

UNESCO World Heritage List
Nomination Format



**THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY
PLACES OF THE POWER
(568-774 A. D.)**

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
BRESCIA
CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA
SPOLETO
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO
BENEVENTO
MONTE SANT'ANGELO



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Executive Summary



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**NOMINATION FOR INSCRIPTION
ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST**

STATE PARTY

Italy

REGIONS AND PROVINCES

Friuli Venezia Giulia (province of Udine)

Lombardia (provinces of Brescia and Varese)

Umbria (province of Perugia)

Campania (province of Benevento)

Puglia (province of Foggia)

GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

TO THE NEAREST SECOND

- At Cividale del Friuli
The *Gastaldaga* area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and and the Episcopal complex with the *Palazzo Patriarcale* below the National Archaeological Museum
46° 05' 39" N
13° 25' 59" E
- In Brescia
The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, today housing the *Museo della città*
45° 31' 59" N
10° 14' 06" E
- At Castelseprio-Torba
The *castrum* with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, *Santa Maria foris portas*
45° 00' 06" N
9° 27' 11" E
- In Spoleto
The *Basilica of San Salvatore*
42° 44' 31" N

- 12° 44' 36" E
- At Campello del Clitunno
The *Clitunno Tempietto*
42° 50' 32" N
12° 45' 25" E
 - In Benevento
The *Santa Sofia* complex with church and annexed cloister, part of the abbey, today housing the *Museo del Sannio*
41° 07' 50" N
14° 46' 53" E
 - At Monte Sant'Angelo
The *Sanctuary of San Michele*
41° 42' 30" N
15° 57' 15" E

**TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
NOMINATED PROPERTY**

The *Gastaldaga* area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and and the Episcopal complex with the *Palazzo Patriarcale* below the National Archaeological Museum

Piazza del Duomo, Via G.Batta Gandolini, Via Monastero Maggiore, Stretta T. Cerchiarì, Piazza San Biagio

The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, today housing the *Museo della città*

Via Avogardo, Vicolo San Zanino (Private Baldini Institute), Private Institute Padri Saveriani, Via dei Musei, Via Piamarta, Private Artigianelli Institute

The *castrum* with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, *Santa Maria foris portas*

Provincial Road 44, Via di Castelvecchio
The *Basilica of San Salvatore*
Piazza Salmi, cemetery area, unsurfaced road

The *Clitunno Tempietto*

Between the Via Flaminia and the Clitunno river

The *Santa Sofia* complex with church and annexed cloister, part of the abbey, today housing the *Museo del Sannio*

Piazza Matteotti, Via Cardinal di Rende

The *Sanctuary of San Michele*

Piazza Carlo d'Angiò, via Reale Basilica, Piazza Don Luigi Sturzo, National Road no. 272

**ANNEXED MAPS OF THE NOMINATED
PROPERTY SHOWING BOUNDARIES
AND BUFFER ZONES**

The maps, in digital image form, have been printed in an oversized scale to make them as easy to read as possible within the spatial limits permitted. The metric scale of reference is therefore printed on each plate.

Cividale del Friuli

Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 2003)

Brescia

Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1996)

Castelseprio – Torba

Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1994)

Spoleto

Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1995)

Campello sul Clitunno

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1995)

Benevento

Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
– Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1999)

Monte Sant'Angelo

Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
– Map (aerophotogrammetry, 2004)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE SERIAL PROPERTY**

The serial property “**The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)**” comprises the same assets previously selected (in 2008) for recognition of the Site called “*Italia Langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.)*”; the small differences in the current configuration of nominated property and refer to a) extension of *core zone* for Brescia, b) extension of buffer zones for Spoleto and Campello core areas, c) the exclusion of the modern building to the north-east of Santa Sofia for Benevento, meeting the Recommendations by ICOMOS

Sporadic documentary evidence suggests that the Longobard *élites* in Italy commissioned prestigious buildings right from their arrival (palaces and residences, but also churches and basilicas), along the lines of their Roman predecessors, in order to affirm their position and authority.

Since the century before the Carolingian annexing of the north and centre of the peninsula (second half of the 7th-first half of the 8th century A.D.), the Longobard kings and dukes begun more frequently and more systematically to committed themselves especially to the construction of churches and monasteries. The monastery, in particular, is a typical foundation of this period, an expression not only of the strength of the faith of the Longobard nobles, but also a place of

refuge for themselves and their families and, above all, an institution that guaranteed the continuation of their assets. King Desiderio alone, together with his wife Ansa, founded three monasteries (in addition to San Salvatore in Brescia, there were those in Leno and Sirmione) and all the dukes of the peninsula conformed to this model, undertaking ambitious architectural enterprises unparalleled in Europe at that time.

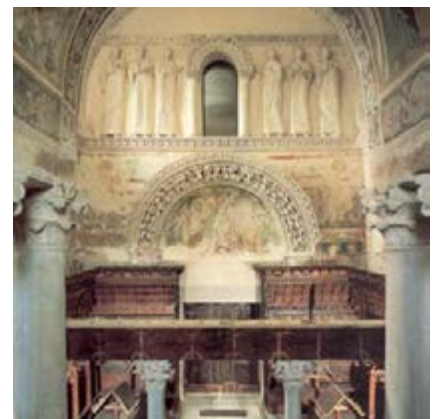
Sources testify – and monument evidence confirms – that the construction industry was well organised with guilds of specialised craftsmen who could carry out complex commissions to high standards. Not having an architectural, pictorial or sculpture tradition of their own, the Longobards used the existing skills of the local craftsmen. This is one of the reasons that the Longobard artistic style in Italy is extremely composite and presents specific characteristics in different parts of the kingdom. Faced, therefore, with a clear unity of intent which brings together all the monument complexes – owing to the desire for self-determination of the Longobard élites and legitimization before the indigenous population – we find heterogeneous artistic creations which, for example, in Lombardy seem to be more conspicuously subject to the Merovingian influence, as in Friuli the influence is more Byzantine and Syriac. The language in different areas of Italy was therefore different, but the various formal dialects were mutually comprehensible.

Today's region of Friuli is the area of Longobard settlement in Italy that is richest in testimonies and findings; in particular, one of the most complex and original buildings of Longobard architecture is preserved at **Cividale del Friuli**, the so-called “*Tempietto Longobardo*”, Oratory of Santa Maria in Valle, with a single chamber, square-plan, covered in a spacious cross-vault, which terminates in

a lower presbytery, divided by pairs of columns in three parts covered in barrel vaults. The sumptuous decorative scheme, including mosaics on the vaults, stucco figures and ornaments, and a series of frescoes painted in aulic style and skilfully refined, make this one of the most splendid and ambitious works to reach us today from 8th-century Europe, probably the work of the Royal couple Astolfo (749-756) and Giseltrude. In particular, the stucco tondo figures of female saints show the refined and high level of artistic production achieved in Italy in the late Longobard era.

The Temple, together with San Giovanni, the Palatine Church of the royal court, stands in the urban area belonging to the castle, next to the early Christian Church of Santa Maria, which became an Episcopal church with annexed Palace in the late Longobard era.

The Episcopal complex, renovated and extended by the patriarch Callisto, consisted of a set of communicating buildings, which included the Basilica, the Baptistry of Saint John the Baptist and the Patriarchal Palace. From the Baptistry, discovered at the start of the 20th century beneath the Duomo, come two of the most important works of Longobard sculpture, currently preserved in the *Museo Cristiano e Tesoro del Duomo*, a short distance from their origi-



Cividale del Friuli, the “*Tempietto Longobardo*”

nal location. The high level of craftsmanship explains the excellent quality of Callisto's "tegurio" – an octagonal aedicule which covered the baptismal font, with columns and arch vaults finely sculpted with symbolic images and rich decorative motifs – and the altar commissioned by King Ratchis – the only sculptural piece from the Longobard era featuring a biblical narrative theme, achieved using a linear and calligraphic language that invert the standards of classical naturalism, and enriched by a vivid chromatism and a precious set of mounted stones.

The remains of the Patriarchal Palace were uncovered beneath the 16th-century Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti, designed by Andrea Palladio, today home to the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* which houses the burial items from urban and suburban necropolises of Cividale, real treasures of Longobard artistic craftsmanship.

The exceptional nature of the proposed artistic item is provided by the preservation of the most representative structures and spaces of the secular and religious élites. This offers a clear proof of the socio-cultural composition of the urban *civitas* – the Longobard ruling one – as well as of the strategies performed by the dominant classes in the power management. Indeed, the site includes evidences of the rich artistic production ascribed to

Longobard period and to a secular customer base. It is a unique repertory, for it displays the ubiquitous creativity and experimentation attitude of workers who elaborated a new original language as result of the confluence of different traditions: the indigenous, Barbarian, Byzantine and Arabic ones.

The monumental area of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia in **Brescia** is an extraordinary architectural palimpsest that incorporates the female convent built by Duke Desiderio of Brescia, with his wife Ansa in 753 A.D. before becoming king. The Church of San Salvatore is one of the most important testimonies of late mediaeval architecture: the building, with triple apse transept, had three naves with a series of columns and capitals, some recycled from the classical era and from Byzantium, others made for this purpose. The church was entirely decorated with stuccoes and frescoes; the decorations, along with those of the Cividale Tempietto, are one of the richest and best preserved collections of the Early Middle Ages. A complex play of stucco reliefs and wall paintings probably decorated the crypt, which also had the three-apse system of the upper floor. Within the church, enhanced by a marble liturgical assemblage of which numerous elements are intact, can be found a number of tombs of the privileged, one of which is thought to be that of Desiderio's wife, Ansa.

The complex somehow recalled architectural and ornamental models already used in the Capital Pavia, and subsequently in Cividale. Nevertheless it became a referring point for the prestigious architectures ordered by the secular and religious purchasers. As a whole, it is possible to recognize here traditions of North-European (British and Alemannic), Mediterranean (Ravenna's and Roman) and Oriental ascendancy.

The Monastery had service structures for the pilgrims reception and the poor

housing. Historical sources recall the *Xenodochio*, which hosted the pilgrims, and the so called *Peresindo's Hospital*. The monastic complex area spread Westward with houses, burial places and productive plants. The walls evidences still visible *in situ* testify the presence of the large number of Longobard buildings, with different functions and structural quality. Such evidences were uncovered in what is still considered to be the most complete medieval urban excavation, within an area where the most important pre-existing Roman remains in Northern Italy are preserved.

S. Salvatore - S. Giulia Monastery, which had reception structures for pilgrims and accommodation for the poor, played a fundamental role in the society of the time, both in religious terms and in political and economic terms. Its importance did not diminish after the fall of the Longobards: its richness and high prestige over the centuries led to new important architectural interventions, extending Desiderio's complex until it became the structure that we see today, which, in addition to three cloisters from different eras, includes the Romanesque Church of Santa Maria in Solario, the 15th-century choir and the 16th-century church of Santa Giulia. The entire complex, the result of an exceptional recovery and valorisation project, is currently home to the *Museo della città*, which houses the finest artistic testimonies of the long history of Brescia and its territory.

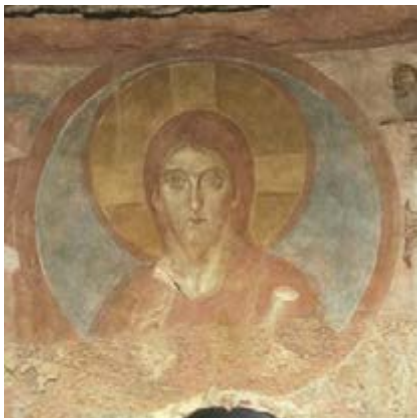
While Cividale and Brescia, like Benevento, demonstrate the settlement methods of the Longobards within the most important cities in the urban system created by the Romans, **Castelseprio-Torba** is excellent testimony of how high altitude fortified systems, which developed during the late Roman era following the first Barbarian invasions, were re-used. The *castrum*, destroyed by



Brescia, the Church of San Salvatore

the Visconti in the late 13th-century – with the exception of buildings of worship – and following its abandonment, retained the fundamental features that characterised it: the imposing wall circuit, a place of shelter for the inhabitants in times of peril, the high quality of the housing system and of the main worship complex of San Giovanni Evangelista, with basilica and annexed octagonal baptistery, completely reconstructed by the Longobards in the 7th century and used internally and externally for the burial of important local personages. A particularly significant example of military architecture is the Torba tower, placed at the summit of the fortified site of Castelseprio, which led down to Valle dell’Olona, and which, in late Longobard times, was used as a female convent. The rooms on the first and second floors of the tower, used by the nuns as a sepulchre and oratory respectively, preserve noteworthy remains of paintings which, in some iconographic respects, are reminiscent of the stucco work in the Cividale Tempietto.

The Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* in Castelseprio, a private aristocratic building with annexed cemetery, placed in the area of the burg which developed westwards of the *castrum*, preserves one of the finest pictorial texts of the whole of the Early Middle Ages; the scenes



Castelseprio, Christ Pantocrator in S. Maria *foris portas*

dedicated to the story of the childhood of Christ are presented in the central apse of the small triple-apse structure enriched with an inlaid marble floor. The series of figures is complex and dense with episodes and references, alternated with symbolic images; the style is free and animated which renews and revitalizes the expressiveness and Hellenistic pictorial quality and is unequalled by other creations of the time.

The *Wideramn* epitaph probably comes from the church and is one of the first testimonies of written Longobard funeral culture. Conquering the written culture of the victors went hand in hand with assimilation of architectural and decorative cultures. Having first entered the funeral ritual with the purpose of evoking the memory of the personality rather than merely the physical aspects of the deceased, writing soon took on new functions of celebrating the image and status of the Longobard *élites*: it is in this function that we encounter it in the most extraordinary architectural works, the painted dedicatory inscriptions of San Salvatore and Brescia and the Cividale Tempietto, the inscriptions on the *tegurio* of Callisto and on the altar of Ratchis, again in Cividale, in the epigraphs in the Sanctuary of Saint Michael on the Gargano Coast, the architectural inscriptions on monuments in the duchies of Spoleto and Benevento, clear references to Imperial Roman customs.

The complex as a whole represents an extraordinary example of castrensian settlement which stands out for its spatial organization, monumentality and typological variety of its buildings. The great number of worship buildings, characterized by different functions, public and private, is a proof of the influential relationship of the Longobard *élites* with the Church, to the extent of creating a “new” model of settlement where the

sacred places played a primary role in the power strategies.

Again in the duchy of Spoleto there is the same tendency for the prestigious architecture conveyed in the monuments of the northern duchies. One of the best preserved examples is the Basilica of San Salvatore in **Spoleto** and the Clitunno Tempietto in Campello, both outstanding edifices designed using classic Roman style features. Most of the sculpted ornaments are new works rather than recycled *spolia* from ancient buildings, designed and realised in such a convincing, skilful and credible way that they also convinced Palladio that the Tempietto was a Roman temple and it still puzzles and astounds scholars to this day. The Church of San Salvatore, which probably had funerary functions originally, has a three-aisle basilica floor plan, with presbytery divided into three parts, and central vaulted covering with octagonal base. The semi-circular apse is closed on the outside by a straight wall and flanked by two apsed, cross-vaulted rooms. One characteristic element on the interior, which has lost almost all of its pictorial and stucco decorations, is the rich entablature with Doric frieze set on Doric columns in the nave and Corinthian columns in the presbytery. Of the original rich decorations of the façade, alternated by pillars and divided into two orders by a



Spoleto, the Basilica of San Salvatore

cornice, which must have terminated with a triangular fronton, remain the window cornices and three portals with skilfully elaborate classical motifs. S. Salvatore Church is an early architectural evidence of the Longobard period, as expression of the ruling *élites* ideology. It inaugurates a model for the medieval religious architecture. As original products of different attitudes (Roman-Hellenistic, Bizantine Longbards, indigenous, Syriac), it precociously embodies the cultural pluralism which is the Dark Ages peculiar trait and the ground of the Medieval Europe.

The design of the recomposed spoils is common to the extraordinary marble works of San Salvatore and those of the Clitunno Tempio, a small *sacellum* in the form of a tetrastyle Corinthian temple with two side porticoes *in antis*, located in **Campello sul Clitunno**. The façade features splendid columns covered in leaves from the portico, whose architrave bears an inscription in extraordinarily carved square Roman capital letters invoking God, complementing the inscription on the side porticoes. This is one of the rare examples of monument epigraphs of the Early Middle Ages; the practice of placing monument inscriptions on the façade of a building had been abandoned in late antiquity and was not re-introduced until the 14th century when Leon Battista Alberti creat-



Campello sul Clitunno, the Clitunno Tempio

ed one for the Malatesta Temple in Rimini. Inside the Temple, painted murals of remarkable quality, which have been compared to the frescoes in the presbytery of Santa Maria Antiqua in Rome, framed a small marble aedicule in the apse, which is also partly the product of the assemblage of recycled Roman material and purpose-designed decorations.

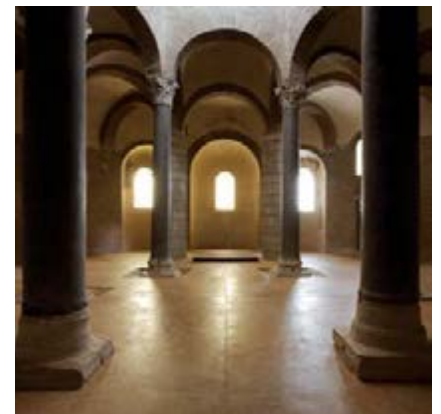
The little temple represents a masterpiece of religious and commemorative architecture, to the extent of being a pilgrimage destination (see graffiti). Its structures and decorations together with the surrounding landscape make of it a unique work where artificial elements and natural environment (Clitunno river and the holy *locus*) perfectly merge.

Like the dukes of Spoleto, Arechi II, son-in-law of the Friulan Desiderio and the duke of **Benevento** also carried out prestigious monumental initiatives, trying to develop their own aulic construction style and court art with marked ancient features. The clearest and highest expression of this intention is the Church of Santa Sofia, one of the most complex and best preserved complexes of its era. The dedication to Holy Wisdom, *Haghia Sophia*, which is expressly influenced by the Great Church in Constantinople which stood near the imperial palace, offers another example of the ambitions of its sponsor patron

The church was built in around 760 A.D. as a personal chapel and national sanctuary by the duke, for redemption of his soul and salvation of his people and nation. The quality and inspiration represented by Santa Sofia are testified by its complex central structure and by the intricate vaulted roof; the interior space is divided by columns and pillars laid out to form a central hexagon and a concentric decagon; the columns of the hexagon bear recycled, but carefully selected, capitals from the classical era, also placed in an

upturned position to form bases. The circular perimeter wall, which becomes fragmented beyond the presbytery area, terminates in the three apses. In the two minor apses are preserved the most important pieces of the pictorial series dedicated to stories of the life of Christ, which probably covered the entire interior surface of the church. The fragmentary nature of the images partly limits the effectiveness of the painting, which is nevertheless the highest testimony of "Benevento painting", an art movement of considerable importance (also involving the two monastic centres of San Vincenzo in Volturno and Montecassino), parallel to the *scriptura beneventana* phenomenon, the national script of the Longobards in southern Italy, also used in monasteries to transcribe works from antiquity.

Annexed to the church of Santa Sofia was a female convent, whose extraordinary cloister, with Roman-style forms, re-uses a number of elements of the original Longobard construction. The cloister and the convent structures are currently home to the *Museo del Sannio*, which houses some extraordinary exhibits from the city. This peculiar star-shaped Church is a sophisticated, extremely peculiar product of both Roman-Hellenistic and Bizantine tradition (because of the central plan, typical of the V-VI cent. oriental architecture) meeting the Longobards atti-



Benevento, the Church of Santa Sofia

tude towards experimentation, which in this building is realized once again by a thought out exploitation of the *spolia*. Moreover, the Church anticipates the renewed interests in central planned buildings, which will spread mostly in Northern Europe starting from the Carolingian time especially in the palace chapels.

After 650 A.D., the Benevento Longobards incorporated into the territory of the duchy the Gargano region, where, worship of the Archangel Michael was established the 4th century onwards, thanks to ongoing intense relations between the Greco-Byzantine world and Apulia. Worship of the Archangel was, in some aspects, congenial to the sensitivity of the Longobards; indeed they were now converted to Christianity, and must have felt a particular attraction for Saint Michael, in whom they found attributes and characteristics of the pagan *Wodan*, considered the supreme god by Germanic populations, the god of war, psychopomp, protector of heroes and warriors. From the 7th century, the Gargano sanctuary in **Monte Sant'Angelo** was considered a national Sanctuary by the Longobards and it soon became the most important place of worship of Saint Michael in the west, influencing all others.

The Longobard dynasties of Benevento, but also those of Pavia, as testified by

Longobard inscriptions preserved in the buildings, gave life to vast monumental reconstruction works at the sanctuary, to facilitate access to the primitive cave and provide hospitality for pilgrims. With the Longobards it became one of the most important places of worship in Christendom and was an international destination of pilgrimage, one of the last stages on the road that lead to the Holy Land, coinciding in with the ancient route of the *Via Traiana* southern Italy, which since then took the name of *Via Sacra Langobardorum*.

In the centuries following the fall of the Longobards, the Normans, Swabians and the House of Anjou adopted worship of Saint Michael and became attached to the Gargano sanctuary, and carried out important reconstruction works, changing the original architectural layout of the upper part of the sanctuary and enhanced it with new decorations and important treasures. Today the sanctuary is still a pilgrim destination, with morphological and ritual features dating date back to the Longobard period.

The sanctuary is one of the rare Dark Ages *loca sanctorum* preserved through the centuries. Particularly, the heritage possibly ascribed to the Longobard phase – with its exceptional epigraphical *corpus* – is a unique evidence for the Longobards history outline, being expression of a peculiar spirituality insofar as they combined the German pagan beliefs with Christianity. The Longobards, indeed, transformed and gave new life to S. Michael's worship, which so much contributed towards the development of the medieval pilgrimage – unifying factor of the Bizantine Mediterranean basin and the Northwestern Europe and the Germanic world. This became a universal reference, both for the Christian faith displays and the architectural setting of S. Michael's hundreds sanctuaries built in the West.

JUSTIFICATION

Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated serial property series bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the disappeared Longobard civilization at its acme during the Kingdom of Italy (568-774 A.D.).

The Longobards created architectural and monumental forms –which were completely alien to the traditions of nomad and semi-nomad peoples– on the Italian territory only, thanks to the reception conservation and enhancement of the form and content of Classical and Christian culture.

The extraordinary integration and interchange process between the original North Germanic culture, the local (Roman and Byzantine) culture and the contribution of the Mediterranean and Eastern European culture, is remarkably testified by the artistic and monumental expressions of the Late Longobard Age and finds its highest expression –thanks to its unique and exceptional nature- in the properties included in the nominated series.

They represent the creative response to the attempt made by the Longobards to reconcile diverging cultural and artistic expressions (syncretism) and stand out in the Early Middle Ages for their excellent artistic quality.

The serial property, therefore, has an exceptional and universal value as the highest expression of the fundamental historic function performed by the Longobards in the crucial transition phase from the Classical to the Medieval world; a transition phase which the most modern historiographical trends consider a *continuum* characterized by the integration of different civilizations.



Icon of San Michele, golden foil

The serial property exemplifies on the one hand the specificity of the Longobard culture in the background of the Early Middle Ages; on the other hand the universal nature of the contribution made by the historical and cultural group to the formation of Medieval Europe. Indeed, the Longobards played a pivotal role in the formulation and diffusion of those meaningful imprints - cultural, artistic, political and religious – which spread from Italy to Europe and anticipated the so called “*renovatio*” - traditionally associated with the Carolingian age.

The cultural heritage of the Longobards is still alive in many facets of art, law and the Christian religion, as well as in other intangible aspects.

Criteria under which property is nominated

(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 and technology, as well as in monumental arts, town-planning and landscape design;

The serial property is of the utmost importance as an excellent model of the interchange of values, artistic and cultural expressions established by the historical and cultural group of the Longobards in the epoch-making transition phase between the Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Among all the peoples, even nomad and semi-nomad peoples, who lived in the time frame considered (6th - 8th century A.D.), the Longobards stood out for their extraordinary capacity to disseminate their pregnant cultural, artistic, political and religious marks. They left their deep

and permanent imprint in Italy and then in the rest of Europe, not only on the subsequent *Carolingian* rule, but also on the following 1,000 years of European History.

The Site bears the most significant testimony to the fundamental contribution the Longobards made to the forging of Medieval culture. The series components represent the creative responses of the long integration and assimilation process the Longobards were involved in.

The series shows with extraordinary completeness:

- the excellent cultural synthesis the Longobards made between their own values and traditions and those ones of the peoples they encountered during their long migration, and the values belonging to the Classical civilization, to the Christian-Roman-Byzantine civilization, which led to the development of a new and genuine civilization;
- the reception, the conservation, the enhancement and the dissemination of architectural, monumental and artistic form and content of the Classical, Roman and Hellenistic cultures;
- the reception, the transformation and the processing of a number of contents and expressions of the Christian tradition, which the Longobards disseminated all over the world; in particular they deeply influenced the spread of the worship to St. Michael in Western Europe, which led to the construction of dedicated sanctuaries all over Europe, including the most famous, Mont Saint Michel on the borders with Brittany;
- the fundamental contribution the Longobards made to pilgrimage, which led in the Middle Ages to an intense interchange of values and the development of a sense of unity between different peoples.

Therefore the series testifies the

importance of the cultural interchange the Longobards were involved in, underlining on the one hand the specificity of their culture in the Early Middle Ages and on the other hand the universality of their contribution to the formation of Medieval Europe.

(iii) to bear a unique and exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

The serial property, which includes seven component parts -all belonging to the same historico-cultural group- bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the disappeared Longobard civilization, witnessed by new monumental, architectural and artistic forms, the product of the reception and the integration of the highest developed local traditions. The Longobards expressed themselves in such forms only after their arrival to Italy.

The serial property bears the clearest testimony to the strong determination of a semi-nomad barbarian people – with no previous artistic and architectural traditions – to embrace and to portray themselves as the heirs of Classical culture and civilization.

The properties of the series are the highest and most widely recognized expressions of the new and peculiar artistic culture developed by the Longobards, which spread to all the Duchies of the Kingdom, featuring a unified vision and divergent languages and objectives, according to the different customer *élites* (kings, dukes, aristocracy).

In its totality the series mirrors the universality of the Longobard culture at its climax, as it is fully representative of

the cultural, religious and social systems, on which the articulated organisation of power was based and then modelled and determined by the Longobards in Italy. In this view the proposed series is not made up by homogeneous goods from the typological point of view, but rather by structures, which are heterogeneous in their function and morphology; those are indeed testimonies of an urban culture (Cividale), of military settlements (Castelseprio), of monastic complexes (Brescia), of buildings for the religious cults for the *élites* (Spoleto, Campello), of votive chapels of the Longobard people (Benevento), of national sanctuaries of the Longobards (Monte Sant'Angelo).

In its diversified artistic and architectural expressions, the serial property symbolizes and shows:

- the fundamental function performed by the Longobards in merging the cultural and architectural models of the classical Roman and Hellenistic civilizations with those of the Christian-Byzantine civilization;
- the new artistic and architectural trends established by the Longobards, together with Eastern European workers laid the foundations of the subsequent Carolingian "Renaissance" and –for the very first time in history– of a real "European" culture;
- conservation and survival of the cultural heritage dating back to Antiquity, which the Longobards handed down, since they portrayed themselves as the heirs of a past they knew, felt and perceived as present. One of the most typical elements of their architectural complexes is the ideological and conscious use of the *spolia* from Roman monuments, which were re-used and installed in places that emphasized their symbolic value, and integrated into high quality new elements produced for that purpose.

The use of monumental inscriptions, sometimes in golden bronze letters, no longer used after the age of Constantine, is a further manifestation of their intent;

- the conceptual, religious and political value the Longobards and their innovative cultural system attributed to Christian religion and traditions. Christianity accompanied the establishment and the consolidation of the Longobard Kingdom and was supported by the royal court and the aristocracy, who were generous and faithful benefactors.

The series meets the criteria of integrity and authenticity both as a whole –since it represents the universality of the monumental expressions of the historical and cultural group of the Longobards– and with reference to the single buildings and complexes and to the extraordinary decorations, including the rich graffiti and the inscriptions on the walls of the St. Michael's Sanctuary in the Gargano area, the most important collection of existing Early Middle Age inscriptions.

(vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance;

The Longobard inheritance in Italy is remarkable: from the language we speak today to people's and place names, even if more significant is their contribution to the handing down of forms and models –as well as the remains themselves– of Classical Antiquity, an indisputable point of reference for artists of all ages.

By the same token, the Longobards made a fundamental contribution to European culture with the foundation of great Monasteries, and the reconstruction and extension of existing ones, including

Bobbio, Montecassino and Farfa Monasteries.

In so doing, they encouraged the transcription and survival of literary, artistic and scientific works, dating back to the Antiquity. The relevant handing down of iconographies through manuscripts in miniature made a further contribution to a *continuum* stretching from the Antiquity up to the present day.

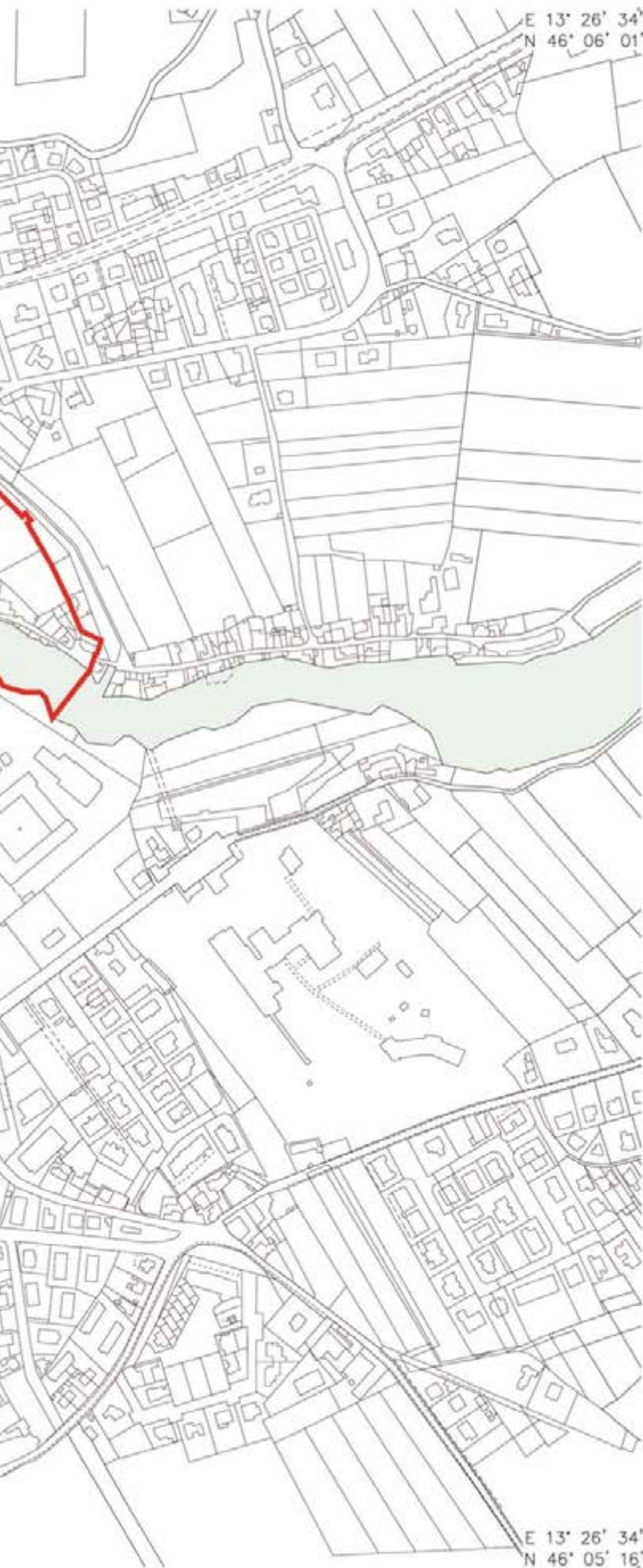
Moreover, Longobard culture survives today in the ongoing importance attributed to their places of worship, in particular to a number of monasteries, where the architectural stratification, a sign of continuity, increases their value and authenticity.

The pilgrimage to the grotto of St. Michael – still partly accessible along the ancient route of the *Via Sacra Langobardorum*– is a prominent example of worship practices directly related to Medieval traditions.

The worship to St. Michael in the Gargano area, transformed and strengthened by the Longobards, led to the construction of numerous dedicated churches and other places of worship and as many statues of the Archangel Michael, with open wings, holding aloft his sword, on top of many bell-towers in Europe, a typically Longobard symbol in defence of local communities.

Notably, the history of the Longobards is featured in important literary works – including *Historia Langobardorum* written by Paul the Deacon in the 8th century, *Adelchi* written by Alessandro Manzoni in the 19th-century and *Rodelinda, Regina de' Longobardi* (Rodelinda, Queen of Longobards), an opera by Georg Friedrich Händel. All the above-mentioned works portrayed the Longobard cultural experience and rendered it universal.





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

**Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map**

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

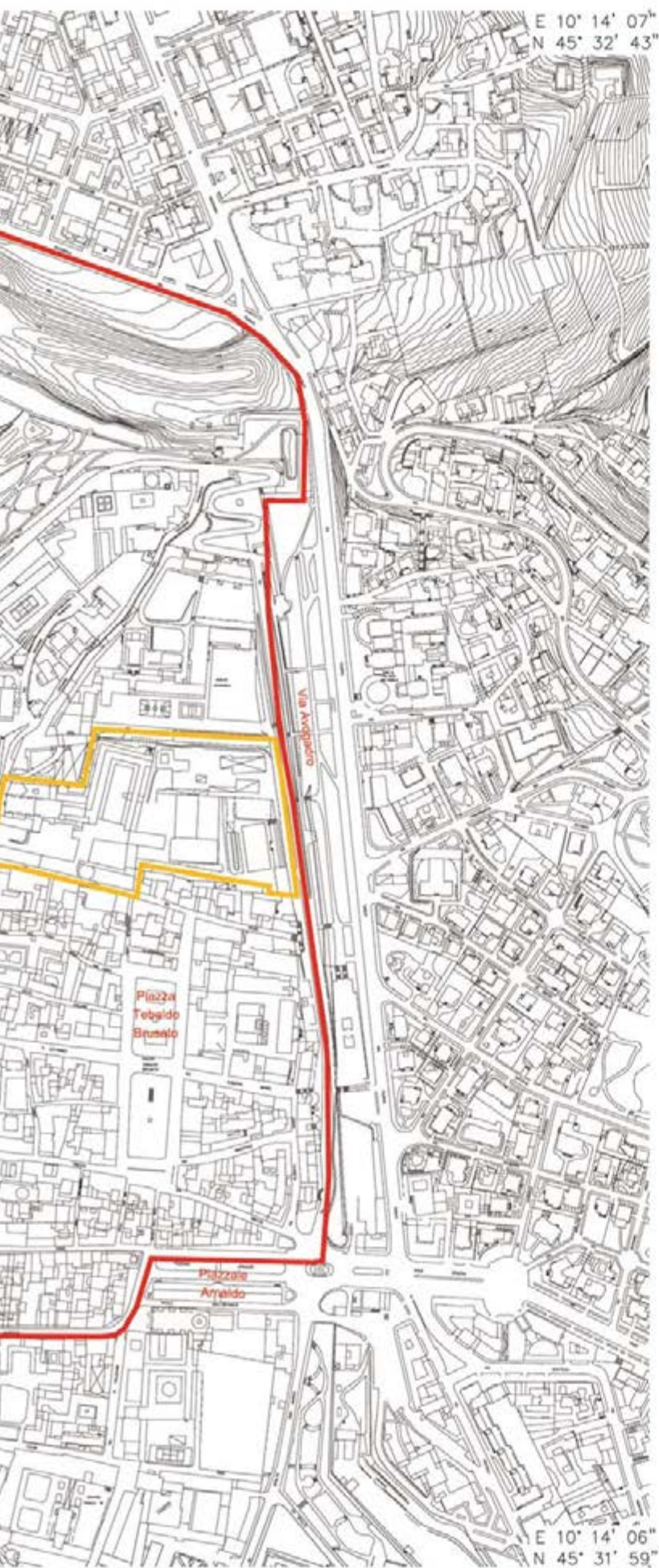
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)





1 cm = 50 m



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATIONThe Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. **Brescia**
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

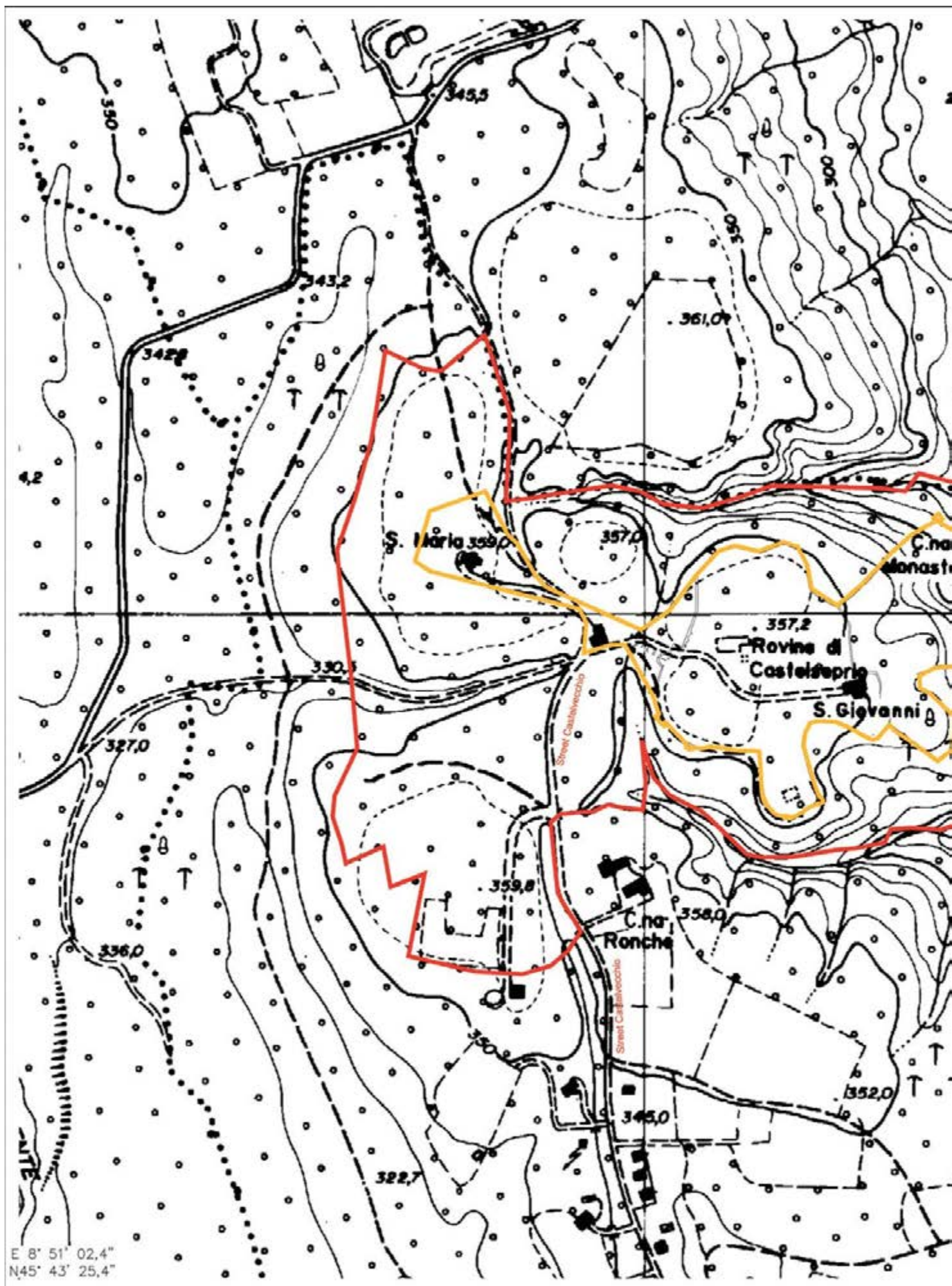
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)

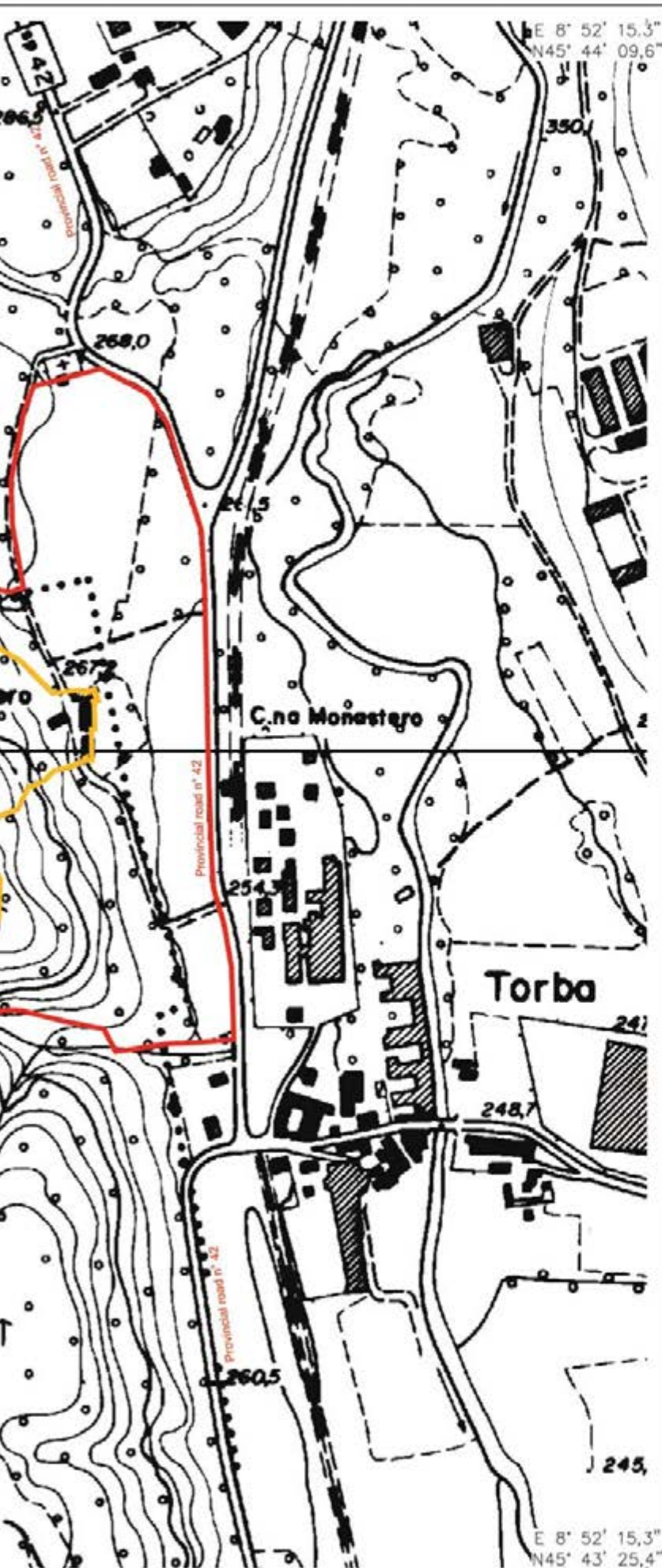


0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





E 8° 51' 02,4"
N 45° 43' 25,4"

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATIONThe Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. Brescia
- 3. Castelseprio - Torba
- 4. **Spoletto**
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

**Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map**

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

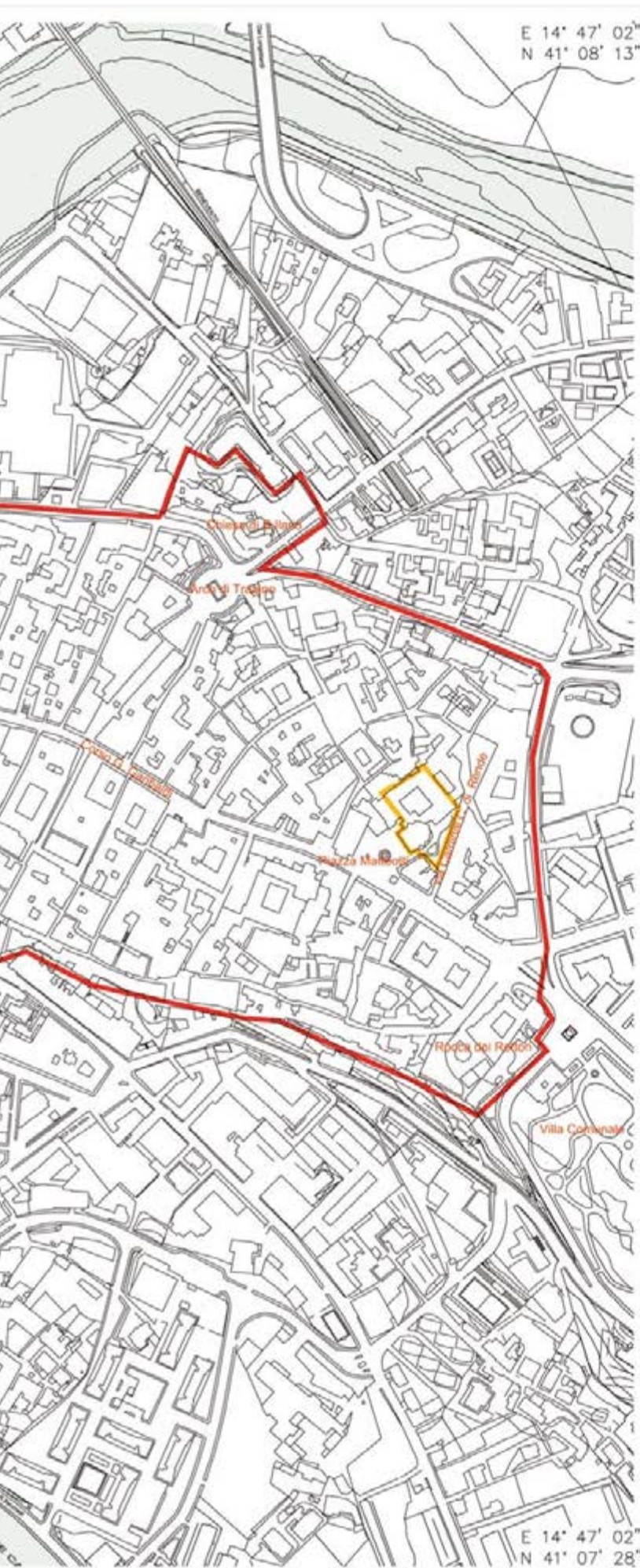
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





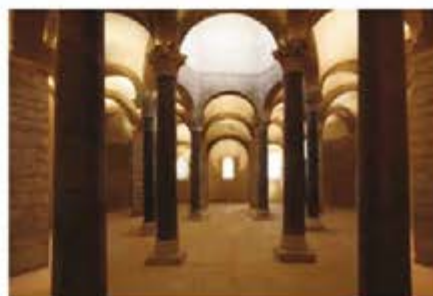
The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. **Benevento**
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. **Monte Sant'Angelo**

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16,82 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

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1.a**COUNTRY**

Italy

1.b**REGIONS AND PROVINCES**

Friuli Venezia Giulia (province of Udine)
Lombardia (provinces of Brescia and Varese)
Umbria (province of Perugia)
Campania (province of Benevento)
Puglia (province of Foggia)

1.c**NAME OF PROPERTY**

The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

1.d**GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES
TO THE NEAREST SECOND**See *serial nomination table*, below**SERIAL NOMINATION TABLE FOR: THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 D.C.)**

Site element No.	Name	Municipality Region Province	Coordinates of Centre point	Area of core zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Map annex
1	The Gastaldaga area and the Episcopal complex	Cividale del Friuli Friuli Venezia Giulia (Province of Udine)	46° 05' 39" N 13° 25' 59" E	1,09	20,83	21,92	1, 2, 3, 4
2	The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	Brescia Lombardia (Province of Brescia)	45° 31' 59" N 10° 14' 06" E	3,75	84,13	87,88	1, 2, 3, 4
3	The <i>castrum</i> with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>	Castelseprio – Torba Gornate Olona Lombardia (Province of Varese)	45° 00' 06" N 9° 27' 11" E	8,50	38,75	47,25	1, 2, 3, 4
4	The basilica of San Salvatore	Spoletto Umbria (Province of Perugia)	42° 44' 31" N 12° 44' 36" E	0,08	57,80	57,88	1, 2, 3, 4
5	The Clitunno Tempietto	Campello sul Clitunno Umbria (Province of Perugia)	42° 50' 32" N 12° 45' 25" E	0,01	51,28	51,29	1, 2, 3, 4
6	The Santa Sofia complex	Benevento Campania (Province of Benevento)	41° 07' 50" N 14° 46' 53" E	0,34	27,56	27,90	1, 2, 3
7	The Sanctuary of San Michele	Monte Sant'Angelo Puglia (Province of Foggia)	41° 42' 30" N 15° 57' 15" E	0,31	16,82	17,13	1, 2, 3
	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)		TOTAL	14,08	297,17	311,25	

1.e**MAPS AND PLANS,
SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES
OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY
AND THE BUFFER ZONE**

The maps, in digital image form, have been printed in an outsized scale to make them as easy to read as possible within the spatial limits permitted. The metric scale of reference is therefore printed on each plate.

CASTELSEPRIO
TORBA (VA)

BRESCIA

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI (UD)

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO (PG)

SPOLETO (PG)

MONTE SANT'ANGELO (FG)

BENEVENTO

ANNEXED MAPS**1.e1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI**

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 2003)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone – Aerial photo (2003)

tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit
tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.e2 BRESCIA

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1996)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Aerial photo (2000)

tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit
tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.e3 CASTELSEPRIO - TORBA

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1994)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Aerial photo (2007)

tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit
tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.e4 SPOLETO

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1995)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Aerial photo (1995)

tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit
tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.e5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1995)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Aerial photo (1995)

tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit
tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.e6 BENEVENTO

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1999)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Aerial photo (1998)

tab. n. 3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.e7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

tab. n. 1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Map (aerophotogrammetry, 2004)

tab. n. 2 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone – Aerial photo (2004)

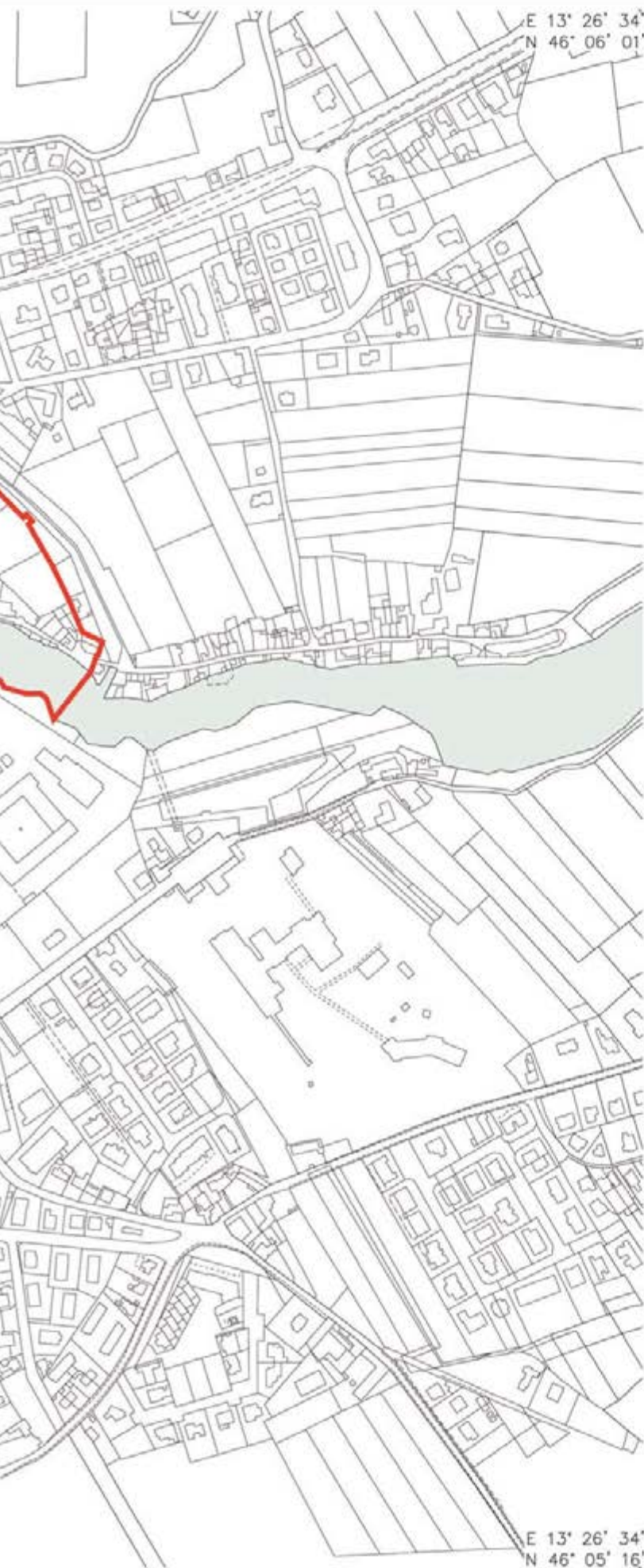
tab. n. 3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1.f

**AREA OF PROPERTY PROPOSED
FOR INSCRIPTION (HA) AND
PROPOSED BUFFER ZONE (HA)**

See *serial nomination table*, above





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

**Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map**

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Aerial photo

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION







**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power**
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

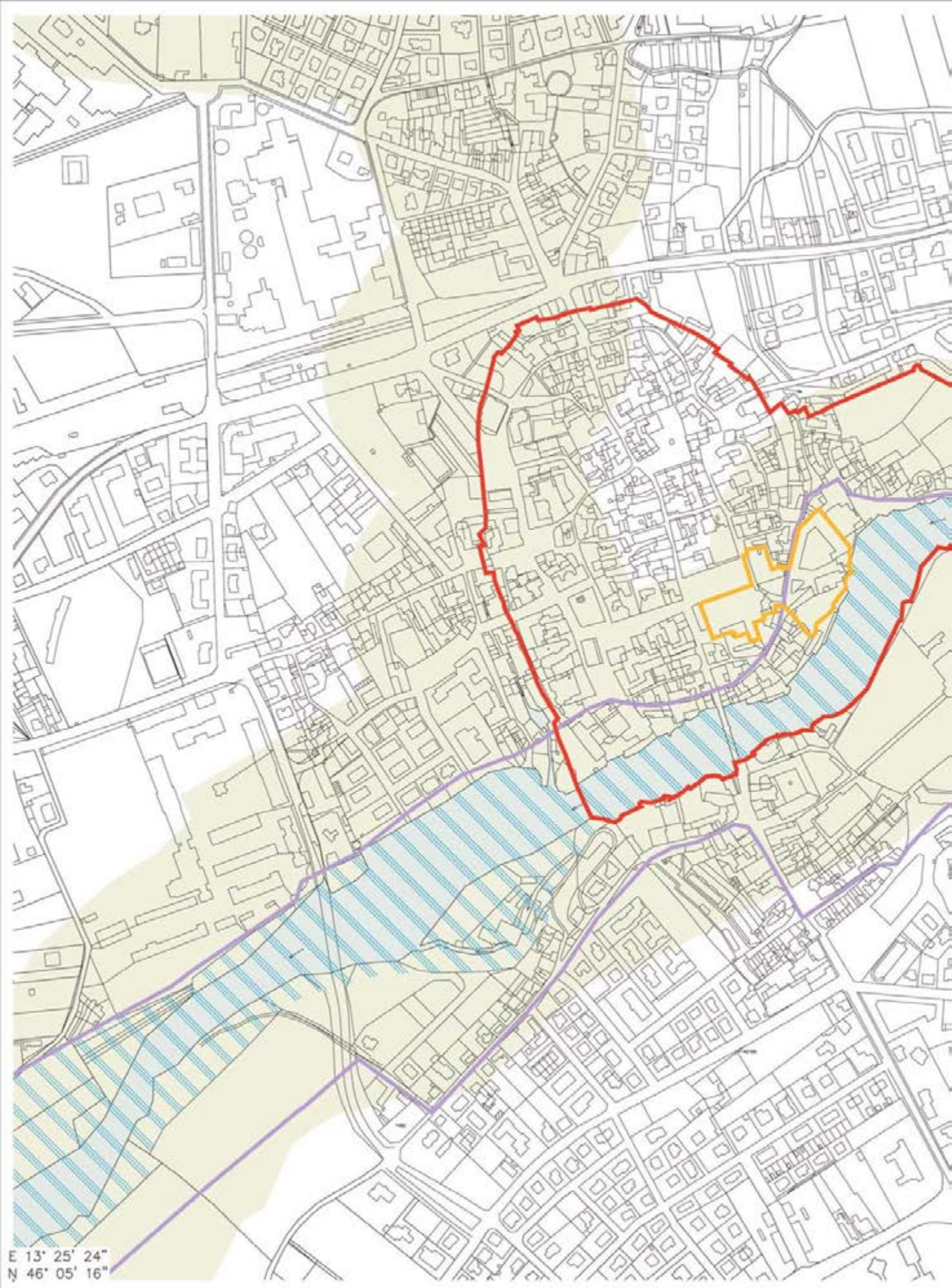
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

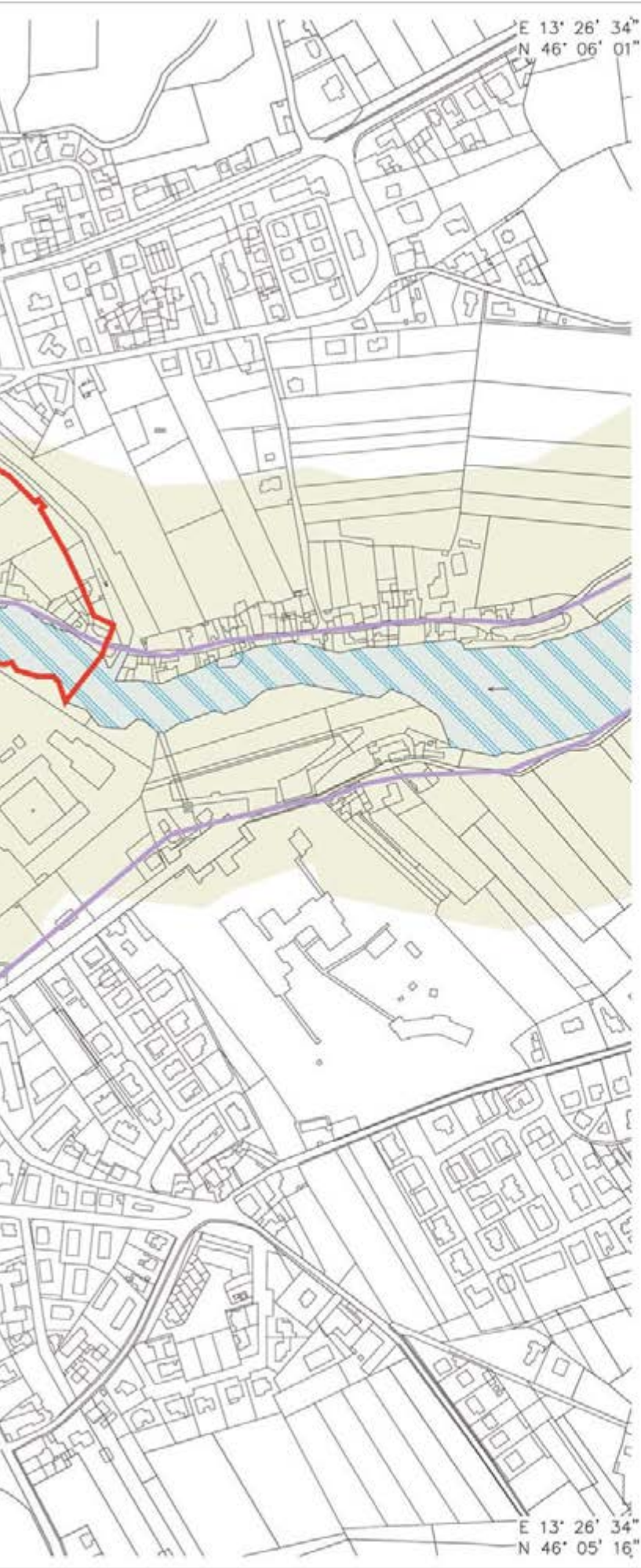
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION








**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

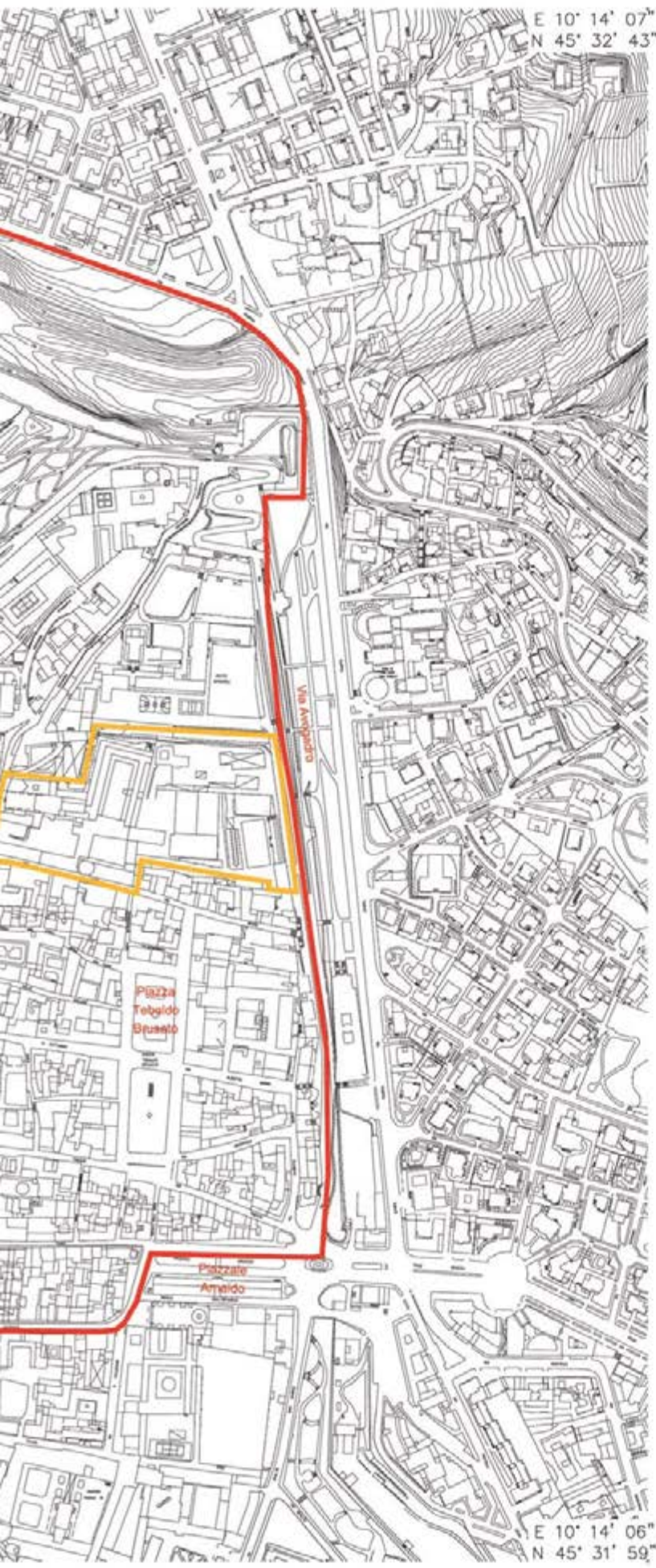
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)
-  Classified site of environmental interest - A.R.I.A. n.17
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 - Ministry Decree 01.07.1955)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art.142)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





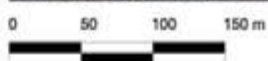
The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. **Brescia**
- 3. Castelseprio
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m



E 10° 12' 54"
N 45° 32' 00"



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Aerial photo

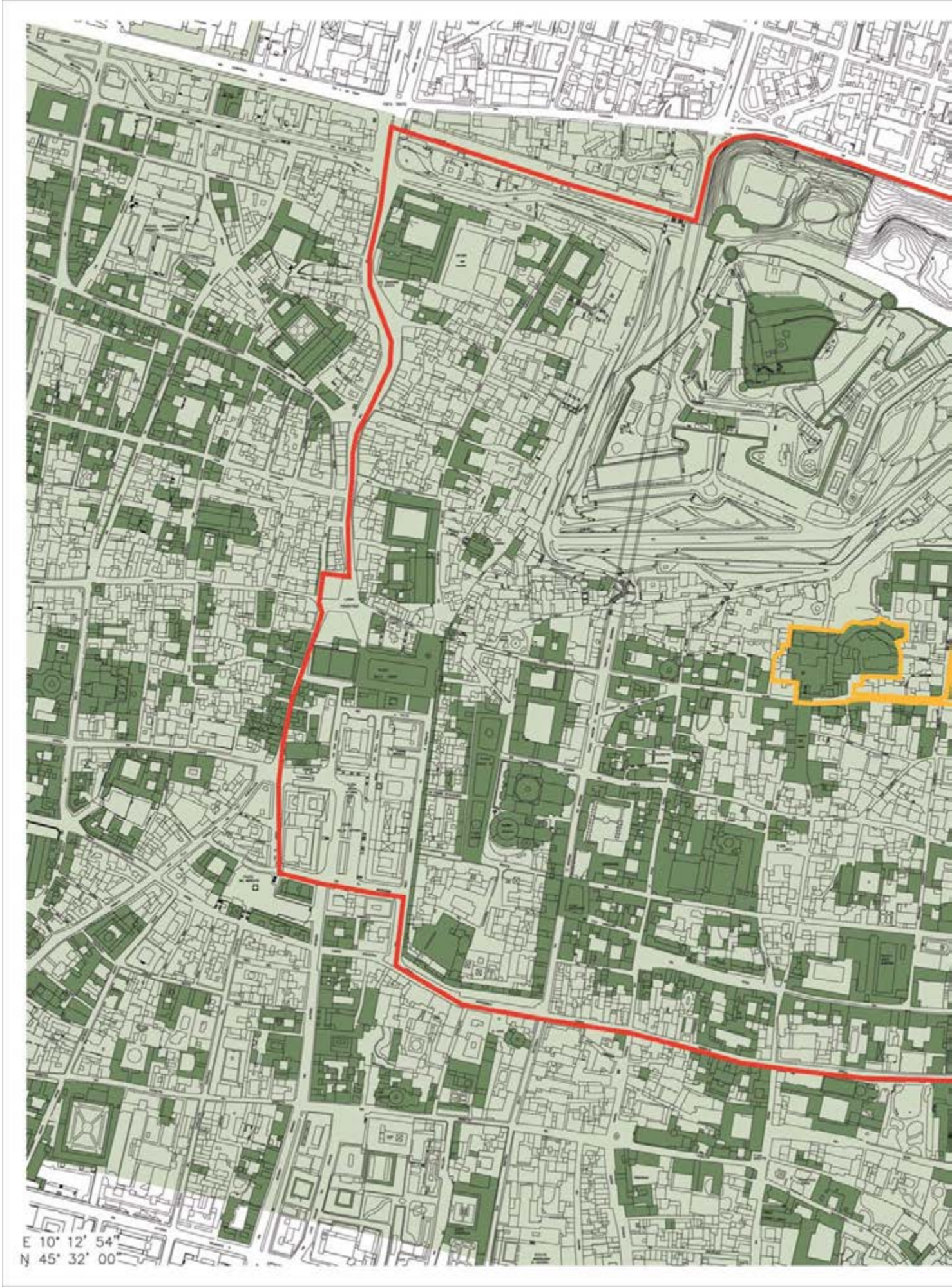
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. **Brescia**
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

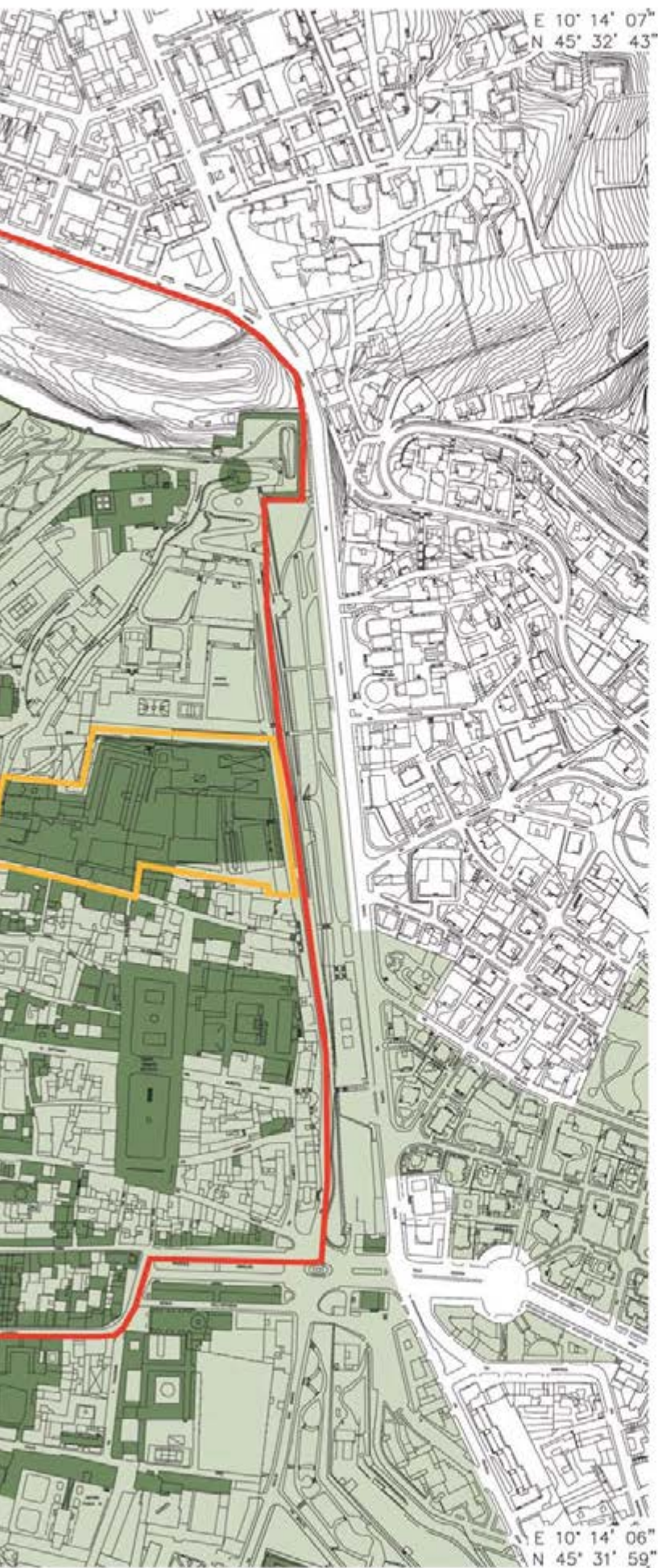
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3,75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84,13 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

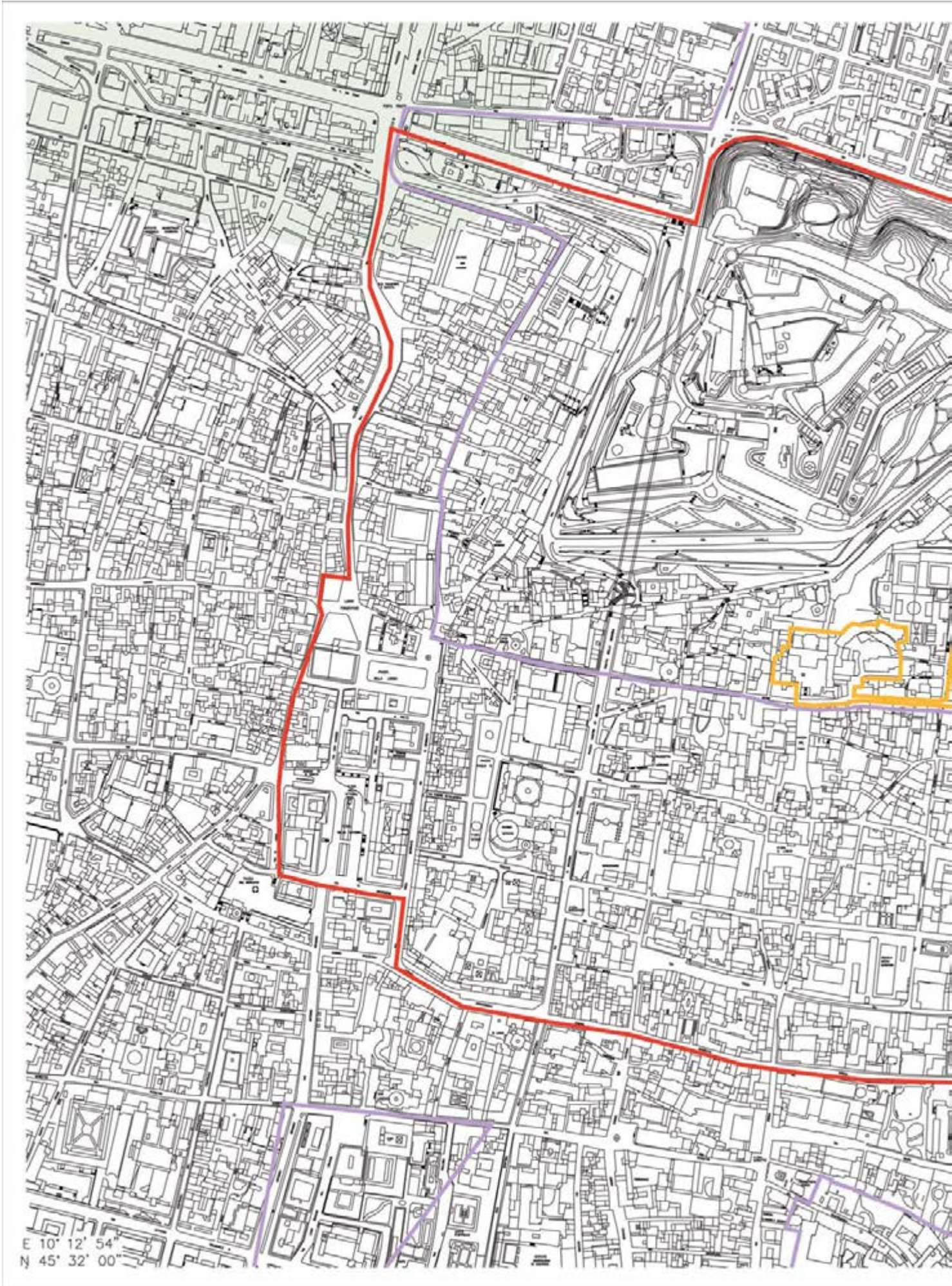
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. **Brescia**
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

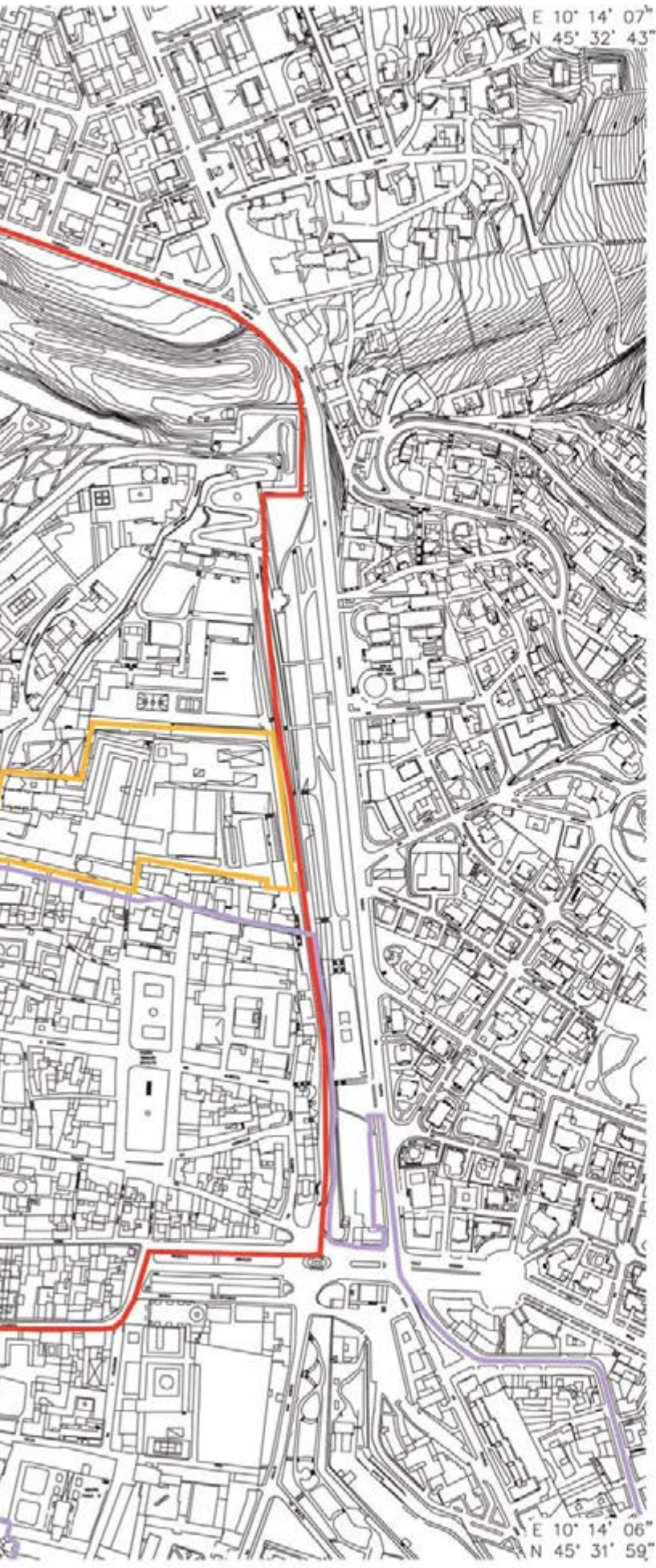
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

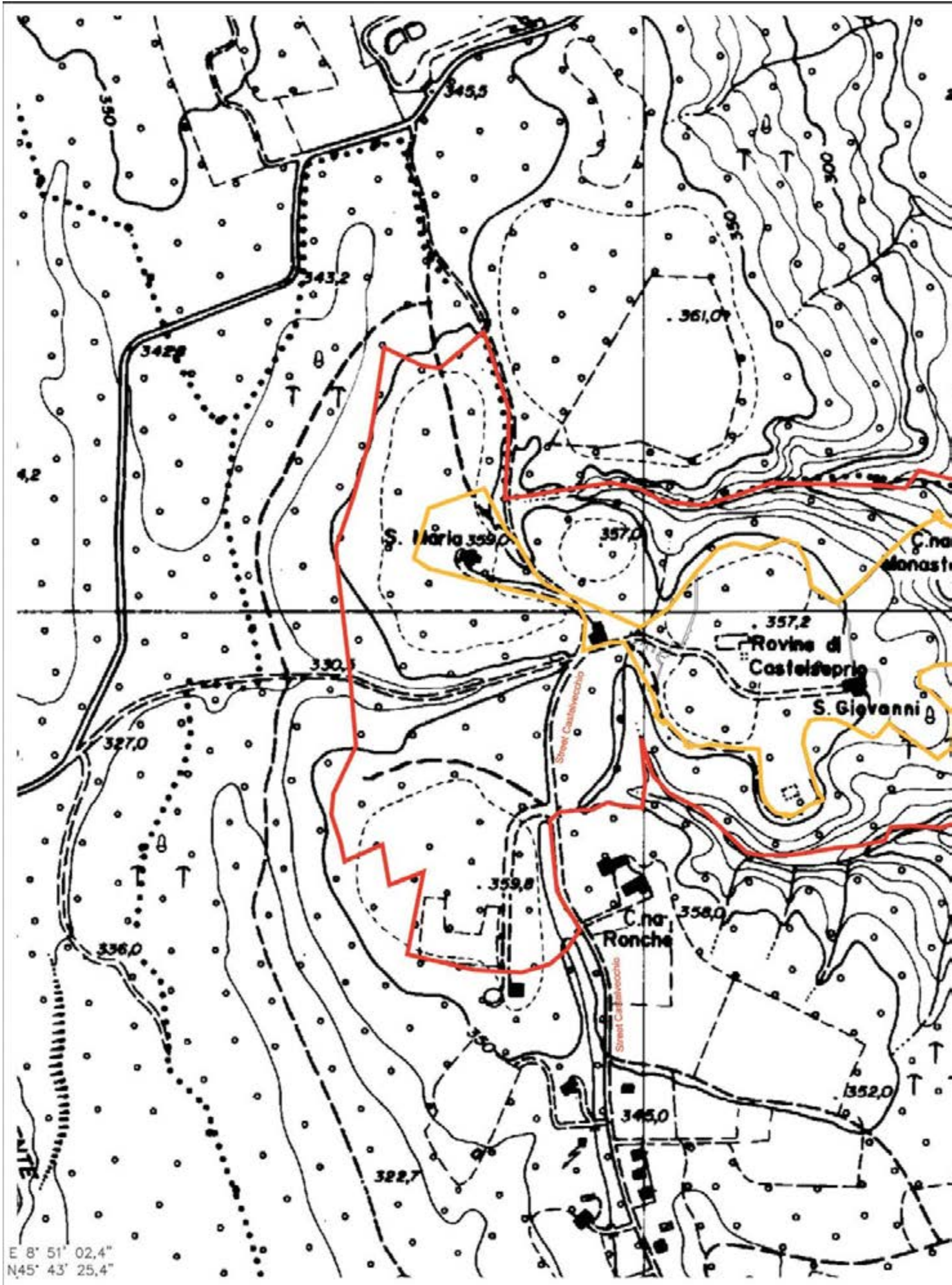
- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. **Brescia**
- 3. Castelseprio
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

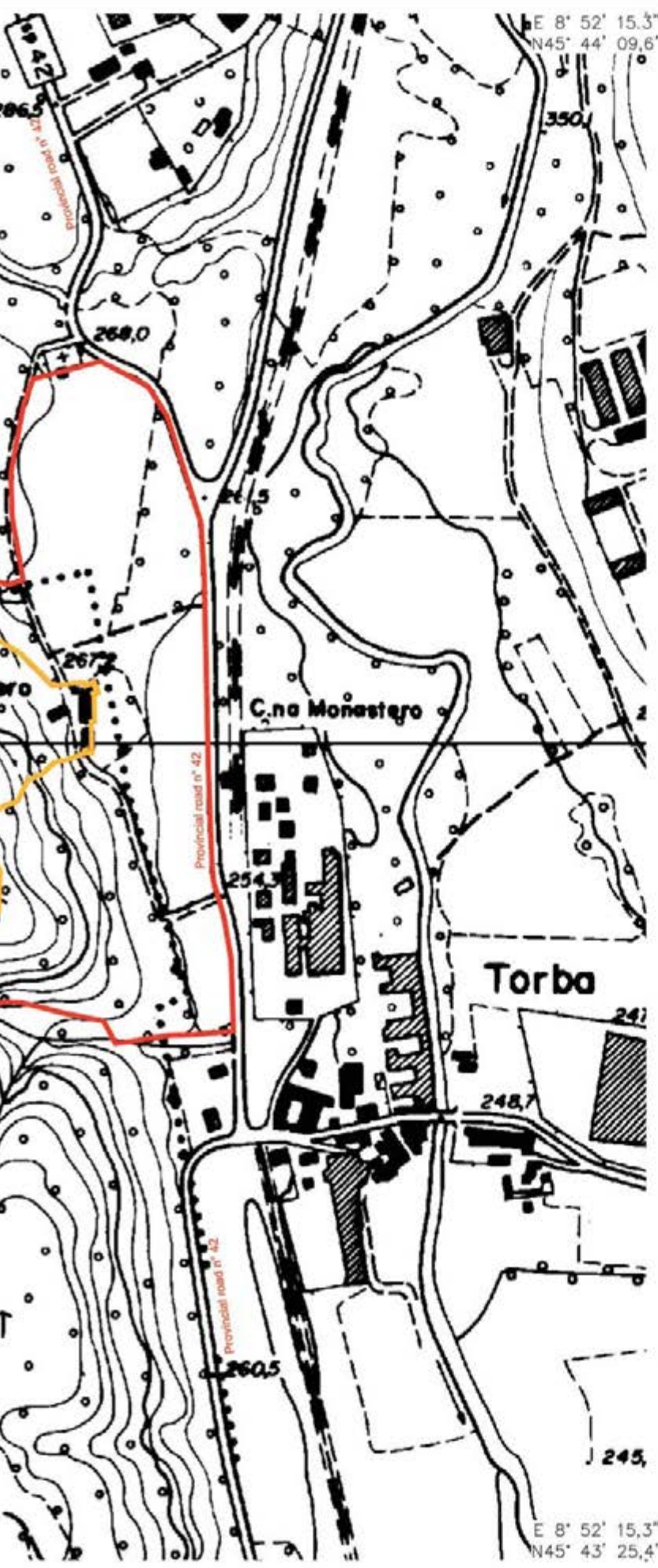
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 - Ministry Decree 01.07.1955)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art.142)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

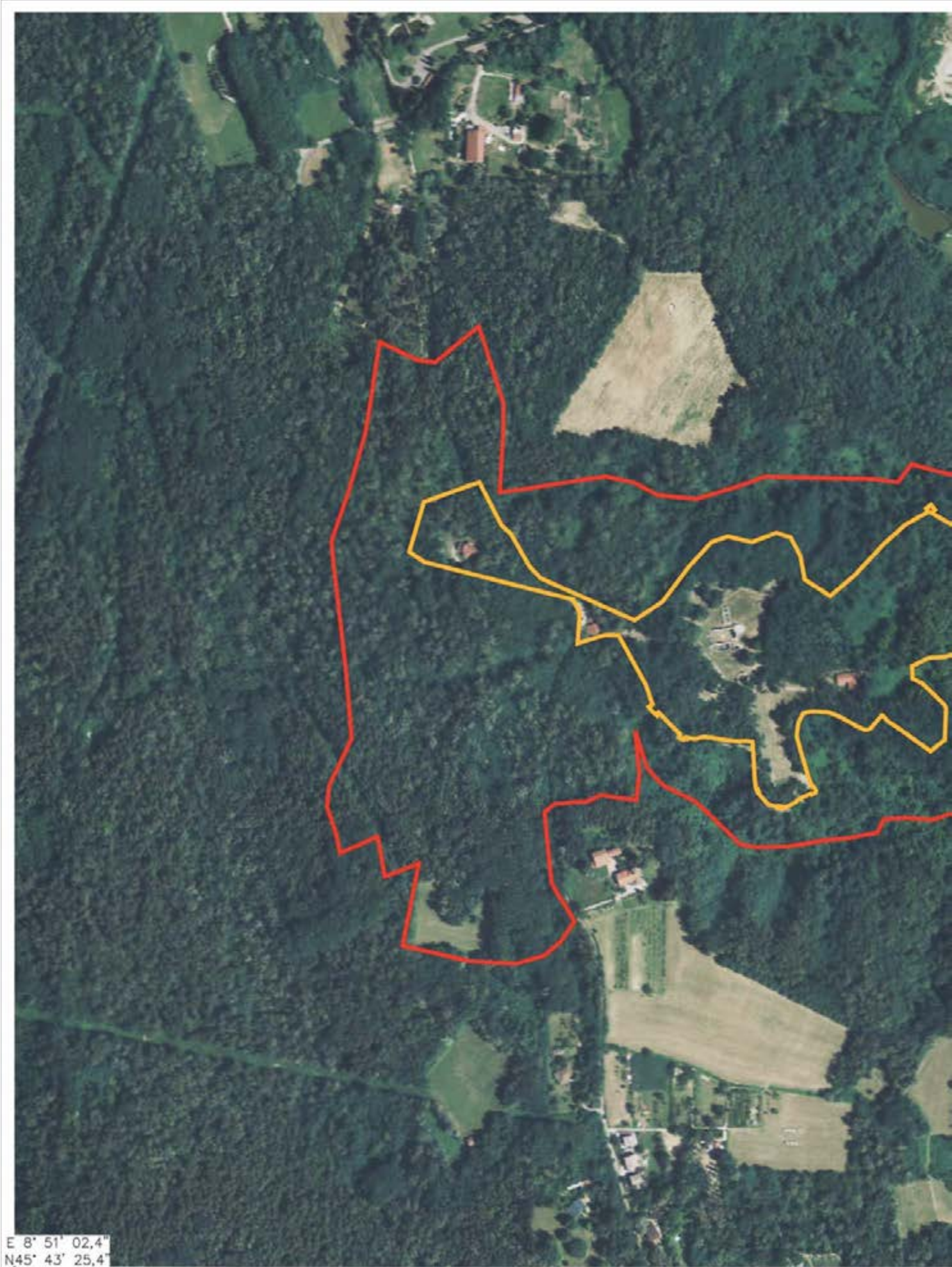
- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. Brescia
- 3. **Castelseprio**
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m



E 8° 51' 02,4"
N 45° 43' 25,4"



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Aerial photo

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

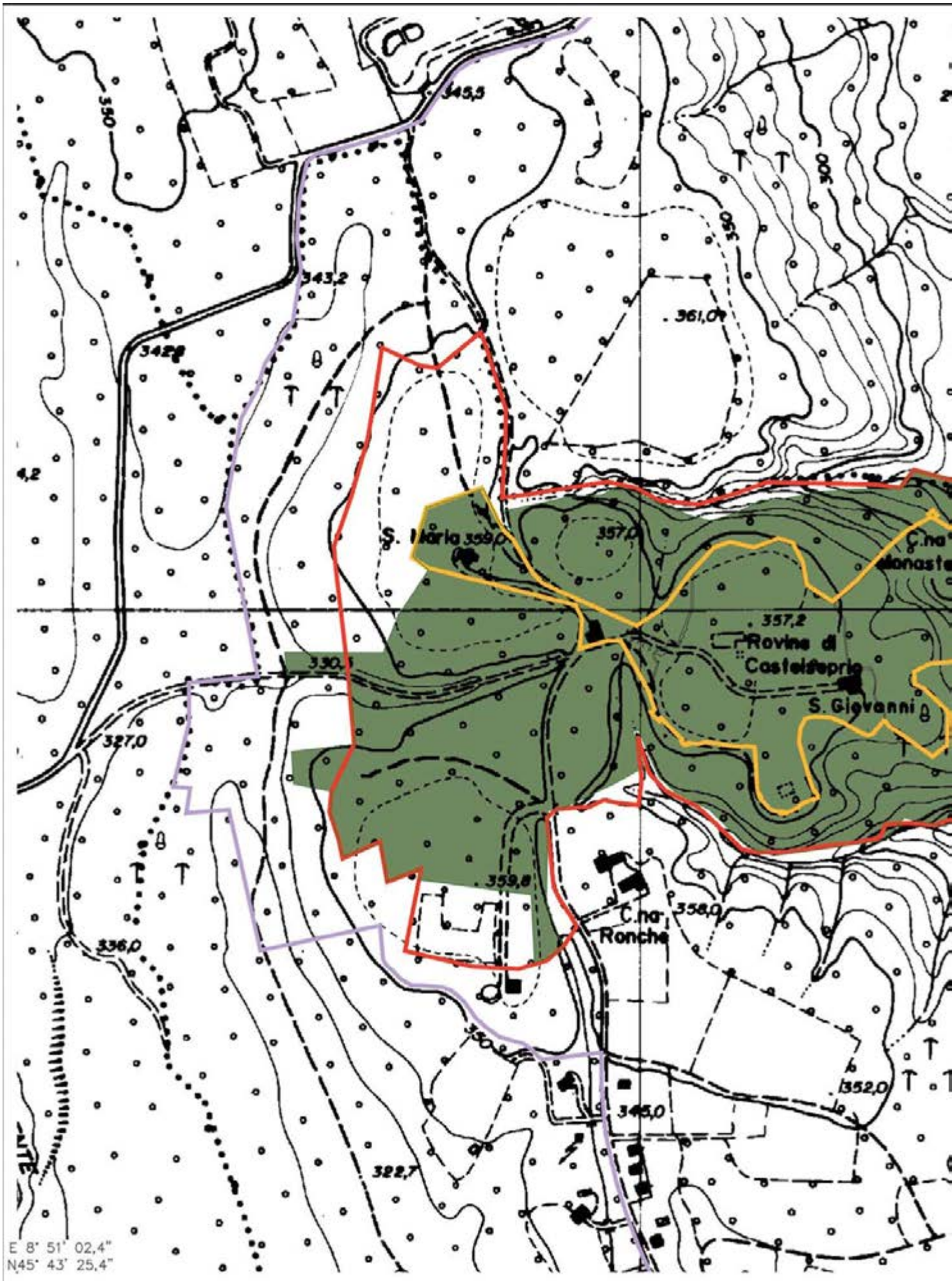
Legend

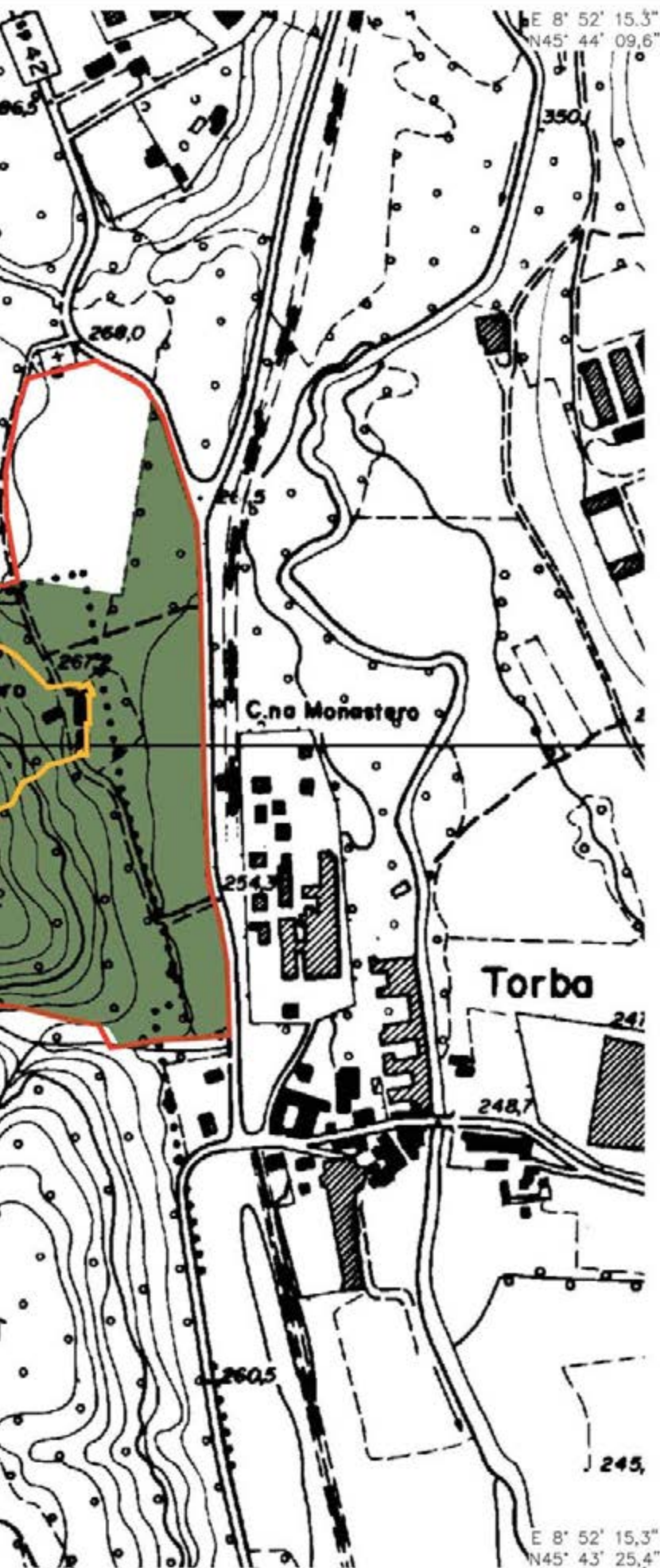
-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
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6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

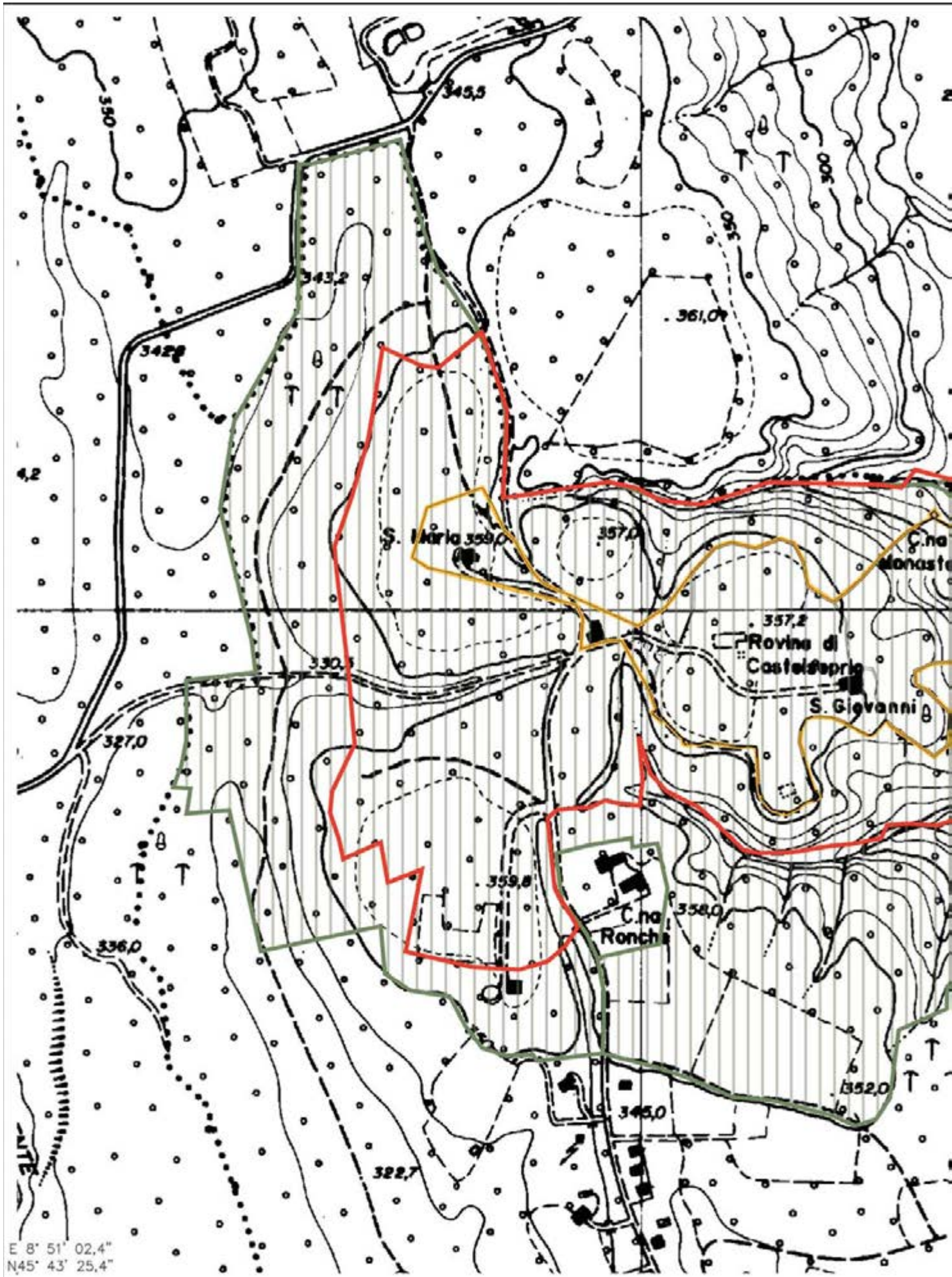
Legend

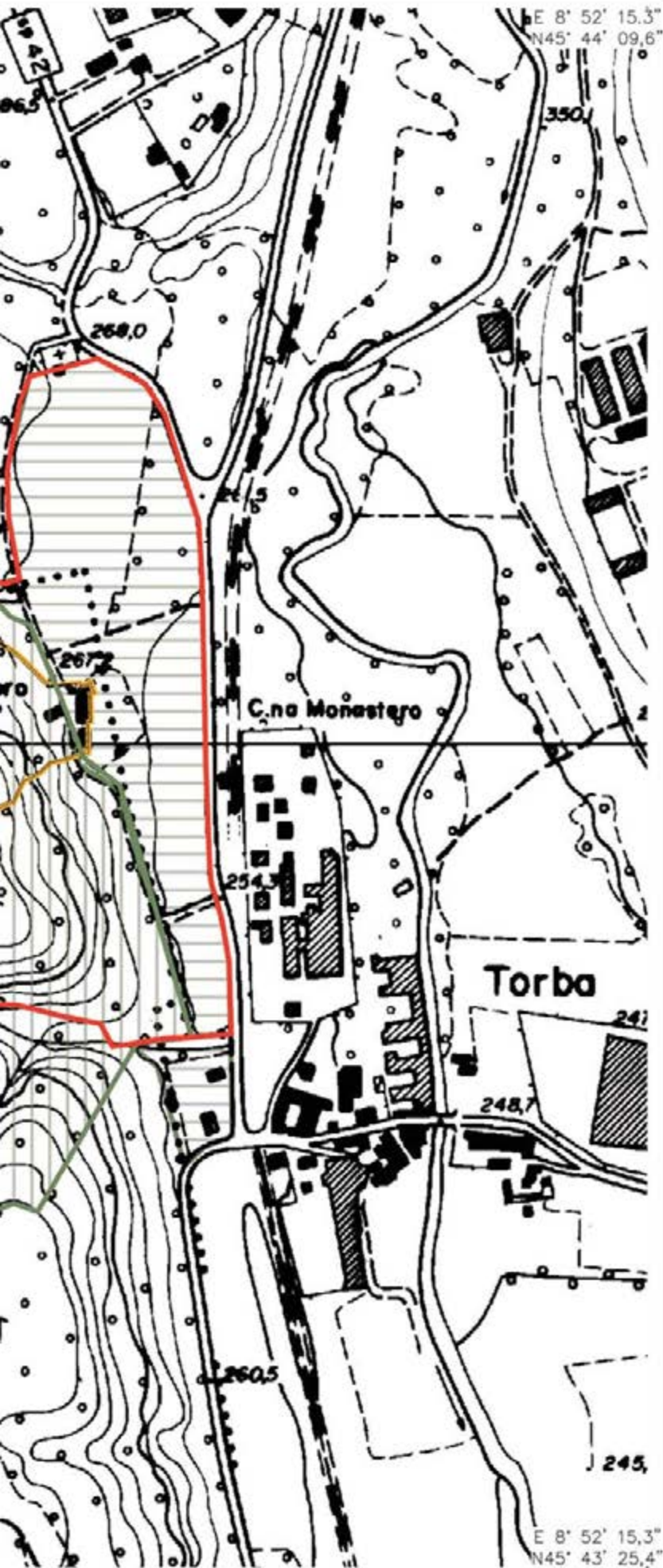
-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for archaeological heritage by urban development plan of Castelseprio municipality
-  Specific protection provision for archaeological heritage by urban development plan of Gornate Olona municipality



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





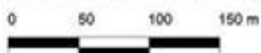
The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. **Spoletto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 **Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Aerial photo**

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. **Spoleto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. **Spoletto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

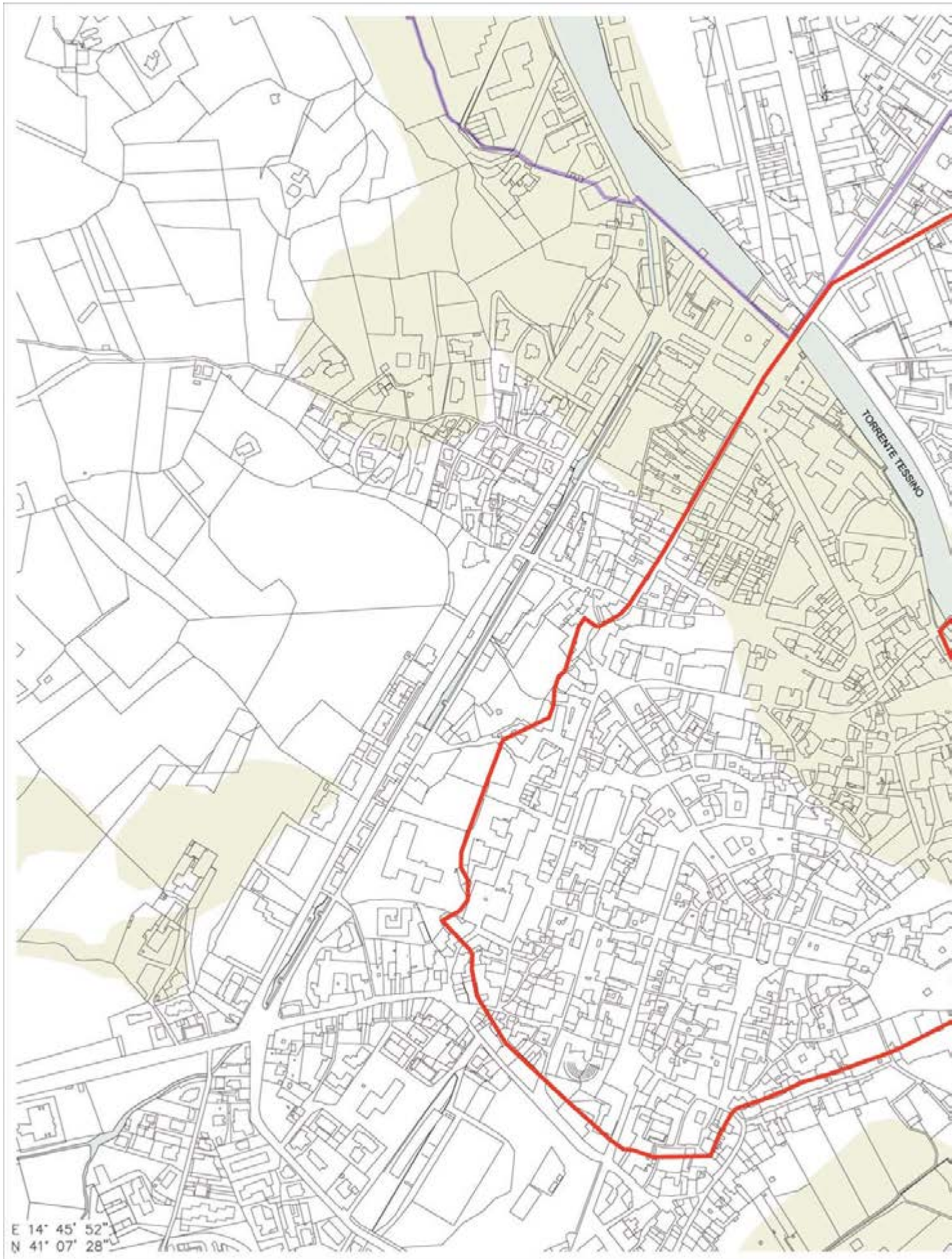
Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)
- Urban development plan - Hydrological bond (R.D. 3267/23)
- Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
- Urban development plan - zone A
- Urban development plan - area of naturalistic interest
- Urban development plan - cemeterial zone
- Urban development plan - respect zone for cemeterial area



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION








The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

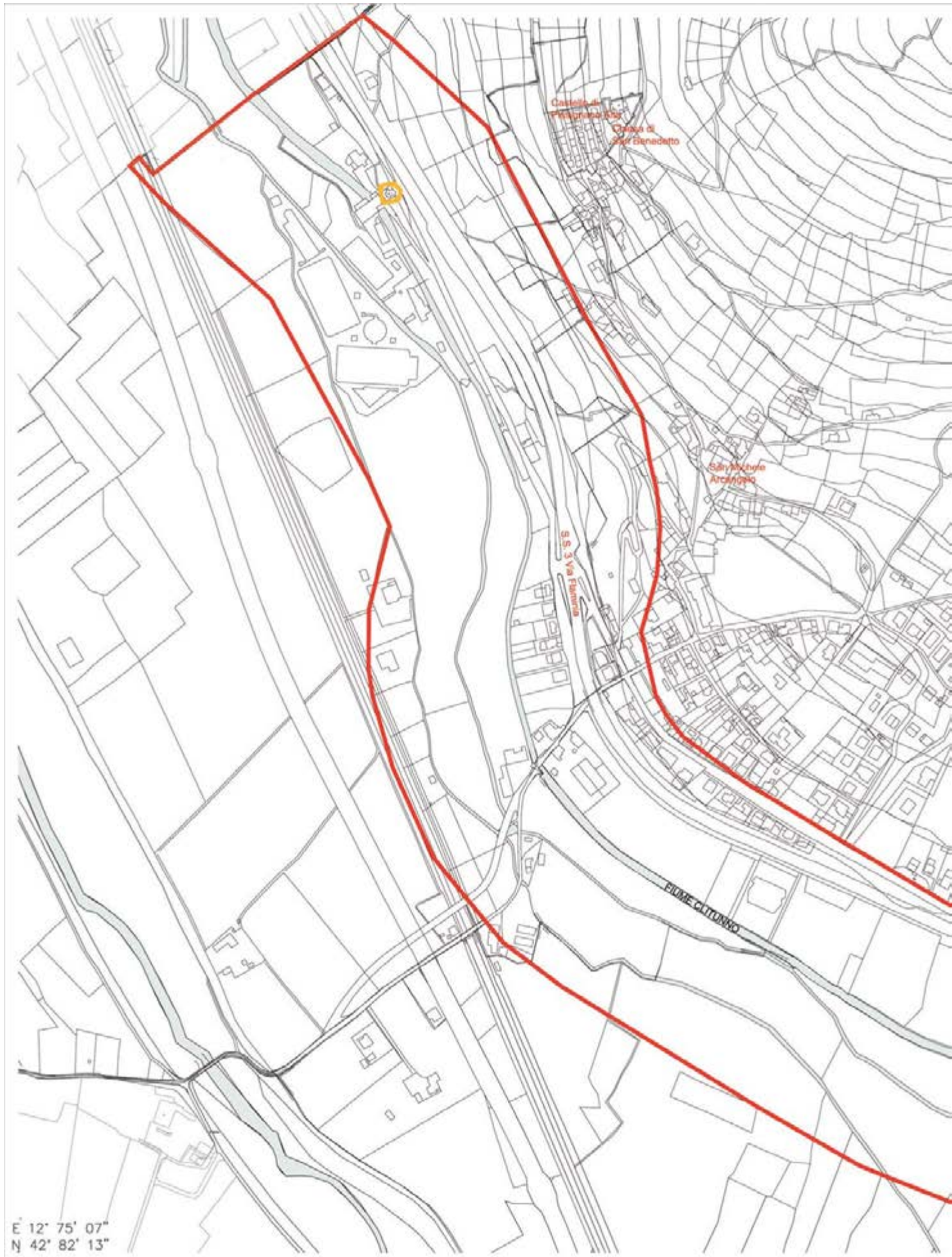
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. **Spoletto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 - Ministry Decree 01.07.1955)
-  Classified site of environmental interest - SIC Site of Community Importance
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art.142)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

**Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map**

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m



E 13° 25' 24"
N 46° 05' 16"



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Aerial photo

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

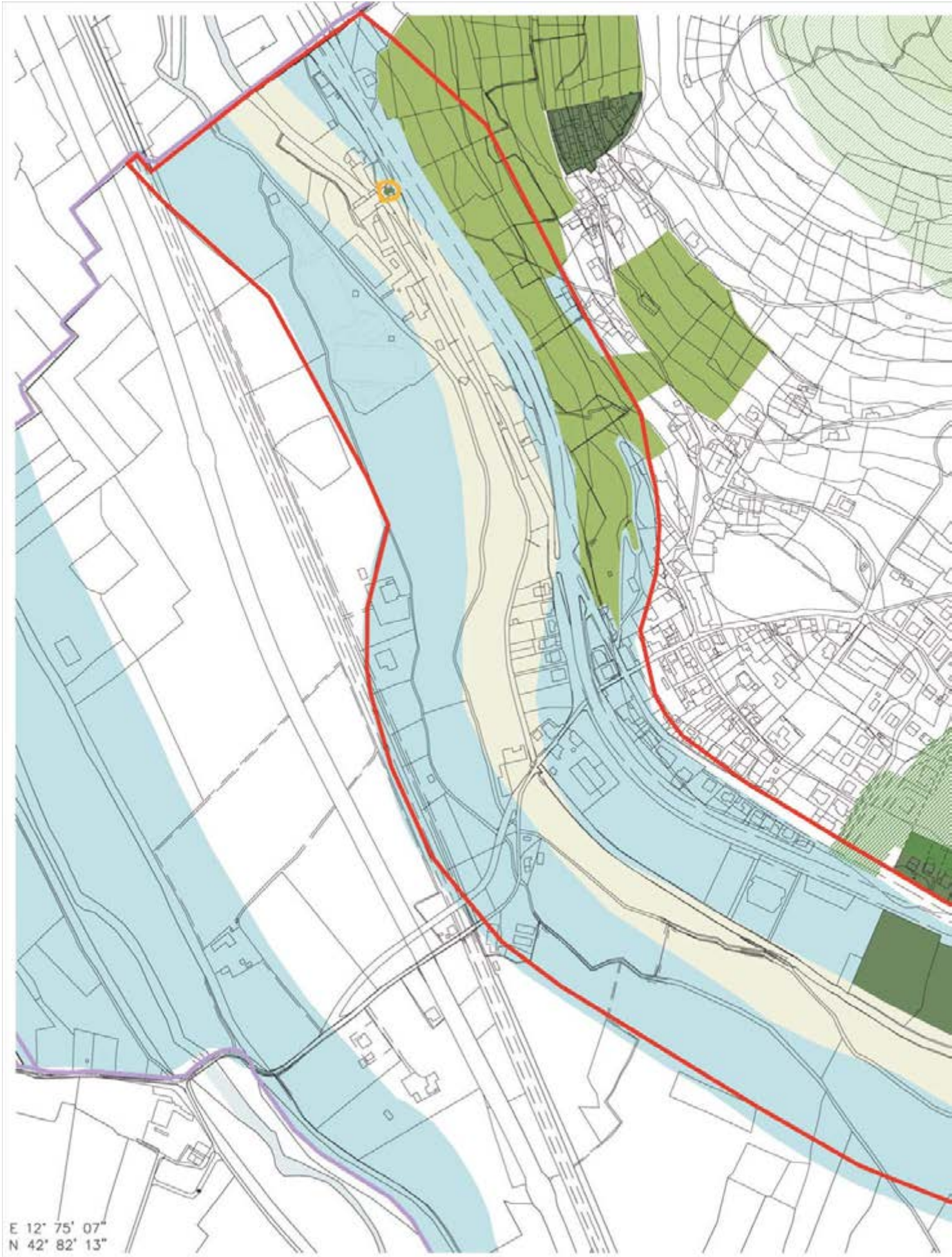
-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)

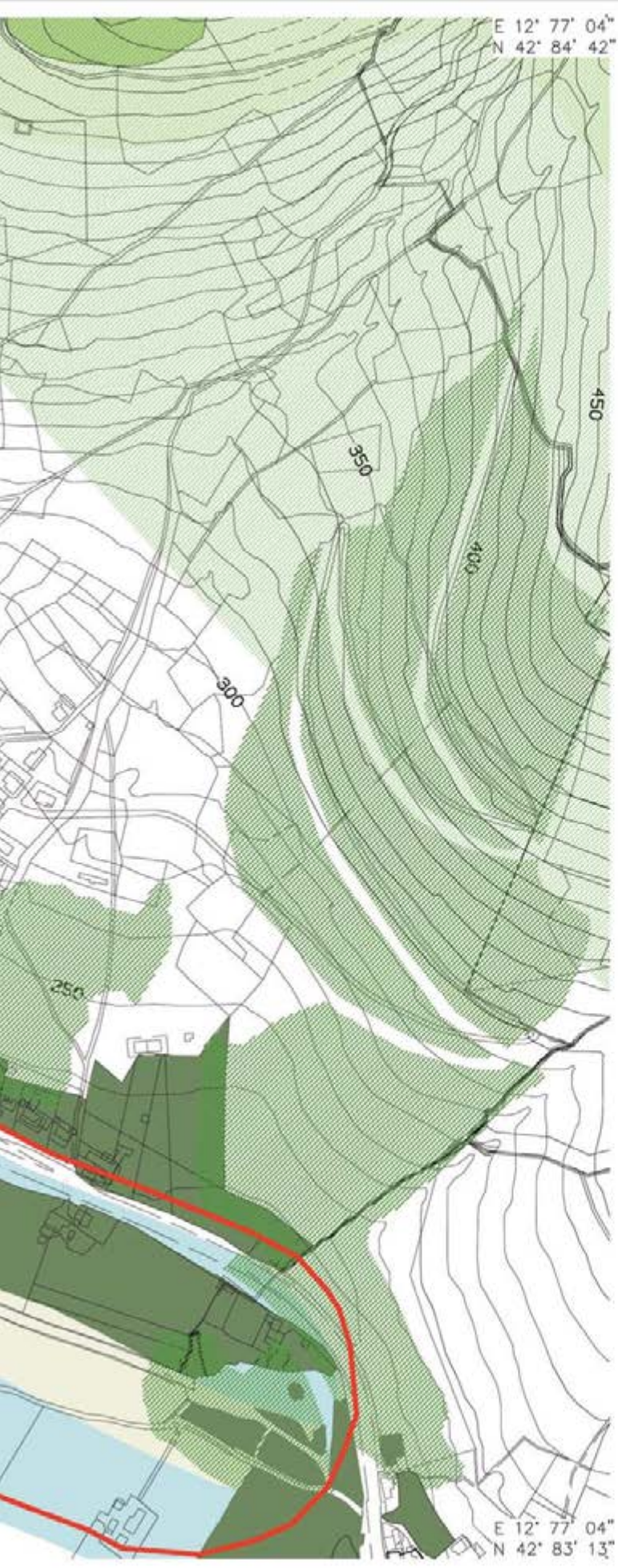


0 50 100 150 m



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

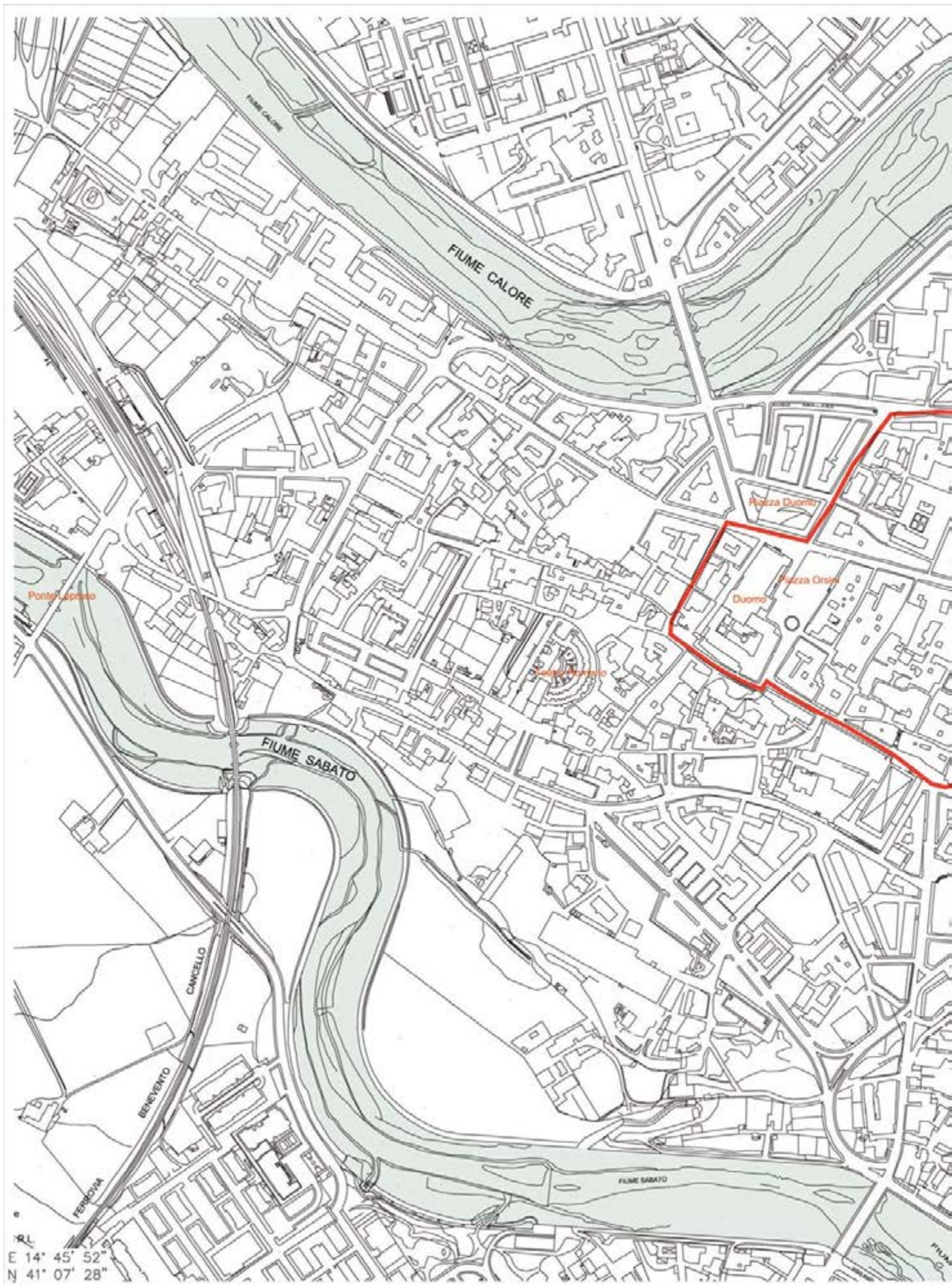
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

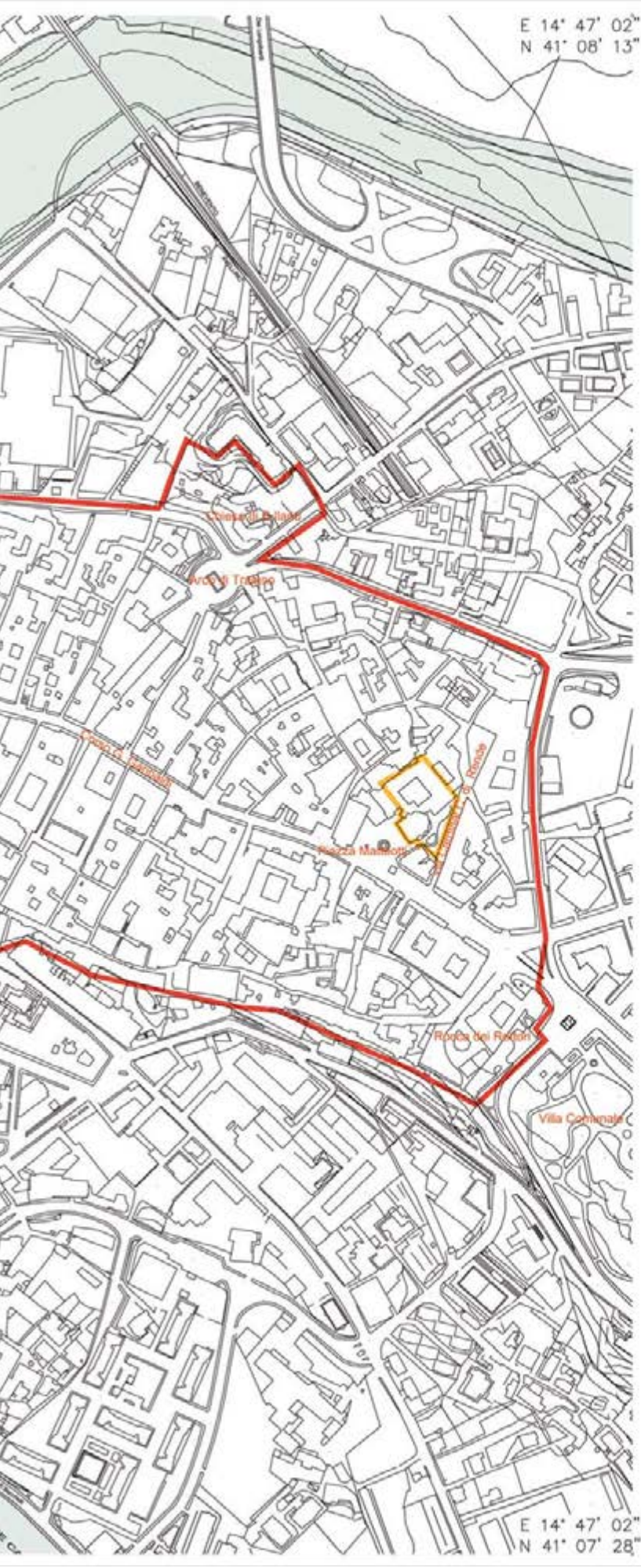
Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)
- Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
- Landscape protection provision by national law (legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136)
- Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art.142)
- Urban development plan - S2/B District's green areas DPR 05/06/1995
- Provincial planning for the landscape - wood area
- Provincial planning for the landscape - area of natural interest
- Regional planning for the landscape - lakes and rivers



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





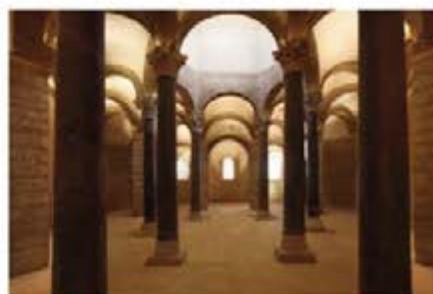
The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. Brescia
- 3. Castelseprio - Torba
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. **Benevento**
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





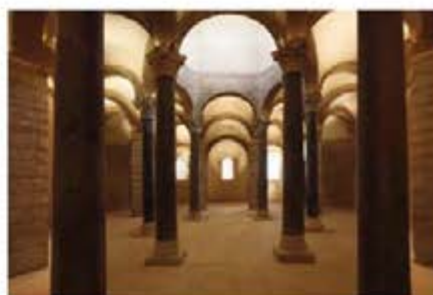
The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 **Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Aerial photo**

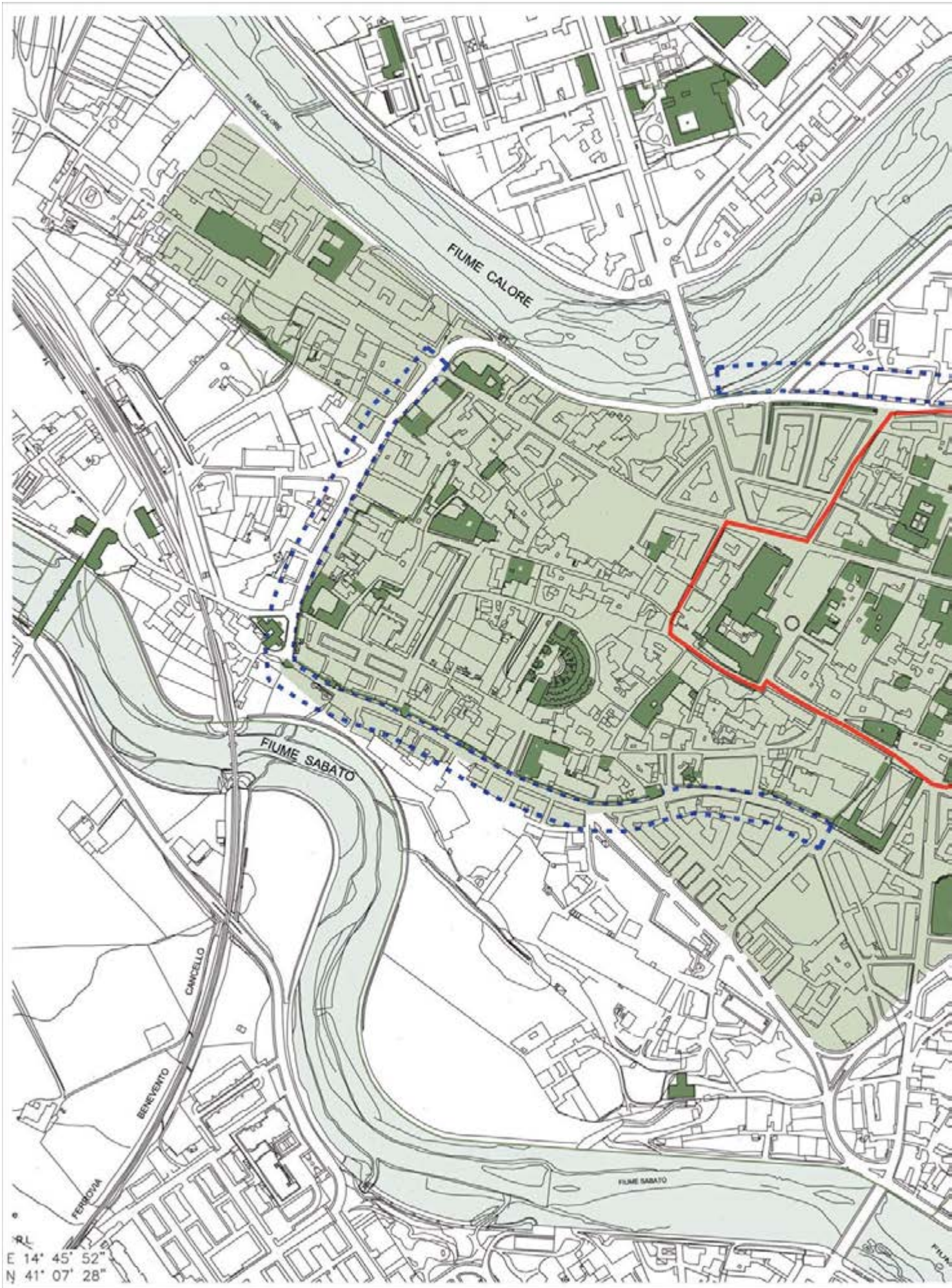
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. **Benevento**
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the core zone and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. **Benevento**
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A
-  Specific protection provision for Longobard City Walls (Urban development plan)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. **Monte Sant'Angelo**

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16,82 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m



E15° 57' 9"
N41° 42' 24"



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Aerial photo

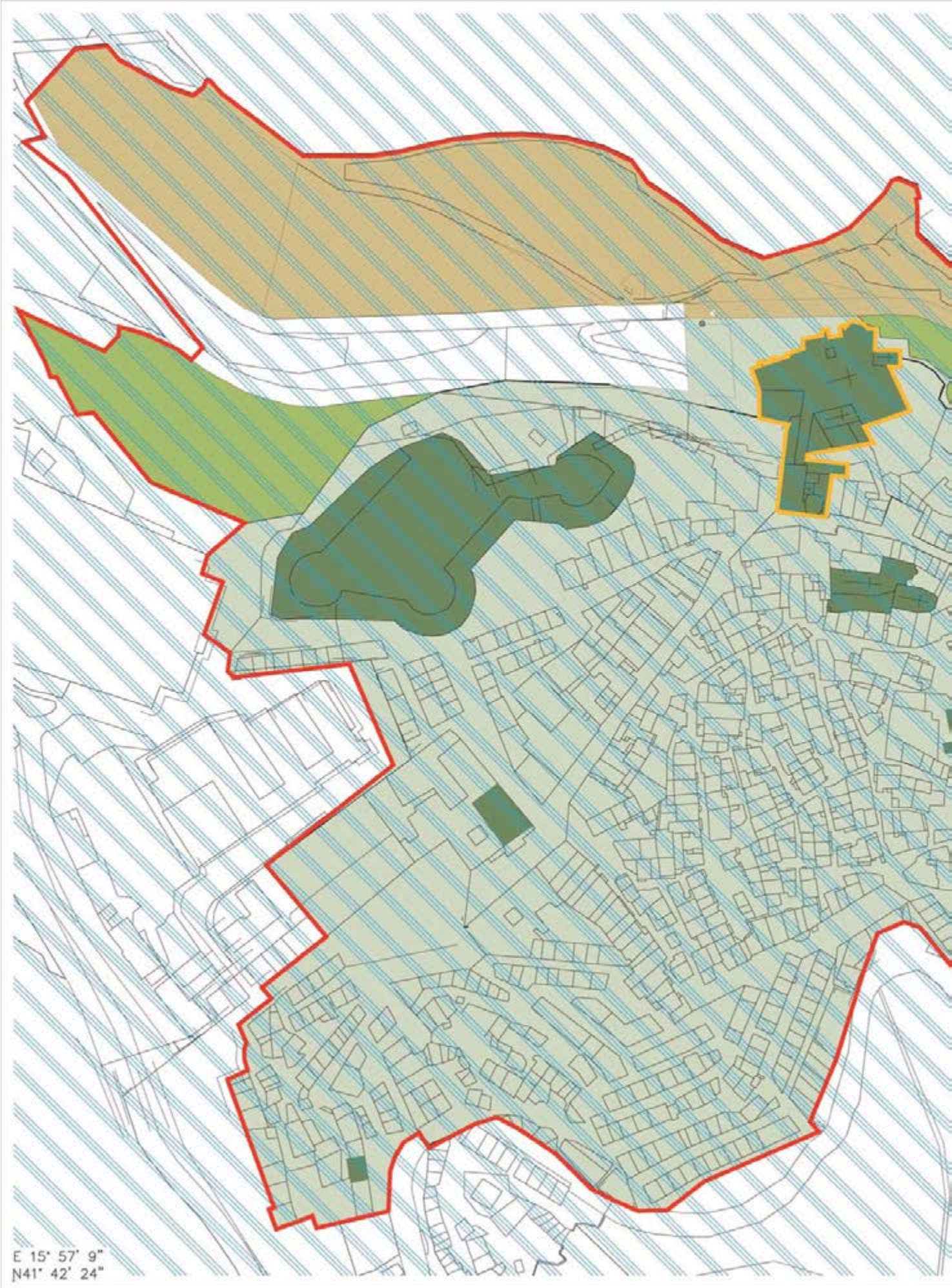
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. **Monte Sant'Angelo**

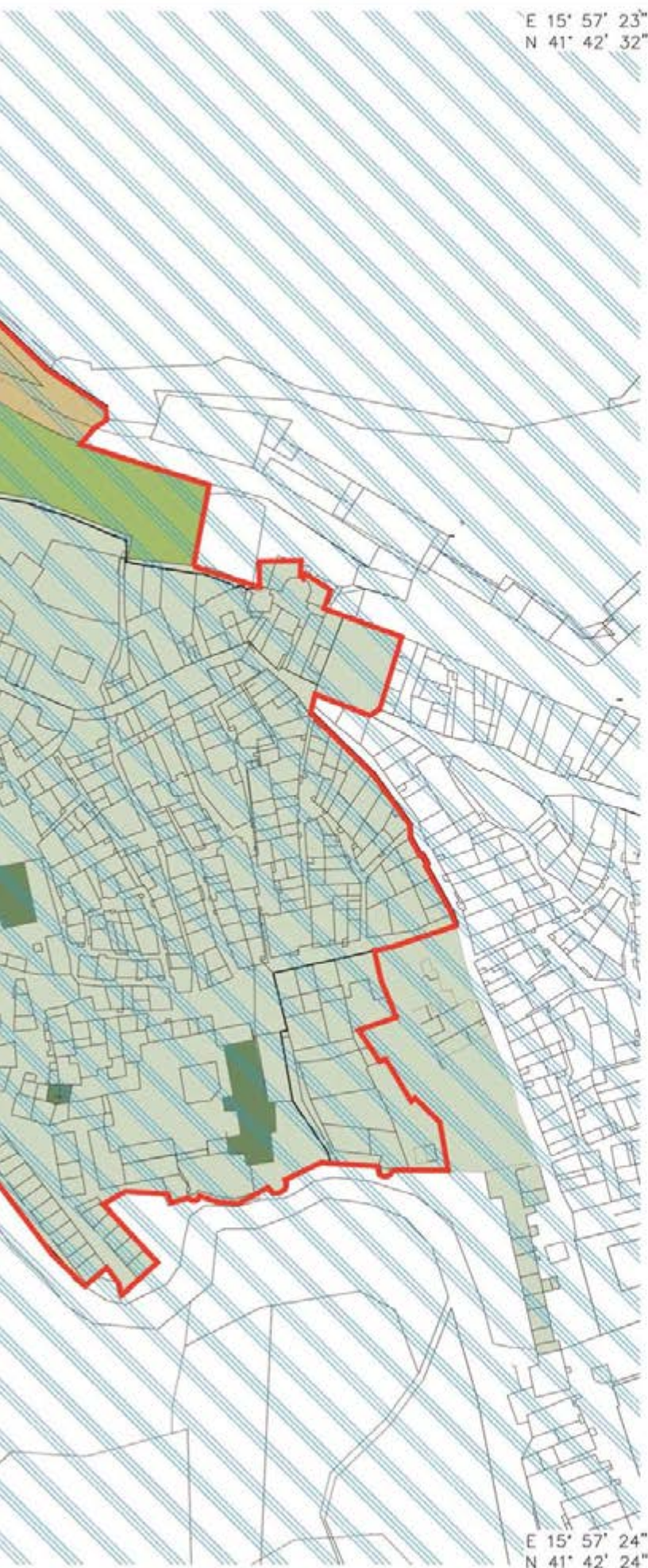
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16,82 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0.31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16.82 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A
-  Urban development plan - S2/B District's green areas DPR 05/06/1995
-  Urban development plan - E/1 Agricultural Areas
-  National Park of Gargano - zone 2



1 cm = 50 m

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The recent historiographical debate has definitely renewed the methodological fundamentals of the studies on the early Middle Ages thanks to the twofold reevaluation of the Germanic-Barbarian cultures role and of the archaeological contribution in the socio-historical reconstruction of a period which built the fundamentals of the medieval civilization.

The Longobards are among the main protagonists of the Germanic and Central Asian tribes migratory movement which involved the area between Western Europe and the Balkan-Danubian region in the historical period starting from the conclusive events of the Roman Empire. Yet, today it is right to the Longobards, among all the other populations, that we ascribe an extraordinary propulsive role in the cultural **transition between the Antiquity and the Middle Ages**. Indeed, they played a pivotal role in the formulation and diffusion of those meaningful imprints - cultural, artistic, political and religious - which spread from Italy to Europe and influenced the next millennium of Western History.

Therefore the Longobards indelibly contributed to the Western medieval civilization development.

The nomination format is consistent with the most updated tendencies of the research activity (which even today keeps dynamism and is characterised by various diverging interpretations) as it recognizes the most original and extraordinary value of the Longobard culture through the various expressions of their ethnic identity. Such an identity must be considered as an anthropological category that is to say as expression of a politico-cultural process, not as a Roman-antithetic racial factor.

The anthropological approach enables us to value some peculiar markers of their culture which otherwise, in the light of the Romans-Longobards simplistic dichotomy (even if considered in terms of fusion between the two elements), would not be taken into consideration.

Therefore in writing up the dossier we always considered - and underlined when possible - the impact of certain factors which appear to be determinant both in the elaboration of the Longobard culture as a whole and in the specific proposed artistic items. Particularly, the following criteria have been employed:

- continuity/discontinuity, as referred to both their own traditional culture and the Roman one;
- spontaneity/planning component in the performance;
- geographical and economic determinism in contrast with human intervention.

We are dealing with interpretative lines which are valid for all the phenomena included in the great system generated by the transformation of the ancient world. This event concerned the entire Mediterranean basin, where different forces operated and inter-operated, such as:

- the Germanic-Barbarian peoples migration,
- the propagation of Christianity,
- the establishing of the Arabic presence.

All these factors were determinant, even if in different ways, in the elaboration of the "new" Medieval culture.

The Longobards then accepted, preserved, enhanced and transmitted forms and contents of the Roman-Hellenistic tradition. In these terms we find the most original, creative and permanent contribute of the Longobard culture which makes it distinct from any other civilization elaborated during the same historical context.

The nominated properties represent the physical evidence of this cultural process, which main factors, in the light of the above mentioned criteria, were:

- the physic-cultural environment as favourable condition (geographical determinism): the Longobards settled in Italy, which had been the centre of the Roman Empire, which was the Christianity seat, and which had been first a Goth site and subsequently Byzantine, as well as a strategic crossroads between West and East;
- the Longobard *élites* programmatic and strong will (planning quality) of being in line with the past, but also with the existing powers of their time, such as that of the Roman Church.

It should be underlined, however, that each above-mentioned component was predominant in a specific moment.

The environment variability aspect was more prominent during the immigration phase, whereas the planning aspect became outstanding after their settling in Italy; for this reason the cultural features, which were actively, intentionally and critically adopted by the Longobards, became the ground during the process of cultural elaboration and transformation.

Since the second phase it is registered a **dialectical relation with the ancient world and the classic tradition**, which the Longobard élites perceive as **authoritative and referential forms of legitimation**. By the way, this is a common trait of many cultures during the interchange phase; the Longobard distinguishing innovation lies in the expression of this dialectical relation, in the manner they considered themselves as heirs of a past which is intended and experienced as the present.

The opportunity to autoptically verify the material of the ancient heritage as well as to exploit it encouraged not only the

knowledge of the tradition and its critic-ideological utilization but also its survival and transmission.

This makes the Longobards - as Paul the Deacon himself wrote - the true heirs of the Roman civilization, much longer than the Byzantines.

Therefore, the relationship of the Longobards with the *Antiquitate* was not a mythological appreciation, as during Teodorico's time, nor an uncritical idealization as during the subsequent Carolingian age.

Concluding, the Longobards were protagonists of a unique and extraordinary experience which resembles other "Roman-Barbarian" kingdoms contexts – particularly, those set by the Merovingian kings in Gaul and by the Visigoth Kings in Spain (see 3.3). Nevertheless they were able to express something different and universal: if anything, this is what makes their experience closer to that of other migrant populations which in different periods and contexts opened the path to definitive cultural transformations and historic evolutions.

Despite different interpretations which could still be noted on certain aspects of their productions, it is now widely considered that the Longobards anticipated the so called "*renovatio*" - traditionally associated with the Carolingian age - saving, continuing and renewing the classic and post-classic Roman Antiquity in the arts, in the written culture and in the law. Well before the school of Charlemagne's court, the Longobards were able to assimilate the ancient forms, giving them new meanings as well as deeply innovating elements.

Supported by a strong creative activity inspired by the conversion to Christianity, but still grounded to the conservation of

their own ethnic identity, they recovered architectural and ornamental models of the Roman-Byzantine culture. **Between the end of VII - VIII century**, they gave rise to an artistic production which flourished in the Northern, Central and Southern Italy spreading from the urban courts to a large part of Italian territories. In the late Longobard monuments, which masterpieces are proposed hereby, it is possible to catch the complex changing process of the ancient culture, now brought to a European dimension. Such a process was undertaken by the Longobards and inherited by the Carolingian Empire.

The properties included in the nominated Site: "***The Longobards in Italy. The places of the power (568-774 A.D.)***" are the result of the Longobard civilization, intended as creative responses of the cultural process they were protagonists of.

Such properties – **selected on a very scrupulous basis** (see below) – represent, each one according to its own specific category, the most indicative or the best preserved sample of the numerous testimonies in Italy. The whole of them embodies the universality of the Longobard culture at its climax, given by the fact that they fully represent the Longobard articulated organization of both power and worship in Italy.

In this perspective, **nominated serial property is not composed by homogeneous elements from a typological point of view**, but by structures which differ in function and morphology. Indeed, we deal with evidences of urban culture (Cividale), of castrensian settlement (Castelseprio), of monastic complex (Brescia), of *élites* worship buildings (Spoleto, Campello), of Longobard votive chapel (Benevento) and of Longobard national sanctuary (Monte Sant'Angelo).

They are artistically perfect and refined monumental complexes, expressing the Longobards monarchy or aristocracy. In this perspective they all are "***places of power***" which well demonstrate the ruling *élites* will of legitimating their own authority, promoting their interests and expressing their own *status*. Worship complexes such as Sanctuaries, private Churches and Monasteries should hence be considered "***places of power***" through which the Longobards not only expressed their support to Christianity, but performed their accord strategies in respect of the Roman Church and the local clerical *élites*, assured their control on the population as well as on the economy, and secure themselves the transmission of their own goods (moreover, the Monasteries were important centres of culture where the transcription activities of literary, technical, legal, artistic and scientific works of antiquity took place, guaranteeing their preservation up to the present).

The serial property, therefore, illustrates from one side the specificity of the Longobard culture during the Dark Ages, and from the other the universality of its results in the formation of medieval Europe.

Serial Property composition/selection

The nominated properties included in the serial Site "***The Longobards in Italy. The places of the power (568-744 AD)***" are the following:

In **Cividale del Friuli**, the *Gastaldaga* area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and the Episcopal Complex with the *Palazzo Patriarcale* below the National Archeological Museum.

In **Brescia**, the monumental area with the

monastic complex of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia, today housing the *Museo della Città*

In **Castelseprio-Torba**, the *castrum* with the Torba-Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria “*foris portas*”.

In **Spoletto**, the Basilica of San Salvatore.

In **Campello sul Clitunno**, the Clitunno Tempio.

In **Benevento**, the Santa Sofia complex with church and annexed cloister, part of the abbey, today housing the *Museo del Sannio*.

In **Monte Sant'Angelo**, the Sanctuary of San Michele.

Given the choice of representing, through the proposed series, the specificity and universality of the Longobard culture during the Early Middle Ages, the properties selection has been performed within all the contexts which mark out the Longobard culture in Italy. For this reason, the nominated serial property brings together the two Sites of the Tentative List submitted by Italy: “*Cividale and the first places of Longobard power in Italy*” and “*Monte Sant'Angelo and the Via Sacra Langobardorum*”. [With regard to this, it could be noted that S. Michele Sanctuary, located in the Gargano peninsula, represents the highest expression of the Longobards peculiar behavior towards spirituality and support to Christianity. Indeed, accepting and transforming the worship of Michael Archangel, the Longobards did reaffirm their people identity through the syncretism they created between the original Germanic beliefs and the new religion, and at the same time they set a “*universal*” referring point through the modern proposal of such a

worship, now revitalized and internationalized, which is still experienced.

It also be noted that the serial property “The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)” comprises the same assets selected in 2008 for recognition of the Site called “*Italia Langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.)*”; the small differences in the current configuration refer to a) extension of core zone of Brescia, b) extension of buffer zones of Spoleto and Campello, c) exclusion of the modern building to the north-east of Santa Sofia at Benevento, thus meeting the Recommendations by ICOMOS]

The properties included in the nominated series passed a thorough selection in obedience to the World Heritage Convention criteria as well as to further criteria taken for the definition of a complete series, i.e. a series comprehensive of the greatest samples of the Longobard power and worship monumental complexes and buildings

First of all, the PURPOSES of the world heritage, as intended by the Convention (i.e. “*monuments, groups of monuments, sites*”), has been necessarily purged of the whole heritage composed by mobile items, such as findings from a large number of necropolis, which are typical and famous evidences of the Longobard artistic culture.

It has been decided, hence, to select those architectures that better express the VALUE of the Longobard culture and that undoubtedly appear as genuine exemplifications of the “*places of the power*” (see below).

A further decision has been taken by limiting the reference CHRONOLOGY to the period which is conventionally ascribed to the Longobards hegemony in Italy that is

between their arrival in Italy (568 A.D.) and the end of the Kingdom (774 A.D.). This choice clearly excluded from the nomination all the post-Desiderian expressions (subsequent to 774 A.D.), which could be referred only to the duchy of Benevento, lasted beyond the Early Middle Ages. The chronology extension would have caused some troubles in respect of the transition period here considered. Inconsistency would have appeared in the comparative reading of the proposed monuments, as well as in the recognition and definition of a language which is by nature, extremely articulated and heterogeneous, yet consistent with the cultural pluralism expressed by the Longobards.

Finally, further selecting criteria of AUTHENTICITY and INTEGRITY brought to the definitive composition of the series (see item 3.d).

Therefore, a large number of famous contexts concerning the Longobards presence in Italy have not been included in the series submitted for the inscription in the World Heritage List. Here we briefly list them in groups, according to the parameters which justified their exclusion (for a deeper analysis see item 3.d)

1. Buildings which could be ascribed to the Longobard period only through non-available or partially-available archaeological remains.

Sesto al Reghena (Pordenone): S. Maria *in Sylvis* Church

Gazzo Veronese (Verona): S. Maria Church.

Nonantola (Modena): Abbey

2. Buildings which could be ascribed to the Longobard period only through poor archaeological findings and/or through scarce portions of walls included in subsequent stratifications which changed completely the original context and do not allow to recognize a

genuine artistic quality.

Sirmione (Brescia): S. Salvatore

Pavia: S. Maria Teodote Monastery, S. Maria delle Cacce Church, S. Eusebio Church and S. Felice Monastery.

3. Buildings which are known only because of written sources.

Voltorno (Isernia): S. Vincenzo al Voltorno

Leno (Brescia): S. Benedetto male Monastery

Pavia: S. Salvatore Church; S. Agata al Monte Monastery, S. Maria delle Pertiche; S. Giovanni Battista Church, Royal Palace

Milano: S. Maria d'Aurona Monastery

Monza: S. Giovanni Battista Church, Royal Palace

4. Buildings which previous existence is testified only by the discovery of Longobard artefacts: structural elements, fragments of architectonic sculpture, liturgical equipment, burials or grave slabs.

Milano: S. Simpliciano and S. Nazaro Basilicas, San Giovanni in Conca.

Bobbio (Piacenza): Monastery

Ferentillo (Spoleto): S. Pietro in Valle

Farfa (Rieti): monastic complex

Therefore on the ground of the integrity criterion capitals such as Monza, Milano and Pavia have been excluded from the proposed series. Indeed, the architectures built by the Longobards in these cities are only known through written sources or limited material evidences, even though they are relevant sites in the history of Longobards presence in Italy for being important centres of power.

The monuments of Capua have been excluded because of their low chronology, being the city founded in 856 during the Principality of Benevento.

S. Pietro a Corte Church, located in Salerno, has been excluded not only for the chronological criterion (indeed it was

built by Arechi, who became Prince after the Kingdom fall), but also for the difficulty in a clear understanding of its original phase within the present architectural context.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

Preliminary remarks

The Longobard *gens* (whose identity has been well described in the 7th century A.D. anonymous text *Origo gens langobardorum*, and in Paul the Deacon's *Historia Langobardorum*, written in the second half of the VIII cent.) played an influential role in the Early Middle Ages Ancient, and achieved a high level in the architectural and artistic production. It is on these grounds that Longobard Italy and the seven most representative places of the historical and cultural group of Longobard people have been chosen.

The properties included in the serial Site appear then as the best samples of the cultural integration of the Longobard people in the Roman-Mediterranean and Christian context (we can note such an integration even in the adoption of Latin language for the legal and historiographical texts, as well as in the change of funeral rituals).

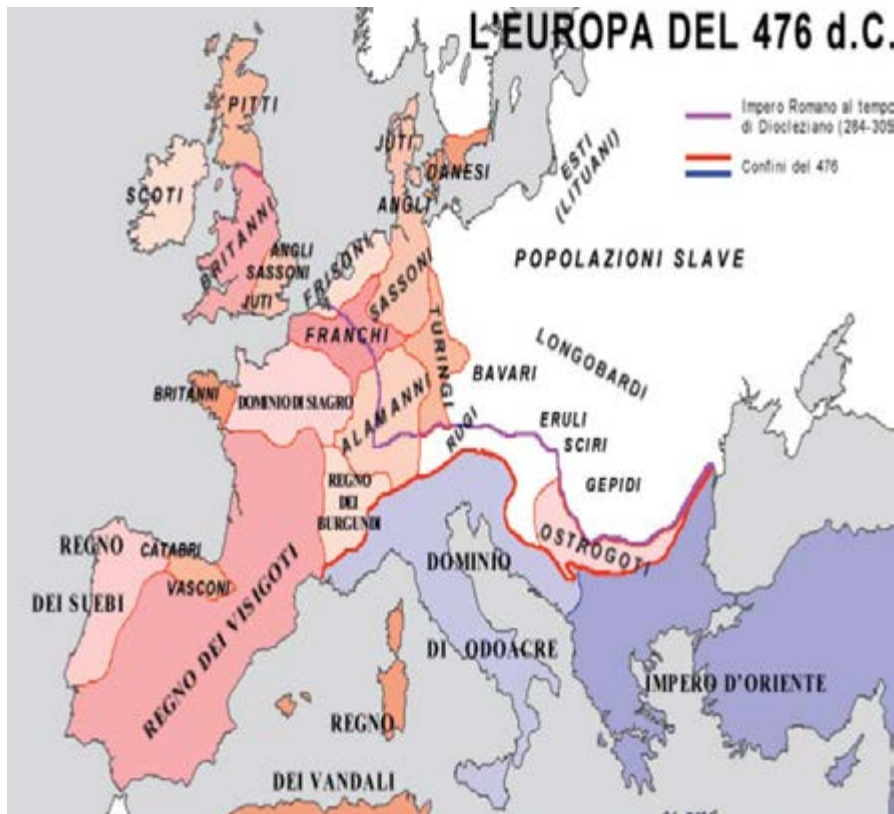
The above mentioned texts outline the whole history of the Longobards –who, according to these sources, were originally inhabitants of Southern Sweden, moving afterwards to present Saxony in the 1st century A.D., and hence furtherly migrated to present Bohemia in the end of the 4th century In these records, both the first and the beginning of the second process of the Longobard ethnic group formation are registered, which took place right on the Italian territory.

During the first phase of the ethnic group formation, the original piety based on fertility cults and worship of goddesses radical-



The Roman Empire in Late Antiquity

Historical map, 476 A.D.



the Roman State's requirements: drawing up treaties and regulating relations with "nations" which needed to be fixed and acknowledged on solid grounds, at least according to the internal elements of the Germanic ethnographical structure. Therefore, some of the Roman-Germanic kingdoms, such as the Franks', set by Clovis, represent a successful achievement of the Roman political skill, since the new political entity kept defending one of the critical boundaries of the Empire.

When the migratory streams could not be managed anymore by the declining Roman power, the Great Migrations started working more and more as incubators of new group identities: the aggregation of different people within single migratory adventures favoured the very **creation of new populations**.

The **Longobards**, a population whose origin is strictly related to extraordinary and complex migratory adventures, were protagonists of an ethnographical and cultural event which is unique, as it deeply diverged from that of the Franks, Goths and Burgundians. The particular length and course of their migratory route caused the necessity of integration with other people in a new compound, which gradually went under renewal. At its arrival in Italy, the Longobard population included Gepids, Sarmats, Bulgarians, Saxons, Turingians and Erulians.

After Christianization a new culture developed, which was able to combine the Germanic substratum with the classical and Roman-Christian tradition, making the Longobards -as Paul the Deacon wrote- true heirs of the Roman civilization much longer than the Byzantines.

Therefore we are facing an absolutely original situation, which is expressed at best by the properties included in the nominated serial Site.

ly changed, being replaced by wotanic, warlike and hellish forms of piety. The second phase is instead associated with the revival of the monarchical institution, testified by the mythical *principes Ibor* and *Aio*. The occupation of the Italian peninsula and the unceasing comparison with the Church and the local Roman-Mediterranean and Christian society were responsible for the acculturation process, which ends in recognized in the full integration of the *gens Langobardorum*. Such integration is historiographically recorded by the Longobard Benedictine Paul the Deacon, and physically testified by the architectures in Cividale, Brescia, Castelseprio, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte Sant'Angelo, which are representative masterpieces of the highly original Longobard-Roman-Christian culture.

In turn, the briefly outlined historical events are emblematic of the **European**

situation between the III and the IX century, which was characterized by the **Great Migrations** phenomenon. The Roman public administration was able to cope with this phenomenon thanks to a wise policy of the migratory streams since the 2nd century A.D., and through fostering the insertion and settling of Germanic peoples who were in relations with the Empire since a long time.

This situation lasted as far as the armed clash was kept aside, which became impossible after the fall of the Rhine *Limes* in 406-07.

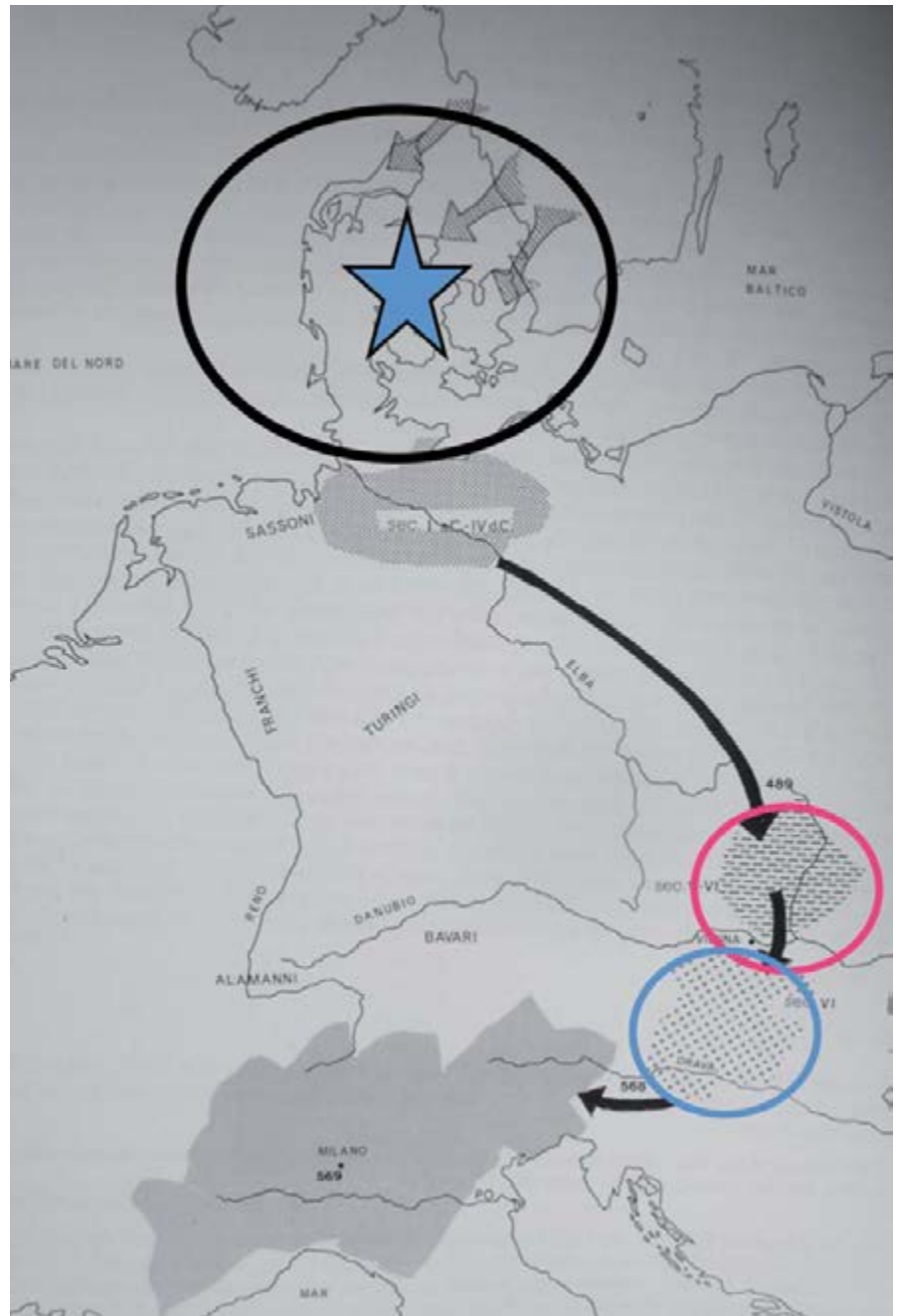
In other words, the Roman Empire aimed at obtaining the Barbarians integration through political mediation acts, and in this way it contributed to the government-required rational organization of the Germanic world. Even the classification of the people set over the borders, recorded by Classics as *Strabo*, *Velleius Paterculus*, *Tacitus*, *Dione Cassius*, etc., meets one of

Historical synthesis

The historical tradition places the **origins** of this population, which took later the name of Longobards, in *Scania* (*Hist. Lang.*). They migrated from this land and settled in Northern Germany between Hamburg and Lüneburg, where their presence is already consolidated between the 1st and the 3rd century A.D. The archaeological sources supply evidences of funerary rituals according to which the grave goods were deposited beside the dead, including weapons for warriors and mostly buckles for the female components of the group. Military operations were organized under the leadership of a “royal” authority –referring to which *Tacitus* mentions these people. Cattle-breeding, metallurgical production of high technical quality, pottery manufactures and agriculture were performed as well, the last one being obviously limited because of their lack of roots in a single territory. Such a condition affected even the dwelling manners and the social structure, still firmly based on tribal and warlike compounds.

From the ethnical identification point of view, the Longobards belong to a human group composed by various *gentes* (Turingians, Swabians, Saxons, either free or slaves from different origins and provenances). The society division on the ground of different functions and hierarchies is evidenced in burials by the presence or absence of grave goods beside the dead, as well as by their richness and artefacts typology. In case of aristocratic tombs, the presence of gifts deriving from large scale trades and imports is relevant, e.g. Byzantine and Coptic-made bronze vessels.

The identity shift accomplished by these Germanic populations has its counterpart in the widespread custom of changing name:



the Longobards take it after the legendary battle against the Vandals, whom they defeated thanks to god Odin’s aid. He changed their ancient name from **Winnili to Longobards**, i.e. “long bearded people”. According to Northern traditions, the identity of a compound of tribes is provided by

a common myth of origins and by the faith in a royal genealogy where every deed appears as the counterpart of an epic event (defeat of enemies, migration). In making his Edict preceded by the kings’ succession list *Origo gentis Langobardorum*, Longobard king Rotary

Longobard male costumes



(643) is still part of this tradition made of sagas and shared beliefs, as well as part of the lineage proceeding from heroes and kings.

During the different **migratory phases**, from Bohemia to Moravia and Lower Austria, from Upper Hungary, the Roman Pannonia (second half 5th – first half 6th century), to Southern Hungary (around the middle of the 6th century up to 568), the Longobard people could absorb other populations and form political alliances – often through marriages– with Turingians, Franks and Gepids, sharing in this way common culture, traditions and customs (**first process of ethnic group formation**).

The qualitative leap taken by these people in life style, metalworking – that is to say, development of new shapes and decorations especially in womenswear accessories– and in the abundance of grave goods items coincides with their establishment along the imperial *Limes* and their settlement as *foederati* within the territories of the Roman provinces.

The turning point is represented by the Barbarians military leaders' accession to

the highest ranks of the Empire, being Stilicho just the most famous and culturally integrated figure among them.

From the architectural point of view, **the Longobard culture of the migration phase** does not display any peculiar trait in comparison with other Germanic people of the time.

In Pannonia the “Longobard” house is a hut with wooden-made structures, often with a partial development below the ground. Such a typology has been uncovered in Brescia in the area where San Salvatore Monastery was subsequently built, in Collegno in Piedmont, and in Poggibonsi in Tuscany, with rectangular, square or irregularly circular plans, clayey dirt floors and stone hearths. Urban conglomerations are surrounded by cultivated fields, sometimes protected by moats.

In some of the Hungarian sites, the huts were placed inside the abandoned Roman cities, in the forum area (Sopron), frequently exploiting the foundations of buildings in disuse. Elsewhere, the masonry of military leaders or other authorities' houses are dry-stone made, with re-employed stone materials (Tokod).

Particularly, their stay in the ex Roman province of Pannonia (present Hungary), which lasted a little more than forty years, allowed the Longobards to come into contact with the Steppe populations cultures (Goths, Avars, Sarmats, Scyths and Huns), which signed their own civilization. For instance, we can mention the Mongolian traditional custom of skull lengthening through the application of strict bandages (evidences of such a tradition can be found in Italy as well, in some burials of Collegno necropolis).

Through the **cultural osmosis typical of the border civilizations**, Longobards and Gepids furtherly acquired mould and a “stralucido”, i.e. glossy, pottery production.

The Great Migrations and the origins of the Longobards

“ and at the present time these latter (the Germanic tribes at the mouth of the Albis, the Longobards) have been driven in flight out of their country into the land on the far side of the River. It is a common characteristic of all the peoples in this part of the world that they migrate with ease, because of the meagerness of their livelihood and because they do not till the soil or even store up food, but live in small huts that are merely temporary structures; and they live for the most part off their flocks, as the Nomads do, so that they load their household belongings on their wagons and with their beasts turn whithersoever they think best. (STRABO, *Geographica*, VII, 1.3.291)

With these words historian *Strabo* describes the characteristics of the peoples met during the campaigns of *Tiberius* and *Augustus* who, at the beginning of the imperial age, drove back the Germans across the Rhine and the Elbe; they included the original dispersed tribes of the Longobards who lived in those times at the mouth of the Elbe in the great kingdom of the Sueves.

These tribes were standing out as an independent and cohesive Germanic group who dominated the others, although outnumbered, thanks to a number of battles and victories in the field such as that of I century in Scoringia, which enabled them to win the Vandals and stop their expansion west of the Oder river, and contributed to strengthening the tribes of the *Winnili* from then on called **Longobards**.

It was the dawning of that process clearly described by Paul the Deacon in his *Historia Langobardorum* (I, 7-10) which concerned the gathering of many Germanic *gentes* as well as the consolidation of tribes due to the recognition of an ethnic community

They accepted the shapes of Byzantine metal and glass vessels and transformed them into tableware which can be recognized from the particular mould decoration. This production (along with other items such as weapons, jewels and buckles that prove the considerable development of metalworking) is typical of **grave goods**, which are the Longobards first distinctive trait in their **pre-Italic phases**.

with a single identity - and a single specific name - thanks to both a shared myth of origins and an epic saga of leaders who led to the tradition of a royal genealogy.

Under the guidance of such military leaders and in search of a better livelihood these *gentes* moved, battle by battle, to conquer new lands.

Although they were not actually nomadic tribes, the Germans - the Longobards included - continuously migrated to new, safer and richer lands, which was a distinguishing mark of their existence, living off cattle-breeding and handicraft production; agriculture was limited by their constant movements, which affected not only their dwelling style but also their social structure hinged on warrior tribes.

In such a system developing outside the boundaries of the Roman Empire - as it was mentioned above, at first alongside it, then conflicting with it to the point that it contributed to causing its end - the vicissitudes of the Longobards were an example of semi-nomadic tribes transmigrating who first gave rise to a *gens* - that is a social community with shared cultural marks - and then became a people or a nation deeply rooted in an area with the need to create stable forms of government in the conquered lands. Thus, in the early period the Longobards migrated from the Baltic islands to the South and then, after coming into contact with the Roman - Byzantine Empire and its lifestyle and forms of power, conquered *Pannonia* and lastly settled in Italy, where they gave rise to the Longobard Kingdom and their conquest period came to an end.

The ethnogenesis process which concerned the Longobards in the first stage of their migration was confirmed by the deeds of the Goths, in particular of those tribal groups who went under the name of **Visigoths**, first under the guidance of Alaric (late 4th

- early 5th century), who tried to invade Italy but with scarce success. After migrating from the Danube and Balkan area to the West, they settled first in Aquitaine and then, at the wave of the increasing Frankish power, in the Iberian Peninsula, where Alaric founded their kingdom (6th - early 8th century).

A longer-lasting settlement was experienced by the **Merovingians**, the ancestors of the Franks, who strengthened their power in Central Western Europe (present-day France), giving rise to a Kingdom which relied upon a strong alliance with Catholic Bishops and the Senators survived to the Collapse of the Empire (476 A.D.). The strength of the Merovingians took shape through the mass conversion to Catholicism in 506 under the model guidance of king Clovis. The way was paved for the future Christian empire of Charlemagne which aspired to become universal and turned to a National state, thus laying the foundations of modern states.

Quite different was the migration of a nomadic people of Mongolian origin, the **Huns**: indeed their impressive military conquest - an aspect marking any migration of peoples - was not followed by the building up of a form of state ruling the invaded lands, mainly because the strength of the Hun empire built on a scarcely cohesive military force made up of an aggregate of traditional groups.

Other steppe peoples such as the **Avars** - whose migration coincided with the arrival of the Longobards in Italy - or the **Hungarians** - who took part in the Great Migrations during the Middle Ages - managed to build up steady kingdoms out of nomadic tribes. In particular the Hungarians laid the foundations of a modern nation.

The migration of the Longobards is thus included in a **widespread process of universal value** which

does not purport to be used in diachronic comparisons but rather, in view of the final land of settlement, to recall the Norman invasion of Southern Italy in full Middle Ages, since both peoples had in common both military capability and a strong sense of social hierarchy.

The aforesaid migrations of peoples altered the ancient structures of power in different geographical areas. Whereas in the West they laid the foundations for the building up of modern states, in the Middle East and Northern Africa the Arab conquest gave rise to new empires and a new system of territorial powers.

Although widely separated, the progressive migration either with evident thirst for conquest over the early centuries of the modern era by Hispanic and Portuguese peoples under the guidance of powerful and noble adventurers to Latin America, or out of necessity by Anglo-Saxon loose groups to the present-day United States of America caused the foundation of new societies and territorial states with new organized structures of power.

The migrations of peoples have been and are currently a primary vehicle in the building of innovative cultures, because these latter stem from different contributions and matrices merging together but still deeply rooted in a variety of previous traditions - refined if referred to the Roman Byzantine or the Persian- Sassanid worlds in the Middle east or to the Spanish world in the Latin American dominations. Transfers of power and cultural acquisitions which have ever been the primary means to renewal and the transmission of universal values belonging to art, architecture and other expressions of ancient and modern societies from the Mediterranean and other areas.

Therefore as regards to the other Germanic people, grave goods are at the same time common and distinctive traits, especially for what concerns the womenware (stirrup buckles). Among these peculiar elements, we can mention as well the monumentality of some "timber house"-shaped burials (Houses of Death), the horse burials beside knights (for the aristocrats), and the male necropolises,

either noble or military ones. As a whole, they are evidences of a smaller social classes division than that registered in Italy, especially in the late 4th - early 7th century graves.

That with the Eastern Roman Empire, which had been carrying out an ambiguous diplomacy in order to secure itself the Northern boundaries safety, was another influential encounter for the Longobards

culture. The gold leaf belts, often with vegetable and floreal patterns, are Byzantine productions or imitations.

From the above mentioned contacts the Longobards at least partially derived **forms of power** as well. The figure of a chief, military and popular together, charismatic for being member of the aristocracy and for having military and

The long transition between 4th/5th and 8th century

The most recent storiographic debate has led to a profound renewal of studies on the transition age between the Classic and the Medieval world (4th/5th – 8th century).

The age between the collapse of the Roman Empire and the rise of the Carolingian Empire has been revalued for subsequent developments of the European civilization: in contrast to the notions of “decadence”, “end” of the civilization and “barbarism”, the idea is currently being devised of a *continuum* of a historical process characterized by the interpenetration of different civilizations.

This theory denies radical changes and needs to be evaluated also in the light of archaeological discoveries as well as direct physical evidence which allow to “filter” and “read again” the history handed down by written texts.

Historical assumptions which regarded the Barbarian settlement in the provinces surrounding the Western Roman Empire as the beginning of a point-of- no-return crisis for the Roman institutions -with all the consequences in terms of management, administration, institutions, public services and structure of the Empire- are being disproved today by a different vision already proposed in storiography in the second half of 19th century. It redefined the long **transformation process which preceded the Germanic dominations in the West** by identifying a number of factors which determined it including: the economic and productive crises of 3rd-4th century the inarrestable mingling process concerning peoples and cultures –mainly due to the increasing presence of barbarian *foederati* in the Roman Imperial troops- a clearer impact of Middle Eastern customs and traditions on the Roman Mediterranean culture, regionalistic crises resulted in social uprisings in Gaul, Armorica, Spain and Britannia (the *bagaudae* of 3rd-4th century), the different interpretations of Christianity which led to heresies like Donatism, Nestorianism and Arianism - spread in northern Africa, the Middle East, north-eastern Europe – which generated a sort of religious and social regionalization.

In brief it is now being recognised that the rupture occurred in 6th century was just the apex of a process of both social and cultural disintegration but also of generalized interculturalism, whose origin is to be traced back to previous centuries.

Basically, the crisis of the Western Roman Empire and its cultural system, caused by the introduction of barbarians into Romance Europe (*România*), assumed at first the shape of a clash and later of a progressive meeting, with cultural and institutional repercussions, which enables us to regard the time-frame between 4th and 8th century as a long dynamic historical cultural transition which generated the European civilization rather than a decay of classical culture.

The issues raised by the debate between archaeologists and historians as well as the numerous archaeological discoveries therefore concern complex and diverse problems ranging from the abandonment of countryside, through the end of villas (5th-6th century), to the progressive breakdown of the urban fabric of great cities, through the reuse of buildings, public spaces and materials, significantly exemplified in the Pavia case by Ennodius (4th century) who described densely populated hovels made out of Roman public buildings during the invasion of the Rugii “...*domarum immanium culmina in augustissimis resecata tuguriis...*”.

In the Longobard period such aspect was a distinguishing mark of all Italy with no exception of Byzantine cities like Rome, Ravenna, Rimini etc.

The reuse and privatization of public spaces, the building of houses using poor and perishable materials located in noble areas such as Campo Marzio in Rome, were widespread throughout the Italian peninsula and on the other side of the Alps (e.g. Verona, Brescia, Ravenna, Lyons, Paris, Arles, Angers) also despite wars, which urged banning rules under Emperor Theodosius (397) and Zeno (483) (*CTh*.14.14.1, *Codex* VIII, 10; *de Aed. Priv.* 12.5). Such rules were incorporated into the *Codex Iustinianus* with a view to protecting the ancient appearance of such cities as Rome.

tinctive trait of the Germanic populations, especially those settled in Eastern Europe). According to some scholars, they shifted from a first acceptance of the orthodoxy to Arianism, probably because of a political necessity of distinguishing themselves from other people of the Roman Empire. By the way, this is still a controversial issue, even though Procopius did mention the Longobards observance of the orthodoxy. For sure the Longobards introduced themselves as Arian, when they arrived in Italy.

In the **Spring of 568 A.D.** the Longobards left their territories in Pannonia, currently in Hungary, to conquer Italy under the leadership of king Alboin.

The Longobards reached the Italian peninsula over the mountain passes of the eastern Alps without encountering resistance. As soon as they arrived, they occupied **Cividale del Friuli**, the Roman *Forum Iulii* (whence the region derived its name: “Friuli”), a military outpost of the Veneto region since the V century. Here the Longobards established their first duchy, which Alboin assigned to Gisulf, his relative and esquire.

The Longobards continued their occupation along the roads built by the Romans connecting Vicenza, Verona, Trento, **Brescia**, and Bergamo, which were assigned the title of ducal cities. Finally, the occupation achieved Piedmont and part of Emilia Romagna all the way to Reggio Emilia. Pavia opposed resistance until 571, when the Longobards settled in the central and southern regions of Italy. The same year, they established the duchies of **Spoleto** and **Benevento**, which included a vast territory.

political skills, gained more and more authority.

The issue of the Longobards **religious**

beliefs is a more complicated one, particularly from the point of view of their adhesion to orthodox conciliar Christianity rather than to Arianism (being this the dis-

The **immigration** phase left Italy divided into areas dominated by the Longobards and by the Byzantines -an inevitable source of conflict. In 584, the Byzantine

Empire responded to enemy expansion with the creation of the Ravenna exarchate; they preserved their connection to Rome open through the so-called “Byzantine corridor” separating the Duchy of Spoleto from the Tuscia. That division codified the physical separation of the Longobard kingdom in:

- *Langobardia Major* (whence Lombardy derived its name), including all of the northern regions and territories except for Liguria, which was annexed under Rotari in 636;
- *Langobardia Minor* that included the duchies of Spoleto and Benevento in central and southern Italy, excluding Rome, Capua, Naples and Sicily.

The Longobard territories managed to preserve political and administrative unity, notwithstanding frequent internal conflict. Initially, Longobard warriors were organized in *fare* -i.e. aristocratic clans- subject to the authority of the dukes who would autonomously appoint a king, picked among the noblest warriors, when need arose for communal military campaigns.

The Longobard **immigration** affected Italian territory according to a specific strategy of military control -of population, agricultural resources, pasture- and woodlands, as well as trade routes. They started by occupying the most important cities then settled in the countryside, in the places where the ancient Roman urban and economic organization was best preserved, and where the road system still guaranteed connections between urban centers and farmlands.

The most recent archaeological excavations have revealed that the Longobards - who settled in the ancient Roman centers, declining due to wars and economic recession- placed their centers of power in the periphery of cities, in well-protected



Longobard (in red) and Byzantine territories (in yellow) in Italy

areas. Such centers were the *curtis regia*, the seat of the royal representative; and the *curtis ducis*, the ducal seat. In particular, they placed these seats near ruining public buildings over which they had fiscal rights, such as palatial *domus*, circuses and amphitheaters. This transfer of political and administrative functions from the ancient central forum areas to peripheral sectors is quite evident in **Cividale**, as well as in **Brescia** and **Benevento**.

In general, the Longobard conquest marks the beginning of a period of urban

destructuring, of which **Brescia** is a prominent example. Several areas were abandoned while others, close to inhabited sectors, were used for the activities of craftsmen, or as burial grounds—at first, sporadically, by the elite aristocracy (such as in **Cividale**) and increasingly, by all social groups. In the same, early period of Longobard occupation, building types were elementary, with simple construction techniques and materials that were not very durable -wood, straw and mud- and re-employed materials.

Fortifications of late antiquity, raised in

The crisis and the attractiveness of the Antiquity

In cities impoverished both in demographic and economic terms, the urban landscape was dominated by imperial palaces, walls, amphitheatres, theatres, circuses and religious complexes which, thanks to the conservatism of the Church were the only to be maintained, thus testifying the continuity of those functions and institutions ruling over them. Besides, the architectural quality was also affected by:

the transformation of professional corporations which adapted themselves to the new means of production and, in Italy after the Longobard invasion (568-569), to new purchasers;

the transport and market squeeze which in building industry led to an increasing use of local raw materials (stone and wood) as well as the reuse (whereas in the Roman age the effective trade system had ensured a large scale circulation of building noble materials transferred from Greece and Asia Minor to Rome and Gaul, guaranteeing the homogeneity of style which had characterized religious architecture from early 4th to early 6th century).

In the second half of 6th century the crisis became unrestrainable. After the Gothic War with Greece (533-552) the changes occurred to (mainly religious) architecture were tangible: structures were rescaled, perimeter support structures and vaults changed; the building technique using the *petit appareil* (small cubical stonework) made up of rough-hewed stones and cobbles from both rock blasting and reused materials from old buildings became increasingly popular; marble wall decorations were replaced by painted plaster; mosaic, marble and stucco works were reserved for civil and religious buildings of

particular value, purchased by high-ranking clergy and leaders.

Technical differences concerned the various geographical areas; in Gaul and some regions of Spain, for example, the stone sources of supply were still the Pyrenees quarries.

The splendour of churches and basilicas and their accurate maintenance would be over the following centuries a major source of inspiration for Germanic decision makers, who were continuously putting their culture and organization to test, as they were obliged to change their tradition, deal with the old leaders, rich in experience and attractiveness (bishops, pope, emperors and high Byzantine aristocracy) and at the same time keep their ancestral originality alive.

In Italy the Longobard kings together with decision makers and the clergy pledged from early 7th century to restore Palaeochristian basilicas symbolizing traditions by using bricks produced in royal factories and tiles bearing their name (e.g. the restoration of the Basilica of San Simpliciano in Milan by kings Agilulf and Adolold). The attractiveness of the old world caused Agilulf to associate his son with the throne with a typically Byzantine ceremony held in the circus of Milan (604) before a number of Frankish representatives.

Whereas bishops (see Isidore of Seville, Gregory of Tours) and monastic orders, with such highly charismatic figures as St. Benedict, St. Columbanus and St. Martin, played in the Early Middle Ages a major role in politics and in the spread of ancient culture by acting as a connecting link, Germanic royal families arranged marriages contributing to a further circulation of ideas and solutions alongside that of the clergy. Hence numerous cross-references and interrelations.

In Italy the experience of the Longobard monarchy was marked by the foundation of a number of basilicas, monasteries and royal palaces (all built in early 7th century and lost over time), mentioned by Paul the Deacon in chronological order under the name of the founding kings. One of the most popular buildings was the Palace of Monza commissioned by Queen Theodelinda, of bavarian origin, who had it frescoed with stories relating to Longobard customs and traditions.

The Hellenistic and Roman culture indeed attracted the new Longobard rulers to the point that they at first imitated it and then took possession of it: the attraction to an aesthetic elegance of a "universally" intelligible culture turned into a recovery-renovation of the old as an expression of the *status symbol* which emphasized both the rank and the role of the possessor.

In terms of communication forms, the aforesaid change compared the Germanic nobles not only to the pope, bishops, emperors and Byzantine aristocracy but also, in certain respects, to the activity promoted in Gaul by the Merovingian kings (e.g. the Palaeochristian basilica of St. Denis, which was built on Roman waterworks, used as a mausoleum by the Frankish royal family in late 6th century; the abbey of *Jourre* sponsored by both St. Columbanus, the founder of the monastery of Bobbio, and the land aristocracy in early 7th century) and in Spain by the Aryan Visigoth monarchs (e.g. the churches of S. Pedro della Nave, Quintanilla de las Viñas, San Juan de Baños in Spain, sponsored by Visigoth kings including Recceswinth, who ascended the throne in 653 with the support of the bishop of Zaragoza).

response to the barbarian invasions of the 3rd and 4th centuries, were also reused by Longobards during their settling phase. The *castrum* of **Castelseprio** is a prominent example: like several other castles it is mentioned in the 7th century Byzantine sources that refer to it as *Civitas*. Between the 6th and the 8th century, these fortified citadels became juridical and administrative centres for vast royal and fiscal districts. Perhaps they were the seat of mints or temporary residences for the royal court, ensuring a

rapid military response to possible Frankish invasions.

Some of the citadels, such as **Castelseprio**, are distinguished by their city walls equipped with towers and by a "urban" style structure. Castelseprio, a *Flavia* city in *Desiderius'* *tremissis*, might have worked during the Longobard period almost as a substitute of Milan, which was anyway in connection with the royal court, keeping mostly its trading and productive functions. By the way, it seems to be significant that Castelseprio shares the

title of *Flavia* both with other citadels and cities such as Pavia, Treviso and Milan itself.

The walls and towers re-employment, in order to obtain from them or lean against them dwelling structures, is a phenomenon which involved big cities as well, and has large and diffused parallels in Early Middle Ages Europe.

Although not all settlements have been explored, the identification of the pattern of Longobard settlement is made possible

by the distribution of their **necropolises**, which were situated in areas rich in natural resources, integrated into the ancient Roman settlement grids, or close to rustic and aristocratic villas. This fact allowed them to reutilize the provided construction materials in the erection of new houses, churches, and funerary monuments.

In Northern Italy, the largest diffusion of the great necropolises, those with over 300 tombs, occurs in plains, and along roads starting from urban centers, such as in the districts of Verona, Mantova, Brescia, Bergamo and Turin. In hilly or pre-Alpine areas instead, burial places generally include few large tombs belonging to landholding families.

From the beginning of the sixth century to the middle of the seventh, well-known examples in Nocera Umbra, Castel Trosino, Leno, Cividale show as burial places were characterized by the traditional practice of dressing the departed in full traditional garb. We have numerous examples of men's coats, trousers, brocade mantles, weapons and their belts, as well as women's jewelry and accessories such as buckles and brooches. Elaborately decorated gold crosses, characteristic of Italo-Longobard funerary traditions, are funerary gifts rich in symbolic values. Other funerary gifts are vases and containers in ceramics, bronze and glass, an indication of Hungarian origins or the outcome of exchanges among noblemen, ambassadors and the wealthy. All are equally representative of significant wealth and of belonging to the highest echelons of royal and ducal aristocracy.

Therefore, **grave goods** are still one of the most important signs of the Longobards presence in Italy. Yet, it must be underlined that in the last years our knowledge of the first migratory phase settlements, with their timber huts partly below

Material culture

During their migrations, the diverse barbarian *gentes*, war-prone and clever at metalwork and ceramics production, developed new forms particularly in female clothing (fibulas and other decoration accessories), partly borrowed from the Roman Byzantine customs, which were formal and fashionable in local, regional and wider geographic areas (e.g. S-shaped zoomorphic fibulas) becoming sometimes the distinguishing symbol of different peoples (e.g. rectangular plate buckles topped with eagle head peculiar to Visigoths and Ostrogoths, Thuringian bow fibulas with rectangular head and Longobard bow fibulas with semicircular head).

Such variety of cultural and productive characters of former province lands of the Western Roman Empire stressed the differences arisen between 6th and 7th century.

Peculiar to the **Italian Longobard tradition** were metal handicrafts produced in the evolved late ancient shops. The most significant technological and iconographic examples included **parade shields** decorated with bronze plates depicting zoomorphic shapes of Germanic tradition, flanked by a rich production of classical compositions with leafage

and vegetable interlace, or, more clearly, with peafowl next to trees of life and *cantharos*, themes widespread in the Byzantine, Mediterranean and Middleeastern artistic culture; funeral **gold plated crosses**, borrowed from the Mediterranean culture, decorated with Germanic, classical and Christian themes. Such syncretism distinguished Longobard metal manufacturing tradition from the Visigoth and Frankish ones.

Jewels of all kinds left in Longobard sepulchres bear witness to the significance of the *atelier* of the Cripta Balbi in Rome in the relations between local handicrafts and Longobard purchasers.

The assimilation process, started in the middle of 7th century, fully developed only in 8th century with the foundations of monasteries, San Salvatore in Brescia (753) being, in Italy, the most significant example in an extremely diverse context which included the monastery of S. Silvestro in Nonantola (752), that of S. Maria d'Aurona (740) in Milan, the monasteries of S. Zeno and S. Maria in Organo (743-745) in Verona and others located throughout Italy such as the monastery of Santa Sofia in Benevento.



Longobard female costume

Integration and assimilation

Integration and assimilation are both processes which clearly describe the origin of the progressive evolution of the official building activity. In Longobard Italy it dates back to the half of 7th century, when the Edict of Rothari (643) and the *Memoratorio de mercedes commacinorum* – traced back to the period of Grimoaldus (663-665) or Liutprand (712-744) - mentioned Comacine masters, a guild of master masons working according to the Roman tradition.

The promotion of building activities using stone and bricks by Germanic leaders, accustomed to a poor architecture of perishable materials, marked the beginning of the transformation process affecting the ancient culture which led to the acquisition of written law, the conversion to official Christianity and, in every day life, the use of official clothes made of gold brocade, jewels and *fibulas* (brooches) of Byzantine production or tradition.

Such processes, in different times and ways, characterized all the peoples settled in Western Europe after long migrations, but the assimilation process by the *gens Langobardorum* was different, unique.

The long transition process, marked by constant military operations aimed at stopping invasions and frontier crossings by barbarians in bordering imperial lands, stood out for the acculturation and mutual imitation of traditions also determined by both the presence of soldiers of heterogeneous Germanic origins in the imperial army and the ascent of warriors, titled *vir magnificus* and *illustris*, to the high ranks of the army and senate; which marked the tradition of the Longobard aristocracy (e.g. the signet rings discovered in the sepulchres of Trezzo

d'Adda), with profound similarities to Byzantine Italy.

The dyptic of *magister militum* Stilicho (late 4th /early 5th centuries) described the Vandal commander in his capacity as a consul, proved by the rich military clothes, the cloak clipped on his shoulder by a cross-shaped fibula peculiar to high ranking imperial officials and his sumptuous parade arms.

In 4th-5th century the cross-border Germanic *élites* were also affected by the process of cultural osmosis with the Roman culture which led, for example, to burials of luxuriously dressed bodies lavishly equipped with arms and bijoux, fruits of gifts or trade, and to change the death ritual which, in the Early Middle Ages, marked tribes and groups of nobles migrating. The objects discovered testify changes of (mainly female) clothing due to the attraction to Roman imperial customs and fashion. The assimilation process, the subject of a number of past and current historical debates and studies, characterized –with slightly differentiated periodizations and different outcomes - Avars, Bavarii, Thuringi, Merovingians and Longobards referred to, according to recent studies, as *gentes* with a multiethnic character, associated by the “awareness of being a community built on the **belief of common origins**” and on their cohesion around a king or a charismatic leader. The *Origo gentis Langobardorum*, as to the Longobards, is a qualified example.

The integration and assimilation processes developed in **Longobard Italy** above all in the middle of the 7th century, when they reached the apex mainly in palace building (almost unknown due to the scarceness and the fragmentary nature of the evidence kept) as well as in defensive and religious building,

that is in architecture, which had no bearing on the Longobards before their invasion of Italy.

The differences noticed in the various forms of assimilations are due to the characteristics of the invaded land: the *Langobardia Major*, hinged on Pavia and on the duchies of Turin, Brescia, Verona and Cividale, kept a closer bond with the original tradition which is tangible in funeral gold crosses, signet rings, parade shields decorated with bronze thin plates, although it created new forms particularly in the art of wrought metals. The *Langobardia Minor*, because of the inevitable contact with the Roman Byzantine civilization, acquired more directly decoration techniques and forms peculiar to the Mediterranean tradition (e.g. disc-shaped filigree fibulas, mounted cameos and old cornelians). However, the circulation of models and styles was constant, followed the Roman tradition and sometimes involved peripheral lands, where, though, a native tradition survived which was less courtly than the imperial one.

The official and courtly Longobard architecture (buildings of worship, monasteries and rich houses) is traced back by most experts to the half of 7th century: this was the main sign of the complete assimilation and transformation of Roman models and building techniques, as testified by the *Edict of Rothari* and the *Memoratorium*. The rural and urban landscape would, however, continue to be marked over the following centuries by poor houses and buildings made up, partially or completely, of wood, dirt floor and straw and/or reused materials. Under Catholic king Cunipert (688-700) an important breakthrough occurred in the politics between the Longobards and the papacy. Pavia, the capital of the kingdom, became the hub of a very active evangelization of those Longobard not yet converted.

the ground, has greatly improved as well. New and more updated excavation records have increased our knowledges even on particular power ceremonies and funerary rituals (horse burials, Houses of Death, bandaged skulls), which contribute to outline a more and more complete overview of this society.

The first evidences of **assimilation/integration of the local culture** by the Longobards (**second process of ethnic group formation**) can be found in the end

of the 6th century, when the monarchical institution grounds its roots in the territory, after consolidation. First of all, it defines the kingdom boundaries in the Alpine areas (conquest of the Comacina Island, ca. 590) through military campaigns; then it fixes the borders with the Byzantines along the Po river (conquests of Brescello, Mantua, Monselice in 602/603).

Indeed kings, court and high aristocracy (in other words, the *élites*) soon recognize the necessity of assimilating the life style

of the now subjected ruling classes. The foundation of churches and monasteries is among the earliest evidences of an unceasing evolution which will gradually modify their own original culture.

Contacts with the local Roman civilization gradually induced the Longobards to **convert to orthodox Christianity**. Previously, only a few groups had adhered to **Arian Christianity** during their sojourn in Hungary. Thanks to her vast culture, and her personal relationship with



Representation of God Odino

Gregory the Great, queen Theodelinda became the great promoter of conversion. Subsequently, the efforts of the Catholic Church on the one hand, and the policy of matrimonial alliances implemented by the Longobards on the other (the marriage of Authari to Theodelinda is significant in this respect) led even those who had tenaciously adhered to the ancient cults as public affirmation of ethnic belonging to progressively convert to Catholicism. Conversion to Christianity, however, never implied the total loss of Longobard cultural traditions. At least until the beginning of the 8th century, traditional funerary rites survived.

Conversion to Christianity is signaled, in all areas occupied by Longobards, by the dissemination of the cult of Saint Michael. The most significant example is the shrine of **Monte Sant'Angelo** on the Gargano, a major pilgrimage destination for Longobards as well as a site kept under careful control by rulers-as the Germanic

Religion

The concept of Europe was devised thanks to both the Greek Roman and the barbarian civilizations in all their expressions: Goths, Ostrogoths, Vandals, Burgundes, Alemanni, Longobards. Barbarian peoples, in religious terms, replaced their heathen worship with a sort of Christianity which was at first pretty vague, then Aryan and lastly Catholic.

The heathen Goths, for example, were converted to Aryan Christianity. **Aryanism** spread above all because of the Aryan mission of bishop *Ulfilas* (311-382), who translated the Bible into his Gothic alphabet: it was the first relevant Germanic document. However Christians, particularly prisoners, mingled with barbarians even before the apostleship of *Ulfilas*.

Ulfilas' doctrine of God the Father, the creator the Only-Begotten Son who in his turn created the world, was not only more comprehensible for the Germanic mentality than the Catholic doctrine of God, One substance and Three persons, but also more faithful to the original religion of the Germans. These latter, indeed, praised in their National chants their main god Tristan, whose son Mannus was the founder of the Germanic *gens*.

Vandals and Burgundes were also converted to Aryanism, which became the principle of their National identity: thus, the conversion to Aryanism had a political aim, as it looked like a distinguishing mark from a nationalist point of view towards the Roman Empire. It became the official creed of the Visigoths settled in the Roman Catholic regions of Southern Gaul and Spain, the Vandals who invaded Roman Catholic Africa and the Ostrogoths settled in Italy.

In 568 the Longobards, hostile to Constantinople's Empire which had relieved Italy over the previous years, invaded the Italian peninsula as Christians of the Catholic faith (they were converted to Catholicism under the apostleship of St. Severine within the Byzantine - Longobard *foedus* as they were settled in Noricum). Heathen and Aryan currents persisted, though: the Longobard Heathenism, indeed, left such traces in different Italian cities and towns as Longobard gods and mythical figures (*Wodan, Frea, Gambara, Ybor, Aio*) depicted in a manuscript miniature of the year 1,000 discovered in Cava dei Tirreni; the Beneventan legend of the witches' orgiastic dance around the walnut tree with the devil having the appearance of a he-goat is the Christian interpretation of both the ritual of the unbridled sarabanda

around the walnut tree by the Longobards worshipping *Wotan* and their arrow-piercing through the he-goat's skin hanging on that tree. The Longobards worshipping *Wotan* left their traces in the name of "Votani" attested in the Tiburtine area.

Alboin's choice of Aryanism on his arrival in Italy, in order to distinguish or to set himself against the Roman Catholic Empire of Constantinople contributed to the progress of this doctrine among his subjects. However, after many decades, the Longobards had not yet adopted a single religion.

During the first period spent in Italy the Longobards were influenced by Theodelinda, who was converted to Christianity before arriving in Italy as the bride of Longobards' king Authari (584-590). After his death she was married by his successor Agilulf (590-616), a deeply religious person.

In Paul the Deacon's view, Theodelinda contributed much to the spread of **Catholicism** among the Longobards settled in Italy, even though not at an official level. The religiousness of the queen led to the production of many works including the building of a church dedicated to John the Baptist in Monza, the restoration of other churches and many donations of assets to sacred places. Such a determined and religious queen openly professing the Roman creed wielded a Catholic and pro-Roman influence on the Longobards in her time. Moreover, thanks to her action Agilulf, Pope Gregory the Great and the Byzantines were finally reconciled. Urged by his wife, Agilulf himself was converted to Catholicism and gave back a number of assets stolen by his people to the Church.

However much had still to be done for the Longobards to adopt a single religion. Whereas both the Visigoths and the Franks were officially converted to Catholicism after the conversion of Reccared I and Clovis, the Longobards, despite their royal family was Catholic, kept on professing Aryanism and Heathenism.

Although its spread was a gradual process, Catholicism was definitively affirmed after the abolition of Aryanism by Aripert I -and after him by Perctarit (671-688)- who, irrespective of the *duces* and the people's assembly and contrary to what Alboin and his successors did, autonomously decided to establish a new religion.

Later, King Cunipert (688-700) had a synod celebrated in Pavia, at that time the capital of the Longobard kingdom, in order to put an end to the schism related to the Three Chapters. Through the Council of Pavia (698) Catholicism became the single official



religion for the Longobards. However, beside their religiousness, the Longobard *élites* were attracted to Christianity as it was the official religion of the Roman Empire, a political and institutional system which, in their view, was superior to theirs and deserved to be used in all its aspects as a tool of social promotion.

Many churches and monasteries were built mainly in Pavia, but also elsewhere at the will of sovereigns and dukes. Generous donations of different kinds were made by Longobard leaders to monasteries and convents; Paul the Deacon wrote that Longobard *principes* (princes) donated land properties to the almost popular abbey of Bobbio, as did duke of Benevento Gisulf II by donating churches, lands and monasteries to the founders of the monastery of San Vincenzo al Volturno.

As to the Christian religion, the Longobards decisively contributed to the evolution of a number of cults, including those related to war which were suitable for

Longobards' sensitiveness and fantasy. In particular, the deep and centuries-old relationship between the Longobards of Benevento and, later, Pavia and the cult of St. Michael in Gargano which contributed to developing the warrior nature of the saint. Moreover, the particular relationship between the Longobards of Benevento, the cult of the Archangel and the Apulian shrine contributed to make St. Michael and the Apulian cave respectively the official saint and shrine of the Longobards.

Some epigraphs of 7th-8th century on the shrine structure depicting either characters of the Longobard dynasty of Benevento (Grimoaldus, Romualdus I, Romualdus II) and Pavia (Perctarit, Cunipert), or explicitly the almost Nicene-Catholic character of their faith, the cult of Archangel Michael certainly affected the Longobard transition from Aryanism to Catholicism.

(duchy and kingdom), and through social and territorial composite structures; b) reform its own religious beliefs and life customs; c) create a new artistical language meeting the new civilization's requirements, which, exploiting middle Eastern experiences as well, retrieves and revises the classical tradition forms. In this way it produces artworks and monuments which stand out for their extraordinary originality and which represent the physical heritage of their civilization.

Above all, there was a distinct evolution toward a monarchical organization. The idea of the king as a temporary military leader connected to a war period gradually gave way to a sovereign that could institutionally represent the whole people and a territorial dominion vis-à-vis the Byzantine Empire, the papacy, and the Merovingian kingdom across the Alps. The sovereign set up an administrative structure to govern the territory, especially establishing a fiscal system founded on loyalty to the court. New public offices were established, which are mentioned in royal documents: the *gastaldi*, royal chancellors, judges and notaries to which one must add, in the eighth century, the *gasindi*.

During the transformation process, the influence of local traditions as well as of Christianity is equally relevant on manufactures (brick, goldsmith's, building industries), on ceremonies (throne ascension), on rituals (gradual reduction of grave goods, use of shrouds for the bodies deposition in burials), on all types of economical activities and self-image investment (mortuary chapels, donations, adoption of brocade clothes and Byzantine jewells), on cultural and juridical expressions (*scriptoria*, Rotary's Edict, notarial acts).

A revealing evidence of the influence of Roman culture on Longobard society is

names and the Runic characters inscribed within the monumental complex indicate. Among these there are the names of members of Pavia and Benevento dynasties who contributed to the internationalization of both worship and pilgrimage.

The integration in the Roman-Mediterranean and Christian context

developed more and more strongly and radically, causing a real change in Longobard society both from the politico-social and cultural point of view.

The final "product" of such a process of **integration/acculturation** gives to History and Culture a real civilization which is able to: a) rule over a wide territory through a branched and complex system of power



Golden foil of Agilulfo (590-612 A.D.). Firenze, Museo Nazionale del Bargello

Rothari's Edict, issued from the royal palace of Pavia in 643. Written in Latin, the *Edict* devotes the first pages to the ancestral culture of the Longobards and the genealogy of their kings, but combines that to recent laws, in a single *corpus* as Romans did. Practices and traditions heretofore transmitted orally were thus congealed into written norms. These written laws mark the end of Germanic sagas and barbarian practices, transporting Longobard society into a clearly defined context of laws and institutions. The Roman influence transmitted to the Germanic society a culture of law. A warrior population was thus transformed into a stable society, based on landholding, marriage, and hereditary rights.

Among the most significant **creative responses of the Longobard acculturation** there are uncountable and monumental building works, which are enriched with frescos, sculptoric decorations and furniture of great prestige. They are authentic image promotions commissioned by the Longobard monarchy and aristocracy.

Such a zeal in building construction attracted artists, lapicides, goldsmiths, illuminators to urban centers and castels, causing an exceptional artistical revival which is visible today in the **worship architecture**, protagonist of an exponential growth (indeed, of the prestigious dwelling constructions of the *élites*, often described by the ancient sources, just scanty and highly unfrequent material evidences have come to us).

Between the 7th and the 8th century, the construction of churches and monasteries increased exponentially in both urban and rural areas; examples are in **Cividale**, **Brescia**, S. Giovanni in **Castelseprio**, **Spoleto**, and **Benevento**. Through endowments and concessions, the last

Pilgrimage

Pilgrimage, considered as a journey of an individual or a group to a sacred place is a kind of cult and devotion now intensely used which was very popular in such ancient (mainly universalistic) religions as Judaism, Induism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam. In the Early Middle Ages, before the affirmation of the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela, the Roman shrines as well as that of St. Michael in Monte Sant'Angelo were the favourite destinations of pilgrims of Germanic origin. Paul the Deacon and Bede wrote that between 7th and 8th century many pilgrims, men and women, people of all ranks, lay and clerical, started from England to Rome, where they were given hospitality in the papal "*xenodochia*" or at a number of hostels founded by the Anglo-Saxons near St. Peter.

It is sure that many of these pilgrims went on with their pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Michael in Gargano which became a very important stage of the Itinerary to the Holy Land, as proved by the almost two hundred epigraphs discovered in the shrine which reveal different layers of Germanic and, above all, Longobard anthroponymy. These inscriptions hand down the memory of 182 people (178 men and 14 women), who almost all were of Longobard origin and could not write as many other pilgrims. Their name was therefore written on the walls against payment of a remuneration by lapicides (*hupographeis*) stationed in the shrine. Clear names included anthroponyms of Semitic, Greek, Latin origin and at least ninetyseven of Germanic origin. These latter were in particular Gothic, Frankish, Saxon, Alemannic and Longobard (e.g. *Afridus*, *Ansipertus*, *Arechis*, *Auderada*, *Cunualdus*, *Ildirissi*, *Isitrude*, *Luduald*,

Mauruald, *Ratemund*, *Rodigini*, *Rumildi*, *Tato*, *Varnetrude*, including some written next to acclamation *vivas in Deo*).

Such a variety of names emphasized how internationalized was the pilgrimage to Gargano between 7th and 9th centuries, becoming an experience of European significance which coincided with the period of maximum expansion and most incisive presence of the Longobards in Apulia, where the Dukes of Benevento, in 8th century, established the gastaldati of Siponto (740), Canosa (747) and Lucera (774). In the Middle Ages, the pilgrimage to Gargano was a major factor of the "brownian motion" (as said Marc Bloch), that unceasing but at the same time "inconstant and perpetual" movement of individuals and groups, men and women, adults and children which concerned and spread throughout northern Europe, the Germanic and Byzantine civilizations.

But the pilgrimage was a permanent and long-lasting element in the changeable landscape of history with very strong (even ritual) repetitiveness and reproduction elements in a number of social environmental contexts above all in Europe, which can be referred to as an aggregate of pilgrimage destinations and shrines. Two aspects which, at different levels, made Europe unitary throughout the Middle Ages to the point that Goethe wrote: «The conscience of Europe was born wandering between Latin, Germanic, Celtic, Anglo-Saxon and Slav hubs ».

Longobard sovereigns sought to capture the benevolence of the religious ruling class; achieve control over agricultural production and the work of craftsmen in rural courts and, in general, over the population and the economy.

From the middle of the 7th century, also the number of **private churches** started growing -establishments for the burial of aristocrats who funded them. The earliest of these burials continued the traditional practice of including the weapons that defined the social *status* of the deceased.

Gradually, ritualistic weapons replaced the actual ones, adequately preserving the link with ethnic traditions. The number of symbolic objects buried with the corpse-mostly decorations for belts, combs and jewels-decreased, while at the same time becoming more precious, often made of gold. Finally, donations and bequests to churches and monasteries gradually replaced the ancient tradition of funerary furnishings. The donations are testimony to the intention of the aristocracy to leave a favorable impression and long-lasting memory, guaranteeing continued prayers for their

Trade

The Longobards also stood out for trade above all with Venice and Comacchio, ports of discharge of Eastern Byzantine products which could be reached by inland waterways and rivers.

Andrea Dandolo wrote that about the year 715 the Venetians were probably granted by King Liutprand several privileges pertaining to trade in his land.

At the beginning of 8th century Longobard merchants took part in the fair of St. Denis, also attended by the Anglo-Saxons and Frisians; even the Alps were crossed through the passes of Monginevro, Moncenisio, Gran San Bernardo, San Bernardino, Brenner, all routes where numerous Longobard objects were discovered. Besides, more or less significant traces remained in different areas of Northern Italy.

Literary production

The Germanic *gentes* left a literary production, for example the translation of the Bible into Gothic by Ulfilas in 4th century for his people, which required the creation of a National alphabet drawn on by the Greek biblical capital letter with the addition of a number of characters of Latin uncial and some runes. The Roman barbarian kingdoms contributed to the development of Roman storiography, too. The *Gothic History* by Cassiodorus, which was the best cultural expression of the Italian Roman opening to the Ostrogothic world, paved the way for the following current of National histories by orientating the composition of the histories of Germanic *gentes* settled in Western Romance Europe (România) and almost progressively acculturized according to the Latin-Christian traditions.

Particularly important are: the anonymous *Origo gentis Langobardorum*, *Historia Langobardorum* by Paul the Deacon, Isidor's history of Goths, Vandals and Sueves in Visigothic Spain, *Historia Francorum* by Gregory of Tours in Gaul, *Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum* by Bede in Anglo-Saxon Britannia.

If the process of mutual approach of both Germanic and Roman sides inside the various Germanic kingdoms led to the genesis of nations, the Germanic National storiographies were a paramount component of such genesis. The histories of the Germanic *gentes* paved the way for National storiographies, that is the Histories of the European peoples.

souls, and lit candles in family chapels and oratories.

The architectural evolution is equally extraordinary also in Longobard **private buildings**, where materials were generally pilfered from ancient buildings, but mounted together with solid building techniques -as several partially preserved houses in **Benevento** indicate.

The process of cultural transformation which characterizes the Early Middle Ages is mature and rich in innovations and premises in the 7th century. By that time the **revival** subsequently named after Liutprand (729-744) explodes, being cast in the Carolingian world after Desiderius death (*renovatio*). There it will reach its greatest expression through the creation of a Europe-wide artistical and cultural movement.

Liutprand, a Christian king, tried to annex the exarchate Byzantine territories and to conquer Rome. He widened the norms of Rotary's Edict – as Grimoald and later on Ratchis and Aistulf already did – with rules promoting a greater respect for women, now heirs of the paternal patrimony as well as sons. He regulated the commercial exchanges along the Po with the Comacchio traders (715), imposing duties on the river ports of the Padanian cities. Furthermore, he stands out for his aggressive politics against papacy, being able of mediations as well in a historical context where the land power was being reorganized on aristocratical grounds, with a nearly feudal character.

The Friulan **Desiderius**, the last Longobard king, acted on the same line, being conscious of the need of strenghtening his control over the territory through the ma-nagement of the great monastic foundations. Just in Brescia area we owe him and his queen Ansa the foundations

of the great monasteries of S. Salvatore di Brescia and S. Salvatore di Leno. They were equipped with lands which, thanks to their goods variety, ensured them an effective control over raw materials and production.

That peak of artistic and cultural achievement, however, also marked the beginning of the decline.

The thirty years of great political instability which had origin in Liutprand's death came to an end in 774 to coincide with Charlemagne's victory on the last Longobard king, Desiderius.

The reasons for the **end of the Longobard kingdom** should be found in the unceasing contradictions among different religious traditions (Arians and Christians), in the inner tensions of the Longobard hierarchy, which caused the end of the Pavia dynasty, favouring the Friulian aristocracy, in the expansionistic will directed towards the unification of the peninsula, and perhaps in the less strenght of the army. But most of all, they can be found in the non-alliance with clerical world and papacy, who resorted to Franks' protection as a reaction to the Longobards military attacks. The alliance of 754 between Pope Stephen II and Pepin the Short, king of Franks, who had guaranteed prompt intervention in Pope's favour in case of Longobards aggression, was then premise and ground of Charlemagne's invasion of Italy.

The Carolingians were, however, unable to achieve control of the southern Longobard territories. In the years following the fall of the northern kingdom, the Longobards conferred on Arechi, duke of Benevento and son-in-law of king Desiderius, the title of prince and continuator of Longobard culture and tradition. The **Duchy of Benevento** survived in this new configura-

tion for three more centuries, until the Normans conquered it in 1076.

By the way, some cultural aspects of the Longobard heritage still lasted for centuries. Cases of application of Longobard law are still recorded at the height of Middle Ages; the same for what concerns toponymy. Manifold evidences of their domination are mostly visible in toponymy and linguistics. The Region of Lombardia itself was named after this population.

Paul the Deacon, the great Longobard historian, compiled the history and traditions of his people in the *Historia Langobardorum*. Written in Latin in the late VIII century and composed in the Benedictine monastery of Montecassino, the *Historia* related that history from its early beginnings to culmination, tinged with a vein of nostalgia. The scion of an aristocratic family from **Cividale** del Friuli, Paul embodies the tormented history of a highly fractured barbarian society that was involved in a prolonged conflict with the Byzantines, but that eventually developed, just before it was conquered by Charlemagne, into a Roman-Longobard society with a single religion and a unified culture.

As Julius Schlosser remarked in his dense volume *Magistra Latinitas und Magistra Barbaritas* (1937), the Longobards and the other “Barbarian” people offered a significant contribute to the civilization of late-ancient and early medieval period. Indeed, the heritage of the Longobards, together with Greek, Roman, Etruscan and oriental traditions, with reciprocal influences and connections, is the result of what Braudel has called “cultural pollen”. It involved the Mediterranean civilizations and contributed to create the socio-cultural identity of modern Europe during the centuries, a Europe made of cultural diversity and ethnical mixture.

Law

Over 6th and 7th centuries the Roman law was enriched with the Germanic law of people come from outside with their quite different mentality. In Italy the Longobard law left long-lasting traces: it was indeed in juridical and administrative respects that the Longobard nationalist character still made its voice heard.

Before the arrival in Italy the Longobard law was customary, unwritten and orally handed down. As long as the people dwelled in a narrow land the assembly had confirmed, cleared up and explained its own laws. In Italy instead, the dispersion of the *gentes* in a vast land prevented such customary law from being enforced.

Thus, in 643 the **Edict of Rothari** (636-652) was issued, which was the first written law of the Longobard kingdom. Although it was specifically addressed to the Longobards, it was drawn up in Latin but with many Longobard words, as to entries and morphology (e.g.: *amund*, *angargathungi*, *fulcfree*, *gairethinx*, *grabworfin*, *launegild*, *marthworfin*, *rairaub*, *wecworin*).

On the one hand the Edict reconfirmed the rules, still alive in traditions, of the old Longobard customary law, on the other bore witness to the cultural development of that people.

Rothari's protection of land private property proved the development of the Longobard economy after the arrival in Italy. When Rothari issued his Edict, agriculture in the Longobard society was almost acquired and consolidated, which was the outright origin of private property.

The Edict assured subjects, particularly the lowest social classes which provided most of the soldiers, that those rules would guarantee their rights against all forms of arrogance.

The Edict gave rise to a legislative trend promoted by Grimoaldus (662-671), Liutprand and Ratchis (744-749; 756-757): such genesis of the Longobard national law was the true origin of their storiography. The Edict kept its popularity over time to the point that in the town of Monte Sant'Angelo a monument, presumably a baptistery, was dedicated to Rothari under the name of “Tomba di Rotari”.

Linguistics, Toponymy

Historical and cultural studies emphasized numerous Longobard testimonies which attested their influence in literature, beginning from the half of 7th century on, and in the linguistic field, beginning from 8th century. It is in **language**, both Italian and dialects, that a strong Longobard influence is noticed, as testified by many anthroponyms and surnames, terms of common speech pertaining to different fields such as wood manufacture (*bra* whence It. *bara* – En. coffin; *skaf* whence It. *scaffale* – En. shelf; *panka* whence It. *panca* – En. bench; *balk* whence It. *palco* – En. stage), weaving (*fdera* whence It. *federa* – En. feather), weapons (*strl* whence It. *strale* – En. dart), anatomy (*milzi* whence It. *milza* – En. spleen, *skna* whence It. *schiena* – En. back; *skink* whence It. *stinco* – En. shin). Many words stem from the every day language, including the following examples: *zupfa* whence It. *ciuffo* – En. tuft; *fetida* whence It. *faida* – En. feud; *krimmjam* whence It. *ghermire* – En. to claw; *krapfo* whence It. *graffiare* – En. to claw; *gram* whence It. *grama* – En. miserable; crossing of *krampf* and *grfan* whence It. *grinfa* – En. clutch, claw; *gruzzi* whence It. *gruzzolo* – En. good sum of money; *walkjan* whence It. *gualcire* – En. to crumple; *mago* whence It. *magone* – En. grief; *mim* whence It. *melma* – En. slime; *palla* whence It. *palla* – En. ball; *balk* whence It. *falco* – En. (rar.) falcon; *rghi* whence It. *ricco* – En. rich; *wrdan* whence It. *ridda*, *riddare* – En. turmoil; *hrzzan* whence It. *russare* – En. to snore; *sala* whence

It. *sala* – En. room, hall; *skirmjan* whence It. *schermire* – En. to fence; *skerzan* whence It. *scherzare* – En. to joke; *skif* whence It. *schifo* – En. skiff; *scran-na* whence It. *scranna* – En. high-backed chair; *fillez-zan* whence It. *sferzare* – En. to whip, to lash; *skarrjo* whence It. *sgherro* – En. thug; *guattero* whence It. *sguattero* – En. scullery boy; *spalt* whence It. *spalto* – En. terrace; *spalhan* whence It. *spaccare* – En. to split; *spanna* whence It. *spanna* – En. span; *stoffa* whence It. *stoffa* – En. stuff; *stainberga* whence It. *stamberga* – En. hovel; *strak* whence It. *stracco* – En. tired out; *stranfinr* whence It. *strofinare* – En. to rub; *stroz* whence It. *strozza* – En. throat; *strunz* whence It. *stronzo* – En. turd; *stukka* whence It. *stucco* – En. stucco; *trappa* whence It. *trappola* – En. trap; *tauff(j)an* whence It. *tuffare* – En. to dive; *zain(j)whence* It. *zaino* – En. backpack; *zann* whence It. *zanna* – En. fang; *zazza* whence It. *zazzera* – En. mane; *zäkka* whence It. *zecca* (*acaro*) – En. tick.

Current **toponymy** also include terms used by the Longobards. As a consequence of the Longobard domination new toponyms related to various aspects of the Longobard culture were added to pre-Roman, Roman and Ostrogothic toponyms: settlement toponyms (e.g.: *fara*, **harimann*, *sala*, **sunder*, **warda*), toponyms from technical and administrative appellations (e.g.: **biunda*, **blaha*, **gahagi*, *snida*, *wald*, *waldmann*, *wiffa*), toponyms from geographic notions (e.g.: *binda*, *braida*), toponyms from proper nouns.

FROM ANCIENT TIMES TO THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES – SYNOPTIC TABLE

PERIOD	LONGOBARDS	EUROPE	ROME /CONSTANTINOPLE	CHRISTIANITY	EAST
Myth	<p>YBOR and AIO (sons of GAMBARA) chieftains of the WINNILI</p> <p>Region of origin: SCANIA (southern Scandinavia)</p> <p>MIGRATION TO THE COAST SOUTH OF THE BALTIC SEA</p> <p>IN THE "SCORINGA" REGION AND WAR WITH VANDALS</p> <p>The old cult of the <i>Varir</i> (<i>Freja goddess</i> /fertility) replaced by the new one of the <i>Aesir</i> (<i>Odin</i> /war)</p> <p>Settlement in the <i>Altmark</i> region (now region of Sachsen-Anhalt)</p> <p>5 A.D. /Tiberius' German Campaign /mentioned by Velleius Paterculus</p>	<p>Peoples migrating out of the north germanic-scandinavian region:</p> <p>Goths (to the Black Sea), Burgundes (from the island of Bornholm to the region between the Rhine and Main) and Vandals (to present-day Poland , Silesia and Bohemia)</p>	<p>ROME /AUGUSTUS</p>	<p>LIFE OF JESUS CHRIST</p> <p>EARLY CHRISTIANITY</p> <p>Persecutions</p> <p>97-105 St. Evarist Bishop of Rome</p> <p>Persecutions</p>	<p>70 /JERUSALEM – DESTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE</p>
I cent.	<p>MIGRATION TO SOUTH -EAST ALONG THE ELBE</p> <p>98 dC /Counted by Tacitus in "Germania" as Suebian tribes</p>		<p>AGE OF ROMAN EMPERORS</p>	<p>Persecutions</p>	
II cent.	<p>166.167 /Mentioned together with the Osii by Cassius Dio for crossing the <i>limes pannonicus</i></p> <p>167-169 /Mentioned in the 1st campaign by Marcus Aurelius</p>		<p>AGE OF ROMAN EMPERORS</p>	<p>Persecutions</p>	<p>224 /ARDASHIR I FOUNDED THE SASANIDE DYNASTY IN PERSIA</p>
III cent.			<p>AGE OF ROMAN EMPERORS</p>	<p>Persecutions</p>	
IV cent.		<p>315 /JERUSALEM- Constantine ordered a Church be built near Golgotha</p> <p>BETHLEHEM - St Helena built the the</p>	<p>314 /COUNCIL OF ARLES</p> <p>318 /BISHOP ARIUS</p>	<p>309-379 /Šāpūr II king of the Sasanide dynasty defeated the Parthians and extended from</p>	

<p>AGELMUND King LAIMICHO King</p> <p><u>MIGRATION TO CENTRAL-EASTERN EUROPE</u></p>	<p>Church of Nativity</p> <p>326 /VISIT BY ST. HELENA TO JERUSALEM AND DISCOVERY OF THE TRUE CROSS LATER TRANSFERRED TO CONSTANTINOPLE</p> <p>330 /Consecration of Constantinople</p> <p>337 /BAPTISM OF CONSTANTINE</p>	<p>present Georgia to the Arabic peninsula, from the Indus river to Mesopotamia</p>
<p>355 /The Franks and Alamanni invaded Gaul</p> <p>364 /New invasions in Gaul</p>	<p>366 /St. Damasus Bishop of Rome</p> <p>374 /St. Ambrose Bishop of Milan</p>	<p>320 /ALEXANDRIA – Arius' condemnation and expulsion</p> <p>325 /COUNCIL OF NICAEA</p>
<p>370 /Faramund, king of the Sali dynasty</p>	<p>378 /Battle of Adrianople, crushing defeat of the Empire against the Goths. Emperor Valens died</p> <p>379 /Emperor Gratian entrusts general Theodosius with the eastern part of the Empire – EMPEROR THEODOSIUS I THE GREAT</p> <p>380 /EDICT OF THESSALONICA – CHRISTIANITY OFFICIAL STATE RELIGION</p>	<p>384-399 /THE TITLE OF POPE WAS USED FOR THE BISHOP OF ROME</p>
<p>406-477 /Vandals and Suevi invaded Gaul</p> <p>409 /Vandals and Suevi conquered Spain.</p> <p>412 /Arrival of the Visigoths in Spain</p>	<p>395 /Theodosius died</p> <p>401 /Alaric king of Goths repelled in Italy by Stilicho</p> <p>404 /RAVENNA CAPITAL OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE</p> <p>408 /Second invasion by Alaric</p> <p>414 /Ataulf, Alaric's brother in law, married Galla Placidia</p>	

<p>LEITHING DYNASTY LETHUC ALDIHOC</p>	<p>415 /Foederati of Rome the Visigoths settled in Aquitaine</p> <p>418 /ARLES – ASSEMBLY OF GAULS</p> <p>426 /Chlodio king of the Salii and father of Merovech</p> <p>428 /The Vandals invaded Seville and Cartagena</p> <p>429-430 /The Vandals entered Africa</p>	<p>(Arrival of the Huns , a "confederation" of nomadic tribes from Euro-Asian steppes</p>	
<p>434 /The dual kingship of Rugila and Octar presented the Emperor with an ultimatum to return the groups of dissident Huns (Amilzur, Ilimari, Tunsurcs and Boisci) who fled to Constantinople</p> <p>435 /Dyarchy of Bleda and Attila. Treaty of Margus (on the Morava river) to catch fugitives . Theodosius II' ratified the Treaty but dispersed fugitives and crucified two relatives of Attila and Bleda</p> <p>442-443 /Plunders along the Danube</p> <p>Attila "found" the legendary "Sword of Mars" <i>instrumentum regni</i> of the Scythians and worshipped by Alans</p>	<p>440 /Genseric the king of the Vandals conquered Carthage</p> <p>441 /The sasanid king of Persia Yazdegerd II invaded Armenia</p>		
<p>441-450 /The Angles and Saxons conquered southern and eastern Britannia . Christianized Britons emigrated to Ireland and the Armorique peninsula; the Picts and Scots remained in Scotland</p> <p>447 /Merovech the founder of the dynasty who crossed the Rhine and settled in the Ardennes between northern France and Belgium (later called Austrasia) – Cult of Diana of the nine firs the goddess of the Ardennes (Arduinna)</p> <p>Merovech married Siegse, daughter of Chlodio VI king of Cambrai (Salian Frankish dynasty)</p> <p>THE MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY STARTED</p> <p>448 /Merovech crowned king of the Franks in Tournai</p>	<p>450 /Attila declared he would conquer Visigothic Hispania</p> <p>451 /Battle of Catalaunian Plains -</p>		

<p>Aetius drove back Attila 452 /Destruction of Aquileia 453 /Attila was died in Pannonia Gepids and Ostrogoths uprose against the Huns. Rebels won as they sought an agreement with Emperor Marcian obtaining Dacia (Transilvania) Dispersion of the Hun "confederation" into tribal groups looking for new settlements</p>	<p>456 /The Visigoths defeated the Suebes of Spain 458 /Merovech died, Childeric I crowned king</p>	<p>463-471 /The Burgundes settled in the region between the Durance river and the Langres plateau</p>	<p>487-490 /The Rugii defeated by Odoacer left their territory in Pannonia. LANGOBARDS - LED BY KING GODEHOC, SETTLED THERE AND WERE CONVERTED TO ARIANISM</p> <p>CLAFFO, Godehóc's son</p> <p>Rugiland ruled in the territory between the Sava and Drava in Lower Austria and later in the "Feld" region (Marchfeld east of Vienna)</p>	<p>476 /Emperor Zeno 476 /Odoacer the Herul overthrew Romulus Augustulus END OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE 480 /Odoacer became king of Italy</p>	<p>484 /The Emperor accepted Ostrogoths in Pannonia as <i>foederati</i> and king Theodoric was appointed consul <i>consule</i> 488 /Eastern Roman Emperor Zeno called upon Theodoric to reconquer Italy (<i>Restauratio imperii</i>)</p>	<p>493 /Theodoric defeated and killed Odoacer. OSTROGOTHIC KINGDOM IN ITALY</p>	<p>496 /Under Pope Anastasius II through the mediation of St. Remigius an accord was ratified between Clovis and the Pope who granted him the title of "<i>Novus Costantinus</i>"</p>	<p>500 /Entry of Theodoricus into Rome 502-505 /War against the Persians</p>	<p>507 /Battle of Vouillé – Clovis and the Burgundes took possession of</p>	<p>508 /TATO, Claffo's son, defeated the Heruls</p>	<p>VI cent.</p>
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<p>the Visigoth Kingdom as far as the Pyrenees</p> <p>509 /The Visigoths fled to Spain but Septimania and its fortified site Carcassonne in the Razés region of Gaul remained in their hands</p> <p>511 /Clovis I died- His sons divided the Merovingian Kingdom (Burgundy, Austrasia, Neustria) between them</p>	<p>515 /Slavs, Bulgars and Huns menaced Constantinople</p> <p>518 /Emperor Justin I</p>	<p>526 /Theodoric died in Ravenna- Athalaric succeeded to the throne and the regency was assumed by Amalasantha</p> <p>527 /Justin adopted Justinian and died - EMPEROR JUSTINIAN married Theodora</p> <p>529-532 /War with the Persians</p>	<p>526 /Theodoric ordered Pope John I imprisoned in Ravenna</p> <p>526 /Pope Felix IV</p> <p>529-530 /Foundation of Montecassino Abbey by St. Benedict</p>
<p>531-534 /Franks conquered Thuringia and pushed Visigoths to Spain</p> <p>532-534 /Franks conquered the Burgund kingdom</p>	<p>534 /Athalaric died and the regency was assumed by Theodahad with his cousin Amalasantha</p> <p>534 /Justinian waged war to Theodahad</p> <p>534 /Theudebert I of Austrasia, married Wacho's daughter Wisigarda</p>	<p>532 /The Suevi menaced Thessalonica</p> <p>532 /"Eternal peace" concluded by Justinian and Khosrau I</p> <p>533-536 /Compilation of <i>Corpus Juris civilis</i></p> <p>533 /The imperial army led by Belisarius defeated the Vandals and Africa was annexed to the Eastern Empire</p> <p>534 /Belisarius conquered Vandals' Sardinia, Corsica and the Balearic Islands</p>	<p>531 /Khosrau I sasanid king</p> <p>532 /"Eternal Peace" concluded by Khosrau I and Justinian</p>
<p>510 /WACHO, Tato's nephew (killed by him) married Ranicunda (princess of the Thuringi); Austrigusa (princess of the Gepids); Slinga (princess of the Heruli)</p> <p>One of Wacho's daughters – Wisigarda – married Theudebert of Austrasia</p> <p>First blood relation between the longobards and merovingians - His daughter Valdrada was married by Duke Garibald of Bavaria giving birth to Theodelinda</p> <p>526 /INVASION OF PANNONIA</p>			

535 /GREEK-GOTHIC WAR BROKE OUT

536 /Theodahad was killed – Witiges succeeded to the throne of Italy but was besieged in Ravenna by Belisarius

537 /Witiges besieged Belisarius in Rome

538 /Witiges left Rome

539 /Witiges invades Liguria

539 /Theudebert of Austrasia attempted to invade northern Italy

542 /Totila became King of the Goths

543-546 /Totila relieved Naples, Spoleto then besieged Rome

540 /**WALTHARI** succeeded his father Wacho. As he was an infant king the rule was administered by Audoin

GAUSIAN DYNASTY

546 /**AUDOIN** became king after Walthari's death and led the Longobards to Pannonia, ceded to them by Justinian to battle Gepids.

551 /Longobards, supported by a Roman army led by Amalafid, swept into Gepids' territory and won a major victory over them. Turismond, the son of the Gepid King Turisind was slain in battle by ALBOIN, the son of the king Auduin . During peace talks Alboin fell in love with Rosamund, the daughter of Cunimund and niece of the Gepid King.

551-2 /NARSES URGED INVOLVEMENT OF THE LONGOBARDS IN THE GREEK-GOTHIC WAR.

552 /Narses defeated Totila who was killed

552 /Teia was proclaimed new king of the Goths in Pavia

553 /Franks and Alemanni attempted to sweep into northern Italy

553 /TEIA KILLED. END OF THE GREEK-GOTHIC WAR.

