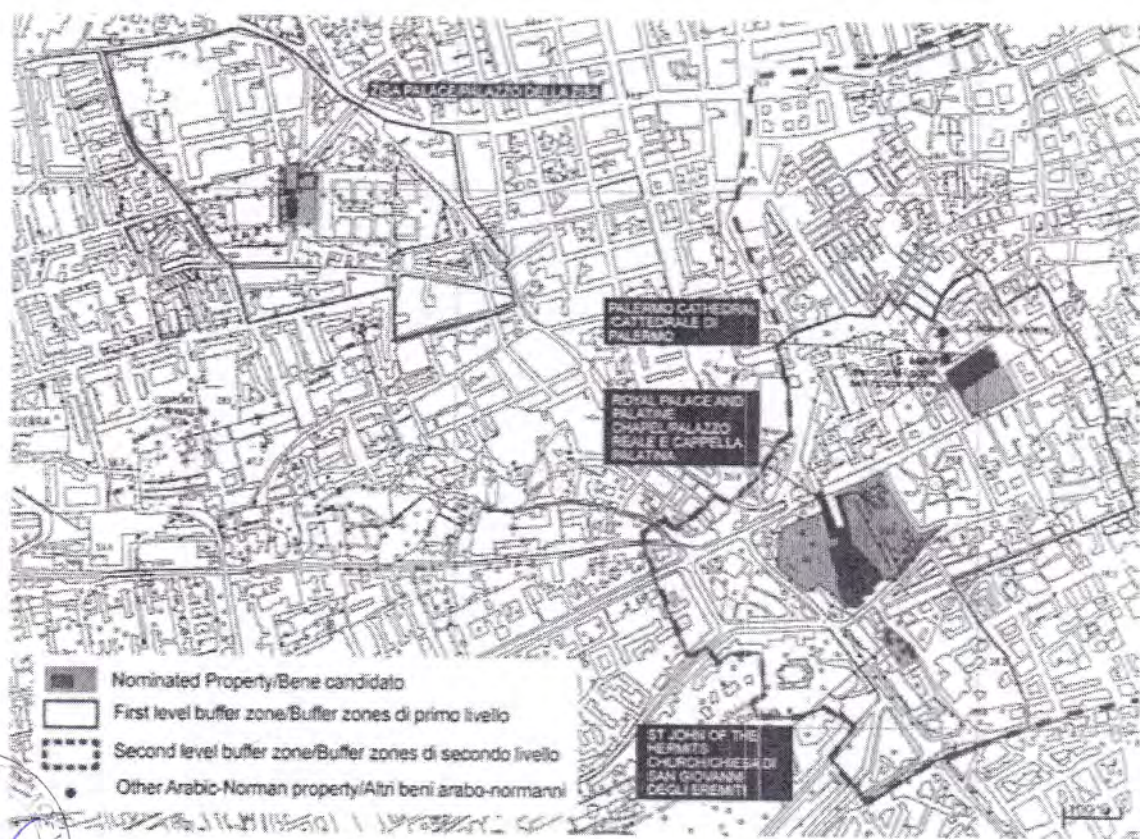
Fig. 4 Aree pedonali nel Centro Storico Fonte: P.G.T.U. di Palermo.

La buffer zone di II livello dei beni interni al Centro Storico di Palermo (vedi mappa/e in allegato), costituito dai Quattro Mandamenti, comprende numerosi edifici ed ambiti interessati da appositi dispositivi di protezione:

- vincoli puntuali a carattere storico-artistico-architettonico (in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Seconda) gravanti su 168 singoli edifici monumentali e a numerosi altri sottoposti a "vincolo ope legis" in quanto di proprietà pubblica o appartenenti a persone giuridiche private senza fine di lucro, d'interesse artistico, storico, archeologico o etno-antropologico tra cui il vincolo storico-artistico che riguarda l'area compresa tra il Loggiato San Bartolomeo e il Piano di Sant'Erasmus e il vincolo per l'area del Castello a mare, mura puniche e mura 500esche (dispositivi n.1418 del 29/04/1987 e n. 2757 del 25/08/1987);
- vincolo a carattere paesaggistico e ambientale in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza);
- vincoli archeologici (in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Seconda) riguardanti: le aree del Castello S. Pietro, del Castello a Mare (D.P.R.S. n. 5283 del 3.3.08 e n. 5428 del 7.3.08), via Celso, via Candelai-fortificazioni (D.P.R.S. n.131 del 1965) e vicolo benettini lato nord tra via porta di castro e san mercurio (D.P.R.S. 132 del 1965), vicolo Casa Professa lato nord (D.P.R.S. n.135 del 1965), via Santissimi Quaranta Martiri, via Sant'Agata alla Guilla e vicolo Sant'Agata alla Guilla, Salita Ramires (D.P.R.S. 136 del 1965), Salita Ramires, Vicolo Artale, Salita Artale, vicolo De Franco (D.P.R.S. n. 137 del 1965) discesa Ben Fratelli e Cortile Istituto De Cosmi (D.P.R.S. 138 del 1965), salita Ramires-muro (Decreto n. 4135 del 1966), vicolo dei Benedettini, vicolo Benettini lato nord tra via porta di Castro e San Mercurio (Decreto n. 4136 del 1966), area Piazza indipendenza (declaratoria di tutela n. 1882 del 5/06/1987);
- vincolo idrogeologico (di cui al Regio Decreto n. 3267 del 30 dicembre 1923, al Regio Decreto. n.1126 del 16 maggio 1926 e alla Legge Regionale n.16 del 6 aprile 1996 - Riordino della legislazione in materia forestale e di tutela della vegetazione);

- vincolo d'inedificabilità assoluta a protezione delle coste marine (Legge Regionale. n.78/76) nella fascia di rispetto dei 150 metri dalla battigia ;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri stradali (Decreto Legge n. 285/92);
- Vincolo Regie Trazzere;
- vincolo a protezione dei nastri ferroviari (Decreto del Presidente della .Repubblica. n.753/80);
- vincolo di rispetto sismico (Decreto Legge. del 26/09/68 e Decreto Legge del 10/03/69);
- vincolo idrogeologico, *Piano Stralcio di Bacino per l'Assetto Idrogeologico della Regione Siciliana* (P.A.I. - Legge Regionale n.6 del 03/05/2001);
- vincolo portuale;
- aree caratterizzate da cave storiche "a fossa", cedimenti e ribassamenti del suolo, sprofondamenti, crolli per la presenza di cavità sotterranee antropiche: queste aree in base a specifici piani attuativi sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- aree di pericolosità a "rischio frana molto elevato" (*Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*- - D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000). Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- aree di pericolosità al a "rischio idraulico molto elevato" (*Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico* - D.A.R.T.A. 4 Luglio 2000), potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione. Sono, inoltre, individuate "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico.
- "aree caratterizzate dalla presenza di Qanat" (che in base a specifici piani attuativi sono subordinate a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico);
- aree interdette all'uso edificatorio e/o urbanistico per presenza di: fenomeni di frana, per crollo, scivolamento o ribaltamento di masse lapidee carbonati che, con alluvionali e di detrito, colate di fango e detriti, aree interessate da inondazioni e alluvionamenti di particolare gravità.





Mappa 3 Buffer zone di I livello della Zisa

Buffer zone di I livello-Zisa

Descrizione

Il **Palazzo della Zisa** sorge in quella parte di pianura al di fuori delle mura della città in cui i normanni impiantarono un complesso sistema di parchi disseminati di palazzi e padiglioni, fontane e peschiere. Il parco del Genoardo da *gennet-ol-ardh* che significava "paradiso della terra" si estendeva sino a comprendere la Cuba soprana e la Cuba sottana, a ovest fino ai territori di Monreale e Altofonte e a sud fino alla zona del castello di Maredolce.

Per la Zisa è stata individuata una buffer zone di I livello definita in base a criteri di natura visiva, morfologica e funzionale: la buffer zone comprende alcune aree verdi a carattere storico, le parti di tessuto prossime e che prospettano sugli spazi aperti prospicienti il bene, nonché elementi con relazioni funzionali esistenti o potenziali come i Cantieri Culturali alla Zisa.