537 /Pope Silverius sent into exile to the island of Palmaria

538 /Pope Vigilius excommunicated heretical bishops

(Gregory of Tours was born

540 /"IN

MONTECASSINO ST. BENEDICT WRITES HIS "RULE"

542 /Justinian ordered all pagans converted

543 /THREE CHAPTERS CONTROVERSY BEGAN**547 /ST. BENEDICT'S DEATH**

547-554 /Pope Vigilius' imprisonment in Constantinople

540 /Khosrau I broke the "Eternal Peace" and invaded Syria plundering Antioch

538 /Belisarius and Narses besieged Ravenna

540 /Justinian defeated Khosrau

554 /*Pragmatic Sanction* – Italy annexed to the Empire

<p>560 /ALBOIN became king and married Chlotsuinda, the daughter of Chlothar I of Austrasia</p> <p>A new blood relation with the merovingians</p> <p>Chlotsuinda died in childbirth of her daughter Albsuinda</p> <p>Alboin kidnapped Rosamund – A new war with the Gepids and their king Cunimund who won and had his daughter saved</p>	<p>554 /Invasion of Italy by Frankish-Alamanni, put down by Narses</p> <p>555 /Chlothar I of Austrasia, (the father of Chlotsuinda) reunited the Frankish Kingdom</p> <p>360 /CONVERSION OF SUEVES</p> <p>560 /Chlotsuinda married Alboin</p>	<p>561 /Guntram the King of Burgundy (+592)</p> <p>561 /Chilperic I the King of Neustria (+584)</p>	<p>567 /A new war of the Gepids with the Longobards and Avari. Cunimund beheaded by Alboin who took Rosamund captive again</p> <p>568 /INVASION OF ITALY</p> <p>568 /CIVIDALE (Forum Iulii) First duchy taken by Gisulf, the nephew of Alboin</p> <p>572 Conquest of Pavia – Alboin murdered in Verona by Gepid assassin Peredeo instructed by Rosamund with her lover Helmichis</p> <p>Rosamund with Helmichis and Alboin's daughter Albsuinda fled to Exarch Longinus' in Ravenna.</p> <p>Both fugitives were poisoned and Albsuinda sent to Constantinople with the Longobard treasure stolen by Rosamund</p> <p>572 /CLEPH crowned king</p> <p>574 /Cleph murdered as instructed by the Emperor</p>	<p>562 /Peace between Khosrau and Justinian</p>
<p>563 /Saint Columbanus began evangelizing the Picts and Scots</p>	<p>566 /Narses the governor of Italy</p>	<p>565 /Justinian died – succeeded by Emperor Justin II</p>	<p>573-584 /Episcopacy of St. Gregory of Tours</p>	<p>570 /BIRTH OF MUHAMMAD</p>
<p>576 /Khosrau I attacked Anatolia but he was driven back beyond the Euphrates by the Byzantine counterattack</p> <p>579 /Khosrau died – King Hormizd IV</p>	<p>578 /Persians defeated in Malatya</p>	<p>580 /The Suevi invaded Thrace and Macedonia</p> <p>584 /Alliance between the Emperor and</p>	<p>573-584 /Episcopacy of St. Gregory of Tours</p>	<p>Period of dynastic struggles</p>
<p>584 /Dukes assembled in Pavia – AUTHARI crowned king</p>	<p>584 /Alliance between the Emperor and</p>	<p>584 /Alliance between the Emperor and</p>	<p>584 /Alliance between the Emperor and</p>	<p>Period of dynastic struggles</p>

<p>584 /The exarch of Ravenna waged war against the Longobards</p> <p>585 /Authari drove back the Franks</p> <p>589 /Authari married THEODELINDA, catholic princess of Bavaria and niece of Wacho</p> <p>590 [Authari died in Pavia – AGILULF, the Duke of Turin, married Theodelinda</p> <p>591 /Agilulf crowned king</p> <p>593 /He relieved Perugia – Attacked Ravenna, Naples, Rome together with Duke Arigis of Benevento and Anulf of Spoleto</p>	<p>585 /The Suevian Kingdom of Spain was annexed to the Visigothic Kingdom</p> <p>587 <u>CONVERSION TO CHRISTIANITY OF RECCARED, KING OF VISIGOTHS</u></p>	<p>the Franks</p> <p>587 /Maurice Tiberius drove back the Slavs behind Adrianople by the Danube</p> <p>591 /Maurice Tiberius restored Khosrau II to the throne in exchange of Armenia</p>	<p>590 <u>POPE GREGORY THE GREAT</u> /Saint Columbanus and his monks began evangelizing the continent through the foundation of monasteries</p> <p>596 /Pope Gregory the Great sent Augustine to evangelize Britannia</p>	<p>591 /Battle of Ganzak - Khosrau II with the help of the Byzantines who gave him hospitality, defeated his rival Bahram VI, former general of Khosrau I who was overthrown by him</p>
<p>599 /Peace with the Empire</p> <p>601 /Agilulf conquered and destroyed Padua</p> <p>602 /Agilulf besieged Monselice, Cremona and Mantua</p> <p>603 <u>ADALOALD, THE SON OF AGILULF AND THEODELINDA, WAS BAPTIZED IN MONZA</u></p> <p>604 /Adalald , who married the daughter of Franks'king Theudebert, was appointed Heir Apparent . Treaty with the Franks</p> <p>A new blood relation and peace treaty of franks and longobards</p> <p>605 Peace with the exarch of Ravenna</p> <p>610 /The Avari invaded Friuli- Conquest and destruction of Cividale by fire</p> <p>615 /Agilulf died – ADALOALD CROWNED KING under the regency of Theodelinda</p> <p>625 /Adalald was deposed by his brother in law ARIOALD who became king</p> <p>627 /Theodelinda died and was buried in Monza</p>	<p>597 <u>CONVERSION OF ETHELBERT THE KING OF KENT</u></p>	<p>599 /Peace with Longobards</p> <p>602 /Emperor Maurice beheaded by his successor Phocas</p> <p>610 /Phocas beheaded by his successor, Heraclius I</p> <p>626 /The invasion of the empire supported by the Persians and attempted by the Avari and Slavs failed</p> <p>629 /Heraclius conquered Persians'</p>	<p>604 /Death of the Pope Gregory the Great</p> <p>615 /Saint Columbanus died at the monastery in Bobbio</p>	<p>605 <u>THE ARABS DEFEATED PERSIANS IN DHONKAR</u></p> <p>617 /The Persians invaded Egypt</p> <p>622 <u>MUHAMMAD LEFT MECCA FOR MEDINA</u></p>

<p>Frankish Kingdom "MAYORS OF PALACE"</p> <p>636 /Upon the death of Arioald ROTHARI, the Duke of Brescia, was crowned king and married Arioald's widow Gundeberga</p> <p>641 /Rothari conquered Liguria</p> <p>643 /EDICTUM ROTHARI</p>	<p>Anatolia and Egypt and reached Nineveh . ON A PILGRIMAGE HE RESTORED THE HOLY CROSS TO JERUSALEM</p> <p>630 /Avari driven back near the Danube by the Roman army supported by Bulgars</p>	<p>630 /The rule of Saint Benedict spread into Gaul</p> <p>636 /Death of Isidore of Seville</p>	<p>630 /Battle of Mu'tah, first clash between the Eastern Roman Empire and the Arabs</p> <p>630 /MUHAMMAD'S RETURN TO MECCA</p> <p>632 /DEATH OF MUHAMMAD</p> <p>632-661 /The 4 orthodox Caliphs ruled the Arab world</p> <p>633 /The Arabs invaded southern Palestine and Syria</p> <p>634 /The Arabs defeated Heracius near Jerusalem</p> <p>636 /Heracitus was defeated again near the Yamuk river – Conquest of Syria</p> <p>637 /The Arabs conquered Jerusalem and Antioch</p>
<p>639 /Death of Dagobert I – NEW DIVISION OF THE FRANKISH KINGDOM</p> <p>656 /King Sigebert III the Merovingian died. Mayor of palace</p> <p>652 /Death of Rothari</p> <p>652-3 /RODOALD, the son of Rhotari, was crowned king and later killed</p> <p>653 /ARIPERT I became the new king and recognized Catholicism as official state religion</p>	<p>650 /Constans II ceded territories to the Bulgars for their help against the Avari</p>	<p>655 /Pope Martin I sent as a prisoner to murdered –</p>	<p>642 /The Arabs conquered Egypt, Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and invaded Sasanian regions of Mesopotamia</p> <p>646 /COMPILATION OF THE QURAN</p> <p>647 /The Arabs started invading northern Africa</p> <p>648 /The Arabs attacked Rhodes, Cyprus, Crete and other Aegean islands</p> <p>651 /Yezdegerd III</p>

<p>661 /Aripert's kingdom was divided between his sons Perctarit (Milan), Godepert (Pavia)</p> <p>662 /PERCTARIT BECAME KING but was deposed by Grimoaldo the duke of Benevento and fled to Franks' territory</p> <p>662 /GODEPERT was murdered by GRIMOALD who took the regency</p> <p>663 /Grimoald waged war against the Franks who helped Perctarit</p> <p>The Byzantines who besieged the Duchy of Spoleto withdrew</p> <p>Grimoald urges Avari's help against Lupus, the rebel duke of Cividale , then clashed with the Avari and Slavs, destroyed Oderzo, invaded Forlimpopoli</p> <p>671 /Death of Grimoald</p> <p>GARIPALD, THE SON OF GRIMOALD BECAME KING –under the regency of his mother - was deposed</p> <p>671 /PERCTARIT ASCENDED THE THRONE</p> <p>678 /Cunincpert appointed co-ruler</p>	<p>Grimoald ascended the throne and kidnapped his son Dagobert II entrusting him to the Bishop of Politiers who sent him to the Irish monastery of Slane. Dagobert made friends with the children of the King of Tara as well as with the Bishop of Tara as well as with Northumbria) Saint Wilfrid</p> <p>666 /Dagobert married Celtic princess Mathilde</p> <p>671 /Grimoald died – Dagobert II became king</p> <p>Upon the death of Mathilde Dagobert married the Visigoth Giselle , the daughter of the Count of Razés whose father in law is St. Wilfrid thebishop of York</p> <p>678 /Thierry of Septimania died succeeded by William of Gellone, descendant of Giselle de Razés, commander against the Arabs celebrated in poems. His coat of arms was the Star of David .</p> <p>679 /23 december. Mayor of palace Pepin of Herstal ("the Fat") ordered Dagobert II killed by a spear thrown in his eye (mythology of Sigfrid)</p> <p>679 /END OF THE MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY</p>	<p>Grimoald II landed in Taranto to attack the Longobards from the south He met the new Pope, Vitalian, then he moved to Sicily where he settled down</p> <p>668 /Constans II murdered in Sicilia</p> <p>673-677 /Siege of Constantinople counteracted by Constantine IV</p> <p>/Formation of the nucleus of the Bulgarian state</p> <p>/Peace Treaty between Constantine IV and Caliph Abd-al-Malek</p>	<p>Constantinople– Eugene I was elected a new Pope</p> <p>664 /Council of Whitby. The bishop of York St. Wilfrid drew Rome attention on the Celtic Church</p>	<p>FINE DELLA DINASTIA SASANIDE</p> <p>THE ARABS CONQUERED PERSIA</p> <p>655 /The Arabs defeated Emperor Constans II near the coasts of Lycia</p> <p>660 /ALI MURDERED BY CALIPH MOAWYA</p> <p>661 /UMAYYAD HEREDITARY CALIPHATE BEGAN – DAMASCUS CAPITAL</p> <p>670 /The Arabs annexed all of Byzantine Africa</p> <p>671 /Foundation of Kairouan</p> <p>674 /An Arab fleet is deployed in the Bosphorus to attack Constantinople</p> <p>677 /Withdrawal of the Arab fleet</p>
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<p>680 /PEACE WITH THE BYZANTINES: THE EMPEROR CONSTANTIN II RECOGNIZED THE LONGOBARD KINGDOM OF ITALY</p> <p>680 /Alahis , the Duke of Trento, opposed to the king and obtained the Duchy of Brescia</p> <p>688 /Upon Perctarit 's death CUNICPERT WAS ELECTED A NEW KING</p> <p>689 /A new rebellion by Alahis. Battle of Coronate</p> <p>690 /Alahis murdered- The image of Archangel Michael stamped on the king's gold coins</p>	<p>687 /Peppin defeated the mayor of palace of Neustrai-Burgundy in Tertry</p> <p>689 /Pepin overwhelmed Frisons- western Frisia annexed to the Frankish Kingdom</p> <p>As a consequence of the pact ratified with Clovis, the question was raised concerning the legitimacy of the power of Mayors of Palace</p>	<p>685 /Constantin IV died</p> <p>691 /Giustiniano II convoca il Concilio <i>quinisesto</i></p> <p>693 /Emperor Justinian II resumed war against the Arabs</p> <p>695 /Popular rebellion. Justinian exiled in Crimea</p>	<p>680 /Council of Constantinople – Refutation of the Heresy of Monothelism – Pope Agatho</p> <p>687 /Pope Sergius I and Antipope Paschal</p> <p>691 /Pope Sergius rejected the canons issued by the Quinisext Council. The Emperor's emissaries attempted to abduct him</p> <p>698 /COUNCIL OF PAVIA – END OF THE THREE-CHAPTER CONTROVERSY</p>	<p>688-691 /Building of the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem</p> <p>695 /First invasion of Carthage</p> <p>697 /The Arabs conquered the bulwark of Carthage</p>	<p>703 /Aripert II the Longobard ceded the lands taken by Rothari to the Pope</p> <p>705 /Ritorno a Costantinopoli di Costantin II con l'appoggio de Bulgari</p> <p>708 /Building of the Grand Mosque of Damascus</p> <p>710 /The Arabs conquered</p>
<p>700 /Death of Cunincpert</p> <p>LIUTPERT, the son of Cunincpert, was deposed by Duke RAGINPERT OF TURIN who became king</p> <p>701 /Raginpert was murdered</p> <p>ARIPERT II succeeded his father Raginpert</p> <p>REPLACED BY LIUTPERT</p> <p>702 /Liutpert was deposed</p> <p>703 /ARIPERT II was elected a new king</p>					

<p>712 /Death of Aripert II 712 /ANSPRAND elected a new king – death of Ansprand 712 /LIUTPRAND became king</p>	<p>714 /CHARLES MARTEL APPOINTED MAYOR OF PALACE 719 /Charles Martel put down the rebellion in Neustria 722 /Saxons' subjugation</p>	<p>717 /Emperor Leo the Isaurian came to the throne and prepared the defence of Constantinople from the imminent Arab attack 726 /Promulgation of the <i>Ecloga</i>, new legislative corpus 726 /EDICT OF LEONE III AGAINST THE WORSHIP OF IMAGES – BEGINNING OF ICONOCLASM</p>	<p>the Maghreb 711 /THE ARABS INVADED SPAIN <u>713 /THE ARABS COMPLETED THE CONQUEST OF SPAIN</u> 717 /New attack on Constantinople 718 /End of the siege of Constantinople 720 /Arab incursions in Gaul and Burgundy and invasion of Septimania 721 /The siege of Toulouse 725-731 /Carcassonne was captured and Autun sacked 732 /Charles Martel defeated the Arabs in Poitiers and drove them back 738 /Liutprand fought against the Arabs in Burgundy and won victory</p>
<p>727 /Liutprand invaded the Exarchate and Pentapolis including Sutri 728 /DONATION OF SUTRI, Liutprand brought into submission the Dukes of Spoleto and Benevento which supported the Pope and invaded the Duchy of Rome 736 /Liutprand associated nephew Hildeprand as king 737 /Patriarch of Aquileia Callistus transferred his seat to Cividale <u>738 /LIUTPRAND DROVE BACK THE ARABS IN BURGUNDY</u> 738 /Liutprand adopted Pepin the son of Charles Martel with a ceremony called <i>capillatoria</i> 739 /LIUTPRAND INVADED RAVENNA AND</p>	<p>721 /Preaching of Wynfrith-St. Boniface ("the Apostle of Germany") to the Saxons of Hesse and Thuringia 741 /Leone III died – Constantine V became Emperor</p>	<p>741 /Pope Zacharias</p>	<p>741 /Pope Zacharias</p>

<p>BESIEGED ROME</p> <p>743 /A new invasion of Ravenna - Liutprand ceded Orte, Amelia, Bomarzo and Bieda to the Pope</p> <p>744 /Treaty of Liutprand and Pope Zacharias : 20 years of peace with the Duchy of Rome</p> <p>744 /DEATH OF LIUTPRAND</p> <p>744 /RATCHIS, the Duke of Cividale, became king trying to cooperate with Rome</p> <p>749 /Ratchis occupied Perugia and the Pentapolis</p> <p>749 /Ratchis deposed and succeeded by his brother AISTULF who, as a fierce traditionalist, interrupted the cooperation with Rome</p> <p>751 /Aistulf captured Ravenna and definitively the Exarchate</p> <p>752 /Aistulf conquered Istria and the Pentapolis, Spoleto menaced Benevento and Rome</p> <p>754 /PEPIN THE SHORT DEFEATED AISTULF IN PAVIA AND GAVE TO THE POPE THE LANDS TAKEN FROM THE BYZANTINES</p> <p>756 /Aistulf died – Election of the Duke of Tuscia DESIDERIUS of Brescia</p>	<p>741 /Charles Martel died - Carloman and Pepin the Short took over the regency</p> <p>747 /Carloman abdicated in favour of Pepin and withdrew in Montecassino</p> <p>752 /Pepin relieved Septimania</p> <p>752 /DEPOSITION OF CHILDERIC III – END OF THE MEROVINGIAN DYNASTY</p> <p>754 /ASSEMBLY OF SOISSONS – WITH PAPAL SUPPORT PEPIN WAS PROCLAIMED KING OF THE FRANKS.</p>	<p>742-743 /Rebellion against the Emperor – Civil War – Constantine prevailed</p> <p>746-753 /Repeated military campaigns against the Arabs and Bulgarians</p> <p>751 /The Empire loses the Esarchate of Ravenna conquered by the Longobard</p> <p>753 /COUNCIL OF EASTERN BISHOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE- PROHIBITION OF THE VENERATION OF RELIGIOUS IMAGES- ESCAPE TO ITALY FROM EASTERN MONASTERIES</p> <p>755 /Clashes between Byzantines and Bulgars</p>	<p>742 /The Pope met Liutprand in Terni and obtained Orte, Amelia, Bomarzo and Bieda</p> <p>743 /Zacharias visited Aquileia, Ravenna and Pavia</p> <p>Treaty with the Longobards : twenty years of peace for the Duchy of Rome</p> <p>749 /The Longobards ceded to Zacharias the Duchy of Perugia</p> <p>750 /Appearance in Rome of the (apocriphal) Act called "Donation of Constantine" of 312</p> <p>751 /Zacharias died – Stephan II elected as a new Pope</p> <p>754 /Wynfrith-San Bonifacio murdered in Frisia</p> <p>754-755 /Stephan II went to Ponthion, France, to ask for help against Aistulf</p> <p>/ALLIANCE AGAINST THE LONGOBARDS</p> <p>Donation of Pepin. The "Promissio carisiaca" granted the Pope new lands. Charlemagne was titled "Patricius Romanorum"</p> <p>755 /JANUARY 6TH. IN THE ABBEY OF ST.</p>	<p>750-751 /Revolution in Khorasan and Caliphre Manwan II murdered</p> <p>THE ABBASID CALIPHATE BEGAN</p> <p>ABU AL-ABBAS</p> <p>754-755 /FOUNDATION OF BAGHDAD BY CALIPH ABU JAFAR AL-MANSUR</p> <p>756 /Foundation of Umayyad Caliphate of</p>
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<p>770 /Desiderius associated Adalgis as king</p> <p>769 /Pavia. Queen Ansa met Bertha, the mother of Charlemagne to arrange the marriage between Charles and Desiderata, preceded by the repudiation of Himiltrude, and that of a sister of Charles and Adalgis</p> <p>770 /Desiderius' daughter Desiderata, was married by Charlemagne</p> <p>771 /Desiderata returned to Brescia where Carloman's sons fled</p> <p>772 /Desiderius' expedition against Rome</p> <p>773 /Desiderius defeated by Charlemagne fled to Pavia and Adalgis to Verona</p> <p>774 /DESIDERIUS SURRENDERED – ADALGIS FLED TO BYZANTIUM <u>END OF THE LANGOBARD KINGDOM IN ITALY</u></p>	<p><u>755 /PEPIN CROWNED KING BY THE POPE</u></p> <p>756 /Pepin went to war in Italy and donated the Pentapolis taken away from Aistulf to the Pope</p> <p>768 /Submission of Aquitaine and death of Pepin – Charles (crowned in St. Denis) and Carloman (crowned in Soissons) ruled jointly Charles married the Merovingian princess Himiltrude</p> <p>770 /Mainz – Marriage of Charles and Desiderio's daughter Desiderata</p> <p>771 /Repudiation of Desiderata. Marriage with the Suevian princess Hildegard</p> <p>771 /Charles wages war against Carloman who succumbed to fever. His sons fled to Desiderius'</p> <p>773-774 /EXPEDITION INTO ITALY– BATTLE IN THE VALLEY OF SUSA – SIEGE OF PAVIA AND VERONA</p> <p><u>774 /CHARLEMAGNE AND THE CAROLINGIAN DYNASTY</u></p>	<p>775 /Constantin V died in battle against the Bulgars. His son Leone IV became Emperor</p>	<p>770 /Pope Stephan III opposed in a letter to Charles to his marriage with Desiderata</p> <p>771 /Pope Adrian I</p>	<p>Cordoba with Abd er-Rahman</p> <p>The Berber resistance to the Arabs in the Maghreb</p> <p>762 /Caliph al-Mansur built Baghdad on the remains of the ancient Ctesifon and Seleucia</p> <p>766 /Harun-al-Rashid at 20 years of age succeeded Al-Mansur</p> <p>Caliphate Of Harun Al-Rashid</p>
			<p>773 /Threatened by Desiderius the Pope asked Charlemagne for help</p> <p>774 /ADRIAN I WELCOMED TO ROME</p> <p><u>CHARLEMAGNE WHO CEDED PERUGIA AND THE DUCHY OF SPOLETO</u></p>	

Sporadic documentary evidence suggests that the Longobard *élites* in Italy commissioned prestigious buildings right from their arrival (palaces and residences, but also churches and basilicas), along the lines of their Roman predecessors, in order to affirm their position and authority.

Since the century before the Carolingian annexing of the north and centre of the peninsula (second half of the 7th-first half of the 8th century A.D.), the Longobard kings and dukes began more frequently and more systematically to committed themselves especially to the construction of churches and monasteries. The monastery, in particular, is a typical foundation of this period, an expression not only of the strength of the faith of the Longobard nobles, but also a place of refuge for themselves and their families and, above all, an institution that guaranteed the continuation of their assets. King Desiderio alone, together with his wife Ansa, founded three monasteries (in addition to San Salvatore in Brescia, there were those in Leno and Sirmione) and all the dukes of the peninsula conformed to this model, undertaking ambitious architectural enterprises unparalleled in Europe at that time.

Sources testify – and monument evidence confirms – that the construction industry was well organised with guilds of specialised craftsmen who could carry out complex commissions to high standards. Not having an architectural, pictorial or sculpture tradition of their own, the Longobards used the existing skills of the local craftsmen. This is one of the reasons that the Longobard artistic style in Italy is extremely composite and presents specific characteristics in different parts of the kingdom. Faced, therefore, with a clear unity of intent which brings together all the monument complexes – owing to the desire for self-determination of the

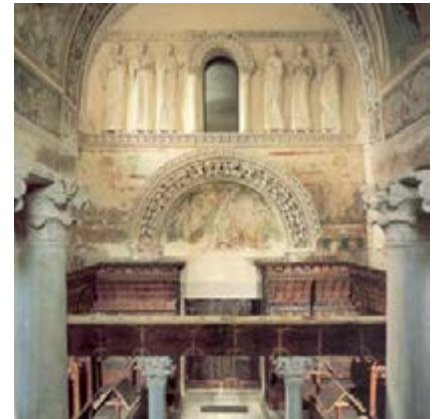
Longobard élites and legitimization before the indigenous population – we find heterogeneous artistic creations which, for example, in Lombardy seem to be more conspicuously subject to the Merovingian influence, as in Friuli the influence is more Byzantine and Syriac. The language in different areas of Italy was therefore different, but the various formal dialects were mutually comprehensible.

Today's region of Friuli is the area of Longobard settlement in Italy that is richest in testimonies and findings; in particular, one of the most complex and original buildings of Longobard architecture is preserved at **Cividale del Friuli**, the so-called “Tempietto Longobardo”, Oratory of Santa Maria in Valle, with a single chamber, square-plan, covered in a spacious cross-vault, which terminates in a lower presbytery, divided by pairs of columns in three parts covered in barrel vaults. The sumptuous decorative scheme, including mosaics on the vaults, stucco figures and ornaments, and a series of frescoes painted in aulic style and skilfully refined, make this one of the most splendid and ambitious works to reach us today from 8th-century Europe, probably the work of the Royal couple Astolfo (749-756) and Giseltrude. In particular, the stucco tondo figures of female saints show the refined and high level of artistic production achieved in Italy in the late Longobard era.

The Temple, together with San Giovanni, the Palatine Church of the royal court, stands in the urban area belonging to the castle, next to the early Christian Church of Santa Maria, which became an Episcopal church with annexed Palace in the late Longobard era.

The Episcopal complex, renovated and extended by the patriarch Callisto, consisted of a set of communicating buildings,

Cividale del Friuli, the “Tempietto Longobardo”



which included the Basilica, the Baptistry of Saint John the Baptist and the Patriarchal Palace. From the Baptistry, discovered at the start of the 20th century beneath the Duomo, come two of the most important works of Longobard sculpture, currently preserved in the *Museo Cristiano e Tesoro del Duomo*, a short distance from their original location. The high level of craftsmanship explains the excellent quality of Callisto's “*tegorio*” – an octagonal aedicule which covered the baptismal font, with columns and arch vaults finely sculpted with symbolic images and rich decorative motifs – and the altar commissioned by King Ratchis – the only sculptural piece from the Longobard era featuring a biblical narrative theme, achieved using a linear and calligraphic language that invert the standards of classical naturalism, and enriched by a vivid chromatism and a precious set of mounted stones.

The remains of the Patriarchal Palace were uncovered beneath the 16th-century Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti, designed by Andrea Palladio, today home to the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* which houses the burial items from urban and suburban necropolises of Cividale, real treasures of Longobard artistic craftsmanship.

The exceptional nature of the proposed artistic item is provided by the preservation of the most representative structures

and spaces of the secular and religious *élites*. This offers a clear proof of the socio-cultural composition of the urban *civitas* – the Longobard ruling one – as well as of the strategies performed by the dominant classes in the power management. Indeed, the site includes evidences of the rich artistic production ascribed to Longobard period and to a secular customer base. It is a unique repertory, for it displays the ubiquitous creativity and experimentation attitude of workers who elaborated a new original language as result of the confluence of different traditions: the indigenous, Barbarian, Byzantine and Arabic ones.

The monumental area of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia in **Brescia** is an extraordinary architectural palimpsest that incorporates the female convent built by Duke Desiderio of Brescia, with his wife Ansa in 753 A.D. before becoming king. The Church of San Salvatore is one of the most important testimonies of late mediaeval architecture: the building, with triple apse transept, had three naves with a series of columns and capitals, some recycled from the classical era and from Byzantium, others made for this purpose. The church was entirely decorated with stuccoes and frescoes; the decorations, along with those of the Cividale Tempietto, are one of the richest



Brescia, the Church of San Salvatore

and best preserved collections of the Early Middle Ages. A complex play of stucco reliefs and wall paintings probably decorated the crypt, which also had the three-apse system of the upper floor. Within the church, enhanced by a marble liturgical assemblage of which numerous elements are intact, can be found a number of tombs of the privileged, one of which is thought to be that of Desiderio's wife, Ansa.

The complex somehow recalled architectural and ornamental models already used in the Capital Pavia, and subsequently in Cividale. Nevertheless it became a referring point for the prestigious architectures ordered by the secular and religious purchasers. As a whole, it is possible to recognize here traditions of North-European (British and Alemannic), Mediterranean (Ravenna's and Roman) and Oriental ascendancy.

The Monastery had service structures for the pilgrims reception and the poor housing. Historical sources recall the *Xenodochio*, which hosted the pilgrims, and the so called *Peresindo's* Hospital. The monastic complex area spread Westward with houses, burial places and productive plants. The walls evidences still visible *in situ* testify the presence of the large number of Longobard buildings, with different functions and structural quality. Such evidences were uncovered in what is still considered to be the most complete medieval urban excavation, within an area where the most important pre-existing Roman remains in Northern Italy are preserved.

S. Salvatore - S. Giulia Monastery, which had reception structures for pilgrims and accommodation for the poor, played a fundamental role in the society of the time, both in religious terms and in political and economic terms. Its importance did not diminish after the fall of the Longobards: its richness and high prestige over the centuries led to new important

architectural interventions, extending Desiderio's complex until it became the structure that we see today, which, in addition to three cloisters from different eras, includes the Romanesque Church of Santa Maria in Solario, the 15th-century choir and the 16th-century church of Santa Giulia. The entire complex, the result of an exceptional recovery and valorisation project, is currently home to the *Museo della città*, which houses the finest artistic testimonies of the long history of Brescia and its territory.

While Cividale and Brescia, like Benevento, demonstrate the settlement methods of the Longobards within the most important cities in the urban system created by the Romans, **Castelseprio-Torba** is excellent testimony of how high altitude fortified systems, which developed during the late Roman era following the first Barbarian invasions, were re-used. The *castrum*, destroyed by the Visconti in the late 13th-century – with the exception of buildings of worship – and following its abandonment, retained the fundamental features that characterised it: the imposing wall circuit, a place of shelter for the inhabitants in times of peril, the high quality of the housing system and of the main worship complex of San Giovanni Evangelista,



Castelseprio, Christ Pantocrator
in S. Maria foris portas

with basilica and annexed octagonal baptistery, completely reconstructed by the Longobards in the 7th century and used internally and externally for the burial of important local personages. A particularly significant example of military architecture is the Torba tower, placed at the summit of the fortified site of Castelseprio, which led down to Valle dell'Olonia, and which, in late Longobard times, was used as a female convent. The rooms on the first and second floors of the tower, used by the nuns as a sepulchre and oratory respectively, preserve noteworthy remains of paintings which, in some iconographic respects, are reminiscent of the stucco work in the Cividale Tempietto.

The Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* in Castelseprio, a private aristocratic building with annexed cemetery, placed in the area of the burg which developed westwards of the *castrum*, preserves one of the finest pictorial texts of the whole of the Early Middle Ages; the scenes dedicated to the story of the childhood of Christ are presented in the central apse of the small triple-apse structure enriched with an inlaid marble floor. The series of figures is complex and dense with episodes and references, alternated with symbolic images; the style is free and animated which renews and revitalizes the

expressiveness and Hellenistic pictorial quality and is unequalled by other creations of the time.

The *Wideramn* epitaph probably comes from the church and is one of the first testimonies of written Longobard funeral culture. Conquering the written culture of the victors went hand in hand with assimilation of architectural and decorative cultures. Having first entered the funeral ritual with the purpose of evoking the memory of the personality rather than merely the physical aspects of the deceased, writing soon took on new functions of celebrating the image and status of the Longobard *élites*: it is in this function that we encounter it in the most extraordinary architectural works, the painted dedicatory inscriptions of San Salvatore and Brescia and the Cividale Tempietto, the inscriptions on the *tegurio* of Callisto and on the altar of Ratchis, again in Cividale, in the epigraphs in the Sanctuary of Saint Michael on the Gargano Coast, the architectural inscriptions on monuments in the duchies of Spoleto and Benevento, clear references to Imperial Roman customs.

The complex as a whole represents an extraordinary example of castrensian settlement which stands out for its spatial organization, monumentality and typological variety of its buildings. The great number of worship buildings, characterized by different functions, public and private, is a proof of the influential relationship of the Longobard *élites* with the Church, to the extent of creating a "new" model of settlement where the sacred places played a primary role in the power strategies.

Again in the duchy of Spoleto there is the same tendency for the prestigious architecture conveyed in the monuments of the northern duchies. One of the best preserved examples is the Basilica of San

Salvatore in **Spoleto** and the Clitunno Tempietto in Campello, both outstanding edifices designed using classic Roman style features. Most of the sculpted ornaments are new works rather than recycled *spolia* from ancient buildings, designed and realised in such a convincing, skilful and credible way that they also convinced Palladio that the Tempietto was a Roman temple and it still puzzles and astounds scholars to this day. The Church of San Salvatore, which probably had funerary functions originally, has a three-aisle basilica floor plan, with presbytery divided into three parts, and central vaulted covering with octagonal base. The semi-circular apse is closed on the outside by a straight wall and flanked by two apsed, cross-vaulted rooms. One characteristic element on the interior, which has lost almost all of its pictorial and stucco decorations, is the rich entablature with Doric frieze set on Doric columns in the nave and Corinthian columns in the presbytery. Of the original rich decorations of the façade, alternated by pillars and divided into two orders by a cornice, which must have terminated with a triangular fronton, remain the window cornices and three portals with skilfully elaborate classical motifs. S. Salvatore Church is an early architectural evidence of the Longobard period, as expression of



Spoleto, the Basilica of San Salvatore



Campello sul Clitunno, the Clitunno Tempietto

the ruling *élites* ideology. It inaugurates a model for the medieval religious architecture. As original products of different attitudes (Roman-Hellenistic, Bizantine Longbards, indigenous, Syriac), it precociously embodies the cultural pluralism which is the Dark Ages peculiar trait and the ground of the Medieval Europe.

The design of the recomposed spoils is common to the extraordinary marble works of San Salvatore and those of the Clitunno Tempio, a small *sacellum* in the form of a tetrastyle Corinthian temple with two side porticoes *in antis*, located in **Campello sul Clitunno**. The façade features splendid columns covered in leaves from the portico, whose architrave bears an inscription in extraordinarily carved square Roman capital letters invoking God, complementing the inscription on the side porticoes. This is one of the rare examples of monument epigraphs of the Early Middle Ages; the practice of placing monument inscriptions on the façade of a building had been abandoned in late antiquity and was not re-introduced until the 14th century when Leon Battista Alberti created one for the Malatesta Temple in Rimini. Inside the Temple, painted murals of remarkable quality, which have been compared to the frescoes in the presbytery of Santa Maria Antiqua in Rome, framed a small marble aedicule in the apse, which is also partly the product of the assemblage of recycled Roman material and purpose-designed decorations.

The little temple represents a masterpiece of religious and commemorative architecture, to the extent of being a pilgrimage destination (see graffiti). Its structures and decorations together with the surrounding landscape make of it a unique work where artificial elements and natural environment (Clitunno river and the holy *locus*) perfectly merge.

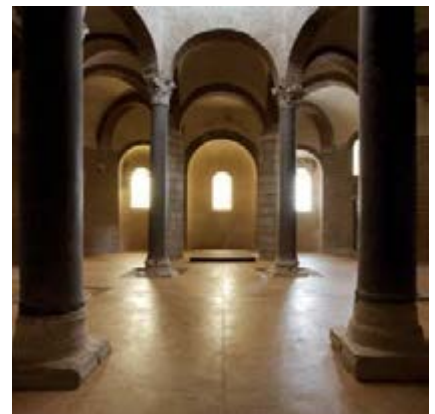
Like the dukes of Spoleto, Arechi II, son-in-law of the Friulan Desiderio and the duke of **Benevento** also carried out prestigious monumental initiatives, trying to develop their own aulic construction style and court art with marked ancient features. The clearest and highest expression of this intention is the Church of Santa Sofia, one of the most complex and best preserved complexes of its era. The dedication to Holy Wisdom, *Haghia Sophia*, which is expressly influenced by the Great Church in Constantinople which stood near the imperial palace, offers another example of the ambitions of its sponsor patron

The church was built in around 760 A.D. as a personal chapel and national sanctuary by the duke, for redemption of his soul and salvation of his people and nation. The quality and inspiration represented by Santa Sofia are testified by its complex central structure and by the intricate vaulted roof; the interior space is divided by columns and pillars laid out to form a central hexagon and a concentric decagon; the columns of the hexagon bear recycled, but carefully selected, capitals from the classical era, also placed in an upturned position to form bases. The circular perimeter wall, which becomes fragmented beyond the presbytery area, terminates in the three apses. In the two minor apses are preserved the most important pieces of the pictorial series dedicated to stories of the life of Christ, which probably covered the entire interior surface of the church. The fragmentary nature of the images partly limits the effectiveness of the painting, which is nevertheless the highest testimony of "Benevento painting", an art movement of considerable importance (also involving the two monastic centres of San Vincenzo in Volturno and Montecassino), parallel to the *scriptura beneventana* phenomenon, the national script of the Longobards in

southern Italy, also used in monasteries to transcribe works from antiquity.

Annexed to the church of Santa Sofia was a female convent, whose extraordinary cloister, with Roman-style forms, re-uses a number of elements of the original Longobard construction. The cloister and the convent structures are currently home to the *Museo del Sannio*, which houses some extraordinary exhibits from the city. This peculiar star-shaped Church is a sophisticated, extremely peculiar product of both Roman-Hellenistic and Bizantine tradition (because of the central plan, typical of the V-VI cent. oriental architecture) meeting the Longobards attitude towards experimentation, which in this building is realized once again by a thought out exploitation of the *spolia*. Moreover, the Church anticipates the renewed interests in central planned buildings, which will spread mostly in Northern Europe starting from the Carolingian time especially in the palace chapels.

After 650 A.D., the Benevento Longobards incorporated into the territory of the duchy the Gargano region, where, worship of the Archangel Michael was established the 4th century onwards, thanks to ongoing intense relations between the Greco-Byzantine world and Apulia. Worship of



Benevento, the Church of Santa Sofia

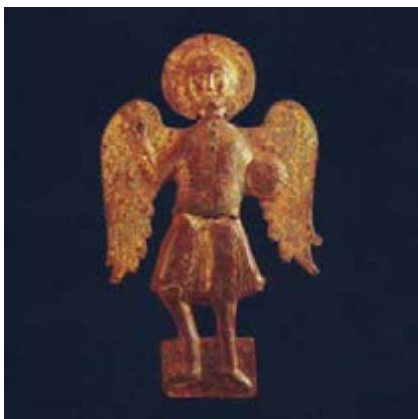
the Archangel was, in some aspects, congenial to the sensitivity of the Longobards; indeed they were now converted to Christianity, and must have felt a particular attraction for Saint Michael, in whom they found attributes and characteristics of the pagan *Wodan*, considered the supreme god by Germanic populations, the god of war, psychopomp, protector of heroes and warriors. From the 7th century, the Gargano sanctuary in **Monte Sant'Angelo** was considered a national Sanctuary by the Longobards and it soon became the most important place of worship of Saint Michael in the west, influencing all others.

The Longobard dynasties of Benevento, but also those of Pavia, as testified by Longobard inscriptions preserved in the buildings, gave life to vast monumental reconstruction works at the sanctuary, to facilitate access to the primitive cave and provide hospitality for pilgrims. With the Longobards it became one of the most important places of worship in Christendom and was an international destination of pilgrimage, one of the last stages on the road that lead to the Holy Land, coinciding in with the ancient route of the *Via Traiana* southern Italy, which since then took the name of *Via Sacra Langobardorum*.

In the centuries following the fall of the

Longobards, the Normans, Swabians and the House of Anjou adopted worship of Saint Michael and became attached to the Gargano sanctuary, and carried out important reconstruction works, changing the original architectural layout of the upper part of the sanctuary and enhanced it with new decorations and important treasures. Today the sanctuary is still a pilgrim destination, with morphological and ritual features dating date back to the Longobard period.

The sanctuary is one of the rare Dark Ages *loca sanctorum* preserved through the centuries. Particularly, the heritage possibly ascribed to the Longobard phase – with its exceptional epigraphical *corpus* – is a unique evidence for the Longobards history outline, being expression of a peculiar spirituality insofar as they combined the German pagan beliefs with Christianity. The Longobards, indeed, transformed and gave new life to S. Michael's worship, which so much contributed towards the development of the medieval pilgrimage – unifying factor of the Byzantine Mediterranean basin and the Northwestern Europe and the Germanic world. This became a universal reference, both for the Christian faith displays and the architectural setting of S. Michael's hundreds sanctuaries built in the West.



Icon of San Michele, golden foil

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

THE GASTALDAGA AREA WITH THE SO-CALLED TEMPIETTO LONGOBARDO AND THE EPISCOPAL COMPLEX WITH THE PALAZZO PATRIARCALE BELOW THE NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

"the main city in the Venetian region was once *Aquileia*: today instead it is *Forum Iulii*, so called because Julius Caesar had set up a market there"

These are the words used by Paul the Deacon, the historian of the longobards, to sum up the history of the city of Cividale, which had become the seat of the first longobard duchy in Italy.

THE CITY BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE LONGOBARDS

Forum Iulii was one of the lesser cities founded by the Romans on the margins of the land belonging to the colony of *Aquileia*, originally set up during the Romans' expansion towards the Alpine regions, the area East of the Alps towards the Balkans.

The city rises on a natural plateau overlooking the *Natisone* river, between the plain and the pre-alpine area, along what was already a route in Protostoric times. This track reached from the basin of the Danube river to the sea and followed the course of the river *Natisone*, and the upper reaches of the river *Isonzo*. On account of its strategically important position it was probably fortified by the Romans during the late Republican period, when an imposing city wall was built, which partly survives to this day. The documentary evidence shows that the city, founded by *Cesar* (56-50 BC) probably enjoyed administrative autonomy as of 49 BC and was raised to the rank of *municipium*. It was enrolled within *X Regio* and was assigned to the *Scaptia* tribe.

During or shortly after the walls' construction,



a daring bridge was flung over the chasm, or *forra*, in which the *Natisone* flowed, as the river in this area had formed a deep cleft in the bank of rocky conglomerate. The bridge is aligned with the city axis running North to South, which constituted the *cardo maximus*, and corresponds today to *via Paolino d'Aquileia* and *corso Mazzini*. On the route leading from *Cividale* to *Aquileia*. The Roman city's urban layout, together with its necropolises which stretch to the South and to the North East, were revealed, albeit only in part, by extensive excavations carried out by *Michele della Torre* at the beginning of the 19th century, as well as by emergency excavation work of the 19th and 20th century, and by a few recent methodical research work. To this day there are few certainties as to the location of the main public areas. Their hypothetical location is based on the only existing epigraphical documents (i.e. bases bearing dedicatory inscriptions to Emperor *Caracalla*, which probably stood in

the Forum, and a small altar dedicated to *Jupiter* now in the National Archaeological Museum). Private buildings on the other hand are well documented: the most sumptuous boasted expensive mosaic floors while a wealthy *domus* was equipped with a thermal bathing complex. All of these buildings rose in the South Eastern area of the city. The northern neighbourhoods were probably those mostly given over to commercial and productive activities.

The city developed rapidly during the Late



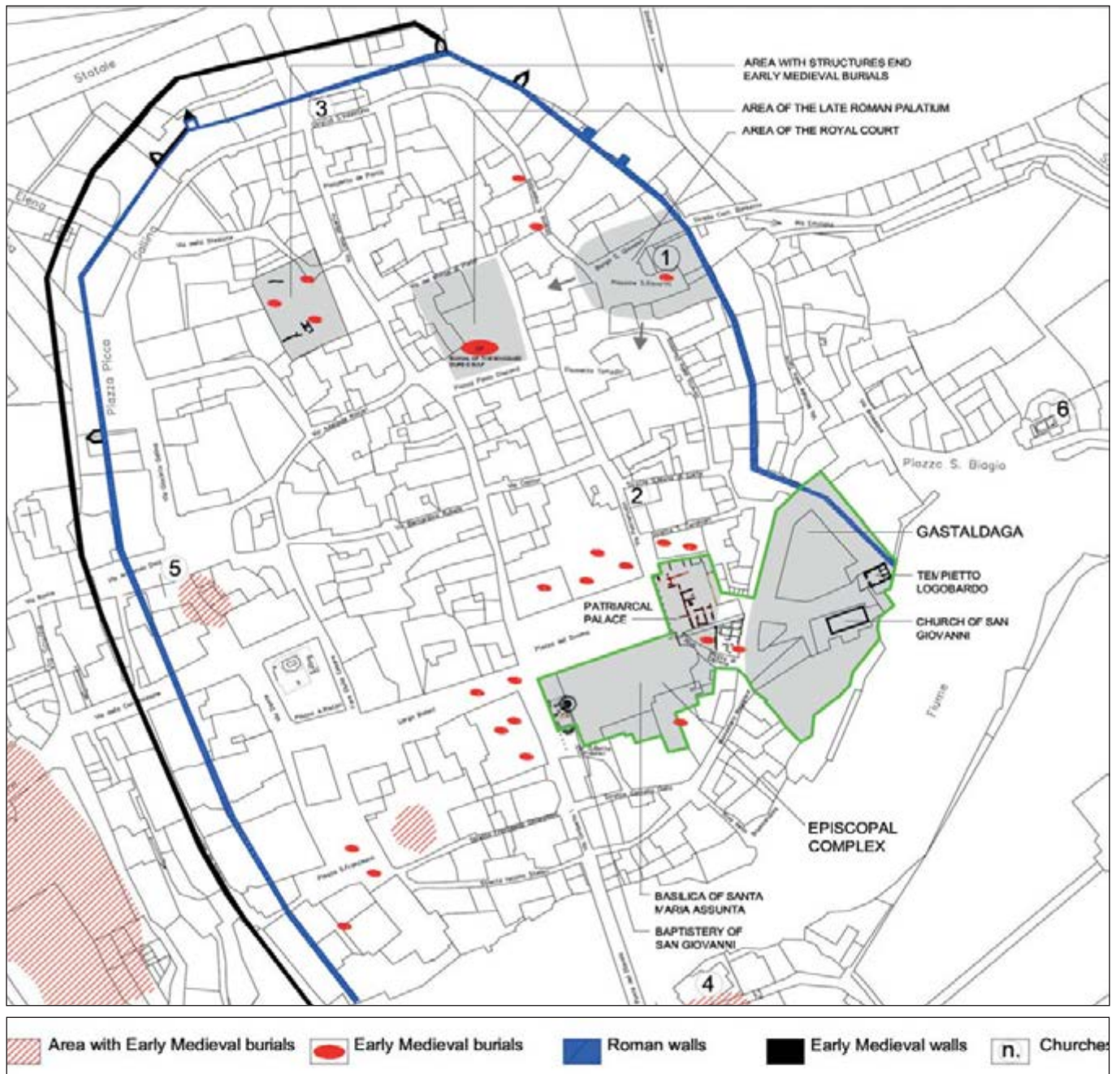
Mosaic depicting Ocean, from a Roman *domus*

Forum Iulii during Roman times

Antique period, thanks to its strategic role in frontier defence. During the second half of the 4th century it supplanted Aquileia as seat of the *corrector*, or governor, of Italy's North-Eastern province. During this period, the inhabited area's limits remained identical

to those of the old *municipium*, as defined by the late Republican walls, which were reinforced and enhanced during the 5th and the 6th centuries. The city's expansion during these times is proved by the development of new monumental areas, such as the

religious complex of Santa Maria—today's Duomo—with an Early Christian baptistry, and important palaces. One of these, possibly belonging to the provincial governor, has been partially revealed by excavations carried out in piazza Paolo Diacono.



Forum Iulii during Longobard times

HISTORY AND URBAN ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY DURING THE LONGOBARD PERIOD

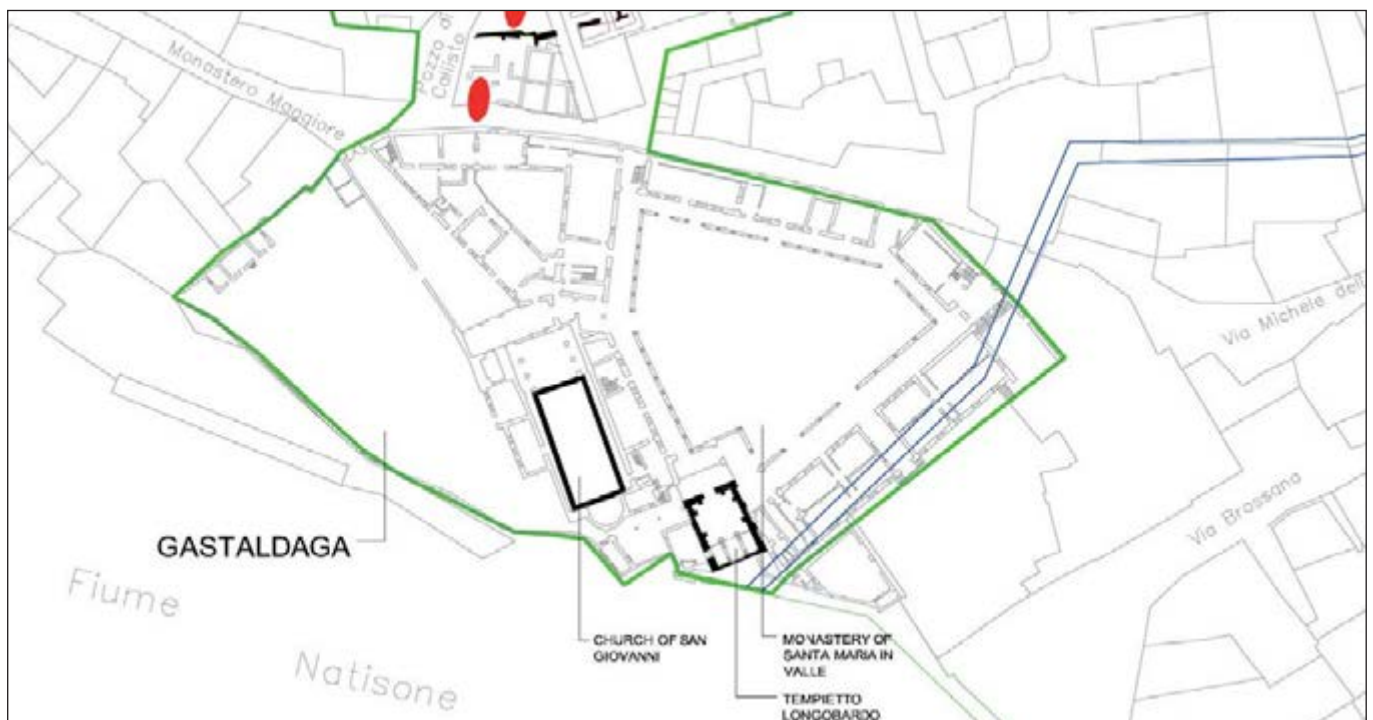
In 568 A.D. the Longobards had descended into Italy and immediately took over *Forum Iulii*. King Alboinus left here his nephew Gisulf, together with some of his best warriors. Gisulf governed a Duchy including four Roman *municipia* (Aquileia, *Concordia Iulium Carnicum* and *Forum Iulii*), corresponding more or less to modern Friuli. To the East it reached as far as the river Livenza, bordering with the duchy of Ceneda, stretching to the South as far as the Adriatic coast, past which were the areas such as Grado and other areas, still under Byzantine rule. Cividale must have appeared to the Longobards as a well-fortified castle, within the ancient walls which resisted and survived the only conquest and devastation the city experienced during Longobard domination, namely, the sack by the Avars, at the beginning of the 7th century, when the city was taken by means of a stratagem.

Within the enceinte the main monumental areas of the Longobard city included the following:

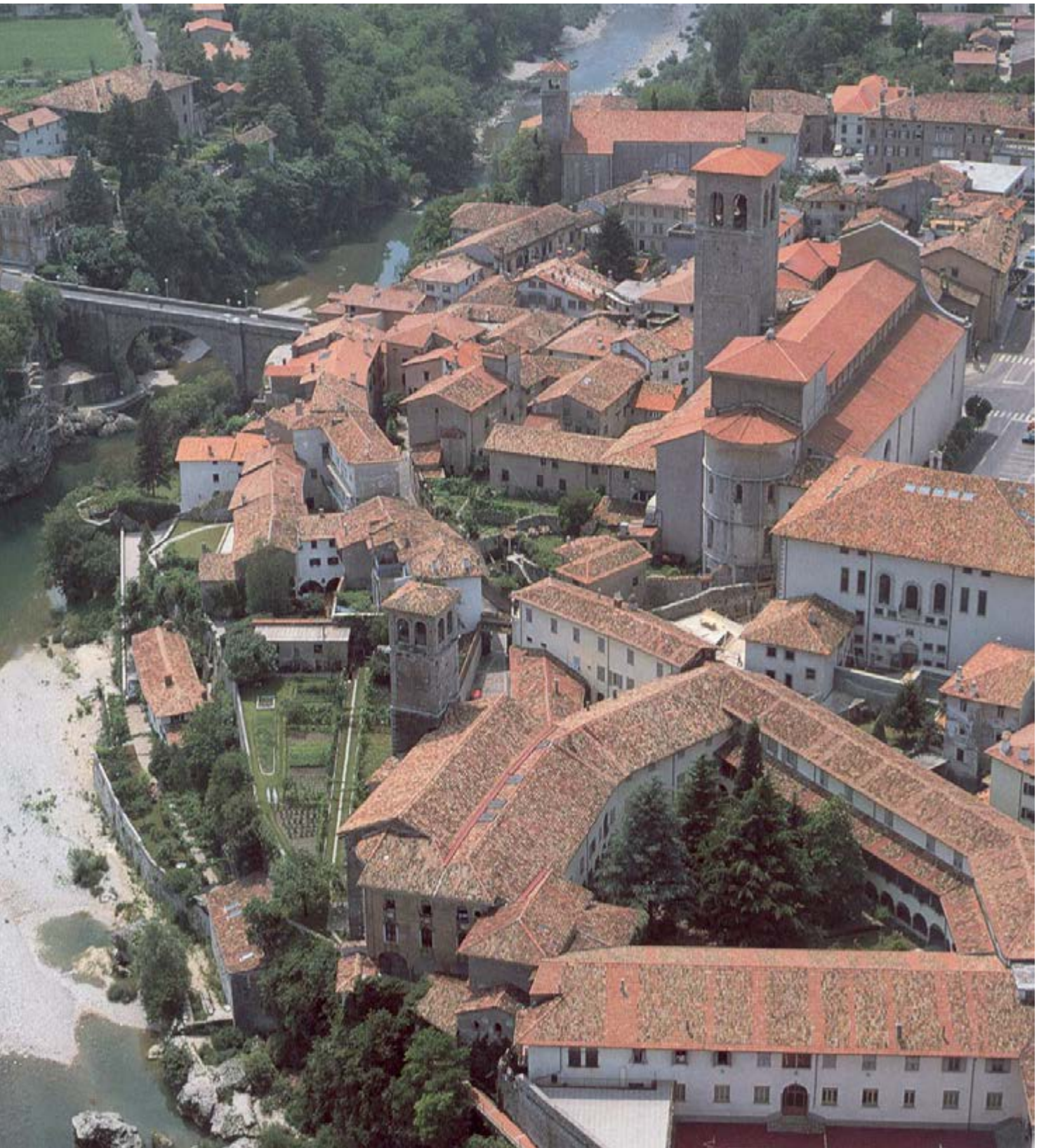
- the area called Valle, appointed as seat of the *Gastaldaga*, or seat of the *gastaldus regis* –the King's representative; here the church of San Giovanni and the Oratory of Santa Maria were built, as well as an important monastery, known as Monastero di Santa Maria in Valle, a monument erected in the last years of the Longobard rule;
- the area around the Early Christian centre, called Santa Maria, which became episcopal church with a nearby palace, certainly built during a later phase of Longobard rule.

During the reign of Duke Pemmon and of his son Ratchis, in the 8th century, Cividale enjoyed a period of remarkable architectural and artistic development; moreover, Callixtus, Patriarch of Aquileia, helped by King Liutprand, transferred his seat to an imposing palace rising immediately to the North-East of the basilica of Santa Maria

Assunta, under the auspices of King Liutprand. The aristocracy also contributed, by founding new worship places, of which significant sculptural artefacts survive to this day. These monuments are described in detail below, and are being proposed as candidates for inscription on the World Heritage List; apart from these, the traces of the Longobard period relate to a common type of domestic architecture, where older structures are routinely re-used by making wide use of economical and perishable materials. The existence of wooden huts of the kind used by Germanic cultures has been ascertained, as well as the presence of open, unoccupied spaces, which testify how some parts of the Late Antique city had reverted to a rural state. The appearance of burials inside the city points to significant changes in the use of city space: single tombs, or burials grouped in more consistent and organized groups have been discovered both in close proximity to places of worship, as well as in residential areas. A nobleman, wrongly identified as Duke Gisulf,



The Santa Maria in Valle Monastery with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and the Church of San Giovanni



View of the western area of Cividale del Friuli including the nominated property

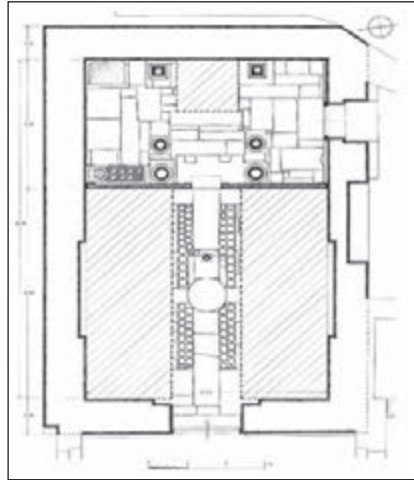
was buried with his rich funerary apparel some time around the middle of the 7th century A.D. in the area occupied by the Late Antique palace discovered in piazza Paolo Diacono; this palace is believed to be associated with the seat of ducal power in the city. The main Longobard necropolises rose outside the walls, mostly along the main routes which led into the city, starting from the very first phases of Longobard settlement.

THE SITE

The site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is required corresponds to the heart of the Longobard city.

This is an emblematic example of the urban culture of the Longobard period, which brings together in one place the two most important centres of power in the city: the Gastaldaga and the *insula episcopalis*.

The site's outstanding importance lies in the fact that it still preserves the most representative buildings and spaces -used by both



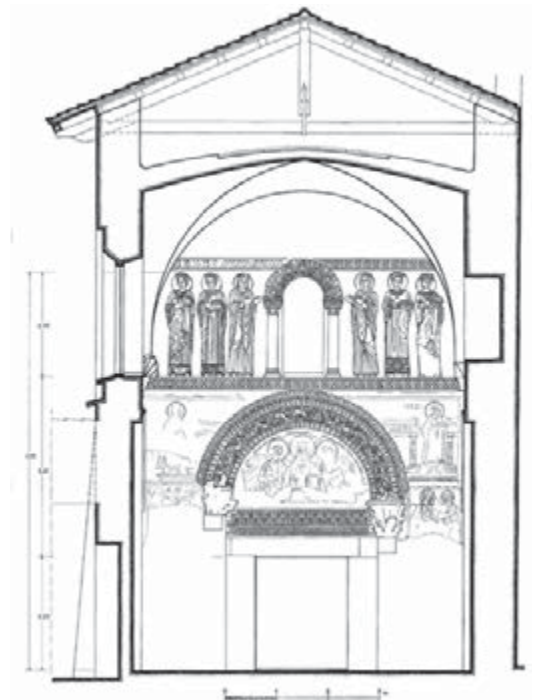
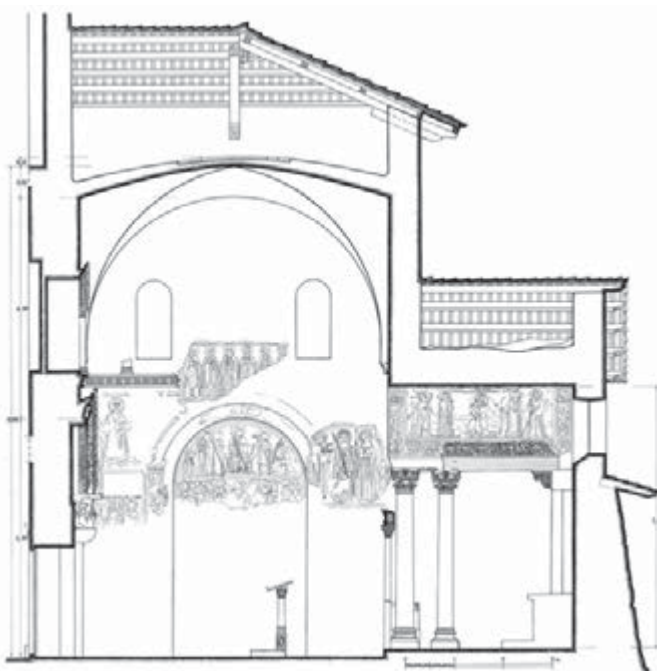
the secular and religious *élites*-, as evidence of the dominant socio-cultural organisation of the urban *civitas* in the Longobard period, and of the strategies by which the ruling classes exercised their power.

This wholly original artefact resulted from an encounter between different cultures that expressed themselves in different areas, most importantly in their organisation of urban space and in their mutual interdependence; the proximity of the secular and

religious buildings demonstrates the close connection between the two seats of power and for that reason, as an example of *forma urbis*, the settlement pattern of Cividale is early evidence that the urban power structures (the Cathedral and the Palace) had become polarised in a unique place (the central square).

Furthermore, the multi-layered cultural and typological nature of the site bears eloquent witness to the types of secular and civil artistic artefacts that were being commissioned during the Longobard age. This collection of finds is unique because at all levels and in all fields, they demonstrate that the artisans who made them took a creative approach and were ready to experiment, actively developing an original language that came out of mixing different traditions: the indigenous, the barbaric, the Byzantine, and the Arabic.

This property is also of outstanding importance because it still perfectly preserves the geo-morphological components that led to its being selected for the construction of an enemy fortified settlement.



The Tempietto Longobardo: plan and internal vertical sections of Northern and Western walls

La gastaldaga

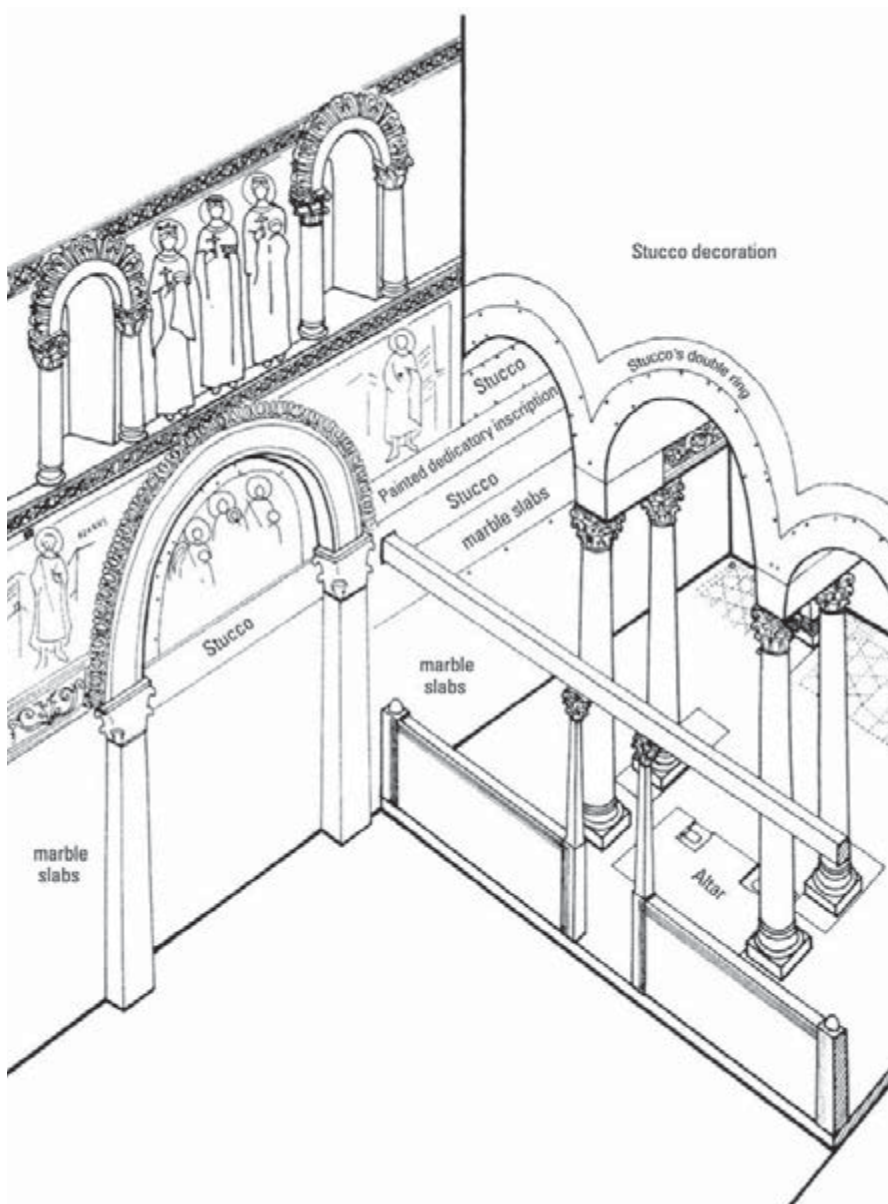
The 16th century transcription of a diploma of Berengarius I (889-890 or 917-918 A.D.) states that in the place known as Valle there was the *Gastaldaga*, or seat of the *gastaldus regis*, the administrative officer in charge of the fiscal estate and of the possessions of the Longobard King in Cividale and in the Duchy of Friuli. The low lying area called Valle –which occupies the South-Eastern area of the city, close to the walls, not far

from an ancient city gate, called Porta Brossana– is an area with its own particular atmosphere, overlooking the craggy chasm in which the river Natisone flows, in a place which is both impervious and picturesque, capable of evoking the prestigious medieval past of this ducal city. Possibly, this area had already assumed a central function within the urban structure under the domination of the Goths. This situation conditioned the development of monuments in

the area around the Church of San Giovanni, the city's most important and oldest religious building, second only to the Cathedral, and in the area of the a small building known as the *Tempietto Longobardo* (literally, “the little Longobard temple”), a work of unparalleled splendour dating from the late Longobard period, which can be considered a royal building. It is in this context, probably still during the Longobard period, that the monastery of Santa Maria incorporated older buildings, and became the core of a new building complex.

Because the Monastery was considerably developed during subsequent periods and right up to today, it is not easy to identify the surviving traces of the ancient palace settlement. After Torp had completed his investigations, remnants of the Early Middle Ages Paace of *gastaldus* were identified in archaeological structures came to light within the Church of San Giovanni, in a space that connects the cloister to the narthex. Here it can be seen that in the rebuilding of this church and the south-western arm of the monastery, the orientation of the earlier structure was respected and adhered to, in both cases. Recent stratigraphic tests of the wall construction further confirm that on each occasion when the monastery complex was reorganised over the centuries, the intention was always to respect the older building, and to replicate a space that had particular architectural significance within the overall arrangement.

Other elements brought to light during the 2008 archaeological excavations, in a small courtyard located between the apse of San Giovanni and the southern perimeter of the *Tempietto*, can be identified as parts of the original layout of the valley site. Investigations carried out here in 1962 had previously found evidence of the first phase of frequentation of the site as a series of interconnecting rectangular rooms, paved in mosaic, that extended below the sacristy of



Axonometric reconstruction of the Northern wall of the hall with the presbyterial area



View of the hall from the presbyterial area

the Tempietto. The 2008 investigations clearly demonstrated that these structures, which can now be visited by the public visit, were partly reused in construction of the religious buildings for the Longobard palace, which in fact seem to have been well integrated with those pre-existing structures.

The so-called “Tempietto Longobardo” Oratory of Santa Maria in Valle

The building faced East and included two rooms: the presbyterial area covered by three barrel vaults, and a hall with an almost square plan, with a cross vault ceiling. The plan is based on a 3 to 5 relationship between the two spaces, while the elevation is based on the golden rule. The possible existence of a narthex, which some researchers have proposed, has not been ascertained. The building's exterior was executed using a mix of techniques, and

appears quite plain, the walls being enlivened only by simple blind arches; this creates a contrast with the decorative wealth of the interior's surfaces.

The Western wall of the hall has overall preserved its original appearance, the walls being divided into three areas, a rule which was also followed on the North and South walls; it is thus easy to reconstruct the appearance of the small building in the 8th century. The walls were covered by a tall marble skirting, over which ran the complex decoration of the middle section, comprising frescoes depicting male Saints, placed on either side of the large central arch; the latter was decorated by vine trellis motifs, and was supported by two tall capitals modelled in stucco, and rested on semicolumns.

The magnificent arches were originally covered in polychrome decoration, possibly touched up in some areas with gold leaf, and were meant to offset the lunettes containing

frescoes: to the West was a scene showing 'Christ among the Archangels Michael and Gabriel', on the south side the 'Madonna and Child between two Archangels'. The scene in the fresco which graced the lunette on the North wall is too badly damaged and cannot be interpreted.

In addition to the figures of Saints, this middle area to the West also contained a dedicatory inscription which started here and ended on the wall East of the apse, comprising characters painted in white and ochre pigments over a purple background, totalling twenty four hexameters in all. This fragmentary inscription, of which only a few lines are legible today, invokes the protection of the Virgin Mary and of the Redeemer, and mentions events involving deaths, and the building's *pii auctores* (literally “the pious authors”), unfortunately without stating their actual names; this has led researchers such as Torp to identify them as representing the



Arch with the stucco archivolt with vine shoots and frescoed lunette with Blessing Christ between Archangels Michael and Gabriel

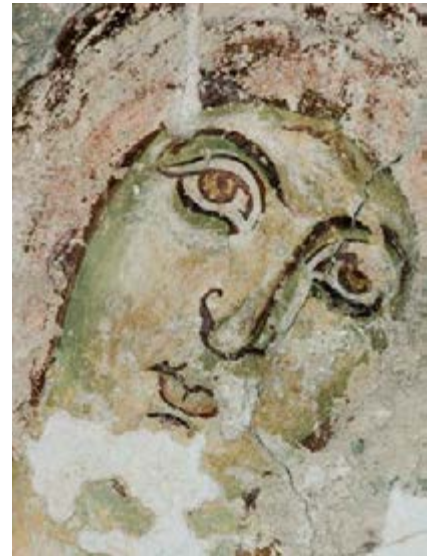
Detail of lunette's fresco depicting Blessing Christ between Archangels Michael and Gabriel

royal couple Astulf (749-756) and Giseltrude. In the upper section of each wall there are five windows, each flanked by small columns, and by arches decorated with sculptural openwork: one window takes up the central part of the West wall, while other two grace the side walls. On either side of the windows runs a stucco high relief decoration, consisting in a line of twelve female figures: six survive on the west wall on either side of the window, while other ones, now missing, probably stood in groups of three on either side of the other windows on the side walls. These figures are a little larger than life, and each wears a *nimbus*, or square shaped halo. The ones on either side of the window are turned slightly inwards, at a slight angle, in a pose signifying religious worship, and both wear a tunic and a cloak called *palla*, raised to cover their heads. The remaining four are depicted frontally, richly clothed and wearing gem studded collars and diadems, and each holds the crown of martyrdom and a cross. The wall decoration is further enriched by ledges modelled in stucco showing flower motifs, with glass ampoules inserted in the centre of each flower, according to a technique also found in San Salvatore, at Brescia.

The female Saints in stucco and the male Saints painted in fresco were meant ideally to converge towards the triumphal arch on which had been placed, presumably within a rich frame, a stucco sculpture group of figures, probably of a slightly larger size than the figures of female saints, possibly depicting an 'Annunciation' or a figure of 'Christ in glory'.

The surviving elements at the base of the vault may indicate that the hall's original ceiling formed a barrel shaped vault, and was embellished by mosaics, but collapsed in the 13th century and was thus rebuilt.

The presence of both precious marble, as well as polychrome, gilded stuccoes and mosaics also characterized the transept

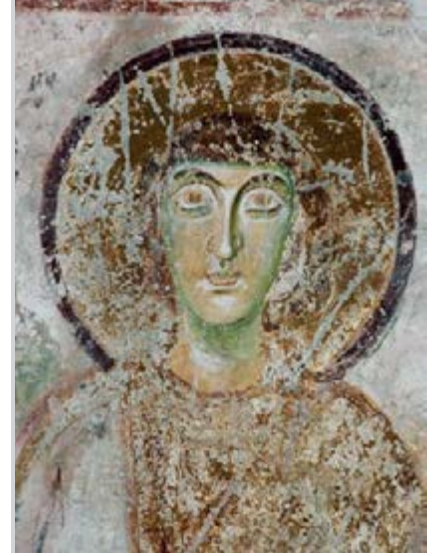


Details of the stucco archivolt with vine shoots

Fresco with dedicatory inscription



Fresco with Saint, detail



Fresco depicting Saints on the Northern and Western walls

area. In the middle of the eastern wall there was a stucco arch, of a slightly smaller size than the large vine covered ones of the hall; above the skirting covered in marble slabs ran the purple band bearing the building's dedicatory inscription. The traces left by nails on the preparation layer which still adheres to the three small vaults, in the transept area seems to suggest a mosaic or stucco decoration, which would have further enhanced this section, where one finds a central vault supported by six columns with Corinthian capitals on which rest two re-used Roman epistyles decorated with vegetal volutes. Between the presbyterial area and the aula, the main body of the building, there is a section consisting of plutei in Proconnesian marble on which rest two small piers crowned by Corinthian capitals, supporting a wooden lintel beam. The aula preserves large parts of the original floor mosaic in *opus sectile* comprising geometric motifs (hexagons and triangles), similar to the one partly still preserved in the church of Santa Maria *foris portas* at Castelseprio, and to the one which graced Santa Sofia in Benevento. The presbyterial area is today floored by re-used marble elements; in the North-East corner although the marble covering has gone missing, it is possible to inspect the preparatory layer of the earlier pavement in *opus sectile*, which still shows traces of the imprint of small stone slabs of hexagonal and triangular shape.

On the North side of the presbyterial area stand two marble slabs decorated with bas reliefs showing entwined motifs and other elements typical of the decorative repertoire of the early medieval period; these slabs originally belonged to an 8th century ambo, and were dismantled and re-used as sides of a sarcophagus placed in the same presbyterial area, possibly around the beginning of the 9th century.

The building, includes frescoes dating from the late Medieval period have been partly

preserved, and also holds a wooden choir dating from the 14th century.

The majority of scholars believe that the so-called Tempietto, which rose in the area pertaining to the *gastaldus*, was erected to act as a Palace Chapel, and that the exalted quality of the building is the result of royal patronage. But from the point of view of the chronology, the prevailing view is that the building and decoration date from the middle of the 8th century, or to the years between 733 and 766 A.D., that is, to the



Female Saints in stucco

Female Saints in stucco



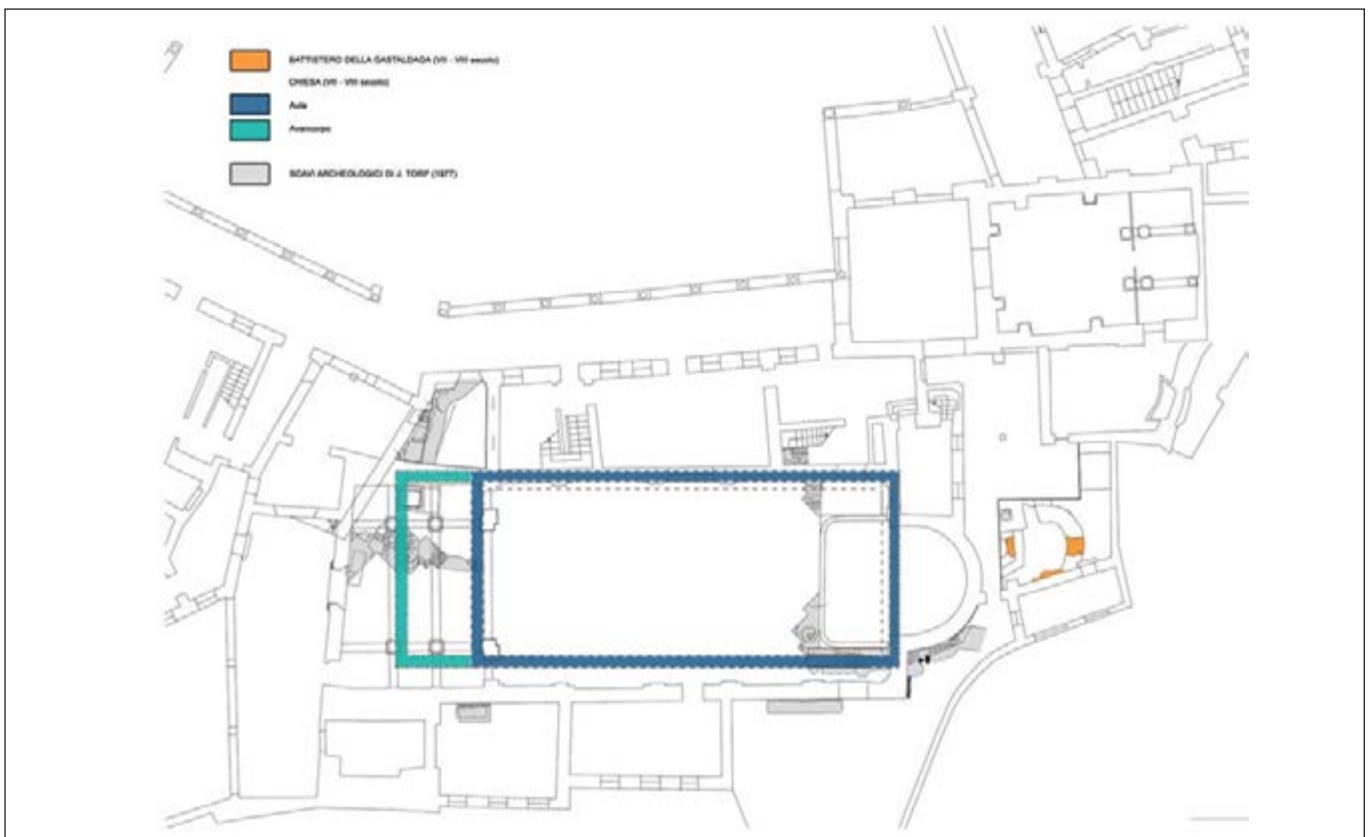
View of the presbytery



reign of Astulf or *Desiderius*. The creation of the exceptional decorative, pictorial and stucco furnishings is generally attributed to artists of Byzantine culture, originally from areas of the near East which had recently been conquered by Islam, and who had reached Italy thanks to Popes of Eastern origin, who reigned in Rome in the 8th century. The decorators of the Tempietto were perhaps supervised by the same *Paganus*, who carved his name on the plaster of the intrados of the window of the Eastern wall.

The Church of San Giovanni

S. Giovanni, the Palace Church used by the royal court in the early Longobard period, later became a monastic worship centre. It had originally dedicated solely to John the Baptist, and was later dedicated also to John the Evangelist, and is first mentioned in a document dating from 830 A.D., when



Church di S. Giovanni in Valle: reconstruction of building phases

its domains bordered with those of the monastery of Santa Maria. At a later date the church was incorporated into the monastic complex, at the time in which Berengarius I allowed the Western section of the Gastaldaga to be given over to the monastery for its enlargement, either in 889-890 A.D. (the third year of his reign as King) or in 917-918 (the third year of his reign as Emperor).

The research of Hjlmar Torp indicates that the original building consisted of a small rectangular building ending with a flat wall with no apse; as in the case of the Tempietto nearby, the presbyterial area was emphasized by a slightly raised floor and a narrower width compared to the hall. A rectangular atrium was situated, or was probably leaned against the façade during Early Middle Ages, as proved by documentary evidence from recent excavations and survey. The sculptural elements belonging to this phase are the following: a lunette decorated with peacocks facing each other among floral motifs, an architrave with a frieze showing lambs bearing crosses, which can be

dated to the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century, and finally a series of artefacts belonging to the burials of Longobard nobles, discovered here in 1751; among these are a small golden cross and a beautiful golden disc bearing the figure of a stag, dating to the first half of the 7th century. This evidence points to the fact that around that time the church of San Giovanni represented a privileged burial place for the Longobard aristocracy, which would explain its location close to the royal court.

The Church's importance throughout Longobard nomination –and after its demise– is proved by the many sculptures dating from the 8th century or to the Carolingian period, which relate to later work carried out to embellish its interior decoration.

The church was placed immediately to the South-East of the Tempietto, and its architectural appearance today is the result of continual remodelling during medieval and renaissance times. It comprises of a large rectangular hall with a deep semi-circular apse facing East.



Gold elements of furnishing from Longobard graves found inside the Church

The 2008 excavations in the courtyard behind the apse of San Giovanni - which are still visible and can be visited by the public - brought to light an additional place of worship with an apse at its eastern end, and which was built within the area of some earlier rooms with mosaic floors. The enclosures of those earlier spaces have been preserved because they include evidence that a more recent crushed earthenware floor was laid inside the semicircular perimeter of the new apse, and also continued outside, creating a sort of usable space beyond the apse.

Within the space to which the apse was attached, and whose perimeter walls have not been found, were found the remains of a brick-built depression paved with marble slabs, and whose sides were finished in a crushed earthenware mortar. It is possible that this depression, of which only the eastern side has been preserved, but which lines up with the centre of the apse and appears to have been hexagonal in shape, was a baptismal font. It appears to have been at a lower level than the original floor, and to have had two or three steps down, for access. And it is very suggestive to note that the perimeter size of this depression is the same as that of a small hexagonal arched arcade for a baptismal font, preserved in the Archaeological Museum, whose workmanship can be associated with that of the workshops that made the coronation for the



Archaeological excavation behind the apse of San Giovanni Church: remains of previous Baptistry and cemetery of the Monastery

Cathedral baptismal font (*tegurium*), commissioned by the Patriarch Callisto and sculpted in the second quarter of the eighth century. It is also likely that this arched arcade, a decorative feature found on many other early baptismal fonts, was part of the font used by the royal court.

Within the Longobard *Gastaldaga* (Chamberlain's palace), the complex of the Church of San Giovanni probably therefore also included, right from the beginning, a baptistery standing east of the church and apparently connected to it. This would have been more than justified by the importance of the location, which was the traditional place of worship for the Longobard nobility of Cividale, and may also have initially been specifically associated with the adhesion of the Longobards to Arian Christianity.

The Monastery of Santa Maria

The monastery's existence is documented for the first time in year 830 A.D., in a *diploma* issued by the Carolingian Emperors Lotharius and Ludwig. This document assigned jurisdiction over the convent of Santa Maria, to the patriarch of Aquileia. This monastic institution was situated within the city walls in the Valle area, and shared boundaries with the Church of San Giovanni (which was not included in the donation, as it still formed part of the *Gastaldaga*). Up to that date, therefore, the monastery has been a part of the King's estates.

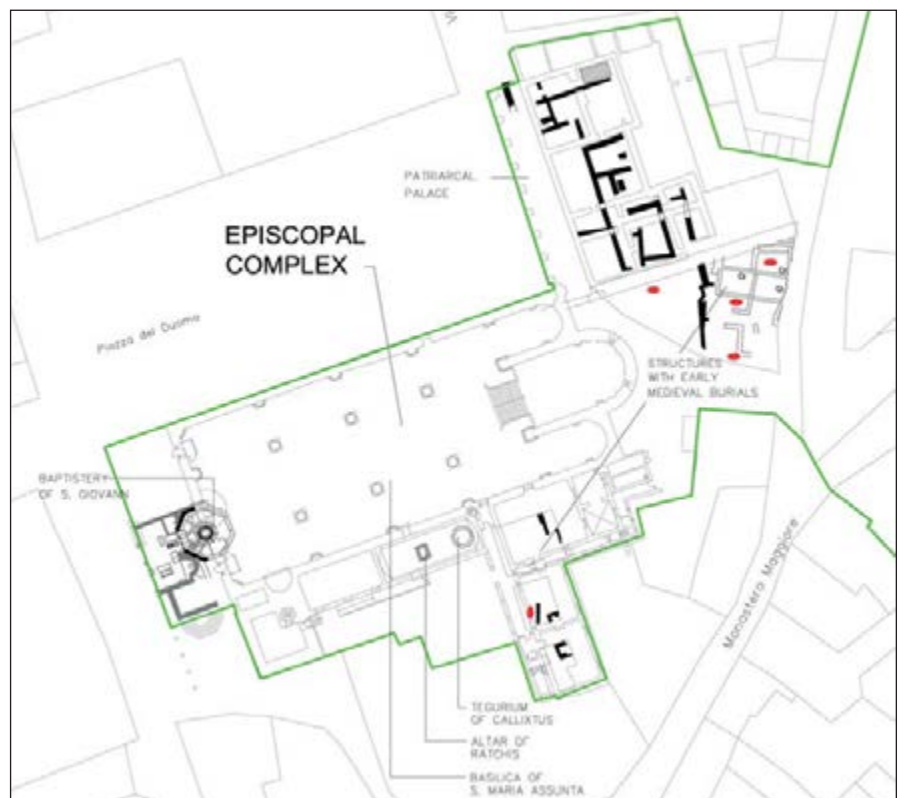
The monastery was probably founded during the Longobard period, sometime between the middle and the third quarter of the 8th century, at a time in which there seems to have been a surge in the number monastic foundations by the King and his Longobard aristocracy. In the duchy of Friuli at this time the monasteries of Sesto and Salt were founded by high ranking patrons. Some traditions still alive in Cividale, which however have never been confirmed by other elements, ascribe the foundation of

Santa Maria to a Longobard woman of royal blood, possibly Queen Tassia, wife of Ratchis (744-749) or else Giseltrude, the wife of Ratchis's successor, Astulf, and sister of duke Anselm, founder of the large monastic complex of Nonantola.

The Episcopal complex

The history of the Longobard duchy of Friuli is entwined with that of the patriarchal seat of Aquileia. As soon as the Longobards descended into Italy, the bishop of Aquileia, Paolinus (reigned 557-569 A.D.) decided to flee to the coastal city of Grado, also bringing the treasures belonging to the church of Aquileia. The patriarchal title was duplicated between Grado and Aquileia, and after this, probably sometime between 608 and 628, the patriarch of Aquileia, who resided in the territory of the Longobards, moved from the city of Aquileia into the *castrum* of Cormons.

Byzantine capitel (end 5th - first half 6th century A.D.)



Plan of the Episcopal Complex

In 737 the patriarch Callixtus, encouraged by King Liutprand, transferred his residence from Cormons to Cividale, evicting the *praesul* (a governing clerical figure) of the town of *Iulium Carnicum* who had earlier established his residence in the city as agreed with Duke Pemmon. The arrival in Cividale of Callixtus (737-757) coincided with a period of great political and cultural prosperity for the Longobard Duchy of Friuli and the city enjoyed a period of great splendour. Patriarch Callixtus (737-757) is credited with the renewal and enlargement of the church complex which became the episcopal seat during this same period of Longobard domination: "...*post haec Patriarcha (Calistus) ad Civitatem rediens, ibi Ecclesiam, et baptisterium Sancti Johannis, atque Palatium Patriarchale construxit...*"².

The complex included a series of interconnected buildings, comprising the basilica dedicated to the Assumption, (Santa Maria Assunta), the Baptistery of San Giovanni Battista, and the Patriarch's Palace. The complex occupied a hillock immediately to the North of the Valle area. Here, within the area of today's Duomo, an octagonal baptistery was rediscovered, which had been made more monumental by a *tegurium*, or baldaquin, added by Callixtus, and possibly also by adding the altar of Ratchis (today held in the nearby Christian Museum). The structures of the Patriarch's Palace, adjacent

to the Basilica of Santa Maria, were rediscovered under the area of the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti, the seat of today's Museo Archeologico Nazionale.

The Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta and the baptistery of San Giovanni Battista

As shown by the sculptural elements which have come to light in the past, the remains of the religious centre probably date back to the early Christian period. This first place of worship was beautified and enlarged by Patriarch Callixtus and its remains are very probably still largely buried under the Duomo, which was built at the beginning of the 16th century. The complex was characterized by the alignment along a single axis of the basilica, its atrium, and the baptistery, a typical trait of the traditions of Aquileia. The only remains investigated are those which can be referred to the baptistery building, which can be dated between the Early Christian period and the Carolingian period, and which were revealed by the excavations carried out by Ruggero della Torre between 1906 and 1909. The building had an octagonal plan with an entrance on the eastern side, and probably comprised an apse on the West, where an altar would stand. It can be easily compared to the baptisteries in Grado, Parenzo, and Castelseprio, which are all datable to the 5th and 6th centuries; it is thus possible that this

building was erected around that time, and that Callixtus had been responsible for giving it a monumental appearance, by enriching it with precious liturgical furnishings, including the *tegurium* sheltering the baptismal font; probably the altar of Duke Ratchis was placed there around the same time.

Around the Baptistery other buildings directly linked with the Baptistery were erected, and received mosaic decorations, of which only a fragment of geometric phytomorphic decoration survives.

The basilica of Santa Maria Assunta was also renovated under Callixtus, as shown by the discovery of liturgical furnishings. Around it stretched a burial ground, identified in a number of different sightings: in proximity to piazza Duomo (Michele della Torre's excavations, in 1819), in the area of the sagrato (Ruggero della Torre 1906-1909), and under the former Canons' house (excavations of 1989), and under the Duomo's sacristies (excavation campaigns 2001-2002). Some burials included Longobard type furnishings. The burials discovered in the 2000-2001 campaign supplied interesting information concerning living conditions and pathologies of those buried there.

The tegurium of Callixtus

The decorative covering called a *tegurium*, was added under Patriarch Callixtus to the octagonal baptismal font of the Basilica of



Details of small arches of the *Tegurium* of Callixtus, above the baptismal font

Small arch with the name of Callixtus



Santa Maria and represents the most well-known and important sculptural example of the so-called "Liutprandean Renaissance", which can be referred to the artistic climate of the reign of King Liutprand (712-744).

The *tegurium* consisted of a series of eight small marble arches on columns bearing refined, elegant capital sculpted in an imitation of the Corinthian style, with acanthus leaves, volutes and a central rosette, which strove to echo Early Christian examples. The arches rose all around the font, over the points in which two sides of the octagonal parapet joined up, and where baptisms were performed with a triple immersion into the water font. The small arches' decorations are framed by bands of intricate motifs and vegetal volutes, and include peacocks, lions, lambs, fishes, griffons, and deer, sculpted with a fresh, realistic style. The figures are

Baptismal font with *Tegurium* of Callixtus Patriarch (737-744 A.D.)



shown in couples, facing each other, and are placed on the sides of the archivaults and surrounded by other decorative floral elements. They are meant as Christian symbols of redemption, as the animals drink from the source of salvation, the main theme in a baptismal context. On the upper ledge of the arches runs a dedicatory

inscription in capital characters which explicitly calls to mind the patronage of patriarch Callixtus. A further possibility of refining the chronological context of this artefact would be the mention of Liutprand and his son Hildebrand, who reigned until 744, and inscribed on an arch found in the 16th century in the Duomo's paving, which has been identified as an element originally belonging to the *tegurium*. This would allow a dating of the work between 737 and 744.

The altar of Ratchis

The dedicatory inscription running along the upper ledge of the work means that the altar can be considered a gift of King Ratchis (who reigned after Liutprand, from 744 to 749), commemorating his father Pemmon Duke of Cividale. It reads "Ratchis Hildebohlorit ensures the very great gifts granted by Christ to the sublime Pemmon may shine, so that temples in honour of God should be built everywhere, and thus, among other things, he has adorned the house of the blessed John with hanging jewels to enhance the beautiful *tegurium* and has enriched the altar with the colour of marble".

The altar appears as an oblong composed of marble slabs placed side by side, four of



The Altar of Ratchis

which are sculpted with figures framed by decorative motifs. On the front of the altar is a figure of Christ shown in the act of blessing, and inscribed in an almond shape, or *mandorla*, flanked by cherubim, and supported triumphantly by angels. On the sides instead are shown scenes from the life of Christ, which relate respectively to the Visitation, to the Virgin and to Saint Elizabeth, and to the adoration of the Three Kings. On the back is an opening to allow the viewing of relics, and this is flanked by figures of crosses encrusted with precious gems, while other floral motifs fill the lower section.

The altar was probably executed sometime around the fifth decade of the seventh century or later, possibly in 749, the year in which Ratchis abdicated and retired to a monastery, and must be considered one of the most singular sculptural works of the Longobard period.

The altar's appearance is that of a precious reliquary, created by the goldsmith's traditional skills cherished by Longobards. The work is remarkable because of the peculiar way in which the figures are shown, rendered dynamically and enhanced with great chromatic effect thanks to the thick lines which cover the figures' drapery.

Recent research has confirmed that the work was further enriched by precious stones placed in small holes present in the floral elements, the crosses, the cherubim's wings, and probably also in the eyes of some of the characters. The whole work was characterized by strong colouring which meant the altar seemed more like a precious jewel case than a marble liturgical object.

Both the *tegurium* of Callixtus and the altar of Ratchis are preserved, together with other Early Medieval sculptural elements, in close proximity to their original location, in a room focusing on the Early Medieval period, in the museum called **Museo Cristiano e Tesoro del Duomo**. This museum, which has recently been restructured,

Patriarchal Palace: detail of the Early Middle-Ages mosaic



occupies buildings to the South of the Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta (today's Duomo of Cividale). The museum holds many artefacts which illustrate the Christian history of Cividale and of its ecclesiastical institutions, as well as numerous others which exemplify the jewellers' and goldsmiths' capacity during the later years of Longobard domination and during the Carolingian period in Cividale.

The Palazzo Patriarcale

Some structures belonging to the Patriarch's palace have survived and are visible in the lowest level of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale, and likewise, a well still today bearing the name of Well of Callixtus, survives in an area behind the apse of the Duomo. The palace structures were brought back to light in the 1970s, and belong to two phases: the first belongs to the Early Middle Ages, while the second one belongs to a Late Medieval or Renaissance phase. In the Early Medieval masonry it is easy to see what remains of the Longobard Patriarchal Palace mentioned by Paul the Deacon.

Probably Callixtus chose to take up residence in a pre-existing palace -built by Bishop Amator perhaps upon late Roman structure- which Callixtus restructured or totally rebuilt. The building was erected on one side of the Basilica of Santa Maria; its wall masonry consisted of large river pebbles bound with mortar, and it had a square plan and may have been equipped with a *solarium* on the first floor.

It is still possible to admire part of the original decoration, a mosaic floor comprising of geometrical patterns picked out in black *tesserae*, against a white background. The mosaic can be compared to the paving of the early Christian episcopal seat in Aquileia, which belongs to the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 5th century; the mosaic in Cividale is thus considered a late imitation of the one in Aquileia.

The palace is described by Late Medieval sources as a large building including many halls and a chapel dedicated to Saint Paulinus of Aquileia, and overlooking a large open area, described as a *viridarium* ("garden"), where, as situated in *aere prope*

palatium e post ecclesiam maiorem (“in the area close to the palace and behind the main church”) with a well, which still exists, and whose memory is recorded also by the local place names. The recent excavations (1987 – 1988) have shown that the episcopal complex near the Basilica had been built close to an area inhabited from the 3rd to the 5th century, after which its structures were reused in the Longobard period, during phases which may date to the 6th or 7th cen-

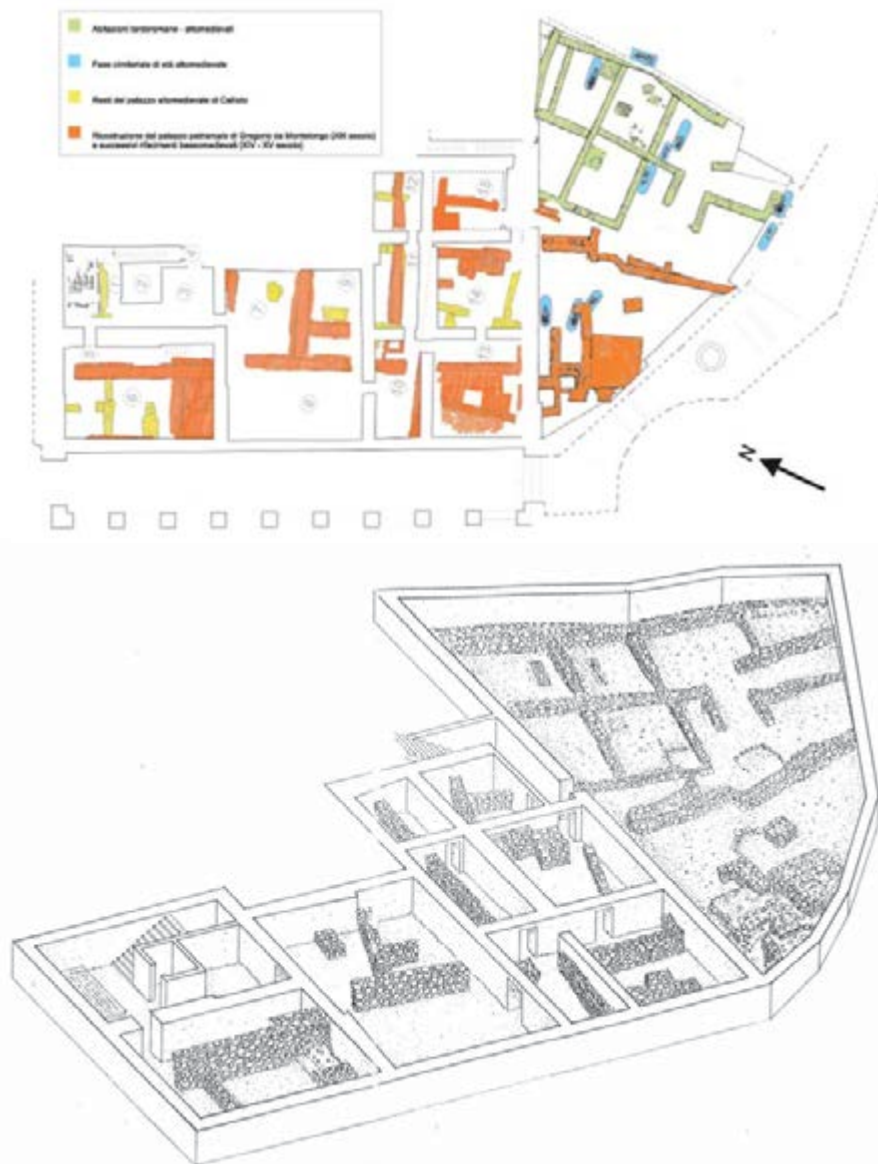
turies, which is also the date of certain inhumation burials found there. In this context, which exemplifies the development of a city neighbourhood between the Late Antique and the Early Medieval period, this area has been inserted in the visitors’ route, as a roofed archaeological annexed to the Archaeological Museum.

Over the remains of the Patriarch’s Palace which was mostly destroyed by the earthquake of 1511, the so-called Palazzo dei

Provveditori Veneti was built following plans of Andrea Palladio, between 1565 and 1596. This building is today the site of the **Museo Archeologico Nazionale** (National Archaeological Museum). The museum is home to almost all archaeological finds excavated in Cividale and in its surrounding areas from the early 19th century, when a Canon, Count Michele della Torre Valsassina, embarked on the first methodical archaeological excavation. The finds range from the early Palaeolithic up to modern times. In the Roman *lapidarium* are placed architectural elements and epigraphy monuments which form the base for the historical reconstruction and the administrative and urban organization of *Forum Iulii*. The Early Medieval *lapidarium*, recently enhanced by new didactic materials, preserves many fragments of sculpture belonging to the liturgical field, and which testify the architectural wealth of the many religious buildings extant in Cividale between the 6th and the 9th century (namely, the Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta, San Giovanni in Valle, the Tempietto Longobardo, Santa Maria di Corte and San Salvatore). Their presence allows us to follow the stylistic development of Cividale’s Early Medieval sculpture from the Early Christian period up to the Carolingian.

In the Romanesque section there are many sculptural element which must have formed part of the architectural decoration of the Patriarch’s Palace after the building was enlarged in the 13th century.

The most interesting section, which ranks at an impressive second place due to its



Plan and axonometry of the structures referring to Patriarchal Palace, brought to light under the Provveditori Veneti Palace, today housing the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale*



Structures referring to Patriarchal Palace

Façade of the Provveditori Veneti Palace (*Museo Archeologico Nazionale*)



importance, is the one exemplifying Longobard funerary archaeological remains. The exhibition includes the main funerary furnishings, which have been reconstructed where possible in their entirety, and which belong to suburban necropolises (San Mauro, Santo Stefano in Pertica, Cella-San Giovanni, Ferrovia, piazza della Resistenza), or to burials within the urban area, as well as some furnishings from other early medieval necropolises of the Duchy of Friuli and of the Duchy of Ceneda. The exhibition layout has been designed to ensure maximum appreciation of the main treasures produced by the artistic handicraft of the Longobards, while also highlighting the many aspects of ritual and of Longobard society. The funerary complexes of Santo Stefano in Pertica and San Mauro stand out for their importance and richness, and are the result of recent excavations carried out by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Friuli Venezia Giulia. The so-called "tomb of Gisulf", a monument of quite exceptional character, was found during the 19th century in piazza Paolo Diacono, not far from the ruins of the imposing late imperial palace. The tomb contains the remains of a wealthy courtier of the 7th century, which had been placed in a sarcophagus sealed by a stone slab. The complex is a unique specimen of its kind, and can be compared to the burials of aristocrats of ducal or royal blood, as also the highly wealthy furnishings which comprise some elements which symbolize the exalted rank of the deceased, e.g., a signet ring containing a gold coin dating to the time of Emperor Tiberius, a cross in gold lamina and semi-precious stones, unparal-



Museo Archeologico Nazionale
the so-called "tomb of Gisulf"
and some golden elements of grave goods:
ring with Roman coin,
glazed foil depicting a bird,
"cross of Gisulf" with garnets,
lapis-lazulis and amethysts



Elements of Longobard grave good: iron sword; gold belt trimmings; "S"-shaped gold fibula with almandine; gold circular fibula; gold cross with deer and zoomorphic decoration



National Archaeological Museum

leled in the Italian peninsula, and a small encrusted with polychrome enamel. In all the exhibition section covering Longobard funerary archaeology, it is easy to chart the evolution of clothing, of handicraft, of daily life of Longobards in Cividale and in Friuli, from their arrival in Italy until the end of the 7th century. In the most ancient women's tombs a custom still prevails by which four typical *fibulae* (brooches) placed in the burial, two of which are S-shaped and two are shaped like a stirrup, according to the traditions of Pannonia; on the other hand, female burials of the 7th century illustrate the gradual introduction of techniques and fashions from the Mediterranean world, derived from the Byzantine world, where large brooches take the place of the small shaped ones. The museum holds a collection of golden crosses, which are exceptional in both number and richness, and which are typical of funerary furnishings of Longobards in Italy, appearing in both male and female, in adult and child burials. These are specifically funerary objects, which the Longobards began using by imitating a custom typical of the Mediterranean area, in which such crosses were sewn on to a veil and indicated the deceased was a Christian. Many bronze containers, real luxury objects placed in tombs of people of consequence, testify to the early medieval long range trading routes, which started in the Mediterranean basin and reached Germany and the Rheinisch region via Italy.

Significantly, golden and silver coins also came to light in the necropolises, thus documenting the first minting efforts of the Longobards of the Duchy of Friuli. An extraordinary collection of gold coins, the second in rank in the whole world for its importance, and acquired on the antiquarian market³, includes 56 golden coins, some being of a type of coin called *tremissis* and others being coins called *solidi*; these were mostly coined in the mints of Ticinum-Pavia and Benevento, and date from the second

half of the 6th century to the first years of the 9th century.

The last floor of the museum houses the **Archives and Library** where ancient library and documental collections are kept, and can be consulted by the general public. These come from ecclesiastical, civil and monastic institutions of Cividale, mostly founded during Longobard rule. The richest collection belongs to the prestigious Chapter of the Collegiata of Santa Maria Assunta, which had been endowed during the centuries by Pontiffs and Patriarchs, being presented with large donations and many privileges and with the ownership of the Benedictine monastery of Santa Maria in Valle. An extraordinary nucleus, including over a hundred handwritten codexes stands out, being exceptional in its entirety, and because of a few items of unequalled value: among most important elements is a copy of Paul the Deacon's *Historia langobardorum*, one of the most ancient copies of this work, as it dates to the 9th century. Other great highlights include a *Psalterium Egberti* – part of a corpus of manuscripts from

Longobard golden coin from Fondazione CRUP collection featured in the Archeological Museum "S"-shaped gold fibula from a grave goods



Monastery of Reichenau -already part of UNESCO World Heritage- and a Psalter of Saint Elizabeth. In the museum is also the **Archivio Storico del Museo Archeologico** (the Historical Archives of the Archaeological Museum), which includes the "Fondo Michele Torre di Valsassina 1817-1844", a collection comprising of



The *Historia Langobardorum* code by Paul the Deacon

manuscripts and albums of drawings which are still partly unpublished, which are particularly important in documenting the archaeological excavations carried out at the beginning of the 19th century at Cividale and in its surroundings, and the first Longobard burials to be found and documented.

Lastly, the museum is home to works of art (such as jewellery, textiles and paintings on wood panels and on canvas), of exceptional artistic value, which formed part of the treasury collections of the city's main religious institutions and are now being transferred to a new museum that is being set up, called "Museo d'Arte Antica di Palazzo de Nordis" (Ancient Art Museum of Palazzo de Nordis). Among the most ancient pieces is a large cross in silver lamina from Santa Maria in Valle, dating to the second half of the 8th century, which recalls the Cross of *Desiderius* of the monastery of San Salvatore in Brescia and the so-called "*pace*" ("peace") of Duke Orso, a precious covering for a Book of the Gospel, made of

wood, ivory, silver semiprecious stones, mother of pearl, which was re-used as a "*pace*", which can be dated to a time between the 8th and the 9th century.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Although they were partly transformed over the centuries, the Longobard *Gastaldaga* (Chamberlain's palace) and the Episcopal complex remain clearly recognisable within the urban structure of Cividale; the remarkable continuity of these important sites over time was thus a strong influence on the make it possible to reconstruct the urban form of the Longobard city.

The **Cathedral** and the **Patriarchal Palace** complex are an expression of cultural processes that developed in the duchy of Friuli and throughout the whole Longobard kingdom, and included the development of an architectural language that focused on building churches and palaces, as the direct expression of power.

Strongly supported by the Longobard king Liutprado, the building works carried out by Callistus, the Patriarch of Aquileia (737-757) in the capital of the duchy consisted of the Patriarchal Palace and the refurbishment of the Episcopal complex of Cividale (where, as Paolo Diacono records in his *Historia Langobardorum*, there had already been a bishop's residence since the beginning of the eighth century). Callisto's works gave new impetus to the growth of the city, transforming it not only into a political centre but also making it the religious reference point for a large surrounding area. This was the beginning of a period of particular architectural and artistic vitality in the capital city of Friuli, which became not only the most important centre of creativity of the Longobard kingdom, but in absolute terms, the most important in the whole of Italy and the Western world.

The Patriarchal Palace, which was discovered underneath the National Archaeological Museum, is a rare example of a palace building of the Longobard kingdom. As attested by its surviving elements, which are sometimes valuable, such as its mosaic floor (which recalls that of the ancient patriarchal seat of Aquileia) the area in which the palace stood was intensively frequented in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. In the opinion of some scholars, this mosaic floor might have been a medieval revival of the mosaic technique, but we cannot exclude the possibility that it dates from an earlier period. In any event, the most recent investigations demonstrate that mosaic was still being used right up until at least the end of the eighth century, the point at which this site was finally divested of its role and was occupied by a succession of burial grounds. The great extension of what remains of the palace demonstrates its considerable importance as a centre of religious power. This is also expressed in the sculptures, which demonstrate that master sculptors



Capital of the *Tegurium* by Callistus Patriarch

were actively maintaining workshops in the city, and influencing sculpture not only throughout the duchy itself but also across the whole kingdom, as the point of reference for subsequent development of the art of sculpture. Indeed, the sculptures at Cividale can be ranked among the highest and most innovative of the whole period of the high middle ages. Two works of absolutely outstanding importance, the **baptismal font of Callisto** (*tegurium*) and the **Altar of Ratchis**, can both be attributed to the direct intervention of royal patrons, since the names of their two promoters are explicitly mentioned in the inscriptions (which is extremely rare, and of great importance in clarifying the meaning and context of these two works).

With such exemplary evidence before us, these two works alone demonstrate that different approaches coexisted in the artistic culture of the Longobard kingdom, which was characterised by its great versatility and its openness to diverse influences.

With its evident naturalistic suggestions, which clearly attest to a recovery of the courtly tradition in Early Christian and Byzantine art, the baptismal **Font of Callisto** (datable between 737 and 744) is one of the highest pinnacles ever reached in the return to antiquity, and is comparable to previous works executed during the reign of Theodelinda or at Spoleto (in the parapets of the cathedral, the Church of San Salvatore, and the Clitunno Tempietto), and the slightly later San Salvatore in Brescia (the peacock relief in particular). Whilst there can be no doubt about the date of the arches in the arcade surrounding the font itself, the date of the column capitals remains controversial. The refinement of these capitals, and their strict conformity to Byzantine prototypes, has led one scholar (Tagliaferri) to consider the possibility that they were fabricated at an earlier date and subsequently re-used in the font. They do, in fact, belong to the same “classical”

language as was used in the workshops that also produced the reliefs on Callisto’s font, and the same “classicism” can also be seen in a famous carved stone bracket, dating from the same period, in the church of Santa Maria d’Aurona in Milan, which was certainly founded in the reign of Liutprand. Furthermore, it may be significant that these capitals closely resemble those in the colonnade of the Tempietto; a fact that has been underlined by Cattaneo, Kingsley Porter, L’Orange, and Torp.

On the other hand, the **Altar of Ratchis** (which dates from no later than AD 749) refers to a different tradition that finds echo not so much in a barbaric conception of art and form (De Francovich), as in previous “expressionistic” figurative experiences that can also be found in provincial Roman art of that period, not only in Italy but also in other areas of the Mediterranean, the East (particularly Syria and Egypt), in the Balkans, and also in the West (reference authors) (see paragraph 3.c).

Nothing is certain about the origins of the **gastaldaga** complex (the Chamberlain’s palace); one possible frame of reference might be the church of San Giovanni, whose construction can be located in the 6th-early 7th centuries, on condition that we accept the dates attributed to the sculptures of the original building (which, according to

Tagliaferri and Villa, relate to the final developments of 6th century Byzantine sculpture, characterised by an ever greater schematisation and exemplification of their forms; but which according to Gaberscek, Lusuardi, and Siena-Piva, should be dated to the late Longobard period). Whatever the facts of the matter, the church of San Giovanni must have already been in existence by the first half of the seventh century, since a number of Longobard dignitaries were entombed there; San Giovanni was in fact the church of the Longobard nobility in attendance at the royal court, and had probably been dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with a baptismal function, right from the beginning. This suggestion is based on the recent discovery, to the rear of the building, of a baptistery with an hexagonal font (perhaps in opposition to the octagonal shape of the baptistery inside the cathedral, which is associated with Catholic orthodoxy).

The **Tempietto** was built as part of the development of the Gastaldaga (Chamberlain’s palace). Thanks to several decades of studies by Torp, there is no longer any doubt about its original function as a Palatine Chapel, a function that finds further ample justification by its outlying position in relation to San Giovanni.

The older, conflicting chronological attributions that date the Tempietto to an early



Capitals of the colonnade and presbiterial enclosed of the Tempietto Longobardo

period (7th century) or even to later than the Early Middle Ages (10th-12th centuries -De Francovich, Toesca, and Kingsley Porter) have largely been superseded; discussion has now focussed on a more narrowly defined period, and has concentrated not so much on the chronology of the building as on its decorative apparatus. For the dating of this apparatus, some scholars argue for the first Carolingian period between the late 8th and early 9th centuries (Lorenzoni, Peroni, and Bertelli); others favour the later Longobard period from the middle to the third quarter of the 8th century (Dyggve, Torp, L'Orange, Mor, Tavano, Lomartire, Brogiolo, Jaggi, Pace, and Lusuardi Siena). Its attribution to the Carolingian period - as is still sustained by some critics in the Franco-German area (Winterer-Imhof, *Karl der Grosse; Le stuc Visage oublié del l'art médiéval*) is based on the close link between the Tempietto and the church of San Salvatore in Brescia. But now that recent acquisitions have traced back the dating of San Salvatore to the time of Desiderio (Brogiolo), none of the architecture and decoration of the Tempietto can find any exact meeting points with the Carolingian era; if at some places it is still possible to see relationships between the Tempietto and particular works of the Carolingian period, albeit only in individual aspects, in reality those works appear to be imitations of the apparatus at Cividale, and are moreover of inferior quality.

There is a greater body of evidence to support a dating of the Tempietto to the late Longobard period. This begins with the architectural elements: the imitation Corinthian capitals and the column bases in the colonnade of the presbytery, and the small capitals on the columns of the pergola. These artefacts, all carved from limestone, are surely local products specially made to complete the *spolia* found on the site and re-used (pre-connected marble columns and pergola), with which

they fit perfectly. The capitals of the colonnade, in particular, are less elegant imitations of the capitals ordered by Callisto before the middle of that century, for use in his font in the cathedral; the capitals of the pergola have some affinities with 8th century capitals emanating from the area of San Salvatore in Brescia and Santa Maria d'Aurona in Milan, and with examples from Spoleto datable to the same period.

Overall, the architecture is the result of an experimentalism that characterised the Longobard period; it takes an archetype of Eastern origin, a domed building, and equips it with appendages (apses, though only as hints, as arches set into the thickness of the wall), and then adds other elements that are more in tune with the upper Adriatic/alpine locality (Sennhauser); the space is based on a simple rectangular plan, with a tripartite chorus and external arches. The result has the semblance of being unique, but is nonetheless significant in terms of its chronology.

As many authors have asserted (Torp, Tavano, Lomartire, and Jaggi) there can be no doubt that like few other buildings, in its conception and its execution the Tempietto exhibits a close, inextricable interrelatedness between its architecture and its decorative apparatus. Above all, the stuccoes - which give life to the interior spaces by creating a spatiality that causes the architecture itself to dissemble - confirm that there must have been a close connection between the construction of the building and the realisation of the decorations; a connectedness that cannot readily be found in the Carolingian, and which rather refers to architectural and artistic practices and traditions of the age of Justinian - of which there is ample testimony in the upper Adriatic - and to influences coming from the Middle East.

The frescoes adorning the walls were carried out after the stuccoes had been made, as has correctly been pointed out by Torp; their lan-

guage is of an absolute quality that has but few equals, and is reminiscent of other early to mid- 8th century frescos in Rome, for instance in Santa Maria Antiqua. Other echoes of them can be seen at the Desiderian monastery of San Salvatore in Brescia. But so far as the decorative elements datable with certainty to the Carolingian period are concerned, these are of uneven quality (Munstair, Mals); the influence of Italian Longobard art in the Carolingian period can only be seen here and there in illustrated manuscripts of the very early part of that epoch (the Godescalc Gospels; the Egino codex; the Ada Group). Ultimately, the stuccoes and frescos in the Tempietto lead us back to the mainstream of the best 8th century work. They can be attributed to highly skilled artisans who were in step with the most up-to-date artistic idioms, whose background was rooted in the classical and late classical Mediterranean tradition, and whose cultural grounding was of clearly Byzantine derivation. In fact, the decorative apparatus of the Tempietto suggests significant connections to a tradition that was particularly strong at Ravenna (the Arian Baptistery, the Episcopal chapel), a city that was in fact conquered precisely at the midpoint of the 8th century by the Longobard king Astolfo, from Cividale itself, and was able to see these and other works at first hand, take his cue from them, and use the spoils of victory to add lustre to his own creations.

1. Other authors ascribe the foundation to Desiderius (756-774)
2. During the excavations carried out between 1917 and 1918 a few glass *tesserae* were found in the apse area. These have led to the supposition that mosaic decoration once covered the vaulted ceiling, as well as the entrance wall.
3. *Chronicon Patriarcharum Aquileiensem quod in Tabulario Capituli Civitate Forijulii observatur*, Appendix II, p.8, and coll.321(ed. De Rubeis 1740).

BRESCIA

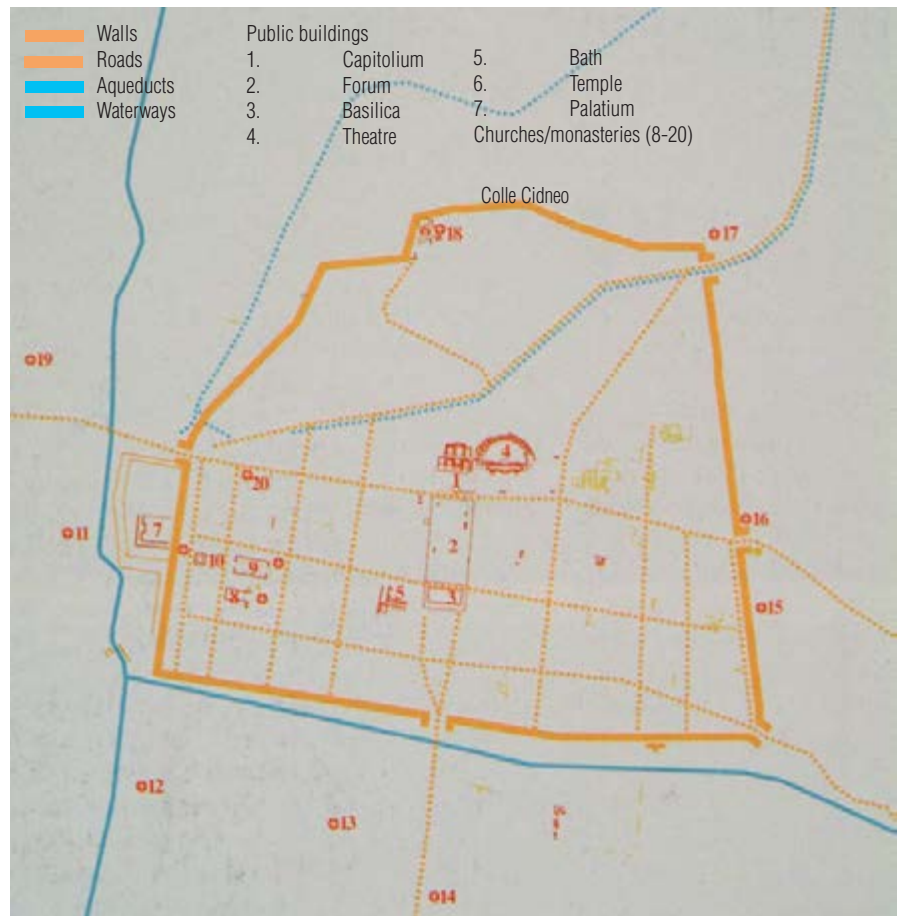
THE MONUMENTAL AREA WITH THE MONASTIC COMPLEX OF SAN SALVATORE-SANTA GIULIA, TODAY HOUSING THE “MUSEO DELLA CITTÀ”

Brescia, whose strength lies in its many Longobard nobles
(Paul the Deacon, *Historia Langobardorum*, V, 37)

THE CITY BEFORE THE LONGOBARDS

The wealth and variety of natural resources in the area of Brescia, as well as the ease of communications, guaranteed by the ancient routes which converged around the hill called Cidneo, had all helped to determine a thriving economy as early as the 5th century B.C., at the time of the first settlement. Brescia was the most important city in this area at the time of the *Cenomani*. According to *Polibius* and *Livy* it became a city governed by Latin law in 89 B.C., graduating to full Roman law between 49 and 42 B.C. Under Augustus the city received the honorary title of colony and an organic urban plan was laid out, including fortification walls and an orthogonal street network, as well as wealthy mansions. The monumental centre of the ancient city is still visible today along the street called *Via dei Musei*, corresponding to ancient *decumanus maximus*. The ancient city centre includes the *Capitolium*, a temple erected by order of Emperor Vespasian in 73 A.D., dedicated to the gods Jupiter, Juno and Minerva; opposite the *Capitolium* is the ancient *Forum*, a porticoed square, bordered on the Southern end by a *basilica*; at the foot of the hill rose the city's Roman theatre. During the Republican period a worship centre had occupied this space; a unique specimen in Northern Italy, this largely well preserved temple is decorated by very high quality mosaics and frescoes created by artisans from central Italy. In many of the city's neigh-

Brescia during Roman and Gotich domination (1st B.C. - beginning 6th A.D.)



bourhoods a number of Roman residential areas have been identified, where residences held rich mosaics and frescoed walls. The city, which the Longobards reached in 569 A.D., was quite different from the Roman *Brixia*; once paganism was abandoned, and especially after the fall of the Roman Empire, the urban organization began to slowly collapse. The main city axis shifted West, towards the new buildings dedicated to Christian worship, which rose in the area of today's Piazza Duomo, outside of the Roman city walls.

The Eastern half of the city was abandoned and the buildings partly deprived of their valuable marble. With the sole exception of the ancient theatre, which remained in use as a place for meetings and assemblies, all ruins were covered by the earth transported by runoff from the Cidneo, the hill which

overlooks the city on its Northern side. Many areas within the walls by this time were used as pastures.

Led by Theoderic, the Goths had settled in Brescia between the end of the 5th and the beginning of the 6th century A.D., only occupying the Eastern neighbourhoods in limited numbers. In the area of Santa Giulia there is evidence of human habitation,



Archaeological area, the Roman *Capitolium* (73 A.D.)

- Churches and existing structures
- Public buildings, defence structures and churches
- 1. *Curia ducis*
- 2. *Castrum*
- 3. Royal palace-monastery and church of di S. Salvatore
- 4-12. Residential and productive buildings
- 13. Vegetable gardens and meadows
- 14-15. Bishops' burials
- ▲ Burials with germanic and Longobard tradition grave goods (1/9)
- △ Burials without grave goods (1-18)
- Longobard potteries (1-15)
- Waterways



Brescia during the 8th century A.D.

within the walls of old buried Roman *domus* which jutted out from the ground, which had been subjected to minimal adaptation work, which was carried out with reused Roman materials. On the other hand, along the *decumanus maximus*, within an enlargement of the city's fortifications to the West, the *Goths* built the so-called *Palatium*.

HISTORY AND URBAN STRUCTURE OF THE CITY DURING LONGOBARD DOMINATION

The Longobards settled in Brescia presumably in 569 A.D., in the same year of their arrival in Italy, and entrusted its government to the Duke Alachis.

The city's importance grew after the Longobard conquest, which turned the town into one of the main bulwarks in the effort to resist the threat posed by Franks and Byzantines. The importance of Brescia mirrors that of its establishment, which played a first rate role in the kingdom's history.

Paul the Deacon in his *Historia Langobardorum* explicitly mentions Brescia regarding the discussions between Perctarit and his son Cunipert, which concerned the concession of the Duchy of Brescia to Alachis. This was because by doing so, Cunipert would "give his enemy the strength to reign". Paul adds: "this is so because in the city of Brescia there have always been large numbers of noble Longobards". He thus underlines the importance and strength of the city, from which two Longobard Kings rose to the throne: Rotaris, and Desiderius. Moreover, according to the *Historia Langobardorum*, the Longobards had as their ancestress *Gambara*, mother of two brothers named *Ibor* and *Aio*: the name 'Gambara' is still today present in the territory of Brescia. It is both the name of a small town in the plain in the province of Brescia, as well as the name of one of the most ancient noble families, the Counts Gambara.

Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia. Planimetric and axonometric projection of Longobards huts referring to the first settlement



Rotari, the Duke who governed the city, became King and in 643 A.D. he published an edict which bears his name, and which contains the Longobards' first written laws. Under King Desiderius and his wife Ansa, Brescia reached the pinnacle of its prestige, as testified by the public royal patronage clearly manifest in the monumental size and

wealth of decoration of the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. This monastery was founded by the royal couple and its inscription on the World Heritage List is being requested.

The defeat of King Desiderius in year 774 meant the city fell under Carolingian rule. On their arrival in Brescia the Longobards at



Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia, view of the southern cloister of San Salvatore showing traces of Longobards huts upon Roman *domus* floorings

Aerial view of Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia from South



first took up strategic positions of control, concentrating on the two opposite ends of the *decumanus maximus*, the main Roman road which crossed the city from East to West. To the West, in the same area of the Late Antique *Palatium*, the seat of authority during Gothic rule, the Longobards built the *curia ducis* (namely, the ducal court); instead to the East, in the direction of Verona, there were the royal areas.

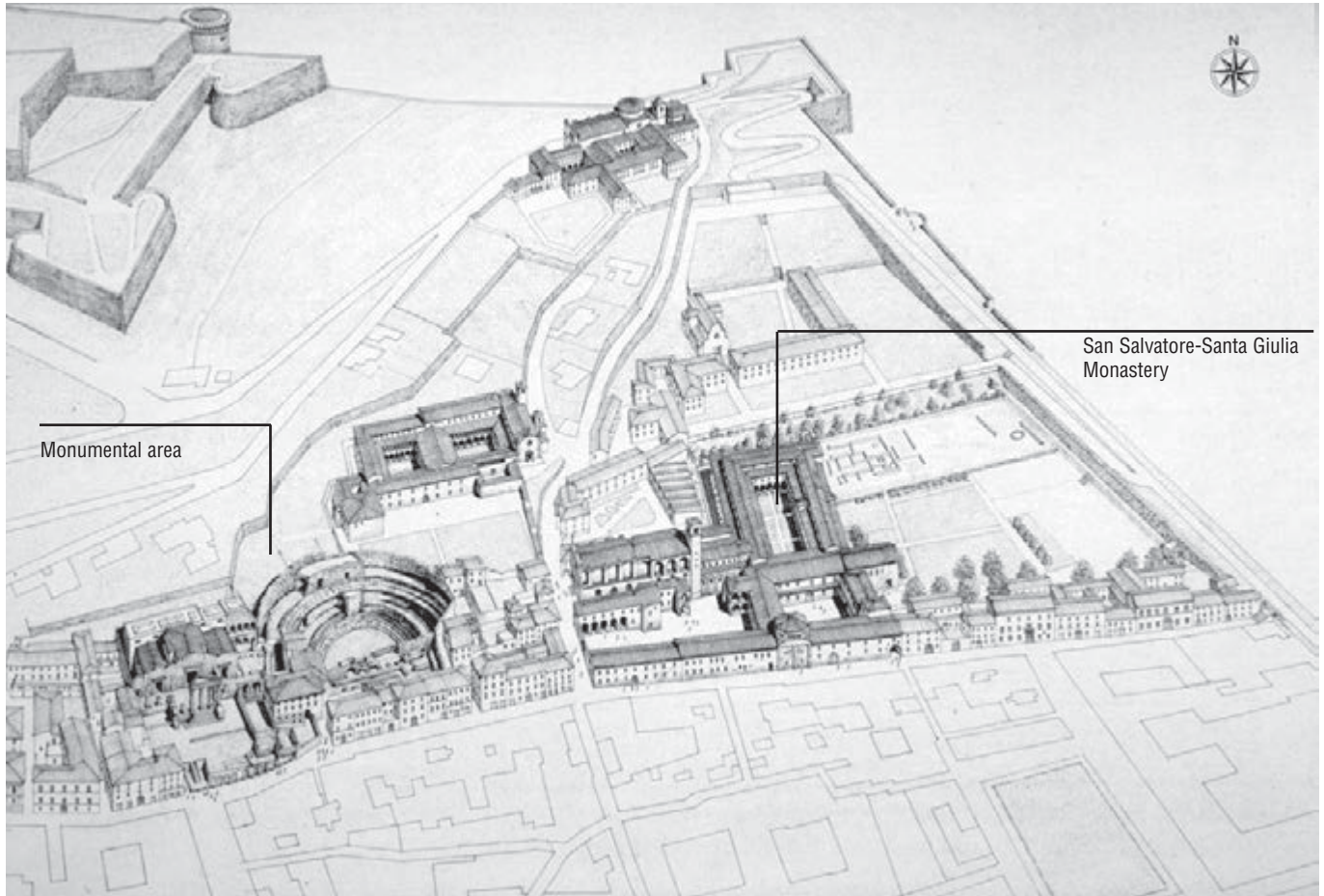
The enceinte, built under Emperor Augustus -which dated from the 1st century B.C. to 1st century A.D.-, was still in use. Within its perimeter, in the large abandoned areas of the Roman city, the Longobards built their simple homes and begun tilling the land and engaging in small scale cattle grazing. Archaeological research has identified a settlement characterized by: systematic reuse

of the ruins of Roman buildings; scattering of habitations both within the old city blocks, or *insulae*, as well as along the city streets, thus occupying public areas; a prevalence of single room habitations with walls built using a mixed technique including wood, masonry and using clay as a binding agent; the custom of discharging refuse on site, leading to the progressive raising of the levels of use; the custom of burying the dead close to the houses.

All this points to promiscuity between habitations and manufacturing facilities, and burials, which are typical traits of post-Classical settlements. These characters are particularly remarkable in the very area in which the monastery of San Salvatore will be eventually built. It is here, in fact, that a rather poor settlement is attested, which

shows many signs of the fact that handicrafts were practiced there. Habitations here mainly consisted of huts with earthenware floors spread over a level of Roman mosaic floor, and with walls comprising wooden upright poles placed firmly in the ground.; The spacious halls of the Roman *domus* type residences, whose walls stuck out over the levels of debris, were subdivided by means of screens made of wattle or pelts. It was only during the second half of the 7th century that the wood huts were pulled down, and the first masonry buildings were erected by trained masons, who built walls made of stone chips and mortar: a church was built, which preceded the one which would be founded by Desiderius, and included at least three buildings and a well cistern, all surrounding a central courtyard.

3D graphic reproduction of the property



A second building phase is recorded in mid the 8th century: Desiderius, duke of Brescia was presented with fiscal estates by King Astulf, whom he had loyally served. In 753 A.C. Desiderius and his wife Ansa began building a Benedictine nuns' convent, called San Salvatore, and entrusting its direction to their daughter *Anselperga*, who thus became the nunnery's first Abbess.

Three years later, in 756, Desiderius became King of the Longobards; he fostered the ambition of starting a royal dynasty and generously endowed the convent, which had meanwhile acquired the relics of Saint Julia, a gift of his son Adelchi in 761 A.D. Around the conventual building the Longobard aristocracy encouraged the building of structures to be used as housing for the pilgrims and for the poor.

The monastery became part of the widely diffuse monastic network which spread all through Longobard territory and played a primary role in contemporary society, both as a religious point of reference, as in the field of economy and politics.

Its royal foundation conferred to this monastic community remarkable independence from the diocese's religious authority, together with financial independence and ample power over the surrounding area, as well as a string of donations and privileges.

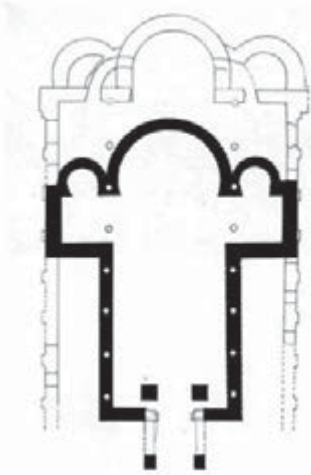
THE SITE

The area for which a nomination is being submitted includes the vast monumental area with monastic complex of San

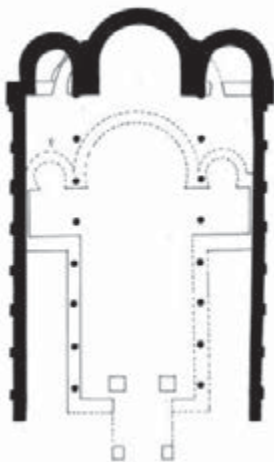
Salvatore – Santa Giulia, where the traces of Longobard presence in Brescia are most evident. Here, the evergetism of the royal family came to expression in the architectural grandeur of the Monastery of Santa Giulia-San Salvatore and in the refinement of its decorative apparatus.

Although this complex looked back to architectural and decorative examples that had already been developed in the capital at Pavia, and then at Cividale, it was adopted here by secular and ecclesiastical patrons as the model for their buildings of prestige. The decorations are of outstanding importance; the stucco ceiling panels in the side-aisles can be seen as an illustrious antecedent of the Renaissance coffered ceiling. In the overall arrangements it is possible to recognise the traditions of

San Salvatore, south nave



San Salvatore, planimetry of the first phase of Longobard Church



San Salvatore, planimetry of the Desiderius' Church



San Salvatore, one of the two "bread basket" style capitals of Byzantine origin, re-used in colonnade

northern European (British and Germanic), the Mediterranean (Ravenna, Rome), and the East. The monastery complex is part of a spatial and structural context that includes the remains of important earlier buildings dating from the Roman era. These came to light in the course of an excavation that still remains today the most complete of any medieval urban site, and which has now been arranged as a museum within the Santa Giulia complex, making it possible to appreciate the changes that took place in the ancient city in the period after the Longobard occupation.

Nominated property comprises the Longobard church and the crypt of San Salvatore, built at the behest of Desiderius and Ansa, and incorporated with other artefacts by later additions to the convent (including the Church of Santa Giulia, the Church of Santa Maria in Solario, the nuns' choir, three cloisters and a courtyard) and other remains from the Longobard period in the area to the West of the monastery, built over the extraordinary remains of the Roman buildings: the Republican sanctuary, the *Capitolium* and the Theatre.

San Salvatore, view from Northern nave



The church of San Salvatore

The church of San Salvatore constitutes one of the most important surviving examples of Early Medieval religious architecture still standing. Recent investigations (1989) have helped shed light on the monument's many building phases.

A first Longobard place of worship, dating to the second half of the 7th century A.D.,

and consisting of a building with a T-shaped plan, has been identified in the area formerly occupied by Roman housing. This first church shows a single-aisle plan, with a three-apsed transept, according to an architectural type which was diffuse in the area between the Adriatic and the Alps. The many different architectural phases identified in this first church point to continual use up to

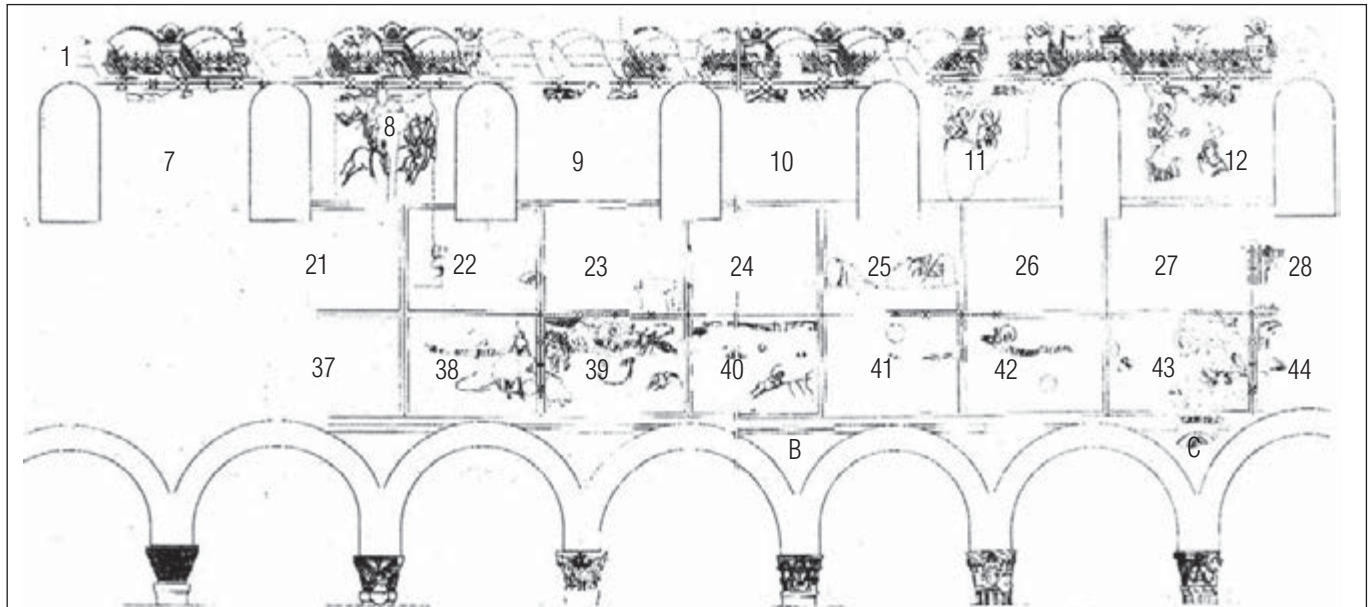
the mid 8th century, when the church of Desiderius was built.

Under Desiderius the church is rebuilt, on a larger scale, and divided into three naves by lines of columns. The widespread re-use of Classical and Byzantine materials in these structures provides one of the most significant indications of the Longobards' self-asserting stance. Columns and capitals



San Salvatore, northern wall of the central nave

San Salvatore. Graphic reconstruction showing frescoes of northern wall of the central nave



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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Section with little arches and corbels featured in perspective. 7. The outline of a mountain can be made out in the fragment. 8. Journey to Bethlehem (preparatory sketch) 9. The Wedding Feast at Cana 10. The subject cannot be made out from the fragments. 11. The Wedding Feast at Cana (preparatory sketch). 12. A miracle by Christ (preparatory sketch). above, the writing <i>FILLI</i>. 25. The fragment seems to feature drapings. 28. The fragment probably features architectural elements. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 38. Washing of the feet. 39. Scenes from the passion of Christ. 40. The road to Calvary. 41. The crucifixion. 42. The deposition from the Cross. 43. Christ in the sepulchre. the following fragmentary writing is seen:
ASTORE...VRV...VITA. 44. The subject of the painting cannot be identified from the fragment. <p>B. fragment of the head of a clypeus.
C. Fragment of a clypeus with the following written OPS EQUI VI REGNANTUM.</p> |
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are made of different materials and show different types of decorations, but are placed so as to create a correspondence of type between the ones placed in the North aisle and the ones to the South; some are elements looted from older buildings, while others were purposely created. In the Northern aisle two particular "bread basket" style capitals of Byzantine origin stand out. These may have come from Ravenna, following that city's conquest by the Longobards.

The basilica was built by the royal couple, King Desiderius and Queen Ansa, and was entirely covered in stucco and fresco decorations, which formed a completely integrated whole; together with the decorative program of the so-called "Tempietto Longobardo", in Cividale, San Salvatore's decoration is one of the richest and best preserved examples from the Early Middle Ages.

Three tiers of **paintings** were executed on the walls of the central aisle, in the areas over the arches. The scenes of the upper section represent episodes from the life of Christ, ranging from infancy to Resurrection; the lower section shows scenes from the lives of the saintly Christian



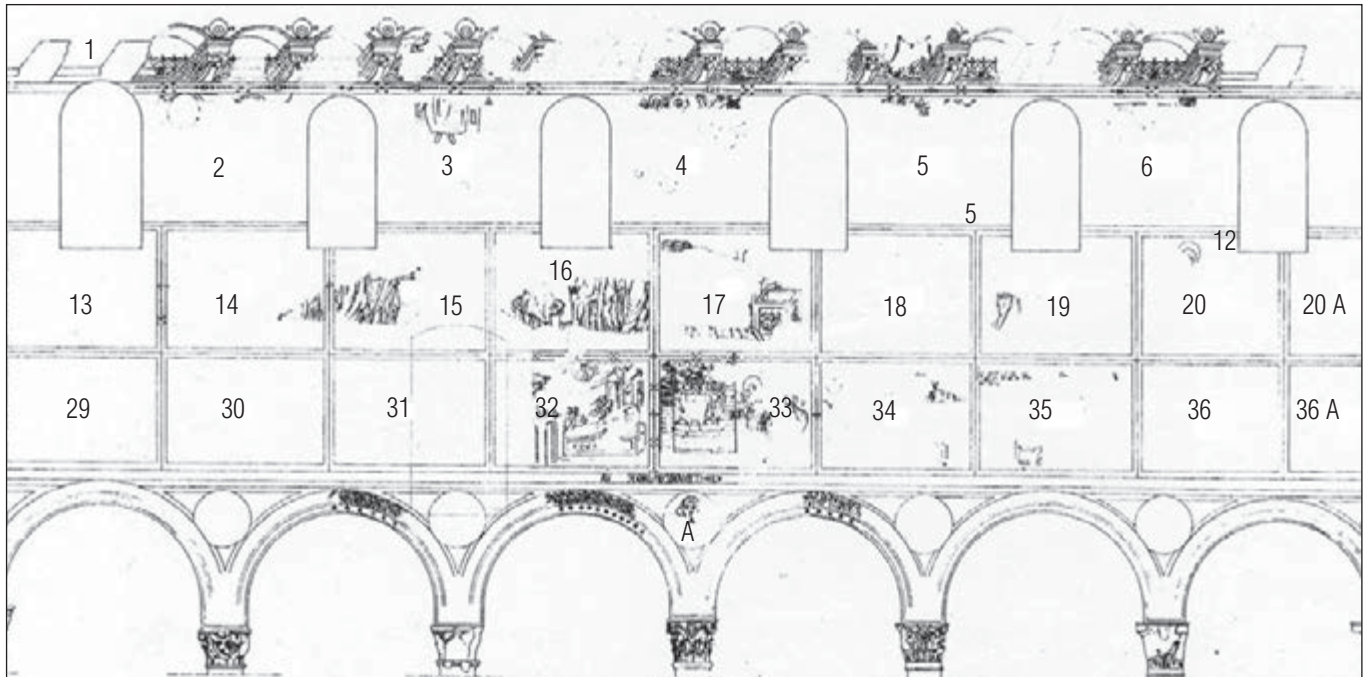
Detail of the painted, including the name "DESIDERIUM"

Frescoes' detail of the south wall of the central nave



San Salvatore, detail of the southern wall of northern nave

Graphic reconstruction showing frescoes of southern wall of the central nave



martyrs Giulia, *Pistis*, *Elpis* and *Agape*, whose relics were removed from the catacombs in Rome by order of Astulf, and presented to the convent, and it was here they were placed in the crypt. The scenes are separated by egg-and-dart mouldings, and ended in a frame painted to suggest corbels and illusionistic small arches, while busts of Saints placed in round *clipea* are painted in the archivolts.

The cycle began in the upper section of the North wall with the scene of the Annunciation, which was followed by the journey to Bethlehem; it probably then included the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi (or perhaps the Baptism of Jesus), ending with two unidentified miracles, possibly including the miracle of the woman suffering from long term bleeding. The stories from the life of Christ must have continued on the opposite wall, where they included events from the passion and to his glory. In the lower section of the South wall it is possible to identify the burial of a Saint in a sarcophagus and a number of citizens leaving a city, while a woman seems about to be taken away against her will; this last

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Section with little arches and corbels featured in perspective. 2. The outline of the aureoles suggests that the painting featured the Annunciation or the Visitation. all Aureoles must have been in gold-painted stucco relief; numerous nails are visible where the stuccoes were attached to the wall. 3. Difficult painting to interpret. the drawing in the upper part of the painting probably has nothing to do with the fresco. 4. The Nativity. 5. The Adoration of the shepherds. the remaining fragments show vegetable elements. 6. Only a fragment featuring a tower remains. the Narrative sequence suggests that the painting featured the Adoration of the Magi. 13. 14. ... 15. The fragment is difficult to interpret. 16. on the left: a Personage on a throne; on the right: a group of figures. 17. Christ and the samaritan Woman. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. ... 19. Sinopia fragment. 20. ... 20a. the section was damaged during construction of the belfry. 29. ... 30. ... 31. ... 32. A miracle by Christ or deposition of a Saint 33. A miracle by Christ or leaving of a city. 34. This fragmentary figure in roman clothing suggests that the painting represented Christ and the centurion. 35. The drawing in the upper part of the painting probably has nothing to do with the fresco, which was done at a later date. 36. ... 36a. The section was damaged during construction of the belfry. <p>A. Fragment of head in a clypeus.
In the section above, the writing:
...AN...REGNANTEM DESIDERIUM TIRO HILVI.</p> |
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figure might be Saint Julia, being taken out of the city of Carthage.

At the base of these stories there used to be inscriptions, which survive only in fragments; on the South wall of the central nave the words "*REGNANTEM DESIDERIUM*" can be clearly read, while other lettering remains obscure.

The surviving fragments of the fresco decoration – especially on the Southern wall – show landscape scenes and views of complex architectural structures, executed with a sense for the three-dimensional in lively colours, employing an original style which is however firmly based in the 8th and 9th century painting tradition of Northern

San Salvatore, central nave. Detail of stucco decoration



Italy and of the Alpine area, and which displays an interesting proximity with the frescoes of Castelseprio.

These paintings were carried out upon a very thin layer of plaster, using colours dissolved in lime over underdrawings executed with a paintbrush dipped in black pigment, having previously puckered the white plaster which served as a base. In some cases researchers have noticed a difference between the preparatory drawing and the final painted version.

The **stuccoes** played a fundamental role in the basilica's decorations, as they completed both the architecture and the narrative paintings, and thus followed models established in Ravenna (at Sant'Apollinare in Classe), and in Rome (at the church outside the walls, Saint Paul). Moreover, the stuccoes masked discrepancies in the joints between different architectural elements and completed the lacunae of the ancient marble re-used in the church.

The different motifs carried out in stucco (entwined ribbons, spiralling acanthus leaves, stylized lilies alternating with leaves, entwined arches, frames including ovals and reels, rosettes, cross-shaped lilies and rose shaped patterns), are placed in carefully symmetrical patterns along the intrados of the arches, the arch-rings and the aureole surrounding the faces of the main characters

depicted in the frescoes. As in the friezes present in the so-called "Tempietto Longobardo" in Cividale, here too the floral elements were enhanced by small coloured glass ampoules placed in the centre of the flowers' petals.

The coffering decoration of the flat wooden ceilings was also covered in stucco.

The stuccoes were modelled directly onto the wall, using an underlying structure made of very thin reeds, and creating the stuccoes out of many superimposed layers; the first layer was applied at the same time as the fresco decoration and the modelling was then completed and enlivened by applying pigments.

The basilica of Desiderius was further enriched by ledges, corbels and small panels modelled in **terracotta**, the only known example of this type of artwork to have been produced at this time. These

works were produced using a mould, or sculpted after firing with vegetal motifs which refer to religious themes, such as the grape vine; the absence of any works comparable to these make it difficult to make any hypothesis as to their function.

In the main supporting wall to the South of the church a place had been adapted to house a **privileged tomb**, which must have consisted in a sarcophagus of stone slabs, now lost; only its surmounting arch bearing traces of fresco decoration survives. Up to the 17th century the inscription *ANSA REGINA, REGIS DESIDERII UXOR* could be read on it. This, and the tomb's exalted location, in a location normally reserved to the founder, as well as the traditional offering of pies and wine to the poor to mark the anniversary of queen Ansa's death, which is attested in frescoes on the sustaining walls beneath the intrados of the arched recess,



San Salvatore. Fragments of the original terracotta decoration

all leads to the supposition that this may have been the final resting place of the wife of Desiderius.

Opposite the *arcosolium*, under the floor, there are also three burials consisting in oblong masonry tombs of the Capuchin type, (i.e., consisting of a line of tiles set out to support the body, and two other lines of tiles placed so as to form a simple roof over the body itself), their interiors decorated by painted crosses and interlaced patterns. These burials probably belonged to members of Queen Ansa's family, possibly to her father and to her two brothers, as historical sources indicate the three were buried in the church of San Salvatore.

The ornamental motifs on the **marble liturgical furnishings** match the wealth of stucco and terracotta decorations; many elements have survived. Two slabs of white marble might have belonged to an ambo (a type of raised structure similar to a pulpit); the marble consistency shows a medium

San Salvatore, central nave. The three Early Middle-Ages burials existing under the floor



San Salvatore, central nave.
White marble ambo slab showing a peacock

San Salvatore, stucco decoration on northern wall of southern nave



Detail of stucco decoration on northern wall of southern nave

San Salvatore, crypt. Longobard period structures



type of grain, and the bas relief represents two peacocks placed sideways converging towards the centre, one of the most exquisite examples of Early Medieval sculpture, providing a synthesis between the

naturalism of the Late Antique period and Byzantine elegance. Arc shaped slabs with geometrical and vegetal decorations should perhaps constitute a canopy shaped structure over an altar or a reliquary, while

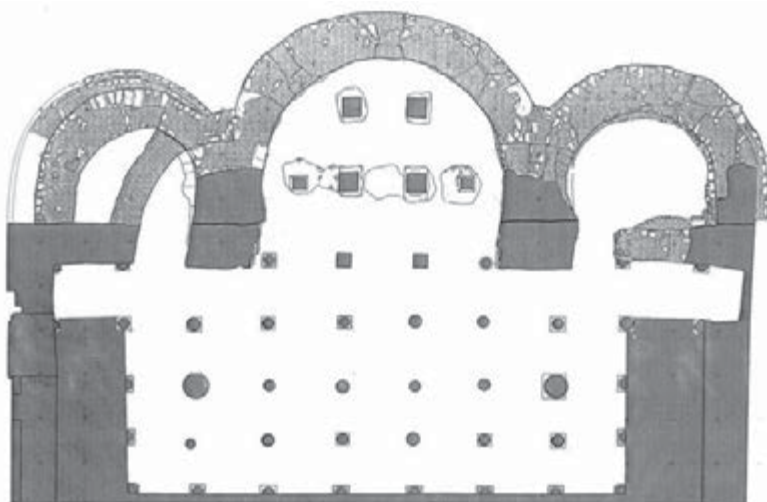
San Salvatore, southern side of southern cloister. Stratigraphic analysis of vertical structures and graphic reconstruction of Longobard building



many arc shaped frames seem to have originally belonged to a *pergula* or screen, separating the apse area from the church nave.

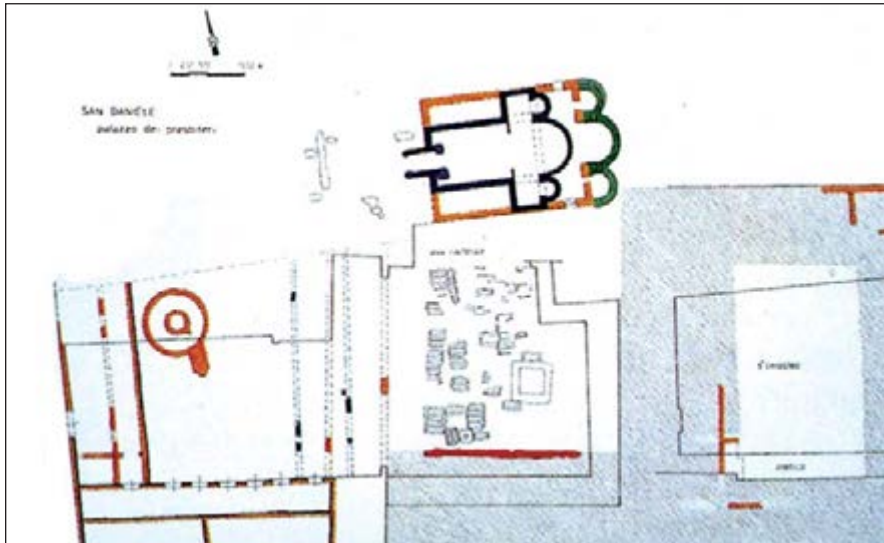
Finally, many small columns decorated with relief decorations and capitals bearing similar ornamentation, strongly resembling the stuccoes in the basilica come from the monastery's cloisters; these works exemplify the organic overall decorative program which included the structures linked to the church as well as the church itself.

After the arrival of the relics of Saint Julia in year 761, a **crypt** was added, which later was the focus of a number of transformations in the antique period and during the Romanesque period, when it was enlarged westwards. During the earliest phase the crypt had a semicircular shape; the space was articulated by pilasters supporting

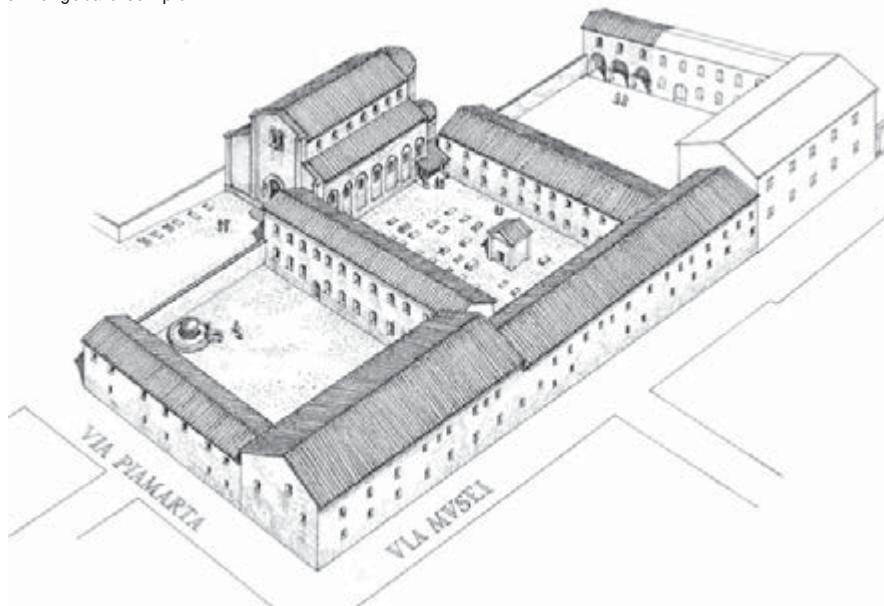


Plan of the crypt showing the Romanesque enlargement

Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia,
Church of Santa Maria in Solario



Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia. Planimetry and axonometry of Longobard complex



small arches decorated with stuccoes and frescoes. On the end wall was a fresco showing three framed areas, surrounded by garlands. Access to this underground area was gained by means of two annular corridors, probably equipped with wooden stairs, which led to the lower area where the sacred relics were kept.

The original decoration in the crypt probably comprised of many stucco figures, only one of which survives to this day.

The Longobard monastery

South of the church, during the phase of rebuilding by Desiderius, monastic buildings were placed around three open spaces, used up to this time as a burial site for the nuns and the monastery's servants. In the Western sector there are remains belonging to the façade of a building with five arches on its ground floor, matched by a corresponding set of trefoil windows at the first floor level. The walls are made of bricks, reflecting



the masonry work of the ecclesiastical building nearby. This would prove the importance of the patrons, who disposed of a workforce which retained the building knowledge of Roman tradition.

The monastery was supplied with running water by means of a water conduit, built in 761 A.D., to connect the building to the Roman aqueduct, which was still functioning at the time: a number of water pipes called *fistulae* all branched off from this underground channel, thus exemplifying the high quality of the monastery's infrastructure.

After Charlemagne defeated Desiderius, the monastery suffered no change and kept its original primary role. The wealth of its



Santa Giulia, Museo della città.
Entrance to Early Middle Ages section



Santa Giulia, *Museo della città*.
Bronze statue of winged Victory



Biblioteca Civica Queriniana. "Purple Codex"



Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia, Church of Santa Maria in Solario, upper floor
with "Cross of Desiderius"

assets and prestige led to new important architectural works, which enlarged the complex built by Desiderius, which reached its present composition. From the Romanesque period onwards, the buildings which were erected held a place of great importance, and remained as reference points which stand for each of the different architectural phases which they represent. During the Romanesque period the **Oratory of Santa Maria in Solario** was added to the complex (12th century AD). The square building is surmounted by an octagonal drum, with many re-used architectural elements dating from the Longobard period. Its lower hall was probably the place where the most precious objects of the treasury were kept. The upper floor was instead constituted by a single square hall with three little apse, covered by a hemispherical dome, and was the place reserved for the nuns' liturgical functions. In the second half of the 15th century following the Benedictine Order's Reform the façade of San Salvatore was built against the nuns' choir, and completely decorated in fresco a few years later. The **church of Santa Giulia** was built during the Renaissance period and constitutes the Western boundary to the sequence of religious buildings within the monastery.

Thanks to the conservation and refunctionalizing work carried out during the last thirty years the monastic complex is today a museum in itself, and houses the *Museo della Città*, the museum of the city of Brescia, containing 13,000 archaeological and art exhibits from Brescia and its territory. Visitors' itineraries unfold along a route which reaches from pre-historic times up to the 18th century, including the monastery's monumental buildings within the context of the particular historic period being addressed. In particular, in the sector focusing on Early Medieval times, various Longobard funerary furnishings are exhibited, all found in the city and its surroundings. By inspecting swords, spear points, a typical type of weapon known as a scramasax, shield centrepieces called umbos, golden crosses, male and female clothing accessories (buckles, belts, hanging elements, bone combs), as well as ceramics it is possible to chart the evolution of the Longobard people, whose first settlement, in 569 A.D., shows strong cultural ties with the Longobards' former home, Pannonia (part of today's Hungary). One then leaves this section to visit the church of San Salvatore and the crypt and its related furnishings. Among the Roman exhibits there are many sculptures and furnishings originally belonging to Roman residential *domus* and to public buildings in the ancient city, some – the bronzes found at the *Capitolium* – are particularly remarkable, such as the Winged Victory. Along the archaeological route, another important element from the Roman period is of course the area of the wealthy Imperial residential *domus*, which were discovered beneath the monastery's kitchen garden, and are to be viewed *in situ*.

In the Romanesque oratory of Santa Maria in Solario are also the various surviving devotional objects belonging to the monastery's treasury, linked to the worship of relics. As well as the so-called "lipsanote-

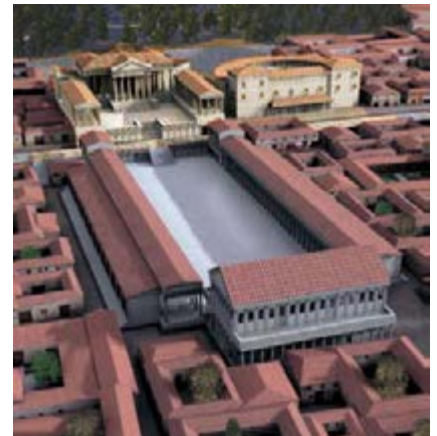
Archaeological area. Aerial view (2004)



ca” or reliquary, consisting of a small ivory casket dating from the 4th century A.D., bearing, the other main object of interest is the so called “Cross of Desiderius”, a masterwork of Carolingian jewelry and a precious devotional object; the four arms of the cross are embellished by 212 gems cut at different times, from the period of Emperor Augustus up to the 16th century. The object was given this name in honour of the monastery’s founder. The monastery’s treasure originally included also the so called “Purple Codex” held today in the *Biblioteca Quiriniana* (property of the Brescia Municipality), located in the buffer zone. The Codex reached its present home after the suppression of the monastery during the Napoleonic occupation. It constitutes one of the few Longobard codexes still in existence, and is dates to some time between the 6th and 7th century; its main

feature its intense colour which gives it its name. It includes about 400 vellum pages, containing the four Gospels of Matthew, John, Luke and Mark. The text itself is preceded and enriched along the bottom of the page of the Canon written by *Eusebius* of Caesarea. The pages are written in uncial script, using silver and gold mica.

To the West of the monastic complex lies an **archaeological area** closely linked to the events affecting San Salvatore-Santa Giulia at the time between Late Antiquity period and Early Middle Ages. ICOMOS has suggested this area be inserted in the property’s perimeter during the early stages of its evaluation. The archaeological area includes the area to the North of the *Forum*, namely, the heart of the ancient Roman city, where all main functions were concentrated, be they religious, commercial, political or relating to

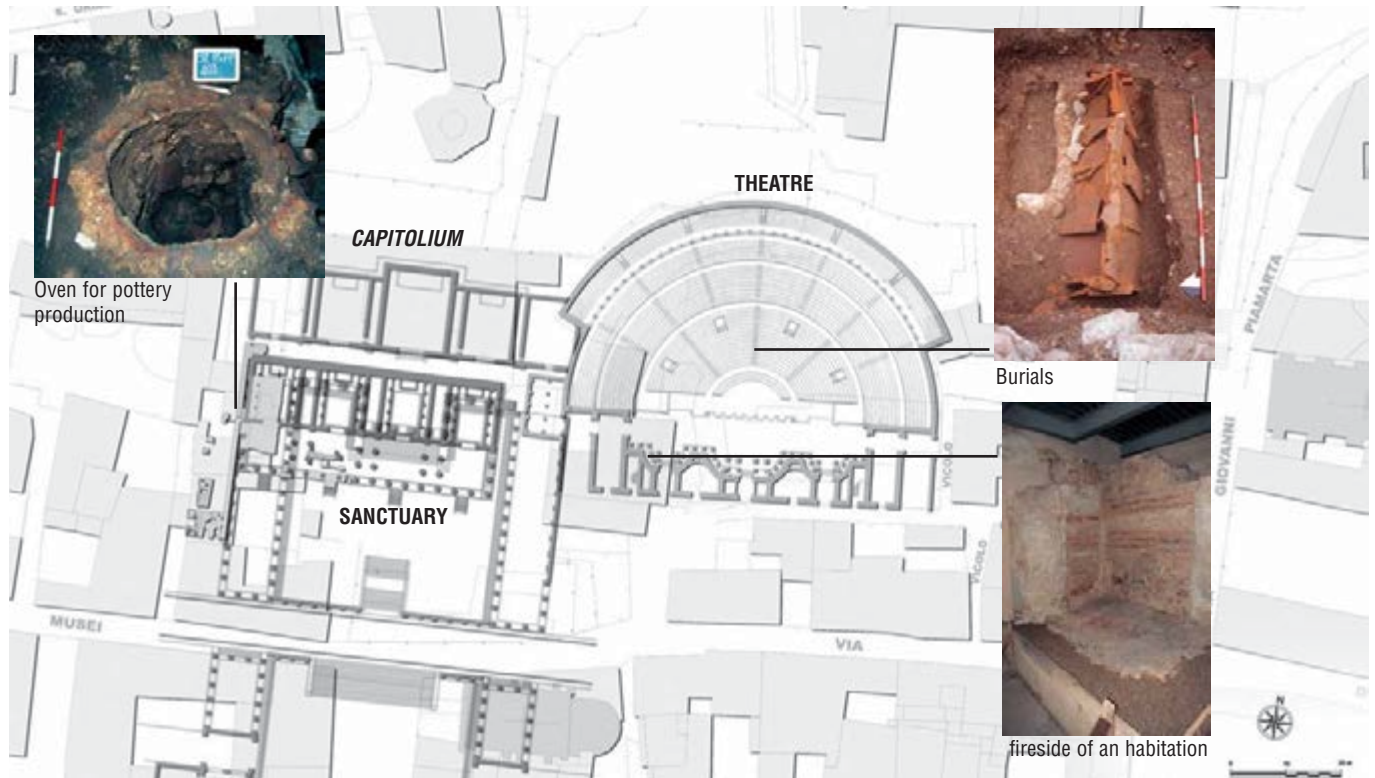


Virtual reconstruction of the monumental area of Roman period



Archaeological area, Republican Atrium. Western hall

Archaeologica area. Plan showing the main evidences from Longobard period



the law. The public buildings (all belonging to the Brescia Municipality), used to overlook the *decumanus maximus*, the ancient city's main street. A section of the street's original paving is still visible today, and shares the same route with today's Via dei Musei, which constitutes the Southern boundary of the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia complex.

The most ancient religious building dates back to the second quarter of the 1st century A.D., thus to Republican times. Archaeological campaigns carried out since



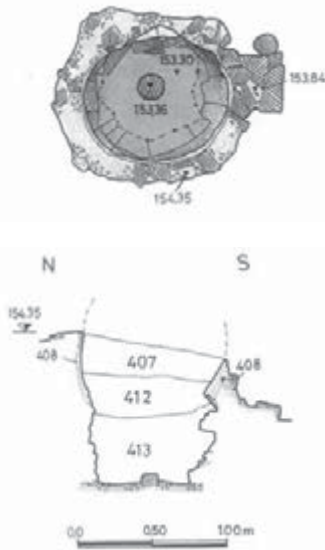
Virtual reconstruction of the Roman *basilica* between 6th and 8th centurt A.D., with traces of degradation

1823 to the present have made it possible to define the building's overall plan. The building comprised four halls, flanking each other, covered with a barrel vault and placed on a podium, each with its independent monumental access. The interior of each hall was decorated with Hellenistic style frescoes, which can be compared to the frescoes in Pompeii showing a transitional style, showing elements belonging to both the so-called First and Second Style. The high quality of these works suggests these were workmen possibly coming from Rome itself or from the area surrounding the Vesuvius. The excellent level of conservation, the architectural and decorative elements make this a unique example unparalleled in the area North of Rome. Archaeological work and conservation work are now underway to ensure visitors' access to the Westernmost of the halls, which is the one best preserved, on account of having remained buried under the

Western portico of the *Capitolium*, which was built over it.

The *Capitolium*, built in 73 A.C., was dedicated to Emperor Vespasian and dedicated to the cult of the so-called Capitoline Triad (Jove, Juno and Minerva). The building is characterized by a high podium; the prominent *pronaos* is conceived as a continuation of the lateral *portico* which act as boundaries of the temple's terrace, The same *portica* on the Southern side, crossed the *decumanus maximus* and stretched out this way to surround the open space constituted by the Forum and the basilica, the Southernmost building in the Forum complex. The *Capitolium*, whose architectural elements belong to the Corinthian order, was built using local limestone; for the paving of the halls imported polychrome marble was used. The resulting *sectilia* floorings, work of great quality and luxury are visible in the central and in the Western cell.

Surveys of a oven for pottery production



The building was excavated between 1823 and 1830; its elevation was partly reconstructed and the *Museo Patrio*, the city's first museum, was placed inside (compare 2.b.2 History and development of the property). To the East of this temple lie the remains of the Roman Theatre, a building used for public spectacles. Here, an early phase, dating back to the time of Augustus, was followed by an enlargement during the Flavian period, which went hand in hand with the erection of the nearby *Capitolium*. The *cavea* held spectators' seating, and vaulted corridors to reach the various sectors, and was built to ensure the hill behind acted as a support. Between the *cavea* and the *decumanus maximus* the *frons scenae* was built. This acted as the backdrop against which the dramatic action unfolded; the lower levels of the *frons scenae*, which must have been quite imposing, still survive to this day thanks to a quantity of architectural fragments and precious decorations, which can be dated to the Severan period (end of the 2nd beginning of the 3rd century AD), when this part of the building was modified and enriched. Except the Republican Sanctuary, which was superseded by the *Capitolium* of 73 A.D., all



Early Middle Ages flooring re-using Roman marble slabs

the Forum buildings remained in use probably up to the 4th century A.D. As in the case of many other cities, Brescia loses its function and importance and a long period of degradation begins. This is well documented by the archaeological data, and totally concurs with what was happening in the rest of the peninsula. Polychrome marble, limestone blocks and even bricks belonging to the ancient monuments are removed, for reuse in new buildings; the area is gradually covered by dumps of debris, the result of

these demolitions. The Roman city has originally been divided according to functions into different sectors, but now this distinction disappears. As also occurred in the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia area, here too the total promiscuity of buildings, burials, and craftsmenlike activities are in evidence. The single buildings had a slightly different fate, which partly depended on their original function and on their monumental form. The signs indicating a change of function and use are mostly visible in the Western



Romano theatre. Longobard burial brought to light in 1954



Romano theatre. Longobard burial

portico of the *Capitolium*; over the levels of abandonment of the building deprived of its architectural elevation, two small interred ovens are built. The levels of abandonment of the building deprived of its architectural elevation became the base for two small interred vertical ovens to fire clay. These were brought to light between 1991 and 1992 the two ovens constitute the only structures known in Italy for the production of Longobard ceramics. The ovens have a circular combustion area with a central support; the fuel could be loaded by means of a double *præfurnium*, which also served to control the fire. A perforated plane separated the combustion area from the firing area; the vault which was destroyed every time the firing was complete, so it has not survived. One of the two ovens will be visible: its combustion area diameter is 60 to 70 cms, and 40 cms; their modest capacity could accommodate about 20 to 30 vases in one firing session. The ceramic rejects found close to the two ovens are good quality, and show the high quality of the production plant, which also thanks to the interment could reach high temperatures and a good control of the atmosphere inside the firing chamber; the greater or

lesser quantity of oxygen in the chamber allowed the vases to acquire different colouring, ranging from bright red to black. In 2005 a floor level was found which is linked to the same production plant. This floor was composed of polychrome marble slabs including inscriptions originally belonging to the area and the monuments of the Roman period.

In the same area very simple Early Medieval burials were also found, adjacent the top of the walls of the Republican period which jutted out from the lower layers. The theatre, on account of its less direct link to the Pagan religion and for its same shape was used to contain large numbers of people at least up to the Late Medieval period, and was used as a place for public meetings. This public meetings area was however quite small compared to the Roman building's size. The building's abandoned areas and neighbouring buildings were thus deprived of their stone, marble and brick masonry. The result of these demolitions are large dumps of debris which archaeological surveys have identified in the whole area. Over this layer, as in the nearby temple, a brick firing plant datable between the Late Antique and the Early Longobard period has been found.

Another area of the same Theatre was used as a burial ground which surely dates from the Longobard period. It includes four rectangular burials bordered by small stone walls and capuchin-type coverings, as well as 19 later tombs, associated in a building composed of "roughly squared blocks" whose function has not been identified yet. In the area of the *frons scenæ* there are also levels which were freed and regularized to accommodate simple habitations, where levels of use and hearths are documented. In particular in the area to the west traces of fires and degradation, pits for pole supports and fire hearths used for habitation purposes have been found and are related to the levels of the burial and with the ones comprising Longobard ceramics. In the area a lime-burning kiln has also been found, probably built to produce lime by burning the marble detached from the nearby Theatre. A relatively high number of productive structures are present in the area of the *Capitolium* and in the theatre, and seem to indicate these could be under the control of public authority. Surely such authority should be identified as a Royal representative, who lived at the Royal court (corresponding today to the area of the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia), from whom this area of the city actually depended.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The North-Eastern area of Brescia, at the foot of the Colle Cidneo, is all said, the one in which the main attestations of the Longobard period are to be found relating to the royal estates, and comprise significant examples of reuse of the ancient urban centres and of the settling of Longobards in the city at an early date.

The development in this same area of the monastic complex centred on the Church of San Salvatore will constitute an urban nucleus capable of maintaining a relevant



Arc shaped slab with geometrical and vegetal motifs probably originally belonging to a *ciborium*

role within Brescia's urban structure through the centuries, and up to our own times.

It is by now ascertained that this area's monumental appearance and the birth of the monastic complex first begun in the period of the Longobard King Desiderius.

Desiderius probably was born some time between 710 and 720 A.D. During the reign of King Astulph (749-756) appears already as an important office holder (*comes stabuli*) and the King's plenipotentiary for Tuscany. At that time he already had a number of estates in the area of Brescia, where he founded the monastery of Leno and accumulated a number of estates both in and around Brescia, which were presented to him by the King. He may also have acquired the Ducal title of Brescia, which he passed on to his son, following his accession to the throne in 757, at the death of King Astulph. He remained King up to the fall of the Longobard Kingdom following its conquest by King Charlemagne.

Under King Desiderius, Brescia became the new political capital of the Longobard Kingdom, taking over from Cividale, the capital under the Friulan dynasty of Ratchis and Astulph, both sons of Pemmon. Following the example of his predecessors, he too pursued the hope of defining a stable and lasting rule, (in 759 he associated his son Adelchis as co-ruler), promoting the monumental development of his city, turning San Salvatore into a dynastic tomb, and centering his family's political and financial power upon the monastery of Santa Giulia. This is documented by special privileges were granted to the monastery by Desiderius, by his wife Ansa, and his son Adelchis in 760, but also by the fact that the monastery's founder Queen Ansa, and possibly other members of the family were buried in the church.

The process of monumentalizing Santa Giulia probably had begun before Desiderius became King. Likewise, at the time in which King Astulph presented his trusty

Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia. From left to right: the Church of Santa Giulia, the Nuns' choir, the belt tower and the Church of San Salvatore



Desiderius with a donation of the whole section of the city which had previously belonged to the King. This is the area over which San Salvatore was founded, and where the monastic complex developed, as is shown by literary sources. A 13th century source, entitled *Rituale*, mentions the foundation date as 753 A.D., while the first reliable mention of the foundation date is contained in a document of January 759.

Desiderius's ascent to the throne meant both the church and the monastery were further enlarged and enriched, and the whole complex became the hub around which revolved all his aspiration to sovereignty. In this context the religious and dynastic centre of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia was meant to tower over and eclipse both in quality and refinement all other monumental creations in the kingdom, rival with Pavia (i.e., Santa Maria delle Cacce), and the highly sophisticated creations at Cividale, particularly the *Tempietto Longobardo* in the *Gastaldaga*.

The act of placing relics within the Church also had a strong ideological value, and contribute to turn this into an important sanctuary. In 761 new relics were acquired directly from Queen Ansa: the bodily

remains of Santa Giulia were brought here from the island of Gorgona. Other believed to belong to Roman Saints and martyrs, such as Sophia and her daughters Helpis Pistis, Agape, and Saints Hyppolitus and Pimenius, all of which were celebrated at San Salvatore, may have been placed here on account of a donation by Astulph, who may have removed them from Rome during the siege of 756, or else the relics may be a donation of Pope Paul I. The same female Roman martyrs mentioned above appear in a list drawn up by the Pope for a Roman foundation in 761. The same Pope in 762 had sent a Papal Bull listing the privileges of the monastery founded by her mother Ansa to Desiderius's daughter *Anselperga*, then newly appointed Abbess of the monastery. It may well be that this provided the occasion in which the relics were sent from Rome, as Brescian medieval documentary tradition seems to indicate. This documentation mentions the fact that the Pope himself came to Brescia for the ceremonial consecration of the church, which probably was celebrated in year 763.

A highly original crypt and oratory were built under the main apse to house the relics at San Salvatore: the new structure was

equipped with access corridors was very probably added when the apses were already standing (compare Brogiolo, Lobbedey, Jakobs, Reichwald). Their arrival probably occasioned some changes in the nave's decorative programme, as some frescoes seem to bear evidence of alterations carried out while work was under way, such as the inclusion of stories of Saint Julia and of the Roman martyrs, according to Bertelli.

The reconstruction of the historical events which affected the complex are also supported by archaeological data, and by recent re-interpretation of the complex's architectural and decorative phases (Brogiolo, Bertelli, Gheroldi, Lomartire), researches therefore confirm the works' attribution to a late Longobard context, particularly relating to the reign of Desiderius the completion and decoration of the monument.

After the first researches, conducted at San Salvatore by Gaetano Panazza in 1958, and leading to the identification of two distinct structural phases, one view among researchers emerged as to the possible interpretation of the finds. According to this way of thinking, the early phase belonged to the time of Desiderius, while the later phase, in which walls decorated with frescoes and

stuccoes are still preserved, might date to the Carolingian period (Paonazza, Peroni, Bagnetti believe this, and are supported by French and German historical studies). This attribution however was not based on specific data or on parallels drawn from contemporary buildings, being principally based on the identification of the name of a Carolingian ruler – either Lotharius, or Ludwig the Pious – in a fragmentary painted inscription in one of the halls; in particular, this meant interpreting the words following the phrase "*REGNANTEM DESIDERIUM*": *TIRO HLU(DOVICUS OR THARIUS)*. On such basis therefore the monastery's renovation was dated to the beginning of the 9th century. Today many have raised doubts concerning this inscription, because it shows it has been integrated and remodelled in the very same part in which it presumably refers to the Carolingian sovereign. Moreover, according to recent studies (De Rubeis), the original inscription's epigraphic style, which alternately employs uncial and capitals, may not be assigned to Carolingian but rather to the late Longobard period.

This opinion is also supported by the results of the most recent research carried out on the structures (Brogiolo), which identify a earlier church in the first building phase (called San Salvatore I), which existed in the

context of the Royal court of Brescia, and which can be placed sometime around the second half of the 7th century, as already argued by a number of researchers in the past (Bona Ruggiu Zaccaria, Giosefi, Torp, Tavavno). Small scale successive changes in the interior disposition of this first building, involving the adoption of the cross-shape and T-shape at different times, also included the creation of the sculpted elements dating from the first half of the 8th century, which are still preserved in the monastery, and may date to the time of King Liutprand. A later building (San Salvatore II), with a basilican plan and three apsed naves, probably inspired by the basilicas of Ravenna and the Northern Adriatic coast such as Parenza or Grado. This should be identified as the church erected by Desiderius.

Recent investigative soundings have also confirmed that the decorative stucco-work on the brick arches along the naves seems to have been carried out immediately after the fresco-work in the upper parts of the hall had been completed and just before the decorations were painted along the fascia above the arches. These investigations also revealed that the nails that act as the fixing for the stucco were inserted into the joints of the brick arches while the mortar was still soft; this unequivocally testifies that the wall decorations were planned from the beginning.

Finally the close artistic link with the so-called *Tempietto Longobardo* in Cividale; this link is particularly evident in the style and technique used in the frescoes, and in the character of the stuccoes – carried out within the same decorative programme to which the frescoes belong. Here, as in Cividale, glass ampoules are inserted within the floral motifs, to liven up the decoration. The complex in Brescia therefore represents one of the main expressions of the new sophisticated language of late Longobard art and architecture.



Church of San Salvatore, stucco decoration on the arches

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

THE *CASTRUM* AREA WITH THE TORBA TOWER AND THE CHURCH OUTSIDE THE WALLS, S. MARIA *FORIS PORTAS*

“*Flavia Seprio*”: this is how the *Castrum Sibirium* is commemorated on the gold coins minted by the Longobard King Desiderius in the mid 8th century.



Gold coin of the second half of 6th century

THE *CASTRUM* BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE LANGOBARDS

The *castrum* at Castelseprio stands at an altitude of around 366 metres, dominating the Valle dell’Olona above the main road network which, in ancient times, linked the towns of Como, Varese, Milan and Pavia.



Aerial view of Castelseprio-Torba area after 1940s excavation

The area was settled as far back as prehistoric and protohistoric times and bears evidence of Imperial and Late Antique Roman periods in its monuments and funeral structures as well as artefacts of material culture. An early defence structure was set up to face the early waves of Germanic invasions which affected the plain of the River Po during the first few decades of the 3rd century A.D. This would explain the origin of the towers in the boundary wall of the first *castrum*, which was probably built during the time of the Goths (between 5th and 6th A.D.) and then extended and fortified in the Byzantine era. The latter is also the period in which the Eastern perimeter wall which incorporates the Torba Tower was built. The architectural model of the arched walls is a paragon of the best fortification techniques in use in the 6th century, and can be compared to the *castra* built at Castelfeder, Alberga and Trino.

Towards the end of the 6th century, *castrum Sibirium* constituted a strategic position on the peninsula’s Northern front, in a territory that was constantly disputed by the Franks, Byzantines and Longobards. Archaeological evidence regarding the presence of the latter group at Castelseprio indicates that the Longobards only occupied the castle around

the first decades of the 7th century, a sign that this castle, compared to others such as the Sirmione Fortress, remained in Byzantine hands for a longer period of time. The ample re-use of materials from earlier buildings indicates many building campaigns succeeded one another to restore and refunctionalize the buildings and the walls during the site’s long history, which was only definitively abandoned during the 17th century.

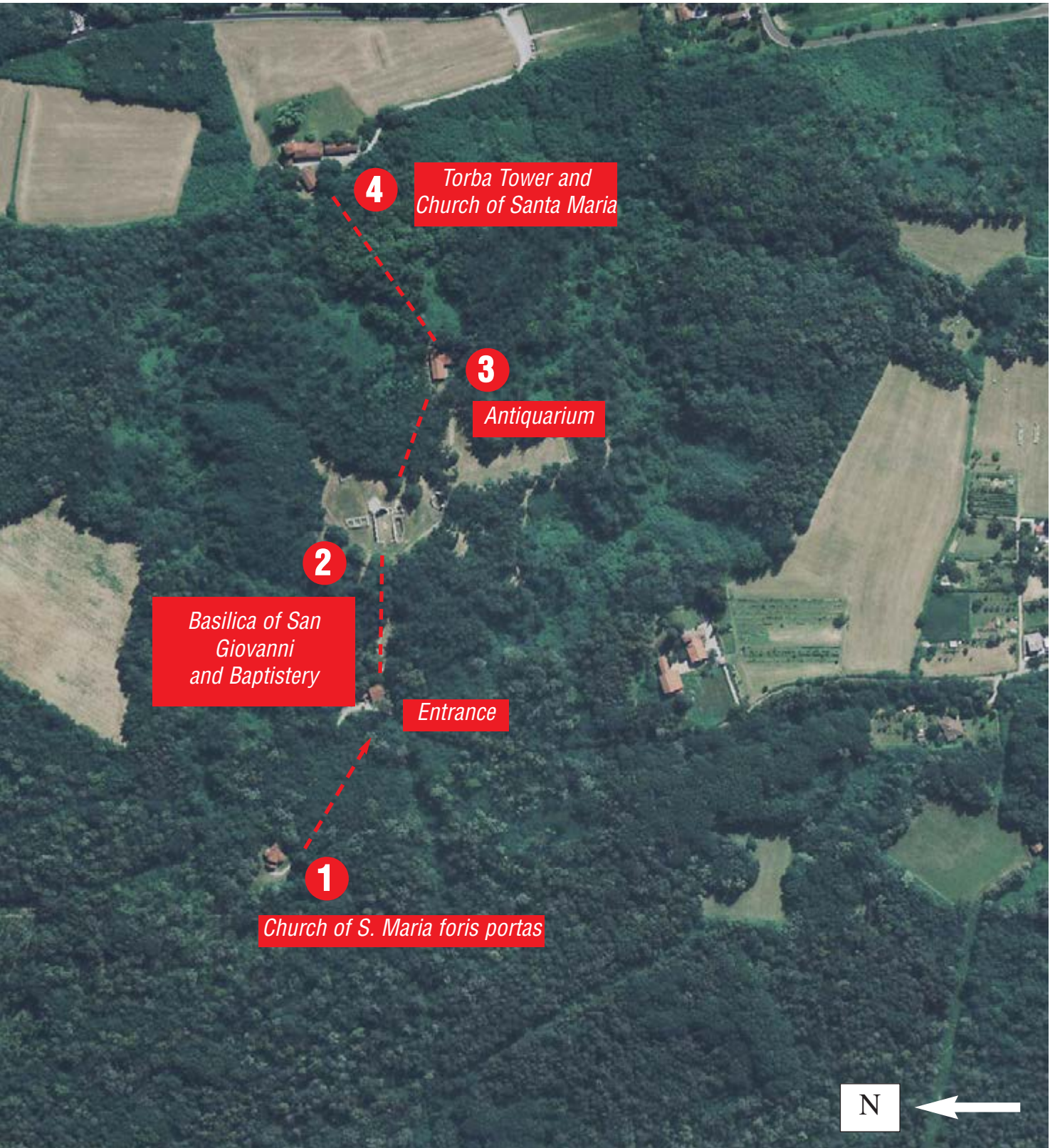
HISTORY AND STRUCTURE OF THE *CASTRUM* DURING THE LANGOBARD ERA

Castelseprio developed into a fortified town when the threat of barbarian invasions became more intense, owing to the increasing fragility and gradual retreat of the Imperial transalpine *limes*. The castle retained an important role during the Early Middle Ages, owing to its position of territorial control.

During the Longobard domination, it took on the role, of judicial and administrative centre for a large region which extended Southwards almost as far as Milan itself, and Northwards to the area of Upper Lake Como and the Ticino Valleys, thus partly replacing Milan in this capacity; the region thus described was called the “*giudicaria*” and was governed, on behalf of the Longobard King, by “*gastaldi*” and “*sculdasci*”, namely, stewards and court officials who were commoners.

A document from 721 A.D. (Longobard Diplomatic Code) cites the “*giudicaria of Seprio*”, stating that the inhabitants of the territory beneath his jurisdiction were *civis sepriasca*. The documents from the 8th century show that the Seprio territory belonged to the royal tax authority’s estates, as was usual for areas that were traversed by long roads, important river ways and rich and diverse economic assets.

King Desiderius confirmed the particular



Aerial view of Castelseprio-Torba area: tourist path, main Longobard building evidences and antiquarium (Immagine Terralaty™ © Blom CGR)

importance of the castle within the settlement and defence system of the *regnum langobardorum*, granting it the status of “*Flavia*” city. Flavian cities coincide with some of the Kingdom’s main urban centres (such as Milan, Pavia, Treviso, for example) and with castles placed on higher ground, controlling access to valleys, in positions such as to exert wide ranging control over the main means of communications, such as roads and rivers (examples in this region include Castelnovate and Pombia sul Ticino).

With the defeat of Desiderius by the Franks in 744 A.D., the *castrum* fell under their control, and maintained its role of territorial and administrative centre in the County of Seprio.

At the time of the Longobards’ arrival the *castrum* was already organised in terms of its monuments and buildings and had an almost urban-style layout, arranged around the most important buildings of worship: the basilica of San Giovanni with the adjacent Baptistry and its nearby cemetery for the “aristocracy”.

Archaeological excavations have revealed the presence of some houses mostly placed along the wall enceinte.

The *castrum* is mentioned in a source, an anonymous manuscript from Ravenna known as the *Anonimo Ravennate*, dating back to the 7th century. It is described as a *civitas* and included therefore also the religious complex which constituted the key of the settlement from the beginning, as well as a series of residential buildings. The seat of civil power was situated probably in the Southernmost area of the *castrum*, possibly in the so-called “*casaforte*”, the only building which survives from this period, which boasts imposing brick masonry and was built during a series of different building campaigns.

As in other castle settlements of that time, outside the walls were the burgs which, in Castelseprio, have not been explored systematically. The main access road to the burg led by means of a side road towards the North-East, and reached the church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, hence a pathway led to the furthestmost defensive outpost of

Torba, placed on the valley floor.

The entrance to the *castrum* was to the West, with a door preceded by a bridge supported by four piers. The walls, which followed the contour of the plateau -which was thus entirely protected-, had a series of towers placed at regular intervals. Five of these remain along the Southern façade of the perimeter.

Within the walls, a short distance from the entrance stands the imposing complex of the Basilica of San Giovanni and its Baptistry. These guaranteed the keeping of the proper public “parish” functions, i.e. worship, baptism as well as burials which occurred both inside and outside the Basilica, as indicated by the presence of some privileged tombs. In the cemetery, around the external perimeter of the apse, there are tombs covered by monolithic slabs with crosses carved upon them. The same is true of a burial found at Santa Maria *foris portas*, a private aristocratic oratory with its own cemetery, where different phases of use are recorded for both the Longobard and the Carolingian period.



San Giovanni: central apse; northern wall and wall's detail



THE SITE

the site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested corresponds to the extension of the *castrum*, with its main testimonies of the Longobard era, the Torba Tower, the worship complex of San Giovanni Evangelista and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria *foris portas*.

It is an extraordinary example of *castrum* settlement, which is different for the spatial organization, monumentality and typological variety of its buildings.

It is a complex and articulated settlement model that, due to its marked double function of both defensive and demic structure, represented a fundamental reference for the most typical Medieval settlement: the "castle".

The lack of continuity in the utilization of the

area contributed to preserve the habitat, which still today enables to appreciate all the geo-morphological features that since the ancient times made it an eligible place for the foundation of the *castrum*.

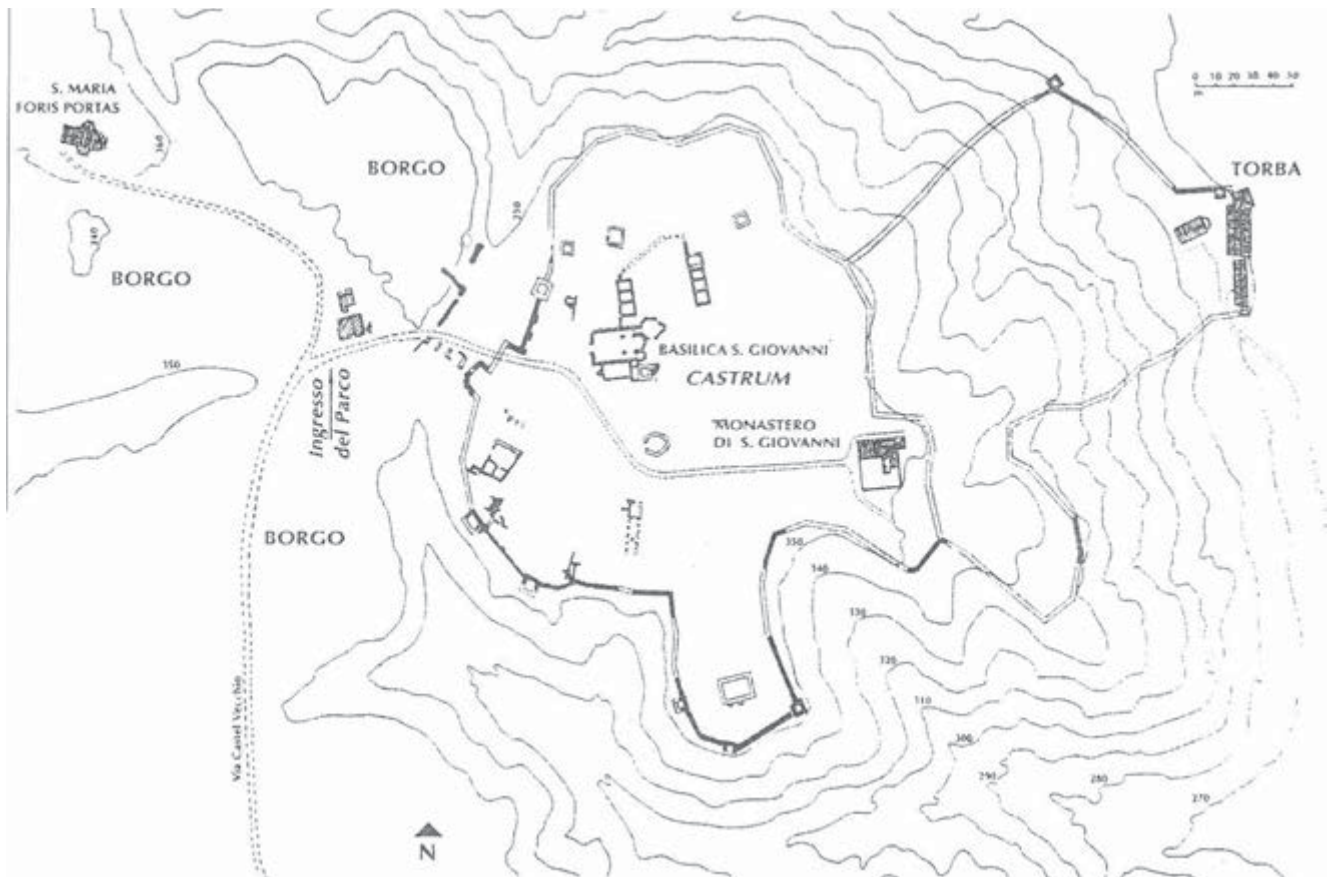
The articulated functional organization of the spaces and structures as well as the high standard of the decorations express the social prestige of the commission - of direct royal emanation -. In particular, the plurality of the cultural traditions that contributed to the construction and definition of a such exceptional site outlines an attentive social environment open to the consolidated experiences coming from the Byzantine and Roman worlds in the painting and architectonic models, but also active in the experimentation in the urban field and military architecture (the *Polioretica*).

Moreover, the considerable presence of

worship buildings having differentiated functions, public and private, shows to what extent the relation between the Longobard *élites* and the Church was important and crucial, also in relation to the elaboration of a "new" settlement model where the spaces of the sacred played a role of primary importance in the strategies of the power.

The *castrum*

The imposing perimeter wall which enclosed the *castrum*, of which some visible sections are well preserved. It appears to have a variable thickness of between 1.30 and 2.20 m; its masonry is constituted of courses of small schistose stone blocks and of pebbles, both intact and broken up, with a nucleus of pebbles mixed with mortar. The walls which taper upwards are lightened by the presence of wide niches on the Eastern



Archaeological map with tourist paths

Aerial view of Torba complex



side and by blind arches in the sections to Torba. Re-worked elements -such as architectural fragments, dedications and funeral inscriptions, stone funerary urns- are often used in the walls and in the square-plan towers placed at almost regular intervals along the Western side.

The Torba Tower

The complex of Torba which is an extension of the fortified site of Castelseprio, currently consists of a tower, a church dedicated to Saint Mary, a 15th-century building next to the tower and the boundary wall.

The tower is placed on the Southern tip of the fortified annex which went down from the *castrum*, and is a rare example of 5-6th century defence architecture in Northern Italy. The tower today stands 18 metres high, its upper sections having been rebuilt at different times after the Longobard period.

It is built according to a square plan, its sturdy walls gradually tapering upwards (the sides measure 8.85 m at the base and 7.90 at the top). The three sides facing towards the valley are reinforced at the corners and in the centre by mighty buttresses. Below there are embrasures and on the second floor there are windows with the characteristic “mushroom” shape (i.e. with arch wider than the span of the window opening).

In the 8th century, still during the Longobard era, the tower lost its military function, and was incorporated into a nuns' convent. The

The Torba complex



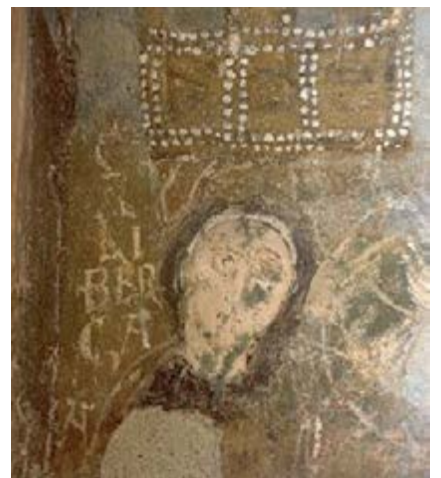
The Torba tower

Second floor of Torba tower. Frescoes with female figures on the western wall



Second floor of Torba Tower: *velaria*

Detail of the fresco representing *Aliperga*



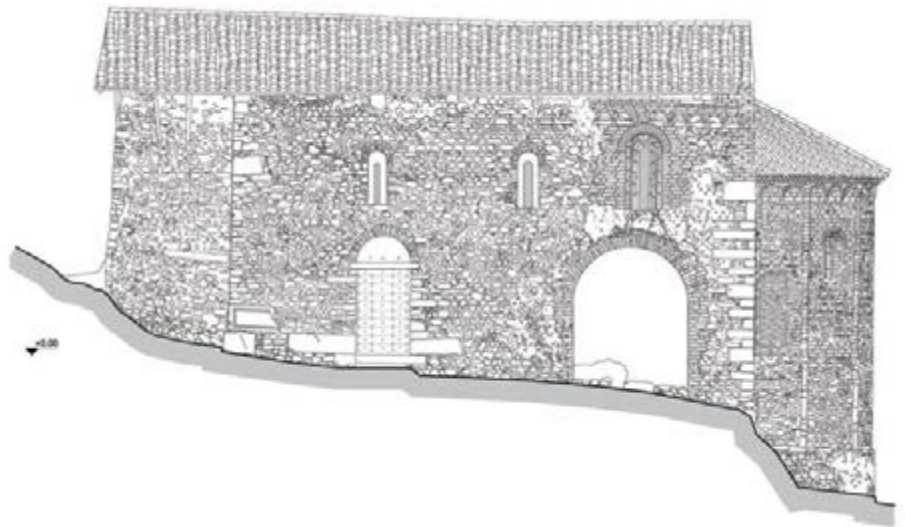
first floor was thus used as a cemetery for aristocrats, and abbesses, as testified by the *arcosolia* type of burials. The frescoes and painted inscriptions show us the faces, names and role of the nuns buried in the tower, including that of *Aliperga*, whose Longobard name flanks the portrait in yellow ochre paint. The name was later substituted by a new inscription in white paint, mentioning *Casta*, a nun like *Aliperga*. The only traces of this portrait visible today are the hands, as it was later overpainted. This later layer included a figure of a bishop, recognizable by his vestments, the only surviving fragment. A niche in the Southern wall still preserves a dark red cross with curved arms, from which hang two small chains bearing the Greek letters alpha and omega, symbols of the beginning and the end, and a fragmentary funerary inscription. The style features of all the inscriptions point to the 8th century, on account of the style, which many researchers date back to the Longobard period.

On the second floor a chapel was built for the nuns, with an altar entirely frescoed with religious images. Here too an inscription of a didascalical type, only partly legible, recalls the style in vogue in the *scriptoria* of the Longobard period. To a time, that is, before Charlemagne's introduction of the Caroline reform.

On the Western wall, to the right of the window, as in the *Tempietto Longobardo* at Cividale del Friuli, two orders of female figures are represented in an intercession scene: a group of female Saints above and, below, a procession of eight nuns painted frontally, with one hand open as a sign of prayer and a cross in the other. On the Eastern wall is a beardless Blessing Christ, placed in the centre, and seated on a throne flanked by two angels, with the Virgin Mary on one side (no longer visible) and Saint John the Baptist on the other; at the base are depicted six *velaria* of different shapes



Church of S. Maria. Eastern and southern architectural surveys



Church of S. Maria. Apse and southern side

and decorations. On the Southern wall on the left can be seen fragments of several characters, probably martyrs, while on the right dominate the figure of the Madonna and Child, surrounded by saints, bishops and a woman bearing offerings. Other wall decorations and frescoes are attributed to refurbishment work subsequent to the Longobard period.

The church of Santa Maria

The original phase of the church dedicated to Saint Mary is also attributed to the Early Middle Ages, erected as part of the same monastery complex opposite the tower. Excavations have demonstrated the chronological sequence of construction work over four main phases, with successive reconstructions due to the sinking of the Southern perimeter wall, imprudently founded on an unstable mass of pudding-stone. The current building with a single chamber and truss roof, built with river cobbles and despoiled stone, is mainly attributed to the 11th century, while the apse section, made from large pebbles and bricks and decorated with hanging arches, which shows a more mature architectural approach, is fully Romanesque and attributable to the 13th

century. A number of scholars believe that the first Early Mediaeval church had a single chamber, equipped with an ambulatory crypt, with access via two side stairways, partly dug out from the rock, partly built from recycled material. Excavations have uncovered the crypt of this first structure, together with the stairwells and a number of fragments of 8th-century frescoes. Other painted fragments, attributable to the same period of the Early Middle Ages were found in the archaeological digs carried out there and currently being studied.

The remains of frescoes that are still present in the inner walls of the church testify that all construction phases were matched by a new series of paintings: remains of scenes painted in the 11th century on the long walls to the south and to the North still remain today and were probably set out in two tiers (other fragments from the same period were found during excavations); in the apse there are fragments of a painting from the 13th century, perhaps depicting a martyr with a palm branch. Fragments of painted decorations have also been found on the inner wall of the bell tower, which was reconstructed in the 9th century from an existing tower that was probably in the more ancient boundary



S. Giovanni Complex. Late Roman cistern

Apse of S. Giovanni



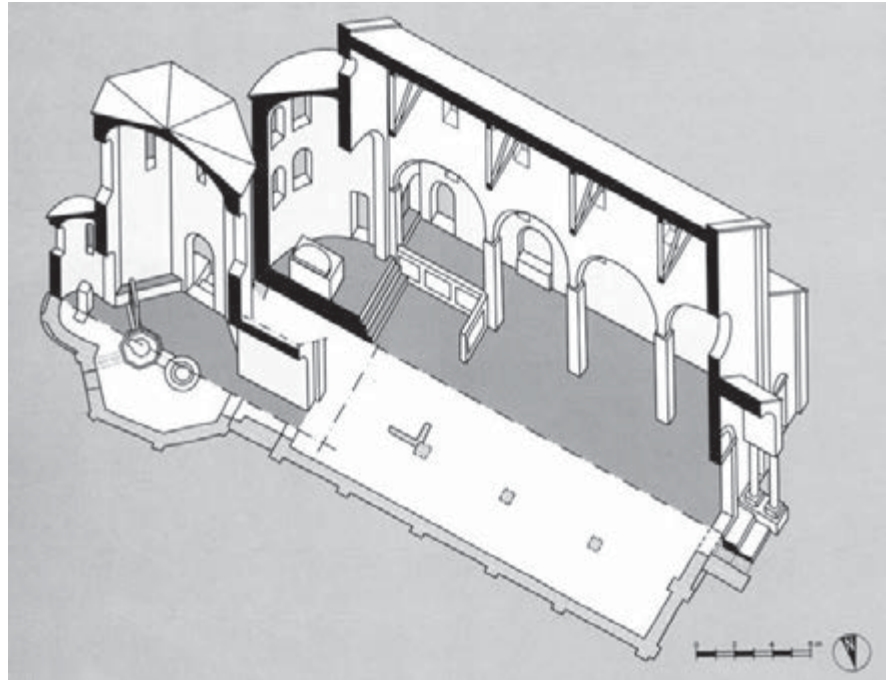
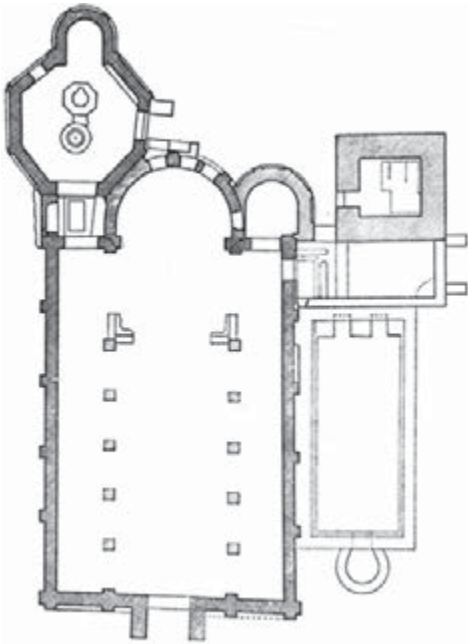
wall. Among the remains of frescoes there is a particularly interesting fragment which can be traced to the 11th century, depicting a male figure accompanied by the writing “*K(a)im*”, and identified as Saint Joakim or perhaps Cain.

The cemetery area and the burials inside the building point to the funerary use of this church during the centuries, its earliest phase probably dating back to the middle of the 8th century, or to a date slightly later than this. Recent excavations (summer of 2009) have brought to light the burial located in the outer perimeter wall on the North side. On account of the style of the characters written on the outer monolithic covering, it appears to be similar to the style of writing found on certain tombs found in the *castrum* area, which date to a time between the 6th and 8th century A.D. The burial at present is judged as possibly corresponding to the Early Medieval phase of the building. The data from the excavation is still being studied.

The complex of San Giovanni

The religious complex of San Giovanni Evangelista, consisting of a basilica with a baptistery and a cemetery, and constitutes

S. Giovanni complex. Plan and axonometric reconstruction of the Longobar building



the most important monument built in the *castrum* between the Late Antique and the Early Middle Ages period. The Longobard **basilica** stands upon the remains of a previous place of worship with a rectangular chamber and polygonal apse with three entrances from the side of the façade; on the North-Eastern side of this building there was once an octagonal apsed baptistery. In the 7th century, during the Longobard era, the complex was completely reconstructed, the rectangular chamber was divided into three naves while the apse was raised and took the shape of a a hemicycle. The Northern entrance from the façade was blocked to allow the burial of a knight who, according to the characteristic Longobard funeral ritual, was buried with his coat of arms some time around the second third of the 7th century. The baptistery, which remains unaltered in form, was probably linked to a corridor on the North-West corner of the nave at the apse.

The basilica walls consist of regular courses of pebbles and small stones mixed with dense lime mortar; during this phase the apsidal area and the nave were probably

Lance tip from a Longobard knight's burial (Antiquarium)



Burial belonging to person of high lineage, excavated into the apse of S. Giovanni

S. Giovanni Complex. Marble *pluteus* of the presbyterial barrier

separated by a presbyterial barrier, to which belonged a marble *pluteus* from the 6th-7th century, now in the museum of Gallarate. The slab bears an engraving representing four arches on columns each framing a simple cross. The small column with capital bearing decorations imitating the Corinthian style –from the Late Longobard period (8th century)– belonged to a *pergula* or *ciborium*, which may have been part of a sumptuous



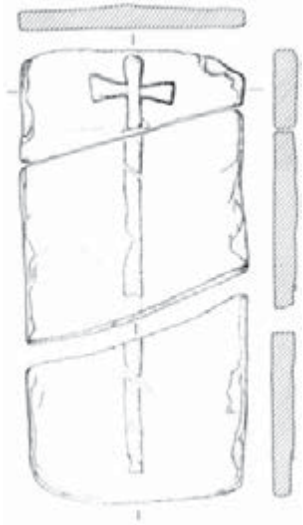
Little capital from liturgical furnishing

liturgical church furnishing apparel. Several sections of plaster that are still visible in the interior wall of the basilica may also be from the Early Middle Ages. Only one stone plaque remains today as a clue of the original magnificence of the *opus sectile* marble encrustations, including hexagonal and triangular elements, the same type as those found in the Baptistry and in the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* in the burg of the *castrum*. This floor covering is directly comparable not only to the ones found in the nearby Church of San Vincenzo in Galliano, at Cantù (Como) but also in other Longobard buildings of worship that are nominated for inscription: the Tempietto Longobardo at Cividale and the Church of Santa Sofia in Benevento.

Two tombs, one found in the apse and the other in the presbytery area, belonged to personalities from the local aristocracy or the clergy. Other burials of high-ranking personages have been found in the inner area and near the liturgical annex of the basilica, dug out of an existing tower on the South-Eastern side. From this cemetery area, explored on several occasions, come a number of horse bone remains; the custom of burying a knight with his horse is seen in other Longobard necropolises, including those of San Mauro in Cividale del Friuli and in Nocera Umbra.

Along the Southern side of the basilica of San Giovanni is a large rectangular cistern dating back to Late Roman times. This was probably built to collect and use water from

Stone slab bearing a cross



the roof of the church, as also occurred in Parenzo. The structure preserves the attachment points of the barrel vault and the flooring in waterproof *cocciopesto* mortar. Over the long period during which it was in use, the cistern underwent numerous renovations and consolidation works and the emerging wall today is very similar to those of the nearby basilica. On the Western side the structure is connected to a well with “mushroom” shaped opening which was already walled up at the time of its discovery. From the rubble that filled a small well, among other materials found, there was an interesting gold Byzantine coin dated from the 6th century, therefore to the period of Longobard occupation.

The **Baptistry**, has an hexagonal floor plan with a South-West little apse, and is similar to the ones in Grado and Cividale; the original construction phase dates back to the 5th-6th century. The building includes a baptismal font for total immersion, also covered in marble, which does not stand in the center of the building. The floor is executed in *opus sectile*, including marble encrustations of hexagonal and triangular geometrical forms cut out of white marble from Musso and black marble from Varenna; the

wall module of the elements composing the main body of the church varies as to size and texture from the one employed in the apse of the same baptistery.

The original faux marble decoration on the walls was replaced during the Longobard era by a ornamental geometric pattern painted on the rose-coloured base of the plaster.

During the Longobard era, the common Christian practice of burying the dead in and around churches is attested by numerous earth burials dating from the 7th-8th century, and which also cover the area to the East and South of the worship complex. Among the burials –some of which are plastered according to a common practice of the Early Middle Ages– there are a number of earth burials, with monolithic coverings decorat-

ed with spear-shaped crosses sculpted in low-relief, belonging to persons of high lineage, aristocracy or prelates. This type of covering is widespread in Italy and beyond the Alps, particularly in towns, with or without castles, which had a settlement tradition in the Late Roman era and which were integrated at an early date into the ecclesiastic hierarchy (e.g. Lake Garda area, or Vaison la Romaine in Provence).

Housing system

Only a few areas of the residential areas within the *castrum* sector that have been explored and show definite phases from the 5th-6th century to the latter part of the Early Middle Ages.

Civil construction during the Longobard period was concentrated in an area of the

old town, buttressed against the South-Western walls; the houses, lined up along cobbled streets leading to the central religious complex, have different dimensions and layout; all, however, have at least the foundations made of stone. Some have only one room with a stone base for the central support column for the roof; others have more than one room, with annexed facilities. Houses from the same Longobard period are nevertheless distributed in the area North of the great basilica and probably also in the Eastern area of the *castrum*. The varying thickness of the dwellings which have been explored suggest that some had stonemasonry walls, or, in other cases, walls made of wood and other perishable materials, such as cane and clay of the type that is also present in



Remains of Early Middle Ages houses



“Casa Forte”



Worship building dedicated to S. Paolo



Farmhouse of S. Giovanni, housing the Antiquarium

South-western path along the fortification walls



Brescia and in other areas of Early Mediaeval Italy. The numerous remains of Roman-tradition roof tiles are proof of the quality of the settlement's housing system. Loom weights for weaving and moulds, elements used to print and to regulate the flow of molten metal, crucibles employed to work iron, bronze and copper, attest to the presence of production activities, as well as objects made out of unfinished elements. The recovery of a fragment of a type of stone cooking utensil called *pietra ollare* indicates that possibly these containers were produced in a place not too far away. In addition to the Early mediaeval monuments, it is also important to highlight the presence of a religious building dedicated to Saint Paul, which today lies in ruins, and which is mentioned by 11th century sources, and may possibly date to the 12th century. Identified as a church by some researchers and by others as a baptistery, it presents a hexagonal plan, with ashlar stone elevation with mainly regular courses. Its apse is scanned by pilasters, and ornamented by blind arches which flank splayed windows. It is still to be ascertained whether the building was remodelled in ancient times.

The central area is surrounded by an ambulatory, on which stands a loggia supported by six central columns, thus forming the upper floor which was accessed probably via a stone stairway dug out of the Northern wall. According to the descriptions made of the pastoral visits which took place from the 16th century onwards, it seems that the building was originally equipped with a small apse over the altar which was decorated with frescoes.

The farmhouse of San Giovanni, a small building of the 14th century, was built over the remains of a Longobard building, of which few elements have been identified. This was initially built as a monastery of the order of the *Umiliati*, later housed Franciscan friars, and was decorated with beautiful frescoes in the 16th century.

The building was reduced to farmhouse status in the 18th century and today it hosts the Antiquarium of the archaeological park (see paragraph 2.b.3), where the most significant artefacts of local history are held. They have been selected among the many successive campaigns affecting the *castrum* from the mid-19th century onwards.

The church of Santa Maria foris portas

Outside the walls, where the burg developed in the Early Middle Ages, in a raised area –occupied previously by a necropolis from the Final Bronze age– stands the splendid church of *Santa Maria foris portas*. The building is famous for its triple apse plan and for the series of Early Mediaeval frescoes which constitute a cycle which a unique example of its type.

The building's façade is preceded by an atrium and has a triple apse plan: a short rectangular chamber with three apses which use the walls of the central area as supports. The three apses connect to the central area by means of three triumphal arches. The apses are equipped with windows for illumination and strengthened on the outside by buttresses.

The shape of the structure is reminiscent of Late Roman and Byzantine buildings, and a large number of comparisons can be made with examples in the Middle East and in North Africa. On the other hand though, the type of masonry technique, using small units, is similar to the Basilica of San Giovanni, inside the *castrum*. This is why many scholars have dated the original building to a time ranging from the 7th to the 8th century, in spite of many restorations and remodelling. This idea is based on analysis which were made a long time ago, but are nonetheless reliable. This study analyzed: three brick fragments found in the underfloor preparation area; eight tiles crowning the secondary façade of the church; one ceiling truss belonging to the main apse. The chronology results include a range of possibility, but indicate it is not unlikely that the building should be dated to the Late Longobard period, especially if one takes into account the many building campaigns which affected the structure.

The foundations are made "a sacco" (mortared rubble) using large sunken cobbles, clay or mortar; the original parts of the elevations are made of broken stones

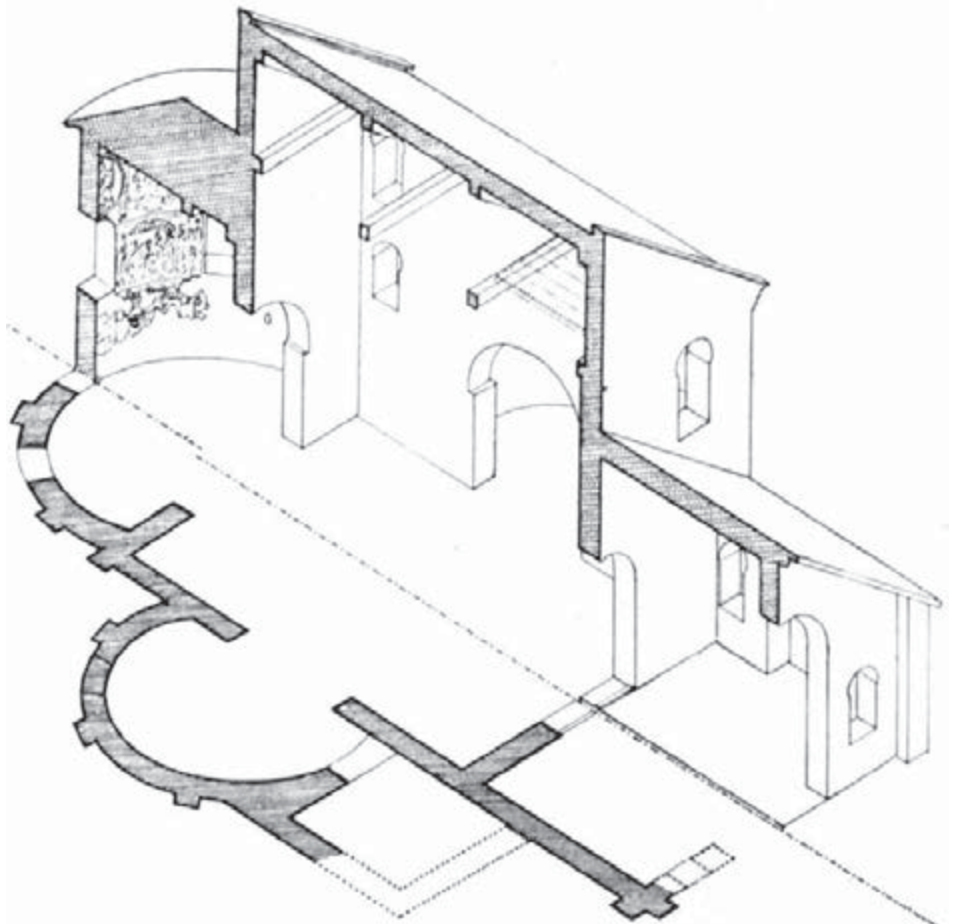
S. Maria foris portas



and pebbles, often small, bound with mortar, with rare insertions of blocks of a type of limestone similar to travertine. On the Southern façade of the building is found a service area, perhaps used for liturgical purposes; now only its plan remains visible. The flooring is partially preserved in the central chamber, as in the basilica of San Giovanni and in its baptistery and consists of hexagonal and triangular white and black marble tiles of white marble from Musso and black marble from Varenna.

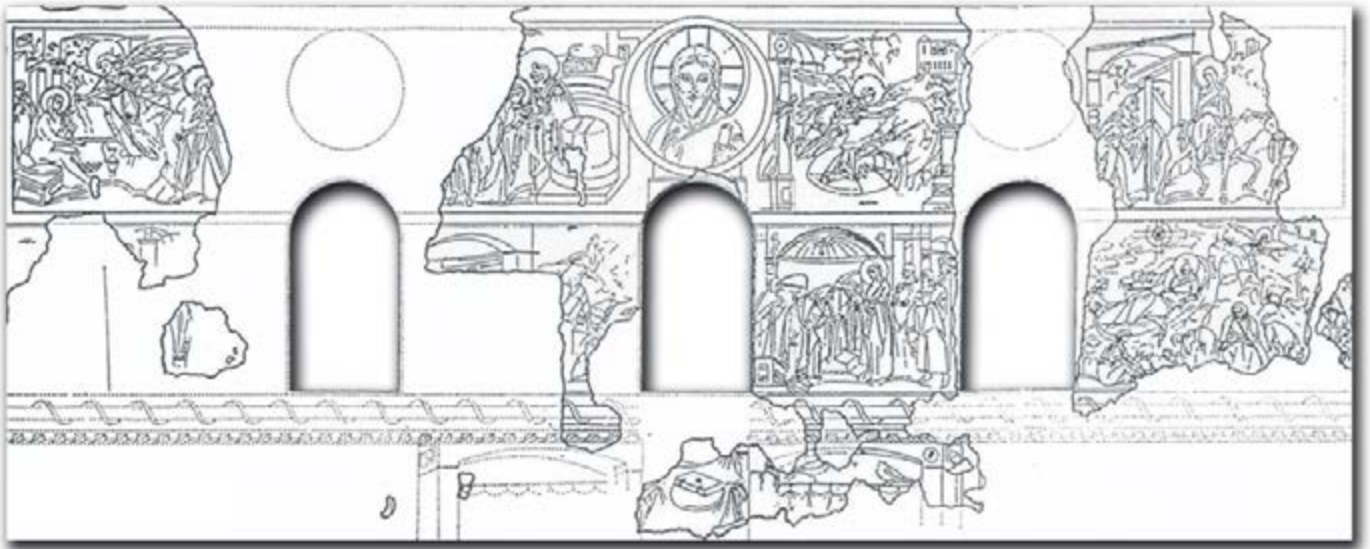
Both the building and the frescoes which cover the apse are unique pieces, architecturally and artistically. The placing of this work within the geographical, political and cultural context of Longobard and Carolingian Italy appears less challenging. It is well-known that Castelseprio was part of the orbit of the Royal court, as attested by its central role at a local level both during the Longobard and during the Carolingian period, when it was able to maintain this role as the centre of a County partly based on the structure of the *judicaria* which it had supplanted. Thanks to these relations it necessarily was affected by the main contemporary art styles, which at the time were active and elaborating new models at the new Royal courts present at Pavia and in the city of Milan. Its aristocracy enjoyed remarkable economic power, which attracted artisans and artists, and exercised its role by commissioning high quality art work.

A further indication lies in the geographical position of the *castrum* and of the burg,

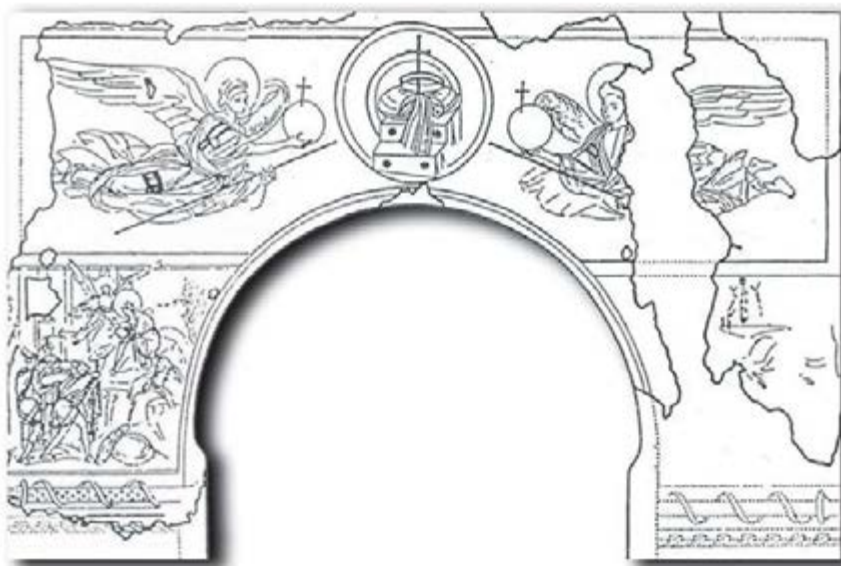


Axonometry of the Church

Graphic reconstruction of frescoes. Upper register, from left to right: Annunciation, Visitation, Bitter water made sweet, Christ Pantocrator, Apparition of the angel to Joseph, Journey to Bethlehem. Lower register: (Flight of Elisabeth, Death of Zachary, Baptism); Presentation at the Temple, Nativity, Annunciation to the Shepherds



Triumphal Arch. Upper register: Two angels hold the sheptre and globe adoring the *etimasia*. Lower register, on the left: Adoration of the Magi. On the right: Arrival in Egypt (?)



placed in the very centre of a wide ranging communications network, a central junction for those routes which led over the Alps to Bellinzona and to Coira, and hence to the mountain passes into the lands of the Franks and Baiuvarii, while the routes leading to the River Ticino and the River Po allowed transit towards the central and southern regions of the Italian peninsula. Above all, the River Po acted as a primary axis to reach the city of Ravenna and the Comacchio area, or to take the routes which led directly to Rome and to Southern Italy. There were also other roads leading to the city of Milan or to the Lake Maggiore, to Brescia, Como and Bergamo to the East, and to Novara and Turin to the West.

At Santa Maria *foris portas* main apse walls boast a series of frescoes which constitute one of the most important cycles of the Early Middle Ages period. These were first seen in 1934, and finally discovered by G.P.Bognetti in 1944 below an insipid layer

of whitewash which had been applied at an unknown date.

The frescoes illustrate the theme of the Infancy of Christ and the Stories of the Incarnation, from both the canonical and the apocryphal Gospels which had spread in the East (Protogospel of James and Gospel of pseudo-Matthew) to illustrate the dogma of the incarnation and to emphasise the double nature of Christ, human and divine.

They seem to follow a specific political programme, opposing the iconoclastic policies that long characterised the areas under to the rule of the Byzantine empire, probably in homage to the anti-Arian nature of the those that commissioned the work.

In the dome of the apse the scenes are set out in frames placed on two registers, beneath which is a base with fake niches closed by *velaria* from which small birds are peeping out. The scene was to be read from left to right on the upper order and from right to left on the lower order.

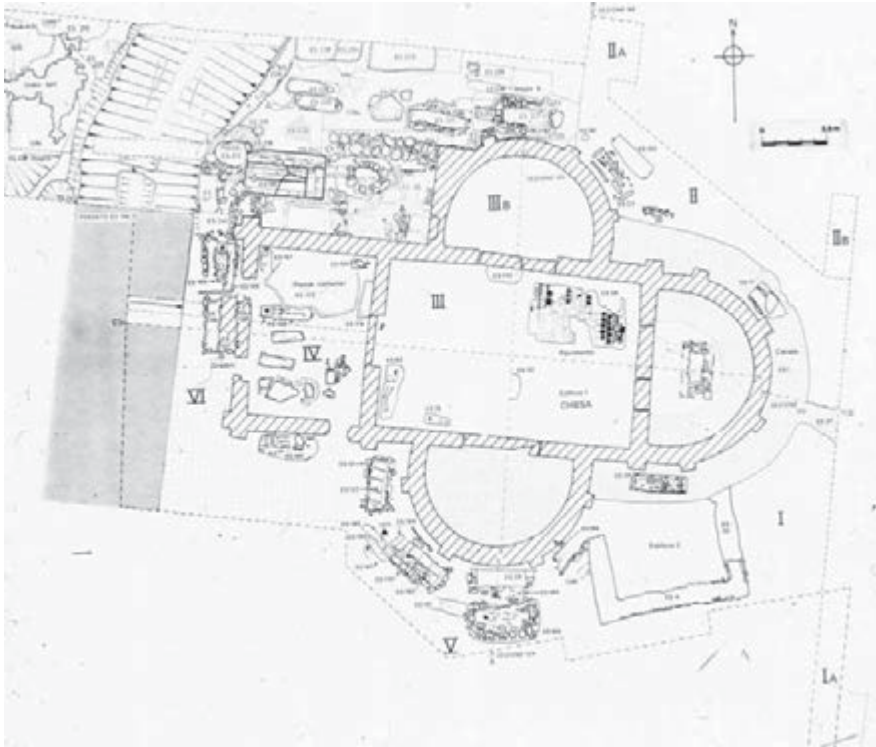
In the upper register, the scenes are divided by three roundels placed above the windows; only the central roundel is preserved in its entirety and shows the bust of a blessing Christ *Pantocrator*. The scenes on the left side include: the Annunciation and the Visitation, and the Bitter Water made Sweet; those on the right show the Apparition of the Angel to Joseph and the Journey to Bethlehem. In the lower register the frames are divided by the windows; those on the left are not well preserved (it is thought that they depict the Flight of Elisabeth with the Death of Zachary and the Baptism); those on the right side depict the Presentation at the Temple and the Nativity and the Annunciation to the Shepherds.

On the counter-façade of the triumphal arch are depicted other figures: two angels in flight, in the upper area, are reminiscent of ancient representations of Victory. The angels hold the sceptre and globe, and adore the *Etimasia* (namely, the empty



Annunciona to the Shepherds

Plan of the Church with cemeterial area



using a technique that enables the painter to add additional touches later. The series is of exceptionally high quality, and no comparable works have been discovered so far. The style is free and animated; the human and animal figures drawn with great fluidity and agility, move in a space created with confidence, characterised by splendid architectural backgrounds with perspective; the expressiveness is immediate and not static. The decorations are an unequalled example of pictorial mastery that regenerates and revive Classicism and is unparalleled in the Early Middle Ages, at least in Europe. Owing to its uniqueness, the series at Castelseprio has scholars' opinion regarding the artistic context of the artist and the placement of the work. The date is still debated, between the end of the 6th-last decades of the 7th century or between the last decades of the 7th and the 8th-9th centuries (see below, critical analysis).

Marble slab from *Wideramn* tomb

throne on which the crown and cross are placed, symbols of Christ's royalty). The throne is surrounded by a circle of light; in the lower register left of the arch is the Adoration of the Magi (on the right the lost scene probably represented the Arrival in Egypt).

The painting technique is evidence of the material continuity with the Roman world, testified by the materials and techniques employed to prepare the walls and to paint the scenes, which recall the glorious tradition of the Antique world, in spite of these techniques are poorer in terms of the variety of pigments, the work is nevertheless effective on the whole. The wall preparation comprises two layers of plaster: a rougher layer of plaster placed directly onto the masonry and a second layer both finer and more uniform, on which the sketch is drawn and on which the base colour is frescoed. The third, uppermost, layer is made of colours for which white lime is used as a binder, thus

In the area in front of the church and near the perimeter walls of the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* stood a **necropolis** that was laid out over several periods. One burial, in particular, stands out for its monumental structure, with a roof of recycled stone slabs, one of which bears a low relief of a cross sword. The burial has been excavated and yielded traces of threads which had belonged to a gold brocade texture, probably part of the clothing of the deceased; the body has been identified as that of an aristocrat laid to rest close to a private oratory reserved for the burial of members of his class. This is attested by a range of different sources in the field of epigraphy, numismatics and by ancient diplomas such as the *Longobard Diplomatic Codex*.

According to some scholars, an inscription discovered by A. Corbellini (in 1845), and known as the inscription of *Wideramn*, may have originally been placed in the church of Santa Maria *foris portas*. It is now held in

the *Civiche Raccolte d'Arte del Castello Sforzesco* in Milano. This inscription was cut on a re-used marble slab sometime during the 7th century to be laid over the tomb of *Wideramn*, an aristocrat of Germanic origin. According to the Roman-Byzantine tradition, the decision to commemorate the deceased through written memory on precious material, testifies that he was a member of the high nobility of the Longobard Kingdom.

*Hic requies/cet in pace / b(onae)
m(emoriae) Wider/amn qui vi/x(it)
et in hoc / saecolo an/nus p(lus)
m(inus) XXVIII / d(epositus)
VIII Id(us) Septem(bris)/
indictione X feliceter*

"Here lies in peace Wideramn, of good memory, who lived in this century for around twenty-eight years; he died eight days before the ides of September in the tenth year of the indiction; may he be happy".

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

According to researchers today, the chronological placing of the frescoes of Torre di Torba ranges between the mid-8th century and the beginning of the 9th. However, no in-depth diagnostic and stratigraphic tests have been carried out so far.

Researchers have emphasized the fact that these works are carried out in a very different

Detail of Annunciation



Apparition of the angel to Joseph

style compared to the one used by the artist who executed the work at Santa Maria *foris portas*.

The painters at Torba are certainly interpreting the art style being developed to its maturity in the Alpine area in the field of large scale fresco painting. However, their style is somewhat removed from the great cultural and iconographic tradition of Roman-Byzantine art, lacking the smoothness, artistic quality, and imaginative characters. These instead are the characteristics which mark the works at Santa Maria *foris portas*, a case for which scholars believe an artist of Middle-Eastern training and origin was responsible.

The lower floors of the tower constitute a re-use, as often in the Early Medieval period, which can be dated to a time between the Late Antique and the Late Medieval period. The presence of Longobard aristocrats connected in some way to the foundation of the church and to the rank of the Abbesses

can be also deduced by the inscriptions and by the long explanatory texts which accompany the frescoes.

The fresco cycle surrounding the apse of Santa Maria *foris portas* is a unique work of art for which no comparable works have been found so far. Its analysis has generated at least three main schools of thought in the field of specialist research. One proposes a date between the 6th and the 8th century; among these are G.P.Bognetti, G. Chierici, A. De Capitani d'Arzago, M.Salmi, C.R.Morey, V.Lazarev, G. De Francovich, and more recently V.Gheroldi (whose as yet unpublished paper was presented at the meeting entitled 'Convegno di Studio Castelseprio e Vico Seprio', held in Castelseprio in year 2001). G.Bergamini in 1990 mentions "a figurative culture not easily defined, but certainly not too far removed from the issues being addressed in Rome"; the same researcher dates the works to the last few years of the 7th century and the

beginning of the 8th century. Another school of thought would instead prefer to date the frescoes to the 8th-9th or 10th century; thus A. Peroni, E.Arisan, M.Schapiro, A.Grabar, C.Bertelli, the last of whom takes a stance which can be considered intermediate, as he indicates the 8th-9th century, and who must be credited for having conducted an in-depth analysis of a vast field of evidence, including comparisons with luxury items, codexes and illuminated gospel manuscripts.

The third school of thought believes the fresco cycle should be dated to an early date, among them M.Rossi (2008), who thinks an intermediate date should be proposed in the first half of the 8th century. This line of interpretation, and its variations, includes the study conducted by A.Gagnana, S.Roascio and A. Zucchiatti (2009), which addresses the stratigraphic study of the plasters, and archaeometric studies of the pigment. This work offers



Jouny to Bhethlehem



Adoration of the Magi

Detail showing the lack of contact between the wooden beam and fresco layers



further elements, which modify the picture of previous diagnostic data. The frescoes are superimposed over an older pictorial surface, which is visible in the form of horizontal bands of light red colour. The stratigraphic relations between the wooden beam and the fresco layer visible today indicate that an earlier level of decorative painting existed before the present one.

The wooden carpentry might be indeed the result of a restructuring campaign conducted only a short time before the present layer of frescoes was painted. This would add further support to an idea advanced by Carver in 1987. The building of the church and the earlier decorative phase

might thus have preceded the more complex and articulated fresco cycle, which might date to a later phase.

From the historical point of view the hypothesis of the present frescoes dating to sometime during the first half of the 8th century is supported also by the historical and cultural context. At that time East and West faced each other across the divide of the iconoclast dispute, which caused a particularly strong conflict during the first half of the 8th century, at the time in which Longobard art production was enjoying its golden age, under King Liutprand and his successors.

The debate concerning the figurative culture



Bitter water made sweet

and painting tradition of the “Master of Castelseprio” divides scholars into two further, opposing camps: orientalist specialists recognize iconographic references to works of Eastern origin (for example one might look at Santa Maria Antiqua in Rome); they detect a smoothness of style, a naturalistic use of perspective which would point to an artist belonging to a Hellenistic or Hellenizing school. This would be supported by the political events taking place at the court of Pavia, which at this time was following a course that drew it closer and closer to the policy of Rome. This convergence began under Grimoaldus, who died in 671 A.D., when the bishop was directly consecrated

by the Pope of Rome, and would have coincided with the flight of many Byzantine and Middle Eastern artists after the invasion and occupation of Eastern Christendom by the Arabs in the 7th century. (A. Maria Romanini in 1978 anchored the painted cycle to the moment of the pre-iconoclastic Hellenistic renaissance which started under the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, thus placing the work in the 7th century). Researchers of Western art, on the other hand, consider the culture of the Master of Castelseprio as a link between the influences deriving ultimately from Constantinople, and a Latin, Western culture then being remodelled thanks to the cultural impulses from across the Alps, a

Detail of frescoes with architectural element



Castel Seprio

La nobiltà longobarda

A Castel Seprio la presenza di un'aristocrazia è attestata da fonti scritte e archeologiche; la cultura longobarda (569-774) emerge dai rituali funerari e dagli oggetti d'abbigliamento e di corredo.

È evidente l'assimilazione, da parte dell'aristocrazia locale e dei funzionari regi che operavano sul territorio, della tradizione romano-cristiana, considerata anche la vicinanza alla capitale Pavia e alle città di Milano e di Como, favorita da una efficiente viabilità.

Al secondo quarto del VII secolo è da attribuire la sepoltura rinvenuta in un muro della facciata della basilica di San Giovanni Evangelista. Il defunto è sepolto con gli oggetti simbolo del suo status sociale: spada, lancia, elementi metallici della cintura reggiamani, spennoni in ferro decorato a intarsi ageminati, che ne qualificano l'appartenenza alla cavalleria, corpo scelto dell'esercito. È membro dell'aristocrazia anche Wideraman, che i parenti scelgono di ricordare con un'epigrafe funeraria in marmo secondo il costume romano-bizantino.

Le tombe con coperture in pietra decorate a croci antiche di diversa struttura formale, poste esternamente all'abside della chiesa di San Giovanni e presso i muri perimetrali di Santa Maria *fero peran*, confermano la frequentazione di Castel Seprio e del suo borgo da parte di personalità legate alla corte longobarda prima e al potere imperiale franco poi, ma parlano anche della presenza di un clero radicato nella pratica del culto pubblico e integrato nelle gerarchie ecclesiali già da età paleocristiana. A fianco dei Longobardi viveva la popolazione locale di cultura romana; appartengono al costume femminile bracciali, anelli da dito e spilloni in bronzo utilizzati per trattenere l'acconciatura o per chiudere le vesti o il mantello. È finora rara la ceramica di tradizione longobarda e sono pochi gli utensili d'uso domestico e rurale.

I manufatti di pregio sono attesi al patrimonio di forme romano-bizantine, come il terminus aere di probabile imitazione (rinvenimento nel pozzo presso la torre adiacente alla basilica di San Giovanni), i calici in vetro, le fasce di bracciale d'abito forse di età carolingia, decorate con fili d'oro intessuti a motivi ornamentali geometrici (zombi), secondo il costume dell'aristocrazia.

1. Lancia di copertura di tombe longobarde nel fango della basilica di San Giovanni Evangelista.
2. Anello sigillo di un personaggio di rango, ottavo secolo del VII secolo della successione di Tiroso sull'Adla (Milano), Civico Museo Archeologico, Milano.
3. Lancia di Agilulfo (590-612), bronzo sbalzato e decorato fino del VI-VIII secolo del VII secolo della Val di Nurella, Museo Nazionale del Bargello, Firenze.



4. Elemento di spenna con relativo disegno ricostruttivo, fango ageminato morti del VII secolo della sepoltura del cavaliere di San Giovanni, Castel Seprio.
5. Punta di lancia ferro; metà del VII secolo, dalla sepoltura del cavaliere di San Giovanni, Castel Seprio.
6. Filii lamellari da bracciale per decorazione d'abito con disegni ricostruttivi di stampe intamate: metà VI-VIII secolo, da una sepoltura nobiliare del cimitero di Santa Maria fero peran, Castel Seprio.

14

Third room: 16th century fresco by I. Gattinara in the apse of the Church



movement in which Lombardy played the role of an intermediation centre. Further stratigraphic archaeometric and diagnostic analysis of the frescoes and of the building are provided for in the Management Plan and will better define the chronological placing of the paintings also thanks to an in-depth examination of aspects linked to execution techniques.



Third room: Early Middle Age and Renaissance fragments of frescoes from the worship building of *Castrum*



Second room: showcase with late Roman materials

Seventh room: showcase with Renaissance pottery



SPOLETO

THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE

“In that very same period, Faroald, first duke of Spoleto, with a Longobard army attacked the wealthy city of Classis, which he left stripped of all riches”

(Paul the Diacon, *H. L. III*, 13)

THE CITY BEFORE THE LONGOBARD ERA

Despite the fact that early evidence of Longobard presence on the hill of St. Elia – which would later become the historic settlement of Spoleto – would appear to date back to the mid-Bronze Age, permanent presence there is only documented from the end of the Bronze Age, namely the period to which a significant amount of pottery and a large

bi-conical vase found on the slopes of the hill may be dated. The Umbri, *populus antiquissimus Italiae* according to the accounts of Pliny the Elder, are commonly attributed with the creation of a settlement on the hillside.

The pre-Roman settlement layd primarily on the western slopes of the hill, benefiting from the natural terraces that facilitated the construction of huts. The site would have been chosen since the great differences in level of the terrain would have made it naturally easy to defend, and also in virtue of its strategic position at the mouth of the *Tessino* valley, at a point of convergence of the major thoroughfares through the region, most importantly that heading in a northerly direction which, during Roman times, was to become the *Via Flaminia*. The trait along the watershed line especially, running along the hillside from the area of the *Fuga* gateway as far as the *Rocca*, must have

been vitally important from the early days of the settlement’s creation. This route, which has remained in use throughout the centuries, became the main road axis running through the city, corresponding to the present-day roads of *Via di Porta Fuga*, *Via Salara Vecchia*, *Via Minervio* and *Via Saffi*.

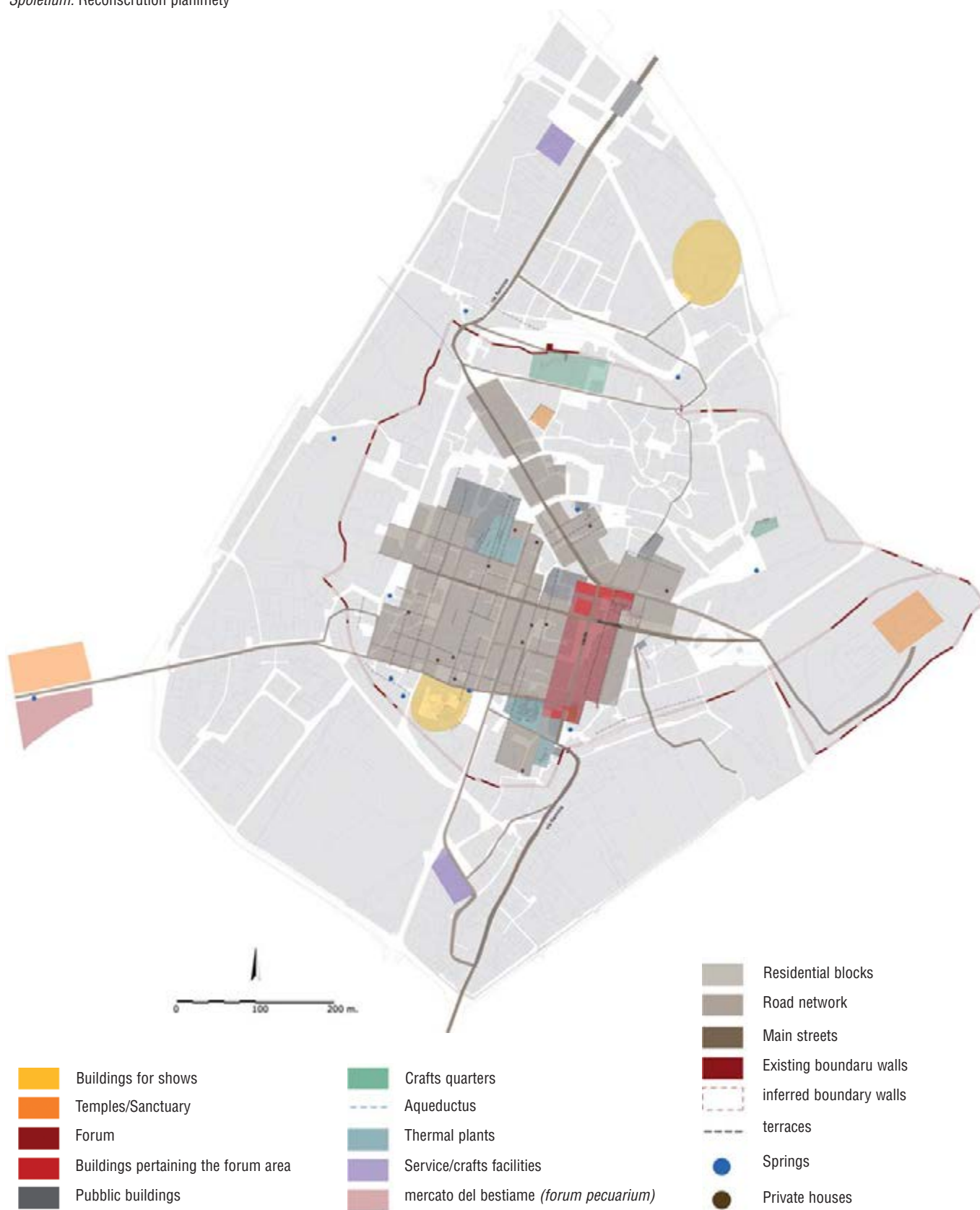
The Umbro settlement must have enjoyed a particularly flourishing period during the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., evidence for which is provided by the wealth of pottery and bronze burial art dating from that time, sometimes found in monumental tumuli having a diameter exceeding 20 m, unearthed primarily in the vast area of necropolises situated in the area of *Piazza d’Armi* beyond the course of the river *Tessino*.

From the fourth century B.C. onwards, tension experienced throughout central Italy as a result of Roman presence encouraged



Spoleto, view of historical centre

Spolegium. Reconsruction planimety



the inhabitants of the settlement to improve the hill's natural defences, constructing the first defence barriers in great blocks of irregularly-hewn stone, erected at the points most likely to be attacked.

Rome took control of the region nonetheless during the third century B.C. and in 241 B.C. founded a colony in Spoleto, governed by Latin law. Having become a stronghold for the Romans in their expansion towards the north, consolidated through the construction of the *Via Flaminia* (220 B.C.), the city assumed great importance in the control of internal central Italy, a role it continued to fulfil throughout history until the end of the nineteenth century.

With the founding of the Roman colony, the layout of the settlement was radically re-organised. Terraces on an impressive scale were cut out of the southern and western slopes of the hill which, together with the creation of a road system, led to the division of the settlement into regular blocks all roughly running from north to south (only the section above the forum seems to fall into a less regular-shaped grid, probably due to the more uneven lay of the land).

The *Forum* square was situated at the cross-roads between the main urban thoroughfares, the *decumanus* and the *cardo maximus*, the latter, corresponding with the urban section of the *Via Flaminia*,

cut through the square lengthways, linking up on the northern side with the ancient main road of the Umbro settlement. Defence was provided by means of a wall encompassing the entire settlement, built using great blocks of tightly-fitting polygonal stone and later further fortified using the construction technique of *opus quadratum*. Extensive underground piping fed the city with water from the Cortaccione springs.

Spoleto became a *municipium* in 90 BC and was transformed during the first century BC and especially during the Augustan Age, which saw the construction of prominent public buildings (the reconstruction of walls, the porticoed substruction of *Via dello Spagna*, the theatre, the archway in honour of *Drusus* and *Germanicus*, the *Capitolium* and the temple below the Church of Sant'Ansano, the so-called *Ponte Sanguinario*).

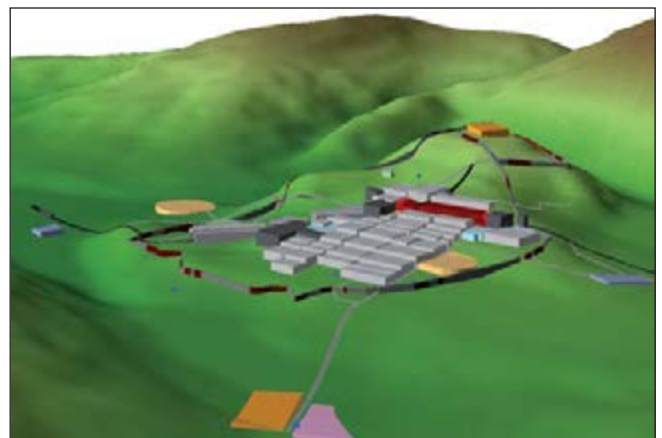
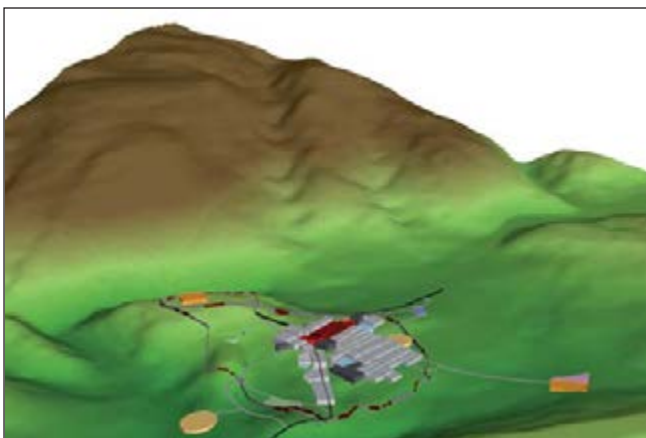
Close to the square, prestigious private dwellings were built, such as the *Casa Romana*, with its rich mosaics and stuccoes. In keeping with tradition, necropolises were situated along the roads leading out of the urban area and are well documented by numerous epitaphs.

During Roman times, the area now occupied by the Basilica of St. Salvatore, to the north of the city and at the feet of the hill known as "*Colle Ciciano*" or "*Luciano*" and cut through by the *Via Nursina*, was also used

for funereal purposes. This tradition ran without interruption from Late Antiquity up until the Early Middle Ages when the hill became an important centre of martyr worship, based on the *civitas* of Spoleto, of Longobard origin. Despite the fact that relatively little is still known about the city during the periods of Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, finds from the most recent excavations, the result of restoration programmes following the earthquake of 1997, have allowed scholars to affirm the primary role played by Spoleto from the fourth century onwards, also due to renewed importance of the eastern branch of the *Via Flaminia*.

During the fourth century, considerable building works were undertaken involving the restoration of public buildings dating from the Roman age, most notably the theatre and the large public thermal baths. Between the end of the fourth and the beginning of the fifth century, written testimonies and the number of churches constructed outside the urban area are testament to the increasingly important role played by the Church and the considerable status of the bishops of Spoleto.

The city must also have occupied a position which was far from marginal within the framework of more long-distance relations: a significant indication of this is the fact



Roman Spoleto. 3D reconstruction

Spoleto, Roman *domus*

that, at some point during the third decade of the sixth century, the hermit monk, St. Isaac, came to Spoleto from Syria.

His presence at *Monteluco* promoted the spread of eastern eremitism towards *Ferentillo*, *Preci* and the valley area of *Valnerina* in general, a phenomenon which was later to form the *humus* underpinning St. Benedict's spiritual development and that of western monasticism.

As to the Ostrogoth period, *Cassiodorus* recalls the works of marshland reclamation carried out under Theodoric, whose palace is purported to have been situated on the large terrace of the archbishop's palace, despite the lack of archaeological evidence supporting the claim.

The presence of Ostrogoths in Spoleto was also a determining factor in the transformation of the amphitheatre into a fortress, as recorded by Procopius, in addition to works probably carried out on the Roman theatre, as suggested by the fact that the church later constructed on the site was dedicated to Saint Agatha.

HISTORY AND URBAN ORGANISATION DURING THE LONGOBARD AGE

The constitution of the Longobard Duchy of Spoleto, the work of Faroald, may date to a time shortly after the Longobards' arrival in Italy. Like the Duchy of Benevento, this dukedom in central Italy with its capital in Spoleto remained largely independent until 729 A.D. when it came under the rule of the Longobard King.

Recent studies would suggest that the Basilica of St. Salvatore, situated on the outskirts of the city, and the Clitunno Tempio, found along the *Via Flaminia* just a few kilometres to the north of Spoleto, both exceptional buildings and extraordinarily well preserved, are both associated with the period of Spoleto's independence; both buildings display strong signs of that predilection for prestigious architectural features encountered in all the other duchies, to the north and the south, an expression of the aspirations of the Longobard *élites*.

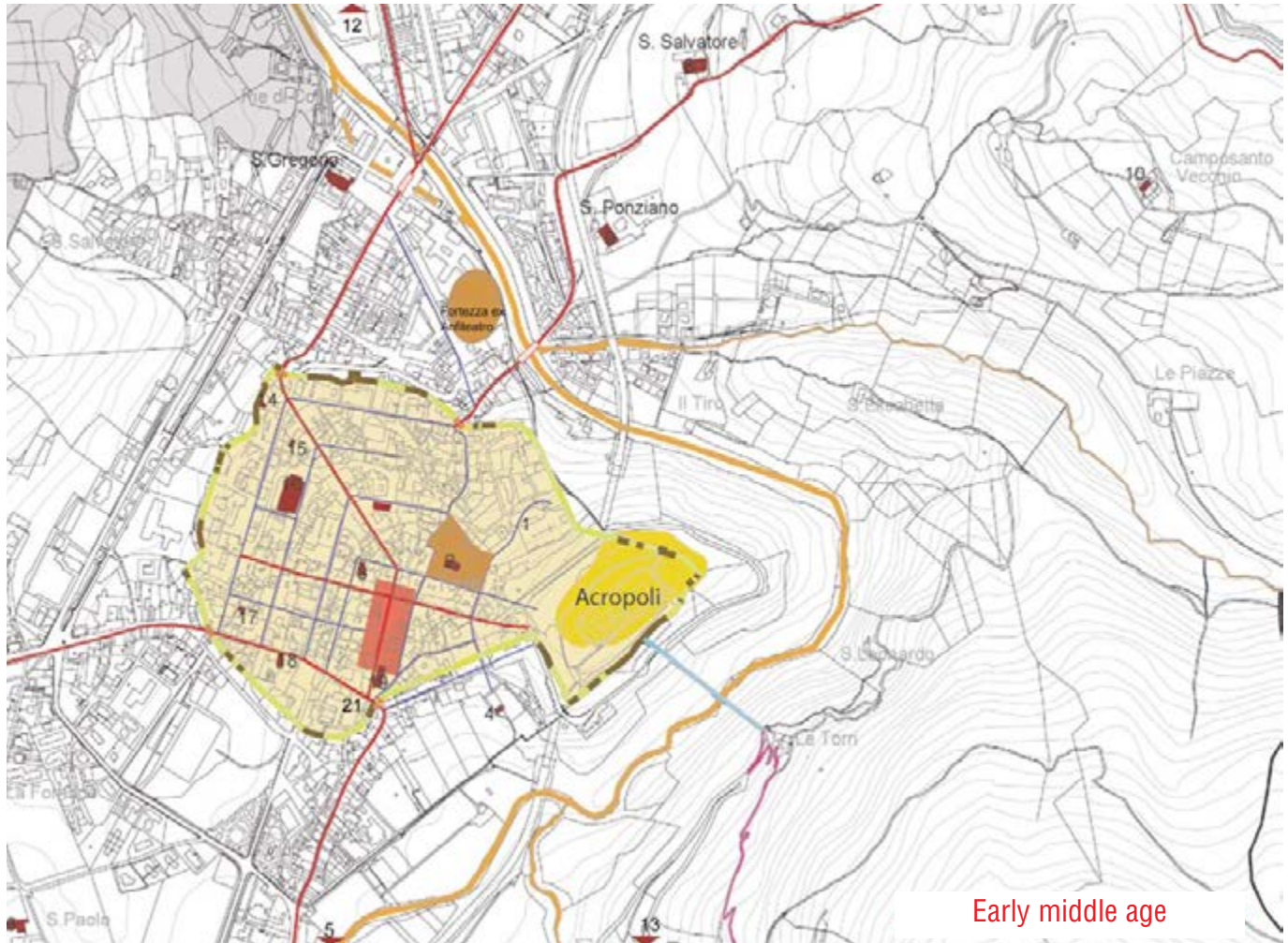
As to the city itself, our knowledge of urban organisation as well as public and residential architectural styles during the Longobard age is still in its early stages. Archaeological

excavations carried out as part of restoration programmes involving historic buildings have, nonetheless, recently brought to light evidence of undoubted significance which may allow a framework plan describing the urban layout of this Duchy capital to be identified.

First and foremost, in 2004 a series of rooms were discovered in the vicinity of the *forum* under the *Palazzo Mauri*, dating from the Roman era. Two rooms have to date been excavated, believed to have been part of a thermal bath complex. The first of these holds a semi-circular bath lined in crushed earthenware whilst the other room, square in shape and measuring 6 metres along each wall, features an exceptional mosaic floor covering with a central drainage point in marble, sculpted in bas-relief and depicting plant motifs. The mosaic decoration, edged with a plaited strand encompassing triangles and rosettes, comprises vine-shoots bursting forth from four centrally positioned baskets, developing into large, elegant spirals which enclose bunches of grapes and vine leaves; amongst the vine-shoots a number of different animals are depicted; deer, birds, a horse and a hare. Following the restoration work on the floor carried out in 2008, in the triangle in front of the entrance, hence in a favourable position for the visitor, a lamb is clearly visible, which undoubtedly points to a Christian spirit that is revealed by all the symbols of this depiction. In the baskets, there are buds of roses and lilies. The portrayal, rendered mainly in red and black on a white background, is embellished with mosaic tiles in blue, green and burgundy glass used for animals in general and the lamb in particular. White marble is used instead of limestone for some bunches and sectors of the plaited strand along the perimeter.

The mosaic and the bas-relief on the manhole recall similar works in Ravenna and in the figurative culture of Constantinople.
















Spoleto during Longbard times - map



1. S. Maria del Vescovato, Crypt of S. Primiano and Episcopio Vecchio
2. S. Eufemia
3. Church of S. Gregorio della Sinagoga
4. Church of S. Marco
5. Church of S. Pietro extra Moenia
6. Church of S. Paolo
7. Church of S. Gregorio

8. Basilica of S. Salvatore
9. Church of S. Ponziano
10. Church of S. Michele Arcangelo
11. Church of SS. Apostoli
12. Church of S. Sabino
13. Church of S. Giuliano
14. Church of S. Salvatore Minore
15. Church of S. Sabinuccio

16. Church of S. Andrea
17. Church of S. Martino
18. Church of S. Agata
19. Church of S. Isacco
20. Baptistery under Palazzo Pianciani mosaic flooring (7th century)
21. Mosaic flooring under Palazzo Mauri (6th - 7th century)

 Main road network	 Interred walls	 Hypotheses of hermits settlements
 Secondary road network	 Gates	 Bridges
 Hermits pathways	 Acropolis	 Aquedot bridge
 Roman forum	 Ducal palace and fortress	 Brooks and ditches
 Existing walls	 Religius complex	 Urbanized area

Palazzo Mauri. Floor mosaic, detail



The work's dating can be fixed at the end of Theodoric's age or around the half of the sixth century at the latest. Ancient conservation interventions that can be observed on the floors show it kept on being used in Longobard times. The work is of enormous interest since the quality of the figures depicted suggests it was commissioned by a person of extremely high social *status*, as well as vouching for the presence of highly skilled builders and craftsmen in the area. The thermal bath building may, therefore, have been re-floored upon the commission of the first Longobard dukes, raising its standard and bringing it into keeping with their residence, or possibly that of the diocese, bearing in mind the Christian connotations of the depiction, which might reasonably lead to its allocation as part of a baptistery. In the same area, in the vicinity of the Palazzo Fontana, impressive residential structures have also been brought to light, dating to the Roman period yet still in use until the late Longobard age as suggested by

the considerable quantity of pottery from the sixth and seventh centuries which have been found there, in addition to prestigious wall decorations featuring glass-tiled mosaics and marble slabs. The many tiles in vitreous paste, along with those done with glass scraps, crucible fragments and vitreous paste residues, show the presence of artisans' shops at the service of prestigious commissioning parties. The overall framework allows for clarifying the very rich cultural context that the Longobards met on their arrival to Spoleto. Such frame helps understanding their particular construction of the classical world and the peculiar architecture of Spoleto monuments. In the immediate vicinity of Palazzo Mauri, on the southern border of the *Forum*, there is a temple on a high podium that dates back to Augustus, precociously turned into a church dedicated to Sant'Ansano, a martyr from Siena. The temple was turned into a church before the Longobard phase, as evidenced by excavations during the 1950s that brought

back to light the whole base of the temple. This early transformation of a pagan temple into Christian church, which occurred with little adaptation, on a building that was still very well preserved, may have contributed to orient the architectural choices in the Longobard period, in the peculiar *facies* of Spoleto. Singularly, the podium of the temple under the church of Sant'Ansano is crossed by two transversal, flanked spaces, put underneath the pronaos and is in relation with water, as it contains a previously existing well. This very same architectural solution, in this case limited to a single space, can also be observed in the Clitunno Tempietto, which also rose in relation to the water of the stream below.

The whole southern sector of the Roman settlement gains particular importance during the Early Middle Ages, in particular around the streets connecting the theatre to where the *Via Flaminia* crossed the *cardo maximus*. Such route corresponds to the southernmost among the minor *decumani*



and not only the great Early Middle Ages complex under *Palazzo Fontana* and *Palazzo Mauri* used to gravitate around it, but also the former churches of Sant'Apollinare and Sant'Agata, a few meters away from each other, whose respective titling reveal the commissioning parties' origin, respectively

the Ostrogoths and the Longobards. The original buildings now have completely disappeared, their place being taken by later buildings. The Church of Sant'Agata was erected above the structures of the theatre's stage area; of the Early Middle Ages' building, some interesting crutch capitals

remain, on display at the *Museo del Ducato di Spoleto*. The attractiveness of this axis continues across the centuries and leads to the overturning of the orientation of the Church of Sant'Ansano, when it was rebuilt during the Romanesque period. The identification in this area of the diocese

Palazzo Pianciani. Mosaic flooring and details



explains the growing importance of this part of the town, where the *platea magna* becomes the privileged stage for all public ceremonies and processions. It must be highlighted that in Spoleto, the denomination of *via magna* was given to the urban route of the *Via Flaminia*, as evidenced by the

denomination of the church of San Sabino *de via magna*, given to a church, now demolished, that used to rise along the *Via Flaminia*, in the part which is now called *Via Salara Vecchia*, close to the northern entrance to the town.

Along the crossing axis of the *Via Flaminia*



inside the town, further archaeological finds made in 2005 close to *Palazzo Pianciani* have allowed scholars to set out a possible framework of events extending into the darkest centuries (i.e. the seventh and tenth centuries). Beneath the Palazzo, a baptistry has been unearthed featuring a mosaic floor covering attributed with the eighth century, once again constructed over rooms pertaining to a thermal bath from the Roman period. The mosaic features a geometric design, encompassing two square decorative panels, one of which is illustrated and polychromatic. The scene depicted is clearly symbolic of the baptism rite: two deer and two doves on the borders of a *kantharos* out of which rivulets of water run, quenching the thirst of the deer and watering two berry-laden shoots on which the doves are feeding, the central section

depicts a peacock with its tail feathers open, symbolising the renewal of the soul through the rite of baptism.

The existence of a Longobard quarter in the northern section of the city was proposed some time ago, close to the amphitheatre that had previously been remodelled by Totila for military-defence purposes. Close to *Palazzo Mauri* and Sant'Ansano, there is the ruined Church of San Marco *in pomeriis*, where fragments of a mosaic dating back to Theodoric's age have been found.

As for the immediate suburbs of the city, and especially the area of *Colle Ciciano*, evidence of Longobard presence has been found in the various sanctuaries scattered throughout the area; in addition to the Basilica of San Salvatore – which Pani Ermini claims may, “after an initial funereal or martyrial purpose, have fulfilled a religious function within the Duchy”, - in the

sanctuary of St. Sabino, a cult particularly dear to leaders of Longobard mercenary companies; in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, fulfilling an ecclesia baptismalis function; and in the Cemetery of St. Ponziano, which held the emblematic funeral stone of the Longobard *Agipertus*.

In San Sabino, archaeological excavations brought back to light a *ceometerium* sector with about 40 investigated graves. The oldest ones dating back to the fourth and fifth centuries are “cappuccina” graves, protected by tile coverings and containing terracotta sarcophaguses, which are frequently found in the early Christian contexts of San Gregorio and Santi Apostoli, in the town's suburbs. On them, tombs from the following phase are located, which appear to be simple unprotected holes in the ground. The findings of coins that appear to belong to the so-called Vandalic series, allows for dating these depositions to the

Longobard period, thus testifying to the passage and transformation from the Roman period to the Longobard one.

In 2009, Longobard tombs were also found in *Cortaccione* during the construction of the *Strada delle Tre Valli*. These “cassone” tombs were built with reused plastered square stones and slabs and contained more than one person. The pottery, especially oil-lamps found inside and outside the graves, allows for dating between the sixth and eighth centuries. In this case as well, the graves insist on a previously existing funerary site and are not far away from a country house in Eggi, which was the object of investigations back in 2001 and that dates to the sixth and seventh centuries. The great interest of this manufacturing plant lies in the ovens that were found there, proving that in the first centuries of the Longobard presence Spoleto was a manufacturing area for pottery.



National Museum of the Duchy. Hall VI, architectural finds

National Museum of the Duchy. Hall V, Longobard grave goods



The historical framework for the events affecting the territory that starting from the second half of the fourth century is the Duchy of Spoleto is identified by the *Museo del Ducato di Spoleto*: from territorial organ-

isation in the fourth century and Christian community settlements to monasticism and the establishment of the Longobard Duchy; from annexation of the Duchy's territories to its transformation into a province of the

Church. These events are presented through finds, original figurative texts and illustrative tools whose main function is to establish a permanent connection between the museal itinerary and the context in which the material on display was produced or originally located. Halls 5 and 6 describe the period when the Longobard dominion was turned into a Duchy; in the former, part of the funerary outfits coming from the *Portone* necropolis in Nocera Umbra, the largest Longobard necropolis discovered to date along with that in Castel Trosino (Ascoli Piceno), in the territory of the Duchy of Spoleto, can be seen. The oldest graves of this necropolis belong to the first generation of Longobards, who came from Pannonia and settled in central Italy; the outfits' characteristics are testament to a settlement of a nucleus directly related to



Rocca Albornoziana, housing the National Museum of the Duchy. Interior court-yard

territorial conquest and exertion of power. In the second hall, sculpted architectural elements (the aforementioned capitols, a fencing slab and a small pier fragment) from Spoleto are displayed; the sculptural finds represent an important evidence of the Early Middle Ages building phases of cult sites which are otherwise not documented, and of the presence of local Longobard marble working shops.

THE SITE

The proposed new World Heritage site is the Basilica of San Salvatore, an important martyrial church for the ethnic Longobard *civitas* of Spoleto.

The church is a masterpiece of religious architecture, a unique building from both a

structural and an aesthetic point of view which is original due to the type and quality of the architectural sculpture as well as the reuse of *spolia*. Its very uniqueness had been a magnet for great architects and artists since the Renaissance.

The church of San Salvatore is an early architectural evidence of the Longobard period which expressed the ideologies of the power *élites* and became a model for wide range religious architecture in the Middle Ages. It bears witness to an extraordinary use of old *spolia* with new architectural bearings and reliefs in imitation of the old ones and combined in such an original and unprecedented *unicum* that the critics had long discussed the chronology of the monument: old temple or Palaeochristian church? Early Medieval or Romanesque building? However it is a fact that its

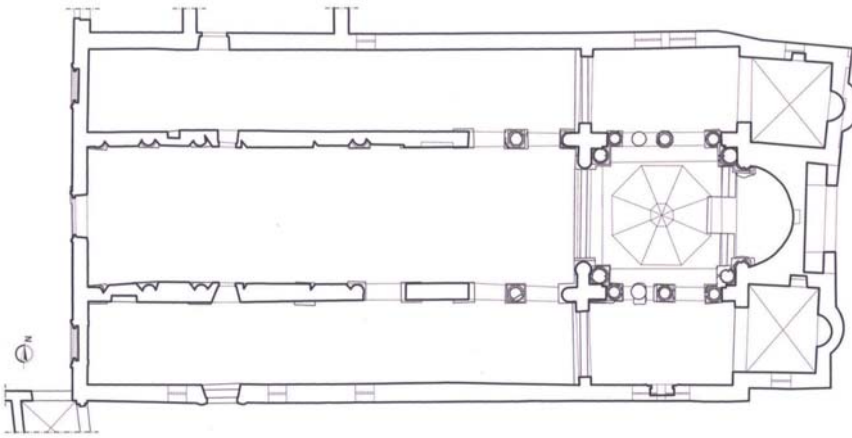
sculptural (architectural) apparatus –and above all the façade– had been one of the benchmarks for the Romanesque style as well as for a number of architectural styles of the Renaissance and later centuries.

The Longobard building is the original fruit of different trends combined: Roman-Hellenistic, Byzantine, Longobard, local. Therefore the Church of San Salvatore was the early incarnation of cultural pluralism, which was the hallmark of the early Middle Ages in all its expressions and would become the underlying principle of medieval Europe. From a religious point of view the church is a relevant evidence of the Longobards' conversion to Christianity and the exchange between immigrant power groups and the local religious authority, in that case monasticism of Eastern- Syrian origin. Moreover, the church emblematically



Basilica of San Salvatore

San Salvatore, planimetry (by E. Rapetti 2001)



San Salvatore, nave

expresses the character of the Longobards' culture in Italy, particularly the leaning towards the use of local, Eastern-monastic or Roman traditions and workers to build unique products unmatched in later periods. Its composite structures and decorations do not prevail over the uniqueness and organic unity of this place of worship which established itself as a rare evidence of a society which, in its cultural specificity, was bound to disappear with the arrival of the Carolingians (with the exception of the Duchy of Benevento). The Longobards' capability to acquire and reformulate structures and stylistic features of the cultures, with which they more or less directly dealt, also enabled the transmission of aspects peculiar to local traditions, which otherwise would get lost. For example, a number of marks peculiar to the church of San Salvatore (the Tempietto included) namely the taste of the architectural decoration of the façade, the type of themes used and some architectural solutions alien to the Western tradition (*pastophors*) are all signs of the influence of the Syrian monastic culture.

The church of San Salvatore and the Tempietto were popular in later centuries as well. In the Renaissance, indeed, they almost became object of interest and study. The first evidence known is still a drawing by Francesco di Giorgio from Siena dating back to the 1470s, followed by the drawings of the Tempietto and an incomplete drawing of the jamb including a part of the lintel of the main and most studied door of San Salvatore by Antonio di Sangallo the Younger. The church of San Salvatore was also the source of inspiration of Michele Sanmicheli who produced a number of works in Verona including the front door of his house, the door of Pellegrini's Chapel in San Bernardino in 1536-37, the side openings of Porta Palio, the door of the Madonna della Campagna). In 16th century Sebastiano Serlio, in its architectural treatise, book 4,

provided a simplified drawing of the main portal, defining it as part of a heathen temple. The same portal was reproduced by Andrea Palladio at first in a scrupulous drawing now kept in the Royal Institute of British Architects in London, and later in the building of the door, anterefectory and interior cornices of the refectory of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice, and the northern side door of the Dome of Vicenza. San Salvatore is a three-nave basilica with a tripartite, raised presbytery ending with a semi-circular apse and two ambulatories with apsidioles on the sides. The fabric of the building was originally characterised by two architraved colonnades of Doric order, eight reused columns and two semi-columns leaning against the walls that continued in the presbytery with columns of Corinthian order, in conformity with the great western early Christian architectures, from the first San Pietro to Santa Maria Maggiore. The original layout has now significantly changed owing to interventions carried out in the Middle Ages, which led to the suppression of the Doric entablature and the construction of arches. A new row of supports was then created following this pattern: two columns – a pier – a column – a pier – a column.

From the 1946 excavations by Ward Perkins, it resulted that the building, in its initial phase, should have shown a rectangular plan and only later the apse and the chapels were added to the presbytery. The investigations clarified the context of the transversal foundations of the façade, the triumphal arch and of the apse's cord, as well as of the stylobates of the nave and the presbytery, whilst they highlighted the later insertion of the foundations of the corner columns of the presbytery. The central canopy also refers to this second phase; it's made of four big columns of Ionic order, with entablature and *soprassestoes*, originally sustaining a cross vault instead of the current dome.

Capitols and columns of the presbytery are made of re-used materials, whereas the *dies* of *soprassestoes* were especially created to support the cross vault; similarly, plinths and skirts beneath the Attic bases were created with reused materials so that capitols could achieve the same height as the supports of the triumphal arch. On each side of the apse there are two ambulatories with apsidioles, which today are actual chapels. Initially, however, the

apsidioles functioned as a *Pastophorium*, or as the *Prothesis* and *Diaconicon* of Syriac basilicas of the fifth and sixth centuries (see the Church of Zenobia), ancillary spaces that held the baptistery and the relics of martyrs. On the exterior, the presbytery is enclosed by a straight wall. Some radical rearrangement interventions in the presbytery area were a turning point in the history of the building and aligned it with the most popular architectures in the Aegean



San Salvatore, presbytery



San Salvatore, presbytery. Detail of angular columns



Left side of presbytery

Chapel on right side



area of the Mediterranean Sea starting from the second half of the sixth century, as shown by the “*extra muros*” basilica of Korykos in Cilicia or the Church of Santa Tecla in Meriammlik, whereas the three-cell layout has a Syriac origin like the peculiar tower-shaped structure that defines and

San Salvatore, dome on the presbytery



tops the central portion of the presbytery. It can be found, for instance, in the Convent Church of Alahan Kilisè with its cross tower and, in general, in buildings containing the relics of martyrs as a specific architectural solution opposed to the Byzantine tradition of domed basilicas.

Today, the original architectural ornamentation partly survives in good state of conservation, also thanks to recent restoration works carried out at the end of the 109s. The entablature with Doric frieze and Corinthian cornice that run above the epistyle is still partly visible in the presbytery together with a part of the overlying decoration system with false *matroneum* delimited by small square

piers crowned by Ionic-like capitals, probably decorated with stuccoes and paintings. Traces of stuccoes still survive in the architrave of the main portal.

Certain elements in the pictorial ornamentation are preserved in the apse. On the central niche is a bejewelled cross from whose arms small chains with the letters A and Ω hang -entirely similar to those on the apse of the Clitunno Tempietto- and flanked by marble panels enclosing *clipei*.

A source dating back to the tenth century also mentions the presence of mosaics.

The building's walls are made of coloured limestone blocks and inserted bricks, whilst the upper portions of the façade and apse are made of large blocks of Travertine limestone ("sponga" stone).



San Salvatore, apse. Fresco

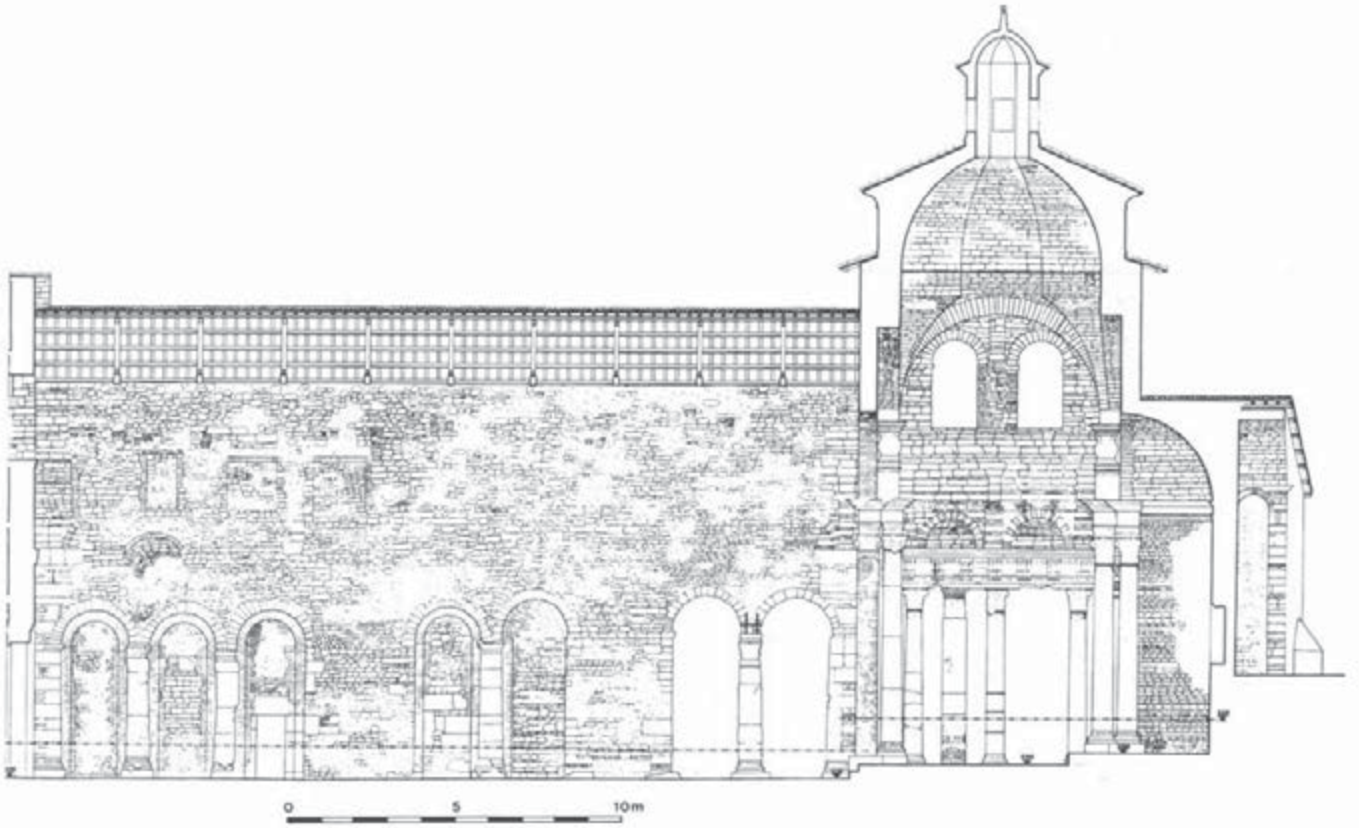
San Salvatore, presbytery. Details of architectural elements on the left side



The marble encrustations of the façade and the complex as a whole, resulting from the re-use of *spolia*, are particularly noteworthy. Part of the ornamentation is missing from the façade, which was originally subdivided by pilaster strips that rested on a horizontal cornice, dividing the elevation into two stories topped by a pediment. Of that decoration, three portals survive, topped by an architrave. A classicising frame surrounds the doorways while the wide entablature is topped by a protruding cornice, under which two brackets curl up in volutes.

The three windows are enclosed by small fluted piers, raised on high pedestals and with foliate capitals. Simple triangular pediments top the lateral windows, while a round-headed arch with a remarkable cornice surmounts the central window. The cornice is partly carved out of the stone facing that must have originally extended across the entire upper story of the façade.

San Salvatore, survey (from Jäggi, 1998)



San Salvatore, external view from piazza Salmi

San Salvatore, façade



San Salvatore, façade. Detail of the windows

On the three doorframes is the same motif of acanthus foliate friezes with rosettes, rosebuds and leaves that emerge from a central stem on which the foliate cross is implanted. The sequence of fronds is enclosed into a cornice with a “leaf and counter-leaf” pattern that curves laterally. The resulting space between the cornices and the end of the marble slab is filled by half a palmette. On the central window, the crowning of the arch is a motif with short rays in bas-relief; at the centre, a cross takes the place of one of the rays, and the ends of the halo of rays are enclosed by two half palmettes similar to those in the portal friezes. The sculpted parts of the façade — except for the posts and the architrave of the main portal, the small pediments of the lateral windows and the stringcourses, which are all in italic marble—are carved out of a very compact white limestone.

In the course of the restoration campaign of 1997, it was observed that several of the sculpted elements were carved out of blocks pilfered from buildings of classical antiquity: on the ledge of the left window, for example, runs the inscription “*AVO MATRI*,” the architrave of the main portal, decorated in the visible part by a “diplex,” was part of a frame that was used as a doorsill.

The frieze was sculpted on the great monolithic slab of a Roman tomb dating to the first century A.D. The backside of the frieze became visible when some parts of the entablature were dismantled: coffers that include rosettes ornament it, while the central portrait of the deceased has been chipped away. The same study campaign has shown how the lack of architectural elements in the upper story of the façade (pilasters and capitals) is not due to a destructive event, as some scholars have suggested, but rather to the interruption of construction work: the bases and cornices that are still in situ, in fact, do not bear traces of manipulation—the same can be said of the missing doorposts.

San Salvatore, façade. Portals



Main portal architrave detail



Finally, the façade must have been designed with a portico in front of it: it was never built, but sculpted brackets intended for the portico are still in place. A peculiar characteristic of San Salvatore is the consistent presence of *spolia*, which were

either reused as found -for example, in the case of columns, bases, capitals, or the interior architrave -or radically manipulated especially in the decorative elements of the façade, the cornice of the presbytery and in the dies that are the dome imposts.

Scholars have rightly underlined the evident artistic intentionality in the reuse of spolia. That is an indication that links the extraordinary master marble workers of San Salvatore with those of the Clitunno Tempietto. Also the presence of especially

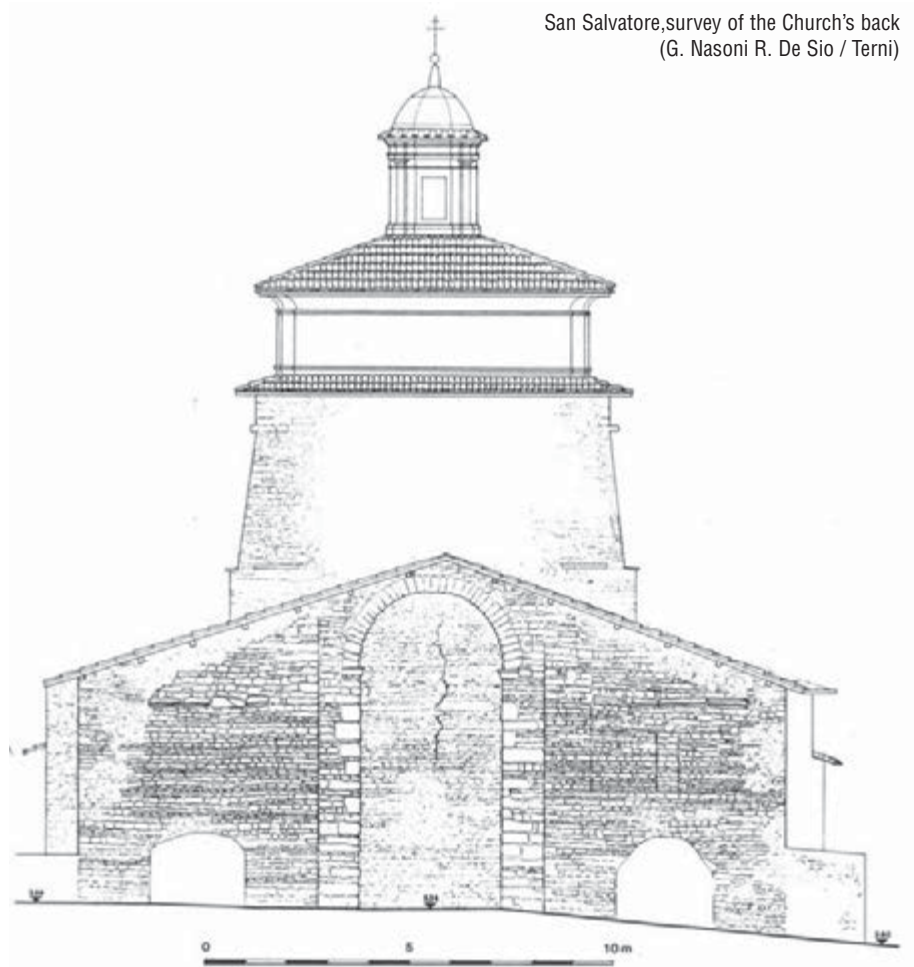


San Salvatore, façade. Detail of the main portal architrave

made architectural relief formally consistent with the style of reuse – such as the bracket cornice above the Doric frieze in the presbytery points to the works in the aedicule of the Tempietto.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The monument, owing to its huge and extraordinary shapes, has always drawn the attention of scholars and experts. Starting from the end of the nineteenth century, but especially during the twentieth century, an intense debate took place amongst very renowned Italian and foreign scholars. Salmi and Deichmann were the first to challenge Giovanbattista De Rossi and Giuseppe Sordini and suggest vastly differing dates (the former maintained the end of the fourth century for the first building stage, the latter mentioned the second half of the eighth century). At any rate, the two scholars defined the topics to be discussed: was it a Roman building or a



San Salvatore, survey of the Church's back
(G. Nasoni R. De Sio / Terni)



San Salvatore, presbytery. Eternal wall

revival of Late Classicism? The goal was to lay out a credible theory to explain the unquestionable morphological and iconographic heterogeneity of this complex starting from the shared concept of “classicism in ornamentation”, according to the words of Deichmann, who for this very reason pointed to “Carolingian Renaissance and similar expressions in Rome”, although he stressed that “several considerations about architecture – which is midway between the Ancient and Medieval styles – lead to the conclusion that the building layout is by far more decisive than its ornamentation”. Salmi, in his monograph “The Basilica of San Salvatore”, as well as in several studies that followed, analysed the monument as a whole, thus avoiding dangerous prejudicial positions when it

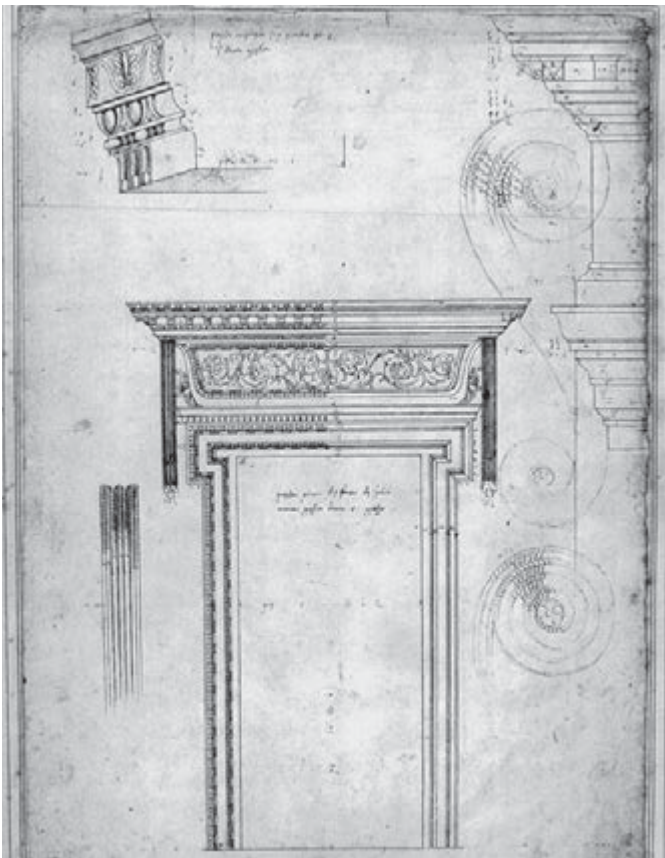
came to attribute a different weight with structures and decoration (in both directions). His compared analysis showed a first stage dating back to the end of the fourth century in line with the traditional approach maintaining an early Christian origin. This line is first and foremost supported by Sansi (p. 224), when he expressly stated that he agreed with Campello and Serafini on the “beginning of the Constantine age”. Moreover, Sansi also accepted the traditional idea of the existence of a previous pagan site devoted to Igea (the so-called temple of Concordia according to others). The same line was followed by Hubsch, whilst Ricci was favourable to the idea of a civil basilica.

Meanwhile, another group of scholars believed that the Church of San Salvatore was the structural reuse of a pagan temple, a transformation that, according to Giovan

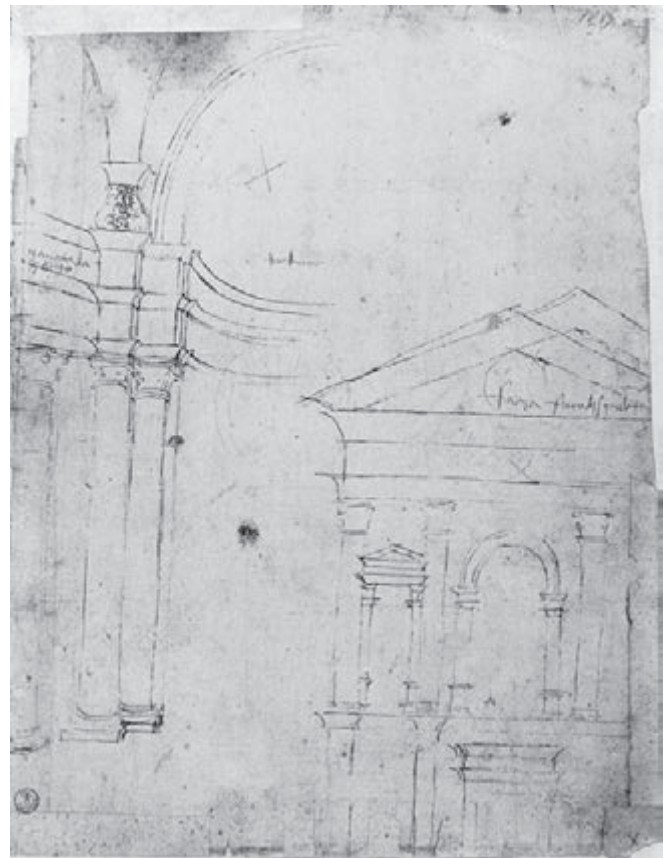
Battista De Rossi, would have occurred in the Theodosia’s age (end of the fourth century) or in the sixth century according to Guardabassi and Cattaneo. Mothes maintained that the original temple dated back to the end of the fourth and fifth centuries with reference to the shapes of the church, but it had no apse. Following the damage suffered during the Ostrogoth war, its façade would have been restored (sixth century). It would have been transformed into a church in the ninth century. Grisar stated that the building dated back to the eleventh century and the sculptures on the façade to the Romanesque age (like those of the Clitunno). This idea was shared by Adolfo Venturi and Gavini. However, according to most of the scholars, at least until the end of the last century, the origin was early Christian. Rivoira, Hoppenstedt, Toesca, Salmi, Ducati, Haseloff and

Pietrangeli, like Salmi, maintained that the building was “partly a remake of a more ancient basilica, whose façade, presbytery and beginning of naves [had] remained” (p. 76); Cecchelli (fifth century) maintained that the church was built at the same time as the Clitunno Tempietto.

The survey made by Deichmann and published in 1946 put forward a new interpretation. Mainly starting from structural considerations, the German scholar vigorously maintained the idea of a “Barbaric” origin (eighth and ninth centuries): from the plan to wall structures, everything would have pointed to Late Merovingian and Carolingian environments. A turning point in cognitive investigations was the investigation performed by Perkins in 1946 (published in 1949) in the presbytery area. He ascertained that the façade, naves and presbytery belonged to



San Salvatore, drawing of the main portal (Andrea Palladio)



San Salvatore, drawing of the presbytery (Francesco di Giorgio Martini)

the same construction stage, whereas the apse, the two side apsidioles and angular dome-supporting columns were subsequent additions, although they had been added immediately after, as stressed by Salmi. Perkins did not put forward any proposal in terms of dates. The idea of Deichmann was strongly opposed by Salmi

in his monograph published in 1951, which still today is an unquestionable reference point for a proper philological reconstruction of the monument. The scholar reviewed very carefully all known data from previous surveys, excavations, restoration works that he had personally directed in the years 1919-1921, when he was the Inspector of

Monuments in Umbria, for the consolidation of the presbytery, reopening of original windows in the two side apsidioles, removal of filling in one of the bay and replacement of fragments on the bracket of the middle door on the façade (recomposed by the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence). In this way, he had the opportunity to challenge Deichmann on some crucial aspects of their *querelle* such as on the morphology of the two apsidioles that the German scholar regarded as original, but had actually been built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries at the time when the walls that separated the apsidioles from the room were demolished to obtain the two wide arches still in place. The same holds true for the theory about the architectural decoration and its supposed Longobard origin that the German scholar used to demonstrate that the dukes of Spoleto were the commissioning party of the Basilica of San Salvatore and the Tempietto in the second half of the eighth century.

The Longobard commissioning party for both the monuments of Spoleto was then accepted also by Vignali and Verzone, whereas Torp, together with Salmi, suggests a much later date and attributes its partial remake with a Longobard intervention, somewhere in the eighth century.

Carola Jäggi has based her more recent studies along the lines of Deichmann (Longobard commissioning party), suggesting that the various parts of the building were built simultaneously, dating its construction to between the end of the seventh century and the first half of the eighth century, setting it within the context of developments experienced as part of the Liutprand revival in northern Italy.

The scholar also claims that interpretable reconstructions in the naves (such as the plugging on the intercolumniations) may be dated back to the Romanesque era.



San Salvatore, interior

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO

"Have you ever seen the Clitunno Springs? ... I saw them recently and I regret not going there before. ... there stands the rather ancient and venerable sanctuary. Clitunno is also there..."

This is how Pliny the Younger describes in a letter the place where the Clitunno Tempietto stands.

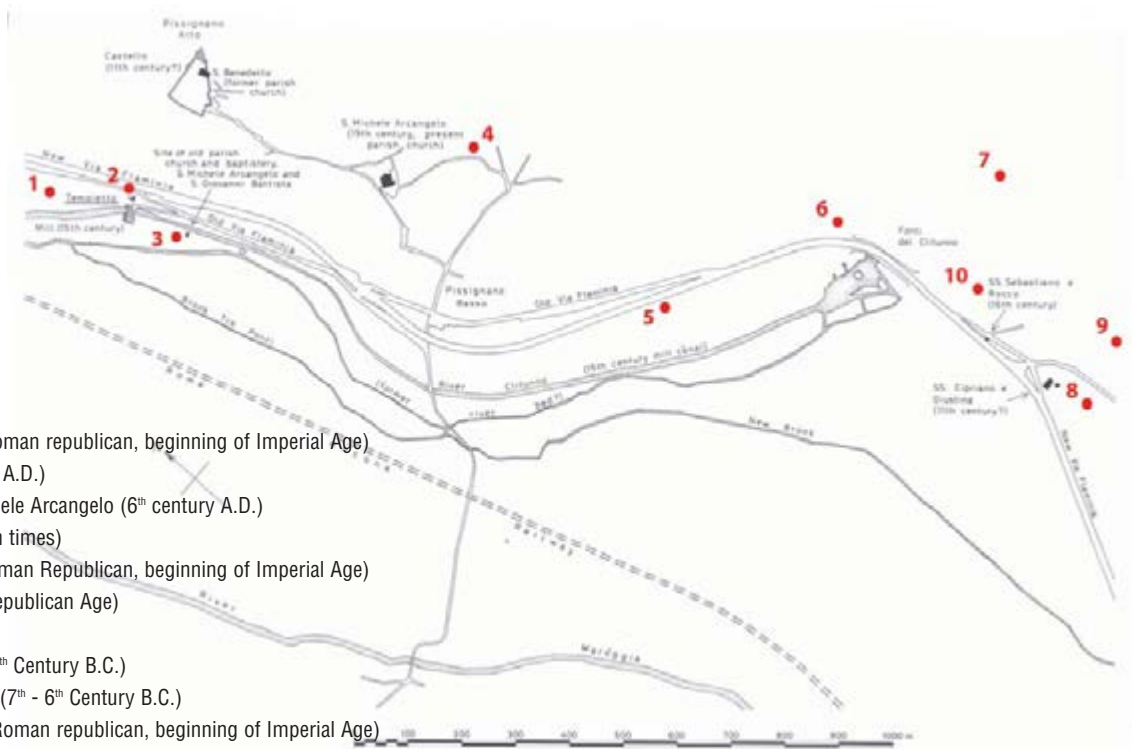
THE CAMPELLO TERRITORY BEFORE THE LONGOBARDS

Since antiquity, the valley of the Clitunno river was marked by an articulated road system focusing on trans-alpine paths, and on trajectories along the alluvial plains and waterways. Writing of the Clitunno, Pliny the Younger speaks of a river flowing along a slight incline, so wide that two boats could

travel side by side (Plinio, *Epist.* VIII, 8). It is well known, in fact, that small boats descended along the river all the way to the Tiber, going by the municipality of Mevania (Plinio, *Epist.* VIII, 8; and Strabo V, 10). Some sources also mention the existence of a lake or pond, the *lacus Clitumnus*. The area morphology favored the implementation of a plan under Augustus to transform the valley into an important worship center, while at the same time exploiting its agricultural potential. The proximity to the *Via Flaminia*, the consular road, contributed to the development of the region. According to the *Burdigalense itinerarium* (333 A.C.) the *mutatio sacraria* was placed eight miles from *Spoletium* and at four from *Trebiae*, thus exactly corresponding to the small center of Piè Beroide¹. Here forked the road leading to the *sacella* of the *lacus Clitumnus*—a path about eleven kilometers long, connecting several traces of ancient roman interventions. Pliny confirms that the

sources of the Clitunno, previously under the jurisdiction of *Spoletium*, were donated to the municipality of *Hispellum*, as an extraterritorial holding.

It was probably concurrently to that transfer that the surrounding district was reclaimed and centuriated, as is suggested by the orientation of the centuriation of Campello, still identifiable south of the sources, corresponding to that of *Hispellum*. Some of the best known latin writers—Virgil, Propertius, Statius, Juvenal, Claudianus—recall the therapeutic properties of the water of Clitunno and related cults; the *sacella* placed along the river; and the beauty of the landscape. In the area there also existed a sacred forest that, according to injunctions spelled out in an epigraph dating back to the 3rd century B.C. now in the 'Museo Civico' of Spoleto, could neither be touched, nor inhabited. From that same area came the "white" oxen used in Rome for ritual sacrifices on the temple of the Capitoline Jove. A



1. Clay materials (end of Roman republican, beginning of Imperial Age)
2. Little Temple (5th century A.D.)
3. Parish Church of S. Michele Arcangelo (6th century A.D.)
4. Marble materials (Roman times)
5. Claymaterials (end of Roman Republican, beginning of Imperial Age)
6. Claymaterials (Roman Republican Age)
7. Roman Necropolis
8. Roman materials (4th - 3rd Century B.C.)
9. Protohistoric Necropolis (7th - 6th Century B.C.)
10. Clay materials (end of Roman republican, beginning of Imperial Age)

¹Between *spolia* re-used in the Tempietto, is a marble slab showing an inscription-referring an horses hirer (*iumentarius de rure*), pertaining to the close *statio*.

The Clitunno springs



bridge marked the confine between the sacred and the profane area; its memory is perhaps preserved in the toponym Santa Maria di Ponte.

Literary sources provide ample testimony concerning the numerous sacred buildings on the area, of which material traces do not survive except in *spolia*—funerary inscriptions and marbles, for example—reused in the Clitunno Tempietto as well as in the nearby buildings of Pieve di S. Angelo and in the Baptistery of S. Giovanni. Undoubtedly, by the second half of the fifth century, the whole area of the Clitunno could be found lying semi-abandoned, covered by a thick layer of alluvial detritus. It is therefore probable that the massive intervention to reclaim the land and render it suitable to farming, carried out under Theodoric and well documented for the district of *Spoletium*, extended to the area of the Clitunno as well. According to a tradition that was consolidated between the 17th and

the 18th century, the scarcity of water in the river was the consequence of at least two earthquakes, mentioned in the writings of *Ammianus Marcellinus* and *Nicephorus*.

THE TERRITORY OF CAMPELLO AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE LONGOBARDS

The pattern of inhabitation in the Early Middle Ages is difficult to trace, as is often the case given the lack of both archaeological and literary documentation. Other than the Tempietto, only isolated tracts of wall survive, mostly incorporated in later buildings. An example is the parish church of Sant'Angelo *in Capite*, whose walls are still partly visible, now incorporated in a modern building near the Tempietto. Fausti claims that there was also a Baptistery of S. Giovanni in the vicinity—both the parish church and the baptistery were probably longobard buildings, contemporary to the Tempietto. The presence of plebeian

structures indicates that religious authorities (the diocese and the bishop) reorganized the administration of the territory in a transition period—that which goes from the end of the roman villas to the definitive concentration of the population in elevated places. Significant in this respect is the case of the Castle of Pissignano, a clear example of the pattern of foundation of castles along an ancient *pagus*, probably emerging due to the presence of the renowned thermal baths of the *Hispellates*—whence, perhaps, the toponym of Pissignano derived.

THE SITE

The site for which we are requesting inscription on the World Heritage List is the Clitunno Tempietto and the ancient system of land and water routes that surrounds it. The Tempietto represents a masterpiece of religious and commemorative architecture, destination of pilgrimages (see graffiti), a unique construction in terms of structure, decoration, and countryside, constituting a perfect synthesis between the construction and natural environment (Clitunno and the *lucus sacro*). The wealth of architectural sculpting is exceptional and unique and uses *spolia* and new works in a completely extraordinary harmonious way that has inspired international artists and intellectuals

since Renaissance times. “The Clitunno Tempietto is a monument that is as enigmatic as it is fascinating, and which still has not achieved a specific artistic and chronologic identification”. Thus, Valentino Pace in his recent contribution on longobard art in Umbria and Campania in the context of the 16th International Congress of the Fondazione CISAM titled ‘I longobardi dei ducati di Spoleto e Benevento’ [the Longobards in the Duchies of Spoleto and Benevento]. Several years have, in fact, gone by since Mario Salmi assigned the Tempietto to the early Christian period and Deichmann suggested instead the dawn of the Carolingian age. More recent studies by Judson Hemerick and Carola Jäggi have circumscribed the chronology to the age of

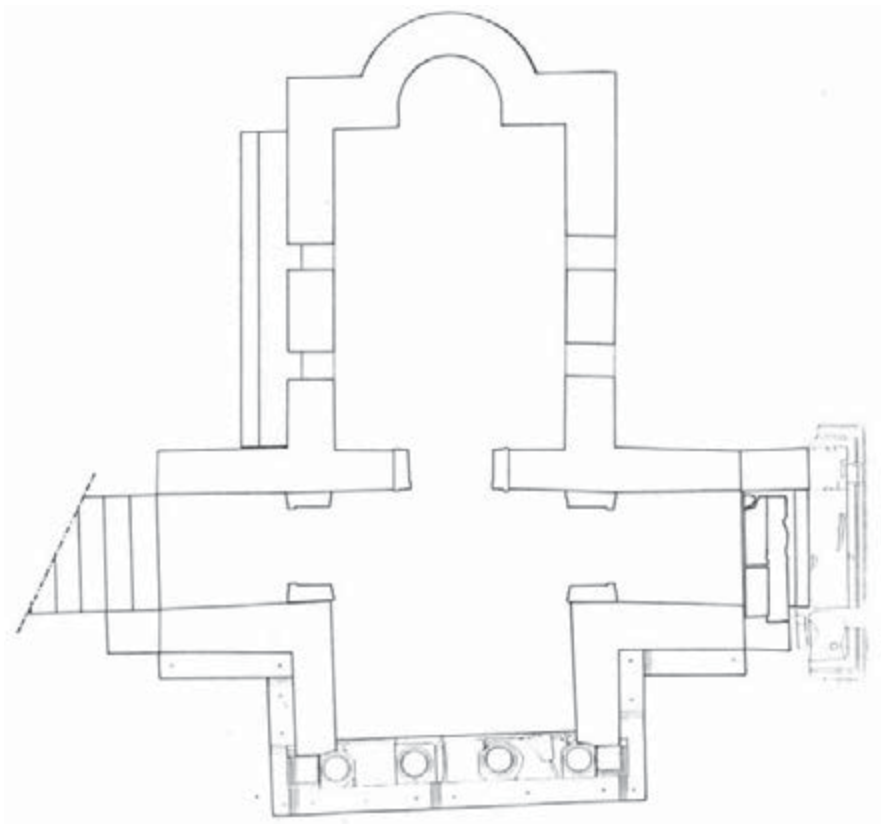
the Longobards, with dating oscillating from the early 7th (Jäggi) to the full-blown 8th century (Hemerick).

Was the Tempietto a reliquary-monument, as Pace proposes, or a funerary chapel? The morphologic eccentricity of the building has given rise to various interpretations concerning its original purpose. The small building looks like a small temple *in antis*, on a high podium, built in the course of at least two building campaigns that closely followed upon each other. Originally, it must have been a single room covered by a barrel vault, now the cella of the temple. An ionic frame, pilfered from an ancient building, surrounds a door on the west wall. Five camber windows pierce the lateral walls,



The Clitunno Tempietto in a view from Clitunno river

Planimetry of the Tempietto



and a small terrace gave access to the room. Subsequently, the terrace was enlarged to form a vestibule, and two lateral porticoes were raised on a high podium with a base and cornice. At the centre of the podium is an aperture with a Corinthian colonnade *in antis*, topped by ionic entablature and a pediment. Access to the terrace occurred through two flights of stairs on the side of each portico, reproducing on a smaller scale the architecture of the main building, now the only structure surviving in situ. The second building phase also included construction of the apse: the back wall was demolished to raise a new one equipped with the apse. A pediment, similar in ornament to that on the façade, was also raised. Both pediments are marked by a motif of acanthus tendrils from which a foliated and apicated Latin cross emerges, with grapes hanging from the arms.

An entablature running continuously around the monument has the evident purpose of

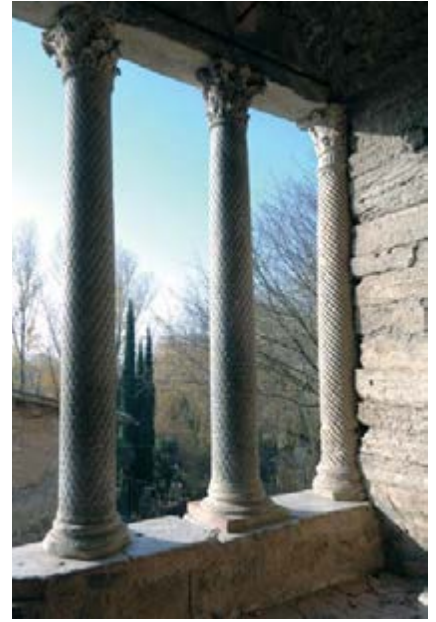


Detail of the pediment on the façade portico

The pediment over the external apse



Portico's columns



tying together the new parts of the building to the original construction. A shed roof covered the main building as well as the entrance porticoes. All of the columns are *spolia*, which are also abundantly present in the brick wall, in the pavement, in the cornices and architectural ornamentation of the cella, especially in the marble *aedicula*. The careful reuse of *spolia* to create uniformity and regularity belongs to the tradition of reuse in Theodoric's age, but also indicates an abundant availability of typologically homogenous material from ancient buildings. The four pediments surmounting the two doors (now lost), the facade and the back wall (both in situ), were new elements produced for the building according to a unified design, with a standard motif of acanthus foliate fronds. The motif stems from the classical tradition but appears continuously throughout the Late Antiquity, the Early Middle Ages and the full-blown Middle Ages, in the ellenistic Orient, the roman-ellenistic east world, the Byzantine world, the Roman West, the Goth West and over. The lasting presence of the



Detailed survey of the façade

Tempietto' right side



motif, even if christianized through the insertion of the *chrismon*—the leafed tree of life dating to Constantine—is scarcely characteristic of a specific period. Dating based on formal observations is thus not secure -as the varying periods to which the building has been assigned show. Only through an exhaustive analysis of the building will a firm dating be possible. Such an analysis will have to include a series of characteristic cultural elements: from the reuse of ancient material, in both the functional and symbolic sense, to structural and decorative practices, as well as worship traditions. In other words, it will be necessary to reflect on longobard patronage and look closely at the culture of the period -one very permeable to cultural stimuli and the influence of local traditional building practices.



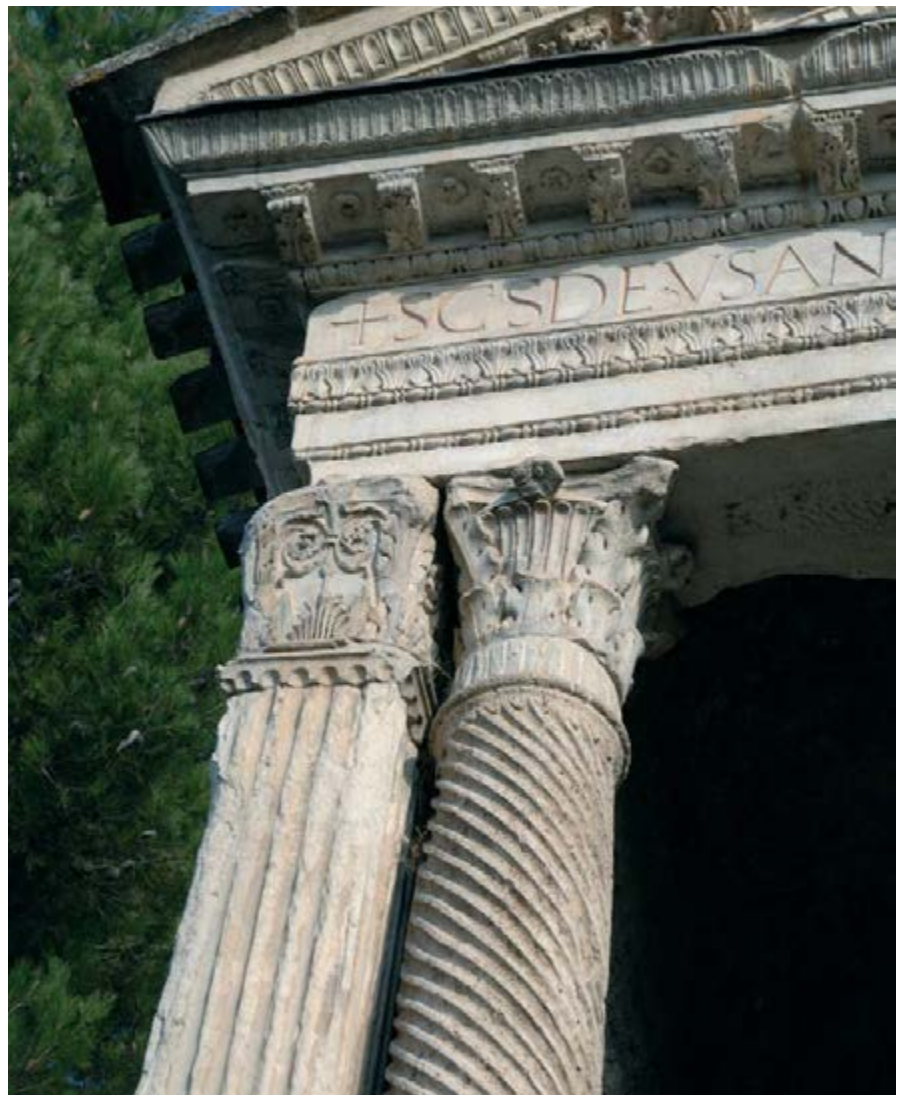
Northern side of the monument

The Clitunno Tempietto represents a remarkable manifestation of the heterogeneous culture of the longobard age. The components of the extraordinary cultural tradition of Spoleto are perceivable in its palimpsest. The Tempietto embodies a complex language comprising a series of strata, from ancient roman to syrian monasticism, not excluding an indigenous component. For example, the frescoes in the cella that Valentino Pace attributes to the 7th century, confirming Jäggi's dating, are related to the roman context. They represent the Christ *Pantocrator* in the apse conch, flanked by the apostles Peter and Paul on the sides of the *aedicula* protruding from the apse. A *velum* with floral motifs fills the space below, while palms decorate the side walls of the apse. Above the tympanum surmounting the apse conch are three symmetrically disposed clipei; the central one, known from copies, is only barely discernible but is similar to the image in the apse niche of the Basilica of San Salvatore; it encloses a bejewelled cross, flanked by the apocalyptic letters *A* and *Ω*. The lateral clipei frame two haloed angels. A 'falsa cortina' motif —incised lines that simulate brickwork— covers both the interior and exterior sides of the cella walls.

A homogenous layer of plaster covers the walls of the cella and of the rooms within the podium —a feature that indicates, together with the stylistic uniformity of the pictorial decoration, a single phase of the whole painting complex. The extraordinary marble *aedicula* on the back wall of the cella, however, dates to the Augustan age: it was dismantled from its original site and adapted to fit the apse. The masters that carried out the work carefully cut the architectural ornamentation, mounting the pieces back together so as to minimize cuts and caesuras. They polished off the work by adding three slabs in the spaces that had been created between the arch and the tympanum surmounting it. The central slab

includes a clipeus with Christ's monogram surrounded by a vegetal motif that continues over the other two slabs, and is similar to the motif on the external pediments. The motif persisted until the full-blown Middle Ages in the area of Spoleto. Prominent examples are in the architectural reliefs of San Salvatore; more common ones are in the small pediment, now lost, of the pieve, or parish church, of Sant'Angelo, or in the architrave of Santa Maria Assunta, the Cathedral of Spoleto. Finally, the epigraphy is a remarkable component of the monument. The famous

dedicatory inscription of the Tempietto still runs along the trabeation of the facade pediment (*SCS DEUS ANGELORUM QUI FECIT RESURRECTIONEM*). Two inscriptions on the lateral accesses are known from 16th and 17th century copies: *SCS DEUS PROFETARUM QUI FECIT REDENTIONEM*; and *SCS DEUS APOSTOLORUM QUI FECIT REMISSIONEM*. Recently, the "dual soul of the monumental inscription" has been pointed out. On the one hand, it is in line with the epigraphy of the longobard capital, marked by tall, narrow letters; on the other, an antiquarian tendency is clearly perceived.



Detail of portico's columns

The *Aedicula* protruding from the apse



Detail of the tympanum surmounting the apse

The dualism reflects the ideological choices of longobard ruling *élites*, such as those of Theodoric's age, who sought to legitimize their power through recourse to the prestige of Antiquity.

Further, on the frescoes depicting saints Peter and Paul, numerous graffiti represent names of longobard origin —pointing to the popularity of the site, and the intention of the devotees who visited it and practiced its cults, to leave a mark of their presence. The concurrent presence of significative elements such as: a) a therapeutic tradition connected to the waters, b) the dedication to the angels -whose cult started precisely in connection to miraculous waters- c) the existence of a sort of grotto -partly made out of the podium and partly cut in the rock- with cavities that seem destined to the collection of water, form a picture with strong analogies to that of the sanctuary dedicated to St. Michael in Monte Sant'Angelo, which the Longobards of Benevento raised to the status of primary place of cult. To conclude, the general style of the Tempietto, and the extraordinarily classicizing aspect constituted by reused materials and ornamentation designed and executed for the project suggest that the patrons were members of the ducal family, proclaiming their social *status* by connecting themselves to the grandeur of Rome.

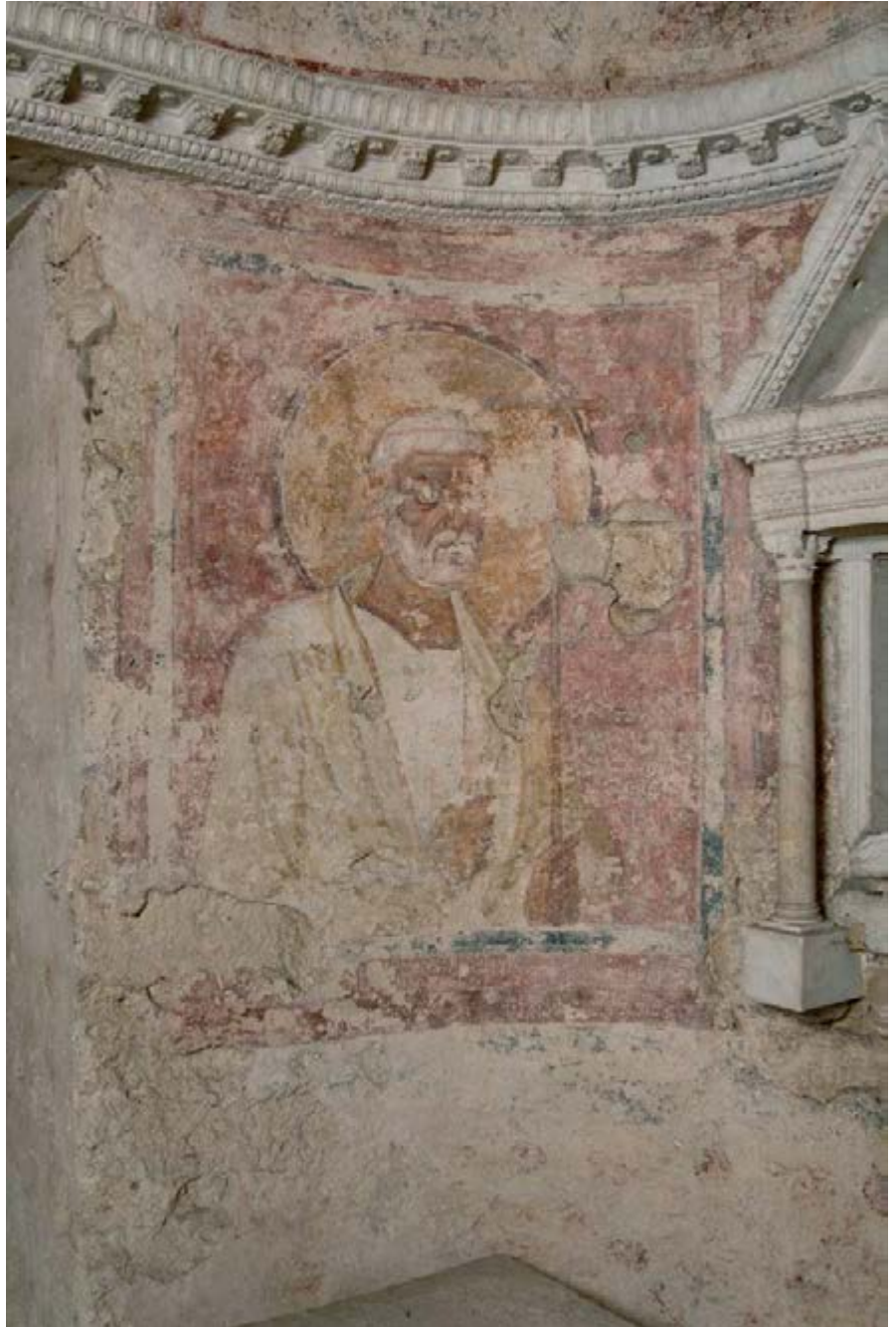
CRITICAL ANALYSIS

There is an extensive critical bibliography on the Tempietto that starts from when, as from the 18th century, an awareness of the pseudo antiquity of the monument matured. In his comments on the Clitunno River in 1753, Ridolfino Venuti formulated what was to become a theory supported by most scientific historiography, that is, a pagan foundation restored and converted for Christian worship. This erudite expert

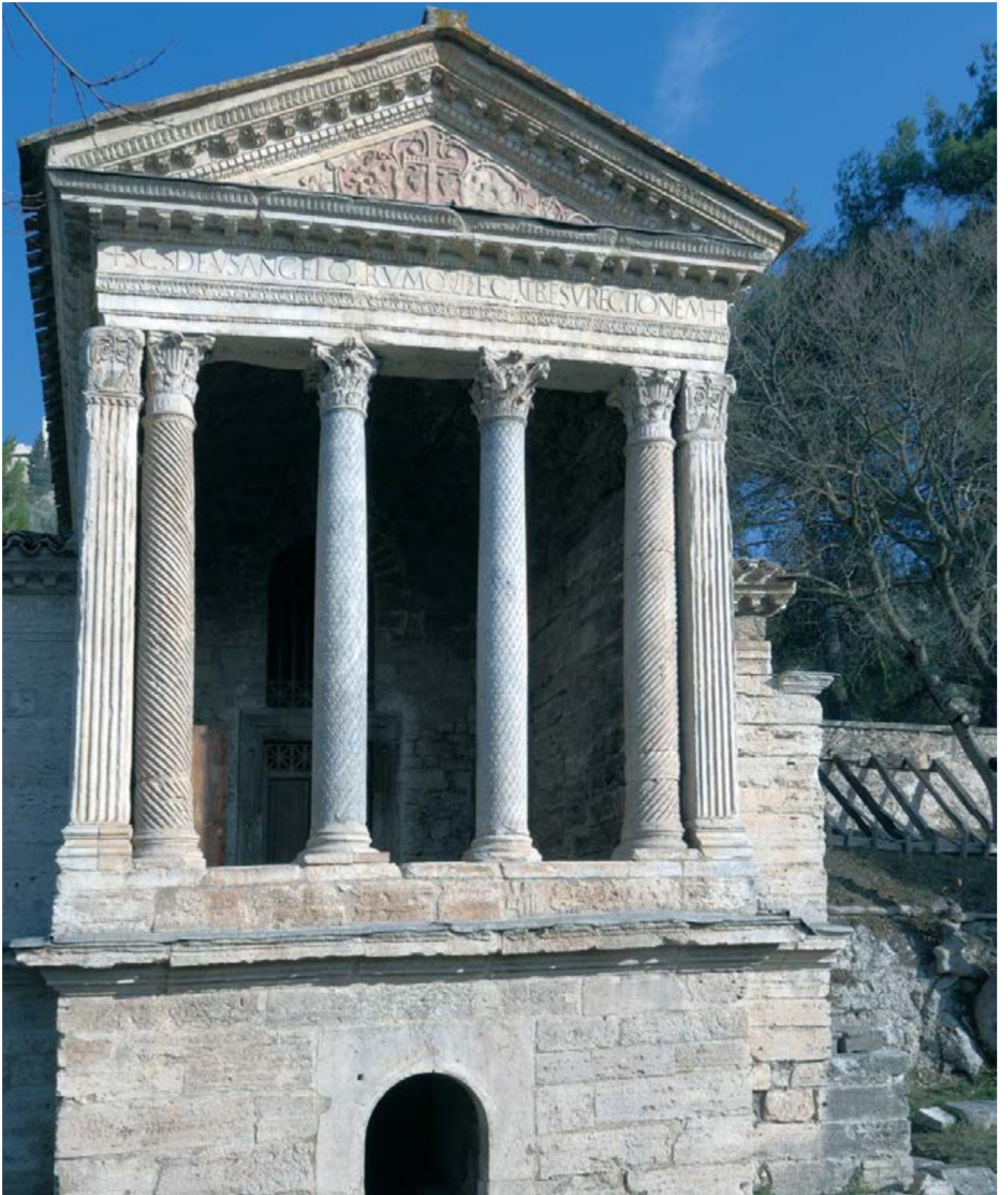
recalls the descriptions of Palladio and Scotto, and shows an elevation and plan again by R. Wilson, engraved by the Vasi. In 1841 Rutili picked up on Venuti again, confirming the origin of the Tempietto as a *sacellum* on the Clitunno and drew a parallel between the portal of the Romanesque Church of Bovara and the gable on the Tempietto, concluding that a common medieval craftsman was involved. De Rossi also agrees on the pagan origin, but claims that the conversion was at the time of Theodosius. Holtzinger confirms the change to Christianity, pointing out the stylistic similarity of the architectural finds with those of the Spoleto churches of San Salvatore and San Pietro. Grisar, Venturi, and Gavini took up Rutili's theory again of a fully medieval reconstruction, but, in essence, the date most agreed on –by Sacconi, Hoppenstedt, Haseloff, and Lavagnino– was that it was around the end of the 4th and the 5th century as claimed, much later, by De Angelis D'Ossat as well who muted a transformation during construction, so that initially the *sacellum* was intended for the playful celebrations authorised by the Constantinian rescript of Spello.

A further, decisive change came about with Deichmann who moved the dating to the 8th–9th century, in line with the chronological proposal made for San Salvatore, two monuments believed to be the result of a single work. The German scholar also excluded the presence of the side stairs for access to the ambulacra and proposed a funerary purpose for the building, as a mausoleum for the Dukes of Spoleto, a purpose proposed again in 1982 by Jastrzbowska, albeit with a less advanced chronology. A few years before, in 1977, Torp confirmed a chronology of the Carolingian age – between the end of the 8th and beginning of the 9th century – seeing the Tempietto as a planned repositioning of a Roman model. The most recent studies by Judson Hemerick and Carola Jäggi set the timing at

the Longobard age, between the start of the 7th (Jäggi) and height of the 7th century (Hemerick). The chronology proposed by Jäggi seems the most reliable, which is also confirmed by the 7th century dating of the frescos in the cella, put forward very recently by Valentino Pace.



Detail of the figure of Apostle depicted in the apse



The façade portico

BENEVENTO

THE SANTA SOFIA COMPLEX

“... There are the towns of Chieti, Aufidena, Isernia, and Sannio, now exhausted by its antiquity, from which the whole province takes its name, and the capital of this province, the very rich Benevento ...”

(Paul the Deacon, *Historia langobardorum*, II, 20)

THE CITY BEFORE THE LONGOBARD ERA

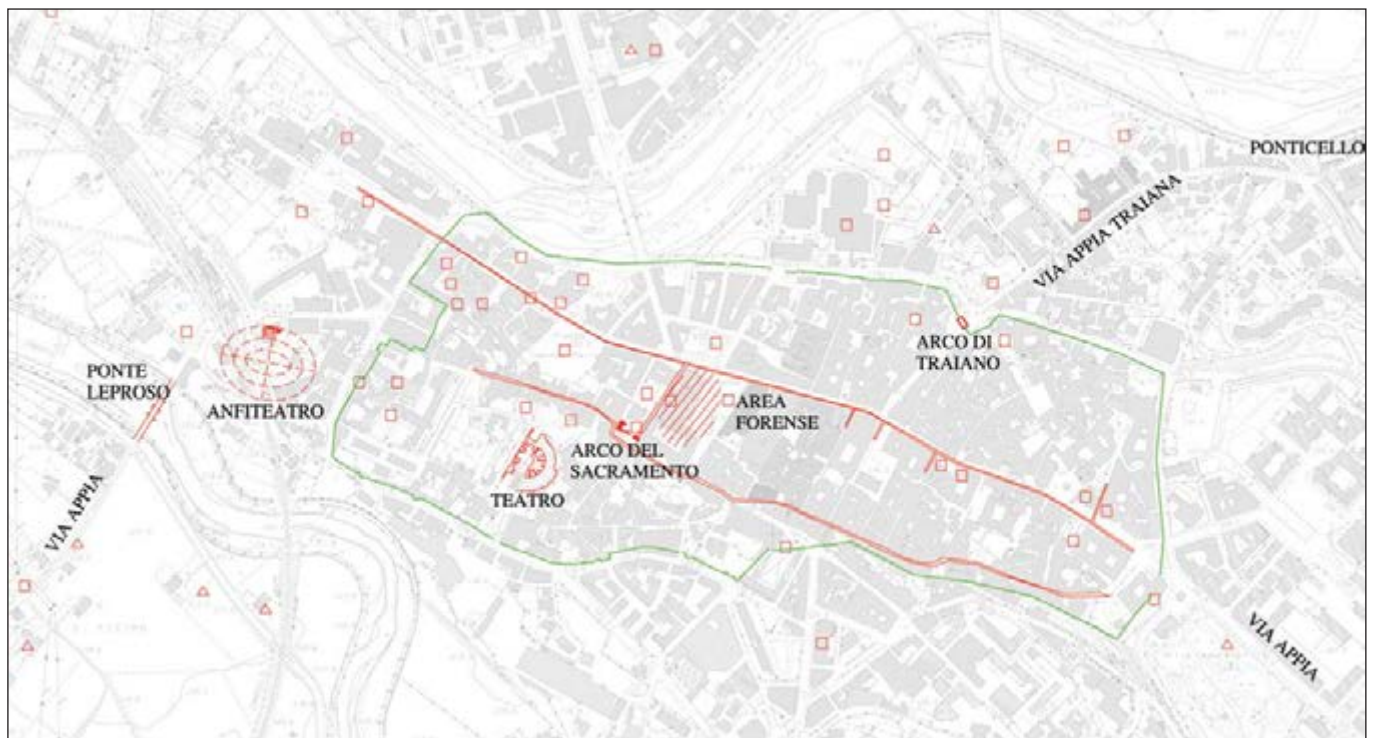
The exceptional geographic position of Benevento, at a crossroads between the Tyrrhenian and Ionian seas, must surely have favoured permanent settlements here from the earliest times of history. Its setting between the Calore and Sabato rivers, both navigable in ancient times, guaranteed not only its constant supply of water but also a position along important arterial roads.

The city spread over a series of terraces,

formed naturally as the result of flooding which, at the point where the two rivers joined, rose progressively towards the north and east, reaching a peak in the east, the site of the Church of St. Sophia and the fourth century Castle of Benevento, best known as the Rocca dei Rettori.

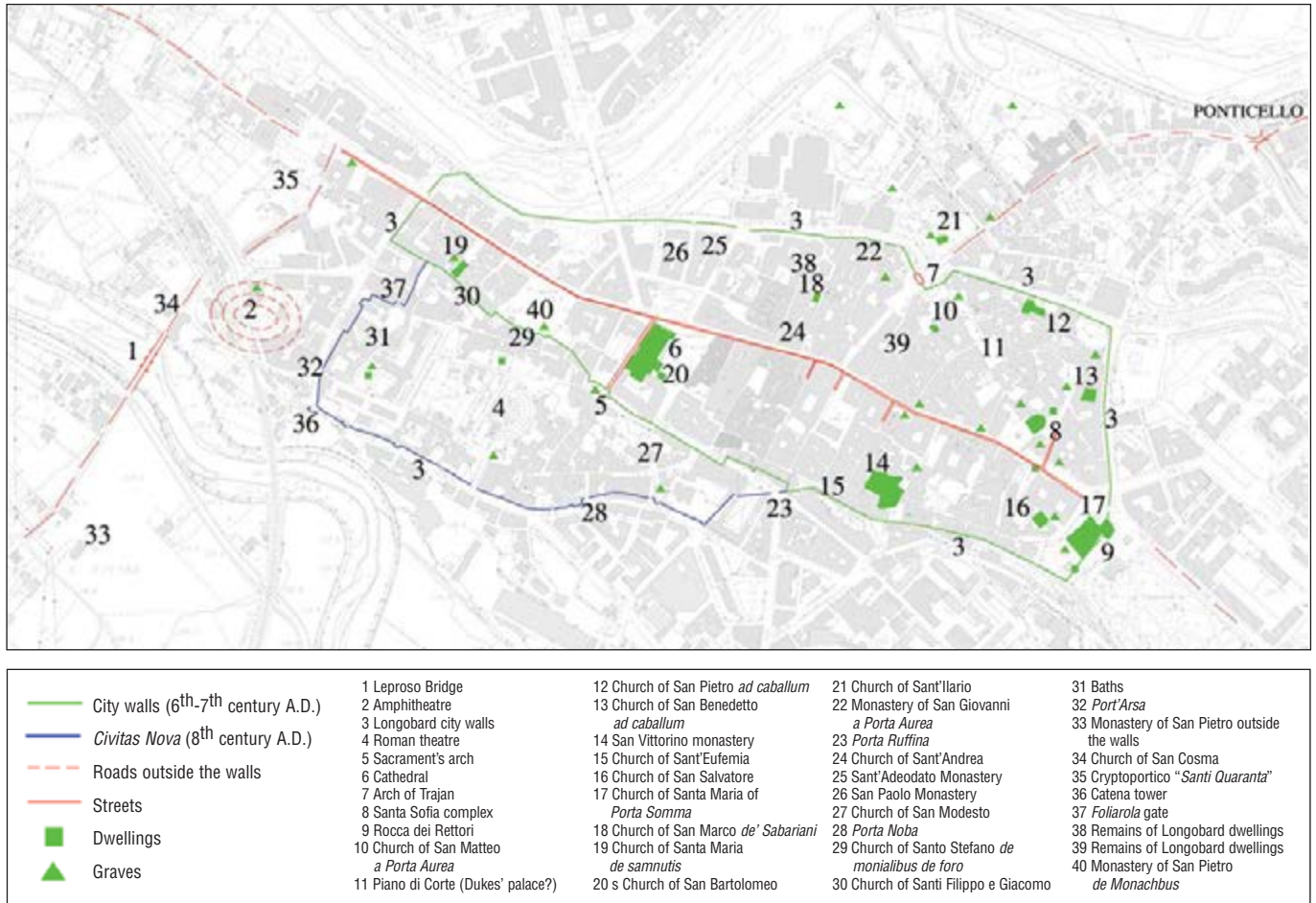
The area now occupied by the historic centre provides a wealth of evidence vouching for early presence dating back to the ancient Neolithic period (sixth – fifth millennium B.C.), the Eneolithic period (3000- 300 B.C.) and the Bronze age (2000-1800 B.C.). Burial groups unearthed in the eastern part and the remains of dwellings brought to light in the northern section, on the other side of the river Calore, bear testament to the area being densely populated between the iron age and that of the Orientalizing Period (latter half of the eighth-seventh centuries B.C.). During the Samnite era, the Benevento area became one of the most influential centres of samnite-irpinian culture, possibly identifiable with the settlement which, towards the

end of the fourth century B.C., minted coins bearing the wording “*MALIES*”. The settlement comprised scattered groups of dwellings interspersed with necropolises. Once Rome had established relations with the local aristocracy, urban construction processes got underway from the latter half of the fourth century B.C. onwards, culminating in 268 BC with the founding of the Latin colony, at which time the Romans changed the name of the samnite centre from *Maleventum* to the more auspicious *Beneventum*. Roman city planning can still be distinguished in the octagonal-shaped street pattern of modern times. The two principle *decumana*, or east-west oriented main road axes -one of which comprised the urban section of the *Via Appia*-, were cut through from North to South thus creating long, narrow, regularly shaped blocks having a length-width ratio of 1:3. As was customary in Latin colonies, the Forum was located at the centre of the city, at the point of the main crossroads. Recent extensive digs and



The city in Roman times

The city during the Longobard era



restoration carried out in the area contained between the Cathedral and Vicolo San Geatano has made it possible to unearth and enhance structures that were part of monumental buildings, certainly of public importance. Nearby the Forum there was a large thermal bath complex, possibly the 'Commodiane Baths' recorded by literary and epigraphic sources.

We are still lacking definite archaeological data vouching for the location of numerous sanctuaries known to have been dedicated to *Vesta*, *Diana*, *Minerva Berecynthia*, *Hercules* and *Isis*. The most spectacular buildings were situated in the southern part of the city, namely the amphitheatre and the theatre, where numerous decorative sculptural and architectural finds have been made, some of

which, along with numerous other *spolia*, were re-used in the construction of palaces in the historic centre as late as the Middle Ages. The best-preserved roman structure is the Arch of Trajan, erected in his honour in 114 A.D. to celebrate the inauguration of the *Via Traiana*, a more rapid, alternative route to the ancient *Via Appia*, linking Rome with *Brindisi*. The Roman city extended well beyond the confines of the city walls, both to the West and North, providing space for dwellings and areas of industry. The main necropolises were situated outside the urban centre, along the main access roads. That south-west of the Leproso Bridge was certainly monumental, of which there are still significant remains of the mausoleums that were located along the two sides of the *Via Appia*.

HISTORY AND CITY PLANNING DURING THE LONGOBARD ERA

The southern Duchy of Benevento was founded shortly after 568, the year of the Longobards' arrival in Italy, and the city's origins pre-date the invasion of Italy in 568: Benevento and the Beneventano area (and perhaps also the Area of Spoleto) were in fact settlements for the groups of Longobard *foederati* -allies (basically mercenaries)- that, in the midst of a complex affair, had found with the Byzantines in the war against the Ostrogoths in 535-552/3 and that Narsete had difficulty "governing" due to their lack of discipline (referred to by *Procopius of Cesarea*), assigning (and strategically spreading) them in various

areas of the Apennines. After the invasion and occupation of the peninsula, settlements of recently arrived Longobards would then have been joined to that of their countrymen, consolidating a Germanic presence in the South that had probably already acquired 'political weight'. It should be pointed out that this made the Duchy of Benevento and its capital a very special place in the complex history of the Longobard people.

The Longobard settlement occupied a smaller area than that of the Roman city, resulting in previously inhabited areas to the east and north of today's historic centre being abandoned. The main thoroughfares continued to be used, however, most importantly the *Via Appia* which, leading into the city from the bridge known as the Ponte Leproso, constituted the *decumanus maximus*, corresponding with the modern-day Via Magistrale and more approximately with Corso Dante and Corso Garibaldi. The lesser road, comprising *trasendae*, *strictolae* and *plateae*, followed the pre-existing road in part, whilst in others created new routes.

The Longobard city was encircled by a city wall, large sections of which possibly predate this period, which was re-built and fortified following its destruction during the Greek-Gothic war by the Ostrogoth king Totila (545). Recent excavations have thrown up evidence confirming that certain sections of the wall, in the vicinity of the Rocca dei Rettori and the brick arch called 'Arco del Sacramento' may date to the latter half of the sixth century.

During the eighth century the city benefited from wide-spread building activity, commissioned by duke Arechi II who, after the fall of the Longobard kings in northern Italy and aware of the important role to be assumed by Benevento as a consequence, undertook a series of substantial works aimed at exalting the monumental form of the duchy capital. The new quarter which

developed in the southern section of the city, towards the *Via Appia* and known as the *civitas nova*, resulted in the city walls being extended southwards, from *Porta Somma*, then incorporated into the fourteenth century Rocca dei Rettori, the city wall continued for more than 3,400 metres as far as the Arch of Trajan which, re-named the *Port'Aurea*, became one of the city's most important gateways.

The main poles of political and religious power were situated within the city walls: firstly the ducal residence, possibly located from the sixth century onwards in today's piazza Piano di Corte, which was extended and renovated by duke Arechi II, also attributed with commissioning the *sacrum palatium*¹.

A short distance away lies the Church of St. Sophia, also commissioned by duke Arechi II between 758 and 760 A.C., and proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List. Recent excavations carried out under the flooring of the Cathedral have brought to light remains from the building's early Christian phase renovated in the Longobard period. The three-naved building had a porticoed area near the entrance that can be identified with the *paradisus* referred to in

literary sources – which was the burial place for the more representative personages of the Longobard community. This gave rise to the funerary epigraphs for Princes Sicone and Radelchi, and the latter's wide Caretruda, as well as Bishop David. Recent investigation of this area has brought to light the tomb of a child, with gold thread for the clothing and a silver astylar cross that can be dated to the 6th-7th century.

The city was home to several religious buildings, however, many of which were part of monasteries: the churches of Sant'Angelo *de Caballo*, San Benedetto *ad Caballum* and San Pietro *ad Caballum* were all located in the area adjoining the present-day piazza Piano di Corte, which housed a marble equestrian monument from the Roman period. The crypt of the Cathedral, preserving frescoes from the Early Middle Ages (one depicting the Bishop, *St. Barbatus*), must originally have constituted a place of worship in itself. The original layout of the Church of SS. Salvatore also dates to the Longobard era, where recent excavations have unearthed some important tombs from between the eighth and ninth centuries, amongst them a painted tomb in the Auderisio presbytery,



The Arch of Trajan (Piranesi drawing)

¹By other scholars the Palace stood up on the Rocca dei Rettori area, close to the Church of San Salvatore, identifiable with the Palatine Chapel

bearing witness to the high artistic standards achieved by the Beneventan longobard community.

Another recent discovery has been made in the crypt of the Church of San Marco dei Sabariani (situated to the south-west of the Arch of Trajan, destroyed by the earthquake of 1668 and subsequently re-built in another location), where the oldest paintings, dating to the Early Middle Ages, have greatly enriched our documentation of the longobard era in Benevento, along with the well-preserved paintings in the Church of

Santa Sophia and the Cathedral crypt. The churches of S. Stefano, San Gennaro and San Nazzaro *de Iudeca* bear witness to the presence of communities of eastern origin residing in the city. Other religious buildings were constructed outside the city walls along major arterial roads, such as the church of S. Ilario at Port'Aurea, situated along the trait of the *Via Traiana* just outside the city, and the monastery of S. Sofia a Ponticello.

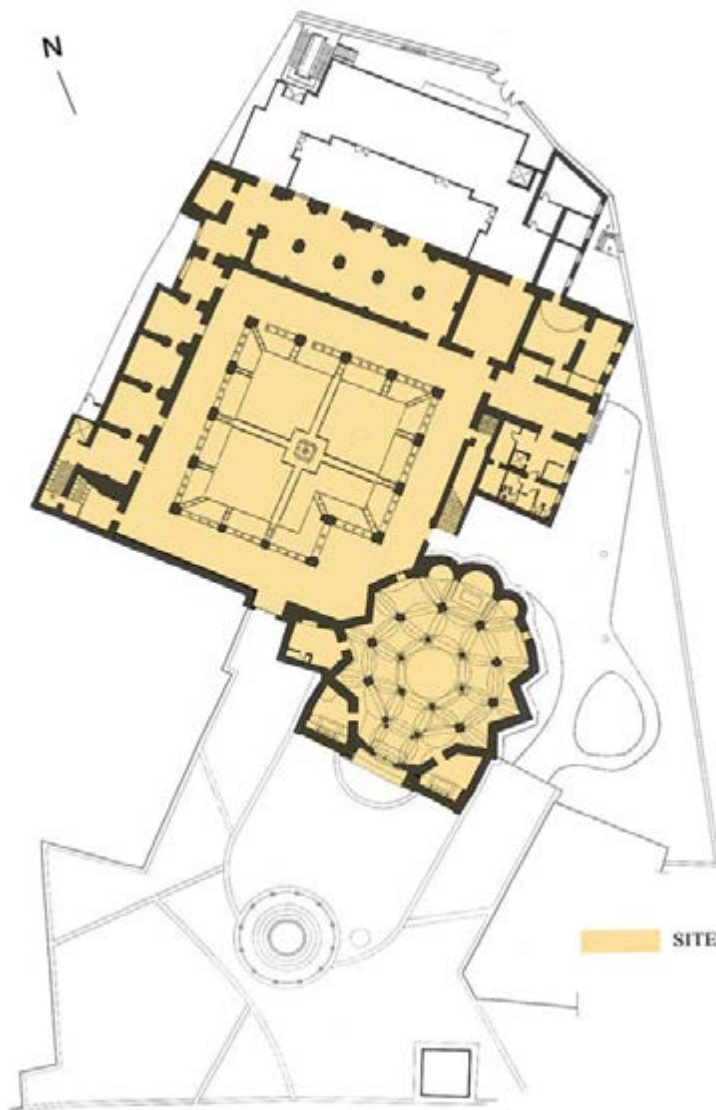
Material evidence of dwellings and artisan structures from the longobard era are more

fragmentary. as to residential buildings, written sources document the presence of houses in wood and stone, comprising a single room on the ground floor (*terraneae*) or built on more than one level (*solariatae*). Fixtures from *fabritae solariatae* houses are noted in the remains of staging levels preserved within the structure of later buildings, still visible in certain areas of the historic centre (known as the “arch of San Gennaro”). It was rare for the dwellings to have baths, unlike the monastic complexes of Santa Sofia and the monastery of San Paolo, both of which were connected to the public aqueduct. Sources vouch for the presence of public baths, some of which probably dated back to the classical age evidence documenting the use of ancient buildings and monuments for residential purposes during the longobard era is provided by the roman theatre which was densely populated and used as living quarters from late antiquity onwards.

Written sources bear testimony to a range of different production activities (coppersmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, joiners, masons and goldsmiths) in addition to a number of mills situated along the Sabato river. Recent excavations carried out at the ‘Museo del Sannio’ have brought to light a glassmaker’s workshop, in operation between the end of the sixth and the start of the seventh century.

We should also recall the highly-prized *scriptoria* of the monasteries, especially that of Santa Sofia, producing written and illuminated manuscripts in the renowned Beneventan Script.

From Late Antiquity onwards, the presence of burial sites within an urban setting marks a distinct break with the customs of Roman times. Single tombs and groups of graves, situated both within and without the inhabited areas of the city, date back to the longobard era, many possessing a wealth of



General lay-out of Santa Sofia complex

gold or armoury and providing a clear indication of the high social status of the deceased.

THE SITE

The area proposed for nomination comprises the monumental complex including the longobard Church of Santa Sofia, together with the adjoining cloister and part of the ancient abbey, now home to the 'Museo del Sannio'. This is the most important and original religious building from the longobard period, and its star layout makes it unique. It is the maximum expression of the ideology of power, having been founded by duke Arechi II to serve as a national temple and votive chapel for the longobard people.

The church, with its star layout, is extremely original and is the result of a blend of Roman-Hellenist and Byzantine tradition (the characteristic eastern architecture with a centred plan from the 5th and 6th centuries) align with the tendency to experiment that was part of longobard culture, and in this building it comes through once again by the intentional use of recycled *spolia*.

The ancient church also shows the renewed interest in buildings with centred plans that spread especially in Northern Europe from the Carolingian period and mainly for palace chapels.

Its original purpose was the maximum expression of longobard sovereignty and of the link with local Christian *élites*, which was also behind the dedication in line with that of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Costantinopoli

The church of S. Sophia

Founded by duke Arechi II immediately after his election (758) as a national temple and votive chapel for the longobard people, it was somewhat significantly dedicated to Santa Sofia (Holy Wisdom), possibly upon the suggestion of Paul the Deacon so as to

resemble the Justinian church in Constantinople (*Haghia Sophia*).

The building was probably completed by May 760, when in the course of a most solemn ceremony, the relics of the twelve Holy martyr Brothers were moved to the apse from various cities around Italy. In 768 the temple, symbol of longobard spirituality, became the resting place for the relics of St. Mercurius and later for a further thirty-one martyr saints and confessors.

It was the wish of Arechi II that a women's

cenoby be added to the church, entrusted to the mother superior Gariperga. Remains of the cenoby –founded in 774 and conveniently equipped by duke-princess Arechi II, as the deeds in *Chronicon Sanctae Sophiae* make it clear; moreover mentioned in the writings of the Benedictine monk Erchemperto, narrator of the most important vicissitudes of southern Italy during the ninth century- are now an integral part of the 'Museo del Sannio'.

The new institution, on a site above the



Aerial view of Santa Sofia complex

Interior of the Santa Sofia Church



External view apses' side

decumanus maximus (the present-day Corso Garibaldi), constituted a sizable monastic complex which initially came under the jurisdiction of Montecassino.

The architectural composition of the modestly-sized church (contained within a circle measuring just 23,5 metres in diameter) is of great interest. its unique star-shaped ground plan, converging at the entrance towards the three opposite apses, must be considered a rare example of longobard architecture.

The central plan layout, probably of Byzantine influence, is highly dynamic in fashion, featuring a series of innovations aimed at continually changing the internal spaces in relation to the changing perspective

Interior of the Santa Sofia Church



of the viewer. This is illustrated by the irregular progression of the outside wall, the use of a starshaped ground plan and the three relatively shallow conches. To these features are added the complex organization of interior space, with its two concentric ambulatories. The innermost of the two, marked out by an hexagonal circle of columns, describes a regular hexagon directly surmounted by the original dome, contained within a six-sloped segmental dome, positioned on a lower level than that re-built after the 1668 earthquake.

The outermost, ten-sided ambulatory is marked out by four-sided pillars which, oriented irregularly in keeping with the directional changes of the outside walls, offer excellent directional axes for an inter-



The Santa Sofia Church, vaults

The Santa Sofia Church, valuts



pretation of the architectural structure. The columns of the hexagon are surmounted by capitals re-utilized from the classical period, whilst the bases are constructed using upturned and modified classical capitals,

further embellished with decorative patterns.

The eight, four-sided pillars –constructed in alternate layers of limestone blocks and full brickwork – and the two columns with

ancient capitals which make up the decagon, are surmounted by dossierets from the Early Middle Ages, eight of which decorated with elongated reels and pearl couples, similar to the work produced by



The central dome of vaulted system



Capital re-used from the classical period



Detail of a re-used capital

Fragment of fresco



southern longobard goldsmiths and found in the friezes framing the sculpted scenes on the altar of duke Ratchis and the Baptismal Font (*Tegurium*) of Callisto in Cividale (providing an important link of cultural continuity between *Langobardia major* and *minor*). Brickwork arches, partly re-built in the eighteenth century, offload the weight of the square, triangular and trapezoidal vaults over the two ambulatories onto the columns, pillars and zig-zag walls via shelves, set high up into the buttresses and decorated with rushes. The large quantity of material stripped from classical sources and re-utilized in the Santa Sofia church serve structural as well as decorative purposes, as testified by the respect and consideration attributed to these relics from the past and the important uses to which they are put. The outside walls, 95 cm thick, were realized

in bordered brickwork with two rows of bricks interspersed with a row of irregularly-hewn tufa blocks, visible from the outside on the south-west side and in the area around the apse. The foundations are 1,10 metre deep and wide and follow the exact line of the building's upper walls. the façade shows baroque influences, mirroring the configuration given to the whole building over the years following the 1668 earthquake, and features a joined gable with a slightly curved peak. The central section of the façade, including the entrance, preserves part of the four-sided structure added in the eighteenth century, with its exquisite doorway having marble door posts and lintels, surmounted by a lunette embellished with beautiful sculptures in high relief on a gilded background. The intrados of the arches positioned to the

side of the main doorway bear testimony to painted decorations which, under longobard construction, would have covered the entire outer hangings or possibly the walls of a porch or narthex; decorations such as these typically featured semi-circular leaf patterns, partially overlapping and coloured in parts and representing a variant of a pattern popular during imperial roman times and late antiquity, yet rarely used during the middle ages.

The church interior must have been frescoed in its entirety, as suggested by the fragments still visible today in the apses as well as on one of the pillars, at the feet of the segmental dome and on the pointed edges of the star-shaped walls.

The frescoes found on the apse walls are one of the most important but also most controversial evidences of longobard

The main façade



artwork in southern Italy. The original cycle, as suggested by the scenes surviving today, would have focused on episodes from the life of Christ, more precisely his incarnation (Incarnazione) and childhood (Infanzia). In the eastern section of the church, in the three little apses, certain scenes have been preserved which, although only fragmentary, bear testimony to longobard workmanship of the highest standard. In the north little apse is a depiction of the annunciation to Zaccharia, father of John the Baptist (Annunciazione a Zaccaria). The scene is split into two episodes: on the left we have the archangel Gabriel, his arm extended forwards and his hand positioned as if giving



Fragment of Longobard fresco on the façade wall

word, announcing news of his paternity to Zaccharia, of whom we only catch a glimpse of part of his heavy cloak due to a vast gaping hole in the fresco. On the right, Zaccharia, dumbstruck by the incredible news given him by the angel, points to his mouth before the faithful gathered in front of the temple.

The stories of Zaccharia, extremely uncommon in western iconographic representations, follow the text of the first chapter of the Gospel of Luke word for word, with the frescoes illustrating many of the narrated details: the angel appearing to Zaccharia, standing and to the right of the incense altar, and the faithful looking on in

wonder with Zaccharia gesturing to make himself understood. Even the clothes of the Beneventan Zaccharia are perfectly in keeping with the description given in the gospel, and although the lower hem of his cloak lacks the pomegranates it does feature at least five bells.

In the southern little apse are depictions of episodes from the annunciation (Annunciazione) and the visitation (Visitazione). These also keep to the exact chronological order of the Gospel and the resulting cycle provides an accurate illustrated narration of the first chapter of Luke. The scene of the visitation is highly original, its strong interpretation both



Left apse's fresco. Annunciation to Zaccharia, Archangel Gabriel

affectionate and realistic: “Elizabeth is depicted whilst touching the Madonna’s belly, heavy with child, kneeling before her whilst Mary, making a move to kiss her, caresses her face and, leading her by the head, her hand beneath her chin, encourages her to rise” (Bologna).

Whilst in the past scholars did not agree over the dating of the Santa Sofia frescoes, widespread opinion now places them in the eighth century, thus dating back to the same period as the building’s construction. Agreement over the frescoes’ dating has granted “Beneventan painting” a role within the context of an artistic movement of great significance, one including the important monastic centres of Montecassino and San Vincenzo in Volturno.

Santa Sofia represents an “artistic episode able to transform the prototypes of Hellenistic learning into an existential truth”

(Bologna), along with decisive syrian-palestinian influences introduced by eastern monks, exiled as a result of iconoclastic persecution.

Attached to the church was the **cloister** of the women’s cenoby. References to the longobard cloister, probably destroyed by the earthquake on 25th October 989, are found in some ancient written sources (Leone Ostiense writes of a *clastrum* where Arechi II went to pray) and in the remains of some decorative sculptural elements (a group of capitals featuring recessed geometric decorations), reutilized in the cloister which was re-built in the twelfth century and now considered one of the most important Romanesque monuments in southern Italy.

The cloister is laid out as a four-sided structure, with a recess in the southern corner

level with the church. The portico has 15 four-lancet windows and a three-lancet window cut through by a great dead arch, lowered and projecting over shelves. The ambulatory has lowered cross vaulting, at one time decorated with frescoes, a few poorly preserved fragments of which are still visible today, depicting geometric floral patterns, possibly from the thirteenth century. The rounded arches of the four-lancet windows (known as horse-shoe arches) illustrate the iberian-islamic influences which would have penetrated the Benevento area after the Norman invasion. The sculptures on the capitals illustrate a reworking of the classical repertoire of late antiquity popular during the Early Middle Ages. An inscription carved into the middle of a small column has identified the abbot of St. Sophia, John IV, as having commissioned the cloister, and allowed



Left apse's fresco. Annunciation to Zaccharia



Right apse's fresco. Visitation, Elisabeth and the Madonna

Cloister of the Santa Sofia complex



scholars to date its construction somewhere between the years 1159 and 1182. Since 1964, the cloister and its adjoining convent buildings have housed the **Museo del Sannio** where a wealth of archaeological and historic-artistic exhibits are on display, most importantly the group of egyptian and egypt-inspired finds from the temple of *Isis*, extended and rendered more monumental by Domitian Emperor in 88 A.C., and representing the most significant discovery of its kind ever to have been made outside of Egypt. The museum also houses an interesting section devoted to roman necropolises, including a series of funeral shrines and statues coming from city cemeteries, especially from the wealthy mausoleums situated along the *Via Appia*, and a section devoted to the Longobards, featuring a series of epigraphs, tomb fittings and a



Columns of the cloister

Details of columns and capitals



Inscription of john IV abbot on a small column in the cloister



valuable collection of medals which run from the first coins minted by Romualdo II (706 – 731) to those commemorating the inclusion of the Duchy of Capua. An artistic lighting system has recently been set up to promote the cloister. This project, named “Benevento, City of Light” includes a series of guided tours in which an unseen actor’s voice illustrates the stories told by the capitals and, gradually the visitor’s route is lit up.

The museum is currently being re-fitted in order to house finds from the burial sites excavated both in the cloister and Church of Santa Sofia (see annexed Management Plan).

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The church of S. Sophia has been the focus of attention of art and architecture historians like Pietro Toesca, Emile Berteaux, and Roberto Pane. The first two in particular, considered it a very significant expression of the architectural culture of the Early Middle Ages.

The restoration intervention carried out in the 1950s by Antonio Rusconi, greatly criticised by Roberto Pane who started a fierce battle with the perpetrator, attracted attention to the monument and especially the daring ‘central’ plan partly circular and partly star-shaped. Roberto Pane challenged the – in his view – arbitrary nature of the restoration by Rusconi, and especially the reconstruction of the zig-zag

brickwork demolished at the end of the 1600s, as part of a restoration backed by cardinal Orsini to repair the damage caused by the earthquake of 5th June 1688. In relation to that restoration, the record “*Of the handover of the Church and impressive Monastery of S. Sophia of Benevento [...] by the Eminent, Very Reverend, Cardinal Orsini,, Archbishop of that City [...] to the Very Reverend Abbot Alessandrini [...] on 8th February 1708*” indicates how Carlo Buratti, the architect tasked with the works completed by 19th March 1701, the day on which Archbishop Orsini solemnly consecrated the church. The record states that Orsini, “*in the year 1696 had repairs to the [...] Church started and to reduce it to the necessary symmetry, by demolishing part of it as superfluous and irregular*”.

Santa Sofia cloister during "Benevento, city of light" event



Returning to the restoration in the 1950s, according to those that oversaw the works and graphic and photographic records put together at the time, it can be seen that the zig-zag walls were rebuilt by Rusconi on the 8th century foundations, despite the restoration culture at the time seeing this as being too daring, whereas in the 1950s it was tolerated more. Some authors like Paolo Delogu have raised founded claims that Rusconi had never published the dig and therefore did not provide adequate proof of finding the foundations on which he based his reconstruction work: on the basis of these comments and an interpretation that in many regards is forced by the miniatures depicting Arechi II that presided over the construction of S. Sophia (in code 4539 of the *Chronicon Sanctae Sophiae* in the Vatican), Delogu criticised Rusconi's restoration.

For other experts this restoration seemed to be devoid of the arbitrary nature claimed by Pane and, in his wake, by some others in the 1950s: Mario Rotili, Ferdinando Bologna, and Marcello Rotili maintained that Rusconi basically offered a correct reconstruction of that part, which does not make up a great part of the building. The dig document, examined again by Monica Costagliola and Marcello Rotilli appears not to contradict what Rusconi produced with his work. It should also be stated that Rusconi's

restoration brought to light particularly significant elements of the 8th century façade, clarifying its profile.

In terms of the ideology that presupposes that the church was built by Arechi II, P.

Delogu and Marcello Rotili found that the dedication was to Christ as "Holy Wisdom" rather than "Saviour", which ties in which Arechi's great devotion to the latter, and also bears testimony to the building of the Church of the Saviour in the Alifano area,



Santa Sofia cloister during "Benevento, city of light" event

declaring the prince's wish to bring about a plurality of cultural and religious references for practicing this devotion in private and in public. As to the theory of the Santa Sofia having been founded by duke Gisulfo II (742-751), work on which was completed by Arechi II, this appears to be linked to a late re-reading of the events (Leone Ostiense) to which Erchemperto, author of the *Historia Langobardorum Beneventanorum*, does not associate himself when referring to the fact that towards the end of the 9th century Arechi “*infra Beneventi autem moeniam templum Domino opulentissimum condidit, quod Greco vocabulo Agian Sojian, id est sanctam sapientiam, nominavit*”² and finally agrees with the claims and sources that attribute the foundation of the church to Arechi in terms of a document provided by cardinal Stefano Borgia in the 18th century that also saw to the foundation of the S. Sofia monastery.

Rusconi proposes two cautious comparisons for the church: one with the church of S. Donato in Zara, and the other

with the church of Santa Maria delle Pertiche in Pavia, demolished at the beginning of the 19th century but known due to an eighteenth century inscription and a sketch by Leonardo that seems to have been drawn by memory. As to the legitimacy for this comparison, which would better document relations between Benevento and Pavia, Antonio Peroni has expressed some reservations. The comments by experts on the substantial difference between the two bodies, despite some undeniable and significant overlapping especially in relation to the central hexagon on columns, are pertinent for showing once again the peculiar nature of the church in Benevento, inspired, as we have seen, on both eastern taste and on the ideology of the power of the great Longobard sovereign.

In relation to the frescos that originally decorated all the walls of the building, F. Bologna has dated the Santa Sofia cycle at within the first decade of the duchy of Arechi. Mario Rotilli agreed with this (in the 1970s) as did Marcello Rotili in 1986: different opinions were expressed by Belting in 1967 and 1968 and, in the 1980s, by Carlo Bertelli who considered that the Benevento frescos were later than those in the crypt of Abbot Epifanio of San Vincenzo al Volturno that, as is known, date to the 826-842 period. According to Bologna and the two Rotili, the figurative culture behind the cycle belongs to the syriac-palestinian area where late-ancient art was revived in a very expressive dimension and with a highly realistic intonation. Relationship between the duchy of Benevento and Syria-Palestine, that have been pointed out, made it possible for these frescos to be done, authoritatively representing a very high point at the start of “Benevento painting” and the main point to a culture that, in the same period, resulted in the formation of “Beneventan Script”, another essential point.

Bologna and Marcello Rotili maintained that the origin of the cultural themes are to be found in the court of Arechi II, connected with the frescos of Santa Sofia. The *Sacrum Palatium* was the centre of culture at the highest level in Europe; apart from Paul the Deacon, Arechi and Adelperga were personages not poorly instructed and it was therefore maintained that it was Arechi who wanted, with Santa Sofia, the pictorial decoration as well, according to the taste for fresco decoration to which indirect reference is made in a juicy episode narrated in the *Chronicon Salernitanum*.



Duke Arechi II presides over the construction of the Church

¹ According to some scholars, the palace was situated in the vicinity of the Rocca dei Rettori, next to the church of San Salvatore, which can be identified as the *Cappella Palatina*

² “Within the walls of Benevento he founded a temple to God and dedicated it to Santa Sophia, that is the Holy Wisdom”.

MONTE SANT'ANGELO

THE SANCTUARY OF S. MICHELE

“Now that you are sure, take the journey, whoever you may be, pilgrim from western lands; go to the city of the venerable Peter and the Gargano slope of the venerable cavern; ...there will be no need to fear the arrows of predators, nor the cold, nor the clouds of the dark night: indeed, for you, [Queen Ansa] has prepared abundant food and shelter”.

This is how Paul the Deacon speaks of the Sanctuary of San Michele in the Gargano in the Epitaph of Queen Ansa.

THE SITE BEFORE THE LONGOBARDS

From the time of its colonization by the Greeks until the arrival of Christianity, the site witnessed the spreading of various pagan cults closely related to the environmental configuration of the area. In particular, certain water divining cults present in the area, venerating the diviner *Calchas* and the physician *Podalirius*, are both mentioned by *Strabo* in his description of their respective rites, characterized by the use of healing waters and the ritual practice of the *incubatio*, typical of the sanctuary of *Asclepio* at Epidaurò, which provided that the participants spent the night in a sacred place, wrapped in animal skins, awaiting the morning to receive revelations and replies from the divinity.

Between the middle and the end of the fifth century, the cult of St. Michael, having spread from East, was introduced onto the Apulian headland, to a cave which for centuries had been the site of pagan worship and which was particularly well-suited to host ceremonies of a sacred nature.

The veneration of angels in general, and that of Michael in particular, despite the distrust

Gargano mountain and Siponto (Lucano da Imola, Bergamo, San Michele al Pozzo Bianco, 1550)

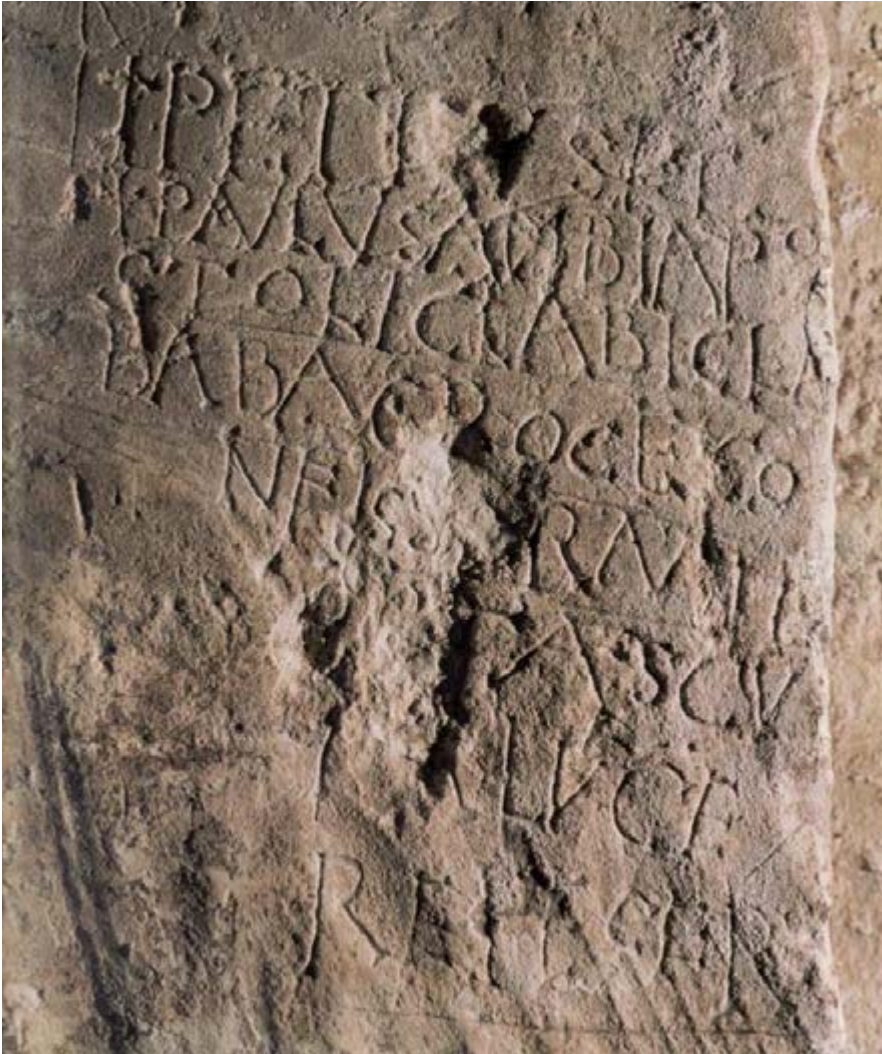


and suspicion of the early Christian church, was already extremely widespread throughout the East in the fourth century; Archangel Michael was venerated especially amongst the less affluent classes, as a physician and patron saint of healing waters, but also as psychopomp and warrior, often taking the place of indigenous pagan divinities. Emperor Constantine re-consecrated a temple in honour of Michael which had previously been dedicated to *Vesta*. There are a number of particularly relevant similarities to be noted between the sanctuary of Constantinople and the Gargano temple. Both are situated on headlands, surrounded by atmospheric natural landscapes, and both were originally home to pagan worships and *incubatio* rites: they all are shared distinctive ele-

ments. The one element not present in the Byzantine example, which is however found in the Gargano temple, is the grotto.

Mountains, woodland, water and cave are therefore the main themes which, together with the apparition of the Angel, characterized the cult of St. Michael in Gargano from its earliest days. It is these apparitions and revelations which form the very basis of the cult, venerating a saint who performs miracles with water, his powers manifested through miraculous natural phenomena, defending the sanctuary and making the site a popular destination for pilgrims. Reconstructions of the development of the cult of St. Michael on the Gargano peninsula are based mainly on the *Liber de apparitione Sancti Michaelis in Monte Gargano* (= *Apparitio*), a hagiographic,

Crypt B. Inscription of Peter and Paul



anonymous piece of writing dating to the end of the eighth century. The writing describes three episodes –“the bull tale“, “the battle tale“, “the church consecration tale”- which shed light on some of the most significant moments in the history of the cult of St. Michael and the sanctuary. The first and third sections have been viewed as the most salient, describing the first centuries of sanctuary life (fifth-sixth century), when the dedication of the cave shifted from pagan cults worship to the self-consecration of the Archangel; this was later followed by the dedication of the new site of worship by the bishop and the people of Siponto. An

analysis of relevant data from the first and third episodes along with an interpretation of the monument in its current state of conservation provide an indication of the original lay-out of the cave -as described in the *Apparitio- cripta e domus angulosa*.

The cave comprised two cavities separated by a rock partition: a smaller one (= *ecclesia apodonia*) -to the North of the larger cave and on a lower level than that-, where the Archangel purportedly left his footprints and where, at a later date, an altar was erected, known as the altar of the “Footprints”. The larger of the two caves (= *basilica grandis*) which penetrates eastwards into the very

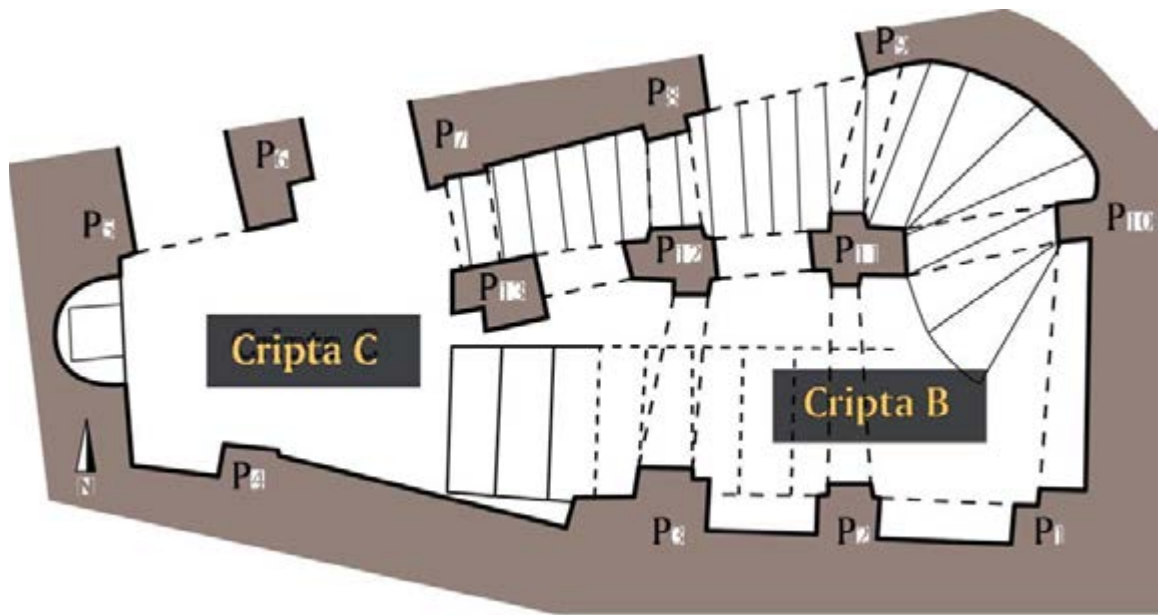
bowels of the mountain, was home to the altar upon which Michael is said to have lain his cloak, and a pitcher holding miraculous water (= *vitreum vas*).

At a later date, a *longa porticus* (crypt A) was created on the northern side of the cavity, a tunnel comprising two bays, each measuring eight metres across, which provided direct access to the altar of the Footprints. The so-called pre-Longobard nave (crypt B) may be dated to a slightly later period, yet prior to the middle of the seventh century.

Having a trapezoidal layout, the nave comprised two rows of arches, access to which was from the North through the archway known as the arch of Peter and Paul, due to the inscription to this effect. This entranceway, which replaced those to the South and North, led up to the altar by means of a flight of stone steps rising to the left of the archway, some of which are still visible today. Along the walls of crypt B there are a number of pillars with shelves decorated with vertical carvings of simple and more complex patterns, allowing these constructions to be dated to the earliest period of habitual visits to the sanctuary (between the end of the sixth century and no later than middle of the following century).

THE SANCTUARY DURING THE LONGOBARD ERA

The end of the sixth century witnessed the arrival of the Longobards on the social and political scene of southern Italy. After the duke Zotton founded the duchy of Benevento in 572, they sought to gain footholds on the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic coasts on a number of occasions in order to take control of the fertile plains of Apulia and Campania. As part of their expansionist drive, the Longobards thrust forwards repeatedly as far as *Sipontium*, at that time still under Byzantine rule, and home of the diocese of the sanctuary of St. Michael, to



Planimetry of Longobard crypt



Façade of Longobard gallery

which the Longobards were immediately drawn. The Longobards, indeed, must have found St. Michael particularly attractive, recognizing in him certain characteristics and attributes of the pagan god *Wodan*, considered by Germanic peoples to be the supreme being; god of war, protector of heroes and warriors. The Byzantines were

concerned by the expansionist aspirations of the Longobards and, according to the accounts of Paul the Deacon, attacked the sanctuary towards the end of 650 but were harshly defeated by the Longobard, Grimoaldus I, duke of Benevento (647-671), who promptly rushed to the Gargano peninsula. This event greatly influenced the

history of relations between the Longobards and the cult of St. Michael. Indeed, when in the ninth century, alongside the traditional date of September 29, May 8 started to emerge as a *dies festus* for the dedication of the church of St. Michael on the Gargano peninsula, Longobard historiography set the apparition of Michael to that precise day, along with the victory of Grimoald over the Byzantines, in so doing creating a tradition which has been carried out uninterruptedly through the centuries.

After 650 A.D., the Gargano region became part of the Duchy of Benevento, coming under the political rule first of the Longobard dukes and then the Longobard princes until the end of the ninth century. The lands of the Siponto diocese were placed under the jurisdiction of Barbatus, Bishop of Benevento, and the Gargano sanctuary started to be viewed as the national sanctuary of the Longobards and the Archangel their Guardian. Its alliance with the Longobards led to certain changes being brought to the cult of St. Michael which, when it had initially arrived on the Gargano peninsula, had been a predominantly iatric cult. Indeed the Longobards, a warrior population *par excellence*, facilitated the rediscovery of the Saint's other dimension, namely his role as the head of the celestial militia, making him a warrior, the patron of combatants.

Grimoaldus, Romualdus I, Romualdus II, Cunipert and Ansa (wife of Desiderius, King of Longobards) are some of the greatest exponents of the Longobard dynasty of Pavia and Benevento whose vicissitudes are closely linked with Gargano and the veneration of the Archangel who actually foretold and determined bellicose events for them, headed their army, assisted them during battle and struck fear into the hearts of their enemies. They were indeed responsible for the major rebuilding and extension of the sanctuary, so as to welcome and accommodate the large number of pilgrims



Crypt B. Winding staircase

visiting the site. From the mid-seventh until the eighth century, the sanctuary became the object of large-scale building programmes commissioned and financed by the Longobard dukes. It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the precise nature and scale of individual interventions, although one date in particular is supported by epigraphic and literary records, namely the works

undertaken by Romualdus I (66 -687) and Ansa (latter half of the eighth century).

The first building work carried out under Romualdus involved the construction of a new flight of steps leading up to the altar of the Footprints which then veered off to the South and joined with the walkway leading to the *basilica grandis*. At a later date, the rock partition dividing the two caverns was demolished, thus creating a single large space which was reached by means of a new monumental flight of steps: this was built on a higher level than that constructed under Romualdus I, starting from the ancient southern entrance and flanked by two rows of arches which allowed an overall view of the cavern. At the same time, the monumental flight of steps was linked by two spans, at the central body by a structure comprising five spans; an eighth span on the opposite side of the steps served as an entranceway into the structure which took the form of a 40-metre long arcade, a sort of cryptoporticus which also served the purpose of offering temporary shelter to pilgrims (*hospitium*).

The epitaph on the tomb of Queen Ansa, wife of Desiderius, King of the Longobards (756-774), recalls various works carried out under the Queen for the purpose of assuring *ampla tecta pastumque* to the pilgrims:

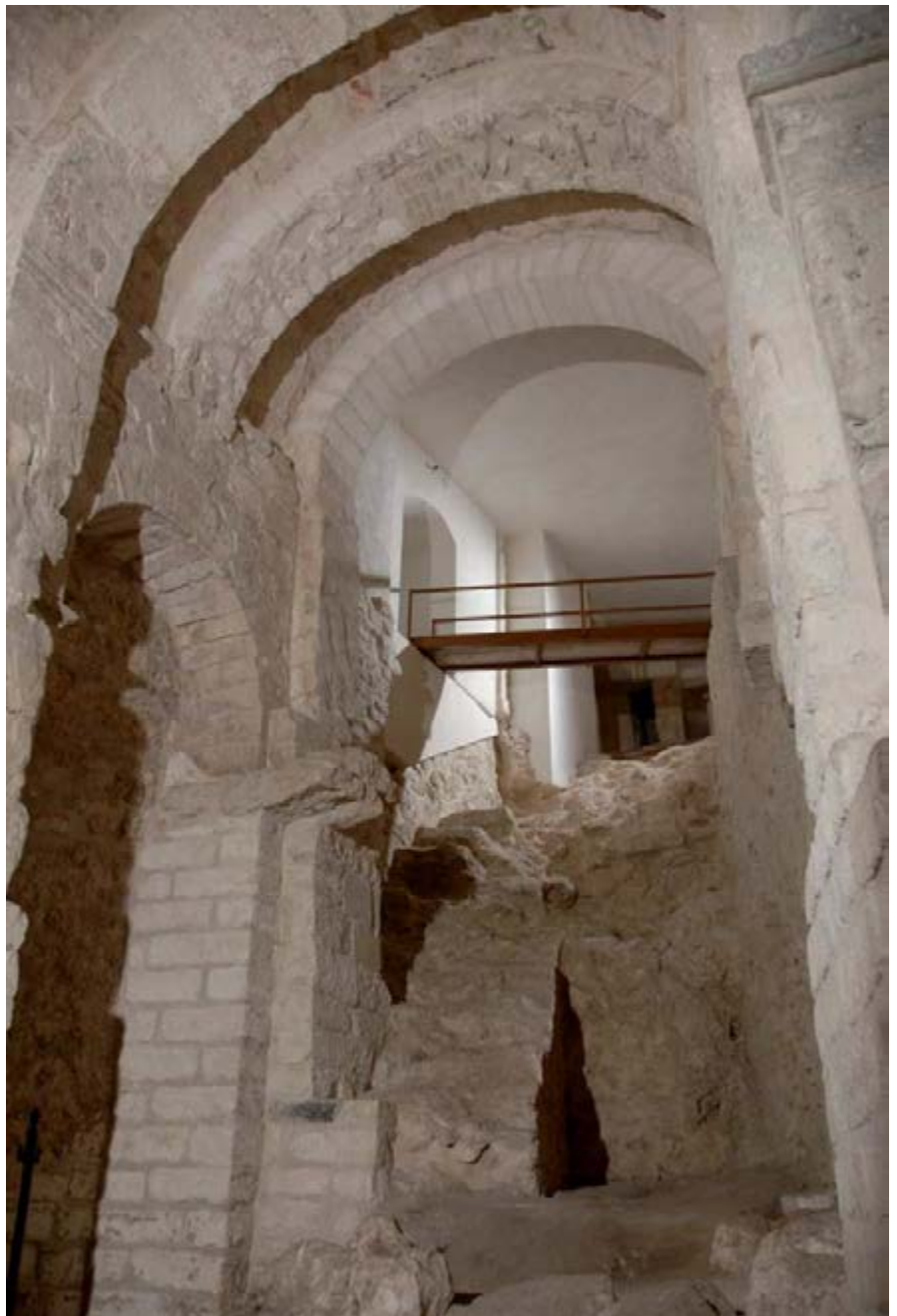
*Securus iam carpe viam, peregrinus ab oris
Occiduis quisquis venerandi culmina Petri
Garganiamque petis rupem venerabilis antri.*

*Huius ab auxilio tutus non tela latronis
Frigora vel nimbos furva sub nocte timebis:
Ampla simul nam tecta tibi pastumque paravit.*

“In certainty, embark upon this journey, whosoever you might be, pilgrim from the lands of the West, who set off towards the city of the venerable Peter and the Gargano rock of the venerable cavern. Safeguarded through her intervention (scil. of Ansa) you will have no need to fear either the arrows of pillagers, or the cold, or the dark night

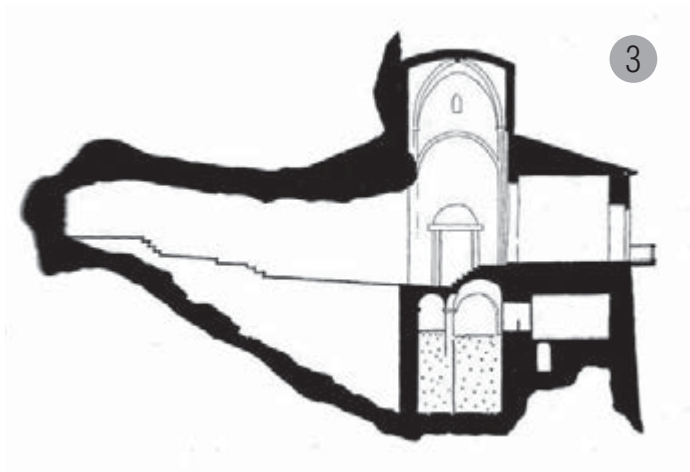
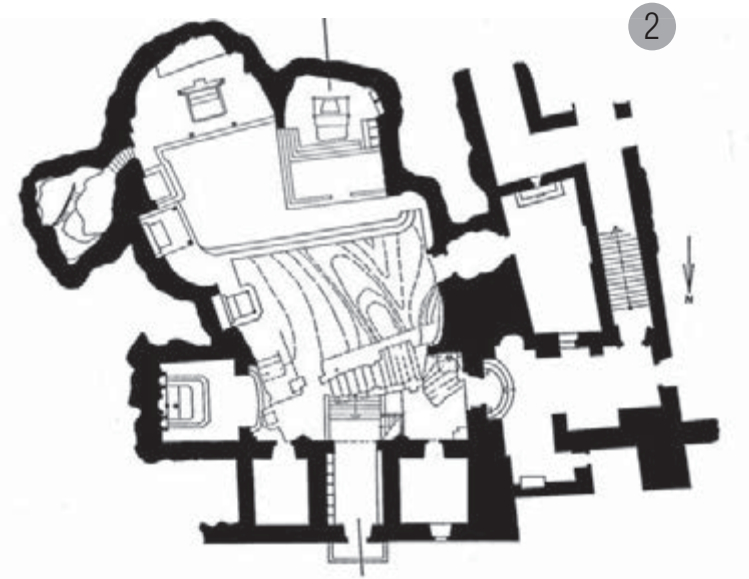
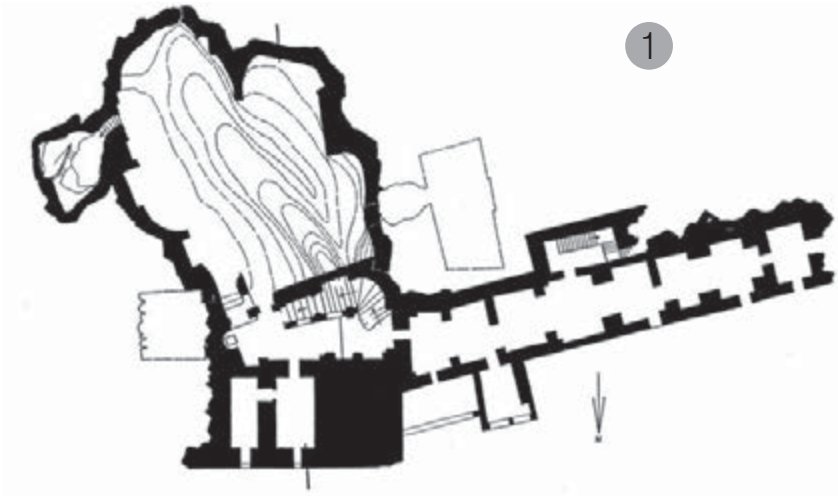
clouds: for you (scil. the Queen Ansa) provided ample refuge and food”.

This epitaph, probably composed by Paul the Deacon, bears witness to the fact that pilgrims hailing from Central-Southern Europe (*occiduae orae*) customarily visited Culmina Petri (Rome) and *Garganiam rupem*, where they found both aid and hospitality.



Crypt B. Straight staircase

Planimetry of sanctuary, following 1950s excavations



- 1. Crypts'level
- 2. Basilica level
- 3. Section N-S

THE SITE

The area proposed for nomination is the Sanctuary of San Michele, a complex which, along with architectural finds made in the substructure, later additions to the sanctuary and a rich body of Early Middle Ages epigraphic works, bears witness to Longobard presence in the sanctuary.

The historical-cultural heritage that can be ascribed to the Longobard period represents a unique evidence in the definition of Longobard history in Italy. The anthropic structures that redefined for liturgical reasons the natural cave and the exceptional epigraphical body on display on the sanctuary's columns and capitols, allow to reconstruct an extraordinary context, a meeting place of different realities.

It was a heterogeneous environment from the social point of view, by ethnicity, by the pilgrims' provenance, that shows how central the role of the Apulian sanctuary was, in relation to not only the Longobards, but also to all European devotees. The cult of S. Michael the Archangel gave rise to a conspicuous heritage of faith, art and culture between the sixth and eighth centuries, leaving evidences in the folk traditions – still alive in the never ended devotion to the Angel – in the anthroponym, in the material culture.

Remains of the structures described in the *Appartio* were unearthed in the 1950s during the course of archaeological excavations carried out beneath the floor level of St. Michael's cave, in the atrium and adjoining spaces. In the spaces which were brought to light, indicated as crypts A, B and C, a vast number of objects, fragments and frescoes were discovered, but most important were the wall writings and graffiti, dating back to the time when these places were in use.

The graffiti, which in parts overlapped, are found on the walls of crypts B and C, and on

the pillars supporting the arches flanking the remains of the two flights of steps leading into the cave.

Crypt A, already identified with the early Middle Ages *longa porticus* leading into the sanctuary, is the modern point of entry situated beneath the atrium. It features eight rectangular spans, linked together by means of large transverse arches. Certain masonry structures, brought to light during excavations in the 1950s in the area featuring a raised section of the tunnel, have led to the supposition that another space may be present, presumably of the same size as that on the ground floor. This complex of structures did, after all, have to fulfil the dual function of providing pilgrims with shelter as well as access to the cave. Crypt B is found roughly 20 metres beneath the modern-day floor level of the cave, as far as today's Basilica choir stalls and the steps of the altar of the sacrament. It is divided into two separate spaces by means of arches and pillars, on which fragments of pictorial decoration are still visible and a vast number of inscriptions are carved. The remains of a flight of steps provide access between crypts B and C, which is on a higher level and also divided into two spaces. Held to be the oldest part of the sanctuary, this is the section closest to the sacred cave, where numerous frescoes have been discovered dating from a variety of different periods, amongst which that depicting the *Custos Ecclesiae*.

The three monumental inscriptions of Longobard origin conserved in the sanctuary have allowed scholars to clearly ascertain both the chronology of the monument's construction and the authority who ordered it, in addition to shedding light on the motivation behind the decision of the Court of Benevento to embark on an undertaking of such immense dimensions which, as may be deduced from the inscriptions themselves, must have called for the

financial commitment not only of the dukes themselves but also other high-ranking figures close to the curial entourage.

The first inscription, in the same position (western side of pillar P11), immediately denounces the dedicatee function which was attributed to it. Indeed, the inscription occupies a highly visible surface: the western face of the dossier of the pillar, at the feet of the twisting staircase, a point of passage through which all pilgrims had to pass on their way to the sacred cave.

The writing, in somewhat misshapen capital letters and carved deeply into the stone, would have faced the pilgrims head on, who could certainly not have failed to notice it. The lines of writing are surrounded by heavy



Custos ecclesiae (fresco, first half of 11th century)

Inscription of *Romualdus dux*

underscoring and outlining so as to highlight the message which was held to be of great importance and needed to be perceived by one and all. The writing reads:

*d[e] donis d(e)i et [san]c(t)i a[rcha]n
Geli fiere iusse et don[avit] Romouald
dux age[r]e pietate Gaidemari fecit*

“Urged by his devotion, giving thanks to God and the Archangel Saint, duke Romuald called for the construction of this sanctuary and supplied the means to do so. Gaidemari did so”.

The Romualdus dux in the inscription is certainly Romualdus I who, after his father’s ascension to the throne of Pavia as King Grimoald I, held the duchy of Benevento until 687. The epigraphy clearly stresses not only the devotion of the Beneventan line to the warrior Archangel but also their wish to record the rousing victory of Grimoald I over the Byzantines in 650 on the Gargano peninsula.

Duke Romuald I would appear to have been the chief commissioner of the Gargano monument to St. Michael, although a number of high-ranking subjects of the

Beneventan court would also have played a role in its realization: these are the four *virii honesti* bearing typically Longobard names (*Raduni*, *Theospardu*, *Gaidemari*) mentioned in the inscription from the same period of that dedicated to Romualdus I, indeed carved into the same pillar and written in the same hand:

*[—]n [—] v (ir) h (onestus) b (i)b (a) in
d (e)o Raduni v (ir) h (onestus) b (i)b (a)
in d (e)o Teospardu vir honestus biba
in deo Gaidemari [v (ir)] h (onestus)
b (i)b (a) in [d (eo)]*

Inscription of *virii honesti*

Inscription of Duke *Romualdus II*

The second inscription of this group clearly fulfils a votive-celebratory function. Carved into the straight, main flight of steps, it was positioned to the left of those who were returning back down the steps after having visited the cave of the Archangel.

“May the Angel Gabriel guard over you, duke Romualdus, Gunperga. God gives the king your judgement and to the king’s son, your justice”. The writing, carved in the very early years of the 8th century in misshapen, greatly elongated capital letters, commemorates a visit made to the sanctuary by Romuald II and his first wife, Gunperga.

The third inscription of the group, carved into the wall of the sanctuary, is once again in capital letters and three lines long:

*h(i)c patri eius [r]egni [c]umsor[t]ior
e[re]ctor sic terre[na] su[m]tsit
[c]elestia n[um]q[ua]m delinquit*

“These, sharing with the father, he who built his kingdom, thus took on an earthly nature, yet never abandoned the celestial”. The figures referred to in this epigraph may be Grimoaldus I and his son, Romualdus I, or possibly Pertaritus and Cunipert. In both cases, as suggested by the term *erector*, the writing refers to some



- + Gabriel [a]ng[el]us qui b[lo]s protegad
- + Rumuualdu dux
- + Gunperga
- + [de]us iudicium tu[um] regi da e[t] iusti[t]ia tua
- + [fi]liu regi

Inscription of *cumsortior regni*

Gold Tremissis from the mint of Pavia



Obverse:
Cunipert, king of
Longobards (688-700)



Reverse:
Saint Michael with
shield and spear



Pilgrims' names engraved
by a local lapicides



sort of building work carried out within the
sanctuary.

The rebuilding works carried out by the
Longobard dynasty and the spread of the
cult of St. Michael, initiated by the dukes
and princes, through the North and the
South of the Italian peninsula encouraged
pilgrimages to the sanctuary, the faithful
making the journey for devotional and
penitential reasons, or to ask for healing,
also attracted by the atmospheric natural
setting of the sanctuary, perfectly suited to
encounters with the divine.

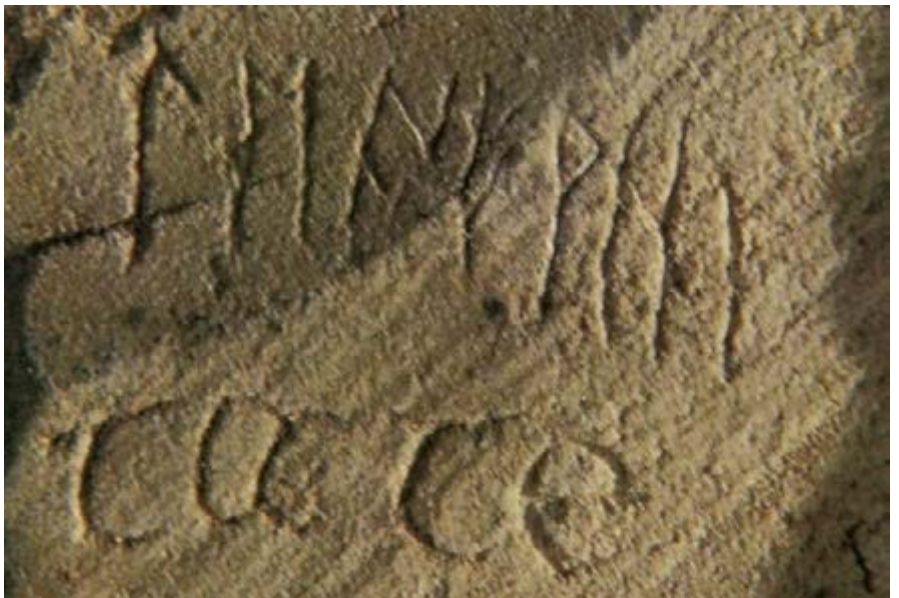
Evidence for the presence of pilgrims visiting
the sanctuary between the end of the sixth
and the mid-ninth century is provided
through roughly two hundred inscriptions,
carvings and scratched sketches executed
on the surfaces inside the cave. These
represent a true corpus of Early Middle Ages
Longobard epigraphy, the first of its kind to



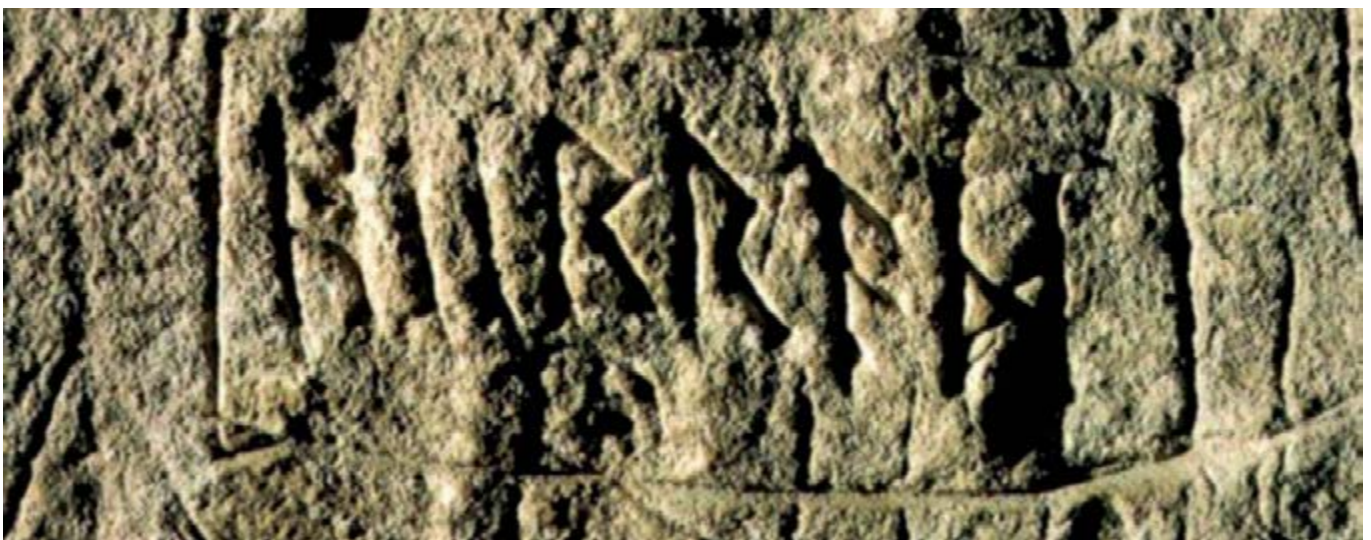
Runic inscription of Hereberecht

be found in Italy, providing short phrases, simple anthroponymes and a wealth of lines, segments, knots, stars, misshapen geometric figures and various symbols, the most recurrent being the *signum crucis*. Here we have a rich, complex documentation of pilgrims, from both high ranks and lower social classes, men and women, clericals, monks and laymen, educated and uneducated people from Italy and other regions of Europe. Within this rich *corpus* of high-medieval epigraphy, five inscriptions (one a fragment only) are particularly outstanding, written in the runic alphabet, they are the first of their kind to be discovered in Italy. They give the anthroponymes of Anglo-Saxon pilgrims (*Hereberegct*, *Herraed*, *Wigfus*, *Leofwin*) who, between the end of the seventh and the mid-eighth century, visited the sanctuary, confirming the interest of people of Germanic lineage in the site. They are deeply-scored sketches on eye-level, scratched into the wall coverings of limestone slabs which form the façade of the long tunnel leading into the sanctuary. All the autographs were written in keeping with the “*futhorc*” system, comprising 28

Runic inscription of Wigfus



Runic inscription of Herraed



Runic inscription of Leofwini

signs and used in Anglo-Frisian ambits between the sixth and ninth centuries.

The runic inscriptions from the Gargano sanctuary and others by Anglo-Saxon pilgrims throw new light on relations existing between England and Italy in the seventh-eighth centuries and which, on the basis of other literary sources, would have appeared to have almost exclusively

involved the cities of Rome, Montecassino and on occasions, also Pavia.

These inscriptions, however, indicate without a shadow of a doubt that pilgrims from England arriving in Rome, to whom reference is made by both the venerable Bede and Paul the Deacon, frequently extended their journey in order to visit the sanctuary of the Angel which by that time had become

an important stopping place on the road to the East.

The Longobard tunnel (cripta A) is now home to the Lapidary Museum, exhibiting various sculptures taken from excavations of the sanctuary, the former Church of San Pietro and the remains of the Benedictine abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano. Dating from between the seventh and end of the eighth century, the most outstanding of these finds must be the Lectern of Ambone di *Acceptus* (eleventh century) and a lustral fountain decorated with scenes from the Bible.

Construction phases over the years after the Early Middle Ages have established extremely strong ties with the original features and increased the value of the entire complex, indeed the sanctuary has maintained its distinct layout over the centuries, highlighting its extraordinary architectural stratification in an immediate, atmospheric fashion. The various building works undertaken at a later date have in fact guaranteed the preservation of the most ancient remains, halting their decay and crystallizing the profound, religious connotations with which this place is imbued.

The main sections of the sanctuary today, known as the Angevin Nave and the cave, are placed within a dramatic yet perfectly balanced setting, where human endeavour lies respectfully alongside that of nature. The Angevin Nave, running from East to West, is punctuated by three spans divided by lancet arches with ribbed cross vaulting. On the left there are three rooms giving onto the northern external front; whilst on the right, the pillars of the cross vaulting are interrupted at the point of the upper entrance to the cave. At the end is the Chapel of the most Holy sacrament, dating from the baroque period, which on the lower level is parallel with the alter of the Footprints, situated in the cave at the end of



Longobard Gallery. Lapidary museum

The bronze doors from Costantinople (1076)

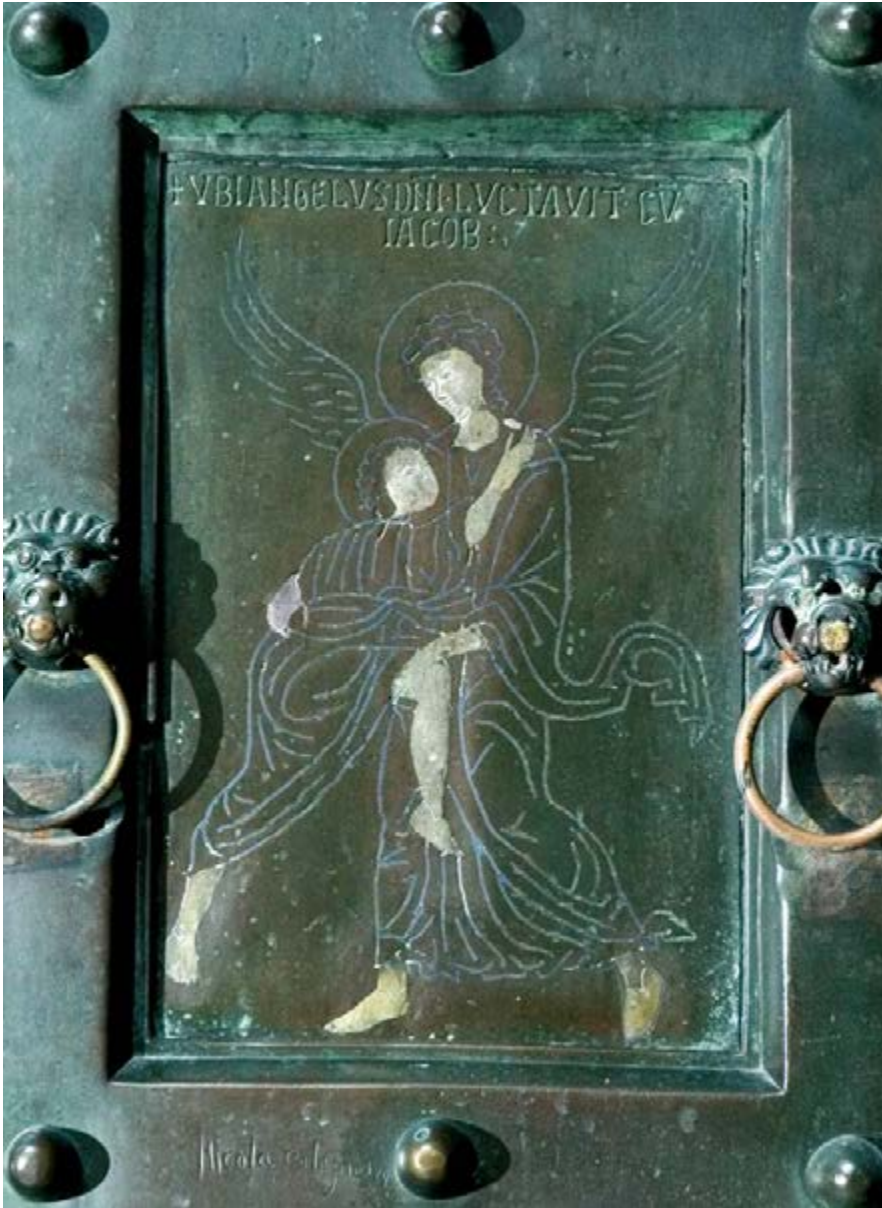
the steps dating from the Longobard era. In the southern part of the cave lies the presbytery, surrounded by a balustrade, where the fifteenth century statue of Archangel Michael, attributed to Andrea Ferrucci da Fiesole, is found along with the bishop's throne, dating from between the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Along the left hand side of the cavern are three altars and an opening, known as the "cave of stones", from which fragments of rock from the walls would have been taken as "relics". This was purportedly also the site where the widely renowned, gold-plated copper icon of Archangel Michael was discovered, now housed in the museum of devotions, originally attributed with Byzantine origins but in the light of more recent studies now thought to date to the Longobard era.

Access to the Angevin Nave is gained through a door by the high historical-artistic and documentary value. It is one of the four doors brought to Italy from Constantinople and realized between 1060 and 1076 upon order by the rich family of the *Mauronis* from Amalfi which, with such donations, aimed at the protection for the Republic of Amalfi which was facing disappearance because of the Normans' invasion. The door is made of a wooden structure with a bronze frame formed by four vertical elements (two for each shutter), that encompass 24 panels showing episodes from the Old and the New Testament, whose protagonists are the Archangels Michael and Gabriel, and some images of apparitions of the Archangel at the presence of Laurence, bishop of Siponto.

On the first panel of the fourth register of the right shutter, an inscription reveals the name of the donor; on the upper frame of the last two panels of the left shutter, a famous inscription urges the Sanctuary's rector for periodical polishing of the doors, so that they are always glossy and clear. On the corresponding frame of the opposite



Bronze doors- Detail of a panel



shutter, appears the inscription that states the door be realized in 1076 in Constantinople. Monte Sant'Angelo's door, inappropriately called "bronze door", is made of a totally different alloy, already known by the Romans and called by Pliny "*auricalchum*", an alloy similar to bronze, but with zinc in the place of tin. It must be considered that the orichalc has the possibility of being easily cold-engraved, thus allowing for a series of pictorial artifices that

can be hardly obtained with bronze: damascening -the thin notches forming the image are filled with cold-beaten silver wires or plates- and *niello*, whose notches are filled with amalgams of different metals, depending on the desired colour, which are melted and hot-cast.

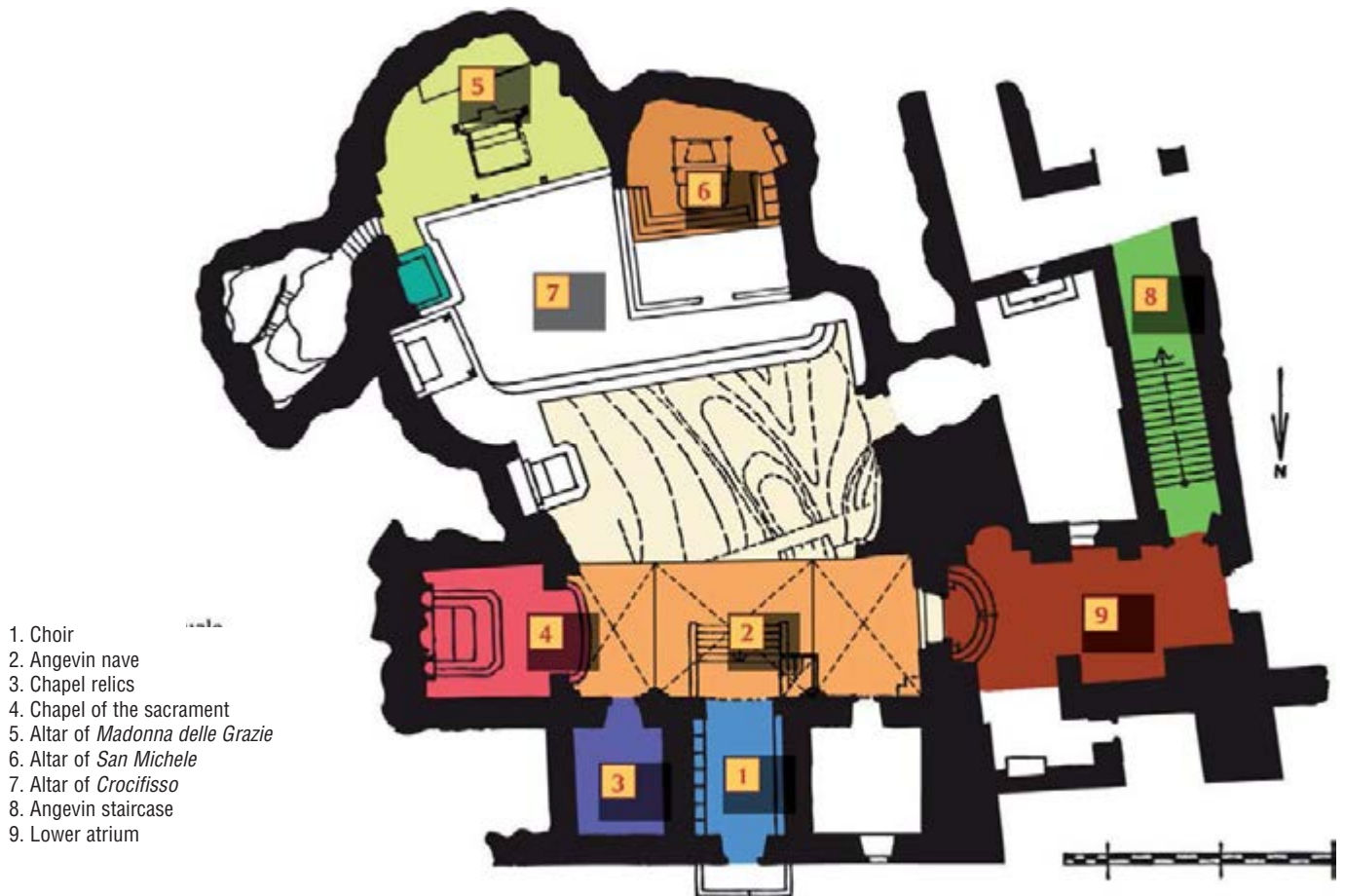
A monumental staircase connects the courtyard that gives access to the church, to the nineteenth century-old atrium at the upper level, marked by the bell-tower, an

evidence of the works by the Angevins. It is an octagonal tower in four levels, with frames outside marking the floors. The frame that juts out the most is at half height and is sustained by decorated brackets. The floors are all vaulted and show single and double lancet windows and are connected by a spiral staircase.

The Sanctuary hosts the *Devotional Museum*, whose last setting was inaugurated on 5th July, 2008. The Museum collects evidences left across the centuries by illustrious pilgrims and common people as signs of devotion. Two souls cohabit the Museum: the historical-artistic one, which is precious for the intrinsic value of the objects, and the anthropological one, which is precious for the devotional value of the gifts, the common traits being the unconditioned faith in the Archangel Michael. The liturgical furnishings, the silver, the vestments represent the surviving core of the immense heritage left by emperors, popes, bishops and kings across the centuries, what remains of a history of donations and dispossessions that climaxed with the sack by the French in 1799.

The other part of the treasure, the votive one, is made of *ex-voto* in silver laminae, votive tablets painted with the scene of the miracle, large candles, small statues of the Archangel for domestic devotion, objects of common use, precious ornaments offered in thanks for grace received. With the passing of time, private collections of single devotees have joined these objects: the archaeological collection, coins, chemist's vases. The objects, on display under cold lights to highlight their visibility, speak the history of the sanctuary and the phases of the cult. Captions and bilingual panels guide the visitor through the museum, showing the historical, devotional and anthropological contexts of fifteenth centuries of Michaelic cult.

Planimetry of sanctuary today



1. Choir
2. Angevin nave
3. Chapel relics
4. Chapel of the sacrament
5. Altar of *Madonna delle Grazie*
6. Altar of *San Michele*
7. Altar of *Crocifisso*
8. Angevin staircase
9. Lower atrium

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

The excavations which occurred in the sanctuary between 1949 and 1950, ordered by Monsignor Nicola Quitadamo, which led to the discovery of the Early Middle Ages crypts, and the investigations carried out on the Longobard inscriptions that were found, gave rise to a new season of studies and definitely clarified the relation between the sanctuary and the Longobards in Benevento. Italian and foreign scholars showed their interest in the sanctuary and in the last 30-40 years, they re-wrote its history across the centuries, identifying in the Longobard period its most important historical phase. On the basis of the finds which occurred in 1949-50, new sectors of

investigations appeared, such as the linguistic-epigraphic one (C. Carletti, C.A. Mastrelli, R. Derolez, U. Schwab, M.G. Arcamone, A.E. Felle, M. D'Arienzo), the historical-hagiographical one (G. Otranto, A. Campione, C.D. Fonseca, P. Bouet, N. Everett, J.C. Arnold, i. Aulisa), the archaeological-monumental one (N. Tomaiuoli, G. Bertelli, D. Nuzzo, P. De Santis, M. Trotta), the historical-artistic one (P. Belli D'Elia), and the social-anthropological one (G.B. Bronzini, A.M. Tripputi). These researches join the previous bibliography (F. Hirsch, G.P. Bognetti, A. Petrucci) which only knew the richness of the Longobard documentation in part.

The debate on the sanctuary already started in the twelfth century, when theologian Jean

Beleth from Paris wrote that the model of the Garganic settlement had inspired the construction of many churches consecrated to the Angel. German protestant historian Ferdinand Gregorovius (1821–1891) defined the sanctuary “western metropolis of the Archangel's cult”.

In the fifth century, from the Byzantine East the cult for the Archangel Michael reached the Gargano, in an highly striking natural scenario; the mountain, the cave, the wood, the water, all these elements characterised the following history of the cult itself and contributed to the creation of a typology of Michaelic settlement, which spread from the Gargano towards other European countries, especially France and the Anglo-Saxon area. Gradually, the Michaelic cave made a name

Golden foil representing San Michele (11th century)

for itself as epiphanic sanctuary, starting a very interesting phenomenon of popular faith and religiousness, involving men and women, the humble and the high-rank

people (kings, emperors, bishops, abbots, popes) and that went on uninterruptedly until today.

The enormous success of the sanctuary was undoubtedly determined by the contact with the Longobards from Benevento who, under their duke Grimoaldus, contended it with the Byzantines and, past its conquest, renovated it to help the pilgrims' access. Besides, with a number of initiatives they spread its knowledge in the other Longobard dukedoms, from Cividale to Spoleto and above all in the capital of the kingdom, Pavia. Here Grimoaldus, who had become king, ordered the construction of the palatine church of St. Michael, thus making the link between the Longobards across Italy deeper and more stable; the Garganic sanctuary and St. Michael became respectively the sanctuary and the national saint of the Longobard people.

After Grimoaldus, other Longobard dukes, kings, queens and princesses (Romualdus I, Romualdus II, Pertaritus, Cunipert, Ansa,

Atalperga) supported the devotion to the Angel and the privileged relation with the Garganic sanctuary; various hagiographical papers testify to this: the Longobard historiography, starting from Paul the Deacon (720-799), and many among the 200 epigraphies carved between the sixth and the ninth centuries on the structures of the sanctuary by pilgrims coming from central-northern Europe. Among these epigraphies, four inscriptions in Futhork (a runic alphabet used in Old English of England and in Holland as well between the sixth and the ninth centuries, mostly in the holy sphere) have an exceptional historical value and represent the first runic epigraphies ever found and acknowledged as such in Italy; they gave rise to an animated debate among some runologists (R. Derolez, U. Schwab, C.A. Mastrelli, M.G. Arcamone).

Overall, the 200 epigraphies from Monte Sant'Angelo represent the sole Longobard epigraphical body found so far in Italy, that projects new light on the relation between the Archangel, the Garganic sanctuary and the Longobard ethnos, confirming the role of the Apulian settlement in the religious history of the Longobards, a role that historiography has evidenced more and more, especially in the last decades, highlighting how the sanctuary represents one of these few Early Middle Ages sacred places which resisted through the centuries, contributing to the development of pilgrimage, joining the Byzantine Mediterranean Sea to Central-Northern Europe and to the Germanic world. Lately the sanctuary and its induced traditions have been the focus of the attention of a number of scholars from various countries (A. Heinz, G. Jones, V. Juhel, C. Vincent, J.M. Martin, H. Pátkova, J.M. Picard, M. Zimmermann) who studied deep in detail aspects such as the pilgrimage and the typology of Michaelic settlements, under a European perspective.



Lower atrium. Entrance to the cave

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

EVOLUTION OF THE CITY AFTER THE LONGOBARD PERIOD

The city maintained its role as an administrative hub and power centre also after the Carolingian conquest of the Kingdom; the seat of the Longobard Duchy of *Forum Iulii* – from which derives the modern name of the region of Friuli – at this time was known as *Civitas Austriae*: the city ruling over the Western territory of the Carolingian Empire, from which derives the modern name of Cividale. This role was surely due also to the presence of the seat of the Patriarch of Aquileia, a post taken by Paolinus (787-80), born in Cividale, who became one of the most influential advisers of Charlemagne himself.

At this time the city centre was the focus of busy renovation and decoration, which particularly concentrated on such places of worship as the basilica of Santa Maria Assunta and San Giovanni in Valle. The scarce data concerning the situation of the city areas of normal habitation does not seem to describe any remarkable buildings or reveal any signs of large scale developments.

Cividale's layout in the Late Medieval period substantially remained those of earlier periods, organized within wall enceinte, which over a long period preserved their role as well as their capacity to shape the urban context. A transformation can be clearly seen in the area to the North-West of Piazza Paolo Diacono, where there was a partial shift in street axes and a change in the use of spaces: the location of the Late Antique and Early Medieval palace and the area of the privileged burial of the so-called Duke Gisulf a large open space appeared, later to become a proper piazza with a fountain in its centre.

Between the 13th and the 14th century therefore one must imagine that there were still non-urbanized areas within the heart of the city, a situation not uncommon also in previous times. This view is supported by



Cividale map with extension to quarters

documentary evidence which suggest a landscape of houses interspersed with kitchen gardens and cultivated areas.

Patriarch Berthold von Andechs (1218-1251) begun important plans to renew and remodel the main monuments and the urban space in its entirety, indicating the main direction which the city's development then followed during the centuries.

The construction of a new set of walls which included in the city limits also those hamlets which had developed over time around the ancient city's outskirts, particularly along the main access routes on all four sides. The new urban area thus included also Borgo San Pietro to the West, Borgo San Silvestro to the North, Borgo Brossana to the East and Borgo di Ponte to the South, on the opposite bank of the river Natisone. Berthold's successors further contributed to the city's monumental development, particularly regarding the patriarch's palace, the religious buildings, the monasteries, thus marking a flourishing and growth in the architectural field.

However, at the start of the 14th century though, Cividale progressively lost its pivotal role as an administrative centre and a power centre, as these functions were gradually

assumed by the city of Udine, which over time became the new seat of the patriarch. The patriarch's palace in Cividale, probably the most important city building, seems already closed down at the beginning of the 15th century (1425) and was finally destroyed by the earthquake of year 1511.

On the other hand however, there are clues which prove that the city kept its dignity and prestige also from the architectural point of view. In the 15th century the Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta (the Duomo), was completely rebuilt and enlarged. Instead in 1515, under venetian rule, the walls around the outlying hamlets were completed – this being a sign of the important role Cividale still played, as the new walled-in area was much larger and more densely inhabited than the enceinte of the ancient city. The area of Palazzo Pretorio became the site of the new Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti.

The features and the background of Cividale's ancient urban tradition strongly influenced the urban structure of the most central areas, as testified by the survival of some of the main elements of its glorious past.

THE SITE

The Gastaldaga area

The area of the Longobard royal court had already been partly incorporated into a monastery during the last years of Longobard rule. It was ceded to the patriarch of Aquileia in 830, and maintained its role as an administrative centre for fiscal issues also in the years following the Carolingian conquest, for a period which certainly included the whole of the 9th century. The old *Gastaldaga*, including the church of San Giovanni, was definitively assigned to the monastery only in the time of issue of Berengarius's diploma¹. Probably this was due to a need for greater space, following the arrival of nuns previously living at the convent of Salt. This was probably because Salt was no longer considered an autonomous entity, but simply a dependency of the monastery of Sesto al Reghena, as suggested by a document dated to year 888.

This urban sector of Longobard Cividale thus played an important part as a seat of power during Longobard rule. From the time of Berengarius's donation, its history fused with the history of the monastery of Santa Maria and its religious buildings.

The Tempietto Longobard

Oratory of Santa Maria in Valle

The first work inside the so-called Longobard Tempietto was carried out after the arrival of the nuns from salt, who joined Cividale's religious community at the end of the 9th century. This new situation is linked to the placing of a sarcophagus in the presbytery. This artefact, comprising two sculptured slabs belonging to an 8th century ambo, was believed to contain the precious relics of Piltrude, who had founded the monastery of Salt, and who had had three sons named Erfo, Anto and Marco (responsible for founding the monastery of

The Tempietto longobardo: the presbyterial area with the so-called "sepolcro di Piltrude", below on the right



Sesto al Reghena). The sarcophagus remained in place up to the restoration campaign which ended in year 1970. Today the two slabs are placed on the North wall of the apse.

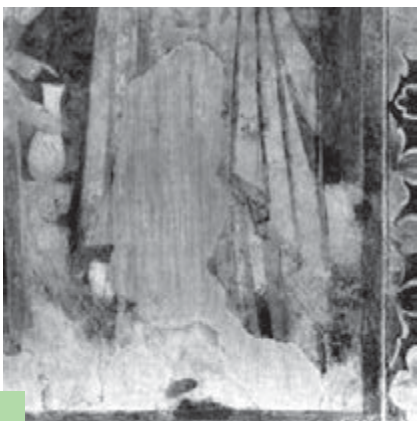
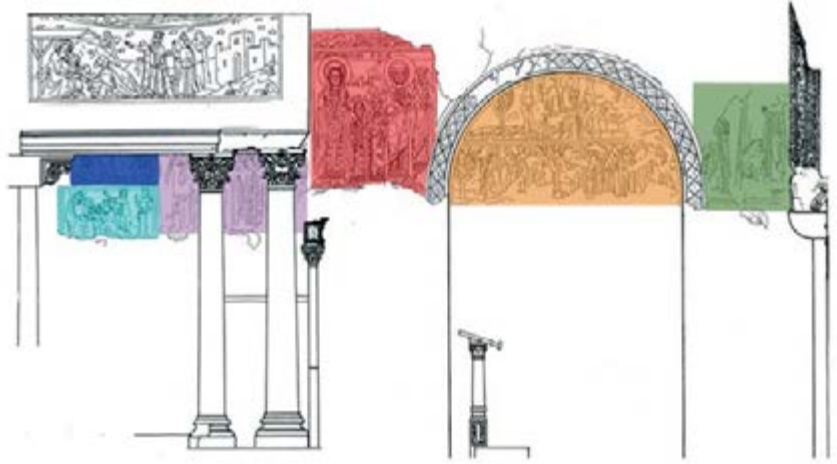
The use of the Tempietto as the nuns' oratory meant the interior was carried out with particular care. Up to the 13th century no efforts were undertaken to renew the Early Medieval decoration. The frescoes

which were later superimposed over the Early Medieval wall decoration should date to a period following the traumatic earthquake of year 1222, although one cannot totally rule out the possibility that two of the lunettes on the North and South walls (showing stories from Genesis, and Saints), might have been given new paintings before this time. Among the new frescoes, the earliest is the one showing

figures of female Saints on the South wall (which include a Mary Magdalen and an allegory of Faith). Presumably, the building's restoration was completed sometime around mid-13th century, when frescoes were also carried out in the presbyterial area (a Nativity of Christ), but only a few fragments have survived.

New frescoes were executed in the 14th century on the presbytery's central vault (Adoration by the Three Kings, the Three Kings, Saints) and on its walls (Annunciation, Crucifixion, Saints Peter and Paul). Very probably the fresco work was interrupted when the wooden choir stalls were built. The oldest surviving example in all Friuli, these stalls can be dated to the rule of Abbess Margherita della Torre, and can be dated to a time before 1384. The choir cov-

Longobard Tempietto I, southern inside wall of the entrance and presbytery: the frescoes date to the late Middle Ages and The Renaissance. Graphical scheme and details of detached frescoes





ered all the lower section of the nave, partly covering also the frescoes which had been completed only a few decades before. Almost all decorative fresco work following the initial phase of decoration have been detached from the walls, during the restoration campaigns conducted in the 1950s and 1960s, and are now partly placed in the former sacristy of the Tempietto, where the ticket office is today, and partly in the *Museo Cristiano del Duomo* and in the National Archaeological Museum. At the moment studies are underway for their placement in the cloister of Santa Maria in Valle, close to the Tempietto (see 5.d.1 and Management Plan). Some sculptures placed in the Tempietto in Medieval times have been placed in different locations: the statues belonging to the Calvary scene, placed on a beam which divides the main body of the church from the presbyterial area; the two statues of sorrowing figures flanking the Crucifix. These works are now held at Museo di Palazzo de Nordis. In the story of the development of the Tempietto, one must also consider the buildings erected in front of the building, which were later incorporated in the complex reserved for the use of the cloistered nuns, and comprising traces of 12th century frescoes (part of a Crucifixion

scene), and of the 13th century (particularly a scene showing Christ as Cherubim, flanked by Saint Francis and Saint Benedict), others dating from the end of the 13th century, executed by painters of the Austrian school, are among the earliest representations of Saint Francis extant in Friuli.

The Tempietto was subjected to a complex series of conservation efforts during the course of time. These were partly focused on gaining greater knowledge of its historical layers, while others were meant to solve conservation problems. They begun in the mid-19th century, and were first implemented by a body called Commissione Centrale austriaca. Of these conservation works, those carried out in 1859-1860 under the direction of G. Uberto Valentinis included restoring the wooden pews, cleaning the frescoes, and “repairing” the statues by inserting iron and copper strips to improve their adhesion to the wall. These works also included replacing some lacunae in the arch decorated with vines and in the statues; these additions were subjected to a careful stratigraphic survey, as part of the initial investigations carried out prior to initiating the project for maintaining the external surfaces (see Management Plan).

At the end of the 19th century a new means

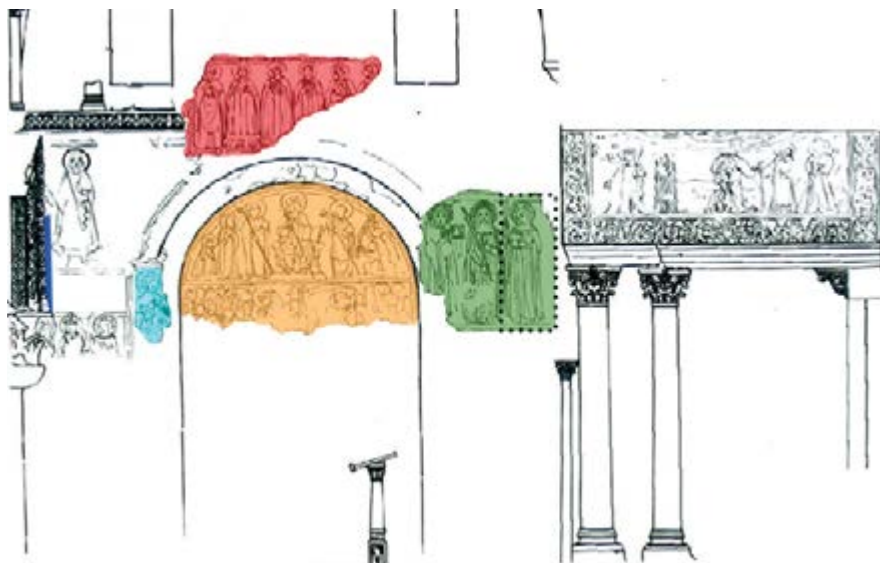


of access to the Tempietto was created from the River Natisone, and is still in use today. The work involved also a conservation intervention carried out on the floors, particularly in the presbyterial area. Archaeological excavations were carried out for the first time at the beginning of the 20th century (campaigns: 1917-1918, excavations in the main body of the church by the Isonzo-Armee; 1918-1919, excavations in the presbyterial area; 1970s excavations carried out by Belluno in the sacristy and excavations by Torp in the presbyterial area). Restoration work was also carried out on the wall structures, starting with those conducted by Ferdinando Forlati (1915 and 1916), up to those executed in the wake of the 1976 earthquake; the small building has been consolidated by inserting metal rods and an anti-seismic cement support system.

Moreover, to prevent any problems relating to geological decay which might affect the Tempietto, between 2006 and 2007 special geostatical work was carried out in the area known as Forra del Natisone.

The operations leading to the detachment of Medieval frescoes have also resulted in maintenance work on the Longobard period paintings, and on the stuccoes. The last

Longobardo Tempietto, northern inside wall of the entrance and presbytery: the frescoes date back to the late Middle Ages and The Renaissance. Graphical scheme and details of detached frescoes



campaign was carried out in 1976 and led to the present *status quo*.

The last ten years witnessed a series of maintenance and research activities aimed at increasing conservation and knowledge of the materials. In particular, work was undertaken in 1996 on the stucco parts of the large arch of the west wall, to pinpoint composition and execution techniques, while work in 2003 concentrated on the frescoes.

Already in 1950 Luigi Coletti published the results of research on stuccoes, which revealed similarities with the stuccoes at the Alhambra, in Granada, Andalusia, Spain. The Tempietto has been the focus of





in-depth studies, especially from the 1950s. These marked the beginning of a heated debate concerning the Tempietto's chronology and the cultural background of its decorators. The most important studies (Coletti 1952, Gioseffi 1974, Gaberscek 1977, Degani 1981, Tavano 1990, Lusuardi 2005) include more recent work carried out by H.P. l'Orange e H. Torp (1977-1979), who are jointly responsible for an exhaustive stylistic and technical analysis of the building, and for the definition of the main building and decoration phases.

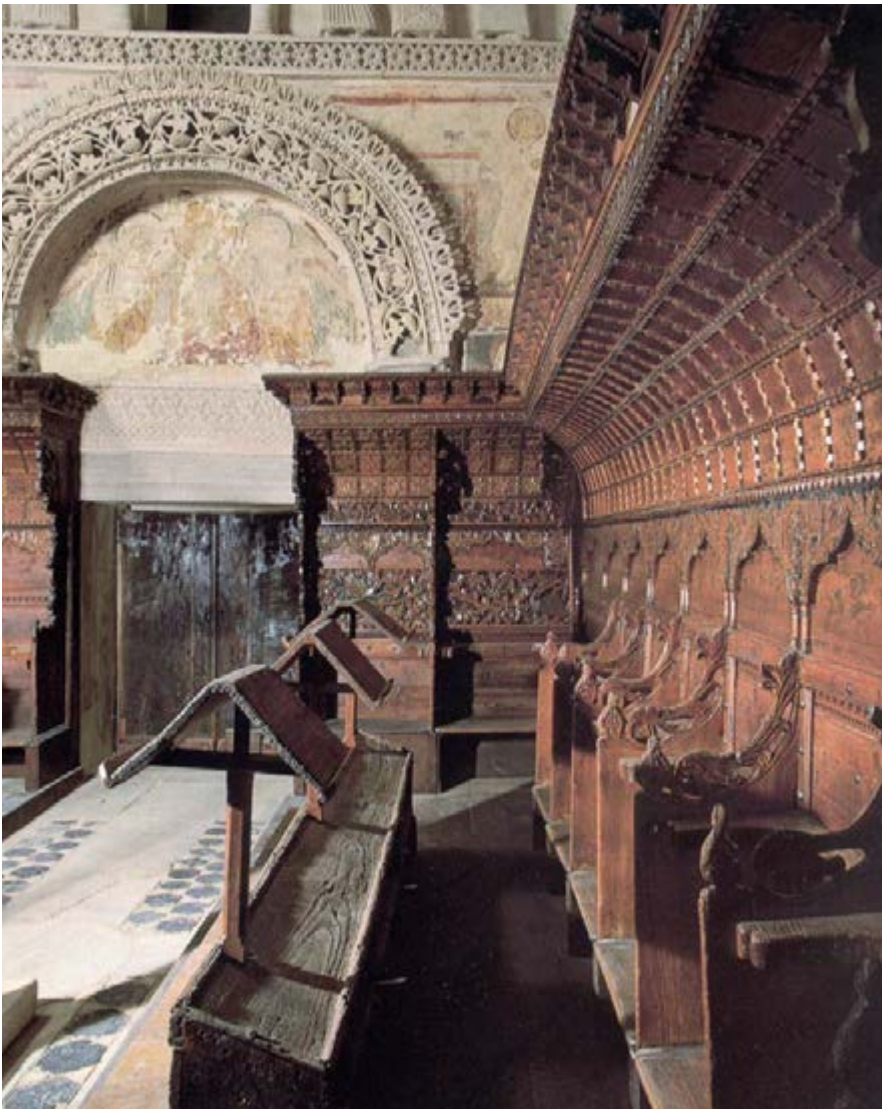
The Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle

After the end of Longobard era, the monastery's importance within the context of ecclesiastical institutions ensured it attracted many privileges and donations. These helped increase its power and prestige, and led to its representatives gaining a seat in the Parlamento della Patria del Friuli, which involved the supply of men and horses to the Patriarch, in view of the monastery's status as a large feudal and landowning vassal. It always remained a convent for nuns, as well as a privileged place of refuge for the women of the man noble families of Cividale.

From the 13th century onwards Santa Maria in Valle reached a particular importance when certain relics were rediscovered at the Tempietto, which led the patriarch Berthold von Andechs to grant indulgencies to those visiting the oratory. The resulting revenues, together with those resulting from various ownerships and gifts, allowed the nuns to promote restructuring work and especially ensured they could play a more prominent role in the city's life, also by offering funds, as in the case of the rebuilding of the city walls.

An important renewal campaign also affected the Church of San Giovanni which was completely rebuilt and enlarged at the time of Abbess Margherita della Torre (14th century). A further spurt of development took place in the 16th century, when the large West apse was erected, conferring to the building its present appearance.

The 2008-2009 restoration work in the monastery (see Management Plan) made it possible to understand some important dynamics of how the complex was transformed over time. Stratigraphic studies and analyses of the construction of the façade of the Church of San Giovanni, and the discovery of an early sixteenth century two-way timber floor in the vestibule of the monastery, indicated that there had previously existed very ancient and particu-



Longobard Tempietto: wooden choir (14th century) and detail of the Abbess Margherita della Torre coat of arms

larly valuable rooms here, which influenced how the church was built. And in fact the alterations made to San Giovanni in the fourteenth century by the abbess Margharita della Torre took account of the remains of a pre-existing building that were then incorporated into the spaces of the new church: these were the Early Medieval Palace of the *gastaldus* (the royal chancellor); its east and south external walls, at the level of the foundations, were surveyed during excavations carried out by J. Torp in the 1970s. As a result of recent restoration works, these remains have now been left partly visible in the external walls of the church. The current configuration of the church is the result of raising and widening works that were carried out to the main front during the late 17th and early 18th centuries. In the 16th century other parts of the convent were also renovated and enlarged. The cloister was widened, and occupied an area previously occupied by a Jewish community and by a synagogue. The Medieval and Renaissance periods witnessed continual works on the monastery which gradually acquired its present appearance. During the last three hundred years however the monastery's ascent was checked by a downturn which affected a number of other religious institutions. However, it never lost its monumental relevance and its role in the urban landscape, although it became public property. In 1812 it was acquired by the Comune di Cividale, which restored it and installed a public school for girls of Cividale, supervised by the Benedictine nuns. Since 1843 the Benedictines were supported by a new Ursuline community from Gorizia, which remained at the monastery up to recent times. The complex falls under the protection of Italy's national conservation laws, and has recently been the focus of restoration work; among these, the work of the 1960s to ensure educational and teaching activities were updated. These have principally affected the area closest to Borgo

Church of San Giovanni: scheme of the building phases of the Church to be read on the façade



Brossana, while later consolidation work was carried out in the aftermath of the 1976 earthquake, and was concluded in 1980. During the last five years the institution which owns the property has carried out

maintenance work. In particular in 2004 the roof tiling was improved, while the 2005-2006 period witnessed the extraordinary maintenance work carried out on the school adjacent to the monastery, a more recent

Detail of the late 15th century ceiling



building, where the headquarters of the new Scuola di Specializzazione in Storia dell'Arte dell'Università degli Studi di Udine were installed. At the moment a project is being considered which should result in the whole complex being turned into a centre for a range of cultural purposes as well as into a museum of its own history, linked to the Tempietto and to the visitors' centre of the site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested.

The Episcopal complex

The basilica of Santa Maria Assunta (Duomo) and Christian Museum.

The ancient basilica was destroyed by fire in 1186 and rebuilt five years later. The buildings to the South of the Duomo (known as the Canons' Houses today) probably date from this period, and consist in a beautiful cloister section which probably ran around an area corresponding today to the Duomo's courtyard. Another fire ruined the building in 1343, and further damage was caused by an earthquake in 1348. The building was definitively destroyed by another seismic disaster, in 1448. In 1451 it was decided that a new church should be built, but the new building, which was being carried out in the gothic style and included three naves, progressed rather slowly under the direction of different architects, and was only completed a hundred years later.

The ample façade of roughly hewn stone



Church of San Giovanni and entrance of the Monastery's cloister: scheme of the building phases from the Early Middle Ages to the 20th century

clearly shows the succession of different work phases, its lower section being carried out in the Gothic style and including an elegant, finely decorated portal, and the upper section having a Renaissance structure, enhanced by agile volutes. Near the façade rises a hefty bell tower, begun in 1631 and completed in 1671.

A comprehensive restructuring of the interior was carried out in the second half of the 18th century, conferring to the church its present aspect. A vast hall, divided into three naves by imposing columns, a central presbyterial area, raised to hold a main marble altar where one of the masterworks of Italian Medieval jewellery holds pride of place, namely, the silver altarpiece (or *pala*), carried out for Patriarch Pellegrinus II in year 1200.

At the end of the 19th century some iron rods which linked the arches in the nave were returned to their original function, having been cut during the 18th century, as they were considered “ugly”; this had caused a detachment of the façade walls over time, which resulted in the walls leaning off axis for about 20 cm, and in the shifting of some of the wooden trusses of the roof. During the period between 1894 and 1985 the roof structures were also restored, ten trusses being substituted, and the remaining ones being repaired. In 1888 the walls were given a new coat of paint, and all the floor paving was substituted – both the one in the nave, comprising white and red marble square slabs, from 1509, as well as the terracotta tile paving in the side naves, consisting in white and grey marble squares. In years 1968-1969 new static consolidation work was carried out on the building, while further work became necessary under supervision of the Soprintendenza to repair the damage caused by the earthquake of 1976 to the Duomo and to its bell tower. The metal rod system in particular was allowed to function again, in correspondence with the arches in

View of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle from the Natisone Banks



1947 in the space close to the basilica was used by the Soprintendenza ai Monumenti di Trieste to create the *Museo Cristiano* (Christian Museum), to place in a worthy location two of the main masterpieces of Longobard jewellery: the altar of Ratchis and the baptistery of Callixtus (*tegurium*). The two works, which were carried out to decorate the baptistery connected to the Basilica of Santa Maria Assunta, remained in their original location up to year 1457. That year the baptismal structure was demolished to make space for the new church, and the two works were placed in a new building, also dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, on the Southern flank of the Duomo. They were once again moved in 1631, when this church too was pulled down, in order to build the bell tower. After 1645 the *tegurium* appears to be re-erected inside the Duomo, in a niche opening into the right nave, while the altar was transferred to the apse of the church of San Martino, in the Borgo di Ponte neighbourhood, immediately outside the city, on the opposite bank of the river Natisone. In the years 1946-47, when the works had been dismantled to preserve them from

danger during the war years, the two masterpieces were transferred and recomposed in the shape they still have today, in the *Museo Cristiano*, close to the duomo, where they can still be admired today. They constitute the most important Longobard works of the whole collection. In particular, the re-composition of the *tegurium* was enriched by inserting in the parapet of the font some Early Medieval marble slabs which date to a slightly later date: the *paliotto* (altar front) of Sigwald (756-786) and the marble slab of Patriarch Paolinus (787-80).

The altar of Ratchis at the moment is the subject of a diagnostics and conservation project being carried out by the relevant authorities. The first research data reveal interesting traces of polychrome pigmentation. In the *Museo Cristiano* some frescoes detached from the so-called Tempietto Longobardo were also placed, as well as sculptural elements originally included in the so-called “Tempietto collection”, as well as other paintings which had been recovered during restoration carried out in other religious buildings of

Facade of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta



Cividale (the possibility of these works' removal to a nearby monastery, closer to their original location, is presently being considered). In 2006 and 2007 the court and the Christian Museum were heavily restructured, to further enhance the 13th century cloister, which had been rediscovered in 1990, and to enlarge the museum. In the museum is also the Patriarchal throne, or *Cathedra*, - in which twenty-six patriarchs, from 1077 to 1412 received their solemn investiture. The museum is also home to a picture collection and other artwork, and to the Duomo's treasury, a high ranking collection because of the high quality and uniqueness of the jewellery belonging to different historical periods, starting in the 9th century.

The Patriarch's Palace

The Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti Museo Archeologico Nazionale

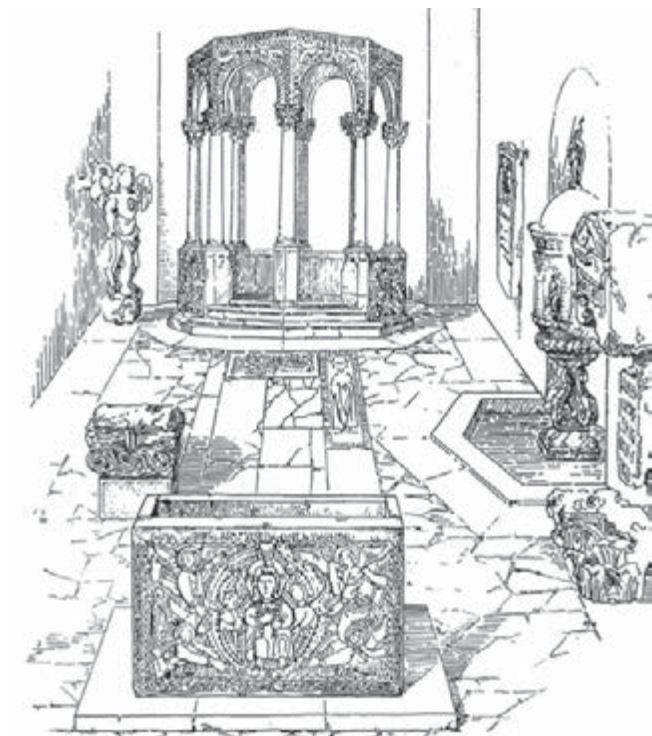
The Patriarchal Palace renewed under Callixtus was almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1511, and its ruins were pulled down to build the residence of the Provveditore, namely, the representative of the Venetian Republic, assigned to Cividale in 1553. The palace design is ascribed to Andrea Palladio and its building should date to the years around 1565 and 1596.

It became Italian state property in the 1970s and was the subject of prolonged conservation work – carried out by the Soprintendenza BAAS of the Friuli Venezia Giulia (the local branch of the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities). The work

was carried out as of year 1972, when the ceilings and roofs were rebuilt, a cement support system was put in place and the building's infrastructure was brought up to date. In 1976 archaeological excavations were carried out in the semi-interred basement area, including strengthening of the foundations in the areas where the excavations were being carried out; while in the years 1987-1988 the archaeological area adjacent to the palace was investigated, and subsequently covered with a flat structure resting on iron piers.

The complex opened in 1990, with a great Longobard exhibition, and from that date is the seat of the *National Archaeological Museum*, which includes materials of interest to the fields of archaeology, art

1935 project for the realization of the Museum Cristiano



Baptismal fount of Patriarch Callisto: 1930's arrangement



history and ethnography, once in the Ethnographical Museum, already held in the nearby Palazzo de Nordis. Following the excavations carried out in Cividale by Canon Count Michele della Torre Valsassina, who acted on behalf of Emperor Francis I of Austria in the years between 1817 and 1816. The collections increased thanks to donations, but were especially enhanced by finds discovered during the excavations of the city's many Longobard necropolises.

As of year 2002 the museum depends from the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Friuli Venezia Giulia. Its didactic facilities have been recently updated. At the moment, a project to supply information materials in the English language is underway, and will integrate the panels created at the time of the exhibition of year 1990. The remains of the patriarchal palace, discovered in the areas underneath and adjacent to the Archaeological Museum have been restored and updated during the '80s and '90s; at the moment work is underway to gain greater

knowledge of the stratigraphy and to enhance the museum's facilities inside the complex, by perfecting a visitors' itinerary (see Management Plan). At the moment a new research is underway to examine the possibility of moving the ancient collections of codexes and documents, now kept at the top floor of the museum, to a new location at the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (see Management Plan).

1. The Diploma was published in Desiderius's third year as King of Italy (889-90) or possibly in the third year of his reign as Emperor (917-918) – however, the inscription has not reached us in its original form, but through a 16th century transcription.



Archeological area under the National Archeological Museum

Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle: view of the cloister

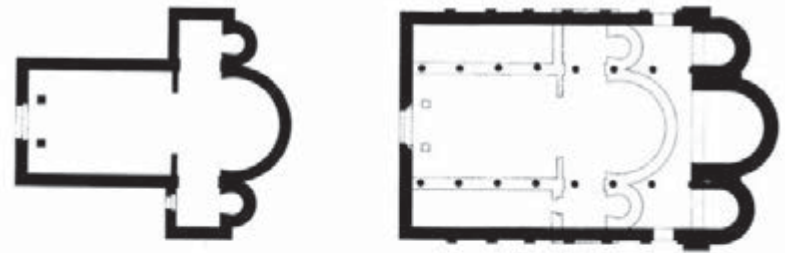
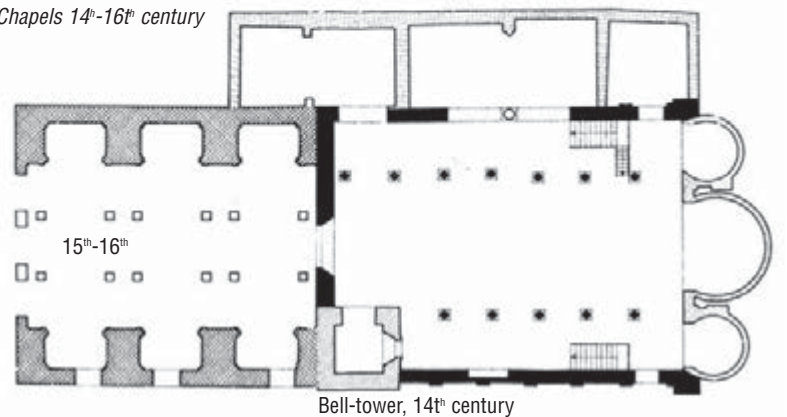
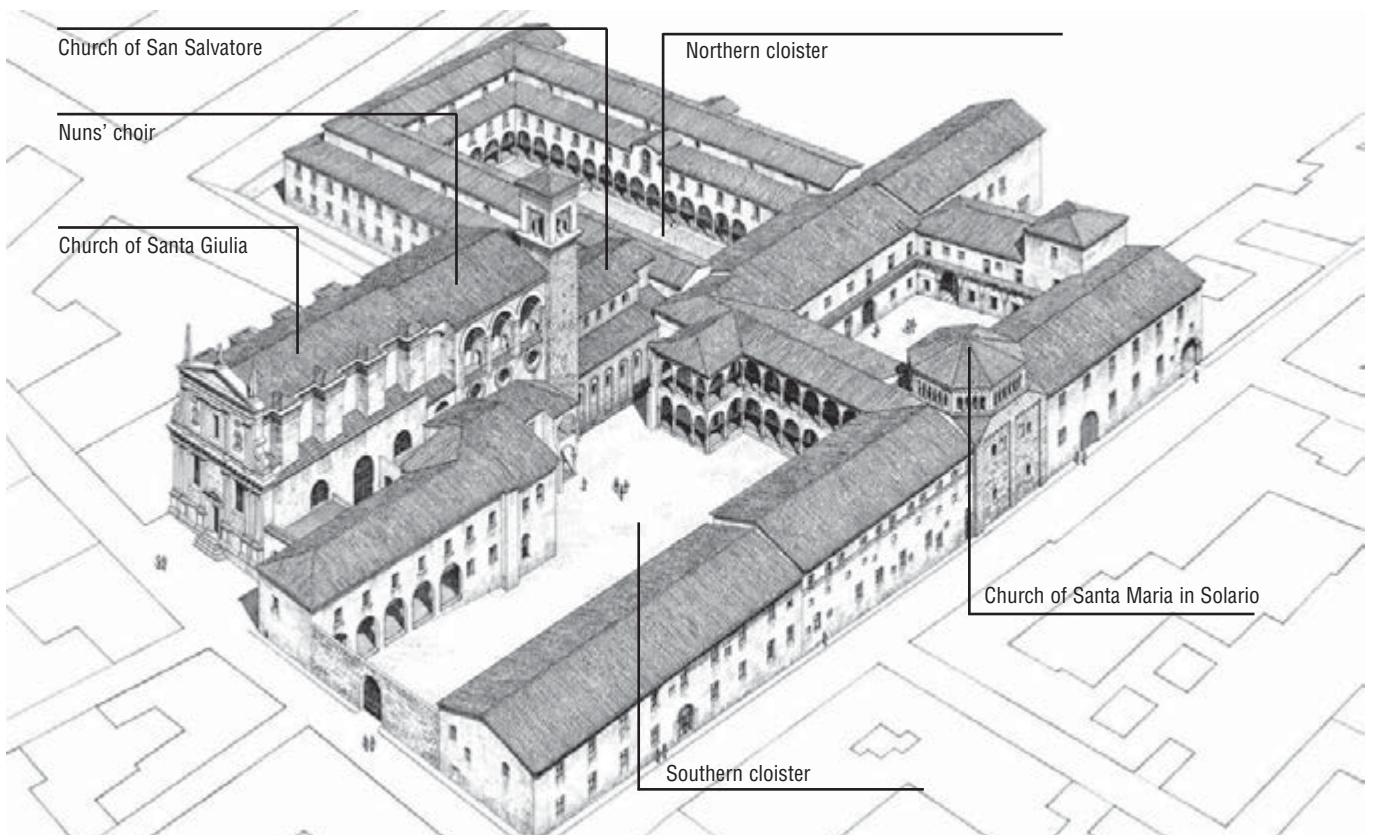


BRESCIA

Following Charlemagne's defeat of Desiderius, the Santa Giulia-San Salvatore monastery passed under the control of the Franks and like the one at Sirmione, it became dependent from Charlemagne's favourite monastery at Saint Martin of Tours. The monastery at Brescia, however, continued to play a first-rate role, as testified by the monumental size, and the wealth of the next few centuries' architecture and artwork produced there.

During the Late Middle Ages the church crypt was enlarged to house an ever-growing number of relics. New buildings were added to the whole monastic complex, including the oratory of Santa Maria in Solario (12th century) and a shrine to guard the "treasury" and to celebrate fundamental ceremonies during the liturgical year. The

Church of San Salvatore. Building phases

Chapels 14th-16th centuryBell-tower, 14th century

Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia. Graphical reproduction with the indication of the main buildings of the complex

Monastery of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia, northern cloister



External view of the bell-tower and Church of San Salvatore, southern side of the Nuns' choir



San Salvatore, inside. Frescoes by Girolamo Romani, named "il Romanino", at the base of the bell-tower

Romanesque building, was erected upon a square plan, and was surmounted by an octagonal drum; its limestone masonry includes many re-used blocks formerly belonging to Longobard and Roman buildings. These include inscriptions which are easily visible on the outside wall overlooking Via dei Musei. This oratory was organized so as to include two large halls placed on two different floors. In this building the hall lower floor's ceiling consisted in four cross barrel vaults, with a central support including a Roman tomb stone with an inscription to the Sun God. This is probably where the most precious objects of the treasury were held. The whole

of the upper floor was taken up by one large square hall ending in three absidioles, and here the ceiling was built in the shape of a hemispherical dome. The nuns' liturgical ceremonies took place here. Frescoes were executed between 1513 and 1524 by the Brescian painter Floriano Ferramola and his workshop. The frescoes represented scenes from the life of Christ, male and female Saints whose stories were linked to the Benedictine Order, or to the relics held in the monastery, as well as scenes from the life and martyrdom of Santa Giulia. This hall is where the so-called "Cross of Desiderius" is held. At the end of the 16th century a bell tower was erected for the use of the church of San

Salvatore, which was further enlarged by adding chapels on its Northern flank. During the 15th century changes in liturgical and monastic functions due to the introduction of the Reform of the Benedictine Order meant the whole monastery was reorganized. A new building was placed against the façade of San Salvatore, and divided in two floors, to ensure the enclôstered nuns' seclusion: the building's lower floor had access to the church, while the upper floor allowed access to the nuns' choir. The large Northern cloister was also built at this time. Between 1593 and 1599 a new church was erected and dedicated to Santa Giulia according to architect Giulio Todeschini's



Santa Maria in Solario, lower floor

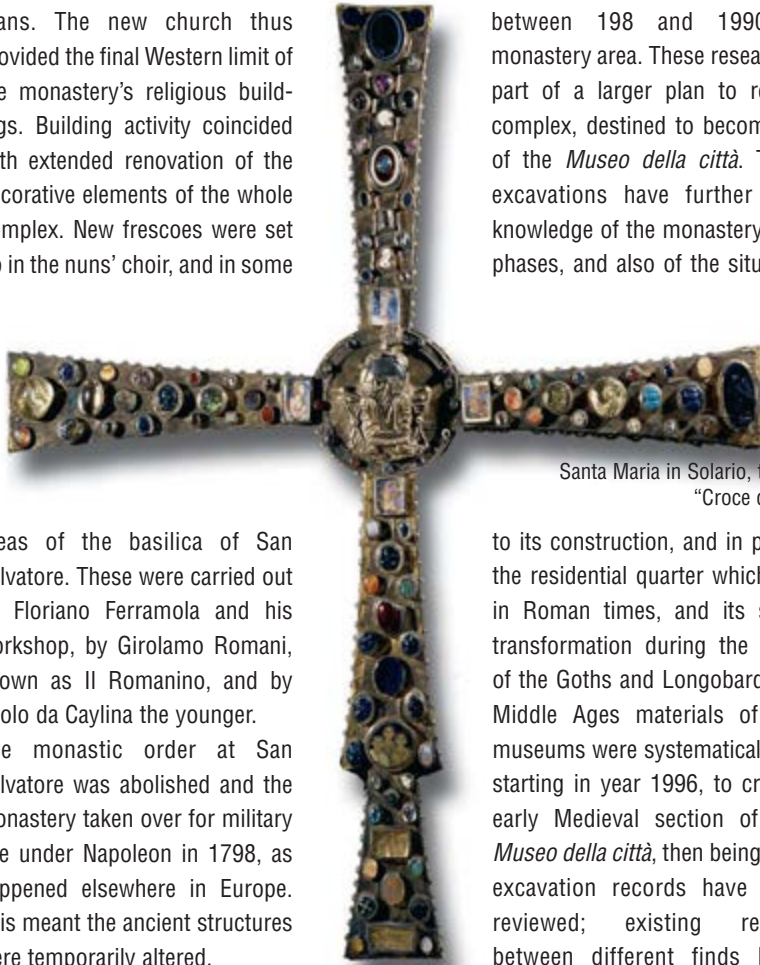


San Salvatore, frescoes by Girolamo Romani, called "il Romanino", on the bell-tower of the Church



Romanesque widening of the crypt of San Salvatore

plans. The new church thus provided the final Western limit of the monastery's religious buildings. Building activity coincided with extended renovation of the decorative elements of the whole complex. New frescoes were set up in the nuns' choir, and in some



Santa Maria in Solario, the so-called "Croce di Desiderio"

areas of the basilica of San Salvatore. These were carried out by Floriano Ferramola and his workshop, by Girolamo Romani, known as Il Romanino, and by Paolo da Caylina the younger.

The monastic order at San Salvatore was abolished and the monastery taken over for military use under Napoleon in 1798, as happened elsewhere in Europe. This meant the ancient structures were temporarily altered.

After Italy's Unification (1861), the monumental complex was progressively acquired by the Municipality Administration. Under its auspices in 1882, the *Museo dell'Età Cristiana* was opened in the church of Santa Giulia; the church of San Salvatore was opened to visitors together with the Romanesque cloister of Santa Maria in Solario. The acquisition of the whole monastery by the Comune only occurred after World War II.

The earliest archaeological investigations had started already at the end of the 19th century, especially focusing on the area over which the church of San Salvatore was built. These digs were continued during the 1950s.

Extensive and systematic investigations employing stratigraphy were conducted

between 198 and 1990 in the monastery area. These researches were part of a larger plan to recover the complex, destined to become the seat of the *Museo della città*. These new excavations have further increased knowledge of the monastery's different phases, and also of the situation prior

to its construction, and in particular of the residential quarter which rose here in Roman times, and its subsequent transformation during the domination of the Goths and Longobards. All Early Middle Ages materials of the city's museums were systematically reviewed starting in year 1996, to create a new early Medieval section of the city's *Museo della città*, then being set up. Old excavation records have thus been reviewed; existing relationships between different finds have been established, as well as an organic restoration campaign. This all led to very interesting results regarding the techniques of ceramic production and decoration, as well as those used to produce and decorate metalwork and bone objects during the Longobard period.

The *Museo della città* was inaugurated in July 1998, and includes about 13,000 exhibits from Brescia and from the surrounding area, which illustrate the various phases of urban habitation ranging from prehistory up to modern times.

The local authority, Lombardia Region, recognized in 2004 that the museum fully possessed the required quality standards set out in the relevant law entitled 'delibera regionale del 20 dicembre 2002' (n.7/11643).

Museum of the Christian age inside the Church of Santa Giulia (end of 19th century)



In view of the opening of the *Museo della città*, a general review of studies and an overall restoration campaign were set up to address the basilica of San Salvatore, which is also part of the early Medieval section of the museum itinerary. Pictorial and stone surfaces were cleaned and the stratigraphic relations between architectural and decorative elements were carefully evaluated; meanwhile part of the original stuccoes decorating the voussoir and intrados of the arches were carefully studied and partly replaced *in situ*, and fragments of frescoed



Town Museum, Early Middle Ages section



View of the southern courtyard during excavations (1982-1990)

View of the *viridarium* from the archeological area of the Ortaglia domus



plaster were recomposed. The definitive dating of the church to the rule of Desiderius have ensured its position as a privileged point of observation and reference for knowledge of Longobard culture at both national and international level. Also for this reason the monastic complex has promoted and played host to fundamental exhibitions on Longobard civilization: the exhibition entitled the future of the Longobards promoted in year 2000 by the Comune of Brescia and by the Fondazione CAB, within the context of the European project entitled "Charlemagne and the making of Europe"; the exhibition entitled *M'illumino d'immenso. Brescia, le sante croci*, an exhibition which opened in 2001 and dealt with these objects of religious devotion, a theme closely related to the so-called "Cross of Desiderius"; the exhibition entitled *Bizantini, Croati e Carolingi. alba e tramonto di regni e imperi* ("Byzantines, Croats and Carolingians. rise and fall of kingdoms and empires"), in 2001, focused on the Early Medieval period in the Eastern Adriatic area. One part of the monumental complex of San

One of the small Longobard crosses in golden foil



Salvatore-Santa Giulia has been refunctionalized with the particular purpose of holding temporary exhibitions as well as permanent museum services. In particular, in the last few years the complex has played host to a project entitled "*Lo splendore dell'arte*" ("the splendour of art"), thanks to which extensive and highly significant temporary modern art exhibition were placed on show

in the monastery. Among these were: *Monet, la Senna, le ninfee. Il grande fiume e il nuovo secolo* (2004); *Gauguin Van Gogh. l'avventura del colore nuovo* (2005); *Turner e gli impressionisti* (2006); *America! Storie di pittura dal nuovo mondo* (2007) *Van Gogh. Disegni e dipinti* (2008). A new cycle of temporary exhibitions was opened on December 4th 2009, with the exhibition *INCA. Origini e misteri della civiltà dell'oro*. As already described in detail in the section describing the site (2.a.2), the Longobards installed their habitations, burials and production facilities over the Roman buildings which lie to the West of the monastic complex San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, as well as other buildings, erected much later. The new buildings were erected over the semi-interred ruins, partially still emerging from the ground after having been gradually abandoned and despoiled.

Only the Roman theatre's *cavea* maintained a role as a public assembly meeting place up to year 1076. Other buildings' walls were

superimposed over time, and eventually constituted what is today Palazzo Maggi Gambara; this building's foundations were built directly over the Roman walls, and the walls themselves include many re-used blocks originally belonging to the Roman theatre. This Palazzo was enlarged over the course of time until it occupied almost all the *cavea* up to the outer perimeter of the theatre's hemicycle. Inside it there are still fragments of earlier decorative elements, dating back to the Middle Ages, including figures of musicians, dancers, the seasons, and various other motifs. Most however date to the Renaissance period, and include portraits and ornamental motifs inspired by Andrea Mantegna's subjects. The 18th century enlargement which incorporated earlier structures is easily visible from Via dei Musei; this façade, entirely restored (1998-2005), is covered with faux rustication on its ground floor. Above the windows run a series of *clipea* showing portraits of the Roman Emperors. During the 19th century it was deemed necessary to demolish the whole of the interior of the building, which is part of the estate belonging to the Brescia Municipality, to bring to light the ancient theatre's structures, and to carry out archaeological excavations; the building is involved in a program to refurbish and enhance the whole of this area (see below). It is not unlikely that the family which now owns the Palazzo actually descends from the noble Longobards mentioned by Paul the Deacon, who describes these aristocrats as residing in Brescia. The Gambara family used to own land in the small town of the same name and used to live in the Western area of the city, close to the ancient Forum.

Near the *Capitolium's* Western portico, above the Late Republican Sanctuary, a less grand residence was built: Casa Pallaveri, which still shows rooms and decorative elements whose dates range from the 16th to the 18th century. It too belongs to the



Exhibition: The future of the Longobards (2000)

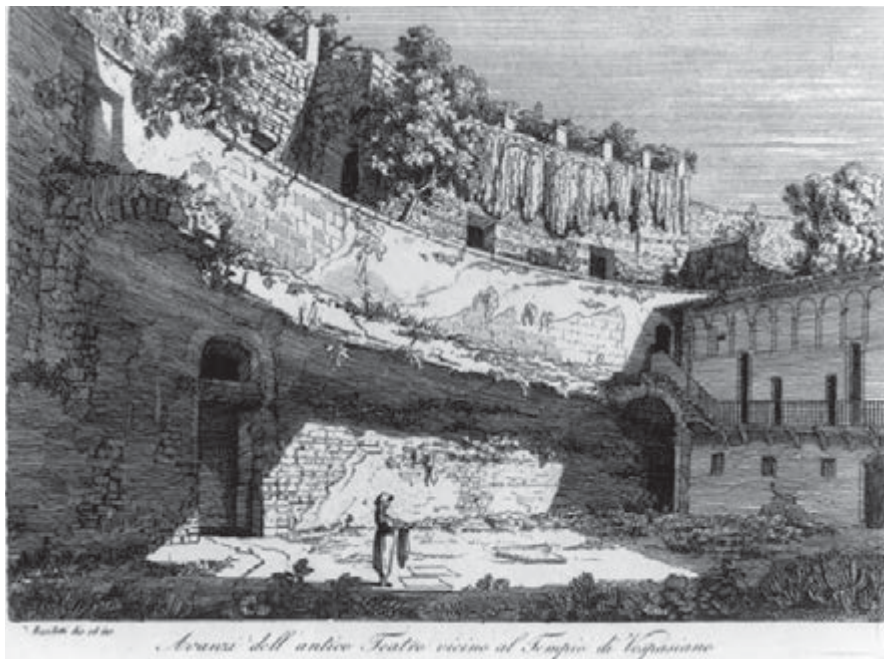
Municipality and is the seat of the Fondazione Brescia Musei.

In the area of these two buildings it is thus possible to view the stratigraphic layers which tell us the story of Brescia from Roman times to Early Medieval times and from Renaissance to our own times.

As of 1822 the whole area has been subjected to archaeological excavations promoted by the Municipality and by the Ateneo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti, undertaken thanks to a public subscription. At the time only the upper section of a column of the *Capitolium* was visible, which is entirely visible today. The excavations brought to light the remains of the Capitoline Temple – including a cache of large bronzes, now held in the *Museo della città* (including the Winged Victory, the city's symbol, and some busts of Roman Emperors), as well as a number of original furnishings belonging to the same period. Archaeologists also revealed part of the Republican Sanctuary and of the Roman theatre, which lies within the properties which belonged to the Maggi Gambara Counts.

Immediately following the discovery of the ancient *Capitolium*, its reconstruction was attempted, and a museum was placed

Engraving by L.Basiletti, remains of the ancient theatre next to the Temple of Vespasiano



inside it, and entitled “Museo Patrio”, which became Brescia’s first museum, including a series of very important inscriptions, a collection remarkable both for the number of its items, as well as for their contents, and for the exhibition criteria which were followed. The Museum was first opened in year 1830; in 1882 the most recent exhibits were moved to the

“Museo dell’Età Cristiana”, inaugurated in that year within the church of Santa Giulia. In the 1930s new work was carried out at the *Capitolium*, namely the building assumed its present shape and the original stone fragments belonging to the architrave and bearing a dedication to Emperor Vespasian were recomposed. During the 1950s new exhibition areas were opened on

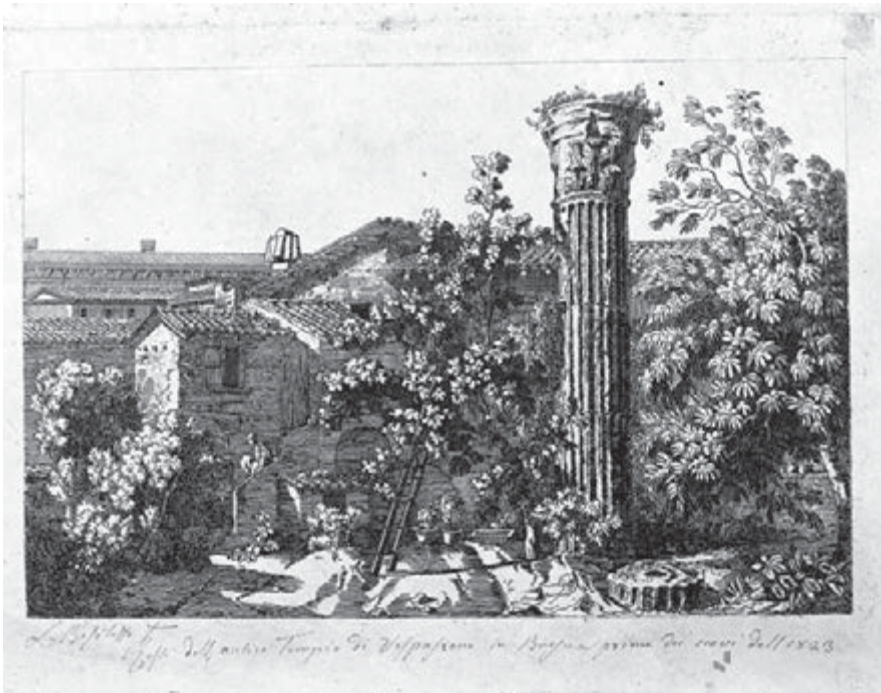


Remains of the Roman Theatre, re-used in Palazzo Maggi Gambara's foundations



Palazzo Maggi Gambara, façade on via dei Musei

Engraving by L. Basiletti, remains of the ancient temple of Vespasiano, before the 1823 excavation



the upper floor, to grant visitors a more satisfying range of exhibits. Further maintenance and improvement work was carried out over the years. Since the 19th century therefore the city's ancient monumental area was open to visitors in its entirety thanks to projects which have ensured the overall enhancement of the site. Since 1998, the year in which the *Museo della città* opened in Santa Giulia, the most important exhibits of the *Museo Romano* were transferred to the new museum area. Therefore, the area comprising the Republican Sanctuary, the *Capitolium*, the Roman theatre, the Palazzo Maggi Gambara and Palazzo Pallaveri, namely, both the archaeological area and the buildings connected to it, could finally be subjected to an organic and extensive refurbishment and enhancement project, to ensure this city sector is turned into a large unitary museum complex. In particular, new archaeological excavations are under way, as well as conservation and presentation improvements, to reorganize and optimize visitors' itineraries, which is to be viewed in a seamless progress including the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. The plan ensures not only the opening of new monumental areas at present not open to visitors, but also the reorganization of the museum organization, to ensure the exhibits are redistributed between the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia area and the archaeological area, to grant visitors an ever richer and more satisfying visit of the great unitary museum complex (see paragraph 5d of the Management Plan).



Archaeological area, Roman Museum, Capitolium's, central cell

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

With the advent of the Carolingians, the territorial and administrative role of the *castrum* of Castelseprio was not weakened: the diplomatic sources refer to the *cursus honorum* of Leone, Count of Seprio; during his career as officer of the new empire founded by Charlemagne, he was the envoy (*missus*) of the Emperor Lotharius, who appointed him Count of Milan, and he handled the notarial activities at the Farfa monastery in Lazio. At his death his son Giovanni inherited the title (between 841 and 844), but at the same time Castelseprio became part of the County of Milan, despite this being a noble centre of ancient tradition. Involved in the battles between the major milanese families, the Della Torre and the Visconti, Castelseprio joined forces with the former and became one of their main strongholds. In 1287, having defeated their adversaries, Ottone Visconti destroyed the *castrum*, saving only the churches and their accessory buildings and the Monastery of Torba and issued a decree prohibiting any form of residency in the place "...Castelseprio must be dismantled and kept so perpetually, nor should anyone dare to inhabit it or resume living there".

Thus, the site only retained the role of religious centre, guaranteed above all, by the existence of the Basilica of San Giovanni, parish church of a large territory with canonry and accessory buildings. Development of the Monastery of San Giovanni (future seat of the archaeological museum of Castelseprio) dates back to the 15th century, a building which, owing to its modest dimensions, must only have had a role as a territorial colonisation cell rather than as an abbey mother church. The state of abandon of the town, which became a quarry for the nearby towns, and the solitude of the place forced the clergy to move their dwellings elsewhere, so that the

pastoral visit of 1566 highlighted the state of decay and abandon of the Basilica of San Giovanni; a few years later, in 1582, the church even lost its parish *status*, which was transferred to the parish church of Carnago. From this moment onwards the worship function of the area of the ancient *castrum* Castelseprio was limited to receiving processions on special feast days and celebration of a few masses.

Construction material continued to be plundered in the subsequent centuries, contributing to the process of decay of the buildings. During the pastoral visit of 1566, at the time of Archbishop Carlo Borromeo, even the small church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, which was considered "ancient", stood in a state of precariousness and poverty in terms of resources and

furnishings; since the church still had three altars which stood away from the wall, and which did not correspond to contemporary liturgical protocol, their destruction and reconstruction was ordered, and the rear wall was to be decorated with an altarpiece and "paintings" were to be added to the most important walls. Parts of the ancient painted decorations were probably still visible, since the fresco of the Nativity in the central apse is cited –with wooden frame and protected by glass– in the 1621 documents concerning the visit of Cardinal Federico Borromeo. The church was still

standing in the 19th century and on 5 March of each year, the "day of the Annunciation", a large fair was held. At the start of the 20th century, however, Santa Maria *foris portas*



Fresco of the Nativity from Santa Maria *foris portas*.
Carnago, Church of San Martino

was turning to ruins, such that, in 1936 the renaissance fresco of the Nativity by the lombard school was removed and transferred to the Church of San Martino in nearby Carnago.

Even the Monastery of Torba, cited in two documents from 1049 and 1203, saved by Ottone Visconti continued to exist. Owing to the poverty of the places and the lack of security there, in 1426 the nuns were obliged to abandon Torba and move to the Monastery of Luvinata. After several years of difficult cohabitation, also due to the unconventional conduct of some of them, the nuns returned to Torba for a short period, until their final transfer to Tradate in 1482.

The transformation of the monastery into a rural complex involved a series of modifications to the structures. to name a few examples, the walls painted in the lower room of the tower, used as a kitchen, were damaged and a cart passage was opened in the south wall of the Church of Santa Maria, used as a deposit for equipment. during the napoleonic period, with the suppression of the religious orders, Torba permanently lost its monastery *status*. It was permanently abandoned in 1970.