Oltre al complesso della Zisa e al parco annesso, la buffer zone comprende dunque i Cantieri Culturali (ex Fabbrica Ducrot) oggi centro per attività culturali e museali, il giardino pubblico su Via Guglielmo il Buono, le aree a verde alle spalle del Palazzo della Zisa riconducibili al parco (individuate dallo strumento urbanistico comunale come zona A1 "Manufatti storici e relative pertinenze e fondi di rilevante pregio storico e ambientale"), alcuni isolati di tessuto compresi tra l'area del Parco e Piazza Serradifalco (isolati prospicienti e compresi tra le vie Paolo Gili, Whitaker e Via dei Normanni) e gli isolati prospicienti sull'area del parco e prospicienti su piazza Zisa e Via Mulini alla Zisa. Il tessuto compreso entro la buffer zone, pur essendo stato in parte sostituito da edilizia recente, conserva per la maggior parte un carattere storico e definisce con il bene e il parco annesso una stretta relazione visiva. Inoltre, l'area è compresa entro il perimetro del Parco del Genoardo che si estendeva tra le mura della

città ed i monti retrostanti rappresentando il punto di contatto tra i giardini urbani e la campagna circostante. In base alle ricostruzioni storiche disponibili, l'area identificata come buffer zone costituisce il cuneo inferiore del perimetro del parco in prossimità del nucleo antico della città.

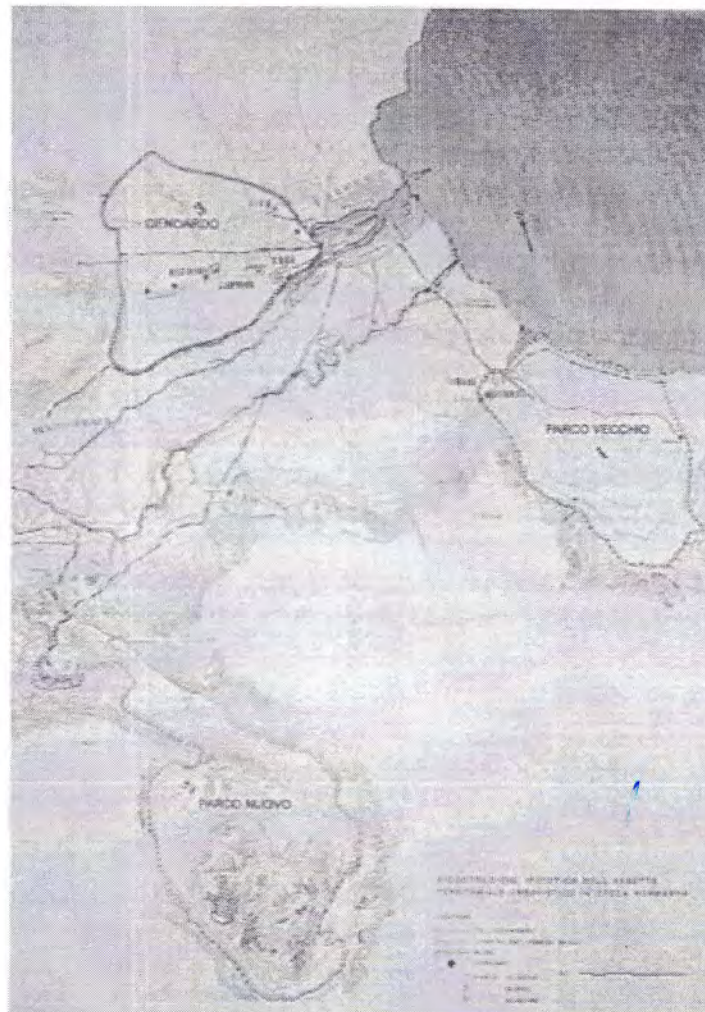


Fig. 5 Ricostruzione ipotetica dell'assetto territoriale urbanistico in epoca normanna. **Fonte:** Nostra elaborazione su elaborato tratto da Caronia G.-Noto V., *La Cuba di Palermo*, Palermo 1988)

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone della Zisa sono: Via Perpignano, Piazza Principe di Camporeale, Via Guglielmo II Il Buono, Via Michele Piazza, Via Roberto II il Guiscardo, Via Eugenio l'Emiro, Via Polito, Via Edrisi, Piazza Zisa, Via Silvio Pellico, Via Mulini a Zisa, Via degli Emiri, Via Guli, Via Whitaker, Via Normanni, Via Giacomo del Duca, Via Francesco Salomone.

Sistema di protezione attivo

Secondo il *Piano regolatore generale* (P.R.G.) l'area interna alla buffer zone comprende notevoli spazi destinati a verde pubblico ed ampie zone edificate classificate come tessuto urbano storico definite "A2- Netto storico", sebbene ci siano episodi edilizi moderni e a più alta densità. Per la prevalenza del tessuto residenziale in quanto "Netto Storico", le norme tecniche del P.R.G ammettono interventi a carattere conservativo (restauro, ripristino, ristrutturazione, demolizione, ricostruzione con modalità che non snaturino le caratteristiche

tipologiche originarie).

L'area è altresì caratterizzata dal "Centro di Municipalità dei Cantieri Culturali" realizzato in un sito di archeologia industriale.

Nella buffer zone della Zisa sono inoltre individuate:

- un'area di interesse archeologico in base al al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza- art. 142 m) integrata nel 2002 dalla Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali (ref.nota n. 1732 del 09/04/02)
- porzioni di territorio quali aree di pericolosità a "rischio frana molto elevato" (in base al *Piano straordinario per l'assetto idrogeologico*- e al parere emesso dal Genio Civile il 22/09/2000) nella buffer zone della Zisa Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti ad esempio interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, le opere di bonifica e di sistemazione dei movimenti franosi, le opere di regimazione delle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- un'area caratterizzata dalla presenza di Qanat, subordinata, in base ad apposito piano attuativo a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico.



Mappa 3 Buffer zone di I livello di Ponte dell'Ammiraglio



Buffer zone di I livello-Ponte dell'Ammiraglio

Descrizione

La buffer zone di I livello del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio comprende il ponte con il giardino e le strade che lo circondano con gli edifici su queste prospicienti, l'area relativa all'ex Macello, oggi sede di uffici comunali e destinato ad accogliere un "Centro di Municipalità", l'area di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi, parte del sedime ferroviario e delle aree funzionali ad esso connesse, le aree dell'alveo del fiume Oreto prossime al bene consistenti prevalentemente in aree coltivate a orto e quegli isolati che ai fini della salvaguardia dell'integrità visiva costituiscono un intorno con forti relazioni con il bene (gli isolati compresi entro i limiti di Via Decollati, Via Buonriposo, Via Oreto).

Le principali vie e piazze comprese nella buffer zone sono:

Viale dei Picciotti, Via Decollati, Via Tiro a Segno, Via Decollati, Via Oreto, Via Buonriposo, Piazza Ponte dell'Ammiraglio, Corso dei Mille, Via Salvatore Cappello, Via Giuseppe Bennici, Via Macello.

Sistema di protezione attivo

Secondo il *Piano regolatore generale* (P.R.G.) l'area interna alla buffer zone comprende notevoli spazi individuati come spazi pubblici a verde, aree universitarie, parcheggi, l'area monumentale del complesso di San Giovanni dei Lebbrosi ed ampie zone edificate classificate come tessuto urbano storico "A2- Netto storico", sebbene ci siano episodi edilizi moderni e a più alta densità e di edilizia pubblica. Per il tessuto residenziale di "Netto Storico", le norme tecniche del P.R.G. ammettono interventi a carattere conservativo (restauro, ripristino, ristrutturazione, demolizione, ricostruzione con modalità che non snaturino le caratteristiche tipologiche originarie).

L'area è altresì caratterizzata dal "Centro di Municipalità" da realizzarsi in un sito di archeologia industriale in cui era ubicato l'ex Macello.

Si segnala che è in corso di realizzazione la linea del tram che attraversa la buffer zone, tuttavia senza che questo costituisca un fattore di rischio per il bene.