Although the first archaeological excavations at Castelseprio –probably only carried out in the area of the Basilica of San Giovanni– date back to 1846, the great discovery of the site occurred only in 1944, when G.P. Bognetti, who was its first and most important scholar, was wandering through the woods of the Olona Valley. The castle remains were semi-destroyed, the walls of the buildings of worship were half collapsed and piles of rubble from collapse and despoilment filled the central area of the *castrum*. In the burg area, now invaded by the woods, the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* no longer had its side apses, and the frescoes were covered in an insipid



Santa Maria *foris portas* before the conservation interventions



layer of white. Immediately realising the unique historical and artistic/architectural importance of the site, Bognetti began interdisciplinary research, which involved historians, archaeologists, architects and art historians working side by side. The first results were published as early as 1948. From then on, there began a process of rediscovery which saw archaeological excavations, explorations of materials and conservation work on the structures and decorations. In the 1950s, the first

conservation work was carried out in the area of the *castrum* and on the Complex of San Giovanni. The walls of the church and the baptistery were consolidated and rebuilt where possible, showing re-integrations with brickwork. Further maintenance work was carried out in the 1980s and in 2000, together with diagnostic analyses on binding materials and construction and decorative materials. New work in the San Giovanni area and on the wall fortifications, towards the western slope towards Torba,

is currently in progress. To date, most of the structures of the *castrum* have been restored and made visible to the public; work is now in progress to reorganise the information so far acquired (from the digs in the 1950s to the most recent explorations) with a review of all existing documentation. Furthermore, new interdisciplinary research are being carried

out related to the review programmes of the artefacts uncovered during the various archaeological explorations.

The results of the studies and research carried out on the site were recently put on display in the *Antiquarium* of Castelseprio, which opened in May 2009 in the Monastery of San Giovanni. Using as evidence the material culture of the settlement, the

exhibition seeks to provide an account of the long succession of events in this place, whose rich history lasted through all the epochs from its beginnings until its abandonment.

This was a process of development that began with the first settlements in the pre- and proto-historical periods (10th-19th/8th centuries B.C.), and ended in the late



Basilica of San Giovanni before the conservation interventions

Antiquarium - entrance



sixteenth century when the parochial functions of the church and baptistry of San Giovanni were extinguished following a general abandonment of the site, and were transferred to the nearby church of Carnago.

This was a long and glorious epic that had its high points in the Gothic period (5th-6th centuries), when Castelseprio became an important *castrum* in the sub-alpine fortified system, with connections that covered great

distances; and then in the Longobard era (from the late 6th century until the year 774) and still later in the Carolingian period, when it became the legal and administrative centre of a large area (at first under the



Plastic model and panel in the Antiquarium



The tower of Torba before the conservation interventions



Giudicaria form of government, and then the *Comitato*).

By the seventh century the *castrum* had become a city with an urban type of structure. The city walls were equipped with trenches and watchtowers; internal roads connected the dwellings, which were mainly concentrated near the south-western walls; there was a religious centre consisting of the basilica of San Giovanni Evangelista, near the baptistery of San Giovanni with an attached cemetery; and the 'casaforte' (the fortified house of a noble family), which was probably the headquarters of the local authority (*dux*?, *comes*?).

Under the Longobard king Desiderius, Castelseprio was a *Flavian City*, a royal seat directly subject to the central power and its functionaries; in the Carolingian period it was ruled by Count Leo, who worked as a notary in Milan and Farfa (in Lazio) and left the government of Castelseprio to his descendants.

So it was not a coincidence that in the thirteenth century Castelseprio became a place of strife between the Della Torre and the Visconti, two noble families that were contending for the domination of Milan and its hinterland. The victory of the Visconti was fatal for Castelseprio but whilst the victors decreed the destruction of its castle, they did not extinguish its worship and religious functions, as attested by the construction of a house for collegiate priests and a service building (14th century)

at the basilica of San Giovanni, and construction of a Franciscan friary (which now houses the *Antiquarium*) on the eastern edge of the flat plateau.

As in many other similar early medieval situations, a large town developed outside the walls, where there arose the church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, famous for its frescoes recounting the childhood and life of Christ according to the tradition of the apocryphal gospels, which were painted by

an artist of extraordinary skill and freshness of interpretation. The fortified extension of Torba also went through its own transformations, and was incorporated into the Benedictine nunnery, also built in the early medieval period. The tower of the walls of Torba then became the mausoleum and chapel of the monastery, and was embellished with frescoes of great iconographic richness; the new church of Santa Maria was built opposite the tower.



The complex of Torba, yesterday and today



The good fortune of Castelseprio was largely determined by its elevated geographical situation, which enabled it to control a very extensive surrounding territory, particularly the transportation networks (by land and water) that connected the main towns of a region that extended towards the lakes Maggiore, Lugano and Como and included the areas of the present-day Canton Ticino, the Comasco, Milan, and Pavia. To these intrinsic advantages were added Castelseprio's

access to a wealth of natural resources and raw materials (water, timber, stone, and all their derivatives).

With regards to Santa Maria *foris portas*, on the basis of the archaeological explorations that uncovered the foundations and the elevation marks in the side apses destroyed between the 18th and 19th centuries, at the end of the 1940s the triple apse layout of the building was reconstructed, leaving the *opus sectile* floor

section visible, having been uncovered during the excavations. The dull layers on the wall fortifications were cleaned to reveal an important series of late mediaeval frescoes.

During the 1980s, a full excavation of the entire chamber and lengthways excavations carried out on the outside of the church uncovered most of the cemetery area connected to the church, as well as recovering information on the phases prior to the late Middle Ages.

In 1996-97 the Province of Varese carried out a new conservation project on the church to eliminate infiltrations of water and start a monitoring plan with a view to planning maintenance activities.

The Provincial Administration of Varese has also recently carried out a photographic campaign to document this important building, and is about to initiate further research to define the chronological seriation of the building and its famous fresco cycle, by means of further diagnostic investigations (of the plaster, the pigments, and the wooden elements); this work will be coordinated with other planned investigations at the church of San Salvatore in Brescia and the Tempietto Longobardo at Cividale del Friuli.

In extreme decay, the complex of Torba was purchased in 1976 by Giulia Maria Mozzoni Crespi, who donated it to the FAI (Italian National Trust). The restoration and conservation work, which began immediately, allowed full integration of the freed structures; in particular, removal of the thick layer of lime and plaster laid during the period of its use for agricultural purposes, revealed important early and late mediaeval frescoes on the tower, which were studied in detail by Carlo Bertelli. Conservation work is currently underway on the structures and painted decorations, as well as work carried out to improve the presentation and enhancement of the entire complex.



The Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* before and after the conservation interventions

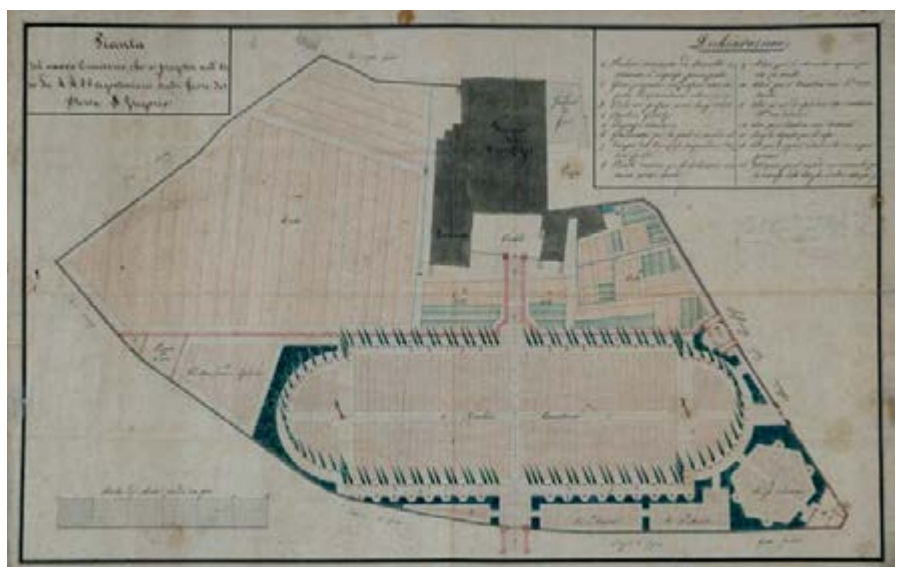
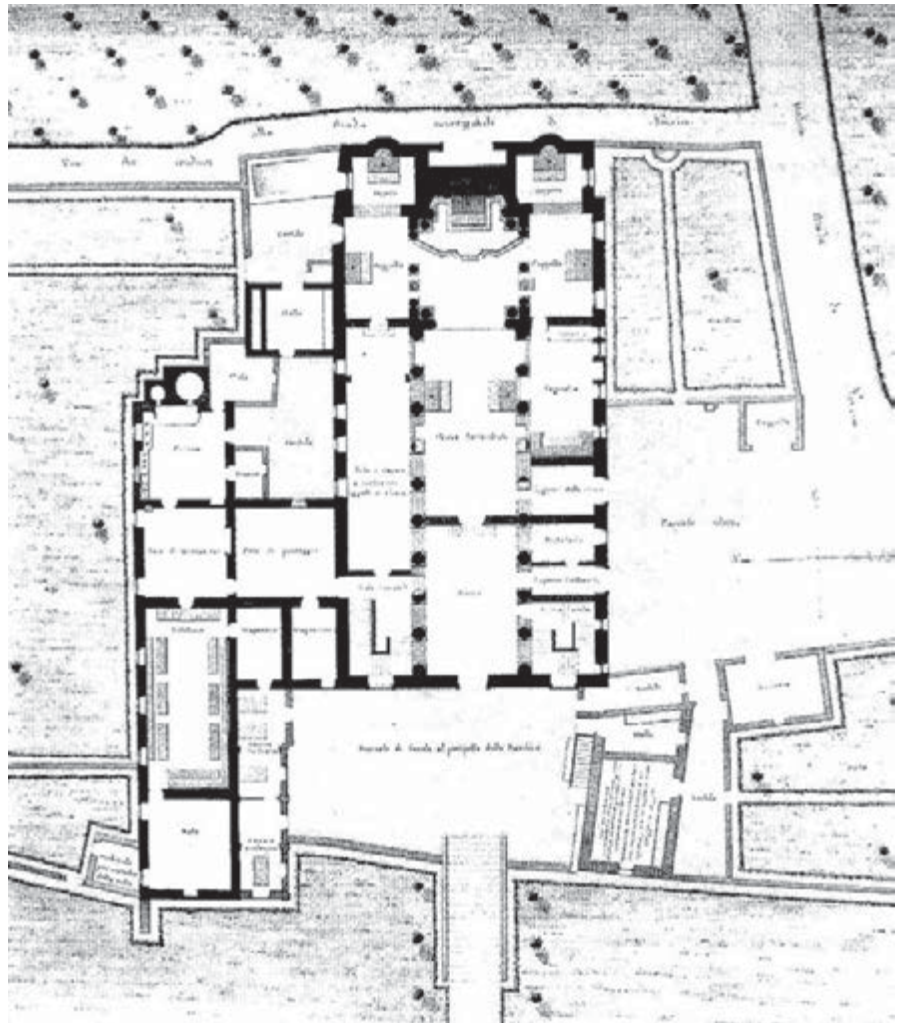
SPOLETO

The Basilica of San Salvatore is a masterpiece of religious architecture and a unique construction from both the structural and aesthetic points of view owing to the type and quality of its architectural sculpture and the reuse of *spolia*, greatly admired during the Renaissance by architects and artists.

It is recorded in a Benedictine document dating from 815, in which it is referred to as the Church of St. Salvatore, a title that in all probability was given by the Lombard dukes. In 1064, 1236 and again in 1285 the same building is referred to as the "*monasterium Sancti Concordii*".

The Basilica of San Salvatore and the Clitunno Tempietto are affected by similar events over the centuries. During the Renaissance, the two extraordinary Spoletine monuments started to be studied and surveyed. To date, the first known documentation is a drawing made by Francesco di Giorgio (Siena) dating back to the 1470s, followed by Antonio di Sangallo the Younger with his drawings of the Tempietto and an incomplete drawing of the Basilica of San Salvatore, showing the doorframe and a portion of the architrave on of the main portal, undoubtedly the most widely studied detail of this religious complex. Michele Sanmicheli is the author in Verona of works that were inspired by the Basilica of San Salvatore (the door of his house, the door of the Pellegrini Chapel -1536-37- in San Bernardino, the side openings of the Palio door, those of the Madonna della Campagna door). In the sixteenth century Sebastiano Serlio, in the fourth book of his *Treaty on Architecture*, made a simplified drawing of the main portal, although it is attributed with a pagan temple. Andrea Palladio makes a detailed drawing of it, which is now kept by the *Royal Institute of British Architects*, London, and uses its motif for the door, antirefectory and interior frames in the refectory of San Giorgio Maggiore in Venice

San Salvatore, planimetry (Cherubini 1860)



Project for the cemetery (Arch. Ireneo Aleandri 1836)

San Salvatore, apse. Frescoes from the 18th century A.C.



San Salvatore, main façade in a drawing
from the 19th century (Jäggi 1998)



San Salvatore in 1921



and the northern door of the Duomo in Vicenza.

During the sixteenth century, a number of frescoes were executed on the interior walls of the basilica, bearing witness to the increasing popularity of the cult of the Crucifixion. This gave rise to the new name first recorded in this period, the “Church of the Crucifixion”, which replaced the previous dedication. The dome, as seen today, was built in the eighteenth century when a large, marble high altar was also constructed. In 1860 the church still counted six altars, two halls, a sacristy, two main flights of steps, two side entrances and a convent parlour.

With ecclesiastical property being brought under State ownership following the unification of Italy in 1870, the church and surrounding lands passed from the hands of the discalced Augustinians, under invocation to the Crucifixion, into those of the town Council, which promptly undertook restoration work on the building itself and converted the area within the walls, previously used as a vegetable garden, into a cemetery.

The restoration works, which were completed in 1905 in accordance with “purist” expectations typical of the time, freed the original fabric of the building from the “superfetations” which had been added over

San Salvatore, façade. Detail of the windows before the intervention in the 90s



Main portal's architrave. Disassembly (90s)

San Salvatore, façade



time, including the demolition of liturgical features added over the ages (such as the eighteenth century marble altar). At this time, the building was brought its present state of preservation. The entrance to the cemetery was placed, somewhat theatrically, on the same axis as the façade of the Basilica of St. Salvatore, which was entered, as indeed it still is today, by means of a long flight of steps.

It would appear that plans for the integration of the ancient building were put forward by

Aleandri, a designer-architect who exhibited a great deal of sensitivity and succeeded in exalting the building's prospect, positioned on high at the end of an avenue of thick cypresses which, from lower down, would have shielded the tombs from the view of passers by.

In the 1990s, important preservation works were carried out on the Basilica of St. Salvatore, in response to earthquake damage and inadequate maintenance in previous times. The works aimed specifically at

remediating static damage to architectural, sculptural elements on the façade (the windows, in particular), the reduced legibility of the frescoes in the three apses, which showed such advanced signs of decay that sections of the frescoes might have been permanently lost, and water damage in the presbytery area.

This project, funded by the Superintendence for Fine Arts of the Umbria Region (local Office of Ministry for cultural heritage and activities) and the Savings Bank Foundation of Spoleto, was preceded by in-depth historical studies and the drafting of a new critical survey, both of which provided essential information useful for understanding the form, the static quality, the causes of decay and the most suitable methodologies to be adopted in ensuring the building's correct preservation.

Whilst work was in progress and then also whilst dismantling some of the elements of the façade, it was possible to integrate new finds with previously collected data, leading to a series of immensely important discoveries which threw new light on certain aspects of the building's original construction and decoration techniques.

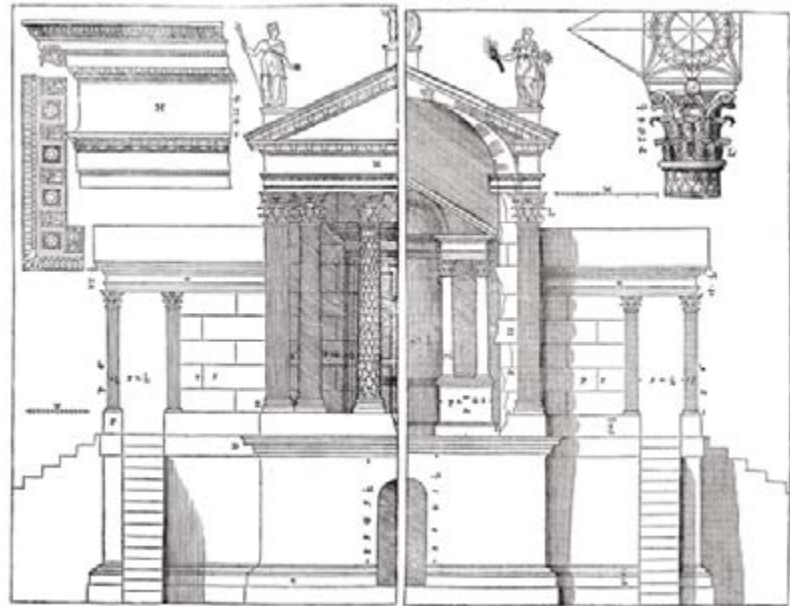
In particular, it was possible to ascertain the way in which the *spolia* were initially laid, and likewise the frieze over the church's main doorway, perfectly sculpted on the back of a huge, monolithic slab originally coming from a roman sepulchral monument dating to the first century ad, a mould of which is now on display at the Foundation. Any systematic understanding of the building has always been rendered problematic due to the complexity of the building itself and the fact that it was never actually finished, the extreme solidity of the *spolia* and the various interventions carried out in the past. These factors have contributed to the building being attributed with vastly differing dates in the field of critical historiography, as variously stressed in the description of the asset.

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto was known in the fourteenth century as the “*Ecclesia S. Salvatoris*,” which came under the jurisdiction of the parish of Sant’Angelo *in Capite*. The shrine was also described in the course of pastoral visits from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century as a rural church, ennobled however by its great antiquity and splendid decorations in marble.

The remarkable style of the building, tending towards the classic, inevitably captured the attention of numerous artists from Renaissance times. As regards San Salvatore, the oldest documentation known today is a drawing by Francesco di Giorgio, dating back to the years around 1470, which shows an improbable architectural treatment of the monument that included the addition of the access wings, evidently already damaged, setting them parallel to the two lateral ambulatories.

Antonio da Sangallo the Younger, among all the Renaissance artists the one most faithful to the original, in a sketch at the Uffizi shows the two outer stairs, this time in the façade, and he was followed by Andrea Palladio who, in a drawing now at the Royal Institute of British Architects in London and in his treatise on Architecture, completes the



Drawings by A. Palladio, 17th century. A.C.

lateral prospects by adding a further stair in front of the ambulatories.

In the eighteenth century Piranesi confirms, in his engraving, the status of the monument with one of the two wings in ruins. In fact, after a violent earthquake and the ensuing spoliation, the building was violated and lost part of the small lateral colonnades. Fortunately, the intervention of local historians and of Cardinal Rezzonico (1767) enabled the recovery of part of the stolen stonework.

In the eighteenth and the first half of the

nineteenth century, the shrine became a favoured venue for travellers and artists, and was even described by Byron in his verses. The first inspections of the Tempietto were carried out in 1894, followed by proposals for its restoration and purchase by the Italian State. In 1899, a bakery adjoining a mill below the shrine was acquired to enable easier access to the monument.

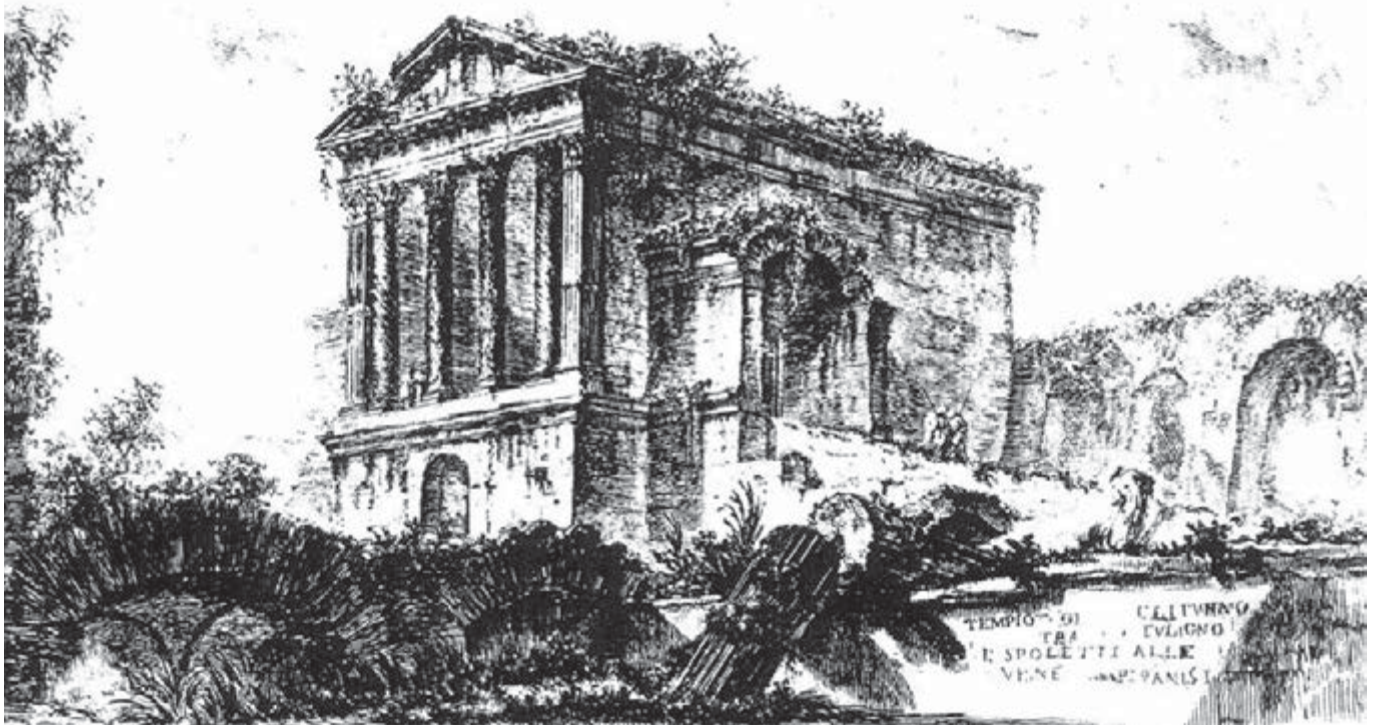
The first scientific surveys of the building go back to the period 1900-1910 and were supervised by Viviani, the architect in charge of the historical buildings of Umbria. All the sculpted pieces in the area and held in the collections of Spoleto were catalogued, enabling the reconstruction of the lateral passageways.

In 1926, steps were built to grant access to the *cella*, while the monument was given the protection of a fence and connected to street level by an earthen ramp. In 1927, Giosuè Carducci, the poet who cited the shrine and the Clitunno springs in his *Odi Barbare*, induced the local authorities to pay greater attention to the vegetation of the place, and convinced them not to plant willows (trees not native in the region) but to plant instead



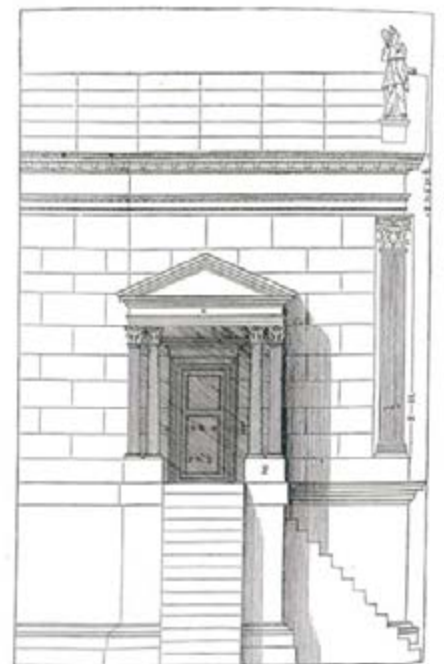
Engraving by G. Rosaspina, drawing by Minardi. 19th century A.C.

Tempio di Clitunno tra Fuligno e Poletti alle Vene, (drawings by Giovan Battista Piranesi, 1793)



the noble cypress, now quite ubiquitous. The building received structural consolidation in the nineteenth century entailing the addition of chains to the portico and architrave, has more recently undergone conservation works aiming to conserve and enhance the architectural stonework and wall paintings inside the *cella*. This work has reinstated the clarity of these wall paintings, without however interfering with them in a material fashion either by reintroducing colour or reconstructing the missing sections. The unusual depiction in a composition, which calls to mind the temples of Graeco-Roman Antiquity, has led to widely disparate conjectures regarding the original purpose and dating of the building, with suggested dates ranging from the fourth to the twelfth century A.D.

For an essential bibliography one should refer to the description of the asset. The most recent studies carried out by Judson Hemerick and Carola Jäggi have dated the building more precisely to Longobard times, with estimates differing between the early years of the seventh century (Jäggi) and the middle of the eighth century (Hemerick); the earlier date claimed by Jäggi would appear the more reliable, confirmed also by the frescoes of the *cella*, which have been very recently dated to the seventh century by Valentino Pace. It should also be mentioned, in conclusion, that as of today the examination of the samples of mortar have not provided satisfactory (and reliable) results in terms of a more precise dating, the oldest phase apparently going back to the year 712, the most recent to 658!



Drawing by Palladio. 17th century A.C., prospect



Church, piazza and bell-tower

BENEVENTO

In 968, the Santa Sofia cenoby of Arechi was destroyed by a violent earthquake, and although its effects on the church are not documented, there is little doubt that this too was damaged.

In 1022 Pope Benedict VIII granted St. Sophia independence from the abbey of Montecassino and, during the twelfth century, the convent must have flourished thanks to the multitude of donations it received and the income it created, both from the rental of its various properties and its artisan and commercial activities. The monastery therefore came to occupy a position of great prestige, as reflected by the activities undertaken in its "*scriptorium*", where manuscripts were written and illustrated in a manner later to enjoy world-renown and known as the "Beneventan Script".

It was during this time that the complex underwent an important phase of architec-



Lunette on the portal showing Christ, Madonna and S. Mercurio

tural transformation, due in part to the fact that it had to be brought into line with the monastic requirements of the Benedictine order. In 1150, under abbot John IV, the whole of the old monastery was totally renovated. this was when the beautiful

Romanesque cloister, still standing today, was built, as well as other works carried out on the church in the area of the central hexagon, the two arches spanning the altar and the replacement of two columns with the two pillars supporting the decagonal



Church, square and bell-tower

The external walls of the monastery of S. Sofia in the 18th century (Labruzzi)



ambulatory just inside the entrance, probably introduced to make the altar more easily visible. John IV also commissioned the construction of a building facing the church, featuring a great archway supported by two lions beneath the columns (on exhibition in the museum). The church façade today still carries the signs of the original front of the building which collapsed following the earthquakes of 1688 and 1702, at the point where the two re-utilized columns stand, supporting the slight overhang created by the middle section of the façade. Within the recess is an impressive doorway with marble doorposts and lintels, surmounted by a **lunette** depicting 'Christ on His throne between the Madonna and St. Mercurius presenting a Commissioner'; who, according to some



Map of Benevento (Casselli, 18th century)

Map of S. Sofia with the archeological excavations

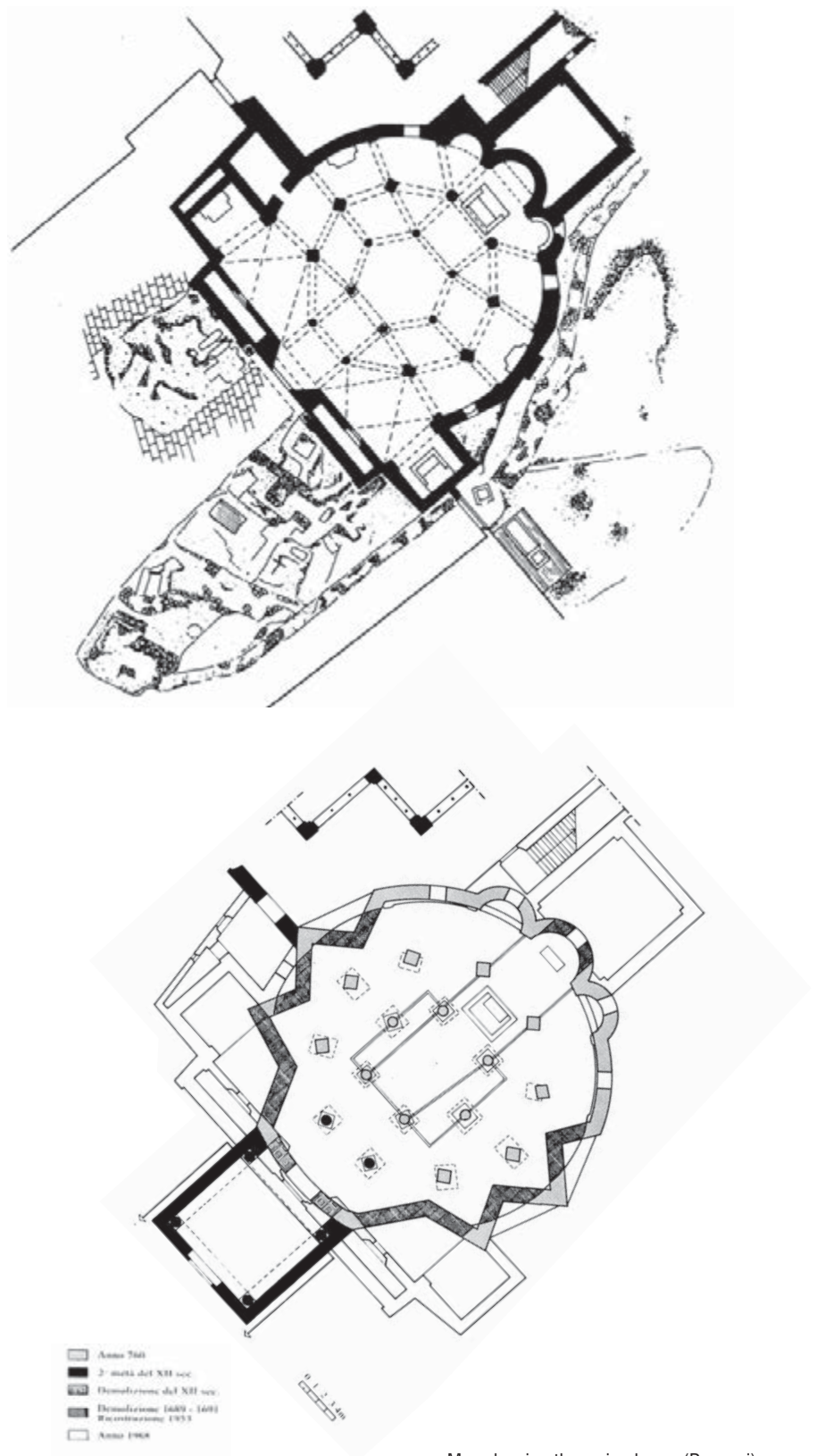
scholars, represents abbot John IV himself, although the most substantiated theory suggests it to be duke Arechi II, who was a great devotee of St. Mercurius. At this time the church had a bell-tower situated on the site of today's left side chapel.

The agreement of Ravenna (1514), which abolished the practice of benefices held in commendam, was followed by a period of decline: at the end of the sixteenth century the building was abandoned and passed into the hands of the Augustinian Canon Regulars of SS. Salvatore until its dissolution by Napoleon.

In 1688, a devastating earthquake hit the Samnium region, the effects of which were certainly felt by the church which lost a section of its original dome as a result of the falling bell-tower. Although it would have been possible to carry out the necessary repair-work without undertaking major interventions, Cardinal Vincenzo Maria Orsini (later Pope Benedict XII) opted for the radical transformation of the church's architectural *facies*, rendering it more in keeping with the tastes of the day. The collapsed dome was replaced and raised onto a high tambour, rising above the surrounding rooftops, whilst the central altar was replaced with a new rectangular choir in so doing, the church partially lost its original layout dating back to the longobard era.

No sooner had it been inaugurated then the church was once again hit by an earthquake, in 1702, damaging the original vaults and the new stucco decorations.

Further restoration works were then embarked upon, involving the construction of a new bell-tower set at some distance from the church, to the side of the facing square where it is still found today, the creation of a new chapel on the site previously occupied by the bell-tower, symmetric to the chapel of relics, and the removal of some irregular traits of outside wall which had disrupted the building's



Map showing the main phases (Rusconi)

Opus sectile flooring, most likely coming from the Church at S. Sofia (Museum del Sannio)



overall symmetry, replaced instead with a new wall giving the whole structure an oval shape.

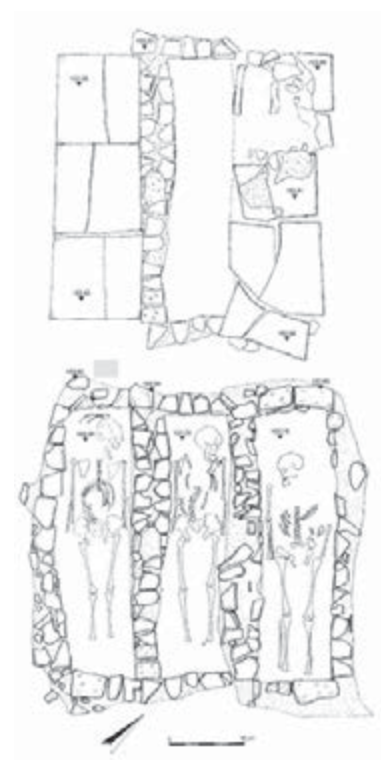
In 1834 the monastery was given to the Brothers of Christian schools who occupied it until 1928 when it became the property of the provincial Council of Benevento. It was then allocated to house the 'Museo del Sannio' and the council's Historic Archives.

Research into the church's history got underway in 1947, when sections of previously hidden original wall decorations were brought to light. Excavations a few years later and the removal of all the plaster from the interior surfaces revealed structures dating to the longobard period and confirmed that the building might be restored to its "original" form. Restoration

works followed, involving the re-introduction of the zig-zag outside walls, partially preserved within the curving walls added during the eighteenth century and partially on the level of the segmented sections under the floor level. The two side apses were cleared, bringing to light frescoes from the eighth century, and the central apse was also restored, previously



Complex of S. Sofia: Longobard graves excavated in the cloister



Longobard golden jewels



Golden solidus from the Benevento mint (8th century)

demolished by monks at the end of the seventeenth century in order to create an area for mass to the rear of the altar. The baroque dome was left, due to a lack of information documenting its history and, for practical reasons of worship, the two side bodies behind the façade were also left as found.

The renovations were preceded by an archaeological survey of the below-floor levels which revealed a section of flooring in hexagonal and triangular *opus sectile*, probably dating to the time of construction work. The maintenance works in recent years made it possible to document the authenticity of the original parts.

In particular, during the 2008/2009 works it was possible to extend the structural survey of the structure and the stone materials, and some of the documentation on the works can be consulted in MIBAC's database (SICAR and ARISTOS System).

The Municipality of Benevento, in collaboration with the owner Body, Archdiocese, and Heritage Commission, is planning work to enhance the sacred building, commission-

ing internationally prestigious artists for new liturgical furnishings. The project, which will see a new altar, baptismal font, ambo, and celebrant's chair, involving artists that, apart from originally being from the town have already done some of the major sacred art in the world.

With respect to the Benedictine Abbey of Santa Sofia Sophia, it was also certainly restored following the earthquakes of 1688 and 1702, the outcomes of which in terms of architectural structures and moulding decorations in the cloister are rather more difficult to ascertain.

From the eighteenth century onwards, the vicissitudes of the abbey intertwined with those of the city in general, first occupied by Ferdinand IV, the Bourbon King, and then in 1799 by the Parthenopean Republic. In 1806 it came into the possession of Napoleon, who placed it under the rule of the prince of Talleyrand, who later had the abbey dissolved. The same prince decreed the constitution of the first municipal archaeological museum, later sanctioned in

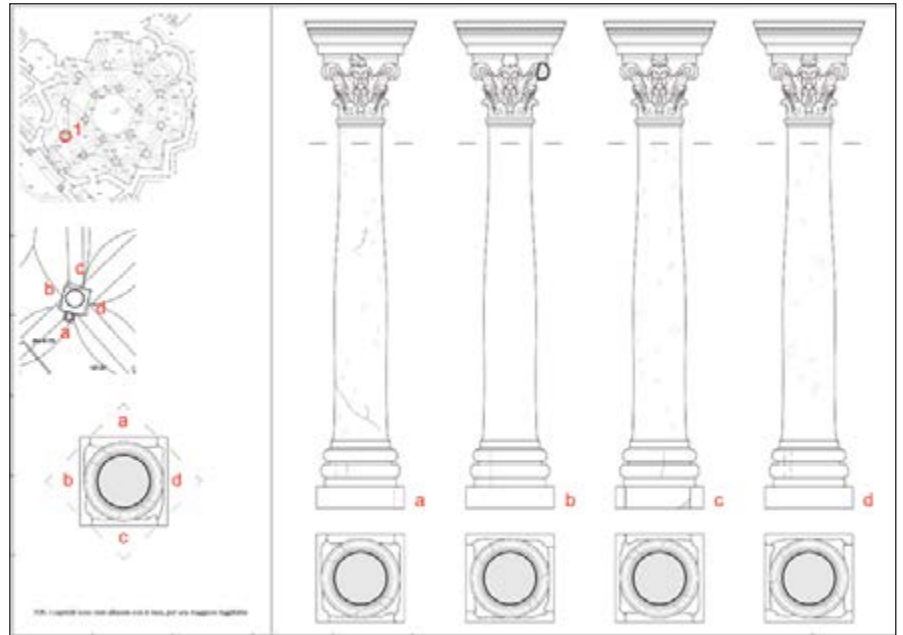


Museo del Sannio: Roman section



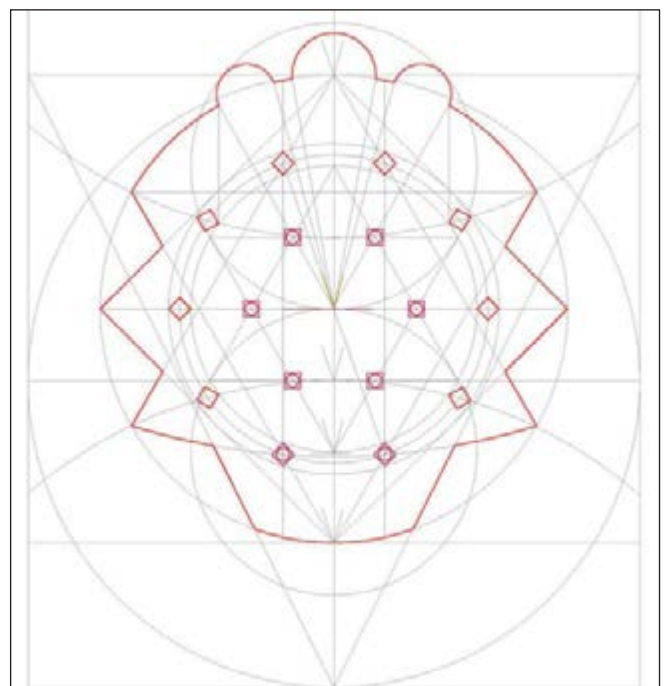
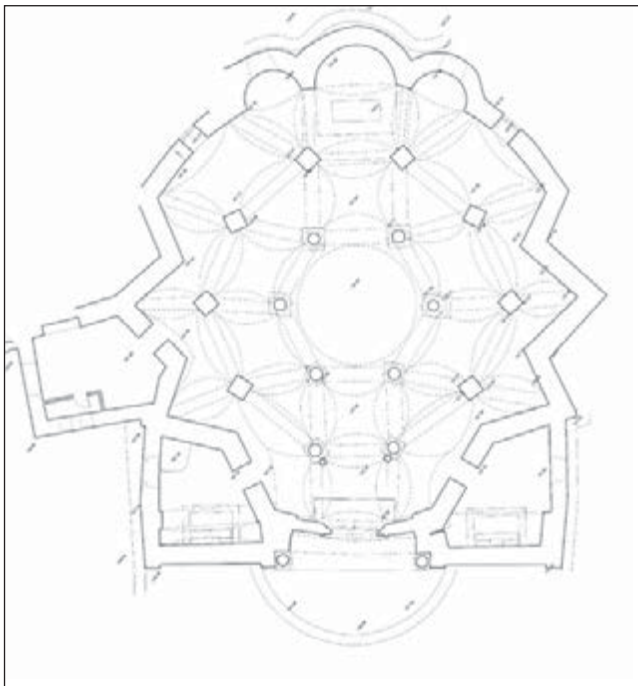
A cross from Longobard grave (Museo del Sannio)

1873 by the regional Council of Benevento which oversaw the exhibition of materials collected from the fourteenth century Rocca dei Rettori. The rapid growth of this collection encouraged the Provincial Council to purchase the present-day exhibition venue of Santa Sofia in 1928, to which the archaeological, medieval and modern collections were then transferred. For the same reason, conservation works were undertaken on the cloister in 1933, restoring this exceptional Romanesque building and removing the various superfetations which had masked the original structures. Indeed, pictures taken at the turn of the twentieth century show how, at that time, the upper portico was closed off, barbicans had been placed at the junctions between the lowered dead arches and heavy plastering covered the walls.



Church of S. Sofia: columns survey with bases and re-used capitals

Church of S. Sofia: surveys showing the geometric generatrices



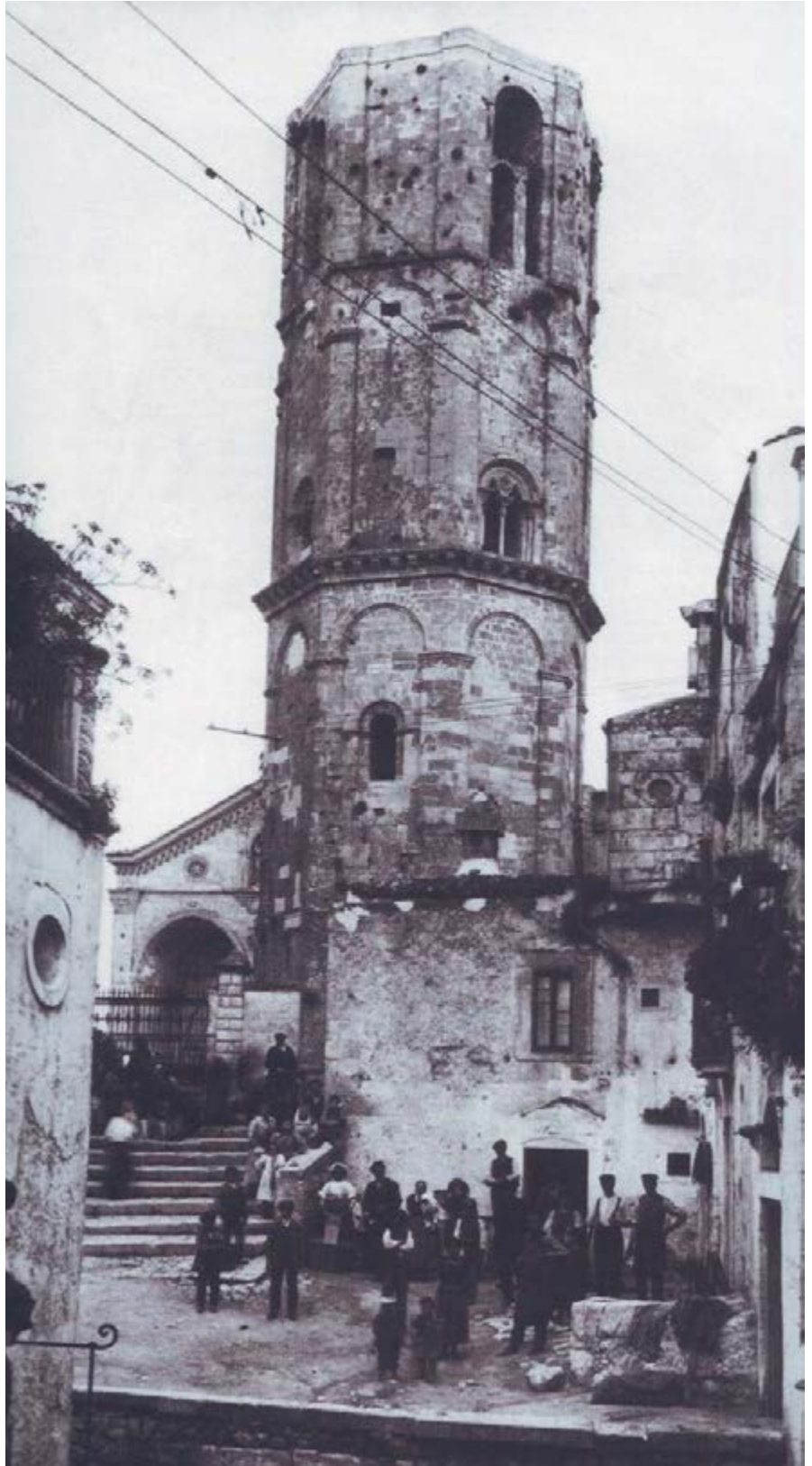
MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Between the end of the ninth century and the early years of the tenth, the sanctuary of St. Michael came under repeated attacks by the Saracens, the most serious of which took place in 869. The sanctuary was so badly damaged, probably as a result of this raid, that emperor Ludovic II (825-875) provided the archbishop of Benevento, Aione, on whom the sanctuary depended, with the financial means to restore it. Despite further Saracen raids in 910 and 952 and the consequent derelict state of the sanctuary, the flow of pilgrims to the site showed no sign of abating. Between the tenth and the eleventh century a *castrum* set up, around which the town Monte Sant'Angelo developed later on.

Between the end of the tenth and the mid-eleventh century, Southern Italy was the stage of changeable vicissitudes, witnessing the break-up of the Lombard principalities, the revival and then definitive overturning of Byzantine rule and finally, the Norman conquest. During the second half of the eleventh century the church-cave certainly underwent a series of reconstruction works which can be dated to the times of Robert Guiscard, evidence for which is provided by the entrance door to the church and the bronze doors smelted in Constantinople and donated to the sanctuary by the nobleman from the Amalfi coast, Pantaleon, in 1076. It has also been suggested, on the basis of certain tracks left in the masonry facings, that as far back as Norman times there was an entrance into the cave in the form of a long flight of steps, cut out of the rock, which would have connected the sanctuary with the growing conurbation of Monte Sant'Angelo.

The second half of the thirteenth century records new and substantial building works involving the entire complex, at a time when the sanctuary started to attract the attention

The bell-tower at the beginning of the 20th century.



The Angevin staircase



History and development of the first Angevin kings. A number of radical interventions were commissioned by Charles I: the need for more practical means of connecting the sanctuary with the city led to the creation of a many-ramped flight of steps; after 1271, three high ribbed spans were grafted onto the mouth of the cave (the Angevin Nave), supported by the probably Norman structures beneath.

As part of this vast programme, aimed at renovating and adapting the spaces used by pilgrims, work was also executed in the outdoor areas; a square was built in front of the entrance in addition to the octagonal-shaped bell-tower.

Started in 1274 under the supervision of the local protomagister Giordano and his brother Marando -as recorded on a memorial plaque above the small trabeated entrance- the bell-tower mirrored the shape of the corner towers of the Castel del Monte, and possibly replaced an earlier bell-tower.

The square in front of the sanctuary has undergone a series of changes over the centuries. It took on its present-day form in 1865, with the addition of the façade featuring two arches, the left hand arch being a stylistic copy of the original.

Architectural finds from the Longobard period are currently organized on the basis of archaeological excavations started in the 1950s, later investigations carried out during the 1970s and academic papers written at the end of the 1990s.

The first series of excavations brought to light structures dating back to the most ancient phases of the sanctuary's history. The immediate purpose of these interventions involved the restoration of finds from the Swabian-Angevin period and the creation of facilities for visitors to the sanctuary.

The excavations concerned areas both within the modern sanctuary and those in its



The upper atrium and the bell-tower

immediate surroundings. Inside, the discovery of rooms beneath the floor of the presbytery led to the discovery of the “*Longobard tunnel*” which, following the plague outbreak of 1656, had been used as a mass grave. The original façade of the “*tunnel*” only came to light in 1974 when the wall covering it, dating from a later period, was demolished.

In 1999, further essays on the excavation were written by scholars from the department of Classical and Christian studies at the University of Bari, which aimed at identifying and describing the sanctuary’s *ad limina* graves. These finds bear witness to the fact that, at the height of the Lombard era, when the sanctuary first took on a more complete structural form, tombs were placed within the “Lombard tunnel” and in the area opposite the façade. The first papers of scientific value were

published in the Sixties. Over the decades that followed, epigraphers, archaeologists, linguists and historians carried out more in-depth analyses of the initial researches. The results were presented at two international conferences, held in Monte Sant’Angelo in 1978 and 1992. Over time, further individual and collective studies have promoted a considerable growth in research and publication of numerous papers on the subject, not only by epigraphers and archaeologists but also historians and hagiographers (V. Schwabe-R. Derolez, M.G. Arcamone, G.B. Bronzini, G. Bertelli, P. Belli D’Elia, M.S. Calò Mariani, A. Campione, C. Carletti, G. Otranto).

1993 was the year of the Fifteenth Centenary anniversary of the apparition of the Angel on the Gargano Pensinsula, which tradition would place in the years 490-492-493, and

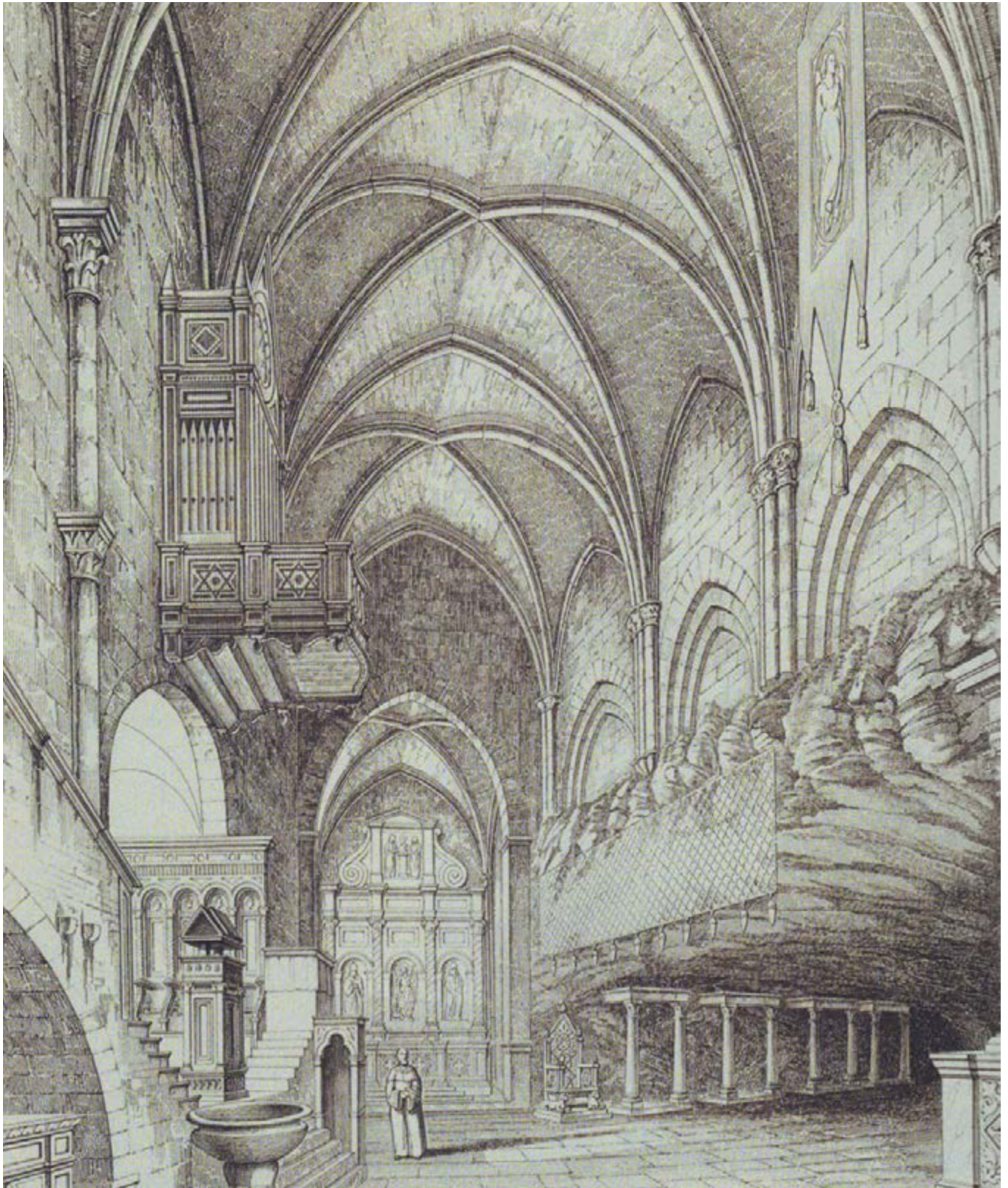
this coincided with the setting up of new initiatives, coming under a much broader research programme entitled “Apulia between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages period”. New developments in the field had led to the emergence of new issues but also new perspectives which encouraged collaboration between Italian and French historians, hagiographers, archaeologists and epigraphers. These joint efforts came together formally in a series of conferences, between 2000 and 2008, aimed at reviving research into the cult of St. Michael, the Gargano sanctuary and two other sanctuaries built later in imitation: Mont Saint-Michel in Normandy (eighth century) and the sacred church of St. Michael in Piedmont (tenth century).

Renewed interest in the study of St. Michael has led to the emergence of a vast range of issues linked with the cult of St. Michael and



The cave and the Augenin nave

The Angevin nave in the 18th century



the importance on a scientific and cultural level of this rich – and in certain respects rare – epigraphic, archaeological and historic-hagiographic heritage.

The Sanctuary hosts the *Devotional Museum*, whose last setting was inaugurated on 5th July, 2008. The Museums collects evidences left across the centuries by illustrious pilgrims and common people as signs of devotion.

Halls and works of art in the Devotional Museum, new arrangement



Statue of Archangel Michael (16th century)



3.a Criteria for which inscription is proposed

(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 and technology, as well as in monumental arts, town-planning and landscape design;

The serial property is of the utmost importance as an excellent model of the interchange of values, artistic and cultural expressions established by the historical and cultural group of the Longobards in the epoch-making transition phase between the Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Among all the peoples, even nomad and semi-nomad peoples, who lived in the time frame considered (6th - 8th century A.D.), the Longobards stood out for their extraordinary capacity to disseminate their pregnant cultural, artistic, political and religious marks. They left their deep and permanent imprint in Italy and then in the rest of Europe, not only on the subsequent *Carolingian* rule, but also on the following 1,000 years of European History.

The Site bears the most significant testimony to the fundamental contribution the Longobards made to the forging of Medieval culture. The series components represent the creative responses of the long integration and assimilation process the Longobards were involved in.

The series shows with extraordinary completeness:

- the excellent cultural synthesis the Longobards made between their own values and traditions and those ones of the peoples they encountered during

their long migration, and the values belonging to the Classical civilization, to the Christian-Roman-Byzantine civilization, which led to the development of a new and genuine civilization;

- the reception, the conservation, the enhancement and the dissemination of architectural, monumental and artistic form and content of the Classical, Roman and Hellenistic cultures;
- the reception, the transformation and the processing of a number of contents and expressions of the Christian tradition, which the Longobards disseminated all over the world; in particular they deeply influenced the spread of the worship to St. Michael in Western Europe, which led to the construction of dedicated sanctuaries all over Europe, including the most famous, Mont Saint Michel on the borders with Brittany;
- the fundamental contribution the Longobards made to pilgrimage, which led in the Middle Ages to an intense interchange of values and the development of a sense of unity between different peoples.

Therefore the series testifies the importance of the cultural interchange the Longobards were involved in, underlining on the one hand the specificity of their culture in the Early Middle Ages and on the other hand the universality of their contribution to the formation of Medieval Europe.

(iii) to bear a unique and exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization which is living or which has disappeared;

The serial property, which includes seven component parts -all belonging to the same historico-cultural group- bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the disappeared Longobard civilization,

witnessed by new monumental, architectural and artistic forms, the product of the reception and the integration of the highest developed local traditions. The Longobards expressed themselves in such forms only after their arrival to Italy.

The serial property bears the clearest testimony to the strong determination of a semi-nomad barbarian people – with no previous artistic and architectural traditions – to embrace and to portray themselves as the heirs of Classical culture and civilization.

The properties of the series are the highest and most widely recognized expressions of the new and peculiar artistic culture developed by the Longobards, which spread to all the Duchies of the Kingdom, featuring a unified vision and divergent languages and objectives, according to the different customer *élites* (kings, dukes, aristocracy).

In its totality the series mirrors the universality of the Longobard culture at its climax, as it is fully representative of the cultural, religious and social systems, on which the articulated organisation of power was based and then modelled and determined by the Longobards in Italy. In this view the proposed series is not made up by homogeneous goods from the typological point of view, but rather by structures, which are heterogeneous in their function and morphology; those are indeed testimonies of an urban culture (Cividale), of military settlements (Castelseprio), of monastic complexes (Brescia), of buildings for the religious cults for the *élites* (Spoleto, Campello), of votive chapels of the Longobard people (Benevento), of national sanctuaries of the Longobards (Monte Sant'Angelo).

In its diversified artistic and architectural expressions, the serial property symbolizes and shows:

- the fundamental function performed by the Longobards in merging the cultural and architectural models of the classical Roman and Hellenistic civilizations with those of the Christian-Byzantine civilization;
- the new artistic and architectural trends established by the Longobards, together with Eastern European workers laid the foundations of the subsequent Carolingian “Renaissance” and –for the very first time in history– of a real “European” culture;
- conservation and survival of the cultural heritage dating back to Antiquity, which the Longobards handed down, since they portrayed themselves as the heirs of a past they knew, felt and perceived as present. One of the most typical elements of their architectural complexes is the ideological and conscious use of the *spolia* from Roman monuments, which were re-used and installed in places that emphasized their symbolic value, and integrated into high quality new elements produced for that purpose. The use of monumental inscriptions, sometimes in golden bronze letters, no longer used after the age of Constantine, is a further manifestation of their intent;
- the conceptual, religious and political value the Longobards and their innovative cultural system attributed to Christian religion and traditions. Christianity accompanied the establishment and the consolidation of the Longobard Kingdom and was supported by the royal court and the aristocracy, who were generous and faithful benefactors.

The series meets the criteria of integrity and authenticity both as a whole –since it represents the universality of the monu-

mental expressions of the historical and cultural group of the Longobards– and with reference to the single buildings and complexes and to the extraordinary decorations, including the rich graffiti and the inscriptions on the walls of the St. Michael’s Sanctuary in the Gargano area, the most important collection of existing Early Middle Age inscriptions.

(vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance;

The Longobard inheritance in Italy is remarkable: from the language we speak today to people’s and place names, even if more significant is their contribution to the handing down of forms and models –as well as the remains themselves– of Classical Antiquity, an indisputable point of reference for artists of all ages.

By the same token, the Longobards made a fundamental contribution to European culture with the foundation of great Monasteries, and the reconstruction and extension of existing ones, including Bobbio, Montecassino and Farfa Monasteries.

In so doing, they encouraged the transcription and survival of literary, artistic and scientific works, dating back to the Antiquity. The relevant handing down of iconographies through manuscripts in miniature made a further contribution to a *continuum* stretching from the Antiquity up to the present day.

Moreover, Longobard culture survives today in the ongoing importance attributed to their places of worship, in particular to a number of monasteries, where the architectural stratification, a sign of continuity, increases their value and authenticity.

The pilgrimage to the grotto of St. Michael – still partly accessible along the ancient route of the *Via Sacra Langobardorum*– is a prominent example of worship practices directly related to Medieval traditions.

The worship to St. Michael in the Gargano area, transformed and strengthened by the Longobards, led to the construction of numerous dedicated churches and other places of worship and as many statues of the Archangel Michael, with open wings, holding aloft his sword, on top of many bell-towers in Europe, a typically Longobard symbol in defence of local communities.

Notably, the history of the Longobards is featured in important literary works – including *Historia Langobardorum* written by Paul the Deacon in the 8th century, *Adelchi* written by Alessandro Manzoni in the 19th-century and *Rodelinda, Regina de’ Longobardi* (Rodelinda, Queen of Longobards), an opera by Georg Friedrich Händel. All the above-mentioned works portrayed the Longobard cultural experience and rendered it universal.



Pilgrimage to the Sanctuary of San Michele at the beginning of 20th century (Tancredi Archive)

3.b Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The nominated serial property series bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the disappeared Longobard civilization at its acme during the Kingdom of Italy (568-774 A.D.).

The Longobards created architectural and monumental forms –which were completely alien to the traditions of nomad and semi-nomad peoples– on the Italian territory only, thanks to the reception conservation and enhancement of the form and content of Classical and Christian culture.

The extraordinary integration and interchange process between the original North Germanic culture, the local (Roman and Byzantine) culture and the contribution of the Mediterranean and Eastern European culture, is remarkably testified by the artistic and monumental expressions of the Late Longobard Age and finds its highest expression –thanks to its unique and exceptional nature- in the properties included in the nominated series.

They represent the creative response to the attempt made by the Longobards to reconcile diverging cultural and artistic expressions (syncretism) and stand out in the Early Middle Ages for their excellent artistic quality.

The serial property, therefore, has an exceptional and universal value as the highest expression of the fundamental historic function performed by the Longobards in the crucial transition phase from the Classical to the Medieval world; a transition phase which the most modern historiographical trends consider a *continuum* characterized by the integration of different civilizations.

The serial property exemplifies on the one hand the specificity of the Longobard culture in the background of the Early Middle Ages; on the other hand the universal nature of the contribution made by the historical and cultural group to the formation of Medieval Europe. Indeed, the Longobards played a pivotal role in the formulation and diffusion of those meaningful imprints - cultural, artistic, political and religious - which spread from Italy to Europe and anticipated the so called “*renovatio*” - traditionally associated with the Carolingian age.

The cultural heritage of the Longobards is still alive in many facets of art, law and the Christian religion, as well as in other intangible aspects.

3.c Comparative analysis

Comparative analysis for the criteria ii

The era unfolding between the fall of the Roman Empire and the birth of the Carolingian Empire has been re-evaluated on the basis of the development of European civilization that followed. Traditional notions of “decadence”, “end of civilization,” and “barbarism,” have given way to the idea that there was a strong continuity in historical progress (*continuum*), in a period characterized by the reciprocal influence –**inter-penetration of various civilizations**. The medieval archaeology, in particular, and especially starting from the Seventies, has allowed to renew the traditional chronological seriations and shifted the debate from the category of the “decline” to the category of “transformation” or “continuity”, in some aspects.

The Early Middle Ages, indeed, saw a long **transition/transformation process**: with

the economic, production and military crisis of the Roman Empire of the 3rd-4th centuries (see the Historic Introduction) an unstoppable process began, so that the “barbarian” people with their languages, institutions, laws, ways of social aggregation and their cultural expressions gave birth to a new mixture of people. Christianity spread as one common religious culture, which modified deeply the feelings of the people. The barycentre of political and economic life shifted from the Mediterranean towards the North and the East, thus developing Europe as we know it today, around some spaces, which were destined to originate future nations (Visigoth, Longobard and Frank nations). This was a long lasting historic moment, when the European identity in contrast with Islam and the Eastern Roman Empire is defined.

Among all the people, which contributed to the cultural transition between the Classicism and the Middle Ages, an **extraordinary proactive role** is today ascribed to the **Longobards**, who elaborated and spread those pregnant cultural, political, artistic and religious imprints, which crossed the Italian territory, where they had created their reign, and spread throughout Europe, and represented the basis for the development of the forthcoming millennium of western history.

Hence the Longobards contributed in an indelible way to the creation of the western Medieval civilisation.

Their contribution is the result of a **twofold cultural exchange process**, in which they played the main role. The first is represented by the **migration phase** and presents common traits with the history of other barbarian people; the second, more decisive for the influence exerted by the Longobards on the future European culture, was the **immigration/acculturation phase** and took place in Italy.

Migration phase

When the migration flows of the Germanic and central-Asian tribes became unrestrainable because of the decline of the Roman power, the great **migrations** assumed an ever growing function of **incubators of new collective identities**: the aggregation of different people within the single migration phenomena, indeed, favoured the creation of new people.

This was also the case of the **Longobards**, even if their ethno-genesis was very different from those of the Franks, the Goths, the Burgundians. Indeed, the particular duration and development of their migration process (from Scania towards Germany and from here to Bohemia, Moravia, Southern Austria, Roman Pannonia, Southern Hungary and actual Slovenia to end in Italy) determined the need to integrate other people in a new unity, which was progressively renewing itself. The Longobard people had the chance to assimilate other people and ensure diplomatic alliances –often guaranteed through marriages– with the Thuringies, Franks and Gepids, thus sharing their culture, traditions and customs.

Starting from the 4th-5th centuries the Germanic military *élites* were subject to the process of osmosis and cultural interaction with the Roman tradition, shown in particular in the deposition of the body of the dead with rich clothes and rich funerary equipment, with numerous weapons and precious objects, the result of gifts, exchanges and commercial transactions, which gave the start to those changes in the death rituals, which will find their development in the first centuries of the Early Middle Ages in many tribes and groups of migrating nobles.

The objects of the funerary equipment bear witness to a change also in the clothes, especially for the women, which

document the attraction of the Roman - imperial uses and fashion.

In the pre-italic phases, and especially in the Pannonic phase, the first connotative element of the Longobards was to be found in the funerary equipment, which has elements, similar to other Germanic people, but has also distinctive features, as for example the mould and polished pottery, which is attested only in the Gepids, and in particular the women clothes (stirrup shaped fibulas). Among these specificities we also count the monumentality of some burials, built with “wooden houses” (the houses of death), the burials of horses, laid on the side of the knights (for the nobles) and the necropolises, for nobles or soldiers, but only for men, which in the overall picture document a minor social distinction if compared to other traditions in Italy, especially for the burials between the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century.

Their stay in the former Roman Province of Pannonia (Hungary) had enabled Longobards to come into contact with the cultures of the Eurasian steppes (Goths, Avars, Sarmatians, Scites), who left their signs in the Longobards’ culture, as for example the Mongolian custom of lengthen the skull by tightly bandaging the head, a tradition, which can be still seen in Italy in some burials of the Collegno necropolis.

The other contact, which marked the Longobard culture, was with the Eastern Roman Empire: the golden plate belts, often decorated with vegetable-flowers motives are a Byzantine production or imitation; from the shapes of the Byzantine metal and glass cases the Longobards together with the Gepids developed a peculiar pottery production with stampings.

From the cultural osmosis, which is typical for the cultures on the borders, the Longobards borrowed at least in part also the forms of power, so that the role of one single leader for the army and the simple people, charismatic for its noble origins, for the military and diplomatic abilities, became predominant.

The issue about the acceptance of the orthodox conciliar Christianity rather than Arianism, which is a distinctive feature of the Germanic people, especially those settled in Eastern Europe, is more complex. Some scholars believe, indeed, that after a first acceptance of orthodoxy, these people then shifted towards Arianism, probably for the political need to distinguish themselves from the Roman Imperial people. The question is still discussed, although Procopius mentions the orthodox religious rite celebrated by the Longobards. Nevertheless, when they came in Italy, they introduced themselves as Arians.

This first exchange process, which characterised the migration phase, resulted in the definition and in the consolidation of the socio-cultural features of the *gens Langobardorum*, who arrived in Italy.

Immigration/accluration phase

The funerary equipment is one of the most important indicators of the Longobard presence in Italy, followed by the evidence of ritual and building continuity: indeed, in these years the knowledge of the first settlements, characterised by half-buried wooden huts, by particular burial and power rites (graves with horses, death houses, bandaged skulls), has developed considerably.

The assimilation of the local culture (Roman-Byzantine-Christian) by this people show the first signs already in the last decades of the 6th century, when the

consolidated monarchic institution is more based on the territory and when the military campaigns are used to fix the borders of the Reign in the Alpine regions (conquest of the Isola Comacina – the isle on the Como lake, 590 cca.), and then to define the borders with the Byzantines along the Po river (conquers of Brescello, Mantova, Monselice, 602/603).

The kings, the court, the high aristocracy quickly understood the need to assimilate, through glamour or imitation, the lifestyles of the subdued governing classes in the country.

In the **integration/transformation** process the impact with local traditions and with Christianity is just as important, as proved by a series of productions at different levels: manufacture (brickworks, jewellery, building trade), written culture (*scriptoria*, Edictum Rothari, notorial), ceremonials (the raising to the throne), rituals (progressive reduction of the funerary equipment, use of the shroud for the deposition of bodies in the graves), economic choices and investment in the outer image (funerary chapels, donations, use of brocade clothes and of Byzantine jewels).

The differences encountered in the forms of the assimilation depend on the features of the occupied territory; the *Langobardia Major*, centred in Pavia and the duchy of Turin, Brescia, Verona and Cividale maintains a stronger link with the original tradition, even if it creates new forms, especially in the art of worked metals, which is evident in the golden funerary crosses, in the rings with seals, in the parade shields, decorated with layers of bronze.

The *Langobardia Minor*, had inevitable contacts with the Roman-Byzantine world, and therefore assumed more directly the decorative forms and techniques of the Mediterranean tradition (disc-shaped

fibulas with filigree or with the insertion of cameos and antique cornelians).

The circulation of models and styles is constant, it covers the paths of Roman tradition and sometimes involves also peripheral territories, where an autochthonous tradition, which is not as solemn as the imperial one, survives.

Integration and assimilation develop during the central decades of the 7th century, gaining maturity especially in the architecture production (which was completely unknown for the Longobards before the occupation of the peninsula), which is expressed in extraordinary works of monumental building trade: palaces (still mainly unknown), defence and religious buildings. Indeed, the majority of the scholars ascribe to this period the development of the aulic and representative Longobard architecture (buildings for the cults, monasteries, rich houses), which respond to the needs of the power and of the new *élites* and to the need of confrontation-competition with the Byzantine empire, the pontificate and the Merovingian court (the urban and rural landscape will be marked for other centuries with a poor architecture for the houses, partly or totally built with wood, earth and straw and/or with a great usage of recycled materials).

As the Edictum Rothari and the *Memoratorium* certify, the artistic bloom in architecture and in the decorative arts is the main sign of the assimilation and transformation of the Roman models and techniques.

The most mature results of the assimilation process expressed themselves fully only in the 8th century with the great monastic foundations, of which the San Salvatore in Brescia (753) is a highly significant example in an extremely variegated context, which stretches from

Potteries from the necropolis in Nocera Umbra



the San Silvestro in Nonantola monastery (752) to the monastery S. Maria d'Aurona in Milan (740) to the monasteries San Zeno and S. Maria in Organo in Verona (743, 745), to other monasteries, spread on the peninsula territory, such is Santa Sofia in Benevento.

The **migrations** phenomenon is still subject to numerous studies and historical debates. It characterises, with slightly differentiated periodisation, the Bavarian, Thuringian and Frank-Merovingian (and the Longobard) tribes, seen as *gentes* (as the recent historiography claims) with extremely various ethnical features, but united by the “awareness about forming a community based on the belief of common ancestors”. The *Origo gentis Langobardorum* is a qualified example, such as the constant trend in finding cohesion in the poli-ethnic heterogeneity through the figure of a king or of a charismatic leader.

As was already underlined, the ethno-genesis of the Longobards was very different from the ethno-genesis of the Franks, the Goths and the Burgundians. Because of the particular duration and articulation of the migration process first, and then because of the special conditions of the territory, where they had settled (the centre of the fallen Roman Empire, seat of Christianity, Byzantine garrison and cross-roads of different cultures), the

Longobards not only renewed themselves in a new structure, but were also able to unite the Germanic substrate – already modified because of the contacts during the long migration phase – with the Classical and Roman-Christian tradition. They elaborated a “new” and original culture, which spread its artistic, political, religious and cultural imprints from Italy to Europe and contributed to the formation of the Western Medieval society (as regards the creative responses of the new culture created by the Longobards, compare the following text, paragraph 3.c.2.).

The process in which they play the main role, indeed, in its specificity finds only a partial confirmation in the history of the Goths – in particular in those groups or tribes, which united under the name of Visigoths, first under the lead of Alaric (end of the 4th – beginning of the 5th century) and then of his successors, migrating from the Danube and Balkans area to the West, until they created the reign in the Iberian peninsula, from the 6th to the beginning of the 8th century – or in the history of the Merovingians, who then became the Franks and consolidated their power in Central-Western Europe and gave birth to a new empire, projected towards universality, which will become the basis for the Carolingian empire. Also the migration of the Huns was substantially different, as the impressive phase of military conquests was not followed by the creation of a sound government structure, as happened with other peoples of the steppe, as the Avars and, later, the Hungarians; the latter started from a nomadic tribal structure and then created the core of a modern nation.

The migration of the Mongolian peoples of Eurasia during the Middle Ages has other different features. This migration led to the creation of the great Mongol empire,

which imposed its power on the Chinese one. The nomad warriors of Mongolia, under the lead of *Gengis Khan* absorbed from the conquered people the structures, which were necessary for the survival of the power structures and for the control of the territory, but they never reached the assimilation of local uses and traditions.

The **migration of the Longobards** enters therefore in a widespread and universal process, which characterises the transformation of the antique people and power structures in several areas, and which is the basis, in the Christian West, of the formation of modern States, such as in the Middle East and in the Southern part of the Mediterranean the Arab conquests, similarly cemented by the acceptance of a common religion –the Islam– first gave birth to new empires (*Umayyad* and *Abbasid*) and then to a new system of territorial powers.

Also in this case the great difference in the modality of cultural interaction with the annexed peoples in the great Muslim empire needs to be underlined. Indeed, the Arabs acted differently than the Longobards and they sought no continuity with the local traditions, but they rather imposed their completely new social models, while putting into practice consent strategies through syncretic formulations or compromise solutions, such as for example in relation with local religious communities. In this regard we shall remind the case of Damascus, which we will write about more extensively in the following text, but also the liberalism showed for the sacred places of eastern Christianity, such as, for example, the great sanctuary of S. Sergius in *Resafa*, which continued to be attended way beyond the Arab conquest of the city.

In the process of **integration-exchange** also the aspect regarding the development

and the transformation of the expressions of **religiousness** from the late antique age to the Middle Ages (to which the barbarian civilisation gave its contribution) needs to be considered.

The Longobards, in particular, with the cult of the Archangel Michael, which had been modified, strengthened and spread at a national and international level, gave birth to the **garganic pilgrimage route**, which was one of the main factors of the “Brownian motion” (if we use the words of Marc Bloch), and namely the unending and contemporarily “inconstant and perpetual” motion of single individuals and groups, men and women, adults and children, which affected and united Northern Europe, the Germanic world and the Byzantine Mediterranean; it favoured an intense exchange of values and a strong sense of unity for different people, to the extent that Goethe wrote: “The conscience of Europe was born while wandering among Latin, Germanic, Celt, Anglo-Saxon and Slav people”.

Before the affirmation of the pilgrimage of Santiago de Compostela, indeed, on the basis of what was handed on between the 7th and the 8th century by Bede and Paul the Deacon, Rome and the sanctuary of St. Michael on Monte Sant’Angelo were the favourite destinations of numerous pilgrims, men and women, people of humble origins and of high rank, laics and ecclesiastics; the numerous (almost two hundred) inscriptions found inside the sanctuary show that in the period of maximum expansion and of the most incisive presence of the Longobards in Apulia, the pilgrimage to the sanctuary in the Gargano plateau was a phenomenon at a European level and that the Archangel Michael cave was an important stop in the way leading to the Holy Land.

The importance and the diffusion of the cult of Saint Michael, spread by the

Longobards, who developed it in a *instrumentum regni* for the political and cultural unification, determined the typological characterisation of the hundreds Michaelic settlements, which rose during the whole Middle Ages and in the following centuries all over Europe, thus almost completely mirroring the **Garganic model**. This is proven by the fact that several places of worship devoted to Michael were built in imitation of the Sanctuary in the Gargano Promontory, thus being considered its “filiations” or trying to be somehow linked to its tradition. Especially in the South of Italy, a thick network of settlements dedicated to the Archangel was created: among the Sin Michael’s cave – resembling, as to type and cult features, to the Gargano’s Sanctuary– the caves in Orsara, Gravina, Minervino Murge, Cagnano Varano and Mottola in the region Apulia are the most interesting examples. Between the 8th and 9th centuries, other places of worship dedicated to the Archangel were influenced – more or less directly – by the San Michele sul Gargano sanctuary, by adopting some typical features, first of all the natural architecture. One of these examples is mentioned in the *Chronica sancti Benedicti Casinensis* (9th century), where it is stated that in the Region Campania, between Capua, Teano and Alife, on Mount Maggiore, the Angel appeared as it did in the Gargano Promontory. Another place of worship dedicated to San Michele, is the San Michele Cave in Olevano in the Tuscia area, in Campania; the entire Region Campania is full of places of worship devoted to Saint Michael, which – for their style – remind of the structure in the Gargano Promontory: its was the Longobards, who were responsible for the dissemination of this sanctuary style, probably also in Sutri, a city renowned for its donation bearing the same name.

A very important example is the

foundation of the *Sacra di San Michele*, on Mount Pirchiriano, in the Susa Valley in the Region Piedmont, which witnesses a direct relation with the Sanctuary in the Gargano Promontory, as clearly proven by the *Chronica monasterii sancti Michaelis Clusini*. The settlement, though different in several features, is characterized by some typical features of the Gargano tradition: wood, rock, mount.

Following the desire for internalization of the Saint Michael pilgrimage during Longobard times, the Gargano model was exported also outside the Italian peninsula: at the beginning of the 8th century, on the French Western coast, on a promontory stretching out between Brittany and Normandy, a sanctuary was devoted to the Angel under the name of *Mont Saint-Michel au péril de la mer*, referring to the danger caused by high and low tides. This shows a clear filiation and dependence relation from the forms Italian sanctuary, which is proven by the *Apparitio sancti Michaelis in Monte Tumba*, the hagiographic work linked to its foundation, which refers to the Garganic *Apparitio*, and by analogous elements also found in other sanctuaries dedicated to Saint Michael in France (San Mihiel, S. Ricario).

Between the 8th and 9th centuries, the cult of Saint Michael in its Gargano-like connotation filtered and was adopted in many other European countries, especially Spain (San Michele de Cuxa), Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as shown by numerous church and sanctuary names (*agiotoponimi*). The dissemination of the cult is also witnessed by historical *martyrologies*.

Comparative analysis for the criteria iii

The serial property “The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)”, considered as a whole, bears an exceptional testimony to the cultural result of the civilization of the historical-cultural group of Longobards, as well as the component parts of the serial property represent the creative responses of the cultural process in which they played the main role.

The series on the one hand gives an example of the specificity of the Longobard culture in the Northern Adriatic area during the Early Middle Ages, and on the other hand shows the universality of its effects in the creation of Medieval Europe.

The properties included in the series, selected on the basis of extremely strict criteria (see point 3.d), represent, each for its specific typology, the most significant and the best conserved example among the numerous monumental testimonies spread on the Italian territory. In their totality they mirror the universality of the Longobard culture at its climax, as they are fully representative of the cultural, religious and social systems, on which the articulated organisation of power was based and then modelled and determined by the Longobards in Italy. In this view the proposed series is not made up by homogeneous goods from the typological point of view, but rather by structures, which are heterogeneous in their function and morphology; those are indeed testimonies of an urban culture (Civiale), of military settlements (Castelseprio), of monastic complexes (Brescia), of buildings for the religious cults for the *élites* (Spoleto, Campello), of votive chapels of the Longobard people (Benevento), of national sanctuaries of the Longobards (Monte Sant’Angelo).

Because of the **typological variety** of the included properties, the proposed series does not still find similar examples in the World Heritage List. Indeed, it is different from other series of monuments –as, for example, of the series of Norman architectures in Great Britain and in Sicily, or of those of Emperor Frederick II of Swabia in Italy, or of Oviedo and of the Asturias reign in Spain– as the other examples are the result of a codified, highly standardised language and therefore characterised by common features –an unknown requirement in the Longobard culture, which, instead, distinguishes itself also for its **formal variety** of the cultural products.

Moreover, the Longobard complexes presented have no parallels within the Longobard culture outside Italy, because the Longobards started building monumental complexes only after they arrived in Italy. In their places of origin, the only evidence of their artistic production is limited to jewellery and funerary equipment.

When the Longobards arrived in Italy, they had no architectural, sculptural or pictorial tradition of their own, yet they were experienced goldsmiths and thus created a special composite style where elements of different traditions were integrated. Even though the architectural complexes applying for WHL are featured with elements –single components or some specific elements– which can be found also in the Hellenistic-Roman, Byzantine or High-Germanic tradition, each complex is always considered unique due to the original way elements are combined in it. Monuments therefore feature elements of various traditions which are reworked in a very innovative way.

Elements characterising the serial properties

The recovery of the different cultures, which interacted on the territory of the

Langobardia, between the end of the 7th and the beginning of the 8th centuries, was for the Longobards a constant and direct confrontation with the antique world and was therefore determined by a specific geo-political situation:

a) they had settled in the heart of the former roman empire, which was extremely rich with material testimonies about the glorious past;

b) they had to confront the Pope and Rome, but also the bishops' powers, a situation that meant cultural and religious implications, but also relations of territorial and institutional politics;

c) the occupation of Italy had determined the internal borders with the Byzantine territories of the Exarchate and of the Pentapolis;

d) the Italian territory was the centre of an extraordinary crossroad of cultures, stretching from Middle East, *Ommayadi*, Byzantine, Iranian experiences on the southern-eastern front to the developments beyond the Alps, on the northern front.

The contact-confrontation with such a **variegated cultural frame** led the Longobards to different solutions, also relating with the geo-territorial context, subject to various influences in different places. During the 8th century the Longobards not only participated in the construction of the foundations for the Carolingian rebirth, but they also created a cultural, architectural and artistic movement, which was vital and autonomous, and which is not special for the development of a standardised typology of buildings, but rather for the **ability to modulate different variations of the wider multicultural theme**.

Joint aspects characterising the serial properties

In the monumental works of the late Longobard era (the best representations are presented in this candidature) we can

understand the complexity of the process started by the Longobards and mainly inherited by the Carolingians, who, on their side, acted under the momentum of a unifying pulse instinct, which should highlight the “Roman” character of the reborn Western Christian Empire.

The qualifying character of this cultural anticipation in architecture and in other crafts and arts manifestations, which characterises the Italian-Longobard tradition, differentiates it and renders it unique in the European context, is developed in the special **relation-recovery of the antique**, including also the **re-use phenomenon**, implemented in special and original ways.

The new Longobard artistic culture was deeply influenced by the will of the *élites*, who were determined to **legitimate their power** towards local aristocracy –religious and non-religious– by applying the most significant traditional models –essentially the **auctoritas antiquitatis**– so as to stress their **ethnos**, their traditional culture, especially as far as ceremonies –both religious and non-religious (and in particular funerals) are concerned. This attitude had a considerable impact on building policies of Longobards, that invested many of their resources in the construction of private places of worship. Besides their meaning in the process of Christianization, the promotion of churches, oratories, funerary places of worship and monasteries was intended also as a way to reinforce the assets of the aristocracy that, in this way, allocated their resources to an ecclesiastical body, which, in turn, ensured salvation of the soul, reinforcement of its descendents (by virtue of the irrevocability of the donation *pro anima and post obitum*) and support to the donator.

The process carried out by the Longobard *élites* was undoubtedly extremely impor-

tant for the whole Western world, with regard to the heritage left by these people and to the correlations that such choices have with what was developing in the same period in Merovingian France; a heritage, which was then inherited and widened also in Carolingian Europe, and to which some famous foundations refer, such as for example the *Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair (Switzerland)*, the *Monastic Island of Reichnau (Germany)*, the *Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch (Germany)* – to cite only those included in the *World Heritage List*. These foundations witness and are the result of an already consolidated tradition, which drives its roots also in the Longobard Italy.

Therefore if the bishops (see Isidore of Seville, Gregory of Tours) and the monastic orders, with charismatic figures such as S. Benedict, S. Columbanus and S. Martin, have in the first-early-middle-ages Europe a primary role in politics and in the spread of the antique culture acting as a unifying element, on the other hand the Germanic reigning families implement a policy of alliances via marriage, which contributes to an additional circularity of ideas and solutions, which is parallel to the action carried out by the Church. The interrelations and the references are therefore manifold. The circularity levelled, at least in the forms of communication, the Germanic nobility to the bishops and the Pope, to the emperors and the Byzantine aristocracy, with a confrontation in the activity promoted in Gaul sovereigns, converted to Roman Christianity from the year 506 on, and in Spain with the Arian Visigoth monarchs. Some examples are: the use of the early Christian Basilica of S. Denis near Paris, constructed on a Roman aqueduct, as a mausoleum by the royal Merovingian family in the second half of the 6th century; the abbeys of Journe patro-

nised By Saint Columbanus, to whom we shall ascribe also the monastery of Bobbio (613), founded by the high aristocracy landowners in the first half of the 7th century, in Spain the edification of the churches of S. Pedro della Nave, Quintanilla de las Viñas, San Juan de Baños by the Visigoths, in particular Reccared, raised to the throne in 653 with the support of the Zaragoza bishop.

The will of the *élites* to promote a cultural policy with a strong ideological impact, or as an auto-representation of its *status*, was formally expressed through the **recovery of the antique**, or better of the Classical and Christian tradition, which are felt as influential, reference forms of legitimacy.

In Italy the experience of the Longobard monarchy is studded with numerous foundations of palaces, basilicas and monasteries, recalled by Paul the Deacon in a chronological sequence and by the name of the king, who founded them, starting from the King's palace and from the basilica of Monza (today destroyed), which were built at the beginning of the 7th century after the order of the Longobard queen Theodelinda, of Bavarian origin, who wanted the palace to be painted with frescoes about the history of the Longobard costumes and traditions and wanted the Basilica to be decorated in the ancient style. The attraction exerted by the Hellenistic and Roman culture on the new Longobard dominators has multiple aspects: a natural imitation process, the need to highlight the rank and the role, to have the elegance of a "universally" understandable culture, the need to show the economic power and to acquire the *status symbol* of the imperial tradition.

The dialectics with the antique world is a shared trait of numerous cultures in the phase of exchange; the news, which

distinguishes the Longobards, is to be found in the expression of this relation, in the way they introduced themselves as followers of a past, which is perceived and lived as the present.

The opportunity to verify the material solidity of the antique heritage post-mortem and to use-enjoy that past favoured indeed not only the knowledge and the critical-ideological use of the tradition, but also its **survival-transmission**. These facts made the Longobards –as Paul the Deacon himself wrote– the real followers of the Roman civilisation, much more than the Byzantines.

As regards the Longobards the **survival of the antique** rather than the recovery of the antique was rightly indicated. This fact implied important choices, basically limited to the mere power propaganda and namely to kings and dukes, who proposed themselves as commissioners of prestigious works. In this sense, for example, the construction of the *palatium* in Monza was ordered by Agilulf, who, in some way, went "against the trend" of the shared "*germanico more*" general rule to re-occupy the ancient official seats, such as Milan and Pavia. The intent to revitalise the antique subsequently led, in some cases, to a real imitation; in Monza we can still witness the custom of stamping in the building material used for the construction of the Saint James Basilica the Roman and Theodoric signs – a use that can not be compared to any situation in similar contexts and in other people.

In Italy the Longobard sovereigns, with the leading class and the clergy, started the restoration of the early Christian Basilicas, which were highly representative of the tradition, already at the beginning of the 7th century, by using bricks produced in the royal plants, with tiles marked with the King's name (see for example the case in Milan with the

restoration of the San Simpliciano Basilica, carried out by the kings Agilulf and Adaloald). The **attraction for the antique world** influenced also the choice of Agilulf to co-opt the son to the throne with a ceremony in a Byzantine style, carried out in the Milan circus (604) in front of a delegation of Frank diplomats. In the variegated dialectic play with the past, we also witness a kind of exploitation of the antique in a polemic – or propaganda, depending on the point of view – way, which can be seen for example in the transfer from Ravenna to Pavia of the equestrian statue of Theodoric, ordered by Liutprand to reaffirm the ethnic identity of the barbarians against the pressure of the Byzantines.

The great fortune of the **exposed writing**, which assumed an important and conscious social role in its “solemn” vocation, was one of the choices of the Longobard *élites*. The Longobard capital script became an important instrument of self-representation of the client. Rich epigraphic elements also accompany most of Longobard pictorial stages; for example, the captions of San Salvatore in Brescia, the inscriptions of the Tempietto in Cividale, the coeval structures in Torba. Inscriptions of middle-high level were found also in the capital Pavia and in the duchy of Spoleto, such as that of Duke Ilderico in Ferentillo, in the abbey commissioned by the Duke of San Pietro in Valle, and the dedication inscription of the Tempietto sul Clitunno, of exceptional graphic quality (moreover, it was the first inscription on a stone monument, with capital letters in bronze, after the inscription of the Arch of Constantine in Rome at the beginning of the 4th century B.C.). The same objective – though differently implemented – is found in the dedication inscription of *Abbot Giosuè in San Vincenzo al Volturno* and in the Arechi

inscription in *Santa Maria a Corte*, Salerno, both dating back to the period, which followed the fall of the Longobard reign, a sign of the continuity in the Carolingian period of the same customs.

At the level of the **re-use practice**, as was already highlighted in the description of the single goods of the series, the more or less spread trend was to use again the **spolia** with adaptations and new treatments, which are often difficult to be recognised. The intent has always been that of allowing the antique to survive through **imitation**. This surely implied the awareness deriving from the knowledge of the model, which is stronger when it is closer to Rome. The Clitunno Tempietto is a copy of a prototype, which was maybe built in the nearby area, as the funerary votive chapel of Camposalese seems to prove. In a similar way the new assembling of the supports and of the frames in San Salvatore di Spoleto tends towards the reconstruction of an antique space, also through the imitation of the Vitruvian architecture orders in the new, *ad hoc* prepared slabs.

Surely the tension in the reconstruction of the antique developed its direct and obvious consequence in the conservation of a great quantity of material, which in other circumstances would have been lost or used again in the limekilns, where starting from the end of the 6th century, every kind of marbles and plaques were transformed in lime. Therefore: **imitation and conservation** are the distinctive aspects of the Longobard re-use of the material, as they went beyond the exclusively utilitarian or justifying intent in the use of antique spaces or *spolia*. The Longobard walls in Benevento are an explicit witness. The gates for the access to the city are indeed constructed with the assemblage of architectural reliefs coming from various places (*Porta Somma* and

Porta Arsa), and the two Roman arches for the *Porta Aurea* and for the *Arco del Sacramento* arch had been re-built and re-used.

The Longobards were not the first in Italy, who had to confront an important past made of impressive monuments and of consolidated traditions: the Goths of Theodoric had just experienced the same situation, but with different results. The relation established with tradition by Theodoric, the **antiquitas**, was highly ideological and conceptual, in some ways turned into a myth without time, as a guideline of respect for the tradition. On the contrary, the immediate past is considered as *vetus*, senescence. The Goths, therefore, were not the continuators of the tradition, but they were rather inspired by it in the redefinition of the *novitas*. The ambivalence of the building policy of Theodoric, oscillating between *novitas* and *antiquitas*, was expressed on the basis of the expectations of a twofold society, formed by the Goths and the Romans, also as regards the overwhelming power of Byzantium.

The intent was to bring Rome back to the past prestige, and to a centrality that faded with the foundation of Constantinople through the restoration of the most prestigious buildings, for which the Emperor wanted to keep alive the memory of his generosities, through a careful information and through the use of stamps carrying his name. In Ravenna, on the other hand, Theodoric re-used the materials by imitating the fashion of Byzantium, which means that the *spolia* were re-elaborated so as to delete any trace of their origin. After all Ravenna was the capital city of the Goths reign and of the delegate power of Byzantium, for which Theodoric imposed himself as a legitimate authority.

The situation of the relation with the antique, which emerges also in other areas during the Early Middle Ages, for example in Rome, in the papal sphere, is different. The wide re-use of the material seems to follow a norm of utilitarian need rather than an ideological value; after all already with Gregory the Great, and probably also with his predecessor Pope Pelagius II, the *autocritas* of the past had clearly no more echo among the masses and the medium class. If this is true for the minor building enterprises (see, for example, the roman diaconates), is also clear how did the Roman Church manage the special re-use of antique buildings with a great ideological impact, which were reconverted to another use: among all let us recall just the mausoleum of Adrian or the *Pantheon*, which clearly show a programmed intent in proposing themselves as the only reference, and not only religious, for the whole West; a warrantor of the past but open to the real needs, ready to substitute Byzantium on the negotiation level, as was the case of the Longobards. Thus the completely new principle of the Christian interpretation of the past and of numerous Roman antiquities was developing. The popular belief that the Marco Aurelio group, set in the Laterano in front of the new *Patriarchio*, represented Constantine, the first Christian emperor, instead, is emblematic.

The Longobards stood out also for their respect of the strategies implemented in the Carolingian era, when the re-use of materials became functional to the legitimating of the role and to the equiparation of the power of the highest recognised offices: the papacy and the Emperor of the East. This happened through the acceptance of imperial and Roman models and with the re-use of *spolia*, which were deliberately taken from the former capital cities. Clearly these

were no imitation works, but rather initiatives, which had to compete in some way with the models themselves. The *Ingelheim* palace represents the intent to exceed the magnificence of the great architectures of the past. The palace was built on a Roman villa, which had been the residence of the Merovingian king, and rearranged on the bases of numerous prototypes with cross-references, which can be found inside a complex project; also the almost hundred re-used columns of the colonnade are an erudite quotation of an already surpassed past, which was no more understood as a known and shared heritage. The same conceptual framework is expressed in the *Torhalle* (the triumphal entrance door) of the *Lorsch Abbey*, with three vaults divided by composite semi-columns, emerging from a vital walling with red and white geometrical motives, which slightly resembled the Constantine Arco romani, with a completely new interpretation.

The Carolingian culture therefore shows an evident critical lack as regards the antique heritage, within which the early Christian buildings can not be distinguished from the classical ones and where the Latin of Cicero was known only thanks to the Fathers of the Church. The presence of just one column was therefore enough to recall the *autocritas* of Rome and to legitimate the context as an ideal copy.

On the contrary, a fundamental aspect, which distinguishes the Longobard culture in its privileged relation with the past, is the awareness of the models, the post-mortem knowledge of the tradition.

As regards the first Islamic period, strongly subject to the influences of the bordering cultures, the mosque of Damascus, built during the *Umayyad* caliphate, represents an emblematic example of the choices implemented by the Arab *élites* in the relation with a

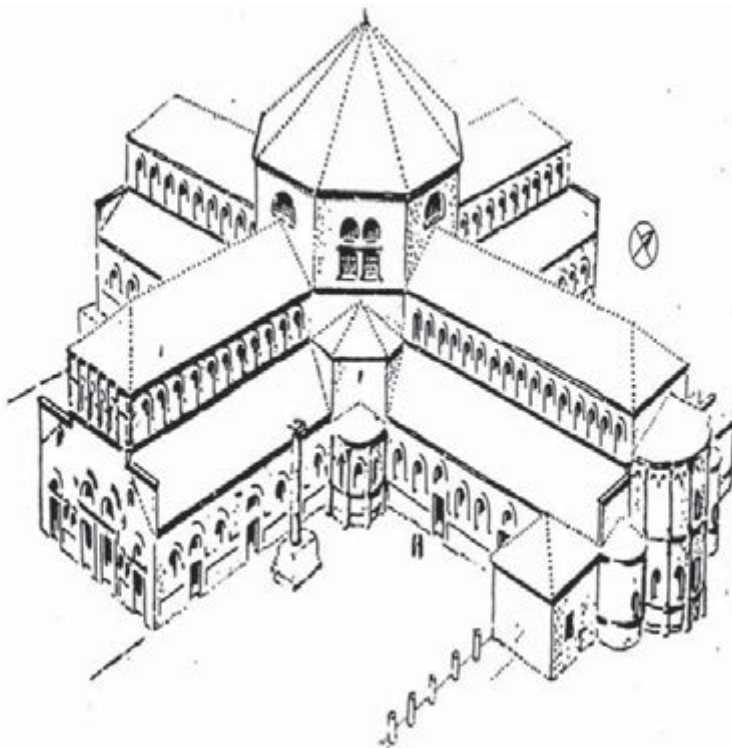


Interior of Damascus Mosque

consolidated cultural substrate; a relation, which was expressed not only at a political level, but also in the re-use of the antique spaces and of the *spolia*. The mosque was built in the place of the sacred barrier of the antique Roman temple of Jupiter, which had been the *themenos* of the Semitic *Haad* sanctuary and then, during the Byzantine era, it became the seat of the Cathedral linked to the place and the burial of the head of Saint John the Baptist. After the first initial phase, when the most ancient mosque and the church coexisted, during the reign of *Walid* (705-15) all the buildings in the *themenos* were seized and the new great mosque was built with the contribution of Syrian, Persian, Greek and Byzantine workers. While the vast re-use of the material from the Byzantine era – as in the supports, which divide in three parts the large room for the prayer – answers mainly utilitarian needs, in the choice of the place we can see a clear ideological intent, both in the

will to inherit the prestige of Christianity and in the emulation of the great monumental architectures, and even more in the special continuity with very antique structures. Also in this case we can not certainly talk about “conservation” of the past of continuity of tradition. These were choices made for a legitimation and a consent gained in relation to a civilisation, which essentially represented a news, even if it was open to syncretic developments, which in the specific case of Damascus, are well explained because of the presence *in loco* of a numerous community of Byzantines and Jews.

In the framework of the **recovery** of the antique, or better of the **Mediterranean tradition**, we find a series of cultural experimentations developed by the Longobards for the first time in Italy and which was elaborated by considering a consolidated heritage.



Qal'at-Sem'ân, Martyrium, isometric reconstruction

First of all in **architecture**. It's clear that the absence of any architectural tradition (both religious and non-religious) and of consequent usual procedures in the use of building material (the Longobards always used wood and not stones) inevitably led to the acquisition of shapes and structures which belonged to the most common current tradition. The tendency to use one type rather than another was determined mainly by the function of the place; therefore, the co-presence of places of worship both with a longitudinal plan, such as San Salvatore in Brescia, or with a centralized plan, such as Santa Maria *foris portas* or Santa Sofia in Benevento, is due to specific liturgical needs.

However, the ideological influence of the owner of the building on the “choice” of the architectural models, as well as of the liturgical use of the building and, last but not least, of the name of churches, should not be undervalued. Not accidentally, the dedication to the “Salvatore” (Saviour), for example, is found in most of the Longobard religious buildings commissioned by royal and ducal clients. In Pavia, during the second half of the 7th century a church of San Salvatore, commissioned by Aripert, i.e. by a royal client, was used as a mausoleum by the catholic dynasty, as was the San Salvatore in the monastery in Brescia, ordered by Desiderius and Ansa. The substantially aristocratic character of the Longobard culture can be easily seen – at architectural level – in the construction of San Salvatore in Brescia, dating back to the Longobard period and commissioned by the king. If analysed chronologically, it exemplifies the **process of formation of “aulic” religious architecture**, which retrieves the formulas of the traditional heritage.

From the T plan with reinforced apse during phase I of San Salvatore in Brescia, dating from the second half of the 7th

Qal'at-Sem'ân, St. Simeon Stylites Martyrium

century (similar constructions can be found in analogous complexes which date from the 6th to the 9th century and are located from the Adriatic to the Alps), there was a shift to phase II, by Desiderius and his wife Ansa, when the church was initially composed by a nave and two side aisles and just one apse. Soon after, between 760 and 762, a further intervention led to the realisation of three apses and the underlying crypt in order to place the relics of martyrs (documented since the diploma of Adelchi of 766), according to the martyr model codified in Rome in the Vatican Sanctuary and then widely spread in all Europe starting from the age of Charlemagne.

The special architecture of the three free apses represents, instead, one of the most original features of Northern-Italian Longobard architecture of the 8th century. This model no doubt comes from the renowned Syrian martyr prototypes of the 5th century – the most famous is San Simeon Stylites in *Qal'at-Sem'ân*. There are numerous replicas in the Longobard territory, many of which are located in monastic churches commissioned by royal or ducal authorities, or in funerary places of worship: Santa Maria alle Cacce in Pavia, founded by King Regimpertus, San Michele in the monastery of Santa Maria Teodote (or *della Pusterla*) in Pavia, the cemetery Church of San Michele *in insula* in Trino Vercellese, the church of the monastery San Salvatore in Sirmione, San Salvatore in Montecchia di Crosara, the church of the monastery Santa Maria *in Sylvis* a Sesto al Reghena in Pordenone, founded by Duke Erfo in 762. The same architectural model is found also in some churches in Reti of the Cantone dei Grigioni, dating from half of the 8th century, such as Santa Maria and San Martino di Didentis.



Another characteristic feature of the Longobard architecture culture was the use of centralized plans, as witnessed by many survived structures. The “tricora” of Santa Maria *foris portas* in Castelseprio – a centralized rectangular plan, three jutting ambulatories and narthex – goes back to Early-Christian tradition. The structure was supposed to be a privately-founded oratory. A similar building is found in the Longobard Tuscany, in Anghiari, under the present Pieve di Santo Stefano.

In Early-Christian architectural tradition, similar buildings were generally used for funerals. The persistence of these models in the West was probably due to the marked preference in the coeval Byzantine architecture (7th-9th centuries) for compact buildings, in particular the Greek-cross church with dome. As long ago as in the Justinian age, religious architecture tended to emphasize the presbytery thanks to a number of structural devices for liturgical purposes.

The most important example of central Longobard architecture is no doubt the

Church of Santa Sofia in Benevento, characterized by a complex and original plan and founded by the Duke of Benevento Arechi II. Even though it was not used as a chapel in the palace, its composition reminds of palatine churches, like San Vitale in Ravenna and Constantinople prototypes. Besides, the sanctuary was built for the duke and its people as a religious and political centre. This architectural model – with all possible variants of centralized forms, from rotundas to polygons – is mainly found in martyrial and devotional (*martyria*) places, among which the most illustrious are *Anastasys*, the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem of the 4th century; the *Martyrium* of San Filippo in Hierapolis of Frigia of the 5th century; San Sergio and Bacco of Constantinople of 536; San Vitale in Ravenna of 548.

After the 7th century, there seems to be no other example of this architectural style, at least in Western countries. Thanks to the revival of Early-Christian and Byzantine architecture promoted by Charlemagne, centralized plans regained favour especial-

ly in France from the 8th century within the framework of a wider political programme which envisaged the revival of the most significant elements of Old Christian culture for political-propaganda purposes. Therefore, the monument in Benevento is characterized not only by the exceptional composition but also by the precocious revival of ancient models.

The Longobards in Italy expressed a great originality also in laying the foundations for the development of an **urban culture**, which will find its fulfilment only in the middle of the Medieval era. The case of Cividale represents a prototype of a *forma urbis* in which we can find the characteristic aspects of this process, which starts from the dismantling of the Roman traditional town plan. The systematic excavations carried out in Brescia showed that the modalities of the re-use of antique spaces and structures, especially in the initial period of the settlement in Italy, highlight how did the complete lack of an urban culture in the migrants-Longobards jeopardize the ability to find a continuity with the already existing structures and how did this fact determine the fragmentation of the Roman urban space and the selection of just some areas with a mere strategic function and with modalities of occupation, which were alien to the Roman urban culture. Near the houses some spaces are destined to craft activities and to burials, which enter the city first in a isolated way, mainly within the highest aristocracy (see Cividale) and then also in the lower classes. In this first period the building typologies are simple, characterised by basic building techniques with the use of perishable (wood, earth, straw) and re-used materials.

Moreover, the most recent archaeological excavations have revealed that the Longobards (who settled in the ancient

Roman centres, declining due to wars and economic recession) placed their centres of power -the *curtis regia*, the seat of the royal representative; and the *curtis ducis*, the ducal seat- in the periphery of cities, in well-protected areas. In particular, they placed these seats near ruining public buildings over which they had fiscal rights, such as palatial *domus*, circuses and amphitheatres. This transfer of political and administrative functions from the ancient central forum areas to peripheral sectors is quite evident in Cividale, as well as in Brescia and Benevento.

The completion of this process is witnessed in an excellent way in Cividale, where we can see a re-composition of the spaces, based on a logic ruled by new political balances, linked to the presence of composite urban societies.

This happened through the polarisation of the structures of the “new” civil and clerical hierarchies, the Gastald and the *insula episcopalis*, thus anticipating the typical medieval morphology of the square, where the most important centres of the urban *élites* – the cathedral and the palace – concentrate.

The Carolingian period stands out of the Longobard dominion because of its will to refound an imperial state, which would impose its authority evenly on the territories and the cities through the alliance of government between state and church, at all levels. In this framework the city, as an expression of the concrete needs for a production place and society, is considered only as the seat of a delegated government, which is placed somewhere else in order to carry on a universal function. The effect of this ideology on the creation of the urban image is to be seen in the formal model chosen for the architectures of power, the church and the palace, which are physically linked,

similarly as happened in the Longobard *forma urbis*, but isolated from the context. These were whole building complexes protected by walls, as for example the Aachen place of Charles the Fat, the palace in *Ingelheim* or the ecclesiastic-palace complex of Frankfurt. In some ways the Carolingian experience is closer to the Muslim urbanism, which, for this reason, diverges from the solutions developed in the Longobard age, even if they both derive from a nomadic tradition.

The ideal structure of the Muslim city is the product of a profound meditation, which brings back the space to universal models, with a great geometrical clearness, elaborated for a strong and original religious understanding of the life in community, and based on the distinction between the public-representative and the private-utilitarian space. The spaces were built in consideration of the Roman-Byzantine planning technique (fortifications, *cardo-decumanus*, great handi-works) and on the basis of the oriental model of the circular city.

The fortified system is part of the experimentations of the Longobard culture, also in those cases, when already existing structures, mainly the result of the system developed in the late-Roman age, after the first barbarian invasions of the 3th - 4th centuries, were used.

The Longobards occupied Italian territory according to a specific strategy of military control—of population, agricultural resources, pasture- and woodlands, as well as trade routes. The *castrum* of Castelseprio is a prominent example: like several other castles it is mentioned in 7th-century Byzantine sources that refer to it as *Civitas*, and therefore it recalls the urban quality of the site. Between the 7th and the 8th century, these fortified citadels became juridical and administrative centres for vast royal and fiscal districts.

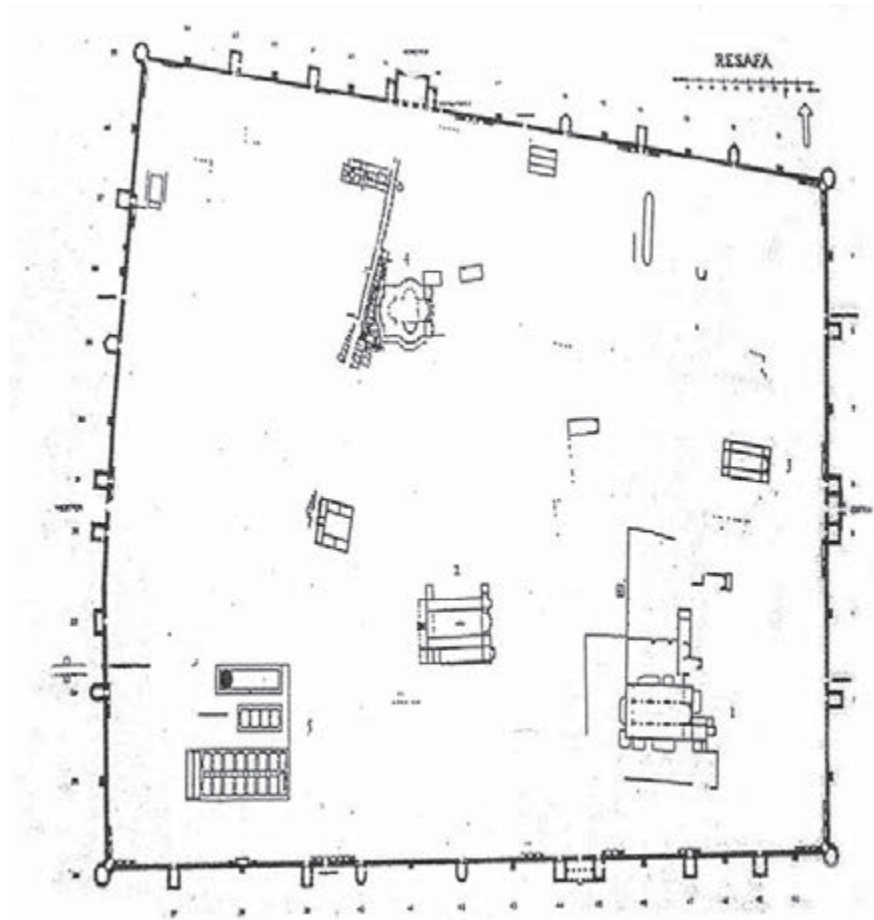
Resafa, *castrum* plan

Perhaps they were the seat of mints or temporary residences for the royal court, along wide range road paths, ensuring a rapid military response to possible Frankish invasions. Some of the citadels, such as Castelseprio, are distinguished by their city walls equipped with towers, raised for the protection of the population, and often reused as convenient supports to dwellings that were built within and attached to the towers.

Castelseprio, in particular, represents an extraordinary example of a military camp, which stands out for the special organization, the monumentality and the typological variety of the buildings in it. It is a complex and articulated settlement model, which, because of its prominent double protective and demic task, represented a fundamental reference in the development of the most typical medieval settlement system: the "castle".

The articulated functional organisation of the spaces and structures and the high formal level of the decorative ornaments, are the expression of the social prestige of the commissioner – the king himself. The consistent presence of the cult buildings with differentiated functions, both private and public, show the importance and the great meaning of the relation of the Longobard *élites* with the Church also in the development of a "new" model for the territorial settlement, where the spaces of the sacred buildings had an extremely important role in the strategies of power.

On the contrary, the castle of *Ibligo Invillino* in Friuli Venezia Giulia is less articulated as to the distribution of its buildings within the wall and bears scarce traces of the Longobard presence, while the castle of Bellinzona, on the river Ticino, was mainly used as a defensive and enclosure area.

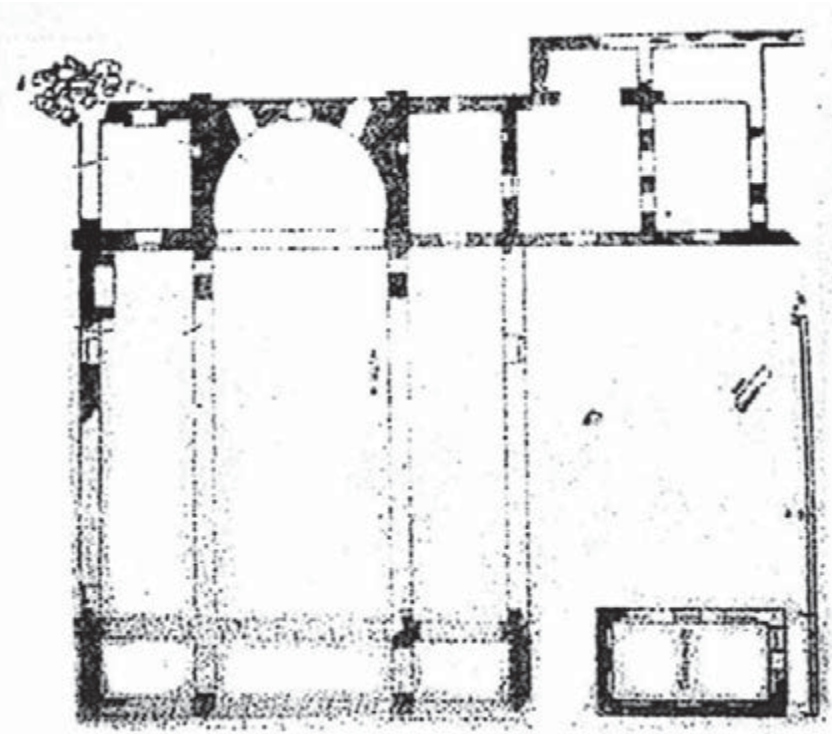


The urban quality of the Longobard *castrum* seems to have no matching examples in the West, where the territories witness a spread and almost exclusive military function of the *castra*. Vice versa in the East, along the *limina* of the Byzantine empire, during the course of the 6th century, we can witness the development of a network of *castra* with highly urban features, such as, for example, in Zenobia, Resafa, Dara, Palmira, where the functional organisation of the urban space reproduces the space of the most important centres of the Empire, also in the spectacular will of the laic and ecclesial architectures.

Diversifying aspects, which characterise the serial properties

As was often highlighted, the Longobard culture presents heterogeneous features because of various causes.

First of all the diversity of the cultural and productive features in the various territories of the former provinces of the Western Roman empire, crossed by the Longobards-migrants, determined the differences witnessed by the artistic products already in the 6th and 7th century. Some metal productions deriving from the craft continuity of the late antique shops are particularly peculiar. The most significant iconographic and technological examples are: the parade shields,

Resafa, Western Church: Presbytery with *pastophoria*

decorated with thin bronze plates, with shapes, which conserve the zoomorphic style of the German tradition, with a rich parallel production of classical compositions with leaves and weaving vegetables, or more clearly peacocks flanking trees of life and *chantaroi*, extremely popular themes in the Byzantine, Mediterranean and Middle East artistic culture; the crosses with gold plates for the burials, borrowed from the



Cross in gold foil

Mediterranean world, have decorations of the Germanic tradition and Christian and classical images and themes. This is a syncretism, which distinguishes the metal manufacturing culture of the Longobard age from the Visigoth and Frank tradition. These and other jewels, laid in the Longobard burials, witness the meaning of the *atelier* in the Cripta Balbi in Rome in the relations between the local handicraft and the Longobard purchaser.

In the heterogeneity of the artistic results found in the **Longobard architectural productions**, beyond the cultural influences deriving from the long lasting migration, influenced also the production of the workers of different origin and culture, the influence of the local specificities, the will of the commissioning *élites* to distinguish themselves in the framework of the autonomist boost, which involved the dukedoms as against the reign's overwhelming authority. Nonetheless, the dialectic, which animated

the relation between the Longobards and the local powers, both laic and religious, shall not be underestimated. Sometimes it influenced the choice of the reference models; let us just recall the case of Santa Sofia in Benevento, which looks at Byzantium both for the adoption of the architecture model and for the naming of *Haghia Sophia* in memory of the Justinian church of Constantinople.

Also the chronology influenced the cultural results; indeed, the monuments in Spoleto, which are older than the other "Longobard places" in the serial site, show a lower originality in the elaboration of an autonomous language and, viceversa, a greater adhesion to the traditional models (autochthonous and allochthonous). The significant presence of *pastoforia* in the church of San Salvatore (Spoleto) is unequivocally linked to Syrian models, as is the use of a dome to cover the presbytery and the typical bottom wall with continuous profile which includes the apse's curve; these are typical features of Byzantine church architecture. Also the architectural decorative elements which characterize the exceptional façade are influenced by the same tradition: the spirals decorations and the volute shelves are among the features of late Roman tradition in Syria. The decoration of the façades of the places of worship is totally extraneous to Western culture, whilst it is typical for Syrian religious architecture (as is seen in the places of worship dating back to the 6th century in the limestone plateau in the north of Syria). All these features are part of a more complex frame where Oriental artists, linked to the presence of Syrian monastic communities (witnessed by sources and the hagiographic tradition of the duchy), are commissioned by the Longobards who had not developed their own style yet; the Longobard *facies* of San Salvatore in

Spoletto still dates back to the 7th century. Similarly, the *Tempietto sul Clitunno*,— which is characterized by the same above-mentioned features.

As to **pictorial evidence**, present in many of the monuments applying for WHL, almost every element is attributed to the great and refined Roman-Byzantine school. The use of aulic traditional models was possible also thanks to the presence in Italy of Oriental artists, many of whom had flown from their countries owing to iconoclastic persecutions. These artists also painted the extraordinary pictorial cycle of *Santa Maria foris portas* in Castelseprio, depicting the history of Christ on the basis of the ProtoGospels, in accordance with Byzantine school models from towards the end of the 7th century. Even though there is chronological reference to analogous decoration cycles (for example, that of the monastery of *Müstair*, which however dates back to the 9th century), the paintings of Castelseprio are considerably different because of their special smoothness and extraordinary elegance; the only affinities could be found with previous or, at the most, coeval works, such as the paintings of *Santa Maria Antiqua* in Roma, of which scarce fragments remain.

Despite of its fragmentation, the decoration of *San Salvatore* in Brescia is no doubt one of the richest Early Medieval examples among those still existing, even richer than the *Tempietto Longobardo* in Cividale, analogous for historical circumstances and for style (the same method for the integration of ornamentation and relief through the insertion of colour and green and blue vitreous bulbs in the stucco flowers is used). However, the fusion among stuccos and paintings is totally original, with the outstanding figures with faces painted on stucco halos. The revival of stucco lacunar ceilings is



precocious. The eclectic approach in the fusion of Ravenna (*Sant'Apollinare in Classe*) and Roman models (*San Paolo foris portas*) is extraordinary especially as to the use of stuccos in the architectural elements (sub-arches and arch rings), of traditional decorations (naturalistic treatment of figures and attention to architectural and landscape backgrounds of Hellenistic-Roman tradition), British decorations (in the use of aniconic interlace themes, the same which are found in the Longobard miniature codes, such as the *Nonantola Code*) and German decorations (codes of the libraries of *St. Gallen* and *Einsiedeln*). As to the complex iconography of Brescia there are corresponding elements with the decoration of *Santa Maria foris portas* in Castelseprio, *San Martino ai Monti* in Roma, *San Vincenzo al Volturno*, *Malles*. Clear analogies, especially from the point of view of technical realisation, are found in the paintings of the Church of *Santa Sofia* in Benevento, to such an extent that it is thought that artists operating in the

Southern duchy had been trained in Lombardy.

However, the pictorial tradition of *Santa Sofia* appears original for the liveliness of narration, the naturalistic style and the expressionistic élan which have no parallel in the production of the *Langobardia Maior*, especially if compared to artefacts, such as the *Ratchis Altar* and the plastic and pictorial decorations of the Friulan *Tempietto Longobardo* in *Santa Maria in Valle*. Strong similarities are instead found with the painting of *San Vincenzo al Volturno*, with those of the *Crypt of the Original Sin* in *Matera*, while examples of Benevento painting are present in the churches of *San Biagio* in *Castellamare di Stabia*, *dei Santi Rufo* and *Carponio* in *Capua* and in *San Michele Cave* in *Olevano sul Tusciano*, dating from around the 9th-10th centuries.

As far as the frescos preserved in the presbytery of the *Clitunno Tempietto* are concerned, they belong to the most

current postclassical Roman tradition, for the accurate reference to the clipeum images of Santa Maria Antiqua dating back to the Giovanni VII period (705 – 707), to the mosaic decoration of the oratory of San Venanzio annexed to the Lateran Baptistery and that of the Triumph Arch of San Lorenzo *foris portas*.

Tradition and innovation are therefore the terms around which all Longobard artwork is developed, with preference to – depending on the contexts – the local or Oriental tradition, that is the new ideas coming from the “Barbarian” Europe or the Byzantine East, or also from coeval Arab culture.

Major innovation is found in the **stucco plastic decoration**; a unique example (*unicum* from artistic point of view) is found in the Tempietto Longobardo in Cividale. The renewed attention during the Longobard period for stucco architectural

decoration is probably due to an important analogous tradition, existing since Roman times in the Merovingian area, and also to the great availability of plaster in Paris.

From the half of the 6th century, the production of stucco sarcophaguses on wooden structures has been known in Paris and surroundings. Fragments of stucco frames with plant-like decorations coming from the funerary church of St. Pierre and St. Bartolomeo in the Merovingian necropolis of Saint Denis also date back to the end of the 6th century. Yet, the great development of plaster plastic between the 8th and the 9th century, with the presence of highly - specialized artists, is probably linked to Oriental tradition and to the *Umayyad* conquest of Spain in 756. It is common knowledge that the dynasty of the *Umayyad* adopted and spread many of the cultural ideas in the conquered Byzantine areas, among which the outstanding tradition of stuccos. Not accidentally, more than once the stuccos of Cividale have been compared to the analogous ornamentation of the *Umayyad* castles of *Khirbat al Mafjar* and of *Qasr al-Hayr al-Gharbi*, of the first half of the 8th century, where the first figures in the round realised with this technique are present. In particular, in the *Khirbat* Bath there is a wide repertoire of figures, with statues of the owner and of nude girls, while on the dome of the hearing hall there are clipeums containing heads.

The works of Cividale are also characterized by refined decoration with geometric and plant-like patterns on brick walls, which – as the aniconic plaster ornamentation, both plant-like and geometric, of the cenotaph of Agilbert in the Crypt of St. Paul in Jouarre – bear witness of the *Umayyad* (and Sassanid) influence. The same sequence of images within the arches with plant-like and geometric decorative elements is also found in decoration

plaster fragments in St. Martin in Disentis (Klostermus) and in Vouneuil sous Biard (Poitiers, Mus. Saint Croix) dating back to the first half of the 8th century.

Thus, also the “language” of the Early-Medieval stuccos of the Longobard period is composite (as is all Pre-Charlemagne Early-Medieval culture) and formed by various decorations which are still strongly linked to the Hellenistic-Roman tradition. This is proven by the fact that in the Church of San Salvatore in Brescia the sub-arch stuccos bear witness of strong affinities with Late-Antique-Byzantine models, such as those of Pore-, of the Justinian age.

Also regarding the composite character of **architectural sculpture** during the Longobard period, there had been important contacts with the Barbarian European tradition which, in a number of cases, seems to have changed and spread the most traditional themes of the Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine tradition to reintroduce them in original forms.

Once more the Merovingian period played a fundamental role in the coeval production also on the Italian territory, by showing that the Alps were not an insurmountable barrier; conversely, they opened the way to cultural exchange. From the end of the 6th century to the end of the 8th century, the region of Aquitania was an economically flourishing, intellectually lively and religious area. This contributed to the development of a special “culture” which was especially expressed at artistic level in the manufacturing of stones, in particular capitals and marble sarcophaguses. From Toulouse, where marble was extracted and manufactured in specialized workshops, the products were exported through the Rhone (eastwards) and the Seine (northwards). Moreover, what

Stuccoes from Khirbat al-Mafjar (Jerusalem, Israel Museum)



Ravenna, Baptistery of the Orthodox, Stuccoes covering the dome

influenced Merovingian sculpture, especially reliefs decorating sarcophagi, was not the Western Early-Christian tradition, that is the Roman tradition, but rather the Syrian-Egyptian art of the 6th-7th century. The sarcophagus of Saint Drausius (Paris, Louvre), entirely decorated with vine shoots symmetrically placed at the sides of a *chrismon*, immediately reminds of the decoration on the pediment of the Clitunno Tempio, as the pediments of the Baptistery of Saint Jean in Poitiers, of the 7th century resemble the architecture of the façade of San Salvatore in Spoleto.

The Gallic tradition in the decoration of church façades was not totally extraneous to coeval culture, however: this was no isolated phenomenon if the Church of San Salvatore in Spoleto is taken into consideration. This also leads to the hypotheses that there were common cultural roots, particularly with reference to artists. The specialization of “Merovingian” marble sculptors is astonishingly exemplified by the architectural decoration of the Abbey of Jouarre, founded around 630 near Meaux in the Marna Valley, where ancient spoils are perfectly combined with newly-built capitals, coming from the Merovingian workshops of the Pyrenees.

Analogous expertise in the integration between spoils and new architectural elements is seen in the Clitunno Tempio and the near Church of San Salvatore in Spoleto, as well as in the Tempio Longobardo in Cividale and the Church of San Salvatore in Brescia. Coptic artists were asked to explain the high artistic level of Merovingian sculpture, as Syrian and Byzantine artists were the authors of the architectural sculptures belonging to several Spanish churches of the 7th century, such as the Church of San Juan

Bautista de Banos, in the province of Palencia, of 661, San Pedro de la Nave in the province of Zamora, the Church of Quintanilla de la Vinas, in the province of Burgos. The latter, in particular, is characterized by a carving style, in the architectural reliefs, which is very similar to that of the *Ratchis* Altar in Cividale, an original artefact combining the great Longobard jewellery tradition with European-Barbarian tradition.

The *Tegurium di Callisto*, in the above-mentioned Baptistery of the Episcopal complex in Cividale, representing the most renowned and important work of the classical sculpture production of the “Liutprand revival”, with Late-Antique and Early-Christian themes, belongs to a very different style.

The marble slabs which are part of the liturgical furnishings of San Salvatore in Brescia, in particular the slab with peacock reminding of Ravenna models of the 5th and 6th century, belong, instead, to the same current.

Comparative analysis for the criteria vi

The critic historiography of the latest decades has showed how can the influences of the Longobards in Italy be considered more numerous than it was believed in the past, as witnessed by the survived evidences in many sectors of human expression and of everyday life, from language to names, place names, laws and some aspects of religion and traditions (see the historic introduction).

More significant, because it is universal, is the heritage of the Longobards in the artistic and literary fields. Certainly the Longobards, together with other “barbarian” people, as highlighted by Julius Schlosser in his thick volume *Magistra Latinitas und magistra*

Barbaritas (1937), contributed to a great extent to the late antique and early medieval civilisation. Their influences are the result of what Braudel defined as “cultural pollen”, which influenced the Mediterranean civilisations and contributed to the definition of the historical-cultural identity of modern Europe through the centuries.

First of all the Longobards, because of their different “feeling” and “re-using” the antique elements, allowed the survival of numerous materials and classical architecture artistic forms and models, which for centuries represented the universal reference for European and Western artists (just think about the numerous classic reprisals in art and architecture, which characterised the western history).

Moreover, they contributed in a fundamental way to the transmission of literary, scientific, technical, historic and juridical works of the antiquity up to today. They used to be copied by the monks amanuensis also in the monasteries founded or re-used by the Longobards. These works, which are at the basis of the cultural and scientific reprise of Renaissance (just think about the *De Architectura* of Vitruvius – found in 1414 in Montecassino by Poggio Bracciolini – the only text about architecture integrally survived from antiquity, which became the theoretical basis of western architecture, from Renaissance to the 19th century, the principal reference of Leon Battista Alberti, Palladio Sangallo, etc.), still live in the contemporary culture and are the basic elements in the formative programmes in the school and advanced courses in many countries.

Within the contribution which the Longobard culture in Italy gave to the

creation of Medieval Europe, the role assumed for the development of the Christian tradition by the cult of San Michele sul Gargano must be taken into account. Most historians believe that the spread of the cult of San Michele in Medieval Western countries represented nothing but the starting point of a process which saw the Sanctuary of San Michele sul Gargano, which has some unique elements both as to the configuration of the site and the continuity in the spread of the cult which characterized the cave from Pre-Christian times to the contemporary period.

No other Late-Antique sanctuary – excluding a few Roman examples – reveals the same continuity in the cult, witnessed by literary, epigraphic and monumental sources. In particular as to epigraphic sources, the sanctuary is the only example in its genre, thanks to the Semitic, Greek, Latin, but also Germanic, from Gothic to Longobard, Frankish, Ancient German, Saxon and Ancient English inscriptions found on its

structures. The Garganic sanctuary in Monte Sant'Angelo, strengthened and internationalised by the Longobard dynasties, is still a place of cult and a pilgrimage destination, which, with medieval connotations, still attracts people from Italy and abroad.

The Longobard experience was immortalised in literary historical and musical works in various ages, which contributed to keep the event alive, as happened also with the legends developed around this people. Beyond the most famous *Origo gentis Langobardorum* (7th century) and *Historia Langobardorum* (8th century) by Paul the Deacon – which paved the way to the various national historiographies of the European people, together with the *Histories* of other Germanic *gentes* – let us recall the *Adelchi*, the tragedy published in 1822 by Alessandro Manzoni, who narrates the end of the Longobard reign as experienced by Adelchi, the son of the last king Desiderius, and of his sister Ermengarda, rejected by Charlemagne for political reasons. Her tragic end is described in the famous verses:

« *Sparsa le trecce morbide
su l'affannoso petto,
lenta le palme, e rorida
di morte il bianco aspetto,
giace la pia, col tremolo
sguardo cercando il ciel* »

(“With silken tresses flowing / O'er anguished breast apace, / With listless palms and deadly / Dew on her pallid face, / She lies, pure soul, her trembling / Glance unto Heaven cast” – translated by Lorna De' Lucchi).

The legendary history of the Longobards is recalled also by Georg Friedrich Händel in his “Rodelinda, Regina de' Longobardi” (Rodelinda, Queen of the Longobards), one of his best lyric operas, which saw numerous representations in the 18th century.

3.d Integrity and Authenticity

The choice of monuments and places to be included in the nominated serial property has been also made according to integrity and authenticity criteria.

The **integrity** condition is intended to be the state of conservation of a property, under the twofold perspective of its material features and its urban context.

- Functional Integrity: it defines the continuity of use during times.

- Historic-structural integrity: it defines the state of conservation of the property in its present condition considering its transformations during times, as well as its genuine readability in relation with the subsequent modifications.

- Visual-aesthetic integrity: it defines the state of conservation of the property environment/context as well as its own relation with it.

The **authenticity** is intended as the truthfulness of the information sources which define the heritage nature and quality. We deal then with two main meanings of the term, which refer to the documentary evidence of the information sources, that is to say to their veridicity, being them based on a critical analysis.

The aforesaid criteria, as well as those concerning the integrity condition, have been taken into account for the properties selection/exclusion in the definition of the serial site “*The Longobards in Italy. The places of the power (568-774 AD)*”.

Therefore, the characteristics of the excluded Longobard monuments and sites in Italy are:

1. Buildings which could be ascribed to the Longobard period only through non-available or partially-available scarce archaeological remains.
2. Buildings which could be ascribed to



Rome, Castel Sant'Angelo, colossal bronze Angel

the Longobard period only through scarce portions of walls included in subsequent stratifications which completely changed the original context and do not allow to recognize a genuine artistic quality.

3. Buildings which are known only because of written sources.

4. Buildings which previous existence is testified only by the discovery of Longobard artifacts: structural elements, fragments of architectonic sculpture, liturgical equipment, burial or grave plates.

As mentioned in chapter 2, a further decision has been taken by limiting the CHRONOLOGY referred to the period which is conventionally ascribed to the Longobard hegemony in Italy, that is between their arrival in Italy (568 AD) and the end of the Kingdom (774 AD).

This fact clearly excluded from the nomination all the post-Desiderian expressions (subsequent to 774 AD) which could be referred only to the Duchy of Benevento. In fact this principality went on beyond the Early Middle Ages. The extension of the chronological period would have caused some troubles in respect of the transition period here considered, from two points of view: the comparative literature of the proposed monuments and the recognition-definition of a language which is, by its nature, extremely articulated and heterogeneous, yet coherent with the cultural pluralism expressed by the Longobards.

According to the aforesaid parameters, the excluded remains testifying the Longobard presence in Italy could be grouped together as follows:

1. Buildings which could be ascribed to the Longobard period only through non-available or partially-available scarce archaeological remains.

Sesto al Reghena (Pordenone): Church of S. Maria in Sylvis Monastery - This Monastery was established around the half of the VIII century by Erfo, Anto and Marco, Friulian nobles of ducal stock, and then tremendously transformed during times. Some dig data related to the Longobard phase show that there was a three-apse church in the Southern yard of the present abbey as well as some sculptural fragments among which there is the so called urn of S. Anastasia (excluded for the parameters 1 and 4).

Gazzo Veronese (Verona): S. Maria Church - This Monastery was established during Liutprand period, which knowledge is provided by written sources and scarce archaeological relics as well as by sculptural elements of the liturgical equipment dated back to the first half of the VIII century (excluded for the parameters 1, 3 and 4).

Nonantola (Modena): Abbey - It was founded in 752 by Longobard king Astolphus and was deeply transformed during the times; actual *facies* dates back to Romanesque age. Archaeological excavations have been carrying out (excluded for the parameter 1).

2. Buildings which could be ascribed to the Longobard period only through scarce portions of walls included in subsequent stratifications which completely changed the original context and do not allow to recognize a genuine artistic quality.

Sirmione (Brescia): S. Salvatore Monastic Church - The presence of the church, which is part of a monastic complex, is testified by documents dated back to the half of the VIII century (CDL) and by a pluteus fragment reporting the name of Desiderius and his son Adelchis. What remains from the original plan of the

Church, which was composed by one single hall with three contiguous apses with extradoses, is just a portion of the oriental wall, part of the hall and some ancient descriptions. Recent excavations and documentary evidences permitted to date the church back to 760 AD; these excavations revealed a crypt with the same dimension and shape of the Church Eastern side; the crypt is close to the side-walls, which thing suggests to date it back to the X century or to the period close to the erection of the Church (excluded for the parameter 2).

Pavia: S. Maria Teodote Monastery - The monastery, mentioned by Paul the Deacon, was built in proximity of the walls and deeply transformed during the subsequent centuries. The excavations conducted in 1970 uncovered, at the foundations level, the remains of a crypt with central plan and three-apse extremity, probably dating back to the half of the VIII century. Such remains have been then re-covered (excluded for the parameter 2).

Pavia: S. Maria delle Cacce Church - The Church was completely reconstructed during the fascist period. The only intact remains of the Longobard Ages are few portions of the outer walls of the crypt (excluded for the parameter 2).

Pavia: S. Eusebio Church - The remains of the Longobard period are just some capitals, re-used in the Romanesque crypt, and perhaps little portions of the outer perimeter of the crypt (excluded for the parameter 2).

Pavia: S. Felice Monastery - S. Felice Church, which was commissioned by Desiderius and his wife Ansa, was called Monastery of the Queen. For what concerns the Dark Ages Church, only the Southern side, reconstructed

approximately during the 1930s, and limited portions of the Southern apse walls have survived intact. Excavations conducted in 1996 uncovered some remains which permit to recognize in the Church plan the three-apse extremity. There is a crypt in phase with the three-apse structure. Inside the crypt there is a passage running through the three openings with apses, which contain reliquary-altars, probably dated back to the X century. On the walls, scanty traces of the painted decorations are visible (the study of such decorations has just begun). The modifications which underwent the Church, in particular those of the early XI century and subsequently of the XV-XVI century, deeply modified the building plan. An analytical outline of the buildings phases has not been accomplished yet (excluded for the parameter 2).

3. Buildings which are known only because of written sources.

Volturno (Isernia): S. Vincenzo al Volturno – S. Vincenzo al Volturno Monastery, centre of a great signory, was erected by three Longobard nobles from Benevento: Taso, Tato and Paldo. This complex has been subjected to excavations and researches for more than twenty years; initially they have been run by an Anglo-Italian team who uncovered considerable, even if fragmentary, remains belonging to the Longobard period. The most relevant find is still the underground crypt of Abbot Epiphanius, which contains IX century paintings (excluded for the parameter 3).

Leno (Brescia): S. Benedetto male Monastery – S. Benedetto di Leno Benedictine male Monastery was erected by the King Desiderio and his wife Ansa in 756, just after the erection of S. Salvatore di Brescia female Monastery. These

foundations were set up in order to control and develop trading and manufacturing activities, making Brescia – which was an artisan city – interact with the rural economy of Leno.

The partially excavated crypt, along with huge sculpture documentation – dated back to a period approximately included between the VIII and the IX century - and a tomb with a painted cross are the few portions of the Monastery *ad Leones* today survived. Only extended archaeological researches could implement the acquisition of other structures.

Leno is one of the greatest settling areas of Brescia middle-land, for two main reasons: the discovery of worship buildings, which vertical structures are not preserved, and the four cemetery areas, which surround the current residential area (excluded for the parameter 3).

Pavia: S. Salvatore Church – The Monastery was close to present S. Salvatore Church, popularly known as S. Mauro Church, while its extensions were in the area now occupied by the Military Engineers' Barracks.

The Church was erected in 657 by the Longobard King Aripert I, probably to celebrate the definitive conversion to Catholicism (*Historia Langobardorum*, IV 48). In 1782 the Monastery was destroyed and subsequently, in 1860, Pontoniers' Barracks were erected in the same area.

Pavia: S. Agata al Monte Monastery – Sources mention this place as a 7th century foundation; subsequently the Monastery was completely reconstructed according to Romanesque patterns. The Longobard Queen Conicperga was buried in the Church of the Monastery; the inscription on her gravestone is now kept

in the City Museums (excluded for the parameter 3).

Pavia: S. Maria delle Pertiche – S. Maria delle Pertiche Church, mentioned by Paulus the Deacon as being Queen Rodelinda's Mausoleum, was drawn in some of Leonardo da Vinci's famous sketches, which highlight its central plan. This Church is also represented in several '700-'800 reliefs. The Church was destroyed in 1815 (excluded for the parameter 3).

Pavia: S. Giovanni Battista Church – This foundation, subsequently destroyed, was erected by Gondibert, daughter of Theodolinda (excluded for the parameter 3).

Pavia: Royal Palace – It was the most important Longobard Civil Architectural work of the city of Pavia, which was the capital of the Longobard kingdom from 625 to the kingdom fall in 774 AD. The building, destroyed during the XI century, had been repeatedly reconstructed during the Longobard Ages (excluded for the parameter 3).

Milan: S. Maria d'Aurona Monastery – The Monastery, probably erected by King Liutprand around 740 AD in the city of Milan, was dedicated to Aurona, the daughter of the duke of Asti (Aurona is mentioned by Paul the Deacon in the *Historia Langobardorum*, IV, 22). The oldest documentary evidence of the Monastery, which was later on dedicated to S. Agata, dates back to 880 AD. During the XV century, the Monastery was joined to the adjacent S. Agostino Monastery, next to Porta Nuova. Once even the last nuns of S. Agostino moved away, the building was divided into lots and sold (excluded for the parameter 3).

Monza: S. Giovanni Battista Church – Royal Palace – Erected by the Queen

Theodolina as a royal residence, it later became the mausoleum of Agilulf and Theodolinda's daughter. Paul the Deacon mentioned the fresco cycle of this complex, which represented the Longobard saga, commissioned by Theodolinda.

The remains of the Dark Ages Church have been destroyed in order to erect the current Cathedral. Two slabs of the presbyterial enclosure belonging to the early medieval building have been embedded in the façade of the Church; they date back to the VI-VII century (excluded for the parameters 3 and 4).

4. Buildings which previous existence is testified only by the discovery of Longobard artifacts: structural elements, fragment of architectonic sculpture, liturgical equipment, burial or grave plates.

Milan: S. Simpliciano and S. Nazaro Basilicas – The reconstruction activities conducted on S. Simpliciano and S. Nazaro Basilicas by the Longobard monarchy are attested only by the discovery of tegulae labelled with kings' names (excluded for the parameters 3 and 4).

Milan: S. Giovanni in Conca – The basilica was finally destroyed in 1949 to build a road system; the only evidences of the complex are the crypt and part of the apse, which however date back to the XI century (excluded for the parameter 4).

Bobbio (Piacenza): Monastery – Unfortunately it is not possible to recognize traces of the Longobard period in the architectural complex which has been repeatedly violated.

The Longobard presence is, however, testified by the discovery of fragments of liturgical equipment as well as of other artifacts (excluded for the parameters 3 and 4).

Ferentillo (Spoleto): S. Pietro in Valle – A large number of undamaged sculptural evidences belongs to the original phase of the Monastery which dates back to the first half of the VIII century (excluded for the parameter 4).

Farfa (Rieti): Monastic complex – S. Maria di Farfa Abbey was erected around the half of the VI century and subsequently rebuilt after the destruction caused by the Longobards in the 7th century. The Monastery became economically and politically very important because of the great donations made first by the Longobard dukes of Spoleto and later on by Longobard Kings like Liutprand. This fact is attested by a huge written documentation. No Longobard structures have been recognized till now, except for a large number of re-employed supports which could be dated back to the half of the VIII century (excluded for the parameter 4).

Capitals such as **Monza, Milan and Pavia** have been excluded from the nomination for the same parameters. Despite the fact that these sites are important centres of power – which are also relevant in the history of the Longobard presence in Italy – the architectures built by the Longobards are known only through written sources or limited material evidences.

Paul the Deacon constantly recalls the city of **Monza** and Pavia as Theodolinda's resort. It was Theodolinda who commissioned a palace in the Roman style, which unfortunately did not survive up to the present time. It was abundantly frescoed with a series of images representing history and traditions of the Longobard people. A similar situation concerns S. Giovanni Church: its cruciform plan and magnificent furniture

are known only because of written sources.

Archaeological emergency excavations, conducted in the Cathedral during the second half of the last century, revealed the presence of sumptuous burials: one of these was so precious to be assigned to the Queen Theodolinda. Most of the liturgical ornaments, donated by Agilulf to the basilica (hanging crowns) have gone missing: they are known today through written sources and graphical reliefs only.

The royal city of **Milan** was a manufacturing and artisanal centre. It is mostly mentioned for the re-employment of Roman imperial public buildings, such as: the palace – the diploma issuing place of the King – and the Roman circus where the throne co-optation ceremony of Adoloald, son of Agilulf and Theodolinda, took place (604).

Paul the Deacon repeatedly recalls **Pavia**, from 571 AD capital of the Longobard Kingdom, as one of the most important confluence places between the Longobard Arian tradition and Roman Christianity, which was sponsored by missionaries directly sent by the Pope. It was not a coincidence if the Church of S. Eusebio became the seat of an Arian bishop then converted to orthodox Christianity. The Deacon's chronicle is full of information about the building activities of the Longobard Kings. This activity consisted in the erection of a large number of Churches – which were often employed as Royal family mausoleums –, Monasteries and fortifications. Among them, there is the royal palace commissioned by Cunipert, which was probably next to the one erected by the Goth King Theodoric and subsequently used by Alboin.

Written sources record it as a culturally brilliant city, rich in buildings, and crucial from the traders' point of view because of

the exploitation of two important rivers: Ticino and Po. The Comacchio treaty, drawn in 715 AD between Liuprand and the city merchants, is the best evidence of the role of the capital of *Langobardia Major*.

The existence of several Longobard buildings is unfortunately known only through the written sources records. We hope for urban archaeological researches and rescue interventions of the survived structures through projects of valorization, which could “re-construct” the urban frame and assign the City Museums evidences to their own specific contexts.

The monuments of **Capua** have been excluded for the low chronology, being the city founded in 856 during the Principality of Benevento.

With reference to Salerno, the city was founded by Arechis II and flourished after 774 A.D. under his successors. The Church of **S. Pietro a Corte** in Salerno has not been excluded only for the chronological criteria, but also for the difficulty to clearly identify its original phase within the present architectural pattern.

3.d.1. Series integrity and authenticity

The nomination of the serial site for the inscription on the World Heritage List follows integrity and authenticity criteria according to the *Nara Document* (1995). With regard to those properties of the series which have been used in the subsequent ages (the *Gastaldaga* area with the so called Tempietto Longobard and the Episcopal complex with the Patriarchal Palace remains in Cividale del Friuli; S. Salvatore-S. Giulia Monastery in Brescia; S. Salvatore Basilica in Spoleto; the Clitunno

Tempietto at Campello; S. Sofia Church in Benevento; S. Michele Sanctuary in Monte S. Angelo), the urban transformations and building works which took place after the Longobard period are still evident on the monuments. However, the history course did not prejudice the perception and readability of their most ancient periods; on the contrary, any epoch and culture which followed the Early Middle Ages did interact with pre-existing artistic complexes. In fact, it often happened that later interventions themselves guaranteed and assured the survival of many ancient remains which today belong to extraordinary historic-artistic settings.

Most of the buildings of Castelseprio-Torba castrense complex are instead excluded from the aforesaid phenomenon: they have been abandoned during the course of centuries. The non-urbanization of the monumental area, which spreads out a hillside terrace in front of Olona river, facilitated a close relationship between its ancient structures and the surrounding natural environment made of wooded areas with long-stemmed robinia, oak trees, chestnut trees, hornbeams as well as a dense underwood.

It should be noted that all the conservation and maintenance interventions on the properties nominated for the inscription on the WHL are preceded by deep and detailed researches both on their historical context and materials. These operations follow the authenticity criterion, in search of the highest maintenance level of the properties original characteristics, typologies, systems, building and decorative techniques, in accordance with the most sophisticated methodologies and procedures internationally approved.

Not an intervention, even those on monuments included in the proposed *buffer zones*, could be conducted without authorization and direct control of the local department of the Ministry for

Cultural Heritage and Activities (Superintendency of Cultural Heritage). These represent the competent body for the cultural heritage preservation, according to national rules.

The implementation of the national heritage preserving rules as well as the constant monitoring and the rigorous plans of preservation, conducted respectively by the national and local competent bodies and by the regional authorities (such as Municipality, Province and Region) permit to preserve the heritage during the course of time, ensuring the integrity and authenticity maintenance of any property.

In conclusion, the proposed series follows integrity and authenticity criteria for what concerns decorated complexes and buildings in both their specificity and totality. Indeed the series does represent the universality of the monumental expressions of the historico-cultural group of the Longobards.

3.d.1.1 Single properties integrity

Cividale del Friuli

The Longobard Little Temple accomplishes all those criteria which permit to recognize a high integrity level. From the point of view of the historic-structural integrity, the Longobard period is clearly readable in the transformations occurred during the course of time; it is well preserved both in its structure and decoration. The subsequent phases passed without compromising the monument totality: it was erected in the late Longobard period, which thing is still visible in its vertical structures up to the vault base. This one was reconstructed after the 1222 earthquake. The following components are ascribed to the original complex: architectonic elements (such as

pillars, capitals and corbels carrying the presbyterial vault), the mosaic flooring of the hall, with *opus sectile* geometrical patterns, and the partition marble wall between the hall and the presbytery. Stucco and fresco decorations as well accurately reflect the figurative pattern realized during the VIII century, which is possible since the subsequent transformations did not affect their readability and conservation. Indeed, late Middle Ages and Renaissance frescoes realized on the works of the VIII have just partially compromised the readability of the last ones. By the way, they have been refurbished by restoration works conducted during the 1960s. The preserved portion of stuccoes allows us to understand richness and artistic quality of the aesthetics proper of the original complex. In respect of the visual-aesthetic integrity, considered under the point of view of its context, it could be noted how the Little Temple, erected in the *gastaldaga*, was included in S. Maria in Valle Monastery construction. The transformation phases of the Monastery always followed the Little Temple architecture and spatiality, giving to the architectonic and environmental complex the high historic and artistic level which has well survived during times. Even the urban frame of both the *gastaldaga* and Episcopal complex changed during times, yet without compromising the genuine medieval structure of the city. On the contrary, these contexts, even if modified during the centuries, deeply conditioned Cividale urban development, showing a time constancy which is highlighted by their significant readability in the present urban setting.

Consequently, from the environmental conditions point of view, no integrity compromising factors are present, as provided by sec. 6 of "*Carta di Venezia*".

With reference to the Episcopal complex, the "*ara di Ratchis*" (Ratchis' Altar), it is intact from the historic-structural and aesthetic point of view. The four marble slabs framing the altar are entirely preserved. The Callistus Hole, restored in 1946, remained essentially intact and shows seven of the eight original small arches with allegoric figures and decorations. All pillars and capitals are the original ones; the parapet only was modified during the last restoration work, with the inclusion of further Dark Ages sculptural slabs which compromises neither its aesthetic integrity nor its readability. As for the Ratchis Altar, the structural integrity is guaranteed by the well preserved status of the property.

The preserved structural portions of Callistus Patriarchal Palace present a non-constant visible height of about 1 meter. The remains are stored in the lower-ground of the *Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti* (house of the Archaeological Museum). They form a partially readable level which permits to recognize the original phase of the palace where Callistus set during the Longobard period. This phase is represented by wall portions which extension and complexity is not comparable to any other partially available Longobard architecture. Cobble and scappled stone masonry were restored during the '70s. After that only few consolidation works have been conducted on them.

Brescia

S. Salvatore Church, included in the monastic complex of S. Salvatore – S. Giulia, belongs to the Desiderian period; its structural integrity level suggests to consider this monument as one of the most important and well preserved structural evidences of the Dark Ages religious architectures, together with the Longobard Little Temple. The Church has

a three-nave pattern with pillars built by re-employed materials of Classical Antiquity and Byzantine period. Such a pattern is clearly visible despite subsequent transformations, such as the chapels and the steeple erections (respectively in the XIV-XVI and in the XIV centuries), the construction of a new façade against the old one, the complex enlargement through the erection of the great northern cloister-garth in the XV century, and S. Giulia Church in the XVI century. The fresco and stucco decorations, today preserved on the northern and southern walls of the nave, clearly prove the spatial and architectural continuity of the Longobard period despite the subsequent transformations. They were realized respecting the plan of S. Salvatore Church and the present urban context. With particular reference to this last point, it should be reported that part of the urban context is occupied also by the huge archaeological area of the Roman *domus*, with a high level of visual-aesthetic integrity and conservation.

The adjacent monumental area, with its majestic buildings, allows us to recognize immediately the presence of the ancient city centre inside the contemporary one, which follows a good part of the old levels and spaces. This is an Italian rare example of highly preserved Roman monuments inside urban centres. In the Italian scenario, indeed, the most ancient evidences did not survive because of the built-up area continuity. The original remains are today visible, except for the portion of *Capitolium* walls; this building, restored between 1823 and 1830, was completed also to host the National Museum, the first city museum. In 1935 the pronaos was also restored with part of the discovered original blocks reporting the empire epitaph. The internal furnishings are currently stored in S. Giulia City Museum, waiting for a

replacement in the temple once the ongoing archaeological researches and upgrading works will be finished.

The Dark Ages evidences which were discovered on abandoned levels of the classical monuments seem to be extremely important from the documentary point of view. They have been stored, for the most part, *in situ*. Just remains in bad conditions have been removed from the original place, upon proper and detailed documentation. They are now stored either in S. Giulia Museum or in the premises of the Superintendency of Cultural Heritage of Lombardia Region.

Castelseprio – Torba

The historic, archaeological and architectonic aspects of this complex are extremely interesting because here the conservation and readability levels of the Longobard period are differently visible, even if present in the monumental complexes of many sites.

At the Longobards arrival, the *castrum* surrounded by walls was already furnished with its monumental structures. Furthermore it displayed an urban style pattern which core was formed by the most important worship buildings: S. Giovanni Basilica with the adjacent Baptistery and the Torba Tower.

The structural integrity level of S. Maria *foris portas* Church is so high that it is possible to recognize its original phase both in the walls, except for the two side apses restored during the '40s, and in the *opus sectile* marble flooring. The original phase is also evident in the apse frescoes, which conservation grade allows us to clearly enjoy the pictorial cycle. A similar readability can be noticed in the Torba Tower frescoes discovered in its two levels. It should be mentioned that the tower wall structure is ascribed to the V-VI century.

With particular reference to the walls of S.

Giovanni complex, restored during the VII century, their structural integrity level allows us to clearly identify the original architectonic structure of the complex itself, as well as the baptistery.

The Longobard phase of S. Maria di Torba Church, ascribed to the Dark Ages and transformed during the XI century, concerns the crypt with the VIII century frescoes which have been discovered during the archaeological excavations.

Spoletto

The Basilica of San Salvatore, despite its inner paintings and stucco decorations went destroyed, shows a structural integrity and readability high level of the Longobard phase in both the walls and the *spolia* complex, which extensions and high conservation grade univocally distinguish the site.

The complex structural and aesthetic integrity has not been prejudiced by the works accomplished after the Longobard period, such as the closure of the nave passages, the erection of the dome during the XVIII century, and the restoration and reinforcement works. For instance, due to liturgical reasons in this period (1700 AD) the areas next to the apsis were opened as well.

The restoration conducted between the end of '800 and the beginning of '900 was aimed at removing "superfetations" from the building, according to the custom of the time.

This intervention uncovered the walls faces, which appear well preserved despite the large number of consolidation works – because of the seismicity of the area – and their re-exploitations during times. The walls, which had closed the nave passages along the centuries, are partially intact.

Campello Sul Clitunno

The Clitunno Tempietto is a monument

which Longobard period architecture is very well preserved, with the exclusion of the partially documented restoration of the left gate portico and the tabernacle - reliquary pillars modified during the XVIII century.

The isolation of the Clitunno Tempietto from the inhabited area, together with the recognition of the extraordinary building interest since the Renaissance epoch, preserved the monument from violations and radical transformations.

Benevento

The architectonic complex of S. Sofia Church allows us even today to partially identify its intricate historical stratifications starting from the original Longobard level.

Even if the entire complex has been repeatedly restored both to adapt it to the contemporary style and to repair the tremor-caused damages, the various transformations, included those conducted during the last century, had not produced significant modifications of the original complex. The Longobard phase is readable in the spatial pattern, which by the way is characterized by different levels of preservation for what concerns materials and constituent elements.

The structural integrity of the well preserved pillars, capitals, basements, pilasters and pulvinos – which support the vaults and the central dome – as well as of the Church side-wall portions, presents a high level of permanence of Longobard materials, how the restorations of the 1950s highlighted.

These renovation works revealed a large number of architectonic evidences and precious decorations, ascribed to the Longobard period, hidden and included in the subsequent baroque structures. Such a discovery allowed to reconstruct the genuine architectonic compound of the buildings and to clearly identify its

spatiality. The apse frescoes, belonging to the Dark Ages original complex, are well preserved.

Façade and steeple partially follow the building restoration conducted after the 1688 earthquake. Inside the embedded surface of the façade there is a XIII century precious portal with a high-relief carved lunette. The cloister-garth is instead ascribed to the Romanesque phase of the complex; during the last century it was restored with the removal of the later transformations, revealing significant traces of the 8th century *claustrum* in the “crutch capitals” which had been re-employed in the Romanesque reconstruction.

Monte S. Angelo

Monte S. Angelo Cave Sanctuary represents a functional integrity case which should be considered from both tangible and intangible points of view. In fact, under the structural perspective, the modifications conducted on the cave during the course of time had been considerable, yet keeping the genuine compound of the cave which remained the religious complex *fulcrum*. Turning to immaterial issues, the site represents the continuity of a worship tradition began inside the Gargano cave and spread out in Italy and Europe without interruptions.

We can find the main reason for the Angel worship inception in this secular place, through the very words of S. Michael the Archangel. They are mentioned in the *Liber de apparitione sancti Michaelis in monte Gargano (Apparitio)*, which helps us to understand the history and worship of the Angel.

The Angel himself indicated the Gargano cave as his earthly place, proclaiming to be its patron and guardian.

This fact has conditioned those who had to run structural works in the Sanctuary: they felt such an absolute respect for the

cave that the religious complex *fulcrum* remained intact.

This is confirmed by the historical reading of the Sanctuary architecture, which shows an extraordinary stratification composed by modifications and structural works; the aim of these interventions, conducted all over the centuries respecting the cave, was substantially oriented to both create a cave protection system and improve the way to enter it.

The Sanctuary-Cave integrity and authenticity has never been threatened either by the erection of new spaces for the Convent structures, or by the pilgrims reception implementation, conducted during the '40s and '50s of the last century and during the 2000 Jubilee.

We could state that the cave natural peculiarities have surely contributed to preserve the worship *facies originaria* which has been always performed in the sacred space of vast deep cave. The cave is still a pilgrimage destination as it was during the Early Middle Ages.

3.d.1.2 Single properties authenticity

Cividale del Friuli

After a primitive historiographical season in favour of dating artefacts and decorations to the 7th century or to the early medieval period (10th-11st century), the tradition of the historical studies on the Longobard Tempio – which origin as palatine chapel is already ascertained (Torp) – is now oriented towards two interpretative frames. The first of them proposes the late Longobard period, that is to say middle-third quarter of the VIII century (Dyggve, Torp, L'Orange, Mor, Tavano, Lomartire, Brogiolo, Jäggi, Pace, Lusuardi Siena). The second one suggests the early Carolingian period, i.e. end of the 8th-beginning of the 9th century

(Lorenzoni, Peroni, Bertelli).

The attribution to the Carolingian epoch, which is more concerned with the decorative aspect rather than with the architectural one, is not grounded on direct and supporting evidences. Furthermore, the latest dating of S. Salvatore in Brescia leads back to the Desiderian period (Brogiolo), causing the fall of what has always been the main term of comparison for the Little Temple dating to the Carolingian time. The elements which allow to assign the Little Temple to the last Longobard period consist in a range of evaluations on style, stratigraphical sequences and architectural conceptions. The capitals of the colonnade are imitations of those realized by Callistus for the cathedral font in the first half of the VIII century. Likewise, the capitals of the bower resemble those of the 8th century (S. Salvatore in Brescia, S. Maria d'Aurora in Milan). The frescoes are dated back to the first half of the 8th century on the ground of stylistic elements which testify an artistic code of absolute quality, comparable, for instance, to the frescoes in S. Maria Antiqua in Rome. Stratigraphical observations have revealed that the frescoes were realized after the stucco works, being them led back to the same phase as well, beyond any stylistic evaluation. Furthermore, the building construction seems to be strictly consistent with the conceiving and accomplishment of the ornamental setting, so that architecture and decoration are linked together and support each other in the space development, as many authors state (Torp, Tavano, Lomartire, Jäggi).

As regard to the bishop's complex, several sources support the attribution of the wall remains coming from the basement of the *Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti* to Callistus' Patriarchal Palace. We are acquainted by Paul the Deacon with

the existence of the bishop's seat erected by Callistus in Cividale. Any medieval source places the bishop's palace in proximity of the Cathedral where today the *Palazzo dei Provveditori* lies.

The stratigraphical analysis of the wall remains has identified a phase which can be led to the early medieval period and characterized by the probable re-employment of more ancient structures with mosaic flooring.

For what concerns the furnishings of the Baptistery of the Bishop's Complex in Cividale, the four carved marble slabs of the Ratchis' Altar, which compose the altar sides, are entirely preserved. The integrity of the inscription running along the upper border of the four slabs, where the name of both Ratchis and his father Duke Pemmon are mentioned, being him the dedicatee of the work, proves that we are dealing with a genuine Longobard work of art. There are still traces of the original polychromy covering the altar. The *tegurium* with small arches on columns, which was built on the christening font of the 8th century cathedral, can be certainly assigned to Patriarch Callistus, as it is recorded by the dedicatory inscription on the top, where Callistus name itself appears. It was recomposed in 1946 and is almost entirely preserved, with seven of the eight original small arches carved with allegorical figures and decorative patterns. All columns and capitals are original; the parapet only has been enriched with the insertion of other early medieval sculptural slabs during the past re-composition intervention.

Brescia

After the restoration works run in the '50-'60s by Gaetano Panazza (1958), which revealed two different structural phases, the debate on the building stages of S. Salvatore complex in Brescia is based on

two main interpretative frames. The first of them is inclined to lead the first phase back to the Desideran period. The second one, to which the fresco and stucco decorated surviving structures currently belong, dates back to the Carolingian time (Panazza, Peroni, Bognetti, with evidences coming from the transalpine and German historiographical criticism as well). The last hypothesis, lacking in references to other Carolingian monuments and specific data, was mainly grounded on the interpretation of the decorative setting of the hall. It apparently leads back to Lothar, or better to Ludovic the Pious, who might have renovated the monastery in the beginning of the 9th century. Such a hypothesis is now doubly questioned on epigraphic grounds – the inscription characters might be not referable to the Carolingian epoch, yet to the Longobard one - and for the presence of reconstructions and integrations which make its authenticity doubtful.

On the contrary, the first hypothesis, which benefits from the most trustable and recent confirmations, is based on a wider interpretative frame, where the data from the historical reconstruction of the complex, the new archaeological data and the review of architectural and decorative stages find integration (Brogiolo). In this way, two phases have been outlined. The first one, as already argued in the past (Bona Ruggii, Zaccaria, Giosefi, Torp, Tavano), is characterized by a church with cruciform plan or "T" plan ascribable to the circle of the royal court of Brescia. The second one, having a basilica-type plan with three naves and apse extremities, was built by Desiderius from the '60s of the 8th century.

The crypt was added in the course of works. The internal fresco and stucco decoration leads back to this phase as well on the ground of historical evaluations

and observations of building techniques and constituent elements.

Indeed, the hypothesis that the Longobard king left his own dynastic mausoleum devoid of ornaments does not seem plausible, especially in the light of the high quality of liturgical ornaments. Furthermore, the iconographic patterns of the frescoes resemble narrative scenes referable to Saints and Martyrs' relics deposited by the Longobard kings in the crypt.

As shown by recent researches, the stuccoes have been realized soon after the frescoes, according to the same decorative plan, and are characterized by the same construction system which could not have been accomplished if not in phase with the Desiderian church building yard. This confirms the relation of contemporaneity between decorations and architecture.

Castelseprio-Torba

For what concerns S. Maria *foris portas* complex, there are several chronological hypotheses either for the church and the frescoes' dating. Some scholars suggested that the frescoes could be contemporaneous to the church construction; others hold the church more ancient than the frescoes. The analysis of the building elements of the structure and the observation of the stratigraphical sequence of the facings of the apse walls seem to confirm this hypothesis.

As regard to the church, its plan and some of its architectural traits (the shape of both the window arches and of the arches which mark the apse areas) find parallels in the architecture of the 6th-7th century. On the contrary, some technical analyses applied on bricks used for the setting both of the flooring and of the roof coverage, such as the thermoluminescence, have revealed a chronology dating back to the 8th century (787 +/- 65/70 for the flooring)

and the 9th century (828 +/- 90 on average for the roof tiles). However, such analyses do not seem to provide with any relevant element to outline the building origin. It is possible though to lead the roof tiles to a coverage reconstruction possibly occurred during the building life, so that the 9th century dating would represent an *ante quem* term of reference. Moreover, we are not certain of the relation of contemporaneity between the flooring and the perimetrical structures of the church, since the first could be related to a later phase of monumentalization.

Among the several chronological hypotheses proposed by the scholars (the highest being referable to the 6th, 7th and 8th; the middle one to the first half of the 8th century; the lowest to the 8th /9th -10th century), the most convincing one seems to be offered by the comparison with S. Maria Antiqua in Rome, between the 7th and the 8th century.

The later chronological frame is based also on the apse timber beam dating, deriving from the C 14 analysis (865, +/- 90). It must be noted however that the beam insertion belongs to the later super-elevation phase of the apse and that, according to stratigraphical researches on the frescoes, it is subsequent to the first lay of the walls facings, having no contacts with the second painted lay. In the light of these considerations, there are not certain evidences in favour of the assignment of the church building and decoration to the Carolingian period. On the contrary, the distinction of three phases seems more credible: 1) building foundation between the 6th-7th century; 2) subsequent embellishment in the 8th century, through the realization of the more complex paintings cycle; 3) later modifications, mainly of the highest levels.

If we turn to the frescoes, such a interpretative hypothesis finds further

confirmation in the represented subjects, connected to stories from the Apocryphal Gospels, which enjoyed great favour between the VI and the 8th century especially in Orient. We can mention in particular: "*The trial of the bitter waters*", referable to the cycle known as "*Mary's Childhood*", which disappears from the depictions following the VIII century (F.P. Massara, *Themes of Paleochristian iconography [Temi di iconografia paleocristiana]*, 2000; ID., *Apocrypha. Memoirs and legends beyond the Gospels [Apocrifi. Memorie e leggende oltre i Vangel]*, 2009). This subject finds parallels, within the VI-VIII century time period, in the ivory panel of the bishop throne's back of Massimiano in Ravenna (520-550 ca.); in the cover of the Gospel Book (or Diptych of Paris) in S. Lupicino; in the cover of the Gospel Book from Etschmiadzin; in the Diptych of *Uwaroff* collection; in the plaque of the rearward volet of the Murano Diptych (6th-8th century).

The pictorial cycles which represent this episode belong to the cultural-figurative sphere of the Byzantine tradition. Indeed, a comparison is possible with the frescoes of Deir Abu Hennis in Antinoe of Egypt (7th century), as well as with the prototype recently identified in the cubiculum A of the catacomb of Via Dino Compagni in Rome.

For what concerns the Torba Tower, the masonry is the result of several construction phases. The analysis on the building techniques allows to put in connection the first two levels with the remains of the defensive architectural compound of the 5th-6th century; meanwhile, the upper part is referable to various periods following the Longobard one. The phase of Longobard monumentalization dates back to the interventions for the construction of the female

monastery.

The change of the first floor into nobles and abbesses cemetery and the adaptation of the second floor into a nun chapel are two events referable to that same phase. Most of the scholars place the fresco decorations of these areas within a time period included between the 8th and the 9th century. The presence of epigraphic dedications and long captions in both of the cycles permits to be in favour of the Longobard period, on the grounds of the writing style, being its characteristics anterior to Charlemagne's writing reformation.

In the *castrum* the Longobard presence is clearly testified by the grave epigraph of the Longobard Wideram, by the knight tomb with Longobard grave goods, and by the renovation works of S. Giovanni Church in the 7th century. This intervention employed particular building manners which are visible both in the apse, displaying a half-circular shape provided with wide openings, and in the presbyterial enclosure, where the slab with crosses dated between the 6th and the 7th century was located.

Spoletto

In regard to the original plan of S. Salvatore Monument in Spoleto, various chronological hypotheses have been formulated (some of them out of date) concerning its date, the building structure of the foundation phase and the subsequent modifications. The original complex was divided by two Dorian architraved colonnades formed by eight re-employed columns and two half-columns leaning against the front side walls. They run up to the presbytery with Corinthian columns. The original complex had been modified during the medieval age with the removal of the Dorian trabeation and the erection of an arch system. During the 18th century the

octagonal barrel vault was reconstructed. The most updated historiography (Jäggi; Pardi) brings into question the date proposed by Salmi (1951) as well as the one suggested by Deichmann (1946). Salmi dates the building foundation back to the end of the 4th century, arguing that the present complex is a restored basilica with an early Christian foundation which façade, presbytery and the beginning of naves remained intact. The second hypothesis proposes to ascribe the foundation back to the 8th-9th century, according to studies mainly referring to its structural aspects. The most accredited chronology ascribes the monument back to the end of the 7th century – first half of the 8th considering its construction as part of Liutprand's Renaissance in the Northern Italy (Jäggi).

The archaeological surveys conducted by Perkins in 1946 pointed out two constructing phases: the first is distinguished by a rectangular plan. Its presbytery was subsequently enriched with apse and chapels. The second constructing phase is distinguished by the corner columns of the presbytery, as it is possible to deduce from their foundations leaning against the original one. We could also ascribe to this second phase the central baldachin, formed by four big Ionic columns, with trabeation and *soprassesti*. Originally, this baldachin supported a cross vault rather than the present dome. While capitals and columns were spoils, the *soprassesti* dados were made *ad hoc* for the impost of the cross vault. Similarly, the capitals were modified in accordance with the same height of the triumphal arch supports, through re-employed materials to form socles and plinths which were set under the Attic basements.

According to these archaeological evidences, put into relation with a global analysis of the previous studies as well as of the 1919-21 restorations results, Salmi

and Torp claim the presence of a most ancient phase, followed during the VIII century by the Longobard one. The aforesaid second phase has to be ascribed to the Longobard period where the *spolia* methodic employment is predominant. The same hypothesis could be formulated for the façade, which is characterized by wide sculptured parts (Italic marble and calcareous stone). During the 1997 restoration works, it was noted that a large number of the carved elements had been obtained from blocks coming from classical buildings and subsequently re-employed.

Accepting the most update and credited chronological hypothesis that dates the monument erection back to the end of 7th century - first half of 8th and considering the consistency of the *spolia* system employment in the apse, we could assume that the two constructing phases are part of one single building yard made to Longobard order and extended over times.

Campello Sul Clitunno

Since the 18th century studies, the chronological collocation of Clitunno Little Temple varies from the 4th-5th century (Sacconi, Hoppenstedt, Haseloff, Lavagnino) to the 8th-9th century (Deichmann, Torp) up to the 12th century (Rutili, Venturi).

According to the most updated studies (Hemerick e Jäggi), Clitunno Little Temple was erected during the Longobard epoch within a period of time which goes from the beginning of the 7th century (Jäggi) to the mature 8th century (Hemerick). The 7th century reference seems to be more plausible, considering that the cella frescoes has been ascribed to this same century, as recently reaffirmed by Valentino Pace. Both the previous chronological hypotheses by Mario Salmi (i.e. early Christian period) and Deichmann (who dated the building

erection back to the dawning of the Carolingian epoch) have been dropped.

Benevento

On the ground of written sources, the critical literature about S. Sofia Church in Benevento agrees upon the assignment of the Church erection to the period of Arechis II, soon after his election in 758 (Delogu, M.Rotili), rather than upon the hypothesis which relates its construction to the Duke Gisulf II in 742-751, and its subsequent completion by Arechis himself.

As regards the frescoes chronological collocation, few scholars sustained in the past that they should have been dated back to the 9th century (Belting, Bertelli); on the contrary, today a large number of scholars date them back to the first decade of Arechis Kingdom, putting them in phase with the church erection (M.Rotili, Bologna, M.Rotili). That was indeed a very prosperous period for the Benevento duchy, which was able to give rise to a highly significant artistic phenomenon that represents the starting point of the "Benevento painting".

The church changed during centuries according to the liturgical ritual modifications and to the earthquake - following restoration works. The excavations conducted in 1947, however, allowed us to study the structures of the Longobard period. Moreover, the restoration works run by Antonino Rusconi brought to light the original shape of the Dark Ages building, permitting us to clarify the monument size. Many scholars (M.Rotili, Bologna, M.Rotili, Castagnola) have expressed positive opinions on the accuracy of such a restoration, while others (Pane and Delogu) have taken a critical position.

The recent extraordinary maintenance works, conducted in 2008-2009, allowed us to verify and to furtherly increase on

the value of the Longobard evidences, subjected to a new and detailed documentation and analysis.

Monte S. Angelo

The most ancient phase of Monte S. Angelo Sanctuary Cave frequentation needs to be dated back to the 6th century. The presence of the Longobards and their interest for the sanctuary is unanimously accepted because of the epigraphic evidences on the crypt structures referring to Grimoaldus I, Romualdus I and Romualdus II. The Longobard dukes of the Pavia and Benevento dynasties commissioned important restoration works and the system enlargement of the crypts between the half of the 7th and the 8th century. These works are testified by the inscriptions discovered mostly in proximity of the monument staircase, such as the one which makes reference to the activity sponsored by Romualdus I.

Beyond the inscriptions still *in loco*, the written sources as well testify the interest of Longobard kings, queens and princesses (Grimoaldus I, Romualdus I, Romualdus II, Pertaritus, Cunipert, Ansa, Atalperga) for the Sanctuary: they actually sponsored the Angel worship and its special relationship with the Gargano holy place. In particular, written sources consist of: a) the most important hagiographical text, the *Liber de Apparitione Sancti Michaelis in Monte Gargano* (anonymous, dating back to the 8th century), that describes the worship history and the Sanctuary structure as it appeared during the excavations of the '50s: two caves respectively named *ecclesia apodonia* and *basilica grandis* and by the *longa porticus*; b) Longobard historiography, starting from Paul the Deacon's *Historia Langobardorum* (720-799). He probably wrote the Queen Ansa epitaph, testifying in this way her sponsorship of the works for the

reception and hospitality of Centre and Northern Europe incoming people. Among the approximate 200 inscriptions carved or scratched between the 6th and the 9th century on the Sanctuary structure, the runic ones confirm the pilgrims' provenance as described by the epitaph. They also prove that the Gargano Sanctuary, together with Rome and Jerusalem, was one of the privileged destinations of the early medieval and medieval pilgrimage.

After the excavations conducted in 1949 and 1950, a new season of studies definitely clarified the relationship between the Sanctuary and the Longobards of Benevento. Previous analyses (F. Hirsch, G. P. Boggetti, A. Petrucci) have been partially substituted by new research activities conducted in various fields: the linguistic-epigraphic

sector (C. Carletti, C. A. Mastrelli, R. Derolez, U. Schwab, M. G. Arcamone, A. E. Felle, M. D'Arienzo); the historic - hagiographic sector (G. Otranto, A. Campione, C. D. Fonseca, P. Bouet, N. Everett, J. C. Arnold, I. Aulisa); the archaeological - monumental sector (N. Tomaiuoli, G. Bertelli, D. Nuzzo, P. De Santis, M. Trotta); the historic-artistic sector (P. Belli D'Elia), and the socio-anthropological sector (G. B. Bronzini, A. M. Tripputi). Finally, the Sanctuary and its induced traditions have covered a central place in the studies of several scholars from different nationalities. Indeed, they focused on some core aspects in the light of a European perspective, such as pilgrimage and typology of Michaelic settlements (A. Heinz, G. Jones, V. Juhel, C. Vincent, J.M. Martin, H. Pátková, J.M. Picard, M. Zimmermann).



Trimming of Longobard shield (7th century A.D.), Bernisches Historisches Museum

4.a

Present state of conservation

The state of conservation of the properties included in the series – which stands as a nomination in the World Heritage List – is good.

The serial property comprises buildings and monumental complexes subject to national law on protection (see Annex 7) and therefore subject to constant control and monitoring by the competent bodies. Consequently, all properties are also subject to periodical maintenance activities. Conservation and maintenance activities are always carried out directly or under the supervision of the territorial Offices of the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities (Superintendences) responsible for the areas; this guarantees a methodological and homogenous approach to the conservation activities applied to properties. This approach meets the criteria and the principles of the Italian restoration school.

Because the properties of the series went through different conservation phases, are located in different geographical areas –very distant one from the other– and were kept under different exposition conditions –both as far as climatic factors and specific collocation are concerned (great urban areas, small historical centres, suburban areas)– and were therefore subject to various environmental and human related factors, a separate description of the single aspects (present state of conservation and factors affecting the property) will be provided for each one.

4.a1

Present state of conservation CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

THE GASTALDAGA AREA

The so-called Longobard Tempietto

The overall conservation level of the Longobard Tempietto is good.

The macroscopic observation of the conditions of the various types of surfaces (plaster, frescoes and stuccoes) and walls has revealed that the building does not suffer from any particular form of decay.

The parts made of stucco, which is composed of gesso, and some parts of the fresco decoration show here and there some small-scale fractures, which appeared after the 1976 earthquake. This is supported by the photographic documentation collected at that time.

There are also small areas of efflorescence due to humidity present in the (east) wall overlooking the river Natisone and along the north wall.

This condition was already present in the 1920s and was the focus of maintenance works carried out in 2001 and 2009 in order to improve the resistance to the penetration of water of the east wall and to protect it.

From the point of view of the building's structure, the masonry work is generally well preserved, there being no signs of stability-related decay.

At the moment the wall structure includes supports, such as iron rods, as well as cement supports put in place during the restoration work of 1925-26 and after the 1976 earthquake. Even though the most recent anti-seismic research has questioned the use of cement supports, this approach is still considered valid in Italy and their removal is therefore not being considered.

In some areas of the stone slab paving of the presbytery, the mortar courses

between the slabs is in some places either crumbling or missing.

The wooden choir stalls were the focus of a systematic maintenance campaign to eradicate woodworm between 1998 and 1999. Some traces of alteration on earlier restoration attempts have been pinpointed.

Presently an integrated diagnostic plan is being completed, whose aim will be to monitor the conservation level of different materials (stuccoes, frescoes, plaster, marble, stone and wood), as well as the building's environmental conditions, so that an adequate maintenance program can be set up. Works are expected to start at the beginning of 2010 under a special funding of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (see Management Plan). The relevant surveys are under way in order to better characterise the state of conservation of these decoration systems. So far, a first set of surveys has already been performed using a mobile scaffolding: a stratigraphic survey of a portion of stuccoes aimed at identifying the restoration works carried out in the 19th century (under the general direction of G.U. Valentini in 1860); a survey of the state of conservation that showed that the phenomenon of micro-cracks is very limited.

Agreements have been entered into with a laboratory specialising in the analysis of ancient materials in order to take a set of samples from stuccoes and frescoes (LAMA, Laboratory for Ancient Materials Analysis, IUAV University of Venice). These analyses will be aimed at improving the knowledge of the composition of materials and forms of deterioration. This stage will be performed according to a project of knowledge shared by all the assets of this lot. With reference to stuccoes, a first analysis campaign based on textural and mineralogical characterisation was performed in 1996 on the

shoot only: all samples were essentially made of gypsum and fine natural sand including limestone, quartz, flint and rare magnetite.

With reference to frescoes, in 2003 a set of samples was collected, which revealed the presence of cotton fibres conglomerated with lime grains.

Lastly, with reference to environmental conditions, in 2009 a maintenance work was performed. It mainly involved the east wall of the Tempietto and stopped the penetration of water from the outside; an instrumental monitoring of environmental thermo-hygrometric is being set up.

Moreover, the ancient wooden doors at the entrance to the Tempietto hall have been restored.

The monastic complex of Santa Maria in Valle

The Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle is a highly articulated complex, including many buildings and spaces of different sizes. Its general state of conservation can be considered good. This is also thanks to continual maintenance work carried out under the Ursuline nuns who inhabited the complex from the mid 19th century up to the end of the 20th century. In 2001, the Monastery was acquired by the Municipality of Cividale.

The church of San Giovanni is affected by humidity-related problems (diffuse moulds) that have caused partial crumbling of the plaster at the base of the walls and in part of the base of the Altars. From the point of view of conservation, the façade frescoes reveal a limited degree of problems (i.e. detachment and erosion).

Concerning the rest of the Monastery, the walls are generally covered with plaster and reveal lesions of limited size and importance. The surface and exterior and interior plaster quality is generally good

from the point of view of conservation, excepting only some areas affected by humidity.

The ceilings are mostly made of wood except for those restored between 1982 and 1985.

Floor paving at different levels present a range of quality (different types of terracotta and flagstones) and conservation level, which however can be considered generally as good. The different door and window frames' condition is highly diverse, comprising elements which differ as to material, type and state of preservation; some amount of decay, such as failure to close, between wooden parts and some shutters due to the lack of wood parts. The following issues are being addressed:

- a program of surveys that should lead to a more in-depth knowledge of the Monastery's history;
- a general maintenance program is being set up to gradually allow the complex to be put back into function (see Management Plan);
- some restoration work will be carried out on frescoes and canvases belonging to the Church of San Giovanni and to the Monastery.

In 2009, the first phase of interventions aimed at improving the conservation and enhancement of the Monastery and the Tempietto was completed (see Management Plan). With reference to conservation, the most fragile plaster surfaces were cleaned, consolidated and protected. Shutters on the façades of the Monastery were cleaned and ancient wood doors at the entrance to the Cloister were restored.

THE EPISCOPAL COMPLEX

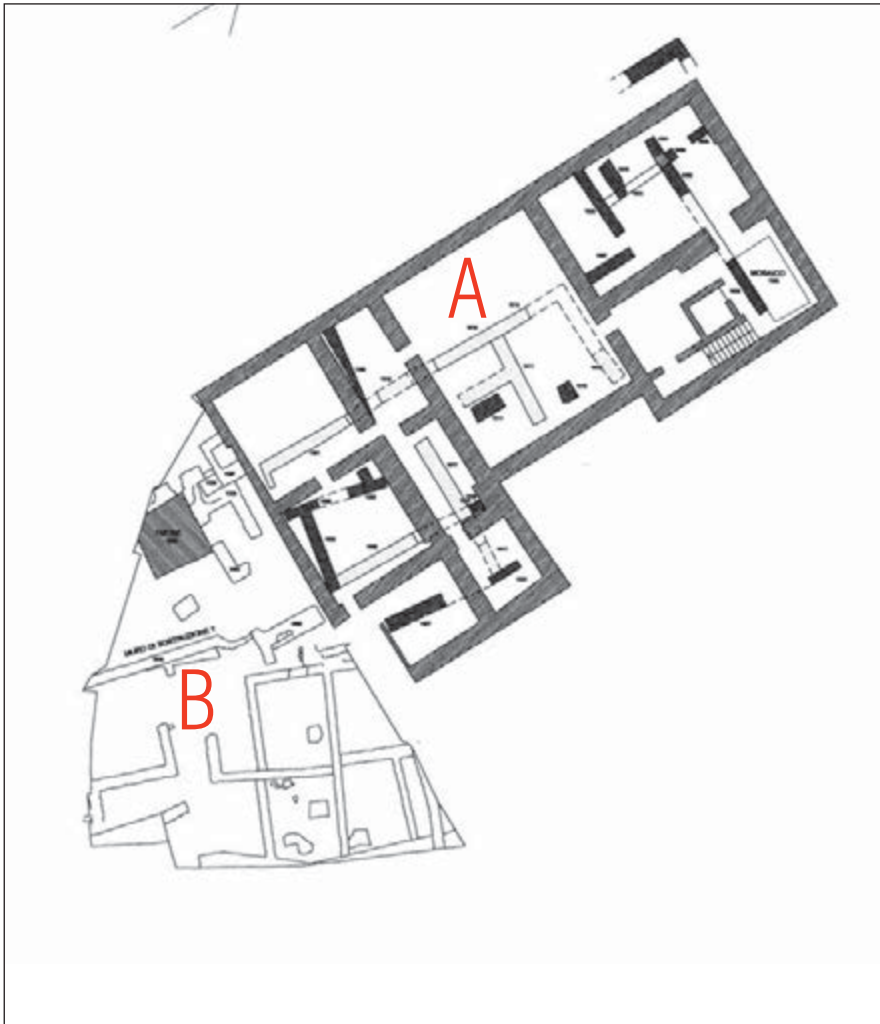
The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta and the 'Museo Cristiano'

Today, the conservation level of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta can be considered good, except for a few areas of the side nave vaulting. This is where there are limited signs of decay, due to roof leaks that have occurred in the past. During the 20th century the Cathedral was subject to a series of restoration and maintenance campaigns that helped to ensure its conservation is relatively good. At this time maintenance work is under way, to renew the church's interior surfaces – the plasterwork has become very dark– and also to solve small-scale water leakage problems. The work includes carrying out preliminary excavations to investigate the plaster stratification, a project which is financed by the *Ministero per i Beni e delle Attività Culturali* (Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities).

The complex now housing the *Museo Cristiano* (Christian Museum), where the Altar of Ratchis and the Baptismal Font of Callixtus are kept, is the result of a restoration and furnishing project completed in 2008. The work had begun in spring of 2006, with funding from the region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, and included the museum's inner courtyard.

The **Altar of Ratchis**, an artefact made of Aurisina stone, enjoys an overall state of conservation that can be considered good. A macroscopic observation of stone surface condition does not reveal any particular condition of decay; the surfaces do show light traces of film - producing materials, used as detachment agents when executing plaster during the 20th century. On the slabs that form part of the Altar there are traces of polychrome finish belonging to the original phase and to later work phases, and to different stucco layers. These

The Patriarchal Palace structures located in the Archaeological Museum basement



The Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti, housing the National Archaeological Museum, and the Patriarch's Palace

The Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti was the subject of consolidation and restoration work starting in the first half of the 1970s up to 1990 – the year in which the palace became home to the National Archaeological Museum. Its state of conservation is good.

The exterior courtyard holds the Jewish and *Post-medieval Lapidarium*, which is not well preserved, on account of the residing pigeon colony: it has recently been cleaned up and equipped with nets to safeguard against these birds.

The building is equipped with all necessary security facilities, and is subject to 24-hour a day surveillance. The closed circuit TV system was set up during the 1990s and is presently under revision.

Patriarch's Palace

The archaeological area is located in the museum basement (area A: stratification refers to the remains of the Patriarch's Palace of the Longobard period and to the later late medieval phases), and on the building's south side (area B: stratification refers to the development of an area of habitation within the city's late antique and medieval context), its walls are generally well preserved as to the stone, pebble and brick structures.

In area A the mortar parts instead show limited problems related to crumbling, which however do not influence the stability of the remains themselves.

One part of the wall structures rests on a cement base support executed after the excavations of the 1970s, which today shows a rough plaster covering.

The mosaic pavement, after being sampled, was subject to some conservation work completed in September 2009 that included cleaning and consolidation of all remaining pieces and replacement of

fragments, presenting a different conservation quality both as to their adhesion to the stony base and as to the alteration of the impasto, also show limited levels of uncohesiveness in the polychrome decoration. They were subject to laboratory analysis in 2004, which resulted in a characterisation of the pigment types used to paint the Altar, of the composites they created and the way they were applied to surfaces.

These analyses were performed within the framework of the restoration work of Ara completed in 2008.

The general state of preservation of the

Tegurium of Callistus is good.

Macroscopic observation of its surface's condition does not reveal the presence of any particular situation of decay; some stucco surfaces are affected by an alteration of the impasto, or limited adhesion problems, for instance in the joints between the slabs of the octagonal base, which had been executed using an undercutting technique.

A diagnostic project focused on in-depth knowledge of the material history of the work should be carried out in order to set up a specific maintenance programme.

missing ones (see Management Plan).

Part B of the archaeological area, which was investigated in the 1987-88 period, was equipped with a flat cover, supported on iron piers and with facilities for visitors' itineraries. The ancient wall remains, which have been restored and consolidated, do not show any traces of decay, and simply need some revision work. At the moment there is a small water leak along the south wall, which has caused limited damage, such as the appearance of a biological patina on the mortar joining, and water imbibing in the section where the leak is located. Some iron joints of the covering do not work properly.

The competent authorities are carrying out a first phase of work on the whole archaeological area to improve visitors' museum fruition. A second phase is under way, which provides for the enhancement of this itinerary through the improvement of the lighting system.

4.a2

Present state of conservation BRESCIA

Both the monastic complex of Santa Giulia and the single monuments enjoy an optimal state of conservation. An organic conservation plan has been implemented for the site in the years 1979-2005, after in-depth studies and stratigraphic archaeological excavations that addressed the subterranean structures, the buildings' elevation as well as the interior and exterior decorated surfaces.

This intervention plan has been implemented according to the most advanced criteria and respecting the highest quality standards, and has led to an increase of knowledge of the **Monastery**, revealing the many phases of the area occupied by the building complex. For example:

- extensive archaeological excavations

have revealed the Roman neighbourhood beneath the Monastery;

- two Roman *domus* from imperial times have been excavated and inserted within the exhibition area;
- the sequence of phases at the church of San Salvatore has been clarified;
- many stucco elements which had become detached and collapsed, were excavated and replaced in their original position;
- restoration work has led to the discovery of re-used ancient stone elements;
- new frescoes that had once formed part of the Monastery's interiors were discovered;
- at Santa Maria in Solario the building was excavated to return to the ancient levels of access and use.

At the moment the only area in the entire complex in need of further work is the façade overlooking Via dei Musei, which includes the façade of **Santa Maria in Solario**, which had been restored at the end of the 1980s. The porous plaster and stonework have been affected by traffic, which is progressively lessening as the street has been partly closed to vehicles. The Municipality's budget for 2010 already provides for the revision of these surfaces.

The state of the **archaeological area** nearby is also good; since 1823 it has been subject to several archaeological survey and conservation campaigns. From 1998 an organic project has been launched to restore and enhance the area, which is still under way, under the direction of the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities and the Municipality of Brescia.

Owing to the state of monuments and the amount of remains, it is one of the richest and most important archaeological site in northern Italy.

Thanks to special works (studies, archae-

ological surveys, conservative maintenance, monitoring of micro-climatic conditions) an in-depth knowledge has been gained on the various Roman building and the events occurs in the area from Late Antiquity to Early Middle Ages. In particular, in the area of the **Late Roman Republic Sanctuary**:

- the completion of archaeological surveys allowed the building plan to be identified in a precise manner; numerous architectural elements relative to the monument have been retrieved;
- the micro-climatic monitoring of the building has been started in cooperation with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro di Roma (Central Institute for Restoration) in order to identify the best conditions for conservation and consider a possible opening to the public;
- the restoration of decorated surfaces (mosaic floors, frescoed walls) carried out between 2007 and 2008 according to the most modern criteria of sustainability and compatibility provided numerous information on the execution technique of those decorations;
- the remains of the Longobard ceramic manufacturing plant were consolidated on site. Presently the whole building is being surveyed. This survey should be completed by the end of 2011.

In the **Capitolium**:

- the conservation maintenance and survey of floor remains dating back to the 1st century, very well preserved in the central and western cells, allowed their polychrome marbles to be characterised and the execution techniques of the floor to be understood. Moreover, they showed ancient conservation works, thus giving an important contribution to the dating of the abandonment of the building;
- the global survey of the numerous architectural and decoration materials found during the archaeological survey

campaigns that have involved the building since the 19th century allowed missing fragments and new pieces belonging to the building to be discovered. Conservative maintenance of the elevation is under way.

In the **Roman theatre**:

- archaeological surveys have given an important contribution to the reconstruction of the stratigraphic sequence of the area, especially with reference to Late Antique and Early Medieval levels.

The conservation state of all structures and decorative furnishings are constantly monitored by technical and scientific staff. Any intervention is carried out at an early and timely stage, and is carried out by the in-house staff of the Settore Musei (Museums Department) of the Municipality, in cooperation with the competent Soprintendenze (Local Office of Ministry), and conducted by purposely appointed specialists.

4.a3

Present state of conservation CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The state of conservation of the monuments composing the archaeological area of Castelseprio-Torba is good, thanks to the constantly planned action of monitoring and conservation carried out by owners and managers.

All interventions are carried out by qualified professionals (restorers, architects, engineers, etc.) and by adopting advanced intervention methods, which meet the requirements established by the Istituto Centrale del Restauro di Roma (Central Institute for Restoration) of the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities).

In particular, on the **Church of Santa Maria foris portas**, in addition to periodic

maintenance, at the end of the 90s, a conservation intervention was carried out on walls. Roofs and rainwater drainage system were rebuilt and a chemical barrier against rising moisture in masonry was created. In any case, interventions did not concern the walls of the central apse, where the famous frescos are kept, because the intervention carried out in the 1950s for the elimination of rising moisture still works efficiently. At the moment, no conservation problems are present on structures or frescos.

In the **Basilica of San Giovanni complex** (basilica, baptistry, cistern, bell Tower, cemetery), subject to routine maintenance, in 2005 a revision intervention was started on masonry. It is scheduled to be completed by the end 2008 (funds are already allocated).

As to the building of the 14th century, called Farmhouse-Monastery of San Giovanni, in 2004-2005 an overall renovation intervention was started to transform the building into the *Antiquarium* of the Park opened in May 2009.

The whole **wall system**, hit by landslides in 1989 and 1993, was fixed and further enhanced, through the re-outlining of the sides, the adequate drainage of rainwater, the restoration of some parts of the walks which had slid down, the recovery of the foundation of some of the complex's Towers and of some sections of the walls slid down on sides in the past. At the moment no problems on exposed areas of the walls are revealed. Archaeological surveys carried out in the spring of 2009 allowed building characters of fortified walls from Torba to the overlooking *castrum* to be identified. The intervention showed building techniques relevant for the chronological analysis of these defensive structures. Moreover, it is an

important step towards the construction of the itinerary that will connect the overlooking area to the defensive extension at the bottom of the valley, where Torba is located. The area of walls was cleaned, reclaimed and freed from bushes and planted that prevented from accessing to it. Consolidation works on walls are planned.

As to the area of Torba, over the last few years, the FAI (Environmental National Trust) has promoted an overall intervention project, aimed at completing the recovery of the complex and improving its cultural offer. At the moment, conservation interventions on the structure and frescoes of the 18th century preserved in the **Torba Tower** are under way. Structures and frescos had already been subject to a first intervention carried out in the 1980s. Current interventions are aimed at eliminating deterioration signs on paintings (earth moving, lifting and flaking off of the painting layer and biological damage) due to moisture. Interventions also include operations aimed at increasing the level of enhancement of the Tower: new lighting system, protection system for frescos. Renovation of information boards and signs should be completed by the end of 2010.

Another intervention in progress concerns the fragments of plaster on the paintings in the **Church of Santa Maria in Torba**; this intervention will not only improve the state of conservation and the presentation of paintings in situ, but also reposition those which had been taken off around twenty years ago in order to protect them from deterioration. In 2010, the new lighting system for the Church should be completed. Conservation interventions are also planned in the short term on the external plaster of the Farmhouse.

4.24**Present state of conservation****SPOLETO**

The general state of conservation of the Basilica of San Salvatore is good; the façade is in excellent shape, since – in recent years – it has been subject to accurate conservation work based on the cleaning and the consolidation of the stone decorative elements of the windows and the portals.

As excellent is the level of truss covers of the three aisles, in which the inner space is divided; a careful observation of the wall surfaces does not reveal the need for any urgent conservation treatments. From the structural point of view, the stonework is in a good state of conservation and there are no signs of degradation related to stability problems. Moreover, the system to consolidate columns and stonework, connected to structural units dating back to the last century (tie rods and iron hoops), proved to be highly resilient even under the considerable seismic strain of 1997.

The frescoes decorating part of the three apses, although fragmentary, are in a good conservation state and one might think, at the most, of restoration for cosmetic purposes.

The terracotta tile floor, too, is in a good state of conservation and requires some slight maintenance.

The Town Council established –since 2008- a workgroup composed by a member of staff of the Culture and Tourism Department, an police officer, an expert of the Environment and Territory Planning Department, whose task will be to periodically verify routine and supplementary maintenance intervention, as well as structural interventions which the artistic -monumental heritage of Spoleto needs, in cooperation with the competent State Superintendence for

monitoring and conservation activities (see management plan).

4.25**Present state of conservation
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO**

The Clitunno Tempietto is in a good state of conservation. It has been subject to several recent interventions that guaranteed its correct conservation. In particular, the last intervention was structured in a series of operations that concerned both external and internal areas, i.e. both stone and fresco surfaces.

At the moment, however, there are slight signs of damage that will be fixed with the next maintenance intervention.

In particular, damage is mainly related to moisture –both due to capillarity and condensation– caused by the environmental condition to which the building is exposed, i.e. it partially leans against an earthen wall.

For this reason, in the past, a perimeter drainage system and a meteoric water drainage system were created; however, moisture is still present, especially in the northern wing, along the external part of the apse's plinth, where capillarity has caused some biological patina, such as moss and efflorescence.

On the stone surfaces of the southern side, the doorjambs and architraves and near the pronaos, there are some localised heterogeneous deposits, rare encrustation and dark stains; incoherent deposits are also present on whole surfaces.

Localised crumbling phenomena of mortar bed of stone ashlars are visible in some areas both on the external and internal surfaces of the building.

From a structural point of view, there are no stability problems. At the moment walls are linked to old iron structures that

proved to have good resistance against seismic activity (the last intense earthquake took place in 1997).

As to frescos, the last intervention restored the intelligibility of paintings with no intervention on chromatic reintegration, unless by light watercolour veils.

The terracotta-tiled floor is in a good state of conservation and needs only little maintenance.

The monument is constantly monitored by the competent Superintendence.

4.26**Present state of conservation
BENEVENTO**

The monumental complex of Santa Sofia and the single monuments composing it are in an excellent state of conservation and no serious deterioration process urging intervention is reported.

Starting from the restoration conducted in the 1950s, the site was subject to a number of conservation and requalification projects and interventions which aimed at providing an adequate response to functional needs (both worship and tourism needs) and sought to counter possible signs of wear due to use.

In particular, the property was included in an organic intervention plan in the years 1991-2000 –preceded by thorough studies and stratigraphic archaeological surveys concerning the Cloister court, hypogeum surfaces and ancient walls-. Interventions, carried out according to the most modern criteria in the field and the highest qualitative standards, allowed to enrich knowledge on the Monastery thus shedding light on the different phases the monumental complex went through:

- an hypogeum environment that could belong to the Longobard age was discovered;
- the reservoir/cistern belonging to the

internal court of the Cloister was explored and drained thus retrieving ancient stone and ceramic material belonging to the phases the Cloister and the Convent went through;

- the construction phases of the Cloister were elucidated thanks to the discovery of the plan for the placement of columns dating back to the period before the restoration – carried out during the Orsini period (18th century) – and of some reused Roman inclusions;
- the monastic and aristocratic necropolis was discovered; it is located under the terracotta-tiled floor in the Cloister and its material will be exhibited in the museum that is now being renovated.

In particular, as far as the state of conservation of the **Church of Santa Sofia** at the beginning of 2009, the macroscopic analysis of the different surfaces and walls did not reveal severe decay conditions. The valuable parts in stone material (capitals, plinths and columns) showed a slight alteration of the surface caused by small deposits; on plinths small gaps and some inadequate reintegrations were detected.

The frescos on the lateral apses showed only limited damage, which were especially related to aesthetic aspects. Modest portions of the internal plaster finishing layer – dating back to the 1950s – had partially come off on the bottom of counter-façade and external walls. Moreover, the modern floor made of travertine showed scarce care in laying slabs, especially in the areas where column and pillar plinths are placed.

On the façade there were partial loose portions of plaster located at the septum bottom next to the entrance, while along the plinth of the main prospectus and the S-W prospectus all-pervading moisture traces could be detected.

In order to solve the abovementioned problems, a new intervention was launched and completed at the beginning of 2009. The intervention was aimed at cleaning stone elements and improving the layout of church frescos, besides the requalification of the complex's modern finishes (plaster, replaced with lime plaster, and flooring, replaced with stone agglomerates and bricks), including a new lighting system, in compliance with the typological and architectural characteristics of the monument.

Requalification activities were partially published online through two information systems devoted to restoration, implemented on behalf of Ministry for cultural heritage and activities by University of Pisa: the SICAR (Informatic System for Cataloguing Restoration Yards) and ARISTOS (Informatic Archive for the History of Works of Art Protection) systems.

In order to complete the maintenance intervention, an agreement is being negotiated between the Municipality of Benevento and the Campania Region for the funding of liturgical furniture to be created by international renowned artists (see Management Plan).

The state of conservation of the **Cloister** is generally good. There are only limited problems due to humidity on spouts caused by the flow of meteoric water from upper terraces: in particular, some biological alterations and surface deposits – more or less homogenous – are reported on stone elements (pulvinos, cornices and arches).

On small external walls supporting Cloister columns, some damage on plaster can be detected.

4.27

Present state of conservation MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The Sanctuary of San Michele is in a good state of conservation. In the last 10 years, the site was subject to a series of planned conservation interventions, preceded by thorough studies, which concerned the structural and restoration aspect of internal and external surfaces. This plan of interventions, conducted by the competent Superintendence of Bari, according to the most modern criteria in the field and the highest qualitative standards, guaranteed the integrity of the architectural complex. In particular:

- the load-bearing structure of the Angevin stairs were consolidated;
- the octagonal bell tower and the stone covering of the cave were subject to conservation routine and supplementary interventions.

The macroscopic analysis of the condition of different surfaces (plaster, frescos, stuccos) and of wall hangings do not reveal any special degradation condition. Only in the Longobard Gallery halls, the formation of mould on walls and exposed stone remains could be detected. Mould was caused by the internal microclimate characterised by a high moisture rate due to location (north wing). Measures aimed at protecting the property from moisture-related phenomena have been implemented. Today, thanks to dehumidification, these phenomena have significantly decreased.

The state of conservation of all structures is constantly monitored by technical and scientific staff directly appointed by San Michele Fathers and by the Superintendence of Bari, in addition to purposely appointed experts.

Moreover, the Superintendence and the University of Bari have jointly developed a general distribution plan for a better

regulation of the flows of visitors with the objective of protecting the architectural structures and preserving them from tourism impact.

In particular, visits to the Longobard Gallery are upon request and its halls can be only accessed by a limited number of people at any one time.

4.b1

Factors affecting the property CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

(I) Socio-economic development pressures

Risks relating to urban context and environment transformation

The site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested and its buffer zone are located in the historical centre of Cividale del Friuli and both enjoy adequate safeguard from any possible modification and/or transformation of their context (e.g. demolition, reconstruction, new building work, unsuitable use of buildings, etc.), which might diminish their authenticity and integrity (see 5.b).

Anthropic risks related to theft or vandalism

To this day no particular events linked to human presence, such as thefts or vandalism, can lead to any relevant risk factor. The assets are anyway have been placed under surveillance and monitoring by the relevant institutions; in particular, for the Monastery/Tempietto and for the Cathedral/Museo Cristiano (Font of Callixtus, Altar of Ratchis), daytime surveillance and a break-in alarm system, while for the Museo Archeologico Nazionale/Palazzo Patriarcale (National Archaeological Museum/Patriarch's Palace) there is a night time surveillance and a closed circuit TV system (presently

undergoing revision and maintenance work). Agreements have been signed to ensure shared surveillance of the assets at the site.

(II) Environmental Risks

Air pollution

In the site and its buffer zone there is no particular risk factor connected to environment pollution. The area of interest is located in the heart of Cividale del Friuli's historical centre, far from the main production areas – the main one of these, the XI Zona Industriale e Artigianale (the 11th Industrial and Artisanal Zone) is at a linear distance of about three kilometres from the Tempietto Longobardo. Therefore, no particular problem arises regarding air quality, also thanks to the dispersion and abatement effects on pollutants exercised by the winds, which prevalently refers to the northeast sector with a minimal component of winds from other octants.

Part of the historical centre, including the area where the nominated assets are located, is completely or partially banned to traffic; the Municipality's programme includes the progressive extension of the closing of the historical centre to traffic.

The area where the Tempietto and the Monastery are located, which can be accessed from a very narrow street, which is typical of ancient town centres, provides for special conditions for the parking of residents, thus encouraging the parking of vehicles outside the monumental complex.

Soil and water pollution

No critical levels of pollution have been registered either regarding surface waters (of the river Natisone, which marks the southern boundary of the area) or of groundwater, or in relation to the soil. The rules for the urban plan implementation concur to ensure the safeguard and

enhancement of the river Natisone and its *forra* (gorge), by prescribing conservation of the waterway and of the vegetation, also through periodical control of the healthiness and environmental quality of its waters. This ensures facilities can be built to ensure water safety and to ban the reduction of the water flow, regulating water discharge and safeguarding sites from the threat of morphological transformation.

(III) Natural disasters

Risk of earthquakes

The whole Municipality of Cividale del Friuli is classified as seismic zone grade 2, in a scale of four decreasing seismic levels, according to a law called 'Delibera of the Giunta Regionale del Friuli Venezia Giulia' (n. 2325 of August 1st, 2003).

A regional updating of anti-seismic regulations is under way. So far, the Legge Regionale no. 16/2009 has been adopted, whose implementing regulation will shortly be approved and which pursues the objectives of protection of public safety and reduction in seismic risk. It details the tasks of the Region and Municipalities with reference to buildings located in seismic areas and physical protection of the territory.

More specifically, the Law entrusts the Region with the task of classifying seismic areas in the regional territory, maintaining and updating lists of seismic areas, identifying the types of buildings and works having a strategic value, defining the application of technical rules as well as the presentation and submission of projects, and identifying criteria for the determination of the function of limited importance in the static context of the work. Municipalities are entrusted with the activities connected with the filing of structural projects and monitoring of compliance with technical rules on the physical

protection of the territory.

The Law pursues the protection of the territory through the compliance with hydro-geological safety requirements and assessment of the limits resulting from the vulnerability of the territory and its assets. The territorial classification system is confirmed in areas characterised by a different degree of dangerousness from the geological, hydraulic and avalanche points of view for the purposes of risk prediction and prevention.

These areas are determined by the Municipality through geological and hydraulic surveys already provided for by the previous legislation. Planning tools consistent with the territory from the geological, hydraulic and avalanche points of view are made available. The following areas are identified:

- safe areas for buildings or infrastructure;
- areas that in case of use for buildings or infrastructure are likely to become dangerous from the geological, hydraulic and avalanche points of view;
- dangerous areas for buildings or infrastructure.

In any case, the area proposed as core zone and the related buffer zone, are classified as homogeneous zone of the type "A" by the urban planning instrument of the Municipality's Piano Regolatore Generale (Urban Development Plan), which prescribes that all building work should respect anti seismic regulations. These regulations prescribe that all building projects should be carried out following specific geological studies, and must respond to specific national rules relating to the updating and/or improvement of buildings' anti-seismic structures. In particular, monumental resources comprised in the site have been the subjects over time of focused anti seismic intervention, which have proved their

usefulness during the last earthquake that occurred in 1976. This earthquake's magnitude caused quite remarkable devastation in other towns. The walls of the Tempietto Longobardo are linked to supports, such as the iron rods, and to cement supports, built during the restoration campaign of 1925-26 and again after the 1976 earthquake. The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, following the 1976 earthquake, had been subject to a consolidation effort that completed the ancient system of iron rods, which had been eliminated in the 18th century and partially re-instated during the 19th century. The Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti was subject to a series of consolidation efforts during the 1970s and in 1990, which comprised the rebuilding of the ceilings and of the roofing and the implementation of a cement supporting element.

The Civil Protection Department of the Ministry has set up two earthquake monitoring centres, which are located within a public local facility of strategic value (premises of a Health Unit) and one site in the historical centre, in a location close to the *forra* of the river Natisone, which has a special importance for the hydro-geological balance of the area. The constant work of the team of volunteers of the Civil Protection of the Municipality of Cividale also concurs in ensuring prevention of seismic risk.

Lastly, also with reference to the seismic risk, a vulnerability sheet as provided for the *Risk Map of cultural heritage* was drawn up for all the resources proposed for inclusion according to the directions of the Istituto Centrale per il Restauro (Central Institute for Restoration) (see section 6.a). Currently, the updating of these vulnerability sheets is under way according to the Directives of the President of the Council of Ministers (dat-

ed October 12th, 2007) on the assessment and reduction in seismic risk of cultural heritage (published with the relevant guidelines on January 29th, 2008).

Hydro-geological risk

The waters of the river Natisone flow through a *forra* –a gorge, typical element of this area–, a deep chasm affecting the surrounding strata constituted by successive floods, and forming lime-based conglomerates, being more or less cohesive, and with different liabilities to erosion. The liability to erosion of terrains, associated with the river's action, ensures that the *forra*'s sides form sheer drops –measuring a maximum of twenty metres–, with many types of cave formations, of larger and smaller size, and at different heights, which have locally caused collapse related landslides. A notable collapse took place in mid 1980s, (not far from the western boundary of the buffer zone).

Part of the river Natisone, included in the buffer zone and adjacent to the site proposed for inclusion for a small part of its course, has been classified as a flood risk area. This classification refers to areas with a high likelihood of flooding, in which geostatic-related problems related to decay and to the risk of landslides. The system prescribes a series of limitations on maintenance of existing buildings, the banning of new ones, and the execution of consolidation work along the riverbanks. The Friuli Venezia Giulia Region had already begun consolidation work on the rocky cliffs of the *forra* in the early 1970s, concentrating on the areas where the danger for habitations, historical landmarks and public areas was greatest. Later work was carried out in 1991 and 1992. The work to ensure safety and consolidation were given greater continuity as of year 2002 up to the present.

More recently, the Municipality of Cividale

was allocated extra funds totalling € 630,000 (by the agency called Direzione Centrale Ambiente e Lavori Pubblici of Friuli Venezia Giulia Region), to be spent on consolidation work.

On completing such work, the Municipality of Cividale will be allotted a further € 716,000. These works will also include the completion of the consolidation of the *forra* of the river Natisone in the area between the *Ponte del Diavolo* and the dam located downstream with a high hydro-geological risk and characterised by the presence of the inhabited historical centre.

All work focuses on safeguarding hydraulic works present in the riverbed, on avoiding dangerous erosion of the riverbanks and ensuring smooth water discharge. It is being carried out according to naturalistic engineering methodology, with techniques that strive to preserve the areas' environmental value.

The constant work of the team of volunteers of the Civil Protection of the Municipality of Cividale also concurs in ensuring prevention of risk.

Risk of fire

The Monastery/Tempietto complex is equipped with a system comprising fire-extinguishers placed at intervals along the walls, which is constantly maintained; plans are being considered to upgrade the fire-safety system of the whole complex (see Management Plan). At the *Museo Cristiano* (Font of *Callixtus*, Altar of Ratchis), and at the Archaeological Museum, there are both fire extinguishers and early warning systems involving smoke detection.

In 2006, the Municipality definitively allocated a building to the Fire Brigade Headquarters, at less than one kilometre from the Tempietto, where a new fire-fighting unit has been operational since October 1st, 2007.

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

Visitors to Cividale del Friuli have so far not involved any risk of damage or deterioration of its historical, artistic and architectural heritage: there are no particular signs indicating any wearing down of the areas of interest, or changes in temperature or humidity levels of enclosed areas, nor particular disturbance to residents, or disruption of traditional lifestyles.

In particular, in the area comprising the Monastery and the Tempietto Longobardo, the Cathedral and the *Museo Cristiano* (Christian Museum), the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* (National Archaeological Museum) and the remains of the Patriarch's Palace, which is subject to the request for inscription on the World Heritage List, there are no particular risks due to tourism pressures. A greater pressure might be recorded at the so-called Tempietto Longobardo, which is today the most visited of the city's monuments (see also visitor statistics, 5.h), but the building's fruition by visitors is limited by the following conditions:

- to avoid erosion damage caused by visitors walking over the original *opus sectile* paving, the public can only access the presbyterial area (so at the moment, visitors are only admitted to the building through a side entrance, via an adjacent building, rather than through the original main entrance);
- the monument can be accessed by a maximum of 15 people at any one time.

Moreover an agreement protocol is being defined among the different owner-manager entities in charge of the assets proposed for the World Heritage List. The result would be an integrated tourism offer, comprising a visitor's card, allowing a more homogeneous distribution of visitors over a range of sites; this will

alleviate tourism pressure, which would be especially a benefit for small size areas, such as the Tempietto Longobardo, in case of an increase in tourist trends. Moreover, the first phase of a project aimed at valorising and preserving the Monastery and the Tempietto (see Management Plan) has been completed. This project provided for a huge increase in the areas open to visitors' fruition on the ground floor of the Monastery as a "museum of itself" where reference is made, for instance, to the Cloister, the archaeological area musealised following the excavations in 2008-2009 and the garden of the Ursuline nuns. This increase in open areas allows the flow of visitors to be better organised and controlled. Visitors are offered options before their visit to the Tempietto, which can be accessed by a maximum of 15 people at any one time. The access to the Tempietto was also modified: the entrance to the complex is along Via Monastero Maggiore and the exit is on a passage way parallel to the river Natisone; the tourist pressure on the building is further reduced, thus improving access and control of visitors. The access to the *Museo Cristiano* and the Treasury of the *Duomo*, where the Ara di Ratchis and the *Tegurium* of *Callixtus* can be visited, is limited to a maximum of 25 people at any one time.

4.b2

Factors affecting the property BRESCIA

(I) Socio-economic development pressures

Risks relating to urban context transformation

The site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested and its buffer zone are located in the historical centre of

the city of Brescia, and are thus adequately protected from any possible change (demolition, rebuilding, new building work, improper use of buildings, etc.) that could diminish their authenticity and integrity (see 5.b).

Anthropic risks related to theft or vandalism

The Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is staffed by one in-house caretaker and one security guard 24 hours a day. Surveillance staff is composed of 15 members. The staff numbers are varied in relation to real needs, during exhibitions and other temporary events. The number of areas assigned to each staff member is based on the size of the exhibition area. During the hours in which the buildings are open to the public, each entrance is guarded.

The whole exhibition area and the museum deposits are all equipped with a closed circuit television cameras linked to recording facilities, which is monitored by specialised personnel 24 hours a day. During the hours in which the buildings are closed to the public, the area is subject to security inspection rounds by personnel which operates 24 hours a day, and by means of closed circuit television cameras.

During opening hours the archaeological area is controlled by one security guard (11 am – 4 pm excluded Monday, which is the closing day). The staff numbers are increased for visits or special events. The area is enclosed and equipped with an alarm and video surveillance system linked to the central control staff in service 24 hours a day.

Industrial risk

Various industries are based in the territory of the Municipality of Brescia; however, all are equipped with a PEI (Piano di Emergenza Interna, internal emergency

plan), and with a PEE (Piano di Emergenza Esterna, External Emergency Plan), which have been approved by the relevant authorities and drawn up according to the laws in force and to the guidelines of the document entitled 'Pianificazione di emergenza esterna per impianti industriali a rischio'.

As the area of the medieval monuments lies outside the range of potential damage, there are no particular risks related to accidents that might affect the asset nominated.

(ii) Environmental Pressures

Air pollution

Air quality in the Municipality of Brescia is daily monitored by 5 permanent stations, which belong to the monitoring network managed by the *Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente -ARPA-* (Regional Agency for Environmental Protection). One of these is placed at about 500 metres' distance from the Monastery of Santa Giulia, near the Palazzo Broletto.

The maximum levels prescribed by the Law called Decreto Ministeriale 60/2002 for the medium daily concentration of PM10 (a mix of solid and liquid particles present in the air, and measuring a diameter of less than 10 µm) were exceeded in the city of Brescia on 133 days in 2005 and on 146 days in 2006, 94 days in 2007 and 77 days in 2008. The problem of environmental pollution is common to the whole of the region of Lombardy, and to the basin of the river Po. It must also be noted that the weather conditions typical of the river Po basin is characterised by no wind and by atmospheric stability, which does not allow the dispersion of these particles.

As to the asset for which inclusion in the List is requested, namely, the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, it

must be noted that the site is located in a limited traffic area; moreover the gradual, total closure of Via dei Musei is programmed.

Therefore the environmental pollution of this area of the city centre should be significantly lower during the next few years.

Electro-magnetic pollution

Data supplied by ARPA indicates that within the site the limits of electro-magnetic pollution have not been exceeded.

Noise pollution

For the area of *Via dei Musei*, the location of the Santa Giulia complex, the most recent data collected by the Municipality of Brescia (2004) record a level of noise pollution above the levels deemed acceptable by law. This in spite of the fact that the site had been included in an acoustic zoning plan, where it ranked in a class "2" and was therefore subject to special protection (class II is described as: "Areas destined to prevalently residential use: urban areas of largely local vehicle traffic, low population density, limited commercial activity, absence of industrial and artisanal activity").

Meanwhile however, further measures have been taken to reduce this type of pollution; at this time (2007) the 'ZTL, i.e. Zona a Traffico Limitato' or limited traffic zone, (including the site) has been subject to video-surveillance by the so-called "electronic policeman" (a camera which verifies the number plates of vehicles and the existence of an access permit); vehicle traffic has thus been further reduced of a percentage estimated at 70% or 80% of the traffic recorded in 2004.

Soil and water pollution

In the site area no activity leading to pollution has ever been recorded. Therefore, no plans to analyse the soil and

the underground areas have been implemented.

(iii) Natural disasters

Risk of earthquakes

The territory of the Municipality of Brescia is already classified in the seismic risk scale as a third category area, following monitoring and data collection implemented by the body called Servizio Civil Protection, which completed and transmitted research data to the Lombardy Region. According to this class system, the area belongs to zone 3 according to a document called O.P.C.M. 20.3.2003 no. 3274, which corresponds to a low seismic risk level, as described in the explanatory note dated 4.6.2003 within the document. The city falls within one of the areas most liable to seismic risk according to recent studies. This is because it rises in an area corresponding to two very evident seismic

lines. However the history's city of the last 800 years does not include earthquakes of damaging or catastrophic effect for the city.

In 2008 and 2009, the Municipality of Brescia, in cooperation with an expert, conceived and organised meetings and courses especially devoted to the protection of art works in case of earthquakes and other natural disasters; courses were followed by practice with the Civil Protection Department at the *Museo di Scienze Naturali*. A selected group of staff members from the Municipality also took part in this initiative.

Risk of fire

In the whole area of the Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia (exhibition and storehouse areas) a permanent automatic smoke detection plant is in operation, as well as a manned signalling facility and a fire alarm based on CERBERUS-SIEMENS technology (dynamic apparatus for the

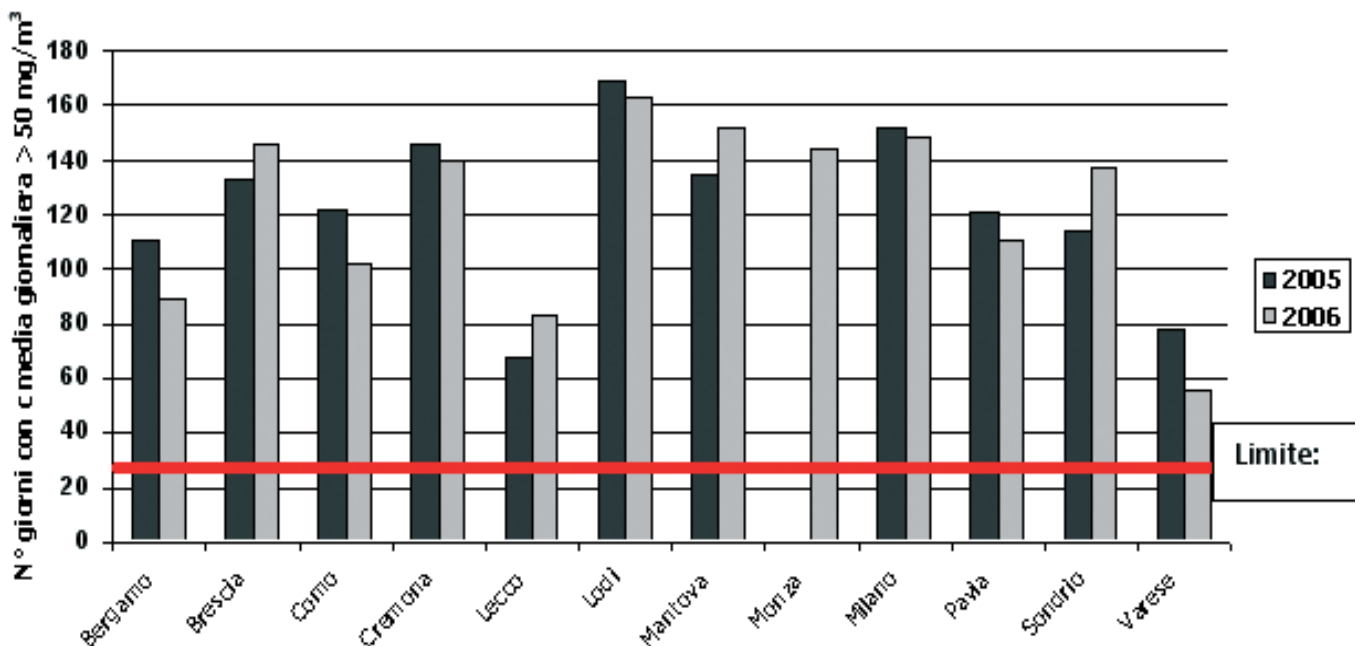
dynamic measurement of heat) according to UNI 9795 and UNI-EN standards. A luminous and acoustic alarm system is in place to signal fires, which are connected to a central office staffed 24 hours a day. The alarm is immediately relayed to the closest Fire House.

In the area set up as exhibition, deposit and museum space, hand held fire extinguishers (using powder and water), where the number of fire extinguishers per square meter is as follows: no. 30/1,500 sq.m. = 1/50. The surveillance personnel have been adequately trained in fire emergency procedures and in using fire extinguishers. Mobile fire-fighting devices are also available in archaeological areas.

Risks related to terrorist attacks

After September 11th, 2001, the monumental complex including the Monastery San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, as many other Italian cultural sites, is protected with

Superi PM10 nelle principali città Lombarde



particular care and surveillance, as envisaged for certain sensitive targets. At the moment the risk is rather remote.

Also, for security reasons, visitors are required to hand in bags, backpacks and suitcases.

(iv) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

During the last twenty years a large number of recovery and enhancement activities have been carried out in Brescia, based on careful programming in view of sustainable development, and focusing on the wealth of its cultural heritage.

This has determined a remarkable increase in visitors, which has been adequately managed by the local administration and by competent agencies. In general therefore, especially because of the very nature of these locations, and because of the number and type of visitors involved, Brescia's tourism has not involved the risk of damage or deterioration of the historical, artistic and architectural heritage: no particular damage has been detected in the locations, nor temperature or humidity level variations in the indoor areas, nor has the residents' life or traditional lifestyle been affected in any way.

As to the monumental complex including the Monastery San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested, there are no signs indicating particular risks due to tourism pressures.

The ample size of the area and the high quality of the organised visitors' facilities ensure the impact of tourism on the monumental complex is minimised, even in the case of temporary exhibitions hosted by the museum.

As to the buffer zone proposed for the site, corresponding to the whole of the Longobard city –today's historical centre–

tourism is not expected to affect the area negatively during the next few years, principally because of the size of the area over which the assets are scattered, and because of the present level of development of the receptive facilities in place.

Local administrations (Municipality of Brescia, Superintendencies, province of Brescia) have correctly and carefully managed tourism policies, and specific policies have been implemented by the Lombardy Region. Among the objectives set out in the programme entitled *Programma Triennale di Promozione Turistica della Regione* (Three-year Plan of Tourist Promotion of the Region), conservation of sensitive components in Lombardy's tourism areas, e.g. valuable terrains, landscapes, natural aspects, ecosystems, are recognised first rank priority. The Region thus focuses its support of agenda 21 protocols on an improvement of environmental efficiency of venues, the promotion of environmental management systems, the use of low impact transport, and on the maintenance of a high resource quality, which attract tourism.

In particular, the Lombardy Region has activated an agreement protocol entitled "Promozione e diffusione della Carta europea del turismo sostenibile nelle aree protette".

4.b3

Factors affecting the property CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

(I) Socio-economic development pressures

Risks relating to urban context and environment transformation

The ancient *castrum* is located far from inhabited areas on a hill surrounded by

woods overlooking the valley of the river Olona.

There are no risks resulting from the socio-economic development for the site of Castelseprio-Torba and the relevant buffer zone, because they cannot be modified or built by virtues of numerous instruments (see 5.b.3) that protect both the archaeological area and its landscape restricting the use of soil and setting management criteria for the whole territorial area.

Industrial risk

In the Municipality of Castelseprio, though in an area that has no impact on landscape heritage, there are two chemical companies that might cause potential risks for the heritage in the event of a catastrophe. This risk appears to be a remote one, however, as both companies have high-level safety systems.

Anthropic risks related to theft and vandalism

In the past there have been sporadic cases of vandalism in the area. Presently the most vulnerable parts of the site (Santa Maria *foris portas* and the Farmhouse-Monastery of San Giovanni, housing the *Antiquarium*) have been equipped with an alarm system radio linked to a surveillance service; moreover, the frescoes of Santa Maria *foris portas* are protected by intrusion detectors.

The Monastery of Torba is equipped with an alarm system radio linked to a surveillance service and with a closed circuit television system for the external control of the access to the Monastery.

(II) Environmental Pressures

Forestry risk

A large part of the *castrum* area and the village (Borgo) area is subject to forestry risk, due to the fact that the woodland is very strong growing.

The copse (locust trees, chestnut), in fact, contributes to starting up and/or aggravating the regular breakdown phenomena –mostly on surface– that mostly entail flowing or lava, mostly apparent by adulteration of the land.

The copse is currently being constantly cut on the public land; that on private land, however, is not maintained. The Archaeological Heritage Superintendence (local Office of Ministry) has already arranged, however, for the drawing up of a forest appearance management plan. The area of the Monastery of Torba is regularly maintained, in terms of management of green areas, by qualified companies. In particular, the area surrounding the excavation of the portion of walls towards the *castrum*, recently discovered, has been the subject of special attention owing to the natural proliferation of infesting plants, especially along the slopes.

(III) Natural Disasters

Hydro-geological risk and landslides

The land that includes the area of Castelseprio is at hydro-geological risk. This risk is determined by the decohesion of the land on the slopes, with consequent landslides; in 1992 –after heavy rain that caused damage to various areas of Lombardy and Piedmont– damage was caused to the pathways, the pedestrian routes and some parts of the walls.

A detailed preliminary study for the draining and creation of an irrigation system using the waters has already been carried out, ordered by the Archaeological Heritage Superintendence of Lombardy, in order to stabilise the breakdowns, for maintenance and for the renewal of the wood on the slopes and the lightening of the slopes. The Forestry Management Plan (2004-2013) was drawn up based on this study. At the moment, work has already been carried out on the State-owned

slopes, which cover a large portion of the site, with appropriate consolidation actions. Actions are also under way on the slopes belonging to the Province. They shall be completed by the spring of 2010.

Risk of fire

Given the significant presence of trees in the area, especially in the proposed buffer zone, there is a high possibility of fires. Control systems are being set up.

The Municipality of Castelseprio is however, a member of the “Città sicura” (Safe City) project, which also includes the archaeological area, and which foresees a night surveillance services from 9 pm to 1 am.

There are currently about 30 patrols per year, but an attempt is being made to increase this service. The archaeological area is also subject to patrols by the local police and the Carabinieri.

The Municipality of Olona adopted a set of orders that prohibit open-air combustion on the municipal territory in order to protect woods from the risk of fire.

During the closing hours of the area the fire-fighting system and, in general, all safety alarms are linked to a rapid intervention surveillance service.

(IV) Visitor/Tourism Pressures

Tourism pressures

As for the site proposed for the inscription on the World Heritage List and its buffer zone, no particular risks from tourism pressure area to be recorded. The remarkable extension of the area in fact allows for high tourism flows.

Sporadic cross-country motorbike sports in the woods surrounding the archaeological site, where paths are used as racetracks. The provincial police have been called in for this purpose and checks have been increased. In this regard, the PIF plan (Piano di Indirizzo Forestale of

the Province of Varese) provides for each municipality to rule the use of its network of paths in agro-forestry areas.

4.b4

Factors influencing the conservation of cultural heritage SPOLETO

(I) Social and economic development pressures

Risks relating to urban context and environment transformation

The basilica of San Salvatore stands next to the graveyard, as already stated in paragraph 1e.; which ensures the protection of the surrounding area from any risk of urban and/or landscape transformation. According to the legislation in force, there has to be an appropriate “respect area” between the graveyard and the urban area. The “respect area” is only covered with vegetation (the graveyard, therefore, is hygienically and spiritually separated – and justly so – from the urban area). Several protection provisions preserve the area opposite the basilica from any modification and/or transformation (see paragraphs 5.b4).

Anthropic risks related to theft or vandalism

No risk factors related to the presence of man (theft, vandalism) have materialized up to now. The area is watched 24 hours a day by the caretaker, who lives in the adjacent building.

Moreover, the basilica stands within the area of the municipal graveyard, which is protected by a gate and an early warning system. However, the sculptures once kept in the church are now kept in a museum. Procedures are underway to install a surveillance and anti-theft warning system using wireless connections (see manage-

ment plan). Once the above-mentioned devices have been installed and the surveillance reinforced, it will be possible to set up an exhibition of the stone sculptures in the basilica.

(II) Environmental risk factors

The municipality of Spoleto constantly adopts environmental measures to protect the town and the surrounding areas. In 2005, in the framework of the Community Initiative *Leader+*, the Municipality of Spoleto decided to certify the quality of its environment and is currently establishing an Environmental Management System, in conformity with the scheme envisaged by the UE Regulation *Emas 2*, to further enhance and develop the area in an integrated and environmentally-friendly way.

Air, electromagnetic and noise pollution

Considering its position and the highly-valued naturalistic content, no particular risk factors related to pollution have been identified on the site and in the related buffer zone. Following the approval of the Regional Plan for the Improvement and Maintenance of Air Quality, the Regional Technical Committee was set up. The Committee includes a representative of the Municipality of Spoleto and has the objective to implement the plan. To manage the monitoring network, the Municipality of Spoleto has reached an agreement with the Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPA) of the Umbria Region, according to which an annual report on air quality is drawn up, to disseminate the monitoring results as well as to promote initiatives for the reduction of pollutants (www.spolveriamolara.it). The agreement with ARPA also envisages the implementation of the Electromagnetic Pollution Reduction Project (RIE); the objective is identifying – in line with the

planning activities – appropriate sites for the installation of Based Transceiver Stations (BTS) and consequently the sites where the installation should be ruled out. Moreover, the municipality of Spoleto (with decision No. 78 of the Municipal Council of 2nd July 2007) adopted the draft Plan on Noise Classification. Noise zoning follows a series of other phonometric measurements and enables the development and consequent implementation of a regeneration plan, to comply with the noise limits imposed by the legislation.

Soil and water pollution

No pollution problems have been identified with reference to surface and ground-water (there are no rivers in the buffer zone) and to the soil on the site concerned. During the updating of the Regional Plan for Water Treatment, no sensitive or vulnerable area has been identified in the Spoleto area of the Umbrian valley.

The assessment relates to the qualitative traits of water, which is linked to human activities. In particular, the concentration of nitrates in the Spoleto area in the years 2005 to 2006 was insignificant or non-existent.

(III) Natural disasters

Risk of earthquakes

The whole area of the municipality of Spoleto –with reference to the “basic seismic hazard degree”– is considered an high seismicity area (level 1). Spoleto is one of the towns of the Apennine and pre-Apennine belt which were most hit by the earthquakes that took place in Umbria from September 1997 and June 1998. The most recent high-intensity earthquake (magnitude 5.8) took place in September 1997 and showed the effectiveness of the consolidation work carried out in the basilica of San Salvatore in the 90s; no

structural damage to the church was identified.

The latest earthquakes have led to the reconsideration of all spatial planning activities, with greater attention devoted to the prevention of seismic risk. The main objective is to the minimum the negative effects through preparation, coordination, appropriate equipment, knowledge of the territory and the related risks. The Provincial Civil Protection Plan (adopted by the provincial council in the 12th July 2006 session with No. 72) governs the management of emergencies and risks related to seismic, hydrogeological and meteorological events, forest fires, accidents at industrial plants, also with regard to the safeguard of the cultural heritage.

The town planning scheme envisages that all construction work has to be subject to the compliance with seismic legislation: all design work needs to be based on specific geological studies and comply with the national provisions related to building adaptation and/or improvement to counteract seismic risk factors. Contributing to the development of measures to protect buildings in the historic town centre from seismic risk was exactly the objective of the Community project “S.I.S.M.A.” (Integrated system for the protection of historic buildings from and the prevention of risks), promoted by the Umbria region, as the leader region, in the framework of the UE Programme Interreg III B.

Lastly, the Perugia “Bina” observatory - one of the oldest observatories in Italy- is studying a complex system made up devices including sensors and computers, able to prevent or mitigate the negative effects of high-intensity earthquakes, if placed in strategic places. In 2007, the Comune di Spoleto obtained the ISO 14001 certification of environmental quality for the Heritage, Environment and Territory Dept., which in 2010 will be

extended to all other Departments

Hydro-geological risk

This type of risk factors is an important component of territorial management, which has characterized the history of the Spoleto valley since antiquity and has led to the plain reclamation and the reconsideration of the water supply network, drainage canals and finally of the embankments, which are still up and running today. A flood of the Tessino river, the only river flowing by the Spoleto urban area, could not possibly hit the church of San Salvatore, which stands up on a hill.

Risk of fire

Up to now, no anti-fire systems have been installed in the basilica of San Salvatore; the caretaker lives there and can immediately inform the Fire Brigade, which is less than a mile away, in case of necessity. However, in view of a more intense tourist flow and the consequently of a higher fire risk, the municipality of Spoleto is developing the necessary measures to install an appropriate anti-fire system on the site (see management plan).

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

Spoleto has been a place of transit for years and is known all over the world as a city of art and the City of the Festival. Its image was enhanced in 1958 when the Festival of the Two Worlds was founded and therefore with the inclusion of Spoleto in the national and international tourist circuits.

The intense tourist flow (the number of registered guests in the tourist accommodation facilities amounted to 187,645 in 2008), which is of seasonal nature, with peaks in summer and on holidays, has led the municipal authorities of Spoleto to implement measures to improve tourist hospitality, rendering tourism the most

vital and thriving sector of the town's economy. However, tourism in Spoleto has not posed any risks related to the damage and the deterioration of the historic, artistic and architectural heritage so far; with regard to the basilica of San Salvatore, in particular, it is off the beaten tracks and consequently the tourist flow is very modest.

4.b5

Factors affecting the property CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

(I) Socio-economic development pressures

Risks relating to urban context and environment transformation

The Clitunno Tempietto –applying for WHL– and the relative buffer zone are properly protected against any possible alteration and / or transformation of the context (demolition, reconstruction, new buildings, incorrect use of buildings, etc.) (see 5.b).

Risks caused by urbanisation are therefore low, because of the property location but also thanks to the great sensibility shown by local people towards the conservation of cultural heritage.

Anthropic risks related to theft or vandalism

Up to now, no event connected to human presence (theft, vandalism) such as to give rise to serious risk factors for the Tempietto has occurred. The property is however protected by a fence, a video surveillance system and an alarm system, which is active 24 hours a day. During the day, the building is also guarded by custodians who are equipped with phone connection.

Industrial risk

In November 2006, in the industrial area of Campello, located upstream of the Clitunno river which flows close to the Tempietto, a serious accident occurred, causing a considerable fall of oily material into the draining system of the area and later into the river thus creating deposits on the banks and having a sizeable impact on surrounding areas. Immediate interventions for the safety of the area prevented major damage and thorough reclamation operations promptly started. To avoid similar events in the future, a new main sewer was linked to the plant where the accident occurred and another sewer will be soon created in order to drain industrial waste from the concerned area.

(II) Environmental pressures

Air and noise pollution

Owing to special environmental conditions, atmospheric and noise pollution in the Tempietto area can be considered virtually absent.

The only source of pollution, though modest, is the Flaminia trunk road. However, the recently built dual carriageway Spoleto-Perugia, with the consequent redistribution of heavy goods vehicle traffic, considerably reduced the risks linked to the presence of the trunk road.

In addition to this, the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno is carrying out a far-reaching project which aims at enhancing the entire area and eliminating the historical route of Flaminia, parallel to the trunk road, which passes just a few meters away from the apse. Even though this road is used only occasionally, this project will contribute to improve the exposition conditions of the property.

(III) Natural disasters*Risk of earthquakes*

The territory of the Municipality of Campello belongs to area 1, which corresponds to a “high seismic” area according to a document called O.P.C.M. (Ordinanza del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri – Dipartimento della Civil Protection no. 3274 of March 20th, 2003 laying down “General criteria on the seismic classification of the national territory and technical regulations on building in seismic areas”. Seismic events – which hit the areas at intervals of around 20 years – are the most dangerous source of damage for the monument.

The monument was not damaged by the earthquake of 1997, of magnitude 5.8, which proves that the building has good resistance against seismic activity; however, in order to minimise the risk, along with a thorough analysis of its structure and the verification of its reaction to seismic events, it would be important to carry out an analysis of the slits so as to plan the installation of anti-seismic devices.

With reference to prevention activities at the regional level, see 4.b4 (Spoleto).

Risk of fire

Within the area, near the ticket office, there is one fire extinguisher. The existing video surveillance systems allow constant monitoring of the building. Near the deposit/ car park of the Municipality, there is a vehicle equipped with all devices needed in case of a fire. The nearest Firearm Station is located in Spoleto (around 13 km).

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures*Tourism pressures*

No risks linked to tourism are reported on the Tempietto. Although the building is

very small, the area in which it is located has great open spaces and walks with a good capacity. The number of tourist groups is always set in advance.

4.b6**Factors affecting the property
BENEVENTO****(I) Socio-economic development
pressures***Risks relating to urban context and environment transformation*

The site -for which the inscription on the World Heritage List is requested- and the relative buffer zone are located in the historical centre of Benevento and are therefore properly protected from any possible alteration (demolition, reconstruction, new buildings, incorrect use of buildings, etc.) that could reduce their authenticity and integrity (see 5.b).

*Anthropic risks related to theft
or vandalism*

As to the human-related damage caused by thefts and vandalism, no damage has been inflicted to the property in the last few years. The special location of the complex in the historical centre – which is always kept under strict surveillance by law enforcement forces –, along with the sensibility shown by the local community, do not give rise to concerns for the future. The Church, during working time is controlled by the Parish staff.

The Cloister, which is part of the complex of the *Museo del Sannio*, takes advantage of the surveillance system of the latter: in the museum 7 guardians work (one is present day and night at the museum), a chief-guardian and two policemen of the province who are assigned high-surveillance tasks.

The surveillance staff is integrated with more staff of the provincial police when

necessary, as, for example, during exhibitions or temporary events.

During the day, the Cloister and the museum are also protected by a dropdown alarm system for the exhibits and by a closed-circuit television system linked to a recording system (TVCC) that controls internal and external areas. As for night hours, the museum is equipped with a sensor night alarm system, connected to the Command Centre of the Carabinieri of Benevento. If maintenance is needed or if the alarm system does not work, external night surveillance is provided by provincial Police.

Risks related to terrorist attacks

After September 11th, 2001, Santa Sofia, as many other Italian cultural sites, is protected with particular care and surveillance, as envisaged for certain sensitive targets. At the moment the risk is rather remote. Also, for security reasons, visitors are required to hand in bags, backpacks and suitcases.

(II) Environmental Pressures*Environmental and noise pollution*

Damage due to environmental (atmospheric, ground, electromagnetic, radioactive, etc.) and noise pollution appears rather limited, although the site is located in the urban centre of the city.

The monumental complex that is part of the ancient centre of the city, overlooks the main street of the city (Corso Garibaldi), which is a pedestrian area and thus completely banned to cars.

(III) Natural disasters*Risk of earthquakes*

The territory of the city of Benevento belongs to the level 1 area, which corresponds to a “high seismic” area according to a document called O.P.C.M.

(Ordinanza del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri – Civil Protection Department no. 3274 of March 20th, 2003) laying down “General criteria on the seismic classification of the national territory and technical regulations on building in seismic areas”. In the past, this area was hit by violent earthquakes; the complex of Santa Sofia itself was considerably damaged owing to particularly violent earthquakes that hit Benevento at the end of 1600 and again in the 18th century. However, conservation and seismic adjustment interventions carried out both in the church, in the Cloister and in the new *Museo del Sannio* building –besides the constant static monitoring conducted by competent bodies– guarantee a high-level resistance to earthquakes. The area was hit in the 1980s by a high-magnitude earthquake that did not cause any structural damage to the monumental complex. Moreover, the staff responsible for security in the *Museo del Sannio* was purposely trained in following the procedures in case of an earthquake. The complex is also provided with a sign system in compliance with law 626/94 on the conduct of the Civil Protection (security regulations, indication of evacuation routes and evacuation plan).

Risk of fire

The Cloister of Santa Sofia and the *Museo del Sannio*, renovated with fireproof material are equipped with the following security devices:

- smoke detectors
- portable fire extinguisher (pressurised, renewed every six months)
- fire hoses
- fire sign system in compliance with the law (no. 626/94)
- arrangement of evacuation routes and evacuation plan

As to the Church, inflammable items are rather limited (the only inflammable

materials are the benches, the confessionals and the entrance inner door); in addition to that, votive open-flame lamps are used in very limited numbers.

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

The Cloister of Santa Sofia and the *Museo del Sannio*, thanks to a specific policy that extended normal working hours, welcomed twice the number of visitors in the last three years (from 9,000 to 20,000 visitors). Nevertheless, no sign of wear is reported on the properties that could welcome an even greater number of visitors thanks to all-day opening (6 days out of 7, from 9 am to 7.30 pm) and to the wide exhibition area (1,500 sq.m.). In any case, for temporary exhibitions or mass cultural events, controls are increased and visitors are spread into groups so that the number of visitors does not exceed 50 in the museum and 80-100 in the area of the Cloister at a time.

For the Church of Santa Sofia an agreement between the Diocese and the Prefecture on integrated management has been finalised.

Also, as to the buffer zone proposed for the site, which would correspond to the extension of the Longobard city –current historical centre– and taking into consideration the dimension of the area where the properties are located and the current development level of accommodation facilities, tourism flows will not cause negative consequences in future years.

4.b7

Factors affecting the property MONTE SANT'ANGELO

(I) Socio-economic development pressures

Risks relating to urban context and environment transformation

The effectiveness of direct restrictions, controls and constant monitoring of the structures of the Sanctuary and all its elements does not allow for possible interventions (demolition, reconstruction, new buildings, improper use of buildings, etc.) that could reduce their authenticity and integrity.

Similarly, no transformations are permitted in the buffer zone, which is covered by various protection measures “zone A” of the PRG (Urban Development Plan), “zone 2” of the National Park of Gargano, urban park area, etc.) that ensure its preservation over the time (see item 5.b).

Anthropic risks related to theft or vandalism

Up to now, no events connected to human presence such as to give rise to serious risk factors have taken place. The Sanctuary is, however, constantly guarded by appointed staff, in charge of daytime surveillance on the whole area, as well as and by an intruder alarm system. Moreover, the presence of the order of San Michele Fathers on the premises is another direct method to supervise the property.

(II) Environmental Pressures

Air pollution

There is no atmospheric pollution in the area of the Sanctuary, neither due to local nor indirect factors. The city of Monte Sant'Angelo enjoys a particularly favourable microclimate, thanks to its geographic position on a mountain crest

that is natural border and thus a meeting point of two different climatic areas.

The first area stretches from SE to SW, including the gulf of Manfredonia and the plain at the foot of Gargano's Tavoliere delle Puglie; the second, stretching from NE to NW, is characterised by a vast mountainous area covered with woods and forests stretching beyond the Carbonara valley. This causes a substantial exposure to climatic variability, which is characterised by the total exposure of the city to all air currents of the compass rose that guarantee continuous clear air throughout the year. Moreover, there is no intense traffic that could damage or threaten the structures of the Sanctuary. However, in the busiest days, the Sanctuary is included in the pedestrian area and in the limited traffic area, as established by the Town Council with specific provisions.

(III) Natural disasters

Risk of earthquakes

The entire municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo is included in the classification pursuant to the Regional Council Decree no. 153 of 02/03/2004 and is therefore considered a 2-level seismic area in a 4-level scale in descending order. The Gargano promontory is covered by seismic currents that originate from a complex network of faults. The seismic activity recorded on the long term in the Gargano promontory is the main reason for the continuous attention and monitoring of the territory by the national institute of geophysics, which is implementing a local reading system with the installation – in the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and suburban areas – of technological instrumentation able to record and transmit the data in real time regarding the slightest seismic activity. This is followed by specific correspondence between the

National Institute of Geophysics and the Municipality's Technical Office in order to assess the impact on the territory. The immediate signalling allows continuous monitoring of the Sanctuary. This is carried out by municipal experts and, when and if necessary, also by experts of the Fireman Service, the staff of the Protezione Civile and the technical staff of the Superintendences.

At the moment, according to the historical data regarding seismic events which hit the site, the high seismic risk in the areas corresponds to a good resistance of the architectural structures composing the monument, since, in the history of the Sanctuary, there have been no earthquakes that caused serious damage or collapse to load-bearing walls. In any case, following the intervention operations on the occasion of the Jubilee in 2000, all routes open to the general public within the Sanctuary are equipped with technical devices and specific signs indicating the escape routes, purposely created for emergencies. Moreover, all members of staff operating in the Sanctuary, both employed and volunteers, are duly trained to manage any kind of emergency.

Risk of fire

Within the structures of the Sanctuary, all routes open to the general public are regularly equipped with technological systems to signal fires and to extinguish them. The rooms that are not open to the public are in any case provided with an electric system in conformity with the law and are adequately isolated with fire-resistant doors from the areas open to the public. The main structure of the complex of the Sanctuary, corresponding to the covering of the cave, is adjacent to a modest green area that is well kept and fenced. Its access is regulated and in any case it is not included in the areas with free access to visitors: all these factors

prevent any potential fire risk that could be caused by the presence of this green area. Public roads around the site are provided with several fire hoses to be used in case of fire.

Risks related to terrorist attacks

At the moment this risk is rather remote. However, during the most important religious events, Monte Sant'Angelo and, in particular, the area of the Sanctuary are included in the list of sensitive targets where the Prefecture of Foggia imposes the systematic presence of law enforcement forces in support to the local Carabinieri station and the municipal police, who provide daily surveillance to the tourist areas of the city.

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

Tourism and pilgrimage flows do not represent any form of threat to the Sanctuary. The recent redistribution of spaces and rationalisation of differentiated routes, managed under the direct surveillance of the Superintendence of Bari – and realised thanks to State funds supplied on the occasion of the Jubilee –, aimed at protecting the property. The intervention consisted in:

- Creation of routes for people with special needs;
- Creation of escape routes equipped with adequate emergency signs;
- Creation of areas external to the Sanctuary system and creation of a wide place of penance which allowed the protection and enhancement of underground structures, as well as the creation of routes and exhibition spaces connecting the original centre of the Sanctuary to the accommodation centre "Casa del Pellegrino" (Pilgrim's House). These works, carried out with no demolition and/or distortion of original struc-

tures, made it possible to increase the level of usability of the Sanctuary and the services, since, in the new area annexed to the original area, 3 high capacity lifts, internal routes connecting the new library, the Devotional Museum, the Lapidary Museum and the Conference Hall are now available to visitors.

This new circulation system was placed on pre-existing natural openings in the grotto's access system; already in the past, these openings represented a connection point between the Angevin stairs and the external secondary and

isolated areas, which could not be used earlier. Tourism impact on the property, though considerable owing to pilgrimage flows, does not entail any risk condition for the structures of the Sanctuary.

Moreover, no promotional or religious tourism management strategy that could represent a threat to the monument was adopted, since the mystic atmosphere is the main factor of attraction.

Recent interventions introduced further escape routes in the Sanctuary that are absolutely sufficient to guarantee safety to visitors in case of evacuation due to

critical events. The critical collocation of the Lapidary Museum required the control of visitor flows that was guaranteed by guided tours, upon request of a limited number of people. The continuous and vigilant presence of volunteers in all internal routes guarantees efficient assistance to visitors.

Lastly, a thick network of close circuit camera ensures, along with surveillance on the property, constant control on possible critical events of different nature.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

Site element No.	Name	Estimated population located within			
		Area of nominated property	Buffer zone	Total	Year
1	The Gastaldaga area and the Episcopal complex	0	1.067	1.067	2009
2	The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	5	6.250	6.255	2009
3	The castrum with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria foris portas	2		2	2009
4	The basilica of San Salvatore	0	3.613	3.613	2009
5	The Clitunno Tempietto	0	98	98	2009
6	The Santa Sofia complex	1	1.710	1.711	2009
7	The Sanctuary of San Michele	13	1.583	1.596	2009
	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)	21	14.321	14.342	

People living inside the monumental complex of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia in Brescia, inside the Torba complex in Castelseprio- Torba and inside the Santa Sofia complex correspond to the guardians' families.

People living inside the Sanctuary of San Michele is composed by the Order of the San Michele Fathers, managing the sanctuary.

The sites included in the serial property “The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 AD)”, for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested, are characterised not only by the different geographical location which sees them distributed in different regions from the north to the south of the Italian peninsula, but also by the fact that they are the object of very diverse ownership and management situations.

In order to attain the integrated and coordinated management of the Site as a whole, first and foremost a number of agreements have been entered into:

- on January 2008 in Rome, a national-level Memorandum of Understanding was signed by all owners and operators of the properties included in the application, as well as all the stakeholders that have been involved in drawing up the Site Management Plan and that will take part in its implementation (see section 7.b and annex 1);
- other agreements were signed at local level, where the ownership and management of the applicant properties were under several institutions/organisations: one agreement concerning the properties in Cividale del Friuli and one concerning the properties of Castelseprio-Torba (see section 7.b and annexes 2 e 3).

An agreement has been also entered into for the properties of Brescia and its Province (see section 7.b and annex 4). Further agreements are to be defined, aimed at involving further different stakeholders in local or network projects, concerning specific themes for valorising the resources of the reference territories of the places included in the Site (c.f. Management Plan).

In order to ensure an efficient, effective and dynamic management of the serial property, in 2007 a specific **Management**

Plan was designed and shared by all the stakeholders that had entered into the aforementioned institutional Memorandum of Understanding at the national level (see section 5.e and Management Plan enclosed herewith); the implementation of the Plan started in January 2008. Furthermore, for ensuring the co-ordinated management of the separate components of the serial property, as well as for ensuring the coordinated implementation of the networking actions provided for by the Management Plan and the integration of the actions planned for each site, in 2008 a pro-tempore Network Authority was set up. In 2009, this body led to the “*Italia Langobardorum Association*”, which is the current managing structure of the whole network (see section 5.e and Socio-economic Development Plan – objective 1 – project 1.1 of the Management Plan enclosed herewith).

There now follows the specific information regarding the individual properties entered in the application.

5.a1 Ownership CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

The candidate assets belong to one of the following three institutions:

- the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli owns the so-called Tempietto Longobardo (since 1893) and the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (since 2001);
- the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta owns the Duomo and its annexes – namely, the Winter Chapel and Sacristies, the Chapter Archives, the *Museo Cristiano* and the Bell Tower;
- the Italian State owns the remains of the Patriarch’s Palace, the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti and the National Archaeological Museum.

5.a2 Ownership BRESCIA

The complex proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List includes a series of buildings, which are all public property.

5.a3 Ownership CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The property in the area of the ancient settlement of Castelseprio-Torba, stretching over around 250,000 m between the quarter and the fortification at the bottom of the valley (Torba), is divided among:

- the Province of Varese, owner of the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, the general building located at the entrance to the *castrum*, used as a surveillance and welcoming point and the neighbouring complementary areas (located in the Municipality of Castelseprio);
- Ministry of cultural heritage and activities, owner of the *castrum* and the slopes of the plateau (located in the Municipality of Castelseprio);
- Municipality of Castelseprio, owner of the access road to the *castrum*;
- FAI – Italian Environmental Trust, owner of the Monastery of Torba and its premises located in the underlying Olona valley (in the Municipality of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona);
- private owners of small lots.

5.a4 Ownership SPOLETO

La Basilica of S.Salvatore was acquired by the State at the end of the nineteenth century and today it is owned by the Municipality of Spoleto.

5.a5 Ownership CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto is owned by the State.

5.26 Ownership BENEVENTO

The complex – which applies for the inclusion in the WHL – is composed by three architectural properties: the Church of Santa Sofia owned by the State (FEC – Italian Fund for Places of Worship), the adjacent Cloister and the Abbey which today hosts the *Museo del Sannio*, which belongs to the Province of Benevento.

5.27 Ownership MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The property applying for the inscription in the WHL belongs to a legally autonomous ecclesiastical authority run by the order of St. Michael fathers (Ordine dei padri Micaeliti).

5.b Protective designation

All the properties included in the current nomination are subject to the protection due to monuments. That means that they are recognised as being a public concern and part of the cultural heritage of the Country and, as such, subject to special law.

That law, the *Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage, Legislative Decree January 22nd, 2004, no. 4 (see section 7.b and annex 7), which applies to the entire national territory, establishes that on such objects no alterations or modifications that might be disruptive of their intrinsic characteristics are admissible and that, furthermore, all works that aim to preserve, enhance, or restore the monument are in all cases subject to authorisation from the appropriate departments of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (the

Superintendencies), or are to be directly managed by those offices.

According to the same national law, each intervention involving landscape that has been recognised as a public concern has to be previously authorised by the State through the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and/or the Regions, or the appropriate authorities (Provinces and Municipalities).

5.b1 Protective Designation CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

All monuments comprised in the area of the site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested, as well as the movable works therein are subject to safeguard according to Italy's national law.

Monumental historical buildings were placed under special tutelage by the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici per il Paesaggio e per il Patrimonio Storico-Artistico e Demoetnoantropologico* (Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage Department); the *Palazzo dei Provveditori* and the underlying archaeological remains belong to the State. By law, any restoration work must be directly designed and performed by the Soprintendenze (local branches of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities) or approved and authorised by them. Moreover, the core zone (as well as all that included in the buffer zone proposed –which corresponds to the city's historical centre), is subject to special safeguard and conservation limitations enshrined in the main urban planning instruments of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, and in particular to those enshrined in the PRGC Piano

Regolatore Generale Comunale (Urban Development Plan), approved by decree by the President of the Regional Council of Friuli Venezia Giulia no. 19/press on January 31st, 2007 – and also to the rules enshrined in the Piano Particolareggiato (Detailed Urban Plan) - “Ambito del Centro storico” (Piano Attuativo – Zona A) approved with a Delibera of the Consiglio Comunale no. 57 on October 28th, 1998.

The methodology followed to draw up this new plan was based on analytical and descriptive research involving demographics, history of the territory and existing architectural heritage, socio-economic aspects as well as the infrastructure and legislation; it was also based on direct inquiries carried out in the field. The result of the analysis is explained in a series of charts, which highlighted in synthesis on one side the special limitative laws and their strictness and the lack of flexibility in the areas of research, and on the other showed up the areas' vocation and potential.

The PRGC involves building work, urban conservation and environmental protection, to be carried out by means of different implementation laws. The plan sets out different types of context amongst which is the historical centre. For this area, which is the location of the site and buffer zone, a detailed plan called Piano Particolareggiato d'Iniziativa Pubblica (the relevant implementation law being approved on October 28th, 1998), focus is based on “revitalizing” the urban centre of Cividale del Friuli by means of conservation and enhancement of the urban area's historical and monumentally relevant sections and the restructuring of the surrounding areas.

In particular, the Piano Particolareggiato “Ambito del Centro Storico” is meant to preserve and enhance the still extant historically relevant characteristic types,

to grant the historical centre a primary role in the commercial and service sectors, by recuperating the ancient economic, settlement and functional model at the base of the city's history. The Piano Particolareggiato "Ambito del Centro Storico" involves specific architectural rules which must be followed when dealing with building transformation, and deal with roofing, proportions, finishing of openings and wall areas, window and door structures as well as protective and decorative treatment.

The implementation plan's scope is subdivided into units called UMI (Unità Minime d'Intervento, or Minimal Units of Intervention). For each of these units, there are different types of intervention and use which are allowed; the area of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle with the Tempietto Longobardo and the Church of San Giovanni are all comprised within UMI "Q1", where the only type of intervention allowed is restoration, regulated by further prescriptions imposed by the Municipality. This procedure, which ensures a protection based on the awareness of the urban context, is also applied to building that are not subject to restrictions provided for the national legislation, but that are identified in the Piano Particolareggiato del Centro Storico as a symbol of the building characters of the local tradition. The same attention for the protection of historical building evidences is extended outside the historical centre to the villages and the municipal territory as a whole. Likewise, in areas UMI 123-124, corresponding to the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti (seat of the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* and the remains of the Patriarch's Palace) and to the area of the Cathedral (and the *Museo Cristiano*), the only type of intervention allowed is restoration.

The buffer zone is subject to other protection laws, such as those imposing that

archaeological areas should be respected. In these areas the same laws apply as those for the homogeneous area of reference except in those cases in which a pre-emptive evaluation of work has been carried out by the Soprintendenza. This body would thus prescribe pre-emptive essay excavations to acquire knowledge about the state of the areas.

The current version of the PRGC provides for the transcription of the updated designations of sites of archaeological value on the graphical zoning tables so that operators and citizens may become aware of them and, therefore, strengthen their protection. The municipal authorities have recently updated the municipal Regolamento Edilizio, which is a building regulation that sets, inter alia, the provisions applicable to buildings in seismic areas, environmental and building decoration, air, light and noise pollution, energy saving, renewable sources and sustainable building (see paragraph 5.d).

The buffer zone is also protected from the environmental point of view thanks to a series of protection laws, or restrictions, which aim to safeguard the landscape, according by laws called Legislative Decree no. 42/2004 and Ministerial Decree dated 01/07/1955; these ensure the respect of a series of specific prescriptions meant to safeguard what is of public interest in the area. The landscape preservation and enhancement focus on the most relevant natural traits, particularly the river Natisone and its *forra*, which are protected also by the implementation norms of the *Piano Regolatore* (Urban Development Plan), by prescribing conservation work for the river and its vegetation, by periodical monitoring of the healthiness and environmental quality requirements of the river's water, allowing work which aims to ensure water safety and banning reduction of the

water flow, regulating water discharge and ensuring against the threat of morphological transformation. Building work on existing buildings and on areas in which building work is allowed must also submit to prescriptions that impose respect for the surrounding landscape, by minimising the impact of such work.

A further limitation refers to the section of the river Natisone included in the buffer zone. It is a restriction enshrined in a law entitled Legge Regionale no. 42/1996, which defines the perimeter of the ARIA (namely, Area di Rilevante Interesse Ambientale, or Area of Relevant Environmental Interest) no. 17, that is, an area characterised by a remarkable importance for its environmental and landscape value. The objectives of conservation, safeguard and enhancement of this territory are regulated by imposing specific uses, as described by the implementation rules of the *Piano Regolatore*, as well as implementation protocols and listing types of work allowed, conditional to urban and building values, to the observance of certain boundaries around the areas of interest; particular attention is also devoted to buildings of architectural and environmental value.

5.b2 Protective Designation BRESCIA

The monumental area including the Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is placed under the protection of the Italian laws in force.

Moreover, the buildings and the buffer zone fall within an area called "Zona A" a of the *Piano Regolatore Generale* – PRG (Urban Development Plan), which is an area characterised by the highest protection standards.

In the Brescia's *Piano Regolatore*

(approved on April 6th, 2004, G.R. no. 7/17074) these zones include the area inscribed within the walls, as well as those centres of ancient municipalities which were incorporated into the city, the neighbourhoods which have maintained their urban form, the rural complexes, the early examples of industrial activities, the architectures described as being of notable importance for the city and worthy of preservation.

In the areas classified as “Zona A” the only work allowed is restoration or conservation; all types of masonry work must focus exclusively on the conservation of the building, and ensure its functionality by means of a series of systematic interventions which must respect the typological, formal and structural elements and allow it to be used in ways compatible with those same elements. These interventions include consolidation, reorganisation and renewal of the building’s constituent elements, the insertion of accessory elements and of the facilities required by the purposes for which it is used, as well as the elimination of any elements which are foreign to the building’s organism. These areas are characterised by the degree of conservation required, the degree of transformation allowed (A1 buildings to be restored – a buildings to be renewed – A3 buildings to be restructured) and by the use to which they can be put. The main use that is allowed is “residential” (R). There is also provision for “service-producing activity” (T), “services and equipment” (S), while “agricultural activity” (A), and “industrial and artisanal activity” (I), as well as “Fuel stations” (Td) are banned. The ground floor areas can in any case be occupied by service and artisanal service activities if such areas are found to be inadequate as living quarters. Restructuring work is allowed only up to a maximum height, corresponding to the height of the eaves

of the original building or to the summit of the original. In the case of a restoration, mandatory pre-emptive essay work must be carried out on the structures. The relevant photographic documentation must be supplied to the Municipality.

All intervention applications must be documented with surveys, sections, environmental surveys (indicating species and relative dimensions) and any external qualifying element (walls, half-circle structures, fountains, differences in height, flooring), volume data, historical and historiographic documentation with plans, prints, ancient surveys, land registry maps for the properties concerned; photographic documentation of the external and internal conditions, significant particulars, measurements and description of internal and external finishes (frames, banisters, stairs, windowsills, floors, coatings, etc.); executive project; report indicating planned operations of restoration, consolidation, renewal and use of each floor.

5.b3 Protective designation CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The entire monument site has been declared to be of particularly important interest pursuant to national protection legislation for its high archaeological-architectural, historical-artistic and landscape-environmental values (woodland areas) by a Ministerial Decree dated October 18th, 1963.

Moreover, the entire area is protected by the town-planning instruments (PRG, Urban Development Plan) of the two Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona, which implement the State restrictions. In particular:

- the whole area of the *castrum* is classified as A1 (i.e. “of historical and archaeological value”) and exclusive use of

monumental heritage for cultural purposes is admitted, including respectful events on the site (conferences, public shows, etc). In order to allow this main allocation of use, the following complementary allocations of use are permitted: guardianships, offices, small-scale sale of goods linked to the site’s characteristics and for the administration of drinks. The preparation of temporary car parks on the green areas is also permitted;

- the areas surrounding the *castrum* are classified as A/E2 (i.e. “agricultural woodland area of historical and archaeological value”);
- other areas, located around the archaeological park, are activated as A/E1 (i.e. “agricultural area of historical and archaeological value”), on which prior permission is necessary from the superintendence office if earth is moved.

The Monastery of Torba, which is located within the municipal territory of Gornate Olona (excluding the Church of Santa Maria, which falls within the municipal territory of Castelseprio), with all its minor buildings, is subject to the monumental restriction under the Law dated June 1st, 1939 no. 1089), whereas the whole surrounding area the complex is subject to a landscape restriction under the Law dated June 29th, 1939 no. 1497). Other restrictions imposed in this area concern:

- the environmental protection restriction on the course of the river Olona, which runs downstream the settlement, and its banks for a strip of 150 meters, thus marginally touching the area of the Monastery for a grassland strip along the provincial route SP 42;
- the environmental protection restriction on the woodland territories beyond the said provincial route along the course of the river, and the woodland slope uphill towards Gornate;
- lastly, the archaeological restriction

mainly affecting the area to the west of the provincial route SP 42 (letter c, letter g and letter m of art. 1 of the Law dated August. 8th, 1985 no. 431, respectively). With reference to the PRG zoning in force, the Monastery and the whole grassland area around the complex belong to the so-called “special areas under direct regulation”. In this case, it is an “S2” zone, which is an “area with monumental buildings and archaeological sites of primary importance subject to priority protection action”. For any intervention to be carried out in this area prior authorisation is to be requested from the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici* (Architectural and Environmental Heritage Superintendence) and the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici* (Archaeological Heritage Superintendence). The sole use admitted is the fruition for cultural purposes of the assets. New buildings are not admitted. Moreover, the area of the Monastery of Torba is classified as an “Ambito di Paesaggio”, i.e. landscape ambito, subject to the special prescription no. 3/AP1, which lays down special provisions mainly aimed at preserving the area in the field of types, urban morphologies, building and architectural characters, structural characters and external arrangements. It should be added that this “Ambito” is attributed a class of sensitivity 4 (high on a scale from 1 to 5, see D.G.R. of the Lombardy Region no. 7/11045 dated November 8th, 2002 entitled “Linee guida per Esame Paesistico dei Progetti”, or Guidelines on the Landscape Assessment of Projects).

In addition, the fact that the whole area is part of the PLIS (*Parco Locale di Interesse Sovracomunale*, Local Park of supra-Municipal Interest) is a further guarantee of heritage protection, especially from an environmental and landscape point of view. Some of the park’s several purposes are, in fact, the preservation, recovery,

safeguarding and social use of the territory. The agreement stipulated between the municipalities belonging to the PLIS, in fact, refers to the “connection between the various protected areas with green corridors and dedicated paths” and, more specifically, foresees “the recovery of the ancient paths as an eco-compatible improvement of the nature and environmental routes included as part of the dynamic use of leisure time that respects landscape and historical matrixes of the area”.

Moreover, the site of Castelseprio-Torba is included within a larger area along the course of the river Olona, which has a special naturalistic, historical and cultural value, belongs to the Municipalities of Castiglione Olona, Gornate Olona e Castelseprio and was declared in 1984 an Area of High Public Interest (pursuant to art. 136 of a law called *Decreto Legislativo* no. 42/2004), recently (2008) validated and partially modified with reference to its perimeter by a Resolution of the Province of Varese (no. 3/08 of July 22nd, 2008), lastly declared, in these terms, a landscape asset with a high public interest by the *Giunta Regionale Lombarda* (D.G.R. dated August 7th, 2009 no 8/10135). This area is subject to strict use prescription and management criteria (see Annex 2 of D.G.R.) that essentially aim at

- a) protecting woodland and surface waters;
- b) protecting and valorising ancient built centres, traditional building techniques and, in particular, the areas close to the Monastery of Torba (new buildings are banned, as well as extensions of the industrial area at the east of the provincial route SP 42, for which restructuring criteria are also laid down,
- c) carefully managing recent settlements,
- d) protection perceptive/visual aspects,
- e) developing enhancement actions,
- f) minimising the impact of technological

networks.

The Municipality of Gornate Olona has recently transposed the law called *Legge Regionale* no. 13/2009 dated July 16th, 2009, on “special actions for the development and qualification of building and urban heritage in Lombardy” (the so-called Piano Casa), thus significantly restricting the possibility to build by way of exception to the legislation in force: in particular, the areas of the historical centres are protected, as well as the rural areas and, especially, the area of comonumental archaeological value of Torba.

5.b4 Protective designation SPOLETO

Apart from the protective provisions in line with the national legislation for the safeguard of cultural heritage (Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage) focusing on core zone and its buffer zone, the whole of the buffer zone –including most of the historic town centre, the bed of the Tessino river and the Ciciano hill – at the foot of which stands the basilica of San Salvatore- is also subject to the protective and safeguard provisions by the most important urban instrument of the municipality of Spoleto, the PRGC Piano Regolatore Comunale (Urban Development Plan).

The Urban Development Plan subdivides the buffer zone into three homogeneous areas: zone A, monumental construction or buildings of considerable historical and architectural interest;

the graveyard area;

the agricultural and environmental area.

Within the historic town centre –zone A– restoration and restructuring work as well as the launching of new projects are all possible; any type of work, though, carried out by either private companies or public institutions -the repair of a sign, the colour

of the façade, design or restructuring work- needs to be compatible with the urban tissue; any type of work needs to obtain:

1. the go-ahead of the municipal architectural and landscape quality commission, made up of experts on cultural heritage,
2. the go-ahead of the Umbria Superintendence for architectural heritage and landscape and for historic, artistic and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage,
3. the go-ahead of the Superintendence for archaeological heritage, following all the necessary inspections and research work to detect any remains of archaeological interest.

As to the area of the graveyard area, there is a 100,000 linear metre (respect area) belt unsuitable for building, within which only restoration and conservation work of the existing buildings can be authorized. Furthermore, in conformity with the Urban Development Plan in the agricultural and environmental area, in addition to restoration interventions, building extensions to houses are also possible; yet the project must obtain an opinion from the Municipal Commission for Architecture and Landscape Quality and the Superintendence of Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Demo-Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of the Region Umbria.

The *buffer zone* is also protected by the hydrogeological (Royal Decree 3267/23) and the landscape restrictions. Biotic and landscape components in the area make up an interactive and interconnected system, a geographically adjacent to and an environmental continuum of the Site Nature 2000 (SIC – site of Community interest identified by the European Community) IT5210064 “Monteluco di Spoleto”. The system and the historic town centre can be seen as a single entity.

The system supports and is the continuation of the historic town centre itself.

Moreover, since 50% of the wooded areas and pastures belonging to the municipality property are included in the sites Nature 2000, in special protection areas and in the sites of Community interest, the municipality of Spoleto is currently developing its forest management plans for the sustainable use of the forests themselves.

Therefore the *buffer zone* of the basilica is protected for landscape, historic and naturalistic reasons, not only by the Spoleto Urban Development Plan, but also by the Territorial Coordination Plan and the Regional Planning Scheme of the Umbria Region (see 5.b). The area is therefore protected from any modification and/or transformation (demolition and reconstruction work, new construction work, unsuitable use of buildings and so on) undermining its authenticity and its integrity.

Within the buffer zone, further restrictions are in place for the protection of archaeological sites, namely a preventive assessment of the work to be done on the part of the Archaeological Superintendence. The latter may arrange for preventive surveys to further knowledge on the state of the sites.

The Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities has started a direct procedure, designed to protect the area surrounding the San Ponziano Monastery, to establish a ‘respect area’, unsuitable for construction work, and to contain the area suitable for construction work in conformity with the Urban Development Plan.

5.b5 Protective designation CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto, which is at any rate protected in compliance with the

national legislation in force (as a monument of historical and artistic value and as a part of a cultural landscape subject to restrictions) is included, along with the proposed buffer zone, in a highly protected area for its extraordinary environmental characteristics.

The area characterised by the river Clitunno and its *Fonti* (Springs) is included in the “areas of remarkable naturalistic value of the Umbria Region” (D.G.R. no. 4271/98) for the purposes of improved protection and enhancement. The same area corresponds to one of the 4 sites of UE interest (SCI) identified in the territory of the Municipality of Campello under the Bioltaly Project, launched by the Ministry of the Environment and promoted by the European Union pursuant to the Habitat Directive EEC 92/43.

Pursuant to the provisions laid down in the Framework Law entitled “Legge Quadro sulle Aree Protette” (no. 394/91), the *Fonti* with the river Clitunno are therefore included in the international network “Natura 2000”, which is a system of protected areas aimed at protecting habitats and biodiversity at the European level (Orsomando, 1998). The whole buffer zone is moreover covered, as stated above, by a landscape restriction and therefore included in the *Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale* (Territorial Plan for Provincial Coordination) and the *Piano Urbanistico Territoriale* (Territorial Urban Development Plan) of the Umbria Region, which protect it from any change and/or transformation of context that can jeopardise its authenticity and integrity.

5.b6 Protective designation BENEVENTO

The complex of Santa Sofia, besides protection in compliance with the national protection regulation in force, must

comply with safeguard provisions of the Urban Development Plan (PGR) of the city of Benevento; the complex is –along with the proposed buffer zone– located in the “area A” of the PRG, and thus must meet the highest protection standards.

In area A only restoration and conservation interventions are allowed, that are construction works which only aim at preserving the buildings, thus ensuring their functionality through a methodological system of works which –by respecting the typological, formal and structural elements of the building itself– guarantee their appropriate use. These interventions include consolidation, restoration and renewal of the elements composing the building, the addition of accessories and plants requested by use and the elimination of the elements considered extraneous.

Preliminary knowledge tests must be carried out before starting restoration on the buildings subject to intervention.

The documentation relative to these tests must be given to the Municipality.

All intervention applications must be documented with surveys, sections, environmental surveys (indicating species and relative dimensions) and any external qualifying element (walls, half-circle structures, fountains, differences in height, flooring), volume data, historical and historiographic documentation with plans, prints, ancient surveys, land registry maps for the properties concerned; photographic documentation of the external and internal conditions, significant particulars, measurements and description of internal and external finishes (frames, banisters, stairs, windowsills, floors, coatings, etc.); executive project; report indicating planned operations of restoration, consolidation, renewal and use of each floor.

Authorisation to intervention is given by the Municipality, after the competent

Superintendence of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities has expressed its opinion on the matter.

The PRG also envisages specific protection provisions for the “Longobard walls” which limit most of the buffer zone proposed.

The same provisions are also laid down in the new proposal for Piano Regolatore (PUC), which as a further protection significantly extends the protected perimeter of the Historical Centre far beyond the buffer zone.

5.b7 Protective designation MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The area, already protected by national legislation (Code of Cultural and Landscape Heritage, Legislative Decree of January 22nd, 2004, no. 42), is also part of zone A of the *Piano Regolatore Generale* (PRG or Urban Development Plan) of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo (approved by the Regional Council Decision no. 982 of 25.02.1986), zone 2 of the National Park of Gargano (established by the State Law no. 394 of 1991), and finally the Thematic Territorial Urban Plan for Landscape (established by the Apulia Region after the Decision no. 1748 of 15.12.2000).

The urban area “A1 - Centro Storico” (historical centre) of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, which includes the property applying for WHL and the entire buffer zone, is subject to detailed provisions for protection and maintenance (included in the building law and the technical regulations for the implementation of the Urban Development Plan), which envisage that all interventions must be authorised by the Municipality.

The urban development plan envisages specific architectural provisions as far as intervention of technical nature is

concerned, including change in the intended use, for which also the binding opinion by the competent Superintendence for the protection of building techniques, typical building material and types of construction is needed.

The Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo also includes part of zone of the National Park of Gargano, classified as an area characterised by human presence and action. The regulation for the urban development plan requires the binding opinion of the park authority for each urban conversion in the territory, and that of the competent Superintendence, which is in charge of supervising maintenance and improvement of the quality of landscape in the northern area of the Sanctuary in order to protect the current view. In the Territorial Thematic Urban Plan for Landscape, established by the Apulia Region, the area of the Sanctuary of San Michele is included in the area classified by technical standards as extended territorial scope “E”. Although it does not have specific influence on the structure of the Sanctuary, its action of protection directly contributes to the protection of the area located in the north of the structures themselves, outside the urban area, which has high landscape value.

The bodies entrusted with the task of supervising the compliance with the restrictions set on the Sanctuary, its artistic and cultural heritage and the buffer zone as a whole are:

- Ministry of Cultural Heritage;
- Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets of Apulia;
- Superintendence for Architectural and Landscape Heritage – Provinces of Bari and Foggia;
- Superintendence for Historical, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage – Provinces of Bari and Foggia;

- Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Apulia in Taranto;
- Superintendence for Archives of Apulia;
- State Archives of the Province of Foggia;
- National Park of Gargano;
- Apulia Region – Councillorship of Urban Development, Environment and Landscape;
- Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

The protection measures currently in force are comprehensive and effective and therefore no further integrations are necessary. Concerning Castelseprio-Torba, the Soprintendenza Archeologica of Lombardy is however proposing to complete the acquisition of the areas that are still privately owned, which fall inside the area of the *castrum* and the Borgo, in order to be able to protect the entire complex even more efficiently. Similarly, the FAI intends to proceed with the acquisition of the meadow area next to the Monastery, to avoid any work that may be inconsistent with the values of the area. As regard the Clitunno Tempio, in order to increase protection, the Municipality of Campello is working on a project which will enable the widening of the area belonging to the monument, thus including the route of the ancient *Via Flaminia*, currently owned and managed by the local administration; this will make it possible to equip the fenced area with better services. Furthermore, in order to connect the ancient building to the river Clitunno, so as to better appreciate the ancient monument, the competent Superintendence launched a request for the acquisition of the existing cave-cellar located under the park in front of the Tempio (see Management Plan).

5.d1 Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

The site proposed for inscription on the WHL is subject to various intervention plans, some of which have already been implemented, while other are still at the planning stage. These plans all focus on the enhancement of the monuments, and on offering facilities with which to guarantee a greater cultural experience.

A development plan has been drawn up by the city administration for the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (see Management Plan), which means to transform the complex into a centre to welcome and coordinate visitors to the city, the seat of different activities and cultural institutions.

In this regard, the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region has adopted a special law, the L.R. no. 17/2008 (art. 7, sub-pars. 52/53) under which it supports with a funding amounting to € 3,000,000.00 enhancement and conservation interventions for the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle and the Tempio.

In 2009 a first lot of works was carried out, which involved the reorganisation of the way visitors access the site through a different access system and an extension of the areas that can be visited in the Monastery. The objective was to define new areas in the Monastery to be used as “museum of itself” before entering the Longobard Tempio.

A plan to set up by the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici per il Paesaggio e per il Patrimonio Storico Artistico e Demoetnoantropologico* (BAPPSAE) is meant to monitor the state of conservation of the Tempio. The preliminary studies have started, and focus on improving knowledge of the execution technique of the stuccoes and frescoes.

The Museo Cristiano and the Treasury of the Duomo, where the Altar of Ratchis and the Tegurium of Callixtus are kept, has been refurbished during the last year in such a way as to double the size of the exhibition area, which will allow an easier visit of the two masterworks of Longobard sculpture.

At the moment the monitoring of the surfaces of the Altar of Ratchis, which still preserve their pictorial decoration is being implemented by the Soprintendenza for BAPPSAE. The same institution is overseeing the renaissance aspect of the architectural surfaces of the *Duomo*, to ensure the notable artefacts there are adequately enhanced.

As to the National Archaeological Museum located in the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti, built over the site of the ancient Patriarch's Palace, there are plans to bring the exhibition areas up to the standards described in the prescriptions contained in the “Atto di Indirizzo del Ministero per i Beni Culturali” (included in a law called *Decreto Ministeriale* dated May 10th, 2001); this should result in a larger exhibition area, an increase of the didactic equipment, the updating of the security facilities, the rationalization of the museum's depots (this last item is part of a larger regional program for the reorganisation of archaeological storing areas and of restoration laboratories of the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici* del Friuli Venezia Giulia).

The Library next to the museum is also involved in a project, which enjoys the support of the Parish of Cividale, which aims to digitalize the ancient codexes of the Chapter Archives that are most often requested by scholars. This should ensure their conservation and make these works accessible to a larger public.

A project that aims to set up an integrated museum system at Cividale, with a single

ticket and a single welcoming facility at the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle, linked to cultural tourism itineraries in the surrounding area (see Management Plan).

The Friuli Venezia Giulia Region has activated guidelines for a sustainable tourism policy. These focus on enhancing both natural resources (protected areas), environmental resources, historical, artistic and archaeological assets, as well as agricultural and food of high quality. In particular, according to the law entitled “Legge Regionale 2/1983 per la valorizzazione dei centri storici”, Cividale receives for the enhancement of historical centres a yearly fund of € 293,000 with which the Municipality ensures the streets and squares are refurbished and improved. In this framework the interventions affecting the *Ponte del Diavolo* were carried out in June 2009) and those involving Via Mons. V. Liva will be shortly started in an area intended for public parking at the northern entrance to the historical centre, Via Largo Boiani and the viewpoint area called Belvedere, which from the left bank of the river Natisone overlooks the historical centre, as well as the enhancement of sites within the buffer zone through the requalification of the public lighting system.

A further fund of € 850,000, thanks to the same law, was also available to refurbish an area called Foro Giulio Cesare; this work was completed.

The municipal authorities have updated by their Delibera Consiliare no. 28 dated September 3rd, 2009, the municipal Regolamento Edilizio, which is the tool ruling at the urban level physical and functional transformation and building activities to be performed according to technical, aesthetical, hygienic, health, safety and viability requirements for buildings. These regulations help achieving at both private and community level

high standards of living in compliance with local historical and environmental values. More specifically, these regulations lay down the technical and architectural requirements of building works and provisions to be applied, *inter alia*, for seismic areas, building decoration, air, light and noise pollution, energy saving, renewable sources and sustainable building.

5.d2 **Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located** **BRESCIA**

The site proposed for inscription on the WHL falls within the scope of many intervention plans set up by Municipality of Brescia, some of which are completed, while others are under way or in progress. These plans focus primarily on the preservation of the Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and its historical, archaeological and architectural value, in view of safeguarding the monastic complex and of preserving and valorising the archaeological area of the *Capitolium*, including the whole of the public buildings of the Roman city, and including the shrine, dating to 1st century B.C., the Capitoline temple of 1st century A.D., the Roman theatre, the Forum, and the Basilica. This complex constitutes a monumental archaeological area, and is the only one of its kind in northern Italy, which adds completeness to the context illustrated by the *Museo della Città*; the inclusion of this area in the museum’s exhibition area guarantees a highly specialised archaeological value to the city museum, helps disseminate knowledge concerning its offerings and concerning the services connected to the area itself (see Management Plan).

The monumental complex with the Monastery fall within the area A of the PRG Piano Regolatore Generale (Urban Development Plan) of the Municipality of Brescia, which is the main urban planning tool of the city laying down general directions for the arrangement of the whole municipal territory together with restrictions and conditions for the use of private land ownership. The plan also aims at guaranteeing a better urban composition of each single settlement and describes the future configuration of the municipal territory. Also in Brescia, as for the whole national territory, the Piano Regolatore will be replaced by the Piano di Governo del Territorio (Territorial Regulation Plan), to be shortly adopted by the Municipality of Brescia.

Secondly, articulated and diversified plans concur to ensure the site’s promotion and enhancement, aiming to coordinate initiatives promoted by entities and associations within the city (e.g. proposals drawn up by the Municipality’s Ufficio Marketing (Marketing Department), Ufficio Manifestazioni (Events Department) and Settore Mobilità (Mobility Department), included in the Management Plan). The town of Brescia lies within Lombardy region. Like the Municipality, the region has also adopted specific policies to develop sustainable tourism; the region in the specific three-year program poses the protection of tourist areas as a first-degree priority. The same body has also activated an agreement protocol for the “promotion and dissemination of the European Charter for sustainable tourism in protected areas”.

5.d3

Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The area of Castelseprio-Torba, in addition to being part of the town-planning instruments of the two municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona (PRG, Piani Regolatori Generali, or Urban Development Plans), is also included in the government territorial plans, both provincially (PTCP, Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale, Territorial Plan of Provincial Coordination) and regionally (PTR, Piano Territoriale Regionale, Regional Territorial Plan), as an area of historical, artistic, archaeological and landscape interest for which only allocations of use linked to conservation and use are foreseen.

Both the Municipality of Castelseprio and the Municipality of Gornate Olona are preparing the PGT (Piano di Governo del Territorio, Territorial Regulation Plan), which is the new municipal planning tool provided for by the Regional Law of Lombardy no. 12/2005, art. 7), where the municipal restrictions on the archaeological area laid down in the PRGs in force will be confirmed. Both municipalities should complete the procedure for the preparation of the PGT by the end of 2010. The site area is also a part of the Rile-Tenore-Olona Local Park of Supra-municipal Interest (PLIS). Set up in 001 between eight municipalities, the park is has its geographical boundaries along the catchment basin of the Rile, Tenore and Olona rivers and extends over about 1500 hectares. The park, which was acknowledged by the Province of Varese in 2006, is included in the list of local parks of supra-municipal interest as foreseen by the Regional Law no. 86, dated 1983. The park territory has several outcrops of miocenic gonfolite, whose geological

importance was acknowledged in 2008 by the Lombardy Region, which with its DRG no. 8/6957 dated April 2nd, 2008 officially recognised the creation of the “Natural Monument of Gonfolite and Forre of the Olona River”.

The park is managed directly by the municipalities, which promote projects and work programmes. Some of the several goals of conservation, safeguarding and social use of the territory are included in the agreement stipulated between the member municipalities that refers in particular to the “recovery of ancient paths, as an eco-compatible optimisation of natural and environmental routes”, to allow walks, horse-rides, cycling tracks etc.

The park is therefore a privileged interlocutor for the setting up of a profitable collaboration for the management, optimisation and promotion of the territory (http://www.comune.castiglioneolona.va.it/Parco_RTO/PLisRTO/index.html). With regards to the conservation of the site, it is part of the planning of the various competent institutions (Soprintendenza Archeologica, Province of Varese, FAI - the Italian Environmental Fund). The planned activities do not only concern the monitoring and maintenance of the monuments on the site, but also a series of specific interventions aimed at the best conservation and enhancement of some structures in particular.

In Torba, after completing the conservative work on the frescoes in the Tower and the Church of Santa Maria, ordinary and extraordinary maintenance works are continued to enhance the site (see 5.f3).

In addition, work is being carried out aimed at improving the presentation and use of the entire area (see 5.i3). With regards to the *castrum*, conservative work is about to be started on some stretches of the fortress walls on the Baptistery of the Church of San Giovanni (that will have a new protective cover),

whereas the restoration work on the Church of San Paolo has been completed. Based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2004 between the competent institutions for the site (Province of Varese, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities – Lombardy Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and FAI – the Italian Environmental Fund), a coordinated intervention plan for the enhancement and the promotion of the whole archaeological area is currently being drawn up (see 7.b). The general aims of the plan to be pursued via integrated management are: the reconfiguration of the historical and artistic unit of the complex by recovering historical connection routes between the areas, the best enhancement of the existing monumental heritage and the expansion and development of public services.

With regards to tourist development, there are several plans that concern the archaeological area and the territorial context that it is part of. A specific work group has been set up for this purpose, coordinated by the Lombardy Region Headquarters (of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities), which counts a number of bodies and associations involved in promoting the area for which it is responsible. The main ongoing projects are:

1. “Ciclovia dei Laghi. Feasibility Study for the Creation of a Cross-Frontier Insubria Cycling Ridge” - interregional PIC Project IIIa, measure 1.3 integrated development of tourism (jointly financed by the European Union), that aims to enhance the value and promote tourism in the areas involved and plan a cycling-tourist route with three itineraries for each of the provinces involved (Province of Varese, Province of Como, Canton Ticino). The project is in the second phase of implementation and promotional material such as a general map of

the routes (distributed free of charge), a tour guidebook with historical-artistic explanations, a detailed map with three itineraries for each province involved (distributed free of charge) and the website www.cicloviadeilaghi.it have already been created and are available.

2. "Naturalness and Communication in the Contado of Seprio" (Italy – Switzerland), inter-regional project, jointly financed by the European union in two measures: measure 1.3 (integrated development of tourism): "Rediscovering the Contado del Seprio by Culture and Nature", and measure 2.2 (enhancement of artistic, cultural and building heritage): "The Pedestrian Communication Routes"
- The aim of the project is the optimisation and tourist promotion, and mapping of the path network and creation of a cycling-pedestrian route in seven stages in the areas involved. The project is about to be completed and promotional material such the landscape—tourist guide book "Discovering the Contado del Seprio (distributed free of charge), the trilingual (Italian, French and German) tourist map (distributed free of charge); the website, the tourist package "Nature and Culture in a Corner of Insubria", also using the Historical Valmorea Railway (steam train), and guided historical-artistic and nature tours have already been created and made available. Tourist signs and learning panels are currently being designed. Moreover, the project is being developed and will be focused on the creation of an integrated system for promotion and reception, which is a very important aspect to be dealt with. The new project will be submitted for funding under Interreg in 2010.

The territorial marketing strategy set up by the Province of Varese in recent years has shown how tourism is one of the most dynamic economic sectors in the area. In

particular, in addition to taking part in the European Community projects described above, the Province works continuously on updating the "Tourist System", which comes from the commitment to promoting and optimising the entire area of the Province of Varese, also through actions that are co-financed by the Lombardy Region, such as the "Varese Land of Tourism" project.

Both the Municipality of Olona and the Municipality of Castelseprio joined the project in September 2006. The latter submitted two projects as part of the system, both with maximum priority level:

- the widening of the road leading to the Castelseprio archaeological park, with the creation of parking spaces and refurbished green areas with the aim of improving accessibility, usability, and quality of access to the archaeological area;
- upgrading of a public area in the old town centre, with the aim of refurbishing the urban area for tourist and leisure accommodation, and for the organisation of historical, cultural and tourist events.

The Municipality of Castelseprio, in agreement with the Province of Varese and with the contribution of the Lombardy Region, is also preparing a plan to increase road and tourist signs that will allow visitors to easily reach the archaeological park from the various approach roads. A series of bilingual explanatory panels will also be created that will be spread throughout the Municipality and along the access road to the *castrum*, as a further contribution to the use and optimisation of the archaeological park.

In 2004 the Municipalità of Gornate Olona, together with the Lombardy Region, the Province of Como, the Province of Varese and the Province of Milan, as well as 77 municipalities belonging to three different areas, AdBPo (Autorità di Bacino Po, Authorities of the Po Area), AIPO (Agenzia

Interregionale del Fiume Po, Interregional Agency for the river Po), Ambiti Territoriali Ottimali (ATO, Optimal Territorial Areas) of Milan, Varese and Como, ARPA Lombardy and Ufficio Scolastico Regionale per la Lombardia (Regional Education Office for Lombardy), entered into the il "River Agreement: Olona-Bozzente-Lura". This agreement can be considered a Framework Agreement on Territorial Development between the Region, Local Authorities and users of water resources and relevant areas. It is an action tool provided for by the legislation of the Lombardy Region (L.R. no. 26/2003) aimed at implementing the aims and objectives provided for by the European Community in the field of environment and especially of water, as detailed in the European Framework Directive on Water (2000/60/EC). The strategic objectives identified in the said agreement are as follows: reduction in water pollution, reduction in hydraulic risk, sharing of information and dissemination of water culture, requalification of environmental and landscape systems and settlements. The three river corridors are organised as "local subsystems" in order to identify the relevant project themes in view of complying and valorising the various multiform local identities. The key theme for the Olona section between Castiglione and Lonate Ceppino, the so-called "subsystem of art centres" is the enhancement of art centres (Castiglione, Castelseprio and Torba) as crucial elements for the reorganisation of cultural and tourist fruition of the valley. The objectives and directions for which financial resources are available to be spent on the territory, as stressed by regional representatives in the recent meeting (October 13th, 2009) "River Agreement: Meeting between Municipalities of the area of Seprio", organised by the Municipality of Gornate Olona, include the enhancement of the

cultural, fruition and landscape role of the historical and architectural heritage of the area.

In order to reinforce the communication of historical, artistic and landscape values of its territory, the Municipal Authorities of Gornate Olona launched the implementation of a project aimed at cataloguing assets and activities in progress, whose results are published on the new municipal website (www.comune.gornateolona.va.it/unesco). In the near future, information will be translated in English, French and German so that they become accessible by a larger public.

5.d4 Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located SPOLETO

La basilica of San Salvatore is one of the monuments and places protected by spatial planning through coordination instruments of local authorities: the Spoleto town planning scheme, adopted in 2008 (see 5.b4), the provincial territorial coordination plan and the regional planning scheme of the Umbria region mentions the area comprising the identified site and its buffer zone, protected by virtue of their historic and naturalistic features.

In 2008, the Municipality of Spoleto, - thanks to the funds allocated by Umbria regional authorities, amounting to € 300,000- started conservation and regeneration work on the former monastery, the building standing next to the basilica of San Salvatore, in a bad state of conservation and virtually unfit for use. A feasibility study is currently being carried out to restore the building, -which will become a documentation and information centre in the service of the basilica- and for the

regeneration of the area bordering the site. The various initiatives taken by the municipality – some have already materialized, some are currently being implemented, some are in the offing - include the alternative mobility project. The third part of the project envisages the building of a ground level car park, what is known as “Rifle-range car park”, with 152 park spaces for cars, caravans and buses, not very far from the buffer zone, which will be used in the service of the basilica. Moreover, a route will directly connect the basilica of San Salvatore and the church of San Ponziano with the *National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto* and will also include escalators. With regard to sustainable mobility, plans are currently drawn up to complete the approach roads to the town, eliminating the stretch of the State Road 3 Flaminia, from the town south junction to the north junction, passing by the basilica of San Salvatore.

The implementation of the plans will enable to connect the basilica and the buffer zone with the historic town centre, in conformity with the ancient routes interrupted by the building of the flyover in the '60s.

The Umbria region is the leader of the Community project “S.I.S.M.A.” (integrated system for the prevention of and the protection of historic buildings from risks) <http://www.protezionecivile.regione.umbria.it> financed in the framework of the Community programme Interreg III B. The project was launched in 2004 and has the objective to develop measures to counteract seismic risk and protect the buildings of historic town centres. The project has been joined by other Mediterranean regions, characterized by a high seismic risk and by the presence on their territory of a rich architectural and cultural heritage, mostly situated within historic town centres (the regions Emilia Romagna, Marche and Abruzzo in Italy,

the Prefecture of Athens, the Peloponnese region and the municipality of Homeropolis on the island of Kios in Greece, Slovenia, the Slovak Republic and the Civil Protection Department). The project enabled partners to identify common methodologies and assess the risk level in the historic town centre and the consequent development of prevention measures. The dissemination of prevention measures was effected through experimentation, training courses for the technical staff of public administrations, as well as the production and the dissemination of information material on the issues of seismic prevention.

The Umbria Region -with the regional law No. 18 of 23rd October 2002, implemented by the regional law No.1 of 2004 norms governing construction work- was the first region in Italy to develop specific legislation, promoting the implementation of measures to reduce seismic risk and to disseminate the culture of prevention through:

- studies on the degree of hazard of the area and the vulnerability of buildings;
- micro-zoning inquiries;
- grants and other fiscal and/or wage incentives to allocate to initiatives designed to reduce the seismic vulnerability of buildings (intervention measures on private buildings);
- information and training activities to increase awareness of the public on the issues at stake.

With reference to the APQ (regional framework agreement between the central state authorities and regional authorities), the regional authorities are bringing forward a series of projects for the protection and the preservation of cultural heritage. The above-mentioned projects are based on the linkage between cultural heritage and civil protection and focus on the start-up of the COBC “operational centre of Umbria region for the conservation, the

maintenance and the enhancement of artistic and historic cultural heritage, and of books and archives”, designed as a system with three distinct centres, each characterized by specific skills, objectives and specialized tasks: one in Foligno for early intervention measures, one in Spoleto for conservation and restoration and one in Narni for enhancement. The planned initiatives have the objective to ensure the availability in the region of specialized structures for early intervention measures, civil protection, safeguard of cultural heritage. The projects support the establishment of a unified information system for the setting up of an observatory; the monitoring of the architectural vulnerability of cultural heritage; the research on and the design of specific equipment for the protection of operators in emergency situations (robots); the development of innovative technologies for protection from seismic risk; the design of mobile containers and packagings to be used in emergency situations when cultural heritage is removed; development of the diagnostic chain-early intervention measures-monitored conservation of cultural heritage.

The Perugia “Bina” seismic observatory is one of the oldest observatories operating in this field in Italy and is developing a project to establish a complex system made up of equipment including sensors and computers, which –if put in strategic places- will enable to mitigate the damage caused by high intensity earthquakes. In particular, the system, which is driven by seismic sensors, will enable the remote control and the management of the valves supplying gas, water and electricity to end users, avoiding the breakdowns as well as all the damage caused by seismic tremors (floods, fires, explosions).

5.d5

Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto, protected by National Law, is included in the Urban Development Plan (PRG) of the Municipality of Clitunno, in the Territorial Plan for Provincial Coordination, in Territorial Development Plan for the Umbria Region: in each of these plans the entire area is mentioned and protected for historical and naturalistic reasons.

The Municipality of Campello is working on a vast project for the enhancement of the area comprising both the Tempietto and the Fonti del Clitunno, with all monuments included in the area along the river. This plan envisages a pedestrian route between the monuments, which will be included in a single park, through the transformation of the historical route of Via Flaminia into a pedestrian area; it also envisages the creation of a cycle track, equipment and services for visitors as well as the renovation of the green area (see Management Plan).

The area of Campello is included, like Spoleto, in the plans of the Umbria Region aiming at the prevention of seismic risk (see 5.d4).

5.d6

Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located BENEVENTO

The site was included in numerous intervention plans already implemented, ongoing or future, aimed at favouring tourism development in the inner areas of the Campania Region and at enhancing cultural, landscape and food and wine heritage.

The PTR (Regional Territorial Plan) has the

task to design the layout of the regional territory and to provide guidelines for provincial and municipal planning, as well as to identify the structure of the territorial architecture on a wide scale, with reference to great communication lines, port and airport structures, energy and telecommunication networks, great production and commercial settlements, reclamation of polluted sites at regional level, etc.

This plan is subdivided into five reference territorial sections. Among these, the network section is specifically dedicated to the planning of measures for the protection of the territory’s physical integrity and cultural identity, in connection with the regional ecological network, by providing criteria and guidelines also for the landscape and environmental protection for provincial planning.

Benevento belongs to the development territorial system (STS) D1 – Benevento urban system. This STS envisages, among its objectives, the increase of accessibility to important cultural and landscape sites. The planning of structural funds in Campania is conducted through regional operational programmes.

In the period 2000-2006 the city of Benevento was involved in the integrated projects “Pietrelcina” and “*Benevento: il futuro nella storia*”. The latter, in particular, is an intervention programme strictly oriented to the enhancement of the historical features of the city, mainly the historical centre. The main intervention operations concerned the creation of a pedestrian area in the historical centre, the recovery of monuments and historical buildings, the discovery of archaeological finds, the requalification of commercial and craft activities in the historical centre. With the structural funds 2007-2013 (POR FESR), Benevento will be involved in the PIU Europa (Urban Integrate Programme), aimed at requalifying the degraded areas

of the city and at improving the standard of living of the population.

The Campania Region is also working on an ongoing Territorial Integrated Plan *Regio Tratturo Benevento*, which is part of the regional project MIR (online museums) – co-financed by axis II, measure 2.1 of the POR (regional operational project) Campania 2006-2012).

The PTCP (Territorial Plan for Provincial Coordination) of the province of Benevento identifies general intervention strategies on the provincial territory – in the different fields of competence of the province – urban development planning, guidelines and criteria for municipal urban development plans. In relation to the protection and enhancement of the historical-landscape system and the historical-cultural identity, the programme objectives identified by the PTCP are the conservation and enhancement of farming and forestry areas and the revival of typical traditional landscapes, the protection and the enhancement of suburban historical and architectural properties and historical centres.

With reference to the protection and enhancement of the system of historical-archaeological properties, the general objectives come from the idea of enhancing the areas and the visibility of traces and historical presence of different nature, with the recovery of ancient roads or traditional historical layouts and the creation of archaeological sites – also non visible – , with future scientific and study explorations.

The Municipality of Benevento is building its own Strategic Plan, with the objective of outlining a shared vision on the development of the city in 10 years. The general objective of the plan is “Benevento as a connecting area between great European corridors and internal areas; centre for culture, research and experimentation of sustainable development models”. In the

plan the pivots of development are identified, among these the “enhancement of the historical identity of the city, its inclusion in international circuits of art cities, resources and local production as attraction elements”. The objectives of the strategic plan match with the different sector plans – ongoing or future – by the Municipality, among which the reorganisation of territorial mobility concerning the city which will considerably benefit visitors; the organisation of a series of thematic routes on the areas (*Via Traiana* and *Via Appia, Regio Tratturo Pescasseroli - Candela* and minor tracks) which connect the city to the widest ape network (Apennines Park of Europe).

The Municipality of Benevento is also working on a number of initiatives for tourism-related business, with the objective of improving services while preserving rural hospitality tradition.

As far as visits to the areas are concerned, integrated ticketing plans are already under way or are about to be implemented, such as the membership to the *Campania Artec card* (the regional museum-transport integrated system, <http://www.artecard.it>) and the creation of a provincial museum network, (http://www.provincia.benevento.it/arte_e_turismo/rete) promoting, along with the *Museo del Sannio*, other museums of the territory through a single website, a customer service centre and a combined ticket.

5.d7

Existing plans relating to Municipality and region in which the proposed property is located MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The Sanctuary of San Michele and the historical centre of Monte Sant'Angelo, included in the proposed buffer zone, are mentioned in the PRG Urban Development Plan, in the Territorial Plan of the National

Park of Gargano and in Territorial Thematic Urban Plan for Landscape as areas requiring utmost attention for their historical, artistic and landscape value. For the same reason, they are included in the areas of competence of the local Superintendencies of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities that are in charge of the protection and conservation of the heritage in compliance with the national legislation.

Some interventions on the Sanctuary of San Michele provided for in the five-year plan have been already completed:

- 1) Extension of the access to the Pilgrim's House; the new system created a new internal route.
- 2) Adjustment and extension of the kitchens used by the catering service of the Pilgrim's House. These interventions were carried out with funds made available by the Sanctuary (see 5.f7).
- 3) Installation of a dehumidification and air-conditioning system in the halls of the so-called Longobard Gallery. Thanks to this intervention, the Longobard structures with their engravings and finds are better protected.
- 4) Setting up of the Devotional Museum opened on July 5th, 2008. These new halls were built within the framework of the extension of the Pilgrim's House and fall within the itineraries open to the public with direct access also from outside the Sanctuary. The new “pilgrim's route” is connected with the existing internal routes.

In this way:

- The Devotional Museum and the Lapidary Museum can be visited independently;
 - A new incoming and outgoing route has been created for pilgrims visiting the Sanctuary;
 - New routes to escape the Sanctuary in case of emergencies are now available.
- In particular, these interventions have per-

manently reduced the load of pilgrims and considerably increased the potential hosting capacity of the Sanctuary complex as a whole. In turn, this lightened the load of the Angevin stairs, which now works effectively two-way and has emergency routes (that cannot be accessed by tourists during their visit).

Other interventions are planned and will be carried out when public funds will be allocated to replace and/or supplement the direct financing from the ownership.

These interventions concern both the most ancient structures of the Sanctuary and the central cores that were added to the complex over the last centuries thus ensuring its current appearance.

The list of the abovementioned interventions is as follows:

- Supplementary maintenance of the last stretch of the northern wall of the Sanctuary. This is a type of maintenance interventions that does not involve interventions on the static resistance of the structure; rather it concerns the cleaning and preservation at full capacity of the exposed external stonewalls, to ensure continuity to the work that has already been carried out.
- Renewal of archaeological surveys in the external area located in the north of the Sanctuary. As a result of previous campaigns of excavations and archaeological tests, there is the general assumption that a new archaeological route could be created in the area that once faced the sacred cavity, before the first interventions were carried out to make the original structures progressively more monumental. The interventions started under the Byzantines, were amplified by the Longobards, continued in the Norman-Swabian period and the Sanctuary acquired the current appearances during the Angevin period.
- Routine, supplementary maintenance and re-functionalisation intervention on

available spaces currently not in use. Intervention will concern: the Church of *Madonna della Libera*, next to the Angevin stairs; the rooms of the old library; the numerous internal spaces that were previously intended for the orphanage college and various ecclesiastical activities.

-Completion of the layout of the Devotional Museum and the Sanctuary Library. Interventions have been planned so that they are no limitation to the routes currently open to the general public for the visit of the Sanctuary and therefore these activities will cause no limitation to the current hosting capacity of visitors and the safety of the complex.

The Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo implements direct and indirect strategies for tourism promotion, aiming at better enhancing the monumental complex and its cultural offer. First of all, the Municipality supports and directly intervenes in the organisation of the initiatives aiming at enhancing, overall and in each and every aspect, its heritage in the territory that has a historical, artistic, cultural, architectural, landscape and religious value. Moreover, the Municipality takes active part in the different activities of planning, promotion and management of the territories that are strictly tourist-oriented but have a wider territorial scope, in coordination with other administrative bodies and in compliance with the legislation in force at national and local level. Lastly, as far as tourism development is concerned, the promotional action by supra-municipal authorities, such as the Mountain Community of Gargano, the National Park Authority of Gargano, the Authority of the Province of Foggia and the Apulia Region, sees in the Sanctuary of San Michele one of the strongest points for the enhancement of their tourism offer; this means that Monte Sant'Angelo and the Sanctuary of San Michele are included in all promo-

tional packages on the market regarding the Apulia Region and/or directly linked to the spirituality of the site.

5.e Property Management Plan or Other Management System

The serial property "Italia Langobardorum. Centri di potere e di culto (568-774 d.C.)" - nominated in 2008- was accompanied by the elaboration of a specific **Management Plan**. That Management Plan (completed in December 2007) is still valid for the nomination of the Serial Site "The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 AD)", which comprises the same assets as those previously selected. The small differences in the current configuration of the Site (which meet the ICOMOS Recommendations and refer to an extension of core zone of Brescia and buffer zones of Spoleto and Campello, besides the exclusion of the modern building to the north-east of Santa Sofia in Benevento) have no influence on the Management Plan objectives which concern the same reference areas. That Management Plan was shared and approved - by means of the aforementioned national-level Memorandum of Understanding - by all the stakeholders falling within the network:

- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities (5 Regional Directions and more than 15 territorial Superintendencies, competent for the 6 provinces in which the selected sites are),
- 5 Regions (Lombardy, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Umbria, Campania, Apulia),
- 6 Provinces (Udine, Brescia, Varese, Perugia, Benevento, Foggia),
- 8 Municipalities (Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno,

- Benevento, Monte Sant'Angelo),
- 4 Ecclesiastical Bodies (Archdiocese of poletto and Norcia, Basilica of San Michele Arcangelo, Parish of Santa Maria Assunta, Archdiocese of Benevento),
- Gargano National Park,
- 2 Mountain Communities (Comunità Montana del Gargano, Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani e del Serano),
- 2 private Institutions (Foundation CAB - Institute of Culture Giovanni Folonari, FAI -Italian Environmental Fund),
- 2 Study Centres (CISAM-Italian Study Centre on Early Middle Ages, Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre).

The implementation of the Management Plan started in January 2008. A copy of the said Plan is enclosed with the documentation submitted for the nomination (see section 7.b, item 5), together with another document (see section 7.b, item 6), which is an update on the progress of projects and actions as of December 2009 and also lists a series of “new” activities and projects added during the two years of operation to those provided for by the 2007 Management Plan.

The great number of subjects reflects the territorial extension and the articulation of the Serial Property, that represent therefore an experimentation, also regarding managing aspects.

On the basis of the above mentioned national-level institutional agreement, a **pro-tempore Network Authority** (with a representative for each one of the 7 sites of the network and a member from the Ministry) was established and is active starting from 2008.

During the last plenary meetings, which occur almost monthly, the legal form of the **final managing structure** was identified: set up in January 2009, the “*Italia*

Langobardorum Association” started its activity in May 2009 (see Socio-economic Plan, objective 1, project 1.1. of the Management Plan enclosed herewith).

Moreover, the setting up of the Association will also favour the “virtual” network integration with and extension to other sites in Italy and other European countries, where the presence of Longobard “*gentes*” has been recorded. In this regard, many contacts have been established and several agreements have been entered into with France, the Archäologisches Museum in Hamburg, the University of Hamburg, the Rheinisches Landesmuseum in Bonn, the University of Munich, the Ministry of Culture of Slovenia, the Archdiocese of Klagenfurt in Austria. Further agreements are being defined with the Ministry of Culture of Hungary, the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and the University of Brno.

Lastly, with reference to the special management arrangements of the seven sites belonging to the network proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List, a detailed description of each asset follows. It is self-evident that, since the network is very articulated from a territorial point of view, the managing structure will not affect any local managing and proprietary arrangement. It will only ensure the coordination required at a higher level. Therefore, the assets of each site will continue to be managed by the relevant competent institutions, although activities will be synergically integrated with those performed by all other stakeholders. Agreements and memorandums of understanding entered into at the local level within the network demonstrate that this level is also coordinated.

Moreover, for some sites of the network, appropriate Offices have been established within Municipal Administrations.

5.e1 Property Management Plan or Other Management System CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

The Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle is managed directly by the Municipality authority, which had acquired the property in year 2001, and which supplies the security, conservation, and ordinary and extraordinary maintenance staff, and the staff in charge of the gardening. This is a temporary measure, as the activation of an overall enhancement plan (see Management Plan) is now in its early stages and should be funded through the Municipality’s 2007 and 2008 budget and the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region’s L.R. 17/2008 (art. 7, sub-pars. 52/53), which provides for a grant amounting to € 3,000,000.00.

Under the plan, the following items should be set up:

- a) museum halls for the stonework and sculptural archaeological finds and for the frescoes linked to the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and to the history of the Monastery itself;
- b) a study centre for early medieval art, which should connect to the graduate course offering a master’s degree in History of Art at the University of Udine, which has been activated in the new wing of the Monastery for the academic year 2006-2007;
- c) a centre specialised in archives, documentation, and bibliography;
- d) an osteological-archaeological laboratory;
- e) areas devoted to multimedia;
- f) a multimedia operational centre;
- g) a visitors’ centre;
- h) a ticket office and bookshop;
- i) theme-based itineraries inside and outside the monastic complex;
- j) other museum and meeting halls.

The Tempietto Longobardo – which be-

longs to the Municipality of Cividale since 1983 – is equipped with security, ticket sale and bookshop facilities, which have been entrusted to a cooperative called Adelaide, based in Cividale del Friuli.

This asset will also be the focus of conservation, safeguard, monitoring and enhancement work (see Management Plan), also covered by the Municipality's 2007 and 2008 budget, as well as other possible sources of funds, including the said L.R. 17/2008.

The *Museo Cristiano* – which belongs to the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta – was monitored until 2007 by the surveillance staff of the Cividale Cathedral, with no ticket charges.

The museum was closed during year 2007 for restoration and enlargement work and was reopened in 2008 to enshrine the Altar of Ratchis, the Baptismal Font of Callixtus and its extraordinary Tegurium, as well as other precious Christian artefacts, such as the patriarchal throne and the prestigious Treasury of the Duomo, which has not been on show for public viewing for various decades. Services including ticket sale, surveillance, and a museum shop are allocated to Adelaide following a call for tenders. In the nearby Chapter Archives also managed by the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta and entrusted to an archives' director, with a degree in safeguard and Conservation of Cultural resources, ancient parchments, historical documents and ancient music scores dating from the 1100 and later are kept. The structure also boasts a website, ensuring online access to materials belonging to the Regestum (www.patriarcatoaquileia.it), which at the moment includes over 22,000 files.

The Palazzo dei Provveditori, which is home to the MAN *Museo Archeologico*

Nazionale, and includes the remains of the Palazzo Patriarcale - Patriarch's Palace, is managed directly by the state, by means of the relevant Soprintendenze (Soprintendenza per i Beni archeologici e Soprintendenza BAPPSAE / Beni Architettonici, Paesaggio e Patrimonio Storico, Artistico ed Etnoantropologico) which are in charge of the following services: daily and night surveillance, safeguard, conservation, surveillance of the itineraries for visitors, promoting activity, exhibition set up, organisation of special events, tour guide stage sessions, regular and special publishing activities.

At this time an agreement is being drawn up between three institutions that own and manage the assets in question (namely, the Municipality of Cividale, the State and its local branches, the Soprintendenze, the Parish). This agreement should ensure the integrated management of all monumental and museum areas for which candidacy is proposed (see 7.b2); this agreement also includes the reorganisation of each museum area following certain main themes.

The agreement will include also Palazzo de' Nordis, seat of the art and History museum, which comprises art work ranging from the 9th to the 18th century, and which should shortly reopen to the public following restoration work.

5.e2 Property Management Plan or Other Management System BRESCIA

The seat and museum's collections of the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia complex are part of public property known as *demanio comunale* (municipal demesne) and are managed directly by the Municipality through its office called Settore Musei; services are managed by a foundation called *Fondazione Brescia Musei*. The

management guidelines are defined and shared between the Municipality and Brescia Musei, and are supervised by the state and region; each institution pinpoints the most adequate instruments to ensure the proper and most efficient management of the asset, while fully respecting its archaeological, historical and artistic value (see Management Plan). In particular the Municipality's *Settore Musei* by means of its facilities entitled "*Servizio Musei d'Arte e Storia*", provides for the protection, increase and restoration of the archaeological, historical and artistic heritage, in cooperation with state and region institutions in charge of conservation of the city's cultural heritage.

The Municipality has contracted out the management of the following museum services to *Fondazione Brescia Musei*:

- surveillance of museum areas open to the public;
- surveillance of the different museums;
- cleaning services at the museums;
- publishing, sale of reproduction, design of catalogues and souvenir objects;
- museum bookshop and cloakroom services;
- promotional services;
- catering services;
- welcome and guiding facilities;
- didactic services;
- information services;
- ticket sale;
- ordinary maintenance of museum structures;
- ordinary gardening services of the museum grounds.

The contract also includes the possibility for *Fondazione Brescia Musei* to organise:

- promotional, communication and marketing activity aimed at achieving a greater fruition of the city museums;
- particular exhibitions of significant artistic value, also in cooperation with other public and private entities;
- special cultural events connected to par-

particular aspects of assets or to recovery, restoration or acquisition of assets.

5.e3

Property Management Plan or Other Management System CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

At the moment, the vast area occupied by the ancient settlement of Castelseprio is mainly managed by two Bodies:

- a) the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Lombardy (branch of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities) as to the state-owned areas and those areas belonging to the Province of Varese (Bailment agreement of 19/4/1994);
- b) FAI (Italian Environmental Trust) for its areas.

Also other institutions contribute to the management of the area; first of all, the Province of Varese which guarantees supplementary maintenance of the areas and buildings belonging to it (Church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, the building which will be used as welcoming point and is placed near the entrance to the *castrum* and surrounding areas); the Municipality of Castelseprio, which deals with routine and supplementary maintenance of the access road to the *castrum*, with lighting system and routine and supplementary maintenance of green areas relative to the access road.

In 2004, the Province of Varese, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities –Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Lombardy– and FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) drew up a Memorandum of Understanding for the development of a joint intervention plan for the enhancement and promotion of the entire archaeological Complex of Castelseprio which is defined in the memorandum as “the group of the three buildings for public use: the

complex of Torba, the archaeological area of Castelseprio, Santa Maria *foris portas*” (see 7.b, and annex 3).

Giving impetus to the cultural role that such an area must play and enhancing its precious cultural heritage at best requires coordinated and synergic management in order to achieve objectives.

The project is actually being enhanced and redefined and aims at improving the cultural offer and at restructuring the historical and artistic heritage of the different areas through the reopening of connection routes and the strengthening of public transport that must be redistributed among main junctions.

5.e4

Property Management Plan or Other Management System SPOLETO

The management of the Basilica of San Salvatore is in the hands of the municipality of Spoleto. The municipality ensures the daily opening of the Basilica - thanks to the caretaker staff -, and in agreement with the relevant Superintendence, its maintenance and the compatibility of its intended use with guided visits, teaching and other activities. A revision of the present management activities in view of the widening of the range of services offered to the public – because of the re-functioning of the adjacent building – is currently being planned and is designed to reinforce and improve cultural supply. The above-mentioned activities will probably be entrusted to the company managing museum services in Spoleto.

The church is still consecrated and regularly hosts funeral ceremonies and the celebrations held on 2nd November (All Souls’ Day) to honour the memory of the dead, in the presence of civic and religious authorities.

5.e5

Property Management Plan or Other Management System CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto is directly managed by the State, through the Soprintendenza per Beni Architettonici, Paesaggio e Patrimonio Storico, Artistico ed Etnoantropologico ed Etnoantropologico of Umbria (local Office of the ministry for cultural heritage and activities), which guarantees, along with the conservation and protection of the property, also its opening to the general public.

5.e6

Property Management Plan or Other Management System BENEVENTO

The Church of Santa Sofia is currently managed by the Curia of Benevento and is used for worship purposes and as a Parish.

As far as the Cloister is concerned, included in the *Museo del Sannio*, the current management guidelines are determined by the Province of Benevento (Department for Services to Citizens) and are implemented following to the approval by the provincial Council, with the supervision of State and regional bodies. The *Museo del Sannio*, through the Cultural institutions service, directly deals with the conservation of architectural artefacts and properties.

Art Sannio Campania s.p.a (a partially State-owned agency of the Province) will be assigned additional services of the museum, namely, economic survey services, marketing, tourism and cultural promotion. With an appropriate service contract this Company will therefore manage the following services at the museum:

- customer service in the museum;

- publishing services, sale of reproductions, creation of catalogues and souvenirs;
- bookshop and cloakroom services;
- promotional services;
- catering services;
- welcome and guiding services;
- didactic services;
- information services;
- ticket sale.

The contract will envisage, among other things that the company *Art Sannio Campania* also organises:

- promotional, communication and marketing activities aimed at increasing the number of visitors to city museums, and the creation and management of a mu-

seum customer service centre and combined ticket;

- special artistic exhibitions, also in cooperation with other public and private bodies;
- special cultural events linked to particular aspects of the heritage or recovery, restoration or purchase operations.

The provincial library and the provincial museum network –under way– also belong to the Cultural Institutions Service of the Province.

The Rocca dei Rettori Pontifici and the Longobard Church of Sant’Ilario a *Port’Aurea* are considered within the competence of the *Museo del Sannio*.

5.67

Property Management Plan or Other Management System MONTE SANT’ANGELO

The Sanctuary is directly managed by the order of San Michele Fathers that, on an annual basis, provides with its funds the ongoing management of interventions to keep systems and routes open to the public in perfect working condition, as for the interventions of routine maintenance when necessary.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

1. Cividale del Friuli

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
<i>Sources of finance</i>										
Municipality of Cividale	50.000	250.000	50.000	266.528	50.000	182.048	46.000		45.000	
Parish		473.000		130.000		205.000				
Ministry⁽¹⁾	850.486	46.413	896.907	39.541	744.820	49.003	821.381	51.998	582.594	58.895
TOTAL	900.486	769.413	946.907	436.069	794.820	436.051	867.381	51.998	627.594	58.895

(1) Funds do not include budget to staff

2. Brescia

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
<i>Sources of finance⁽²⁾</i>										
Municipality of Brescia			300.000		245.000		240.000		765.000	
Brescia Musei	1.900.000		2.600.000		2.500.000		2.580.000		2.685.000	
Lombardia Region						72.000				
Ministry										1.000.000
TOTAL	1.900.000		2.900.000		2.745.000	72.000	2.820.000		3.450.000	1.000.000

(2) Funds do not include budget to staff

3. Castelseprio

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
<i>Sources of finance</i>										
Ministry	35.168	956.000	31.606		37.060		32.714		38.415	550.000
FAI	110.000	24.598	110.150	27.183	108.700	248.904	116.800	110.249	84.560	92.860
Province of Varese	3.100		1.300		300	20.376	39.462	100.000	22.981	
Lombardia Region				10.000		120.000		70.000		71.000
Municipality of Castelseprio			5.000		19.700	15.550	21.200	64.923	13.000	2.150
TOTAL	148.268	980.598	148.056	37.183	165.760	404.830	210.176	345.172	158.956	716.010

4. Spoleto

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
Sources of finance										
Municipality of Spoleto	(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)	300.000
Umbria Region										
TOTAL	(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)	300.000

(3) Budget to ordinary maintenance activities is not indicated in the table, because those activities are included in the general budget to heritage conservation of the Municipality of Spoleto,

5. Campello sul Clitunno

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
Sources of finance										
Ministry ⁽⁴⁾	8.065		8.065		8.065		8.065		8.065	
TOTAL	8.065		8.065		8.065		8.065		8.065	

(4) Funds do not include budget to Ministry staff that carries out most of activities on the site

6. Benevento

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
Sources of finance										
Provinces of Benevento	83.334	47.500	108.760	20.000	97.000	400.000	dati non forniti			
Municipality of Benevento						200.000		300.000		350.000
Campania Region		55.000								
Archdiocese of Benevento	not provided data									
TOTAL	83.334	102.500	108.760	20.000	97.000	600.000		300.000		350.000

7. Monte Sant'Angelo

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special	ordinary	special
Sources of finance										
Basilica of San Michele	not provided data				37.000		46.000	180.000	25.000	
TOTAL					37.000		46.000	180.000	25.000	

5.11

Sources and levels of finance
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

In 2001, the Municipality of Cividale acquired the **Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle** (6,000,000,000 Italian Liras) thanks to funds offered by the Autonomous Friuli Venezia Giulia Region. It then promoted extraordinary maintenance work on the roof of the Monastery (€ 14,280) and to solve the problem of water leakage at the so-called **Tempietto Longobardo** it embarked on roof waterproofing, on the re-alignment of the north wall and ensured that the façade stonemasonry be covered with a protective

coating (€ 15,000). As of year 2005 the following activities had been undertaken, funded by the Municipality itself or through other agencies:

- yearly, ordinary maintenance and care of the structures, including maintenance costs and the gardening, with the participation of the University in the management costs of the area set aside for the Scuola di Specializzazione (a centre for post-graduate studies);
- extraordinary maintenance of the buildings formerly used as a school annexed to the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle; the buildings were destined to house the Scuola di Specializzazione in Storia

dell'Arte of University of Udine. The work is complete (€ 210,000);

- reorganisation of the Ursuline nuns' crèche (€ 40,000);
- pre-emptive work against geo-static decay in the forra of the river Natisone, with funds belonging to the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region and the Municipality of Cividale. Work completed in year 2006 (€ 66,582.76).

In 2007 the following activity was implemented:

- work to improve Piazzetta San Biagio, close to one of the access points of the Longobard Tempietto (€ 163,241 .60);
- restoration of the façade frescoes of the

church of San Giovanni (Annunciate Madonna, Archangel Gabriel, three saints), and of three canvases (Sorrowing Virgin, Saint Veronica, Archangel Michael, Saints Benedict and Claire, Crucified Christ between Blessed Benvenuta Boiani and Saint Ursula); restoration of the frescoes in the Monastery Refectory (Annunciation, Stories from the Lives of Saint Scolastica and Saint Benedict) (€ 18,636).

Moreover, other conservation, safeguard, monitoring and enhancement activities are being carried out on the Monastery and on the Tempietto (see Management Plan), which are covered by the Municipality's budget for 2007 and 2008 (globally € 282,228.00). From 2009 € 3,000,000.00 will be available under the funding granted by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (L.R. 17/2008, art. 7, sub-pars. 52/53).

As to the cost of staff, there is a personnel in charge of opening the Tempietto to visitors and opening the Cloister during the summer season (by means of special types of contracts called "borsa lavoro"), and there is a personnel in charge of surveillance and ordinary maintenance. Resources also provide for the sharing out of costs between the Municipality of Cividale and the University of Udine for that section of the Monastery housing the Scuola di Specializzazione in Storia dell'Arte.

The past overall resources for investments have not led to large expenditures, also because the study phase to decide the role of the complex was still in progress. Now the necessary funds have been provided so the buildings can be put to a new use (see Management Plan). Funds for staffing also focused on conservation and specific use of the asset, and were thus particularly targeted to ensure the Tempietto and the Monastery's Cloister were accessible to visitors. The new management plans, on

the other hand, strive to ensure the whole complex is put to good use, and that the whole monastic complex, as well as the Tempietto, can be properly enhanced and revitalised.

National Archaeological Museum, archives and library (Patriarch's Palace)

- These institutions can function thanks to the staff and yearly funding by MiBAC (the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities); modest resources offered by private sponsors cover scientific activities and communication.

The operational costs of the Superintendency of Archaeological Heritage – National Archaeological Museum were:

In 2007:

Emoluments € 667,763. 00
Operating costs € 35,410. 20
Works and restorations € 31,177. 16
Maintenance € 10,937. 26

In 2008:

Emoluments € 707,029. 00
Operating costs € 39,645. 14
Works and restorations € 48,998. 52
Maintenance € 22,158. 91

In 2009 (till the third quarter)

Emoluments € 518,275. 00
Operating costs € 36,639. 92
Works and restorations € 10,895. 48
Maintenance € 4,095. 69

The operational costs of the Superintendency of the Historical, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage (B.S.A.E.) - - Archives and library of Cividale del Friuli were:

In 2007:

- Operating costs borne by the Superintendency of Cultural Heritage
- Emoluments € 26,270. 51

In 2008:

Operating costs borne by the Superintendency of Cultural Heritage

Emoluments € 25,096. 75

Works € 3,000. 00

In 2009 (till the third quarter)

Operating costs borne by the Superintendency of Cultural Heritage

Emoluments € 23,583. 71

Works € 48,000. 00

The operational costs of the Superintendency of Architectonic and Landscape Heritage (B.A.P.) -

- Palazzo de Nordis were:

In 2007:

Operating costs € 2,924. 69

Maintenance € 2,515. 30

Works € 17,826. 24

In 2008:

- Operating costs € 4,061. 63

- Maintenance € 23,390. 00

With reference to the Museum financing, and considering the transference reduction ordered by the Ministry, maintenance, restoration and operating activities should be granted greater funds.

Parish of Santa Maria Assunta (*Museo Cristiano e Tesoro del Duomo*)

Let us now address the work carried out to overhaul the area of the Museo Cristiano, or Christian Museum:

- restoration and refurbishing of the halls that house the Museo Cristiano. The work was initiated in spring of 2006 with funds from the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region (€ 437,000; L.R. 53/1985), and ended in 2007;

- setting out of the inner courtyard of the Duomo, to guarantee a new access point to the museum and archives (€ 130,000; 70% of cost was covered by regional funds);

- setting up of the museum, still underway thanks to private funds (Fondazione CRUP, Banca Popolare Friuladria-Crédit Agricole, Banca di Cividale) (€ 120,000).

- restoration and cleaning of exhibition ob-

jects, underway thanks to private funds (€ 15,000).

For the Altar of Ratchis a diagnostic project is underway, to guarantee in-depth knowledge of the material history of the artwork, covered by regional funds (€ 50,000) and the Soprintendenza (€ 20,000).

The Chapter Archive headquarters have been restructured and documents sanitised; since 2005 specialised staff has been working to reorganise and reclassify its materials, (€ 25,000 in 2005; € 45,000 in 2006 and 2007). Funds to cover recovery work on the wall surfaces of the Duomo interior are insufficient; after the early essay and monitoring, work has been suspended because of lack of funds.

The works completed between 2008 and 2009, aimed at improving the protection and urban decoration of the **historical centre**, which is included in the buffer zone of the site, were the following:

- restoration and refurbishing of Piazza Foro Giulio Cesare;
- requalification of Piazza San Biagio in Borgo Brossana, which is adjacent to the exit of the Longobard Tempietto;
- restoration and requalification of the former Q8 area and Piazza Picco, northern entrance to the historical centre;
- supply and installation of urban design elements such as benches, flower holders and speed bumps.

The works planned between the end 2009 and the beginning of 2010 are:

1. Restoration of the historical centre (draft project of 10.07.2009): Lot 1 – erection of parking places in Via Mons. Valentino Liva (global funding for works € 149,000.00), area located at the northern entrance to the historical centre, close to the public gardens: the project provides for rationalisation of all areas and conveying of rain water, restoration of the existing green area and the creation of tree

beds, including the demolition of an accessory building; Lot 2 – Restoration of the street in Largo Boiani. Intervention on a street located at the very heart of the historical centre that is extremely important for traffic flows and the width of its section, as well as for the historical buildings located along the street. The project provides for the recovery of all existing ancient stone blocks, the execution of a new cover and the construction of a new sidewalk section made of stone, like the existing one, together with the restoration of existing sidewalks;

2. Lighting system in Belvedere (global funding for works € 141,101.34):

the project involves a panoramic area on the left bank of the river Natisone close to the Ponte del Diavolo, behind the Church of San Martino; it provides for the installation of a lighting system to supplement the existing one;

3. Requalification of the lighting system of the historical centre and urban design (execution plan dated September 2009): requalification of the lighting system of the areas belonging to the historical centre (global funding for works € 293,412.00):

Location of works

- Piazza Duomo, including the historical buildings of the Palazzo dei Provveditori (Museo Archeologico) and Palazzo de' Nordis
- Ancient Town Hall
- Via Monastero Maggiore up to Piazza San Biagio, included

Objectives

- enhancing the night vision of historical sites;
- creating a comfortable lighting system for those who use those places, both citizens and tourists;
- making systems compliant according to the L.R. 15/07 and minimising energy consumption;
- providing solutions that suit the urban

context with the lowest number of systems;

5.f2

Sources and levels of finance BRESCIA

Annual funds are provided for in the Municipality of Brescia's budget, which would be employed at the site to cover certain work.

As of 2004, year in which *Brescia Musei* s.p.a. was established, the service contract between Municipality of Brescia and the Fondazione includes the payment of a yearly sum to set up services relating to opening, management and ordinary management of the museums.

Therefore, in 2007 € 2,500,000 (including VAT) were allocated to provide for operational costs of ordinary management, as well as separate funding, meant to cover cultural initiatives and cultural programmes (exhibitions, etc.). The Municipality of Brescia covers expenses relating to: restoration, temporary exhibitions, enrichment of the permanent exhibition space, studies and publications.

5.f3

Sources and levels of finance CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

Management and maintenance operations for the archaeological structures and green areas of the State-owned area of the *castrum* and that of the quarter including Santa Maria *foris portas* owned by the Province of Varese are carried out thanks to the funds that the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities allocates every year. The ordinary funds are combined with special funds for cataloguing and surveys on monuments, researches, studies, (scientific, didactic, information-

promotional) publications and events.

The Province of Varese carries out only extraordinary operations (such as the restoration of the walls of the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* and the rearrangement of the building where offices and welcoming services of the park are located, completed in the 1990s) on the properties managed by the Soprintendenza Archeologica through bailment agreement. At the moment the province is providing funds for the widening of the welcoming structure of the park. In 2005, a special fund amounting to € 956,000 was allocated by the Ministry to accomplish the interventions envisaged by the project "Recovery of the Archaeological Area of the *castrum* of Castelseprio" (total funds required € 2,222,982.50) aimed at the:

- renovation of the building Farmhouse-Monastery of San Giovanni to be transformed into *Antiquarium* of the archaeological park,
- conservation of ruins and replacement of some parts of the covering (Basilica of San Giovanni, Church of San Paolo),
- continuation of rearrangement interventions on the northwest wing,
- layout of the *Antiquarium* in the Farmhouse-Monastery of San Giovanni.

For the period 2008-2010 more funds amounting to € 900,000.00 have been allocated to carry out other enhancement interventions on the area (restoration of ruins, new information boards, lighting system of the park for events and night visits, reopening of the path which was hit by the earthquake in 1992) to allow the unification of the upper *castrum* with the area of Torba.

In recent years, FAI (Italian Environmental Trust) has promoted interventions aimed at the completion of the renovation and restoration of the complex of Torba and the improvement of the cultural offer of

the area, starting from a survey of the state of conservation of buildings. In 2008, it completed the restoration of the 8th century frescoes kept in the Tower (first and second floor) and the internal plaster and fragments of the fresco in the Church of Santa Maria, dating back to the 9th-13th centuries. In 2007, the ceiling of the restaurant hall and kitchen was consolidated. In the same year, the Lombardy Region adopted the project submitted by the FAI under the Bando Patrimonio Archeologico Lombardo – year 2007 LL.RR. no. 39/84 and no. 39/91; the funded actions are:

- archaeological excavations and cleaning of the fortress walls (carried out in 2008);
- restoration and consolidation of the archaeological structures along the itinerary leading to the archaeological area of Castelseprio (planned to be carried out in 2010).

Thanks to a new regional funding obtained in 2008, in 2009 the following activities were performed:

- draining trench for the Church of Santa Maria;
- new lighting system and protection of the frescoes of the Tower.

The actions planned in 2010 are the following:

- new lighting system for the Church of Santa Maria (regional co-funding in 2008)
- raising of funds to transform the premises of the farmhouse into exhibition areas, consolidate the external structures of the Tower and restore the external plaster of the Tower, the Church, the Farmhouse and the Barn.

The Municipality of Castelseprio covers with its own funds the ordinary maintenance of the road that leads to the *castrum*. In 2007 and 2008, it allocated extraordinary resources in order to improve the lighting system of the road

and create resting areas with benches. Thanks to the co-funding granted by the Lombardy Region, the Municipality improved the information system over an area covering about 30 km with 70 signboards (see Management Plan) and carried out enhancement interventions (free bilingual information panels and leaflets; the latter were published with a contribution granted by the FAI).

The Municipality of Gornate Olona has recently improved the lighting system at the entrance to the parking area of the Monastery. Moreover, the hydraulic-environmental arrangement project for the torrent Vallone and the artificial canal of Mulini, which constitute the minor hydrographic system close to the area of the Monastery is about to be completed. The actions that requalified the whole area mainly consisted of: forestry cleaning, rearrangement of slopes, riverbed stabilisation, cleaning and rearrangement of the crossing at the junction with the provincial route SP 42, setting up of wooden fences, requalification of the parking area in Via Marconi. The Municipality also deals with the cleaning and management of the green areas adjacent to the entrance to the Monastery, beyond the provincial road SP 42, which belongs to the Municipality.

5.f4

Sources and levels of finance SPOLETO

The conservation work carried out in 2000 required considerable investments. Annual ordinary maintenance expenditure is not covered since it is included in the more general budget items of the Municipality of Spoleto to be allocated to the conservation of the artistic heritage of the town. Moreover, the conservation works are generally carried out by internal staff.

5.f5**Sources and levels of finance
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO**

The financing envisaged by the competent Soprintendenza for routine maintenance programmes amounts to € 8,000.00 on the average per year. Many maintenance activities are carried out by the staff of the Soprintendenza itself and therefore cannot be computed.

5.f6**Sources and levels of finance
BENEVENTO**

Since 2004, when the *Museo del Sannio* was restored to its full activity and reopened after the works carried out in 2001, the Province of Benevento has arranged the payment of an annual sum for the implementation of the services concerning the opening, management and routine maintenance of the museum. This amount – after staff expenses have been deducted – is sufficient for the daily management of the museum and allows some restoration works during the year that are partially funded by a sponsorship programme started in 2005. Yet, allocated funds do not allow the implementation of important restoration interventions, for which targeted funds by the Province and the Campania Region are exclusively used. The funds at the disposal of the site are expected to increase thanks to the implementation of additional services and to the stable growth trend in the number of visitors.

5.f7**Sources and levels of finance
MONTE SANT'ANGELO**

The Sanctuary of San Michele has a system of direct and indirect revenues linked to the sale of historical and cultural

information and devotional material as well as to the offerings of believers. These annual revenues enable the Sanctuary to cover the costs of routine maintenance and the management of the Sanctuary complex. As far as the interventions of supplementary maintenance, and particularly complex projects, are concerned, the ecclesiastical authority managing the property relies on external financing from authorities that, from time to time, are involved, such as the Superintendency or directly the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities. No detailed summary of the revenues of the Sanctuary is available; yet, if only the annual reprint of images depicting the statue of the Archangel is taken into account as a benchmark, it is reasonable to estimate an average annual revenue between a minimum of € 500,000.00 and € 1,000,000.00. Over the past years, the increase in the flows of pilgrims, especially from northern European countries, considerably improved the economy of the municipal territory as a whole, from small artisanal businesses to industrial companies. Therefore, an increase in the financial resources to be allocated for the conservation of the San Michele complex and other Longobard monuments in the town centre can be expected.

5.g**Sources of expertise and training
in conservation and management
techniques**

Several special central institutes are in place providing experts and training in conservation and management techniques at national level at the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, namely the ICR, OPD and ICCD.

The *ICR - Istituto Centrale per il Restauro*

(Central Institute for Restoration), founded in 1939 by Cesare Brandi, provides scientific and technical advisory services to the peripheral bodies of the ministry, and to the regions, for the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage properties. It directs, coordinates or participates in restoration work across the nationwide ns abroad, for particularly complex interventions or those responding to the purposes of research or the educational objectives of its school of restoration. The ICR promotes projects for the experimentation of conservation methodologies and materials and is involved in the formulation of standards and technical specifications with regards to conservation and restoration interventions. Furthermore the ICR promotes opportunities for investigating activities carried out, by organising and taking part in national and international exhibitions, conferences and seminars. The ICR publishes a six-monthly Bulletin and publications dedicated to the restoration and research interventions in which it takes part. Moreover the ICR offers a diploma course in art restoration that covers the following areas:

- mural paintings, paintings on panels, canvas, fabrics, leather and paper, polychrome wooden sculptures, architectonic surfaces and materials;
- metals, ceramic, glass, enamels, jewellery, ivory, bone, amber and objects from excavations;
- mosaics, natural and artificial stone materials and stuccoes;
- textiles.

A restorer of cultural heritage diploma is awarded at the end of the quadriennial course. (Istituto Centrale per il Restauro - Piazza San Francesco di Paola 9, 00184 Rome, Tel. +39 06488961 Fax +39 064815704; <http://www.icr.beniculturali.it>).

The Opificio delle Pietre Dure (also known

as OPD in its abbreviated form) is an autonomous Institute of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, whose operational, research and training activities find expression in the field of conservation of works of art.

The Institute's composite origins, already indicated by its unusual name, are on the one hand the result of an old and illustrious tradition and on the other of a modern, well-organised activity. Established at the desire of Ferdinando I de' Medici for the production and workmanship of semiprecious stone furnishings, the Opificio began in the late 19th century to transform its artistic activities into conservation practice, first on artefacts produced throughout its centuries-old history and later on analogous materials (stonework, mosaics, etc.). Following the 1975 law establishing the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, all of the Florentine State restoration laboratories converged in the historic Opificio, which had taken on new importance after the 1966 catastrophic floods. Architectural and archaeological heritage conservation laboratories are not however under the responsibility of the Opificio.

The OPD currently publishes an annual review ("OPD Restauro"). It is, furthermore, the seat of one of the Italian State conservation schools (the other is annexed to the *Istituto Centrale per il Restauro* in Rome), a museum displaying samples of its artistic semiprecious stone production, a scientific laboratory for diagnostics and research, a highly specialised library in the field of conservation, extremely rich archives documenting conservation projects, a research centre and a public climatology service. It is the largest institutions in Europe with 50 conservators, 6 art historians, 1 archaeologists, 7 scientific experts and 4 photographers. The institute's activities are carried out in different conservation and research

departments, depending on the materials of the art works concerned. The laboratory is divided into three main sectors: the historic headquarters in Via Alfani (furthermore, seat of the museum, library and school), the modern allocation in Fortezza da Basso and the one in Palazzo Vecchio. A large proportion of the institute's work also takes place outside of its laboratories, not only on worksites but also in the sphere of consultation and technical-scientific planning, both on a national scale, throughout Italy, and on the international level. (Opificio delle Pietre Dure e Laboratori di Restauro - Via Alfani, 78 - 50125 Florence (Italy), Viale F. Strozzi, 1 Fortezza da Basso - 50129 Florence (Italy), Tel: +39 55 26511, fax: +39 55 287123 , <http://www.opificio.arti.beniculturali.it>)

The ICCD - Central institute for Cataloguing and Documentation - is the body within the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC) which defines the standards and tools for the Cataloguing and documentation of national archaeological, architectural, art history and ethno-anthropological heritage in agreement with the regions. It also manages the general information system for cataloguing and carries out high-level training and research in the cataloguing sector. The institute conserves and values collections of photography and aerial photography held in their own archives, which are open for public consultation. The cataloguing standards consist of regulations, specific support and inspection tools (vocabulary, lists of values) as well as the overall rules and methodical directions to follow for the acquisition of knowledge of heritage and for the production of relevant documentation. They also cover the registration of the data according to uniform and nationally shared criteria. Compliance with the communally agreed regulations, thanks to the application of specific procedures,

allows for the exchange of information between the different bodies that operate in the cataloguing sector.

the Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation is institutionally responsible for the general information system for Cataloguing, the SIGEC, the national system for the acquisition and integrated management of knowledge of Italian cultural heritage.

The system has been developed with the objective of optimising the processes connected to cataloguing of cultural heritage, this assures, thanks to specific procedures, the quality of data produced and its correspondence with the standards defined at a national level, and guarantees in such a way a uniformity of information, considered indispensable for correct usage and sharing.

The structure of SIGEC is of modular construction, with specific components for the management of different typologies of information – alphanumeric, multimedia, geographic - necessary for the identification of the different heritage and their correct documentation, in turn essential tools for the guardianship and security of the said heritage. (Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione, Via di San Michele, 18 - Rome 00153 - phone +39 6 585521 fax +39 6 58332313; <http://www.iccd.beniculturali.it>).

In 2005, a new national conservation centre was set up: the "la Venaria Reale" Centre for the Conservation and restoration of Cultural Heritage by joint initiative between the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, the Piedmont Region, the University of Turin, the Fondazione per l'Arte della Compagnia di San Paolo and the Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Torino. These five founding bodies were later joined by: Politecnico of Turin, the Provincial and Municipal Councils of Turin

and the Municipal Council of Venaria Reale. Located in the grand complex of Venaria Reale Castle in Turin, the centre is equipped with restoration laboratories, science laboratories, a library, archives and a documentation centre. A highly specialised training school has been set up there (<http://www.centrorestaurovenaria.it>).

Other national bodies that carry out research activities in the field of cultural heritage include:

- the CNR - national research Council is the greatest research public body in Italy. It was founded in 1923 and it has mainly carried out training, promotion and research coordination activities in every scientific and technological sector. In 2003 CNR became a “national public organisation” committed to carry out, promote, spread, transfer and improve research activities in the main sectors of knowledge growth and of its applications for the scientific, technological, economic and social development of the Country (<http://www.cnr.it>).
- ENEA, the Italian national agency for new technologies, energy and the environment is a public undertaking operating in the fields of energy, the environment and new technologies to support competitiveness and sustainable development. ENEA is mainly called upon:
 - to promote and carry out basic and applied research and innovation technology activities;
 - to disseminate and transfer technologies, encouraging their use in productive and social sectors;
 - to provide high-tech services, studies, tests and evaluations to both public and private bodies and enterprises (<http://www.enea.it>).

As regards conservation techniques and methods, other organisations are available to the property, at national level, as the IC-

CROM -International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property- that was established in Rome in 1959 (ICCROM, Via di San Michele 13, I-00153 Rome, phone: +39 06.585-531; fax: +39 06.585-53349; <http://www.iccrom.org>).

As regards the management techniques of cultural heritage, in 2005 in Italy there were at least 78 training courses available organised by the main Italian universities and public and private training agencies nationwide (<http://www.eccom.it> “Cultural Administration and Management Training Centres in Italy. Inventory“).

As far as sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques at local level, see below.

5.g1

Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

The management and conservation of the asset is guaranteed firstly by cooperation with national level agencies and specialists of the relevant sector, and by the technical expertise offered by the Cividale’s various institutions and operators, and those present in the region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, which also deal with the training of specialised staff.

Among the latter are: experts in the management of cultural assets, diagnostic experts, restorers, archaeologists, art historians, archivists, librarians, museology experts, docents, teachers, graphic designers, cataloguing experts, photographers, experts in it applications focusing on cultural assets, experts in promoting tourism, and economists. These professional profiles are mostly linked to:

- the Soprintendenze of Friuli Venezia Giulia (the local branches of the Ministry

of Cultural Heritage and Activities), which operate in the context of the National Archaeological Museum and of the History of Art Museum of Palazzo de’ Nordis;

- the University of Udine, where the following resources are available: specialised units and conservation laboratories, safeguard and restoration of cultural resources; archival and bibliographical sciences; engineering; information technologies; specialization in environmental, agrarian and enological sciences; the graduate course entitled Scuola di Specializzazione in Storia dell’Arte is located in Cividale itself, in one wing of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle;
 - the University of Trieste, where the following resources are available: specialised archaeology units and laboratories; geological and geophysical sciences; specialization in environmental sciences and in biodiversity; informatics;
 - the Centro Regionale di Catalogazione e Restauro di Villa Manin/Autonomous Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, which comprises a restoration school and laboratory; an operational unit of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities specialised in cataloguing;
 - the Comitato Promotore Progetto Patriarcato di Aquileia, based in Cividale, focusing on cataloguing of documents of historical and documentary value, and in archival and bibliographical cataloguing;
 - scientific and experimental technology centres, such as the area science park of Trieste, affiliated to the laboratories of MIT in Boston, Mass.
- Moreover, direct links are entertained with other advanced technology laboratories specialised in material research and diagnostics:
- scientific and technology park “Luigi Danieli”, Udine;

- CATAS, specialised laboratories for wood analysis;
- the network of the experimental geo-physical observatory.

Most of these institutions are represented in the “Institutional Committee”, set up in 2003 by the Municipality of Cividale to support UNESCO candidacy.

5.g2

Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

BRESCIA

Archaeologists, art historians, museum experts, diagnostic specialists, restorers, cataloguing experts, graphic designers, archivists, librarians, museum didactical experts, teachers, photographers, promotion and communication experts, administration officers and promotion experts are employed in the office called Settore Musei of the Municipality of Brescia, as well as by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici of Lombardy and the *Fondazione Brescia Musei*. Institutions also benefit of the cooperation of university institutions at local and national level.

5.g3

Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici of Lombardy (Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities), the FAI, and the Province of Varese have archaeologists, art historians, architects, diagnostic experts, restorers, cataloguers, designers, archivists, librarians, photographers, computer experts and communications and promotion experts available.

The institutions that are responsible for Castelseprio-Torba also cooperate with local, national and international research institutions, including the Istituto Pontificio, the State University of Padua (archaeology, epigraphy, history of settlements), the State University of Milan (mainly for Roman world studies), the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart in Milan (archaeology), the Eastern Piedmont University (Institute of History of Art), the Universities of Lausanne and Mendrisio. There are also close connections with institutes of research and diagnostics for materials (e.g. CNR National Research Centre – Gino Bozza Centre in Milan).

5.g4

Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

SPOLETO

The Umbria region can avail itself of high-level technical skilled professionals in the field of handicraft and restoration. The Umbria Superintendence employs top-level technical staff and restorers able to carry out conservation and maintenance work at any level. The municipality of Spoleto itself operates with its qualified internal staff (architects, engineers, surveyors), involved in the monitoring of the state of conservation of cultural heritage and in the management of any maintenance or restoration work.

With regard to research work, the presence in Spoleto of the world-renowned CISAM, Italian Centre for the Study of the Early Middle Ages, is worth mentioning. The Study Centre was founded on 7th June 1952 upon the initiative of Professor Giuseppe Ermini, Chancellor of the University of Perugia and Education

Minister. In 1957 a law was passed, according to which the Study Centre acquired legal personality under public law. The CISAM is unanimously considered the most prestigious backdrop in the world for conferences and interdisciplinary studies devoted to the history and the culture of the early Middle Ages. Its activities include the Study Weeks and national and international conferences, the papers of which have been published and are characterized by the comparison between different approaches to Middle Age historiography.

The University of Perugia, too, gives a contribution to the definition of qualitative standards for the management and the implementation of curricula and research programmes, from archaeological studies at the Faculty of Arts to scientific studies. The decision taken by the Spoleto municipal authorities to establish a Centre of Excellence for the storage of cultural heritage in the event of natural disasters is particularly welcome since it will be of the utmost relevance and a point of reference for the whole Umbria region. The Centre of Excellence will be involved in the following scientific activities:

- cataloguing of photographs and inventories;
- early intervention measures (cleaning and securing of the works of art);
- storage in ad hoc racks/shelves/shrines and so on;
- ongoing monitoring of the state of conservation.

5.g5

Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

Craft, technical and restoration skills of excellent level are available in the region.

The Soprintendenza relies on adequate technical staff and restorers able to support any maintenance and improvement intervention. As to other bodies or institutions at regional level see section 5.g4.

5.g6

Disponibilità di competenze specialistiche e di formazione nelle tecniche di conservazione e gestione BENEVENTO

The Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici Artistici e Storici ed Etnoantropologici of the Provinces of Caserta and Benevento, responsible for the protection and the conservation of the complex of Santa Sofia, has an operational centre in Benevento, whose aim is to protect local heritage; moreover, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici of the Provinces of Salerno, Avellino and Benevento has a local Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici responsible for the protection of the cities' archaeological heritage. Both departments belong to the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and are provided with specialised technical experts (architects, art historians, archaeologists) and administrative experts, as well as surveyors, photographers, data collectors and restorers.

At the Cultural Institutions Service of the Province of Benevento, there are also archaeologists, art historians, experts in museum management, experts in diagnostics, restorers, cataloguers, designers, archivists, librarians, experts in museum didactics, teachers, photographers, it experts, communication experts, administrative experts and experts in promotion. The aforementioned institutions also work alongside local and national university institutes. In particular, with regards to the reference territory: the Unisannio di Benevento, part of the University of

Benevento, where two important sectors are active: the Centro Regionale di Competenze sulle Tecnologie dell'Informazione e della Comunicazione, and the Research Centre on Software Technology.

There are 4 university centres in nearby Naples, (the Federico II University, founded in 1224, the Second University of Naples, the Suor Orsola Benincasa University Institute, the "l'Orientale" University of Naples) with courses in archaeology, history of art, architecture and conservation.

5.g7

Disponibilità di competenze specialistiche e di formazione nelle tecniche di conservazione e gestione MONTE SANT'ANGELO

As far as the management and conservation of the property is concerned, on top of the collaboration with authorities and specialists in the sector at national level, it is possible to rely on the technical advice of a number of institutions and experts based in Monte Sant'Angelo and in the region, dealing with the training of specialised staff. Reference is here made to the following professional figures: experts in diagnostics, restorers, archaeologists, art historians, experts in museum management, didactic operators, teachers, designers, cataloguers, photographers, experts in tourism promotion and economists.

These professionals pertain to:

- The Superintendency for Architectural and Landscape Heritage of the Provinces of Bari and Foggia;
- The Superintendency for Architectural, Artistic, Historical and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of the Provinces of Bari and Foggia;
- The Superintendency for Archaeological

Heritage of the Apulia Region;

- The Superintendency for Archives of the Apulia Region;
- The State Archives of the Provinces of Foggia;
- The National Park of Gargano;
- The University of Bari.

In particular, since the 1970s, a number of professors of the university of Bari have devoted themselves to the study and development of the history of the Sanctuary from a historical-religious, monumental-epigraphic, folkloric and documentary point of view.

In 1995, based on the agreements concluded between the University of Bari, the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Mountain Community of Gargano, the University established the *Centro di Studi micaellici e garganici*, or Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies, a branch of the Department of Classical and Christian Studies; this Centre is based in the medieval convent of the Poor Clares, recently restored with European funds. The Centre is committed to the study and the enhancement of the complex historical, archaeological, architectural, epigraphic, literary, hagiographical, artistic, ethno-anthropological documentation linked to the Sanctuary of the Archangel San Michele and the Gargano area especially during the Early Middle Ages.

As integration and completion of the scientific research carried out by the scholars, the Centre offers work experiences, conferences and seminars among which the annual Weeks of Late Antique and Roman Barbarian Studies plays a central role. The initiative, that this year celebrated its 12th edition, is dedicated to young scholars that have been granted scholarships. Over the years a number of conferences have been held on the topic of the cult of San Michele as well as on Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages.

In April 2006, the Department of Classical and Christian Studies organised an international conference in Bari under the title *Worship and Sanctuaries of San Michele in Western Europe*. Particular attention has been dedicated over the past years to the study of the relationships between the Sanctuary complex and other San Michele settlements in Italy and Europe, in particular Mont-Saint-Michel Abbey in Normandy or the Sacra di San Michele in the Susa valley. In this perspective, the Centre has a number of ongoing scientific cooperation and operational links with other Italian and foreign universities and institutions such as the University of Caen Basse-Normandie, the Paris X-Nanterre University, the École Française de Rome, the University of Mar Del Plata (Argentina), the European Centre of Norman Studies of Ariano Irpino (AV).

5.h Visitor facilities and statistics

5.h1 Visitor facilities and statistics CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

The Tempietto Longobardo is open seven days a week, and at its entrance are placed educational panels, and documentation and audio-guides are offered free of charge (this service so far has been in Italian only, but an English and a German version are being prepared).

At the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle the *ancient crèche of the Ursuline nuns* is also open to visitors, and comprises 18th century small wax statuettes. Free guided tours of the city and of the Tempietto are organised in summer by the Municipality of Cividale's structure in charge of the management of tourist activities, with the cooperation of the region's tour guide associations (this association is also involved in a project on the management of organised tour groups together with the Parish).

In some seasons of the year, particularly in summer, special visits are organised to areas inside the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle not normally open to the public. In the Monastery close to the Tempietto the following work is scheduled for completion before 2009 (see 5.d and Management Plan):

- the opening of a new exhibition area focusing on the history of the Monastery and of the Tempietto itself, where works and archaeological finds relating to this important area of the Longobard city will be on show;
- the creation of a centre to coordinate and inform visitors to the site and to the city, which will be set up within the new structure placed at the access of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle and of the Tempietto.

In the Cathedral an audio guide is being installed to illustrate the historical and artistic value of the area. The annexed *Museo*

Site element No.	Name	Visitors					Estimated visitors
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Cividale del Friuli The Gastaldaga area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo	46.261	46.656	47.829	45.887	46.010	47.300
	Cividale del Friuli The <i>Museo cristiano</i> (1a)	20.000	20.000	-	-	-	-
	Cividale del Friuli The Patriarchal Palace and the <i>Museo Archeologico Nazionale</i> (1b)	21.591	19.895	22.494	19.351	18.227	20.000
2	Brescia The monastic complex of S.Salvatore - Santa Giulia (2)	247.329	473.289	479.596	320.839	259.699	280.000
3	Castelseprio – Torba The <i>castrum</i> , the complex of S.Giovanni and the Church of S.Maria <i>foris portas</i> (3)	15.000	15.000	15.000	12.000	12.500	15.000
	Castelseprio – Torba The Torba Tower and the Church of S.Maria	22.142	21.777	17.424	15.939	16.911	12.151
4	Spoletto The Basilica of San Salvatore (4)	1.474	2.689	2953	3118	3632	3790
5	Campello sul Clitunno The Clitunno Tempietto	9.088	9.600	9.257	9.500	8.510	8.450
6	Benevento The cloister of S.Sofia and the <i>Museo del Sannio</i> (5)	8.900	15.500	17.450	18.639	19.330	20.000
7	Monte Sant'Angelo The Sanctuary of San Michele (6)	15.000	17.000	20.000	25.000	30.000	32.000

(1a) Cividale del Friuli – The number of visitors in 2004/05 is an estimate, since entry to the museum was free. In 2006/07 it was closed for restoration works and has been open again in 2009

(1b) Cividale del Friuli – The number includes paying visitors and no-paying ones, that have right of free enter by National law.

(2) Brescia – The number includes visitors to temporary exhibitions in the *Museo della città*. Referring to the archaeological area visitors statistics are not available because entry is free.

(3) Castelseprio-Torba – The entry to the archaeological park is free; the number shown refers to signatures left by visitors at Santa Maria *foris portas*.

(4) Spoleto – The entry to the church is free; the number refers to signatures left by visitors

(5) Benevento – The number includes only visitors to the *Museo del Sannio*. It is not possible to estimate visitors' number to the Church of Santa Sofia, since this is still currently a place of worship.

(6) Monte Sant'Angelo – The number refers to an estimate of only pilgrims visiting the *Museo Lapidario* located in the Longobard gallery which can be visited only on request. It is difficult to estimate pilgrims' number to the Sanctuary, since this is still currently a place of worship (nearly 2 million by the Michaelite Fathers).

Cristiano e Tesoro del Duomo has recently been refurbished and equipped with a ticket office and bookshop.

The *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* holds the main Roman artefacts plus a large number of funerary artwork belonging to the period of Longobard rule in Italy. It is open every day from Tuesday to Sunday from 8.30 am to 7.30 pm; on Mondays it is open from 9 am to 2 pm. The museum is equipped with a ticket office, a bookshop, toilets, and facilities for disabled visitors. Visitors can rely on didactic itineraries on main themes, organised in recent years, and illustrated by explanatory texts set out on panels. In the archaeological museum's Lapidarium section the following areas are already active: Jewish Lapidarium (2004); Roman Cividale (2004); Cividale during the Byzantine, Longobard, Carolingian period (2006); Patriarchal Cividale (2008). The itinerary including the remains of the Patriarch's Palace of Callistus, in the museum basement, is presently being remodelled. The national Heritage days on September 29th-30th, 2007 marked the inauguration of the first sector, equipped with a wide range of didactic materials.

During recent years new exhibition layouts have been set up, further enriching the museum's range of offerings: these include gold Longobard coins ("Aurea"), the reconstruction of two of the most important Longobard tombs belonging to the Longobard necropolis of San Mauro, known as number 43 and 21; the reconstructions are equipped with didactic materials including graphic life size models showing the clothing originally worn by the tombs' occupants and the noble floor was reorganised by dividing the exhibits on a necropolis basis.

During the European Heritage Days in 2009 the restoration of the mosaic in the Patriarch's Palace was presented. Now it can be visited.

Educational activities

As from year 2005 the National Archaeological Museum houses the so-called "Archeoscuola", the didactic and archaeological laboratory, which focuses on elementary and middle schools (elementary school students ranging from 5 to 10 years old, middle school students' age ranging from 10 to 13).

The laboratory is managed through a concession by the association called "Amici dei Musei e delle Biblioteche di Cividale", and the activities take place in the didactic hall of the museum, which opened at the same time as the *Archeoscuola*. From time to time the museum is home to exhibitions of significant archaeological and historical and artistic value, also in cooperation with the University and qualified national and international cultural centres, while special events linked to anniversaries, particularly important acquisitions, recoveries and restorations. The museum promotes regular and special publications and refresher stage sessions for tour guides. Free promotional material is also available, and is distributed by the Municipality's facilities, as well as at the Tempietto and at the National Archaeological Museum. The attractiveness and the cultural offerings of the site, - enhanced by an environmentally valuable surrounding area, the nearby eastern alps - is further supported by a wide range of services to the public, which are already in place, or under way, and involve the whole of the historical centre of Cividale, including the buffer zone.

Services to the public in the city

The Tourist Office of the Municipality acts as a reference point for visitors, as its offices are located in the city centre, and supplies all necessary information; the office also offers free Internet access.

An information line, called *Infoline Turismo* is also available by dialling +39

432 710422-710460. A series of other sources of specific information services are also on offer:

- Sportello Informacittà: available seven days a week, located in the historical centre of Cividale, this service offers all types of information regarding the city, events, information on places where to stay, transport, as well as a place for speedy e-mail consultation, booking and confirmation of flight and hotel bookings. Information is supplied by experienced operators, fluent in a range of languages such as English, German and Spanish. Other information brochures and material on the Cividale area and other areas nearby is also available, together with an information and booking service through which visitors can choose where to stay.
- Sportello Informagiovani: this facility supplies information on activities for young people.

Useful information can also be obtained by visiting the following websites:

- Municipality of Cividale's website (www.cividale.net; www.comune.cividaledelfriuli.ud.it; e-mail turismo@cividale.net)
- Website of the Progetto Patriarcato di Aquileia (www.patriarcatoaquileia.it)
- Website "Italia Langobardorum", about to be completed.

Transport

The city and the assets that are subject to nomination have lately been improved by implementing a range of works and services, which are already up and running or about to reach final completion:

- updating of the Cividale-Udine railway track (a 14 minute trip), the acquisition of two new engines, the building of a new railway station at Cividale, which is now complete;
- a city bus service;
- bicycle rental service and bicycle excursion

sions with a docent to the City and its surroundings (the offering of free bicycles is planned).

For motorcars six free parking areas are available in the immediate surroundings of the buffer zone nucleus. Among these a parking area for caravans is available at Via delle Mura close to the access route to the Tempietto. In the urban centre there are four large toll payment parking areas (Piazza Picco, Piazza Duomo, Piazza San Francesco, Piazzale delle Scuole).

Facilities for visitors

Facilities for tourism are guaranteed by three hotels and a good number of other types of accommodation, ranging from the bed and breakfast type, to agritourism facilities, to holiday homes (about 490 beds). As to venues offering food, the 87 facilities available in the area include 50 bars and 37 restaurants. In addition, there are 18 agritourism facilities and 43 accommodation facilities totalling 490 beds. These venues can offer visitors the best wines of the region and the excellent typical local cooking, as well as traditional Italian cuisine and some international specialities.

As to toilets, these are present in most venues in the city, while the possibility of installing public toilets in the historical centre is being studied, and will soon be available also at the Visitors' Centre at the Monastery (see Management Plan). An emergency first aid service and medical service are guaranteed by the structures belonging to the Presidio Ospedaliero of Cividale.

The city centre is home to the Fire Brigade Headquarters (close to the Town Hall, or Municipio), the police station, the Headquarters of the Carabinieri and of the Guardia di Finanza. A detachment of the Fire Brigade has recently been placed in the city outskirts. In the city centre, at the Francescotto barracks, is also the head-

quarters of the eighth regiment of the Alpini.

5.h2 Facilities for visitors and visitor statistics BRESCIA

As recalled several times, an organic and comprehensive restoration and enhancement plan involving both the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and the archaeological area located at the west will transform the town into a single large, open, organised museal complex managed as a whole.

The Monastery of Santa Giulia-*Museo della Città* was completely opened to the public in 1988. Before this, the three churches of San Salvatore, Santa Maria in Solario and Santa Giulia and the nuns' Choir were open to the public, and included works belonging to the treasury. The complex is open from Tuesday to Sunday, at the following times: winter 9.30 am to 5.30 pm, summer 10 am to 6 pm (extended in case of temporary exhibitions and special events).

All areas of the museum and Monastery are open to the disabled.

The following facilities are available in the Museo della Città:

Information facilities

Explanatory panels in Italian and English, with graphic reconstructions and plans are present in the following locations:

- in the most significant areas of the Monastery, to illustrate the monument's history;
- in every museum hall, to illustrate the theme of the exhibits and the exhibits themselves;
- a leaflet in Italian, English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese;
- publications on the Monastery's history,

the archaeological area occupied by the site, and the museum set up in each asset.

Guided tours

- Specific and thematic visits are conducted by personnel instructed and coordinated by the Municipality of Brescia and by the Fondazione Brescia Musei;
- ordinary visits are conducted by professional tour guides.

Educational activity

School parties can choose from a range of 28 types of workshop, including hands-on activities and visits comprising specific sections of the Museum and/or Monastery, and relevant exhibits. In the Museum there are four classrooms exclusively reserved for school parties' activity.

Other 41 laboratories are spaces set aside for activities relating to other buildings in the buffer zone (Pinacoteca Tosio Martinengo, the Castle, including the Weapons Museum and the Risorgimento Museum).

Facilities areas

- Conference hall (total capacity 216 seats);
- four workshop and projection halls;
- library;
- public facilities (information and cafeteria);
- information and booking services, including two telephone numbers reserved for this purpose;
- information booth;
- cloakroom;
- separate washrooms for male, female, disabled visitors, also including baby's changing table;
- cafeteria offering light refreshments;
- self-service cafeteria;
- ATM facilities;
- wheel chairs;

- bicycle rental service;
- first aid kit.

The archaeological area, where archaeological excavation and conservative maintenance work is under way, is freely accessible by the public on all days, except Mondays, from 11 am to 4 pm. Presently the uncovered space and the pronaos of the temple can be visited. From there, cells can be seen with the 19th century epigraphic collection. As a temporary measure, the disabled cannot visit the pronaos of the temple since the itinerary was changed owing to the archaeological surveys under way in order to ensure the safety of Visitors.

Visitors can rely on the following services:

Information tools

- Italian and English explanatory panels with plans, sections, historical iconography and reconstructions;
- Italian printed guide sold at the bookshop of the nearby Museo della Città;

Guided tours

- Thematic guided tours (by staff trained and coordinated by the Municipality of Brescia and the *Fondazione Brescia Musei*);
- General guided tours by professional guides.

Schools can benefit from special teaching activities following the same format chosen for the activities organised for the Monastery and the *Museo della Città*.

Services for the public

- Lavatory men-ladies-disabled.

Online Services

Two Internet sites deal with the monastic complex, addressing the subject from different points of view:

- www.museiarte.brescia.it - This website supplies information of scientific importance regarding the museum sites, the

collections and the research facilities (library and photo-archive). The site also includes a database on the city collections with in-depth files and an overview of the museum's main publications.

- www.bresciamusei.com - This multi-language website contains information regarding the services available at the museum, opening times, ticket prices, booking facilities and cultural events, as well as information on how to reach the historical centre and the museum (including information on means of approach, the limited traffic zone or ZTL, parking, city and suburban transport, and a map of the city); information on other city museums, visitors' itineraries in the city and the surrounding area; addresses of hotels and restaurants; useful telephone numbers;

- possibility of buying publications online. The museum also plays host to events on request, while fully respecting the asset itself. The Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, is located in the historical centre of the city in an area where vehicle traffic is limited by law. It can be reached using public transport (urban bus service). In its immediate vicinity there are public parking areas.

Services for the public in town

There are three main reference points in town for tourists and visitors:

1. The Tourist Office of the Municipality of Brescia, which is located at the heart of the city, Piazza della Loggia 13/b, and is open throughout the week, Monday to Saturday, from 9.30 am to 6.30 pm and on Sunday from 10 am to 6 pm. This office provides information and welcome services to Italian and foreign tourists.
 - Multilingual staff is available.
 - Information materials are available in five languages for sightseeing.
 - It distributes promotional materials on cultural, artistic, sports, recreational and

oenogastronomic events organised in the town and the province.

- It hires free of charge audio-guides in five languages for sightseeing (phone or e-mail booking is required).
 - It shares its premises with the Public Relations Office and the Urban Public Transport Information Office. Useful information to organise the stay and the visit to the town are also available on the website of the Municipality of Brescia. Please visit www.comune.brescia.it/turismo. All texts are translated into five languages. The same information can be obtained by dialling +39.030.2400357 or sending an e-mail to info-point@comune.brescia.it.
2. The IAT Office of the Province of Brescia. The Province of Brescia has a network of 11 tourist information and welcome offices for those who wish to organise a holiday in the area. The IAT Office of Brescia is located in Via dei Musei 32, in front of the nominated site, and is open Monday to Thursday from 9 am to noon and from 2 pm to 4.30 pm; on Fridays from 9 am to noon. The office is a meeting point between the needs of tourists and the rich offer available on the whole provincial territory. It provides tourist information on its own website at www.provincia.brescia.it/turismo. The same information can be obtained by dialling +39.030.3749916 or sending a message to promozione.turismo@provincia.brescia.it. Moreover, it is home to A.G.T.A., the Association of Authorised Tourist Guides, where guided tours in town or in the provincial centre can be booked with the help of one hundred guides in seven different languages
 3. Infopoint Santa Giulia. Located within the Monastero of Santa Giulia close to the entrance, it provided tourist information in five languages for the visit to the town and distributes promotional mate-

rials on events in town and in the province. It is open, as the *Museo della Città*, Tuesday to Sunday, from 9.30 am to 5.30 pm (in winter) or from 10 am to 6 pm (in summer). With reference to tourist information available online, in addition to the websites mentioned above, there is a very good portal managed by the *Bresciatourism consortium*, which promotes tourism in the city and the province of Brescia, at www.bresciatourism.it. This trilingual website provides information on reception capacity, territory, culture, restaurants and alike, sport and well-being. Moreover, it contains a constantly updated calendar of the main events.

Hotel and other types of accommodation

In the city's historical centre, which is for the most part included in the buffer zone of the site proposed as World Heritage list candidate, there is a wide and diversified range of possible places to stay.

Restaurants and bars

In the area of the historical centre there are about 500 venues available to visitors; about half that number of venues is available in the buffer zone, where there is a wide variety of types of venue, ranging from small scale restaurants to cafeteria style self-service venues, as well as ethnically diverse restaurants, and venues offering local and regional cuisine.

5.h3

Facilities for visitors and visitor statistics CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The archaeological area of Castelseprio-Torba is an area of notable archaeological-historical-artistic and monumental interest being of undeniable value and tourist attraction. The archaeological park

managed by the Soprintendenza Archeologica of Lombardy – which includes the *castrum* and the village with the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* – is open to students and visitors, free of charge, all year round, 6 days a week (closed on Mondays); during weekdays from 8.30 am to 7.30 pm, and at weekends from 9.30 am to 6.30 pm. The area of Torba, which is run by the FAI, opened to the public in 1986, and is open every day, except Mondays and Tuesdays and except bank holidays, from March to September (from 10 am to 6 pm), from October to mid-December and in February (from 10 am to 5 pm). There is an entrance fee. Reductions for children and groups. The agreement stipulated between the managing bodies (5.e7), for which the operational definition is currently being drawn up, has the main aims of achieving an integrated and coordinated management of the entire archaeological-monumental complex, the creation of a single park, physically linked and furnished with the same services for the public.

To date, the visitors' route in the park managed by the Soprintendenza has explanatory panels in Italian (texts will also be translated into English), but guide brochures are also available for visitors in several languages (English, French, German and Spanish), which are distributed at the entrance. Visitors can also use scientific publications on the site. Support material and general information sheets have been prepared, in particular, on the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, in Italian, which are accompanied by guides in English and Spanish.

There are explanatory panels at the Monastery entrance in Torba, containing the history of the site. Teaching panels are also located on the first floor of the Tower. Bilingual panels will be created for the Tower, the church, the walls, restoration interventions, the links with the territory

and the network of Longobard sites in Italy. By the end of 2009/the beginning of 2010, an Italian guide with an abstract in English will be published. The guide will be devoted to the complex of the Monastery of Torba (co-funding granted by the Lombardy Region in 2007 for studies and research).

There is a small shop by the ticket office, which sells, publications, guidebooks, postcards, stationery, gadgets and local products.

The Municipality of Castelseprio has compiled in cooperation with FAI and with the contribution of the Lombardy Region an information brochure that illustrates the entire site (*castrum*, Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* and the Monastery of Torba). Moreover, in three strategic area of its territory, with the contribution of the Lombardy Region, it posted bilingual thematic panels describing the candidacy, its territory, its environmental characteristics and the archaeological area. A forth panel with the same graphical layout was installed by the FAI in the parking area of Torba. The archaeological park can be visited freely, but the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici of Lombardy organises, in cooperation with cultural associations, visits for schools.

School trips can make use of an initial illustrative guide to the visit and the route. Guided tours can be booked for individuals and school groups can enjoy active visits at Torba. The FAI organises special school visits to the Monastery for students of all ages, from pre-school to high school, with the visits including the heritage and also the entire Castelseprio area. The area also has a laboratory for learning activities.

There are two nature paths in the woodland and boundary areas to the site: the "Owl" and the "Tawny Owl" paths; nature walks with a specific theme are organised, accompanied by geologists and nature ex-

perts from PLIS RTO (local park of the municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona). The PPI (Programma Pluriennale degli Interventi, or Multi-year Plan of Interventions) for the period 2007-2009 of the Park provides as a priority the restoration of the system of historical itineraries through the protected area so that it can be used for tourist and recreational purposes.

Historical, artistic, style and architectural information about the walls and buildings in the *castrum* are available on the website (www.archeologia.beniculturali.it; www.castelseprio.net; www.provincia.va.it/patrimonio). The FAI website (www.fondoambiente.it) has a section dedicated to the Monastery of Torba, full of historical-artistic and practical information for visitors (opening times, contact numbers, how to reach the site, how to book).

The FAI also has a special site for schools (www.fondoambiente.it/faiscuola).

Parking: about 140 parking spaces and some spaces for coaches are a short distance from the archaeological park (from 1 to 2.5 km). A parking area is close to the Monastery of Torba.

The area of Castelseprio-Torba can be reached by car and coach along the Autostrada dei Laghi A8 (exits for Solbiate Arno and Gazzada, distance 5 km); the nearest railway station is at Tradate (5 km from the site). For tourist facilities, there is a restaurant at the Monastery of Torba.

Other restaurants are available in the area. Hotel accommodation in the area is rather lacking, but it is developing (5 bed and breakfast facilities, out of which one belongs to a higher category, is equipped with a restaurant and can host meetings, conferences, receptions and exhibitions, 3 hotels).

The Municipality of Castelseprio has allocated an area for this purpose in the PRG (Piano Regolatore Generale, General

Development Plan) and some projects are currently being discussed for the conversion of the Cascina Ronché (private property) into a country house hotel, which is located about 1 km from the archaeological park. It is not currently possible to estimate the number of visitors who come to the archaeological park, as no entrance tickets are issued; the attendance monitoring system is currently based on the signatures left inside the Church of Santa Maria foris portas and the Antiquarium. About 20,000 people visit the area of Torba each year.

The attendance level is monitored by counting the tickets issued, which differ depending on the type of visitor and the various discount agreements activated. This system allows real time monitoring and relative segment statistics, forming an essential tool for evaluating the renewal and/or the extension of discount agreements. Statistics on tourist flows based on various periods of time also allow an analysis of the efficacy and/or the possibility of drawing up special offers dedicated to students and/or tour operators in order to make annual presence trends to the site more homogeneous.

5.h4

Tourist services and statistical data SPOLETO

The exact number of visitors of the basilica of San Salvatore is unknown, since no tickets are issued. Therefore it is certainly underestimated because it is only based on the number of people voluntarily signing the book at the entrance of the church and the signatures collected during the "Adopt a monument" project (see 5.i4). The years between 2005 and 2008 saw a considerable increase in the number of visitors; 74% of tourists were

Italians and 26% foreigners. The highest peaks were during Easter holidays, summer holidays (mid August) and the trough (minimum level) in the month of February. The basilica can be reached on foot from near-by Spoleto; there are two near-by car parks: the San Ponziano car park, just 100 metres (109 yards) away and the Via Nursina car park, 500 metres (546 yards) away. Further parking spaces will be available on the approach road to the graveyard. The parking spaces will be joined – as already stated in the previous paragraphs – by a new car park, which will enable buses and caravans to park in the proximity of the buffer zone. At present, the site does not offer any tourist services, since the area is used as a graveyard; the relevant municipal departments, though, organize guided visits for school-children and visitors. As described in detail in paragraphs 5 and 4 a revision of the management activities, leading to the supply of further tourist services is currently being planned.

Public services in the buffer zone

The visitors' point of reference in town is the I.A.T. – the Municipal Tourist Information Office of the Associated Tourist Services of the District (Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi, Giano dell'Umbria and Spoleto) - situated in the historic town centre, Piazza della Libertà, No. 7, Tel. 0743218620, fax 0743218641, e-mail info@iat.spoleto.pg.it. The I.A.T. performs the following functions: welcomes and provides information to tourists, thereby steering their choices and facilitating their stay. The staff speak the 4 main languages as well as Russian fluently; moreover, trainees coming from Eastern European countries can be hosted for some time and give their valuable contribution to service supply. Useful information is also available on the municipality portal: www.comune.spoleto.pg.it and

on the website of the specific nomination: www.italialangobardorum.it.

Tourist hospitality

Spoletto has 138 restaurants. Tourist hospitality is guaranteed by 34 hotels and 99 accommodation facilities other than hotels; the number of available beds amounts to 3,591 (data refer to 31st December 2008; in 2009 figures are on the increase thanks to the opening of new accommodation facilities other than hotels). In 2005 a working team was established to protect consumers' fundamental rights, with specific monitoring tasks related to quality, safety and hygiene of the services supplied by accommodation facilities.

An adequate number of car parks connected to shuttle buses or escalators (see management plan, "alternative road practicability" project). First Aid and health care services are provided by the Spoletto hospital. Spoletto also hosts the headquarters of the municipal police, the police station, a State Police Academy, the headquarters of the Carabinieri and of the Guardia di Finanza (the financial police), the barracks 'G. Garibaldi'. The headquarters of the Fire Brigade are about a mile from the town centre.

5.h5

Facilities for visitors and visitor statistics CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto, accessible to people with special needs, is open to visitors each day of the year with the following working times: winter from 8.45 am to 5.45 pm, summer from 8.45 am to 7.45 pm. At the small ticket sale point no information material or services are available at the moment, yet these are available throughout the year at the near Fonti del Clitunno, where during summer

time a tourist information point is established 900 m away from the site. A project is being developed to create a welcome point.

Services to the general public

The cultural offer of the site – enhanced by the high naturalistic value of the territory – is combined with a series of services to the general public, partially completed and partially under way, which concern the entire neighbouring territory of the buffer zone. The Info-point of the Municipality promotes the entire territory of Campello sul Clitunno, including neighbouring towns and main regional attractions. The promotion activity can therefore be summed up as follows:

- providing historical-cultural information on architectural properties of the Municipality and relative information material;
- distributing information material concerning the area and neighbouring areas, which is provided by the two main tourist offices (Spoletto and Foligno), each within its competence. The general guides are instead offered by the Region. Most of the promotional material which is distributed free of charge by the municipal Info point is available in several languages (English, French, German and Spanish). The ticket office of the Fonti offers instead paid tourist guides;
- providing information on accommodation and catering facilities (restaurants, hotels, rural accommodation, etc.);
- hotel booking;
- providing information on roads (road system, limited traffic areas, car parks, urban and suburban transport, city maps);
- providing information on cultural initiatives and events (festival, events, concerts) relative to the entire territory, working times, ticket prices, city tourist itineraries, provincial and regional territory.

The tourist information point mainly

works during summer time: working times (open all day, Saturdays and Sundays included, as well as national holidays) are the following: 9.30 am- 1.30 pm/2 pm; 4.30 pm-7.30 pm/8 pm.

Throughout the year, the ticket office of the Fonti del Clitunno provides information and paid guides to tourists. The Municipality launched a tourism info-line service, which is always active throughout the year, at +39 0743.275558. Further information is also available on the website of the Municipality: (www.comune.campello.pg.it e-mail: info@comune.campello.pg.it).

The municipal police station is located at the Town Hall while the Carabinieri station, the post office and the station of the volunteers of Civil Protection are in the centre of the city. First aid service and medical assistance are ensured by the hospital of Spoletto (13 km) and Foligno (17 km).

Transport

The Tempietto can be reached by bus from the railway station and neighbouring towns. In the area near the monument two small rest areas are available, and in the vicinity of the Fonti del Clitunno there is a wide car park, as well as two sectors equipped for camper vans (San Sebastiano and San Cipriano and Giustina).

Welcoming services

The Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno boasts an excellent tradition in the tourist-accommodation sector and has numerous accommodation and catering facilities. All structures offer high quality services, which is essential to be competitive on the market. There are numerous and differentiated facilities available for tourists: catering facilities offer the best wine production in the region and an excellent local cuisine.

Taking into account the small dimension

of the municipal territory, accommodation capacity is large and differentiated: four hotels are complemented by a good number of rural accommodation facilities, lodging houses and holiday houses which ensure around 210 beds.

Picnic areas

Behind the buffer zone, in front of the Water Garden of the *Fonti del Clitunno* (Clitunno Springs), a vast area, equipped with benches and tables is available for tourists. Other small similar areas are scattered around the green area of San Cipriano, sport plants, around the health circuit. In the mountainous area, available for tourists, along with picnic areas, small wood fires are provided.

5.h6

Visitor facilities and statistics BENEVENTO

The monumental complex of Santa Sofia is open to the public that also have access to the Church and the Museo del Sannio, as well as benefit from the services and the internal activities of the museum: the library and the historical archive with reading room and conference hall.

The Monastery of Santa Sofia, *Museo del Sannio*, was totally open to the public in 2001, but complete organic data are available only from 2004. The Church of Santa Sofia is open every day from 7.30 am to 12.30 am and from 4 pm to 7 pm. The *Museo del Sannio* is open every day, except Monday, from 9 am to 6.30 pm. The reading room is open from Tuesday to Friday from 9.30 am to 1.30 pm (also from 3 pm to 6 pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays). An agreement between the Diocese of Benevento – that manages the Church – and the Province of Benevento is being negotiated in order to apply the same working hours in the Church and the

museum thus guaranteeing that the Church is guarded by province staff (see Management Plan).

Services for the public

At the museum, completely accessible to people with special needs, are available:

- ticket office (with cloakroom for bags and rucksacks), where visitors receive a brochure and orientation plan at no charge;
- information and booking service, also for groups and school trips;
- information service on the booking office; a museum service centre with dedicated telephone lines is planned to be established in the future;
- information boards in each room of the museum that focus on the topic and finds exhibited in that room (information boards are now being adjusted to add the English translation);
- leaflets in Italian with orientation map about the premises and the collection (the English version is now being printed while the French translation in unde way);
- publications on the history and the collections of the museum located in the site (a bilingual catalogue of the Longobard section is now process);
- lavatory men-ladies-disabled;
- first aid box.

Guided tours and didactic activity

- Special and thematic tours, with advance booking, conducted by guides authorised by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage; upon the occasion of special events, walking tours for all the public, including people with special needs, are organised and carried out by the experts of Art Sannio Campania;
- general tours are conducted by professional guides;
- a plant for the didactic section is now being realised; it was experimented in 2006 with laboratories for all the public,

including people with special needs, and school groups.

An equipped didactic room is also envisaged.

Service areas

- Conference hall (seats 149);
- catalogue room with no. 4 positions for electronic cataloguing and study of materials;
- photographic laboratory equipped with photo-printing and video equipment;
- library/ reading room for accredited visitors, with photo-printing services upon request;
- restoration and maintenance room attached to the deposits;

Services and activities in the process of planning and experimentation

- School didactics (Project Esplorarte);
- special didactics for people with disabilities (Project Open May);
- tour assistance (Project LPU);
- publishing line (Public Notice);
- production of information material and gadgets (orientation map, cards, bookmarks and calendars);
- combined ticket of the Benevento museum network;
- artistic light system with guided tour of the main monuments of the town (see "Benevento Città Luce" items 2.a6 and 5.i6).

On-line services

Purchase of tickets through ARTECARD (<http://www.artecard.it>).

An Internet website for the Museo del Sannio www.museodelsannio.it was studied and realised. It provides information on the museum, on working hours and on entry fees. Moreover, it contains all scientific information on the museum, collections and research tools (library, photographic archive).

At the moment it is being tested on-line

and off-line and it will soon be launched. Information on the Museo del Sannio is also available on the website of the Province of Benevento www.provinciabenevento.it. An interactive portal for the Benevento network of museums is under way. It is expected to be published within 2008. The site will contain information on the premises and the archaeological, historical-artistic, natural, demoehtnoanthropological and food and wine heritage and will allow on-line booking for the services. The website will also have an English version and will provide information on tourism offers, hotel and restaurant addresses and public utility numbers; the museum can also host events by external partners, upon request, while fully respecting the property.

Partnership:

- In-house agency *ArtSannio Campania*;
- association *Amici dei Musei*;
- private partners (e.g. Rotary Club).

Accessibility

The complex of Santa Sofia is located in the historical centre of the city, in a pedestrian area, closed to traffic that can be reached by public transport (urban bus). The buffer zone parking which is accessible only to residential and commercial traffic has around 1500 places. In the city centre there are also numerous parking places on the streets that comply with Municipality rules. Parking per-hour tariffs differ according to location (central areas next to Corso Garibaldi and suburban areas).

Accommodation and hospitality

Benevento historical centre, which is almost entirely included in the proposed buffer zone, is equipped with several four-star hotels (4) and others (5) of different level. In total, around 425 beds are available (around 253 rooms).

Moreover, 11 complementary buildings offer accommodation, among which 9 are rural tourism facilities offering around 44 beds.

In the province of Benevento there are numerous accommodation facilities; in recent years the whole province has seen an increase in rural tourism that in 2004 already numbered 87 units (ISTAT data). In the city of Benevento and in the buffer zone catering options are numerous and various: restaurants, pizzerias, self-service restaurants, bars, and pastry shops. The food and wine offer meets high standards: from local typical products (fruits, vegetables, oil, wine, liquors, nougat, etc.) to regional and national cuisine.

In Paolo V Palace, in the historical centre, the Municipality established a multilingual desk that provides information on monuments, museums, walking tours, accommodation, offices and public utility places and on specific transport and assistance services. In the same office a multimedia info point is planned.

5.h7

Visitor facilities and statistics MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Open all weekdays, the Sanctuary offers illustrative boards as well as audio guides and other informative material printed in different languages which can be bought in the two bookshops located at the entrance and in the internal hall. Fixed-number guided tours are organised by the staff of the Sanctuary in the crypts – containing finds of the Longobard period – where the Lapidary Museum is established.

The *Devotional Museum*, which has been recently inaugurated, is open all weekdays and guided tours can be organised upon request of visitors. These structures are equipped with lavatory and facilities for

people with special needs. The Sanctuary is directly connected to the accommodation facilities of the Pilgrim's House, its restaurant and bar; events and conferences can be held in the auditorium, the conference hall and any of the three reading rooms. Every year conferences are held on the topic of the spread of the cult of San Michele and weeklong workshops are dedicated to the practice of spiritual exercises.

Inside the Sanctuary, San Michele Fathers can welcome pilgrims of different nationalities as they speak Italian, French, German, English and Polish. In the northern area of the Sanctuary there is a car park available for visitors.

Referring to 2005-2006 years, overnight stays in Monte Sant'Angelo registered by the Apulia Region on data provided by APTs (tourist information offices) are as follow:

Italian visitors:

	Arrivals	Overnight stays
2005	7859	27778
2006	2894	25835

Foreign visitors:

2005	3753	9186
2006	2894	5997

Total

2005	11594	36964
2006	10742	31832

The tourists in Monte Sant'Angelo according to the number of vehicles parked in municipal parking areas were on the increase: 1,500,000 in 2005 and 2006, 2,000,000 in 2007, 2,500,000 in 2008.

Clearly, the figures provided by APTs do not account for the attendance of daily tourists that in the summertime arrive from the coasts of the Gargano promontory on an excursion to Monte Sant'Angelo. Moreover, the data provided by San

Michele Fathers suggest that every year some 1,500,000 tourists visit the Sanctuary.

At any rate, attendance is increasing, as proven by the number of tourists in 2008, increased by about 20%. Services to visitors are provided by the Municipality of Sant'Angelo for the visits to the Castle, which has been reopened to the public on 3/08/2009 after some restoration interventions started in 2007 and has been visited by about 7,000 tourists in the first two months of activity.

Public services in town

In the historical centre, inside the buffer zone, there are cultural structures, such as the *Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions of Gargano* (with the most important G.Tancredi pictures' collection), the Town Library and the Library of the Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies.

The tourist office managed by the "Proloco", the local authority that organises events in town, is a point of reference for visitors. The office for the public is located in the town centre and offers all useful information on the site.

The accommodation capacity is ensured by 6 hotels, 3 of which are located near the Sanctuary; catering is ensured by 15 restaurants and 10 bars as well as shops specialised in typical local products. As far as lavatory facilities are concerned, these are currently available for tourists in three points along the busiest routes. Located on the borders of the town historical centre, the Sanctuary is easy to reach also in case of an emergency by the ambulances of the nearest Civil Hospital.

5.11 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

The city –already known as *Forum Iulii* and later as *Civitas Austriae*– is the focus of a spontaneous and constant stream of visitors, who come to Cividale for cultural purposes, as well as on study tours or for religious reasons, and who are just as likely to be Italian as non-Italian. International tourism is due largely to the persistence in the memory and culture of the eastern and north European areas of the name and of the important historical, cultural and religious influence that this ancient capital exercised during the early medieval and medieval period for almost 500 years. The promotion and presentation of the asset and of the main aspects of the site focus on a number of scientific and promotional publications, published by the Municipality and by the National Archaeological Museum:

- multilingual fliers (in Italian, English and German) on the Tempietto and city guides, edited and distributed by the Municipality of Cividale at the Tempietto entrance;
- promotional brochures on aspects and artefacts of the National Archaeological Museum: namely the Longobard coins called "Aurea"; the new layout of the CRUP numismatic collection; Roman Cividale. Thematic routes in the Friulan Lapidarium; Cividale during the Byzantine, Longobard and Carolingian period. Thematic routes in the Friulan Lapidarium; Patriarchal Cividale 1077-1420. History, urban layout and findings.
- Thematic routes in the Lapidarium of Cividale.
- New leaflet on the Longobard section plan.

A more in-depth publication describing the Tempietto longobardo is on sale at the entrance to the monument. There one can also find a recent study by Hjalmar Torp, the monument's greatest expert can also be found, published by the Municipality of Cividale in 2006, entitled "*Tempietto Longobardo, la Cappella Palatina di Cividale*". Informative material in three different languages describing the Tempietto and the Cloister was developed: this initiative was financed by the Province of Udine. The reprint of the guide to Cividale in three languages (Italian, English and German) was completed.

Since 1977, the Soprintendenza and the association "Amici dei Musei e delle Biblioteche di Cividale" are publishing a yearly magazine, *Forum Iulii*, which is then freely distributed at the National Archaeological Museum. The magazine, sponsored by Banca di Cividale, includes scientific and educational articles, on the archaeology, on ancient and medieval history, on art history, on issues linked mostly to Cividale. It also contains a bulletin of activities and excavations in and around Cividale.

More recently an editorial project has been inaugurated, which will lead to the publication of a series of monographs, and will be entitled "*Archeologia a Cividale. Studi e Ricerche*" (or "Archaeology at Cividale. Studies and Research"). Its first volume, now almost completed, focuses on the excavations at the Longobard necropolis of San Mauro di Cividale. There is also another series entitled "*Cataloghi di mostre e guide brevi*" ("Catalogues of exhibitions and short guides") (see annex xxx).

As to the National Archaeological Museum and the Patriarch's Palace, the programmes for the presentation of this asset include the setting up of didactic itineraries with explicatory panels in differ-

ent languages and an increase of activity for the didactic laboratory for young people and students.

The Italian State and the Soprintendenza have launched initiatives to match the activities of the National Archaeological Museum, and which are meant to promote the site and of the city of Cividale which also comprise the re-opening of the new exhibition space in the History of Art Museum of Palazzo de' Nordis in Piazza Duomo. The various institutions that operate in Cividale contribute to the dissemination of knowledge of the assets of the site and of the city itself, also thanks to the organisation of exhibitions and symposia. The Archaeological Museum organises exhibitions and conferences every year for the Cultural Heritage days and for Culture Week. Conferences and meetings on Cividale and its surrounding areas are organised jointly by the Municipality and by the Scuola di Specializzazione in Storia dell'Arte dell'Università di Udine. They take place at the Auditorium of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle.

The Municipality of Cividale del Friuli has initiated specific initiatives in the last few years to promote the Monastery and the Oratory (or Tempio) of Santa Maria in Valle (see Management Plan).

The Parish of Santa Maria Assunta has also activated various programs to promote the Duomo and the Christian Museum.

5.i2

Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property BRESCIA

The Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, home to the Museo della Città, offers many facilities to ensure the asset's optimal presentation to visitors. It also

boasts a series of different rooms and laboratories used for educational work to promote interest in the museum and which focuses on schools (see 5.h).

One particular didactic activity is entitled "*Museo e Scuola*", and has been set up by the Brescia's city museums. This educational project has been encouragement and endorsed by the agency called Ufficio Scolastico Provinciale of Brescia. It employs scientific methods to ensure the comprehension of artistic language, and its proposals may be incorporated into school programs. Expert docents are in charge of the museum's educational activities, and teachers can choose among a large variety of different choices, which are set up to address many different fields of learning. The museum's relationship with schools is constantly upheld by addressing teachers through permanent initiatives. Routine cultural promotion work takes advantage of traditional and modern communication.

The books published by the Municipality are mainly compiled by the scientific personnel of the museums and those who are responsible for educational activities. They describe both the permanent heritage (monuments and collections) and temporary activities or new findings of research or conservative maintenance works. Therefore, the material includes:

- illustrative brochures on museal itineraries or single works;
- guide to the museum and the archaeological area;
- guide to each single museal section;
- collections of monographs on specific artefacts;
- proceedings of scientific conferences;
- books for children on the main historical events and characters of Brescia.

The Soprintendenza ai Beni Archeologici di Lombardy, through its yearly Newsletter provides information on the main archaeological survey activities and the relevant

findings. A whole range of different activities for the dissemination of knowledge of the site and the diffusion of its image.

Many lecture series are held in the Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, Museo della Città, mostly dealing with the history, archaeology, art history, architecture and history of religions (for a complete list, please refer to the Management Plan). Other events are set up which rely on the context itself, which add to visitors' experience and guarantee a strong sense of participation.

5.i3

Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The promotion and announcement of the many initiatives promoted by the Archaeological Park run by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Lombardy are aimed at various types of visitors, for whom suitable, information-providing material is created and distributed free of charge.

Scientific and popular publications are prepared for all types and level of school on several archaeological and historical-artistic matters, used over periods of time and distributed to teachers and students. The intention that an uninterrupted study relationship is created between the park and schools has often led to exhibitions organised by the park director together with teachers, and has seen students as the main players in research and communication. Educational-scientific archaeological exhibitions, conferences, guided tours, theatre evenings, concerts, poetry and prose reading sessions connected with the site are held, days dedicated to the local population to illustrate the latest

new items in research and therefore set up a sense of belonging with the territory. This last aspect has produced the publication of several studies in information-providing local and national magazines. During special events (e.g. Women's Day, Seprio September) and on request from local associations and organisations, various types of initiatives and exhibitions are organised (nature, modern sculpture etc).

All national events planned by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage are acknowledged at Castelseprio: in particular, the park always takes part in the "Week of Culture" and the "European Heritage Days", for which suitable scientific-educational material is used. In addition to traditional channels, the ministry website (www.beniculturali.it), the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Lombardy website, and local websites (Province, Municipalities, and local newspapers) are used as promotion vehicles. Today, the *Antiquarium*, opened in May 2009, is another attractive element of the site and favours its understanding through an exhibition that tells its long history (see 2.b3).

At present, the compilation of a CD-ROM is under way. It will enable to access specific information especially targeted to schools. The Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona take part in promotion and awareness-raising activities for the local monumental and landscape heritage, including the Longobard heritage, history and culture, through exhibitions, conferences and presentations of studies and projects for schools and the population in general.

The PLIS RTO promotes the knowledge of the archaeological and naturalistic values of the territory with a periodic calendar of guided walks.

Tickets will be sold to visit the Antiquarium and the Church of Santa Maria foris portas.

The FAI - the Italian Environmental Trust - carries out intensive promotion activity for the Monastery of Torba in the area, involving local, national and international operators. The organisation also plays a role of active interlocutor in relations with the 'Varese Convention Bureau' and 'Federalberghi Varese'. Due to specific conventions, the Monastery is included in the touring Club and CTS - Centro Turistico Studentesco e Giovanile guidebooks and enjoys the advantages of the promotion of all FAI Heritage at the National Trust and the International Council of Museum (ICOM).

The Lombardy Regional Headquarters and FAI also interact actively with the Rile-Tenore-Olona Park, with Castiglione Olona (Managing Body and Head Municipality of the PLIS) and with all local municipal administrations included in the park's territory, from which it receives help and collaboration for its own events, in the form of municipal police service, tourist information offices, groups of Civil Protection, cooperatives and voluntary groups that contribute to their success in various ways.

A collaboration between the FAI and the Sistema Bibliotecario dei Laghi is currently being considered and evaluated, a collaboration which, while not yet formalised, would entail joint efforts in the communication, promotion and distribution of information material concerning events, in particular those of a cultural nature or dedicated to children. As of last year, the FAI has started up a tourist development project aimed at optimising its own properties as an integral part of the respective territorial areas. A main goal is to set up a promotional and commercial policy that aims to favour incoming to the respective area, while focused on FAI heritage, and to stop the seasonal nature of tourist flows. By using the FAI logo, therefore, together with the top-level historical-cultural her-

itage so typically linked to it and the interest that FAI Heritage can arouse among a specific public, the project "Welcome to Lombardy, the land of FAI treasures" intends to create an area logo that identifies and enhances the FAI heritage in the region as tourist catalysers that can attract visitors to places but also to guide them towards using the facilities provided by the other realities present in the area, favouring and growing tourist, cultural and economic development. The FAI's strategic action wishes to become tangible by creating a networking strategy that places all the elements that complement their offers at the disposal of the suppliers-partners. The project, currently under development, foresees direct presence at the main tourist trade fairs (BIT, GLOBE, TTG, TTI, WTM, etc...), with the aim of supporting the FAI strategy of promoting heritage as a "tourist magnet".

As is the case with all FAI property regularly open to the public, the Monastery of Torba also offers its visitors a wide range of events that provided added value to the usual visit to the site, at all times of year, being an opportunity to feel the historical value from different points of view. Events that conjure up the intimate vocation of the place and area that it is part of. Some of these events are: Narnia: stories from inside the wardrobe; Easter Monday Picnic; Torba Flowers; a Day in the Middle Ages; a Day at the Circus; Country Fair; Torba Fantasy; Torba in the Autumn, Chestnuts and guided tours; Torba Doni.

The FAI is about to start up a series of actions aimed at the improved presentation of the site, which will include new lighting for the Tower area; the setting up of new signs, renovation and preparation of the basement floor of the Cascina for temporary exhibitions, the renovation and preparation of the barn for as a conference room/educational classroom for groups, the creation of a new ticket-of-

fice/bookshop, the tidying up of the outdoor green areas with furniture and lighting, the organisation of the parking area the construction of the final stretch of path that connects Torba to the archaeological park, as for foreseen in the agreement stipulated between the managing bodies, is essential for the understanding of the entire monumental complex. These works will be completed in 2010 (according to available funds).

5.14 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property SPOLETO

The need for young people and adults to acquire greater awareness on the artistic heritage motivated the municipality of Spoleto and the secondary school (focusing on humanities) "Pontano Sansi" to develop the "Adopt a monument" project, approved in 1998 with a memorandum of understanding. The school-boys and school-girls voluntarily joining the memorandum, ensure the opening to the public of important town monuments, including the basilica of San Salvatore, during the summer. The management of the churches is in the hands of the school-boys and school-girls, who organize their work in shifts and ensure guided visits in foreign language when they are inside the monuments.

Prior to the launching of the initiative in the summer of 2009, school-boys and school-girls were trained by their teachers and – as regards the basilica of San Salvatore – they had the opportunity to listen to a lecture of an expert of the University of Perugia. The lecture was held in the church and dealt with the most relevant features of the Spoleto church and outlined the subject of the Longobard

culture in Italy and in particular in the Spoleto duchy.

Through the implementation of the "Adopt a monument" project, the Municipality of Spoleto and the secondary school intend to increase the awareness of young people on the safeguard of cultural heritage. To be effective, safeguard needs a deep knowledge on the issues related to the multi-faceted artistic and cultural heritage. Safeguard needs above all "tomorrow's citizens" who commit themselves to the cultural heritage of our urban environment and become informed guardians of cultural heritage itself.

The municipality of Spoleto has also endeavoured to promote the study of history and of the Longobard culture in all the primary and secondary schools, which have joined the initiative and included it in their curricula of the school-year 2008/2009.

- The pupils of the gold-ware class of the secondary school (focusing on art) "Leoncillo Leonardi" of Spoleto, were involved in the analysis and the study of the embossing, enamel and lost wax casting processes used to produce Longobard-style crosses and jewels. With reference to scenery and set construction class of the same school, what is planned is the making of a 3D wooden model of the basilica of San Salvatore, as well as the scenery design and construction and the making of stage costumes for Händel's opera "Rodelinda, Queen of the Longobards". The same schools participated in the School Expo event in 2008 and in 2009 and joined the training twinning programmes together with other schools of *Langobardia Major* and *Minor* (see management plan). The experience acquired at the Expo and the project on educational trips and cultural exchanges between the school-boys and school-girls of Longobard Italy are available on the

website www.langobardiamino-r.altervista.org.

- The IPSSART, a Spoleto secondary school focusing on gastronomy and catering carried out research work on food dishes dating back to the Longobard times, endeavouring to increase the awareness of children and teenagers and involving them in the preparation of age-old recipes, which have been handed over from generation to generation.
- The Spoleto secondary school (focusing on sciences) "A. Volta" joined the project "Italia Langobardorum" promoted by the Umbria Superintendence for Historic, Archaeological and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage; the project envisaged lessons carried out in class as well as guided visits to the main monuments witnessing the Longobard presence in the Spoleto area. The publication of a guide on the Longobards, the result of the work done by the school is currently been planned.

The Superintendence for Historic, Archaeological and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage, in the framework of the "Italia Langobardorum" project, organized a training course for teachers of both primary and secondary schools to disseminate knowledge on Longobard culture and heritage.

With regard to cultural promotion and enhancement, the municipality of Spoleto is planning to launch a public competition among Italian and foreign playwrights, to select a Longobard-inspired play. An ad hoc jury will announce the winner, who will be able to stage the play in all the network towns appearing on the nomination website.

What is also planned is the publication on the part of the CISAM of a box set with the most important studies carried out on the

Longobards in Spoleto, as well as a box set collecting the most significant publications on the basilica of San Salvatore.

Apart from the various scientific editions, all the guides and the brochures published by private publishing companies as well as by public administrations make mention of the basilica. Recently, new multilingual books (in Italian, English, French and German), brochures and maps of the town of Spoleto and its tourist district, with the description of different itineraries, including the basilica of San Salvatore (a number of brochures were published in Japanese, too) have been published.

To disseminate the editorial products, different communication channels were used:

- multimedia products in the following languages: Italian, English, French and German;
- short films in the English language on the tourist offer of Spoleto and its district, viewed in the regional context;
- cd-roms on the tourist offer of the district;
- a photographic archive with the images related to the most urgent needs to be met as regards monuments, culture and the environment in the district; - 23 poster series for the promotion of the area with the images related to the most urgent needs to be met as regards monuments, culture and the environment.

Most of the recent publications are also available in digital format to ensure easy portability. Moreover the municipality is currently working on a plan for the reconsideration of communication modalities regarding tourist and cultural activities, to be developed *on line* (see management plan).

As to the Basilica of San Salvatore, the Municipality of Spoleto is planning a reconsideration of the management activities, to ensure a widening of the range of

services, as the response to visitors' needs. The needs will be met with the creation of a cosier environment in tourist information centre, the setting up of a documentation centre and of a bookshop in the historic environment of the former convent, next to the basilica. The coordination functions of the teaching activities, currently performed in the offices of the municipal building, will be performed in the former convent in the future.

Given the architectural and spatial characteristics of its internal space, the Basilica of San Salvatore is the perfect backdrop for temporary art exhibitions, subject to an accurate selection of artists and works of art. A successful experiment to this regard was carried out in 2006, with contemporary sculpture; the initiative was acclaimed by citizens and tourists alike; what was particularly intriguing was the coexistence of seemingly distant symbols related to matter and to formal elements. The Municipality is planning the setting up of a new temporary exhibition, verging on the fortunes of the basilica down the centuries. The exhibition will include the works of artists who portrayed the monument in the Renaissance period.

In the last few years, further and considerable rehabilitation and restoration work has been carried out; the main monuments have been returned to the town and new cultural initiatives in the field of culture and leisure have been launched. The tourist offer of the town has therefore further widened: the town has boasted world-renowned events and initiatives since the 40s including the Experimental Opera House, founded in 1947; the Spoleto Painting Prize founded in 1953, which has seen the participation of Italy's most prominent artists, whose works of art are currently kept in the Gallery of Modern Art of the town; the

Festival of the two Worlds, founded in 1958 by Maestro Giacomo Menotti.

With regard to the promotion of the Longobard culture, it is worth noting that Spoleto hosts the head office of the prestigious CISAM (Italian Centre for the Study of Early Middle Ages), founded in 1952 upon the initiative of Professor Giuseppe Ermini, Chancellor of the University of Perugia and later Education Minister. Thanks to the role performed by the Centre, which is internationally acclaimed for the excellent contribution given to the studies on the early Middle Ages, the town of Spoleto was chosen – among all the places belonging to the Longobard network of the site to be included in the World Heritage List – as the head office of the association '*Italia Langobardorum*' bringing together all the network stakeholders (see point 5 and management plan).

5.15

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

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Direzione Regionale per i Beni Architettonici, il Patrimonio Storico Artistico ed Etnoantropologico of Umbria in cooperation with the competent Soprintendenza PSEA and the Soprintendenza BA have created a specific information board (Italian and English) within the framework of the Mirabilia project, which is placed in the area of the Clitunno Tempio. At the moment, visitors are given a free map containing main information. Publications, brochures and guidebooks provided by the region contribute to the promotion of the property.

The Soprintendenza per i Beni

Architettonici, il Paesaggio, il Patrimonio Storico, Artistico Etnoantropologico of Umbria has a didactics department that deals with relations with schools and any kind of institutions and organises thematic meetings as refresher courses for teachers.

Within the framework of the Culture Week, the ‘*Giornate del FAI*’ or FAI days and the ‘*Giornata della cultura*’ or national heritage day, guided tours and meetings are organised by the staff of Soprintendenze.

Numerous other initiatives and events contribute to the dissemination of knowledge on the property and the territory. Among these: the initiative “*Voler bene all’Italia*”, promoted each may by Legambiente to enhance properties and resources of small Italian towns; the Antiques, Second Hand and Collectors’ Market, with already 250 exhibitors, takes place every first Sunday of the month in Pissignano around 500 m away from the buffer zone; the festival “*la Falce e la Croce*” of popular songs ranging from the passion to may songs; the festival “*Sere d’Estate*”; the event “*Medi@evo*” in the very ancient castle of Campello Alto. This event, which reproduces the old medieval festival, combines music, dance, art, exhibitions, performances and concerts.

“*Bianco Natale*”: a long series of cultural events which during Christmas time range from pipers’ music, Father Christmas and Befana that give presents to children, to music events and choir concerts in the churches.

As to the events linked to local products and traditional cuisine, it is worth mentioning the following: in August “*Sagra del tartufo estivo*”, in the village La Spina; in June and August the “*Festa della montagna e Sagra della lenticchia di Pettino*”; in November the participation in the national event “*Frantoi aperti*”; in January the “*Festa dei frantoi*”, when conferences, guided tasting tours of products

and food are held and when the ancient ritual of the “*Frasca*” is performed along with traditional dances and songs.

The “*Festa dei frantoi*” in Campello is one of the first events held in the south of Umbria valley to promote and enhance oil production and, in particular, extra-virgin olive oil.

5.16 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property BENEVENTO

Between 2004 and 2007, the *Museo del Sannio* acquired a new collection of golden and silver coins dating back to the Longobard age and coming from the Benevento mint, rearranged the Roman and medieval Lapidarium of the Cloister and added new showcases. A project for the rearrangement of the Longobard section is under way and it is co-financed by the region Campania. The project could be subject to changes according to recent ideas, so as to further specialize the cultural offer of the museum. With the cooperation of the Soprintendenze it is planned to:

- create an information and documentation centre about the Church of Santa Sofia in the museum, thus giving wider space to the exhibition *Langobardia Minor* within the already exhibited collection;
- create a targeted didactic tour that could allow visitors to perceive the culture and art of the Longobards, in accordance with what is being planned and implemented in the other sites of the Langobardorum Italy site;
- widen the exhibition areas of the *Museo del Sannio*, by moving the 19th century section to the adjacent Rocca dei Rettori, a monument of the 14th century

that was established in the Longobard site of the *Porta Somma* Convent and in the *Castellum Aquae* of the Augustus Aqueduct, where some Longobard graves have been found. This areas already hosted the museum before it was moved to the Convent of Santa Sofia;

- accelerate the creation of the Benevento museum network which is under way, through the creation of the combined ticket and the museum operational Centre.

As to promotion, the museum is carrying out two pilot programmes that will be implemented again as official programmes for the launch of the management plan for museum activities and additional services:

- the open may programme, an experimental project concerning museum didactics for the people with special needs, with a tour dedicated to Longobards, in cooperation with Unione Italiana Ciechi (Italian Organisation for Blind People), Associazione Italiana Non Uidenti (Italian Organisation for Deaf People) and Associazione Italiana Persone Down (Italian Organisation for Down People). The programme, launched in 2006, led to the experimentation of integrated museum communication laboratories for global access to the collection and is published on the web TV of the province of Benevento; http://www.provincia.benevento.it/webtv/Open_May_01
- the project-competition “*BENEVENTO ESPLORARTE*”, a didactic programme dedicated to the schools of the province of Benevento, which offers scholarships and money prizes for research and creative activities inspired by educational walks linked to the history and heritage of the territory. Relations with schools are constantly taken care of as is dialogue with teachers who can benefit from a tutoring service conducted by didactic museum experts.

The opening of an exhibition called “*Langobardia Minor. Images and Documents of Benevento Duchy*” -placed in the former Convent San Felice-Paolo V Palace- has proposed a reinterpretation of the events and vestiges of the Longobard age in Benevento, through the exhibition of new archaeological data and through different sections dedicated to the in-depth analysis of specific topics: fortifications, religious buildings, necropolis and funerary rituals, epigraphic documents, craft activities, artistic culture. In the exhibition, along with the exceptional documentation relative to the frescos of San Marco dei Sabariani, which has recently been discovered, the materials found in the most recent urban excavation will be presented. Along with the ordinary cultural promotional activity, which benefits from traditional and innovative means (publications, brochures, guides, website, etc.), other numerous initiatives help disseminating knowledge on the site and spread its image.

In the Auditorium of the *Museo del Sannio* cultural events of different nature, book presentations and didactic initiatives relative to local history, the territory, the cultural heritage and the promotion of art and music take place, as well as events which – thanks to the place where they are set – are rich in fascination and guarantee a strong emotional impact on participants. Among these events are: the reception held in the Cloister every year upon the occasion of the Republic Day and the great regional events *Quattro Notti e più di Luna Piena* and *Benevento Città Spettacolo*, when the museum hosts temporary exhibitions and contemporary art installations, as well as conferences and projections.

From the end of 2009 until the beginning of 2010, light works will be created for the promotion of the Santa Sofia Cloister. The

project, called “*Benevento Città Luce*”, provides for a series of guided tours during which a voice-over will tell the stories on the capitals that are progressively lit as visitors pass by. The Municipality has purchased the equipment and know-how to replicate this event on special occasions or in some seasons of the year (see Management Plan).

5.17 Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies has a number of projects in progress aiming at promoting the enhancement and use of the Sanctuary in the Gargano area with a view to disseminating the knowledge and catching the attention of national and international tourists. Rich in monuments and finds linked to the history of the Sanctuary since the Early Middle Ages, Monte Sant'Angelo offers many opportunities: the Sanctuary looks like a museum where craftworks and works of art going back to different periods and styles can be found (statues, frescos, paintings on wood, ex votos, the Episcopal see of the famous writer *Acceptus* (11th century), the bronze gate cast in Constantinople in 1076 and a Longobard copper icon of San Michele), and the museums located in the upper part of the Sanctuary itself.

Through a close cooperation with the Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies, the Department of Classical and Christian Studies aims at enhancing the cultural heritage on the whole and is therefore implementing a three-year Italian-French programme: the Cult of San Michele from Gargano to Europe. The

project intends to enhance the Sanctuary for its own value as cultural heritage and involves scholars of the other two San Michele sanctuaries (Sacra di San Michele in the Susa valley, Mont Saint-Michel Abbey) in a fruitful exchange between different research methodologies and scientific experiences. In particular, in view of the links between peoples of Germanic origin and the Gargano area, the Centre focuses on the dissemination of the abovementioned heritage in European countries (Germany, Spain, France, England, Belgium).

So far the project, which involves scholars from the University of Bari and other European institutions and universities, has organised three international conferences in Bari – Monte Sant'Angelo (April 2006), Turin and the Sacra di San Michele (September 2007) and in France, Mont Saint-Michel Abbey (September 2008).

At the end of one of these events, aware of the importance of the cult of San Michele in the history of medieval Europe, the scientific community drew up a document asking the Council of Europe to declare “San Michele’s medieval route” European Heritage. This is an itinerary of history, faith and culture running from Mont Saint Michel, through the Sacra in the Susa valley, to the Gargano area, linking northern Europe and the Byzantine Mediterranean area. The proceedings of the first two conferences have been published by Bibliotheca Michaelica (the proceedings of the third one are being edited), which is a new collection by the Department of Classical and Christian Studies of the University of Bari, especially devoted to national and international contributions about the cult of the Angel, San Michele settlements and pilgrimage itineraries, also at the European level, with regional insights (Bibliotheca Michaelica 2: A. Campione, *Il Culto di San Michele in Campania. Antonino e Catello*) or special contributions

on the *Via Sacra Langobardorum* (Bibliotheca Michaelica 5: R. Infante, *I Cammini dell'Angelo nella Daunia Tardoantica e Medievale*).

The Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies, in cooperation with the Department of Classical and Christian Studies of the University of Bari, has been working on the CUSTOS (Culture, University, History, Territory, Organisation, Dramatisation) project in the field of edutainment: a digital animation for the enhancement of the history and traditions of the cult of San Michele in Gargano between the Byzantine Mediterranean area and Central-northern Europe, co-funded by the European Union and the Apulia Region.

The project, which also relies on the cooperation of training and multimedia communications experts, promoters of popular traditions, ICT experts (Information & Communications Technology) and contents enhancers, synergically promoted the cultural and historical heritage of the Gargano area that in the Middle Ages, owing to the presence of the Sanctuary of San Michele, contributed to the dissemination of the knowledge of Apulia at the international level. The outputs of this project are:

(www.custos.unibari.eu), a thematic portal containing textual information sheets with pictures and videos;

A documentation volume containing a comprehensive overview of the project (G. Otranto - I. Aulisa);

A digital animation film (entitled *Il Giorno dell'Angelo*) for a young audience (12-15 years old);

Two scientific documentaries, produced in cooperation with RAI (Italian National TV and Radio Corporation) under the direction of Raffaele Nigro (entitled *E l'Angelo Volò sul Gargano* and *L'Angelo dal Gargano all'Europa*), focussed on the Sanctuary of San Michele and its inter-

national perspective, as well as the phenomenon of pilgrimage and its itineraries from Central-northern Europe;

A travelling exhibition of pictures entitled *I Tre Monti Consacrati all'Angelo. Storia e Iconografia: il Gargano in Puglia, il Tumba in Normandia e il Pirchiriano in Piemonte* - 50 panels with reproductions of finds, inaugurated in Bari and transferred to Monte Sant'Angelo, France (Mont Saint-Michel Abbey) and Piedmont (Turin, Sacra di San Michele, Cuneo);

The exhibition catalogue (G. Otranto-A. Laghezza).

January – June 2009: Update of the CUSTOS project with reference to its portal and travelling exhibition, focussed on the third main medieval monument consecrated to San Michele, the Sacra in the Susa valley, the symbol of Piedmont. In addition to this dissemination activity, an intensive awareness-raising activity on the Italia Langobardorum application for inclusion in the WHL was performed with the promotion of the site in Monte Sant'Angelo through conferences, meetings, workshops, debates and seminars in cooperation with Italian and foreign universities, bodies and cultural institutions:

October 2008 – April 2009: Bari – Meetings with teachers and students from the lower secondary school Tommaso Fiore, the higher secondary school for scientific studies Scacchi, the higher secondary school for classical studies Orazio Flacco (speeches by G. Otranto; I. Aulisa; A. Campione; L. Carnevale; A. Laghezza)

November 28th, 2008: Castellammare di Stabia (speech by A. Campione)

January 20th, 2009: University La Sapienza of Rome - *Neg/otia Nostra*: Workshop organised by the Department of Historical and Religious Studies - (speeches by G. Otranto; A. Campione)

March 11th, 2009: University of Perugia (speeches by G. Otranto – A. Campione)

April 16th-18th, 2009: Cremona “Festival Nazionale del Racconto” Reading and dramatisation of a text by Raffaele Nigro entitled “*Memorie di un Barbaro*”. The reading of this text will be also included in the cultural programmes of various sites belonging to the Italia Langobardorum network

May 6th, 2009 Cagnano Varano, Conference (speeches by A. Campione; L. Carnevale)

May 7th, 2009: Conference organised in cooperation with the University of Foggia and the Opera Romana dei Pellegrinaggi entitled *La via Francigena del Sud. Dallo Sviluppo del Cammino al Cammino dello Sviluppo*

May 23rd, 2009: Monte Sant'Angelo, contest entitled “*In Dialogo con la Tua Montagna*” for the students of the last literary year of the higher secondary schools of the 13 municipalities of the Gargano area (speeches by G. Otranto and R. Nigro);

June 3rd, 2009: Bari, Secondary school Tommaso Fiore: Contest awards (speeches by A. Campione; R. Nigro)

June 9th, 2009: Turin – Regional Council of Piedmont (Chairman Prof. Davide Gariglio); Artistic and Cultural Association of Piedmont; Regional Council of Apulia (Chairman Prof. Pietro Pepe) Inauguration of the exhibition entitled *I Tre Monti Consacrati all'Angelo. Storia e Iconografia* (June 9th – July 4th)

June 25th, 2009: Turin – Palazzo Lascaris, Conference entitled *Sulle Alpi e fra Due Mari: Pellegrinaggio Internazionale nel Medioevo* (speeches by G. Otranto; R. Nigro)

July 8th, 2009: Monte Sant'Angelo – Preliminary meeting with Juliane Hervieu, President of the Association “*Les Chemins du Mont-Saint Michel*” to prepare the conference and workshop to

be held in October 2009

September 29th, 2009: Dramatisation of the “consecration” of the Sanctuary by the Bishop Lorenzo. This initiative organised by the Municipality of Monte Sant’Angelo in cooperation with local associations will be considered an annual “event” to rediscover and enhance facts and episodes belonging to the secular tradition of the Sanctuary of San Michele.

October 9th-10th, 2009: Nice – International conference organised by the Institut de France and entitled *Les Sanctuaires et leur Rayonnement dans le Monde Méditerranéen, de l’Antiquité à l’Époque Moderne* (speech by G. Otranto)

October 16th-18th, 2009 Aiguilhe – Le Puy-en-Velay (France): International conference entitled *San Michele nella Storia* and inauguration of the exhibition entitled *Fra Cielo e Terra sui Monti Sacri Dedicati all’Angelo in Europa*

October 19th: Workshop for the representatives of the sites consecrated to San Michele in Europe, aimed at creating a “network” involving these sites starting from the Sanctuary of Monte Sant’Angelo and a web portal

In addition to these initiatives, Monte Sant’Angelo hosted the 11th and 12th Weeks of Late Antique and Roman Barbarian Studies focussed on the history of Longobards in Italy between the 6th and the 8th centuries (October 13th-17th, 2008; October 12th-16th, 2009). These two weeks of studies organised in Monte Sant’Angelo at the Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies recorded the presence of young Italian and foreign scholars who were granted every year 20 scholarships by the Centre and the Basilica. The speeches by highly qualified experts from many Italian universities dwelled upon the various phases of the settlement of Longobards from Cividale

del Friuli to the southernmost regions of Italy and analysed various aspects from social history to political and institutional events, religion, law and material production (archaeology, epigraphy, iconography, numismatics, etc.).

The Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies is also considering the opportunity for organising in its own premises and other centres located in the region, cultural meetings to screen documentaries on the cult of San Michele with the objective to arouse the interest of the largest number of people possible also through RAI (Italian National TV and Radio Corporation) and other local TV channels. Moreover, the documentaries will be broadcast in other countries, especially France, Germany and Argentina, where for different reasons the topic has already generated a lot of excitement both from a scientific and a historical-religious perspective.

5.j1**Staffing levels****CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI**

The complex articulation of the structures of the site/location is staffed by personnel of the following institutions:

- Municipality of Cividale del Friuli (Tempietto and Monastery): 28 staff members
- State/Soprintendenze (Patriarch's Palace; National Archaeological Museum, archives, library): 51 staff members
- Parish of Santa Maria Assunta (Christian Museum: Font of Callixtus and Altar of Ratchis; archives; Duomo): 9 staff members.

Breakdown of staff and their qualifications area specified in the table.

Qualification	Agencies	Full time	Part time	External staff	Total
Scientific staff (art historians, archaeologists, architects, geologists, botanists, archivists, environmental expert)	Municipality		- 1 Architect, heritage sector; - 1 Engineer, environmental sciences sector	- 1 Architect specialized in conservation - 1 Archeologist skilled in Middle Ages - 1 Art historians	5
	State		- 1 Archaeologist Superintendent; - 1 Archaeologist director; - 1 Restorer director - 1 Architect director - 1 Librarian - 2 Art historians		7
	Parish		1- Museum curator	- 3 Archivists - 1 Architect	5
Technical staff (staff in charge of secretarial work, photoarchive, exhibition office, library, IT expert, graphic designer, restorer, maintenance programmer)	Municipality	- 1 Head of maintenance			1
	Stato	- 1 Museum technical assistant - 1 Librarian	- 1 Head technician - 2 Librarians - 3 Museum technical assistant		8
	Parish	- 1 Caretaker (Duomo) - 2 Museum caretakers			3
Administration staff	Municipality		- 4 Officers in charge of cultural and tourist units		4
	State		- 4 Operators clerks - 2 Administrative assistants		6
	Parish			- 1 Clerck	1
Operative Staff (didactic staff, caretakers, surveillance staff, workmen, maintenance staff; staff in charge of the book-shop, information office)	Municipality	- 2 Maintenance staff; - 1 Caretaker	- 2 Addetti manutenzione verde		5
	State	- 24 Personnel in charge of reception and security - 2 Personnel in charge of administrative sector an auxiliary sector	- 1 Driver - 2 Technical assistants		29
Press office	Municipality		- 1 Secretary		1
Tour guides	Municipality			- 12 Technical staff	12
Total		35	32	20	87

5.j2**Staffing levels****BRESCIA**

The following staff is employed to guarantee the Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is regularly open, maintained, enhanced and managed:

- Municipality di Brescia (Settore Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia; - Settore Manutenzione e Adeguamento Edifici Pubblici; Settore Attività Promozionali)
- Fondazione Brescia Musei
- Fondazione CAB
- Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Lombardy

Qualification	Full Time	Part Time	External Staff	Total
Scientific staff (art historians, archaeologists architects, geologists, botanists)	12		4	16
Technical Staff ((staff in charge of secretarial work, photoarchive, exhibition office, library, IT expert, graphic designer, restorer, maintenance programmer))	15	7	3	25
Administration staff	7	4		11
Operative Staff (didactic staff, caretakers, surveillance staff, workmen, maintenance staff; staff in charge of the book-shop, information office)	29		41	70
Press office	1	1		2
Tour guides			100	100
Total	64	12	148	224

5.j3**Staffing levels****CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA**

The staff from: the Municipality of Castelseprio, the Municipality of Gornate Olona, the Province of Varese, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Lombardy, the FAI -or Italian Environmental Trust- contribute to the opening, protection, conservation, maintenance, optimisation, and management of the Castelseprio-Torba area. With regards to promotion, cleaning and minor maintenance work, preservation activities and event organisation, specialised external companies are used.

In the year 2008, the following courses were scheduled for staff training (also held in previous years):

- training course for maintenance of green areas;
- first aid course;
- fire prevention course.

5.j4**Staffing levels****SPOLETO**

The staff employed to guarantee the Basilica of San Salvatore is regularly open, maintained, enhanced and managed is specified in the table.

Qualification	Full Time	Part Time	External Staff	Total
Scientific staff in charge of protection and conservation (art historians, archaeologists, architects, conservators)	2	3	2	7
Technical staff in charge of maintenance and conservation activities	2	3	2	7
Technical staff responsible for maintenance of green areas	1	2	2	6
Administration staff		6		6
Security and surveillance staff	8	3		12
Staff responsible for communications, promotions and learning activities		1	20	21
Total	13	18	26	57

Ente	Full time	Part time	Total
Municipality		1 Guide – IAT (Tourist Information Office) 2 Civil servant – CUT 1 Civil servants – ICSSS 1 Traffic policeman 1 Architect –PAT Direction	6
State		1 Architect director 1 Art historian	2
ASE	1 Cemetery attendant	1 Maintenance worker	2
Total			10

5.j5**Staffing levels****CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO**

The Clitunno Tempietto is in the charge of the *Soprintendenza ai Beni Architettonici e Paesaggistici* staff. Other professionals according to specific needs (restorer, photographer, etc.) are occasionally available at the property. Maintenance works on the monument and management of green areas fall within the ordinary activity and are

Qualification	Full time	Part time	Total
Scientific Staff			
Art Historian	1		
Archaeologist	1		
Architect	1		
Geometer	2		5
Operative Staff			
Surveillance Staff	4		4
Total	9		9

outsourced. Therefore no information in this regard is included in the table, where only the in-house staff is mentioned.

5.j6 Staffing levels BENEVENTO

In the Church of Santa Sofia, along with the priest and the vice-priest, there are a sacristan and several volunteers – in variable number, from two to four people – which cooperate in order to control and protect the monument. As to the museum staff, both the people employed by the province and the managing company *Art Sannio Campania* must be taken into consideration.

The owner - since 2005 - benefits from the cooperation of an external specialised scientific consultant (archaeologist) responsible for scientific management; the owner is now looking for a permanent scientific manager who complies with ICOM standards.

The owner plans to carry out the adjustment of the organic plan to the increasing needs for specialised staff, in particular an art historian and an archaeologist.

5.j7 Staffing levels MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The listed staff from Sanctuary is employed to guarantee the maintenance, supervision and management of Sanctuary of San Michele; in addition to it there are the functionaries and technicians from the Ministerial Superintendences responsible for protection and conservation of the property.

Situazione al 1 /10/2007

Qualification	Full Time	Part Time	External Staff	Total
Scientific staff (art historians, archaeologists, architects, archivists,)		2	1	4
Technical staff (staff in charge of secretarial work, photoarchive, exhibition office, library, IT expert, restorer, maintenance programmer)	5	4	2	11
Administration staff	3	1		4
Operative staff (didactic staff, caretakers, surveillance staff, workmen, maintenance staff; staff in charge of the book-shop, information office)	10		3	13
Press office	1	1		2
Total	19	8	6	34

Qualification	Full Time	Part Time	External Staff	Total
Priest and religious personnel	13	/	/	13
Operational staff (guardians, personnel responsible for surveillance, workers, maintenance staff, staff in charge of bookshop and information office)	4	2	/	6
Volunteers	/	/	60	60
Tour guides	1	2	/	3
Total	18	4	60	82

6.a Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

As already stated in chapter 4, the state of conservation of the properties entered for inscription is generally good, as they have all undergone conservation work in recent years and are all subject to routine maintenance by the competent bodies/institutes.

Given the specific features due to different formal and material characteristics and to the various conditions of location and exposure, in order to obtain comparable numerical indicators, it was useful to adopt the instruments devised by the Central Restoration Institute in Rome in the *Risk Map of Italian Cultural Heritage* project.

The project known as *Risk Map of the Italian Cultural Heritage*, was implemented in 1990 and is the result of thirty years of studies and research accomplished by ICR in the field of conservation and restoration. The project was aimed at identifying the level of risk endangering cultural heritage on Italian territory, and focused particularly on the need to plan cultural heritage conservation through prevention of damage.

The idea at the basis of the *Risk Map* is to identify systems and procedures allowing an effective planning of conservation and restoration treatment to be carried out on architectonic, archaeological, historical and artistic properties, according to their respective state of conservation and to the aggressiveness of their environment. The philosophy of **periodic monitoring** and **preventive actions** applied to cultural heritage is meant to provide the authorities responsible for cultural heritage protection with an effective instrument to support scientific and administrative activities, an instrument that may favour the

“supervision” of the state of conservation of the properties and, at the same time, allow a better coordination of conservation and restoration activities.

Risk is the possibility that an undesired event may damage something that is considered as having cultural heritage value. Obviously, risk is correlated to two different aspects, dangerousness and vulnerability, where **dangerousness** is the presence or likelihood that damaging events may occur, what is referred to as factors of territorial danger, and **vulnerability** is the extent to which a property is prone to damage.

The *Risk Map* is, therefore, a selection of thematic data systematically correlated so as to identify specific causal relationships between the cultural property, its state of conservation, and the factors of territorial danger that bring about its deterioration. These data are collected, processed and managed in a vast alphanumeric and cartographic data bank, (GIS), updatable and interactive; it covers the national territory as a whole and manages data referred to physical, chemical and social phenomena involved in the deterioration process, as well as data on the state of conservation of single properties. Thanks to this system it is possible to determine specific danger “indices” referred to the distribution of properties and the distribution of danger phenomena over the whole territory; said indices are visible on computerized thematic maps that can be superimposed to provide a first estimate of risk on the territory.

As mentioned earlier, risk is a function of two different aspects dangerousness and vulnerability. The basic assumption of the *Risk Map* is that it is possible to measure each single aspect of risk, including **vulnerability**, which may be considered a latent dimension, and is approximately measurable through different aspects of deterioration: the more a property is dete-

riorated, the more it is vulnerable to danger factors present in its environment. By associating the vulnerability to the territorial danger indices, a specific calculation procedure allows to determine the “individual risk” of each single monument.

Appropriate **data forms** were drawn up, following standard cataloguing instruments in use in ICCD (Italian Central Institute for Catalogue and Documentation), to identify the state of conservation of monuments, archaeological areas, decorations and works having artistic and historical value. These forms represent a low cost method to evaluate the extent (as a percentage of the property under examination) and the seriousness and urgency (as the acceleration of the phenomenon expressed with different degrees) of damages observed; they also allow an evaluation of the management conditions and of the monument’s urban surroundings.

The assessment of the state of conservation of an archaeological monument is therefore based, i.e., on the semiotics of traditional damages – described using standardized terminology – but also on the characteristics of materials used and on the presence and efficiency of a number of “external” elements that are considered essential for the conservation of a monument: active and passive protection systems, temporary protection measures, rain-water flow and drainage systems, ordinary maintenance and weed killing, security systems and custody. An information processing algorithm – especially thought out for the *Risk Map* – allows to quantify and weight diagnostic-prognosis judgements based on collected data, and to calculate the vulnerability index of both ancient and historical monuments. In particular, the algorithm for the architectural properties calculates three different indicators: one for static-structural vulnerabil-

ity, one for superficial vulnerability and one for overall vulnerability. The values go from $-\infty$ a $+\infty$: the higher the value the more vulnerable the property. For archaeological properties a single indicator is calculated in terms of quality. The values go from 0 to 10: the higher the value the more Vulnerable the property. In the case of building complexes or particularly large

or articulated properties, for a more efficient and in-depth analysis of the state of conservation, information is collected and analysed separately for each different component. The *Risk Map* system (risk maps and property conservation files, including reliefs, maps and images) can be managed and consulted online (www.cartadelrischio.it).

In the 1990s, the *castrum* buildings and the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* in Castelseprio were already subjected to conservative monitoring by the Central Institute for the Restoration of Rome, as part of the project *Risk Map* of the Italian cultural heritage.

Vulnerability key indicators for properties included in the serial Site

	COMPLEX PROPERTIES	INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND COMPONENT PARTS	Architectural properties Archaeological properties	Vulnerability key indicators Architectural properties (November 2007)			Vulnerability key indicators Archaeological properties (November 2007)	Vulnerability key indicators Architectural properties (November 2009)		
				Superficial Vulnerability	Staticstructural Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability	Vulnerabilità globale	Superficial Vulnerability	Staticstructural Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
CIVIDALE	S. Maria Monastery	Santa Maria Monastery		-1,39	-0,15	-1,24				
		Tempietto Longobardo		-0,01	-0,11	-0,39				
		Church of S. Giovanni		-0,99	-1,23	-1,20				
		Bell-tower of San Giovanni		-1,37	-1,23	-1,33				
	Episcopal complex of S. Maria Assunta	Cathedral of S. Maria Assunta		-1,38	-0,91	-1,34				
		Bell-tower of the Cathedral		-1,23	-1,23	-0,65				
		Museo Cristiano		-1,54	-1,23	-1,52				
		Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti		-0,93	-0,028	-1,05				
		Patriarchal Palace					0,10			
	BRESCIA	Monaster of S. Giulia - S. Salvatore	Church of S. Giulia		-1,60	-0,92	-1,57			
Nuns' choir				-1,10	-0,45	-1,37				
Church of S. Salvatore				-1,34	-0,92	-1,46				
Bell-tower of San Salvatore				-0,57	-0,56	-0,64				
Oratory of S. Maria in Solario				-1,16	-1,23	-1,24				
Northeastern cloister (Large cloister)				-1,20	-1,47	-1,30				
Southeastern cloister				-0,94	-1,03	-1,20				
Southwestern cloister				-1,35	-1,23	-1,40				
Offices				-1,47	-1,23	-1,45				
Parlour-galleries				-1,54	-1,23	-1,45				
Ortaglia domus							0,13			
Santa Giulia domus							0,37			
Domus of the cardo							0,49			

	COMPLEX PROPERTIES	INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND COMPONENT PARTS	Architectural properties	Archaeological properties	Vulnerability key indicators Architectural properties (November 2007)			Vulnerability key indicators Archaeological properties (November 2007)	Vulnerability key indicators Architectural properties (November 2009)		
					Superficial Vulnerability	Staticstructural Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability	Vulnerabilità globale	Superficial Vulnerability	Staticstructural Vulnerability	Overall Vulnerability
CASTELSEPRIO - TORBA	Torba monastic complex	Torba Tower			-1,58	-1,16	-1,55				
		Church of Santa Maria			-0,81	-1,23	-1,40				
		Farmstead			-1,54	-1,23	-1,52				
		Walls						3,01			
	Walls of Castelseprio castrum	Bridge						3,04			
		Northwestern Tower						3,11			
		Northeastern Tower						3,24			
		Southwestern stretch of walls						3,01			
	Monastic complex of S. Giovanni Evangelista	Church of San Giovanni						2,89			
		Baptistry of San Giovanni						2,05			
		Tower of San Giovanni						2,89			
		Cistern of San Giovanni						2,66			
		'Casaforte'						3,04			
		Church of San Paolo						3,11			
	Dwelling VI of the castrum						2,78				
	'Casa del canonici' or dwelling I						3,11				
	Longobard dwelling o 'Casa Piccoli'						3,77				
	Farmhouse of San Giovanni				-0,52	-0,22	-0,31				
	Church of Santa Maria foris portas				-1,60	-0,92	-1,57				
SPOLETO		Basilica of S. Salvatore			-1,76	-0,02	-0,77				
		Clitunno Tempietto			-1,40	-0,042	-0,78				
BENEVENTO	Monumental complex of Santa Sofia	Church of S. Sofia			-1,37	-0,15	-1,11		-1,59	-0,93	-1,42
		Cloister			-0,91	-1,11	-1,12				
		Museo del Sannio			-1,07	-1,23	-1,23				
MONTE SANT'ANGELO	Santuario di S. Michele Arcangelo	Upper atrium, Angevine stairs and Lower atrium			-1,20	-1,23	-1,23				
		Bell-tower of the Angevine Basilica			-0,40	-1,23	-0,09				
		Angevine Basilica			-1,35	-1,23	-1,19				
		Structures of Longobard Sanctuary			-0,02	-1,30	-0,50				

According to the methodological directions of the *Risk Map*, the assets belonging to the serial property should be monitored from the point of view of conservation every 4-5 years unless events that positively or negatively affect their state of conservation occur. For this reason, after the extraordinary maintenance work carried out in 2008-2009, a further collection of conservative data was performed for the Church of Santa Sofia in Benevento. These data were entered into the national system to calculate new vulnerability indicators, whose results (see table) show an improvement in the state of conservation of the Church.

Besides **key conservation indicators** - numerically expressed according to Risk Map- it is to be noted that a constant monitoring of the reserved and protected areas is daily carried out by personnel of the State-Superintendencies responsible for cultural heritage and by personnel of the Institutions responsible for the management of the properties.

Constant monitoring of the territory is carried out by the police forces, and the offices of surveillance and control. We would particularly like to point out:

The “Carabinieri” Headquarters for the Protection of the Environment, with tasks of protecting the environmental landscape and monitoring sound, atmospheric, water, ground and electromagnetic pollution.

The “Carabinieri” Police Force - Cultural Heritage Protection Squad. This is the first police squad in the world for monitoring and protecting the artistic heritage, set up in 1971 according to the UNESCO recommendations of 12th -14th November

1970. The squad works under the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, forming a constant reference point in this field, and carries out Criminal Investigations, with the coordination of the Magistrature, opposing all the violations of law concerning the cultural heritage. In particular it deals with the following crimes:

- the theft of and the receiving of stolen works of art;
- damage to monuments and archaeological sites;
- illegal export;
- counterfeiting and imitating works of paintings, graphics, sculpture and antique objects;
- illegal commerce;
- it has the task of coordinating the Departments of the “Carabinieri” Police Force in this subject-matter;
- it carries out informative activities in this sector;
- it pursues crimes committed by criminal organizations dealing with the traffic of works of art; recycling and investing the proceeds of other criminal activities;
- it prevents and represses unauthorized excavations and research in land and sea archaeological sites with the contribution of the personnel of the “Carabinieri” Helicopter Headquarters, the Mounted “Carabinieri” Regiment as well as the territorial organization and the naval units of the Force;
- it carries out constant monitoring and observation activities at exhibitions, fairs and auctions, both in Italy and abroad, as well as regards to antique dealers, second-hand dealers, art restorers and dealers;
- it works in close contact with the ecclesiastical authorities for the protection of the religious patrimony;
- it works abroad through Interpol and is in contact with the other international police forces.

The Provincial Police Force and the Municipal Police Force, who monitor and control modification activities of the territory and the assets, to assist the provincial and municipal Technical Offices.

6.b**Administrative arrangements
for monitoring property**

**Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione
e il Restauro di Roma, Ministero per i
beni e le attività culturali,**
P.zza S.Francesco di Paola, 9
Roma

Comune di Cividale del Friuli
corso Paolino d'Aquileia 2
33043 Cividale (Ud)

**Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici
del Friuli Venezia Giulia**
piazza Libertà, 7 – 34132 Trieste

**Soprintendenza per i beni storici-artistici
ed etnoantropologici
del Friuli Venezia Giulia**
piazza Libertà, 7 – 34132 Trieste

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici del Friuli Venezia Giulia**
piazza Libertà, 7 – 34132 Trieste

Parrocchia di Santa Maria Assunta
vicolo Nicoletti n. 2,
33043 Cividale (Ud)

**Ufficio Beni Culturali,
Curia Arcivescovile di Udine**
via Treppo, 7 - 33100 Udine

**Comune di Brescia,
Settore Musei Civici d'Arte
e Storia di Brescia**
via dei Musei, 81
25121 Brescia

**Comune di Brescia,
Settore manutenzione e adeguamento
edifici pubblici**
via Marconi, 12 – 25100 Brescia

**Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici
della Lombardia**
via De Amicis, 11 – 20123 Milano

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici di Brescia,
Cremona e Mantova**
via Gezio Calini, 26 – 25121 Brescia

**Soprintendenza per i Beni
storici, artistici e etnoantropologici
per le province di Brescia, Cremona e
Mantova**
piazza Paccagnini, Palazzo Ducale
46100 Mantova

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici per le province di
Milano, Bergamo, Como, Pavia,
Sondrio, Lecco, Lodi e Varese**
piazza del Duomo, 14 – 20122 Milano

**Soprintendenza per i beni per il
patrimonio storici, artistici e
etnoantropologici per le province di
Milano, Bergamo, Como, Pavia,
Sondrio, Lecco, Lodi e Varese**
via Brera, 28 – 20121 Milano

**FAI Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano,
Ufficio Cultura e Conservazione,
Ufficio Tecnico**
viale Coni Zugna 5, 20144 Milano

**Provincia di Varese - Assessorato al
Patrimonio e Beni Artistici e
Architettonici della Provincia di Varese,**
via Pasubio, 6 – 2100 Varese

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici dell'Umbria**
via Ulisse Rocchi, 77 – 06100 Perugia

**Soprintendenza per i Beni
storici, artistici e etnoantropologici
dell'Umbria**
corso Garibaldi, 185 – 06100 Perugia

**Comune di Spoleto, Direzione Cultura
e Turismo**
piazza della Libertà, 17 – 06049 Spoleto

**Comune di Spoleto, Direzione
Progettazione Ambiente e Territorio**
piazza del Comune, 1 – 06049 Spoleto

**Soprintendenza per i Beni
Architettonici, Paesaggistici, Storici,
Artistici ed Etnoantropologici per le
province di Caserta e Benevento,**
Viale Douhet, 2/a (Palazzo Reale)
81100 Caserta

**Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici
delle province di Salerno, Avellino,
Benevento e Caserta**
via Trotula de Ruggiero, 6-7
84121 Salerno

Provincia di Benevento
rocca dei Rettori,
Piazza Castello – 82100 Benevento

Museo del Sannio
piazza Matteotti – 2100 Benevento

Basilica di san Michele Arcangelo
via Reale Basilica – 71037 Monte
Sant'Angelo

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici per le provincia di
Bari, Barletta-Andri-Trani, Foggia**
piazza Federico II di Svevia, 4
70100 Bari

**Soprintendenza per i Beni
storici, artistici e etnoantropologici
della Puglia**
via Pier L'Eremita, 25/B
70100 Bari

6.C

Results of previous reporting exercises

Reports were drawn up during the work carried out on the movable and unmovable parts of the Site proposed for the nomination; these reports were equipped with accounts and documentation of any archaeological stratigraphic investigation that might have been carried out, with documentation concerning the results of historical and diagnostic research carried out to in-depth examination of the constituent materials and of the techniques of execution, and specialized analyses of various types. These reports constitute the base for all past and future work.

Therefore, the relevant entities which carry out or supervise the work have collected documents of different type (planimetries, sections, reliefs, reports, images, mapping of the state of conservation of structures and artefacts, graphics), which document the situation of the monuments at the Site and of the artefacts, and chart the development of their state of conservation as well as all studies and research carried out on the structures and on the artefacts (institutions and bodies holding inventories, records and archives are listed at item 7.d)

Two information systems, *ARISTOS* (Informatic Archive for the History of Works of Art Protection) and *SICAR* (Informatic System for Cataloguing Restoration Yards) -which are the subject of a national project by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities- were used to publish on line the reports - both graphic papers and photographs- o recent maintenance interventions on Santa Sofia Church in Benevento and other documents preserved in historical

archives referring to previous conservation and restoration activities on the same property (<http://aristos.mbigroup.it>, <http://www.liberologico.com>). The project was carried out by the BAPPSAE - Superintendence of Caserta and Benevento thanks to the collaboration of the Municipality of Benevento (see item 4.a6).

7.A. Photographs, slides, other audiovisual material, and authorization form

Slides inventory

No.	Captions	Photographer or Photographic Archives	Date
1	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Aerial view of the Site	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
1a	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The monastic complex of Santa Maria in Valle. View of the courtyard	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
2	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The so-called Tempietto longobardo. Hall and counter-façade	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
3	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The Tempietto Longobardo. Female saints in stucco	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
4	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The Tempietto Longobardo. Female saints in stucco. Detail	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
5	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The Tempietto Longobardo. The big arch's stuccoes. Detail	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
6	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The Tempietto Longobardo. Fresco figure of saint. Detail	ICCD *	2007
7	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. The Tempietto longobardo. Presbytery	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
8	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Baptismal font (<i>tegurium</i>) of Patriarch Callistus	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
9	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Baptismal font of Patriarch Callistus. Detail	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
10	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Ratchis' altar	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
11	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Ratchis' altar. Detail of the front	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
12	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Ratchis' altar. Adoration of the Three Kings	ICCD	2007
13	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Ratchis' altar. Visitation	ICCD	2007
14	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Small golden plaque from the so-called Tomb of Gisulf	ICCD	2007
14a	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Longobard gold S-shaped fibula	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
14b	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Longobard golden ring fibula so-called "of the raider"	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
14c	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI - The Gastaldaga and the Episcopal complex. Longobard golden ring fibula	Elio e Stefano Ciol	1990
15	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Aerial view	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2001
16	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. 3D reconstruction drawing	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	1998
17	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. View of the southern courtyard	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2002
18	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Northern cloister and Lapidarium	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	1998
19	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Archaeological remains of Roman period	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	1988
20	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Interior of the church of San Salvatore	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
21	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. The church of S.Salvatore, southern aisle	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
22	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Church of San Salvatore, detail of the stuccoes	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
23	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Church of San Salvatore, re-used capitol	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
24	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Church of San Salvatore, frescoes detail	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
25	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Church of San Salvatore, ambon slab	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
26	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Church of San Salvatore, crypt	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
27	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Lower floor of Santa Maria in Solario Church	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000

28	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Upper floor of Santa Maria in Solario Church	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
29	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. The so-called Cross of Desiderius	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
30	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. The nuns' Choir	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2002
31 a	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Roman <i>domus</i> and <i>Viridiarum</i>	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2003
31 b	BRESCIA - The monastic complex of San Salvatore and Santa Giulia. Longobard funerary cross	Archivio fotografico Musei Civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2000
32 a	BRESCIA – Monumental area. Aerial view	Archivio Fotografico Musei civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2006
32 b	BRESCIA – Monumental area. Aerial view	Archivio Fotografico Musei civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2004
32 c	BRESCIA – Monumental area. Aerial view, Longobard burial discovered on the cavea of the Roman Theatre	Archivio Fotografico Musei civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	1997
32 d	BRESCIA – Area monumentale, Early Middle Ages flooring	Archivio Fotografico Musei civici d'Arte e Storia di Brescia	2005
33	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . Fortifications: pillars of the bridge and gate to the <i>castrum</i>	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
34	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Torba complex	FAI**	2007
35	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Church of Santa Maria in Torba	FAI**	2007
36	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Torba Tower	FAI**	2007
37	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Torba Tower, detail of fresco with the face of "casta Aliberga"	FAI**	2007
38	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Torba Tower, wall paintings	FAI**	2007
39	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Torba Tower, wall paintings' detail	FAI**	2007
40	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . External southern side of the Basilica of San Giovanni	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
41	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
42	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , the Annunciation	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
43	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , detail of the Annunciation	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
44	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , the Bitter Water made Sweet	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
45	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , the Apparition of the Angel to Joseph	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
46	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , the Journey to Bethlehem	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
47	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . Detail of Mary's face	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
48	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . Detail of Joseph's face	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
49	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , the Nativity	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
50	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> , the Christ <i>Pantocrator</i>	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
51	CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA - The <i>Castrum</i> and the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i> . The <i>Etimasia</i> on the inner side of the arch	Soprintendenza per I beni Archeologici della Lombardia	2007
52	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. View of the church from afar	Marcello Fedeli	2007
53	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The main façade	Marcello Fedeli	2007
54	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The windows on the main façade	Marcello Fedeli	2007
55	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The main portal	Marcello Fedeli	2007
56	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The architrave of the main portal	Marcello Fedeli	2007

57	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. Detail of the main portal architrave	Marcello Fedeli	2007
58	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. Interior of the church	Marcello Fedeli	2007
59	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The super-elevated presbytery	Marcello Fedeli	2007
60	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The presbytery, detail of the left side	Marcello Fedeli	2007
61	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The presbytery, detail of the right side	Marcello Fedeli	2007
62	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. Detail of presbytery's cornices and columns	Marcello Fedeli	2007
63	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The main apse with frescoes	Marcello Fedeli	2007
64	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. The octagonal drum with the cupola	Marcello Fedeli	2007
65	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. Longobard frescoes	Marcello Fedeli	2007
66	SPOLETO - The Basilica of San Salvatore. External apse	Marcello Fedeli	2007
67	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. View from Clitunno river	Marcello Fedeli	2007
68	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. Left side	Marcello Fedeli	2007
69	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. Right side	Marcello Fedeli	2007
70	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. The façade	Marcello Fedeli	2007
71	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. Triangular pediment	Marcello Fedeli	2007
72	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. Interior	Marcello Fedeli	2007
73	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO - The Clitunno Tempietto. Cella's frescoes detail	Marcello Fedeli	2007
74	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The church and the square before	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
75	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. Church of Santa Sofia. The façade	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
76	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. Church of Santa Sofia. Romanesque lunette on the façade	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
77	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. Church of Santa Sofia. Northern prospect	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
78 a	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex . Interior of the Church of Santa Sofia.	Pasquale Palmieri	2009
78 b	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. Interior of the Church of Santa Sofia	Pasquale Palmieri	2009
78 c	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex . Church of Santa Sofia, vaults	Pasquale Palmieri	2009
79 a	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex . Church of Santa Sofia, vaulted system	Pasquale Palmieri	2009
79 b	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex . Church of Santa Sofia, the central dome supported by the hexagonal circle of columns	Pasquale Palmieri	2009
79 c	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex . Church of Santa Sofia, detail of a capital re-used from Roman period	Pasquale Palmieri	2009
80	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The frescoes of Santa Sofia Church: the Archangel Gabriel	BAPPSAE *** Caserta e Benevento	2007
81	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The frescoes of Santa Sofia Church, the Annunciation to Zaccharia	BAPPSAE Caserta e Benevento	2007
81a	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The frescoes of Santa Sofia Church, the Annunciation to Zaccharia	BAPPSAE Caserta e Benevento	2007
82	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The frescoes of Santa Sofia Church, the Visitation	BAPPSAE Caserta e Benevento	2007
83	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The cloister	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
84	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The columns of cloister	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
85	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex, detail of portico's capitals	Pasquale Palmieri	2007

86	BENEVENTO - The Santa Sofia complex. The cloister, detail of "crutch capitals"	Pasquale Palmieri	2007
87	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Upper atrium and the bell-tower	ICCD	2007
88	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. "Angevin staircase"	ICCD	2007
89	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Lower atrium	ICCD	2007
90	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Detail of the bronze doors	ICCD	2007
91	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. "Angevin nave"	ICCD	2007
92	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. The "Angevin nave" and the sacred grotto	ICCD	2007
92a	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. The sacred grotto	ICCD	2007
93	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele- Bas-relief of San Michele	ICCD	2007
94	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. The bishop's throne	ICCD	2007
95	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. The Trinity	ICCD	2007
96	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Sixteenth-century-old statue of Archangel Michele	ICCD	2007
97	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Crypt A: the <i>longa porticus</i>	ICCD	2007
98	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Staircase of the crypt B	ICCD	2007
99	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. View of the Crypt B from above	ICCD	2007
100	MONTE SANT'ANGELO - The Sanctuary of San Michele. Inscription of Romualdus I	ICCD	2007

* ICCD - Central Institut for Cataloguing and Documentation (Director responsible for the photo reportage: Clemente Marsicola. Photographers: Pietro Roggiero, Antonio Di cario, Albino Stocchi, Gerardo Leone, Fabrizio Buratta, Alessandro Foti, Stefano Valentini. Collaborator Anna Perugini)

** FAI – Italian Environment Trust

*** BAPPSAE – Soprintendenza per i Beni architettonici, paesaggistici, storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici per le province di Caserta e Benevento

AUTHORIZATION

1.1, _____

the undersigned, hereby grant free of charge to Unesco the non-exclusive right for the legal term of copyright to reproduce and use in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of the present authorization throughout the world the photographs, slides and CD described in paragraph 4.

2. I understand that the photographs, slides and CD described in paragraph 4 of the present authorization will be used by Unesco to disseminate information on the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention in the following ways:

- a) Unesco publications;
- b) co-editions with private publishing houses for World Heritage publications: a percentage of the profits will be given to the World Heritage Fund;
- e) postcards - to be sold at the sites protected under the World Heritage Convention through national parks services or antiquities (profits, if any, will be divided between the services in question and the World Heritage Fund);
- d) slide series - to be sold to schools, libraries, other institutions and eventually at the sites (profits, if any, will go to the World Heritage Fund);
- e) exhibitions, etc.

3. I also understand that I shall be free to grant the same rights to any other eventual user but without any prejudice to the rights granted to Unesco.

4. The list of photographs, slides and CD for which the authorization is given, is in item 7.a of the format for the Nomination of "Italia langobardorum. Places of power and worship (568-774 d.C.)" Site for inscription on the World Heritage List.

5. All photographs, slides and CD will be duly credited. The photographer's moral rights will be respected. Please indicate the exact wording to be used for the photographic credit.

6. I hereby declare and certify that I am duly authorized to grant the rights mentioned in paragraph 1 of the present authorization.

7. I hereby undertake to indemnify Unesco, and to hold it harmless of any responsibility, for any damages resulting from any violation of the certification mentioned under paragraph 6 of the present authorization.

8. Any differences or disputes which may arise from the exercise of the rights granted to Unesco will be settled in a friendly way. Reference to courts or arbitration is excluded.

(Place date Signature, title or function of the person duly Authorized)

7.b **TEXTS RELATING TO PROTECTIVE DESIGNATION, COPIES OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLANS OR DOCUMENTED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND EXTRACTS OF OTHER PLANS RELEVANT TO THE PROPERTY**

1. Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan (photocopy of original document and translation enclosed herewith)
2. Agreement between Institutions in charge of Cividale del Friuli Museums (photocopy of original document and translation enclosed herewith)
3. Agreement between Institutions in charge of Castelseprio-Torba complex (photocopy of original document and translation enclosed herewith)
4. Agreement between Institutions in charge of Municipality and Province heritage (photocopy of original document and translation enclosed herewith)
5. Management Plan for the serial property "The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)" (annexed in separate publications -two volumes- and on CD)
6. Advancement State (December 2009) of the Management Plan for the serial property "The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)" (annexed in separate publication and on CD)
7. *Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage* - Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004 (annexed on CD)

7.c **FORM AND DATE OF MOST RECENT RECORDS OR INVENTORY OF PROPERTY**

Many researches and studies have been carried out and published concerning the Site's monuments and their decorative aspects (see 7.e Bibliography).

A certain number of records and catalogues have also been drawn up according to national catalogue standards set up by ICCD - Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (<http://www.iccd.beniculturali.it>). Similarly, there are researches and specific studies, as well as inventory and catalogue files for each of the movable objects held in the exhibition areas and for all archaeological materials discovered at the Site over the years.

The local Offices of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities have drawn up catalogues and inventories, as also the Offices of the Regions and the other institutions responsible for the Site. The monumental properties and artefacts belonging to the Church were also subject to a programme to catalogue of movable objects, promoted by the CEI Conferenza Episcopale Italiana (Italian Bishops' Conference), and carried out by the competent offices of the Dioceses of Udine, Spoleto-Norcia, Benevento and Foggia.

7.d **ADDRESS WHERE INVENTORY, RECORDS AND ARCHIVES ARE HELD**

ICCD - Istituto centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione

Via di S. Michele - Roma

Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione e il Restauro di Roma, Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali,

P.zza S.Francesco di Paola, 9
Roma

Comune di Cividale del Friuli

corso Paolino d'Aquileia 2
33043 Cividale (Ud)

Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Friuli Venezia Giulia

piazza Libertà, 7 – 34132 Trieste

Soprintendenza per i beni storici-artistici ed etnoantropologici del Friuli Venezia Giulia

piazza Libertà, 7 – 34132 Trieste

Soprintendenza per i beni storici-artistici ed etnoantropologici del Friuli Venezia Giulia

Ufficio di Udine

via Zanon, 20 – 33100 Udine

Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e paesaggistici del Friuli Venezia Giulia

piazza Libertà, 7 – 34132 Trieste

Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e paesaggistici del Friuli Venezia Giulia

Ufficio di Udine

via Zanon, 20 – 33100 Udine

Museo Archeologico Nazionale

piazza Duomo, 13 - 33043 Cividale

Archivio e Biblioteca Cividale
piazza Duomo, 13 - 33043 Cividale

**Ufficio Beni Culturali,
Curia Arcivescovile di Udine**
via Treppo, 7 – 33100 Udine

**Centro Regionale di Catalogazione
e Restauro dei Beni Culturali**
villa Manin, piazza Manin, 10
33033 Passariano di Codroipo (Ud)

**Archivio fotografico
Settore Musei Civici d'Arte
e Storia di Brescia**
via dei Musei, 81 – 25121 Brescia

**Regione Lombardia, Direzione
Generale Culture, Identità e Autonomie
della Lombardia**
via Pola 12/14 – 20124 Milano

**Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici
della Lombardia**
via De Amicis, 11 – 20123 Milano

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici di Brescia,
Cremona e Mantova**
via Gezio Calini, 26 – 25121 Brescia

**Soprintendenza per i beni
storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici
per le province di Brescia, Cremona e
Mantova**
piazza Paccagnini, Palazzo Ducale
46100 Mantova

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici per le province di
Milano, Bergamo, Como, Pavia,
Sondrio, Lecco, Lodi e Varese**
piazza del Duomo, 14 – 20122 Milano

**Soprintendenza per i beni
storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici
per le province di Milano, Bergamo,**

**Como, Pavia, Sondrio, Lecco, Lodi e
Varese**
via Brera, 28 – 20121 Milano

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici dell'Umbria**
via Ulisse Rocchi, 77 – 06100 Perugia

**Soprintendenza per i beni
storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici
dell'Umbria**
corso Garibaldi, 185 – 06100 Perugia
**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici,
paesaggistici, storico-artistici ed
etnoantropologici per le province
di Caserta e Benevento,**
Centro operativo di Benevento
viale degli Atlantivi, 12/14
82100 Benevento

**Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici
delle province di Caserta e Benevento**
Ufficio archeologico di Benevento
viale degli Atlantivi, 12/14
82100 Benevento

Museo del Sannio
piazza Matteotti – 2100 Benevento

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici per le provincia di
Bari, Barletta-Andri-Trani, Foggia**
piazza Federico II di Svevia, 4
70100 Bari

**Soprintendenza per i beni
storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici
della Puglia**
via Pier L'Eremita, 25/B - 70100 Bari

**Centro di studi micaelici e garganici
Monte Sant'Angelo**
Università degli studi di Bari
strada Torretta - 70122 Bari

**Regione puglia,
Settore beni culturali**
via Gobetti 26 – Bari



G. Tancredi Archive, Museo di Arte e Tradizioni popolari "G. Trancredi" at Monte Sant'Angelo

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staff.giunta@comune.campello.pg.it

**Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani,
Serano e Subasio**

Via dei Filosofi, 89 - 06040 Spoleto
Tel. +39 0743 2141
Fax +39 0743 223757
info@montimartaniseranosubasio.it

Arcidiocesi di Spoleto e Norcia

Via Saffi, 13 - 06049 Spoleto
Tel. +39 0743 231061
info@arcidiocesispoleto-norcia.it

**CISAM Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto
Medioevo**

P.zza della Libertà, 12 Palazzo Ancaiani
06049 Spoleto
Tel. +39 0743 225630
info@cisam.org

**Direzione Regionale per i beni culturali
e paesaggistici della Campania**

Castel dell'Ovo, Via Eldorado, 1
80132 Napoli
Tel. +39 081 2464314
dr-cam@beniculturali.it

**Soprintendenza per i beni
architettonici, paesaggistici
storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici
per le province di Caserta e Benevento**

Viale Dohuet, 2/a Palazzo Reale
81100 Caserta
Tel. +39 0823 277348
sbapsae-ce@beniculturali.it

**Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici
per le province di Caserta e Benevento**

Via Trotula de Ruggiero, 6/7
84121 Salerno
Tel. +39 089 252371
archeosa@arti.beniculturali.it

Regione Campania

Via S. Lucia, 81 - 80132 Napoli
Tel. +39 081 7962348
staff@regione.campania.it

Provincia di Benevento

Rocca dei Rettori
Piazza Castello - 82100 Benevento

Comune di Benevento

Via Annunziata - Palazzo Mosti
82100 Benevento
Tel. +39 0824 772518
urp@comune.benvento.it

**Direzione Regionale per i Beni
Culturali e Paesaggistici della Puglia**

strada dei Dottula - 70100 Bari

**Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici
e paesaggistici per le provincia di**

Bari, Barletta-Andri-Trani, Foggia
piazza Federico II di Svevia, 4
70100 Bari

**Soprintendenza per i beni
storico-artistici ed etnoantropologici
della Puglia**

via Pier L'Eremita, 25/B - 70100 Bari

**Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici
della Puglia**

Via Duomo,33 - 74100 Taranto
Tel. +39 099 4713511
sba-pug@beniculturali.it

**Regione Puglia - Assessorato pubblica
istruzione e beni culturali**

Via Gobetti, 26 - 70122 Bari
Tel. +39 080 5405661
segreteria.istruzione@regione.puglia.it

Provincia di Foggia

P.zza XX Settembre,20 - 71100 Foggia
Tel. +39 0881 791250
urp@provincia.foggia.it

Comune di Monte Sant'Angelo

P.zza Municipio, 2
71037 Monte Sant'Angelo
Tel. +39 0884 563099
sindaco@montesantangelo.it

Comunità Montana del Gargano

Via S.Antonio Abate, 119
71037 Monte sant'Angelo
Tel. +39 0884 562088
segreteria@comunitamontanagargano.it

Ente Parco Nazionale del Gargano

Via S.Antonio Abate, 121
71037 Monte sant'Angelo
Tel. +39 0884 568911
info@parcogargano.it

**Centro di studi Micaelici e Garganici
Dipartimento di Studi classici e cristiani**

- Università degli Studi di Bari
Strada Torretta - 70122 Bari
Tel. +39 080 5717903
segreteria@dsc.uniba.it

8.d OFFICIAL WEB ADDRESS

<http://www.cividale.com/citta/tempietto.asp>
info@cividale.com

<http://www.cividale.net/citta/monumenti-e-luoghi-di-interesse/duomo-e-museo-cristiano/parrocchiacividale@aliceposta.it>

<http://www.archeologia.beniculturali.it/pages/atlante/S43.html>
sba-fvg@beniculturali.it

<http://www.lombardiacultura.it>

<http://www.museiarte.brescia.it>
<http://www.comune.brescia.it>

<http://www.bresciamusei.com>
santagiulia@bresciamusei.com

<http://www.archeologia.beniculturali.it/pages/atlante/S129.html>
www.archaeogate.org
sop.arch.lomb@fastwebnet.it

<http://www.comune.gornateolona.va.it>

<http://www.fondoambiente.it/beni/monastero-di-torba-.asp>
internet@fondoambiente.it

<http://www.comune.spoleto.pg.it/italia.langobardorum@spoleto.pg.it>

<http://www.comune.campello.pg.it/info@comune.campello.pg.it>

<http://www.reggiadicaserta.beniculturali.it/sbapsae-ce@beniculturali.it>

<http://www.provincia.benevento.it>
<http://www.comune.benevento.it>
urp@comune.benevento.it

<http://www.santuariosanmichele.it>
(under construction)

<http://www.gargano.it/sanmichele/santuario.sanmichele@fg.nettuno.it>

<http://www.dsc.uniba.it>
segreteria@dsc.uniba.it

Sito-web della rete
"Italia Langobardorum"
<http://www.italialangobardorum.it>


9.

409 ITALIA
LANGOBARDORUM

SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

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Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

INTESA TRA
IL MINISTERO PER I BENI E LE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI
LE REGIONI FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA, LOMBARDIA, UMBRIA, CAMPANIA E PUGLIA,
LE PROVINCE DI UDINE, BRESCIA, VARESE, PERUGIA, BENEVENTO E FOGGIA,
I COMUNI DI CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI, BRESCIA, CASTELSEPRIO, GORNATE OLONA,
SPOLETO, CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO, BENEVENTO E MONTE SANT'ANGELO,
L'ARCIDIOCESI DI SPOLETO E NORCIA, L'ARCIDIOCESI DI BENEVENTO
LA BASILICA DI SAN MICHELE ARCANGELO, LA PARROCCHIA DI S. MARIA
ASSUNTA,
L'ENTE PARCO NAZIONALE DEL GARGANO, LA COMUNITA' MONTANA DEL
GARGANO, LA COMUNITA' MONTANA DEI MONTI MARTANI E DEL SERANO,
LA FONDAZIONE CAB- ISTITUTO DI CULTURA GIOVANNI FOLONARI,
IL FAI-FONDO PER L'AMBIENTE ITALIANO,
IL CENTRO ITALIANO DI STUDI SULL'ALTO MEDIOEVO
E IL CENTRO DI STUDI MICAELICI E GARGANICI

PER L'ATTUAZIONE DEL PIANO DI GESTIONE DEL SITO

"Italia langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto (568-774)"

candidato per l'inserimento nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO

VISTA la Convenzione sulla tutela del patrimonio mondiale, culturale e naturale (Parigi, 16 novembre 1972);

VISTO il DPR 15 gennaio 1972, n. 8 "Trasferimento delle funzioni in materia urbanistica";

VISTO il Decreto legislativo 20 ottobre 1998, n. 368 recante "Istituzione del Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali a norma dell'art. 11 della legge 15 marzo 1997, n. 59";

VISTO il decreto legislativo 8 gennaio 2004, n.3 recante "Riorganizzazione del Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali" e successive modificazioni;

VISTO il decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 10 giugno 2004, n.173, recante il regolamento di organizzazione del Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali;

VISTO il decreto legislativo 22 gennaio 2004 n. 42 "Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio" e in particolare l'art. 143, comma 2 lettera b);

VISTA la legge 20 febbraio 2006, n. 77 "Misure speciali di tutela e fruizione dei siti di interesse culturale, paesaggistico e ambientale, inseriti nella "lista del patrimonio mondiale", posti sotto la tutela dell'UNESCO" e in particolare l'art. 3 ("Piani di gestione");

Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali - Direzione Generale del Patrimonio Culturale



Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

VISTO il Decreto del Ministro per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali del 15 ottobre 1997 recante Costituzione in via permanente del Gruppo di lavoro incaricato di coordinare le istanze connesse con gli adempimenti derivanti dalla *Convenzione sulla tutela del patrimonio mondiale, culturale e naturale* (Gruppo di lavoro permanente per la Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO);

CONSIDERATO che il coordinamento e la consulenza tecnico-scientifica per la redazione dei dossier di candidature italiane, dei relativi piani di gestione e per gli adempimenti successivi all'iscrizione dei siti culturali rientrano tra le competenze dell'Ufficio Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO costituito in seno al Segretariato Generale del Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali;

Visto il Decreto 19 giugno 2006 con il quale il Ministro per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Onorevole Francesco Rutelli ha delegato la Dott.ssa Danielle Mazzonis a coadiuvare il Ministro nelle iniziative in materia di patrimonio mondiale dell'UNESCO;

VISTE le normative attualmente vigenti in materia di tutela e conservazione dei beni culturali e naturali, ed in particolare:

- vincoli *ex lege* 1089/39 (oggi D.Lgs. 42/2004 Art. 10, così come modificato dai D.Lgs. 24 marzo 2006, n.156 e n.157) per gli edifici monumentali e le strutture archeologiche presenti nelle aree dei comuni di Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento e Monte Sant'Angelo, comprese nella candidatura UNESCO;
- vincoli *ex lege* 1497/39 e vincoli *ex lege* 431/85 (oggi D.Lgs. 42/2004 Art. 136, così come modificato dai D.Lgs. 24 marzo 2006, n.156 e n.157), che dichiarano di notevole interesse pubblico diversi ambiti delle aree suddette;

CONSIDERATO che nell'anno 2008 l'Italia presenterà al Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO la candidatura del sito *Italia langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto (568-774)*;


CONSIDERATO che uno dei requisiti fondamentali richiesti per l'inserimento del sito nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale è che esso sia dotato di un adeguato *Piano di Gestione* e considerato che la Legge 77/06 ha previsto che per tutti i siti UNESCO italiani siano approvati piani di gestione che ne assicurino la conservazione e creino le condizioni per la loro valorizzazione.