L'area è interessata dai seguenti vincoli e dispositivi di protezione:

- gran parte dell'area è interdetta all'uso edificatorio e/o urbanistico per presenza: fenomeni di frana, per crollo, scivolamento o ribaltamento di masse lapidee carbonati che, con alluvionali e di detrito, colate di fango e detriti, aree interessate da inondazioni e alluvionamenti di particolare gravità;
- vincolo paesaggistico in base al *Codice per i Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - D.Lgs 42/04 Parte Terza- con obbligo di rilascio di relativa autorizzazione da parte della Soprintendenza, in caso di previsione di trasformazioni;
- area SIC COD. ITA 020012 - Valle del Fiume Oreto;
- un'ampia area classificata come "aree interessate da inondazioni o alluvionamenti" e, dunque, subordinata a specifici studi di carattere geognostico e/o ideologico e idrogeologico;
- fascia di protezione degli alvei fluviali;
- alcune porzioni di territorio sono individuate quali "Aree di pericolosità con rischio idraulico molto elevato", potenzialmente soggette a fenomeni di esondazione. Per effetto di tale vincolo gli interventi in campo edilizio ed urbanistico sono soggetti a restrizioni e verifiche essendo consentiti, ad esempio, interventi di demolizione senza ricostruzione, di manutenzione ordinaria, interventi volti a mitigare la vulnerabilità degli edifici esistenti e a

migliorare la tutela della pubblica incolumità senza aumenti di superfici e volume, senza cambiamenti di destinazione d'uso che comportino aumento del carico insediativo, interventi necessari per la manutenzione ordinaria e straordinaria di opere pubbliche e di interesse pubblico e interventi di consolidamento e restauro conservativo di beni di interesse culturale, la realizzazione di nuovi interventi infrastrutturali e nuove opere pubbliche a condizione che sia dimostrata l'assenza di alternative di localizzazione;

- Vincolo Regie Trazzere (di cui alla nota Ufficio Speciale Regie Trazzere prot. N. 1473 del 26/03/02).

Si riporta infine che, in base allo schema norma dei "Piani paesistici d'ambito" che individua le aree da salvaguardare articolandole in tre livelli di tutela, nella buffer zone del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio in virtù del vincolo paesaggistico vigente sul fiume Oreto ricade un'area con Livello di tutela 3.

Su tale area, le Linee Guida della pianificazione paesaggistica regionale indicano che in sede di normativa sub-regionale si dovrà favorire la valorizzazione del patrimonio paesaggistico vietando varianti agli strumenti urbanistici, nuove costruzioni e l'apertura di strade, azioni che comportino l'alterazione del paesaggio e dell'equilibrio delle comunità biologiche naturali, opere di regimentazione delle acque secondo tecniche non riconducibili a tecniche di ingegneria naturalistica, discariche, etc.

La Regione Sicilia, difatti, ha avviato, nei primi anni novanta, l'elaborazione del Piano Paesistico regionale che si articola su due livelli interconnessi: un primo livello regionale costituito dalle Linee Guida e un secondo livello sub-regionale costituito dai Piani d'ambito relativi ai diciassette ambiti paesaggistici individuati dalle Linee Guida. I Piani paesistici d'ambito sono articolati su uno schema norma articolato in tre livelli di tutela. Sulla base di tale articolazione e con l'obiettivo di orientare la fase di stesura e definizione delle norme, sono state definite delle linee guida che, pur non contenendo elementi con valore di cogenza, rappresentano, l'indirizzo di salvaguardia che il Piano prescriverà attraverso le norme elaborate per ciascuna area.

Misure per implementare le disposizioni di tutela

I monumenti che compongono il sito seriale proposto, come si è detto, sono in buone condizioni generali così come i loro ambiti più prossimi. Con riferimento al loro più generale contesto, si possono evidenziare alcuni aspetti rispetto ai quali sono possibili ed auspicabili misure integrative di protezione attuabili tramite azioni di riqualificazione dei tessuti urbani di immediata prossimità e di regolazione di quelli più esterni contenuti entro le buffer zones.

Tali argomenti sono oggetto di discussione nel corso del dibattito interistituzionale e nell'ambito degli incontri che hanno avuto luogo ai fini della candidatura.

Se ne riportano di seguito alcuni:

- congestione veicolare delle aree prospicienti la maggior parte dei beni proposti per l'inserimento nell'itinerario con particolare riferimento a Palermo e Monreale;
- disomogeneità della qualità edilizia e infrastrutturale con particolare riferimento alla fragilità e al degrado di alcune aree urbane di Palermo (edilizia pericolante, sacche di abbandono, etc.) in cui è notevole la pressione insediativa sull'habitat;
- esigenza di riqualificazione dell'arredo urbano nella maggior parte degli spazi pubblici.



Tali criticità sono in parte già affrontate, in parte, attraverso le prescrizioni già attive previste dagli strumenti di regolazione e gestione del territorio ed potrebbero essere ulteriormente affrontate attraverso azioni da attivare nelle buffer zones e da mettere in atto nell'ambito degli strumenti di pianificazione di prossima redazione o, ove questo fosse possibile, nell'ambito di ordinanze e politiche specifiche.

L'individuazione delle azioni da implementare ai fini dell'incremento della protezione del sito seriale è stata effettuata nell'ambito delle analisi condotte per la costruzione della proposta di candidatura. Le valutazioni tecniche, nonché le esigenze emerse nei dibattiti pubblici e gli incontri con le associazioni sono state condivise con i rappresentanti politici delle municipalità che le hanno approvate e che lavoreranno in tal senso in seno alle proprie strutture tecniche.

Allo stato attuale sono state dunque individuate le seguenti azioni generali valide per tutti i beni relative alla implementazione di misure integrative di protezione:

Nelle aree limitrofe ai siti proposti si auspica una progressiva pedonalizzazione di aree contenute entro le buffer zone di primo livello lì dove questo non fosse già previsto dagli attuali piani del traffico. Di particolare rilievo è la gestione degli spazi destinati a parcheggio: alcune delle strade e delle piazze che ricadono entro le buffer zone di primo livello dovranno essere totalmente liberate dalla sosta di mezzi di trasporto privato implementando l'efficienza dei mezzi pubblici, compresi gli strumenti per le chiamate taxi.

Inoltre, appare importante rendere più sicuri, protetti e supportati da adeguata segnaletica i percorsi di collegamento delle emergenze monumentali, una costante manutenzione, pulizia e controllo degli spazi pubblici e del relativo arredo urbano, anche regolamentando la cartellonistica pubblicitaria che potrebbe deturpare la percezione degli spazi ed evitando cassonetti dei rifiuti in spazi non adeguatamente schermati. Un ulteriore intervento prioritario riguarda la sistemazione della pavimentazione e dell'arredo urbano e l'interramento dei cavi della pubblica illuminazione nelle zone monumentali, nonché l'installazione di elementi di arredo come panche, cesti, fioriere e il miglioramento dell'illuminazione pubblica.

Infine, le aree verdi, specie quelle che abbiano interesse storico o artistico e vincolate, devono essere sottoposte ad una costante manutenzione e rese il più possibile aperte alla fruizione seppur nel rispetto e nella salvaguardia dei valori ambientali e del carattere storico-artistico.

Nel caso di Palermo, allo scopo di ridurre i pesanti fenomeni di pressione antropica sui principali monumenti proposti sono individuate le esigenze di:

- miglioramento delle condizioni di fruibilità delle aree circostanti i beni proposti e facilitare la mobilità urbana pedonale;
- la minimizzazione dell'impatto del traffico sulle aree di contesto regolando adeguatamente il traffico in località esterne almeno alle aree buffer di I livello creando parcheggi scambiatori collegati a un servizio di bus navette a circuito chiuso e assicurando percorsi pedonali protetti di connessione delle aree del sito.

Nello specifico, per quanto riguarda la mobilità pubblica, allo scopo di risolvere in termini di fattibilità immediata l'accessibilità dei bus turistici e delle auto private, si avvalorà la necessità di prevedere la creazione di aree con divieto di transito ad auto private e aree dedicate alla sosta degli autobus turistici, consentendo il traffico privato solo ai residenti, ai gestori dei servizi. Si prevede inoltre la mitigazione dell'impatto del traffico turistico attraverso la connessione dei percorsi pedonali anche alle più vicine fermate della metropolitana e alla linea ferroviaria esistenti o in progetto. Tali interventi vanno inseriti all'interno di una tematica più generale di miglioramento dell'accessibilità dell'intero sistema urbano da cui la rilevanza di alcuni interventi strategici relativi ai nodi infrastrutturali, quali il

potenziamento del sistema del trasporto pubblico con la metropolitana leggera, il miglioramento della mobilità urbana attraverso la realizzazione della tangenziale interna e della strada sotterranea di collegamento porto-circonvallazione, il potenziamento dei servizi portuali legati alla gestione e al supporto del turismo crocieristico e diportistico.

Infine, entro l'area delle buffer zone di I livello dovrà essere garantita la qualità del contesto visivo del bene, in modo che non ne venga pregiudicata la fruizione attraverso interventi di trasformazione urbana incoerenti con l'identità e con la tutela del bene. Le trasformazioni urbane e i futuri strumenti di regolazione dovranno tenere conto della qualità del contesto del bene e agire attivamente per il suo rafforzamento e per il mantenimento della coerenza del paesaggio urbano entro cui il bene è inserito.

Oltre alle precedenti indicazioni generali, si ritiene che alcune aree del sito seriale debbano essere sottoposte ad una particolare attenzione a causa delle loro peculiarità, così come di seguito indicato.

Nel caso della *buffer di I livello Palazzo Reale, Cappella Palatina, Cattedrale, San Giovanni degli Eremiti*, tanto il giardino di Piazza Indipendenza che quello di piazza Vittoria richiedono un attento intervento di manutenzione degli arredi, dell'illuminazione oltre che degli elementi arborei. Deve essere prestata particolare attenzione all'intersezione tra percorsi pedonali di collegamento tra i beni e strade carrabili, e si auspicano azioni atte a garantire la pedonalizzazione dell'area e la rimozione delle vetture in sosta lungo le carreggiate.

Inoltre per l'area del Palazzo Reale si auspicano:

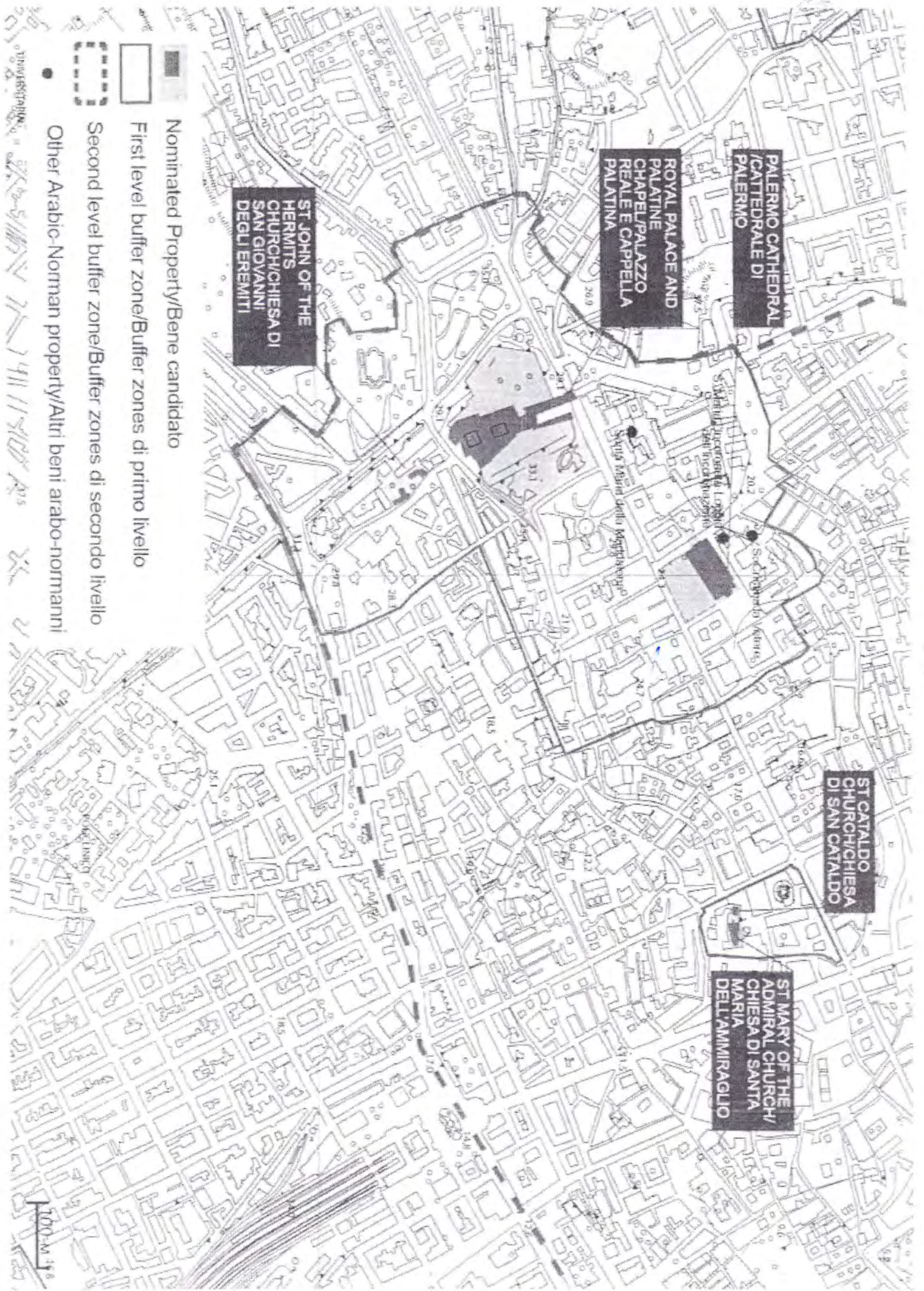
- l'organizzazione di un sistema di mobilità sostenibile, la chiusura del parcheggio antistante, il ripristino del giardino, la pedonalizzazione e la ciclabilità di tutta l'area interessata e la realizzazione di servizi pubblici a impatto zero;
- azioni per il decoro degli spazi verdi antistanti il Palazzo e su entrambi gli ingressi.
- l'area antistante l'ingresso di San Giovanni degli Eremiti è oggi altamente trafficata anche per la presenza dell'ingresso del limitrofo ospedale. Si auspica la risoluzione di tale problema e la fruizione pedonale dell'area antistante il bene. Gli interventi finalizzati alla risoluzione delle problematiche rilevate e relative alle condizioni di accessibilità e fruibilità del monumento comprendono:
 - la realizzazione di un percorso per i pedoni dalla zona parcheggio (che potrebbe essere la stessa del Palazzo reale) all'ingresso;
 - l'adeguamento delle strutture d'accesso;
 - la ricostruzione della vegetazione del giardino medievale;
 - interventi di ammodernamento dei servizi igienici. Nell'asse artigianale del Mercato delle Pulci caratterizzato dalla specializzazione dei mestieri e delle merci è necessario favorire il mantenimento delle categorie artigianali e merceologiche che caratterizzano la strada, oltre che la manutenzione straordinaria delle botteghe.

Nel caso, invece, della *buffer di I livello Zisa*, appare importante oltre al miglioramento consistente della qualità e del livello di manutenzione e controllo degli spazi pubblici l'implementazione delle relazioni funzionali e fisiche con i limitrofi *Cantieri Culturali*. Gli spazi per attività culturali contenuti entro i Cantieri possono offrirsi come elementi aggiuntivi e integrativi. Per tale ragione si ritiene che la definizione dei percorsi di collegamento tra l'ingresso al bene e l'ingresso ai Cantieri debba tenere conto di tale opportunità e che nella ridefinizione fisica del perimetro e degli ingressi all'area dei Cantieri possano essere favorite nuove connessioni tra questa e le aree verdi del parco del bene. Al tempo stesso le trasformazioni delle strutture dei Cantieri dovranno tenere presente l'estrema prossimità al

bene monumentale nel rispetto dell'integrità visiva e funzionale.

Infine, nel caso dell'area della *buffer di I livello del Ponte dell'Ammiraglio*, risulta prioritario l'intervento di sistemazione del verde e dello spazio pubblico, nonché un progetto di valorizzazione del bene e del suo immediato contesto, teso a risolverne l'isolamento causato dal sistema di strade che circondano il Ponte e a rendere più evidente la relazione storica tra il bene e il limitrofo corso del fiume Oreto, deviato rispetto all'originaria giacitura naturale.