CONSIDERATA la necessità di predisporre il *Piano di Gestione* per il sito *Italia langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto (568-774)* e di individuarne la "zona tampone" secondo quanto indicato nelle *Operational Guidelines* fornite dall'UNESCO;

CONSIDERATO che il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (attraverso l'Ufficio Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO, la Direzione Regionale per la Lombardia, la Direzione Regionale per il Friuli Venezia Giulia, la Direzione Regionale dell'Umbria, la Direzione Regionale della Campania, la Direzione Regionale della Puglia e le Soprintendenze competenti), la Regione Lombardia, la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, la Regione Umbria, la Regione Campania, la Regione Puglia, le Province di Udine, Brescia, Varese, Perugia, Benevento, Foggia, i Comuni di Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte

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Sant'Angelo, l'Arcidiocesi di Spoleto e Norcia, la Basilica di San Michele Arcangelo, la Parrocchia di S. Maria Assunta, l'Ente Parco Nazionale del Gargano, la Comunità Montana del Gargano, la Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani e del Serano, la Fondazione CAB- Istituto di Cultura Giovanni Folonari, il FAI-Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano, il CISAM-Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo e il Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici in vista della candidatura stanno concludendo la predisposizione del *Piano di Gestione* per le aree per le quali si chiede l'iscrizione, in cui vengono definite e coordinate tutte le attività di tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione in atto e in programma nelle suddette aree;

CONSIDERATA l'esigenza di estendere il suddetto *Piano di Gestione* anche alle "zone tampone" delle aree per le quali si richiede l'iscrizione nella Lista del Patrimonio ed ai relativi territori di riferimento;

CONSIDERATA l'esigenza di coordinare le attività dei soggetti firmatari e di incrementare la collaborazione ai fini della tutela e riqualificazione urbanistica, paesaggistica e della valorizzazione socio-economica dei territori interessati, attraverso la promozione del patrimonio archeologico, storico artistico, architettonico e paesaggistico, nonché del patrimonio culturale immateriale e del patrimonio naturale;

CONSIDERATA l'esigenza emersa di sottoscrivere un *Protocollo d'Intesa* ai fini dell'attuazione del Piano di gestione del sito *Italia langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto (568-774)*;

SI CONCORDA QUANTO SEGUE

Art. 1

Il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali (attraverso l'Ufficio Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO, la Direzione Regionale per la Lombardia, la Direzione Regionale per il Friuli Venezia Giulia, la Direzione Regionale dell'Umbria, la Direzione Regionale della Campania, la Direzione Regionale della Puglia e le Soprintendenze competenti), la Regione Lombardia, la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia, la Regione Umbria, la Regione Campania, la Regione Puglia, le Province di Udine, Brescia, Varese, Perugia, Benevento, Foggia, i Comuni di Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte Sant'Angelo, l'Arcidiocesi di Spoleto e Norcia, l'Arcidiocesi di Benevento, la Basilica di San Michele Arcangelo, la Parrocchia di S. Maria Assunta, l'Ente Parco Nazionale del Gargano, la Comunità Montana del Gargano, la Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani e del Serano, la Fondazione CAB- Istituto di Cultura Giovanni Folonari, il FAI-Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano, il CISAM-Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo e il Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici si impegnano a coordinarsi e a collaborare, ciascuno nell'ambito delle proprie competenze, per la valorizzazione delle aree ricadenti nel sito per il quale si chiede l'inserimento nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO, nonché per la tutela e la riqualificazione urbana e paesaggistica e la valorizzazione socio-economica dei territori di riferimento delle aree candidate.

Art. 2

L'attività di collaborazione è volta a realizzare, nel contesto degli strumenti normativi vigenti, la massima sussidiarietà tra i soggetti coinvolti, con l'obiettivo di ottenere un efficace coordinamento

STAMPATO PRESSO L'OFFICINA REGIONALE DEL BENEVOLO



Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

e di evitare sovrapposizioni e duplicazioni degli interventi e la dispersione di risorse che potrebbero derivare dalla molteplicità dei soggetti preposti alla gestione dei singoli beni.

Art. 3

L'attività di collaborazione, in particolare, è volta all'attuazione del *Piano di Gestione*, ai sensi della legge n. 77/2006, utile all'azione dei numerosi soggetti interessati alla salvaguardia del patrimonio, alla promozione culturale e valorizzazione economica del sito da presentare all'UNESCO.

In particolare, tra le prime iniziative d'attuare, previste dal *Piano di Gestione*, i soggetti firmatari del presente protocollo concordano sulla opportunità di creare un sito web di presentazione della rete dei siti longobardi, avviare una collana editoriale specifica per la promozione culturale della stessa rete e dei singoli siti (guide, pubblicazioni scientifiche e divulgative a diversi livelli), intraprendere l'approfondimento di studi specifici e nuovi progetti di ricerca sulla civiltà longobarda e su alcuni siti in particolare, nonché l'organizzazione di una serie di convegni per la diffusione delle conoscenze acquisite, potenziare ed integrare le attività di sensibilizzazione già in atto.

A tal fine il Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali si rende disponibile a fornire ogni utile collaborazione.

Art. 4

I soggetti firmatari del presente protocollo concordano sul fatto che intorno al sito *Italia langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto (568-774)* si compone un più ampio sistema interattivo di relazioni articolate con le altre risorse dei territori di riferimento, con le risorse umane e sociali, con i servizi di accessibilità ed accoglienza e con il sistema delle imprese. Pertanto il *Piano di gestione* del sito potrà orientare le scelte della pianificazione urbanistica ed economica attraverso la conoscenza, la conservazione e la valorizzazione delle risorse di carattere storico, culturale e ambientale.

Art. 5

I soggetti firmatari del presente protocollo convengono che il *Piano di Gestione*, se da un lato si pone l'obiettivo strategico di mantenere nel tempo l'integrità dei valori che consentiranno l'iscrizione del sito *Italia langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto (568-774)* nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO, dall'altro ridefinisce e rende compatibile un processo locale condiviso, per coniugare la tutela e la conservazione del sito medesimo con lo sviluppo integrato delle risorse dei territori di riferimento. In tal senso il *Piano di Gestione* si propone come una sorta di dichiarazione di principi, per i quali Autorità e Comunità dovranno impegnarsi ad una tutela attiva e alla conservazione e alla valorizzazione compatibile.


Art. 6

Per raggiungere gli obiettivi di cui sopra i soggetti firmatari potranno attivare collaborazioni con altri soggetti, a livello nazionale o internazionale, che operano nei settori d'attività connessi con la gestione del patrimonio culturale, storico e architettonico.

I soggetti firmatari concordano sulla opportunità di costituire una struttura tecnica dedicata al coordinamento e monitoraggio del *Piano di gestione*, nonché, nel caso di buon esito della candidatura e di iscrizione del sito nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO, all'attuazione delle attività concernenti lo *status* di sito UNESCO, ai conseguenti adempimenti, alla salvaguardia dei valori del sito e alla protezione dei beni che lo compongono.

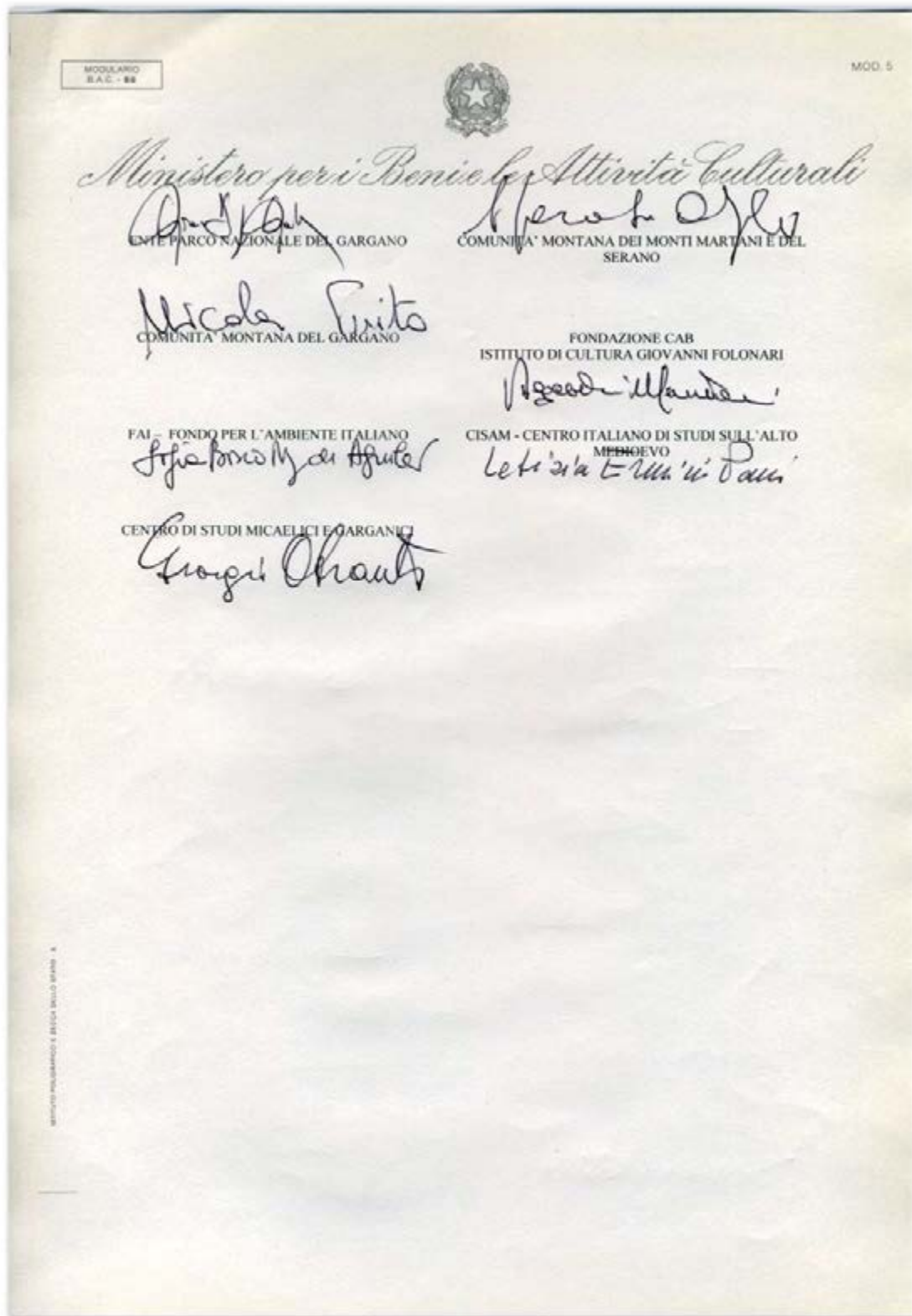
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Ministero per i Beni, le Attività Culturali


REGIONE CAMPANIA <i>B. S. 27</i> <i>Giuseppe Cognigni</i> PROVINCIA DI UDINE	REGIONE PUGLIA <i>Donato Lomelo</i> <i>D. Lomelo</i> PROVINCIA DI BRESCIA
<i>Alfonso Della</i> PROVINCIA DI VARESE	<i>Arnon 906</i> PROVINCIA DI PERUGIA
<i>Amelkeche</i> PROVINCIA DI BENEVENTO	<i>Paoloni</i> PROVINCIA DI FOGGIA
COMUNE DI CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI <i>Antonio</i>	COMUNE DI BRESCIA <i>Foto Cori</i> <i>latiputti</i> COMUNE DI GORNATE OLONA
COMUNE DI CASTELSEPRIO <i>Quarta</i> <i>Mani</i> COMUNE DI SPOLETO	<i>Paoloni</i> COMUNE DI CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO
<i>Paoloni</i> COMUNE DI BENEVENTO	<i>Alessia Ce. Sudi</i> COMUNE DI MONTE SANT'ANGELO
ARCIDIOCESI DI SPOLETO E NORCIA <i>Paoloni</i>	ARCIDIOCESI DI BENEVENTO <i>San Tommaso</i>
BASILICA SAN MICHELE ARGANGELO <i>P. M. Sudi</i>	PARROCCHIA DI S. MARIA ASSUNTA <i>Giulio</i>

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Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN

THE MINISTRY FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ACTIVITIES
AND THE REGIONS OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA, LOMBARDY, UMBRIA, CAMPANIA
AND PUGLIA,
THE PROVINCES OF UDINE, BRESCIA, VARESE, PERUGIA, BENEVENTO AND FOGGIA,
THE MUNICIPALITIES OF CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI, BRESCIA, CASTELSEPRIO, GORNA-
TE OLONA, SPOLETO, CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO, BENEVENTO
AND MONTE SANT'ANGELO,
THE ARCHDIOCESE OF SPOLETO AND NORCIA, THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BENEVENTO
THE BASILICA DI SAN MICHELE ARCANGELO, THE PARISH OF S. MARIA ASSUNTA,
GARGANO NATIONAL PARK, THE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY OF GARGANO,
THE MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY OF MONTI MARTANI AND SERANO,
THE CAB FOUNDATION-GIOVANNI FOLONARI INSTITUTE OF CULTURE,
FAI- THE ENVIRONMENTAL NATIONAL TRUST,
THE ITALIAN CENTRE OF STUDIES ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGE
AND THE CENTRE OF MICHAELIC AND GARGANIC STUDIES

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

“Italia langobardorum: centres of power and culture (568-774)”

Nominated for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List

IN COMPLIANCE WITH the Convention on the protection of world cultural and natural heritage (Paris, 16 November 1972);

IN COMPLIANCE WITH Presidential Decree 15 January 1972, no. 8 Transferral of functions regarding city planning”;

IN COMPLIANCE WITH legislative Decree of 10 October 1998, no. 368 defining “Institution of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities according to art. 11 of law 15 March 1997, no. 59”;

IN COMPLIANCE WITH legislative decree of 8 January 2004, no.3 defining the “Re-organisation of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities” and subsequent amendments;

IN COMPLIANCE WITH the decree of the President of the Republic of 10 June 2004, no. 173, defining the organisational regulations of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities;


IN COMPLIANCE WITH legislative decree of 22 January no. 42 “Code for cultural heritage and landscape”, specifically art. 143, paragraph 2 letter b;

IN COMPLIANCE WITH the law of 20 February 2006, no. 77 “Special measures of protection and exploitation of sites of cultural, landscape and environmental interest, inserted into the “list of world heritage” placed under the protection of UNESCO” and specifically art. 3 (“Management Plans”);

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IN COMPLIANCE WITH the Decree of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities of 15 October 1997 defining the permanent Constitution of the Workgroup appointed for co-ordinating the petitions connected with the formalities deriving from *the Agreement on the protection of world cultural and natural heritage* (permanent Workgroup for the UNESCO World Heritage List);

HAVING CONSIDERED that the co-ordination and technical-scientific consultancy for compiling dossiers on Italian candidates, the relative management plans and formalities following inscription of the cultural sites are part of the competence pertaining to the UNESCO World Heritage List Office constituted within the Secretariat General of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities;

In compliance with Decree of 19 June 2006 with which the Minister of Cultural Heritage and Activities the Honourable Francesco Rutelli delegated the Honourable Danielle Mazzonis as an aid for the Minister in the initiatives regarding UNESCO world heritage;

IN COMPLIANCE WITH the norms currently in force in relation to the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, in particular:

☐ restrictions by law 1089/39 (presently Legislative Decree 42/2004 Art. 10, as amended by Legislative Decrees 24 March 2006, no.156 and 157) for monumental buildings and archaeological structures in the areas of the municipalities of Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento and Monte Sant'Angelo, included in the UNESCO candidature;

☐ restrictions by law 1497/39 and by law 431/85 (presently Legislative Decree 42/2004 Art. 136, as amended by Legislative Decree 24 March 2006, no. 156 and 157), which state considerable public interest in various environments of the aforesaid areas;

CONSIDERED that in 2008 Italy will present the nomination of the site *Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and culture* to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (568-774);

CONSIDERED that one of the fundamental requirements requested for insertion into the World Heritage List is that of being equipped with an appropriate *Management Plan* and considered that Law 77/06 has foreseen that, for all Italian UNESCO sites, management plans have been approved which ensure their conservation and create the conditions for their valorisation.


HAVING CONSIDERED the necessity to prepare the *Management Plan* for the site *Italia langobardorum: centres of power and culture (568-774)* and to identify a so-called Buffer Zone pursuant to that shown in the *Operational Guidelines* supplied by UNESCO;

CONSIDERED that the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (through UNESCO's World Heritage List Office, the Regional Direction of Lombardy, the Regional Direction of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Regional Direction of Umbria, the Regional Direction of Campania, the Regional Direction of Puglia and competent Superintendencies), the Region of Lombardy, the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Region of Umbria, the Region of Campania, the Region of Puglia, the Provinces of Udine, Brescia, Varese, Perugia, Benevento, Foggia, the Municipalities of Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte

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Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

Sant' Angelo, the Archdiocese of Spoleto and Norcia, the Archdiocese of Benevento, the Basilica di San Michele Arcangelo, the parish of S. Maria Assunta, Gargano National Park, the Mountain Community Gargano, the Mountain Community of Monti Martani and Serano, the CAB Foundation – Giovanni Folonari Institute of Culture, FAI – the Italian National Trust, CISAM- Italian Centre for Studies on the Early Middle Age and the Centre for Michaelic and Garganic Studies, in consideration of the nomination are completing the preparation of the *Management Plan* for the areas for which inscription is to be requested, in which all the activities of protection, conservation and valorisation in progress are defined and co-ordinated and programmed in the above mentioned areas;

HAVING CONSIDERED the need to also extend the aforesaid *Management Plan* to the so-called “buffer zones” of the areas for which inscription into the Heritage List has been requested, together with the relative areas of reference;

HAVING CONSIDERED the need to co-ordinate the activities of the signatories and to increase collaboration for the purpose of the protection and urban redevelopment and the landscape and the social-economic valorisation of the involved territories through the promotion of archaeological heritage, as well as immaterial cultural heritage and natural heritage;

HAVING CONSIDERED the need that has emerged to undersign a *Memorandum of Intent* for the purpose of actuating the Management Plan of the site *Italia Langobardorum. Centres of power and culture (568-774)*:

THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS

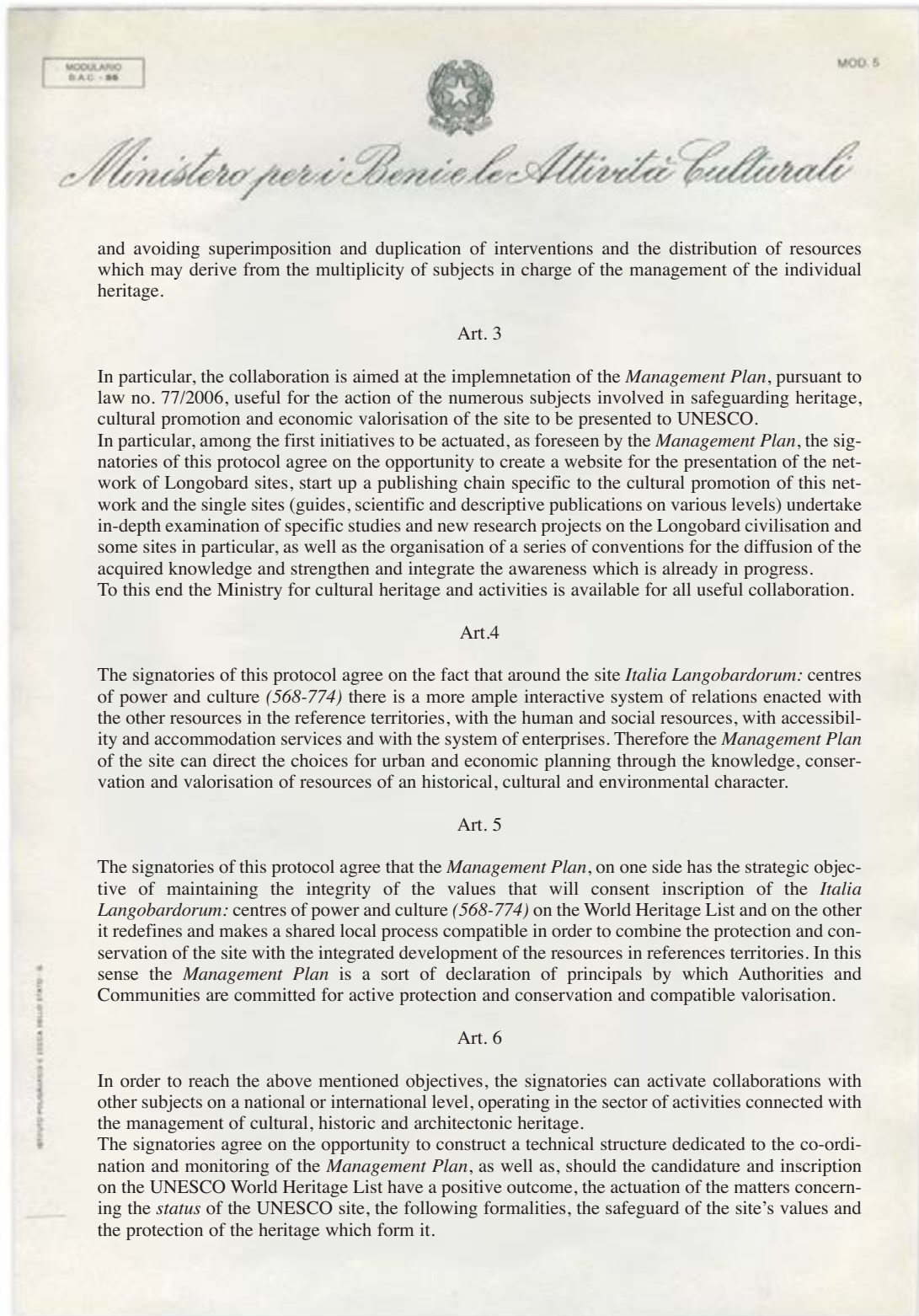
Art. 1

The Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (through UNESCO's World Heritage List Office, the Regional Direction of Lombardy, the Regional Direction of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Regional Direction of Umbria, the Regional Direction of Campania, the Regional Direction of Puglia and competent Superintendencies), the Region of Lombardy, the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Region of Umbria, the Region of Campania, the Region of Puglia, the Provinces of Udine, Brescia, Varese, Perugia, Benevento, Foggia, the Municipalities of Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte Sant' Angelo, the Archdiocese of Spoleto and Norcia, the Archdiocese of Benevento, the Basilica di San Michele Arcangelo, the parish of S. Maria Assunta, Gargano National Park, the Mountain Community Gargano, the Mountain Community of Monti Martani and Serano, the CAB Foundation – Giovanni Folonari Institute of Culture, FAI – the Italian National Trust, CISAM- Italian Centre for Studies on the Early Middle Age and the Centre for Michaelic and Garganic Studies are committed to co-ordinate and collaborate, each for their own competence, for the enhancement of the areas defined in the site for which inscription on UNESCO World Heritage List is requested, as well as urban redevelopment and social-economic enhancement of the territories of reference pertaining to the candidate areas.

Art. 2


The collaboration is aimed at realising, according to the normative instruments in force, maximum subsidiarity among the involved subjects with the objective of obtaining effective co-ordination

MINISTERO PER I BENI E LE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI



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Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

Art. 7

With regard to the actuation of this understanding, the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Regional Direction of Lombardy, the Regional Direction of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Regional Direction of Umbria, the Regional Direction of Campania, the Regional Direction of Puglia and competent Superintendencies), the Region of Lombardy, the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, the Region of Umbria, the Region of Campania, the Region of Puglia, the Provinces of Udine, Brescia, Varese, Perugia, Benevento, Foggia, the Municipalities of Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Gornate Olona, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte Sant' Angelo, the Archdiocese of Spoleto and Norcia, the Archdiocese of Benevento, the Basilica di San Michele Arcangelo, the parish of S. Maria Assunta, Gargano National Park, the Mountain Community Gargano, the Mountain Community of Monti Martani and Serano, the CAB Foundation – Giovanni Folonari Institute of Culture, FAI – the Italian National Trust, CISAM- Italian Centre for Studies on the Early Middle Age and the Centre for Michaelic and Garganic Studies, agree on a common working programme for the implementation of the Management Plan. This understanding will not lead to financial costs charged to the contracting Parties apart from those already foreseen for network activities and those to be agreed upon for the activities of the management structure.

Rome, 9 January 2008


MINISTRY FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ACTIVITIES
THE STATE SECRETARY
(Hon. Danielle Mazzonis)

REGIONAL DIRECTION FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	REGIONAL DIRECTION FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE OF LOMBARDY
REGIONAL DIRECTION FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE OF UMBRIA	REGIONAL DIRECTION FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE OF CAMPANIA
REGIONAL DIRECTION FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE OF PUGLIA	REGION OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
REGION OF LOMBARDY	REGION OF UMBRIA

MINISTERO PER I BENI E LE ATTIVITÀ CULTURALI

MODULANO
S.A.C. - 88

MOD. 5



Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

GARGANO NATIONAL PARK

MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY OF MONTI
MARTANI E DEL SERANO

MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY OF GARGANO

CAB FOUNDATION
GIOVANNI FOLONARI CULTURAL INSTITUTE

FAI – ITALIAN NATIONAL TRUST

CISAM – ITALIAN CENTRE OF STUDIES
ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGE

MICHAELIC AND GARGANIC CENTRE OF STUDIES

ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E EDITORIALE DELLO STATO - 8

INTESA
TRA
SOPRINTENDENZA PER I BENI ARCHITETTONICI, PER IL PAESAGGIO
E PER IL PATRIMONIO STORICO ARTISTICO ED ETNOANTROPOLOGICO
DEL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
SOPRINTENDENZA PER I BENI ARCHEOLOGICI DEL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHIVISTICA PER IL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
COMUNE di CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
PARROCCHIA S. MARIA ASSUNTA di CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

Addì 21 dicembre 2007 in Cividale del Friuli

TRA

- la **SOPRINTENDENZA PER I BENI ARCHITETTONICI, PER IL PAESAGGIO E PER IL PATRIMONIO STORICO ARTISTICO ED ETNOANTROPOLOGICO DEL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA** di seguito denominata "Soprintendenza BAPPSAE", con sede in piazza Libertà 7, Trieste (C.F.80016390322), rappresentata dal Soprintendente Arch. Stefano Rezzi nato a Roma il 28.01.1957 domiciliato per la carica presso la Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici, per il paesaggio e per il patrimonio storico artistico ed etnoantropologico del Friuli Venezia Giulia - piazza Libertà n.7, Trieste

- la **SOPRINTENDENZA PER I BENI ARCHEOLOGICI DEL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA** di seguito denominata "Soprintendenza Archeologica", con sede in Piazza Libertà 7, Trieste (C.F. 90095970324), rappresentata dal Soprintendente *ad interim* Dott.ssa Fulvia Lo Schiavo nata a Roma il 23.01.1946 domiciliata per la carica presso la Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Friuli Venezia Giulia - piazza Libertà n.7, Trieste -

- la **SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHIVISTICA PER IL FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA** di seguito denominata "Soprintendenza Archivistica", con sede in via La Marmora 17, Trieste (C.F. 80018970329), rappresentata dal Soprintendente Dott. Pierpaolo Dorsi nato a Trieste il 18.12.1952 domiciliato per la carica presso la Soprintendenza archivistica per il Friuli Venezia Giulia, via La Marmora 17, Trieste

- il **COMUNE DI CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI**, di seguito denominato "Comune", (C.F. 00512830308), con sede legale in Cividale del Friuli, via Paolino d'Aquileia n. 2, rappresentata dal Sindaco, Dott. Attilio VUGA, nato a CIVIDALE 06.09.1956, domiciliato per la carica presso lo stesso Comune di Cividale del Friuli

- la **PARROCCHIA S. MARIA ASSUNTA** di Cividale del Friuli di seguito denominata "Parrocchia" (CF 80002770305) con sede in vicolo Nicoletti 2, Cividale del Friuli, rappresentata dal Parroco pro-tempore Mons. Guido Genero, nato a S. Vito di Fagagna (UD), il 15.10.1947, domiciliato per la carica presso la stessa Parrocchia di S. Maria Assunta, autorizzato alla stipula del presente atto dalla Commissione Diocesana d'Arte Sacra di Udine

PREMESSO CHE:

- il Comune ha individuato e promosso la candidatura per l'inserimento delle principali testimonianze longobarde presenti nella città nella World Heritage List dell'UNESCO;

SR

Stefano Rezzi

F. Lo Schiavo

Attilio Vuga

- la candidatura UNESCO – elaborata e proposta dall'Amministrazione comunale di Cividale e sostenuta dalle Soprintendenze del FVG – è stata accettata e inserita dal Ministero per i Beni Culturali (MiBAC) nella apposita "tentative list" con il titolo "Italia Langobardorum – Centri di potere e di culto / 568-774" ed è strutturata "a rete" nazionale con il conferimento a Cividale del prestigioso ruolo di capofila nazionale;
- lo stesso MiBAC ha comunicato la intenzione di proporre ufficialmente nel gennaio 2008 all'UNESCO di Parigi la candidatura longobarda "a rete" (che, oltre a Cividale, comprende Brescia, Castelseprio, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte S. Angelo);
- Il ruolo di coordinamento della "rete" nazionale affidato dal MiBAC a Cividale comporta la facoltà di elaborare studi, proposte operative e servizi di rete con ciò contribuendo ad offrire innovative opportunità di tutela, conservazione, riqualificazione e di pubblica fruizione del complessivo Patrimonio storico, artistico-monumentale, archivistico-documentario, bibliografico e paesaggistico di Cividale;
- La candidatura ufficiale prevede la realizzazione di un Dossier Scientifico e di un Piano di Gestione, quest'ultimo introdotto come obbligatorio dall'UNESCO e dal MiBAC dopo il 2002, e di fatto costituente un piano coordinato di sviluppo d'area e di marketing territoriale
- Nel Piano di Gestione di prevedono più strumenti di intervento (Piani della Conoscenza, Tutela, Valorizzazione, Sensibilizzazione, Promozione) ciascuno dei quali deputato a definire un insieme di Obiettivi, Progetti ed Azioni, il cui insieme è comunque finalizzato a riorganizzare, razionalizzare, riqualificare e rendere fruibile in modo sistemico e organico il Patrimonio complessivo di Cividale e del suo Territorio
- La città di Cividale è caratterizzata dalla candidatura alla World Heritage List di un imponente complesso artistico-monumentale dato dall'insieme del Monastero di S. Maria in Valle (Tempietto longobardo e costituendo Museo del Monastero e del Tempietto), dal Duomo con annesso ambito espositivo della Cultura cristiana (Ara di Ratchis e Fonte battesimale di Callisto), dal Palazzo Patriarcale-Palazzo dei Provveditori (sede del Museo Archeologico Nazionale – MAN) e, inserita nella buffer-zone, dalla rinnovata sede museale del Museo di Arte Medioevale e Moderna di Palazzo de' Nordis (di imminente riapertura);
- Nel Piano di Gestione per quanto attiene Cividale sono fissati, relativamente alla valorizzazione e fruibilità del Patrimonio, alcuni obiettivi primari finalizzati alla definizione al più alto livello di qualificazione scientifica di un sistema coordinato di offerta e proposto alla pubblica fruibilità
- I firmatari del presente Accordo quadro considerano questo documento come uno strumento di lavoro utile a rafforzare forme comuni di collaborazione eventualmente anche con soggetti terzi, nazionali ed esteri, che operano con le medesime finalità e offrono delle garanzie di pari dignità scientifica;

Handwritten signature

A. Vuff

SI CONVIENE E SI STIPULA QUANTO SEGUE:

ART. 1 – Le premesse fanno parte integrante della presente Intesa.

ART. 2 – I firmatari della presente Intesa, con il presente atto, instaurano un rapporto ampio di collaborazione volto alla attuazione delle azioni definite nel Piano di Gestione per la candidatura longobarda all'UNESCO e per la elaborazione e/o partecipazione a progetti a breve, medio, lungo termine in esso inseriti e/o di progetti con cui lo stesso PdG potrà essere successivamente arricchito

ART. 3 – In particolare i firmatari della presente Intesa concordano sulla attuazione congiunta e contestuale delle seguenti linee operative:

- o procedere al coordinamento del sistema museale cittadino

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- o specializzare le singole realtà museali riorganizzando la distribuzione dei manufatti
- o procedere a un sistema organico di scambi e di depositi di manufatti e opere per realizzare una condivisa logica espositiva in accordo con le finalità delle singole realtà museali e istituzionali;
- o realizzare e/o partecipare alla realizzazione del "Museo del Monastero e del Tempietto" all'interno del complesso di S. Maria in Valle con il conferimento a questa realtà di manufatti e opere della Collezione del Tempietto e del Monastero presenti presso il MAN e il Museo cristiano.
- o ospitare presso il Monastero di S. Maria in Valle un Laboratorio osteo-archeologico negli spazi e con le modalità e tempi che saranno successivamente definiti
- o dar vita nel complesso di S. Maria in Valle alla costituzione di un Polo storico-archivistico e bibliografico-codicologico in cui far confluire gli elementi, oggi suddivisi dell'antico Archivio Capitolare (oggi depositato presso il MAN e presso l'Archivio del Duomo), dell'Archivio storico del Comune (oggi depositato in parte presso il MAN), dell'Archivio storico dell'Ospedale di Cividale e di altri rilevanti archivi storici pubblici e privati, osservando la direttiva generale di ricongiungere i materiali archivistici prodotti dal medesimo Ente che si trovino collocati ora in sedi diverse
- o rafforzare le specializzazioni del MAN e di Palazzo de' Nordis

ART. 4 - L'Intesa si attuerà mediante:

- a) verifica dei titoli di proprietà dei manufatti e opere di cui al presente accordo
- b) classificazione dei manufatti e delle opere di cui sopra in relazione alla loro destinazione espositiva
- c) definizione della tempistica per lo spostamento dei beni designati nei precedenti punti a) e b) anche in relazione alla disponibilità fisica di luoghi e attrezzature idonee alla custodia

ART. 5 - I firmatari si impegnano ad informarsi, in modo regolare sui programmi delle attività e dei progetti definiti nel PdG

ART. 6 - L'Intesa si rinnoverà tacitamente, salvo disdetta di una delle parti, da comunicare all'altra con preavviso di 30 (trenta) giorni prima della scadenza. In caso di disdetta dovrà comunque essere garantito il completamento delle attività che hanno già avuto inizio.

ART. 7 - Nel caso che le Parti intendano ampliare la portata della presente Intesa ed assumere nuovi e più estesi impegni, rispetto a quanto previsto nel presente documento, ovvero nel caso che intendano estendere l'accordo a soggetti terzi esterni, italiani ed esteri, per il miglior raggiungimento degli scopi in essa descritti, saranno siglati da entrambe le parti degli specifici accordi aggiuntivi.

ART. 8 - Le parti nominano quali referenti per l'attuazione della presente Intesa:

per la Soprintendenza BAPPSAE : Dott. Paolo Casadio
 per la Soprintendenza Archeologica: Dott.ssa Serena Vitri
 per la Soprintendenza Archivistica: Dott.ssa Renata Da Nova
 per il Comune: Dott. Attilio Vuga
 per la Parrocchia: Mons. Guido Genaro

Ciascuna parte potrà, nel corso di vigenza dell'accordo, sostituire il proprio referente, dandone comunicazione scritta all'altro contraente.

A. Vuga
 P. D. M. Genaro

SOPRINTENDENZA B.A.P.P.S.A.E.

il Soprintendente *ad interim*

Dott. Stefano Bezzi

SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHEOLOGICA FVG

il Soprintendente *ad interim*

Dott.ssa Fulvia Lo Schiavo

Fulvia Lo Schiavo

SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHIVISTICA FVG

il Soprintendente

Dott. Pierpaolo Dorsi

Pierpaolo Dorsi

COMUNE DI CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

il Sindaco

Dott. Attilio Vuga

Attilio Vuga

PARROCCHIA S. MARIA ASSUNTA di CIVIDALE del FRIULI

il Parroco

Mons. Guido GENERO

Guido Genero

**AGREEMENT
BETWEEN**

-THE OFFICE OF MONUMENTS AND LANDSCAPE, HISTORIC, ARTISTIC AND ETH-
NOANTHROPOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
-ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OFFICE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
-ARCHIVE HERITAGE OFFICE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA
-MUNICIPALITY of CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
-PARISH of S. MARIA ASSUNTA in CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

,On the 21 December 2007 in Cividale del Friuli

BETWEEN

- the **OFFICE OF MONUMENTS AND LANDSCAPE, HISTORIC, ARTISTIC AND ETH-NOANTHROPOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA** from herein referred to as the “BAPPSAE Office”, with legally registered head office in Piazza Libertà 7, Trieste (Taxpayers’ code n. 80016390322), represented by the Head of Office, Mr. Stefano Rezzi (Architect) born in Rome on 28.01.1957 and domiciled for the purposes of this appointment at the Office of Monuments and Landscape, Historic, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia - piazza Libertà n.7, Trieste

- the **ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OFFICE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA** from herein referred to as the “Archaeological Office”, with legally registered head office in Piazza Libertà 7, Trieste (Taxpayers’ code n. 90095970324), represented by the *ad interim* Head of Office, Dr. Fulvia Lo Schiavo, born in Rome on 23.01.1946 and domiciled for the purposes of this appointment at the Office of Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia - Piazza Libertà n.7, Trieste

- the **ARCHIVE HERITAGE OFFICE OF FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA** from herein referred to as the “Archives Office”, with legally registered head office in Via La Marmora 17, Trieste (Taxpayers’ code n. 80018970329), represented by the Head of Office, Dr. Pierpaolo Dorsi, born in Trieste on 18.12.1952 and domiciled for the purposes of this appointment at the Archives Heritage Office of Friuli Venezia Giulia, Via La Marmora 17, Trieste

- the **MUNICIPALITY OF CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI**, from herein referred to as the “Municipality”, (Taxpayers’ code n. 00512830308), with legally registered head office in Cividale del Friuli, via Paolino d’Aquileia n. 2, represented by the Mayor, Dr. Attilio VUGA, born in CIVIDALE on 06.09.1956 and domiciled for the purposes of this appointment at the above stated Municipality of Cividale del Friuli

- the **PARISH OF S. MARIA ASSUNTA** in Cividale del Friuli, from herein referred to as the “Parish”, (Taxpayers’ code n80002770305) with legally registered head office in vicolo Nicoletti 2, Cividale del Friuli, represented by the *pro-tempore* parish priest, Mons. Guido Genero, born in S.Vito di Fagagna (UD) on 15.10.1947, and domiciled for the purposes of this appointment at the above stated Parish of S. Maria Assunta, authorized to enter into this deed of agreement following resolution of the Diocesan Sacred Art Commission of Udine

WHEREAS:

– the Municipality has identified and promoted the nomination of the main Longobard sites present in the city for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List;

- the UNESCO nomination – drafted and written by the Municipal Administration Offices of Cividale and supported by the Monuments and Fine arts Office of FVG
- has been accepted by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage (MiBAC) and introduced into the appropriate “tentative list” with the title “*Italia Langobardorum – Centres of power and worship / 568-774*” , structured as a national “network” with Cividale being conferred the prestigious role of national leader;
- the above stated Ministry has made public its intention to officially propose the Longobard “network” nomination to UNESCO in Paris, January 2008 (which, in addition to Cividale, also includes Brescia, Castelseprio, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento and Monte S. Angelo);
- the role of co-ordinating this national “network”, which Cividale has been appointed by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, entails its being granted the authority to draw up research projects, operative proposals and network services for the creation of innovative programmes of protection, conservation, upgrading and the public usage of the historic, artistic-monumental, archival-documentary, bibliographic and landscape heritage of Cividale;
- the official nomination entails the drafting of a Scientific Dossier and a Management Plan, the latter having become a compulsory requirement of UNESCO and the Ministry of Cultural Heritage in 2002, constituting a coordinated plan of area development and territorial marketing;
- the Management Plan makes provision for additional management systems (Knowledge, Protection, Optimization, Awareness-Raising and Promotion Plans), each setting out a group of Objectives, Projects and Actions which, taken as a whole, are designed to reorganize, rationalize, upgrade and increase the usability, in a systematic and organic fashion, of the heritage of Cividale and its territory, in its entirety;
- the city of Cividale’s nomination for inscription on the World Heritage List is based on its remarkable artistic-monumental heritage, comprising the Monastery of *S. Maria in Valle* (Tempio Longobardo and Monastery and Temple Museum), the Cathedral and adjoining exhibition area of Christian culture (Altar of Duke Ratchis and the Baptismal Font of Callisto), the Palazzo Patriarcale-Palazzo dei Provveditori (seat of the National Museum of Archaeology – MAN) and, in the buffer-zone, the renowned Museum of Ancient Art, housed in the Palazzo de’ Nordis (soon to be reopened);
- as far as Cividale is concerned and in connection with the optimization and increased usability of heritage properties, the Management Plan sets out a series of primary objectives, drawn up in keeping with the highest scientific standards, for a coordinated system of proposals aimed at improving usability;
- the signatories of this Framework Agreement shall consider it a working document, drawn up to reinforce common forms of collaboration, possibly with national and foreign third parties working for the same purposes and assuring scientific standards of a similar level;

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES ARE AGREED:

ART. 1 – the preambles are an integral part of this Agreement.

ART. 2 – the signatories of this Agreement, with this deed, shall establish a broad relationship of collaboration for the implementation of actions set out under the Management Plan for the Longobard nomination in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the drafting and/or participation in short, medium and long-term programmes included therein and/or programmes which may later be added to the Management Plan.

ART. 3 – in particular, the signatories of this Agreement shall agree on the combined and concomitant implementation of the following operational guidelines:

- to proceed with the coordination of the City’s museums

- to specialize individual museums, reorganizing the distribution of artefacts
- to proceed with the creation of an organic system of exchange and storage for artefacts and works, establishing a shared form of reasoning underpinning all exhibitions, in accordance with the objectives of individual museums;
- to realize and/or participate in the realization of the “**Monastery and Tempietto Museum**” within the complex of S. Maria in Valle, transferring to this new museum artefacts and works from the Tempietto and Monastery Collection currently held at the National Museum of Archaeology and the Christian Museum (*see annexes*);
- to house, within the Monastery of S. Maria in Valle, an Osteo-archaeological Laboratory, within spaces and under conditions yet to be defined;
- to create an historic-archival and bibliographic-codicological centre within the complex of S. Maria in Valle, housing items which are at present located in the ancient Capitulary Archive (currently held at the National Museum of Archaeology and the Cathedral Archives), the Municipal Historic Archive (currently partially held at the National Museum of Archaeology), the Historic Archive of the Cividale Hospital and other relevant historic archives, both public and private, in full observance of the general directive on reuniting archival material belonging to the same Body and currently housed in various locations;
- to reinforce specialization within the National Museum of Archaeology and the Palazzo de' Nordis.

ART. 4 – the Agreement shall be implemented through:

- a) the verification of ownership of artefacts and works stated in this agreement;
- b) the classification of the above stated artefacts and works, in terms of their destination within museum exhibitions;
- c) the definition of time scales for the transferral of property designated in points a) and b) above, also the availability and suitability of both space and facilities for their custody.

ART. 5 – the signatories shall undertake to keep themselves informed, on a regular basis, of the activity programmes and projects laid out in the Management Plan.

ART. 6 – this Agreement shall be renewed by tacit agreement, unless one of the parties should give notice; this shall be sent to the other parties no later than 30 (thirty) days before its expiry. Should notice be given, a guarantee for the completion of activities previously embarked upon shall be provided.

ART. 7 – should the Parties decide to extend the range of this Agreement, assuming new and greater undertakings than those provided for in this document, or should the Agreement be extended to include external, Italian or foreign third parties in order to ensure the more successful achievement of the objectives described herein, the specific additional agreements shall be signed by both parties.

ART. 8 – the following persons, appointed by the parties concerned, shall be responsible for implementing this Agreement, :

For the BAPPSAE Office:...	Dr. Paolo Casadio
For the Archaeological Office:	Dr. Serena Vitri
For the Archives Office:	Dr. Renata Da Nova
For the Municipality	Dr. Attilio Vuga
For the Parish	Mons. Guido Genero

Whilst this Agreement is in force, each party may replace its person responsible, informing the other parties of such changes in writing.

B.A.P.P.S.A.E. OFFICE
Head of Office *ad interim*
Dr. Stefano Rezzi


ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICE FVG
Head of Office
Dr. Fulvia Lo Schiavo

ARCHIVES OFFICE FVG
Head of Office
Dr. Pierpaolo Dorsi


MUNICIPALITY OF CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
The Mayor
Dr. Attilio Vuga

PARISH OF S. MARIA ASSUNTA in CIVIDALE del FRIULI
The parish priest
Mons. Guido GENERO

Provincia di Varese
 PROTOCOLLO GENERALE
 n. 0009255 del 26/01/2005
 Classificazione: 99/99/G 2002/10014



PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA



OGGETTO: Complesso archeologico di Castelseprio – Gestione integrata

...

L'anno duemilaquattro il giorno 13 del mese maggio in Varese, presso la sede della
 Provincia di Varese – Piazza Libert , 1;

PREMESSO CHE:

- ai fini del presente protocollo di intesa si intende per "complesso archeologico di Castelseprio" l'insieme delle tre propriet  destinate alla pubblica fruizione costituite da:
 - a) la propriet  della Provincia di Varese che comprende la Chiesa di Santa Maria Foris Portas, il fabbricato di servizio sito all'imbocco del Castrum e adibito a corpo di guardia ed accoglienza per il pubblico e le aree complementari;
 - b) la propriet  del Ministero per i Beni e le Attivit  Culturali, gestita dalla Soprintendenza Archeologica della Lombardia che comprende il Castrum, le sue pendici e i terreni mediani limitati ad est dalle propriet  del FAI e ad ovest dalle propriet  della Provincia di Varese
 - c) la propriet  del FAI - Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano - che comprende il Monastero di Torba e le sue pertinenze, allocato nella sottostante Valle dell'Olona.
- l'area   stata interessata nel corso degli anni 90 da numerosi interventi di recupero funzionale, restauro architettonico e scavi archeologici svolti da tutti i soggetti soprarichiamati, interventi che hanno certamente contribuito, sia pur in misura non esaustiva, alla complessiva valorizzazione del luogo;
- in considerazione del fatto che l'area archeologica di Castelseprio   un unicum sia dal punto di vista storico architettonico che della complessiva fruizione,   necessario un coordinamento tra i soggetti proprietari sia per quanto attiene le spese in conto capitale (investimenti) sia per le iniziative gestionali, di valorizzazione e promozione;
- "l'art. 111 del Codice dei beni Culturali e del Paesaggio prevede che alle attivit  di valorizzazione dei beni culturali finalizzate all'esercizio delle funzioni ed al perseguimento delle finalit  indicate all'art. 6 del medesimo Codice possano concorrere, operare e partecipare soggetti privati";
- "l'art. 112, co. 4 co. 7 e co. 8 del Codice prevede che al fine di coordinare, armonizzare ed integrare la valorizzazione dei beni del patrimonio culturale di appartenenza pubblica, gli enti pubblici territoriali stipulino accordi su base regionale al fine di definire gli obiettivi e



fissarne i tempi e le modalità di attuazione nonché le adeguate forme di gestione ai sensi del successivo art. 115 del Codice. A tali accordi possono partecipare anche soggetti privati e il contenuto dell'intesa può riguardare beni di proprietà privata. Si prevede espressamente che i soggetti pubblici interessati possono stipulare convenzioni con le associazioni culturali che svolgono attività di promozione e diffusione della conoscenza dei beni culturali"

- le parti prendono atto che il FAI è una fondazione privata, riconosciuta come Persona Giuridica con DPR 941/1975 e con statuto modificato con iscrizione nel Registro Prefettizio di Milano in data 29/5/2002, avente finalità pubbliche, ben descritte nel suo Statuto, mirate a soddisfare bisogni della collettività che svolge attività senza scopi di lucro che possono essere armonizzate e coordinate con quelle dello Stato e degli Enti Locali;

- "che l'art.118 del Codice prevede espressamente che tra i compiti del Ministero e degli Enti territoriali, anche in concorso con soggetti pubblici e privati, rientrano quelli della promozione e sostegno, anche congiunto, di ricerche, studi ed altre attività conoscitive aventi ad oggetto il patrimonio culturale";

- l'art 119 del Testo Unico degli Enti Locali che disciplina i contratti di sponsorizzazione, accordi di collaborazione e convenzioni tra soggetti pubblici o privati diretti a fornire consulenze o servizi aggiuntivi;

TUTTO CIO' PREMESSO

Tra

La Provincia di Varese rappresentata Presidente Sig. Marco Reguzzoni

E

Il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali rappresentato dal Soprintendente Archeologico per la Lombardia Dott. Angelo Maria Ardovino

Il FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano rappresentato dal Direttore Generale Dott. Marco Magnifico

SI CONVIENE E SI STIPULA QUANTO SEGUE

Art. 1) le premesse assertive fanno parte del presente atto:



Art. 2) La Provincia di Varese, il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali e il FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano - si impegnano a redigere entro il 31/12/2004 un complessivo studio di fattibilità che definisca un piano coordinato di interventi per la valorizzazione e la promozione di tutta l'Area Archeologica di Castelseprio da inserire in un accordo di programma quadro;

Art. 3) Tale studio di fattibilità dovrà essere sottoposto alla Commissione Regionale di cui all'art. 144 del DPR 112/98;

Art. 4) Lo studio di fattibilità dovrà contenere tutte le indicazioni in merito ai criteri di recupero e valorizzazione dell'area compreso il piano economico per la gestione integrata e coordinata tra tutti i soggetti proprietari;

Art. 5) Gli Enti sottoscrittori del presente Protocollo di intesa sono concordi nell' affidare al Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali l'incarico di redigere lo studio di fattibilità di cui al precedente Art. 2), ed oneri derivanti, fermo restando la partecipazione e collaborazione in itinere di Provincia di Varese e FAI alla definizione dello studio stesso.

Art.6) Con successivi atti la Provincia di Varese, il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali e il FAI si impegnano a definire compiutamente tutti gli aspetti tecnici, amministrativi ed economici connessi all'obiettivo del recupero, valorizzazione e promozione dell'area archeologica di Castelseprio;

Art. 7) Gli Enti sottoscrittori del presente Protocollo di intesa si impegnano altresì, una volta definito lo studio di fattibilità di cui ai commi precedenti alla verifica della possibilità di accedere a finanziamenti regionali, nazionali ed europei e a mettere in atto tutte le azioni necessarie ad ottenere tali finanziamenti.

Letto, confermato e sottoscritto.

Per la Provincia di Varese

Sig. Marco Reguzzoni

Per il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali

Dott. Angelo Maria Ardovino

Per il FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano

Dott. Marco Magnifico

Province of Varese
GENERAL PROTOCOL
0009255 of 26/01/2005
Classification 99/99/G 2002/10014



PROVINCIA
di VARESE

AGREEMENT

SUBJECT: Archaeological complex of Castelseprio – Integrated Management

In the year 2004, on the 13th day of the month of May in Varese, at the offices of the Province of Varese – Piazza Libertà, 1;

WHEREAS:

– for the purposes of this memorandum of agreement, the meaning of “archaeological complex of Castelseprio” is the whole of the three properties destined to public use constituted by:

- a) the property of the Province of Varese which includes the Church of Santa Maria Foris Portae, the service block located at the entrance of the Castrum and used as a guard-house and reception for the public and the complementary areas;
- b) the property of the Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities, managed by the Archaeological Superintendency of Lombardy which includes the Castrum, its slopes and the median lands limited to the east by the FAI property and to the west by the property of the Province of Varese.
- c) the FAI – the Italian National Trust – property which includes the Monastery of Torba and its pertinences, located in the underlying Valle dell’Olona.

– during the 90s the area was involved in numerous interventions of functional restoration, architectural renovation and archaeological digs carried out by all the subjects named above; interventions which have certainly contributed, even if not exhaustively, to the total valorisation of the place;

– in consideration of the fact that the archaeological area of Castelseprio is unique both from the architectonic historical point of view and that of total use, co-ordination between the owners is necessary both attaining capital expenditure (investments) and for the initiatives regarding management, valorisation and promotion;

– “art.111 of the Code of Cultural assets and Landscape foresees that private subjects may contribute to the activities of valorisation of cultural assets finalised to the operation of functions and continuation of the purposes shown in art.6 of the same Code may compete, operate and participate”

– “art. 112, paragraph 4, paragraph 7 and paragraph 8 of the Code foresees that in order to coordinate, harmonise and integrate the valorisation of the assets of cultural heritage pertaining to the public, the territorial public bodies stipulate agreements on a regional basis in order to define the objectives and



fix the times and methods of actuation as well as the appropriate forms of management pursuant to the subsequent art.115 of the Code. Private subjects can also participate in these agreements and the content of the memorandum can concern assets pertaining to private property. It is expressly foreseen that the public subjects involved can stipulate agreements with the cultural associations which carry out activities of promotion and distribution of the knowledge of cultural assets”.

– the parties acknowledge that FAI is a private foundation, recognised as Legal Person by Presidential Decree 941/1975 and by statute amended with inscription in the Prefectorial Registry of Milan on 29/5/2002 being for public purpose, well described in its Statute, aimed at satisfying the needs of the community which carries out non-profit activities which can be harmonised and co-ordinated with those of the State and Local Bodies;

– that art. 118 of the Code expressly foresees that among the tasks of the Ministry and the territorial Bodies, also with the contribution of public and private subjects, there are those of promotion and support, also combined, of research, studies and other cognitive activities having cultural heritage as subject matter”;

– art. 119 of the Consolidation Act of the Local Bodies which governs sponsorship contracts, collaboration agreements and agreements between public or private subjects directed at supplying consultancy or added services;

NOW, THEREFORE

between

The Province of Varese represented by the President Mr Marco Reguzzoni

AND

The Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities represented by the Archaeological Superintendent for Lombardy Mr Angelo Maria Ardovino

FAI – Italian National Trust represented by the Managing Director Mr Marco Magnifico

THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS

Art. 1) The assertive recitals are part of this act;



Art. 2) The Province of Varese, the Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities and FAI – the Italian National Trust – are committed to drawing up no later than 31/12/2004 a total feasibility study that defines a co-ordinated plan of interventions for the valorisation and promotion of the whole Archaeological Area of Castelseprio to be inserted into a programme framework agreement;

Art. 3) This feasibility study must be submitted to the Regional Commission pursuant to art. 144 of Presidential Decree 112/98;

Art. 4) The feasibility study must contain all the indications regarding criteria of restoration and valorisation of the area including the economic plan for management, integrated and coordinated between the owners;

Art. 5) The Bodies undersignees of this Memorandum of Understanding are in agreement concerning the appointment of the Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities to the task of compiling the feasibility study pursuant to the previous Art. 2) and deriving charges, without prejudice to the ongoing participation and collaboration of the Province of Varese and FAI in the definition of the study.

Art. 6) By the following acts the Province of Varese, the Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities and FAI are committed to fully defining all technical, administrative and economic aspects linked to the objective of restoration, valorisation and promotion of the archaeological area of Castelprio;

Art. 7) The undersigning Bodies of this Memorandum of Understanding are also committed, once the feasibility study pursuant to the previous paragraphs has been defined, to verifying the possibility to access regional, national and European financing and to take all action required in order to obtain the aforesaid financing.

Read, confirmed and undersigned

For the Province of Varese

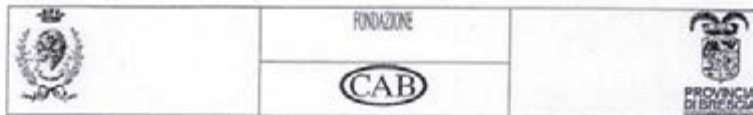
Mr Marco Reguzzoni

For the Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities

Mr Angelo Maria Ardovino

For FAI - Italian National Trust

Mr Marco Magnifico



PROTOCOLLO D'INTESA PROGRAMMATICA

Addì 26 settembre 2008 in Brescia, tra:

Provincia di Brescia, rappresentata dall'arch. Alberto Cavalli, Presidente e dal sig. Riccardo Minini, Assessore alle Attività, Beni culturali e Turismo;

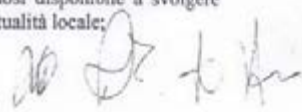
Comune di Brescia, rappresentato dall'avv. Adriano Paroli, Sindaco di Brescia e dall'avv. Andrea Arcai, Assessore alla Cultura e all'Istruzione;

Fondazione Cab, rappresentata dal dott. Alberto Folonari, Presidente e dal dottor Agostino Mantovani segretario;

di seguito, se non indicate singolarmente, definite anche "parti".

Premesso che:

- il territorio bresciano è candidato al riconoscimento mondiale Unesco, quale "patrimonio dell'umanità", relativamente all'area archeologica e monumentale cittadina che si estende dal nucleo capitolino romano fino al complesso monastico di Santa Giulia con la Chiesa di San Salvatore, nell'ambito del progetto a rete denominato "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto", il cui accoglimento è atteso entro il 2009. Di detta struttura a rete fanno parte le realtà di Brescia, Cividale del Friuli, Castelseprio, Benevento, Spoleto e Monte Sant'Angelo (Fg). Che all'articolato progetto partecipano complessivamente: il Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, 5 regioni compresa la Regione Lombardia, 6 province, 8 comuni, 3 diocesi, 3 comunità montane, 1 ente parco, il Fai ed oltre 50 diverse istituzioni;
- nel territorio bresciano sussistono aree di rilevante interesse storico, artistico ed architettonico, con particolare riferimento alla presenza longobarda, le cui principali evidenze riguardano specificatamente il territorio dei comuni di Bornato, Cazzago San Martino, Calvisano, Carpendolo, Chiari, Ghedi, Leno, Manerbio, Montichiari, Poncarale, Remedello, Sirmione e Verolavecchia;
- Brescia si è candidata per ospitare la società di indirizzo di gestione dell'intera Rete di cui al precedente punto a) e che, per funzionare idoneamente, tale società necessita di partnership e competenze adeguate a partire dal proprio contesto istituzionale, socio-economico e culturale territoriale;
- la Fondazione Cab intende sostenere e facilitare, sulla base delle proprie disponibilità, un percorso di crescita e qualificazione del progetto, specie in ambito territoriale Bresciano, che veda partecipi il Comune e la Provincia di Brescia, dichiarandosi disponibile a svolgere eventuali funzioni di supplenza nel coordinamento e per la progettualità locale;

- le intese oggetto del presente protocollo hanno valore di per sé, in virtù dei patrimoni storici ed artistici di matrice longobarda presenti nel territorio bresciano, indipendentemente dall'auspicato esito favorevole della candidatura Unesco.

Tutto ciò premesso, le parti convengono quanto segue:

Art. 1

Le parti si impegnano a coordinarsi ed a collaborare, ciascun soggetto nell'ambito delle proprie competenze, per la valorizzazione delle aree ricadenti nel sito bresciano candidato all'Unesco nonché per la tutela e la riqualificazione urbana e paesaggistica e la valorizzazione socio-economica dei territori di riferimento dell'area candidata, con massima estensione nella città e nel territorio provinciale identificato al punto b) delle premesse al presente accordo.

A tal fine concordano di costituire un Comitato di coordinamento composto da un rappresentante per ciascun soggetto sottoscrittore iniziale e la cui direzione spetterà alla Fondazione Cab; detto comitato opererà in sinergia con la società di gestione dell'intera rete "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto".

Art. 2

L'attività di collaborazione è volta a realizzare, nel contesto degli strumenti normativi vigenti e delle strutture esistenti, la massima sussidiarietà tra i soggetti coinvolti, con l'obiettivo di ottenere un efficace coordinamento e di evitare sovrapposizioni e duplicazioni degli interventi e la dispersione di risorse che potrebbero derivare dalla molteplicità dei soggetti preposti alla gestione dei singoli beni.

Art. 3

L'intesa programmatica, in particolare, si prefigge:

- l'attuazione del Piano di Gestione, specie in ambito territoriale bresciano, della rete "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto", ai sensi della legge n. 77/2006.
- di ottimizzare l'azione dei numerosi soggetti interessati alla salvaguardia del patrimonio ed alla promozione culturale e valorizzazione economica del sito candidato all'UNESCO.
- di attivare un processo di coinvolgimento dei soggetti istituzionali delle aree di rilevante interesse dal punto di vista della presenza longobarda al fine di costituire la "Rete provinciale dei siti longobardi".

In particolare, tra le iniziative da attuare, previste dal Piano di Gestione stesso, i soggetti firmatari del presente protocollo concordano sulla opportunità di contribuire al sito web della rete dei siti longobardi, avviare iniziative socio-economiche, turistiche ed editoriali, di interesse del territorio, compresi i necessari supporti divulgativi e di segnaletica.

Art. 4

I soggetti firmatari del presente protocollo concordano sul fatto che intorno alla rete "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto" si compone un più ampio sistema interattivo di relazioni articolate con le altre risorse dei territori di riferimento, con le risorse umane e sociali, con i servizi di accessibilità ed accoglienza e con il sistema delle imprese. Pertanto il Piano di gestione

del sito potrà orientare le scelte della pianificazione urbanistica ed economica attraverso la conoscenza, la conservazione e la valorizzazione delle risorse di carattere storico, culturale ed ambientale.

Art. 5

I soggetti firmatari del presente protocollo convengono che il Piano di Gestione generale, se da un lato si pone l'obiettivo strategico di mantenere nel tempo l'integrità dei valori che consentiranno l'iscrizione del sito a rete "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto" nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale, dall'altro ridefinisce e rende compatibile un processo locale condiviso, per coniugare la tutela e la conservazione del sito medesimo con lo sviluppo integrato delle risorse del territorio. In tal senso il presente protocollo d'intesa delinea i principi di fondo, per i quali le Parti dovranno impegnarsi ad una tutela attiva, alla conservazione ed alla valorizzazione compatibile, anche mediante un'attiva partecipazione all'interno della costituenda società di gestione dell'intera rete "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto"

Art. 6

Per raggiungere gli obiettivi di cui sopra i soggetti firmatari potranno attivare collaborazioni con altri soggetti, a partire dalla rete "Italia Langobardorum: centri di potere e di culto" ed anche con soggetti terzi nazionali o internazionali, che operano nei settori d'attività connessi con la gestione del patrimonio culturale e storico e architettonico.

Art. 7

Il comitato di coordinamento di cui all'Art. 1 ha il compito di:

- coordinare e monitorare prioritariamente il Piano di gestione, come previsto all'art.1, nonché all'attuazione degli eventuali adempimenti concernenti lo status di sito UNESCO, alla salvaguardia dei valori del sito stesso ed alla protezione dei beni che lo compongono.
- coordinare e monitorare le attività nelle principali aree di interesse storico, artistico ed architettonico con riferimento specifico alla presenza longobarda sul territorio bresciano.

Il Comitato di coordinamento, per lo svolgimento dei suoi compiti, potrà avvalersi di esperti per il supporto tecnico-scientifico.

Art. 8

Per quanto concerne l'attuazione della presente intesa, le parti si impegnano, nell'ambito del Comitato di coordinamento, a concordare un comune programma di lavoro per l'implementazione del Piano di gestione generale e con riferimento specifico al contesto territoriale locale. La presente intesa comporta oneri finanziari che saranno sollecitamente definiti a seguito della specifica del suddetto programma di lavoro.

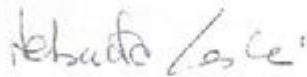
Art. 9

Il presente Protocollo d'Intesa nel rispetto e, fermo restando, quanto previsto all'art.1, è estendibile a tutti i soggetti istituzionali così come individuati in premessa nonché alla Regione Lombardia ed alla Direzione Regionale per i Beni Archeologici. A tal fine i soggetti sottoscrittori del presente

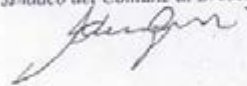
accordo si impegnano ad organizzare un tavolo di confronto con i soggetti istituzionali
summenzionati.

Letto, approvato e sottoscritto oggi.

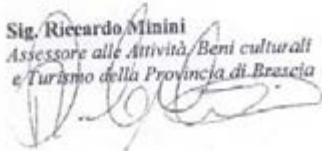
Arch. Alberto Cavalli
Presidente della Provincia di Brescia



Avv. Adriano Paroli
Sindaco del Comune di Brescia



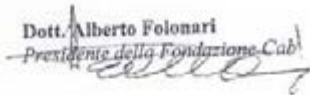
Sig. Riccardo Minini
*Assessore alle Attività/Beni culturali
e Turismo della Provincia di Brescia*



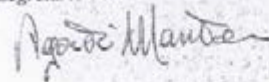
Avv. Andrea Arcari
*Assessore alla Cultura
e all'Istruzione del Comune di Brescia*



Dott. Alberto Folonari
Presidente della Fondazione Cabl



Dott. Agostino Mantovani
Segretario della Fondazione Cabl





AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
- PROVINCE OF BRESCIA
- MUNICIPALITY OF BRESCIA

- CAB FOUNDATION

On 26 September 2008 in Brescia, between:

- Province of Brescia, represented by the President architect Alberto Cavalli and by Mr. Riccardo Minini, Councilor for Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism;
- Municipality of Brescia, represented by Prof. Paolo Corsini, Mayor of Brescia and responsible for Culture and Tourism;
- Cab Foundation, represented by President Alberto Folonari;

hereinafter called “Parties” – unless separately indicated.

Whereas:

- the territory of Brescia applies for Unesco world acknowledgement as “human heritage”, in relation to the archaeological and monumental area of the city which stretches from the Roman area to the monastic complex of Santa Giulia with the Church of San Salvatore, within the network project called “*Italia Longobardorum: centres of power and worship*”. The application is expected to be accepted within 2009. This network is composed by properties in Brescia, Cividale del Friuli, Castelseprio, Benevento, Spoleto and Monte Sant’ Angelo (Foggia). In total, in this structured project participate: the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, 5 Regions including the Region of Lombardy, 6 provinces, 8 municipalities, 3 dioceses, 3 mountain communities, 1 park authority, Fai (Italian Environmental Fund) and more than 50 organizations;
- the territory of Brescia is characterized by areas of considerable historical, artistic and architectural value, with particular reference to Longobard vestiges, which are mainly found in the Municipalities of Bornato, Calvisano, Carpendolo, Chiari, Ghedi, Leno, Manerbio, Montichiari, Poncarale, Remedello, Sirmione and Verolavecchia;
- Brescia offered to host the managing company for the entire Network in compliance with the previous paragraph a) which – in order to work in a proper way – requires partnerships and adequate competences as to the institutional, socio-economic and cultural context of the area;
- Cab Foundation intends to support and facilitate the development of the project – according to its availability – with particular emphasis on the territory of Brescia and with the participation of the Municipality and the Province and is available for temporary replacement for coordination and local planning activities;

- the agreement described in the present memorandum is valid in itself, in virtue of the Longobard historical and artistic heritage present on the territory of Brescia, regardless of the longed-for positive result achieved as candidate for Unesco WHL.

HAVING SAID THAT, THE PARTIES AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The parties undertake to coordinate and cooperate – each subject within its own competences – for the enhancement of the areas belonging to the territory of Brescia, applicant for Unesco, as well as for the protection and the urban and landscape requalification and the socio-economic enhancement of reference territories in the designated area, within the territorial limits listed in paragraph b) of the present agreement.

To this end, they agree to establish a coordination Committee composed by one representative for each initial signatory and which will be managed by Cab Foundation; this committee will operate in cooperation with the managing company of the entire network “*Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and worship*”.

Article 2

Cooperation activities aim at providing maximum subsidiarity among the subjects concerned – in accordance with rules in force and existing structures – with the objective of achieving effective coordination and avoiding overlapping and duplication of intervention and the dispersion of resources which could be caused by the presence of various partners responsible for the management of single properties.

Article 3

The programmatic agreement, in particular, aims at:

- implementing the Management Plan – especially in the territory of Brescia – of the network “*Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and worship*”, pursuant to Law no. 77/2006.
- optimizing the action of the numerous stakeholders as to the protection of the heritage and to cultural promotion and economic enhancement of the site applying for UNESCO.
- activating a process to involve the institutions located in the areas concerned by the presence of Longobards in order to create the “Provincial network of Longobard sites”.

In particular, among the initiatives to be implemented, envisaged by the Management Plan, the signatories to the present memorandum agree on the opportunity to contribute to the website of the network of Longobard sites, to launch socio-economic, tourism, publishing and linked-to-the-territory initiatives and to provide the necessary information and sign support.

Article 4

The signatories to the present memorandum agree that, along with the network “*Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and worship*”, there is a wider interactive system of complex relations involving other resources of the reference territory, human and social resources, accessibility and accommodation services and companies. Therefore, the Management Plan

of the site will be able to orientate urban and economic planning through the knowledge, conservation and enhancement of historical, cultural and environmental resources.

Article 5

The signatories to the present memorandum agree that the general Management Plan, if on one hand aims at strategically preserving the integrity of those values which will allow the inscription of the network "*Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and worship*" in the World Heritage List, on the other, it redefines and enables a shared local process for the combination of protection and conservation of the site with the integrated development of territorial resources. Thus, the present memorandum of understanding defines the guidelines which the Parties will follow for an active protection, conservation and adequate enhancement, also through active participation in the soon-to-be managing company of the entire network "*Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and worship*"

Article 6

In order to achieve the abovementioned objectives, the signatories will be entitled to benefit from the cooperation of other subjects, starting from the network "*Italia Langobardorum: centres of power and worship*" and also of national and international third parties operating the fields related to the management of cultural, historical and architectural heritage.

Article 7

The coordination committee described in Article 1 has the following tasks:

- coordinating and properly monitoring the Management Plan, in accordance with Article 1, as well as complying with the obligations concerning the status of UNESCO site, protecting the values of the site and properties
- coordinating and monitoring the activities in the main areas of historical, artistic and architectural value with specific reference to the Longobard presence on the territory of Brescia.

The coordination committee – in order to fulfil its obligations – will be entitled to benefit from the support of technical- scientific experts.

Article 8

As to the implementation of the present memorandum, the Parties undertake – through the coordination Committee – to agree on a joint working programme for the implementation of the general Management Plan and with specific reference to the local territorial context. The present memorandum of understanding entails financial expenses which will be promptly defined after the abovementioned working programme has been drawn up.

Article 9

The present memorandum of understanding, in compliance with Article 1, can be extended to all the abovementioned institutions, as well as to the Region Lombardy and the Regional Department for Archaeological Heritage. To this end, the signatories to the present

agreement undertake to organize a meeting with the abovementioned institutions within March 2008.

Read, approved and signed today.

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LEGISLATIVE DECREE no. 42 of 22 January 2004

Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage

*Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali
Roma, Giugno 2004*

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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 Cultural Heritage and Activities, 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 consolidated 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 consolidated code of the cultural and landscape heritage, composed of 184 articles and annex A is approved, with the endorsement of the recommending 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 at Rome, 22 January 2004

CIAMPI

BERLUSCONI, *President of the Council of Ministers*
URBANI, *Minister for Cultural Heritage and Activities*
LA LOGGIA, *Minister for Regional Affairs*

APPROVED, Minister of Justice: CASTELLI

FIRST PART
General Provisions

Article 1
Principles

1. In implementation 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 enjoyment and enhancement.
4. Other public bodies shall, in carrying out their activities, ensure the conservation and the public enjoyment of their cultural heritage.
5. Private owners, possessors or holders of property belonging to the cultural heritage must ensure its conservation.
6. The activities concerning the conservation, public enjoyment 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 property and landscape assets.
2. Cultural property 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 civilisation.
3. Landscape assets consist 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 assets identified by law or in accordance with the law.
4. Cultural heritage property belonging to the government shall be designated for public enjoyment, 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 enjoyment.
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 Cultural Heritage and Activities, 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 protection functions provided for by this Code concerning manuscripts, autographs, papers, documents, incunabula, and book collections not belonging to the State and not subject to State protection, as well as books, prints and engravings not belonging to the State, shall be exercised by the Regions.
3. On the basis of specific agreements or arrangements and subject to the prior 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", the

Regions may also exercise the functions of protection on private book collections, as well as geographical maps, musical scores, photographs, films or other audio-visual material, with the relative negatives and matrixes, not belonging to the State.

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 for the protection of landscape assets shall be conferred on the Regions according to the provisions set out in the Third Part of this Code.
7. With regard to the functions referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, the Ministry shall have the power to direct and supervise, and shall have substitutive power in cases of persistent inaction and non-fulfilment of tasks and responsibilities.

Article 6

Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage

1. Enhancement consists in the exercise of the functions and in the regulation of the activities aimed at promoting knowledge of the cultural heritage and at ensuring the best conditions for the utilization and public enjoyment of the same heritage. Enhancement also includes the promotion and the support of conservation work on the cultural heritage.
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, be 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, harmonisation, and integration of the activities for the enhancement of public property.

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 implementation 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 Agreement 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 Property

TITLE I
Protection

Chapter I
Object of Protection

Article 10
Cultural Property

1. Cultural property 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 property 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 book collections of libraries of the State, Regions, other territorial government bodies, as well as any other government body and institute.
3. Cultural property 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) immovable and movable things, to whomsoever they may belong,

- which are of particularly important interest because of their reference to political or military history, to the history of literature, art and culture in general, or as testimony to the identity and history of public, collective or religious institutions;
- e) collections or series of objects, to whomsoever they may belong, which through tradition, renown and particular environmental characteristics are as a whole of exceptional artistic or historical interest.
4. The things indicated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 3, letter a) include:
- a) the things which pertain to palaeontology, prehistory and primitive civilisations;
 - b) things of numismatic interest;
 - 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) types of rural architecture possessing historical or ethno-anthropological interest as testimony to the rural economy tradition.
5. Without prejudice to the provisions of articles 64 and 178, the things indicated in paragraph 1 and paragraph 3, letters a) and e), which are the work of living authors or which were not produced more than fifty years ago, are not subject to this Title.

Article 11
Property Subject to Specific Protection Provisions

1. Without prejudice to the application of article 10, the following shall, whenever the premises and conditions occur, be considered cultural property, insofar as they are the object of specific provisions of this Title:

- a) frescoes, escutcheons, graffiti, plaques, inscriptions, tabernacles and other building ornaments, whether or not they be exhibited to public view, referred to in article 50, paragraph 1;
- b) artists' studios, referred to 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 to in articles 64 and 65;
- e) the works of contemporary architecture of particular artistic value, referred to 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 to in article 65;
- g) means of transport which are more than seventy-five years old, referred to 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 to in article 65;
- i) the vestiges identified by the laws in force pertaining to the protection of the historical heritage of World War I, referred to in article 50, paragraph 2.

Article 12

Verification of Cultural Interest

1. Immovable and movable things indicated in article 10, paragraph 1, which are the work of artists who are no longer living and which were produced more than fifty years ago, shall be subject to the provisions of this Title until such time as the verification referred to in paragraph 2 has been carried out.
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 subjected to verification, the same things shall be excluded from the application of the provisions of this Title.
5. In the case of a negative assessment 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 3 and those referred to in paragraph 4 for which release from public ownership has been ordered may, for the purposes of this Code, be freely alienated.
7. The ascertainment 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 descriptive information sheets for immovable properties belonging to the State which have been assessed positively, along with the measure referred to in paragraph 7, shall be stored in a computerised archive accessible to the Ministry and the State Property Agency, for the purposes of monitoring immovable property assets and planning work according to their respective institutional competences.
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 provisions of article 27, paragraphs 8, 10, 12, 13 and 13-*bis*, of decree law no. 269 of 30 September 2003, converted, with modifications into law no. 326 of 24 November 2003, shall remain in force.

Article 13

Declaration of Cultural Interest

1. The declaration shall ascertain 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 assessment 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 procedure concerns building complexes, the notification shall also be forwarded to the Municipality or Metropolitan Area.
4. Notification shall, as a preventive measure, entail the application of the provisions set out in Chapter II, in Section I of Chapter III, and in Section I of Chapter IV of this Title.
5. The effects indicated in paragraph 4 shall cease upon expiry of the time limit for the declaration procedure, which the Ministry shall establish in accordance with article 2, paragraph 2 of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990.
6. The declaration of cultural interest shall be adopted by the Ministry.

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.

Article 16
Administrative Appeal against Declaration

1. Appeal against the declaration referred to in article 13 may be made to the Ministry, on grounds concerning legitimacy or the merits, within thirty days of the declaration notification.
2. The proposition of appeal shall entail the suspension of the effects of the measure contested. As a precautionary measure, the application of the provisions established under Chapter II, under Section I of Chapter III and under Section I of Chapter 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 end, 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 computerised 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 programmes concerning studies, research and scientific initiatives regarding cataloguing and inventory methodologies.
4. Following the modalities set out in the Ministerial decree referred to 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 shall be gathered into the national catalogue of cultural properties.
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.

Chapter II *Supervision and Inspection*

Article 18
Supervision

1. The supervision of cultural property is the task of the Ministry.
2. The supervision of the things indicated in article 12, paragraph 1, belonging to the State, irrespective of the party holding them in use or having them in their care, shall be carried out directly by the Ministry. For the exercise of supervisory powers over the things indicated in article 12, paragraph 1, belonging to the Regions and to other territorial public bodies, the Ministry shall also proceed by availing itself of forms of agreement and co-ordination with the regions.

Article 19
Inspection

1. The superintendents may at any time proceed to carry out inspections for the purpose of ascertaining the existence and the state of conservation and conditions of custody of the cultural properties, with prior notification of no less than five days, with the exception of cases of extreme urgency.

Chapter III
Protection and Conservation

Section I
Protection Measures

Article 20
Forbidden Actions

1. Cultural properties may not be destroyed, damaged or adapted to uses not compatible with their historic or artistic character or of such kind as to prejudice their conservation.
2. The archives cannot be dismembered.

Article 21
Actions subject to authorisation

1. The following actions are subject to the authorisation of the Ministry:
 - a) the demolition of things constituting cultural property, even with subsequent reconstitution;

- b) the removal of cultural properties, even when temporary, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3;
 - c) the dismemberment of collections and series;
 - d) the discarding of documents in the public archives and in private archives for which a declaration under article 13 has been issued;
 - e) the transfer to other corporate entities of organised sets of documentation belonging to public archives, as well as of archives belonging to private persons.
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 removal of current archives of the State and of government bodies and institutions shall not be subject to authorisation.
 4. In cases other than those set out in the above paragraphs, the execution of work of any kind on cultural properties is subject to authorisation by the superintendent.
 5. The authorisation shall be granted on the basis of the project drawing or, when sufficient, on the basis of the technical description of the work presented by the applicant, and may contain prescriptions.

Article 22

Authorisation Procedure for Construction

1. In cases other than those set out in articles 25 and 26, the authorisation 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 Superintendency.
2. Whenever the Superintendency requests clarification or additional elements for assessment, the time limit indicated in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the requested documentation is received.
3. In cases where the Superintendency proceeds to carry out verifications of a technical nature, having notified the applicant in advance, the time limit indicated in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the results of the official verification are acquired and in any case for not more than thirty days.
4. When the time limit established in paragraphs 2 and 3 has elapsed with no response, the applicant may enjoin the administration to take action. The request for authorisation shall be deemed granted should the administration fail to take action within thirty days following receipt of the enjoinder.

Article 23
Simplified Building Permit Procedures

1. When works authorised 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 end, the interested party shall forward the acquired authorisation, along with the related project design, to the Municipality when the declaration is made.

Article 24
Work 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 authorisation necessary under article 21 may be expressed within agreements between the Ministry and the government body concerned.

Article 25
Conference of Services

1. In procedures related to projects and works affecting cultural properties, in which a conference of services is used, the authorisation necessary under article 21 shall be issued during the conference session by the competent organ of the Ministry with a reasoned declaration, shall be recorded in the minutes of the conference and shall include any prescriptions established for the realisation of the project.
2. Should the Ministerial organ express justified dissent, the acting administration may request the President of the Council of Ministers to rule on the conclusion of the proceeding, following deliberation of the Council of Ministers.
3. The recipient 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 authorisation 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 authorisation 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 Superintendency be immediately notified. The project design of the definitive work must be forwarded to the Superintendency in due time for the necessary authorisation.

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 authorisation.
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 cases of public works carried out in areas of archaeological interest, even when assessment referred to in article 12, paragraph 2 has not been carried out, or the declaration referred to in article 13 has not been issued, the superintendent may request that preventive archaeological sample analysis be carried out on the aforesaid areas at the expense of the principal commissioning the public work.

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. The criteria and quality control levels to be met by the teaching of restoration are defined by the Minister's decree pursuant to article 17, paragraph 3, of law no. 400 of 1988 in accord with the Minister of

Education, Universities and Research, and with prior consultation of the State-Regions Conference.

9. Instruction in restoration is provided by schools of higher education and training established under article 9 of legislative decree no. 368 of 20 October 1998, as well as by the centres referred to in paragraph 11 and other public and private bodies accredited by the State. The Minister's decree adopted in accordance with article 17, paragraph 3 of law no. 400 of 1988 in accord with the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, and with prior consultation of the State-Regions Conference, identifies the procedures for accreditation, the minimum requirements for the organisation and functioning of the educational bodies referred to in the present paragraph, the procedures for the supervision of teaching activities and of the final examination, which must include the participation of at least one Ministry representative, as well as the characteristics of the teaching staff.
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 arrangements or agreements, the Ministry and the Regions, with the participation of universities and other public and private entities as well, may together establish centres, which may also be of an inter-regional nature, and which are endowed with corporate personality and entrusted with activities in research, experimentation, study, documentation and execution of conservation and restoration work on cultural property, of particular complexity. Schools of superior training for the teaching of restoration may likewise be established within these centres, under paragraph 9.

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 bodies indicated in paragraph 1 and private non-profit associations shall, with the exception of current archives, collocate the cultural properties in their possession in the place of their destination and in the manner indicated by the superintendent.
3. Private proprietors, possessors or holders of cultural properties must ensure the conservation of the aforesaid properties.
4. The bodies indicated in paragraph 1 must conserve and organise their archives in their entirety, and compile an inventory of their historical archives, consisting of documents relating to matters concluded over

forty years ago. Proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right, of private archives for which a declaration has been issued under article 13 are subject to the same obligation.

Article 31

Voluntary Conservation Work

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 authorised under article 21.
2. In issuing the authorisation, 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.

Article 32

Obligatory Conservation Work

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 plan presented shall be approved by the superintendent with any prescriptions that may be deemed necessary and a time limit shall be fixed for the start of work. For immovable property, the plan presented shall be forwarded by the superintendent to the Municipality or to the Metropolitan Area, which may express a reasoned opinion within thirty days of receipt of notification.

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 Work

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 enjoyment 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 for mortgages granted by credit institutions to proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right of immovable cultural properties, for carrying out authorised conservation works.
2. The funding is granted in the maximum amount corresponding to the interest calculated at an annual rate of six percentage points on the capital disbursed as mortgage.
3. The funding is disbursed directly to the credit institution following procedures to be established by agreement.
4. Funding under paragraph 1 may also be granted for conservation work on works of contemporary architecture for which the superintendent has, at the request of the owner, acknowledged particular artistic value.

Article 38

Opening to the Public of Buildings That Have Undergone Conservation Work

1. Buildings that have been restored or on which other conservation measures have been carried out with the State participating in the expenses in whole or in part, or for which interest subsidies have been granted, shall be made accessible to the public according to procedures established, for each individual case, by special arrangements or agreements to be stipulated between the Ministry and the individual

proprietors upon the assumption of the burden of expenses under article 34 or upon granting of funding under article 35.

2. The arrangements and agreements shall establish the time limits for the obligation to open to the public, taking into consideration the type of work done, the artistic and historical value of the buildings and of the cultural property contained therein. Arrangements and agreements shall be forwarded, by the superintendent, to the Municipality or the Metropolitan Area in which the buildings are located.

Article 39

Conservation Work on State Property

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. Except in cases where a different agreement has been stipulated, the planning and execution of the measures referred to in paragraph 1, relative to immovable property, shall be taken on by the aforesaid administration or entity, with the Ministry retaining competence for issuing the authorisation for the project and for supervising the work.
3. For the execution of work referred to in paragraph 1, relative to immovable property, the Ministry shall forward the plan and notify start of work to the Municipality or Metropolitan Area.

Article 40

Conservation Work 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 Documents Kept by State Administrations with

the State Archives

1. The judicial and administrative organs of the State shall deposit with the Central Archive of the State and with 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 prior to the last one hundred-year period.
2. The superintendent of the Central Archive of the State and the directors of the State Archives may accept the deposits of more recent documents when there is danger of dispersal or damage.
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. Commissions, which are to include representatives of the Ministry and the Ministry of Internal Affairs as members, shall be established within the organs indicated in paragraph 1, with the tasks of supervising the proper keeping of current and deposited archives, of collaborating in the definition of criteria for the organisation, management and conservation of documents, of proposing the discarding of documents referred to in paragraph 3, of managing the deposits provided for in paragraph 1, and of identifying documents of a confidential nature. The composition and functioning of the Commissions shall be regulated by a decree adopted by the Minister for Cultural Heritage and Activities in agreement with the Minister of Internal Affairs, under article 17, paragraph 3 of law no. 400 of 23 August 1988. Discarding shall be authorised by the Ministry.
6. The provisions of the present article shall not apply to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, nor shall they apply to the General Staff of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force as concerns documentation of a military and operational nature.

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.

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.

Article 44
Gratuitous Loan and Deposit of Cultural Property

1. The directors of archives and of institutions which administer or have on deposit artistic, archaeological, bibliographical and scientific collections may, with the prior consent of the competent Ministerial organ, receive movable cultural property from private owners on gratuitous loan for the purpose of permitting its enjoyment by the public, when property of particular importance or which represents a significant addition to public collections is concerned, and on condition that the conservation of the aforesaid property in public institutions does not prove to be particularly onerous.
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 prior 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 shall be protected by suitable insurance coverage at the expense of the Ministry.
5. The directors may, with the prior consent of the competent Ministerial organ, also receive on deposit cultural properties belonging to government bodies. The costs of conservation and custody referred specifically to the deposited properties are borne by the depositing body.

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 recipients 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 complexes of buildings, notification shall also be sent to the Municipality or the Metropolitan Area.
4. As a precautionary measure, notification shall entail 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 indicated in paragraph 4 shall cease upon expiry of the term of the relative proceeding, established by the Ministry under article 2, paragraph 2 of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990.

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 entail the suspension of the effects of the provision contested.

Article 48

Authorisation for Exhibits and Expositions

1. The loan of the following for exhibits and expositions is subject to authorisation:
 - 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 authorisation 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 prior to the start of the event and shall indicate the party responsible for the safekeeping of the works on loan.
3. The authorisation shall be issued taking into consideration the conservation exigencies of the properties and also, for those belonging to the State, the exigencies of public enjoyment; 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 authorisation shall be established by ministerial decree.
4. The granting of authorisation 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 prior 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 utilisation 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 Bills and Hoardings

1. It is forbidden to place or affix hoardings or other means of advertising on buildings or in areas protected as cultural property. The superintendent may nevertheless authorise placement or posting when no harm ensues to the appearance, decorous aspect or public enjoyment of the said buildings or areas. The authorisation shall be forwarded to the Municipality for the purposes of any authorising provision to be granted under its competence.
2. It shall be forbidden to place hoardings or other means of advertising along roads located within or near the properties indicated in paragraph 1, unless authorisation is granted in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding road traffic and advertising in the streets and on vehicles, with the prior 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 enjoyment 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, authorise 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 to order and carry out, without the authorisation of the superintendent, the detachment of frescoes, escutcheons, graffiti, tablets, inscriptions, tabernacles and other ornaments, whether or not they be displayed to public view.
2. It is forbidden to order and carry out, without the authorisation 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 the like, 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

1. With the resolutions provided for in the laws on the reform of the regulations pertaining to the commercial sector, the Municipalities shall, with prior consultation of the superintendent, identify the public areas having archaeological, historical, artistic and environmental value in which commercial activity is to be forbidden or subject to particular conditions.

Chapter IV
Circulation Within the National Territory

Section I
Alienation and Other Means of Transferral

Article 53
State Cultural Property

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 properties of the State cultural heritage may not be transferred, nor may they be the object of rights in favour of third parties, except in the ways set out in this Code.

Article 54
Non-alienable Properties

1. The following cultural properties belonging to the State cannot be alienated:
 - a) buildings and areas of archaeological interest;
 - b) buildings recognised as national monuments by measures having the force of law;
 - c) the collections of museums, picture galleries, art galleries and libraries;
 - d) archives.
2. The following cannot equally be alienated:
 - a) immovable and movable things belonging to subjects indicated in article 10, paragraph 1, which are the work of non-living artists and whose production goes back more than fifty years, until release from State ownership occurred, if necessary, following the verification procedures set out in article 12;
 - b) movable things which are the work of living artists or whose production does not go back more than fifty years, if these are included in collections belonging to the bodies indicated in article 53;
 - c) single documents belonging to the bodies referred to in article 53, as well as the archives and single documents of government bodies and institutions other than those indicated in the aforesaid article 53;
 - d) immovable things belonging to the bodies indicated in article 53 which have been declared to be of particularly important interest, testifying to the identity and history of public, collective or religious institutions as set out in article 10, paragraph 3, letter d).
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.

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. Immovable cultural properties which are part of the State's cultural property and which are not included among those listed in article 54, paragraphs 1 and 2, cannot be alienated without the authorisation of the Ministry.
2. The authorisation referred to in paragraph 1 may be granted under the following conditions:
 - a) alienation must ensure the protection and enhancement of the properties, and in any case must not hinder public enjoyment;
 - b) the authorisation provision must indicate designated uses that are compatible with the historical and artistic nature of the buildings and
must be such that no harm is done to their conservation.
3. The authorisation to alienate entails the release from State ownership of the cultural properties to which it refers. These properties remain subject to protection under article 12, paragraph 7.

Article 56

Other Types of Alienation Subject to Authorisation

1. The following are also subject to authorisation 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 properties belonging to government bodies other than those indicated in letter a) or to private non-profit associations, with the exception of the things and properties indicated in article 54, paragraph 2, letters a) and c).
2. Authorisation is also required in cases of partial sale of collections or series
of objects and of book collections by bodies and associations indicated
in
in paragraph 1, letter b).
3. The provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall also apply to the constitution
of mortgages and pledges and to legal transactions which may entail
the transfer of the cultural properties indicated therein.

4. The deeds which entail the transfer of cultural properties to the State, including transfers in payment of taxes owed, shall not be subject to authorisation.

Article 57

Regulations for Authorisation to Alienate

1. The application for authorisation to alienate shall be submitted by the body to which the properties belong and shall be accompanied by the indication of the current designated use and the programme of necessary conservation measures.
2. With regard to the properties indicated in article 55, paragraph 1, the authorisation may be issued by the Ministry at the recommendation of the Superintendency, after consultation with the Region and, through the Region, with other interested territorial government bodies, under the conditions established in paragraph 2 of the aforesaid article 55. The prescriptions and the conditions contained in the authorisation provision shall be included in the deed of transfer.
3. The alienated property may not undergo work of any kind unless the relative project has had prior authorisation under article 21, paragraph 4.
4. With regard to the properties indicated in article 56, paragraph 1, letter *a*), and the properties of the government bodies and institutions indicated in article 56, paragraph 1, letter *b*) and paragraph 2, authorisation may be granted when the same properties bear no interest for public collections and alienation does not seriously harm their conservation or impair public enjoyment.
5. With regard to the properties indicated in article 56, paragraph 1, letter *b*) and paragraph 2, belonging to private non-profit organisations, authorisation may be granted when no serious harm ensues from the transfer to the conservation or the public enjoyment of the aforesaid properties.

Article 58

Authorisation to Exchange

1. The Ministry may authorise 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 patrimony or an enrichment of public collections ensues from the exchange.

Article 59
Declaration of Transfer

1. Deeds which transfer, in whole or in part, by whatever legal right, property or the possession of cultural properties shall be reported to the Ministry.
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) by the heir or the legatee, in the case of succession because of death. For the heir, the time limit begins with the acceptance of the inheritance or with the presentation of the declaration to the competent tax offices; for the legatee the time limit begins with the opening of the will, except in the case of renunciation under the provisions of the civil code.
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, the Region or another interested territorial government body, shall have the power to purchase by pre-emption cultural properties alienated for a money consideration at the price established in the deed of transfer.
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 territorial government bodies shall, within thirty days of the declaration, present a recommendation for pre-emption to the Ministry, accompanied by the resolution of the competent organ which shall order the necessary financial coverage for the costs, to be provided for in the budget of the body concerned.
3. When the Ministry does not wish to exercise its right of pre-emption, it shall notify the interested body within forty days of receipt of declaration. The aforesaid body shall take on the relative expenses, adopt the pre-emption provision and notify the alienor and the purchaser within and not beyond seventy days of the aforesaid declaration. Ownership of the property shall be transferred to the body which has exercised right of pre-emption, from the last notification date.
4. In the cases referred to in article 61, paragraph 2, the time limits indicated in paragraph 2 and in the first and second sentences of paragraph 3 are respectively, ninety, one hundred and twenty, and eighty days from the late declaration or from the date of the acquisition of the elements constituting the same declaration.

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 authority for public safety authorised, under the laws pertaining to the matter, to receive preventive declaration of commercial trade in antique or used objects, shall forward to the

- superintendent and to the Region a copy of the aforesaid declaration, presented by the dealer in the things included in the categories indicated in letter A of Annex A of the present legislative decree.
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 superintendent shall verify the fulfilment of the obligation indicated in the second sentence of paragraph 2 by means of periodical inspections, which may also be carried out by officers delegated for the purpose by him/her. The verification shall be carried out by officers of the Region in cases where protection under article 5, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 is exercised. The inspection report shall be notified to the concerned party and to the local public safety authorities.
 4. Dealers in documents, the owners of auction houses, as well as public officials charged with the sale of real estate must forward to the superintendent the list of documents of historical interest offered for sale. Private owners, possessors or holders by whatever legal right of archives who purchase documents having the aforementioned interest, shall be subject to the same obligation within ninety days of acquisition. The superintendent may start the procedure referred to in article 13 within ninety days of notification.
 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. Whosoever conducts activities of sale to the public, of exposition for commercial purposes or of mediation for the purpose of selling works of painting, sculpture, graphic art or of antique objects or objects of historical or archaeological interest, or whosoever in any case habitually sells the aforesaid works or objects, must provide the buyer with documentation certifying authenticity, or at least probable attribution, and provenance; or, lacking such, declaration must be provided containing all the information available with regard to the authenticity of the work or object or to its probable attribution and provenance, according to the procedures provided for by the legislative and

regulatory provisions pertaining to administrative documentation. Such a declaration, where the nature of the work or the object permits, shall be affixed upon a photographic copy of the same.

Chapter 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 authorisation according to the procedures established in the present

Section

and in Section II of this Chapter:

- 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)*, to whomsoever they may belong:

4. The exit of the things referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, letter *d*) is not subject to authorisation. 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 authorised 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 authorised to exit temporarily when:
 - a*) these constitute the private furniture of Italian citizens who, in diplomatic and consular seats, European Union institutions or international organisations, 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 décor 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 implementation of cultural accords with foreign museum institutions under reciprocity agreements, for the duration established in the same accords, which may nevertheless not exceed four years.

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 authorisation except when a declaration has been made for them under article 13.

Article 68

Certificate of Free Circulation

1. Whosoever wishes to definitively remove the things and properties indicated in article 65, paragraph 3, from the territory of the Republic, must make a declaration to that effect and present them to the competent export office, indicating at the same time the market value for each item, in order to obtain the certificate of free circulation.
2. Within three days of presentation of the things or properties, the export office shall notify the competent offices of the Ministry, which within the following ten days shall furnish it with any useful cognitive element with regard to the objects presented for definitive exit.
3. Having ascertained the fairness of the indicated value, the export office shall, with a reasoned decision, which may also be based on information received, issue or deny the certificate of free circulation, notifying the party concerned within forty days of the presentation of the thing or property.
4. In assessing granting or denial of the certificate of free circulation the export offices shall abide by the general guidelines established by Ministry, after consultation with the competent advisory body.
5. The certificate of free circulation is valid for a three-year period and shall be issued in three original copies, one of which shall be filed in the official documents archive; the second shall be consigned to the party concerned and must accompany the circulation of the object; the third shall be forwarded to the Ministry for the formation of the official certificates register.
6. Denial shall entail the start of declaration proceedings, under article 14. To this purpose, contemporaneously with denial, the elements indicated in article 14, paragraph 2, shall be communicated to the party concerned and the things or properties shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the aforesaid article.
7. For the things or properties belonging to bodies subject to Regional supervision, the export office shall consult the Region, whose opinion shall be delivered within the peremptory term of thirty days from the date of receipt of the request and, when the aforesaid opinion is negative, it shall be 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 merits.
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. The declaration proceedings shall be suspended from the date of presentation of administrative appeal and until the expiry of the term indicated in paragraph 2, but the properties shall remain subject to the provisions indicated in article 14, paragraph 4.
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 time limit indicated in article 68, paragraph 3, the export office may recommend to the Ministry the compulsory purchase of the thing or the property for which the certificate of free circulation has been requested, contemporaneously notifying the Region and the party concerned, to whom it shall moreover declare that the object subject to the purchase recommendation shall remain in the custody of the aforesaid office until the conclusion of the relative procedure. In such case, the time limit for issuing the certificate is extended to sixty days.
2. The Ministry shall have the option to purchase the thing or property for the value indicated in the declaration. The purchase provision shall be notified to the party concerned within the peremptory term of ninety days from the declaration. Until such time as notification of the purchase provision occurs, the party concerned may decide against the exit of the object and take action to withdraw the same.
3. Should the Ministry not wish to proceed to purchase, it shall, within sixty days of the declaration, notify the Region in whose territory the recommending export office is located. The Region shall have the option to purchase the thing or the property in accordance with the provisions of article 62, paragraphs 2 and 3, pertaining to the financial coverage of the costs and the assumption of the relative promise to purchase. The relative provision shall be notified to the party concerned within the peremptory term of ninety days from the declaration.

Article 71
Certificate of Temporary Circulation

1. Whosoever 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. When the thing or property presented for temporary exit possesses the interest required under article 10, the elements indicated in article 14, paragraph 2 shall be communicated to the party concerned, contemporaneously with the positive or negative decision, for the purposes of the start of declaration proceedings, and the object shall be subject to the measures set out in article 14, paragraph 4.
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 authorisation 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 application. 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 organisations, 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 shipment 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 declaring that shipment and importation have occurred shall be issued on the basis of documentation suitable for identifying the thing or the property and for proving provenance from the territory of the Member State or third Country from which the thing or property has been respectively shipped or imported.
3. The certificates declaring that shipment 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 shipped or imported.

Section II
Exportation from European Union Territory

Article 73
Denominations

1. In the present Section and in section III of this Chapter 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 Properties from the European Union

1. The exportation outside European Union territory of the cultural properties indicated in Annex A of this Code is governed by the EEC Regulation and the present article.
2. The export licence provided for in article 2 of the EEC Regulation shall be issued by the export office contemporaneously with the certificate of free circulation, or not more than thirty months from the granting of the latter on the part of the same office. The licence shall be valid for six months.
3. In the case of temporary exportation of a property listed in Annex A of this Code, the export office shall issue the temporary export licence under the conditions and according to the modalities established in articles 66, 67 and 71.
4. The provisions of Section I of this Chapter shall not apply to cultural properties which have entered State territory with an export licence which has been issued by another European Union Member State in accordance with article 2 of the EEC Regulation, for the duration of the validity of the same licence.
5. For the purposes of the EEC Regulation, the Ministry's export offices shall be the authority responsible for granting export licences for cultural properties. The Ministry shall compile and keep the list of export licences granted, notifying the Commission of the European Communities of any changes within two months of their occurrence.

Section III

Restitution of Cultural Properties Illegally Taken out of the Territory of a Member State of the European Union

Article 75

Restitution

1. Cultural properties illegally taken out of the territory of a European Union Member State after 31 December 1992 shall be returned in accordance with the provisions of the present section.

2. Cultural properties are deemed to be those properties which, even after their exit from the territory of the requesting State, are defined, on the basis of the laws in force therein, as belonging to the national cultural heritage, in accordance with article 30 of the Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, substituted by article 6 of the Treaty of Amsterdam, and by the relative laws and regulations of ratification and execution.
3. Restitution is admissible for the properties included in one of the following categories:
 - a) properties indicated in Annex A;
 - b) properties which are part of public collections inventoried in museums, archives and collections of books for conservation. Public collections are defined as the collections owned by the State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies and any other public body and institution, as well as collections which are significantly financed by the State, the Regions or the other territorial government bodies;
 - c) properties included in ecclesiastical inventories.
4. The exit of cultural properties shall be deemed illegal when aforesaid exit occurs in violation of the EEC Regulation or of the legislation of the requesting State on the protection of the national cultural heritage, or when the property has not been returned upon expiry of the temporary exit or export term.
5. The exit of properties for which temporary exit or export has been authorised shall be deemed illegal when the prescriptions established under the provision set out in article 71, paragraph 2 have been violated.
6. Restitution shall be admissible if the conditions indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5 subsist when the application is brought forward.

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. There is no time limit for action for restitution for the properties indicated in article 75, paragraph 3, letters *b)* and *c)*.

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 procès verbal 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 procès verbal.

3. The procès verbal 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 implementation 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 enjoyment 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 implementation 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 implementation of this Chapter as well as the implementation 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

Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Properties

1. The restitution of cultural properties indicated in the annex to the UNIDROIT Convention on the international return of stolen or illegally exported cultural properties is governed by the provisions of the aforesaid Convention and the related laws of ratification and enforcement.

Chapter 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. Whosoever fortuitously discovers immovable or movable things indicated in article 10 shall report the discovery to the superintendent or mayor or to the public security authorities within twenty-four hours and shall provide for the temporary conservation of the things, leaving them in the condition and place in which they were found.
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 Things Found

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 assets, 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 concessionaire of the search activities, pursuant to article 89;
 - 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" annexed to the UNESCO Convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, adopted in Paris on November 2, 2001.

Chapter 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 enjoyment of the aforesaid properties.
2. The Ministry may, upon request, authorise 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. Buildings and areas may be expropriated for reasons of public use when this is necessary for insulating or restoring monuments, for ensuring natural light or perspective, for protecting or improving their decorous aspect or increasing public enjoyment, or for facilitating access to them.

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
Enjoyment and Enhancement

Chapter I
Enjoyment 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 organised 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 enjoyment 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

Enjoyment of Publicly Owned Institutions and Places of Culture

1. The State, the Regions, other territorial government bodies and any other public body and institution shall ensure the enjoyment 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 enjoyment 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 enjoyment 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 implementation of the institutional purposes to which the aforesaid properties are designated.
4. For the purposes of co-ordinating, harmonising and increasing enjoyment 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 enjoyment 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 enjoyment and enhancement of the properties located therein.

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;

Article 106
Individual Use of Cultural Property

1. The Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies may grant the use of cultural properties - committed to their care - to individual applicants, for purposes which are compatible with their original cultural designation.
2. For properties which are committed to the care of the Ministry, the superintendent shall establish the fee to be paid and adopt the relative procedures.

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. The reproduction of cultural properties is generally forbidden when it consists in producing casts from the originals of works of sculpture or of works in relief in general, regardless of the material from which such works are made. Casts from already existing copies of the originals are ordinarily permitted, with the authorisation of the superintendent. The procedures for reproducing casts are regulated by ministerial decree.

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 taking into account:
 - 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 relevant code.

Article 110

Cash Receipts 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 tickets for admission to institutions and sites belonging to or committed to the care of the State are designated for the realisation of works for the safety and conservation of the aforesaid sites, pursuant to article 29, as well as to the expropriation and purchase of cultural properties, which may also be carried out by means of the exercise of pre-emption.
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 patrimony.

Chapter 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 organisation 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 Publicly Owned Cultural Property

1. The State, the Regions and other territorial government bodies shall ensure the enhancement of the property held in institutions and in the places indicated in article 101, in observance of the fundamental principles established by this Code.

2. In observance of the principles referred to in paragraph 1, regional legislation shall govern the enhancement of properties held in institutions and places of culture not belonging to the State or of those for which the State has transferred use on the basis of the laws in force.
3. The enhancement of publicly owned cultural properties outside the institutions and places referred to in paragraph 1 shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Title, be ensured compatibly with the institutional uses for which the said properties have been designated.
4. For the purposes of co-ordinating, harmonising and supplementing enhancement activities for properties forming the cultural heritage belonging to the government, the State shall, through the Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, stipulate agreements on a regional basis, in order to define objectives and establish the timetable and modalities for achieving them. Suitable forms of management, pursuant to article 115, shall be identified through the same agreements.
5. When, within the fixed term, the agreements indicated in paragraph 4 have not been reached among the competent organs, their definition shall be referred back to joint decision of the Ministry, the president of the Region, the president of the Province and the mayors of the Municipalities concerned. Where there is no agreement, each government body must guarantee the enhancement of the properties under its jurisdiction.
6. The State, through the Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies may, within a Unified Conference, define the general guidelines and procedures for harmonising the agreements indicated in paragraph 4 throughout the national territory.
7. Private persons may also participate in the agreements indicated in paragraph 4, and, with the consent of the interested parties, the same agreements may pertain to privately-owned properties.
8. Interested public bodies may also enter into special agreements with cultural or volunteer associations which carry out activities of promotion and dissemination aimed at knowledge of cultural property.

Article 113

Enhancement of Privately Owned Cultural Property

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

Enhancement Quality Control

1. The Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, with the possible participation of universities, shall establish standard levels of quality for enhancement, which shall be revised periodically.
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

1. Enhancement of cultural property undertaken by private initiative are managed directly or indirectly.
2. Direct management is carried out by means of organisational structures within the administrations, which are endowed with suitable scientific, organisational, financial and accounting autonomy, and provided with proper technical staff.
3. Indirect management is carried out by:
 - a) direct assignment of such management to institutions, foundations, associations, consortiums, corporations or other entities, which to a prevalent extent are incorporated by the public administration to which the property pertains or in which the said administration holds a major interest;
 - b) concession to a third party, on the basis of criteria indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5.
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. Other territorial government bodies ordinarily resort to indirect management as referred to in paragraph 3, letter *a*) except where, because of the limited extent or of the type of enhancement activity, direct management proves to be economically advantageous or more suitable.
7. By means of prior 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 assets 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

1. Cultural properties which have been conferred or granted in use under article 115, paragraphs 9 and 10, shall remain to all effects subject to their own legal regulations. The functions of protection shall be exercised by the Ministry, which may also provide for protection at the request of or with regard to the parties on which use of the same properties have been conferred or to which they have been granted.

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 organisation 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 dissemination 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

Dissemination of Knowledge about the Cultural Heritage in the Schools

1. The Ministry, the Ministry for Education, Universities and Research, the Regions and other interested territorial government bodies may conclude agreements to spread knowledge of the cultural heritage and promote its enjoyment on the part of students.
2. On the basis of the agreements provided for in paragraph 1, the directors of the institutions and the places of culture referred to in article 101 may, with schools of every type and level belonging to the national educational system, enter into special agreements for the development of didactic programmes, the preparation of audio-visual material and aids, as well as for the education and training of teachers. The programmes, materials and teaching aids shall take into account the specific nature of the applicant school and any particular needs resulting from the presence of disabled students.

Article 120

Sponsorship of Cultural Property

1. Sponsorship of cultural property is defined as any form of contribution in goods or services on the part of private subjects to the planning or carrying out of initiatives of the Ministry, the Regions and other territorial government bodies, or of private subjects, in the field of protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage, with the aim of promoting the name, brand, image, activity or the product of the aforesaid subjects.
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.

Chapter 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.
2. Prior to the expiry of the time limitations indicated in paragraph 1, the documents shall remain accessible in accordance with the regulations on access to administrative documents. The petition for access is dealt with by the administration which held the document before its filing or deposit.
3. Also subject to the provisions of paragraph 1 are privately-owned archives and documents deposited in the archives of the State or in the historical archives of public bodies, or in the same archives which have been donated or sold or left as inheritance or bequest. Depositors and those who donate or sell or leave as inheritance or make a bequest of the documents may also establish a condition of non-consultation of all or part of the documents of the last seventy-year period. Such limitation, like the general limitation established in paragraph 1, does not apply to the depositors, donators, sellers and any other person they designate; nor does the said limitation apply to assignees of the

depositors, donators and sellers, when documents related to property are concerned, in which they have an interest by right of purchase.

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 authorise 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. Authorisation is granted, under equal conditions, to each applicant.
2. The documents for which consultation is authorised under paragraph 1 shall maintain their confidential nature and may not be disseminated.
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 ascertainment 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 good 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 scholar.
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 Served Under Prior 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. Notifications served in accordance with articles 2, 3, 5 and 21 of law no. 1089 of 1 June 1939 and the declarations adopted and notified under article 36 of decree no. 1409 of the President of the Republic of 30 September 1963 and under articles 6, 7, 8 and 49 of legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999, shall also remain in effect.
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 Provisions

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

Prior 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 Assets

TITLE I
Protection and Enhancement

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 131
Safeguarding of Landscape Values

1. For the purposes of this Code, the term landscape is defined as an integral part of the territory whose characteristics are derived from nature, the history of humanity or from their reciprocal inter-relationships.
2. The protection and enhancement of the landscape shall safeguard the values which it expresses in terms of perceptible identifying manifestations.

Article 132
Co-operation Between Public Administrations

1. Public administrations shall co-operate in the definitions of guidelines and criteria related to activities of protection, planning, reclamation, upgrading and enhancement of the landscape and the management of related works.
2. The guidelines and criteria shall also pursue the aims of safeguarding and re-integrating the values of the landscape environment, with a view to sustainable development as well.
3. For the purpose of disseminating and increasing knowledge about the landscape, the public administrations shall carry out training and educational activities.
4. The Ministry and the Regions shall define the policies for the protection and enhancement of the landscape, also taking into account studies, analyses and proposals made by the National Observatory for Landscape Quality, established by ministerial decree, as well as those made by Observatories established in each Region for the same purpose.

Article 133
International Agreements

1. The activities carried out for the protection and enhancement of the landscape environment shall conform to the obligations and principles of co-operation between States deriving from international agreements.

Article 134
Landscape Assets

1. Landscape assets include the following:
 - a) the immovable properties and areas indicated in article 136, identified under articles 138 to 141;
 - b) the areas indicated in article 142;
 - c) the immovable properties and areas in any case subjected to protection by landscape plans provided for in articles 143 and 156.

Article 135
Landscape Planning

1. The Regions shall ensure that the landscape is suitably protected and enhanced. To this purpose, they shall subject the territory to suitable zoning laws, by approving landscape plans or urban land plans with specific consideration for landscape values, concerning the entire regional territory, both of which shall hereinafter referred to "landscape plans".
2. With particular reference to the assets indicated in article 134, the landscape plan shall define transformations which are compatible with landscape values, initiatives for the reclamation and upgrading of immovable properties and of areas subjected to protection, as well as measures for the enhancement of the landscape, in relation to prospects for sustainable development as well.

Chapter II
Identification of Landscape Assets

Article 136
Buildings and Areas of Notable Public Interest

1. The following are subject to the provisions of this Title by virtue of their notable public interest:
 - a) immovable things of outstanding natural beauty or geological singularity;

- b) the villas, gardens and parks not protected by the provisions of the Second Part of this Code, which stand out for their uncommon beauty;
- c) complexes of immovable things which constitute a characteristic aspect having aesthetic and traditional value;
- d) beautiful views considered to be of picturesque quality as well as vantage points and belvederes which are accessible to the public and from which the spectacle of those beauties may be enjoyed;

Article 137
Provincial Commissions

1. A Commission with the task of making proposals for the declaration of notable public interest for the immovable property indicated in letters a) and b) and the areas indicated in letters a) and d) of article 136, shall be established for each Province by a Regional measure.
2. The Regional director, the superintendent for architectonic property and the landscape and the superintendent for archaeological property with competence for each area shall, by right, serve on the Commission. The remaining members, who are not to exceed six, shall be appointed by the Region among individuals with particular professional expertise and experience in the protection of the landscape. The Commission shall hear the opinion of the mayors of the interested Municipalities and may consult experts.

Article 138
Recommendation for Declaration of Notable Public Interest

1. On the initiative of the Regional director, of the Region or of other interested territorial government bodies, the Commission indicated in article 137 shall acquire necessary information through the superintendent and Regional and Provincial offices, assess the existence of notable public interest in the immovable properties and areas indicated in article 136, and recommend declaration of notable public interest. The recommendation shall include the grounds for the aforesaid declaration with reference to the historical, cultural, natural, morphological and aesthetic characteristics belonging to the immovable properties and areas which have identifying significance and value for the territory in which they are located and which are perceived as such by the population. The recommendation shall contain the prescriptions, measures and criteria for management indicated in article 143, paragraph 3.
2. The recommendations for declaration of notable public interest are aimed at establishing specific regulations for protection and

enhancement, which would be more responsive to the peculiar elements and the value of the specific landscape contexts and would be an integral part of the regulations provided for in the landscape plan.

Article 139

Participation in the Procedures for the Declaration of Notable Public Interest

1. The recommendation of the Commission for the declaration of notable public interest of immovable properties and areas, accompanied by the relative planimetric drawings drawn in a scale suitable to their identification, shall appear for ninety days on the municipal notice board and be deposited for public consultation with the offices of the Municipalities concerned.
2. Notice of the recommendation and its relative publication on the municipal notice board shall be published without delay in at least two dailies of wide circulation in the area concerned, as well as in a daily newspaper with nation-wide circulation and, where these have been established, on the Web-sites of the Region and of other territorial government bodies in whose jurisdiction the immovable properties or the areas to be subjected to protection are located.
3. Within the sixty days following publication of the Commission's recommendation on the municipal notice board, the Municipalities, the Metropolitan areas, the Provinces, associations for the common public interest identified under article 13 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986 and any other interested parties may present their observations to the Regions, which shall likewise have the power to order a public enquiry.
4. Following fulfilment of the measures referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, the Region shall, for the immovable properties indicated in letters *a)* and *b)* of article 136, notify the start of the declaration procedure to the proprietor, possessor or holder of the property, and to the Metropolitan Area or Municipality concerned.
5. The notification referred to in paragraph 4 shall include the elements identifying the immovable property, including cadastral elements, as well as the indication of the consequent obligations to be taken on by the proprietor, possessor or holder.
6. Within sixty days of the date of receipt of the notification referred to in paragraph 4, the proprietor, possessor or holder of the immovable property may present observations to the Region.

Article 140

Declaration of Notable Public Interest and Relative Cognitive Measures

1. On the basis of the recommendation of the Commission and having examined the observations and taken into account the result of any

- public enquiry, the Region shall emanate the provision of declaration of notable public interest of the immovable properties indicated in letters *a)* and *b)* and of the areas indicated in letters *c)* and *d)* of article 136.
2. The provision of declaration of notable public interest of the immovable properties indicated in letters *a)* and *b)* of article 136 shall likewise be notified to the proprietor, possessor or holder, deposited in the Municipality, and recorded in the land registers by the Region.
 3. The provisions of declaration of notable public interest are published in the *Official Gazette* of the Italian Republic and in the Official Bulletin of the Region.
 4. A copy of the *Official Gazette* shall be displayed on the notice board of all the Municipalities concerned for the period of ninety days. A copy of the declaration and the relative planimetric drawings shall be deposited for public consultation with the offices of the Municipalities concerned.

Article 141 *Ministerial Measures*

1. When the Commission fails to carry out its assessments within the term of sixty days from the request made under article 138, or when the Regional provision of declaration of notable public interest is not in any case emanated within the period of one year from the aforesaid request, the Regional director may request the Ministry to proceed instead.
2. Having received a copy of any documentation which may have been acquired by the provincial Commission, the competent Ministerial organ shall carry out the preliminary investigation for the purpose of formulating the recommendation for the declaration of notable public interest.
3. The Ministry shall forward the recommendation to the Municipalities concerned so that they may fulfil the obligation set out in article 139, paragraph 1, and it shall directly fulfil the obligations indicated in article 139, paragraphs 2, 4 and 5.
4. The Ministry shall assess the observations presented under article 139, paragraphs 3 and 6, and shall make provision by decree. The decree of declaration of notable public interest shall be notified, deposited, registered and published in the forms provided for by article 140, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.
5. The provisions set out in the preceding paragraphs shall also apply to recommendations for the integration of existing provisions for declaration of notable public interest, with reference to the contents indicated in article 143, paragraph 3, letters *e)* and *f)*.

Article 142
Areas Protected by Law

1. Until the landscape plan is approved under article 156, the following are in any case subject to the provisions of this Title by virtue of their landscape interest:
 - a) coastal territories including a swath of land to a depth of 300 metres from the waterline, and also land elevated over the sea;
 - b) territories conterminous with lakes, including a swath of land to a depth of 300 metres from the waterline and also land elevated over the lakes;
 - c) the rivers, streams and water courses indicated in the lists provided for in the consolidated law on provisions for waters and electric power plants, approved with royal decree no. 1775 of 11 December 1933, and the relative banks or base foundations of embankments for a swath of 150 metres each;
 - d) mountains for the part exceeding 1,600 metres above sea level as regards the Alpine chain and 1,200 metres above sea level as regards the Apennines and the islands;
 - e) glaciers and glacial cirques;
 - f) parks and national or regional reserves as well as the external protection areas of the parks;
 - g) territories covered with forests or woods, even if marked and damaged by fire, and areas subject to reforestation constraints, as defined by article 2, paragraphs 2 and 6, of legislative decree no. 227 of 18 May 2001;
 - h) areas assigned to agricultural universities and zones designated for civic uses;
 - i) marshlands included in the list provided for by decree no. 448 of the President of the Republic of 13 March 1976;
 - j) volcanoes;
 - k) zones of archaeological interest identified at the time this Code comes into force.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to areas which on 6 September 1985 were:
 - a) defined in urban planning instruments as zones A and B;
 - b) defined in the urban planning instruments under ministerial order no. 1444 of 2 April 1968, with reference to only the parts included in the multiyear implementation programmes, as zones other than those indicated in letter a) and, in municipalities without such instruments, as zones situated in the built-up centres whose perimeters were fixed pursuant to article 18 of law no. 865 of 22 October 1971.
3. The provisions of paragraph 1 do not apply to places listed therein under letter c) which, in whole or in part, can be considered irrelevant for landscape purposes, and which as such have been entered in a

special list compiled and made public by the Region concerned. The Ministry may, with a measure adopted under the procedures provided for by article 141, nevertheless confirm the landscape importance of the aforementioned assets.

4. The regulations deriving from the actions and measures indicated in article 157 shall in any case remain in force.

Chapter III *Landscape Planning*

Article 143 *Landscape Plan*

1. On the basis of natural and historical characteristics and in relation to the level of relevance and integrity of the landscape values, the plan shall organise the territory into homogenous areas, from those of high landscape value to those which have been significantly compromised or degraded.
2. The plan shall assign corresponding objectives regarding landscape environment values to each area in function of the different levels of landscape values recognised. In particular, landscape quality objectives provide for:
 - a) the maintenance of the characteristics, constituting elements and morphologies, also taking into account architectonic typologies, as well as construction materials and techniques;
 - b) the preparation of lines of urban and construction development that are compatible with the different value levels recognised and which are such that they do not diminish the landscape value of the territory, with particular attention to the safeguarding of sites included in UNESCO's world heritage list, and of agricultural areas;
 - c) the reclamation and upgrading of the buildings and areas subject to protection which have been compromised or degraded, with the aim of recovering pre-existing values or of creating new landscape values which are consistent with and integral to the previous ones.
3. The landscape plan shall contain descriptive and prescriptive content and include recommendations and proposals. Its development shall include the following phases:
 - a) a survey of the entire land area, through the analysis of its historical, natural and aesthetic characteristics and their inter-relationship, and the consequent definition of the landscape values to be protected, reclaimed, upgraded and enhanced;
 - b) analysis of the dynamics of land transformation through the identification of risk factors and elements of landscape

- vulnerability, comparison with other land programming and planning and protection actions;
- c) identification of landscape areas and the relative aims of landscape quality;
 - d) definition of general and operative prescriptions for protection and use of the land included in the defined areas;
 - e) definition of measures for the conservation of the distinctive features of areas protected by law and, where necessary, definition of management criteria and work for landscape enhancement to be carried out on buildings and areas declared to be of notable public interest;
 - f) identification of work to be carried out for the reclamation and upgrading of areas that have been significantly compromised or degraded;
 - g) identification of the measures necessary to ensure that work changing the aspect of the territory be harmonised with the landscape context, with actions and investments for the sustainable development of the areas concerned being under the obligation to refer to the aforesaid measures;
 - h) identification, under article 134, letter c), of any categories of buildings or areas, different to those indicated in articles 136 and 142, to be subjected to specific safeguarding and use measures.
4. The landscape plan shall, in relation to the different typologies of projects and works transforming the territory, distinctly identify the areas in which such works and projects are permitted on the basis of verification of the compliance with the prescriptions, measures and management criteria established in the landscape plan under paragraph 3, letters d), e), f) and g), and those for which the landscape plan also defines binding parameters for the specific provisions to be introduced into land planning instruments when harmonisation and adjustment is effected under article 145.
5. The plan may likewise identify:
- a) the areas, protected under article 142, in which the realisation of projects and works permitted, in consideration of the level of excellence of the landscape values or the advisability of assessing impact on the planning scale, in any case requires the prior granting of the authorisation referred to in articles 146, 147 and 159;
 - b) the areas, to which actions and measures emanated under articles 138, 140, 141 and 157 do not pertain, and in which, instead, projects and works may be carried out on the basis of verification of conformity with the provisions of the landscape plan and of the urban planning instrument, carried out during the building permit procedure and with the modalities set out by the relative regulations, and which do not require the authorisation referred to in articles 146, 147 and 159:

- c) the areas which have been significantly compromised or degraded in which reclamation and upgrading work does not require the authorisation referred to in articles 146, 147 and 159.
6. The entry into force of the provisions set out in paragraph 5, letter *b*), shall be made conditional on the approval of the urban planning instruments adjusted to the landscape plan under article 145. The aforesaid authorisation shall entail the modification of the effects deriving from the provisions referred to in articles 157, 140 and 141, and from the inclusion of the area in the categories listed in article 142.
 7. The plan may make the entry into force of the provisions permitting works and projects under paragraph 5, letter *b*), conditional on the positive outcome of a period of monitoring which verifies effective conformity with the provisions in force pertaining to the transformations of the territory carried out.
 8. The plan in any case provides that in the areas referred to in article 5, letter *b*), sample checks be carried out on the work done and that ascertainment of a significant level of violation of the provisions in force shall determine the re-introduction of the obligation of authorisation referred to in articles 146, 147 and 159, with regard to the municipalities in which violations have been ascertained.
 9. The landscape plan shall also identify priority for projects for the conservation, reclamation, upgrading, enhancement and management of the regional landscape indicating the instruments to be used, including incentive measures.
 10. The Regions, the Ministry and the Ministry of the Environment and Land Protection may enter into agreements for the joint development of landscape plans. The agreement shall establish the time limit within which the joint plan will be developed, as well as the time limit within which the Region shall approve the plan. When the joint development of the plan is not followed by a Regional provision, the plan shall be approved in its stead by Minister's decree, after consultation with the Minister of the Environment and Land Protection.
 11. The agreement referred to in paragraph 10 shall likewise establish premises, procedures, and a timetable for the periodical revision of the plan, with particular reference to supervening provisions emanated under articles 140 and 141.
 12. When the agreement referred to in paragraph 10 is not entered into, or when it is not followed by the joint development of the plan, the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall not apply.

Article 144

Advertising and Participation

1. The procedures for the approval of landscape plans shall ensure concerted government action, participation of interested parties and of associations created for the protection of common public interests,

identified under article 13 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986, and a wide variety of forms of advertising.

2. When from the application of article 143, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 a modification of the effects of the actions and provisions referred to in articles 157, 140 and 141 ensues, the coming into force of the relative provisions of the landscape plan is conditional on the fulfilment of the forms of advertising indicated in article 140, paragraphs 3 and 4.

Article 145

Co-ordination of Landscape Planning with other Planning Instruments

1. Pursuant to article 52 of legislative decree no. 112 of 31 March 1998, the Ministry shall identify the fundamental lines for the organisation of the national territory as regards the protection of the landscape, with the aim of defining planning direction.
2. Landscape plans provide for measures of co-ordination with land and sector planning instruments, and with national and regional economic development instruments.
3. The provisions of the landscape plans referred to in articles 143 and 156 are compulsory for the urban planning instruments of the Municipalities, Metropolitan areas and the Provinces, have immediate prevalence over any non-conforming provisions contained in urban planning instruments, establish safeguarding regulations which may be applied until urban planning instruments conform, and are likewise binding for sector intervention. As regards protection of the environment, the provisions of landscape plans shall in any case prevail over the provisions contained in planning instruments.
4. Within the time-limit established in the landscape plan and in any case not more than two years after its approval, the Municipalities, Metropolitan Areas, Provinces and managing bodies of protected natural areas shall conform and adjust land and urban planning instruments to the provisions of the landscape plans, introducing, when necessary, additional conforming provisions which, in light of the specific characteristics of the territory, will prove useful in best ensuring protection of the landscape values identified in the plans. The limitations to property ensuing from such provisions shall not be eligible for indemnity.
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.

Supervision and Management of Properties Subject to Protection

Article 146 *Authorisation*

1. The proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right of immovable property and areas to which pertain the actions and measures listed in article 157, or the recommendation formulated pursuant to articles 138 and 141, or which are protected under article 142, or subject to protection by the provisions of the landscape plans, may not destroy them, or introduce modifications which may harm the landscape values which are to be protected.
2. In order to obtain preventive authorisation, the proprietors, possessors or holders by whatever legal right of the properties indicated in paragraph 1, shall be obliged to submit the plans of the works they intend to carry out, accompanied by the required documentation, to the Region or the local body to which the Region has delegated the relative competence.
3. Within six months of the coming into force of the present legislative decree, the documentation necessary for the verification of the compatibility of the proposed works with landscape values shall be defined by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, in agreement with the State-Regions Conference.
4. The application for authorisation of work shall indicate the current state of the property concerned, the elements of existing landscape values, the impact of the proposed changes on the landscape and the mitigating and compensatory elements necessary.
5. In examining the request for authorisation, the competent administration shall verify the conformity of the work with the prescriptions contained in the landscape plans and shall ascertain:
 - a) compatibility with respect to the landscape values recognised in the constraint order;
 - b) congruity with the management criteria of the building or area;
 - c) consistency with the objectives of landscape quality.
6. Having ascertained landscape compatibility of the work and acquired the opinion of the Commission for the Landscape, the administration shall, within the term of forty days from receipt of the application, forward the recommendation for authorisation, accompanied by the project plan and the relative documentation, to the competent Superintendency, notifying the parties concerned. This latter notification shall constitute notification of the start of the relative procedure, pursuant to and for the purposes of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990. Should the administration verify that the documentation attached does not correspond to the documentation requested in paragraph 3, it shall ask for the necessary additional documentation; in such case, the aforementioned term is suspended from the date of the request until receipt of the documentation. Should the administration

- deem it necessary to acquire documentation additional to that established in paragraph 3, or to carry out ascertainment, the term shall be suspended, once only, from the date of request until receipt of the documentation, or from the date of notification of the necessity of ascertainment to the date of carrying out the same, for a period which in any case may not exceed thirty days.
7. The Superintendency shall communicate its opinion within the peremptory term of sixty days from receipt of the recommendation referred to in paragraph 6. Should the term expire without receipt of the above communication, the administration shall in any case rule with regard to the request for authorisation.
 8. Authorisation shall be issued or denied by the competent administration within the term of twenty days from receipt of the superintendent's opinion and shall constitute a distinct action and the premise for concession or other titles legitimising the construction work. Work may not start if authorisation has not been issued.
 9. Should the term referred to in paragraph 8 expire without a decision being taken, power is granted to the parties concerned to request authorisation from the Region, which may also respond through an commissioner appointed for the purpose within the term of sixty days from the date of receipt of the request. Should it be deemed necessary to acquire additional documentation or to carry out ascertainment, the term shall be suspended once only until the date of receipt of the requested documentation or until the date on which ascertainment is carried out. In cases where the Region has not delegated competence to local bodies to issue landscape authorisation, the request for authorisation shall be made instead to the competent Superintendency.
 10. Landscape authorisation:
 - a) becomes efficacious after twenty days have elapsed from its emanation;
 - b) shall be forwarded without delay to the Superintendency which had given its opinion during the procedure, and, along with the opinion, to the Region and the Province and, where these exist, to the mountain community and to the park authority in whose territory the building or area under a constraint order is located;
 - c) may not be issued under any curative statute subsequently to the completion, even if partial, of the works.
 11. Landscape authorisation may be challenged with appeal to the Regional administrative court or with extraordinary appeal to the President of the Republic by the environmental associations created to protect common public interests identified under article 13 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986 and by any other public or private entity which has an interest in doing so. A ruling with regard to the appeal shall be issued, even if after its presentation or during the appeal process, the party appealing declares that it withdraws appeal or that it no longer has an interest in it. The decisions and orders issued by the Regional administrative tribunal may be challenged by any party having the right

to appeal against a landscape authorisation, even if that party did not lodge the appeal in the first instance.

12. In every Municipality, a list shall be established in which the date of issue of each landscape authorisation is indicated, with a brief description of the relative property in question and indication of whether it was issued contrary to the opinion of the superintendent. The list shall be updated at least every seven days and may be freely consulted. A copy of the list shall be forwarded on a quarterly basis to the Region and the Superintendency, for the purpose of exercising the functions of supervision pursuant to article 155.
13. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall also apply to the instances concerning mining activities of search and extraction.
14. The provisions of this article do not apply to authorisation for farming activities in quarries and peat bogs. For such activities the powers of the Ministry of the Environment and Land Protection shall remain in effect pursuant to the laws pertaining to such matters, which shall be exercised taking into account the assessment expressed by the competent Superintendency as regards landscape profiles.

Article 147

Authorisation for Works To Be Carried Out by State Administrations

1. When the request for authorisation provided for under article 146 concerns works to be carried out by State administrations, including service accommodation for military personnel, the authorisation shall be issued following a conference of services pursuant to articles 14 ff., of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990 and subsequent modifications and additions.
2. For work projects which are in any case subject to environmental impact assessment pursuant to article 6 of law no. 349 of 8 July 1986 and which are to be carried out by State administrations, the authorisation prescribed by paragraph 1 shall be issued according to the procedures established in article 26.
3. The modalities for the joint and preventive assessment of the works of national defence which affect buildings and areas subject to landscape protection shall be identified within six months from the date on which this Code comes into force, by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, upon recommendation of the Ministry and in agreement with the Ministry of Defence and the other State administrations concerned.

Article 148

Landscape Commission

1. Within one year of the coming into force of this Code, the Regions shall take action to establish the Commission for the Landscape within the local bodies to which competence for landscape authorisation has been delegated.
2. The Commission shall be composed of individuals with particular and qualified experience in the protection of the landscape.
3. The Commission shall express an obligatory opinion with regard to the granting of authorisations provided for under articles 146, 147 and 159.
4. The Regions and the Ministry may enter into agreements which establish the modalities of participation of the Ministry in the activities of the Commission for the Landscape. In such case, the opinion referred to in article 146, paragraph 7, shall be expressed in that session according to the modalities established in the agreement, with the application of the provisions of article 146, paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 remaining in effect.

Article 149

Works Not Subject to Authorisation

1. Without prejudice to the application of article 143, paragraph 5, letter *b*) and of article 156, paragraph 4, the authorisation prescribed by article 146, article 147 and article 156 is in any case not required in relation to:
 - a*) works for ordinary and extraordinary maintenance, of consolidation and of restoration for purposes of conservation which do not alter the condition of the sites and the exterior appearance of the buildings;
 - b*) works related to the exercise of agricultural, forestry and pastoral activities which do not involve the permanent alteration of the condition of the sites with building structures and other civil works, and on condition that these are works and activities which do not alter the hydro-geological system of the territory.
 - c*) the cutting of the vegetation cover, and for works of forestation, reforestation, reclamation, fire prevention and conservation to be carried out in the woods and forests indicated in article 142, paragraph 1, letter *g*), on condition that these are provided for and authorised by the laws pertaining to the matter.

Article 150

Interdiction and Suspension of Works

1. Independently of the publication on the municipal notice board provided for by articles 139 and 141, of the notification prescribed by article 139, paragraph 4, the Region or Ministry shall have the power to:
 - a) interdict the execution of works without authorisation or which in any case are capable of harming the property;
 - b) order the suspension of works begun, even when the interdiction established in letter a) has not been applied.
2. The interdiction or suspension of work on buildings or areas which have not yet been declared to be of notable public interest shall cease to have efficacy if within the term of ninety days the recommendation of the Commission referred to in article 138 or the recommendations of the Ministerial organ provided for under article 141 have not been published on the municipal notice board, or if the notification provided for under article 139, paragraph 4 has not been received by the parties concerned.
3. The provision for interdiction or suspension of works impinging on a landscape property for which landscape planning foresees reclamation or upgrading measures ceases to have efficacy if within the term of ninety days the Region has not informed the parties concerned of the prescriptions to be observed in the execution of the works in order not to compromise planning implementation.
4. The provisions indicated in the preceding paragraphs shall also be notified to the Municipality concerned.

Article 151

Reimbursement of Expenses following Suspension of Works

1. For works on environmental assets which have not previously been the object of the provisions referred to in articles 138 and 141, or which have not previously been declared to be of notable public interest, and suspension of which has been ordered without the preventive interdiction order referred to in article 150, paragraph 1, the party concerned may obtain the reimbursement of expenses incurred until notification of suspension. The works already carried out shall be demolished at the expense of the authority which ordered the suspension.

Article 152

Works Subject to Particular Prescriptions

1. In the case of opening up of roads and quarries and in the case of conduits for industrial plants and of pilings within and in view of the areas indicated at letters c) and d) of article 136, or in proximity to the buildings indicated in letter a) and b) of the same article, the Region shall have the power to prescribe distances, measures and variations to

the work projects in the process of being carried out, which, taking into due account the economic utility of the works already completed, shall serve to prevent harm to the properties protected by this Title. The Ministry shall have the same power, which it shall exercise after prior consultation with the Region.

Article 153

Advertising Hoardings

1. Within and in the proximity of the landscape assets indicated in article 134, it is forbidden to collocate hoardings and other advertising means without prior authorisation by the competent administration identified by the Region.
2. Along the roads located within and in proximity of the assets indicated in paragraph 1, it is forbidden to collocate hoardings or other advertising means, except with the authorisation issued pursuant to article 23, paragraph 4, of legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992 and subsequent modifications, with the prior favourable opinion of the competent administration identified by the Region regarding the compatibility of the collocation or of the type of advertising means with the landscape values of the buildings and areas subject to protection.

Article 154

Colour of Building Facades

1. The competent administration identified by the Region may order that, in the areas contemplated in letters *c)* and *d)* of article 136, the facades of the buildings whose colour jars with the beauty of the whole be given a different colour which is more in harmony with that beauty.
2. The provision of paragraph 1 shall not apply to buildings referred to in article 10, paragraph 3, letters *a)* and *d)*, declared under article 13.
3. For buildings which fall within the areas of archaeological interest listed in article 136, letter *c)* or in article 139, paragraph 1, letter *m)*, the administration shall as a precautionary measure consult the competent Superintendencies.
4. In case of non-fulfilment on the part of proprietors, possessors or holders of the buildings, the administration shall proceed to ex officio execution.

Article 155
Supervision

1. The functions of supervision of landscape assets protected by this Title are to be exercised by the Ministry and the Regions.
2. The Regions shall monitor compliance with the provisions contained in the present legislative decree on the part of the administrations they have identified for the exercise of the competences pertaining to landscape matters. Non-compliance or persistent inactivity in the exercise of such competences shall entail the activation of substitutive powers.

Chapter V
First Application and Transitional Provisions

Article 156
Verification and Adjustment of Landscape Plans

1. Within four years of the coming into force of the present legislative decree, the Regions which have drawn up the plans provided for in article 149 of legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999 shall verify conformity between the provisions of the aforementioned plans and the provisions of article 143 and, when such conformity is lacking, they shall proceed to the necessary adjustments.
2. Within one hundred and eighty days of the coming into force of this Code, the Ministry, in agreement with the State-Regions Conference, shall prepare a general scheme of agreement with the Regions establishing methodologies and procedures for the survey, analyses, census and cataloguing of the buildings and areas subject to protection, including techniques for their cartographical representation and the features most suitable to ensuring the inter-operability of computer systems.
3. The Regions and the Ministry may enter into agreements to regulate the carrying out of joint activities for the verification and adjustment of land plans, on the basis of the general scheme of agreement referred to in paragraph 2. The agreement shall establish the term within which the Region shall approve the adjusted plan. When upon completion of activities no Regional provision follows, the plan shall be approved in its stead by Ministerial decree.
4. If, from verification and adjustment, in application of article 143, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5, a modification ensues of the effects of the actions and provisions referred to in articles 157, 140 and 141, the coming into force of the relative provisions of the landscape plan shall be conditional to fulfilment of the forms of advertising indicated in article 140, paragraphs 3 and 4.

5. When the agreement set out in paragraph 3 is not entered into, or when it is not followed by joint verification and adjustment of the plan, the provisions of paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 of article 143 shall not apply.

Article 157

Notifications Served, Lists Compiled, Provisions and Actions Issued Under Pre-existing Laws

1. Without prejudice to the application of article 143, paragraph 6, of article 144, paragraph 2, and of article 156, paragraph 4, the following shall maintain efficacy to all intents and purposes:
 - a) the notification of important public interest of natural or panoramic beauties, served on the basis of law no. 778 of 11 June 1922;
 - b) lists compiled under law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939;
 - c) the provisions for declaration of notable public interest issued under law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939;
 - d) the provisions for the recognition of the areas of archaeological interest issued pursuant to article 82, fifth paragraph, of decree no. 616 of the President of the Republic of 24 July 1977, with the addition of article 1 of decree law no. 312 of 27 June 1985, converted with modifications into law no. 431 of 8 August 1985;
 - e) the provisions for declaration of notable public interest issued pursuant to legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999;
 - f) the provisions for recognition of the areas of archaeological interest issued pursuant to legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999.
2. The provisions of this Part shall also apply to buildings and areas regarding which, on the date of the coming into force of this Code, the recommendation was formulated or the perimeter defined for the purposes of the declaration of notable public interest or of recognition as area of archaeological interest.

Article 158

Regional Provisions for Implementation

1. Until special Regional provisions for the implementation 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

Procedure for Provisional Authorisation

1. Until the approval of landscape plans, under 156 or article 143, and the consequent adjustment of the urban planning instruments is effected pursuant to article 145, the competent administration for granting the authorisation provided for under article 146, paragraph 2, shall give immediate notification of the authorisations granted to the Superintendency, forwarding the documentation produced by the interested party as well as the results of any verifications carried out. Notification shall be sent simultaneously to the parties concerned, for which said notification shall constitute notification of start of procedure, pursuant to and for the intents and purposes of law no. 241 of 7 August 1990.
2. The competent administration may produce a report describing the verifications indicated in article 146, paragraph 5. Authorisation shall be granted or denied within the peremptory term of sixty days from the relative request and shall in case constitute a separate and distinct action and the premise for the building permit or other titles authorising building activity. The works cannot be started without authorisation. In the case of a request for additional documentation or verifications the term shall be suspended once only until the date of receipt of the requested documentation or until the date when verification is carried out. The provisions established in article 6, paragraph 6-*bis*, of ministerial decree no. 495 of 13 June 1994 shall apply.
3. The Ministry may in any case, by means of a justified provision, annul the authorisation within the sixty days following receipt of the relevant and complete documentation.
4. When the term indicated in paragraph 2 expires with no action taken, the interested parties may submit a request for authorisation to the competent Superintendency, which shall take a decision within the term of sixty days from the date of receipt of request. The application, accompanied by the prescribed documentation, is presented to the competent Superintendency and the competent administration is notified. In cases where additional documentation or verifications are requested the term shall be suspended once, only until the date of receipt of the requested documentation or until the date verifications are carried out.
5. For landscape assets which on the date in which this Code comes into force are the object of provisions adopted under article 1-*quinquies* of decree law no. 312 of 27 June 1985, converted with modifications into law no. 431 of 8 August 1985 and published in the *Official Gazette* prior to 6 September 1985, the authorisation set out in paragraph 1 and in articles 146 and 147 may be granted only after approval of the landscape plans.

FOURTH PART *Sanctions*

TITLE I

Administrative Sanctions

Chapter I Sanctions Relative to the Second Part

Article 160 Order to Restore Places to Original State

1. If a cultural property is harmed as a result of violations of the protection and conservation obligations established by the provisions of Chapter 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 Things Found

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 Collocation of Advertising

1. Whosoever collocates hoardings 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 Property

1. If, as the result of violation of the obligations established by the provisions of Section I of Chapter IV and Section I of Chapter V, a cultural property is no longer traceable or proves to have been taken out of the national territory, the transgressor shall be obliged to pay to the State a sum equal to the value of the property.
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 Jural 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, whosoever transfers abroad the things or properties indicated in article 10, in violation of the provisions set out in Sections I and II of Chapter 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. Whosoever 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.

Chapter II
Sanctions Relative to the Third Part

Article 167
Order to Restore to Original State or to Pay Compensation

1. In case of violation of the obligations and orders set out in Title I of the Third Part, the transgressor shall, if the administrative authority responsible for landscape environment protection shall deem it more opportune in the interest of the protection of the properties indicated in article 134, be obliged to restore the cultural property to its original state at his/her own expense or pay a sum equivalent to the greater amount between the damage caused or the profit derived through the transgression. The sum shall be determined on the basis of an official assessment.
2. With the restoration to original state order the transgressor shall be assigned a term for complying with the order.
3. In case of non-compliance, the administrative authority responsible for landscape protection shall proceed ex officio through the prefect and make the bill of costs enforceable.
4. The sums received as a result of the application of paragraph 1 shall be utilised for safeguarding purposes, works for reclamation of landscape values and the upgrading of deteriorated areas.

Article 168
Violations Relating to Hoardings

1. Whosoever collocates hoardings 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

Chapter I
Sanctions Relative to the Second Part

Article 169
Unlawful 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) whosoever without authorisation demolishes, removes, modifies, restores or carries out works of any kind on the cultural properties indicated in article 10;
 - b) whosoever, without the authorisation 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) whosoever 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 authorisation, 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
Unlawful Use

1. Whosoever 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
Unlawful Collocation and Removal

1. Whosoever 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. Whosoever 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) whosoever, without the prescribed authorisations, transfers cultural properties indicated in article 55 and 56;
 - b) whosoever, 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 a cultural property subject to the right of pre-emption who effects delivery of the thing pending the term set out in article 61, paragraph 1.

Article 174

Unlawful Exit and Exportation

1. Whosoever 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 whosoever, upon expiry of term, fails to return to national territory

cultural properties for which temporary exit or exportation was authorised.

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) whosoever 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) whosoever, 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

Unlawful Appropriation of Cultural Property Belonging to the State

1. Whosoever 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
Forgery 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) whosoever, 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) whosoever, 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) whosoever, knowing them to be false, authenticates works or objects, indicated in letters a) and b) which have been counterfeited, altered or reproduced;
 - d) whosoever, 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 whosoever reproduces, holds, puts on sale or otherwise distributes copies of works of painting, sculpture or graphic art, or copies or imitations of antique objects or objects of historical or archaeological interest which are expressly declared to be inauthentic when exhibited or sold, by means of a written annotation on the work or on the object or, when this is not possible because of the nature or size of the copy or imitation, by means of a declaration issued upon exhibition or sale. Nor do the provisions apply

to artistic restorations which do not reconstruct the original work in a determinant manner.

Article 180

Non-compliance with Administrative Measures

1. Except in cases where the offence constitutes a more serious crime, whosoever 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.

Chapter II

Sanctions Relative to the Third Part

Article 181

Works Carried Out Without Authorisation or Contrary To Its Provisions

1. Whosoever, without the prescribed authorisation or contrary to it, carries out works of any kind on landscape assets shall be punishable with the penalties provided for in article 20 of law no. 47 of 28 February 1985.
2. The judgment convicting the guilty party shall rule that the sites be restored to their original state at the party's expense. A copy of the judgement shall be forwarded to the Municipality in whose territory the violation has been committed.

FIFTH PART

Interim provisions, abrogation and coming into effect of laws

Article 182

Transitional Measures

1. Article 7, paragraph 1, of ministerial decree no. 294 of 3 August 2000, as substituted by article 3 of ministerial decree no. 420 of 24 October 2001, shall continue to apply restrictively to those who, as of the date of this law coming into effect, are enrolled in State university degree courses or schools of restoration therein established.
2. The provisions set out in article 7, paragraph 2, letters *a)*, *b)* and *c)*, of decree no. 294 of 2000, as substituted by article 3 of decree no. 420 of 2001 shall remain in effect. The provisions set out in article 7,

paragraph 2, letters *a*) and *c*) of decree no. 294 of 2000, as substituted by article 3 of decree no. 420 of 2001, shall also apply to those who, on the date when such latter decree came into force, were enrolled, even if not yet in possession of a diploma, in a State or Regional school for restoration established therein until the 2002-2003 academic year.

3. Within sixty days of this Code coming into effect, the Regions and other territorial government bodies shall adopt the necessary provisions for adjustment to the prescription set out in article 103, paragraph 4. In the case of non-fulfilment, the Ministry shall proceed to act in their stead, pursuant to article 117, fifth paragraph, of the Constitution.

Article 183 *Final Provisions*

1. The provisions set out in articles 13, 45, 141, 143, paragraph 10, and 156, paragraph 3, are not subject to preventive control pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1, of law no. 20 of 14 January 1994.
2. The implementation of articles 5 and 44 shall not entail new and greater burdens for the public purse.
3. Service on the commissions established by this Code is intended to be proffered free of charge, and such service shall in any case not entail new or greater burdens for the public purse.
4. The costs ensuing from the exercise on the part of the Ministry of the powers set out in articles 34, 35 and 37 shall be taken on within the limitations of the budget allocation for the relative items of expenditure.
5. The sureties provided by the State in the implementation of article 48, paragraph 5, are listed in an annex to the budgetary provisions of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, pursuant to article 13 of law no. 468 of 5 August 1978. In the case of discussion of the said surety the Ministry shall forward the pertinent report to Parliament.
6. The laws of the Republic may not introduce forms of derogation to the principles of this legislative decree except through the express modification of its provisions.
7. This Code shall come into effect on the first day of May 2004.

Article 184 *Abrogated Laws*

1. The following provisions are abrogated:
 - law no. 1089 of 1 June 1939, article 40, in the text last substituted by article 9 of law no. 237 of 12 July 1999;
 - decree no. 1409 of the President of the Republic of 30 September 1963, restrictively: to article 21, paragraphs 1 and 3, and paragraph 2, in the text, respectively, modified and substituted by

- article 8 of legislative decree no. 281 of 30 July 1999; to articles 21-*bis* and 22, paragraph 1, in the text, respectively, integrated and modified by article 9 of the same legislative decree;
- decree no. 3 of the President of the Republic of 14 January 1972, restrictively to article 9;
 - legislative decree no. 285 of 30 April 1992, restrictively to article 23, paragraph 3 and the first sentence of paragraph 13-*ter*, integrated by article 30 of law no. 472 of 7 December 1999;
 - law no. 127 of 15 May 1997, restrictively to article 12, paragraph 5, in the text modified by article 19, paragraph 9, of law no. 448 of 23 December 1998; and paragraph 6, first sentence;
 - law no. 352 of 8 October 1997, restrictively to article 7, as modified by articles 3 and 4 of law no. 237 of 12 July 1999 and by article 4 of law no. 513 of 21 December 1999;
 - legislative decree no. 112 of 31 March 1998, restrictively to articles 148, 150, 152 and 153;
 - law no. 237 of 12 July 1999, restrictively to article 9;
 - legislative decree no. 281 of 30 July 1999, restrictively to article 8, paragraphs 2 and 9;
 - legislative decree no. 490 of 29 October 1999 and subsequent modifications and additions;
 - decree no. 283 of the President of the Republic of 7 September 2000;
 - legislative decree no. 196 of 30 June 2003, restrictively to article 179, paragraph 4;
 - law no. 172 of 8 July 2003, restrictively to article 7.

Approved, *Minister for Cultural Heritage and Activities*
URBANI

Annex A

(Provided for by articles 63, paragraph 1; 74, paragraphs 1 and 3; 75, paragraph 3, letter a)

A. Categories of cultural property:

1. Archaeological finds dating back more than one hundred years and found in:
 - a) terrestrial and marine excavations and discoveries;
 - b) archaeological sites;
 - c) archaeological collections.
2. Elements, that are an integral part of artistic, historical or religious

monuments and are the result of dismemberment of monuments which date back more than one hundred years.

3. Paintings and pictures other than those belonging to categories 4 and 5, entirely created by hand on any base and with any material (1).

4. Watercolours, gouaches and pastels, entirely painted by hand on any base.

5. Mosaics, other than those of categories 1 and 2, entirely made by hand with any material (1) and drawings made entirely by hand on any base.

6. Original engravings, prints, serigraphs and original lithographs and their relative matrices, as well as original posters (1).

7. Original works of statuary art or sculpture and copies obtained with the same procedures as the original (1), other than those in category 1.

8. Photographs, films and relative negatives (1).

9. Incunabula and manuscripts, including geographical maps and musical scores, singly or in collections (1).

10. Books over a hundred years old, singly or in collections.

11. Printed geographical maps dating back more than two hundred years.

12. Archives and supports, including elements of any nature dating back more than fifty years.

13. a) Collection and samples from zoological, botanical, mineralogical and anatomical collections:

b) Collections of historical, paleontological, ethnographical or numismatic interest

14. Means of transport dating back more than seventy-five years.

15. Other antique objects not contemplated by categories 1 to 14, dating back more than fifty years.

Cultural properties which fall into categories 1 to 15 are governed by this Consolidated Text only if their value is equal to or exceeds the values indicated in letter B.

B. Values applicable to the categories indicated in letter A (in euros).

- 1) of any value
 1. Archaeological finds
 2. Dismemberment of monuments
 9. Incunabula and manuscripts
 12. Archives

- 2) 13,979.50
 5. Mosaics and drawings
 6. Engravings
 8. Photographs
 11. Printed geographical maps

- 3) 27,959.00
 4. Watercolours, gouaches and pastels

- 4) 46,598.00
 7. Statuary art
 10. Books
 13. Collections
 14. Means of transport
 15. Other objects

- 5) 139,794.00
 3. Oil paintings

Compliance with the conditions relative to the values must be ascertained when the request for restitution is presented.

(1) Dating back more than fifty years and not belonging to the author.

Approved, *Minister for Cultural Heritage and Activities*
URBANI

NOTES

Notice:

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 sole 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 furnished 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 authorises 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 prior authorisation, 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; equalisation of financial resources;
- f) organs of the State and relative electoral laws; State *referenda*; election of the European Parliament;
- g) administrative regulation and organisation 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 organisation 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 implementation 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 organisation 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 organisation 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 delegation. 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 Organisation 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-organisation and Codification of Cultural and Environmental Assets, 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-organisation and, restrictively to letter *a*), the codification of the legislative provisions for:

- a) cultural and environmental assets;
- 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 significant 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 assets, 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 organisational 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: harmonise 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 prior 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 enjoyment 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.

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 Cultural Heritage and Activities.

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 Superintendency, 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 assets 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 Superintendency 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 assets 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 assets 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 assets 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;
- b) the implementation 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 organisation 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 authorisation 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 organisation 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-organisation 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 organ and for the lines of communication between the policy organ and the administration;
- 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 organisation for homogenous functions, according to criteria of flexibility eliminating duplication of functions;
- c) establishment of instruments for the periodical verification of organisation 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-organisation 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 goods 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 the reasons 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/she wishes 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 Préfectures 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 authorisation 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 Organisation 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, entail the application of the provisions provided for in Section I of Chapter II and in Section I of Chapter 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 implementation 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 implementation 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 Implementation 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 prior 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 Modernisation 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;
- 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: “Implementation 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 Authorisation 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 urbanisation.

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 Implementation of Chapter 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 organisation of the national territory with reference to natural and environmental values, the protection of the land, and the territorial organisation 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 prior 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 realisation 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, authorisations, 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 chosen. 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 furnished on this occasion may be modified with grounds or added to only in the presence of significant 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 sole 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 goods 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 organisation 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 authorised, 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 authorisation, 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 implementation 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 significant 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 hoardings and other means of advertising along the roads or in view of the same is in all cases subject to authorisation 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 assets 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 assets 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: “Implementation 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 Assets*). 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 authorisations and permits for their modification;
- c) the opening up of roads and quarries;
- d) the installation of hoardings or other means of advertising;

- e) the adoption of preventive measures, even when these assets 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 authorisation 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 assets 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 implementation 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 assets 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 authorised on the basis of laws in force pertaining to the matter.

The authorisation 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 authorisations granted and shall contemporaneously forward the relative documentation. When the aforesaid term expires without action taken, the interested parties may, within thirty days, request authorisation 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 authorisation within the sixty days following the relative notification.

Whenever the request for authorisation 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 authorisation referred to in art. 7 of law no. 1497 of 29 June 1939, even when such granting or denial differs from the Regional decision.

For the activities of search and extraction referred to in royal decree no. 1443 of 29 July 1927, the authorisation 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 authorisation 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 Implementation 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 end, 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 organisation 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*). – Whosoever 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 implementation 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 assets;
- g) decrees which approve the contracts of State Administrations, excluding public corporations; assets, 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 goods 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 assets 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.

– Decree no. 1409 of the President of the Republic of 30 September 1963, containing: “Regulations relative to Organisation 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 Implementation of Chapter 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 Assets 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.

– Law no. 172 of 8 July 2003, containing: “Provisions for the Reorganisation and Re-launching of Recreational Navigation and Marine Tourism” is published in *Official Gazette* no. 161 of 14 July 2003.

UNESCO World Heritage List
Management Plan 1
(December 2007)



**THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY
PLACES OF THE POWER
(568-774 A. D.)**

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
BRESCIA
CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA
SPOLETO
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO
BENEVENTO
MONTE SANT'ANGELO



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INTRODUCTION

The current Management Plan was worked out in 2007 within the request for recognition of the site called “*Italia Langobardorum* – Places of power and worship (568-774 A.D.)” as a world heritage site by UNESCO and **is still valid** for the site named “**The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)**” because this comprises the same assets as those previously selected [the small differences in the current configuration of the Site-which meet the ICOMOS Recommendations and refer to an extension of *core zone* of Brescia and buffer zones of Spoleto and Campello, besides the exclusion of the modern building to the north-east of Santa Sofia in Benevento- have no influence on the previous Management Plan objectives which concerned the same reference areas].

The Management Plan reflects the former name of the serial site, “**Italia Langobardorum**”, which has been and currently is the **umbrella brand** of the network used for all activities concerning promotion, cultural development and social economic relaunch of the nominate assets and their reference area.

The **Management Plan December 2007** was collectively drawn up and approved - through a relevant institutional agreement signed in Rome on 9 January 2008 (see annex 1 in the Nomination Format) by all institutions and stakeholders of the sites mentioned in the network, who referred to the Plan, each for its reference area, as a complex tool for short, medium and long term planning.

The Management Plan took effect in January 2008. The annex 6 **Advancement State (December 2009)** contains a further paper referring to the progress with the Management Plan.

ACTIONS CONTAINED IN THE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2007		
SECTORAL PLANS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
KNOWLEDGE	32	85
PROTECTION & CONSERVATION	45	101
ENHANCEMENT	47	126
AWARENESS BUILDING & PROMOTION	31	76
SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	35	75
TOTAL	190	463

Table A

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANAGEMENT PLAN			
2007			
IN 2008			
ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR	ONGOING ACTIONS	COMPLETED ACTIONS	ACTIONS ADDED TO MANAGEMENT PLAN
% of the 523 planned actions	140 33.26%	14 3.0%	-- --
IN 2009			
ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE YEAR	ONGOING ACTIONS	COMPLETED ACTIONS	ACTIONS ADDED TO MANAGEMENT PLAN
% of the 449 remaining actions	188 35.9%	174 33.3%	60 11.5%

Table B

The Management Plan 2007 includes the implementation of 463 actions (see **table A**). The achievements obtained in the two-year implementation period in terms of network and single sites are shown in **table B**, which contains new projects added during implementation to the Management Plan 2007, as this latter is a dynamic tool (see chapter 2).

The stakeholders’ awareness of the relevant results achieved through the continuous implementation of planned actions is increasing thanks to the specific new shape and attractiveness of the “network” which involves other – National and European – areas as well as other institutional or private bodies with the same Longobard historical origins and interested in the cultural and social economic development goals contained in the Management Plan.

The awareness of a common Longobard dimension of present-day European

Cultures and participation for all in development are thus extraordinary characteristics enriching the original and innovative Management Plan of the nomination.

On the basis of the above, the Management Plan 2007 is made up of three volumes:

- Introduction, analysis of the Cultural Heritage sites and areas being referred to and analysis from a social economic point of view;
- Description of objectives and projects contained in 5 Sectoral Plans;
- Advancement State of the Management Plan, i.e. the update on progress with the Management Plan 2007 up to 31 December 2009 including the explanation and progress in implementing the added projects.

For details of the Network Managing Authority please refer to Social Economic Development Plan, section “network” Objective 1 Project 1.1.

1. PREFACE

The Management Plan for the Site “The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)”, which is presented for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, cannot forego a preliminary, synthetic grading which illustrates and justifies the motivations which have led to the candidature, as well as the complexity and extension of the Site which have determined the methodological and projectual choices assumed by the promoters and the numerous stakeholders involved in the Plan.

1.1 NOMINATION OF THE SITE “THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 A.D.)”

The recent historical debate has revised traditional idea concerning the transition period between the classical age and the Middle Ages. The era unfolding between the fall of the Roman Empire and the birth of the Carolingian Empire has been reevaluated on the basis of the development of European civilization that followed. Traditional notions of “decadence,” “end of civilization,” and “barbarism,” have given way to the idea that there was a strong continuity in historical progress, in a period characterized by the reciprocal influence of various civilizations.

In particular, the role of the so-called “barbarian” Longobards has emerged as an important factor in the elaboration of Italian and European art and culture. Notwithstanding the possible divergence of opinions on the dating of specific monuments, or the interpretation of particular phenomena, there is now consensus that the Longobards revitalized and renovated the classical and post-classical artistic and literary heritage, and made important innovations in the field of

law. The *renovatio*, the renewal traditionally attributed to the Carolingian age largely started with the Longobards. Long before the developments emerging from the courts of Charlemagne, the Longobards had assimilated and had innovatively reinterpreted the forms of antiquity, assigning them newfound significance. The recent conversion to Christianity inspired the adoption of Roman and Byzantine architectural and decorative practices that were combined with the ethnic tradition. From the end of the seventh to that of the eighth century, that creative impulse led to a period of artistic flourishing that spread from the urban courts to the entire Italian territory. The monuments produced in the era of the Longobard domination, and whose candidacy we propose, manifest the complexity of the artistic and cultural process that they launched. The monuments represent evidence of how the Longobards transformed classical culture through the influence of their traditions, differentiating it with respect to other Mediterranean cultures and projecting it toward Europe—eventually, it was those developments that Charlemagne’s empire inherited.

The properties included in the nomination of the Site “**The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 a.D.)**” represent the most significant or best preserved examples of their type among those present on the national territory. Together, the set of examples reflect the comprehensiveness of artistic and cultural Longobard production at its height.

The properties included in the nomination of the “**The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 a.D.)**” Site, for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List, are the following:

- in **Cividale del Friuli**, the Gastaldaga area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and the Episcopal complex with the Palazzo Patriarcale below the National Archeological Museum;
- in **Brescia**, the monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, today housing the Museo della Città;
- in **Castelseprio**, the *castrum* area with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria *foris portas*;
- in **Spoletto**, the Basilica of San Salvatore;
- in **Campello**, the Clitunno Tempietto;
- in **Benevento**, the Santa Sofia complex with church and annexed cloister, part of the abbey, today housing the Museo del Sannio;
- in **Monte S. Angelo**, the Sanctuary of San Michele.

1.2 THE START UP OF THE CANDIDATURE AND IT’S EXTENSION TO THE ITALIAN “NETWORK”

The municipal Administration of Cividale del Friuli ancient capital of the Longobard Duchy in Italy and a place in which some of the most significant and well known artistic-monumental assets of Longobard people are kept had as early as 1996 put forward the request to the World Heritage List Office (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities) for the insertion of Cividale in the Italian “Tentative list”. This initiative was perfected and relaunched during 2004 with the foundation, on the part of the municipal Administration of Cividale, of a workgroup made up of representatives assigned to the main Institutions and public bodies of the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia competent in the management of the territory finalised at

directing and promoting actions and projects with the objective of valorising historical, artistic, monumental, archivist, documentary and environmental assets for which the extraordinary Cividalese heritage is substantiated.

Joined to Cividale by the train of thoughts of the Longobard matrix and the two international exhibitions on the history of the Longobards, the city of Brescia since 2003 put forward proposals of collaboration at the level of associations for the promotion of social tourism.

During 2005 the Mayors of the two cities and the Presidents of the Forum of Associations for the Promotion of Social Tourism of Brescia and Cividale established the “*Longobardia Association*” [Longobard Association] with the purpose of realising a “network” integrated tourist system, destined for the co-ordination in time of a larger European network “Longobardia Virtual European Region”, a “geo-cultural European corridor” to unite the matrix of Longobard sites from Scandanavia to the Ionian Sea, following the course of the Longobard people through history.

In 2006 work was initiated for the preparation of the candidature, including in the beginning the sole Longobard centres of power in the north of Italy (Cividale del Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio-Torba). As work progressed it became necessary to extend the candidature to the locations of the most important “places of power and worship” in the areas of south-central Italy (Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento and Monte S. Angelo), in order to include the oldest evidence of Longobard culture at the time of its maximum ability of expression, before the fall of the territories of central and north Italy by the Franchi of Carlo Magno, in one serial Site.

1.3 THE METHODOLOGY APPLIED FOR THE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The areas identified for candidature, other than the generic division of the Longobard matrix, are profoundly diversified between them in relation to their respective historical experience, traditions and natural environments, in situations of ownership and management and at times also regarding law.

Apart from this, the territorial extension of the Site, which runs from the north to the south of Italy, as well as its extraordinary formulation, have led to the direct involvement of very numerous institutions and public and private bodies in the work of preparation of the candidature: as many as 5 Regions, 6 Provinces, 8 municipal Administrations, 1 park Authority, 2 Mountain Communities, 4 ecclesiastic Bodies, 2 private-public Foundations, 2 study Centres, as many as 18 territorial Offices of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage (5 Regional Offices and 13 Superintendencies). Each one of these bodies-institutions have, furthermore, participated in the elaboration of the management Plan as they will then

collaborate in its implementation, with different sectors and offices.

These conditions have brought about considerable difficulties not only in the identification of a common strategy to be applied in the formulation of the Management plan, but also in the general progress of works, made operatively problematic also by the sole distance of each location in the Longobard “network”. For this reason we have proceeded with debates-meetings on a local, regional and national basis using Data Entry on a web application purposefully structured to contain data and text and specific dossiers and the management plan (<http://www.patriarcatoaquileia.it/>). By using this tool on line the almost 250 people involved in the work have been able to contribute to the preparation of the documentation for nomination in the UNESCO Site, having the possibility both to consult the technical documents in real-time as they are prepared and to exchange information with the people of reference in the other locations of the “network”. At the same time this has permitted the execution of a more effective action of co-ordination with the person in charge of candidature to the



Cividale del Friuli, 2007 May

Benevento, 2007 November



UNESCO World Heritage List of the Ministry.

With regard to the methodology applied for the compilation of the Management plan, reference was made to that organised by the Office of the UNESCO World Heritage List which carries out, in the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the function of co-ordination of the activities connected to the implementation of the *Convention for the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage* and the *Convention for the safeguarding of intangible cultural Heritage*:

<http://www.unesco.beniculturali.it>.

The methodology is described in the following Chap. 2.



Spoletto, 5th June 2009. Signature of the "Italia Langobardorum" Association

2. METHODOLOGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.1 PREFACE

In order to encourage the protection and conservation of cultural and natural heritage of exceptional value to humanity at world level, in 1972 the General Conference of the Member States of UNESCO adopted the *Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*. Through this international treaty UNESCO intended to stimulate all countries into ensuring the protection, conservation, valorisation and transmission to future generations of their cultural and natural heritage, while also sustaining sensitisation of the local population called upon to participate in the conservation of their property.

In particular, in art. 5 this *Convention* shows the measures to be taken in each Country in order to ensure a more effective protection and conservation and the most active valorisation possible of the cultural and natural heritage; amongst these, the definition of a general policy aimed at assigning defining functions in social life to the cultural and natural heritage and inserting the protection of this heritage in the general planning programmes, as well as the adoption of legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures suited to the identification, protection, conservation, valorisation and restoration of this heritage.

In order to facilitate the actuation of this commitment, in the last few years the World Heritage Centre, together with its consultant organisations (ICOMOS, IUCN and ICCROM), wished to underline the importance of adequate management of the heritage. In 2002 during its 26th session, the World Heritage Committee adopted the *Budapest Declaration on World Heritage*

inviting all the partners to sustain the safeguarding of World Heritage through fundamental strategic objectives, attempting to ensure the right balance between conservation, sustainability and development, so that World Heritage assets can be protected by means of suitable activities that contribute to social-economic development and to the quality of life of the community a) through strategies of communication, education, research, training and sensitisation, b) searching for active involvement of local authorities, at all levels, in the identification, protection and management of world Heritage assets.

The relation between cultural heritage and territorial development tended to affirm itself in recent years as a recurrent theme in debate and reflection at international level. In Italy also the approach is changing with the attribution of an ever more significant role in the framework of development models founded on local identity and on the valorisation of endogenous resources in a territory. The “conservation” of the heritage from this new viewpoint has become the means to an end crucial to ensure development. The “Model for the definition of management plans for UNESCO sites” refers to this vision, on which the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities worked in order to meet the requests of the World Heritage Centre.

2.2 THE MODEL FOR THE DEFINITION OF MANAGEMENT PLANS OF UNESCO SITES

Italy found itself in a very favoured position for continuing with the instructions given by the Convention on the protection of world cultural and natural heritage: in our Country particular attention has been given to conserving artistic and historical heritage for centuries, leading to

knowledge, policies, administrative and scientific structures in continuous development and perfecting, as required by the evolution of the concept of heritage itself.

Defining the method for elaborating management plans for UNESCO sites represented a new theme for reflection which was received by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities which activated itself on several fronts in order to arrive at the definition of a reference model useful to sites which Italy has already registered and those it will register in the World Heritage List.

Interesting management models were identified in the experience of Great Britain which has been developing this subject matter for a long time, especially in the management plan of the World Heritage Site of “Hadrian’s Wall” which represented the main reference point for the first Italian experience concerning the elaboration of the management plan for the Site “*The early baroque cities of Val di Noto*” for its candidature to UNESCO.

A second management plan, for the Site “*Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia*” was elaborated directly by the Office of the UNESCO World Heritage List” in collaboration with the Superintendency of territorial competence for the Necropolis and with the territorial administrations involved.

At the same time the Ministry had established a consultant Committee of experts with the task of supplying orientations and addresses for drawing up and actuating management plans of the Italian sites registered into the World Heritage List and had initiated a study project for the “Definition of an operational model for a Management plan”. This project, borrowing from the first experimental applications in Italy and the best international experiences, had as its purpose the development of a sort of technical-operational manual for

the realisation of Management Plans for UNESCO sites applicable to the variegated Italian realities and therefore able to answer the national normative and administration reality, but also the cultural specifications of the national Heritage.

Without prejudice to the primary strategic objectives specified by UNESCO the preservation of the Sites inscribed and sensitisation of the population towards these values, the model which has been defined by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities moves, indeed from the choice of making these Sites attractors able to stimulate, in the territory of reference, a development process aimed at heightening economic potential, as well as the quality of life of the population. Basically this means activating a process of valorisation for each Site which is supported and promoted by the main “stakeholders” able to integrate cultural resources material and immaterial with the area’s natural assets and other sustainable resources, co-ordinating activities and programmes already in progress and identifying further plans necessary for reaching the preset objectives.

The proposed model validated the logical-methodological approach defined for the management Plan of the Site “*Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia*”, which can be considered as the starting point of the operational model. According to this model the management Plan represents the tool that defines the method for managing resources of an historical, cultural and environmental nature in a territory and it is able to orientate urban and economic planning tools through knowledge, conservation and valorisation.

Synthetically, the plan defines a management system, which, starting from the universal values of exceptionality that have motivated or will motivate, inscription of a Site on the

UNESCO World Heritage List, carries out an integrated analysis of the state of the places identifying the strength of the change in progress, future objectives reachable through possible strategies and options of intervention, evaluates the probable impact on the local system, identifies and selects plans of action to continue the fixed goals, defines the methods of co-ordination and actuation and verifies their progression through a series of indicators which activate systematic monitoring of results over time.

The management Plan, therefore, is not to be confused with the normal development programmes, structural measures and interventions, or with the urban planning tools; it is independent and has a procedure aimed at defining the local development model based on the presence of the cultural and natural heritage and therefore carries out an action of co-ordination on all the other planning, realising the maximum horizontal and vertical integration among it.

2.3 METHODOLOGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR UNESCO SITES: INTRODUCTORY PHASES

According to the proposed model, therefore, the “Management plan is a technical document which constitutes the tool necessary to define and make operative a process of protection and development, shared by several subjects and formalised by an agreement between the parties”; the Management plan thereby intends to rationalise and integrate a process of protection and development without doubt already in progress. In order to continue this objective, some fundamental moments are necessary which make up the preface of the compilation of the management Plan technical document. The preliminary deed is constituted by the precise recognition of values which

make the Site unique or of exceptional world value. In other words, it is the specification of the motives which will consent the insertion of a Site into the World Heritage List and which must always be taken into account to protect and valorise the characteristics and specifications belonging to that asset and not to others in the same territorial or cultural context. It is necessary to proceed with this type of analysis which is indispensable in order to set up an aimed management Plan and therefore also useful to understand and safeguard the “added value” signified by inscription in the World Heritage List.

A further passage consists of the identification of the area taken as a reference for the management Plan and of the competent subjects or carriers of interest for that area. As the management Plan is an integrated territorial tool based on a sustainable development model, it is clear that the area of reference, which will be identified according to different criteria (cultural, historical, geographic and physical, administrative, social and economic) may exceed, even considerably, the borders of the Site which is put forward for inscription in the UNESCO List and of its buffer zone, especially in the case of single monuments or archaeological areas. Consequently also the stakeholders will not only be those strictly competent for managing the site, but all those, public and private, in some way involved in the process of development of the territory. In the same way, on a larger scale, the normative framework and planning and programming tools in progress etc. are to be identified. The identification of the existing management system constitutes the specific picture of knowledge to define the actions aimed at rationalising it and optimising its effectiveness through the Plan.

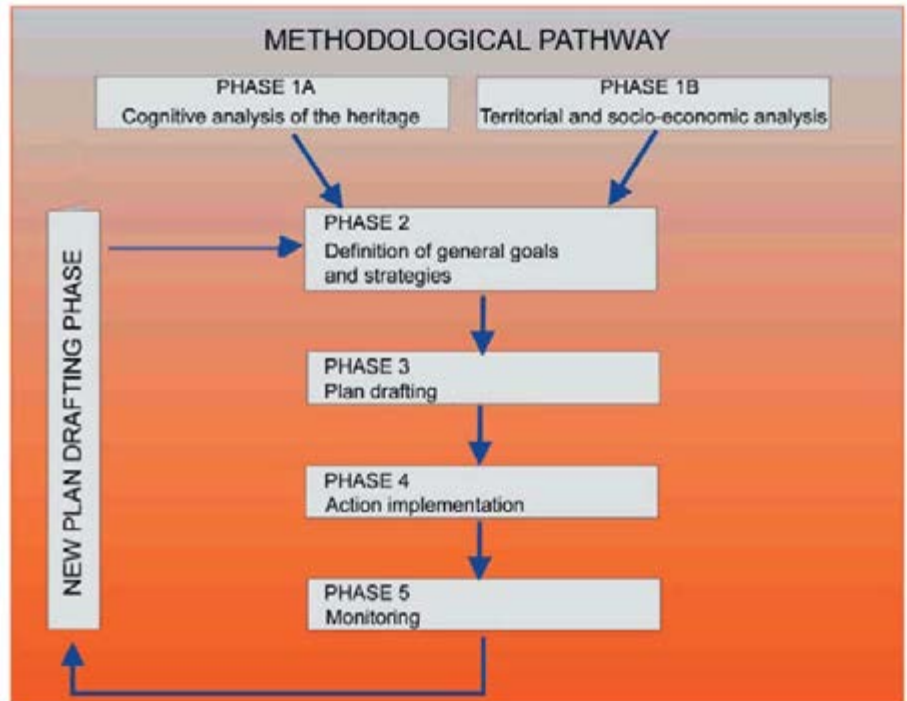
The introductory phase described above represents a moment that is

fundamental and binding to setting up the compilation of the technical document. It is, however, a phase that cannot be demanded solely from technicians; in fact at this moment the main players are the political deciders who must identify the potential and problems of their territory; the tools and structures concretely available; alliances, objectives and shared strategies.

2.4 METHODOLOGY FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR UNESCO SITES: METHODOLOGICAL PATH

Only after the previous phase of political choices may the more technical phase of compiling the “management plan” start in order to render the choices made operative, but it must also permit a periodic evaluation of its effectiveness, therefore allowing any corrective actions to be applied so that new phases of actuation can be initiated.

In this technical phase the specialists who are to represent the various disciplines and the different sectors of intervention in which the plan can be divided intervene in the work. Naturally the type and number of experts can be reduced or increased according to the problems in the area and the objectives and strategies already defined and shared by the subjects involved. In any case would seem fundamental to be able to count at least on the historical-artistic experts linked to the values of the Site, experts on protection, conservation/re-qualification of the cultural heritage, experts in urban planning, experts in the sectors of marketing and communication of cultural assets, experts in the sector of economy and management of cultural assets and experts in administrative law with experience in the sector of negotiated programming or interventions involving various public and private subjects. These professional competences are, in fact, referable to the sectorial plans in



which the management plan model is articulated.

The methodological path built by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities foresees a series of actuating phases summarised in the schedule shown as follows.

- **PHASE 1 A** - The first working phase foresees an analysis of the knowledge on the heritage and starts from the acquisition of existing documents regarding the elements of cultural interest in the area; used are research, studies, censuses, studies on the market and the sector regarding cultural content including those that are traditional, environmentally naturalistic, immaterial assets such as folkloristic celebrations and traditions their state of protection, conservation and valorisation, as well as the methods used for their promotion and communication. The analysis therefore also foresees a critical analysis of the tools for protection and planning as well as the evaluation of risks and eventual systems of prevention.

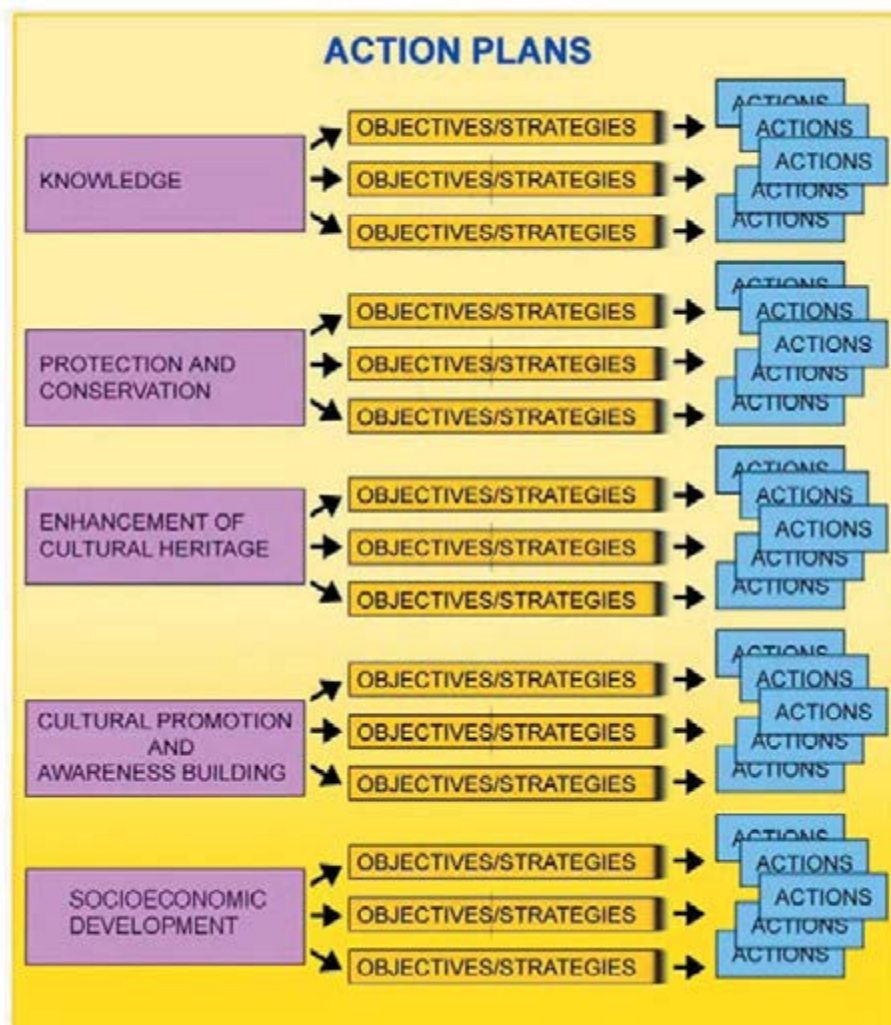
- **PHASE 1 B** - At the same time, again in

this first phase, there is the identification of the aspects which characterise the territorial and social-economic identity of the territory; that is to say, a moment of evaluation of the territorial resources aimed at defining the relative hierarchies and therefore, the positioning of the various elements on the reference market. In this phase technical specifications of statistical investigation can be applied, such as a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) type analysis.

Also foreseen in this phase of analysis of the current situation, is an act of reconnaissance on subjects, financing, programmes and projects in progress or being prepared.

- **PHASE 2** - The second working phase foresees the definition of the objectives and operational strategies for a plan of interventions and actions which realise the general strategic directives formulated by the political deciders in the introductory phase. In particular the strategic guide lines and long term objectives are specified here, which

Management Plan structure



represent the fundamental reference points shared by the administrators and the resident population. Among these are cited as an example: the protection and conservation of heritage for future generations, the definition of lines of development compatible with conservation, promotion of tourism with awareness and ability to induce benefits for the resident population, etc.

The objectives to be continued in the short term must then be identified, which will constitute the formulation of the sectorial plans specified hereafter.

• **PHASE 3** - The third phase is that of building the plan. The aforesaid

strategies and objectives must produce the directives for designing the plan of interventions and actions to be actuated in order to reach the prefigured results; these directives must take into account on one side any limitations in compatibility and sustainability and on the other programmatic coherence with the national and local plans of intervention in progress, integrating the existing elements therein.

In the model shown here the management Plan is formulated in 5 sectorial plans relative to knowledge, protection and conservation, cultural valorisation, promotion and sensitisation

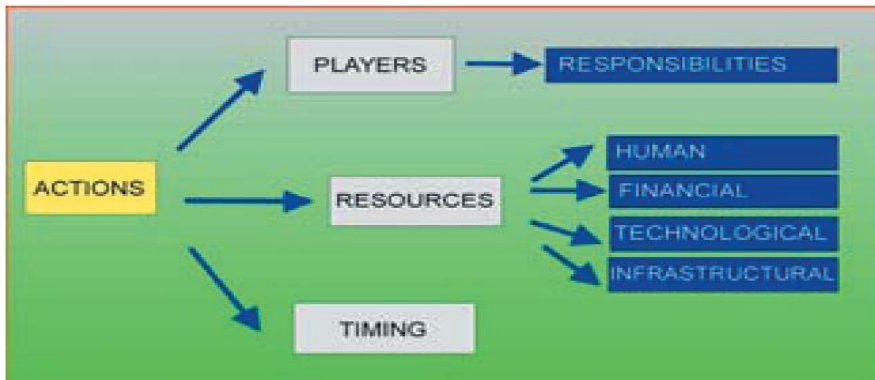
and social-economic development. In each sectorial plan some topical objectives are identified, to be carried forward through a series of concrete actions (projects).

• **THE KNOWLEDGE PLAN** - develops the topics connected to the knowledge of heritage, identifying the themes which need to be examined further, the methods of implementing the information and those for organising it and managing (possible topical objectives: start up new studies and research; build an informative system for managing and exploiting cognitive data, etc.);

• **THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN** identifies the methods for strengthening protection and heightening the state of conservation of the heritage (possible topical objectives: proposal of eventual corrections to the tools of protection and planning; activation or implementation of risk prevention systems; interventions of restoration or maintenance on specific types of assets; re-qualification of the landscape);

• **THE ENHANCEMENT PLAN** indicates the links between material and immaterial resources of the involved territories and declines strategic objectives because of their integrated and sustainable valorisation (possible topical objectives: interventions of valorisation on individual assets; creation of integrated networks of assets; improvement of services for visitors, etc.)

• **THE AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN** identifies actions of education and sensitisation for a process of growth and awareness on the part of the local population concerning their identity, expressed by the heritage system of the territory; identifies methods for external communication outside regarding these values (possible topical objectives: editorial and multimedia projects, didactic activities,



realisation of exhibitions, programming of cultural events, etc.);

• **THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN** defines the potential of the integrated heritage system and includes objectives, strategies and programmes of intervention in order to realise a sustainable social-economic development founded on the conservation and valorisation of the heritage. The development of cultural tourism is allocated among the priority objectives of the programme of economic valorisation, but the important chains of production can be considered as the purposes of the objectives of development (possible topical objectives: strengthening of systems for accommodation, infrastructures and transport services, provisions for free time, valorisation of characteristic products etc.). The plan must therefore be co-ordinated with the cultural heritage valorisation plan, paying attention to the adaptation and strengthening of the services of accessibility and accommodation in the territory in order to strengthen the tourist sector and all the other connected economic chains.

The actions (projects) identified for continuing the objectives of each sectorial plan must be described in detail in apposite forms which will clearly identify: the subjects responsible for realisation, the necessary resources and the foreseen times.

• **PHASE 4** - The final success of the methodology proposed depends to a large extent on the level of integration and co-ordination which is realised in the process of managing the Site and ; c) the players, to favour co-operation within a common objective; d) policies, to create synergies between strategies which originally pertain to different decisional levels and sectors.

The elaborated model proposes some forms of consultation (e.g. institutional agreements, programme agreements and territorial pacts) and defines the structure and functioning of the

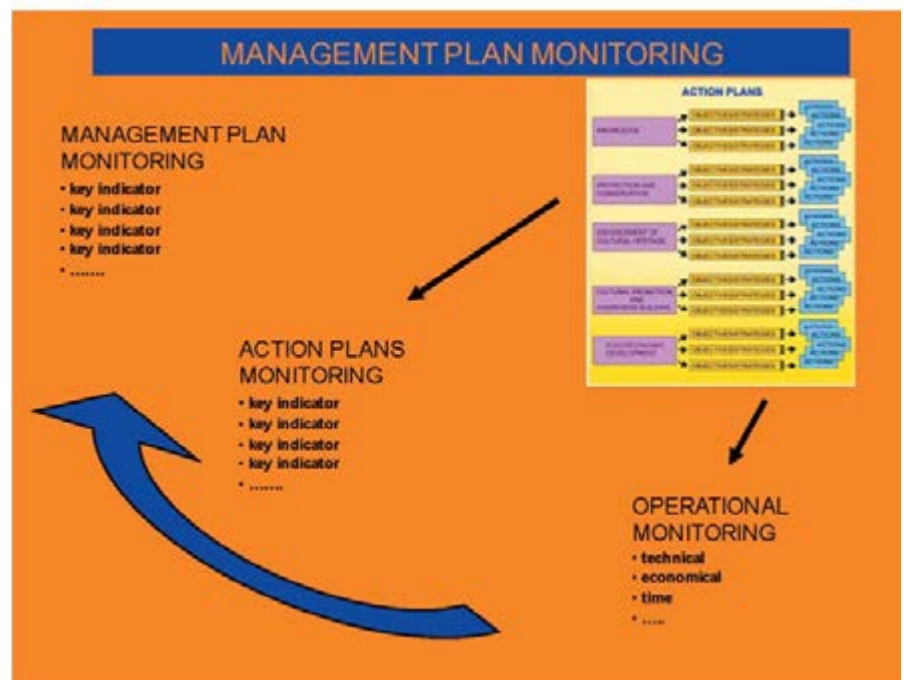
managerial organisation of co-ordination, analysing, according to Italian law, the most suitable legal form in order to guarantee the co-ordination and monitoring of the management Plan.

• **PHASE 5** - Once the management process is completed, the monitoring system is set which must be in the condition of evaluating the effective realisation of the programmed objectives and expected cultural, economic and social relapses.

By means of specific and distinctive indicators, the management plan can be evaluated and verified on several different levels which start from monitoring individual operative projects to reaching the monitoring of the objectives reached by each plan of action and finally that of the impact of the entire management plan.

The set-up given by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities for the Management plans complying with the directives supplied by UNESCO, meets the following purposes:

Conserve over time the integrity of the



values which have allowed or will allow inscription of a Site into the World Heritage List;

Combine and harmonise the requirements of protection and conservation of the heritage with the requirements of social-economic development of the relative territories;

Make a local development process sustainable, divided among several subjects.

CASTELSEPRIO
TORBA (VA)



BRESCIA

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI (UD)



CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO (PG)



SPOLETO (PG)

MONTE SANT'ANGELO (FG)



BENEVENTO



3. MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SERIAL PROPERTY “THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 A.D.)”

3.1 FOREWORD

The properties included in the nominated serial property “*The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 AD.)*” -from now onwards called “*Italia Langobardorum*” that is the Name of the Network and the established Association- together with those present in the proposed buffer zones, have for decades been subject to control and attention by the numerous administrations and agencies that hold ownership or use. For years experts (archeologists, art and architecture historians, conservators, scientific experts, etc.) from numerous Italian and foreign institutions have interacted and operated in relation to these properties. This has also contributed to the realization of many initiatives and works that only ensured the level of conservation and protection of the single monuments and monument complexes but also raised their standard of valorization and presentation, thus making it possible to make the Longobard culture and the exceptional testimony that they left throughout the Italian territory known to a growing number of persons.

Moreover, much attention is being given to the same territories in which the candidate properties are located, territories in which for years the various public administrations, in agreement with private entities, carried out their activities in order to sustain and develop sustainable valorization initiatives, also in relation to a compatible development for the resident populations.

By virtue of this positive situation, and bearing in mind the ulterior

commitments that could derive from the inscription in the World Heritage List, it was decided to prepare a management plan for the site “*Italia Langobardorum* Center of power and worship (568-774 AD)”, aimed at coordinating and integrating the plans and initiatives already underway and to establish new and broader plans for study, conservation, valorization and promotion in the various locations included in the site. Sharing objectives and strategies, which is the foundation of the network that has been developed around the candidate site, in fact makes it possible to arrive at increased efficiency and effectiveness for the individual projects through economies and thus avoiding a dispersion of resources.

The organic and harmonized management of all the locations in the network is to be considered a complex process, in which the Management Plan, described herein, represents the technical implementation plan.

3.2 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE “ITALIA LANGOBARDORUM” SITE

The Management Plan for the *Italia Langobardorum* site was therefore conceived as a useful instrument to pursue a development model that would unite the requests for conservation of the exceptional cultural values of the Longobard evidence with their tourist fruition and with the need for transformation and growth of the national and local economies. Management of the site is consequently configured as a dynamic process to be implemented over time, with medium and long term deadlines.

The occasion of the UNESCO candidature represented a stimulus to enrich the proceedings already underway, through involving other public and private subjects with

competencies and interests in the reference areas of the properties, in order to perfect and extend the safeguarding and conservation policies of said properties, of the landscape as well as the additional cultural and natural heritage in the areas involved.

The Management Plan, therefore, intends to provide an instrument that, developing the capacities for attraction of the properties proposed for inclusion in the WHL, will be able to strengthen the sustainable development policies already underway, through an increased integration of the valorization activities for the heritage resources, whether material or immaterial, with the other endogenous resources in the territories (crafts, popular traditions, wine and food products, etc). The awareness, conservation and valorization of this heritage can in fact constitute additional segments of an economic system able to develop the potentials of the physical proof and knowledge handed down through time with specific and unrepeatable characteristics for each of the territories covered by the site’s network.

In light of the analyses conducted, as well as of the expectations and needs of the resident populations, development of the Management Plan followed these general guidelines:

- the first was aimed at formulating network projects that, based on the historical shared matrix of the various locations involved in the candidature and on the other common potentials, were able to raise the level of awareness, valorization and promotion of the heritage passed on by the Longobards, at the same time promoting common sustainable development procedures;
- the second was aimed at strengthening activities pertaining to knowledge, conservation and upgrading, promotion and awareness of the individual locations in the network through the integration of the programs already

underway, in order to reach higher and more homogenous standards of valorization and fruition of the territorial resources and at the same time increasing the benefits for resident populations;

- last but not least, aimed at guaranteeing participation of local communities in the development process, sustained by the strengthening of the quantity and quality of the social identities that said communities express. These are the general objectives, identified and shared by the numerous Stakeholders involved in the Management Plan, objectives which, starting with the principal goal of preserving and raising the values of the site and of the reference territories, aim to:

- exploit the potential contained in the network system that was created to provide more efficacy and effectiveness for the actions programmed;

- rationalize and reorganize the resource valorization procedures already underway in the various reference territories, in order to augment the offer of services and the capacity for fruition, at the same time reducing management costs;

- implement new activities for knowledge, conservation, valorization, promotion and awareness, preferring the realization of integrated action programs rather than punctual interventions, ensuring in the particular: a) the continuation and strengthening of the study and research activities on the Longobard sites and culture with the involvement and coordination of the more important centers and specialized institutions; b) the continuation and strengthening of the conservation and monitoring of the properties; c) the raising of the cultural offer and of the valorization standards; d) the growth of awareness and knowledge of cultural and identity values contained in the heritage, through the strengthening of

the promotion and information instruments;

- increase the capability of the cultural sector to absorb new qualified labor forces;

- strengthen the connection between the cultural industry and other production sectors present in the territories, ensuring that: a) promotion of the economic development will not under any circumstances constitute a risk for the heritage and for the quality of life of the resident populations; b) the economic benefits produced by the integrated development process also fall upon the local populations;

- adopt a homogenous upgrading system for the environment and the “knowledge” of the individual territories (mosaic landscape culture) and for the re-launching of the identities and of the distinguishing characteristics of each location in the site (bio-cultural fingerprint).

3.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE “ITALIA LANGOBARDORUM” SITE

As indicated in the foreword (Chapter 1) a Management Plan for the site was developed following the methodology defined by the Ministry of Fine Arts and Cultural Activities and explained in Chapter 2, with the required adjustments made necessary due to the specificity of the serial site that encompasses far-flung territories, diversified under many aspects.

The need to develop a single Management Plan was immediately accepted by all the institutional and non-institutional stakeholders, fully conscious of the uniqueness of the Longobard heritage and of the opportunities provided by an integrated management of such a broad and diversified territory.

Development of the Plan, according to the methodology described, witnessed:

- identification of the value and significance of the Site (Chapter 4)

- identification of the reference territories, intended as a unitary “cultural system” (Chapter 5);

- identification and involvement of the principal participants (Chapter 5);

- study analysis of the territories, with the recognition of the entirety of the identity values that distinguish them, implemented through the evaluation of the current status of the heritage resources, with the evaluation of the relative opportunities and critical factors (Chapter 6);

- the social/economical analysis of the territories (Chapter 7);

- the definition of the short-average term objectives, based on the macro objectives and on the strategies shared by the Stakeholders, and the definition of projects and measures to be realized, developed in the context of the five sectorial plans (knowledge, conservation and safeguarding, valorization, promotion and awareness, social/economical development). All the projects were conceived as part of a larger coherent and diversified project, aimed at realizing integration conditions in the context of each sectorial plan and among the various plans (Chapter 8). Definition of the management structure that must ensure coordination of the network is still underway, while potential sources of financing have been identified for the future network and local programs (Chapter 9).

With respect to monitoring the Plan, the principal conditions have been defined and the indicators for the evaluation and verification of the projects have already been identified; work is underway to define key numerical indicators to monitor the impact of the sectorial plans, taken individually and together, and of the entire Management Plan (Chapter 10).

3.4 STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE "ITALIA LANGOBARDORUM" SITE

The support provided by the politicians in the territories involved, explicated in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by all the Stakeholders (see Nomination Format Annex 1) has already made it possible to commence certain of the specific initiatives planned for the site, in the context of the Management plan. Among these are:

- development and start-up of conservation and valorization projects for the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle in Cividale;
- agreement signed by the managers of the Cividale del Friuli museums in order to improve the cultural initiatives, specializing the exhibitions and facilitating the creation of the future museum dedicated to Tempietto Longobardo (Annex 2);
- definition of an agreement between the Province of Brescia and the City of Brescia, aimed at the institution of a coordinating committee to optimize the actions of the numerous subjects involved in safeguarding the heritage and to promote culture and the economic valorization of the site, a UNESCO candidate (Annex 4);
- operating start-up of the activities required to arrive at the joint management of the Castelseprio-Torba area, pursuant to the agreement signed by the owners and managers (Annex 3)
- development and start-up of valorization projects for the Basilica of San Salvatore in Spoleto, for the creation of a visitors center;
- developing conservation projects for the Church of Santa Sofia in Benevento;
- preparation of the understanding (on the part of the Ministry of the Interior, Benevento Headquarters) in order to formalize the concession in use of the Church of Santa Sofia to the Diocese of Benevento, containing the provisions



appropriate for the public fruition of the property;

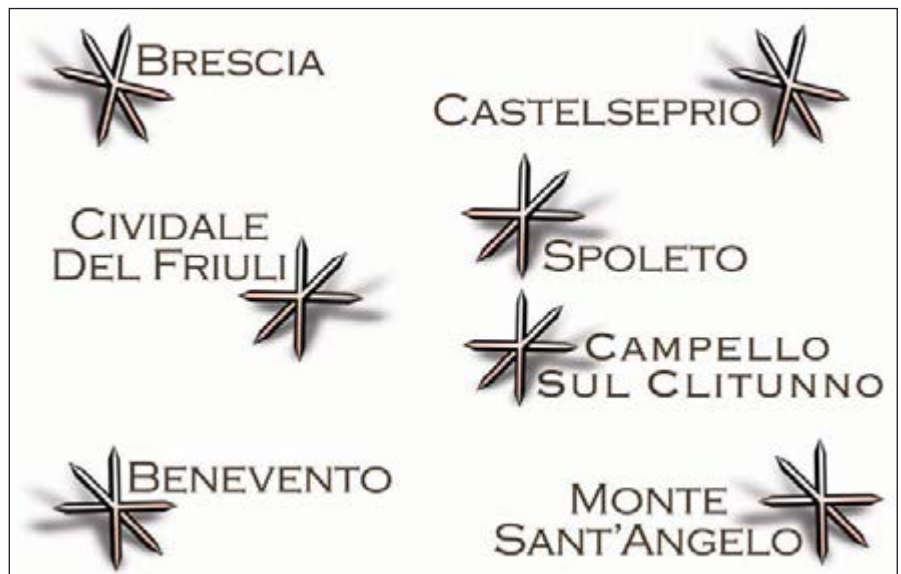
- development of the *umbrella brand* for the *Italia Langobardorum* site, fruit of a specific aesthetic study, which links: the starred tremisse (which recalls the economic and cultural power of the Longobards).

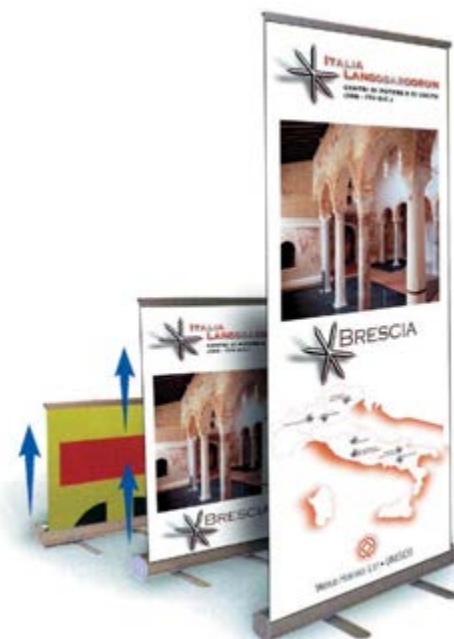
The *Chrismon* (monogram of Christ) contaminated by the *Triskeles* (which calls to mind the conversion to Christianity but also the pagan religiosity of Nordic origins of the Longobard peoples).

The Rose of the Winds (which calls to

mind the geographical position of the locations in the site, set out in diametrically opposite locations throughout the Italian territory). Accented by the sharp character of the graphics that evokes the conquest of Italy by the Longobard warriors.

The creative choice, linked to a chromatic and geometric direction, will then grow smaller for the network web site graphics, for publications relating to the Site, for road signs and panels to be erected in the locations included in the Site, as well as for the territorial mark of quality.





- creation of the web site, necessary for the construction of the *Italia Langobardorum* site organization system (preceded by the realization of an intranet site for the exclusive use of the Stakeholders for the simultaneous and comparative construction of the scientific dossier and the site's Management Plan), which will be implemented to support the coordination of the network and to provide visibility and to encourage awareness of the Longobard sites;
- publication of the scientific work by Prof. Hjalmar Torp in the *Tempietto longobardo di Cividale* and of the historical novel "Desiderata" by Isabella Vaj;
- other promotional activities for the site in the press and on television;
- etc.

3.5 PERSPECTIVES FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE "ITALIA LANGOBARDORUM" SITE

The history of the Longobards takes on a higher level of importance in light of an ulterior project consideration on the dimensions of the "voyage", which today takes on a specific value as an instrument

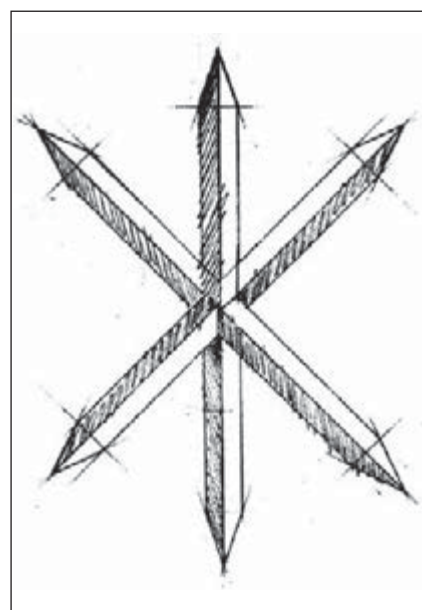
of growth of the single person and as a development factor, whether in an intercultural dialogue or in a "sustainable" and "eco-compatible" economy.

Since 2003, or since the first steps taken to facilitate the nascent start of a collaboration among the Longobard sites in northern Italy, the opportunity was identified to create, by virtue of the "voyage" undertaken by the Longobards throughout their history, a "European Geo-Cultural Corridor" that extends from Scandinavia in the North and Central Eastern Europe, as far as Italy.

The medium- and long-term objectives of the Management Plan are based on these premises, aimed at integrating into the "cultural system" of the network of the *Italia Langobardorum* Site not just all the Italian locations where the Longobards left their stamp in the field of monumental artistry but also those European countries that they traversed in the epochal migrations that brought them to Italy (Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Slovenia).

A second avenue considered as a possible extension of the Site, with respect to initiatives of a promotional and awareness

nature, is that linked to the itinerary of the cult of Saint Michael, which from the Gargano, at the hands of the Longobards, extends towards the central western part of Europe, establishing its key points in Val di Susa (the "Holy" of Mount Pirchiriano) and in Normandy (Mont Saint-Michel au péril de la mer Sanctuary).



4. DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

“THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 A.D.)”

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SITE

1) COUNTRY

Italy

2) REGIONS AND PROVINCES

Friuli Venezia Giulia

(province of Udine)

Lombardia

(provinces of Brescia and Varese)

Umbria

(province of Perugia)

Campania

(province of Benevento)

Puglia

(province of Foggia)

3) NAME OF PROPERTY

The Longobards in Italy.

Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

4) GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

TO THE NEAREST SECOND

See *serial nomination table*, below



SERIAL NOMINATION TABLE FOR: THE LANGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 A.D.)

Site element No.	Name	Municipality Region Province	Coordinates of Centre point	Area of core zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Map annex
1	The Gastaldaga area and the Episcopal complex	Cividale del Friuli Friuli Venezia Giulia (Province of Udine)	46° 05' 39" N 13° 25' 59" E	1,09	20,83	21,92	1, 2, 3, 4
2	The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	Brescia Lombardia (Province of Brescia)	45° 31' 59" N 10° 14' 06" E	3,75	84,13	87,88	1, 2, 3, 4
3	The <i>castrum</i> with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>	Castelseprio – Torba Gornate Olona Lombardia (Province of Varese)	45° 00' 06" N 9° 27' 11" E	8,50	38,75	47,25	1, 2, 3, 4
4	The basilica of San Salvatore	Spoletto Umbria (Province of Perugia)	42° 44' 31" N 12° 44' 36" E	0,08	57,80	57,88	1, 2, 3, 4
5	The Clitunno Tempietto	Campello sul Clitunno Umbria (Province of Perugia)	42° 50' 32" N 12° 45' 25" E	0,01	51,28	51,29	1, 2, 3, 4
6	The Santa Sofia complex	Benevento Campania (Province of Benevento)	41° 07' 50" N 14° 46' 53" E	0,34	27,56	27,90	1, 2, 3
7	The Sanctuary of San Michele	Monte Sant'Angelo Puglia (Province of Foggia)	41° 42' 30" N 15° 57' 15" E	0,31	16,82	17,13	1, 2, 3
	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)		TOTAL	14,08	297,17	311,25	

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The recent historiographical debate has definitely renewed the methodological fundamentals of the studies on the early Middle Ages thanks to the twofold reevaluation of the Germanic-Barbarian cultures role and of the archaeological contribution in the socio-historical reconstruction of a period which built the fundamentals of the medieval civilization.

The Longobards are among the main protagonists of the Germanic and Central Asian tribes migratory movement which involved the area between Western Europe and the Balkan-Danubian region in the historical period starting from the conclusive events of the Roman Empire. Yet, today it is right to the Longobards, among all the other populations, that we ascribe an extraordinary propulsive role in the cultural **transition between the Antiquity and the Middle Ages**. Indeed, they played a pivotal role in the formulation and diffusion of those meaningful imprints - cultural, artistic, political and religious – which spread from Italy to Europe and influenced the next millennium of Western History.

Therefore the Longobards indelibly contributed to the Western medieval civilization development.

The nomination format is consistent with the most updated tendencies of the research activity (which even today keeps dynamism and is characterised by various diverging interpretations) as it recognizes the most original and extraordinary value of the Longobard culture through the various expressions of their ethnic identity. Such an identity must be considered as an anthropological category that is to say as expression of a politico-cultural process, not as a Roman-antithetic racial factor.

The anthropological approach enables us to value some peculiar markers of their culture which otherwise, in the light of the Romans-Longobards simplistic dichotomy (even if considered in terms of fusion between the two elements), would not be taken into consideration.

Therefore in writing up the dossier we always considered – and underlined when possible – the impact of certain factors which appear to be determinant both in the elaboration of the Longobard culture as a whole and in the specific proposed artistic items. Particularly, the following criteria have been employed:

- continuity/discontinuity, as referred to both their own traditional culture and the Roman one;
- spontaneity/planning component in the performance;
- geographical and economic determinism in contrast with human intervention.

We are dealing with interpretative lines which are valid for all the phenomena included in the great system generated by the transformation of the ancient world. This event concerned the entire Mediterranean basin, where different forces operated and inter-operated, such as:

- the Germanic-Barbarian peoples migration,
 - the propagation of Christianity,
 - the establishing of the Arabic presence.
- All these factors were determinant, even if in different ways, in the elaboration of the “new” medieval culture.

The Longobards then accepted, preserved, enhanced and transmitted forms and contents of the Roman-Hellenistic tradition. In these terms we find the most original, creative and permanent contribute of the Longobard culture which makes it distinct from any

other civilization elaborated during the same historical context.

The proposed artistic items represent the physical evidence of this cultural process, which main factors, in the light of the above mentioned criteria, were:

- the physic-cultural environment as favourable condition (geographical determinism): the Longobards settled in Italy, which had been the centre of the Roman Empire, which was the Christianity seat, and which had been first a Goth site and subsequently Byzantine, as well as a strategic crossroads between West and East;
- the Longobard *élites* programmatic and strong will (planning quality) of being in line with the past, but also with the existing powers of their time, such as that of the Roman Church.

It should be underlined, however, that each component was predominant in a specific moment.

The environment variability aspect was more prominent during the immigration phase, whereas the planning aspect became outstanding after their settling in Italy; for this reason the cultural features, which were actively, intentionally and critically adopted by the Longobards, became the ground during the process of cultural elaboration and transformation.

Since the second phase it is registered a **dialectical relation with the ancient world and the classic tradition**, which the Longobard *élites* perceive as **authoritative and referential forms of legitimation**. By the way, this is a common trait of many cultures during the interchange phase; the Longobard distinguishing innovation lies in the expression of this dialectical relation, in the manner they considered themselves as heirs of a past which is intended and experienced as the present. The opportunity to autoptically verify the

material of the ancient heritage as well as to exploit it encouraged not only the knowledge of the tradition and its critical-ideological utilization but also its survival and transmission.

This makes the Longobards - as Paolo Diacono himself wrote - the true heirs of the Roman civilization, much longer than the Byzantines.

Therefore, the relationship of the Longobards with the *Antiquitate* was not a mythological appreciation, as during Teodorico's time, nor an uncritical idealization as during the subsequent Carolingian age.

Concluding, the Longobards were protagonists of a unique and extraordinary experience which resembles other "Roman-Barbarian" kingdoms contexts - particularly, those set by the Merovingian kings in Gaul and by the Visigoth Kings in Spain (see 3.3). Nevertheless they were able to express something different and universal: if anything, this is what makes their experience closer to that of other migrant populations which in different periods and contexts opened the path to definitive cultural transformations and historic evolutions.

Despite different interpretations which could still be noted on certain aspects of their productions, it is now widely considered that the Longobards anticipated the so called "*renovatio*" - traditionally associated with the Carolingian age - saving, continuing and renewing the classic and post-classic Roman Antiquity in the arts, in the written culture and in the law. Well before the school of Charlemagne's court, the Longobards were able to assimilate the ancient forms, giving them new meanings as well as deeply innovating elements.

Supported by a strong creative activity inspired by the conversion to Christianity,

but still grounded to the conservation of their own ethnic identity, they recovered architectural and ornamental models of the Roman-Byzantine culture. **Between the end of VII - VIII century**, they gave rise to an artistic production which flourished in the Northern, Central and Southern Italy spreading from the urban courts to a large part of Italian territories. In the late Longobard monuments, which masterpieces are proposed hereby, it is possible to catch the complex changing process of the ancient culture, now brought to a European dimension. Such a process was undertaken by the Longobards and inherited by the Carolingian Empire.

The properties included in the nominated Site: "***The Longobards in Italy. The places of the power (568-774 A.D.)***" are the result of the Longobard civilization, intended as creative responses of the cultural process they were protagonists of.

Such properties - **selected on a very scrupulous basis** (see below) - represent, each one according to its own specific category, the most indicative or the best preserved sample of the numerous testimonies in Italy. The whole of them embodies the universality of the Longobard culture at its climax, given by the fact that they fully represent the Longobard articulated organization of both power and worship in Italy.

In this perspective, **nominated serial property is not composed by homogeneous elements from a typological point of view**, but by structures which differ in function and morphology. Indeed, we deal with evidences of urban culture (Cividale), of castrensian settlement (Castelseprio), of monastic complex (Brescia), of *élites* worship buildings (Spoleto, Campello), of Longobard votive chapel (Benevento) and of Longobard national sanctuary (Monte Sant'Angelo).

They are artistically perfect and refined monumental complexes, expressing the Longobards monarchy or aristocracy. In this perspective they all are "***places of power***" which well demonstrate the ruling *élites* will of legitimating their own authority, promoting their interests and expressing their own *status*. Worship complexes such as Sanctuaries, private Churches and Monasteries should hence be considered "***places of power***" through which the Longobards not only expressed their support to Christianity, but performed their accord strategies in respect of the Roman Church and the local clerical *élites*, assured their control on the population as well as on the economy, and secure themselves the transmission of their own goods (moreover, the Monasteries were important centres of culture where the transcription activities of literary, technical, legal, artistic and scientific works of antiquity took place, guaranteeing their preservation up to the present).

The serial property, therefore, illustrates from one side the specificity of the Longobard culture during the Dark Ages, and from the other the universality of its results in the formation of medieval Europe.

Serial Site composition/selection

The artistic properties included in the Site "***The Longobards in Italy. The places of the power (568-744 AD)***", which aim to be inscribed in the UNESCO's World Inheritance List, are the following:

In **Cividale del Friuli**, the *Gastaldaga* area with the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and the Episcopal Complex with the *Palazzo Patriarcale* below the National Archeological Museum.

In **Brescia**, the monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore - Santa Giulia, today housing the *Museo della Città*

In **Castelseprio-Torba**, the *castrum* with the Torba-Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria “*foris portas*”.

In **Spoleto**, the Basilica of San Salvatore.

In **Campello sul Clitunno**, the Clitunno Tempietto.

In **Benevento**, the Santa Sofia complex with church and annexed cloister, part of the abbey, today housing the *Museo del Sannio*.

In **Monte Sant’Angelo**, the Sanctuary of San Michele.

Given the choice of representing, through the proposed series, the specificity and universality of the Longobard culture during the Early Middle Ages, the artistic items selection has been performed within all the contexts which mark out the Longobard culture in Italy. For this reason, the proposed Site brings together the two Sites of the Tentative List submitted by Italy: “*Cividale and the first places of Longobard power in Italy*” and “*Monte Sant’Angelo and the Via Sacra Langobardorum*”.

It could be noted that S. Michele Sanctuary, located in the Gargano peninsula, represents the highest expression of the Longobards peculiar behavior towards spirituality and support to Christianity. Indeed, accepting and transforming the worship of Michael Archangel, the Longobards did reaffirm their people identity through the syncretism they created between the original Germanic beliefs and the new religion, and at the same time they set a “*universal*” referring point through the modern proposal of such a worship, now revitalized and internationalized, which is still experienced.

Sporadic documentary evidence suggests that the Longobard *élites* in Italy commissioned prestigious buildings right from their arrival (palaces and residences, but also churches and basilicas), along the lines of their Roman predecessors, in order to affirm their position and authority. Since the century before the Carolingian annexing of the north and centre of the peninsula (second half of the 7th-first half of the 8th century A.D.), the Longobard kings and dukes began more frequently and more systematically to commit themselves especially to the construction of churches and monasteries. The monastery, in particular, is a typical foundation of this period, an expression not only of the strength of the faith of the Longobard nobles, but also a place of refuge for themselves and their families and, above all, an institution that guaranteed the continuation of their assets. King Desiderio alone, together with his wife Ansa, founded three monasteries (in addition to San Salvatore in Brescia, there were those in Leno and Sirmione) and all the dukes of the peninsula conformed to this model, undertaking ambitious architectural enterprises unparalleled in Europe at that time.

Sources testify – and monument evidence confirms – that the construction industry was well organised with guilds of specialised craftsmen who could carry out complex commissions to high standards. Not having an architectural, pictorial or sculpture tradition of their own, the Longobards used the existing skills of the local craftsmen. This is one of the reasons that the Longobard artistic style in Italy is extremely composite and presents specific characteristics in different parts of the kingdom. Faced, therefore, with a clear unity of intent which brings together all the monument complexes – owing to the desire for self-determination of the Longobard *élites* and legitimization before the indigenous population – we find heterogeneous artistic creations which, for example, in Lombardy seem to be more

conspicuously subject to the Merovingian influence, as in Friuli the influence is more Byzantine and Syriac. The language in different areas of Italy was therefore different, but the various formal dialects were mutually comprehensible.

Today’s region of Friuli is the area of Longobard settlement in Italy that is richest in testimonies and findings; in particular, one of the most complex and original buildings of Longobard architecture is preserved at **Cividale del Friuli**, the so-called “*Tempietto Longobardo*”, Oratory of Santa Maria in Valle, with a single chamber, square-plan, covered in a spacious cross-vault, which terminates in a lower presbytery, divided by pairs of columns in three parts covered in barrel vaults. The sumptuous decorative scheme, including mosaics on the vaults, stucco figures and ornaments, and a series of frescoes painted in aulic style and skilfully refined, make this one of the most splendid and ambitious works to reach us today from 8th-century Europe, probably the work of the Royal couple Astolfo (749-756) and Giseltrude. In particular, the stucco tondo figures of female saints show the refined and high level of artistic production achieved in Italy in the late Longobard era.

The Temple, together with San Giovanni, the Palatine Church of the royal court, stands in the urban area belonging to the castle, next to the early Christian Church of Santa Maria, which became an Episcopal church with annexed Palace in the late Longobard era.

The Episcopal complex, renovated and extended by the patriarch Callisto, consisted of a set of communicating buildings, which included the Basilica, the Baptistery of Saint John the Baptist and the Patriarchal Palace. From the Baptistery, discovered at the start of the 20th century beneath the Duomo, come two of the most important works of Longobard sculpture, currently preserved in the *Museo Cristiano e Tesoro del Duomo*, a

short distance from their original location. The high level of craftsmanship explains the excellent quality of Callisto's "*tegurio*" – an octagonal aedicule which covered the baptismal font, with columns and arch vaults finely sculpted with symbolic images and rich decorative motifs – and the altar commissioned by King Ratchis – the only sculptural piece from the Longobard era featuring a biblical narrative theme, achieved using a linear and calligraphic language that invert the standards of classical naturalism, and enriched by a vivid chromatism and a precious set of mounted stones.

The remains of the Patriarchal Palace were uncovered beneath the 16th-century Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti, designed by Andrea Palladio, today home to the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* which houses the burial items from urban and suburban necropolises of Cividale, real treasures of Longobard artistic craftsmanship.

The exceptional nature of the proposed artistic item is provided by the preservation of the most representative structures and spaces of the secular and religious *élites*. This offers a clear proof of the socio-cultural composition of the urban *civitas* – the Longobard ruling one – as well as of the strategies performed by the dominant classes in the power management. Indeed, the site includes evidences of the rich artistic production ascribed to Longobard period and to a secular customer base. It is a unique repertory, for it displays the ubiquitous creativity and experimentation attitude of workers who elaborated a new original language as result of the confluence of different traditions: the indigenous, Barbarian, Byzantine and Arabic ones.

The monumental area of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia in **Brescia** is an extraordinary architectural palimpsest that incorporates the female convent built by Duke Desiderio of Brescia, with his wife Ansa in 753 A.D. before becoming king. The Church of San

Cividale del Friuli, the "Tempietto Longobardo"



Salvatore is one of the most important testimonies of late mediaeval architecture: the building, with triple apse transept, had three naves with a series of columns and capitals, some recycled from the classical era and from Byzantium, others made for this purpose. The church was entirely decorated with stuccoes and frescoes; the decorations, along with those of the Cividale Tempietto, are one of the richest and best preserved collections of the Early Middle Ages. A complex play of stucco reliefs and wall paintings probably decorated the crypt, which also had the three-apse system of the upper floor. Within the church, enhanced by a marble liturgical assemblage of which numerous elements are intact, can be found a

number of tombs of the privileged, one of which is thought to be that of Desiderio's wife, Ansa.

The complex somehow recalled architectural and ornamental models already used in the Capital Pavia, and subsequently in Cividale. Nevertheless it became a referring point for the prestigious architectures ordered by the secular and religious purchasers. As a whole, it is possible to recognize here traditions of North-European (British and Alemannic), Mediterranean (Ravenna's and Roman) and Oriental ascendancy.

The Monastery had service structures for the pilgrims reception and the poor housing. Historical sources recall the *Xenodochio*, which hosted the pilgrims,

and the so called *Peresindo's Hospital*. The monastic complex area spread Westward with houses, burial places and productive plants. The walls evidences still visible *in situ* testify the presence of the large number of Longobard buildings, with different functions and structural quality. Such evidences were uncovered in what is still considered to be the most complete medieval urban excavation, within an area where the most important pre-existing Roman remains in Northern Italy are preserved.

S. Salvatore - S. Giulia Monastery, which had reception structures for pilgrims and accommodation for the poor, played a fundamental role in the society of the time, both in religious terms and in political and economic terms. Its importance did not diminish after the fall of the Longobards: its richness and high prestige over the centuries led to new important architectural interventions, extending Desiderio's complex until it became the

structure that we see today, which, in addition to three cloisters from different eras, includes the Romanesque Church of Santa Maria in Solario, the 15th-century choir and the 16th-century church of Santa Giulia. The entire complex, the result of an exceptional recovery and valorisation project, is currently home to the *Museo della città*, which houses the finest artistic testimonies of the long history of Brescia and its territory.

While Cividale and Brescia, like Benevento, demonstrate the settlement methods of the Longobards within the most important cities in the urban system created by the Romans, **Castelseprio-Torba** is excellent testimony of how high altitude fortified systems, which developed during the late Roman era following the first Barbarian invasions, were re-used. The *castrum*, destroyed by the Visconti in the late 13th-century – with the exception of buildings of worship – and following its

abandonment, retained the fundamental features that characterised it: the imposing wall circuit, a place of shelter for the inhabitants in times of peril, the high quality of the housing system and of the main worship complex of San Giovanni Evangelista, with basilica and annexed octagonal baptistry, completely reconstructed by the Longobards in the 7th century and used internally and externally for the burial of important local personages.

A particularly significant example of military architecture is the Torba tower, placed at the summit of the fortified site of Castelseprio, which led down to Valle dell'Olona, and which, in late Longobard times, was used as a female convent. The rooms on the first and second floors of the tower, used by the nuns as a sepulchre and oratory respectively, preserve noteworthy remains of paintings which, in some iconographic respects, are reminiscent of the stucco work in the Cividale Tempietto.

The Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* in Castelseprio, a private aristocratic building with annexed cemetery, placed in the area of the burg which developed westwards of the *castrum*, preserves one of the finest pictorial texts of the whole of the Early Middle Ages; the scenes dedicated to the story of the childhood of Christ are presented in the central apse of the small triple-apse structure enriched with an inlaid marble floor. The series of figures is complex and dense with episodes and references, alternated with symbolic images; the style is free and animated which renews and revitalizes the expressiveness and Hellenistic pictorial quality and is unequalled by other creations of the time.

The *Wideramn* epitaph probably comes from the church and is one of the first testimonies of written Longobard funeral culture. Conquering the written culture of the victors went hand in hand with assimilation of architectural and decorative cultures. Having first entered the funeral ritual with the purpose of evoking the



Brescia, the Church of San Salvatore

Castelseprio, Christ Pantocrator in S. Maria *foris portas*

memory of the personality rather than merely the physical aspects of the deceased, writing soon took on new functions of celebrating the image and status of the Longobard *élites*: it is in this function that we encounter it in the most extraordinary architectural works, the painted dedicatory inscriptions of San Salvatore and Brescia and the Cividale Tempietto, the inscriptions on the *tegurio* of Callisto and on the altar of Ratchis, again in Cividale, in the epigraphs in the Sanctuary of Saint Michael on the Gargano Coast, the architectural inscriptions on monuments in the duchies of Spoleto and Benevento, clear references to Imperial Roman customs.

The complex as a whole represents an extraordinary example of castrensian settlement which stands out for its spatial organization, monumentality and typological variety of its buildings. The great number of worship buildings, characterized by different functions, public and private, is a proof of the influential relationship of the Longobard *élites* with the Church, to the extent of creating a “new” model of settlement where the sacred places played a primary role in the power strategies.

Again in the duchy of Spoleto there is the same tendency for the prestigious architecture conveyed in the monuments of the northern duchies. One of the best preserved examples is the Basilica of San Salvatore in **Spoleto** and the Clitunno Tempietto in Campello, both outstanding edifices designed using classic Roman style features. Most of the sculpted ornaments are new works rather than recycled *spolia* from ancient buildings, designed and realised in such a convincing, skilful and credible way that they also convinced Palladio that the Tempietto was a Roman temple and it still puzzles and astounds scholars to this day. The Church of San Salvatore, which probably had funerary functions originally, has a three-aisle basilica floor plan, with



presbytery divided into three parts, and central vaulted covering with octagonal base. The semi-circular apse is closed on the outside by a straight wall and flanked by two apsed, cross-vaulted rooms. One characteristic element on the interior, which has lost almost all of its pictorial and stucco decorations, is the rich entablature with Doric frieze set on Doric columns in the nave and Corinthian columns in the presbytery. Of the original rich decorations of the façade, alternated by pillars and divided into two orders by a cornice, which must have terminated with a triangular

fronton, remain the window cornices and three portals with skilfully elaborate classical motifs.

S. Salvatore Church is an early architectural evidence of the Longobard period, as expression of the ruling *élites* ideology. It inaugurates a model for the medieval religious architecture. As original products of different attitudes (Roman-Hellenistic, Byzantine Longbards, indigenous, Syriac), it precociously embodies the cultural pluralism which is the Dark Ages peculiar trait and the ground of the Medieval Europe.



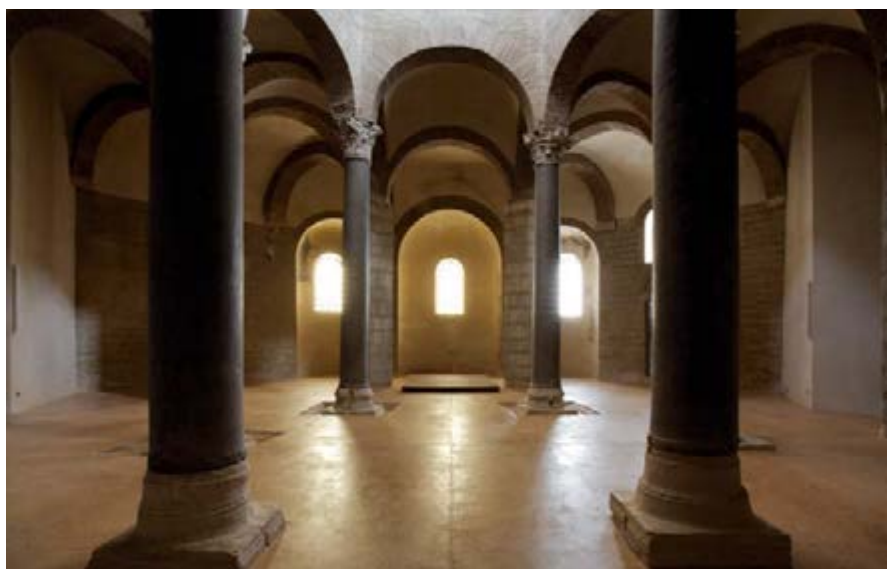
Spoleto, the Basilica of San Salvatore

Campello sul Clitunno, the Clitunno Tempietto



The design of the recomposed spoils is common to the extraordinary marble works of San Salvatore and those of the Clitunno Tempietto, a small *sacellum* in the form of a tetrastyle Corinthian temple with two side porticoes *in antis*, located in **Campello sul Clitunno**. The façade features splendid columns covered in leaves from the portico, whose architrave bears an inscription in extraordinarily carved square Roman capital letters invoking God, complementing the

inscription on the side porticoes. This is one of the rare examples of monument epigraphs of the Early Middle Ages; the practice of placing monument inscriptions on the façade of a building had been abandoned in late antiquity and was not re-introduced until the 14th century when Leon Battista Alberti created one for the Malatesta Temple in Rimini. Inside the Temple, painted murals of remarkable quality, which have been compared to the frescoes in the presbytery of Santa Maria



Benevento, the Church of Santa Sofia

Antiqua in Rome, framed a small marble aedicule in the apse, which is also partly the product of the assemblage of recycled Roman material and purpose-designed decorations.

The little temple represents a masterpiece of religious and commemorative architecture, to the extent of being a pilgrimage destination (see graffiti). Its structures and decorations together with the surrounding landscape make of it a unique work where artificial elements and natural environment (Clitunno river and the holy *locus*) perfectly merge.

Like the dukes of Spoleto, Arechi II, son-in-law of the Friulan Desiderio and the duke of **Benevento** also carried out prestigious monumental initiatives, trying to develop their own aulic construction style and court art with marked ancient features. The clearest and highest expression of this intention is the Church of Santa Sofia, one of the most complex and best preserved complexes of its era. The dedication to Holy Wisdom, *Haghia Sophia*, which is expressly influenced by the Great Church in Constantinople which stood near the imperial palace, offers another example of the ambitions of its sponsor patron

The church was built in around 760 A.D. as a personal chapel and national sanctuary by the duke, for redemption of his soul and salvation of his people and nation. The quality and inspiration represented by Santa Sofia are testified by its complex central structure and by the intricate vaulted roof; the interior space is divided by columns and pillars laid out to form a central hexagon and a concentric decagon; the columns of the hexagon bear recycled, but carefully selected, capitals from the classical era, also placed in an upturned position to form bases. The circular perimeter wall, which becomes fragmented beyond the presbytery area, terminates in the three apses. In the two minor apses are preserved the most important pieces of the pictorial series dedicated to stories of the life of Christ,

which probably covered the entire interior surface of the church. The fragmentary nature of the images partly limits the effectiveness of the painting, which is nevertheless the highest testimony of “Benevento painting”, an art movement of considerable importance (also involving the two monastic centres of San Vincenzo in Volturno and Montecassino), parallel to the *scriptura beneventana* phenomenon, the national script of the Longobards in southern Italy, also used in monasteries to transcribe works from antiquity.

Annexed to the church of Santa Sofia was a female convent, whose extraordinary cloister, with Roman-style forms, re-uses a number of elements of the original Longobard construction. The cloister and the convent structures are currently home to the *Museo del Sannio*, which houses some extraordinary exhibits from the city. This peculiar star-shaped Church is a sophisticated, extremely peculiar product of both Roman-Hellenistic and Byzantine tradition (because of the central plan, typical of the V-VI cent. oriental architecture) meeting the Longobards attitude towards experimentation, which in this building is realized once again by a thought out exploitation of the *spolia*. Moreover, the Church anticipates the renewed interests in central planned buildings, which will spread mostly in Northern Europe starting from the Carolingian time especially in the palace chapels.

After 650 A.D., the Benevento Longobards incorporated into the territory of the duchy the Gargano region, where, worship of the Archangel Michael was established the 4th century onwards, thanks to ongoing intense relations between the Greco-Byzantine world and Apulia. Worship of the Archangel was, in some aspects, congenial to the sensitivity of the Longobards; indeed they were now converted to Christianity, and must have felt a particular attraction for Saint Michael, in whom they found attributes



Icon of San Michele, golden foil

and characteristics of the pagan *Wodan*, considered the supreme god by Germanic populations, the god of war, psychopomp, protector of heroes and warriors. From the 7th century, the Gargano sanctuary in **Monte Sant'Angelo** was considered a national Sanctuary by the Longobards and it soon became the most important place of worship of Saint Michael in the west, influencing all others.

The Longobard dynasties of Benevento, but also those of Pavia, as testified by Longobard inscriptions preserved in the buildings, gave life to vast monumental reconstruction works at the sanctuary, to facilitate access to the primitive cave and provide hospitality for pilgrims. With the Longobards it became one of the most important places of worship in Christendom and was an international destination of pilgrimage, one of the last stages on the road that lead to the Holy Land, coinciding in with the ancient route of the *Via Traiana* southern Italy, which since then took the name of *Via Sacra Langobardorum*.

In the centuries following the fall of the Longobards, the Normans, Swabians and the House of Anjou adopted worship of Saint Michael and became attached to the

Gargano sanctuary, and carried out important reconstruction works, changing the original architectural layout of the upper part of the sanctuary and enhanced it with new decorations and important treasures. Today the sanctuary is still a pilgrim destination, with morphological and ritual features dating date back to the Longobard period.