**PALERMO CATHEDRAL
/CATEDRALE DI
PALERMO**

**ROYAL PALACE AND
PALATINE
CHAPEL/PALAZZO
REALE E CAPPELLA
PALATINA**

**ST JOHN OF THE
HERMITS
CHURCH/CHIESA DI
SAN GIOVANNI
DEGLI EREMITI**

**ST CATALDO
CHURCH/CHIESA
DI SAN CATALDO**

**ST MARY OF THE
ADMIRAL CHURCH/
CHIESA DI SANTA
MARIA
DELL'AMIRAGLIO**

Nominated Property/Bene candidato

First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello

Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello

Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni

100m







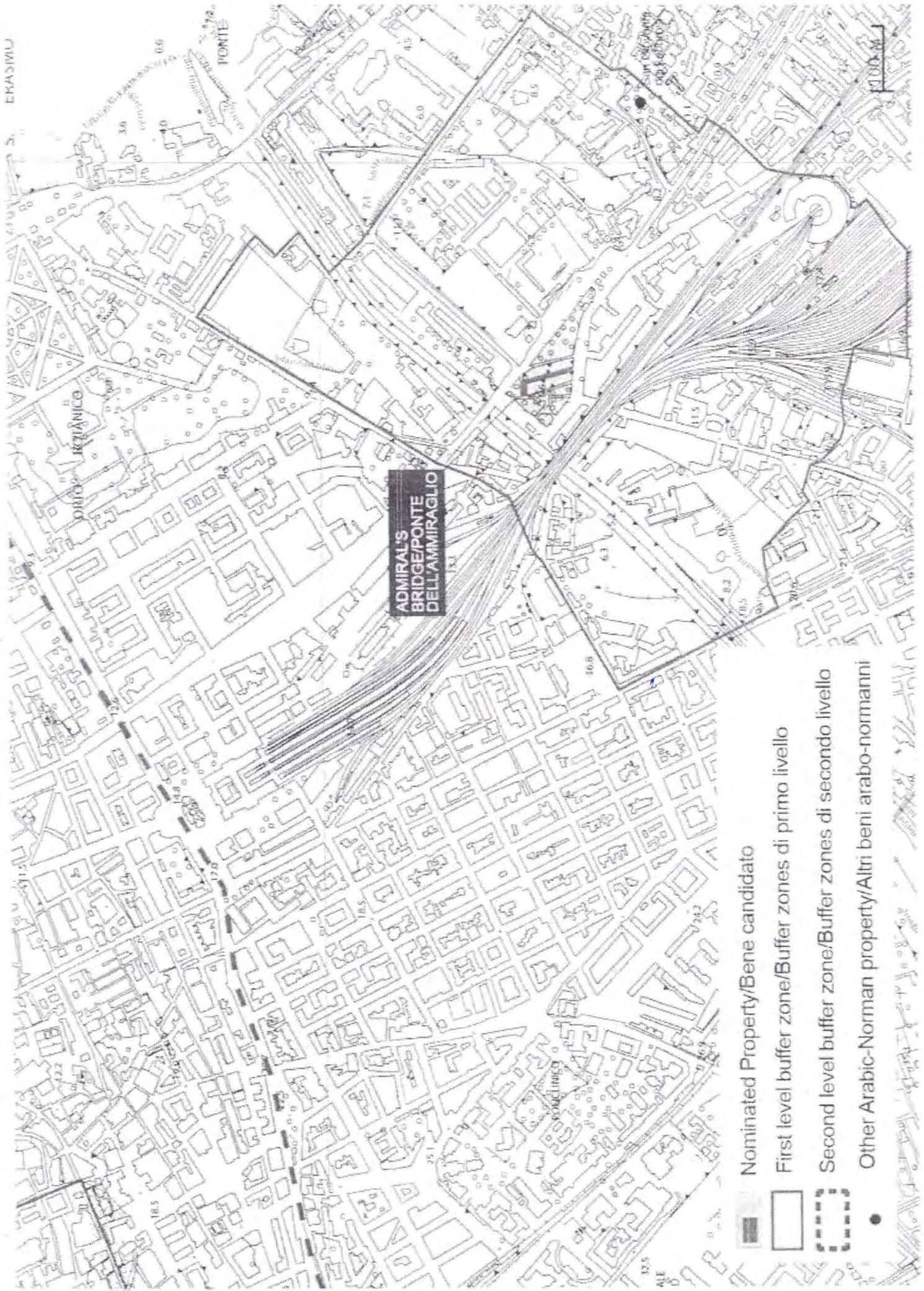
ZISA PALACE/PALAZZO DELLA ZISA

PALERMO CATHEDRAL /CATTEDRALE DI PALERMO





ROYAL PALACE AND PALATINE CHAPEL/PALAZZO REALE E CAPPELLA PALATINA

ST JOHN OF THE HERMITS CHURCH/CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI

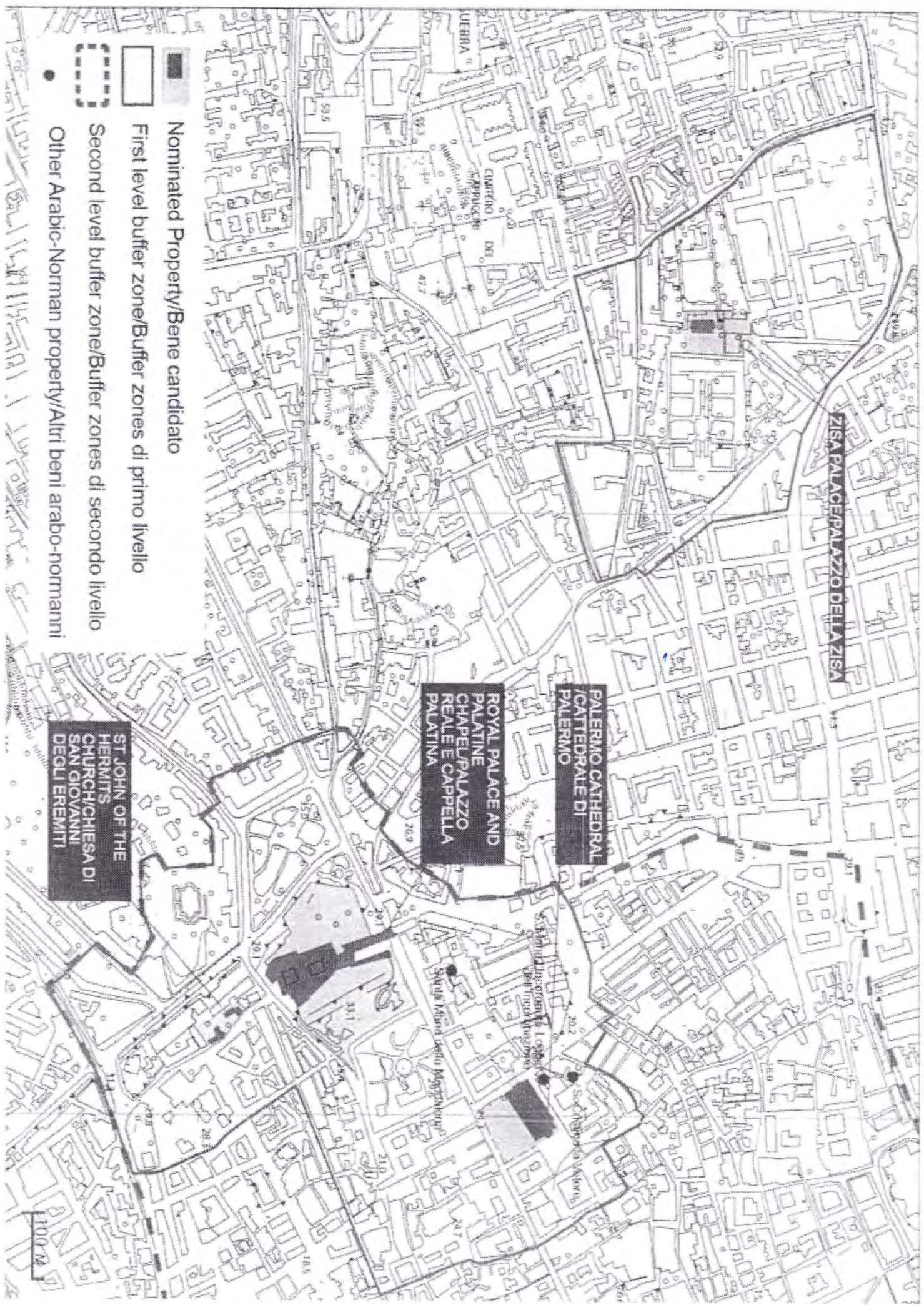
-  Nominated Property/Bene candidato
-  First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello
-  Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello
-  Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni



**ADMIRAL'S
BRIDGE/PONTE
DELL'AMMIRAGLIO**

-  Nominated Property/Bene candidato
-  First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello
-  Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello
-  Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni

100 M



ZISA PALACE/PALAZZO DELLA ZISA

PALERMO CATHEDRAL /CATTEDRALE DI PALERMO

ROYAL PALACE AND PALATINE CHAPEL/PALAZZO REALE E CAPPELLA PALATINA

ST JOHN OF THE HERMITS CHURCH/CHIESA DI SAN GIOVANNI DEGLI EREMITI

Nominated Property/Bene candidato

First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello





Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello

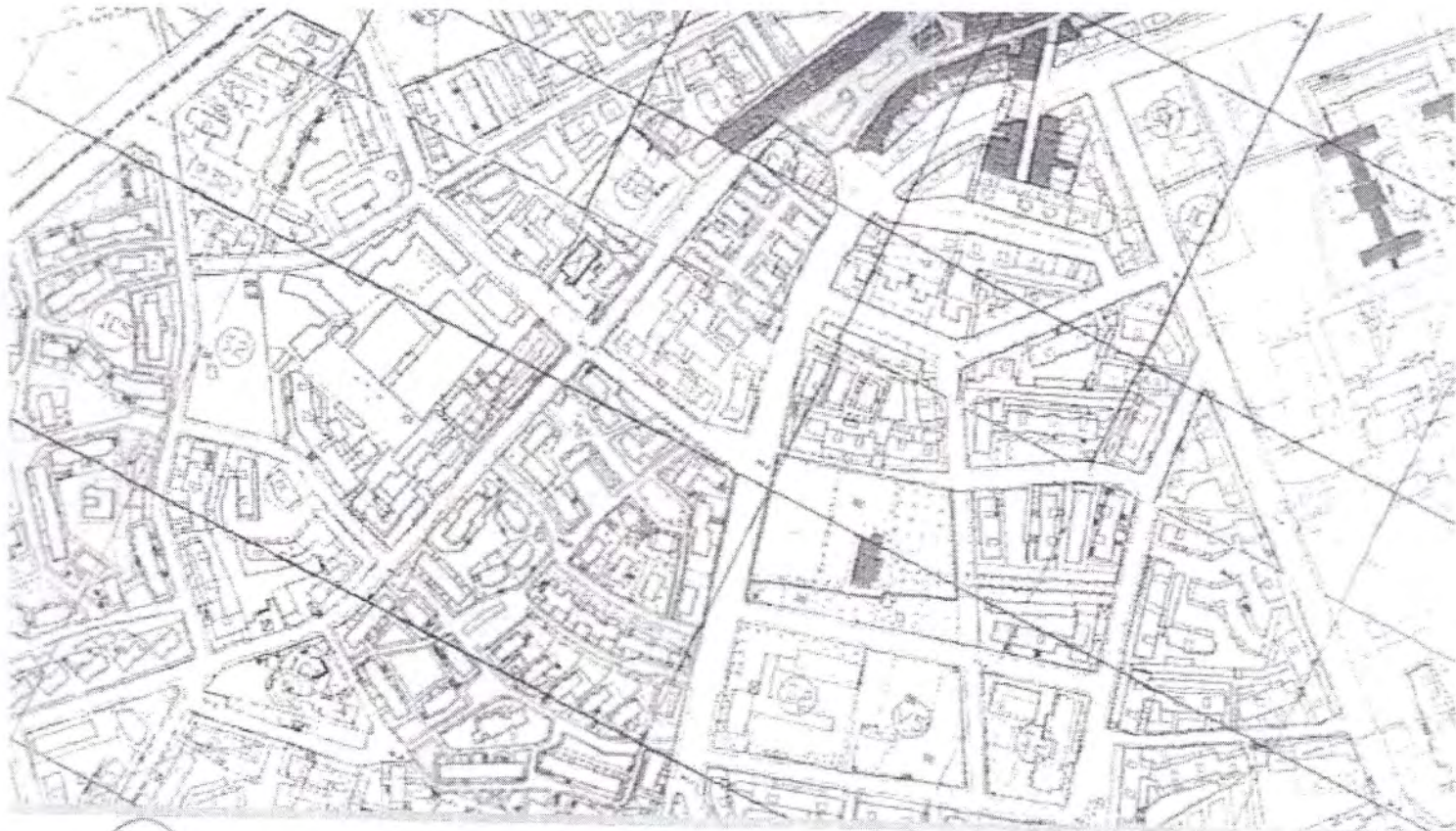
Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni

100m



ADMIRAL'S
BRIDGE/PONTE
DELL'AMMIRAGLIO

-  Nominated Property/Bene candidato
-  First level buffer zone/Buffer zones di primo livello
-  Second level buffer zone/Buffer zones di secondo livello
-  Other Arabic-Norman property/Altri beni arabo-normanni



CITTA' DI PALERMO

strumenti urbanistici vigenti nelle "Buffer Zone UNESCO"

P.R.G.

P.P.E. Centro Storico

Piani di Recupero Capo, Cassaro Alto, S. Agostino, Scopari

Piano Particolareggiato Albergheria - Ballarò contesto 4

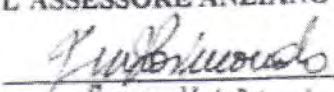
Piano recupero Isolato Montevergini

Piano discesa delle capre

IL SINDACO


Leoluca Orlando

L'ASSESSORE ANZIANO


Francesco Maria Raimondo

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE


Fabrizio Dall'Acqua

N° _____ Registro pubblicazione Albo Pretorio

Affissa all'Albo Pretorio di questo Comune in data 19-02-2015 per la pubblicazione a tutto il quindicesimo giorno successivo.

IL MESSO COMUNALE

Palermo, li

CERTIFICATO DI PUBBLICAZIONE

Copia della presente deliberazione è stata pubblicata all'Albo Pretorio di questo Comune dal..... a tutto il quindicesimo giorno successivo.

IL MESSO COMUNALE

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

Palermo, li

DICHIARAZIONE DI ESECUTIVITA'

La presente deliberazione è divenuta esecutiva il _____

- in seguito al decorso di giorni dieci dalla pubblicazione all'Albo Pretorio di questo Comune come sopra certificato
- in quanto dichiarata immediatamente esecutiva in sede di approvazione da parte dell'Organo Collegiale deliberante e pubblicata ex art. 12 Legge Regionale n. 5/2011.

IL SEGRETARIO GENERALE

Palermo, li



COMUNE DI MONREALE
Provincia di Palermo

Annotata al nr. del registro delle Deliberazioni di **GIUNTA MUNICIPALE**
Data Classe Ufficio _____
Nr. O.d.G. del

OGGETTO: ATTO DI INDIRIZZO PER RAFFORMARE LA TUTELA ASSOLUTA DELLA
BASILICA - CATEDRALE E MIGLIORARE LA VIVIBILITA' E I SERVIZI
NEL CENTRO STORICO NEGLI ATTI DELLA PROCEDURA DI RICONOSCIMENTO
QUALI PATRIMONIO DELL'UMANITA' - UNESCO DEL SITO SERIALE.

ALLEGATI:

VISTO:

IL SINDACO

L'ASSESSORE

- Atto di indirizzo
 Atto che comporta impegno di spesa
 Atto che non comporta impegno di spesa

IL DIRIGENTE

LA GIUNTA MUNICIPALE

Premesso che:

- con delibera di Giunta municipale n°22 del 31/01/2014 il Comune di Monreale ha approvato un protocollo di intesa per la gestione del sito seriale UNESCO "Palermo Arabo Normanna e le Cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" al fine di candidare la Cattedrale di Monreale per il riconoscimento quale Patrimonio dell'Umanità;
- tra le azioni prescritte nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento del sito seriale è prescritto che si provveda alla riduzione del traffico veicolare del Centro Storico ed in particolare nei pressi della Cattedrale e al miglioramento della vivibilità e dei servizi nelle zone adiacenti la Basilica-Cattedrale;
- tale area ricade all'interno del Piano particolareggiato del parco pubblico e delle aree che definiscono il contesto ambientale del Duomo approvato con decreto (n°2423) del 22.11.2000 ai sensi dell'art.12 della legge regionale n°71/78: ** D.A. N° 437/DRU*
- in aggiunta a tali vincoli urbanistici, oltre che a quelli discendenti dal vincolo paesaggistico, operante sull'intero territorio, l'Amministrazione Comunale vuole porre in essere ulteriori interventi a tutela dei Beni ricompresi nell'area in questione.