The sanctuary is one of the rare Dark Ages *loca sanctorum* preserved through the centuries. Particularly, the heritage possibly ascribed to the Longobard phase – with its exceptional epigraphical *corpus* – is a unique evidence for the Longobards history outline, being expression of a peculiar spirituality insofar as they combined the German pagan beliefs with Christianity. The Longobards, indeed, transformed and gave new life to S. Michael's worship, which so much contributed towards the development of the medieval pilgrimage – unifying factor of the Byzantine Mediterranean basin and the Northwestern Europe and the Germanic world. This became a universal reference, both for the Christian faith displays and the architectural setting of S. Michael's hundreds sanctuaries built in the West.

4.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

4.3.1 PROPOSED STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

The nominated serial property bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the disappeared Longobard civilization at its acme during the Kingdom of Italy (568-774 A.D.).

The Longobards created architectural and monumental forms –which were completely alien to the traditions of nomad and semi-nomad peoples– on the Italian territory only, thanks to the reception, conservation and enhancement of the form and content of Classical and Christian culture. The extraordinary integration and interchange process between the original North Germanic culture, the local (Roman and Byzantine) culture and the contribution of the Mediterranean and Eastern European culture, is remarkably testified by the artistic and monumental expressions of the Late Longobard Age and finds its highest expression –thanks to its unique and exceptional nature- in the properties included in the nominated series. They represent the creative response to the attempt made by the Longobards to reconcile diverging cultural and artistic expressions (syncretism) and stand out in the Early Middle Ages for their excellent artistic quality.

The serial property, therefore, has an exceptional and universal value as the highest expression of the fundamental historic function performed by the Longobards in the crucial transition phase from the Classical to the Medieval world; a transition phase which the most modern historiographical trends consider a *continuum* characterized by the integration of different civilizations.

The serial property exemplifies on the one hand the specificity of the Longobard culture in the background of the Early Middle Ages; on the other hand the universal nature of the contribution made by the historical and cultural group to the formation of Medieval Europe. Indeed, the Longobards played a pivotal role in the formulation and diffusion of

those meaningful imprints - cultural, artistic, political and religious – which spread from Italy to Europe and anticipated the so called “*renovatio*” - traditionally associated with the Carolingian age.

The cultural heritage of the Longobards is still alive in many facets of art, law and the Christian religion, as well as in other intangible aspects.

4.3.2 CRITERIA UNDER WHICH INSCRIPTION IS PROPOSED

(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 and technology, as well as in monumental arts, town-planning and landscape design*

The serial property is of the utmost importance as an excellent model of the interchange of values, artistic and cultural expressions established by the historical and cultural group of the Longobards in the epoch-making transition phase between the Antiquity and the Middle Ages.

Among all the peoples, even nomad and semi-nomad peoples, who lived in the time frame considered (6th - 8th century A.D.), the Longobards stood out for their extraordinary capacity to disseminate their pregnant cultural, artistic, political and religious marks. They left their deep and permanent imprint in Italy and then in the rest of Europe, not only on the subsequent *Carolingian* rule, but also on the following 1,000 years of European History.

The Site bears the most significant testimony to the fundamental contribution the Longobards made to the forging of Medieval culture. The series components represent the creative responses of the long integration and assimilation process the Longobards were involved in.

The series shows with extraordinary completeness:

- the excellent cultural synthesis the Longobards made between their own values and traditions and those ones of the peoples they encountered during their long migration and the values belonging to the Classical civilization, to the Christian-Roman-Byzantine civilization, which led to the development of a new and genuine civilization;
- the reception, the conservation, the enhancement and the dissemination of architectural, monumental and artistic form and content of the Classical, Roman and Hellenistic cultures;
- the reception, the transformation and the processing of a number of contents and expressions of the Christian tradition, which the Longobards disseminated all over the world; in particular they deeply influenced the spread of the worship to St. Michael in Western Europe, which led to the construction of dedicated sanctuaries all over Europe, including the most famous, Mont Saint Michel on the borders with Brittany;
- the fundamental contribution the Longobards made to pilgrimage, which led in the Middle Ages to an intense interchange of values and the development of a sense of unity between different peoples.

Therefore, the series testifies the importance of the cultural interchange the Longobards were involved in, underlining on the one hand the specificity of their culture in the Early Middle Ages and on the other hand the universality of their contribution to the formation of Medieval Europe.

(iii) *to bear a unique and exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or civilization which is living or which has disappeared*

The serial property, which includes seven component parts -all belonging to the same historico-cultural group- bears a unique and exceptional testimony to the disappeared Longobard civilization, witnessed by new monumental, architectural and artistic forms, the product of the reception and the integration of the highest developed local traditions. The Longobards expressed

themselves in such forms only after their arrival to Italy.

The serial property bears the clearest testimony to the strong determination of a semi-nomad barbarian people – with no previous artistic and architectural traditions – to embrace and to portray themselves as the heirs of Classical culture and civilization.

The properties of the series are the highest and most widely recognized expressions of the new and peculiar artistic culture developed by the Longobards, which spread to all the Duchies of the Kingdom, featuring a unified vision and divergent languages and objectives, according to the different customer *élites* (kings, dukes, aristocracy).

In its totality the series mirrors the universality of the Longobard culture at its climax, as it is fully representative of the cultural, religious and social systems, on which the articulated organisation of power was based and then modelled and determined by the Longobards in Italy. In this view the proposed series is not made up by homogeneous goods from the typological point of view, but rather by structures, which are heterogeneous in their function and morphology; those are indeed testimonies of an urban culture (Cividale), of military settlements (Castelseprio), of monastic complexes (Brescia), of buildings for the religious cults for the *élites* (Spoleto, Campello), of votive chapels of the Longobard people (Benevento), of national sanctuaries of the Longobards (Monte Sant'Angelo).

In its diversified artistic and architectural expressions, the serial property symbolizes and shows:

- the fundamental function performed by the Longobards in merging the cultural and architectural models of the classical Roman and Hellenistic civilizations with those of the Christian-Byzantine civilization;
- the new artistic and architectural trends established by the Longobards, together with Eastern European workers laid the foundations of the subsequent Carolingian "Renaissance" and –for the very first time in

history– of a real "European" culture;

- conservation and survival of the cultural heritage dating back to Antiquity, which the Longobards handed down, since they portrayed themselves as the heirs of a past they knew, felt and perceived as present. One of the most typical elements of their architectural complexes is the ideological and conscious use of the *spolia* from Roman monuments, which were re-used and installed in places that emphasized their symbolic value, and integrated into high quality new elements produced for that purpose. The use of monumental inscriptions, sometimes in golden bronze letters, no longer used after the age of Constantine, is a further manifestation of their intent;

- the conceptual, religious and political value the Longobards and their innovative cultural system attributed to Christian religion and traditions. Christianity accompanied the establishment and the consolidation of the Longobard Kingdom and was supported by the royal court and the aristocracy, who were generous and faithful benefactors.

The series meets the criteria of integrity and authenticity both as a whole –since it represents the universality of the monumental expressions of the historical and cultural group of the Longobards– and with reference to the single buildings and complexes and to the extraordinary decorations, including the rich graffiti and the inscriptions on the walls of the St. Michael's Sanctuary in the Gargano area, the most important collection of existing Early Middle Age inscriptions.

(vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance

The Longobard inheritance in Italy is remarkable: from the language we speak today to people's and place names, even if more significant is their contribution to the handing down of forms and models –as well as the remains themselves– of Classical

Antiquity, an indisputable point of reference for artists of all ages.

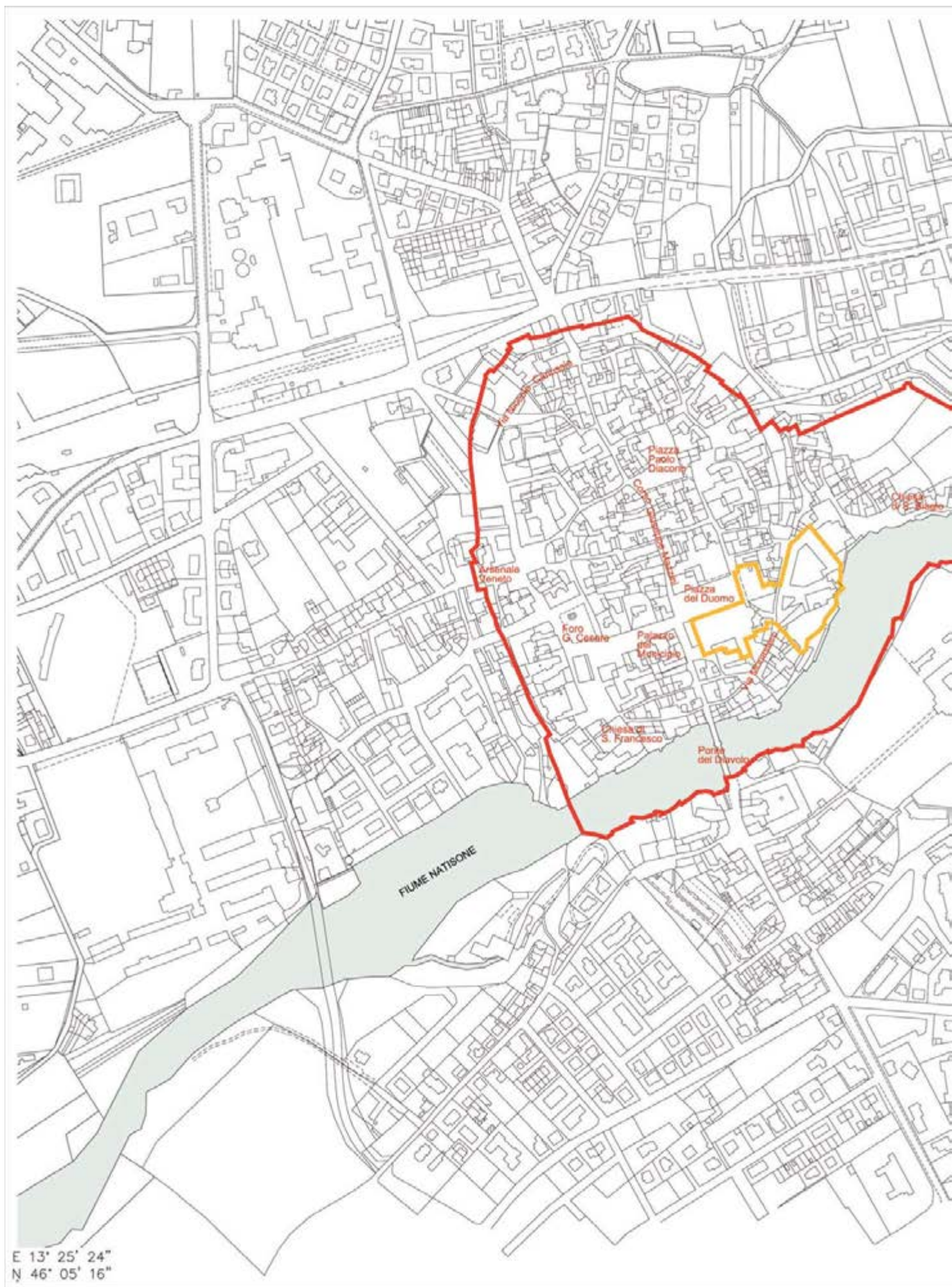
By the same token, the Longobards made a fundamental contribution to European culture with the foundation of great Monasteries, and the reconstruction and extension of existing ones, including Bobbio, Montecassino and Farfa Monasteries. In so doing, they encouraged the transcription and survival of literary, artistic and scientific works, dating back to the Antiquity. The relevant handing down of iconographies through manuscripts in miniature made a further contribution to a *continuum* stretching from the Antiquity up to the present day.

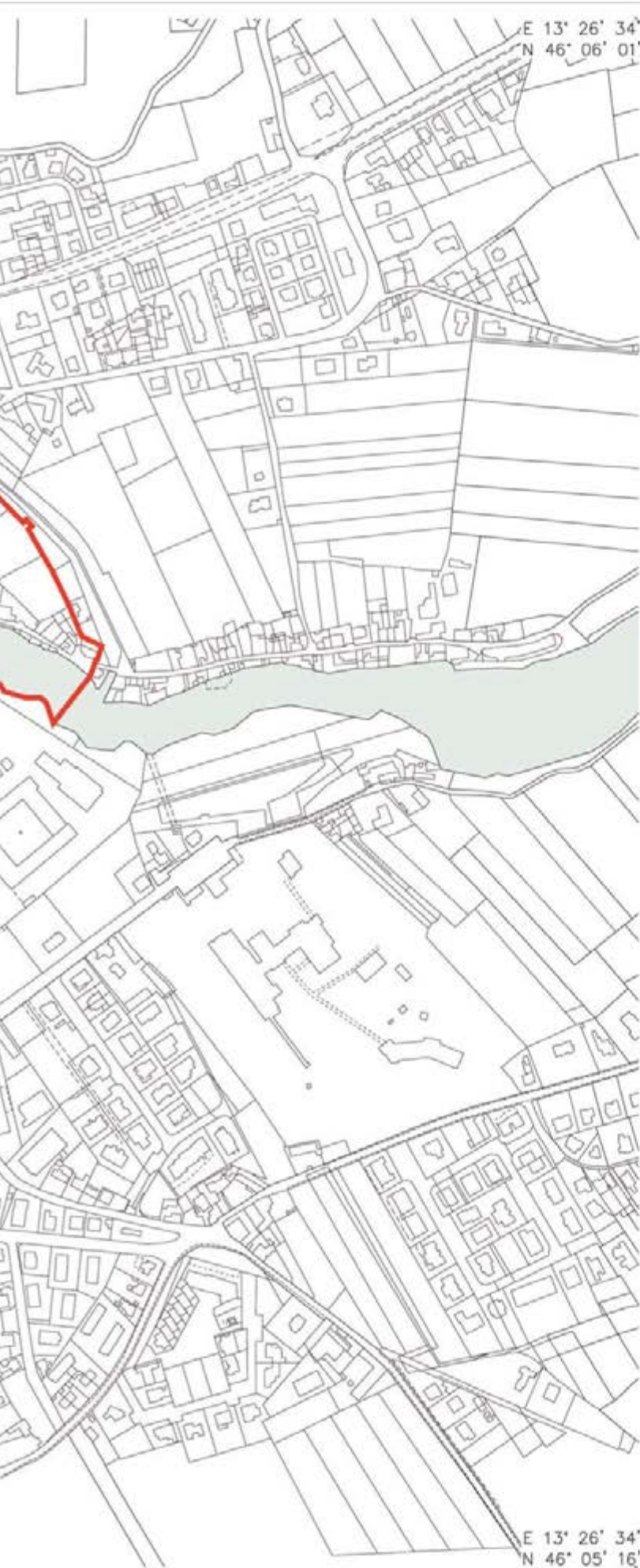
Moreover, Longobard culture survives today in the ongoing importance attributed to their places of worship, in particular to a number of monasteries, where the architectural stratification, a sign of continuity, increases their value and authenticity.

The pilgrimage to the grotto of St. Michael – still partly accessible along the ancient route of the *Via Sacra Langobardorum*– is a prominent example of worship practices directly related to medieval traditions.

The worship to St. Michael in the Gargano area, transformed and strengthened by the Longobards, led to the construction of numerous dedicated churches and other places of worship and as many statues of the Archangel Michael, with open wings, holding aloft his sword, on top of many bell-towers in Europe, a typically Longobard symbol in defence of local communities.

Notably, the history of the Longobards is featured in important literary works – including *Historia Langobardorum* written by Paul the Deacon in the 8th century, *Adelchi* written by Alessandro Manzoni in the 19th-century and *Rodelinda, Regina de' Longobardi* (Rodelinda, Queen of Longobards), an opera by Georg Friedrich Händel. All the above-mentioned works portrayed the Longobard cultural experience and rendered it universal.





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

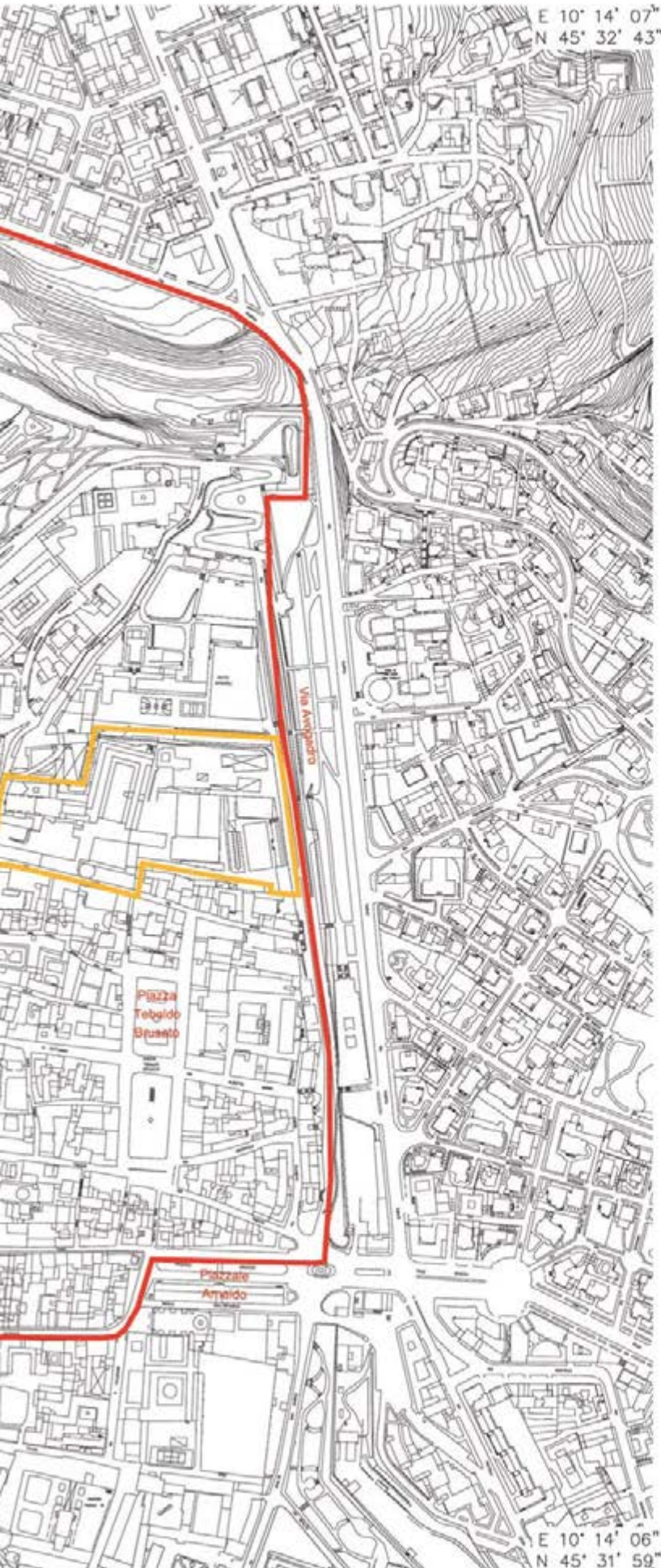
-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





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Legend

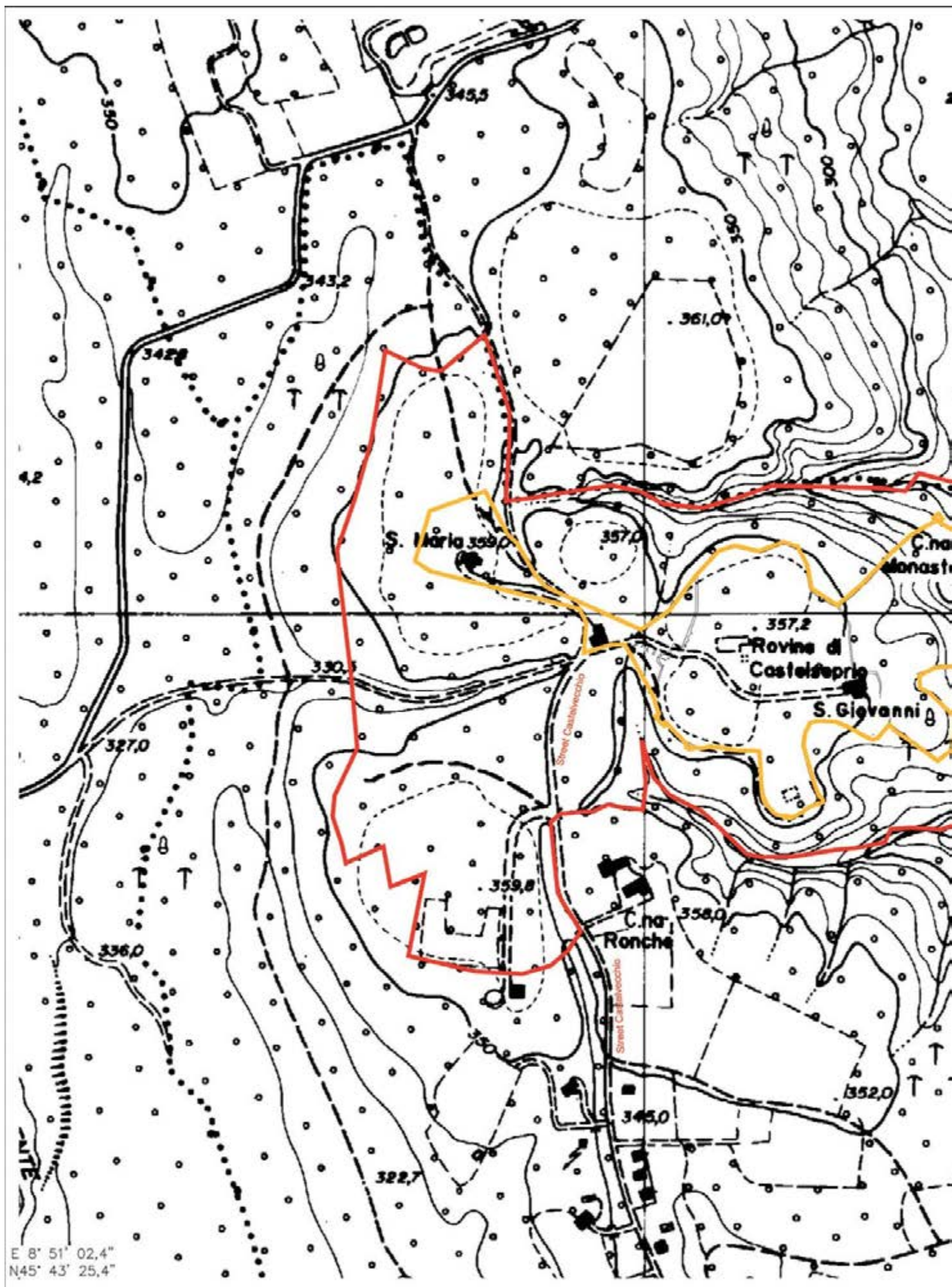
-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)

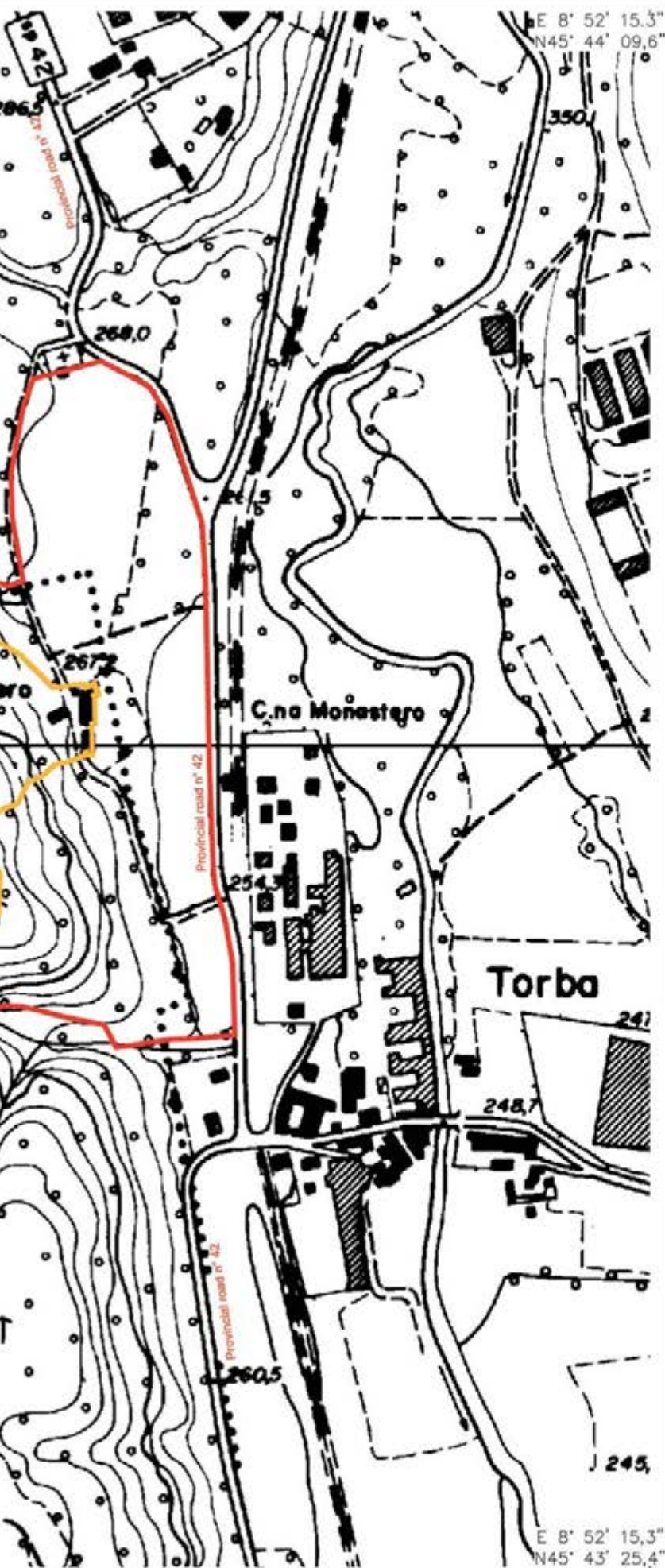


1 cm = 50 m

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

Tab.n.1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1994)





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

SPOLETO

Tab.n.1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1995)





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. **Spoleto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)

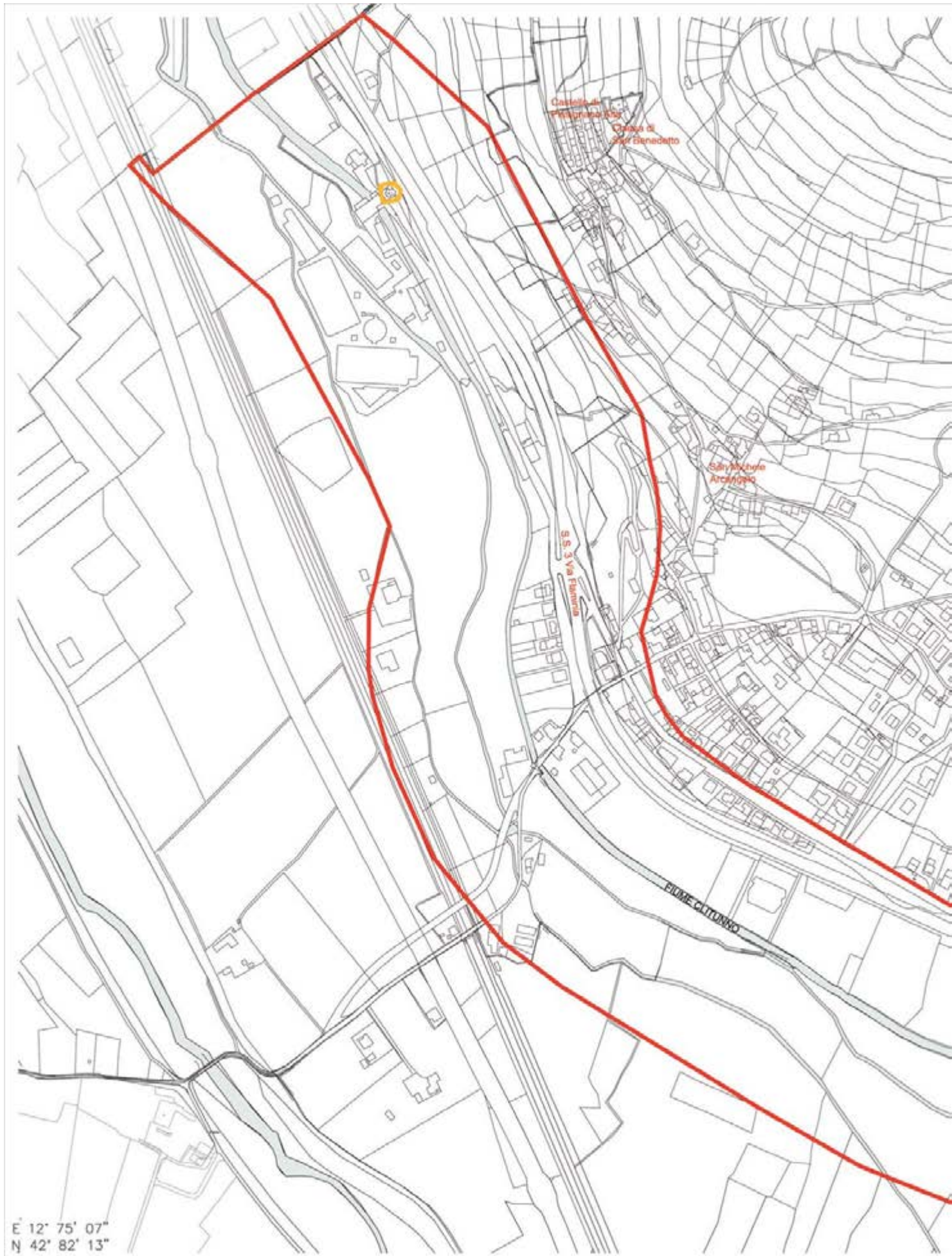


0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

Tab.n.1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1995)





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

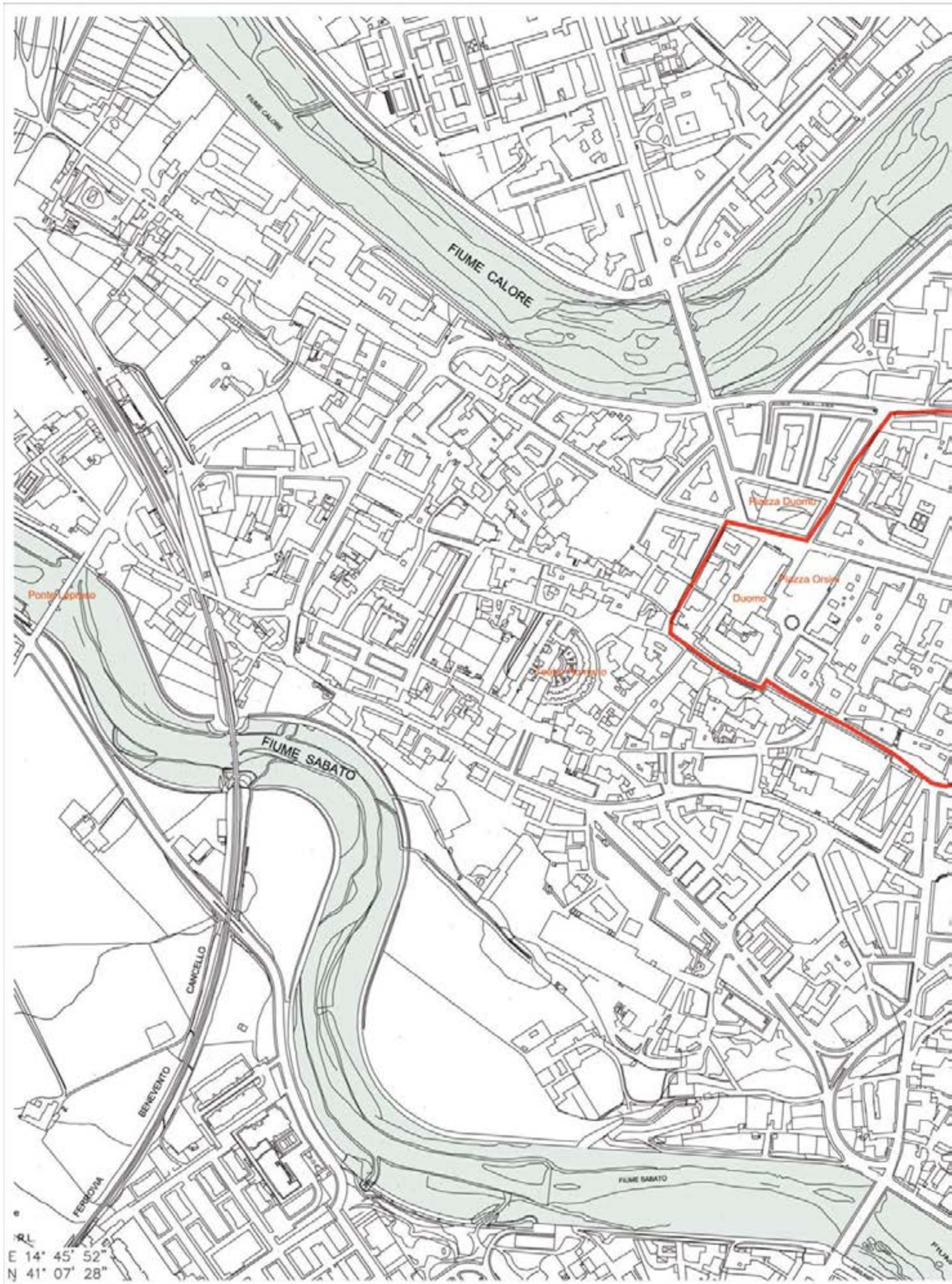
-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)

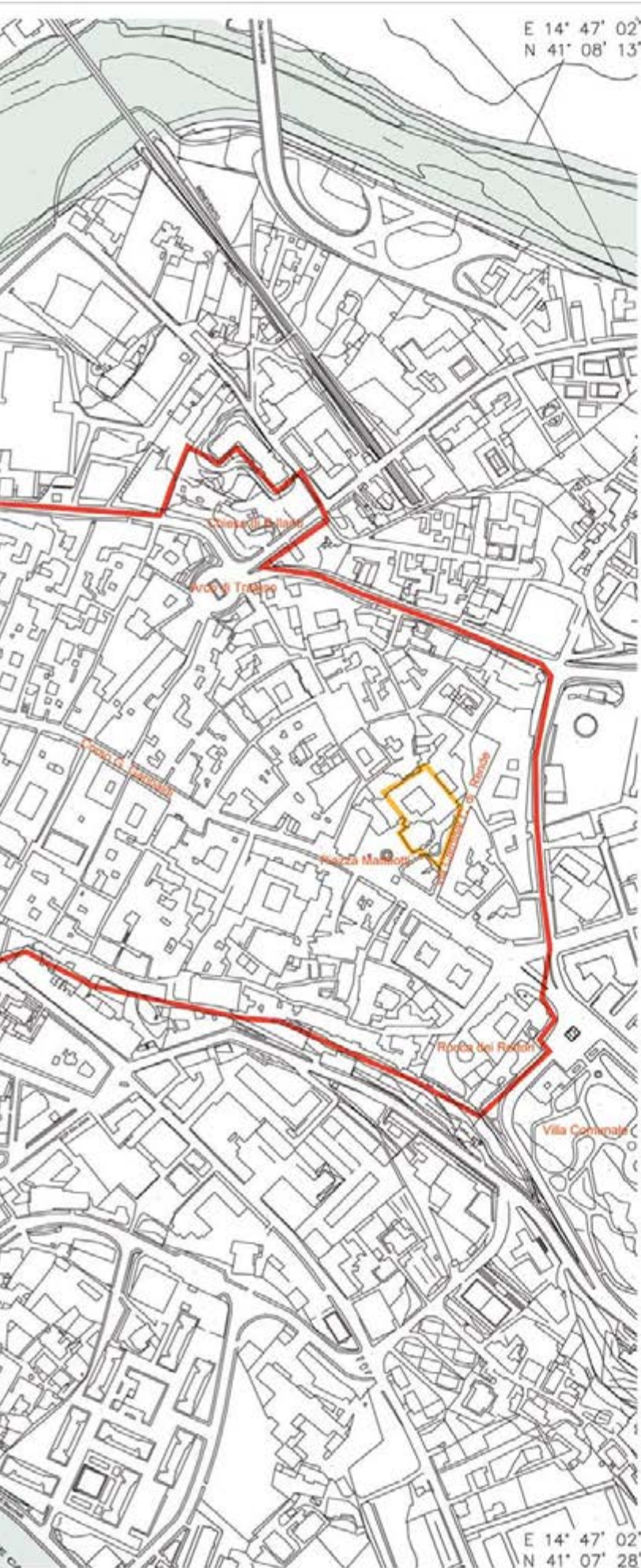


1 cm = 50 m

BENEVENTO

Tab.n.1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
Map (aerophotogrammetry, 1999)





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





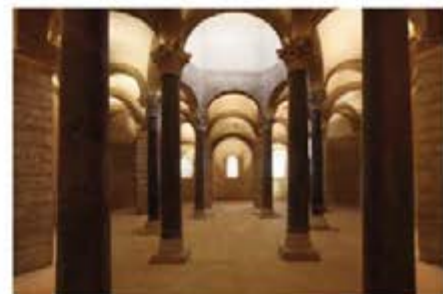
The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. **Benevento**
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Tab.n.1 Boundaries of core zone and buffer zone
Map (aerophotogrammetry, 2004)





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. **Monte Sant'Angelo**

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16,82 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m

View of the Western area of Cividale including the Site

5. IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREAS FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

Cividale and the Duchy of Friuli are the places where the most tangible evidence of the Longobard presence in Italy are concentrated. More than elsewhere, Cividale and its surroundings bear important and significant traces of the cultural traditions of the Longobards, which were brought here by the first generations of migrations whose funerary finds are still present. The town centre and other urban features date back the 6th and 7th century; they are privileged and paradigmatic elements speaking of the Longobard integration system in town and of the changes made to the urban fabric.

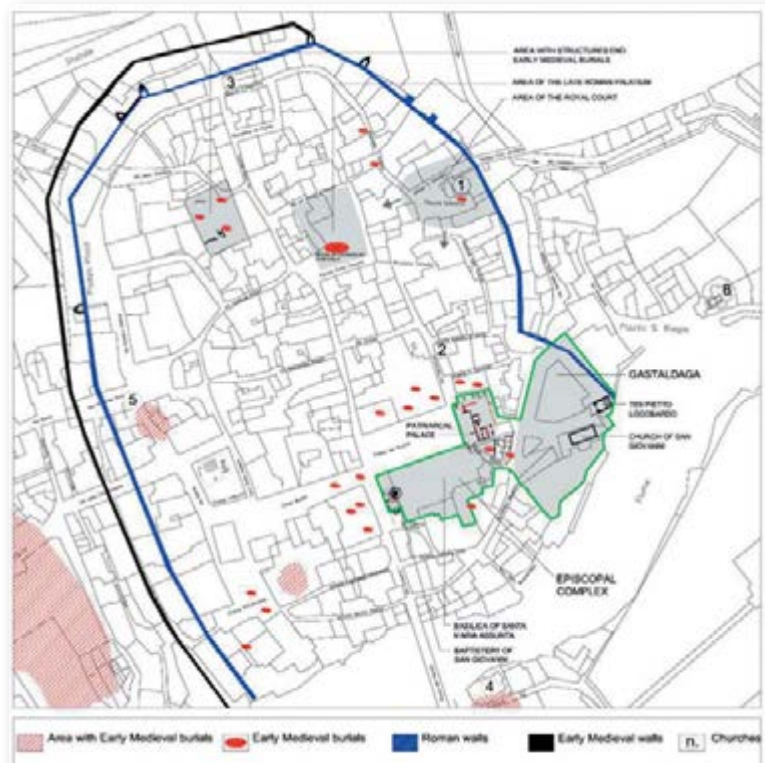
It is well known how large the Longobard City of Cividale was contained in its ancient walls, which are the limit of the proposed Buffer Zone as is the existence of a number of important monuments the main two being the Gastaldaga and the Episcopal Complex that constitute the Property applying for WHL.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The Walls

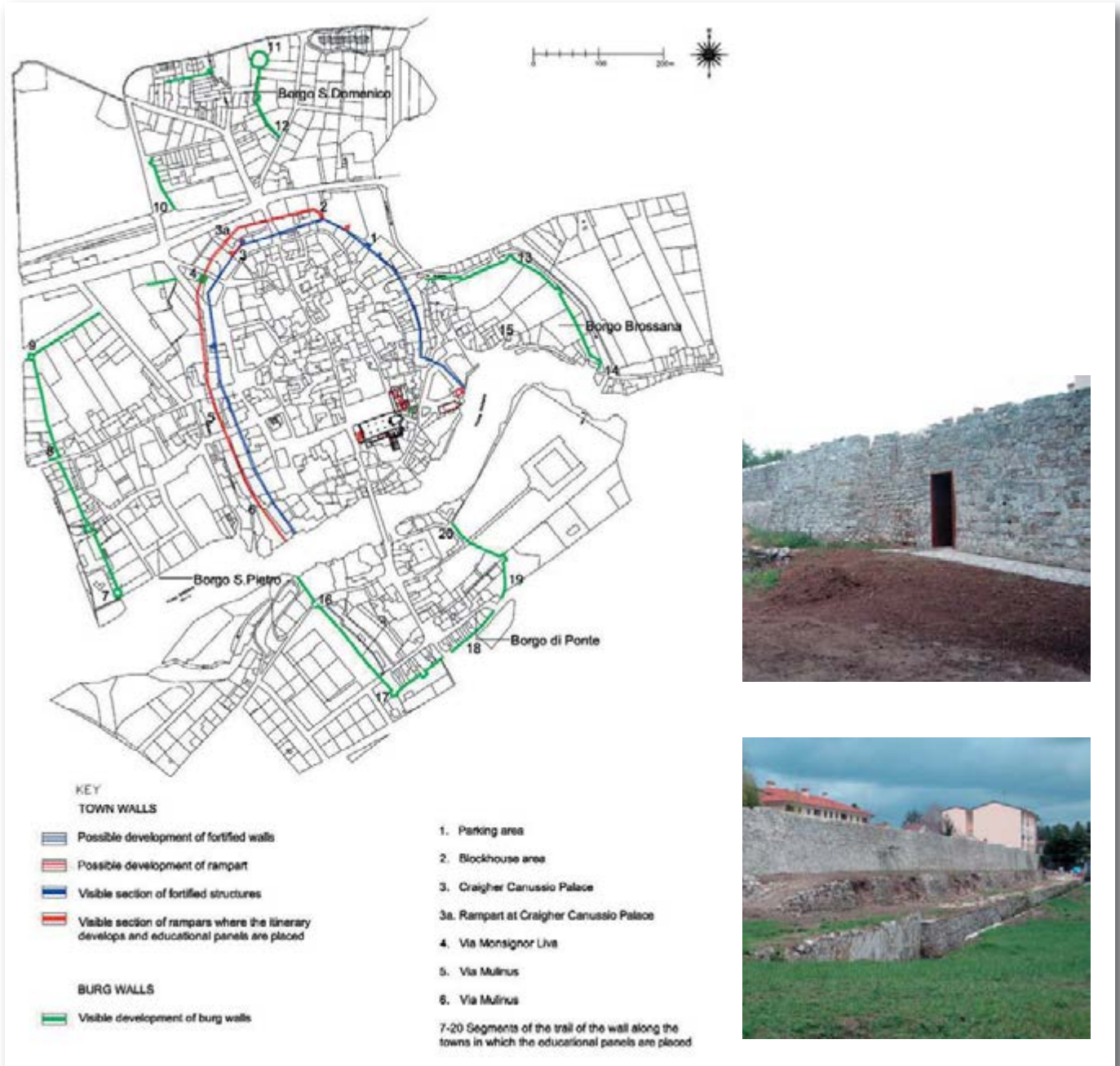
Thanks to a number of braces, the old walls of the Roman *Forum Iulii* continued to be used during Longobard times and determined the shape of the Early Medieval urban settlement that can still be perceived in the current topography of the build-up area: the orientation of some buildings and roads reflects that of the original fortification.

Little documentation remains on the ruins of the bailey that have been identified in the past in some places in



Forum Iulii during Longobard times

Plan of the city walls



the urban centre. One part, which has recently been investigated (in 1998 and in 2001), is still visible. In the Craigher Canussio palace, near the Northern city gate, some tens of meters of a section of the wall and a tower have been enhanced and can now be visited. They are likely to date back the Late-

Republican period and were reinforced in the Late-Antique Early Middle Ages by doubling the wall, adding a triangular bulwark to the old tower and building a new polygonal tower. This was a general reshaping of the town walls that enabled their use during the Longobard period.

Late roman Early Medieval pentagonal tower during the excavations in different periods

The area of the ducal court

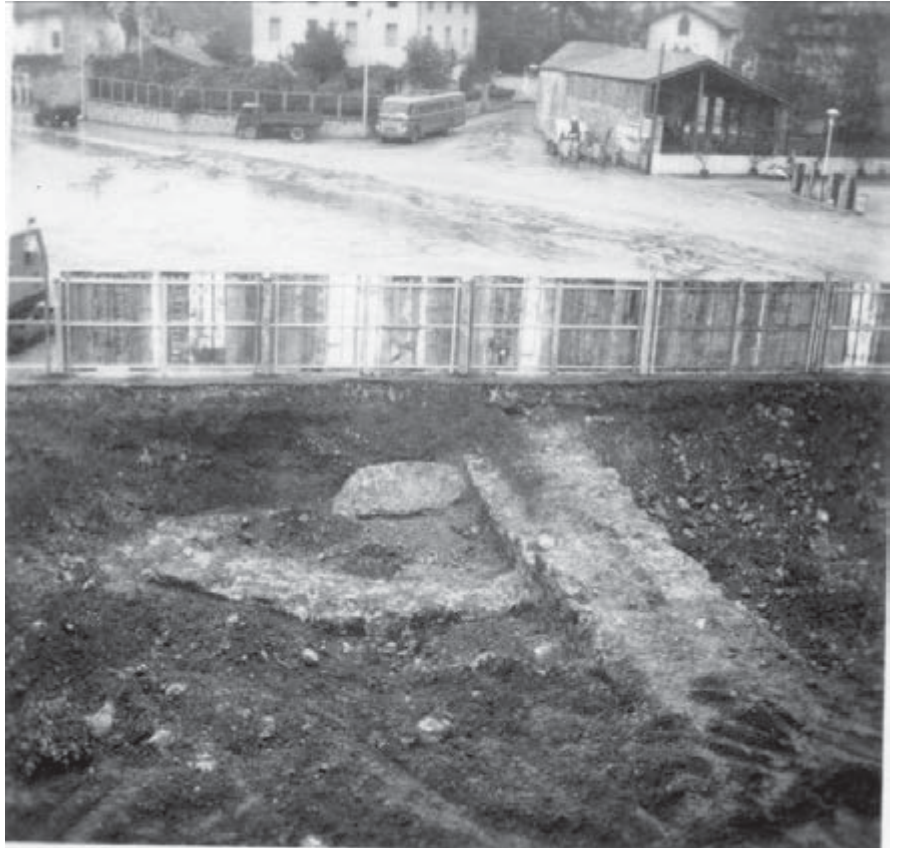
There is another monument and centre of power in town, in addition to the Gastaldaga and the Episcopal Complex: the Longobard ducal court. Supposedly, it was located in the area near the church of San Giovanni Evangelista, close to the Xenodochio built by Duke Rodoaldo at the end of the 7th century, perhaps in an area that was under the duke's jurisdiction. Some think that the Duke's court extended southwards up to the Church of Santa Maria di Corte, whose name is supposed to come from the fact it was part of the court itself ['corte' is the Italian for 'court']. Others argue that, given the location of the church in the patriarchal court, the ducal premises were located in a more central area, near Piazza Paolo Diacono, where a leading dignitary's tomb was found the so-called Duke Gisulf was buried there towards the half of the 7th century.

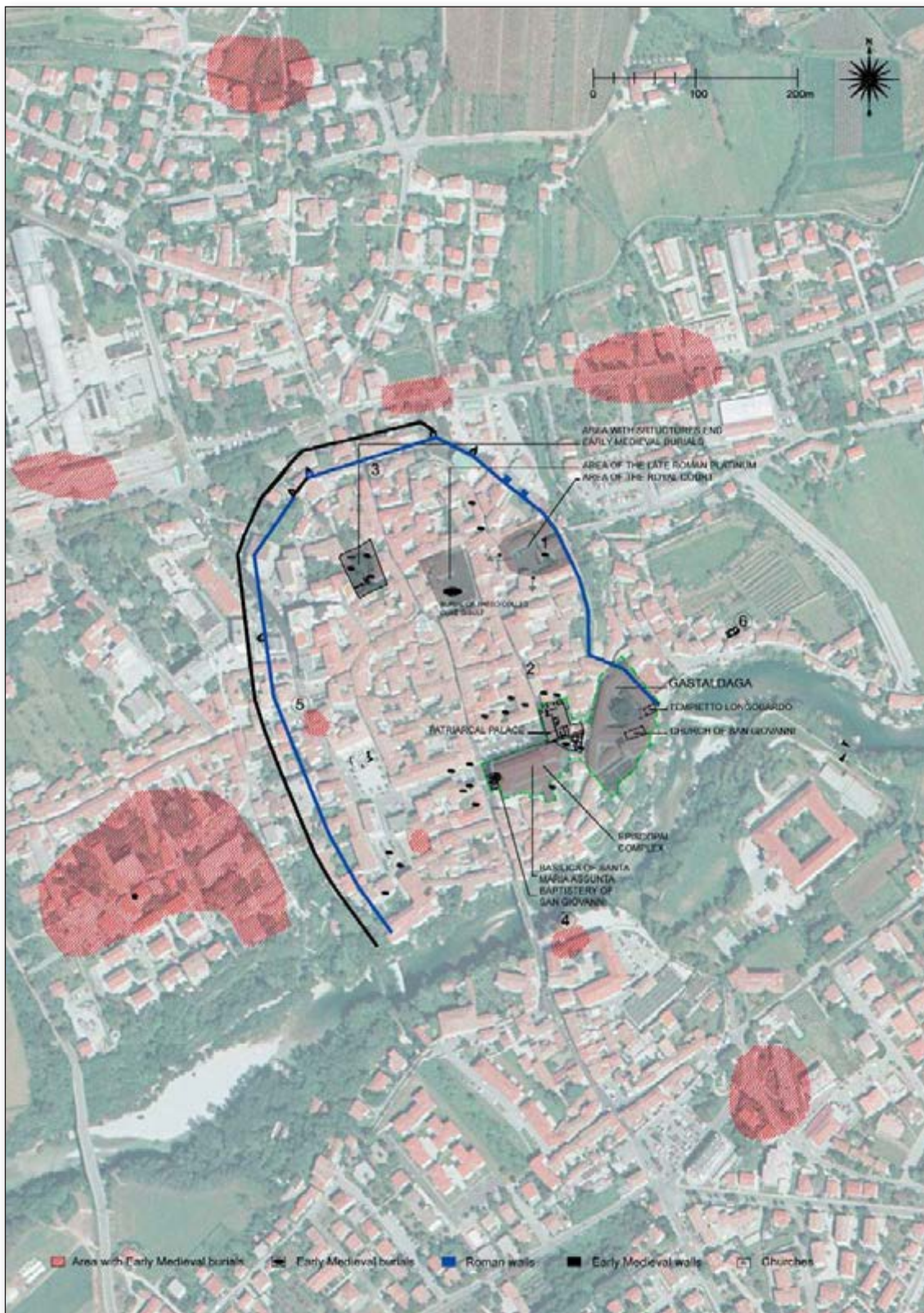
The churches of the Longobard aristocracy

In addition to the Duomo and the churches of the Gastaldaga, other places of worship were important among the many monuments of the town of Cividale. In some cases they were built by the Longobards, in others they were privileged burial places. They were renewed thanks to local notables, witness the 7th century statues exhibited in the Christian Museum and the National Archaeological Museum.

- Dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist, San Giovanni in Xenodochio was built in the ducal area probably during the Early Middle Ages. It was completely renovated in the 19th century and is currently undergoing restoration.

- Santa Maria di Corte, which can be related to the duke or the patriarch, was first mentioned in 1122. Its origin is not known, yet, in the vicinity, Early Middle Ages fragments of sculptures were





City plan with the Early medieval churches and Longobard necropolises

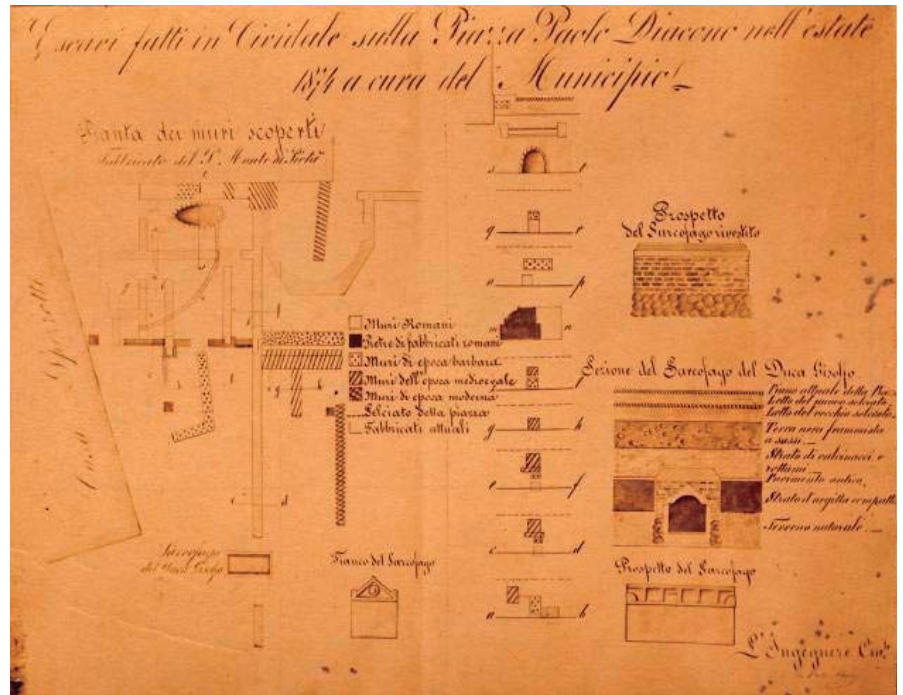
Drawing of the structures discovered in *Piazza Paolo Diacono* owing to 19th century excavations

found. They probably belonged to an ancient building of worship. The current cast of features is seventeenth-century: the interior's layout is rectangular and single-naved with a semicircular apse; the façade is divided in three parts by pilasters and finished with a triangular pediment. The bell tower and some frescoes in the nave witness the Romanesque period.

- San Salvatore is remembered to have been located in the proximity of a town gate (*porta sancti Salvatoris*) in the 11th and 12th century. In the church there is an inscription dedicated to Saint Sylvester, which is still visible and located along the walls. The old church of San Salvatore may have owned a number of sculptures dating from the Late Longobard period (8th century), discovered in this part of the town, among which supposedly there is a fragment of a "tegiurio" of a baptismal font and an important slab.

- San Martino was built immediately at the town gate along the ancient Roman way from Aquileia, where an important Longobard cemetery was found (the necropolis of Piazza della Resistenza). In 1661 two Longobard tombs were discovered by chance near the church. Their rich treasure went missing but were made up of arms, jewellery, gold threads, a bone comb and a gold cross. They are clear evidence of how old the building of worship is.

- San Pietro ai Volti was probably of very old origin, built over one of the pre-existing medieval gates which was built over a roman city gate. Elements of Longobard burials were found in the vicinity witnessing a sepulchral area used during the 7th century. The church was pulled down in the 18th century and its name refers to the seventeenth-century church dedicated to the Redeemer that was located in this same area, yet outside the walls.



View of the recent excavation in *Piazza Paolo Diacono*

- Santi Pietro e Biagio church rises on the layout of the road that goes out of the city and runs along the Natisone river in the North-East. Rebuilt in the 16th century, it maintains the

foundations of the original Early Middle Ages structure that were found in recent excavations. The structure is now marked on the floor of the church.

View of archaeological excavation of "Corte Romana" showing Roman dwelling reused in Longobard times



The build-up area

Particularly important are the structures that belonged to the palaces built between the 5th and 6th centuries in areas that were central also in the Longobard town planning. It is the case of the palace in Piazza Paolo Diacono where, as mentioned above, the tomb of Gisulf was placed or of the structures near the Palazzo Soberli, North of the Cathedral square, near the Episcopal complex. Recent investigation carried out in the context of building works in the area called Roman Court in the North-West sector of the town, has revealed an interesting integration of Longobard living and burial units in the Roman town fabric: in addition to the reuse of

the ancient structures and their adaptation with humble or perishable materials as was custom at the time, traces of a lower-floor hut (*Grubenhaus*) were discovered for the first time in town. This is a type of house that was very common in the Germanic culture, that can be found in Italy starting from the period of people's migrations.

Urban burials and Longobard periurbane necropolises

When they arrived in Cividale, the Longobards started burying the dead both in areas used by the local population and in new ones. The most ancient tombs (the last quarter of the 6th century beginning of the 7th century)

were located in the suburban area in the North-East (necropolis of Cella - San Giovanni), in the North (necropolis of San Mauro and in the nearby of the railway) and in the West of the city (necropolis of Gallo and San Stefano) and later in the 7th century they appeared in the town centre and in the South-East area (church of San Martino, necropolis of Piazza della Resistenza, San Pantaleone hill) and in the South-West of Cividale (Grupignano).

In the Longobard suburban necropolis there were three different situations: the continuous use of a Roman necropolis, at first used for cremation and later for burial (Cella San Giovanni), the creation of new necropolis (San Mauro, railway, Gallo and Santo Stefano) and the reuse of a Roman necropolis for cremation (in the area of the Piazza della Resistenza).

In town Longobard and Romance burials are well known both in indisuse structures (Piazza Paolo Diacono, Piazza San Francesco, Palazzo dei Provveditori, Residence of the Roman Court) and in sepulchral areas near the buildings of worship (Duomo, San Pietro) or inside churches (San Giovanni in Valle), as is the case for other places of worship located just outside the walls (San Martino and San Pietro and Biagio).

Among urban burials, the tomb of Gisulf plays a particularly important role. Dating back to the 7th century, it is a monumental burial that was accidentally found in 1874. The entombed had been buried in a wooden coffin inside a Late



Some gold elements of furnishing from the so-called "Tomb of Gisulf", Archaeological Museum

The so-called “Urna di Sant’Anastasia” and an aerial view of the Sesto al Reghena monastery



the Patriarchy of Aquileia. The latter, dealing with historical-documentary and archival-bibliographic cataloguing, created a website available for online consultation for recorded materials where 22,000 documentary files are inserted every year.



THE TERRITORY OF THE DUCHY OF FRIULI HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

In addition to the property and the buffer zone, the territory of the Duchy of Friuli is rich in evidence of Longobard presence that integrate

with other regional aspects and potential: of naturalistic, agricultural and food, production/ craft and, more in general, socio-economic nature. This contributes to the creation of sustainable development linked to the use and protection of the heritage in the context of the Network *Italia Longobardorum*.

The Longobard Duchy of Friuli included the four Roman *municipia* (Aquileia, Concordia, *Iulium Carnicum* and *Forum Iulii*) and covered almost the whole territory South of the Carnic Alps and West of the Julian Alps. It stretched towards West up to the Livenza river and towards North, in the province of Belluno, up to the Piave river where it bordered with the Longobard Duchy of Ceneda; in the South, instead, the ducal lands almost reached the Adriatic coast, up to Aquileia. The coastal belt between the lagoon and the sea (Grado and the islands) were under Byzantine rule. Duino, an important castle facing the sea along the way to Trieste and the Byzantine Istria, was under Longobard rule at least until the first decades of the 8th century.

The evidence of the settlement and the cornerstones of the territory organisation during the Longobard period (rural areas, fortresses, places of worship, monasteries, burials and necropolis) are a consistent and unique group that marks the enhancement of the power of the new Longobard ruling class which took place in the 7th and 8th century.

In his *Historia Langobardorum* (IV, 37) Paulus Diaconus mentions a system of castles in Friuli where, at the beginning of the 7th century, the Longobards took refuge from an attack by the Avars. Among these fortalices he explicitly mentions the name of what are probably the seven most important *castra*: Cormons, Nimis, Osoppo,



Detail of the “Egbert Psalter”

Artegna, Ragogna, Gemona and the impregnable Ibligo, identified by many with the site of Invillino. Indeed, these are the sites where the most significant Longobard evidence has been discovered.

In the Longobard Friuli, the creation of monasteries in rural areas goes hand in hand with that, maybe more important, in urban areas (in Cividale and Aquileia). In particular, those of Sal, in Povoletto, where the noble Piltrude was abbess, and of Sesto al Reghena, founded by her three children (Erfo, Anto and Marco) integrate in a series of noble foundations dating back to the second half of the 8th century and were able to become one of the main centres of attraction and economic organisation in the territory. While in the 9th century the monastery of Salt soon became part of Cividale's cenoby of Santa Maria and disappeared, the Abbey of Sesto played its role also afterwards, becoming one of the most prestigious institutions and economic powers of Friuli. Today the complex of the Abbey

is protected and is the result of a monumental evolution in the Romanesque period and of following changes.

The numerous burials discovered in the territory have not only revealed important aspects of Longobard customs and set of beliefs but are a clear example of the influences of Germanic elements in the region.

NATURALISTIC FEATURES

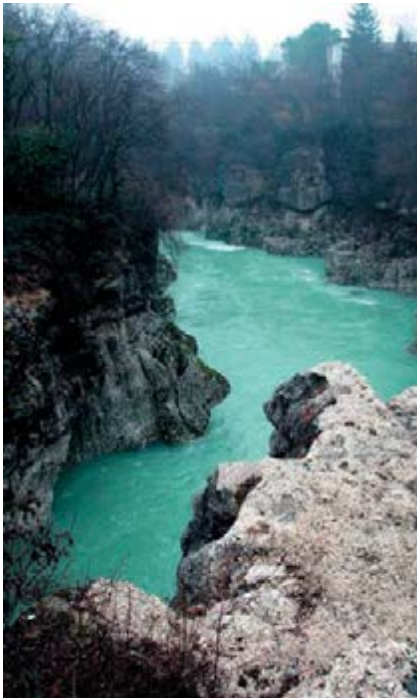
The natural and environmental context of the area of Cividale the historical mainstay of the Alpine-Adriatic area (Alpe Adria) is composed by the Prealps and Alps of the upper Isonzo river basin. It is an area of extraordinary botanic importance and a training ground for Italian, Slovenian and Austrian universities as here, especially in the Natisone, Torre, Judrio valleys, an incredibly high number of botanic species is concentrated, more than all species in Germany, or in England and Ireland combined.

The exceptionality of these places lies

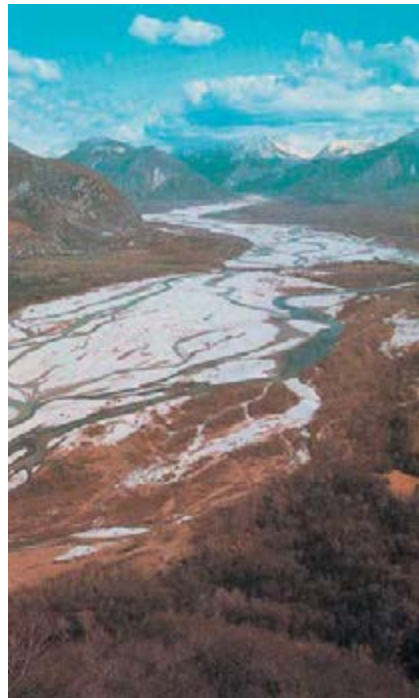
in the fact that they underwent few changes over time, preserving most of, and integrating, natural resources after people quickly left the mountains and their cultivations during the 20th century.

Valleys and mountains have some exceptional highlights:

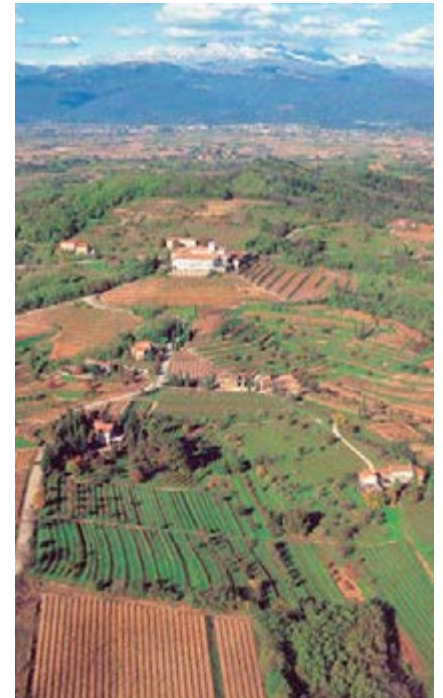
- hydrographical (uncontaminated waters);
- climatologic (meeting point of the Mediterranean and continental climates);
- archaeological and anthropological (presence of numerous Bronze and Iron Age settlements in the necropolis of San Lucia di Tolmino upper Isonzo river valley, Slovenia with more than 9,000 tombs discovered at the end of the 19th century and some other Longobard tombs found near Kanal ob So i, again in Slovenia);
- speleological;
- faunal and entomological.



The Natisone river



View of the Tagliamento river



View of Collio hills

One of the Natison valleys



SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

Up to 50 years ago the valleys were used for agriculture and zootecnics purposes (cereals, fruit and vegetables, grazing and forestry); later they were gradually abandoned to be characterized today as “marginal areas with high naturalistic value” that the European Union and the Italian Government undertake to protect, enhance and relaunch taking into consideration Sustainability and Eco-Friendliness on the basis of the claimed strategic guidelines aiming at recovering the Environment, the Traditions and the Heritage (agricultural, craftwork, food and wine) and the use of renewable energy sources.

The nature of Prealps Western Friuli and Collio hills is of high quality and has the ideal geomorphology for high

quality wine production, among which some of the best types of Italian white wines are produced, and where it is possible to preserve and enhance exclusive high value autochthonous grape varieties.

Friuli is also rich in food and wine production which combines the agricultural production Heritage with Italian and Central-Northern European traditions and their adoption, and with excellent wine production.



View of the Natison river near Cividale

5.1.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The candidate properties belong to one of the following three Institutions:

- the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli owns the so called Tempietto Longobardo (since 1893) and the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (since 2001);
- the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta owns the Duomo and its annexes namely, the Winter Chapel and Sacristies, the Chapter Archives, the Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure and the bell tower;
- the Italian State owns the remains of the Palazzo Patriarcale, the Palazzo dei Provveditori and the National Archaeological Museum.

The Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle is managed by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, which had acquired the property in year 2001, and which supplies the security, conservation, and ordinary and extraordinary maintenance staff, and the staff in charge of the gardening. This is a temporary measure, as the activation of an overall Enhancement Plan is now in its early stages and should be funded through the Commune's 2007 and 2008 budget as well as through other sources of funds still being investigated. Over time, and within the range of the Plan mentioned above, the following items should be set up:

- Museum halls for the stonework and sculptural archaeological finds and for the frescoes linked to the so-called Tempietto Longobardo and to the history of the Monastery itself;
- a study centre for Early Medieval art, which should connect to the graduate course offering a Master's degree in History of Art of Udine University, which has been activated in the new wing of the Monastery for the academic year 2006-2007;
- a centre specialized in archives, documentation, and bibliography;
- an osteological-archaeological laboratory;
- areas devoted to multimedia;
- a multimedia operational centre;

- a visitors' centre;
- a ticket office and book shop;
- theme-based itineraries inside and outside the Monastic complex;
- other museum and meeting halls.

The Tempietto Longobardo which belongs to the Municipality of Cividale since 1983 is equipped with security, ticket sale and bookshop facilities, which have been entrusted to a cooperative called Adelaide, based in Cividale del Friuli, which won a tender for services, due to expire in year 2009. This asset will also be the focus of conservation, safeguard, monitoring and enhancement work, also covered by the 2007 and 2008 Commune budget, as well as other possible sources of funds.

The Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure which belongs to the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta, and is closed at present has so far been monitored by the surveillance staff of the Duomo di Cividale, with no ticket charges.

The museum was closed during year 2007 for restoration and enlargement work now close to their completion. The structure will be reopened within the first half of 2008, to enshrine the Altar of Ratchis, the Baptismal Font of Callixtus and its extraordinary tegurium, as well as other precious Christian artefacts, such as the patriarchal throne and the prestigious Treasury of the Duomo, which has not been on show for public viewing for various decades.

Services including ticket sale, surveillance, and a museum shop will be allocated to a cooperative after a call for tenders.

In the nearby **Chapter Archives** (including ancient parchments, historical documents and ancient music scores dating from the 1100 and later) also managed by the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta, and entrusted to an Archives' Director, with a degree in Safeguard and Conservation of Cultural Resources. The structure also boasts a Website, ensuring online access to materials belonging to the regestum (www.patriarcatoaquileia.it), which at the moment includes over 22000 files.

The Palazzo dei Provveditori, which is home to the MAN Museo Archeologico Nazionale, and includes the remains of the Palazzo Patriarcale Patriarch's Palace, is managed directly by the State, by means of the relevant Soprintendenze which are in charge of the following services: daily and night surveillance, safeguard, conservation, surveillance of the itineraries for visitors, promoting activity, exhibition set up, organization of special events, tour guide stage sessions, regular and special publishing activities.

At this time an agreement is being drawn up between three institutions which own and manage the assets in question (namely, the Municipality of Cividale, the State and its local branches, the Soprintendenze, the Parish). This agreement should ensure the integrated management of all monumental and museum areas for which candidacy is proposed; this agreement also includes the reorganization of each museum area following certain main themes.

The agreement will include also Palazzo de' Nordis, seat of the Art and History Museum, which comprises art work ranging from the 9th to the 18th century, and which should reopen to the public in the course of year 2008, following conservation work.

The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway. The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Cividale del Friuli of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site proposed for Unesco inscription (Friuli Venezia Giulia Region; Province of Udine; Direzione Regionale per i beni culturali e paesaggistici del Friuli Venezia Giulia Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities).

5.2 BRESCIA

IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

THE BUFFER ZONE

The buffer zone of the area proposed for candidacy corresponds to the North-Eastern area of the city's historical centre, and includes the whole area occupied by the city in Longobard times, which was included in the wall enceinte dating back to Roman times (end of the 1st century B.C. to the beginning of the 1st century A.D.) and the subsequent Early Medieval enlargement, which comprised an additional area situated west, and including the Longobard power centre known as the *curia ducis*,

and eventually also the San Faustino monastic complex, which was founded during the Carolingian period.

To the North the limit proposed slightly exceeds the limits of the supposed route of the city walls of the Augustan period, and include the whole of the Cidneo Hill, a notable morphological element in the urban development and in the history of the city of Brescia.

A remarkable number of finds dating to the Longobard period, have been found all over this urban portion. They belong to residential and military buildings, productive structures, habitations and burials (see Table entitled "Buffer zone. Traces of Longobard presence"), some of which can be easily viewed, and can be

visited, while others are not always accessible, and have been detected during archaeological emergency excavations (that is, unscheduled archaeological excavations carried out due to the casual discovery of ancient remains).

In some cases the remains are visible *in situ* as they are incorporated within buildings of the post-Medieval period; in other cases they have been recuperated and exposed in the Longobard itinerary of the *Museo della Città*, housed in the monastic complex of Santa Giulia. Other structures have been left *in situ*, have been equipped with protective covering and re-buried.

Public buildings and defensive structures *Curia ducis*

The court of the Longobard duke who ruled the city was placed at the western end of the main street axis, and alterations were made to the Late Antique *Palatium*. It is recorded in a 761 AD document, and its memory lives on in the place name Cordusio (from *curia ducis*).

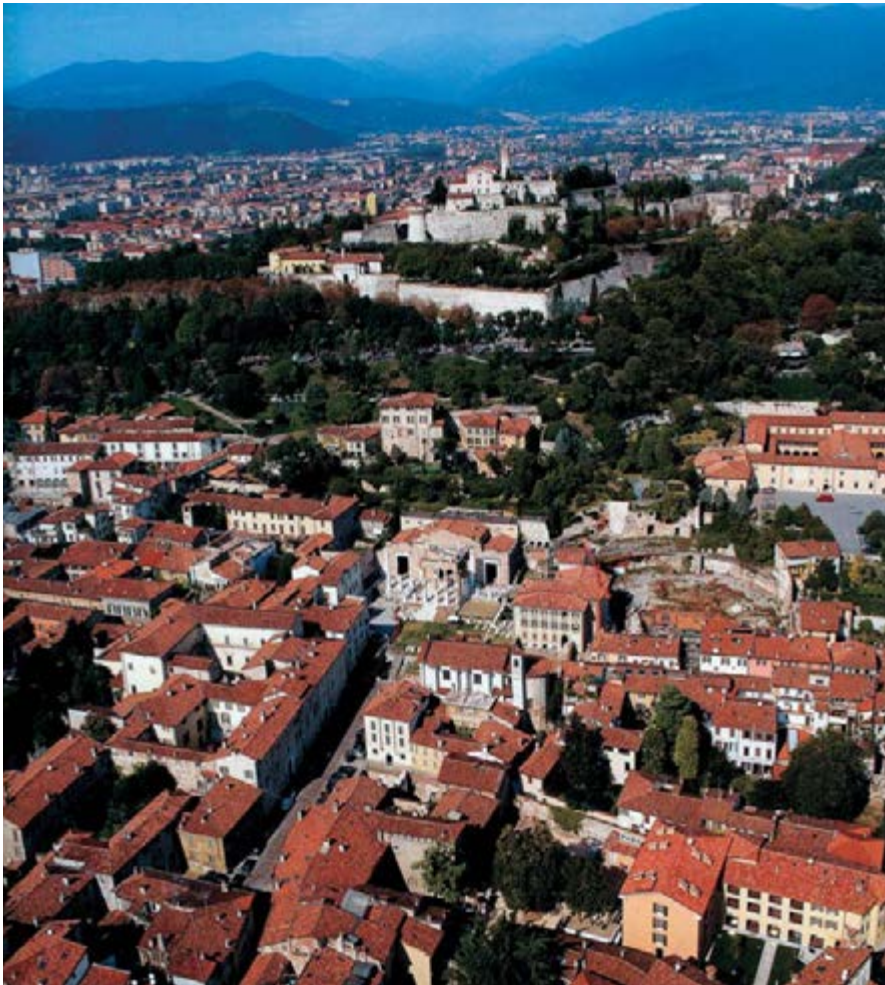
The building excavated in today's Piazza Vittoria between 1931 and 1932 comprised a large Late Antique structure with subsidiary buildings which was equipped with a large colonnade during the Longobard period. Near this palace was a church dedicated to Saint Ambrose.

Castrum

A fortified area on the summit of Cidneo Hill may have existed also during the Longobard period, in an area which lay to the north of the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, where bishops' burials dating from the 7th century have been discovered within the two churches of San Pietro and Santo Stefano.

Habitations and production structures

The monumental area and the monastery rise along the axis constituted by via dei Musei, where Longobard buildings have



Aerial view of city of Brescia

Oven for pottery production, discovered in the Capitolium area



been discovered, sometimes within Roman buildings, which had originally been equipped with frescoes and mosaic floors, and whose walls still emerged from the debris. Longobard houses were erecting largely by re-using materials such as bricks and stones. Single homes comprised of one or more rooms, with a beaten earth floor and wood partitions; often the main room was equipped with a fire hearth.

Near these habitations rose facilities rose to produce metalwork, ceramics, and bone artefacts.

Kitchen gardens and pastureland

Archaeological excavations carried out in the city's eastern areas enclosed by



Longobard potteries

the walls have revealed the presence of many so-called “dark layers” lying over the ruins of Roman houses, that is, dark coloured earth, which is the main indication of the presence of agricultural activity and of pastures in urban areas.

Burials

The burials identified in the city are mainly concentrated within the buffer zone, and are mostly concentrated in areas close to the main public buildings of the Roman city, or else in or close to the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia monastic complex. The very simple tombs, sometimes comprising a stone slab coffin shaped structure, more often being depositions in the naked soil or showing a simple brick cover have been discovered by the *tabernae* or the Forum baths, or over the floors of the Imperial period houses. The presence of these burials also in neighbourhoods which do not possess the same strong characterization confirms the diffuse nature of the settlement.



Ceramic artefacts

Fragments of Longobard ceramics show they were executed using a technique to smooth out parts of the ceramic surface to create a contrasting colour effect between porous and opaque parts, or a repetitive decorative technique involving the impression of grouped abstract elements, and are diffusely found within the area. Except for the ceramic artefacts relating to productive structures, the ceramic artefacts have been found in association with levels of use, habitations and burials, and were sometimes included in the funerary furnishings.

Apart from the Longobard period finds, the buffer zone also includes the majority, and the most significant part of the city buildings and urban spaces. As most Italian cities, Brescia is a centre of where continuity has been key, so each historical period has made an imprint which is still visible today (see Table entitled “Monumental presences in the Buffer zone”).

The Palazzo Martinengo Cesaresco

Novarino dates from the second half of the 17th, and is now the seat of many provincial administrative institutions rises over some remains of the Forum of the Roman Period and of the ancient structures which predate it (the most ancient of these date back to the Augustan period, i.e., from the 1st century BC to the first century AD). The archaeological excavations carried out between 1989 and 1997 in the building's basement have brought to light materials datable between the 8th century B.C. up to the 16th-17th century A.D., that is to say, remains dating from the Iron Age (mostly remains of wood and clay habitations), to Roman times (an Augustan *domus* and Roman baths dating from the Flavian period), as well as monumental remains of the Forum and of buildings from the Early Medieval period. The majority of walls visible today date from this last period, as they were built between the 5th and the 7th century A.D., and testify the widespread re-use of architectural elements originally belonging to the



Longobard burial

Archaeological excavations under Palazzo Martinengo



ruins of the Roman baths and to the Forum porticoes.

Ample squares were and still are the main meeting place for the city dwellers: a good example is the ancient piazza del Duomo, today renamed Piazza Paolo VI, which includes the Romanesque church of the Duomo, a centrally planned building also known as the "Rotonda"), the 18th century Duomo Nuovo and the Medieval palazzo del Broletto, the seat of power during the Communal period. Another important square is Piazza della Loggia, created during the 15th century Venetian rule, dominated by Palazzo della Loggia, today the seat of the Comune di Brescia. Since year 1480 the façades of the palaces known as "delle Carceri", "del Monte Vecchio" and "del Monte Nuovo di Pietà" are graced by many Roman inscriptions, which constitute one of Italy's oldest public collections of epigraphical inscriptions. The most recent of Brescia's squares is Piazza della Vittoria, one of the most significant examples of Fascist architecture and

town planning, built during the 1930s by demolishing an old working class neighbourhood.

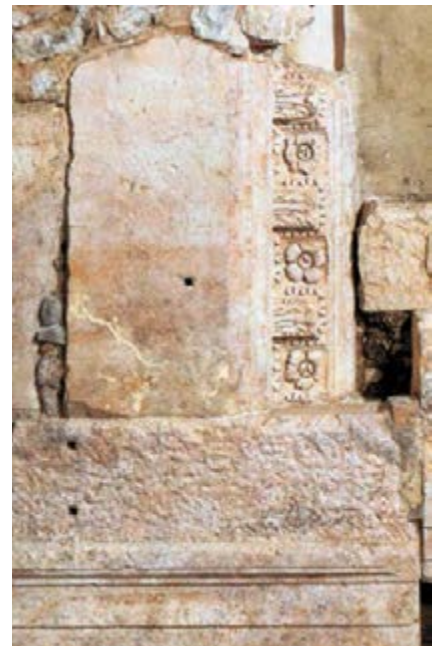
Near the monastery is Piazza Tebaldo Brusato, once known as Piazza del Mercato Nuovo, an ample public space, which occupies an area which once belonged to the monastery itself.

The Benedictine monastery, called *San Faustino Maggiore* was founded during Carolingian times and is now the seat of city university, Università degli Studi di Brescia. Apart from this institution, many churches exemplify the city's historical and artistic past, together with the many patrician palaces which ennobled the city's skyline; both in the churches and in the palaces there are still today frescoes and works of art created by the most important Italian artists, such as Titian, Romanino and Moretto.

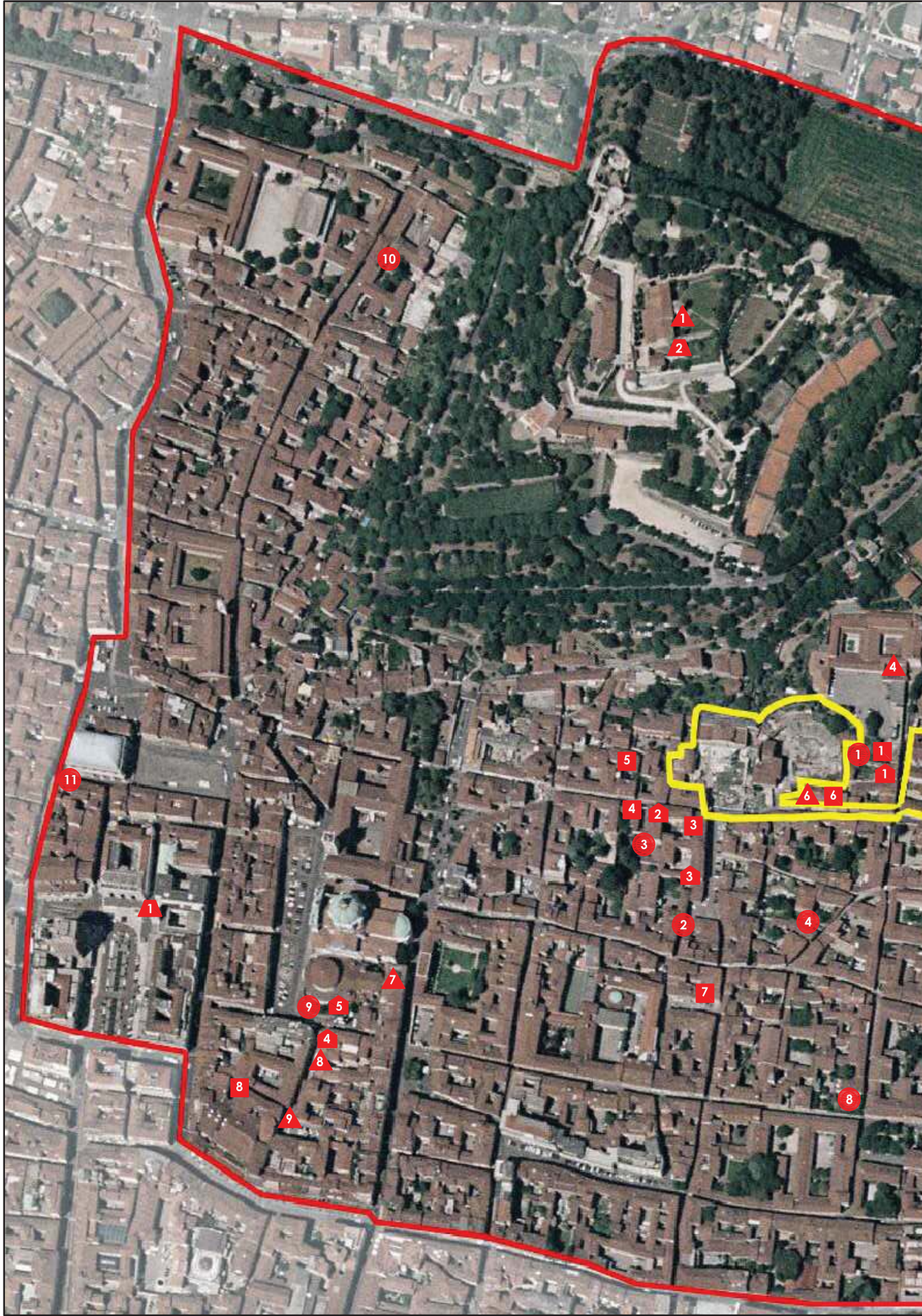
Finally, the city centre's dominating characteristic is the Cidneo Hill, where a castle was built and developed over the centuries, and which is today enclosed within an urban park and an ancient vineyard; the latter is owned by

the nuns of the Santa Giulia monastery and measures about 4 hectares, and sprawls over the lower reaches of the hill to the North, and constitutes Europe's largest productive urban vineyard.

The city boasts an ample museum network. Apart from the complex called San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. *Museo della città*, it includes many city museums which are housed within historical buildings: the *Museo Romano* (in the *Capitolium*), the picture gallery called *Pinacoteca Tosi Martinengo* (in Palazzo Martinengo da Barco), the *Museo del Risorgimento* (in the Grande Miglio in the city's castle), and the *Museo delle Armi "Luigi Marzoli"* (in the castle donjon), and the Natural History Museum or *Museo di Storia Naturale*. Moreover other museums which are not property of the Comune di Brescia are also located in the city: the *Museo Diocesano di Arte Sacra*, the *Museo Nazionale della Fotografia*, the *Collezione Arte e spiritualità*, the *Museo delle Mille Miglia* and a museum which is still being set up, called *Museo dell'Industria e del Lavoro*.



Roman architectonic element re-used in a façade overlooking Piazza della Loggia



BUFFER ZONE

Longobard ages evidences



- ▲ Public building, difensive structures and churches
 1. Curia ducis
 2. Castrum
 - ▲ Dwellings and productive structures
 1. Dwelling, vicolo Deserto 2
 2. Dwellings, via Musei 33, area of Forum's Baths
 3. Dwellings, piazza del Foro, area of Forum's tabernae
 4. Dwelling, corner via Trieste-via Paganora
 5. Pottery's oven, Piazza Paolo VI
 - Vegetable gardens and pastures
 - Area close to Roman decumanus maximus
 - ▲ Bishop's burials
 1. Area of the Castle
 2. Via del Castello, crypt of San Pietro in Oliveto
 - ▲ Burials with grave-goods by Germanic and Longobard tradition
 1. Via del Castello, near the Church of San Pietro in Oliveto
 3. Area to the North of the theatre, near the Church of San Cristo
 4. Via Plamarta, Ortaglia of Artigianelli Institute
 5. Via Musei 67
 6. Piazza Paolo VI, area of Romanesque Duomo
 7. Corner via Trieste-via Paganora
 8. Necropolis of Porta Paganora
 - Burials without good-grave
 1. Vicolo deserto 2
 2. Piazza del Foro, area of Forum's tabernae
 3. Via Musei 32, area of Forum's Baths
 4. Vicolo San Clemente
 5. Corner Piazza Tebaldo Brusato-vicolo dell'Aria
 6. Corner Piazza Tebaldo Brusato-vicolo Orientale
 7. Via Gambara
 8. Corner via Cattaneo-via Candia
 9. Piazza Paolo VI, southeast corner
 10. Santa Chiara town district
 11. Corsetto Sant'Agata
 - Longobard pottery findings
 1. Vicolo deserto 2
 2. Via Plamarta, Ortaglia of Artigianelli Institute
 3. Piazza del Foro, area of Forum's tabernae
 4. Via Musei 32, area of Forum's Baths
 5. Via Musei 45
 6. Via Musei 67
 7. Piazzetta Labus 3, inside the Roman basilica
 8. Via Paganara 4
- nominated property**
- proposed buffer zone**





BUFFER ZONE

Monumental evidences

1. Archaeological structures

- 1.a. Basilica
- 1.b. Forum



1a

2. Castle

3. Monastic churches and complexes

- 3.a. Duomo Vecchio (Romanesque Cathedral)
- 3.b. Duomo Nuovo (Baroque Cathedral)
- 3.c. Church of San Clemente
- 3.d. Church of San Cristo
- 3.e. Church of San Giuseppe
- 3.f. Church of Santi Faustino e Giovita
- 3.g. Church of Santa Chiara
- 3.h. Church of Santa Maria in Calchera
- 3.i. Church of San Zeno al Foro
- 3.l. Church of Buon Pastore
- 3.m. Church of San Giorgio
- 3.n. Church of San Pietro in Oliveto



2



3f



4b

4. Monumental uncovered spaces

- 4.a. Piazza del Foro
- 4.b. Piazza Paolo VI
- 4.c. Piazza Loggia
- 4.d. Piazza Vittoria
- 4.e. Piazza Tebaldo Brusato
- 4.f. Portico along via X Giornate



4c

5. Historical buildings

- 5.a. Palazzo Martinengo
- 5.b. Broletto (Municipality Palace)
- 5.c. Palazzo della Loggia
- 5.d. Monte di Pietà
- 5.e. Torre dell'Orologio
- 5.f. Palazzo Bonoris-Tosio



5e

6. Theatres

- 6.a. Teatro Grande
- 6.b. Teatro Santa Chiara



6a

7. University

- 7.a. Faculty of Economics and Commerce
- 7.b. Catholic University



8a

8. Museums and Public Libraries

- 8.a. Biblioteca Queriniana
- 8.b. Pinacoteca Tosio Martinengo (picture-gallery)
- 8.c. Museum of Arms
- 8.d. Museum of the Risorgimento
- 8.e. Diocesan Museum

 nominated property

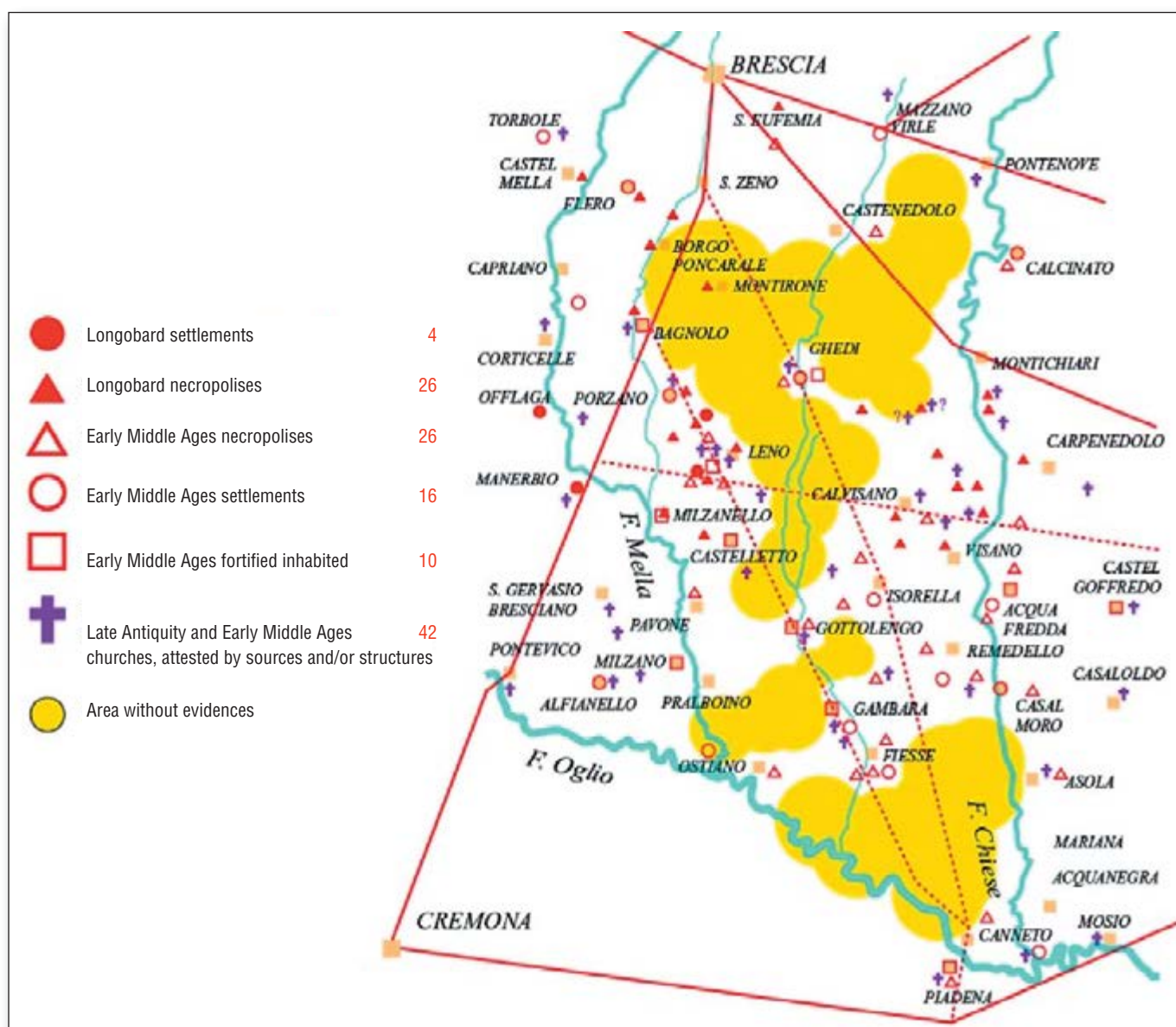
 proposed buffer zone

THE TERRITORY OF BRESCIA HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

The Longobards reached Italy in 569, and passing Verona, eventually entered Brescia's territory during that same year. Having reached *Sirmio*, today's Sirmione, they took control of the Late Antique walled *civitas* which dominated the lower reaches of Lake Garda's territory, and headed for the area of

Brescia from two different directions. One contingent approached the city from the North, following a route which skirted the foothills to the south, the same route of expansion of Christianity during the Late Antique period, and dotted with significant productive structures which had risen close to the remains of the great Late Antique villas. The Longobards reached a city whose population had slumped, but although its habitations and urban layout

downsized the city was still well defended, its power centres now rising close to the new Christian buildings, not far from the Late Antique *palatium*, which had become the new government seat under the Goths. A different Longobard contingent had meanwhile chosen a southern route, which set out across the mid-plane area, heading towards the areas today occupied by the modern towns of Montichiari and Carpenedolo, and once past the Chiese

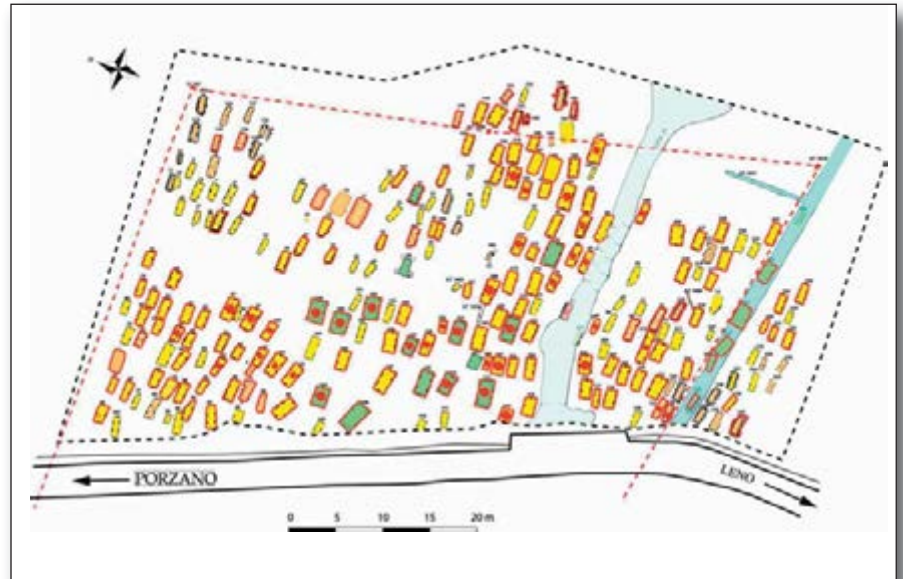


The main Longobard sites in the flat south Brescia

Necropolis's plan of Porzano di Leno

River, towards Calvisano and Leno, finally electing to establish themselves in close proximity to the productive and habitation centres which existed in the surviving Roman *villae*. Many towns rose in the area between the River Mella and the River Chiese: so far, nineteen are known to us, their presence mostly testified by necropolises. All are distributed at the same latitude, from east to west, in the territory of today's Communes of Carpenedolo, Montichiari, Visano, Calvisano and Leno. Instead, another large number of settlements (San Zeno Naviglio, Flero, Borgo Poncarale, Montirone, Bagnolo Mella and Manerbio) is scattered along a north to south axis along the *via Cremonensis*, and along the Garza watercourse and reveals how quickly the Longobards focused on the important communications artery which linked the cities of Brescia and Cremona.

The written sources concur with the geography of finds emerging from the most ancient Longobard necropolises. Both reveal a strategy dictated by the need to conquer and control sectors which on the one hand were crucial to the armed group's subsistence, but which could also guarantee the group's safety regarding the boundary

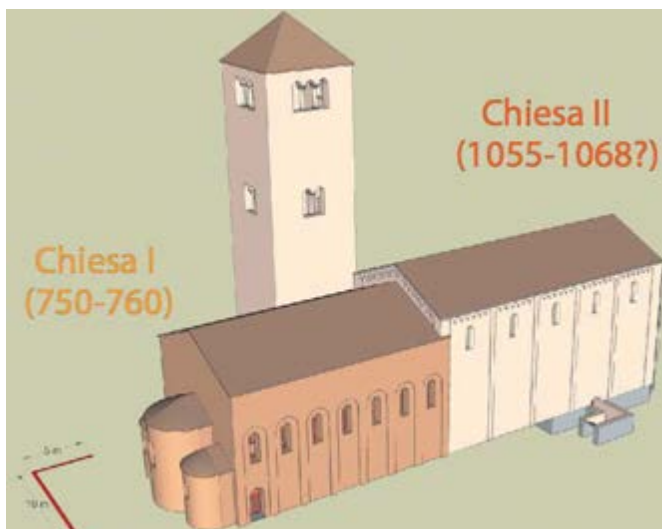


constituted by the basin of the river Oglio. This boundary marked the limits of the territory under the rule of the Byzantines, who controlled Cremona for many years.

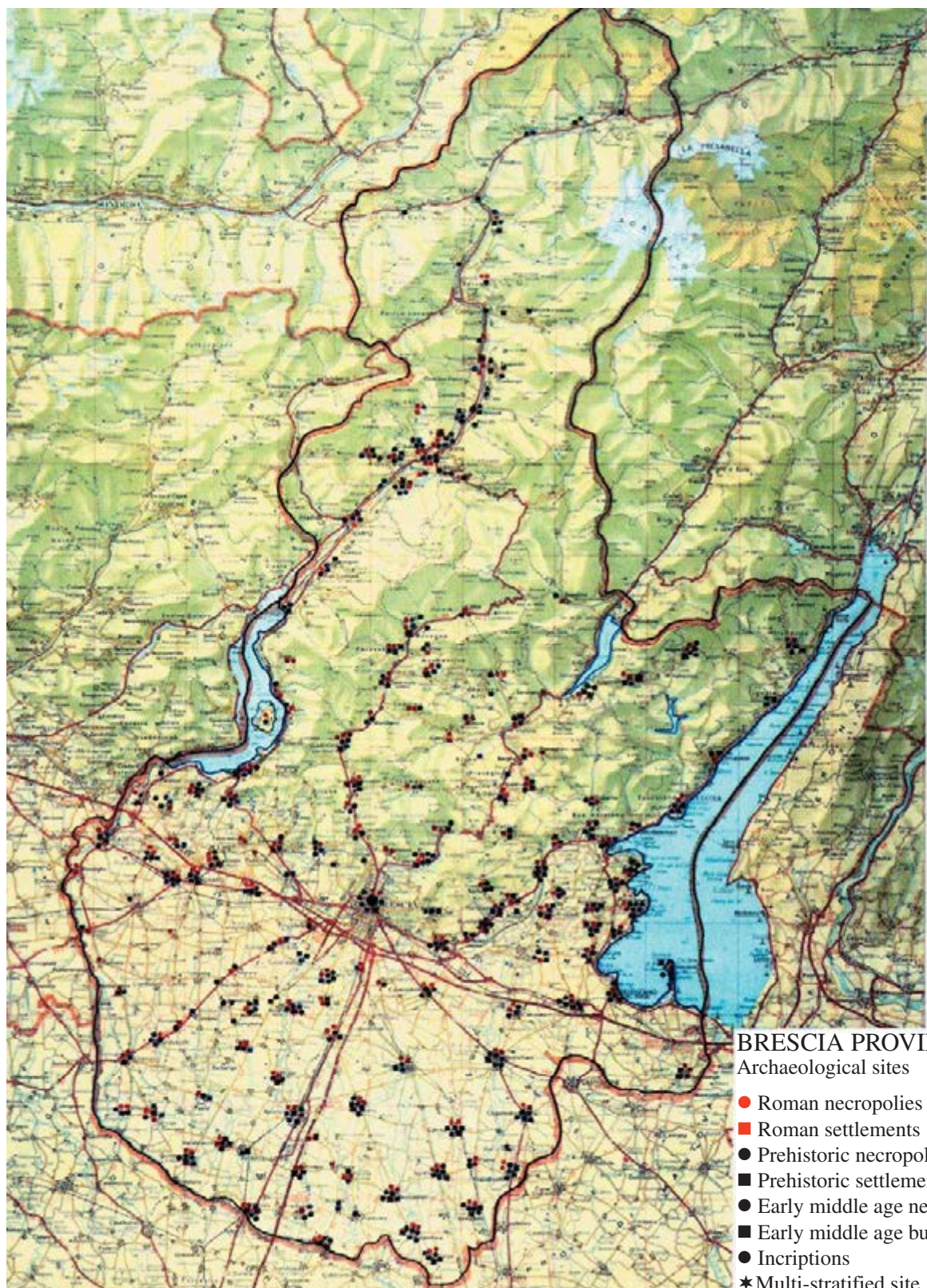
Excepting very rare traces of wooden buildings, the Longobard villages have completely disappeared. News of vast necropolises has offered attestation of the organizational assets and specific uses. The wealthy furnishings found in tombs excavated in the necropolises of Leno, Porzano, Milzanello, Calvisano and San Zeno Naviglio can be dated to

the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th century, and indicate the places in which these new arrivals built their villages.

The necropolises of Montichiari, San Zeno, Calvisano Santi di Sopra, and the settlements of Manerbio and Leno have surrendered furnishings which document the Longobard's second settlement phase in the central and eastern area of the Lower Po Valley. This was characterized by the constitution of communities, when Longobard presence became firmly routed in the



Three dimensional reconstruction of San Benedetto at Leno



territory in question, and quickly amalgamated into the local population.

This is the context in which the rule of Duke Rotari matured. Rotari went on to become a legislator King, whose Edict constitutes a visible synthesis of an advanced integration process, which fuses Longobards and local population and seems to mirror the situation at Brescia. The coexistence of the powers exercised respectively by the bishop and by the duke, whose task it is to implement the indications contained in the Edict, contributes to diffuse certain cultural models which can be easily detected in the burials dating from the second half of the 7th century, and especially in the burials dating from the first half of the 8th century. The same cultural models are at the base of the widespread diffusion of religious buildings sometimes erected over 6th and 7th century centres, as exemplified by the Early Medieval church of San Bartolomeo at Bornato.

The upswing of the integration process during the reign of Liutprand is marked by a large number of foundations of both churches and chapels, and from the mid-8th century onwards, by the founding of monasteries: first of all, the one at San Salvatore in Brescia, then San Salvatore at Sirmione, and San Benedetto at Leno, all due to the patronage of King Desiderius and of his relatives. At Leno in particular, in the time before his royal accession, King Desiderius had had a church built in honour of the Saviour, of the Virgin and of the Archangel Michael on his own land, close to the family palace.

In 758 the same Longobard King decided to institute the Monastery of San Benedetto *ad Leones* close to a private small church of the same name, and obtained from the Abbott of Montecassino twelve monks to be established there, who brought with them an important relic of Saint Benedict, while the same King brought to Leno from Rome the relics of martyrs

Saints Vitalis and Martialis, a gift of Pope Paul I.

The geographical context of this further phase of Longobard establishment in the Brescia area is that in which the city forms the centre of a district including the Lower Po valley, from Sirmione to Palazzolo, whose Southern boundary is marked by the Oglio River, and the Northern one by the settlements rising close to the mining basins of the Upper valley of the Trompia River, and the Scalve River valley.

The area thus comprised many well identified settlements, distributed over much of the area, linked to Brescia and to each other by a network of communications, whose nodes can be deduced thanks to archaeological evidence, as well as art historical sources. These allow us among other things to give a new interpretation of the statement made by Paul the Deacon, which refers to the presence of many noble Longobards in Brescia since the earliest phases. Up till now, this had been taken to mean only those present in the city, now we can instead take this to mean also those which resided in most of the surrounding area, and owned large estates there. This is proved for example by documents dating from the mid-8th century, which refer to assets in the territory of Sirmione, or to estates in the lower Po Valley along the Oglio River, which belonged to the large real estate belonging to the two monasteries of San Benedetto at Leno and San Salvatore at Brescia, the latter being chosen by its founders, Queen Ansa and King Desiderius, as the final resting place of the Longobard Kings.

The Garda area in the Longobard period

The surveys on the settlement and the institutional organization in the Garda area during the Longobard period already started by Gian Pietro Bognetti have led to an exhaustive, particularly rich historical and archaeological picture thanks to the excavations in burial areas and worship places.

The most important centre from a strategic and institutional point of view as well as for its historical documentation and material is Sirmione. It was the *iudiciaria* seat and theatre of the patrimonial vicissitudes of the royal warrior Cunimond and of Ansa's attention to the monastery of San Salvatore. In Sirmione the traces of the Longobard past are clearly visible both in the built-up area (with the remains of the late-ancient walls and the worship buildings) and in the Museo delle Grotte where sets and elements of sculptural furnishings are shown.

The important site of the church of San Pietro in Mavinis is now associated to the necropolis of Cortine that can be dated back to the first phases of the invasion and presumably pertaining to the villa of the Grotte di Catullo and to the findings of the early medieval built-up area. The church of San Pietro in Mavinis has been documented since the 8th century: the excavation revealed a first important building founded between the 5th and the first half of the 6th century and used as funerary church of the military elites established on the peninsula. As for the last phases of the Kingdom the foundation by Ansa of the *monasterium* of San Salvatore, which has recently been object of new excavation campaigns and arrangement, is quite remarkable.

The results of the historical and archaeological surveys on the area of the upper Garda, traditionally considered marginal, have revealed on the one hand complex geo-political dynamics with the probable maintenance of the control by the Byzantines, on the other hand have given back, for example with the excavation of San Pietro di Gardola, important evidences of the settlement between the 6th and 7th centuries. The hermitic settlements in caves are connected to the first aspect; it is a phenomenon explainable with border dynamics introduced by the Longobard

invasion and comparable to other contemporary case all over Italy. The most important site is the one relative to the Bishop of Brescia Ercolano, who took refuge in Campione because of the Longobard invasion. The analyses have confirmed the foundation of the site in the second half of the 5th century; so, it is associated with the contemporary settlements of Val Tignalga and of San Giorgio di Varolo.

The excavation of San Pietro di Gardola has given back a church of the 6th century, where during the 7th century some privileged burials with precious elements of belt made of damascened iron were included; the discovery of such precious objects has enabled to draw the vast map of the cultural and material exchanges between the Longobard elites and the neighbouring peoples.

The Franciacorta area

Once again, the archaeological surveys carried out in Franciacorta in the last ten

years have revealed a territory rich in early medieval worship centres and burial areas that even though they are not characterized by dating elements can be framed within a late ancient early medieval period (Cortefranca, Sant'Eufemia di Nigoline and San Vitale di Borgonato). San Bartolomeo di Bornato is particularly important since there the Roman villa sequence poor settlement of the Longobard period worship edifice with burials and the presence at Frankish Court of curtes of Santa Giulia, to which the presence of chapels with early medieval liturgical furnishings (Santa Giulia di Timoline) is connected, have been identified. Moreover, Franciacorta has given back the so-called sarcophagus of Gussago actually slabs of presbyteral enclosure one of the very few anthropomorphic representations (a knight accompanied by the inscription *Mavioranus* or *Mavi orans*) of the sculpture of the Longobard period.

NATURALISTIC FEATURES

From the naturalistic point of view the territory of Brescia is large and highly diverse. It is noted for presence of three lake basins (Lake Garda, Lake of Iseo and the Lake of Idro), which have a strong vocation for tourism, because of the natural beauty of the area and of its cultural heritage, which ranges from Roman times (there are Roman Villas at Desenzano and Sirmione, as well as production plants at Lonato), up to modern times (the so-called Vittoriale degli Italiani, the former residence of writer Gabriele D'Annunzio at Gardone Riviera). Three ample valleys called Valle Camonica, Valle Sabbia and Valle Trompia, all lead to the Alps. They constitute a vast area where to enjoy mountain and winter sports, the area boasts extensive National Parks (called Stelvio and Adamello), towns of remarkable cultural and ethnographic interest. In particular, in Valle Camonica there is a National Park of Rock face Artwork (Parco Nazionale delle Incisioni Rupestri) which was the first Italian site to be inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as other archaeological sites dating back to Roman times, located at Breno and Cividate.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

The large plain which extends to the south of the city of Brescia is bounded by the River Oglio and the River Mincio and has been historically characterized by intense activities in the fields of agriculture and cattle-raising. Large towns are known for their importance as markets as well as for their cultural heritage.

On the hills of the Lower Garda Lake area known as the Valtenesi hills, olive trees and vines are cultivated to produce high quality wine and oil. The wine production area of Franciacorta, south of the Lake Iseo is well established at international level especially for its *spumante* produced according to the *champenoise* method.



San Salvatore

From the hills to the east of the city comes a limestone variety known as “*marmo di Botticino*” (namely “Botticino marble” used since the 1st century A.D., which is exported worldwide today.

Over all the territory there is widespread industrial activity, and iron casting is one of the most long established of all.

5.2.1 BRESCIA RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The complex proposed for nomination in the World Heritage List includes a series of buildings, which are all public property. The Municipality of Brescia over the years acquired the whole of the monastery.

The seat and museum’s collections of the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia complex are part of public property known as *demanio comunale* (Communal demesne) and are managed directly by the Municipality of Brescia through its office called Settore Musei; services are managed by a foundation called Fondazione Brescia Musei.

The management guidelines are defined and shared between the Municipality and Brescia Musei, and are supervised by the State and Region; each institution pinpoints the most adequate instruments to ensure the proper and most efficient management of the asset, while fully respecting its archaeological, historical and artistic value.

In particular the Municipality’ Settore Musei by means of its facilities entitled “Servizio musei d’arte e storia”, provides for the protection, increase and restoration of the archaeological, historical and artistic heritage, in cooperation with State and region institutions in charge of conservation of the city’s cultural heritage.

The Municipality has contracted out the management of the following museum services to Fondazione Brescia Musei:

- surveillance of museum areas open to the public;

- surveillance of the different museums;
- cleaning services at the museums;
- publishing, sale of reproduction, design of catalogues and souvenir objects;
- museum book shop and cloakroom services;
- promotional services;
- cafeteria;
- information and guiding facilities;
- didactic services;
- information services;
- ticket sale;
- ordinary maintenance of museum structures;
- ordinary gardening services of the museum grounds;

The contract also includes the possibility for Fondazione Brescia Musei to organize:

- promotional, communication and marketing activity aimed at achieving a greater fruition of the city museums;
- particular exhibitions of significant artistic value, also in cooperation with other public and private entities;
- special cultural events connected to particular aspects of assets or to recovery, restoration or acquisition of assets.

The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway.

The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Brescia of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site proposed for Unesco inscription (Lombardy Regional Authority; Province of Brescia; Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets,- representing all relevant territorial offices: Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Heritage, Superintendency for the

Historica, Artistic and ethno-anthropological Heritage for the provinces of Brescia, Cremona and Mantua; Superintendency for architectonic heritage and landscape assets of Brescia, Cremona and Mantua, CAB Foundation-Giovanni Folonari Institute of Culture).

Aerial view of the castrum remains



3D reconstruction of the castrum

5.3 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

Castelseprio and its territory of pertinence formed one of the most important bulwarks for the control and the defence of the area which allowed access to Pavia, capital of the Longobard kingdom, from the northern alpine passes, that is to say from the territories of the Franks and their allies.

The Castelseprio *castrum*, a *civitas flavia* during the Longobard era and seat of a Gastaldo (a king's Steward), is an important example of the creation of groups of power of urban character and prerogatives in the rural territory. A role which is also reflected in the promotion of architectures and works of value, as in the case of the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* and its frescos, of the Monastery of Torba and of the other monuments of the *castrum*.

The mighty baileys define the precincts of the settlement which develops until Torba, in the valley floor of the Olona Torrent's plane. The area demarked by the fortifications and by the church of Santa Maria *foris portas* are included in the **SITE** for which the registration to the WHL is requested.

THE BUFFER ZONE

In the forest that develops around the *castrum's* western limit, near its entrance and that's included in the proposed *buffer zone's* perimeter, there are traces of the Castelseprio borough's settlement structures, a built-up area attested by medieval documental sources, inside of which a square (platea) is also remembered. It is an area that is currently very striking as far as the landscape is concerned, with banked areas, occupied by the complexes of the ancient settlement, furrowed by deep incisions in the soil where the ancient routes which conduced to Carnago, Gornate Olona and, at the south,

towards *Vico Seprio*, the area of the current Castelseprio settlement, developed.

The forest, which encloses the Archaeological Park and also occupies the borough's area, is of great naturalistic value, added to the context.

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA **DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY**

The territory considered in the management Plan includes the district which was governed by Castelseprio in the early middle ages the Seprio Giudicaria, which extended itself in a very vast area: at north it reached the entrance of the alpine valleys until the actual Ticino Canton, from the Lugano Lake towards Bellinzona in Switzerland, subsequently occupying the Varese province, until the Lake Maggiore and the Ticino, towards east, while at the west it reached the Severo torrent and it also included a part of the Como territory; at the south it pushed into Milanese territory.

The territory is particularly rich in findings of the longobard ages, which integrate with the variety of the landscape, which progressively changes when climbing from the lowland plain to the sub-alpine area, and that transforms itself depending if you are in the internal areas, or along the banks of the rivers and the shores of the lakes.

The nature of the testimonies of the settlement structure of the longobard period, shows the strategic relevance of the area, outlining an articulate peopling which distributed itself along the main road axes. A series of minor centres, fortified or not, are placed next to the main centres, localisable in the castrensian settlements (Castelseprio, Bellinzona, Castelnovate, also a *civitas flavia*), some of which display a particular vitality thanks to the richness of the socio-economic situation, often

The Church of S. Maria *foris portas* and fresco's details



View of the Torba complex

Lake of Varese



Industrial archaeology along the river Olona

related to the presence of important noble families, such as that of Toto at Campione d'Italia, documented by written sources and by archaeological findings.

Noble groups are also highlighted by grave findings, such as those of the important necropolis of Arsago Seprio, and those of Stabio, in the Ticino Canton. Many burials or privileged cemetery areas are also linked to places of cult and prove their longobard age origins, as private funerary chapels.

There is no shortage of important longobard buildings of worship, such as the early Christian baptistery at Riva San Vitale, with early middle age stages of renovation, which remembers the case of the basilica with adjoining baptistery of San Giovanni at Castelseprio.

NATURALISTIC FEATURES

The territories of the Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona are placed in a naturalistic and hydrographical microsphere of great value, crossed by the Olona river and by minor water courses, like the Tenore and the Refreddo, and are rich in resurgences. But the entire territory of the Varese province presents extraordinary natural characteristics, witnessed first of all by the Ticino Valley (inserted in the List of Biosphere Reserves in 2002 by UNESCO), by the area of the great lakes (Lake Maggiore and, at the Swiss border, Lake Lugano), besides for the minor lakes of Varese, Comabbio and Monate, and a large series of swamps, like that of Gornate Olona, and numerous humid areas.

The pre-alpine and alpine panoramas at the borders between Lombardy and Piedmont made famous by the inclusion of the "Piedmont and Lombard Sacred Mountains" Site in the UNESCO World Heritage List (2003), are of equal suggestive power and importance.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

The Castelseprio-Torba longobard Heritage highlights the exceptional value of an area where next to the heights of the great early middle ages history the first clusters of the great Lombard industry (cotton mills, tanneries and dyeing plants) historically developed during the XIX century. The valley floor ploughed by the Olona is punctuated by abandoned industrial complexes and old hydraulic mills (the area was known during the Middle Ages as the “granary of Milan”). From 1980 and forth a crisis of the valley’s industries, often brought to their knees by the great economic damages caused by the furious and frequent overflowing of the Olona, commenced. With the end of the industrial activities, the Olona river was considerably recovered and the nature prevailed, re-establishing its integrity. The Olona valley floor is crossed by a stretch of a disused railway, the

Valmorea. In the year 2000 a complex recovery plan was initiated and has just recently brought back the train in the Olona Valley, at the Folla di Malnate station; from here the train reaches Medriso. Currently the Valmorea railway partially recovered for tourism functions along short stretches and during predetermined occasions.

Nature, history, economic activities (which are advanced nowadays, especially in the sectors of mechanics and avionics) are therefore the characteristics of the site’s territories, where interesting cultural, folklore and socio-economic initiatives are developed each year.

The initiatives of the “Sepriese September” at Castelseprio (events and historical exhibitions, regarding the figurative arts, religious initiatives, folklore and the exploitation of local handicraft, organization of naturalistic observation routes) are noteworthy.

Visitors on Torba complex



Castelseprio area

5.3.1 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The property in the area of the ancient settlement of Castelseprio-Torba, stretching over around 250,000 m² between the quarter and the fortification at the bottom of the valley (Torba), is divided among:

- The Province of Varese, owner of the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, the general building located at the entrance of the *Castrum*, used as a surveillance and welcoming point and the neighbouring complementary areas (located in the Municipality of Castelseprio);
- Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, owner of the *castrum* and the slopes of the plateau (located in the Municipality of Castelseprio);
- Municipality of Castelseprio, owner of the access road to the *castrum*;
- FAI Italian Environmental Fund, owner of the Monastery of Torba and its premises located in the underlying Olona Valley (in the Municipality of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona);
- Private owners of small lots.

At the moment, the vast area occupied by the ancient settlement of Castelseprio is mainly managed by:

- the Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici della Lombardia (branch of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities) as to the state-owned areas and those areas belonging to the Province (Bailment Agreement of 19/4/1994);
- FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) for its areas.

Also other institutions contribute to the management of the area; first of all, the Province of Varese which guarantees supplementary maintenance of the areas and buildings belonging to it (Church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, the building which will be used as welcoming point

and is placed near the entrance of the *castrum* and surrounding areas); the Municipality of Castelseprio, which deals with routine and supplementary maintenance of the access road to the *castrum*, with lighting system and routine and supplementary maintenance of green areas relative to the access road;

In 2004, the Province of Varese, the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici della Lombardia and FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) drew up a Memorandum of understanding for the development of a joint intervention plan for the enhancement and promotion of the entire Archaeological Complex of Castelseprio which is defined in the Memorandum as “the group of the three buildings for public use: the complex of Torba, the archaeological area of Castelseprio, Santa Maria *foris portas*”. Giving impetus to the cultural role which such an area must play and enhancing its precious cultural heritage at best requires coordinated and synergic management in order to achieve objectives. The project is actually being enhanced and redefined and aims at improving the cultural offer and at restructuring the historical and artistic heritage of the different areas through the reopening of connection routes and the strengthening of public transport which must be redistributed among main junctions.

The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway. The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Castelseprio-Torba of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site

proposed for Unesco inscription (Lombardia Region; Municipality of Gornate Olona; Direzione Regionale per i beni culturali e paesagistici della Lombardia - Ministry of Cultural Heritage, representing all relevant territorial offices: Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e per il paesaggio delle province di Milano, Bergamo, Como, Pavia, Sondrio, Lecco, Lodi, Varese; Soprintendenza per il patrimonio storico, artistico e etnoantropologico per le province di Milano, Bergamo, Como, Pavia, Sondrio, Lecco, Lodi, Varese).

5.4 SPOLETO

IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

Although traces indicate that man has inhabited this place since prehistory, the city of Spoleto was founded by the Umbrians in the VIII Century B.C.

In the 3rd century BC the city came under the influence of Rome as a colony named *Spoletium*; it became *municipium* after 82 B.C. Under the Empire it seems to have flourished once again, also thanks to its strategic location on the *Via Flaminia*, but is not often mentioned in history (Martial speaks of its wine). The foundation of the Episcopal See dates from the 4th century A.D.

Owing to its elevated position it was an important stronghold during the Vandal

and Gothic wars; its walls were dismantled by Totila (*Procop., Bell. got.* III, 12).

Under the Longobard dominion (6th-8th century) Spoleto became the capital of an independent duchy, the Duchy of Spoleto (from 570), and its dukes ruled a considerable part of central Italy.

After having been a feudal stronghold of the Franks, at the fall of the Carolingian Empire, the Dukes of Spoleto namely Guido III (890) and his son Lamberto (892) succeeded in conquering the Imperial crown.

Even though Spoleto was involved in the struggling fights between the Papal seat and the Empire, to the point of being destroyed by Frederick I in 1155, and in spite of the fierce fights between the Guelfi and the Ghibellini, Spoleto

managed to continue its urban development during the Late Middle Ages and especially during the Romanesque period.

In 1213 it was definitely occupied by Pope Gregory IX. By 1296 a new circle of walls, which we see today, had to be built to include the larger city. During the absence of the papal court in Avignon, Spoleto was prey to the struggles between Guelphs and Ghibellines, until in 1354 Cardinal Albornoz brought it once more under the authority of the Papal States. Besides the vast Albornoz Fortress, erected between 1359 and 1370, numerous masterpieces of inestimable architectural and pictorial value were produced (the Cathedral, *S. Pietro*, *S. Eufemia*, *S. Paolo*, *S. Gregorio*, *S. Ponciano* and the frescoes in *S. Paolo*,



Spoleto landscape

San Salvatore, the façade



S. Gregorio and Ss. Giovanni e Paolo. The Renaissance bestows Spoleto another magnificent artistic period mainly for the pictorial art (the frescoes by Filippo Lippi and the Pinturicchio in the Cathedral, the frescoes by the Spagna). Between the 17th and 18th century the city's noble families employed a conspicuous quantity of architects and artists from Rome to renovate their family houses and the city's churches.

During the French occupation Spoleto was chosen as regional capital of the Trasimeno department and later became a Pontifical Delegation. With the unification of Italy (1861) the city's importance declined in favor of Perugia, which was appointed as the capital of Umbria Region.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The buffer zone lies from the North-Eastern side of the town -corresponding

to the area called "*Colle Ciciano*" or "*Luciano*" where is located the Basilica of San Salvatore- to the historical centre of Spoleto -including the whole area occupied by the city in Longobard times which was included in a impressive wall enceinte; it called "Cyclopic Walls" was built in cyclopean masonry in the fifth-fourth B.C. and further fortified in squared-stone masonry during Roman times.

The "*Colle Ciciano*" hill was crossed by the ancient *Via Nursina*. Some scholars have suggested the area belonged to the *Gens Caesia*, that used to own the *praedium* where the martyrial church of San Sabino was erected.

The funerary destination of the area in Roman times is witnessed by an isolated sepulchre, close to the church of San Ponziano; such usage survived uninterruptedly till the Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, when the hill became an important martyrial pole for the longobard ethnic groups in Spoleto. The hill was then interested by monastic settlements for centuries (*San Ponziano, San Salvatore, Santa Maria inter Angelos*), that were connected to the religious communities on Monteluco, known for his hermitic settlements.

Church of San Ponziano

The church lies at the feet of *Colle Ciciano*, along with the contiguous Benedictine monastic complex. According to the sources, the martyr *Ponziano* from Spoleto, who eventually became patron saint of the town, was buried in the church (175 A.D.), and is represented as an armed knight on the arch that gives way to the courtyard before the church. Some sarcophaguses coming from the ancient graveyard of *San Ponziano*, that in the 10th century was still called *sacratissimus*, are kept in the crypt: on one of them the name *Agipertus* is recorded.

Before the year 1000, the existence of a

Monastery of *San Ponziano*

Project for the Graveyard (Arch. Ireneo Aleandri 1836)

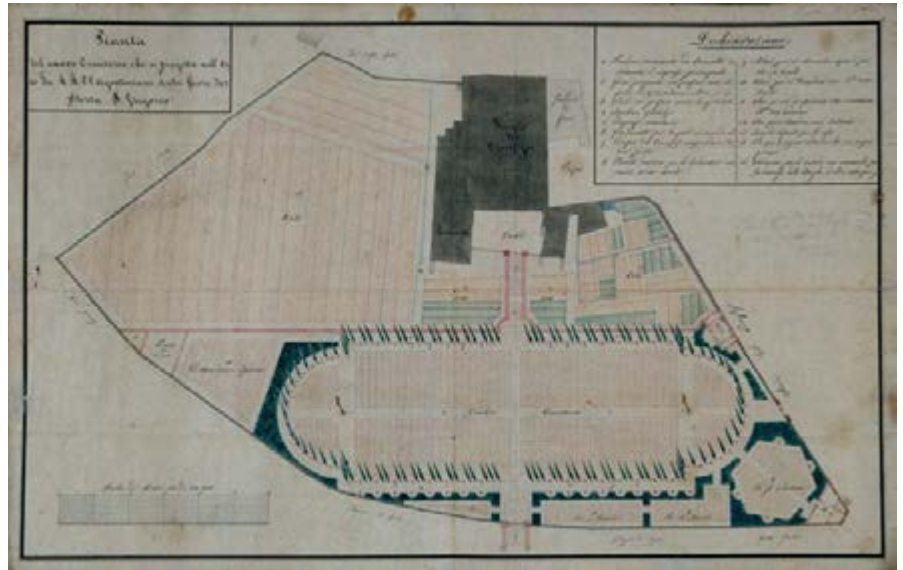
cenobium beatissimi martyris Pontiani is documented, that in the 11th century developed conspicuously, as evidenced by a very refined, miniated bible that dates back to 1080 about, maintained in the "Guarneriana Library" in *San Daniele del Friuli*.

The façade of the church of *San Ponziano* shows similarities with other churches in Spoleto from the second Roman period, yet they are still inspired by classicism, with a high gable lying on side pilasters. The symbols of the evangelists, soberly manufactured, placed around the rosette flanked by small double lancet windows, show similarities with those in the Cathedral and in the church of San Pietro. The inside has been rehandled by Valadier in the late 18th century (1788), while the crypt, divided into three small aisles by couples of pillars, shows paintings on the walls that date back to the 14th - 16th centuries.

In 1521, the Benedictine Nuns were substituted by the *Clarisse*, whose place would then be taken by the *Canonichese regolari lateranensi di S. Agostino*, who still occupy the monastery and observe the vow of seclusion.

Graveyard

In 1863, the town's graveyard was set up at the feet of the basilica of San Salvatore. The area, that was previously being cultivated by the Barefoot Augustinians residing in the convent close to the basilica, was chosen for its position, sufficiently distant from the town walls (500 metres) and on a slight slope, for the favourable geological conditions and for the vicinity of a fully served curial church. The project and the direction of the works were assigned to Ireneo Aleandri, who had already presented a first project in 1836. The inauguration of the graveyard was solemnly held with a consecration ceremony on August 1st, 1868.

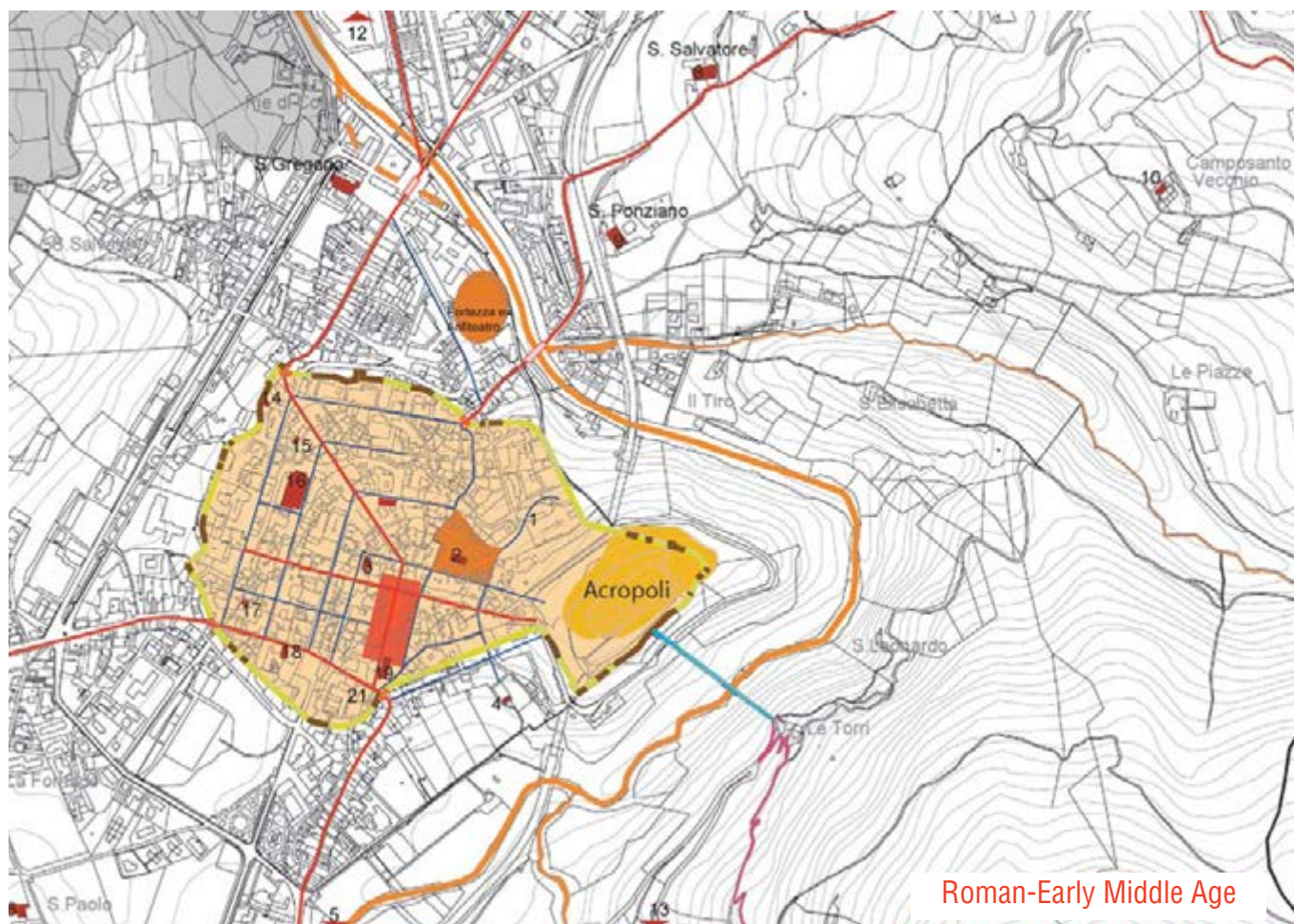


The buffer zone -on North-Eastern side- also includes a vast agricultural area, protected for its environmental and cultural features, of very high level. As the historical centre of Spoleto, it is characterized by an architecturally high quality urban fabric, that shows evidences of all phases of its development, starting from the remains from the pre-Roman and Roman times, to the churches and hamlets realized during the Middle Ages, to the contemporary Age.
















Remains of the Longobard city

With regard to the Longobard city, our knowledge of urban organisation as well as public and residential architectural styles during the Longobard age is still in its early stages. Archaeological excavations carried out as part of restoration programmes involving historic buildings have, nonetheless, recently brought to light evidences which may allow a framework plan describing the urban layout of this Duchy capital to be identified. At first, two rooms discovered under *Palazzo Mauri*, part of a thermal bath complex; the second room features an exceptional mosaic

floor covering with a central drainage point in marble, sculpted in bass-relief and depicting plant motifs. The mosaic decoration, edged with a plaited strand encompassing triangles and rosettes, comprises vine-shoots bursting forth from four centrally positioned baskets, developing into large, elegant spirals which enclose bunches of grapes and vine leaves; amongst the vine-shoots a number of different animals are depicted; deer, birds, a horse and a hare. The mosaic work, recalling similar works in Ravenna and in the figurative culture of Constantinople, is of enormous interest since the quality of the figures depicted and suggests it was commissioned by a person of extremely high social *status*, as well as vouching for the presence of highly skilled builders and craftsmen in the area. The thermal bath building may, therefore, have been re-floored upon the commission of the first Longobard dukes, raising its standard and bringing it into keeping with their residence, or possibly that of the diocese, bearing in mind the Christian connotations of the depiction, which might reasonably lead to its allocation as part of a baptistery.



- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. S. Maria del Vescovato, Crypt of S. Primiano and Episcopio Vecchio | 8. Basilica of S. Salvatore | 16. Church of S. Andrea |
| 2. S. Eufemia | 9. Church of S. Ponziano | 17. Church of S. Martino |
| 3. Church of S. Gregorio della Sinagoga | 10. Church of S. Michele Arcangelo | 18. Church of S. Agata |
| 4. Church of S. Marco | 11. Church of SS. Apostoli | 19. Church of S. Isacco |
| 5. Church of S. Pietro extra Moenia | 12. Church of S. Sabino | 20. Baptistery area Palazzo Pianciani
7 th century mosaics |
| 6. Church of S. Paolo | 13. Church of S. Giuliano | 21. Area Palazzo Mauri
6 th 7 th century mosaics |
| 7. Church of S. Gregorio | 14. Church of S. Salvatore Minore | |
| | 15. Church of S. Sabinuccio | |

 Main road network	 Interred walls	 Hypotheses of hermits settlements
 Secondary road network	 Gates	 Bridges
 Hermits pathways	 Acropolis	 Aqueduct bridge
 Roman forum	 Ducal palace and fortress	 Brooks and ditches
 Existing walls	 Religius complex	 Urbanized area

City Roman-Early Middle Age plan

The church of *Sant'Ansano*, the crypt

In the same area, in the vicinity of the *Palazzo Fontana*, impressive residential structures have also been brought to light, dating to the Roman period yet still in use until the late Longobard Age as suggested by the considerable quantity of pottery from the sixth and seventh centuries which have been found there. In the immediate vicinity of *Palazzo Mauri*, on the southern border of the *Forum*, there is a temple on a high podium that dates back to Augustus, precociously turned into a church dedicated to *Sant'Ansano*, a martyr from Siena. The temple was turned into a church before the Longobard phase, as evidenced by excavations during the 1950s that brought back to light the whole base of the temple. This early transformation of a pagan temple into Christian church, which occurred with little adaptation, on a building that was still very well preserved, may have contributed to orient the architectural choices in the Longobard period, in the peculiar *facies* of Spoleto. Singularly, the podium of the temple under the church



of Sant'Ansano is crossed by two transversal, flanked spaces, put underneath the pronaos and is in relation with water, as it contains a previously existing well. This very same architectural solution, in this case limited

to a single space, can also be observed in the Clitunno Tempietto, which also rose in relation to the water of the stream below.

*Palazzo Mauri*, the mosaic

The whole southern sector of the Roman settlement gains particular importance during the Early Middle Ages, in particular around the streets connecting the theatre to where the *Via Flaminia* crossed the *cardo maximus*. Such route corresponds to the southernmost among the minor *decumani* and not only the great Early Middle Ages complex under *Palazzo Fontana* and *Palazzo Mauri* used to gravitate around it, but also the former churches of *Sant'Apollinare* and *Sant'Agata*, a few meters away from each other, whose respective titling parties' origin, respectively the Ostrogoths and the

Longobards. The original buildings now have completely disappeared, their place being taken by later buildings. The Church of *Sant'Agata* was erected above the structures of the theatre's stage area; of the Early Middle Ages' building, some interesting crutch capitals remain, on display at the *Museo del Ducato di Spoleto*. The attractiveness of this axis continues across the centuries and leads to the overturning of the orientation of the Church of *Sant'Ansano*, when it was rebuilt during the Romanesque period. The identification in this area of the diocese explains the growing importance of this part of the town, where the *platea magna* becomes the

privileged stage for all public ceremonies and processions. It must be highlighted that in Spoleto, the denomination of *via magna* was given to the urban route of the *Via Flaminia*, as evidenced by the denomination of the church of San Sabino *de via magna*, given to a church, now demolished, that used to rise along the *Via Flaminia*, in the part which is now called *Via Salara Vecchia*, close to the northern entrance to the town.

Along the crossing axis of the *Via Flaminia* inside the town, further archaeological finds made in 2005 close to *Palazzo Pianciani* have allowed scholars to set out a possible framework of events extending into the darkest centuries (i.e. the seventh and tenth centuries). Beneath the *Palazzo*, a baptistery has been unearthed featuring a mosaic floor covering attributed with the eighth century, once again constructed over rooms pertaining to a thermal bath from the Roman period. The mosaic features a geometric design, encompassing two square decorative panels, one of which is illustrated and polychromatic. The scene depicted is clearly symbolic of the baptism rite: two



Palazzo Pianciani, the mosaic



Palazzo Pianciani, the mosaic. The peacock

deer and two doves on the borders of a *kantharos* out of which rivulets of water run, quenching the thirst of the deer and watering two berry-laden shoots on which the doves are feeding, the central section depicts a peacock with its tail feathers open, symbolising the renewal of the soul through the rite of baptism. The existence of a Longobard quarter in the northern section of the city was proposed some time ago, close to the amphitheatre that had previously been remodelled by Totila for military-defence purposes. Close to *Palazzo Mauri* and *Sant'Ansano*, there is the ruined Church of *San Marco in pomeriis*, where fragments of a mosaic dating back to Theodoric's age have been found.

Many are the sculptural and architectural manufactures from the Longobard period instead, the most significant of which are now being exhibited at the National Museum of the Longobard Duchy, opened in August, 2007 in the *Rocca Albornoziana*. The imposing structure, towering over the town's acropolis, was erected starting from 1359, by will of Pope Innocenzo VI; it always had military and residential

functions, pivoting respectively around the Courtyard of Arms and that of Honour. The *Rocca* was surely preceded by other structures, some of which dating back to the Early Middle Age; they are coming back to light following excavations supported by the Study Centre on High Middle Ages and the Municipality of Spoleto, along with the Department of Middle Ages Archaeology of the University of Perugia.

The *National Museum of the Longobard Duchy* aims at introducing the visitor to the complexity of the historical adventures of the territory of the duchy, and to the fundamental cultural unity of this vast area of Central Italy, that still

insists beyond all chronological limits of the existence of the duchy that rose after the Longobard conquest.

The *Rocca* is also seat of the 'European School of Book Restoration' and of the 'Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Lab'; temporary exhibitions are also being organized there.

Remains from Roman times

Among the most significant buildings and spaces from the Roman period, have to be noticed:

- the Theatre, built in the 1st century A.D. to host 3,000 spectators; it collapsed, was overlaid and dismembered several times till the latest restoration that began



Rocca Albornoziana, interior court-yard

The National Museum of the Duchy. Hall V, Longobard grave goods
Hall VI, Longobard architectural finds. Crutch capitals

The Roman Amphitheatre (2nd century A.D.)



in 1938. The theatre is still used for shows and it is now part of the *National Archaeological Museum*. This museum, located in the homonymous Benedictine monastery of *Sant'Agata* of the 14th century, hosts findings recovered from the town's excavations in the fortress area and surroundings (including Campello sul Clitunno). Among the epigraphs, a very important discovery for the town's history: the "*lex spoletina*", a law prohibiting the cutting of trees in two sacred woods of the area, an inscription dated 3rd century B.C.

- the Amphitheatre, built in the 2nd century, was turned into a fortress by Totila in 545 and in Middle Ages times was used for stores and shops, while in the *cavea* the church of *San Gregorio Minore* was built. The stones were later used to build the *Rocca Albornoziana*.



The Roman Theatre (1st century A.D.)

The *Tablinum* mosaic flooringThe Roman *Domus* (1st century A.D.)

- the Roman *Domus* (1st century A.D.) close to the Forum, discovered between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the following one, in the past it was thought to have belonged to *Vespasia Polla*, mother of Emperor Vespasiano; such acknowledgement has nowadays been corrected in favor of an economically and socially prominent character of Spoleto in the 1st century. It is a valuable, high-class dwelling place, whose architectural scheme reflects the classic one of Roman *domus*. There is in fact the *atrium*, with a basin for rainwater, the *tablinum*, the *triclinium*, the *peristilium*, as well as *cubicula* and service rooms. All spaces show mosaics on the floors; here and there you can see traces of frescoes.

- the Arch of Druso and Germanico was the triumphal entrance to the Roman Forum, now *Piazza del Mercato*. Built in the 1st century A.D. in honour of Druso and Germanico, son and adoptive son of Emperor Tiberio, now is partly hidden by both the surrounding houses and by the present street level.

- the *Ponte Sanguinario* (Bloody Bridge -

1st century B.C.), just outside the buffer zone. Its name has been put in relation with the killing of Christian martyrs which often occurred here. The brook Tessino used to flow once under the bridge, to change its natural course with the passing of the centuries, so that the bridge became interred until 1817, when it was discovered; the *Via Flaminia* used to pass over the bridge, to branch off afterwards into two main axes; the most important one, in the direction of *Via Cerquiglia* (the ancient *Via Flaminia*), the other one in the direction of the present *Via Flaminia Vecchia* (the ancient *Via Plestia*).

Middle Age and Renaissance city

The many churches, risen or rebuilt between the 11th and the 13th centuries, testify the renewal and the expansion of the town that builds wider ring-walls at the end of the 13th century.

- The church of *Ss. Giovanni e Paolo* holds the oldest existing portrayal of the Martyrdom of Saint Thomas Becket; from there, Alberto Sotio's Painted Cross was transferred to the Cathedral.

- The Cathedral of *Santa Maria Assunta*, rebuilt at the end of the 12th century, took the place of the ancient building of *Santa Maria del Vescovado*, erected on the spot of a previous Christian temple, dedicated to the martyr *Primiano*. The façade, enlightened by a mosaic by Solsterno, is preceded by a Renaissance portico, to whom a recent restoration has given back its white and pink marbles. Inside the church there is a number of works of absolute value, from the Painted Cross by Alberto Sotio (1187), prototype of a peculiar production that counts many other samples in the town's museums, to the cycle on the apse with Stories of the Virgin, painted by Filippo Lippi between 1467 and 1469. The chapels "Eroli" and "dell'Assunta" with frescoes by Pinturicchio deserve particular attention, as well as the chapels "delle Reliquie" and "della Santa Icone", inside which there is a precious tablet, given in 1185 by emperor Frederick Redbeard to the town in sign of peace. The Capitular Archives preserve the important documents, including the "Leggendari"

The Cathedral, Filippo Lippi. Coronation of the Virgin (1467-1469)



The cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta



The church of *Sant'Eufemia*. The interior

by *S. Felice di Narco* (XII sec.) and *S. Brizio* (XIII sec.), with splendid miniatures, and a "Letter of S. Francis to Brother Leo," "written by the same saint, from *S. Simone*."

Inside the court of the Archbishop's Palace, here is the Church of *Sant' Eufemia*, among the most remarkable Romanesque buildings of Umbria, characterized by a nave and two aisles, and by the rare presence of the women's gallery. The complex also hosts the *Diocesan Museum*, born in the 70s of last century, to valorize the historical/artistic heritage of the vast diocese. Hosted in the ten halls of the wing of the "Cardinal's Apartment", the collection includes very interesting works, such as the series of moulded crosses and the paintings on wood dating back to the 13th and 14th century; there are also works by Filippino Lippi and Domenico Beccafumi, works from the 17th and 18th century (Sebastiano Conca, Cavalier d'Arpino). Lately, the Museum has acquired two sculptures by Gian Lorenzo Bernini and Alessandro Algardi.

- The churches of the Mendicant Orders, *San Simone and Giuda*, built by the Franciscan friars in the 13th century together with a convent, the church is enriched by a precious portal. Since the 19th century, it's been suited for civilian purposes. The structure was recently renovated and is apt for shows and events.

- The Church of *San Domenico*. Initially dedicated to the Saviour (from the ancient chapel around which the first Dominican convent was built – 1247), the building, erected between the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century, shows a rare decoration in pink and white marble. The neat architecture inside and the frescoes are to be admired, among which the late 14th century ones showing *Stories of Magdalene* are particularly remarkable.

- The Church of *Sant'Agata*, partly

erected on what was once the stage area of the theatre, only the portico that used to introduce to the façade remains, as well as traces of a cycle of frescoes dating back to the end of the 13th century.

The *Ponte delle Torri* (13th-14th century), , a symbolic monument of the city is a Roman-Longobard aqueduct according to some, late-medieval according to others, and ancient way of communication between Spoleto and Monteluco.

A symbolic monument of the city is the *Ponte delle Torri*, erected between the 13th and 14th centuries, possibly on the remains of a Roman aqueduct that used to bring water to town from the Monteluco. Aqueduct and ancient way of communication between Spoleto and Monteluco, unique in its height of 82 m and 230 m long, making it the oldest stone bridge, Europe's highest. It is considered an anomaly for the era of its construction: in fact, rarely in the same period were built for civil works of such grandeur. The work is celebrated by W. Goethe in his "*Italian Journey*".

Finally, as regards Late Middle Ages buildings, we can note again the *Palazzo della Signoria* (14th century); the *Palazzo Racani-Arroni* (16th century) having a worn *graffito* decoration attributed to Giulio Romano; the majestic *Palazzo Vigili* (15th-16th centuries) that includes the *Torre dell'Olio* (13th century), the sole mediaeval city tower remaining in Spoleto.

During the Renaissance, the town underwent important changes in the urban fabric, especially evident in civil architecture, both public and private, with many formerly isolated houses, towers and structures that were unified, to form regular prospects, scanned by string-course cornices and by symmetrical openings, enriched by stone frames.

Modern and contemporary city

The *Teatro Nuovo*, by architect Ireneo Aleandri, is an emblematic sample of the 19th century renewal. It was inaugurated in 1864 and was a mainstay of the architectural/urban renewal plan of the town, as well as a



The *Caio Melisso* theatre

The Modern and Contemporary Art Gallery, Wall Drawing of Sol LeWitt



place for entertainment and meetings for the society.

Besides other important buildings (*Teatro Caio Melisso*, *Palazzo Ancaiani* - that is now the seat of *Centro Studi sull'Alto Medioevo*-, *Palazzo Leti Sansi*, *Palazzo Rosari Spada* -previously the seat of the Communal Pinacoteca,

within the next year will host the Textiles Collection of the Municipality of Spoleto-), we can note the *Palazzo Collicola*, built between 1717 and 1730, on a project by Roman architect Sebastiano Cipriani, which houses the *Modern and Contemporary Art Gallery*, opened in 2000, as a generous

donation by art critic Giovanni Carandente. A significant part of the Gallery, including also a specialized library and a didactic lab, is constituted by works by Italian and foreign artists whom Giovanni Carandente met along his long and passionate career as contemporary art critic and collector. The collection includes works by A. Calder, L. Chadwick, H. Moore, E. Colla, N. Franchina, P. Consagra, and a number of works that were acquired by the Municipality Administration through the formula of the prized acquisition, during the 13 editions of the *Premio Spoleto* (1953-1968). Among these, the remarkable group of works by Leoncillo stands out. A whole section of the gallery is entitled to him. The last space of the museum is totally painted by Sol Lewitt, as a propitiatory gift for the restoration works to go on and for other works, kept in the storerooms, to find their place in the gallery soon.

Even if placed outside the buffer zone, can not fail to mention the "Teodelapio" by Alexander Calder, the first of the stabile monumental sculptures realized in the world. It was created in 1962 by the American sculptor and placed in the railway station forecourt on the occasion of the art exhibition "*Sculptures in the city*", arranged by Prof. G. Carandente, during the ongoing *Festival of the two worlds*.

As well as boasting a startling array of architecture and art, the name of Spoleto has travelled the world also on account of the *Two Worlds Festival* The city also hosts the *Settimana di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo* (a week of studies focussing on the Middle Ages), organised in April by the University of Perugia, and the *Stagione del Teatro Lirico Sperimentale*, the international "Orpheus" competition.

The Polvani Square, Calder's Teodelapio and the *bozzetto* (Sculpture in città 1962)



DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

Spoletto and its territory are characterized by rich and important archaeological remains, as well as architectural, urban, historical/artistic, landscape and environmental ones.

If the town has given back few evidences of the Longobard presence so far, on the other hand the surroundings have proven to be richer in settlements, especially churches and monasteries, both new constructions and previously existing ones, strengthened under the duchy.

San Sabino rose in a funerary area and had a privileged relation with the Longobards, as shown in a passage of *Historia Langobardorum* by Paul the Deacon, in which Ariulfo reaches the

sanctuary to give thanks to the martyr Sabino for a favour received during the war.

The oratory of San Brizio rose seven kilometres away from Spoletto, with rural functions. The church of Sant'Angelo on Colle *Ciciano*, along the *Via Nursina*, rose probably in Longobard times, and was related to the cult of waters; the church of Sant'Angelo in Nece a.k.a. Sant'Angeletto and the settlements of *Beroide* and *Pié Beroide*, manifestly Longobard toponyms, rose along the *Via Flaminia*.

The presence of hermitical and monastic settlements in the territory of Spoletto, on the Monteluco, in Longobard times (the so-called *Tebaide Umbra*) is also extremely qualifying. They certainly had

a role by the utmost importance in the Longobard integration process. As for the foundation of monasteries in Longobard times instead, since the end of the 7th century we can already infer that the Dukes of Spoleto and the Court of Pavia supported the building of *coenobia*.

Besides, the widespread presence of buildings for the cult of the Angel, all on high positions, may provide for interesting information about the presence of defensive structures in Longobard times.

Among the sites that are worth a deep archaeological investigation, there are *San Brizio* with its *coenobium* and castle, *San Pietro di Longotorto*, *San Giovanni della Perchia di Baiano*, the *coenobium* of Micheco, the church of *Sant'Angelo in Nece*, but also the more famous *Sant'Angelo* and *San Ponziano* on *Colle Ciciano*, *San Sabino*, *Ss. Apostoli*.

Just outside the buffer zone following churches have to be noticed.

The Church of *San Gregorio Maggiore*, which dates back to the 12th century, but it has older origins. It was first built in honour of the Spoletino martyr by the same name, on a Christian cemeterial area, and was built by the pious widow *Abbondanza*, who, according to the tradition had picked up his body. Though the church has been often rehandled along the 16th and 18th centuries, it still shows an aspect which is similar to other churches in town (*Sant'Eufemia*, *San Giuliano* on Monteluco) and of the area (*San Brizio*, *San Felice di Giano*), an evidence of the penetration of Romanesque, Longobard architectural motifs. The inside is widely frescoed and has a crypt which is similar to that in *San Ponziano* (in a small space by the entrance there are human remains that were first kept in the ancient cemetery). *San Paolo inter vineas*, a typical Spoletine Romanesque church (10th

Church of *San Pietro*, the façade

century). Its main feature is the rose-window of the façade.

San Pietro extra Moenia, founded in 419 to house Peter's relics over an ancient necropolis. It was rebuilt starting in the 12th century (though the work dragged on until the 15th century), when a remarkable Romanesque façade was added: this has three doors with rose-windows, with a splendid relief decoration by local artists; with *San Rufino* in Assisi, it is the finest extant specimen of Umbrian Romanesque.

THE TERRITORY: ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES

The territory of the Municipality of Spoleto is characterized by a flat central area, encompassed by the marly, arenaceous Monti Martani on the West and by a calcareous massif on the East, called *Montagna Spoletina*, that is part of the Central Apennines. The morphological diversity and the green of the territory determine an important landscape, considering that the woods

The church of *San Pietro*, basreliefs on the façade



represent 49% of the area and the secondary prairies are 7%, versus 40% of cultivated or cultivable surfaces and 3,4% of urban area. Six Areas in Umbria by the High Environmental Interest (Orsomando and others, 1998) four Zones of High Floristic-Vegetational Diversity, one Area of Peculiar Faunistic Interest (PUT), Six Sites of EU Interest (SIC)

and a Special Protection Area (ZPS) are all present in the territory of Spoleto (the "*lex luci Spoletina*" prohibited the cutting of trees in the Sacred Grove of Monteluco from the 3rd century BC, see above). Monteluco is certainly one of the environmental sites that connote the territory of Spoleto, being one of its exceptionalities, presenting very high

level peculiarities in terms of biotic and landscape components, that have qualified it as Nature 2000 Site (pSIC) IT5210064. Monteluco forms a "system" with downtown Spoleto, of which it represents a prosecution. The area was subject of important studies and interventions aiming at the "environmental rehabilitation", among which "LUCUS – Places of the Spirit",

“Recovery and Refunctionalization of *Giro dei Condotti* and of the Footpaths on Monteluco, with techniques of Environmental Engineering”.

THE TERRITORY OF THE LONGOBARD DUCHY OF SPOLETO: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FEATURES

After World War II, from the social and economic point of view, Spoleto tends to have another role, a new identity, starting a series of events to whom the prestige and development of the town are nowadays still strongly tied: *Teatro Lirico Sperimentale* was founded in 1947, *Centro Studi sull’Alto Medioevo* was inaugurated in 1952, while the first edition of the Festival of Two Worlds took place in 1958. Thanks to such events, the Town has conquered an international role in the world of art and culture, and the relevant activities have risen to prime columns of the local economy. Spoleto is nowadays one of the most important tourism centres of Umbria, of worldwide fame. Tourism, handicrafts, industry and agriculture, lately flanked by commerce and service industry, are the present solid basis of local economy. Handicrafts include fabric, embroidery, saddlery; agriculture, with the production of an excellent and well-known olive oil, continues an age-old tradition; the small and medium industry, with enterprises operating within the engineering, textile and graphic sectors, well supports the local economy.

The recovery and valorization of traditional activities linked to the identity of places gains more and more importance in the globalized world, where the quality of ancient productions, arts and crafts is projected into the future becoming a distinctive element of the territory and of its peculiarities. It is not by chance that the quality of the offer is more and

more important, both cultural and environmental or enogastronomic. Spoleto holds its cuisine and traditions in high consideration; it has a prestigious School for Hotel Services and Management and an important International School of Haute Cuisine, created and directed by Gianfranco Vissani; the territory of Spoleto has always been characterized by the typicalness of its productions, to the extent of becoming an enogastronomic pole of great importance for the protection and the valorization of its high-quality productions. Outstanding ones are: the Attorta (typical Christmas cake), and the Crescionda, which is typical of Carnival instead. While for the first one the technical file prepared by Regione Umbria for the identification of traditional food, speaks of Longobard times as its main ingredients are those of the strudel (see attachment 1), for the second the same file talks more generically of the Middle Ages, when the bitter-sweet contrast was preferred (see attachment 2).

5.4.1. SPOLETO RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

La Basilica of S. Salvatore was acquired by the State at the end of the nineteenth century and today it is owned by the Municipality of Spoleto. The management of the Basilica of San Salvatore is entrusted to the Municipality of Spoleto, which ensures that the staff opens it every day and – by mutual consent with the Superintendence competent in the territory – provides maintenance interventions and the compatibility of uses and activities carried out (guided tours and didactic activities). Nevertheless a revision of the current management activities has been planned and the services inside the Basilica will be expanded thanks to the re-functionalisation of the former

monastery building and will probably be entrusted to the company that manages museum services in town.

The church is still consecrated and funeral services are conducted as are the ceremonies for 2 November, in remembrance of the dead, in the presence of civil and religious authorities.

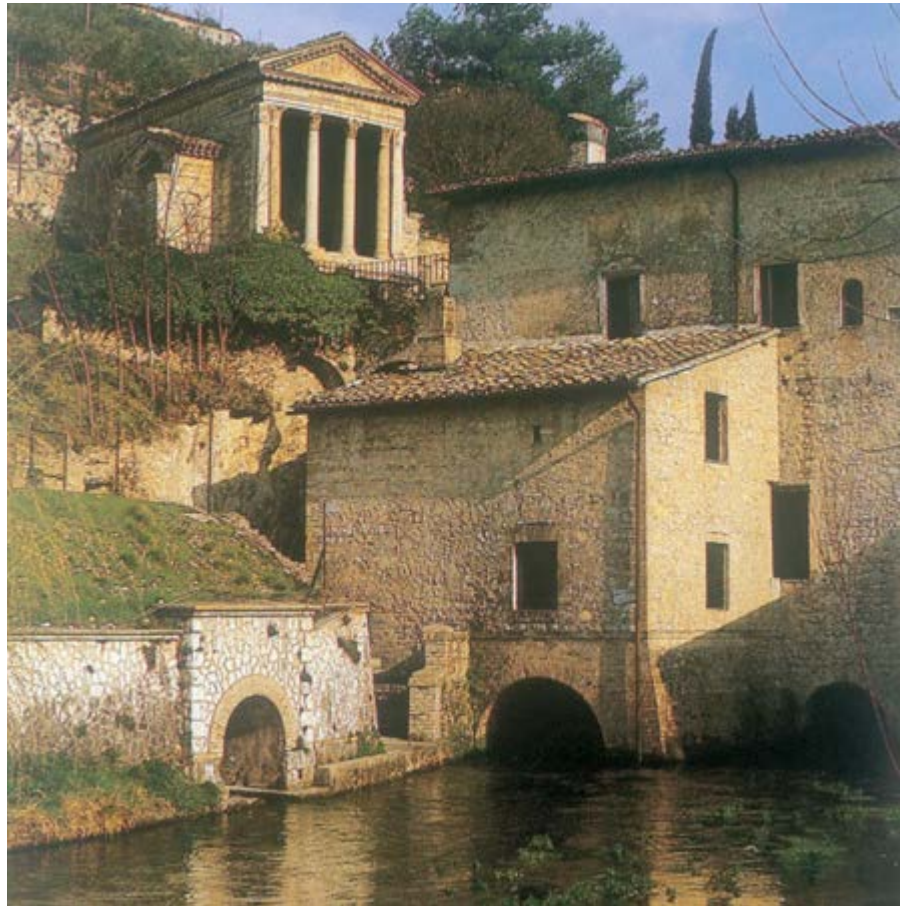
The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway. The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Spoleto of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site proposed for Unesco inscription (Umbria Region; Perugia Province; Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani e del Serano; Arcidiocesi di Spoleto-Norcia; CISAM-Centro Italiano di Studi sull’Alto Medioevo; Direzione Regionale per i beni culturali e paesaggistici dell’Umbria - Ministry of Cultural Heritage-, representing all relevant territorial offices: Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici e per il paesaggio e per il patrimonio storico artistico ed etnoantropologico dell’Umbria and Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici dell’Umbria).

View of the Clitunno Tempietto from the “Vecchio Molino”

5.5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

THE BUFFER ZONE

The area identified as the “*buffer zone*” extends along the River Clitunno, from the boundary with the Municipality of Trevi to the Springs of the Clitunno. According to some historians, the name *Clitumnus*, passed on from Latin writers and from several tombstones, would indicate the Etruscan origin of the worship; other believe it is a corruption of the words *inclytus amnis* i.e. great river. In the Roman Republican and Imperial Age, historians and poets celebrated it for its charming beauty, for the poetry, grace and gaiety of its landscape, the freshness and purity of its waters. From the sixteenth century onwards, the river and the Temple of Clitunno became popular due to the large number of engravings, prints, drawings and paintings that celebrated them. The naturalistic fame of the river is mainly linked to its environmental characteristics, that come from the fact that it was in part formed by immediately running waters and



The famous Springs of Clitunno

Campello Alto, emotions



partly by waters that fill a depression in the land, stagnating. The Clitunno is rich in many aquatic plants; there are many trees along its banks and the sides of the springs the most common being the characteristic cypress poplar tree; however, the main part is given by the biological content, blue algae, diatoms, green algae that lend the water its particular iridescent colour.

The Clitunno water mass was used in the past to power two mills, one built by the municipality of Spoleto under the temple and the other by the community of Trevi. In spite of the technical problems to create a waterfall from the normal, quiet, slow flow, in order to activate the mill's mechanisms, the "Vecchio Molino", situated immediately below the Temple of Clitunno, was already completed in 1441, according to the date engraved on the stone architrave over the large entrance door. The water inlet system is made up of two channels from the almost parallel river, a main channel or adductor and a secondary channel or service and outlet channel that brought about an "overall modification" of the environmental and geomorphologic set up of the entire river system that goes from the springs to the temple of Clitunno. The "Vecchio Molino" was home to mills for grinding wheat and extracting oil. The building underwent various interventions to expand it and modernise it, so that it now appears to be a large, complex construction. The mill building and its adjacent buildings, recently underwent restoration with the aim of making it usable for accommodation purposes and still has a large part of the original architectural structures, and some mechanisms and cogs from the ancient mills. The original building is a large rectangular room, diagonal to the river, covered by a single, wonderful barrel vault, which is entered by a large door, finely sculpted at the top of the fanlight which opens in the east wall in the room underneath the

temple square. The bas-relief carries the stems of the municipality of Spoleto and the governor of the era *Amorotto Condulmer*, an advocate of the construction of the mill as can be read on the inscription underneath the two stems.

Along the river, near the Temple, there are two buildings registered by the Municipality of Campello as places of historical, architectural and cultural interest, that are valuable and for which protection and safeguarding are to be considered as a reason for quality and promotion of the territory's identity. They are a water pumping plant and an electricity sub-station that represent interesting examples of industrial archaeology and which, in the enhancement project for the entire area from the Springs of Clitunno to the buffer zone (see item 19.5 Improvement plan), are destined to become permanent exhibition centres of the territorial system named Eco-Museum.

A stretch of the ancient Via Flaminia also lies within the buffer zone, which borders the area pertaining to the Temple, along which there were several temples and chapels, villas and public buildings, part of the famous "*Mutatio Sacraria*", which was once an important stop-off point along the route of the Roman Consular road.

The entire context of the *buffer zone* coincides with one of the 4 Sites of Community Interest (SCI) that, within the Project BioItaly, has been identified in the territory of the Municipality of Campello, which is characterized by the River Clitunno and the Water Garden of the Springs and has unique characteristics and high value thanks to the flora and fauna present.

Within the buffer zone are the well-known Springs of the Clitunno. The Giardino Storico d'acqua (Historical Water Garden) is a version of the natural English-style garden, with its romantic atmosphere, so popular in Europe at



View of olive trees' land



the beginning of the 19th century. The Springs of the Clitunno, before merging into the river of the same name, enlarge in a flat expanse surrounded by grassy banks, high poplars and weeping willows. There is a lovely small lake formed by the famous spring waters. In ancient times the waters of the river and lake were much more abundant, indeed the Roman emperor Caligola sailed up the river by his boat many times. The same waters were sacred for the Romans who built temples, villas and baths along the river, in honour of Clitunno, God of the Harvest.

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

In addition to the heritage of the site and the buffer zone, the territory of Campello appears to be especially rich in architectural sites that mix with the other natural, agricultural-food, productive/craftwork and socio-economic aspects and potential of the region.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

On the slope of the hill above the Tempietto and the Springs of the Clitunno stands the Castle of Pissignano, 11th century. The perimeter of its walls is still undamaged and is alternated by polygonal towers and by two gate-towers, which

provided access to the village and the fortified donjon.

The ancient pavements made of river pebbles and bricks, the houses leant one against the other and the ancient municipal small palace of the 15th century are really characteristic. The castle has a triangular shape, a typical shape of the hillside castle, having the top up the hill and the towers at the corners and on the two sloping sides in an intermediate position. The top tower is very high and slim; however, the most important defence functions were surely concentrated in the intermediate pentagonal tower, utilized since ancient times as a bell tower and apse of the church of S. Benedict. The houses are



arranged in sloping terraces and, partially, still have medieval features. From the castle of Pissignano, along a path through the olive trees, it is possible to reach the Franciscan Hermitage that dominates the hill of St. Benedict, a real haven of peace and tranquillity through the woods. Inside the enclosure, on a rock, stand the remains of an impressive Sillian tower and the small church with a small 15th century cloister.

The hermitage, named after St. Anthony the Abbott, is dated back to the year one thousand. The first sure information dates back to the Fourteenth century. By 1370 it was inhabited by Franciscan Friars and it seems that San Francesco visited it.

Surely, St. Bernardino of Siena lived there and from there evangelized the Umbra Valley. The tradition tells that already in the 5th century the cave where the hermitage stands received hermits coming from Syria and Egypt like the other caves of the area.

At present it receives visitors and pilgrims and offers listening service, human and sympathetic welcome to whom asks for support or advice and particularly wants to be helped in a path of reconciliation and research of the peace with him/herself and the others.

Just one hundred metres from the Springs of Clitunno, along the Via Flaminia, there are the ruins of the

Romanesque church of *Santi Cipriano e Giustina*, built in the 11th-12th centuries in honour of the Bishop Cipriano. It belonged to Benedictine monks and was the parish church for several villages spread in the foothills of Campello. The perimeter walls and the apse wall of the old church can still be seen. The single nave church was completely covered with Giotto-style frescoes from the 14th-15th centuries, of which only faint traces can now be seen. The church ruins, covered for decades by thick vegetation and almost all underground, were brought to light and restored by the Mountain Communities of the Monti Martani e del Serano in 1995. The architectural

restoration of the apse was supervised by the Superintendence for environmental, architectural, artistic and historical heritage of Umbria.

Near the Church of S.S. Cipriano e Giustina, there is also a small church, the church of *San Sebastiano*, which was built in the early 16th century with the money of the local community as a “ex voto” for the ceasing of a plague epidemic. Inside it was entirely covered with religious paintings showing Saint Sebastian, traditionally called upon, together with Saint Rocco, against plagues. “La Madonna con il Bambino in gloria e i SS. Sebastiano e Rocco” on the back wall is one of the last works by Giovanni di Pietro, known as lo Spagna, who in 1528, helped by his son-in-law Jacopo Siculo, left the delicate new fresco on the wall, in a style that, while less sophisticated, reminds one of Raffaello’s style, who was a companion of his at the school of the Perugino. The

church façade dates back to the late 18th century, similar in form to Valadier’s style, who worked in this area in the same period.

The town of Campello su Clitunno, now the Municipal centre, was built around the Sanctuary called *Santuario della Madonna della Bianca*, built in the 16th century. The church, which still has the important door built by Maestro Cione da Como; the interior, designed by Valadier, is decorated with seventeenth century canvases and Renaissance frescoes by Angelucci and Spagna.

There are also interesting centres along the mountain ridge, including the villages of Acera and Spina, charming medieval villages that are hidden by the surrounding woodland.

The Castle known as *Castello di Campello Alto* is an especially interesting and charming site. On top of a hill full of olive trees, it still has its powerful defence walls, the large entrance gate,

the Romanesque Church of San Donato and the 16th century Municipal Palace.

The *Barnabiti Monastery*, is close to the castle. Inside there are several medieval and Renaissance artistic finds, such as two Giotto-style frescoes and a Madonna by lo Spagna.

In the area of Lenano, located on the road from Spoleto to Castello di Campello, one finds a church dedicated to *San Lorenzo*, a rural chapel from the Romanesque period. The oldest layer of frescoes on the back wall, only visible through the missing fourteenth century plaster, can be dated back to the second half of the 12th century, while the latest one, now preserved, dates back to the 14th century.

NATURALISTIC FEATURES

Located in the central-eastern part of Umbria, the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno mostly occupies an irregular jagged area on the western side of the Umbria-Marche Apennines and a limited band of flat land at the foot of the mountain, a small part of the vast Spoletina Valley or Plains. The municipal area has a small flat area and a large hilly and mountainous area. The various morphological aspects of the land provide various landscapes: from the flat plains with the Marroggia river and the exceptional presence of the Springs of Clitunno; the low hills with their medieval castles and Franciscan hermitages, that are distinguished by the olive groves on the terraces built in dry stone walls so typical of Campello; as far as the mountain region, where woodland and pasture land dominates the scenery (woodland areas cover 80% of the municipal territory). The morphological variability and the vegetation covering the area make it an important natural landscape where the built-up areas are limited and mainly constituted by ancient buildings. The wealth of the landscape is underlined by



Interior of the church of Santa Maria della Bianca

the thick network of pedestrian paths, donkey-tracks and lanes that thread through the entire area, allowing even the wildest and characteristic sites to be used in a particular manner.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FEATURES

One of the most typical aspects of mountainous areas is those types of collective use of the land: the Commonality (a well-known one is in Pettino) and the so-called “civic use” (pasturing, wood collection etc) that the population can carry out on the municipal assets. In recent times, the “rediscovery of the mountain” opened up new possibilities for development. Growing olive trees, in particular, has taken over land from the woods over the centuries, rising to the slopes of the mountains and extending its dominion up to where climate allows it to, with patient, hard work to adapt and model the soil to this

use. The small winding terraces that form small circular or semi-circular area (lunettes) are typical of this area, that host a single tree, made with dry stone support walls.

5.5.1 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The Clitunno Tempietto is owned by the State.

The Clitunno Tempietto is directly managed by the State, through the Umbria Superintendency for Architectonic Heritage and Landscape Assets and for the Historical, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropologic heritage, which guarantees, along with the conservation and protection of the property, also its opening to the general public.

The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage

system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway. The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Campello sul Clitunno of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site proposed for Unesco inscription (Umbria Regional Authority; Perugia Province; Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno; Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani and del Serano; CISAM-Centro Italiano di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo; Umbria Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets -- representing all relevant territorial offices: Umbria Superintendency for Architectonic Heritage and Landscape Assets and for the Historical, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropologic Heritage and Umbria Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage).



The Tempietto and the water-mills in the 18th century

5.6 BENEVENTO IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

The southern Duchy of Benevento was created only a few years after 568, date of the Lombards' arrival in Italy. In a short time the new rulers occupied a large area, previously governed by the Byzantines, corresponding to most of the southern part of the Italian peninsula from Molise to Lucania, much of Apulia and the south of Calabria. The city of Benevento was chosen as capital of the Duchy because of its geographic position an obligatory point of passage on the routes connecting the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic seas, "hinge of the two seas" and the importance of its structures.

Reorganisation of the territory of Langobardia Minor, which, after years of war and devastation, had seen cities abandoned, dioceses suppressed, depopulation of entire territories taken over by swamps and wilderness, came to a turning point with the conversion of the Lombards to Catholicism. The close alliance between the Benevento episcopate and leaders of power in the duchy brought about the founding of monasteries in strategic locations for religious conquest and reorganisation of the surrounding territory. These monasteries became the fulcrum of gradual repopulation and socio-economic growth. Examples of this were Montecassino and San Vincenzo al Volturno, founded at the time of Romualdo II (706-731) by three noble Lombards, the brothers Tato, Taso e Paldo as narrated by Paul the Deacon in his *Historia Langobardorum* (VI, 40).

THE BUFFER ZONE



The Lombard town occupied a smaller area than the Roman city of *Beneventum* thus causing the previously inhabited areas to the east and north of the present historical centre to be abandoned. The city was surrounded by a wall, large tracts of which were probably pre-existing but which, given the destruction suffered during the Greek-Gothic wars, was rebuilt and strengthened. In the 8th Century, Arechis II was responsible for much new building in the city. He was aware of the importance of the Duchy of Benevento following the collapse of the Lombard kingdoms in the north of Italy and promoted the construction of many monumental works to enhance the capital of the Duchy. Among the first constructions sponsored by Arechis II is the Church of Saint Sophia, one of the most important religious monuments of

Lombard civilisation which, together with its Cloister, constitute the candidate Site. It is included in the route of the first Lombard city wall which more or less coincides with the limits of the proposed Buffer Zone.

The Walls

At the end of the 6th Century, at the time when the Benevento Duchy was being constituted, the Lombards rebuilt the Roman wall to include the hill to the east where the ducal seat, or court, was constructed, the "*Piano di Corte*". This first defensive work, aimed at rectifying the destruction wreaked by Totila during the Greek-Gothic war, excluded the south-western part of the Roman city. It is a work of fortification carried out with emergency materials and techniques, with no regular wall device and extensive



The ancient city Walls

The Rocca dei Rettori



use of looted Roman marble. The fortification had numerous doorways of which Porta Somma, included in the *Rocca dei Rettori* (Fort of the Rectors), is an example, together with the Arch of Trajan, which was incorporated in the wall and took the name of Porta Aurea. A second Roman arch, the Sacrament Arch, was incorporated in the city wall in the 6th Century. This arch was erected in the 2nd Century A.D. along the road which leads from the lower part of the city to the area of the Forum. The arch, currently undergoing restoration, was flanked by two pentagonal towers of which only one remains.

Under the government of Arechis II (758-787) the new quarter which developed in the southern part of the city towards the Via Appia, the so-called *civitas nova*, determined expansion of the wall towards the south, and built with more regular and precise techniques.

Rocca dei Rettori or *Fort of the Rectors*
A short distance from the Church of St. Sophia to the south-east is the *Rocca dei Rettori*, built in 1321 as the seat of the papal Rectors. The imposing building, which re-uses a large number of exquisitely fashioned Roman sculptures and architectural elements, was founded on a fortress dating back to Lombard times. Recent excavations have unearthed some parts of the fort

and part of a polygon-shaped tower that can be seen in the garden. The settlement stratification in this area goes back at least to the orientalisising and archaic era (burial sites dating to between the end of the 8th and the 6th Centuries B.C.), with important evidence of the Sannite period (fortification works with earth mounds and walls in calcareous blocks) and the Roman period (aqueduct from the time of Augustus).

Church of San Salvatore

A little more to the west, behind the

Palace of the Prefect, is the Church of San Salvatore, built in the High Middle Ages and identified by several scholars as the Palatine Chapel of the court of the Lombard duchy. Recent excavations carried out during restructuring works have allowed construction of the building to be dated at the 8th Century and to unearth several burial sites from the Lombard period. Among these is a tomb with frescoed walls belonging to the presbyter Auderisius as seen from the inscription painted on one of the long sides of the tomb. Apart from a small



Church of San Salvatore

bone cross, two gold and silver threaded tassels were found inside the tomb, the only remains of the precious garments worn by the deceased. The importance of this burial place lies above all in its pictoric decoration comprising, besides the inscription, two red, white and yellow crosses that reveal the status of the deceased person. There are very few painted tombs from the Lombard period. One of the most famous is that of the Abbess Aripurga at Pavia in the church of the ex-monastery of San Felice.

Church of San Marco dei Sabariani

A short distance from the Arch of Trajan in a south-east direction, in Piazzetta Sabariani the crypt of the ancient Church of San Marco dei Sabariani was recently brought to light. This church was destroyed by an earthquake in 1688 and then rebuilt elsewhere. The find is of great interest in light of the paintings that decorate the crypt dating back to the Middle Ages, and perhaps even to the Lombard period. An examination of the paintings has recently been started and, for the time being, it is possible to state

only that the scenes depict the lives of the saints or, in any case, scenes from the Holy Scriptures. The interest in this discovery has induced the Municipal Authorities, in agreement with the Superintendencies, to prepare a restoration project that will leave the building uncovered and open to the public.

Cathedral

The Cathedral, destroyed during bombing in 1943, has preserved its splendid façade and bell tower from the Romanic period, and the famous bronze door decorated with carved panels. The building is currently undergoing archaeological investigations resulting in much interesting information covering a

vast chronological period from prehistoric times to the present. From the Lombard period, part of a building has been discovered with three naves and a semicircular apse, perhaps part of the church that was extended between 825 and 829 by the Lombard prince Sicone. In the crypt of the cathedral there are frescoes from the High Middle Ages one of which depicts the Benevento bishop, Saint Barbato. Archaeological investigations have recently recommenced in the area of the ancient basilica of Saint Bartholomew in Piazza Orsini, immediately to the east of the Cathedral. The project currently in progress foresees entry to the adjacent Diocesan Museum, then to the Cathedral Crypt, through the Church of Saint



An old image of the Cathedral and the Cathedral today



Leproso Bridge



Bartholomew decorated with frescoes and containing the remains of a beautiful floor in cosmatesco style.

The setting-up of a large historical-archaeological-monumental complex open to the public between Piazza Orsini, Via Carlo Torre and Vicolo San Gaetano, including an underground route to the Cathedral where the archaeological structures emerging from the excavations will be visible, will certainly represent a major attraction in Benevento in the immediate future.

Church of Sant'Ilario at Porta Aurea

The Church of Sant'Ilario at *Porta Aurea* constitutes a significant example of Longobard religious architecture and is situated in an area immediately outside the so-called Longobard walls, opposite the Triumphal Arch of Emperor Trajan. The church has been the object of systematic investigations, conservation and enhancement work. A series of stucco fragments belonging to the church decoration are being studied in view of their possible re-placing in the building.

In recent years highly profitable work has been carried out regarding knowledge of the Longobards, relating to the legacy they have left in the



Sant'Ilario Church

Benevento area in the field of architecture, urban development, painting, sculpture and even in the field of jewellery, in spite of the fact that in this sector studies have merely re-considered objects casually found between the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

The Town

The urban formation in the Lombard period to a large extent preserved the layout of the roman city with two main decumans oriented an E-W direction, more or less identifiable with the axis of Corso Dante/Corso Garibaldi which centrally cuts the entire historic centre in an E-W direction, and the route of Via S. Filippo/Via Annunziata to the south. The main poles of political and religious power were within the city walls. First of all, the seat of the dukes, located since the 6th Century in the present-day Piazza Piano di Corte which was extended and renovated by Arechis II to whom tradition

attributes the construction of the *sacrum palatium*. According to another theory, the palace was erected in the area of the *Rocca dei Rettori*, near the church of San Salvatore, identifiable with the Palatine Chapel. Strolling through the lanes and squares of the historic centre you can easily come across inscriptions, funeral sculptures, Roman architecture incorporated in the façades of houses or inside courtyards, or in other constructions such as the little bridges or arches connecting facing buildings. The so-called arch of San Gennaro and the bridges of Via Francesco Pacca, one of which in *opus caementicium* with a lining of bricks and support arches in tuff blocks alternated with bricks, best testifies to the transmittal of Roman building techniques. The bridges were built to connect houses, *fabricae solaratae*, on different sides of the same street. They were, however, built with authorisation from the sovereign powers and under the obligation to preserve the public nature of the street.

Re-use of ancient buildings and monuments during the Lombard period is well documented; the Roman theatre was intensely used as a dwelling place from late ancient times onwards.

There must also have been areas for craftsmen within the town, given the numerous activities described in literary documents (coppersmiths, cobblers, carpenters, joiners, stone cutters, goldsmiths) and the presence of mills along the banks of the river Sabato. Recent excavations near the Museum of Sannio have unearthed a plant for crafting glass, operative between the end of the 6th and the beginning of the 7th Century. We must also remember the important illuminated manuscripts produced in the *scriptoria* of the monasteries, particularly at St. Sophia.

Burial Places

Single tombs and groups of tombs found both inside and outside the town, such as that found in Pezzapiana to the north of the present-day historical centre, or those found in the area of the Museum of Sannio and the *Rocca dei Rettori*, can be traced back to the Lombard period. Numerous prestigious items such as gold jewellery and armour have been found testifying to the high status of the deceased. A gold seal ring bearing the initials *AVTO* has recently been found and which must surely have belonged to an important member of the ducal court. It is the only example in the south of Italy of a type of object found in northern Langobardia. It is also worth remembering that a second gold seal ring currently preserved at the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, was found at Benevento. Many illustrious members of the Lombard community were also buried in the Cathedral of Santa Maria, as may be seen from the inscriptions on the Romanic façade relative to the Bishop David and an unknown gentlewoman and those recovered after the bombings



Manuscript in 'Beneventana Script' from a Benevento monastery (Benevento, Record Office)

Santa Sofia façade

of 1943, belonging to Prince Sicone, Radelchi and his wife Caretruda. The inscription commemorating Chisa, the Duke of Sicone's nephew, dating back to the middle of the 9th Century is preserved at the Museum of Sannio. The high level reached by the Lombard community of Benevento is also seen by the painted tomb of the presbyter Auderisius, found in the Church of San Salvatore, representing one of the few examples of frescoed burial places in southern Longobardia.

Apart from those found in the centre of the town, during the Lombard period other religious buildings were located outside the city along important routes of communication. Examples of this are the monastery of St. Sophia at Ponticello and the Church of St. Hilary at Port'Aurea, situated immediately outside the city along the Via Traiana in front of the Arch of the same name. The *ecclesia vocabulo Sancti Ylari* is an important example of Lombard architecture. The building comprises an apsidal hall founded between the end of the 7th and the first half of the 8th Century on imposing Roman structures. It must have been richly decorated originally as can be seen from the finely crafted stuccoes recovered during the excavation works. These works also unearthed buildings and burial places belonging to the medieval monastery, referred to in documents starting from 1148, that developed outside the Church. The remains are visible within the monumental complex of St. Hilary, which opened to the public in 2005. It is currently home to the "Museum of the Arch" where the stories and episodes depicted on the Arch of Trajan are narrated, thanks to a multimedia installation using simple, suggestive language.

Notwithstanding the heavy bombing that devastated it during the Second World War, the city of Benevento still



has many important monuments testifying to its long history, apart from evidence from the Lombard period.

The Arch of Trajan is one of the most significant examples of Roman artistic culture. It was built in 114 A.D. to celebrate the inauguration of the Via Traiana, an alternative route, constructed by Trajan, to link Rome and Brindisi and faster than the old Via Appia. This road, defined by ancient historians as the “*regina viarum*”, the “noblest of roads”, has profoundly affected the history of his area highlighting its strategic role and the central position of Benevento. It has also left important traces in the area and the city itself, such as the Ponte Leproso, which with its arches still

crosses the waters of the River Sabato. Over the centuries travellers, merchants, armies and pilgrims have journeyed along the Appia: under the Lombards, it was the main route from Benevento to the shrine of St. Michael at Mount Gargano and, for this reason, was known as the *via Sacra Langobardorum*.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

The building of monasteries and abbeys was particularly important in the Lombard territory of Benevento. During the Lombardic principality in the 8th century, the Abbey of St Anastasia was built at the side of the ancient Via Latina. In 1964 this splendid abbatial church was declared a national monument. It was built on the

remains of a Roman villa and ancient settlements from the Neolithic and iron ages. The Church is referred to in a document dated in 980, by means of which Lombard Prince Pandolfo Capodiferro donated it to Giovanni the abbey of the Monastery of Sts Lupolo and Zosimo in Benevento.

Architectural investigations carried out in 1983 confirmed the Lombard origins of the complex, which can be dated to the 7th and 8th century. The building, characterised by significant architectural decoration that is partly sculpted and in stucco, recovered during the excavations, and the currently has a plan with a single nave and apse. Inside three burial sites were found dating back to the 8th century, one of which is decorated with a relief that is particular due to the inclusion of iron arms, an iron cross, bronze fibula, and a series of silver studs with traces of gilding that belonged to a leather belt. A small sepulchre annexed to the Abbey, with simply pit tombs and a casing with a limestone lid, was partly explored outside the Church.

In the nearby territory of the Municipality of S. Salvatore Telesino one finds the remains of Telesia, an ancient Samnitic settlement, which was then Roman and later Castaldo Lombardic, and was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th century. Dating back to the Lombard period in the territory of S. Salvatore was the foundation of the Abbey of S. Salvatore, the origins of which date back to a few years before 1000 A.D., a real farm, and seat of expansion and political reinforcement in the territory. It was in the Abbey of S. Salvatore that Carmen was written, probably between 1142 and 1154. In valle Caudina there is a significant testimony to the Lombard period in the form of the city walls of Arpaia, dating back to the 8th century, of which some stretches with towers are still to be found today.

Although they do not fall within the province of Benevento, it is worth



The Arch of Trajan



remembering the great monasteries of the Duchy - S. Vincenzo of Volturno and Montecassino, dating back to the period following the conversion of the Lombards from Aryanism to Catholicism - great centres of conversion and the development of culture.

From its founding the Duchy of Benevento remained separate from the rest of Lombard Italy due to the fact that it included possessions of the Papal Pontiffs in the centre of the peninsula. For this reason the Duchy was independent of the realm and formally subject to the dominion of the pontiffs. In this autonomous setting the form of writing known as Beneventana was developed, which was used to write Latin and a different type of liturgical

chant, the Beneventano chant, which withstood the spread of the Gregorian chants up to the 11th century. Examples of both the chants and the writing are kept in library at Benevento's Diocesan Museum and the Benevento State Archives.

The change from Duchy to Principality came about under Arechi II. A writer referred to Benevento as Ticinum Geminum (Ticino's twin). In fact, it was considered a second Pavia.

NATURALISTIC FEATURES

The territory of the province of Benevento, whose natural borders coincide almost exactly with the natural boundaries of the mountain chains of Partenio, Matese and

the Fortore area reaching more than 1,000 metres above sea level, has wonderful environmental and naturalistic qualities. The landscape is extremely varied with steeply sloping hills and valleys scored by rivers and small streams. Dotted over the hills and mountains there are shepherds' huts and enclosures built in dry-stone and blending perfectly with the natural surroundings. There is also a historically important network of paths.

High up in the mountains there are interesting grottoes, gullies and cliffs hidden among woods of oak and beech trees. The hills are covered with oak, chestnut, elm, elderberry and hawthorn and there is a rich undergrowth of mushrooms and wild asparagus. The largely uncontaminated natural habitat is

home to a remarkable number of animal species. Peregrine falcons, buzzards, Mediterranean falcons, red kites and many migratory species can be seen in the mountains.

The reference territory has a very evolved hydrographical system with the rivers Volturno, Calore, Sabato and their relative tributaries, and can be considered a single geographical-political entity comprising various common factors of a cultural and historical-economic nature.

A precious element in the cultural heritage of the Benevento area is the richness of its wine and gastronomic production. The province is particularly famous for its numerous, high-quality DOC wines. The names of the most important wines are Taburno, Aglianico del Taburno, Guardiolo, Solopaca, Sannio, Sant'Agata. Among the other distinctive produce of the area, two varieties of oil (certification in progress), "Sannio Caudino Telesino" and "le Colline Beneventane" are worth noting together with a range of cheeses and cold meats, fruits and vegetables, honey and "taralli" (small dry bagels), and not forgetting the "torrone", the typical sweet nougat speciality.

5.6.1 BENEVENTO RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The complex which applies for the inscription in the WHL is composed by three architectural properties:

- Church of Santa Sofia owned by the state (FEC Italian fund for places of worship);
- the adjacent cloister and the abbey which today hosts the Museum of Sannio which belongs to the Province of Benevento.

The Church of Santa Sofia is currently managed by the Curia of Benevento and is used for worship purposes and as a parish. Yet, visitors and routine maintenance are managed by the

Province of Benevento. The Province intends to cooperate to the management of the church in order to allow with the help of its own staff all-day opening and free entry (see Management Plan).

As far as the Cloister is concerned, included in the Museum of Sannio, the current management guidelines are determined by the Province (Department for Services to Citizens) and are implemented following to the approval by the Provincial Council, with the supervision of state and regional bodies. The *Museo del Sannio*, through the Cultural Institutions Service, directly deals with the conservation of architectural artefacts and properties, the purchase of artefacts, the protection and restoration of the archaeological, artistic and historical heritage which belongs to the Province; it also promotes scientific, historical and artistic research and ensures, by cooperating with competent state and regional bodies, the protection of the city's cultural heritage.

Art Sannio Campania s.p.a (a partially state-owned Agency of the Province) will be assigned Additional Services of the Museum, namely, economic survey services, marketing, tourism and cultural promotion. With an appropriate service contract this Company will therefore manage the following services at the Museum:

- customer service in the museum;
- publishing services, sale of reproductions, creation of catalogues and souvenirs;
- bookshop and cloakroom services;
- promotional services;
- catering services;
- welcome and guide services;
- didactic services;
- information services;
- ticket services;

The contract will envisage, among other things that the company *Art Sannio Campania* also organizes:

- promotional, communication and marketing activities aimed at increasing

the number of visitors to city museums, and the creation and management of a Museum Customer Service Centre and Combined Ticket;

- special artistic exhibitions, also in cooperation with other public and private bodies;
- special cultural events linked to particular aspects of the heritage or recovery, restoration or purchase operations.

The Provincial Library and the Provincial Museum Network under way also belong to the Cultural Institutions Service of the Province. The Rocca dei Rettori Pontifici and the Longobard Church Sant'Ilario in Port'Aurea are considered within the competence of the *Museo del Sannio*.

The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway.

The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Benevento of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site proposed for Unesco inscription (Campania Region; Municipality of Benevento; Direzione Regionale per i beni culturali e paesaggistici della Campania Ministry of Cultural Heritage representing all relevant territorial offices: Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici per le province di Salerno, Avellino e Benevento Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici, il paesaggio e per il patrimonio storico artistico e etnoantropologico per le province di Caserta e Benevento).

Aerial view of Monte Sant'Angelo with castle

5.7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO IDENTIFICATION OF REFERENCE AREA

The origins of Monte Sant'Angelo are closely linked to the worship of Saint Michael, which took on a precise nature and type in this very Gargano headland and then spread during the middle Ages to other European countries. The Longobards were responsible for the development and growth of the worship of the Archangel. The names of the Queen Ansa, of Romualdo II, of Gisulfo II which are found on the walls of the sanctuary, are proof of a privileged relationship between the Longobards and Saint Michael. The same story of the apparitions of Saint Michael is linked to the chain of events relating to their arrival. The Longobards were the most faithful and enthusiastic followers of Saint Michael and spread his worship throughout Europe. An almost compulsory destination along the itinerary of the *Via Langobardorum* which took pilgrims to the Holy Land from central and northern Europe, the Gargano grotto was, during the Middle Ages, a true sanctuary model. The fact that several places of worship dedicated to Michael were built to imitate the Gargano sanctuary and were presented as filiations is proof of this fact : if we think of the famous sanctuary of Mont Saint-Michel in Normandy or the charming "Sacra" of San Michele in Val di Susa.

THE BUFFER ZONE

Inside the boundaries of the proposed Buffer Zone, a short distance from the sanctuary, there is the second religious centre made up of the three buildings of San Pietro, Santa Maria Maggiore and the baptistry of San Giovanni, and the architectural site of the castle.

Today, only the apse and some traces of structures that emerge from the



Monumental complex of San Pietro, Santa Maria Maggiore and of the Baptistry of San Giovanni

modern-day floor of the area lying in front of the church are visible of San Pietro, which probably refer to the high middle ages building. This was stated for the first time in *Liber de apparitione sancti Michaelis in monte Gargano*, written in the later 8th century, according to which the Bishop of Siponto, commonly identified with Lorenzo, had a church built for the blessed Pietro. From the *Vita* of Lorenzo, in two editions the *Vita minor* written at the beginning of the 11th century and the *maior* by the end of the same century we know that, in this space of time, the buildings had become three: one on honour of the Holy Virgin (the modern day Santa Maria), the second for San Giovanni Battista, the third for San Pietro.

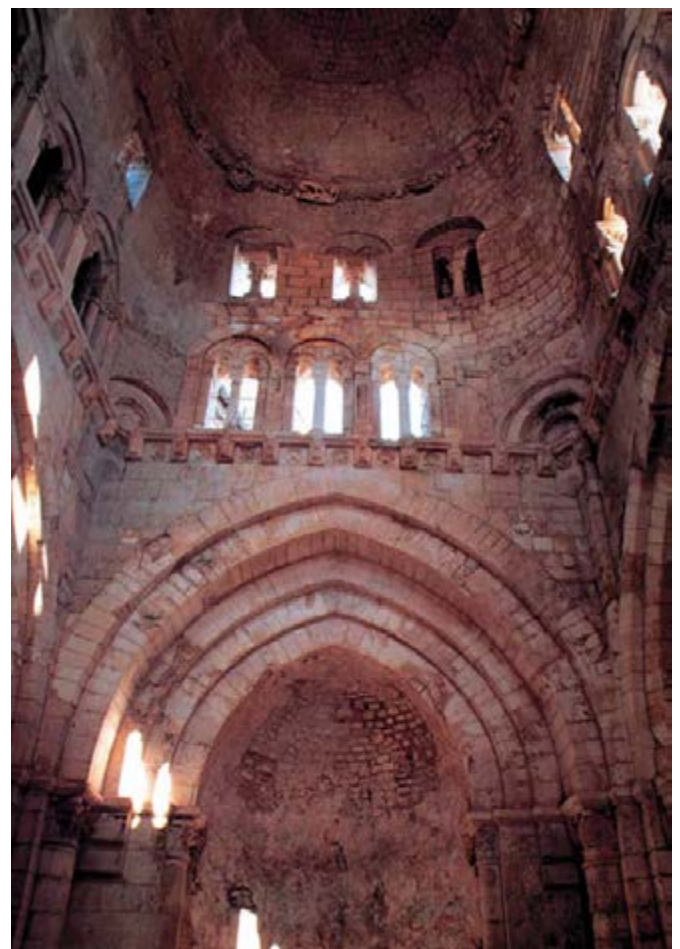
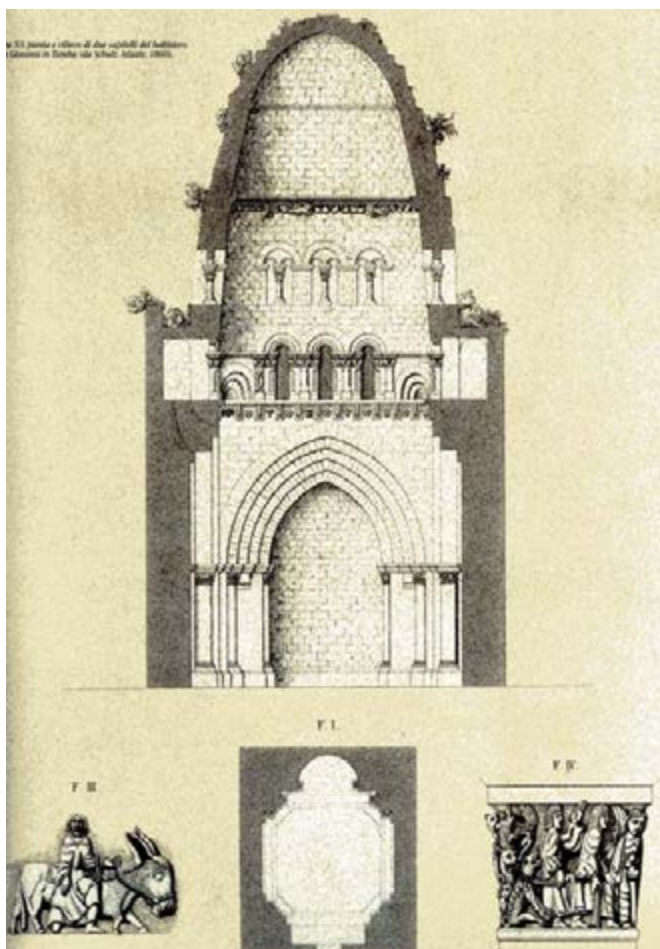
Recent studies have hypothesised that the oldest building, mentioned in the *Liber de apparitione*, may have stood on the site where San Giovanni now stands. In the high Middle Ages, dedication to San Pietro would then have been transferred to the building built ex novo to the west and the old church was dedicated to San Giovanni Battista, becoming the baptismal building of the new religious centre.

The semi-circular apse, enriched by a series of high, narrow niches is still standing from the High Middle Age building with an aisle and two naves divided by columns. At the sides there are capitals with a double row of thick leaves moved by the wind, bordered

top and bottom by a frieze of various sizes with twisted wicker ribbons.

In the Lapidario Museum housed in the *Longa Porticus* of the sanctuary of San Michele it is possible to see a large range of late antique, High Middle Age and Medieval sculptures belonging to the church.

Around the church of San Pietro, that was probably renovated between the 11th and 12th centuries, there was a monumental site containing two buildings, the baptistery of San Giovanni in Tumba and the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, linked to each other by a corridor. The baptistery, known as the "tomba di Rotari" due to the incorrect interpretation of the term *tumba*, which appears in an epigraph inside the building partly in the rock and partly in



Baptistry of San Giovanni in Tumba: map, section and interior

the apse of San Pietro, probably belonged to the latter church. The construction is formed by a cubic apse to the east, with walls framed by strong concentric lancet arches on which a series of pointed geometric shapes are set: an octagonal prisma, two ellipsoid cylinders and a dome with concentric rings. The bas-relief work over the entrance, depicting the capture of Jesus, the deposition, the Marias at the burial site and ascension, is precious work.

To the right of the entrance to San Pietro, through an atrium, one enters the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, which is one of the most important Romanesque buildings in Puglia. It is probably a Paleo-Christian church, rebuilt in the 11th century and again in the 12th century. The church has a narrow hall with an aisle and two naves, developed on three bays standing on cross-shaped pillars that support the raised arches. The current building is covered by a lunetted barrel and cross vault, probably the result of eighteenth century work, while the original is a hemispheric dome on the third bay of the central aisle. Some people believe it to be the cathedral of Monte Sant'Angelo, and the building is traditionally attributed the patronage of the Bishop Leone, and his desire to transfer the distant echo of the Siponta cathedral (at least with regards to the original structure of the façade, that is echoed in the current one) to the Archangel's mountain. The original foundations stand on rocky sloping land, previously the cemetery area for the church of San Pietro. Traces of work from the 11th century could be seen in the apse and in the pilasters inside the façade. During renovation work, which began in 1198 the floor, was lowered to emphasise the size of the support pillars and at the same time, the hall was extended downhill, up to the limit allowed by the apse of



the San Pietro. When work was completed, the new façade was created, which presumably preserved the layout of the original one five blind arches on pilasters, with precious lozenges between them and the base decorated with floral patterns enriching the door with the overhanging prothyrum supported by griffins.

The castle is also situated near to the sanctuary, which dominates the town and the sanctuary. Its original centre is documented by the Longobard period. The oldest part is commonly identified as the so-called Torre dei Giganti (Giants' Tower), with an irregular pentagonal shape, that was incorporated into trapezoid walls with corner towers during the Norman period. Other work was carried out in the Frederick age and then by the Anjevins and Aragons, mainly in relation to the Turkish threat along the Italian coasts, culminating in the siege of Otranto in 1480. Some ashlar with

interesting graffiti referring to Slavic pilgrims can be seen in the chapel of an unknown era, which is accessed from the archway of a door.

The inhabited town

Monte Sant'Angelo is the highest centre on the Gargano headland, which develops along the mountainous ridge from where it is possible to admire a splendid panorama as far as the sea. The history of the town is connected to that of the sanctuary and grew in importance due to the pilgrimages linked to the worship of the Archangel Michael. The town, a typical ridge settlement, is arranged in terraces along the hilltop; the quarter of Junno, built by a thick network of two-floor houses with sloping façades, doors and one single window, usually with a balcony is rather unusual to see. There are several streets that have been transformed into wide staircases, made of large roughly hewn stones.

Santa Maria Maggiore, portal's detail

MONTE SANT'ANGELO DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY

The territory surrounding the town of Monte Sant'Angelo appears to be full of artistic-architectural features that integrate with the other landscape-natural, demographic and socio-environmental aspects.

The "*Via Sacra Langobardorum*" is proof of the presence of the Longobards in the Gargano and their policy of spreading the worship of Saint Michael. The Via Sacra of the Longobards was an important traffic route, but above all it was the route that brought pilgrims from the northern plateau and, through the Valley of Stignano, led to San Marco in Lamis, San Giovanni Rotondo and Monte Sant'Angelo. The Longobard presence in the area surrounding Monte Sant'Angelo is rather evident; it is also possible to find traces of pilgrims from Ireland, Northern Europe, bearing

witness to the diffusion of the worship of Saint Michael. Therefore the *Via Sacra Langobardorum* was found to be a crowded crossroads for pilgrims, but also for warriors during the Crusades as the geographic position of the Gargano made journeys to the Holy Land easier. Several monasteries, churches and refuges for pilgrims were built along the Holy Route equipped with wells that often lay over more ancient structures: Santa Maria in Stignano, San Giovanni de Lama, Sant'Egidio, San Nicola al Pantano, San Lorenzo di Siponto. Once the Fratta Valley was passed, the road continued near to a late-antique or high middle ages settlement in the Cassana area, and then led to the abbey of Santa Maria in Pulsano and to Monte Sant'Angelo. The pilgrims could then continue to the plateau and visit the church of Santa Maria in Siponto, the abbey of San Leonardo in Siponto, the cathedral of Santa Maria Icona Vetere in

Foggia and the sanctuary of the Incoronata in Foggia.

The abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano in Pulsano is a few kilometres from the town of Monte Sant'Angelo, to the southwest, on a large plain that looks over the sheer valley towards Siponto. A road partly on the flatland and partly in the mountains led to this centre that, in the past, also led to the basilica of San Michele. According to tradition, towards the end of the 6th century, the community of the Equizi built a monastery in the same place, which was then passed to the Cluniacensi and was destroyed by the Saracens.

In 1129 San Giovanni Salcione da Matera, after leading a life as a hermit in southern Italy, moved to Pulsano and founded the Benedictine Congregation of the Pulsano hermits, also known as the "Barefooted".

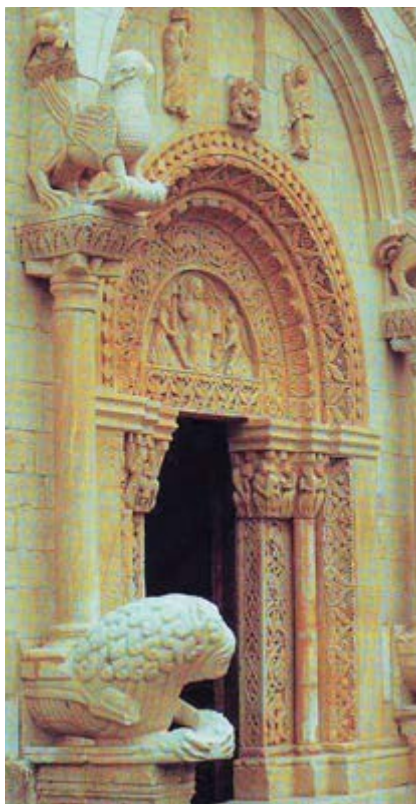
In the 12th century, the abbey achieved its maximum splendour, becoming one of the most powerful monasteries in the south of Italy, thanks to the large donation from benefactors, including monarchs such as Ruggero II d'Altavilla and Frederick II. It also became a famous centre for producing illuminations.

The most important part of the monastery site is the Romanesque style church, partly hewn from a natural grotto, occupied by the apse. The church has a single nave with barrel vaults interspersed with large cross arches on semi-pillars near to the walls. It has a wonderful oval door, finely decorated by animal relief works and ancient coats of arms that are very similar to the side door of the abbey of San Leonardo di Siponto. The most precious elements of the abbey are probably attributed to the extension work carried out by the Abbot Gioele (1144 - 1177).

Some excellent fragments of sculptures and remains of the furnishing of the monastery in Pulsano, currently preserved in the museum of the



Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo,
lustral fountain



San Leonardo in Lama Volara
portal with prothyrum

sanctuary of San Michele in Monte sant'Angelo, are considered to be the work of the same artists in Siponto, Foggia master craftsmen who worked in both Capitanata and in Abruzzo (S. Clemente in Casauria, S. Pelino in Corfinio) in the second half of the 12th century. The abbey church was dedicated to the Holy Virgin Mary, Mother of God and the altar was consecrated by Pope Alexander III after work was completed, The Pope moved the holy remains of some Roman martyrs for the occasion, such as Lorenzo, Ippolito, Nicandro and Valeriano, the reliquary, (in bronze) and the Papal seal in leather are kept in the abbey church.

The monastery is surrounded by thick walls.

In the Middle Ages, this monastery played a primary role in reorganising the area and in founding new centres in the Gargano. The limestone walls of the three gorges surrounding the monastery are filled with grottoes, cells and dwelling places, where hermits, saints and monks met for centuries to live near to the great Sanctuary of the Archangel Michael, searching for a vow of contemplation and ascent.

The monastery of San Leonardo in Lama Volara in Siponto was founded in the final years of the 11th century and the beginning of the 12th century by the Canon Regulars of Sant'Agostino as a hospice for the pilgrims coming to the Sanctuary of Saint Michael and for the crusading knights who, after praying, at the sanctuary, left for the Holy Land. In 1261 it was entrusted to the Teutonic Knights by Pope Alexander IV, who made it the centre of their activities in Puglia up to the 1480s. The cross-bearing shields of these soldiers can still be seen inside the church.

The church has one aisle and two naves, with arches on semi-pillars and cross pillars in the centre. The central aisle is covered by two unequal domes. Outside,

the western façade has a door that is a simple architrave shape, with a plain fanlight above it and finished by an archivolt. On the side façade facing north, there is a wonderful door (one of the best Romanesque examples in Puglia) that was probably built at a later stage, perhaps in the Swabian period.. The decoration around this door are similar to those at Santa Maria di Pulsano. In the outer part, two columns stand on the back of two column-bearing lions, which in turn bear two winged animals that support the archivolt. The right hand lion is holding a human (sinner) in his mouth. The sinner holds his foot while begging for mercy; the left hand lion, injured, as it appears, seems to be biting a snake . The frames and posts of the door, arch and fanlight are sculpted with vegetable, animal and human decorations. The two inner capitals are made up of two trapezoid blocks with anecdote sculptures.

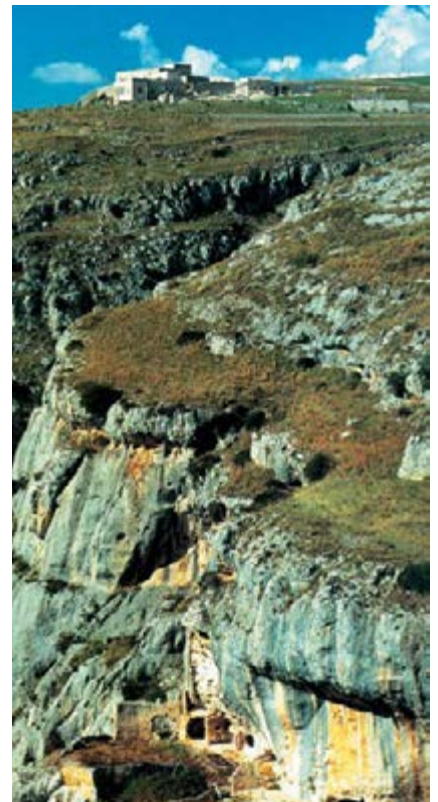


Ignazio Danti, detail of fresco

NATURALISTIC FEATURES

The naturalistic-environmental context of Monte Sant'Angelo is characterised by the presence of the National Park of Gargano, that covers about 121,118 hectares, including a series of unique habitats. From the thick, large forests, famous for the Mediterranean scrub, the karstic high plains rich in dolinas and swallow-holes the steep cliffs down to the sea, full of wonderful grottoes, the steep, woody valleys that descend towards the sea, the coastal lagoons in Lesina and Varano, the hills and steppe-like plains and the swamps of Federico II. The four Tremiti islands are also part of the park, surrounded by a crystal-clear sea and full of grottoes.

Each of these areas described has a varied flora. In particular, there are more than 2,200 botanic species, which represent about 35% of the entire national flora. Thanks to particular



View of the Gorge

Quarter Junno and peri-urban gardens



climatic conditions and northern winds that are full of humidity, about 1300 mm of rainwater falls each year on the headland, allowing the development of a special micro-climate in which some trees managed to survive in conditions that do not exist anywhere else in Italy and the world: beech groves in the inland and on the north side, Aleppo pine forests. Mediterranean scrub along the coast all interspersed with oak groves with turkey oaks and holm oaks, and mixed woods filled with manna ash trees, ash trees, elm trees, holly, chestnut trees, maple trees, oak trees, and beech trees etc. In the glades, there are prickly pears and the steppe-like areas are filled with wild orchids of which 85 species can be found inside the Gargano Park, making it the richest orchid area in Europe. The sun-kissed slopes are home to olive trees, pear trees and apple trees, hawthorn surrounded by mastic trees, brambles, junipers, thyme, prickly pears and a beautiful tree called the “devil’s tree” or the locust tree.

The foothills see a great change in the vegetation and the steppe is dominated by olive groves, vines and wheat fields. Other particular areas are the swamp areas in Frattarolo and the Salso Lake Oasis, together with the coastal lagoons in Lesina and Varano.

The lakes of Lesina and Varano are characterised by coastal woodland that grows along the strip of sand that separates them from the sea and where the *Cisto di clusio* and reeds grow, surrounding the banks. There are large areas of beech trees, holm-oaks, turkey oaks and sometimes elm trees, ash trees and Hungarian oaks further inland on the headland, with the Ischitellia, Manatecco, Ginestra, Sfilzi, Umbra, Bosco Quarto, Umereta delle Ripe and Lacotenente forests.

Monte Sant’Angelo stands on the edge of the Umbra forest, which with its 11.000 hectares of surface area entirely



Foresta Umbra

covered by woodland, is the green lung of the National Park of Gargano, and the largest forest of broadleaf trees in Puglia. In the heart of the Umbra Forest it is possible to visit the Naturalistic Museum made up of three sections indoors and one section outdoors. The internal arrangement comprises:

- a section on the Gargano flora, with various illuminated panels on the most precious species in the National Park of Gargano;
- a section on Gargano archaeology, with several artefacts dating to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic ages found in the Gargano;
- A section on the fauna, with almost two hundred animals (mammals and birds) on show, that live or stay in the humid areas of the National Park of Gargano during their migration.

The open-air section of the museum is dedicated to Gargano lumberjacks and miners. This section is made up of an educational path along which it is possible to visit the lumberjack's house and observe the tools he uses each day, a coal cellar and the tools and techniques used by the miners to carry out their work.

There are various types of fauna, corresponding to the large range of flora and landscape. About 170 species of birds nest in the park, out of a total of 237 species in the whole of Italy. Nesting birds of prey include: buzzards, kestrels, sparrow hawks, and peregrine falcons. Lanners, marsh harriers, minor harriers and the harrier eagle that hunts reptiles in the sunny areas. There are also some ospreys and rare lesser spotted eagles during the migration period. The night-flying birds of prey are the eagle owl, the long-eared owl, barn owls, tawny owl and scops owl.

In the humid North and South areas, there are about 46 of the more than 60 aquatic birds that nest in Italy. They include the red and grey herons, the little egret, the great bittern, the bearded tit, the tufted heron, and the night heron, the

mallard, the teal, the garganey, the tufted duck, the spoonbill duck, the little ringed plover, the Kentish plover, the stilt plover, the moorhen, the coot, and the grebe, etc. In the marshes near Frattarolo in the spring and autumn it is possible to admire ruffs, black-tailed godwits, redshanks and of various kinds, pratincoles, lapwings, plovers, curlews, snipes, jacksnipes etc. One of the most important initiatives is the reintroduction of the white-head duck under the patronage of L.I.P.U. (Italian Bird Protection League) funded by the park's body.

In the steppe pastures at the foot of the Gargano, the stone curlew and the little bustard survive amidst countless difficulties, and there are also skylarks, calandra larks, crested larks and European nightjars. In the olive groves, in addition to the several passerines, in spring it is also possible to find turtle doves and golden orioles. In the pastures and in the steppe areas, it is possible to hear the song of the corn bunting. Along the coasts and in the ancient parts of the Gargano towns, the skies are full of flights of swifts, red swallows, house martins, sand martins and Alpine swallows. Various species of bats live in the grottoes. The Italian roe deer, an endemic species of the Park is one of the mammals found in the area. There are also wild boar, deer, stone martens, badgers, wild cats, the magnificent preying feline that lives deep in the Umbra Forest, hares, hedgehogs, moles, foxes, dormice, and various types of mice and field voles. There are several tortoises and turtles present, due to their abandonment of rural areas, in addition to slow-worms, Aesculapius' snakes and adders, three-toed skinks, geckos, common vipers, lacepedes, grass snakes, green lizards, field lizards etc. Amphibians found in the area include tree frogs, green frogs and spotted frogs, toads and emerald toads and Italian and crested newts. These animals live in the

marsh areas, in the canals, the banks of the lakes, and in the woody areas of the park.

5.7.1 MONTE SANT'ANGELO RECOGNITION OF STAKEHOLDERS

The property applying for the inscription in the WHL belongs to a legally autonomous ecclesiastical authority run by the Order of St. Michael fathers (Ordine dei padri Micaeliti).

The Sanctuary is directly managed by the Order of San Michele fathers that, on a annual basis, provides, with its funds, the ongoing management of interventions to keep systems and routes open to the public in perfect working order, as for the interventions of routine maintenance when necessary.

The cultural richness of the buffer zone and of the reference territory shows the joint presence of further stakeholders in the management of the cultural heritage system, for institutional competences and partnership processes already underway. The main institutions and bodies, signatories for Monte Sant'Angelo of the Memorandum of Understanding for the implementation of the Site Management Plan, will be directly involved in the system of stakeholders managing the site proposed for Unesco inscription (Puglia Region; Province of Foggia; Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Ente Parco Nazionale del Gargano; Comunità Montana del Gargano; Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici; Direzione Regionale per i beni culturali e paesaggistici della Puglia - Ministry of Cultural Heritage, representing all relevant territorial offices: Soprintendenza per i beni architettonici, il paesaggio e per il patrimonio storico artistico e etnoantropologico della Puglia; Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici della Puglia).

6. ANALYSIS OF THE HERITAGE

6.1 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE

Great advances in knowledge about Longobard civilization came about, at least in Italy, only over the last thirty years, thanks to the great impetus given by research and archaeological finds that provided significant new elements and put the Longobard era at the centre of the debate about the evolution from the classical to the medieval age in terms of settlement structures, economic-production factors, customs, and society.

Following the fortunate finding of Longobard tombs and necropolises that were irregular and poorly documented, which occurred on the Italian peninsula at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century (in Cividale, Civezzano, Testona, Nocera Umbra, Castel Trosino, Chiusi and Fiesole), which aroused a limited amount of interest, mainly of an antiquarian nature, in these “barbarian” peoples, the Longobard question was more than sidelined in relation to the

general panorama of historical studies, especially in the area of archaeology.

Having been relegated to the realm of the darkest and inauspicious centuries of the first Italian Middle Ages, as a time of greatest decadence of the perfect, evolved Roman state and social system, Longobard culture had only been given some space in discussions between historians, especially those in institutional and in law, who did their research by analysing the little written documentation that existed starting from Ratiari's and Liutprando's laws to the accounts about the relations between the Lombards and the other institutions of the time (especially the Church of Rome and the Empire).

In the other European countries affected by the long migration that took the Lombards from Scandinavia to Italy, research into this people had a precocious stroke of fortune, at times intertwined with strong connotations of the ethnic distinction and recognizability of peoples and the question of the Germanic origins of the nations of Central Europe.

Finding of large necropolises in the

Danubian and Pannonian phase (5th - 6th century) in southern Germany, Upper Austria, and the Hungarian Plane led to a lively movement of studies that, although being based on a problematic interpretation of an ethnic type which tended to identify the Lombards in terms of their aspects “different from others” provided the starting point for more extensive archaeological research into the Middle Ages.

Thus, while in other European countries the problem of the ethnic distinction between invaders and the invaded was quickly overcome and the initial interest only in the necropolises spread to other material and settlement aspects, in Italy Longobard archaeology remained a “funerary archaeology of the invaders” for a long time.

It was only in the mid 20th century that restoration of important monuments like the Lombard Temple in Cividale, San Salvatore in Brescia, and the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* in Castelseprio along with fortunate discoveries or rediscoveries of unparalleled works of art, contributed to rekindle interest in the Longobard culture in Italy. An initial



Golden foil of Agilulfo, Museo Nazionale del Bargello - Florence

Schield decoration, VII century, Bernisches Historisches Museum



important result of this is to be found in the study meetings promoted by the Italian Centre for Dark Ages Studies in Spoleto, especially the Longobard Studies Congresses, the first of which was organised in 1951.

But the approach to these studies in Italy was still almost exclusively of a historical-documentary or historical-artistic type, with little time for the value of material or archaeological relics, which in truth were still scarce.

Things changed quickly with the carrying out of the first planned archaeological research carried out in Castelseprio, and then in the Invillino *castrum* in Friuli, where German researchers from the Munich academy were busy working.

A series of exhibitions and conventions on the Lombards organised during the same years both on the other side of the Alps, in Marburg-Hamburg and Vienna, and in Italy (convention in Rome and Cividale in 1971 on "The Longobard civilization in Europe" and in Milan in 1978 on "The Lombards and Lombardy")

highlight this change of direction. New problems began to emerge in the studies, related to the Longobard presence, which went beyond the "funerary archaeology of the invaders" that had characterised the previous decades. The publication in 1982 of Alessandra Melucco Vaccaro's work "The Lombards in Italy", with its markedly archaeological approach, was then a clear sign of a new way of understanding research into the Lombards, integrating custom and funerary archaeological aspects into a more wide-ranging matter of relics, which were useful for defining the impact the Lombards had on the settlement and social fabric of the peninsula, affecting how these developed.

The manner and chronological scanning with which Longobard settlement inside the Italian territory took place then became one of the main objectives of Italian archaeological and historical research into the Early Middle Ages.

Multi-disciplinary research in the last

twenty years has enriched the tapestry of knowledge, especially as concerns major questions such as: funerary relics, the presence of settlements in the territory (both fortified sites and rural villages), the manner of moving into the cities and effects on urban living, the evolution of customs and society, and characteristics of artistic and architectural works.

This path is clearly shown by the exhibitions held between 1990 and today (*The Lombards*, in Cividale in 1990. *Longobard Umbria. The necropolis of Nocera Umbra in the century of discovery*, Nocera Umbra 1996-1997. *The Future of the Lombards*, Brescia 2000 and Turin 2007) and the significant editorial works in recent years dealing with these topics.

Despite the heap of relics and data available having been added to in a big way, one finds that some problematic points about the Longobard presence in Italy have not yet been fully clarified.

The funerary relics

The discovery of new large cemeteries, especially in *Langobardia Major*, and the reviewing of the findings in the necropolises excavated previously, without a doubt helped the understanding of the customs and funerary habits of the 6th and 7th century, also making it possible to achieve precise chronological information on the artefacts. Careful analysis of equipment and its relationship with other types of research, such as anthropological investigation of remains, made further in-depth investigation possible into the lifestyle and processes of social transformation, as well as production methods and the circulation of elements of costume and their meaning as status symbols.

In order to increase the value of the funerary source, in analysis of Longobard cemeteries more importance is being given not only to accurate digging and documentation of each

individual burial and what went with it, but also an evaluation of the layout of the entire burial area, marked by topographical distribution and the relationship of the various depositions. This latter aspect that had been very much neglected in the past, as was that of the actual extent of the funerary areas found, which was often marked by occasional tomb finds that were not followed up with further investigation.

In essence, there is often a lack of expressly dedicated studies that seek to understand the logic behind how burials of men, women, and children are reciprocally arranged, giving a clear indication of the social structure and gathering of groups (in terms of gender, age, and family nuclei).

However, still today in some settings, tombs finds still constitute the most evident or only trace of Longobard presence, once again leaving the question of the real relationship between funerary areas and settlements without an answer.

Therefore, grave goods are still one of the most important signs of the Longobards presence in Italy. Yet, it must be underlined that in the last years our knowledge of the first immigratory phase settlements, with their timber huts partly below the ground, has greatly improved as well. New and more updated excavation records have increased our knowledges even on particular power ceremonies and funerary rituals (horse burials, Houses of Death, bandaged skulls), which contribute to outline a more and more complete overview of this society.

The settlements

In addition to the usual approach of testifying to the Longobard presence in strategic positions within the territory, which is certainly valid for the early years of the occupation, archaeological finds in recent years have made it possible to cast light on the dynamics of

how the new dominators were distributed, also in relation to the organisation and control of territorial structures and the system for managing resources and agricultural property. These aspects, which have yet to be specifically clarified for each area, despite being linked to long-term transformation processes, which had already started before the Lombards arrived, certainly speeded up and came to their fulfilment in the Lombard period. Research of Castrensi sites shows that the Lombards tended to overlap with the previous Capisaldid network, which was made up of fortified sites, some of which saw the role of jurisdiction and administration grow in during the Lombard reign, taking on *civitates* functions, as happened in Castelseprio. But the situation in the fortified centres appears to be different in case and should be analysed in the specific territorial context. This is the only way that the occupation phases and extension also in the Longobard age, or the manner in which settlements were abandoned. These are aspects that need to be clarified by carrying out archaeological investigations, given that even still only a few situations have been studied in terms of extent and the material structures of these settlements, including the fortifications, about which we still do not know a lot.

In a rural environment it is also difficult to reconstruct the layout of how towns and production structures were distributed in the Longobard period. With the exception of a few fortunate cases, where not only a presence is found but it was also possible to find the existence of habitation structures, settlement in the countryside still defies definition, partly because there is a scarcity of structural evidence, due to the prevalent use of perishable materials for buildings erected by the Lombards.

In fact, in the Dark Ages the use of stone in building is normally associated with

the construction of places of worship that constitute important characterising points of the countryside, and in some cases, an attraction for inhabitation as well.

In general, as far as rural environments are concerned, to date a step back in terms of the distribution of settlements has emerged compared to the previous period, with partial occupation of Roman sites, especially Villas that, in some cases, show continued life up to the 6th and 7th century.

The diffusion of Longobard burials over vast areas of the territory, especially in the flat areas of *Langobardia Major*, and documentary evidence albeit a bit late, referring mainly to the 8th century of land holdings of Longobard personages also of high status, underline how the control and management of the land was of prime importance in this kingdom. The carrying out of archaeological research over large portions of land, using various techniques like analysing aerial and satellite images may make larger scale reconstruction of the agricultural and rural countryside in the Dark Ages possible, as has been suggested by some expenses in campaigns around Verona.

The cities

In recent years the debate about post-classical urban settlement has been very lively and full of newly acquired elements. It has been found in a number of locations that it was in the Lombard period that some processes of urban transformation came to fulfilment, leading to a decline in some centres and the increase in importance of others. In fact from the early stages of their conquest, the Lombards concentrated on controlling the cities, especially those that had taken on a central role in the new territorial equilibrium, as was the case in Cividale, Spoleto, and Benevento. The urban settlements in the Lombard period appear to be very different from

those of the classical period - less dense inhabitation, bigger open spaces, a proliferation of burials in residential areas, public infrastructures in decay, limited construction of places of worship and centres of (ducal and regal) power, which constituted the new attractions of the cities, changing the previous arrangements.

However, there is still a lack of clear bits of knowledge in order to specifically map out the characteristics of new buildings, both public and private, although in some cities both a phenomenon of reusing older structures for different functions and new lifestyles, and the addition of new types of dwellings like timber huts based on the German tradition, have been clearly identified.

The evolution of customs and society

An analysis of cultural material from the Lombard period, which now has a lot more data than in the past, has made it possible to put forward new comments on Longobard customs and society, giving pride of place to the questions: a) of the assimilation of those of the local populations, including that of adhering to Orthodox Christianity, b) of the various phases of organising the kingdom and of the formation of the nobility and the upper class, and c) the system for the production and distribution of products.

While, on the part of the Lombards there was a strong attachment to their traditional values that was also expressed in the holding on to some of their customs, the results of the more recent studies show how from the time they arrived in Italy the process of transforming the Longobard social structure speeded up on coming into contact with the widely differing and more complex social and economic-productive situation on the peninsula. This was resolved by reciprocal adaptation in order to satisfy the needs

of the new dominators and to facilitate inclusion in the new territorial context, with a stable control and administration function that gave rise to the need to create a system for governing the realm, which was very hierarchical and included various social levels.

In order to evaluate the effects of these changes a more direct comparison between this situation and that in the phase immediately prior to their coming to Italy would certainly be very interesting, but the sources documented are rather scarce in this regard, especially when one moves beyond the finding of tombs. However, this limitation is also true of the Italian situation, where the line taken by the studies concentrated for a long time solely on analysing tomb accessories as distinctive characteristics of the new dominators. Greater involvement in going in greater depth into the other aspects of the economy and the evolution of the production by craftsmen and distribution of goods, which shows greater assimilation between the various components in society in the Lombard realm, has already favoured a wider reading of the dynamics of integration between the "Romans" and the "Lombards". This is a matter of fundamental importance for understanding the social and cultural evolution of the peninsula.

Characteristics of artistic and architectural works

The question of the characteristics of artistic and architectural works specifically involves all the locations that were candidates for *Italia Langobardorum*, in which the major artistic and architectural works produced in the Longobard period were concentrated. Research into monuments proposed to UNESCO for candidature were very large and, in some cases, the discussion about certain specific aspects of each of these

is still ongoing, both because these are unique examples, and because the extent of works produced in the Lombard period is still in the process of being defined.

Having now abandoned the stereotype concept of the Lombards as a "barbarian" people only capable of goldsmith products for some time, the role they played in putting together the artistic expression of the Dark Ages, based on returning to the classical, paleochristian, and Byzantine tradition, now appears to be fundamental. Not only are we beginning to see the signs of a voluntary continuance of tradition as early as the 7th century, according to the new training trends, which should be specified, but, especially in the 8th century, one can see the results of a mature, knowing call to rediscover the ancient bequest making it possible to produce court art that was fundamental in renewing artistic and architectural language and transmitting its values. The great skill in the Lombard period of knowing how to take in and redevelop various stimuli and translate them in new forms, is now becoming more and more clear. This openness is clear in the commissioning of works in the final period.

Certainly, in light of the most recent studies, some aspects are being redimensioned, such as the taking on of Christianity, which up to now had been considered by Italian archaeology as being one of the elements that most qualified the Longobard artistic culture, while some factors are being re-evaluated that have a significant influence on the development of production, such as the role of commissions and the not secondary role of the masters that worked in close contact with the Longobard upper classes. Within the regional framework of Italy there are various phenomena, which have yet to be

better revealed and understood in terms of their historical and artistic significance, in relation specifically to these two elements (commissions and masters). The most recent examination of sculptural relics¹, for example, show how the artistic traits that can be identified are often at best regional, and are only part of a general common artistic climate. Thus under the Lombards, Italy was the scene of experimentation into various artistic languages, linked by general patterns that were similar and a common basic popular and Christian matrix, but the result of specific historical situations, individual local experiences, political and social balances, and economic and cultural relations with other areas. The creation of the network of *Sito Italia Langobardorum* locations, which has been put forward for inclusion in UNESCO's List of World Heritage Sites, may facilitate collaboration and exchanges between experts and speed up the cognitive process' making it possible to achieve better results. The fact that this network includes two of the most important study centres in the sector CISAM Italian Centre for Studies on the Dark Ages, and the Centre of Micaelican and Garganic Studies constitutes a further guarantee in this regard.



¹ Corpus della scultura altomedievale - edited by CISAM

6.1.1 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

The interest for Early Medieval events and the discovery of Longobard findings in the Duchy of Friuli have long been at the heart of scholars' research. This is all the more true for Cividale del Friuli, where the historical and archaeological analysis of the city's "Longobard origins" dates back the 18th century and went into depth during the 19th and 20th century. Many findings from Longobard necropolises or more important tombs, main subjects of research, refer to excavations that were conducted many years ago.

This tradition of studying has been enhanced especially over the past two decades with the result that systematic research dealt with:

- the analysis of old funerary findings and the discovery of new sepulchral sites; this allowed the study of the change in attitudes and in funerary rites from the period of the first migrated

generations (end of the 6th century) up to their stable settlement and acculturation (7th century);

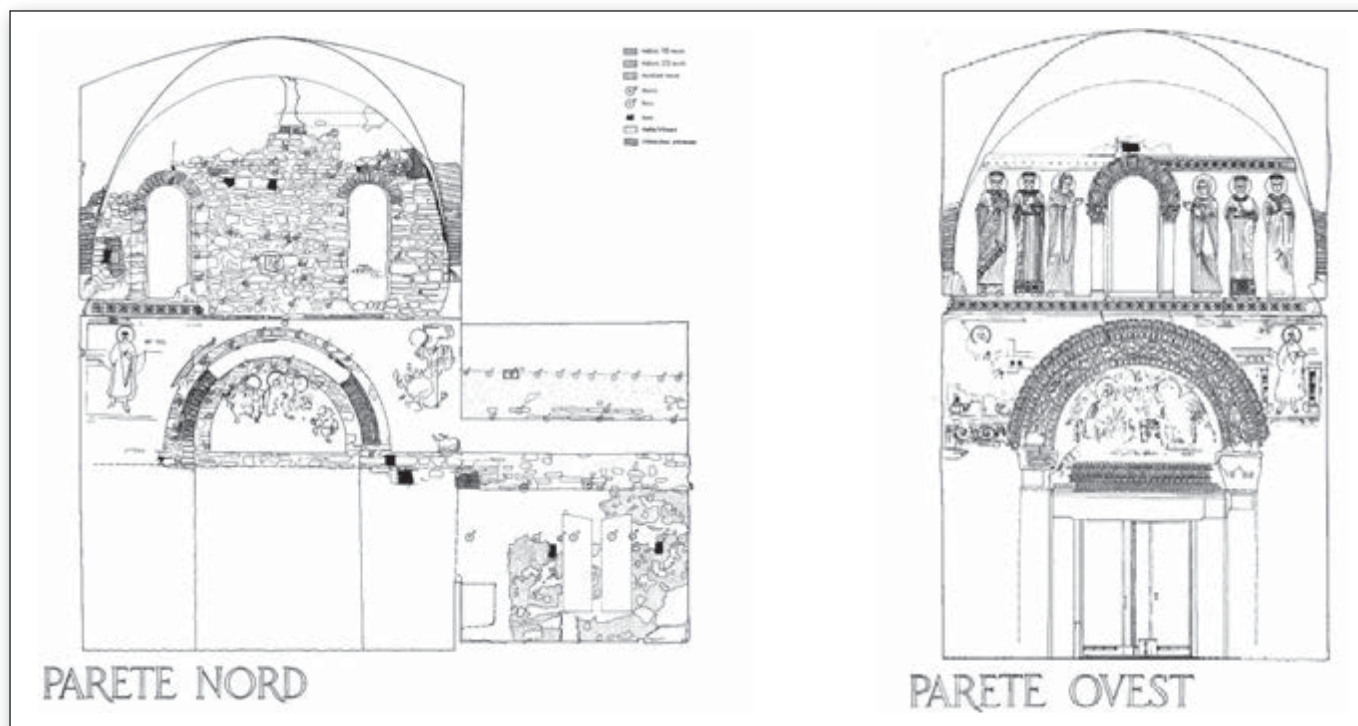
- the study of contexts that emerged from the past, in the light of the most recent knowledge developed, and the carrying out new archaeological urban research that contributed to better understand the layout of the build-up area in Longobard times, characterised by meeting places and monumental development, in particular the royal court and the Episcopal complex. In this respect, research has revealed important information on the process of settlement of the Longobards in the Roman urban fabric, from the first period of conquests, when spaces were reused and a concept of building and living was established. Moreover, the research showed the process of monumentalisation of the city during the 8th century through the promotion of works and artefacts of great architectural and artistic value, especially linked to places of worships.

Today there is great knowledge in the

properties, yet data still lack homogeneity and systematisation, also regarding works of great artistic and monumental value, which Cividale is very rich in.