Per quanto sopra

Visto il vigente T.U.O.R.E.LL.

PROPONE DI DELIBERARE

il seguente atto di indirizzo, in aggiunta ai vincoli derivanti dai vigenti regolamenti, norme e piani comunali nell'area sopra citata, per garantire la tutela assoluta del bene si intende:

1. Regolamentare il traffico urbano del Centro storico (vedi Delibera di G.M. n°177 del 11.07.2014 con cui l'Amministrazione limita il traffico nel Centro Storico, destinando P.zza Guglielmo II ad isola pedonale) con controllo H 24 degli accessi, mediante l'installazione di un sistema di videosorveglianza e varchi elettronici per le ZTL;
2. Sostituire l'impianto di illuminazione esistente nel Centro Storico con altro a LED nel pieno rispetto delle norme di attuazione del P.P. del Centro Storico;
3. Collocare nuovi punti illuminanti per dare maggiore risalto notturno alla Cattedrale ed agli edifici di maggiore interesse storico culturale nel pieno rispetto delle norme di attuazione del P.P. del centro storico;
4. Istituire altri punti di informazione turistici nei pressi dei Beni ricompresi nell'area in questione, in sinergia con gli altri Enti locali preposti, per migliorare quello esistente;
5. Predisporre servizi di trasporto nel Centro Storico mediante l'utilizzo di mezzi ecologici (bus, navetta) a vantaggio dei numerosi visitatori, turisti e delle persone residenti in loco;

6. Rafforzare la vigilanza dell'area del Centro Storico ove sono ricompresi i beni da tutelare, attraverso una presenza continua della Polizia Municipale;

In esecuzione alla predetta volontà, ciascuno dei settori dell'Ente vorrà predisporre quanto di competenza assumendo specifici provvedimenti, in attuazione di quanto sopra, secondo le modalità di legge e nei limiti delle risorse finanziarie previste nel Bilancio Comunale:

Dare massima diffusione alla presente.

car

spazio riservato alla firma

Avv.	CAPIZZI	PIETRO
Sig.	LO COCO	GIUSEPPE
Dott	TAIBI	NICOLO'
Sig.	RUSSO	SANDRO
Arch.	GRANA'	NADIA OLGA
Dott.	ZUCCARO	IGNAZIO
Dott.	CANGEMI	GIUSEPPE

Assente
Assente
Assente
Assente
Assente
Assente
Assente

LA GIUNTA MUNICIPALE

VISTA la superiore proposta di deliberazione :

VISTI gli allegati pareri , espressi ai sensi dell'art.12 L.R. 23.12.2000,n30;

VISTO l'Ordinamento Amministrativo degli Enti Locali ;

DELIBERA

APPROVARE e fare la propria la superiore proposta di deliberazione .

LA GIUNTA MUNICIPALE ha adottato la superiore proposta di deliberazione a scrutinio segreto/palese con il seguente risultato proclamato dal Sindaco:

Presenti	nr.	_____
Favorevoli	nr.	_____
Contrari	nr.	_____
Astenuti	nr.	_____
Schede Bianche	nr.	_____
Schede Nulle	nr.	_____

L'Assessore Anziano

Il Sindaco

IL Segretario Generale



COMUNE DI CEFALÙ

PROVINCIA DI PALERMO



P.I.: 00110740826 Internet: <http://www.comune.cefalu.pa.it> C.so Ruggero 139/B – 90015

DELIBERAZIONE ORIGINALE DELLA GIUNTA MUNICIPALE

N. 17 DEL 06-02-2015

OGGETTO: Atto di indirizzo per rafforzare la tutela assoluta della Basilica - Cattedrale e migliorare la vivibilità e i servizi nel centro storico nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento quale Patrimonio dell'Umanità UNESCO del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".

L'anno **duemilaquindici** il giorno **sei** del mese di **febbraio** alle ore **12:20** nella sala delle adunanze del Comune suddetto, in seguito a regolare convocazione, si è riunita la Giunta Municipale nelle persone dei Signori:

LAPUNZINA ROSARIO	SINDACO	A
Genovese Giuseppe		P
Curcio Salvatore		P
Marinaro Antoniella		A
Garbo Vincenzo		P

Risultano presenti n. **3** e assenti n. **2**.

Con la partecipazione del SEGRETARIO GENERALE **Dott.ssa PERNICE ROSARIA**

Il **Dott. Curcio Salvatore** constatato il numero legale degli intervenuti, dichiara aperta la riunione e li invita a deliberare sull'oggetto sopraindicato.

Dep. Prot. n° 42 del

5 FEB 2015



COMUNE DI CEFALÙ

PROVINCIA DI PALERMO



P.I.: 00110740826 Internet: <http://www.comune.cefalu.pa.it> C.so Ruggero 139/B - 90015

PROPOSTA DI DELIBERA DI GIUNTA MUNICIPALE

N.47 DEL 05-02-2015

Ufficio: **Assessore**

Assessorato:

OGGETTO: Atto di indirizzo per rafforzare la tutela assoluta della Basilica - Cattedrale e migliorare la vivibilità e i servizi nel centro storico nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento quale Patrimonio dell'Umanità UNESCO del sito seriale "Palermo Arabo normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale".

La Giunta Municipale

Premesso che:

- con delibera di Giunta Municipale n° 257 del 17.12.2013 il Comune di Cefalù ha approvato un protocollo d'intesa per la gestione del sito seriale UNESCO "Palermo Arabo normanna e le cattedrali di Cefalù e Monreale" al fine di candidare la Cattedrale di Cefalù per il riconoscimento quale Patrimonio dell'Umanità;
- tra le azioni prescritte nell'ambito della procedura di riconoscimento del sito seriale è prescritto che si provveda alla riduzione del traffico veicolare del Centro Storico ed in particolare nei pressi della Cattedrale e al miglioramento della vivibilità e dei servizi nelle zone adiacenti la Basilica - Cattedrale;
- a seguito di trasmissione del "BUFFER ZONE ANNESS" la Basilica Cattedrale e le aree adiacenti sono state delimitate, così come riportate nella planimetria di pag. 21 del medesimo atto allegata alla presente;
- tale area ricade nel Piano Particolareggiato del Centro Storico del Comune di Cefalù approvato con D. A. n° 53 del 18.02.1982;
- in tale zona gli unici interventi ammessi sono:
 - manutenzione ordinaria;
 - manutenzione straordinaria;
 - restauro e risanamento conservativo;ciò esclude la possibilità di poter modificare minimamente il patrimonio edilizio e il tessuto urbano ivi esistente;
- in aggiunta a tali vincoli urbanistici, oltre che a quelli discendenti dal vincolo paesaggistico, operante sull'intero territorio, l'Amministrazione Comunale vuole porre in essere ulteriori interventi a tutela dei Beni ricompresi nell'area in questione.

Per quanto sopra

Visto il vigente T.U. O.R.E.LL.

DELIBERA

il seguente atto di indirizzo, in aggiunta ai vincoli derivanti dai vigenti regolamenti, norme e piani comunali nell'area sopra citata, per garantire la tutela assoluta del bene s'intende:

- 1) Regolamentare il traffico urbano del Centro Storico con controllo H 24 degli accessi, attraverso l'installazione di un sistema di video sorveglianza e di varchi elettronici per le ZTL (ved. Delibera di G.M. n°242 del 23.09.2014);
- 2) Sostituire l'impianto di illuminazione esistente nel Centro Storico con altro a LED nel pieno rispetto delle norme di attuazione del P.P. del Centro Storico;
- 3) Collocare nuovi punti illuminanti per dare maggiore risalto notturno alla Cattedrale ed agli edifici di maggiore interesse storico culturale nel pieno rispetto delle norme di attuazione del P.P. del centro storico;
- 4) Istituire altri punti d'informazione turistici nei pressi dei Beni ricompresi nell'area in questione, in sinergia con gli altri Enti locali preposti, per migliorare quello esistente;
- 5) Predisporre di servizi di trasporto nel Centro Storico mediante l'utilizzo di mezzi ecologici (bus navetta elettrico) a vantaggio dei numerosissimi visitatori- turisti e delle persone residenti in loco;
- 6) Rafforzare la vigilanza dell'area del centro Storico ove sono ricompresi i beni da tutelare, attraverso una presenza continua della Polizia Municipale;
- 7) In esecuzione alla predetta volontà, ciascuno dei settori dell'Ente predisporrà quanto di competenza assumendo specifici provvedimenti, in attuazione di quanto sopra, secondo le modalità di legge e nei limiti delle risorse finanziarie previste nel Bilancio Comunale;
- 8) Di dare massima diffusione alla presente.



Handwritten signature or initials.

ANNEX

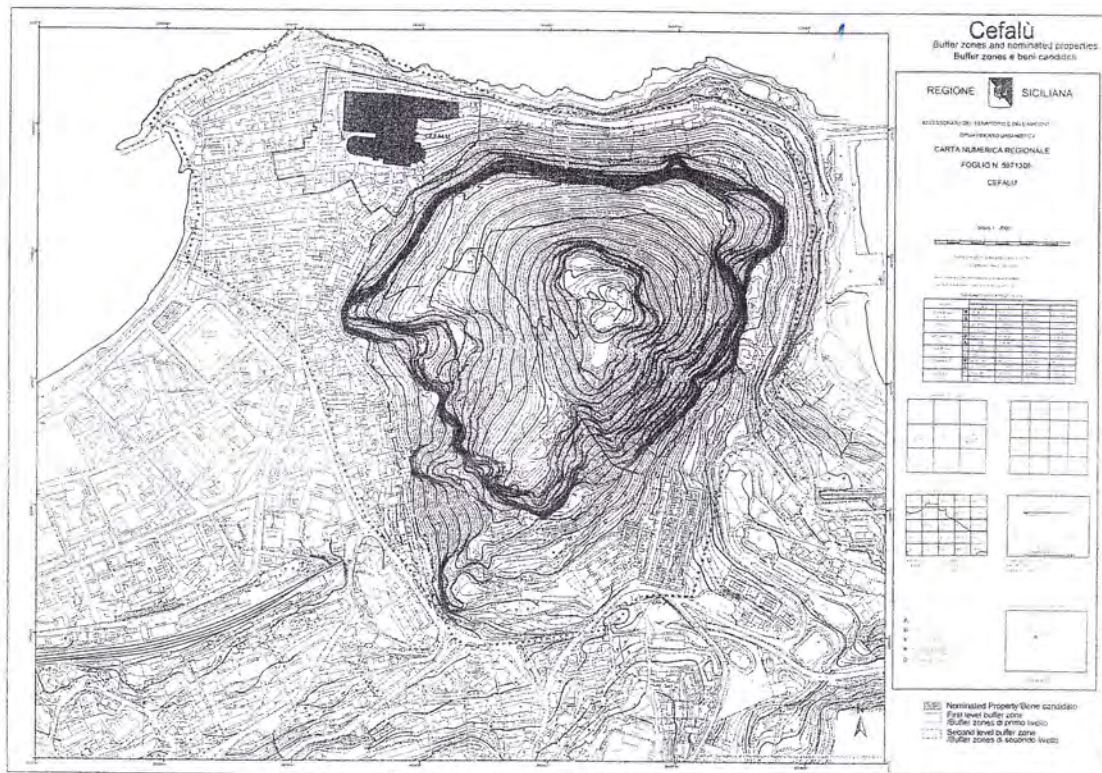
town planning tools, new constructions and the opening of roads, actions that cause an alteration to the landscape and the equilibrium of natural biological communities, river process management using techniques not related to techniques of the naturalistic engineering, dumps, etc.

The Regione Sicilia, in fact, drew up a Regional Landscape Plan in the early nineties that is organized on two interconnected levels: a first regional level comprising the Guidelines and a second sub-regional level comprising the Plans related to the seventeen landscape spheres identified in the Guidelines. The Landscape Sphere Plans describe three levels of protection. On the basis of these levels and with the objective of giving direction to the drawing-up phase and definition of the regulations, some guidelines have been defined that, even if they do not contain elements of cogency, they do represent the direction of the protection that the Plan will prescribe through the regulations drawn up for each area.

Nominated properties in Cefalù and respective buffer zones

In Cefalù the perimeter of the property nominated for the inscription includes the Cathedral and the Cloister and is located in an area inside the Historic Centre identified by the General Town Plan (Zone A) and subject to the Detailed Plan.

In order to protect the property a 1st level buffer zone has been identified along with a 2nd level buffer zone surrounding it.



Map 4 The 1st level and 2nd level Buffer zones of the Cefalù Complex.

LA GIUNTA

Vista la superiore proposta di deliberazione;

Visto il parere di cui all'art. 12 della L.R. 23\12\2000 n.30

Con voto unanimi favorevoli espressi palesemente nella forma di legge:

DELIBERA

Approvare e far propria la superiore proposta di deliberazione.

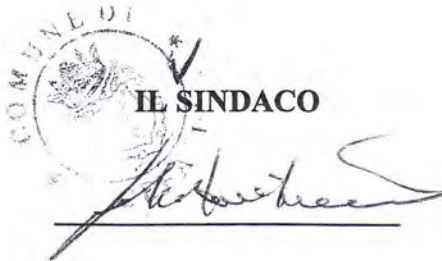
Dichiarare il presente atto, con voti unanimi favorevoli espressi palesemente con la modalità di legge,
immediatamente esecutivo.

- 1) Regolamentare il traffico urbano del Centro Storico con controllo H 24 degli accessi, attraverso l'istallazione di un sistema di video sorveglianza e di varchi elettronici per le ZTL (ved. Delibera di G.M. n°242 del 23.09.2014);
- 2) Sostituire l'impianto di illuminazione esistente nel Centro Storico con altro a LED nel pieno rispetto delle norme di attuazione del P.P. del Centro Storico;
- 3) Collocare nuovi punti illuminanti per dare maggiore risalto notturno alla Cattedrale ed agli edifici di maggiore interesse storico culturale nel pieno rispetto delle norme di attuazione del P.P. del centro storico;
- 4) Istituire altri punti d'informazione turistici nei pressi dei Beni ricompresi nell'area in questione, in sinergia con gli altri Enti locali preposti, per migliorare quello esistente;
- 5) Predisporre di servizi di trasporto nel Centro Storico mediante l'utilizzo di mezzi ecologici (bus navetta elettrico) a vantaggio dei numerosissimi visitatori- turisti e delle persone residenti in loco;
- 6) Rafforzare la vigilanza dell'area del centro Storico ove sono ricompresi i beni da tutelare, attraverso una presenza continua della Polizia Municipale;
- 7) In esecuzione alla predetta volontà, ciascuno dei settori dell'Ente predisporrà quanto di competenza assumendo specifici provvedimenti, in attuazione di quanto sopra, secondo le modalità di legge e nei limiti delle risorse finanziarie previste nel Bilancio Comunale;
- 8) Di dare massima diffusione alla presente.



Alpe

Letto approvato e sottoscritto



L'Assessore Anziano

Salvo Ferraro

Il Segretario Generale

[Signature]

Affissa all'Albo Pretorio del Comune il 9 FEB 2015

Defissa il _____

Il Messo Comunale

CERTIFICATO DI PUBBLICAZIONE

Il sottoscritto Segretario del Comune, su conforme attestazione del Messo Comunale incaricato per la tenuta dell'Albo Pretorio

CERTIFICA

che copia della presente Deliberazione ai sensi dell'art.11 della L.R. 3.12.1991, n°44, è stata pubblicata mediante affissione allo Albo Pretorio di questo Comune per 15 giorni consecutivi decorrenti dal 9 FEB 2015 e che non venne prodotta a questo Ufficio opposizione o reclamo.-

(Reg. Pub. N. _____)

Dalla Residenza Municipale, _____

Il Segretario Generale

ATTESTAZIONE DI ESECUTIVITA'

Il sottoscritto Segretario Comunale, vista la L.R. 3.12.1991, n. 44

ATTESTA

Che la presente deliberazione è divenuta esecutiva il 6 FEB 2015, in quanto:

è stata dichiarata immediatamente esecutiva.

sono decorsi 10 giorni dalla data di inizio della pubblicazione.

Li, _____

Il Segretario Generale