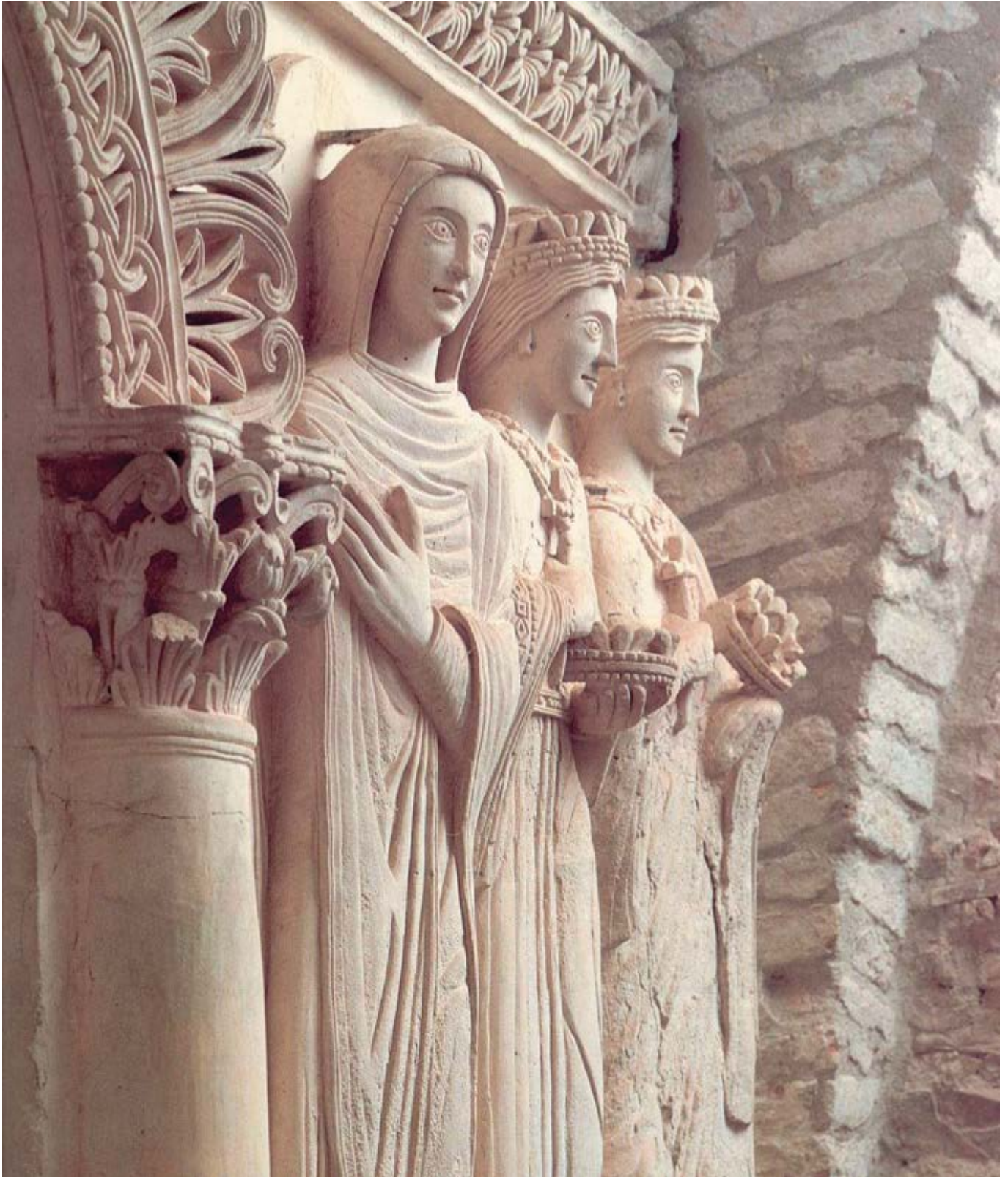
For example, the Longobard Temple is the most known sight in town and has long been subject to analysis and research: archaeological research was carried out inside the temple from 1917 and up to 1968, in a discontinuous and incomplete way. Monographic studies by the Norwegian Academy of Sciences (together with Dygve, Torp and L'Orange), published between 1977 and 1979, are the most comprehensive analysis of the monuments and its components; in addition to these, there are more recent research that address specific topics. Nevertheless, there is a need to go in further depth with the research with the aim of checking the buried heritage and therefore the evolution of the structures, as well as better understanding the techniques used for stucco decorations.

Sculptures for liturgical fittings in Late



Reliefs of the so-called Tempietto Longobardo

The "Tempietto Longobardo": details of female saints and the arch with plaster archivolt in stucco



The "Tempietto Longobardo": the arch with plaster archivolt in stucco



Longobard period, and particularly important in Cividale, have been the main subject of studies on Longobard times. The Tegurio of Callisto of the baptismal font in the Cathedral and duke *Ratchis's* Altar are products of the highest quality and are the results of workshops without comparison in the kingdom. Unique and well preserved, these works have been objects of historical and artistic analysis, that now can count on sophisticated systems to document artefacts and techniques: new research is under development on the *Ratchis's* Altar and aims at giving the original appearance to the artefact, which has signs of painted decoration and decorative sintered glass (an aspect that must have been quite common at that time but of which there are rare findings up to now). Similar research should be

carried out on the Tegurio of Callisto too. Outside Cividale, in the territory of the Longobard Duchy, the interest of research focused on a number of main topics.

As far as burials and necropolises are concerned, the most recent census reported some sixty places where Longobard funerary findings were discovered, covering the first period of migrations up until the late 6th century, when the tradition of burying the body with the dead's treasure ceased. In Romans d'Isonzo a necropolis with burials of the first migrated generation and in Lovaria, near Udine with tombs of the half-second half of the 7th century findings were the result of systematic and well documented research. However, many findings discovered in the past and occasionally, are not documented.

Among these there are at least two large necropolises, that of Romans d'Isonzo and San Salvatore di Majano, and other cemeteries of some importance, such as Porpetto and Lovaria. Important centres are those of Mereto di Tomba and San Vito di Magagna. At the moment some burials may look isolated yet they might belong to wider funerary areas that have not been investigated yet.

The general framework witnesses wide dissemination of Longobard funerary findings in the Duchy and in the plain of Udine, a sign of a widespread settlement system linked to the need to control the territory and manage resources. Less information is available about the area of Pordenone, West of the Tagliamento River, although documents highlight important Longobard presences.

It is difficult to establish a direct link

between the funerary findings and the settlements.

Findings linked to Longobard settlements in the territory are not numerous and research concerning the presence of Longobards in other urban centres of the region, outside Cividale, have never been studied in depth. Recent considerations on Aquileia and Concordia, thanks to the re-examination of some discoveries, have opened new windows of opportunities on the interest of Longobards in these sites.

The general framework for the rural area confirms the trend of the Longobards to overlap or settle in previous settlements. More often there is information linked to burials, but in some cases they are the proof of the occupation of ancient holdings by the new conquerors that replaced the previous class of *possessores* (like the occasional findings in the area of the Roman villas in Pavia di Udine and Coseano). Sometimes (for example in San Marco di Brasiliano) these shifts are made evident by the construction of places of private worship on holding lands: they are the gentilitial funerary chapels of the new land owners, as the Late Roman custom wants it.

However, the clearest sign of Longobard presence in the settlements of the Duchy emerges from the archaeological findings that mark the sites during the Early Middle Ages – starting from the Late 5th century – that have become the stronghold of territory control and management: the *castra*.

The data gathered up to now highlight the centrality of these settlements in the territory in a period when they become small executive centres, as happened in the case of Castelseprio. In particular, it happened in the *castra* mentioned by Paolo Diacono (*Historia Langobardorum*, IV, 37) with reference to Avars attack in 610: Cormons, Nimis, Osoppo,

Artegna, Ragogna, Gemona and the impregnable Ibligo, identified by many with the site of Invillino.

The archaeological research carried out up to this moment and still under development in this fortalice and in others (Udine, Buia, Col Monaco di Castenuovo del Friuli, Illeggio) have enabled the identification of the old origin and the presence of important period in Longobard times, often linked to important defensive structures and the build-up area (in Ragogna, Invillino, Artagna, Udine) or to important places of worship, in some cases with baptismal function (in Osoppo, Ragogna, Buia). The rich treasure of the Longobard tomb discovered in the Church of San Pietro in Ragogna witnesses the early presence of a Longobard notable: the predecessors of *Ansfred de castro Reunia* mentioned by Paolo Diacono on the occasion of the 693 battle against the duke of Friuli and the king.

The fortified Late-Roman Early-Medieval *castrum* of Artagna, with the ancient Church of San Martino, define the wide

and important castle area where a museum is being created. The Longobard findings in Cormons witness the presence of an important building that has been the residence of the Aquileia patriarch until the 7th century. The periods of renewal in the late 6th century of the build-up area of Invillino mark the new role of the site in this period. The *rupes osopi* with some findings dating back to the 7th century near the baptismal church, that now have become a museum, are the confirmation of the centrality of the settlement mentioned among the main sites of the Oriental area at the end of the 8th century by Patriarch Paolino on the occasion of Eric's death, the new Carolingian Duke of Friuli. The epigraph fragment with the name of LIUT(prando), in Pavia style, discovered in the church of Udine Castle, is the sign of the King's interest in this centre.

This system of fortified power centres in the territory forced the creation of an integrated circuit to promote deeper knowledge, enhancement and protection of sites which is now in progress thanks



Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure, the Altar of Ratchis and the Tegurium of Patriarch Callisto

The Tegurium of Patriarch Callisto

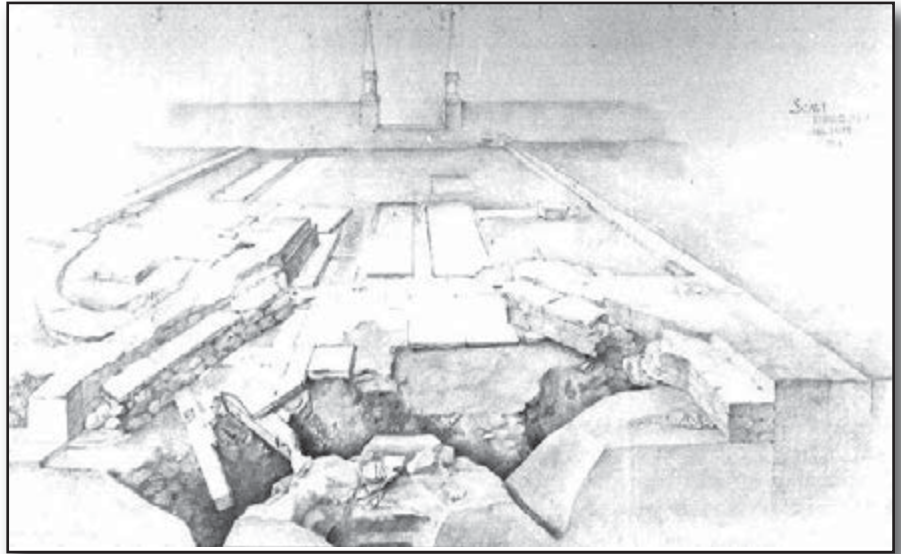


to an agreement between the Province of Udine and the Municipality of Artegna. Last, the toponymy too, especially in the case of the recurring name *fara* (= tribal core) (Farra d'isonzo; Farella, near Aquileia, Ca Fara, in the municipality of Ragogna), suggests the existence of more recent Longobard settlements, yet no traces have been found so far.

As far as the artistic work during the Longobard period in the Duchy of Friuli, it flourished especially in places of worship and in the building of monasteries. Only fragments of liturgical equipment still exist.

Hardly were these fragments discovered thanks to systematic excavations (like in the case of San Martino a Rive d'Arcano, the Church of San Daniele in Castello in the hill town bearing the same name, or in the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena); more often they were found by chance (for example the Church of Santa Maria in the Castle of Udine or that of San Martino in Turrída) or were used in the masonry of successive buildings (like in San Mauro di Maniago). A quite comprehensive cataloguing of the pieces has been carried out in 1981 by Amelio Tagliaferri for the *Corpus* of the Early Middle Ages Sculpture of the Dioceses of Aquileia, published by the CISAM of Spoleto; that cataloguing, however, should now be updated with a view of redefining the functions and the characteristics of these sculptures and their relation with the *ex novo* building or the renovations of different places of worship by Longobard *élites*. The latter were strongly committed, towards the end of the kingdom, also to the creation of monasteries in rural areas, in particular in Sal di Povoletto and in Sesto al Reghena. For both places there is an important copy of a document where the three founding brothers Erfo, Anto and Marco, sons of the Longobard Pietro, Duke of Friuli, and Piltrude, donated their properties disseminated in the duchy to the cenoby. It is an important document on the nobility economic status during the

Drawing of the Baptistery remains discovery at the beginning of XX centuries



Late Longobard period. The Abbey of Salt was soon abandoned, in the 9th century, while that of Santa Maria in Sesto al Reghena had good fortune: it became prestigious in the successive centuries thanks to the donations of Charlemagne, Lothair, Berengar and was restored in the Romanesque Age. The Early Medieval complex was raised on a previous Late Roman settlement as recent archaeological research reveals and was surrounded by a deep moat; only remains of the original Early Medieval three-apse building still exist. They were found during the excavations on the Southern side of the abbey as well as important elements of liturgical sculptural equipment of the 8th and 9th century. Among these the beautiful Urn of Santa Anastasia, which is actually a lectern for holy books in Greek marble, stands out. It was created in the middle of the 8th century by reusing a Roman sarcophagus. It is one of the most important works of Early Medieval artistic culture in the Adriatic area and is unique in the Longobard artistic language. The abbey is still one of the most important monumental complexes and one of the main attractions in Friuli. It is also very interesting for its research potential and the opportunity to improve knowledge on

the vicissitudes of the Longobard period and the structure of the monastic complexes founded by Longobard nobles. The interest for Early Medieval events and the discovery of Longobard findings in the Duchy of Friuli have long been at the heart of scholars' research. This is all the more true for Cividale del Friuli, where the historical and archaeological analysis of the city's "Longobard origins" dates back the 18th century and went into depth during the 19th and 20th century. Many findings from Longobard necropolises or more important tombs, main subjects of research, refer to excavations that were conducted many years ago.

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- the study of contexts that emerged from the past, in the light of the most recent knowledge developed, and the carrying out new archaeological urban research that contributed to better

The Altar of Ratchis



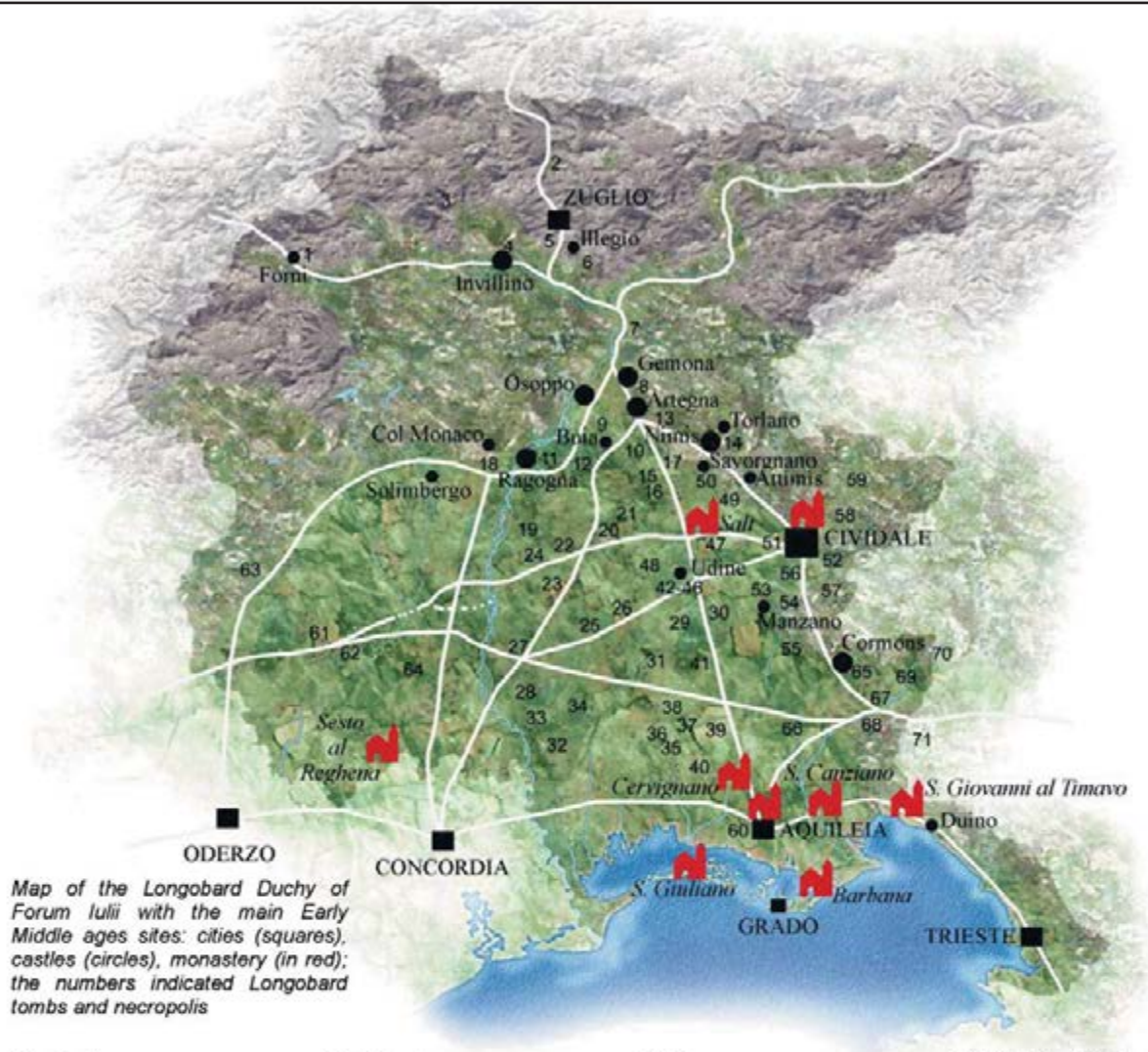
understand the layout of the build-up area in Longobard times, characterised by meeting places and monumental development, in particular the royal court and the Episcopal complex. In this respect, research has revealed important information on the process of settlement of the Longobards in the Roman urban fabric, from the first period of conquests, when spaces were reused and a concept of building and living was established. Moreover, the research showed the process of monumentalisation of the city during the 8th century through the promotion of works and artefacts of great architectural and artistic value, especially linked to places of worship.

Today there is great knowledge in the properties, yet data still lack homogeneity and systematisation, also regarding works of great artistic and monumental value, which Cividale is very rich in.

For example, the Longobard Temple is the most known sight in town and has long been subject to analysis and research: archaeological research was carried out inside the temple from 1917 and up to 1968, in a discontinuous and incomplete way. Monographic studies by the Norwegian Academy of Sciences (together with Dygve, Torp and L'Orange), published between 1977 and 1979, are the most comprehensive

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Sculptures for liturgical fittings in Late Longobard period, and particularly important in Cividale, have been the main subject of studies on Longobard times. The Tegurio of Callisto of the baptismal font in the Cathedral and duke *Ratchis's* Altar are products of the



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|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) Andrazza | 20) Ciconicco | 38) Gonars | 55) Visinale dello Judrio |
| 2) Paluzza | (Fagagna) | 39) Sevegliano | 56) Firmano |
| 3) Luint | 21) Moruzzo | 40) Bagnaria Arsa | 57) Prepetto |
| 4) Invillino | 22) San Vito di Fagagna | 41) Tissano | 58) San Pietro al Natisone |
| 5) Illegio | 23) Mereto di Tomba | 42) Udine –Planis | 59) Pustola (Savogna) |
| 6) Casanova | 24) Coseano | 43) Udine – via Treviso | 60) Aquileia |
| 7) Venzone | 25) Basagliapenta | 44) Udine – via del Gelso | 61) Cordenons |
| 8) Godo | 26) Basiliano | 45) Udine – via Valvason | 62) Fontanafredda |
| 9) Tomba di Buia | 27) Codroipo | 46) Udine – via Ciro Pers | 63) Dardago |
| 10) Colosamano di Buia | 28) Codroipo-Acqua bianca | 47) Godia | 64) S. Giovanni di Casarsa |
| 11) Ragogna | 29) Carpenedo (Pozzuolo) | 48) Ponte Cormor | 65) Cormons |
| 12) S. Salvatore di Maiano | 30) Lovaria | 49) Flambruzzo | 66) Romans d'Isonzo |
| 13) Magnano in riviera | 31) Lavariano | 50) Savorgnano del Torre | 67) Moraro |
| 14) Nimis | 32) Rivignano | 51) Cividale | 68) Villanova di Farra |
| 15) Cassacco | 33) Sivigliano | 52) Purgessimo | 69) Gorizia |
| 16) Tricesimo | 34) Flambruzzo | 53) Orsaria | 70) Salcano |
| 17) Fraelacco | 35) Porpetto | 54) Azzano d'Ippis | 71) Bilie |
| 18) Colmonaco | 36) Cambri (Porpetto) | | |
| 19) Rodeano Alto | 37) Fauglis | | |

highest quality and are the results of workshops without comparison in the kingdom. Unique and well preserved, these works have been objects of historical and artistic analysis, that now can count on sophisticated systems to document artefacts and techniques: new research is under development on the *Ratchis's Altar* and aims at giving the original appearance to the artefact, which has signs of painted decoration and decorative sintered glass (an aspect that must have been quite common at that time but of which there are rare findings up to now). Similar research

should be carried out on the Tegurio of Callisto too.

Outside Cividale, in the territory of the Longobard Duchy, the interest of research focused on a number of main topics.

As far as burials and necropolises are concerned, the most recent census reported some sixty places where Longobard funerary findings were discovered, covering the first period of migrations up until the late 6th century, when the tradition of burying the body with the dead's treasure ceased. In Romans d'Isonzo a necropolis with

burials of the first migrated generation and in Lovaria, near Udine with tombs of the half-second half of the 7th century findings were the result of systematic and well documented research. However, many findings discovered in the past and occasionally, are not documented. Among these there are at least two large necropolises, that of Romans d'Isonzo and San Salvatore di Majano, and other cemeteries of some importance, such as Porpetto and Lovaria. Important centres are those of Mereto di Tomba and San Vito di Magagna. At the moment some burials may look isolated yet they might belong to wider funerary areas that have not been investigated yet.

The general framework witnesses wide dissemination of Longobard funerary findings in the Duchy and in the plain of Udine, a sign of a widespread settlement system linked to the need to control the territory and manage resources. Less information is available about the area of Pordenone, West of the Tagliamento River, although documents highlight important Longobard presences.

It is difficult to establish a direct link between the funerary findings and the settlements.

Findings linked to Longobard settlements in the territory are not numerous and research concerning the presence of Longobards in other urban centres of the region, outside Cividale, have never been studied in depth. Recent considerations on Aquileia and Concordia, thanks to the re-examination of some discoveries, have opened new windows of opportunities on the interest of Longobards in these sites. The general framework for the rural area confirms the trend of the Longobards to overlap or settle in previous settlements. More often there is information linked to burials, but in some cases they are the proof of the occupation of ancient holdings by the new conquerors that replaced the previous class of *possessores* (like the occasional findings



Maniago, Longobard sculptures



Udine, the inscription from the castle

in the area of the Roman villas in Pavia di Udine and Coseano). Sometimes (for example in San Marco di Basiliano) these shifts are made evident by the construction of places of private worship on holding lands: they are the gentilitial funerary chapels of the new land owners, as the Late Roman custom wants it.

However, the clearest sign of Longobard presence in the settlements of the Duchy emerges from the archaeological findings that mark the sites during the Early Middle Ages starting from the Late 5th century that have become the stronghold of territory control and management: the *castra*.

The data gathered up to know highlight the centrality of these settlements in the territory in a period when they become small executive centres, as happened in the case of Castelseprio. In particular, it happened in the *castra* mentioned by Paolo Diacono (*Historia Langobardorum*, IV, 37) with reference to Avars attack in 610: Cormons, Nimis, Osoppo, Artegna, Ragogna, Gemona and the impregnable Ibligo, identified by many with the site of Invillino.

The archaeological research carried out up to this moment and still under development in this fortalice and in others (Udine, Buia, Col Monaco di Castenuovo del Friuli, Illeggio) have enabled the identification of the old origin and the presence of important period in Longobard times, often linked to important defensive structures and the build-up area (in Ragogna, Invillino, Artegna, Udine) or to important places of worship, in some cases with baptismal function (in Osoppo, Ragogna, Buia). The rich treasure of the Longobard tomb discovered in the Church of San Pietro in Ragogna witnesses the early presence of a Longobard notable: the predecessors of *Ansfred de castro Reunia* mentioned by Paolo Diacono on the occasion of the 693 battle against the duke of Friuli and the king.

The fortified Late-Roman Early-Medieval *castrum* of Artegna, with the ancient Church of San Martino, define the wide and important castle area where a museum is being created. The Longobard findings in Cormons witness the presence of an important building that has been the

residence of the Aquileia patriarch until the 7th century. The periods of renewal in the late 6th century of the build-up area of Invillino mark the new role of the site in this period. The *rupes osopi* with some findings dating back to the 7th century near the baptismal church, that now have become a museum, are the confirmation of the centrality of the settlement mentioned among the main sites of the Oriental area at the end of the 8th century by Patriarch Paolino on the occasion of Eric's death, the new Carolingian Duke of Friuli. The epigraph fragment with the name of LIUT(prando), in Pavia style, discovered in the church of Udine Castle, is the sign of the King's interest in this centre.

This system of fortified power centres in the territory forced the creation of an integrated circuit to promote deeper knowledge, enhancement and protection of sites which is now in progress thanks to an agreement between the Province of Udine and the Municipality of Artegna.

Last, the toponymy too, especially in the case of the recurring name *fara* (= tribal core) (Farra d'isonzo; Farella, near

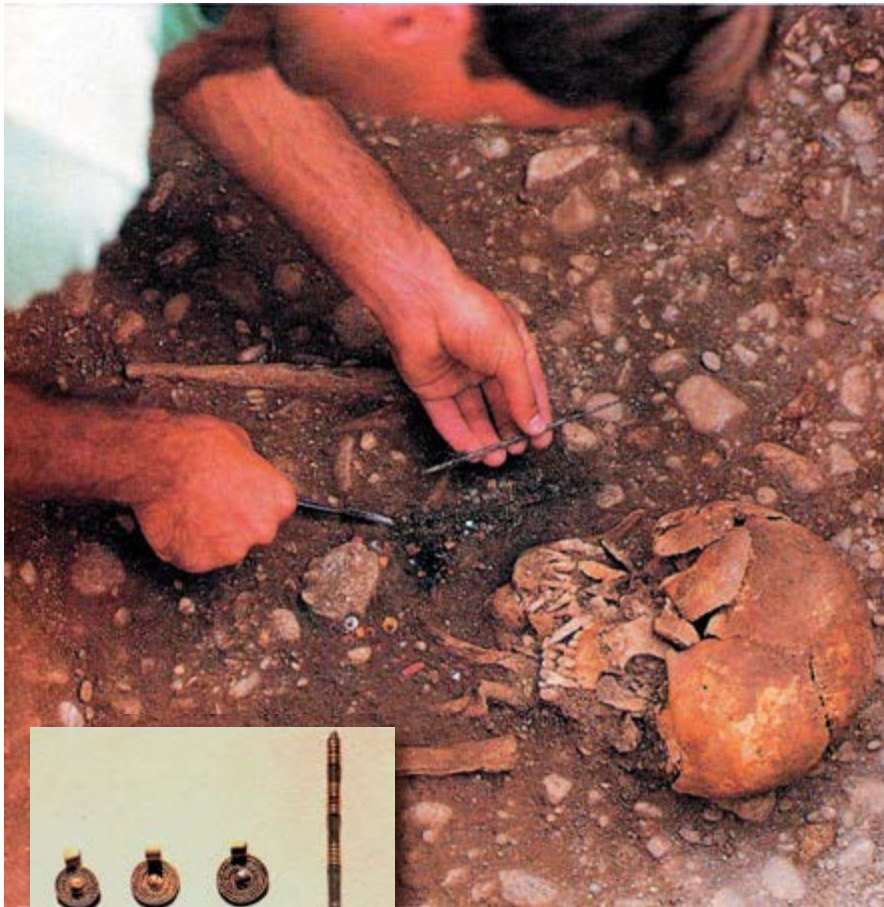


Artegna, aerial view of the San Martino's hill seat of the castle



Sesto al Reghena, the early medieval church remains of the monastery

Romans d'Isonzo, female tombs



Aquileia, Ca Fara, in the municipality of Ragogna), suggests the existence of more recent Longobard settlements, yet no traces have been found so far.

As far as the artistic work during the Longobard period in the Duchy of Friuli, it flourished especially in places of worship and in the building of

monasteries. Only fragments of liturgical equipment still exist.

Hardly were these fragments discovered thanks to systematic excavations (like in the case of San Martino a Rive d'Arcano, the Church of San Daniele in Castello in the hill town bearing the same name, or in the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena); more often they were found by chance (for example the Church of Santa Maria in the Castle of Udine or that of San Martino in Turrída) or were used in the masonry of successive buildings (like in San Mauro di Maniago). A quite comprehensive cataloguing of the pieces has been carried out in 1981 by Amelio Tagliaferri for the *Corpus* of the Early Middle Ages Sculpture of the Dioceses of Aquileia, published by the CISAM of Spoleto; that cataloguing, however, should now be updated with a view of redefining the functions and the

characteristics of these sculptures and their relation with the *ex novo* building or the renovations of different places of worship by Longobard *élites*. The latter were strongly committed, towards the end of the kingdom, also to the creation of monasteries in rural areas, in particular in Sal di Povoletto and in Sesto al Reghena. For both places there is an important copy of a document where the three founding brothers Erfo, Anto and Marco, sons of the Longobard Pietro, Duke of Friuli, and Piltrude, donated their properties disseminated in the duchy to the cenoby. It is an important document on the nobility economic status during the Late Longobard period. The Abbey of Salt was soon abandoned, in the 9th century, while that of Santa Maria in Sesto al Reghena had good fortune: it became prestigious in the successive centuries thanks to the donations of Charlemagne, Lothair, Berengar and was restored in the Romanesque Age. The Early Medieval complex was raised on a previous Late Roman settlement as recent archaeological research reveals and was surrounded by a deep moat; only remains of the original Early Medieval three-apse building still exist. They were found during the excavations on the Southern side of the abbey as well as important elements of liturgical sculptural equipment of the 8th and 9th century. Among these the beautiful Urn of Santa Anastasia, which is actually a lectern for holy books in Greek marble, stands out. It was created in the middle of the 8th century by reusing a Roman sarcophagus. It is one of the most important works of Early Medieval artistic culture in the Adriatic area and is unique in the Longobard artistic language. The abbey is still one of the most important monumental complexes and one of the main attractions in Friuli. It is also very interesting for its research potential and the opportunity to improve knowledge on the vicissitudes of the Longobard period and the structure of the monastic complexes founded by Longobard nobles.

The monastery southern cloister during excavations

6.1.2 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BRESCIA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

The site

The monumental area with the monastery San Salvatore-Santa Giulia has been subjected to in-depth studies over the last few years, because of the considerable importance and the excellent state of conservation. In particular, the studies have focused on the history of the monastery and monastic life, which can be pieced together thanks to the many documents which have come down to us, and by investigating the development of the buildings that reflects the history of the place; decorations; the stratigraphic sequence of the monumental archaeological area; the abandonment of the ancient buildings and the construction of the early medieval ones. The studies have also been always supported by archaeological investigations, stratigraphic analysis and diagnostic analysis. The large bibliography concerning the heritage testifies the interest the monument has always excited at national and international level, and includes monographers and specific contributions made within the context of specialist conferences. The studies and knowledge of Longobard Brescia began in the early 1800s, thanks to the initiative of the *Ateneo di Scienze Lettere ed Arti di Brescia*, and have recently enjoyed renewed impulse thanks to a wide range project focused on safeguarding the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia monastic complex in view of its new function as a museum centre.

Extensive archaeological and stratigraphic researches were carried out between 1982 and 1990, as well as careful study of the stratigraphy of the walls. These researches served to verify the sequential relations of the phenomena revealed in previous work campaigns,



and have enriched the overall knowledge of the whole monastic complex. At the church of San Salvatore in particular, the main development phases have been pinpointed, while studies of its rich decorations have led to the re-composition of the recovered fragments which now constitute an important comparison for other researches underway in the rest of Italy and in Europe.

Excavations in the courtyards and cloisters of the monastery have also revealed the way in which the population settled in Brescia in the Longobard period, but also the pattern followed by settlement under Gothic rule, while revealing the majority of the wealthy residential neighbourhood which rose here in Roman times.

In year 2000, at the time of the exhibition held in Brescia and entitled *Il futuro dei*

San Salvatore, southern nave and details of the stuccoes



Longobardi (namely, the Future of the Longobards), the integral study of the decorative stucco apparatus at the church of San Salvatore began. All known stucco fragments were examined and where possible the intradoses of the colonnades and the vausoirs facing the side naves have been reconstructed

and put in place.

In view of the setting up in the *Museo della città* of a section dealing with the Early Medieval period, a systematic revision of all Longobard period materials in the city museums begun in 1996. Old excavation data, reports describing the finds were studied, an

organic restoration campaign was begun and interesting results as to the knowledge of Longobard working and decoration techniques of ceramic, metal and bone artefacts. Many publications, as well as temporary exhibitions have illustrated the results of research and restoration campaigns to the wider public and to specialists. At the moment other aspects deserve to be further examined, and for this reason further research and study activity are underway.

As to the Basilica di San Salvatore the sequence of building and decorative campaigns in the crypt, the crypt's structure and access point is not yet clear. Therefore, the following activities have been decided: a campaign to obtain a technical graphic rendering of the crypt (including a planimetry, and graphics illustrating the decorations and the different building phases); a phase of study; restoration of the surviving fragments of the decoration. All these activities are now reaching the final phases. The results of these works will be the topic of a third volume in a series



The crypt of San Salvatore

dealing exclusively with the monastery area (see Knowledge Management Plan); the first volume had focused on finds recovered in the area (ceramics, glass, metals, coins), while the second concentrated on the habitation structures set up in the Roman period residences, and on the huts of the Longobard period (*S. Giulia di Brescia gli scavi dal 1980 al 1992, Reperti preromani, romani e alto medievali*, edited by G. P. Brogiolo, Firenze; *Dalle domus alla Corte Regia. Santa Giulia di Brescia. Gli scavi dal 1980 al 1992*, edited by G. P. Brogiolo, F. Rossi, F. Morandini, Florence). In the future volume the marble furnishings of the church will also be included, together with the so-called *tegurium*, the peacock and the many ledges, whose practical function is still unclear.

As to the archaeological area of Capitolium the excavations have brought to light productive structures (a small oven to produce Longobard ceramics,

located over the buried 1st century B.C. shrine, as well as burials and remains of habitations. The data gleaned by these excavations will ensure a better comprehension of the dynamics underlying urban settlement and of the promiscuousness of the areas of habitation, handicraft and burial areas, which are the hallmark of the post-Roman city. The work underway at the archaeological area of the *Capitolium* will certainly result in new data also for the Early Medieval period, which will thus complete the picture outlined by researchers during the previous excavation campaigns.

The Town

Traces of the Longobards' presence have been discovered also in other town areas, included the Buffer Zone, many of them in close proximity to ruins of the Roman period. In particular, during the 1930s, demolitions and digs in the western area of the Roman enceinte at the western end of the *decumanus maximus* had revealed portions of an enlargement of the walled area, and remains of a structure which was then identified as the *Curia Ducis*, the Ducal

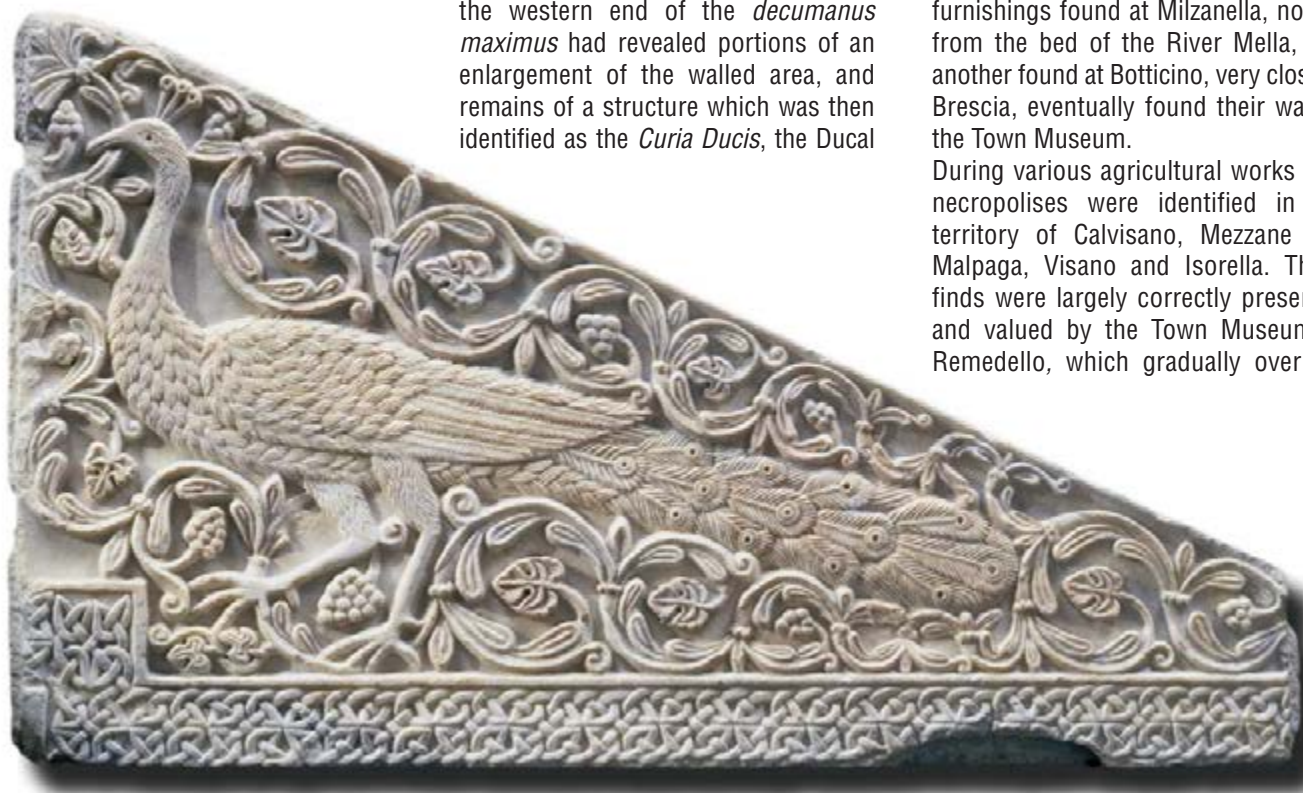
headquarters of the first Longobard settlement in the city dating to a time shortly after year 569 AD. New data relating to this area and to its buildings have been acquired during excavations carried out to set up Brescia's *metropolitana*, or underground subway system.

Keeping in mind the modern city's needs, it would be advisable to launch new systematic research in the area to corroborate the discoveries made during the 20th century excavations.

The territory

There is a wealth of data concerning Longobard presence in Brescia territory. During the course of the 1890s, during the work to set up the railway between Brescia and Parma excavations carried out between the towns of Calvisano and Remedello eventually revealed one of the most extensive Longobard necropolises of the whole plain area. Later, other important finds were made. The tomb furnishings found at Milzanella, not far from the bed of the River Mella, and another found at Botticino, very close to Brescia, eventually found their way to the Town Museum.

During various agricultural works vast necropolises were identified in the territory of Calvisano, Mezzane and Malpaga, Visano and Isorella. These finds were largely correctly preserved and valued by the Town Museum of Remedello, which gradually over the



Longobard marble slab from San Salvatore

Early medieval burial in Flero



View of the traces of the Longobard built-up area in Manerbio

years became a place where finds were collected, restored, studied and enhanced by specialists and experts which have operated in close cooperation with the Superintendency. At Leno, close to the funerary area, during the years immediately after the end of World War II, tombs of the Longobard period were found including furnishings of this people's first settlement phase. The furnishings were

acquired by the State and leased to the Municipality of Leno. During the early 1990s excavation work was preceded by excavations in the area close to the original ecclesiastical building of the area, known as a pieve, called Pieve di San Giovanni, and revealed a large 7th century necropolis set up over a productive settlement comprising ovens for metal casting, rejects and metalwork residues, which pointed to

the presence of a specialized glass workshop.

During the same period a vast necropolis was found between Leno and Porzano, in the locality known as Marchione. The cemetery revealed it had been a customary burial sight for a particularly lengthy period, and included first phase furnishings, traces of decorative elements to signal the presence of tombs, and funerary cases of Pannonian origin. The materials are being restored and studied, and will be placed on show at the exhibition now being set up at Leno by the Superintendency and by the Fondazione Dominato Leonese, a cultural institution promoting research, documentation, historical studies of the traditions and cultural legacy of the vast area which centered upon the monastery, and which included areas now part of the provinces of Brescia, Cremona, Parma, Mantova and Reggio Emilia.

During the 1990s at Montichiari five necropolises have been identified and excavated, all in areas close to the banks of the River Chiese or on the southern lower slopes of the hills of San Zeno and San Giorgio. The excavations revealed a large number of funerary furnishings dating from the 7th century. In particular the necropolis of San Zeno Hill has brought to light an unusual quantity of bone combs, which testify the existence of a busy handicraft production area, probably associated with the fact that the community was still settling in, and formed of second-generation individuals, who had not experienced in person the migration and the earlier settlement.

The furnishings in question are now on show at the exhibition entitled *Longobardi nel Bresciano. Gli insediamenti di Montichiari*, held at the *Museo Bergomi* of Montichiari.

Some very recent findings include burials in the church of San Pietro di Mavino at Sirmione. The first centre where the Longobards settled in the area of Brescia, Sirmione, its castle and

surrounding territory quickly became an important community which takes over a pre-existing settlement, whose presence is testified by the Early Christian church of San Pietro, where Longobard aristocrats were buried. The furnishings from these tombs are on show at the archaeological museum at the so-called Grotte di Catullo (or Caves of Catullus), where they will be undoubtedly one of the main attraction of an upcoming exhibition.

The data gleaned from the necropolises and cemetery areas allow us to trace a clear picture of the various phases of the early settlement and the subsequent stabilizing of the Longobards in the area of Brescia and of the area known as "Bassa Bresciana" (an area extending to the South and East of the town). We can chart the dynamics underlying these events, which eventually led to the rise of first rate protagonists, the duke of Brescia Rotari, and later duke Desiderius, who became King of the Longobards.

For the future we must aim at integrating existing data with fresh knowledge, by completing the survey of Brescia territory and of its surrounding Municipalities, while also engaging in conservation and enhancement activities focusing on both the structures and the archaeological finds.

Present state of the documentation

Paper and digitalized documentation (files, plans and images) of the archaeological investigations carried out in the area of the Site and of the buffer zone and on the surrounding territory are held by the Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage (archives of the headquarters in Milan and Brescia). In particular, the documentation relative to the site is also held by the office entitled Settore Musei, in the Municipality of Brescia.

The finds from the excavations are held by the Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage (in the deposits of the headquarters in Milan and

Brescia). Some contexts are held in the local museums: at Santa Giulia, also home to the city's historical collections, and at the museums in the towns of Manerba sul Garda and Manerbio.

The idea of reorganizing all existing documentation in a data bank linked to a GIS (Geographical Information System) is presently being considered to facilitate management and consultation, also by using Internet. It should be possible to include and make use of the GIS already set up by individual Communes for some portions of the territory, which were created to draw up the Territory Management Plans provided for in the new urban law, and link up to similar systems which exist at regional level. Lombardy Regional Authority has in fact set up a *Sistema Informativo Territoriale* (SIT) for the whole territory which allows the acquisition, update, process, representation and diffusion data and information referring spatially to the earth surface. In the SIT of Lombardy Regional

Authority, which is consultable on line (www.regione.lombardia.it), is where information is easily collected and retrievable for processing purposes; it constitutes an important knowledge tool, as well as a tool supporting decisions regarding programming and planning.

Lombardy Regional Authority also proposed and provided for a system to catalogue the cultural heritage of Lombardy that is diffusely present over the region, or preserved in museums and other cultural institutions. This catalogue can be consulted by visiting the following website www.lombardiabeniculturali.it. As well as in many other categories inside SIRBeC works of art and artefacts are catalogued as well as architectural heritage, archaeological finds, archaeological sites and monuments. Every asset is described by providing a range of information including: type, constituent materials, execution technique, name, author, location, and period.



Archaeological excavations in Sirmione

6.1.3 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA AND SURROUNDINGS

The researches and knowledge about Castelseprio have long been the province of historians because of the prestigious location of the castle northwest to Milan in particular, because of the religious role played by the castrum in lower Middle Ages. Only in the 19th century did the archaeological and antiquarian interests of the noble Archinto family from Milan lead to the first archaeological surveys, especially in the area owned by the family close to the St. John's basilica.

It was in the 1840's that A. Corbellini carried out his initial excavations, which brought to light monumental burials with stone slabs bearing sculpted high-relief crosses and allowed retrieving Roman and medieval funerary inscriptions among them the inscription relating to Wideramn (6th-7th century), which testifies to the link between the German nobility of Seprio and the castle. In those years many sculpted decorations were also brought to light from Roman, lower medieval and later ages, pointing to the uninterrupted presence of man in this castle village that controlled the neighbourhood and the main roads leading to Alpine passes thanks to its commanding location halfway between the lower and the higher flatlands.

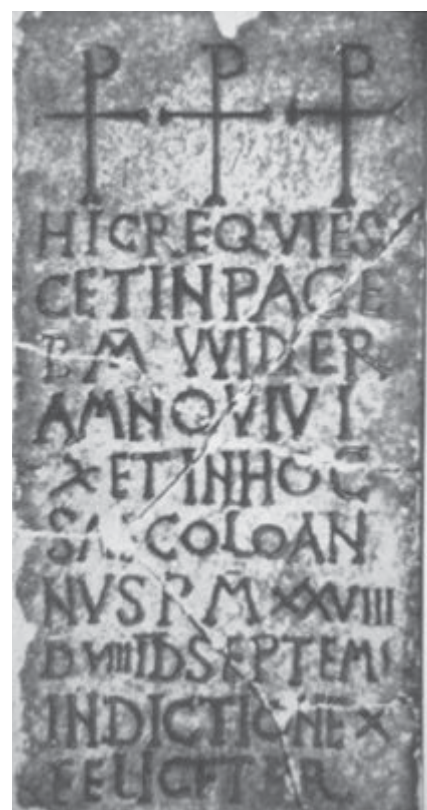
At all events, it was only in the 1940's that G.P. Bognetti, a law historian, started multi-disciplinary researches involving archaeologists, architects and art historians upon the discovery of the church of St. Maria *foris portas* and its extraordinary frescoes which have remained unique so far. Those researches resulted into publication of a book on St. Maria in 1946, where special consideration was given to the role played by Castelseprio and its district (*giudicaria*) under Longobards'



rule as a centre of administration and justice at times actually taking the lead over Milan.

Following the discovery of the church of St. Maria *foris portas*, the scholars' interest focused mainly on the frescoes. This gave rise to a long-standing debate, which is still in progress, on the whereabouts of the artist who had painted them some scholars believing him to be a Byzantine who had fled to the West during the iconoclastic turmoil as well as on the period of their painting which has been estimated to range from the end of the 6th century up to the 9th century.

Round the mid-20th century, M. Bertolone started bringing to light the remains of the castrum, in particular the central area where St. John's and St. Paul's were extant. However, only in the '60s of the past century did the first scientific archaeological excavations begin following the impulse given by M. Mirabella Roberti; they were carried out



Inscription of *Wideramn*

by the Polish archaeological school (whose initial findings were published in 1978-79) and concerned the area close to the walls and St. John's. They were followed by archaeological excavations carried out by the Superintendent's Office for Archaeological Heritage in Lombardy and the Catholic University of Milan (whose initial findings were published in 1980), whilst more limited researches were being performed by other scholars. This allowed bringing to light the walls and towers of the ramparts including portions of the fortifications leading to Torba. The excavations also concerned early-medieval dwellings, a graveyard close to the apse, and St. John's late-Roman tower. Investigations were extended to the areas outside the castrum, near the Tower and the Torba farm (cascina) including the Santa Maria di Torba

A tomb and the remains of original apse of San Giovanni



Archaeological exploration inside the apse of San Giovanni Church:
Longobard burial and evidences of the original apse

church and to a smallish area of the village, in particular close to St. Maria foris portas. Here, a team of English archaeologists under the direction of the Superintendent's office probed into the area inside and outside the church and unveiled a necropolis (these findings were first presented in 1984). Few researches were carried out over the past two decades, when mostly emergency excavations were performed; conversely, the activities aimed at documenting the structures brought to light and the analysis of certain building features continued uninterrupted. Of late, in the summer of 2007, soundings were taken for research purposes in the apse of St. John's, which yielded important findings such as to revise the interpretation of issues related to the origin and initial structure of the building which has long been a subject of scholarly debate. Exhaustive results will only be achieved if the

investigations continue and are expanded, which is actually already envisaged.

Therefore, the status of the researches concerning Castelseprio can be said to be multifaceted; however, it should be pointed out that there have not been extensive excavations yet based on the use of modern techniques so as to finally solve some of the issues arising out of both past findings and the accumulation of general knowledge. Additionally, the studies performed so far on the documents and the available excavated materials are not sufficient. Although initial data have already been published in respect of most researches, there has never been so far an exhaustive publication of the various findings except for those excavated by the Polish team in the 1960's. It would be desirable to review all the data gathered over the years in the light of the most recent findings; similarly, it would be necessary to carry out more

Showcase inside the new Antiquarium



in-depth researches on the findings of the individual excavations to get a full picture of the products and culture pertaining to the various sites.

It is necessary to take up the studies already performed and plan new investigations both in Castelseprio and in the surrounding areas to carry out more in-depth comparisons with the situation in Lombardy as well as at national and international level.

At all events, the ongoing researches and those already performed have resulted into several studies that could highlight the importance of the early-medieval period as regards this area along with its role in the broader context of the Longobards' rule over Lombardy. In this connection,

Castelseprio is on a par with the major castles that developed into practically urban areas - which is explicitly shown by its being referred to as a town (*civitas*) in the writings of the Anonymous from Ravenna (7th century) and its title of *flavia town* as visible on coins minted in the age of Desiderius (*Flavia sepria*). Starting a comparative analysis in respect of other fortified towns in northern Italy will be helpful to better outline both the history of power in the Lombards' kingdom and the relationships with local populations and territory; this will also shed light on the hierarchical system of towns and castles that developed especially following 590, when king Agylulph came to the throne and the

monarchial rule was ultimately strengthened.

From this viewpoint, carrying on the archaeological investigations will be of the utmost importance in order to establish when the castle turned from a defensive structure of military nature into a centre administering and exercising its power over the surrounding territory - which took place exactly during the Lombards' rule.

The issues at stake have to do first and foremost with the in-depth assessment of the building features of this centre starting from the expansion of the imposing fortifications, whose origins and development phases have yet to be clarified, up to the dwellings inside the fortifications and the possible identification of valuable buildings and/or buildings for the powerful, and ultimately to the most outstanding features, which can be found so far in the places of worship with their decoration. Valuable, significant frescoes can be seen in the church of St. Maria foris portas and the place of worship located inside the abbey of St. Maria di Torba; however, the monks' oratory that was built in what was formerly a tower of the Roman walls should also be mentioned. These paintings are still the subject of discussion exactly on account of their being unique, wide-ranging in nature and of outstanding quality; it is unquestionable that they testify to the existence of rich patrons that could attract artists from all areas of Italy, however they also draw on the artistic milieu of the Byzantine near-East via Brescia, Rome and Ravenna as well as on the areas across the Alps being reminiscent of works that can be seen in the abbeys of Münstair and Reichenau. Furthermore, the churches of Castelseprio, both inside and outside the walls, show different structures that point to the different functions performed by Castelseprio also on

Marble furnishing from S. Giovanni Church: a cancel and a capital of Longobard phase (7th and 8th cent. A.D.)



account of the hierarchically different power centres that were simultaneously present within the castrum.

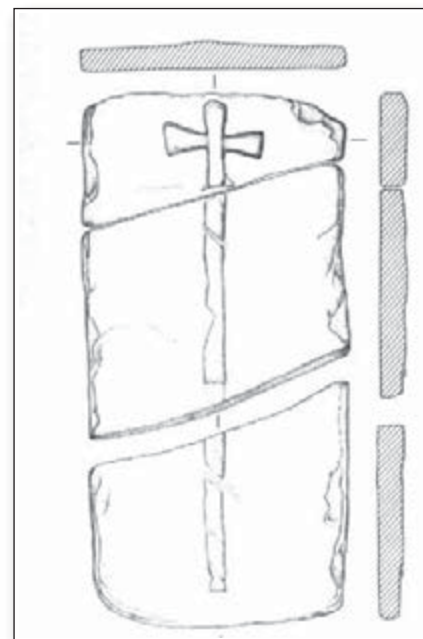
The wide gamut of social and cultural links exhibited by the places of worship ranging from the reuse of the walls as the fortifications for a monks' site up to the frescoes, which are among the most important ones from the early-medieval times in Lombardy would point to the need for considering possible connections not only with the area of Varese, but above all with Pavia, which was the capital city of the Longobards' kingdom, and its monasteries as well as with Milan and, first and foremost, with the main

components of the Longobards' age as included in the candidature.

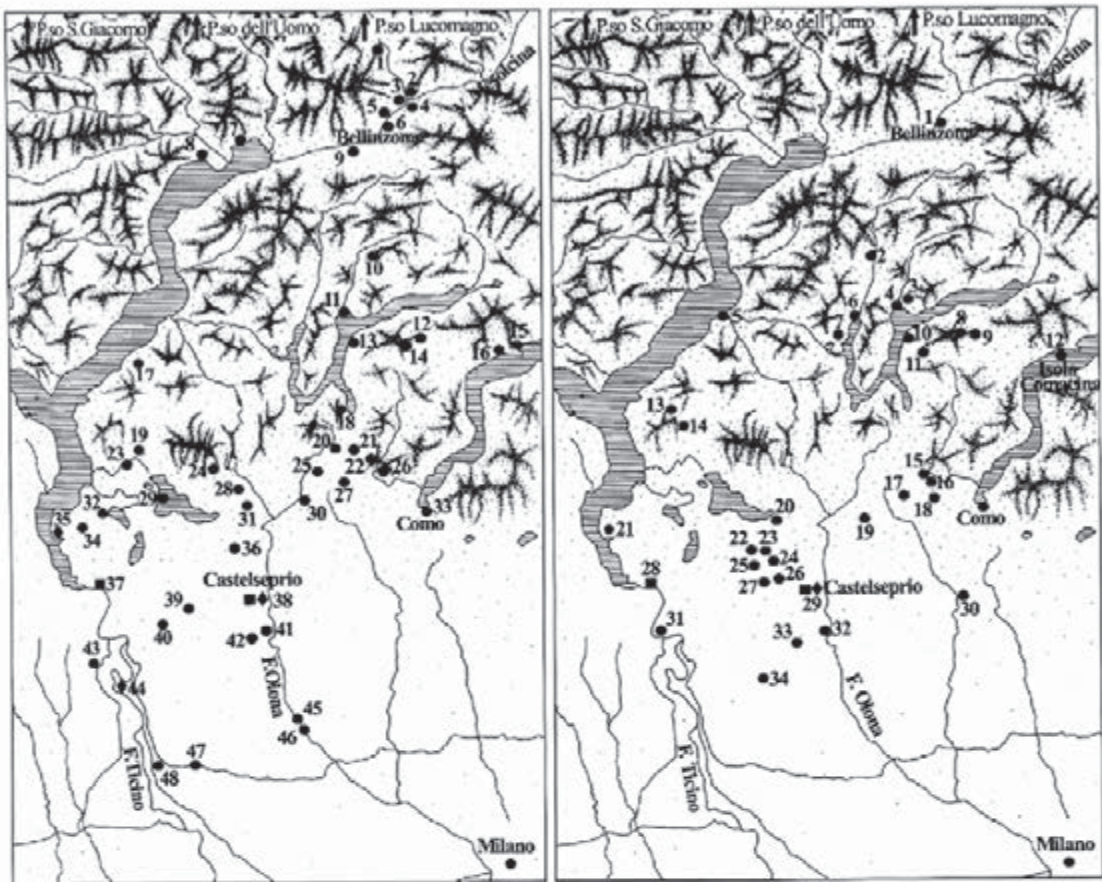
Sculpture manufacts, which are related once again to the decoration of churches and/or burial monuments, can afford fewer data for research purposes; however, the extant findings, in particular a marble basin with carved decorations dating from the 6th-7th century, testify to the renewal of the liturgical apparel in St. John's church that took place under Longobards' rule. Special importance should be attached, partly in order to better understand the relationships with the surrounding territory in the early-medieval age and the distribution of power, to the

monolithic slabs used in the burial grounds of St. Mary's and St. John's; each of them is decorated by a high-relief cross with three or more arms. These items were specially common in the "giudicaria" (district) of Seprio, as they have also been found in Arsago Seprio and Castelnovate - which clearly testifies to the high density of high-level manufacts in this area and accordingly to the important, key role played by Castelseprio and its territory in the early medieval age.

The Territory of the Seprio Giudicaria (District) The territory of the Giudicaria of Seprio covered an area ranging from



Monolithic slabs of a Tomb from cemetery near S. Giovanni Church



LEGEND

- 1. Iragna
- 2. Castione
- 3. Gorduno
- 4. Arbedo
- 5. Carasso
- 6. Bellinzona
- 7. Muralto
- 8. Ascona
- 9. Giubiasco
- 10. Sonvico
- 11. Lugano
- 12. Laino
- 13. Campione d'Italia
- 14. Pello Intelvi
- 15. Lenno
- 16. Ossuccio
- 17. Ligurno di Musadino
- 18. Riva S. Vitale
- 19. Cocquio-Trevisago
- 20. Besazio
- 21. Mendrisio
- 22. Castel S. Pietro
- 23. Besozzo-Bogno
- 24. Velate
- 25. Stabio
- 26. Morbio
- 27. Coldrerio
- 28. Robarello
- 29. Isolino Virginia
- 30. Rodero
- 31. Varese
- 32. Cadrezzate
- 33. Como
- 34. Capronno
- 35. Angera
- 36. Sumirago
- 37. Sesto Calende
- 38. Castelseprio
- 39. Lagozza di Besnate
- 40. Arsago Seprio
- 41. Cairate
- 42. Cassano Magnago
- 43. Pombia
- 44. Castelnovate
- 45. Castellanza
- 46. Legnano
- 47. Castano Primo
- 48. Nosate

LEGEND

- 1. Bellinzona
- 2. Bedano
- 3. Canobbio
- 4. Lugano
- 5. Germignaga
- 6. Agno
- 7. Neggio
- 8. Scaria Intelvi
- 9. Laino
- 10. Campione d'Italia
- 11. Arogno
- 12. Isola Comacina
- 13. Cittiglio
- 14. Gemonio
- 15. Balerna
- 16. Pontegana
- 17. Trevano
- 18. Drezzo
- 19. Binago
- 20. Buguggiate
- 21. Angera
- 22. Mornago
- 23. Montonate
- 24. Sumirago
- 25. Vinago
- 26. Albizzate
- 27. Quinzano
- 28. Sesto Calende
- 29. Castelseprio
- 30. Cadorago
- 31. Coarezza
- 32. Cairate
- 33. Caiello
- 34. Cardano al Campo

- Site
- ◆ Città Flavie (Castelseprio - Castelnovate)
- Gastaldo (Castelseprio) Sculdascio (Sesto Calende)

Map of the 'Giudicaria del Seprio' with the main evidences referring to Early Middle Ages

Bellinzona, in the north, to the Upper Region of Como and Severo, to the east, Lake Maggiore and the Ticino river to the west and the area of Milan close to Parabiago southwards. This area is known mainly thanks to written documents, which point to the existence of a few especially important sites: namely, Campione d' Italia, for which one of the most important as well as best known sets of documents from the Lombard and Carolingian ages is extant, Castelseprio, Sesto Calende and Arsago Seprio, Sumirago and Angera, and Cairate. The available sources provide a highly interesting picture for this whole area, and if matched with archaeological findings they show the key economic and commercial role played by this territory under Longobard' rule.

The findings concerning Longobards in the Seprio area, which actually include the Upper Region of Como and the southern Canton Ticino close to Bellinzona, consist in isolated tombs, necropolises, burial grounds next to places of worship; in some cases they were brought to light many years ago and are not accompanied by suitable documents, which is why additional investigations would be necessary. Jointly with other items of evidence related to the early medieval age in this area, they point to the widespread distribution of population also in Longobards' time; a hierarchical system of dwellings can be identified, including the main centres (Castelseprio, Bellinzona, Castelnovate, Pombia), smaller castles (Castel San Pietro, Laino d'Intelvi, Rodero/San Matteo, Velate), villages without defensive walls or fortifications (Stablio, Campione, Sesto Calende, Arsago Seprio, Sumirago), and small rural settlements - which, though mentioned in documentary sources and marked by isolated tombs, are difficult to locate.

As for the Giudicaria, in particular the territory of Varese, the findings are located mostly along the main roads: i.e. the Como-Novara road (Castelseprio, Gornate, Morazzone, Busto Arsizio, and Castelnovate) and the Milan-Lake Maggiore road (Legnano, Gallarate, Arsago Seprio, Sesto Calende). Here, recent excavations unveiled small necropolises and settlements that usually replaced pre-existing Roman and/or late Roman buildings - except for Arsago, which is so far the settlement with the most interesting features from an archaeological standpoint as regards the Lombard period, thanks to the excavations of a large necropolis, recently published, which shows the existence of a settlement inhabited by Harimanns.

The presence of Longobards is currently documented in Bogno Besozzo, Angera, Cocquio Trevisago, Lagozza, and Sesto Calende - in addition to Arsago Seprio. Additional investigations would be required with particular regard to the sites mentioned by diplomatic sources, which testify to a sparse though pervasive distribution of the population along the network of roads and rivers as well as along pre-historic routes.

The places of worship in this territory would also require more systematic analyses of the available information and more in-depth investigations; they have been the subject of excavations undertaken in the past decades on urgent grounds. Special importance should be attached to the churches of S. George's in Legnano, St. Mary's in Busto, St. Vittore in Arsago Seprio, St. Donato and St. Vincenzo in Sesto Calende, St. Maria and St. Alessandro in Angera, S. Maria in Sumirago, St. Maria in Cairate including the monastery, St. Vittore and St. Peter and Paul in Varese, St. Primo and St. Feliciano in Leggiuno, and the church

of St. Michael's which was the pivot for the cloisters of the monastery of Voltorre.

The multifaceted nature of the landscape in the Varese area, which changes stepwise by travelling from the lower flatlands to the subalpine regions and shows different features depending on whether one is in an inland area or along the banks of rivers or lakes, is an integral part of the history of the Seprio region. The wealth of natural resources, lush woods and abundant waters was consistently emphasized in historical sources and accounts for this being a "land subject to Royal privilege surrounded by rivers" as per the references contained in several charters. Documentary sources show that this area was rich in woods and forests; it is known that carpenters worked in the forests king Liutprand owned close to Besozzo (or Bizzozero), and there were vineyards next to the villages along with olive trees, chestnut trees and orchards. Additionally, archaeological findings testify to the presence of kilns where clay was baked, whilst other documents refer to the gold in the Ticino river and the quartz that could be extracted from the river to produce glass.

These natural riches are an integral part of the history of this territory; they should be safeguarded both via systematic geo-environmental and geological researches supplemented by historical and archaeological investigations and via the continuous monitoring of the sites that are especially valuable in terms of landscape and environmental features (views and bio-types) as well as by means of preservation and exploitation projects that can impact on territorial governance policies.

6.1.4-5 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SPOLETO AND CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS

THE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE

Faroaldus' foundation of the Longobard Duchy of Spoleto happened shortly after the arrival of the Longobards in Italy. As with the Duchy of Benevento, this one in central Italy with its capital in Spoleto was widely independent until 729 A.D. when it was subjected to the Longobard king. The Basilica of San Salvatore, located at the borders of this city and the Clitunno Tempietto, along the track of *Via Flaminia* a few kilometres north of Spoleto, both are exceptional buildings and extraordinarily conserved, studies show that they seem to be associated with Spoleto's period of independence; in any case, in evidence is the taste for prestigious architecture found in all the other duchies, in the north and the south, an expression of the aspiration of Longobard's *élites*.

Very little is known of the urban layout and public and residential architecture of the Longobard period, apart from some information deduced from documented sources.

Many Farfensi documents were found to be drawn up *in palatio*, or in the *curtis ducis* (the duke's premises) which historiographic tradition placed in the *insula* where the monastery of Sant'Eufemia was later inaugurated. In this area archaeological digs uncovered a large Roman building of the Silurian period, with re-adaptation phases of an uncertain time.

With regard to the location of the *curtis regia*, some scholars suggested the area where the theatre is in which there is still a visible structure with *fallen masonry*—interpreted as the surviving part of a fortified building, perhaps the Spoletine *gastaldaga*, connected to the church of Sant'Agata the creation of which, indeed,



was deemed to be in the Gothic or Longobard eras.

Archaeological digs carried out following renovation works on historical buildings recently uncovered evidence which is certainly significant for starting to form a picture of the urban situation of the capital of the Duchy.

In 2004, during the progress of post seismic recovery work on the sixth century *Palazzo Mauri*, near to the forum

of the Roman era, a complex of environments destined for a spa was found, of which two areas were uncovered: the first shows a semi-circular bath coated in *cocciopesto* (concrete with broken brick). The other, a square plan of about 6m a side with a central drainage grate made in marble and sculptured in bas-relief with vegetable motifs, has an extraordinary mosaic floor. Its decoration include

vines which spring from four central baskets and develop into ample, very elegant swirls enclosing bunches of grapes and shoots with leaves. Among the shoots there are various animals, deer, birds, a horse and a hare. Along the walls the mosaic is bordered by a plait containing triangles and rosettes. The depiction is mainly compiled using the colours red and black on a white background, embellished with blue, green and burgundy glazed tesseras for the representation of the animals. The decoration as a whole is of great elegance and formal balance, also in the coded effect of the elements. The mosaic seems to date back to the last decades of the 6th century, and in its clear reference to Christian symbology, it constitutes a document of exceptional interest as the quality of the representation reports a very high end patrons and at the same time certifies that a building complex of notable importance in the area. The pre-existent spa building, therefore, might have been the subject of interventions of re-flooring commissioned by the first Longobard dukes in relations to their residence, or, rather, with that of the archbishops' premises, taking the Christian nature of the representation into account, which may induce it to be considered as used as a baptistery.

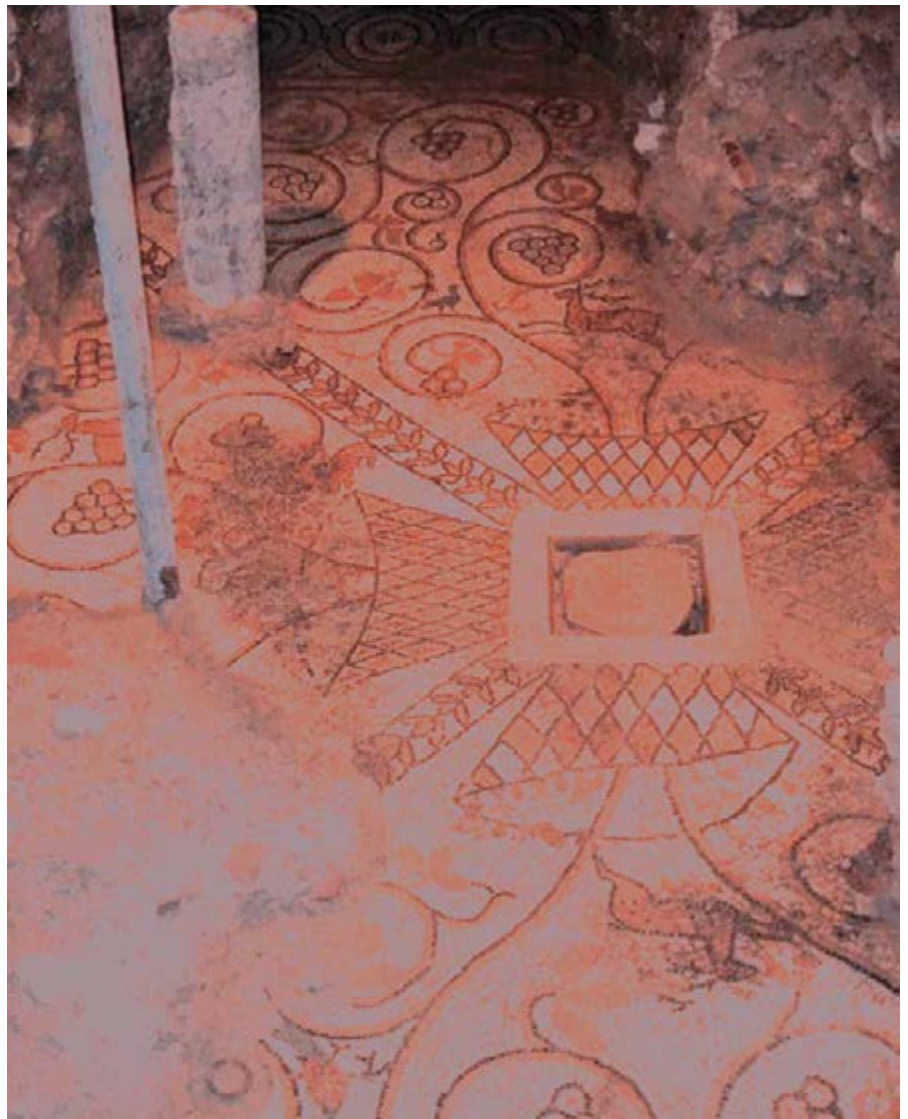
The discovery of the important mosaic inside *Palazzo Mauri* undoubtedly confirms that this sector of the city was re-qualified by the Longobards. It would therefore be interesting to further examine the analysis of this sector, with new investigations on the church of Saints Ansano and Isaac, backing on to the Roman wall in relation to the city gate, established on the podium of a temple and by the very rich angiographic tradition.

In the same area, at *Palazzo Fontana*, further imposing residential structures of the Roman era were found which were used until an advanced Longobard era, as

the conspicuous quantity of 6th-7th century ceramics discovered and the high quality wall coating with glazed mosaics and marble sheet attest. The vicinity of a church dedicated to Saint Appolinare to the palazzo, because of the deducible relation with the Ravenna church, reinforces the hypothesis that placed the archbishop's premises in this area.

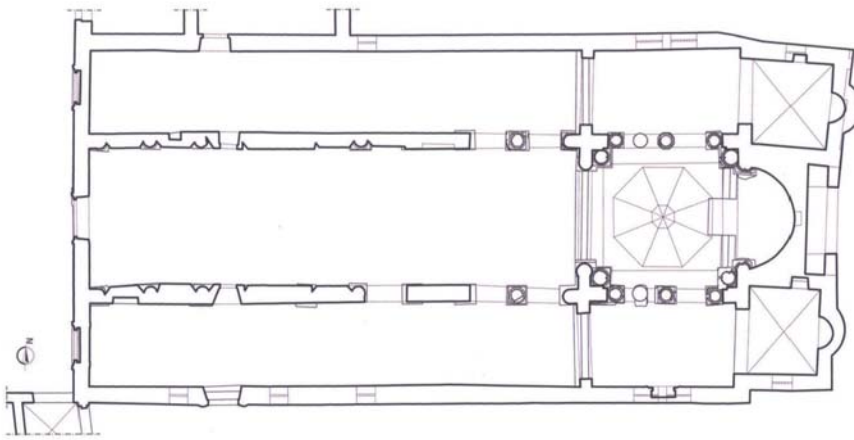
Further archaeological discoveries in 2005 corresponding to *Palazzo Pinciani*, also relative to post seismic recovery, have given a picture which also extends to the following centuries. A

baptistery with mosaic flooring attributable to the 8th century was found under the Palazzo, also in this case built over Roman spa environments which exploited the presence of a source of water. The mosaic floor shows geometric decoration inside which two square decorative panels are inserted, one of which is figured and polychrome. This depiction has a clear symbolic meaning linked to the rite of baptism: two deer and two doves are at the side of a *kantharos* from which trickles of water flow which quench the deer and two



Palazzo Mauri, the mosaic

San Salvatore, planimetry (by E. Rapetti 2001)



San Salvatore, from the Graveyard

shoots with fruit pecked by the doves, at the centre is a peacock displaying its feathers symbolising the soul renewed from the christening.

The presence of a Longobard district was hypothesised in the surroundings of the amphitheatre which was renovated by Totila and very probably used by the Longobards as barracks for the army, in particular for the cavalry. In the suburban area directly nearby, in fact, there are evident Longobard traces certified by the existence of cults particularly dear to that ethnicity: that of Saint Sabino to whom the sanctuary also mentioned by Gregoria Magno is entitled in which a large necropolis of post-classic era was uncovered in recent years;

The church of San Salvatore on the Ciciano hills for which the functions of a religious centre of the ducal centre was also proposed, possibly an Arian cult;

The church of *San Michele Arcangelo* with the function of *ecclesia baptismalis*;

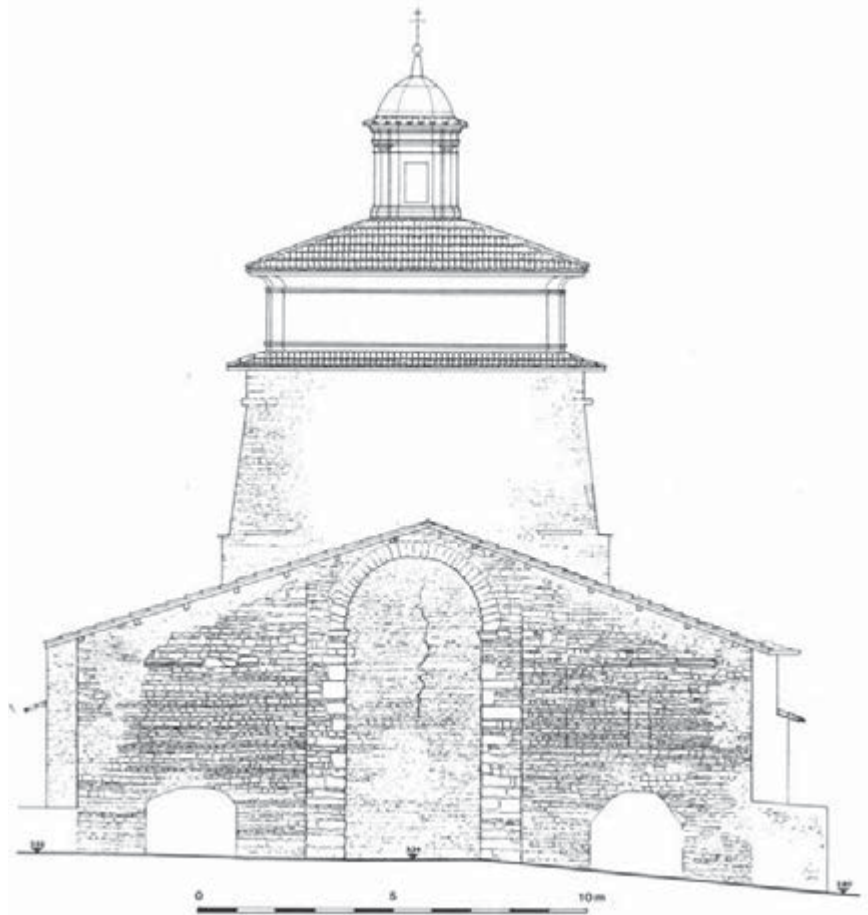
The graveyard area of San Ponziano from which, among other, originates a tombstone pertaining to a person of undoubted Longobard ethnicity, *Agipertus*.

Further data is awaited from the dig in progress in the north courtyard of *Rocca Albornoziana*, located at the summit of the *Sant'Elia* hills, the Roman *arx* in strict topographic relation with the underlying *insula episcopalis* probably of the paleochristian era. The dig is uncovering a large single-apsed, single nave building of an exceptional size, which displays several building phases of which the oldest is probably of the high medieval era.

With specific regard to what is known of the Basilica of San Salvatore, put forward for inscription on World Heritage List, the proposals offered for dating it over time do not agree, varying from the paleochristian era to the Theodoric era, up to reaching what currently appears to be a date agreed upon by the majority which is the 7th

San Salvatore, Otfastade. Survey of the church's back (G. Nasoni, R. De Sio / Terni)

century -an earlier date also confirmed by the type of architectural surveys-. The building in its current *facies* is certainly the result of several interventions; with regard to this it would be worthwhile reconsidering all the data that emerged from the Sordini dig of 1906, that of Salmi in 1939, Ward Perkins in 1946, the Superintendency in 1951 and Archive documents as well as the interesting Viani descriptions dating back to 1860. A review of all these documents would be necessary in order to design a new aimed campaign of excavation which, no doubt, would better clarify the the relative chronology of identified phases, the original function of the building and its morphology. Basically it means intervening internally inside the presbytery in order to re-evaluate the structures notified by Sordini, also found in the site plan drawn by Montiroli in 1875 and documented in a photograph dated 1906. In effect Perkin's dig showed how the basement of the apse preceded its construction, moreover of the same period as the nave and presbytery. A site layout of 1790 furthermore shows a burial at the centre



San Salvatore, presbytery. External wall

of the presbytery. All these elements suggest the existence of a pre-existing structure, perhaps a memorial relating to the cult of Concordio onto which the tri-nave Longobard basilica was built. Other essays on the terrace facing the facade could then clarify the presumed existence of an esonarthex, hypothesised on the basis of the discovery of the foundation walls (Perkins' dig).

As far as the Clitunno Tempietto, the most recent studies of Judson Hemerick and Carola Jäggi also date this to the Longobard era, with an oscillation between the beginning of the 7th (Jäggi) and full 8th century (Hemerick). There are, however, still some doubts regarding its original destination and building phases. Probably at the start,

The Clitunno Tempio, northern side



before the intervention of Longobard patrons it was a building with one sole room with a barrel-shaped vault (corresponding to the cell of current construction). It is therefore necessary to examine all the existing data and documents in order to plan any in-depth investigations, directed, also in this case, to the identification of any pre-existences. A total re-read of the monument -which again more attentively examines the building in the light of methods of re-use (functional and ideological), of the structural, functional and decorative necessities- may moreover throw new light on a series of implicating aspects of the Longobard patrons, so extraordinarily permeable to the cultural reports, traditional heritage and technical abilities of the places in which it was allocated.

THE TERRITORY

The suburb of Spoleto received an articulated system of martyrial buildings very early on, these were topographically dispersed according to criteria of time scale and typology in order of the origin of the cults. The oldest, in fact, starting from the end of the 4th century are out of *Porta Romana* to the south of the city along the track of *Via Flaminia* towards Rome. They are sanctuaries dedicated to the Roman martyrs Peter and Paul and the Apostle Saints amongst which, for the former, a foundation was archeologically certified on a funeral area previously occupied by a villa. The sanctuaries dedicated to the Spoleatine martyrs - or the important ones -, on the other hand, date back to the 6th century, located along the western section of *Via Flaminia*. These

are San Gregorio at *Sanguinaro* bridge, which emerged in relation to a necropolis of Late Antiquity. Not far away, along *Via Nursina*, on the slopes of *Colle Ciciano*, is the church of San Ponziano and a little further *San Concordio* (the medieval San Salvatore included in the candidature).

A few kilometres from the urban centre was San Sabino, protector of the military, a destination of pilgrimage even from distant Spain. The building was still active in the Longobard era and rose from a funeral area, it encompasses the mausoleum of *gens Caesia*, the owner of the villa discovered here. The sanctuary had a privileged relationship with the Longobards which witnesses a step of the *Historia Langobardorum* by Paul the Deacon in which Ariulfus goes to the Spoleatine sanctuary to thank the martyr Sabino for a favour received during war.

Other cult buildings in the area can also be traced back to the Longobard era: the plebeian oratory founded by *San Brizio* on the road which lead to Bevagna, about seven kilometres from Spoleto and the church of *Sant'Angelo* on the Ciciano hillside along *Via Nursina*, which probably emerged in the Longobard era, in relation to a cult of waters, contextually to the presence of caves, of the Gargan model type of mount Sant'Angelo.

Along *Via Flaminia*, at Camporoppolo, there are the churches of *Sant'Angelo in Nece* or *Sant'Angeletto* and the settlements of *Beroide* and *Piè Beroide*, in the evident Longobard toponym.

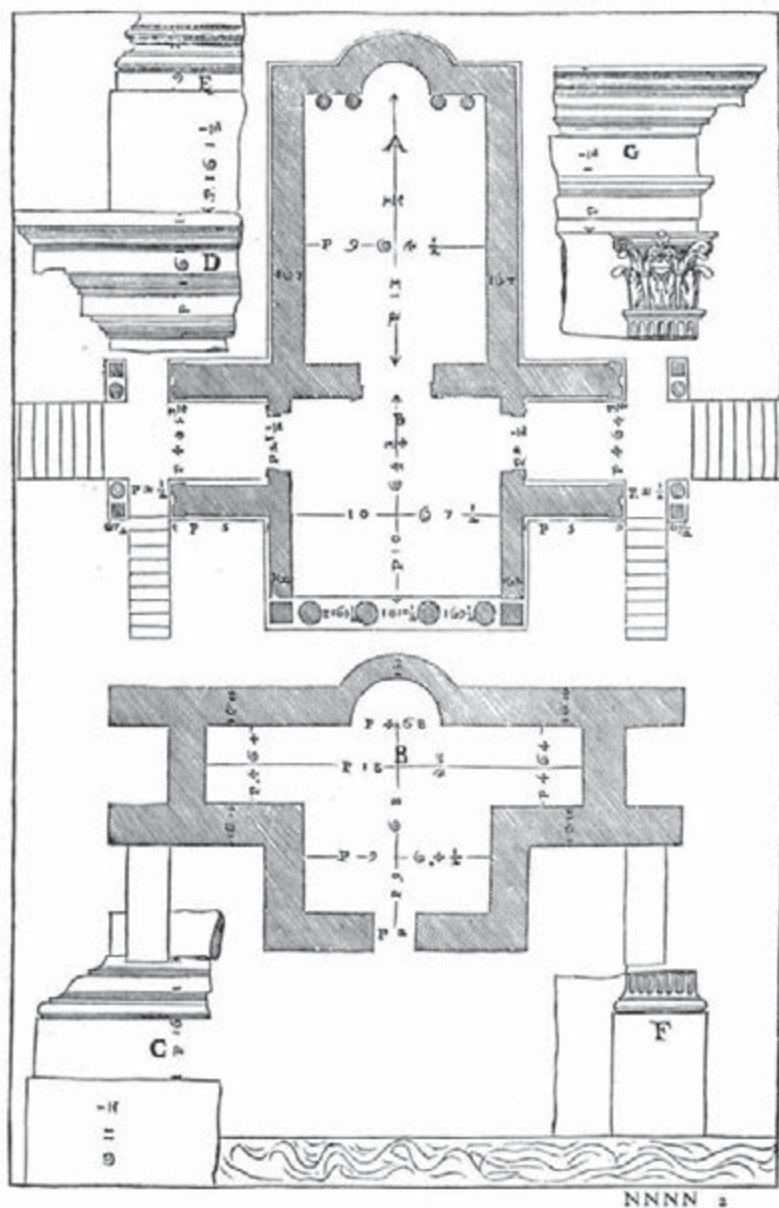
Proceeding northward, near to the Shrine of Clitunno, the complex of *Sant'Angelo in capite* and the baptistry annex of San Giovanni again recall the cult of waters as does the shrine on the Clitunno –this is also dedicated to the Angels– the structures of which are encompassed in the podium which until now have scarcely been considered, they probably refer to a primitive iatrogenic plant linked to the iatrogenic cult of waters, which are, furthermore, documented for this area from very ancient times.

Extremely qualifying in the Longobard period is also the presence of hermit and monastic settlements in the Spoletine territory, the so-called “Tebaide umbra” (Umbrian Thebaid) –that is, the *Monteluco*–, which definitely play a defining role in the process of Longobard integration. Pope Gregorio Magno in *Liber Dialogorum* recalls the matter of the Syrian ascetic monk Isaac who arrived in Spoleto at the time of the Goths and founded a hermit settlement in the woods of Monteluco, which quickly evolved into a *monasterium*. The complex of *San Giuliano* is recognised as part of this and in any case should not be the only one in the area as can once again be deduced by Gregorio in relation

to the creation of the monastery of *San Marco*, certainly located in the place of the current homonymous church of which some structures, dated to mid 6th century, were uncovered in essays on digs carried out between the end of 800 and the beginning of 900.

If, from the angiographic tradition, a decidedly articulated picture of cenobitic settlements founded by ascetic monks emerges, of which precisely *San Pietro*

di Longotorto, *San Giovanni della Perchia di Baiano*, the *cenobium* of Micheco, unfortunately at present the relative structures refer to fully medieval *facies*. Hopefully there will be systemic digs for these too and in-depth examinations on the existent structures in order to ascertain the original *facies*. As far as the foundation of monasteries in the Longobard era are concerned, on the other hand, it is legitimate to

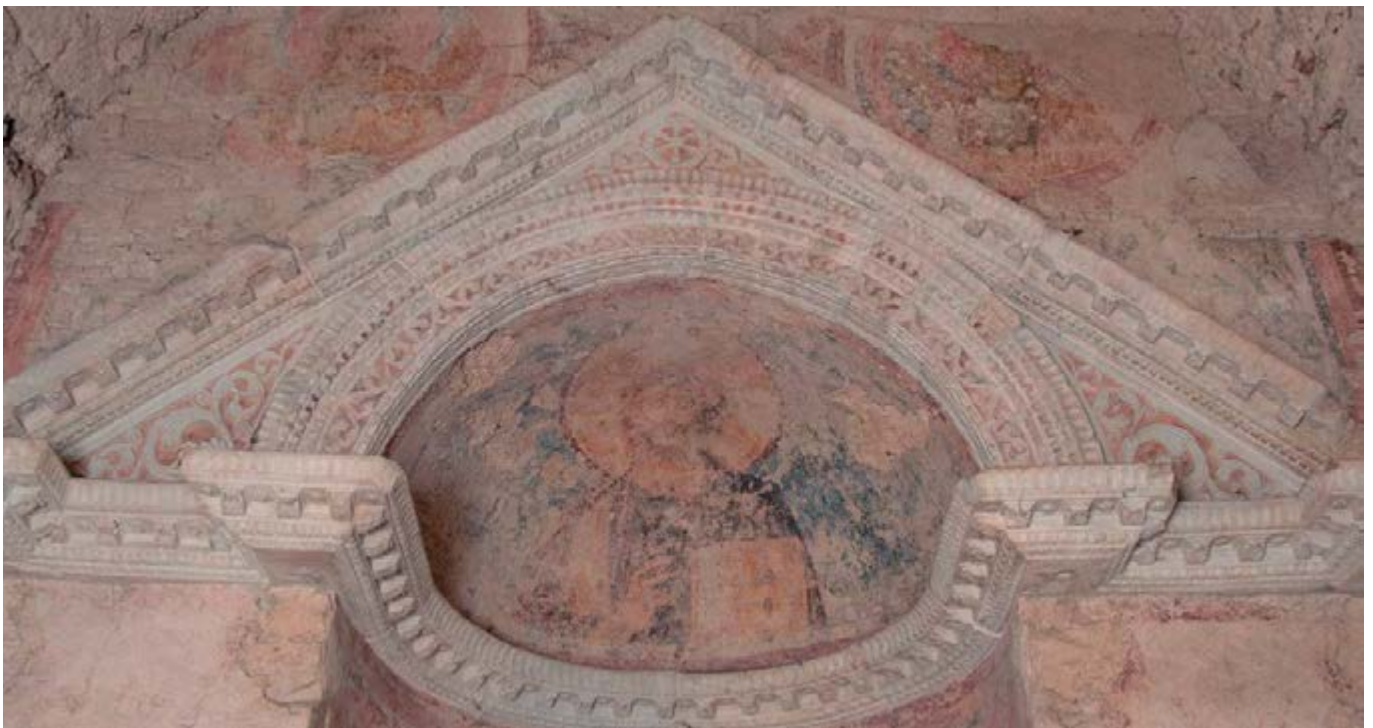


Drawing by Palladio. 17th century A.C., planimetry

The *Aedicula* protruding from the apse



presume that from as early as the end of the 7th century Spoletine Dukes and probably the court of Pavia as well, promoted and favoured the construction of *cenobium*. With regard to this an ancient legend traced back to the initiative of duke Faroaldus II, the foundation of the *cenobium* of *San Pietro in Valle*, then destined to receive the ducal remains. Recent studies have confirmed the tradition, identifying the settlement with the homonym *monasterium* cited in *Constructio Monasterii Farfensis* and built by Martirio, *socius* of the founder of *Santa Maria di Farfa*, the *cenobium* wanted and sustained by Faroladus. New in-depth archaeological investigations could confirm the hypothesis of the presence of a hermitage in antiquity in the place where the church was then built, traditionally referred to the presence of *Lazzaro* and *Giovanni*, the ascetics pertaining to the group of three hundred Syrian monks who were in the area of Spoleto. To the latter was also traced the foundation of the monastery of *San*



The *Aedicula*, detail

Felice di Narco, more specifically to *Felice* and *Mauro*. Despite the fact that the current complex is in the *facies* of 12th century, recent digs have uncovered a necropolis with material dating from the 4th to the 7th century.

The question of the monasteries in the suburb of Spoleto is more problematic, many of these were only certified as such starting from the 10th century. This is the case of San Ponziano and San Sabino, for which nonetheless the existence of buildings of more ancient cults, probably funereal, cannot be excluded, given the graveyard vocation of the areas in which they lie.

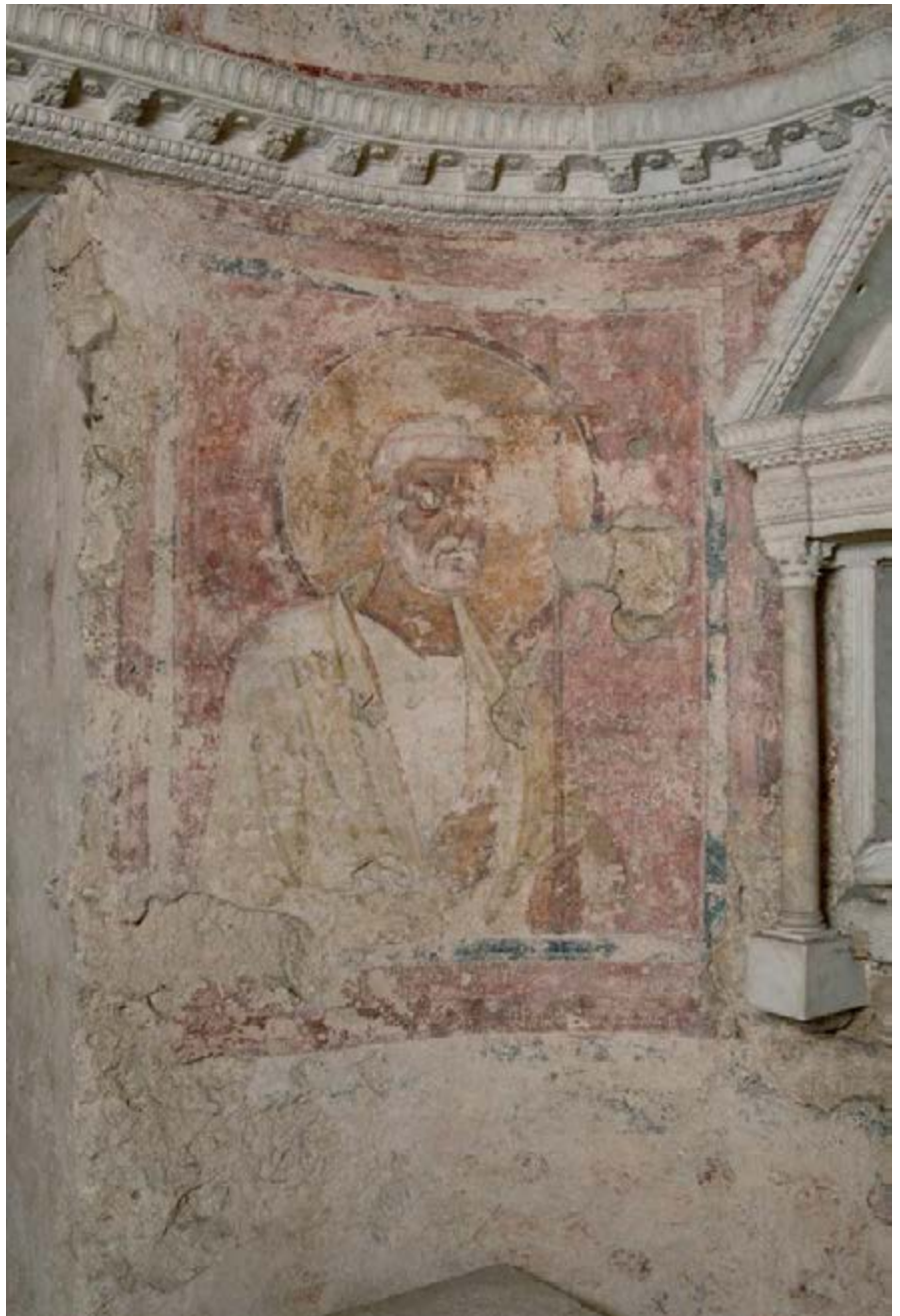
The same situation appears valid for San Salvatore, which originally must have been a martyrial basilica, as the original dedication to san Concordio would indicate, also confirmed by the presence of a tomb exactly corresponding to the main altar, and of an underground room obliterated at the time of eighth century restorations. The building was in fact indicated as a *monasterium* in the diploma of 815 A.D., with which Ludovico il Pio confirmed his possession to the abbey of Farfa jointly to the monastery of San Marco.

Again in relation to the land near to Spoleto, the discovery of a rustic villa dating between the 6th-7th century – which came about during works on the new *Via Flaminia* in the district of Eggi-, confirms the economic potential of the city in that period, determined by the settlement of the political framework offered by the foundation of the Longobard duchy. Productive plant for wine and oil were found in the villa and various furnaces for producing canteen ceramics and lamps.

As is evident, Spoleto and above all its land, present an exceptional picture of the settlement between early antiquity and high medieval, extremely variegated, in part still linked to the ancient Roman scheme of organisation of the territory onto which new forms of management

of Longobard power intervene. Proof is also found in the obvious spatial and temporal continuity between villas, funeral areas, buildings of martyrial cult, in some cases transformed later into *monasteria*. This extraordinary archaeological power requires new, aimed and systematic dig campaigns

which, in some cases, could throw some light also relatively to sectors that until now surprisingly have not been investigated, such as funereal archaeology of the Longobard era. It is in fact known as that up to today significant findings in Spoleto relative to Longobard ethnicity are lacking; this

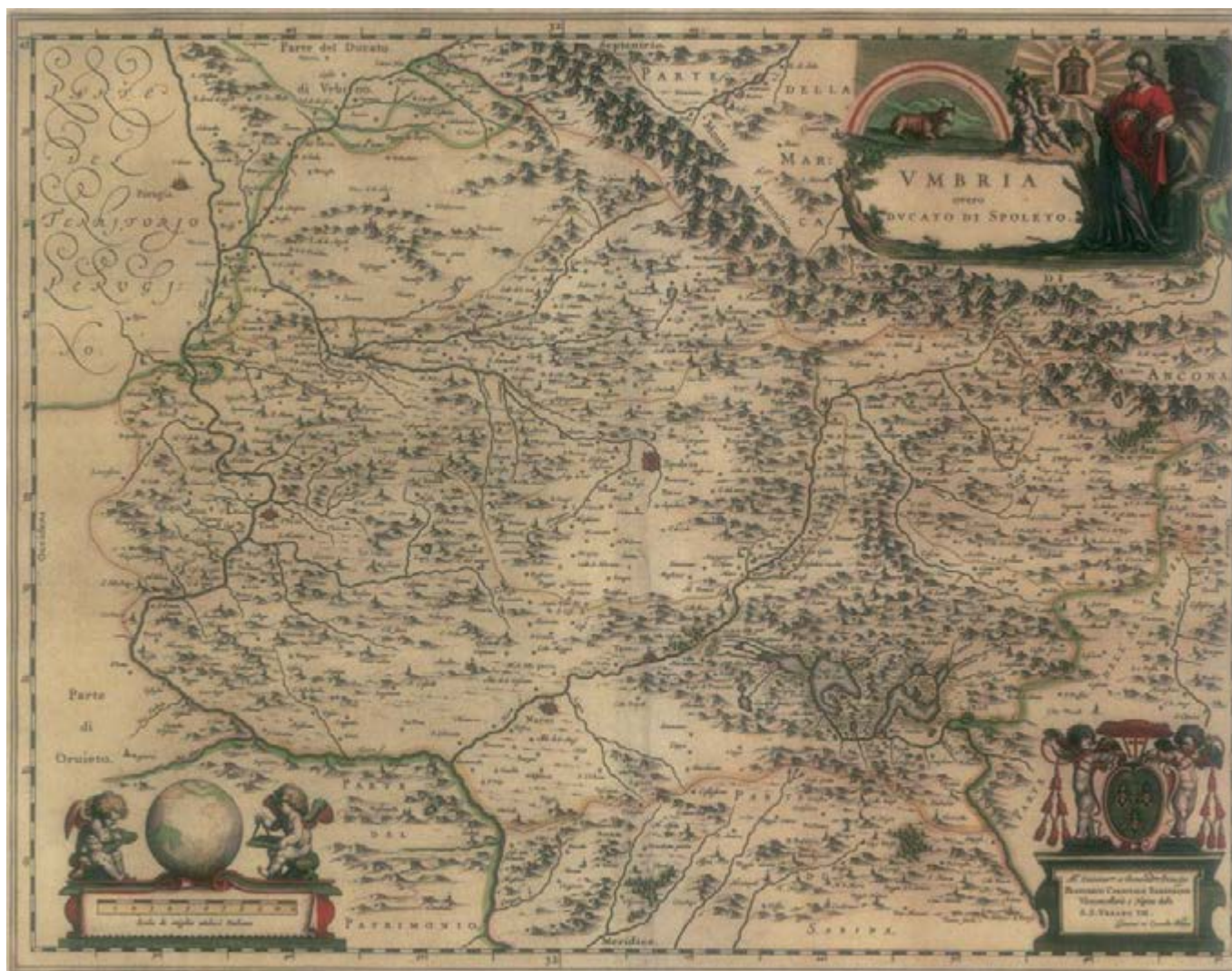


Detail of the figure of Apostle depicted in the apse

data is certainly worrying when one considers that at some kilometres from Spoleto, along *Via Flaminia*, there lies what is probably the most important and most ancient Longobard necropolis in Italy, that of Nocera Umbra, in the same way as the Longobard duchy of Spoleto pertains to the other extraordinary necropolis of Castel Trosino.

The consistent presence of cult buildings dedicated to the Angel, all located in sites high up, if investigated, could also supply interesting data regarding the presence of structures of a defensive nature of the Longobard era. Among the sites worthy of

archaeological investigation, those less known should definitely be acknowledged: *San Brizio* with its *cenobium* and castle; *San Pietro di Longotorto*, *San Giovanni della Perchia di Baiano*, the *cenobium* of Micheco; in Camporoppolo the church of *Sant'Angelo in Nece*. But also the better known: *Sant'Angelo*, *San Ponziano* on the Ciciano hillside; *San Sabino*, the *Ss. Apostoli*. Proceeding northwards, at the Shrine on the Clitunno, the complex of *Sant'Angelo in capite* and the baptistery annexe of *San Giovanni* and last but not least, *San Pietro in Valle a Ferentillo*.



Duchy of Spoleto. Geographic plan by Giovanni and Cornelio Blaeu 1623-1631 (collection of the *Banca Popolare di Spoleto*)

6.1.6 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BENEVENTO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

Studies on Benevento and on *Langobardia Minor* in general have received a strong impulse by the discovery of the frescoes and the original structure of the church of Santa Sofia, during restorations carried out there in the 1950s. Critics have recently introduced the concept of Beneventan-Cassinense Art, referring to the painting and illumination which was produced during the Early Medieval period in an area historically known under the name of *Langobardia Minor*. The concept means to highlight primarily the existence of a deeply homogeneous culture in this area, as well as the role of focal centres played by the city of Benevento and by the Benedictine Abbey of Montecassino, whose influence and fortune rose and waned differently through over the centuries. Benevento was for many centuries the capital of the Longobard dominions in the South, while Montecassino, soon after its reconstruction in the 8th century, became a first rate cultural magnet, as its lively *scriptorium* was capable of attracting intellectual energies from all over Europe. The recognition of the exalted stylistic level of the Beneventan painting cycle at Santa Sofia and the subsequent exhaustive historical and critical investigation have ensured that Benevento and its court became an important focus point in these fields. This led to the definition of “Beneventan” painting, meaning a truly fully-fledged art movement of remarkable importance both for its chronological and geographically extensive range, parallel to the phenomenon known as *scriptura beneventana*, the “national” script style used by the Longobards in Southern Italy, whose formation has been ascribed by palaeographers to the 8th century. New, important studies should result in an



improved, greater knowledge of the history and life of the Longobards in the Duchy: this is now expected also because quite recently some ancient parchments which had become separated have been re-united to each other; this group of parchments are held in the State Archives of Benevento, close to the church of Santa Sofia in the city's historical centre. There remains the unsettled question of relationships between Benevento and Northern Italy, namely whether an active relationship ever existed between *Langobardia Minor* and the centres of *Langobardia Maior* and with the Carolingian cultural centres across the Alps, which played host to surprisingly similar artistic events during the 8th and 9th century.

As to the present state of knowledge of the city of Benevento in Longobard times the situation is as follows. At the moment, maintenance work is being carried out in the area of the ancient Longobard walls which constitute the perimeter of the buffer zone. This provides an opportunity to glean new knowledge thanks to the surveys and investigations presently underway. So far stratigraphical archaeological excavations have been carried out only in a few points

along the enceinte. It is thus necessary to carry out further in-depth work to establish the true chronology of the building of the walls.

The Romanesque cloister of Santa Sofia is also another issue which remains unresolved. Traces of this original Early Medieval cloister can be identified thanks to the presence of “crutch-shaped” capitals, bearing the typical geometrical decoration of the Longobard period. Apart from this, traces of a water cistern came to light during the excavations carried out in the convent's garden. Based on logical and structural reasons, it is possible that this structure could have belonged to the pre-existing cloister.

As to the identification of the *Sacrum Palatium*, the seat of the Longobard duke, its memory remains only in the place name *Piano di Corte*. But recent finds in the church of Santissimo Salvatore, under a layer of 18th century remodelling, seem to indicate there are more remains that was previously believed. This archaeological excavation revealed important burials, dating from the 8th to the 9th century, and the data is about to be published. A fortunate circumstance has led to the discovery of the crypt of the church called San Marco dei Sabariani,

revealing part of the original paintings which can be safely considered as Medieval.

Original paintings San Marco dei Sabariani
Archaeological investigations are still being carried out in Benevento Cathedral. A large number of structures have been identified under its floor, some of them belonging to the original Early Christian building and to its Early Medieval successor, which could be one which rose here under Longobard rule, in the 7th century and whose existence is known thanks to documentary evidence. Evidence concerning the presence of habitations and workshops is still fragmentary. As to residential building, literary sources document the presence of wood and tone houses, including only a ground room floor (thus called *terraneae*) or divided into may levels (and therefore known as *solariatae*). The remains of residences *fabricae solatariae* consist of the remains of wooden bridge-

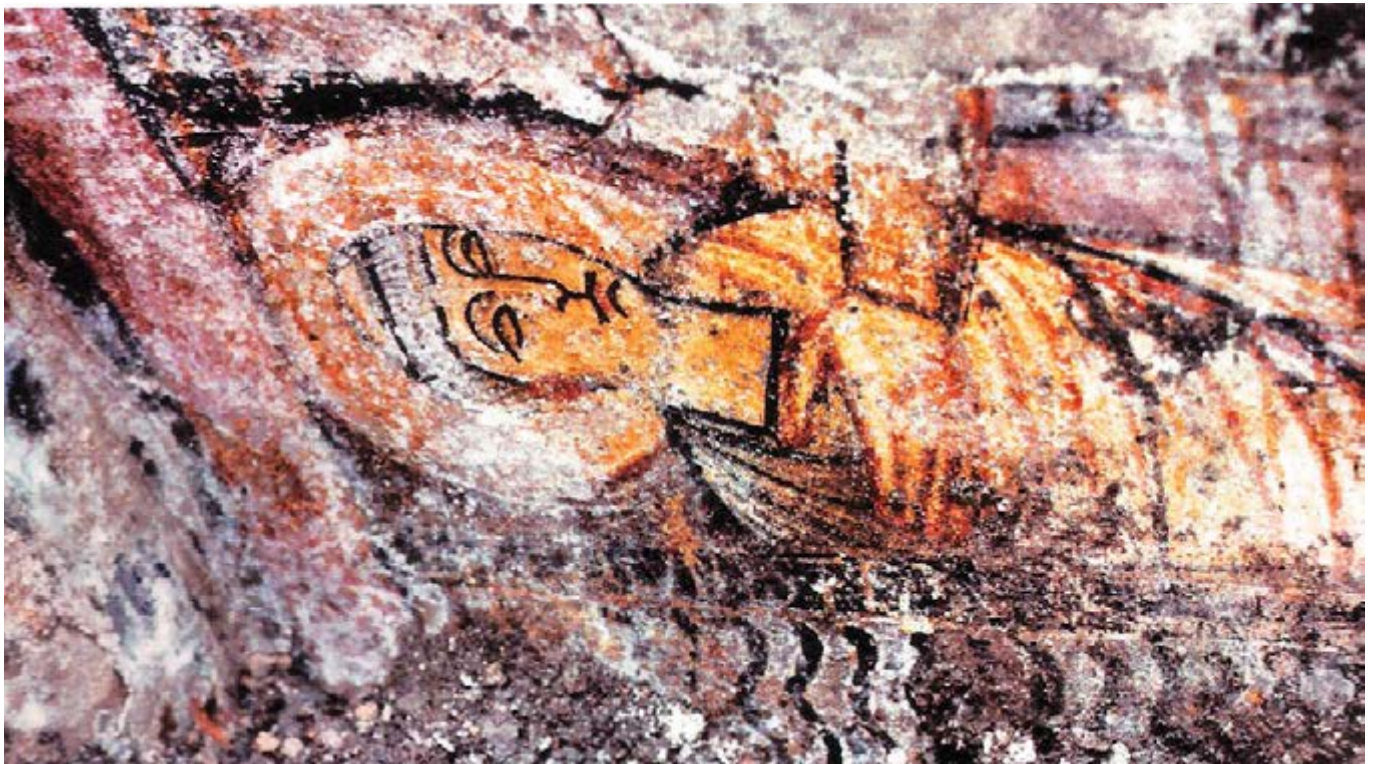
like structures known as “pontili”, preserved in later structures, which can still be seen in some areas of the historical centre (an example is the so-called “arco di San Gennaro” in the alleyway of the same name, and the “pontili” in Via F. Pacca); these must be subjected to adequate survey and research, also to ensure their restoration and enhancement. Historical sources mention the presence of public baths, some of which probably dated back to antiquity. Probably residential buildings were rarely equipped with baths, which are attested in monastic complexes, e.g., at Santa Sofia a Ponticello and at the monastery of San Paolo (this last one was linked to the public aqueduct, as documented also at San Salvatore monastery in Brescia). As to the re-use of ancient buildings and monuments during Longobard rule, work carried out at the Roman theatre has resulted in a wealth of documentation, as this structure was intensively occupied by

habitations from the Late Antique period onwards.

As regards productive facilities described by written sources, recent excavations carried out at the Museo del Sannio have brought to light a glass workshop whose activity spanned from the end of the 6th to the beginning of the 7th century.

Single tombs and nuclei of burials were brought to light inside and outside the city. Among these, a vast necropolis area linked to the church of Santa Sofia was pinpointed and investigated in the area in front of the church façade and in the cloister area.

The urban archaeology research has been boosted in recent years and will anyway result in new acquisitions concerning the city’s topography; other relevant data will result from the systematic study of *spolia* re-used ancient materials used extensively in the Early Medieval and Medieval periods and present throughout the buildings in the historical centre.



Original paintings discovered on San Marco dei Sabariani's walls

The territory

Programmed excavations at necropolises have been carried out which are the only type of research which result in a sufficiently ample range of knowledge from funerary furnishings. Thanks to fortuitous finds made between 1927 and 1962 a cemeterial area has been identified in a place known as Pezza Piana, but its furnishings have almost totally disappeared. Excepting Benevento and partly also Salerno and Capua, no archaeological and topographical surveys of the territory have been carried out to locate the first Longobard settlement within the urban context of the cities they occupied. Likewise, there has been no systematic study of agricultural and military settlements which were situated outside the urban contexts, and whose memory survives in the place names “sala”, “gualdo” (meaning fiscal estate), “sculca” “fara”, “longobardo” and “lombardo”.

Salerno still holds important examples of the renewal of the arts under Duke Arechi. Duke Arechi II transferred to Salerno while leaving to Benevento the title of capital of the Duchy. The anonymous author of the *Chronicon Salernitanum* recalls the *Sacrum Palatium*, whose only surviving element is the church of San Pietro a Corte, the palace chapel, which still boasts interesting structures and decorative elements. All of *Langobardia minor*, in any case, the territory of the Duchy of Benevento, greatly exceeds the boundary of today's Regione Campania, and is dotted with artefacts dating back to the Longobard period. In particular any list cannot omit the most crucially relevant basilicas of Montecassino and San Vincenzo al Volturno. The first of these was erected by Abbott Gisulph over the site of a small oratory dedicated to Saint John the Baptist, while the second was a three-naved structure built by Abbot Joshua. Archaeological excavations carried out in both churches have confirmed these were monumental



buildings echoing the solemnity of the Late Antique period. As to the finds discovered in Benevento and its territory, significant objects have come to life which shed light on Longobard production in general and on the process of “culture increase” which the population experienced (namely, the cultural process involving an active dialogue between “Germanic” and “Mediterranean” culture which did not result in mere assimilation).

Recent studies attest the diversified production in the Italian peninsula of cross-shaped laminae between the 6th and 7th century, including cities such as Benevento, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Capua and Trani. The two crosses found at Benevento can be compared to sculptural artefacts, which can be considered as their true models, thus confirming the reciprocity of exchanges taking place between the major and the minor arts. In Benevento the persistent custom of placing a cross in burials seems to be still extant in the 9th and 10th centuries, as proved by the re-use in a funerary context of the votive cross

known as the cross of *Petrus “sagacissimus”*, and by the placing of a silver cross with inlaid cross arms, in a tomb for two depositions, and including 10th century inscriptions painted in the interior, which was discovered in the Early Medieval Cathedral in 1948. New discoveries and investigations will doubtless clarify whether these are isolated attestations of the funerary use of crosses which was in any case also connected to ceremonial customs of the Late Antique and Byzantine-Mediterranean world, or whether there is a chance of establishing a link between the last attestation of Central and Northern Italian Longobard culture of the first half of the 8th century and this later phase of Beneventan Longobard domination.

6.1.7 PRESENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Interest in the Longobard phase of the Sanctuary of San Michele has been at the centre of many experts' research for several years. These experts used analyses of the architectural structures and read the numerous mural inscriptions to reconstruct the oldest construction phases. There are, however, still many gaps in the knowledge of the original set up of the Byzantine age sanctuary before the arrival of the Longobards. The walls of the *longa porticus* (crypt A) and crypts B and C in fact, contain pieces of wall with characteristics that show

stratigraphic relations between them, dating back to different periods. Research interest is currently focused on analysing the different walls, by using advanced technology, in order to try and obtain further knowledge of the construction evolution of the sanctuary. The most complete existing monographic studies, carried out by G. Otranto and C. Carletti published in 1995 and contained in the book "L'angelo, la montagna, il pellegrino" published in 1999, analyse the monument mainly through an historical picture, comparisons of types and the reading of epigraphic documents. After the conferences held in 1978, *Il Santuario di S. Michele sul Gargano dal*

VI al IX secolo. Contributo alla storia della Langobardia meridionale, and in 1990, *Culto e insediamenti micaelici nell'Italia meridionale fra tarda antichità e medioevo*, that attracted the interest of sanctuary experts and which contributed to learning about the reality of the Gargano sanctuary, a three-year Italo-French Research Programme was planned, entitled *Il culto di San Michele dal Gargano all'Europa*, led by G. Otranto, A. Vauchez, P. Bouet. The project, which includes the Puglia sanctuary in a network of European interest, aims to carry out in-depth studies, using interdisciplinary methods, on issues relating to the relations between the three St Michael



Detail of engravings on some ashlars

Map of the pilgrims' paths, reconstructed from the Itinerarium Burdigalense (4th century A.D.)



Itinerarium Bernardi monachi (867-870)

sanctuaries: San Michele in Monte Sant'Angelo, Saint-Michel in Normandy, San Michele in Valle di Susa, taking into consideration the complex dynamics that brought about the inclusion of the same sanctuary realities in European cultural itineraries. The identification of road and sheep-tracks that are a part of the so-called *Via Sacra Langobardorum*: are also being studied, ongoing research is already investigating the mentions of the routes found in literary sources, such as itineraries, registers and chartularies.

Other roads, sheep tracks and paths that connected the Adriatic coast with the St Michael grotto and which constituted an alternative to the *via sacra* are currently being studied. The phenomenon of pilgrimages in the Gargano area, starting from the High

Middle Ages, also contributed to expanding the road network, bringing about the creation of a true group of roads, paths and sheep-tracks that all joined to reach the top of the mountain and of which the most privileged route was in the already-mentioned *Via Sacra Langobardorum*.

The Department of Classical and Christian Studies possess a large amount of scientific contributions on the history and diffusion of the worship of St Michael in the Gargano, thanks to the decades of research carried out in this sector by researchers from the same department and to constant collaborations with many Italian and overseas specialists. The most important publications, conference documents and articles published in various magazines are available from

the offices of the St Michael and Gargano Study Centres in Monte Sant'Angelo. The sanctuary inscriptions are catalogued and available in EDB (Epigraphic Database Bari). The Department of Classical and Christian Studies has founded a new collection entitled "Bibliotheca Michaelica", directed by Giorgio Otranto, and which is destined to accept contributions about the diffusion of the worship of Saint Michael and more general agiographic matters. The first volume, published in September 2007, contains the papers of the Conference held in Bari-Monte Sant'Angelo in April 2006: it also contains contributions in Italian, English, French and Portuguese and is provided with illustrations, making a total of about 500 pages.



Interior view of Santa Maria Maggiore

6.2. PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

All the artefacts included in the current nomination are subject to the protection due to monuments. That means that they are recognised as being a public concern and part of the cultural heritage of the Country and, as such, subject to special law.

That law, the *Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio* - Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage, Legislative Decree January 22nd, 2004, no. 4 (see section 7.b and annex 7), which applies to the entire national territory, establishes that on such objects no alterations or modifications that might be disruptive of their intrinsic characteristics are admissible and that, furthermore, all works that aim to preserve, enhance, or restore the monument are in all cases subject to authorisation from the appropriate departments of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (the Superintendencies), or are to be directly managed by those offices.

According to the same national law, each intervention involving landscape that has been recognised as a public concern has to be previously authorised by the State through the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and/or the Regions, or the appropriate authorities (Provinces and Municipalities).

The protection measures currently in force are comprehensive and effective and therefore no further integrations are necessary.

6.2.1. CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

The candidate assets belong to one of the following three institutions:

- the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli owns the so-called Tempietto

Longobardo (since 1893) and the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (since 2001);

- the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta owns the Duomo and its annexes - namely, the Winter Chapel and Sacristies, the Chapter Archives, the *Museo Cristiano* and the Bell Tower;
- the Italian State owns the remains of the Patriarch's Palace, the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti and the National Archaeological Museum.

Protective Designation

All monuments comprised in the area of the site for which inscription on the World Heritage List is requested, as well as the movable works therein are subject to safeguard according to Italy's national law.

Monumental historical buildings were placed under special tutelage by the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Architettonici per il Paesaggio e per il Patrimonio Storico-Artistico e Demoetnoantropologico* (Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage Department); the *Palazzo dei Provveditori* and the underlying archaeological remains belong to the State. By law, any restoration work must be directly designed and performed by the Soprintendenze (local branches of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities) or approved and authorised by them.

Moreover, the core zone (as well as all that included in the buffer zone proposed - which corresponds to the city's historical centre), is subject to special safeguard and conservation limitations enshrined in the main urban planning instruments of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, and in particular to those enshrined in the PRGC Piano Regolatore Generale Comunale (Urban Development Plan), approved by decree by the President of the Regional Council

of Friuli Venezia Giulia no. 19/press on January 31st, 2007 - and also to the rules enshrined in the Piano Particolareggiato (Detailed Urban Plan) - "Ambito del Centro storico" (Piano Attuativo - Zona A) approved with a Delibera of the Consiglio Comunale no. 57 on October 28th, 1998.

The methodology followed to draw up this new plan was based on analytical and descriptive research involving demographics, history of the territory and existing architectural heritage, socio-economic aspects as well as the infrastructure and legislation; it was also based on direct inquiries carried out in the field. The result of the analysis is explained in a series of charts, which highlighted in synthesis on one side the special limitative laws and their strictness and the lack of flexibility in the areas of research, and on the other showed up the areas' vocation and potential.

The PRGC involves building work, urban conservation and environmental protection, to be carried out by means of different implementation laws. The plan sets out different types of context amongst which is the historical centre. For this area, which is the location of the site and buffer zone, a detailed plan called Piano Particolareggiato d'Iniziativa Pubblica (the relevant implementation law being approved on October 28th, 1998), focus is based on "revitalizing" the urban centre of Cividale del Friuli by means of conservation and enhancement of the urban area's historical and monumentally relevant sections and the restructuring of the surrounding areas.

In particular, the Piano Particolareggiato "Ambito del Centro Storico" is meant to preserve and enhance the still extant historically relevant characteristic types, to grant the historical centre a primary role in the commercial and service sectors, by recuperating the ancient economic, settlement and functional

model at the base of the city's history. The Piano Particolareggiato "Ambito del Centro Storico" involves specific architectural rules which must be followed when dealing with building transformation, and deal with roofing, proportions, finishing of openings and wall areas, window and door structures as well as protective and decorative treatment.

The implementation plan's scope is subdivided into units called UMI (Unità Minime d'Intervento, or Minimal Units of Intervention). For each of these units, there are different types of intervention and use which are allowed; the area of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle with the Tempietto Longobardo and the Church of San Giovanni are all comprised within UMI "Q1", where the only type of intervention allowed is restoration, regulated by further prescriptions imposed by the Municipality.

This procedure, which ensures a protection based on the awareness of the urban context, is also applied to building that are not subject to restrictions provided for the national legislation, but that are identified in the Piano Particolareggiato del Centro Storico as a symbol of the building characters of the local tradition. The same attention for the protection of historical building evidences is extended outside the historical centre to the villages and the municipal territory as a whole.

Likewise, in areas UMI 123-124, corresponding to the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti (seat of the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale* and the remains of the Patriarch's Palace) and to the area of the Cathedral (and the *Museo Cristiano*), the only type of intervention allowed is restoration.

The buffer zone is subject to other protection laws, such as those imposing that archaeological areas should be respected. In these areas the same laws

apply as those for the homogeneous area of reference except in those cases in which a pre-emptive evaluation of work has been carried out by the Soprintendenza. This body would thus prescribe pre-emptive essay excavations to acquire knowledge about the state of the areas.

The current version of the PRGC provides for the transcription of the updated designations of sites of archaeological value on the graphical zoning tables so that operators and citizens may become aware of them and, therefore, strengthen their protection. The municipal authorities have recently updated the municipal Regolamento Edilizio, which is a building regulation that sets, inter alia, the provisions applicable to buildings in seismic areas, environmental and building decoration, air, light and noise pollution, energy saving, renewable sources and sustainable building (see paragraph 5.d).

The buffer zone is also protected from the environmental point of view thanks to a series of protection laws, or restrictions, which aim to safeguard the landscape, according by laws called Legislative Decree no. 42/2004 and Ministerial Decree dated 01/07/1955; these ensure the respect of a series of specific prescriptions meant to safeguard what is of public interest in the area. The landscape preservation and enhancement focus on the most relevant natural traits, particularly the river Natisone and its *forra*, which are protected also by the implementation norms of the *Piano Regolatore* (Urban Development Plan), by prescribing conservation work for the river and its vegetation, by periodical monitoring of the healthiness and environmental quality requirements of the river's water, allowing work which aims to ensure water safety and banning reduction of the water flow, regulating water

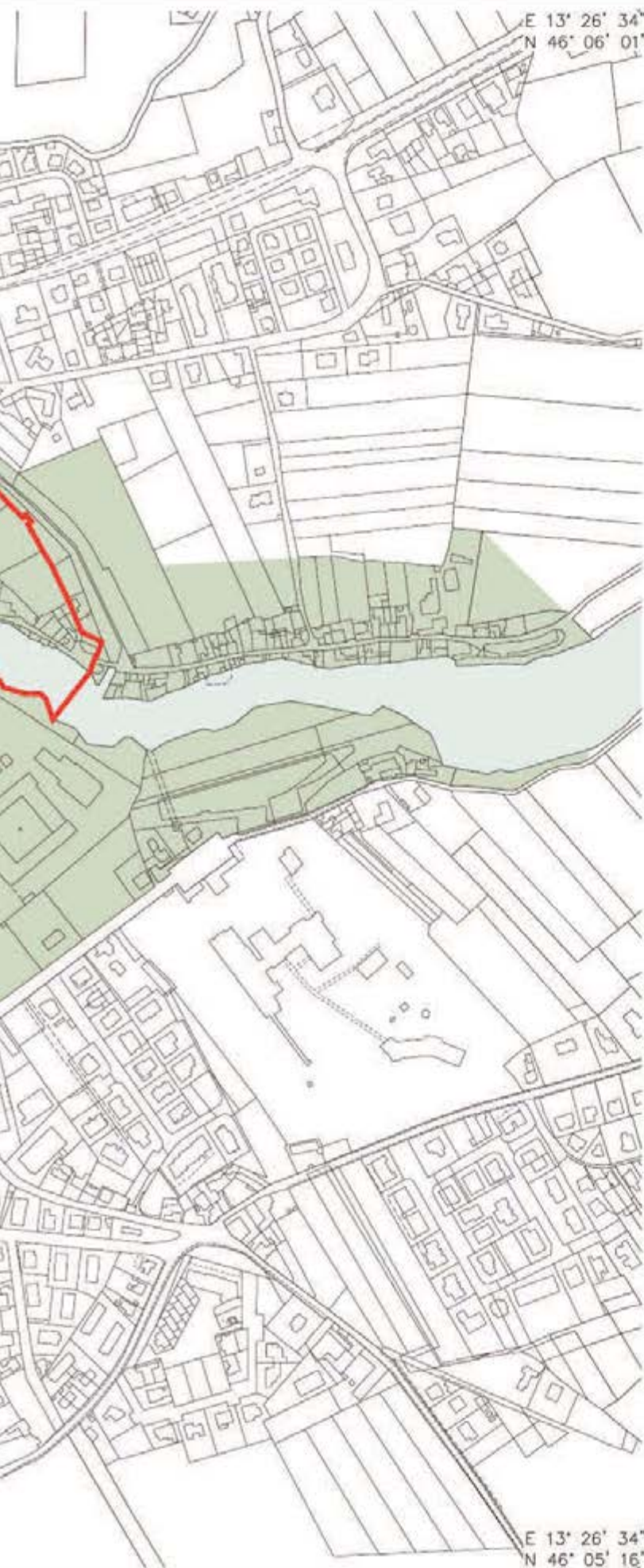
discharge and ensuring against the threat of morphological transformation. Building work on existing buildings and on areas in which building work is allowed must also submit to prescriptions that impose respect for the surrounding landscape, by minimising the impact of such work.

A further limitation refers to the section of the river Natisone included in the buffer zone. It is a restriction enshrined in a law entitled Legge Regionale no. 42/1996, which defines the perimeter of the ARIA (namely, Area di Rilevante Interesse Ambientale, or Area of Relevant Environmental Interest) no. 17, that is, an area characterised by a remarkable importance for its environmental and landscape value. The objectives of conservation, safeguard and enhancement of this territory are regulated by imposing specific uses, as described by the implementation rules of the *Piano Regolatore*, as well as implementation protocols and listing types of work allowed, conditional to urban and building values, to the observance of certain boundaries around the areas of interest; particular attention is also devoted to buildings of architectural and environmental value.



Cividale del Friuli, aerial view





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

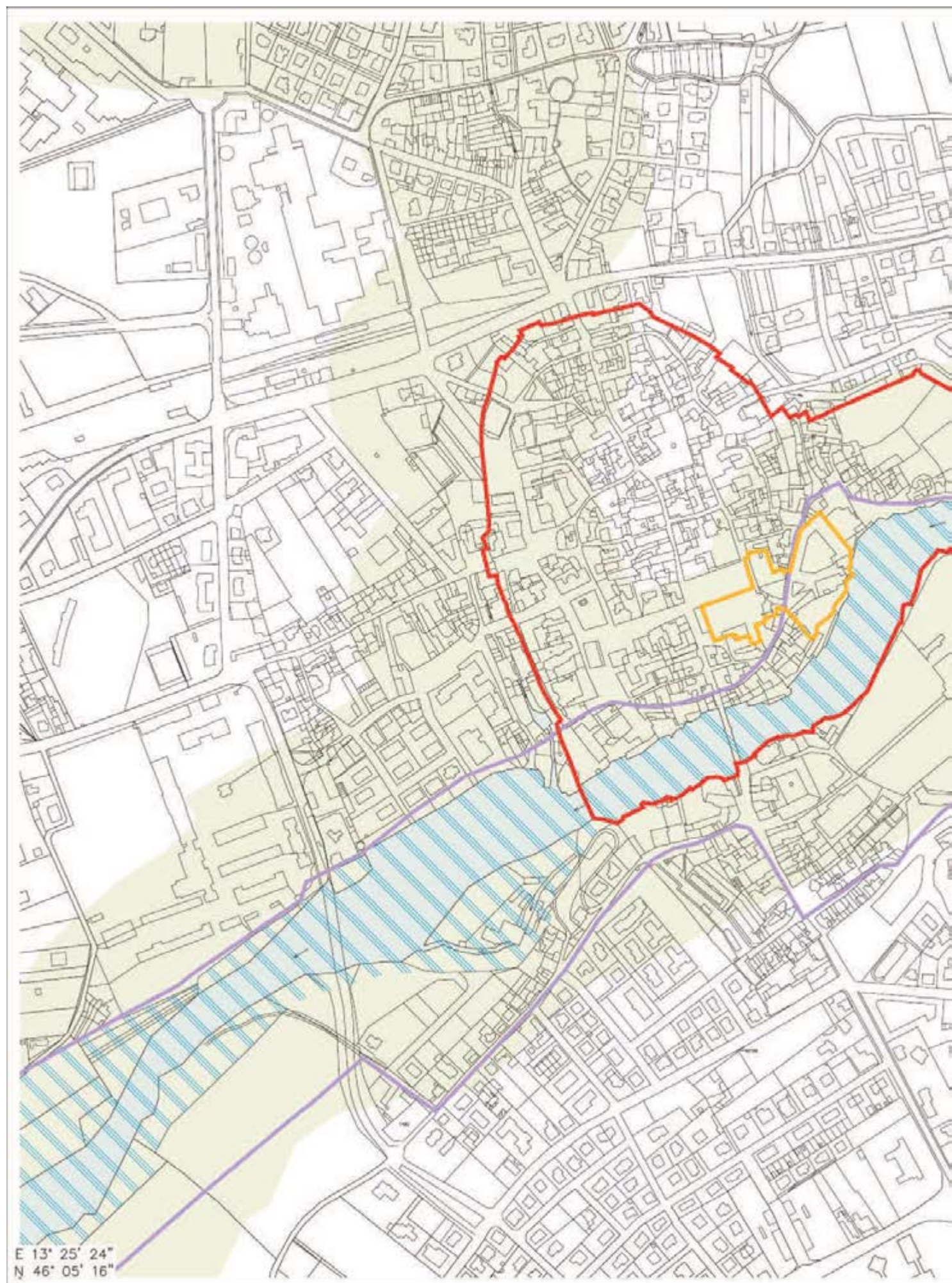
Legend

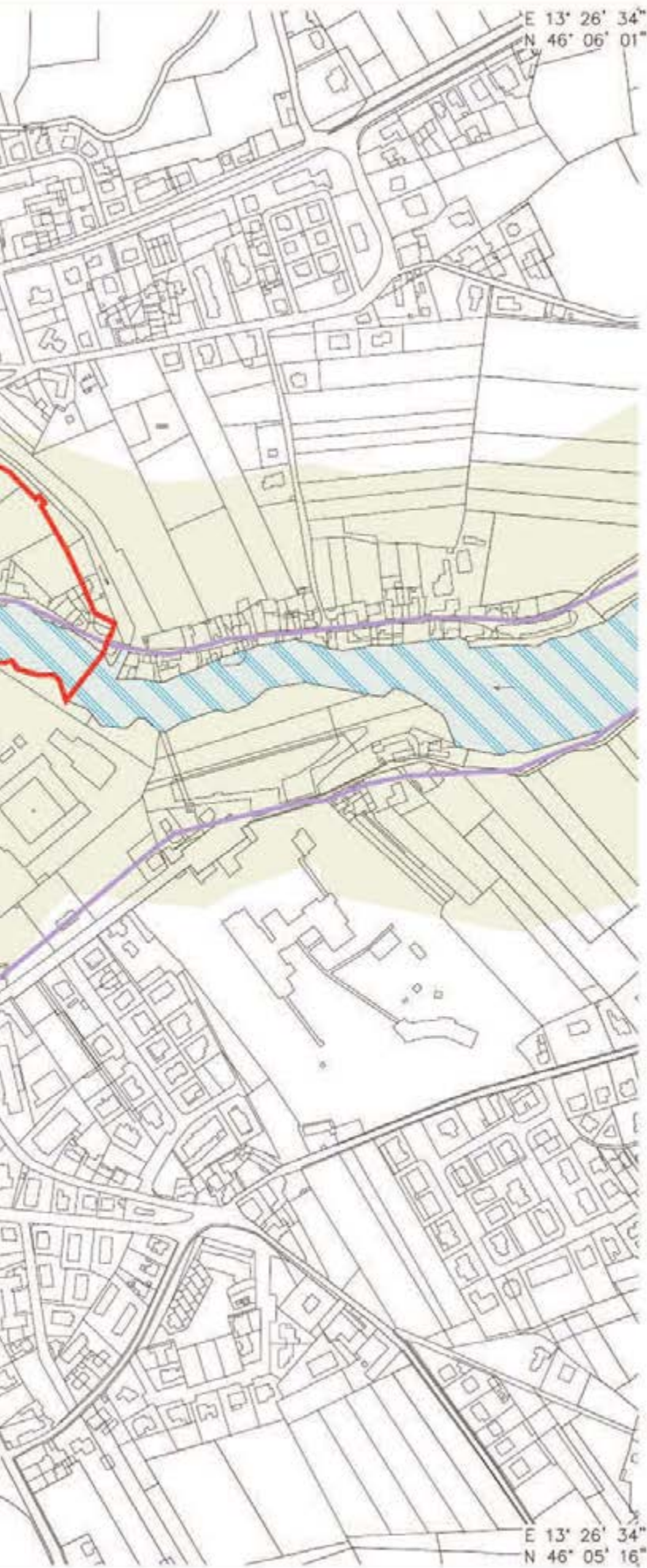
-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION








The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)
-  Classified site of environmental interest - A.R.I.A. n.17
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 - Ministry Decree 01.07.1955)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art.142)



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

6.2.2. BRESCIA PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

The complex proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List includes a series of buildings, which are all public property.

Protective designation

The monumental area including the Monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is placed under the protection of the Italian laws in force.

Moreover, the buildings and the buffer zone fall within an area called “Zona A” a of the *Piano Regolatore Generale - PRG* (Urban Development Plan), which is an area characterised by the highest protection standards.

In the Brescia’s *Piano Regolatore* (approved on April 6th, 2004, G.R. no. 7/17074) these zones include the area inscribed within the walls, as well as those centres of ancient municipalities which were incorporated into the city, the neighbourhoods which have maintained their urban form, the rural complexes, the early examples of industrial activities, the architectures described as being of notable importance for the city and worthy of preservation.

In the areas classified as “Zona A” the only work allowed is restoration or conservation; all types of masonry work must focus exclusively on the conservation of the building, and ensure its functionality by means of a series of systematic interventions which must respect the typological, formal and structural elements and allow it to be used in ways compatible with those same elements. These interventions include consolidation, reorganisation and renewal of the building’s constituent elements, the insertion of accessory elements and of the facilities required by the purposes for which it is used, as well as the elimination of any

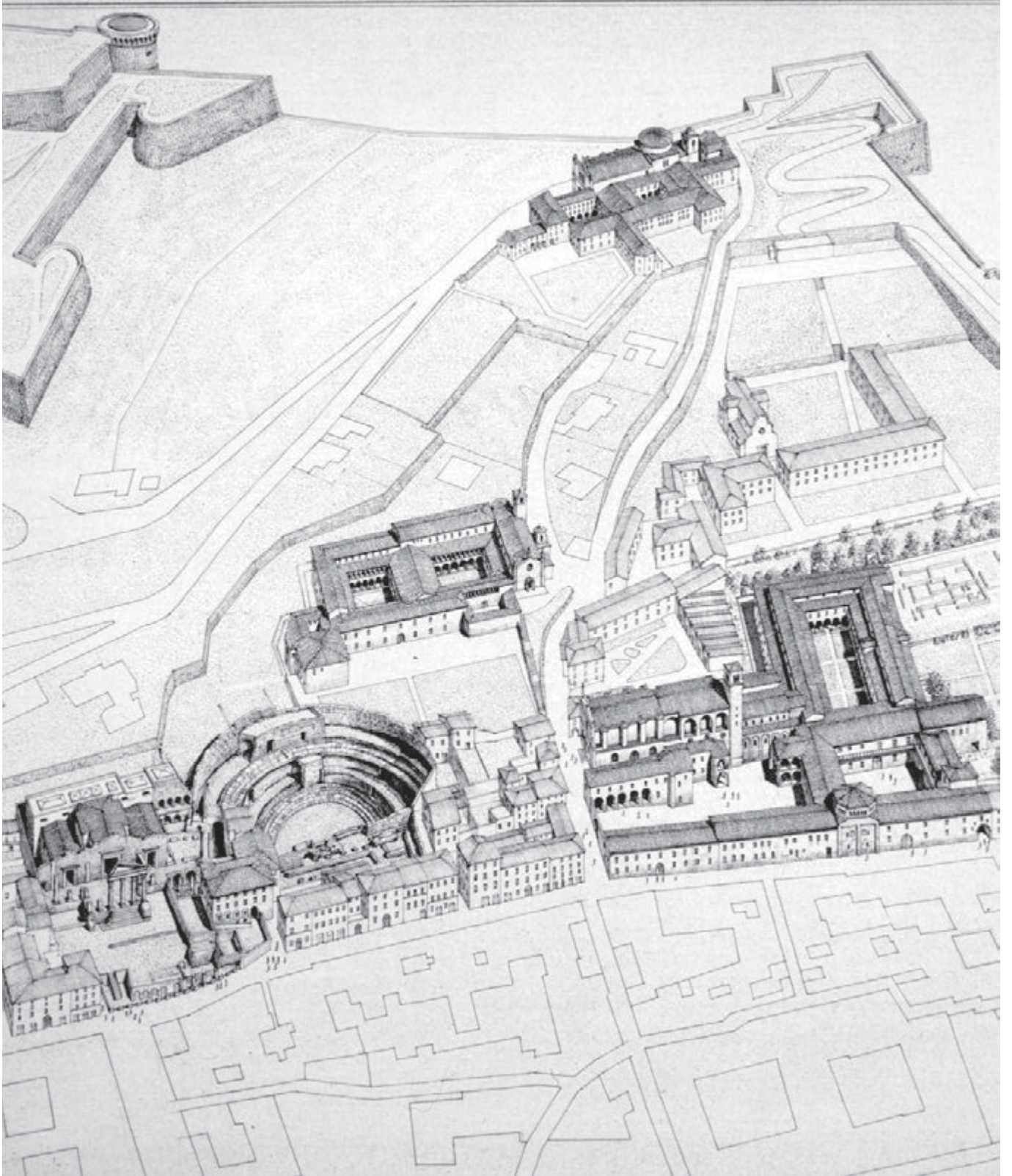
elements which are foreign to the building’s organism. These areas are characterised by the degree of conservation required, the degree of transformation allowed (A1 buildings to be restored - a buildings to be renewed - A3 buildings to be restructured) and by the use to which they can be put.

The main use that is allowed is “residential” (R). There is also provision for “service-producing activity” (T), “services and equipment” (S), while “agricultural activity” (A), and “industrial and artisanal activity” (I), as well as “Fuel stations” (Td) are banned. The ground floor areas can in any case be occupied by service and artisanal service activities if such areas are found to be inadequate as living quarters.

Restructuring work is allowed only up to a maximum height, corresponding to the height of the eaves of the original building or to the summit of the original.

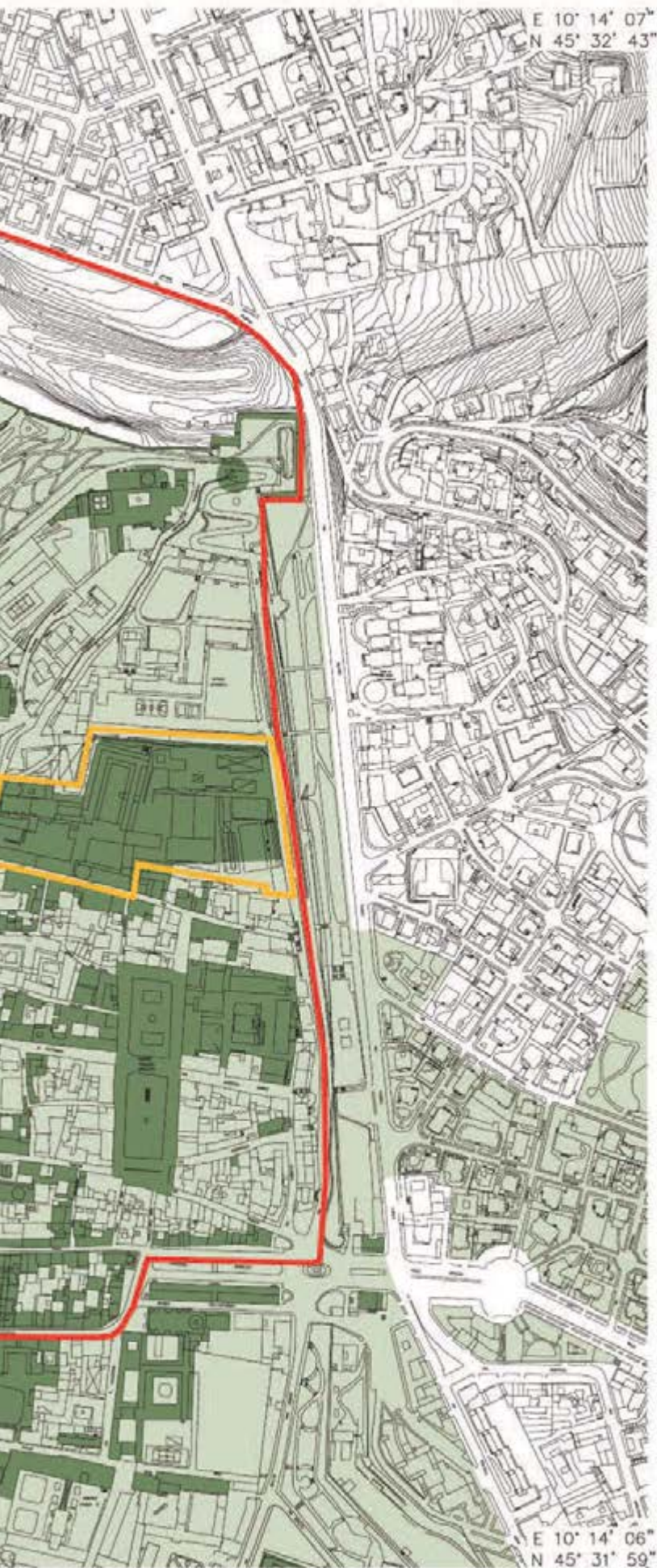
In the case of a restoration, mandatory pre-emptive essay work must be carried out on the structures. The relevant photographic documentation must be supplied to the Municipality.

All intervention applications must be documented with surveys, sections, environmental surveys (indicating species and relative dimensions) and any external qualifying element (walls, half-circle structures, fountains, differences in height, flooring), volume data, historical and historiographic documentation with plans, prints, ancient surveys, land registry maps for the properties concerned; photographic documentation of the external and internal conditions, significant particulars, measurements and description of internal and external finishes (frames, banisters, stairs, windowsills, floors, coatings, etc.); executive project; report indicating planned operations of restoration, consolidation, renewal and use of each floor.



3D graphic reconstruction of the nominated property





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

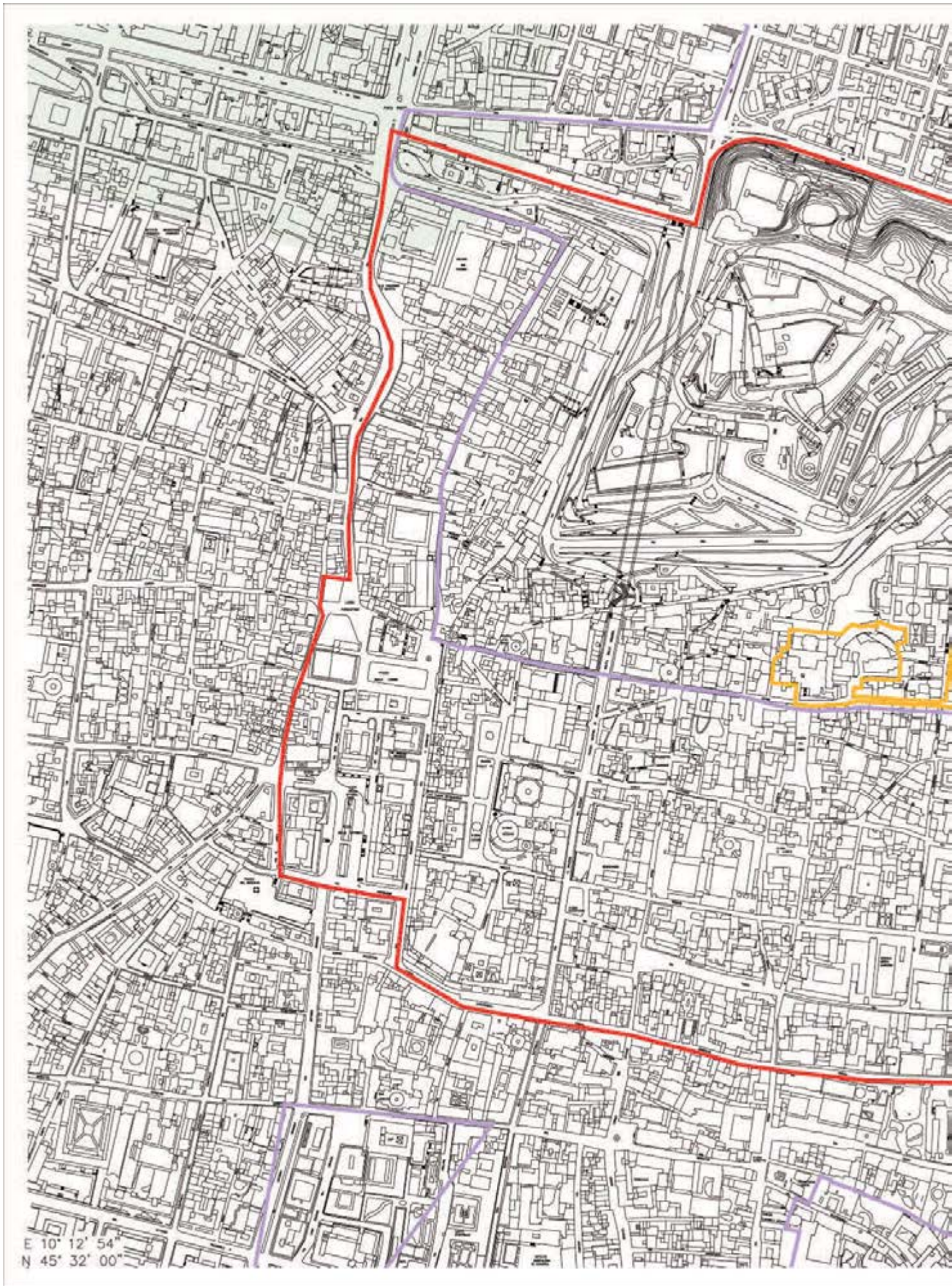
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. **Brescia**
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

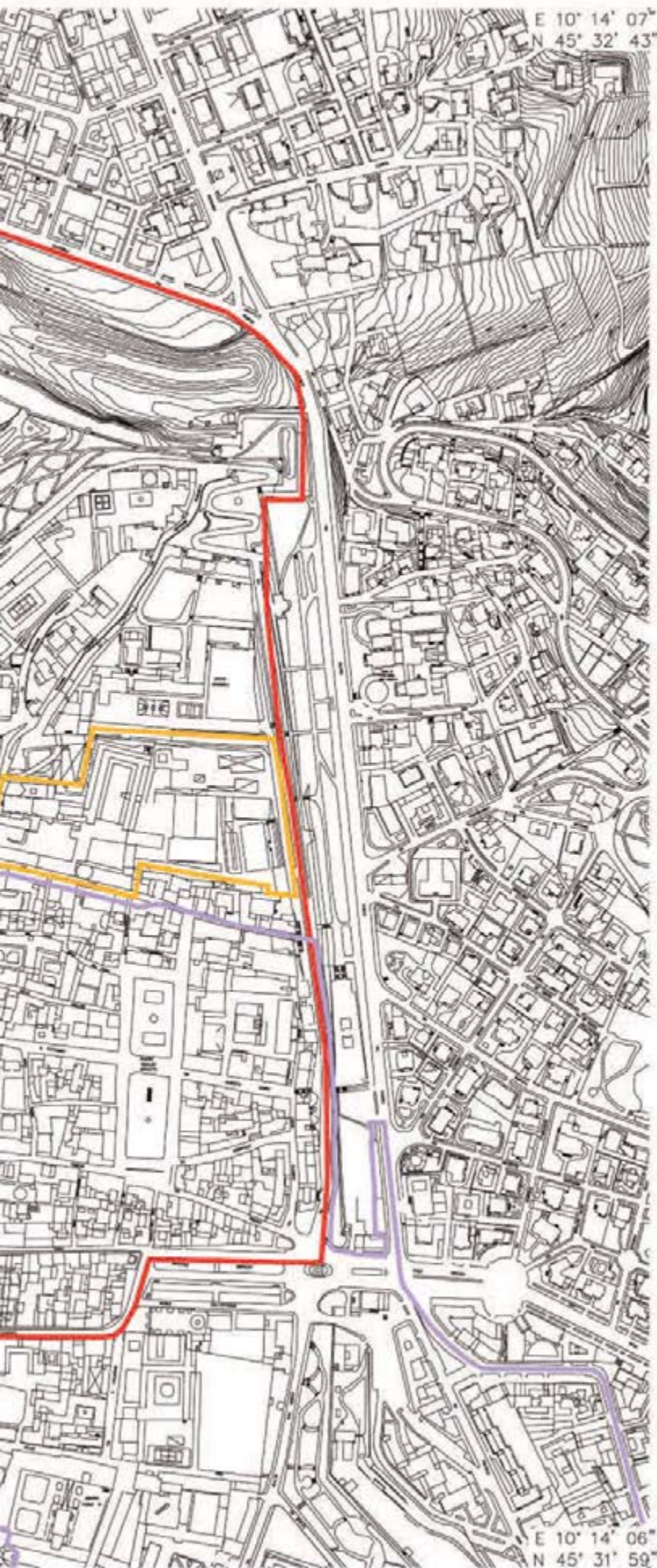
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. **Brescia**
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 - Ministry Decree 01.07.1955)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 142)



1 cm = 50 m

6.2.3. CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

The property in the area of the ancient settlement of Castelseprio-Torba, stretching over around 250,000 m between the quarter and the fortification at the bottom of the valley (Torba), is divided among:

- the Province of Varese, owner of the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas*, the general building located at the entrance to the *castrum*, used as a surveillance and welcoming point and the neighbouring complementary areas (located in the Municipality of Castelseprio);
- Ministry of cultural heritage and activities, owner of the *castrum* and the slopes of the plateau (located in the Municipality of Castelseprio);
- Municipality of Castelseprio, owner of the access road to the *castrum*;
- FAI - Italian Environmental Trust, owner of the Monastery of Torba and its premises located in the underlying Olona valley (in the Municipality of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona);
- private owners of small lots.

Protective designation

The entire monument site has been declared to be of particularly important interest pursuant to national protection legislation for its high archaeological-architectural, historical-artistic and landscape-environmental values (woodland areas) by a Ministerial Decree dated October 18th, 1963.

Moreover, the entire area is protected by the town-planning instruments (PRG, Urban Development Plan) of the two Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona, which implement the State restrictions. In particular:

- the whole area of the *castrum* is classified as A1 (i.e. “of historical and archaeological value”) and exclusive use of monumental heritage for cultural

purposes is admitted, including respectful events on the site (conferences, public shows, etc). In order to allow this main allocation of use, the following complementary allocations of use are permitted: guardianships, offices, small-scale sale of goods linked to the site’s characteristics and for the administration of drinks. The preparation of temporary car parks on the green areas is also permitted;

- the areas surrounding the *castrum* are classified as A/E2 (i.e. “agricultural woodland area of historical and archaeological value”);
- other areas, located around the archaeological park, are activated as A/E1 (i.e. “agricultural area of historical and archaeological value”), on which prior permission is necessary from the superintendence office if earth is moved. The Monastery of Torba, which is located within the municipal territory of Gornate Olona (excluding the Church of Santa Maria, which falls within the municipal territory of Castelseprio), with all its minor buildings, is subject to the monumental restriction under the Law dated June 1st, 1939 no. 1089), whereas the whole surrounding area the complex is subject to a landscape restriction under the Law dated June 29th, 1939 no. 1497). Other restrictions imposed in this area concern:

- the environmental protection restriction on the course of the river Olona, which runs downstream the settlement, and its banks for a strip of 150 meters, thus marginally touching the area of the Monastery for a grassland strip along the provincial route SP 42;
- the environmental protection restriction on the woodland territories beyond the said provincial route along the course of the river, and the woodland slope uphill towards Gornate;
- lastly, the archaeological restriction mainly affecting the area to the west of

the provincial route SP 42 (letter c, letter g and letter m of art. 1 of the Law dated August. 8th, 1985 no. 431, respectively). With reference to the PRG zoning in force, the Monastery and the whole grassland area around the complex belong to the so-called “special areas under direct regulation”. In this case, it is an “S2” zone, which is an “area with monumental buildings and archaeological sites of primary importance subject to priority protection action”. For any intervention to be carried out in this area prior authorisation is to be requested from the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Ambientali e Architettonici* (Architectural and Environmental Heritage Superintendence) and the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici* (Archaeological Heritage Superintendence). The sole use admitted is the fruition for cultural purposes of the assets. New buildings are not admitted. Moreover, the area of the Monastery of Torba is classified as an “Ambito di Paesaggio”, i.e. landscape ambito, subject to the special prescription no. 3/AP1, which lays down special provisions mainly aimed at preserving the area in the field of types, urban morphologies, building and architectural characters, structural characters and external arrangements. It should be added that this “Ambito” is attributed a class of sensitivity 4 (high on a scale from 1 to 5, see D.G.R. of the Lombardy Region no. 7/11045 dated November 8th, 2002 entitled “Linee guida per Esame Paesistico dei Progetti”, or Guidelines on the Landscape Assessment of Projects). In addition, the fact that the whole area is part of the PLIS (*Parco Locale di Interesse Sovracomunale*, Local Park of supra-Municipal Interest) is a further guarantee of heritage protection, especially from an environmental and landscape point of view. Some of the park’s several purposes are, in fact, the preservation, recovery, safeguarding and social use of the territory. The

agreement stipulated between the municipalities belonging to the PLIS, in fact, refers to the “connection between the various protected areas with green corridors and dedicated paths” and, more specifically, foresees “the recovery of the ancient paths as an eco-compatible improvement of the nature and environmental routes included as part of the dynamic use of leisure time that respects landscape and historical matrixes of the area”.

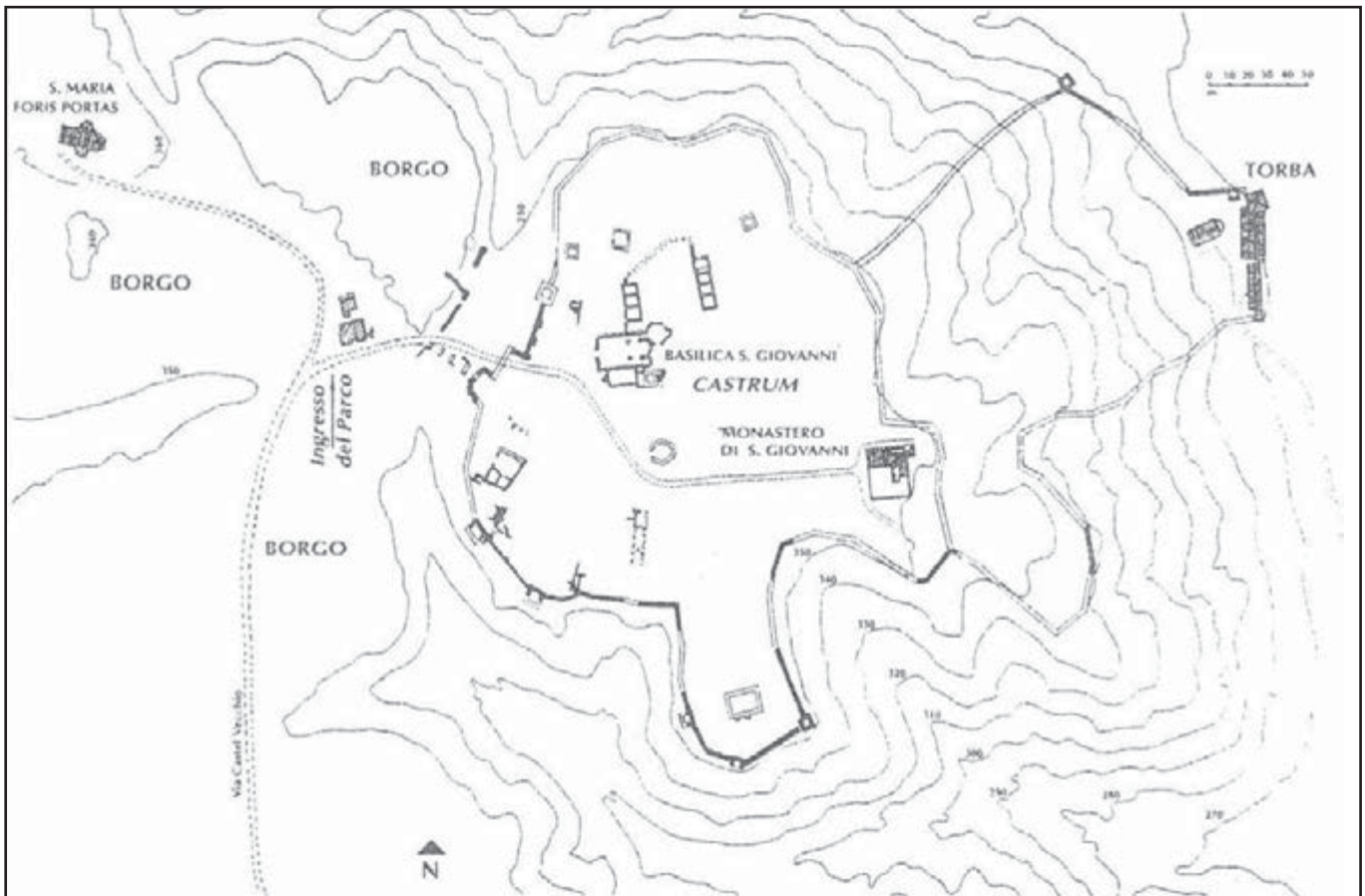
Moreover, the site of Castelseprio-Torba is included within a larger area along the course of the river Olona, which has a special naturalistic, historical and cultural value, belongs to the Municipalities of Castiglione Olona, Gornate Olona e Castelseprio and was declared in 1984 an Area of High Public Interest (pursuant to art. 136 of a law

called *Decreto Legislativo* no. 42/2004), recently (2008) validated and partially modified with reference to its perimeter by a Resolution of the Province of Varese (no. 3/08 of July 22nd, 2008), lastly declared, in these terms, a landscape asset with a high public interest by the *Giunta Regionale Lombarda* (D.G.R. dated August 7th, 2009 no 8/10135). This area is subject to strict use prescription and management criteria (see Annex 2 of D.G.R.) that essentially aim at

a) protecting woodland and surface waters;
b) protecting and valorising ancient built centres, traditional building techniques and, in particular, the areas close to the Monastery of Torba (new buildings are banned, as well as extensions of the industrial area at the east of the provincial

route SP 42, for which restructuring criteria are also laid down,
c) carefully managing recent settlements,
d) protection perceptive/visual aspects,
e) developing enhancement actions,
f) minimising the impact of technological networks.

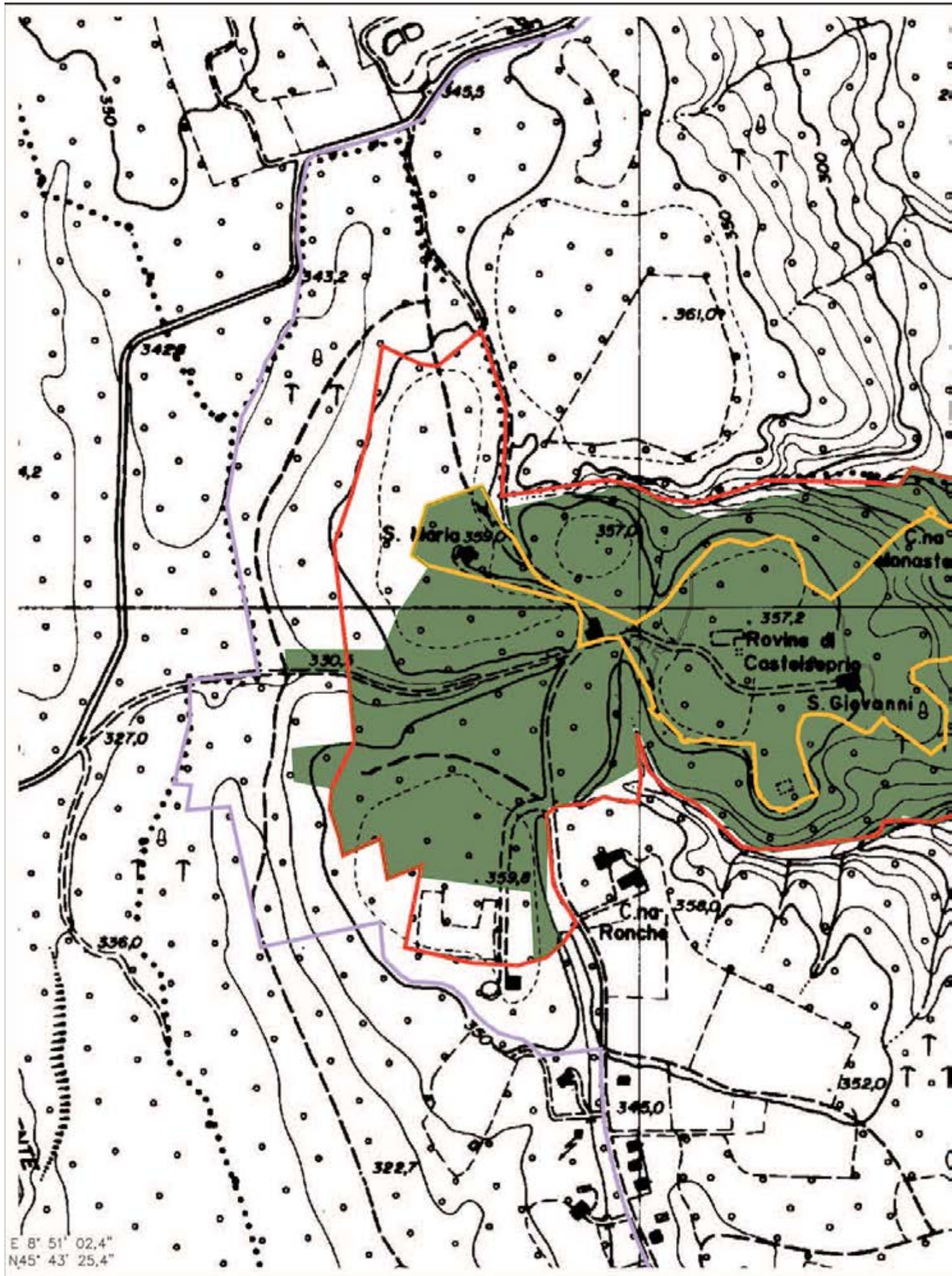
The Municipality of Gornate Olona has recently transposed the law called *Legge Regionale* no. 13/2009 dated July 16th, 2009, on “special actions for the development and qualification of building and urban heritage in Lombardy” (the so-called *Piano Casa*), thus significantly restricting the possibility to build by way of exception to the legislation in force: in particular, the areas of the historical centres are protected, as well as the rural areas and, especially, the area of co-monumental archaeological value of Torba.

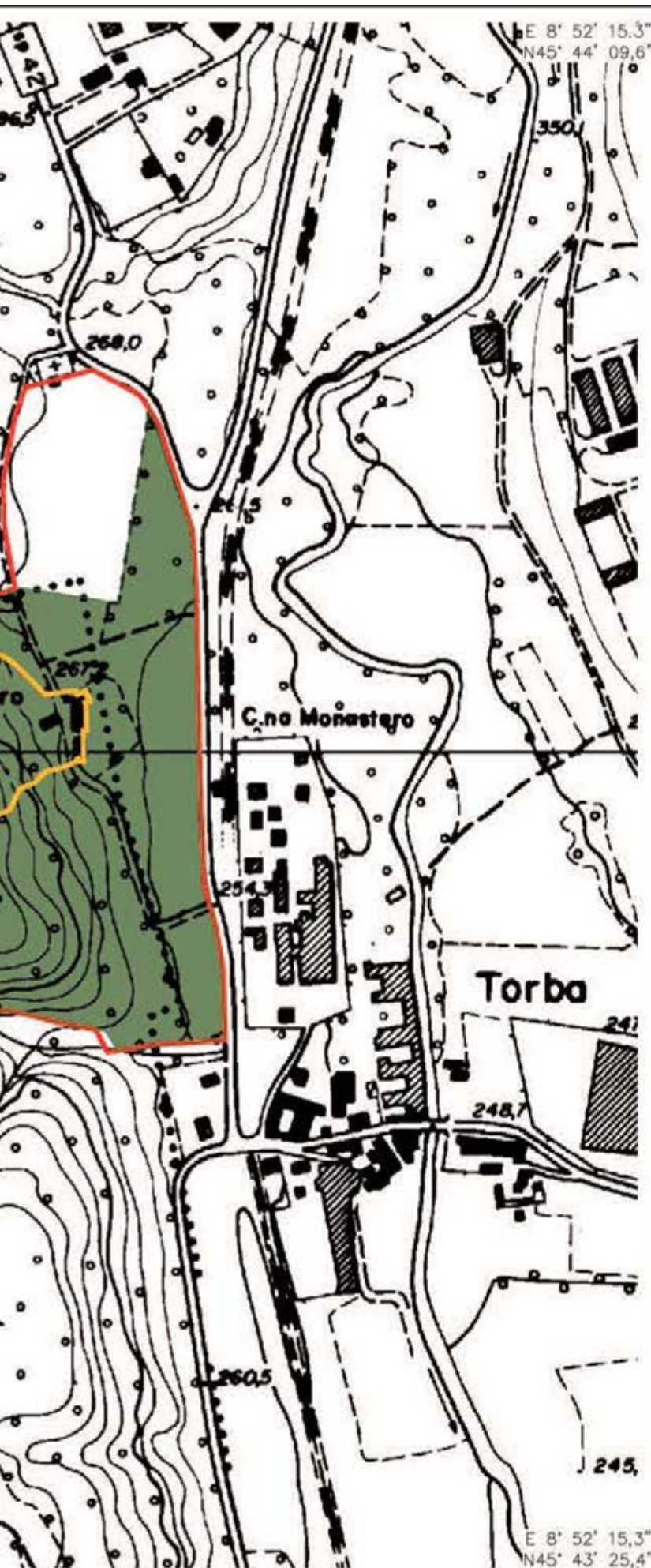


Archaeological site's map

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

Tab.n.3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136)

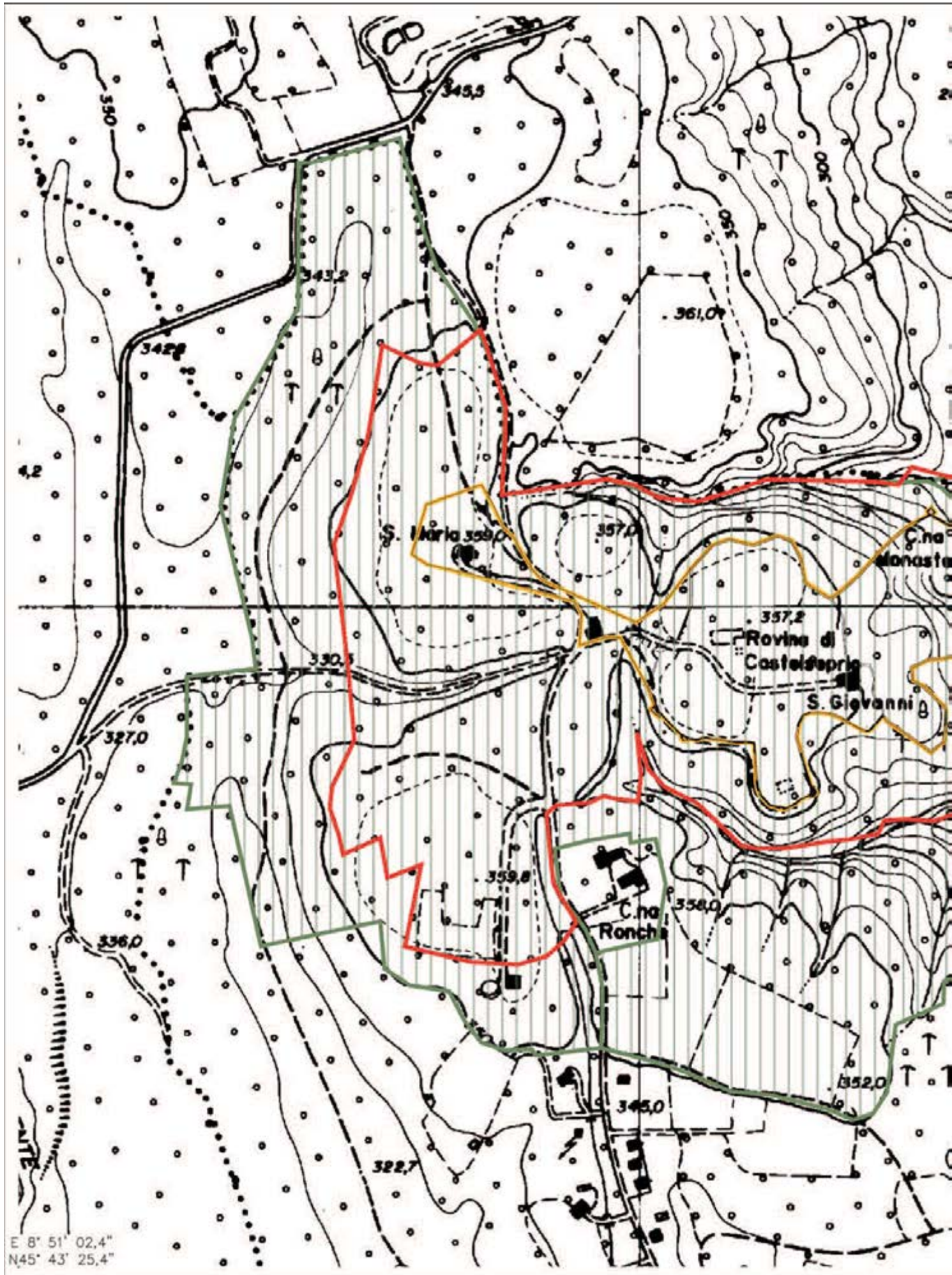


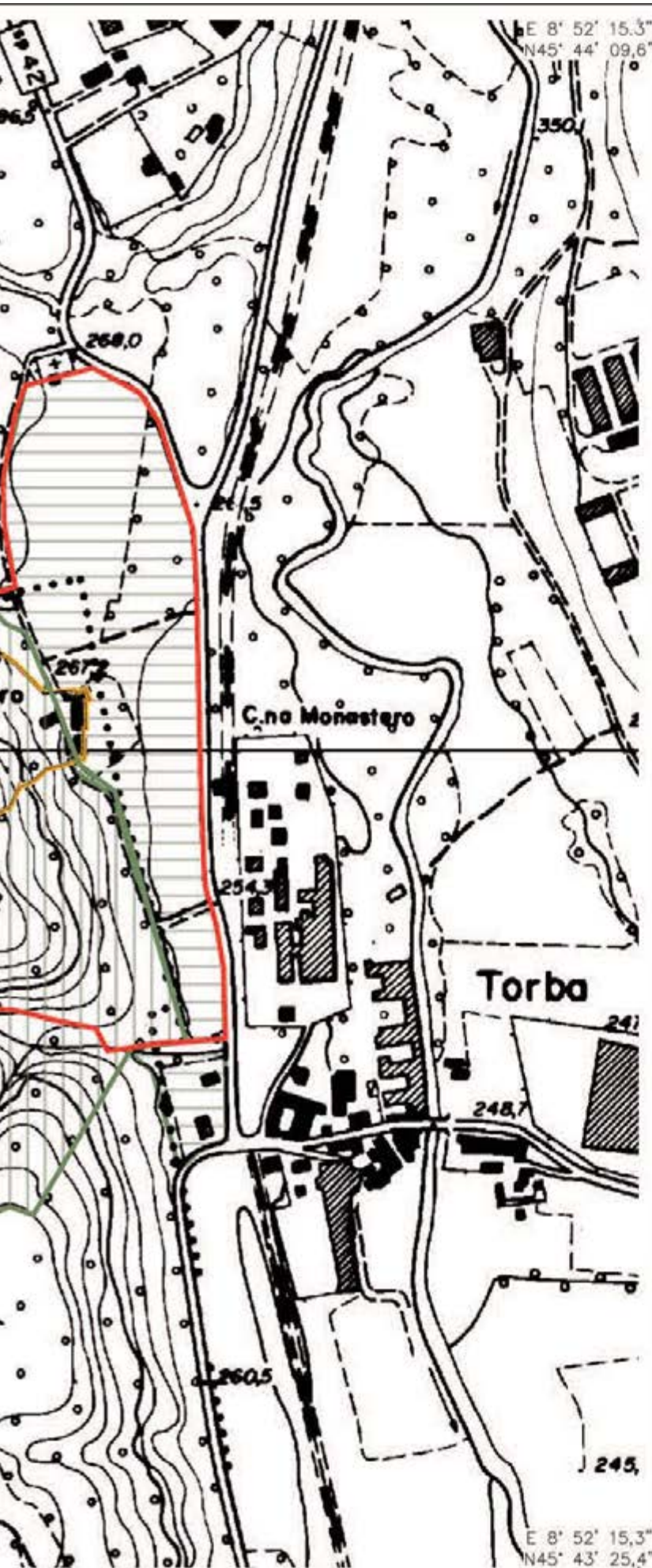
0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

Tab.n.3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION







The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. **Castelseprio**
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for archaeological heritage by urban development plan of Castelseprio municipality
-  Specific protection provision for archaeological heritage by urban development plan of Gornate Olona municipality



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

6.2.4. SPOLETO PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

La Basilica of S.Salvatore was acquired by the State at the end of the nineteenth century and today it is owned by the Municipality of Spoleto.

Protective designation

Apart from the protective provisions in line with the national legislation for the safeguard of cultural heritage (Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage) focusing on core zone and its buffer zone, the whole of the buffer zone - including most of the historic town centre, the bed of the Tessino river and the Ciciano hill - at the foot of which stands the basilica of San Salvatore- is also subject to the protective and safeguard provisions by the most important urban instrument of the municipality of Spoleto, the PRGC Piano Regolatore Comunale (Urban Development Plan).

The Urban Development Plan subdivides the buffer zone into three homogeneous areas:

- zone A, monumental construction or buildings of considerable historical and architectural interest;
- the graveyard area;
- the agricultural and environmental area.

Within the historic town centre zone A restoration and restructuring work as well as the launching of new projects are all possible; any type of work, though, carried out by either private companies or public institutions - the repair of a sign, the colour of the façade, design or restructuring work - needs to be compatible with the urban tissue; any type of work needs to obtain:

1. the go-ahead of the municipal architectural and landscape quality commission, made up of experts on cultural heritage,
2. the go-ahead of the Umbria Superintendence for architectural

heritage and landscape and for historic, artistic and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage,

3. the go-ahead of the Superintendence for archaeological heritage, following all the necessary inspections and research work to detect any remains of archaeological interest.

As to the area of the graveyard area, there is a 100,000 linear metre (respect area) belt unsuitable for building, within which only restoration and conservation work of the existing buildings can be authorized.

Furthermore, in conformity with the Urban Development Plan In the agricultural and environmental area, in addition to restoration interventions, building extensions to houses are also possible; yet the project must obtain an opinion from the Municipal Commission for Architecture and Landscape Quality and the Superintendence of Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Demo-Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of the Region Umbria.

The *buffer zone* is also protected by the hydrogeological (Royal Decree 3267/23) and the landscape restrictions. Biotic and landscape components in the area make up an interactive and interconnected system, a geographically adjacent to and an environmental continuum of the Site Nature 2000 (SIC - site of Community interest identified by the European Community) IT5210064 "Monteluco di Spoleto". The system and the historic town centre can be seen as a single entity. The system supports and is the continuation of the historic town centre itself.

Moreover, since 50% of the wooded areas and pastures belonging to the municipality property are included in the sites Nature 2000, in special protection areas and in the sites of Community interest, the municipality of Spoleto is

currently developing its forest management plans for the sustainable use of the forests themselves.

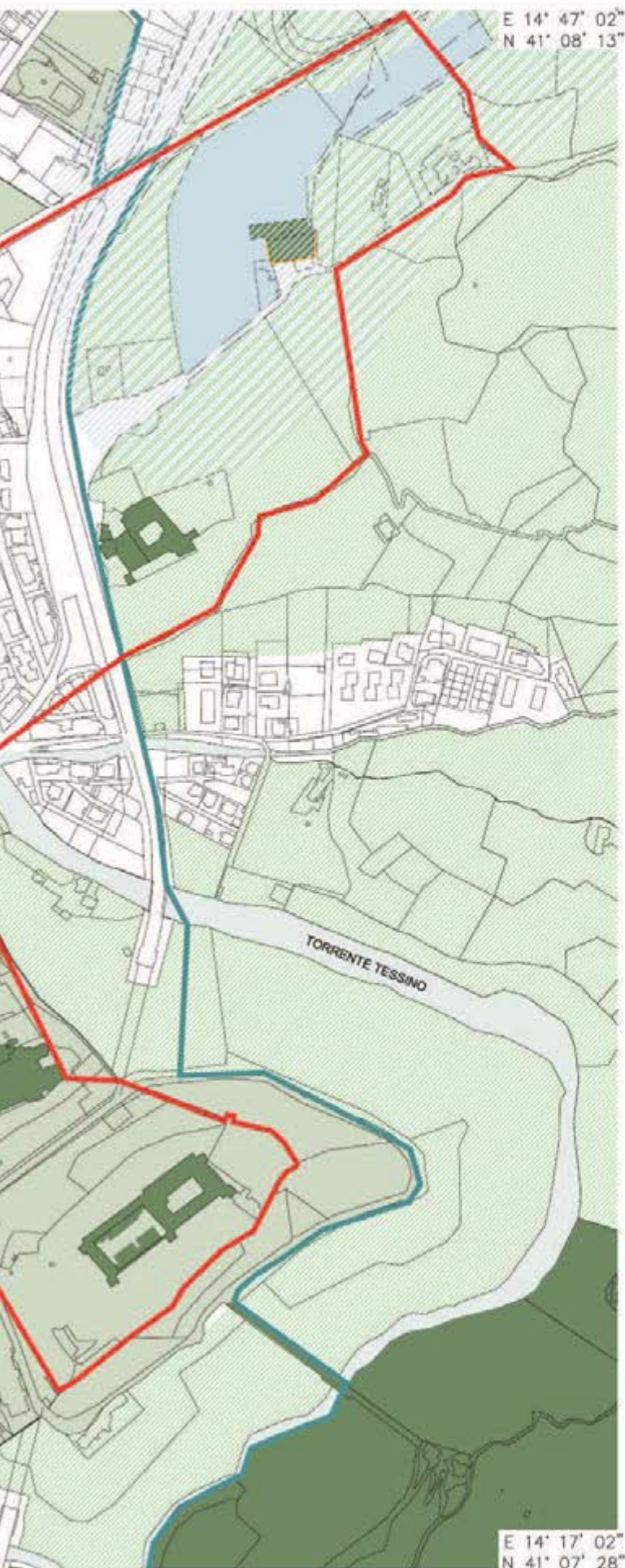
Therefore the *buffer zone* of the basilica is protected for landscape, historic and naturalistic reasons, not only by the Spoleto Urban Development Plan, but also by the Territorial Coordination Plan and the Regional Planning Scheme of the Umbria Region (see 5.b). The area is therefore protected from any modification and/or transformation (demolition and reconstruction work, new construction work, unsuitable use of buildings and so on) undermining its authenticity and its integrity.

Within the buffer zone, further restrictions are in place for the protection of archaeological sites, namely a preventive assessment of the work to be done on the part of the Archaeological Superintendence. The latter may arrange for preventive surveys to further knowledge on the state of the sites. The Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities has started a direct procedure, designed to protect the area surrounding the San Ponziano Monastery, to establish a 'respect area', unsuitable for construction work, and to contain the area suitable for construction work in conformity with the Urban Development Plan.



The Basilica of San Salvatore





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. **Spoletto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

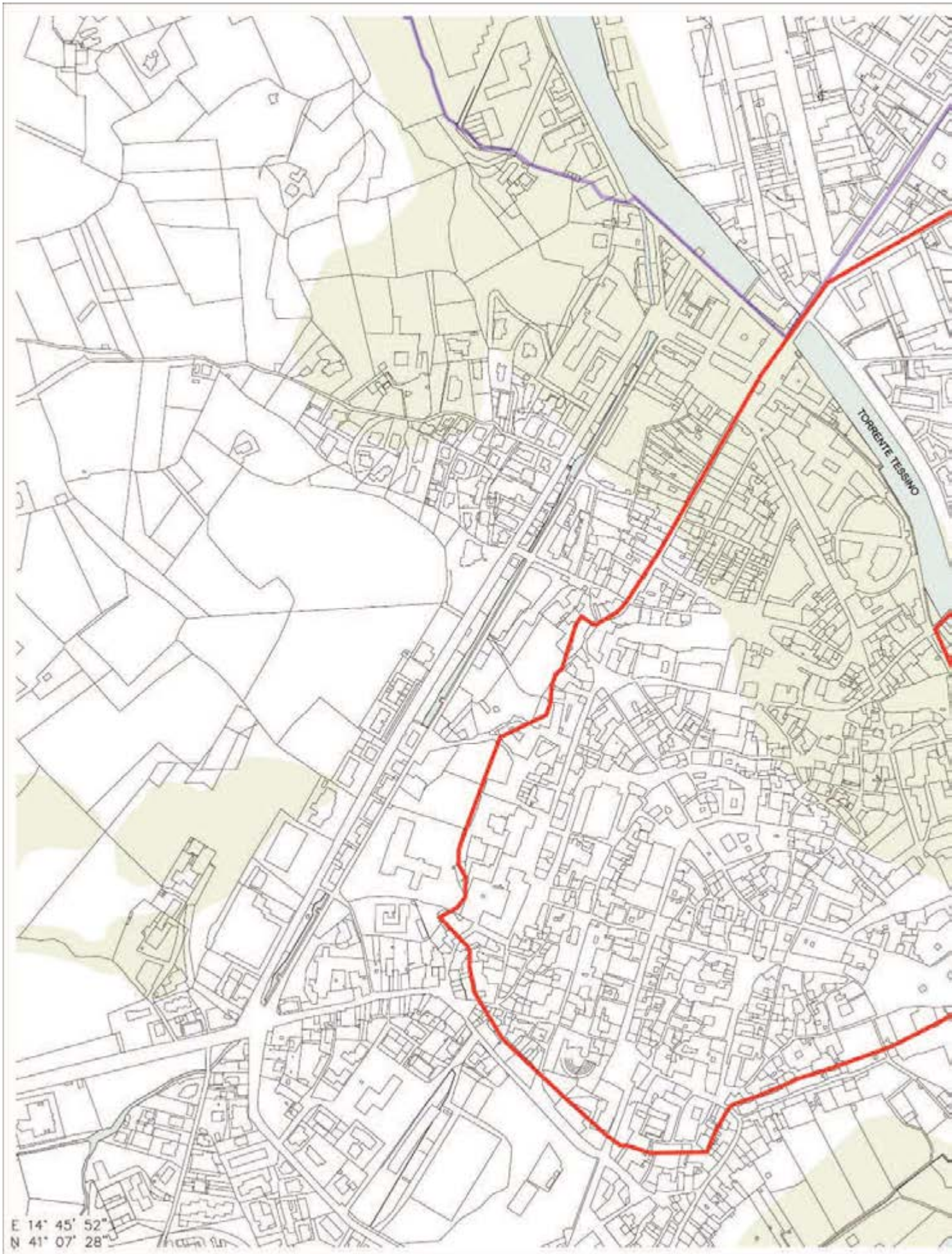
Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)
- Urban development plan - Hydrological bond (R.D. 3267/23)
- Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
- Urban development plan - zone A
- Urban development plan - area of naturalistic interest
- Urban development plan - cemeterial zone
- Urban development plan - respect zone for cemeterial area



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION








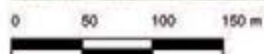
The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.2 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. **Spoletto**
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 57,80 Ha)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136 - Ministry Decree 01.07.1955)
-  Classified site of environmental interest - SIC Site of Community Importance
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art.142)



1 cm = 50 m

6.2.5. CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

The Clitunno Tempietto is owned by the State.

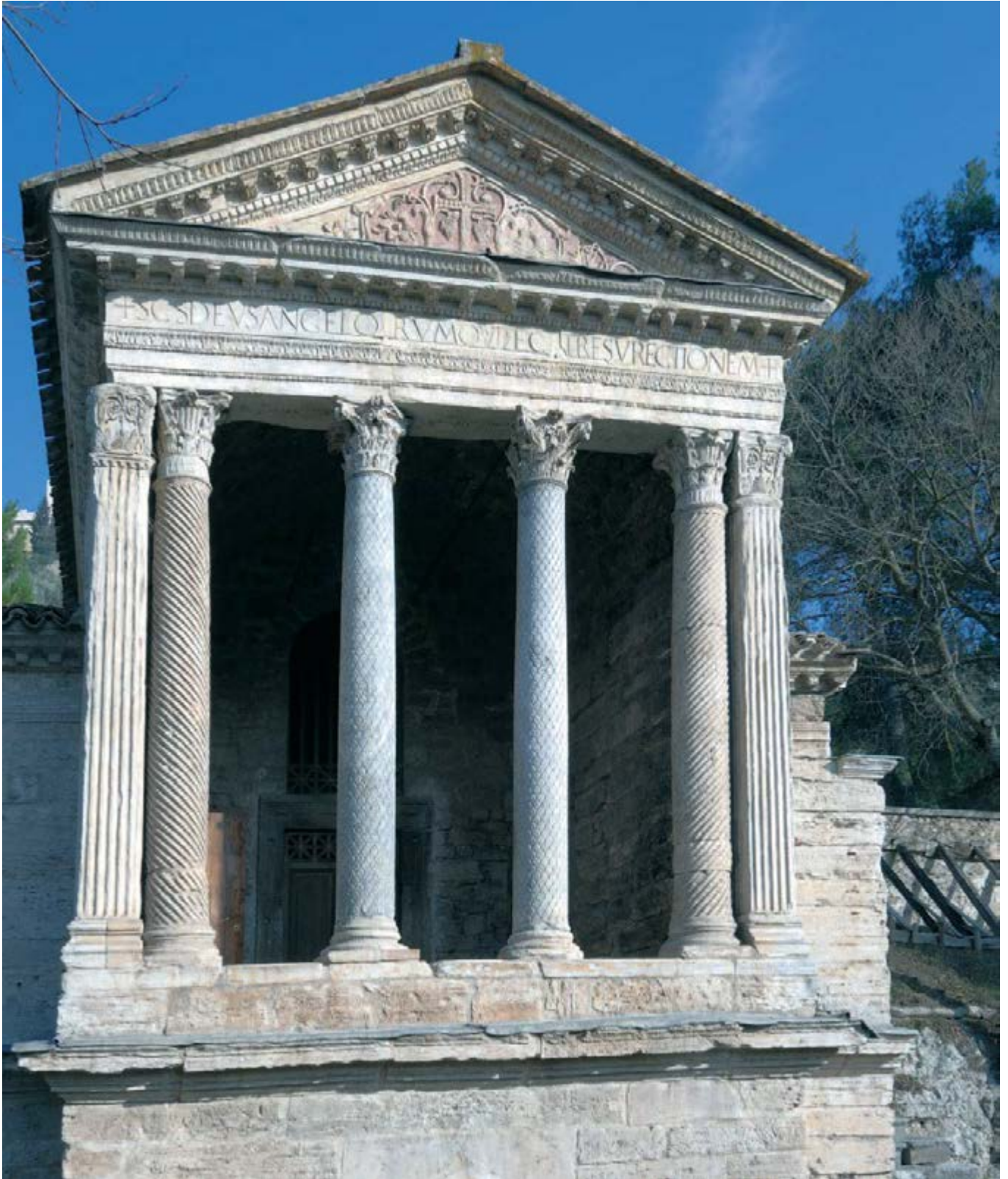
Protective designation

The Clitunno Tempietto, which is at any rate protected in compliance with the national legislation in force (as a monument of historical and artistic value and as a part of a cultural landscape subject to restrictions) is included, along with the proposed buffer zone, in a highly protected area for its extraordinary environmental characteristics.

The area characterised by the river Clitunno and its *Fonti* (Springs) is included in the “areas of remarkable naturalistic value of the Umbria Region” (D.G.R. no. 4271/98) for the purposes of improved protection and enhancement. The same area corresponds to one of the 4 sites of UE interest (SCI) identified in the territory of the Municipality of Campello under the Bioltaly Project, launched by the Ministry of the Environment and promoted by the European Union pursuant to the Habitat Directive EEC 92/43.

Pursuant to the provisions laid down in the Framework Law entitled “Legge Quadro sulle Aree Protette” (no. 394/91), the *Fonti* with the river Clitunno are therefore included in the international network “Natura 2000”, which is a system of protected areas aimed at protecting habitats and biodiversity at the European level (Orsomando, 1998). The whole buffer zone is moreover covered, as stated above, by a landscape restriction and therefore included in the *Piano Territoriale di Coordinamento Provinciale* (Territorial Plan for Provincial Coordination) and the *Piano Urbanistico Territoriale* (Territorial

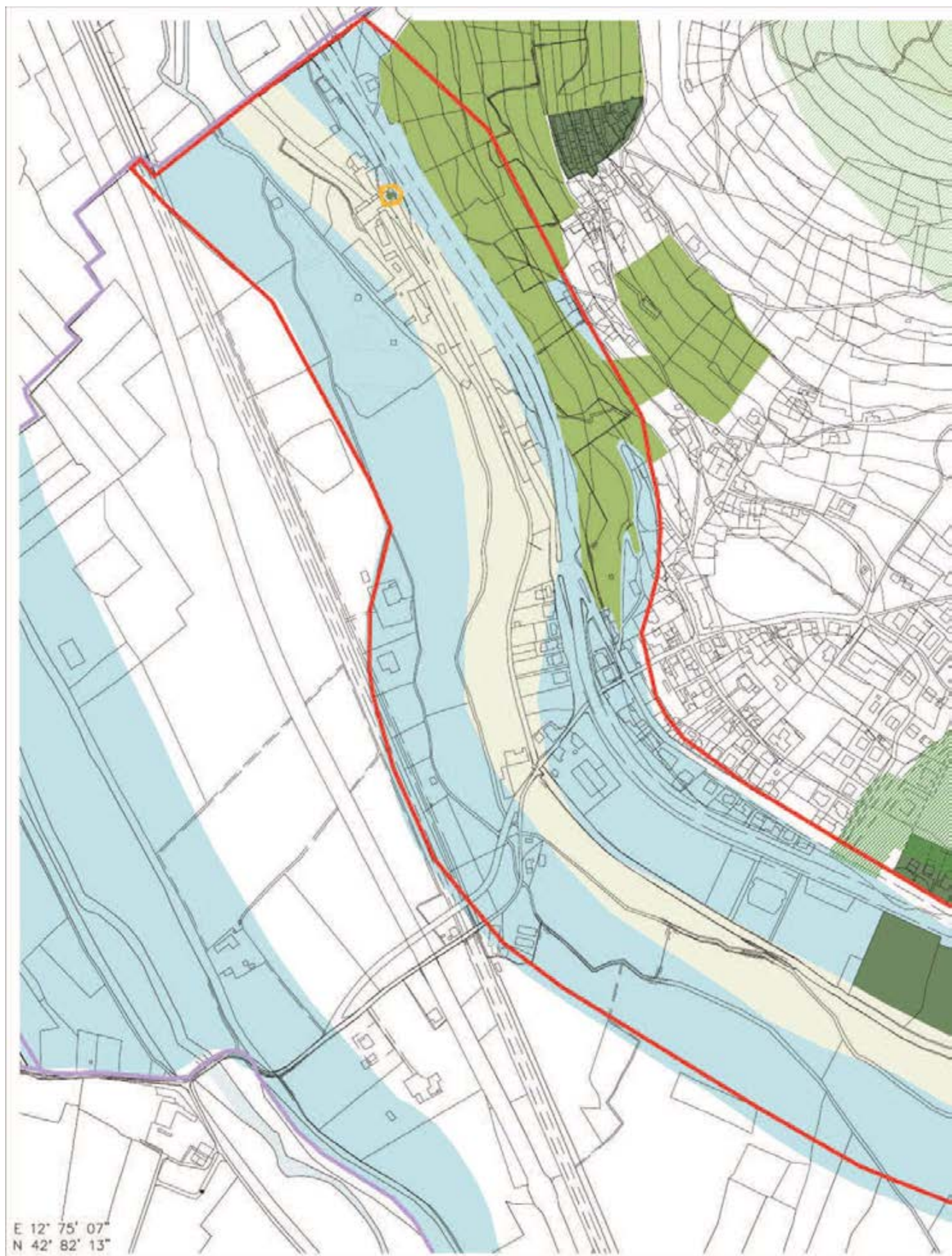
Urban Development Plan) of the Umbria Region, which protect it from any change and/or transformation of context that can jeopardise its authenticity and integrity.

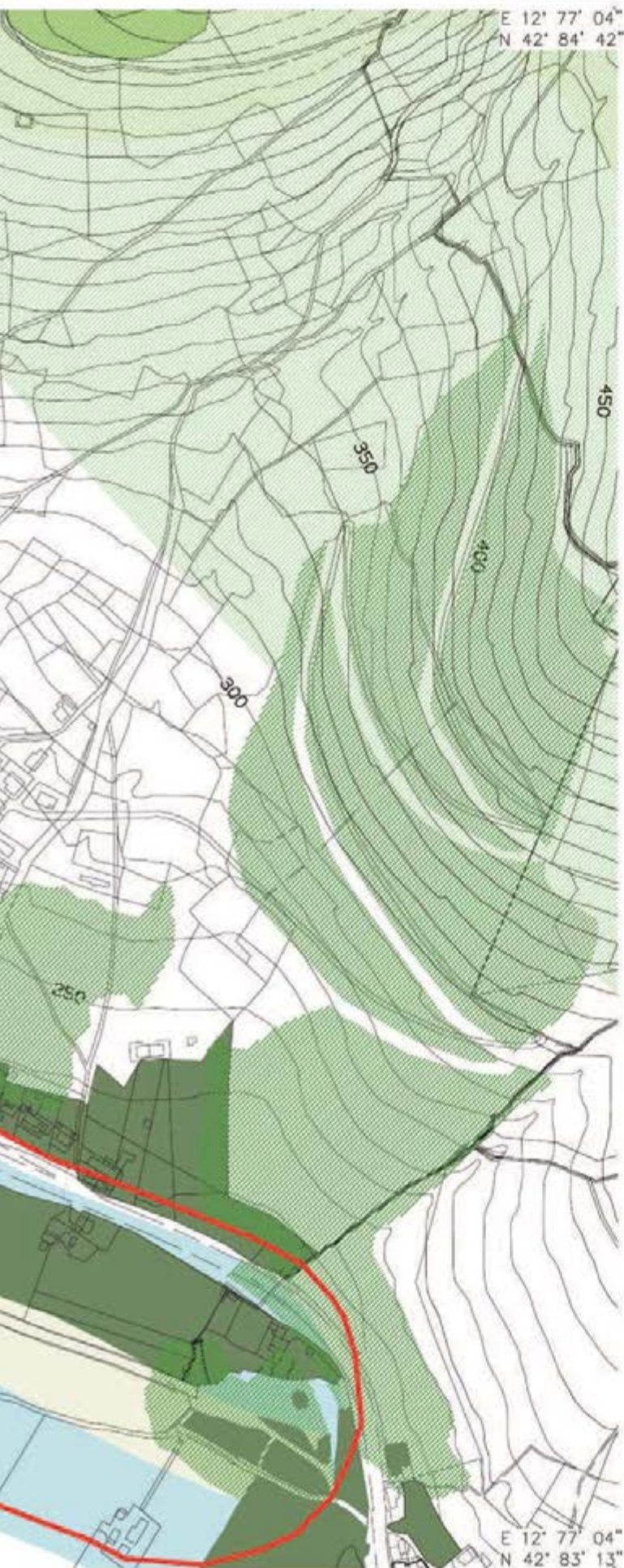


The Clitunno Tempietto

CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

Tab.n.3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 136)
-  Landscape protection provision by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004, art. 142)
-  Urban development plan - S2/B District's green areas DPR 05/06/1995
-  Provincial planning for the landscape - wood area
-  Provincial planning for the landscape - area of natural interest
-  Regional planning for the landscape - lakes and rivers



1 cm = 50 m

6.2.6. BENEVENTO PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

The complex - which applies for the inclusion in the WHL - is composed by three architectural properties: the Church of Santa Sofia owned by the State (FEC - Italian Fund for Places of Worship), the adjacent Cloister and the Abbey which today hosts the *Museo del Sannio*, which belongs to the Province of Benevento.

Protective designation

The complex of Santa Sofia, besides protection in compliance with the national protection regulation in force, must comply with safeguard provisions of the Urban Development Plan (PGR) of the city of Benevento; the complex is - along with the proposed buffer zone - located in the "area A" of the PRG, and thus must meet the highest protection standards.

In area A only restoration and conservation interventions are allowed, that are construction works which only aim at preserving the buildings, thus ensuring their functionality through a methodological system of works which - by respecting the typological, formal and structural elements of the building itself - guarantee their appropriate use. These interventions include consolidation, restoration and renewal of the elements composing the building, the addition of accessories and plants requested by use and the elimination of the elements considered extraneous.

Preliminary knowledge tests must be carried out before starting restoration on the buildings subject to intervention. The documentation relative to these tests must be given to the Municipality.

All intervention applications must be documented with surveys, sections, environmental surveys (indicating species and relative dimensions) and any external qualifying element (walls,

half-circle structures, fountains, differences in height, flooring), volume data, historical and historiographic documentation with plans, prints, ancient surveys, land registry maps for the properties concerned; photographic documentation of the external and internal conditions, significant particulars, measurements and description of internal and external finishes (frames, banisters, stairs, windowsills, floors, coatings, etc.); executive project; report indicating planned operations of restoration, consolidation, renewal and use of each floor.

Authorisation to intervention is given by the Municipality, after the competent Superintendence of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities has expressed its opinion on the matter.

The PRG also envisages specific protection provisions for the "Longobard walls" which limit most of the buffer zone proposed.

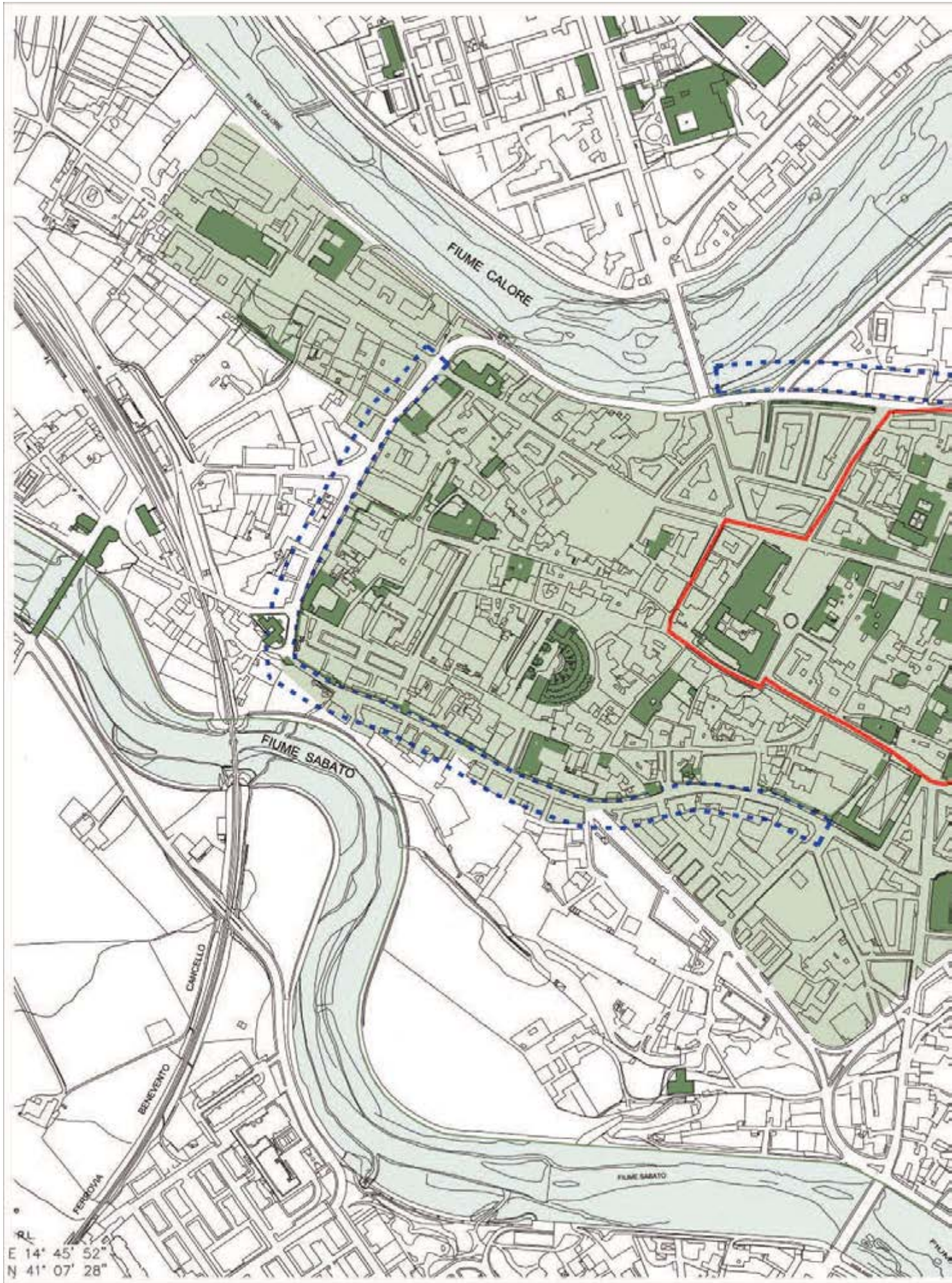
The same provisions are also laid down in the new proposal for Piano Regolatore (PUC), which as a further protection significantly extends the protected perimeter of the Historical Centre far beyond the buffer zone.



Aerial view of Santa Sofia complex

BENEVENTO

Tab.n.3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION






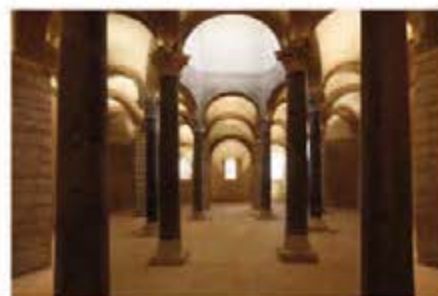
The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the core zone and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio - Torba
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. **Benevento**
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A
-  Specific protection provision for Longobard City Walls (Urban development plan)



1 cm = 50 m

6.2.7. MONTE SANT'ANGELO PRESENT LEVEL OF PROTECTION

Ownership

The property applying for the inscription in the WHL belongs to a legally autonomous ecclesiastical authority run by the order of St. Michael fathers (Ordine dei padri Micaeliti).

Protective designation

The area, already protected by national legislation (Code of Cultural and Landscape Heritage, Legislative Decree of January 22nd, 2004, no. 42), is also part of zone A of the *Piano Regolatore Generale* (PRG or Urban Development Plan) of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo (approved by the Regional Council Decision no. 982 of 25.02.1986), zone 2 of the National Park of Gargano (established by the State Law no. 394 of 1991), and finally the Thematic Territorial Urban Plan for Landscape (established by the Apulia Region after the Decision no. 1748 of 15.12.2000).

The urban area "A1 - Centro Storico" (historical centre) of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, which includes the property applying for WHL and the entire buffer zone, is subject to detailed provisions for protection and maintenance (included in the building law and the technical regulations for the implementation of the Urban Development Plan), which envisage that all interventions must be authorised by the Municipality.

The urban development plan envisages specific architectural provisions as far as intervention of technical nature is concerned, including change in the intended use, for which also the binding opinion by the competent Superintendence for the protection of building techniques, typical building material and types of construction is needed.

The Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo also includes part of zone of the National Park of Gargano, classified as an area characterised by human presence and action. The regulation for the urban development plan requires the binding opinion of the park authority for each urban conversion in the territory, and that of the competent Superintendence, which is in charge of supervising maintenance and improvement of the quality of landscape in the northern area of the Sanctuary in order to protect the current view. In the Territorial Thematic Urban Plan for Landscape, established by the Apulia Region, the area of the Sanctuary of San Michele is included in the area classified by technical standards as extended territorial scope "E". Although it does not have specific influence on the structure of the Sanctuary, its action of protection directly contributes to the protection of the area located in the north of the structures themselves, outside the urban area, which has high landscape value.

The bodies entrusted with the task of supervising the compliance with the restrictions set on the Sanctuary, its artistic and cultural heritage and the buffer zone as a whole are:

- Ministry of Cultural Heritage;
- Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets of Apulia;
- Superintendence for Architectural and Landscape Heritage - Provinces of Bari and Foggia;
- Superintendence for Historical, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage - Provinces of Bari and Foggia;
- Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Apulia in Taranto;
- Superintendence for Archives of Apulia;
- State Archives of the Province of Foggia;

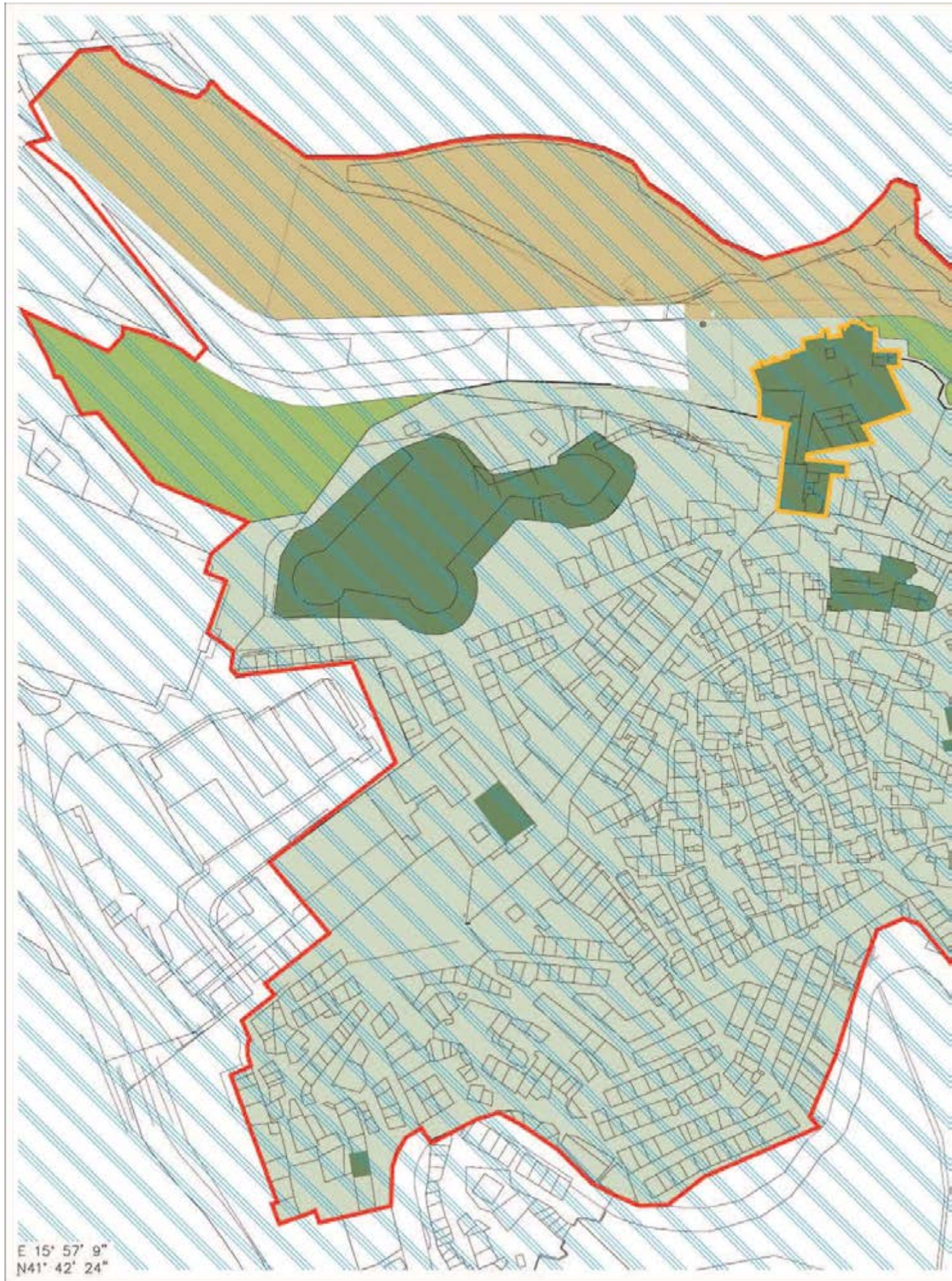
- National Park of Gargano;
- Apulia Region - Councillorship of Urban Development, Environment and Landscape;
- Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo.

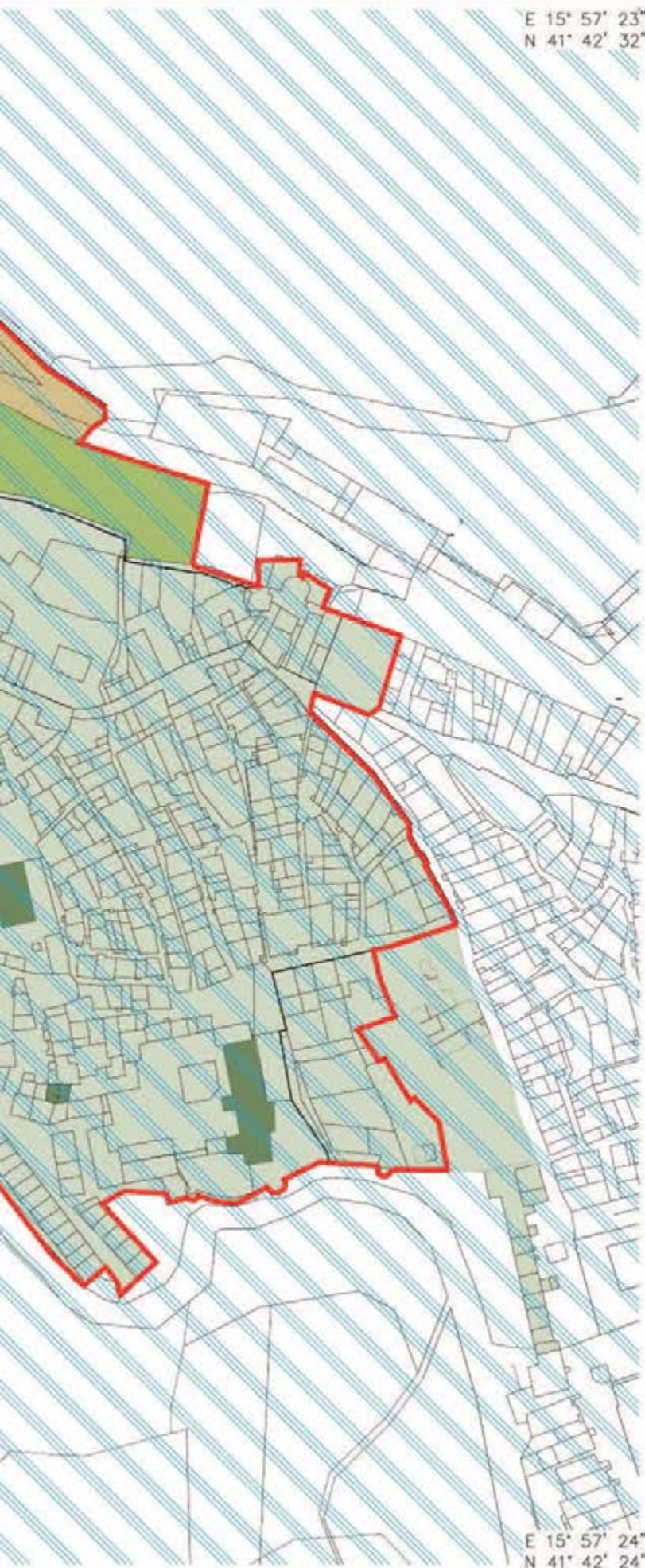


The bell-tower of the Sanctuary

MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Tab.n.3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 3 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. **Monte Sant'Angelo**

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0.31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16.82 Ha)
-  Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
-  Urban development plan - zone A
-  Urban development plan - S2/B District's green areas DPR 05/06/1995
-  Urban development plan - E/1 Agricultural Areas
-  National Park of Gargano - zone 2



0 50 100 150 m

1 cm = 50 m

6.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION AND MAIN RISK FACTORS

The state of conservation of the properties included in the series – which stands as a nomination in the World Heritage List – is good.

The serial property comprises buildings and monumental complexes subject to national law on protection (see Annex 7) and therefore subject to constant control and monitoring by the competent bodies. Consequently, all properties are also subject to periodical maintenance activities.

Conservation and maintenance activities are always carried out directly or under the supervision of the territorial Offices of the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities (Superintendences) responsible for the areas; this guarantees a methodological and homogenous approach to the conservation activities applied to properties. This approach meets the criteria and the principles of the Italian restoration school.

Because the properties of the series went through different conservation phases, are located in different geographical areas –very distant one from the other– and were kept under different exposition conditions –both as far as climatic factors and specific collocation are concerned (great urban areas, small historical centres, suburban areas)– and were therefore subject to various environmental and human related factors, a separate description of the single aspects (present state of conservation and factors affecting the property) will be provided for each one.

6.6.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

THE SITE

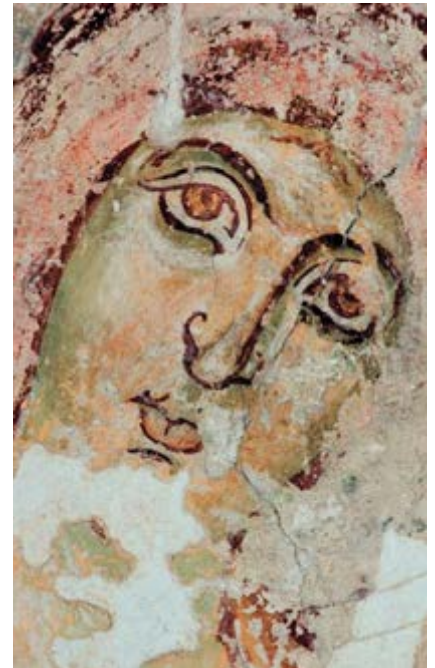
A. THE GASTALDAGA

The Tempietto Longobardo

Overall the state of conservation of the artefact is good. A macroscopic observation of the condition of different surfaces (plaster, frescoes and stuccoes) and the masonry does not reveal any particular deterioration sign.

Made of a compound with chalk, the stuccoes, as well as the frescoes, are characterized by some small fractures that appeared following the earthquake in 1976 as it is clear from the comparison with the photographs taken in that period. Moreover, there is some efflorescence due to the humidity on the wall on the side of Natisone River (East) and on the Northern side. Moreover, some fragments of fresco on the Eastern side have flaked off. This condition was already visible in the 1920s and it called for a maintenance intervention in 2001. From the point of view of the structure, the masonry is in an overall good condition and there are no signs of deterioration due to particular problems of stability. On the stone slab

Details of the Archangel Michael in the western lunette



floor of the presbytery, mortar is disintegrating or missing on the joints.

On the wooden chancel the treatment applied in previous restoration operations is starting to alter, as are the pictorial decorations of the wooden parts of the iconostasis. The environmental conditions of the Tempietto are currently monitored



Fresco depicting Saints on the norther and western walls

by a temperature checking system through a dehumidification plant.

Over time the Tempietto has been subject to a series of restoration interventions in order to identify the different historical stratifications and to solve conservation problems. As for the last objective, between 1925 and 1926 a series of interventions was carried out after the detection of “*damage that is threatening the building*” and humidity that is threatening the conservation of walls (the building of an edge beam at cover level which links the three sides of the hall and a tied rod on the “uncovered” side; the building of a concrete edge beam over the North-Eastern wall of the presbytery; the rebuilding of the roof and water drainage system; the restoration of frescoes and plasters existing at that time; conservation and partial reintegration interventions of the wooden chancel.

The interventions carried out between the second half of the 1950s and the second half of the 1960s mainly focused on the parts of frescoed plasters which had flaked off, of which the underlying layers were brought to light (see Scientific Dossier - History and Development).

As for the structure, the masonry is in an overall good state of conservation and there are no signs of deterioration affecting stability. The 1976 earthquake caused damage to the hall vault, the presbytery vault and the wall abutting the sacristy.

The restoration intervention directed by Alessandro Degani after 1977 to “*heal the*

damage sustained by the building following the strong earthquakes” included the implementation of a series of “*simple tie rods at the same height as the threshold of the windows, that could not, of course, be seen*”; the strengthening of the three vaults with epoxy resins; in the hall the interventions dealt with “*the renovation of masonry; the removal of the cap of the vault; the closure of the Western edge beam (where the tie rod is); the implementation of double tie rods*” in the areas at the same height as the windows of the presbytery and of the roof where in the past wooden chains were linked the masonry.

Tempietto Longobardo, photo dated 1977.

Currently masonry is linked both to supports such as tie rods and to the edge beams in reinforced concrete. The earthquakes that have been striking Region Friuli Venezia Giulia since 1976 have not caused any damage to the masonry; most recent research in the field of seismic devices questioned the validity of the interventions for the implementation of cemented edge beams - in Italy best practice in restoration today does not envisage the elimination of these systems. After the restoration carried out following the 1976 earthquake, over the past ten years maintenance interventions and studies on materials have been performed.

At the end of the 1990s the wooden chancel was subject to a restoration and maintenance intervention¹.

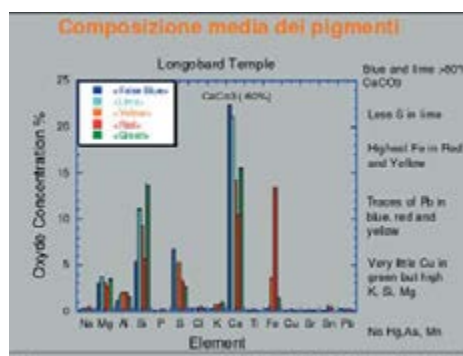
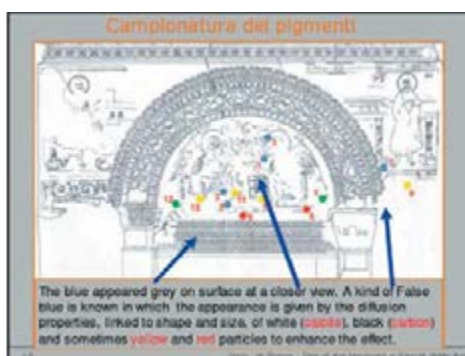
In 2001 a maintenance intervention tackled problems of water seepage by refinishing the roof, re-pointing the Northern wall and spreading a protective material on the bricks of the Northern façade.

To avoid possible problems of instability in the Tempietto, between 2005 and 2006 a prevention Intervention dealt with geostatic instability in the gorge of Natisone River. In the past, interventions to cover and support the rock face were carried out on stone walls. The old age of the masonry and the formation of natural caves under those walls - even though they were not very large - called for strengthening interventions through steel tie rods or filling with concrete and an external face in stone according to the different types of deterioration of the sides². As far as studies are concerned, in particular, reference is here made to the research carried out in 1996³ on the stuccoes of the arch of the Western wall to identify the

¹ R. GRASSI, R. CORSANO, *Intervento di bonifica e disinfezione dei tarli sul coro ligneo del tempietto longobardo di Cividale*, “Forum Iulii”, XXII; 1998, pp. 131-142.

² *Intervento di Prevenzione dei dissesti geostatica nella forra del Natisone (Region F.V.G., Province of Udine, Municipality of Cividale)*.

³ P. CASADIO, T. PERUSINI, P.SPADEA, *Zur Stuckdekoration des “Tempietto Longobardo” in Cividale: Technische und Naturwissenschaftliche Untersuchungsergebnisse*, ICOMOS, HEFTE DES DEUTSCHEN NATIONALKOMITEES, XIX, 1996, Munchen, pp. pp. 37-51.



The analysis carried out on the frescoes identified the presence of cotton fibres conglomerated with calcite grains.

Pictures of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle

composition and the techniques used and in 2003 on the frescoes⁴.

In 1952 Luigi Coletti published the results of the research carried out on stuccoes that identified composition similarities with the stuccoes of the Alhambra. Between 1998 and 1999 the wooden chancel was subject to a systematic maintenance intervention of woodworm disinfestations.

A conservation problem to be solved, though of little importance, is humidity on the Northern-Western wall that so far has not caused serious problems, except for the limited presence of salty efflorescence. It is necessary to investigate the causes of the deterioration, which is likely to be linked to environmental factors and water seepage from the wall; it is therefore essential to check the presence of humidity, the type and the cause as well as to detect the type of deterioration. It is also necessary to plan maintenance operations of the presbytery floor, in particular the repairing of the mortar on joints. The same applies to the wooden chancel, which is deteriorating probably because of the alteration of the products used in previous restorations. In general, it is important to conduct a DIAGNOSIS PROJECT to check the state of conservation of different materials (stuccoes, frescoes, plasters, marble, stone and wood) on the basis of which a MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME can be designed. Operations currently under way are the following:

2007 - Intervention to adapt the parapet walls on Natisone River of Piazza San Biagio to safety rules

2008 – Cognitive analysis on stuccoes to identify the composition and techniques used by the BAPPSAE Superintendence.

In general the state of conservation of the complex, which is varied as for dimensions and type of spaces, is good thanks to continuous maintenance interventions on the interior rooms and



covers that were carried out during the period in which the Ursuline order resided in the premises, from the half of 19th century through the 20th century up to 2001, when the monastery was bought by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli. The interventions include the functional adaptation for didactic activities in the 1960s that focuses on the side facing Borgo Brossana and successive strengthening operations after 1976 which were accomplished in 1980.

The Church of San Giovanni shows signs of humidity (widespread efflorescence) that has caused the disintegration of part of the plaster on the bottom of the walls and the altar plinths. The frescoes in the façade too have some conservation problems (flaking off, erosion).

As far the rest of monastery is concerned, masonry, generally covered in plaster, is only partially damaged in small area. The condition of external and internal plastered surfaces is generally good from a conservation point of view, except for some parts where there are some humidity signs.

The floors are mainly made of wood

except for those that were restored in 1982 and 1985. The floors of the different levels are different as to quality (type of terracotta and stone slabs) and the state of conservation which generally is good. The system of doors and windows is very complex and differentiated as to material, type and state of conservation; there are signs of deterioration on doors and windows, like the lack of joints and gaps between and on wooden elements.

Over the past five years maintenance interventions were carried out by the owner; in particular, in 2004 the maintenance of curved tile roofs cost 14,280.00 Euros; in 2005-2006 the supplementary maintenance of the former school annexed the Monastery for the location of the Specialization School in Art History. The works cost 210,000.00 Euros.

The works in progress (2007) deal with

⁴ A. CAGNANA, S. ROASCIO, A. ZUCCHIATTI, P. PRATI, *Indagini archeometriche su materiali da costruzione del Tempietto di Santa Maria in Valle di Cividale del Friuli. I parte. Gli affreschi Altomedievali*, "Archeologia dell'architettura", VIII (2003), pp.69-87.

Ratchis Altar



Ratchis Altar - Traces of finishing in light blue

the restoration of the paintings and the frescoes of the Church of San Giovanni and the Convent. It is the restoration of the façade frescoes (Madonna Announced, the announcing angel and three saints), of three paintings (Our Lady of Sorrow, Veronica, Saint Michael the Archangel with Saint Benedict and Saint Claire, Christ Crucified between Blessed Benvenuta Boiani and Saint Ursula) and the restoration of the frescoes in the dining hall of the convent.

The conservation problem to be solved

is the presence of humidity in the masonry of the ground floor and the flaking off of plaster. Doors and windows in general are in a good condition; shutters need renovation interventions to integrate missing parts. The condition of plaster surfaces is generally good from the point of view of conservation, except for the part of the portico roof where there are clear signs of deterioration on plaster because of water; some areas – that near the Tempietto court – have widespread signs of biological degradation. The

Ratchis Altar - Traces of finishing in red



portico stone floor lacks mortar in many joints and has some integrations in a bad condition. The rest of the floor is made of concrete of not very high quality. The enhancement of the monastery is planned (see Enhancement Plan) with the carrying out of maintenance interventions of external plasters and the wooden shutters and with a program of research that should enable the study of the monastery history.

B. EPISCOPAL COMPLEX

Ratchis altar and Font of Callisto

In general, the state of conservation of the Aurisina-stone Ratchis Altar is good. A macroscopic observation of the conditions of the stone surface does not highlight the presence of deterioration except for marks of film materials spread all over the surface as release agent of the casts carried out throughout the 20th century.

On the slabs that make up the altar traces of polychrome finish layers have been detected; they probably belong to the original period and to following maintenance operations, as well as numerous stuccoes. These fragments have different levels of conservation as for both the adhesion to the stone and the alteration of mixes and limited

problems of polychromy alteration. These fragments were studied in laboratory in 2004 to understand the characteristics of the types of pigments used in the polychromy of the altar, the compounds created and their application. Currently the competent Superintendence is planning a Diagnostic Project aimed at improving the knowledge on the material evolution and to monitor the state of conservation and therefore setting the maintenance Program.

Also the state of conservation of the Font of Callisto is good, a sight that is currently the result of a recomposition of the marble elements following numerous disassemblies and displacing. A macroscopic observation of the condition of the surface does not reveal particular degradation signs; there are some stuccoes that have alterations to their compound or limited problems of adhesion; the same applies to the joints – with the bottom larger than the top – between the slabs in the octagonal base. As in the case of the Ratchis's Altar, it would be advisable to set a Diagnostic Project aimed at improving the knowledge on the material evolution and its Maintenance Program. The current premises of the Christian Museum, where the Ratchis Altar and the Font of Callisto are exhibited, are the result of a restoration and layout intervention which is now approaching its accomplishment. Works started at the beginning of the spring in 2006 thanks to funds allocated by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, 473,000.00 Euros for the Museum (R. L. 53/1985), and 130,000.00 Euros allocated for the arrangement of the internal Museum Court.

The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta

The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta is currently in a good state of conservation. During the 20th century the Cathedral was subject to a series of restoration interventions that contributed to the

maintenance of a good state of conservation. Among these, in 1968 and 1969 static restoration of the building has been carried out; following the 1976 earthquake, the Cathedral has been subject to a consolidation intervention with the implementation of a system of tie rods where the arches are: the tie rods were cut during the 18th century as they were considered “ugly”. This intervention caused the detachment of the façade walls that were 20 centimetres out of plumb; the same applies to the roof trusses whose wooden consistency has deteriorated. At the end of the 19th century some tie rods were implemented and between 1894 and 1895 the roofing was restored and 10 trusses were rebuilt while the others were rearranged. In 1888 the walls were repainted and the floor was replaced – both the white and red marble checked floor in the nave dating back to 1509 and that in terracotta of the lateral naves – white and grey marble checked. A maintenance intervention is under way on internal surfaces with the study of plaster stratification thanks to the funding from the Ministry for Cultural Heritage.

Patriarchal Palace

The archaeological area under the Archaeological Museum (area A: stratification referring to the remains of the Longobard Patriarch Palace and following Late Middle Ages periods), part of the Southern side (area B: the masonry of the stratification referring to the evolution of the build-up neighbourhood in the context of the city between the Late-Antique and Early-Medieval ages) is in a good state of conservation.

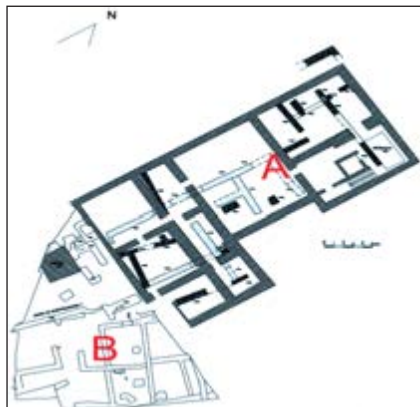
As far as archaeological area A is concerned, the masonry is mainly made up of pebbles of different dimensions and rough-hewed stones implemented in different ways to set groot beds, and there are different ways of making and implementing mortar in the joints. In general, the state of conservation is good as for stone, pebble and brick elements; the part in mortar are disintegrating and are missing in some areas but do not affect the stability of the remains themselves except for some conditions when stones are detached near the wall crest.

Some sections of the brick floor remains show detachments of the tiles near the border of the excavation; the stone slab floor is slightly exfoliated. Part of the



The façade of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta (*Duomo*)

Identification of archaeological areas



wall remains rests on a concrete base annexed to the wall created during the excavations of the 1970s and at the moment it is roughly plastered. Some wall remains have brick floors and stone floors; the tiles of the former are detaching near the border of the excavation; the stone slabs of the latter are slightly exfoliating. The preserved mosaic floor, recently subject to intervention, needs light maintenance. Archaeological area B has been subject to a restoration intervention on the wall

Patriarchal Palace. Picture taken during the excavations in 1976



remains and a museum has been created following the excavations in 1987 and 1988; the intervention saw the covering of the area with a slab laid on iron pillars and the creation of visit routes. Today water seepage is present on the wall that closes the North-Western archaeological area. It has caused some deterioration problems such as a biological patina on the mortar joints and the imbibitions in the wall section where the leakage is localized. Some iron windows and doors in the cover lack



airtight sealing. Conservation problems to be solved in area A mainly refer to strengthening intervention and the integration of mortar joints in the wall face to fasten stone elements that are loose. Overall, there are no conservation problems in need of systematic refilling or change of wall layout neither in the face nor in the curtain wall. The finishing under the concrete wall does not have conservation problems when humidity is not present. Today these solutions are not considered suitable, but the current best practice in restoration does not allow for their removal. It is enough to have a finishing intervention to improve their layout. The stone and brick floors of the archaeological area needs fastening along the border of the excavation (part of brick floor) and sealing of the stone chips that are being exfoliated, together with a general intervention of light cleaning. As for archaeological area B, from the conservation point of view, an intervention is necessary to stop water seepage on the North-Western wall and therefore to proceed to the restoration of that part of the wall face that is deteriorating because of water. At the same time, it is necessary to check and improve the airtight sealing of windows and doors in the cover floor. The competent authorities are carrying out a first phase of works to arrange the whole archaeological area to make the



View of the archaeological remains

museum easier to visit; the phase includes the completion of restoration work on the mosaic floor. The *Provveditori Veneti Palace* was subject to a consolidation and restoration intervention from the first half of the 1970s up to 1990, when the palace became the venue for the National Archaeological Museum and is therefore in a good state of conservation. The restoration project, carried out in different steps from 1972, included the rebuilding of floors and cover, together with the implementation of an edge beam and the adaptation of the plant system.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The city walls around the Roman *Forum Iulii*, which, thanks to strengthening, continue to enclose the Early Medieval city, are in different levels of conservation and only one part is visible. The walls are the limit of the proposed buffer zone. The conservation problem to be solved in the city walls differs according to the sections of the wall itself.

At the moment in the Craigher Canussio Palace a section – long some tens of metres – have been found and restored together with a tower – probably dating from the Late Republican period – with Late-Antique Early-Middle Age braces. The state of conservation of the walls inside the palace is good. The outside section of the walls needs limited maintenance interventions (3) as do the parts in Via Mulinuss (5). Different problems in the part of the Blockhouse area due to the presence of weeds (2), as in the North-Eastern walls where successive houses were built (1-4) (see table 12). In these areas a survey is needed to check possible deterioration especially in the joints mortar. It is necessary to set up a program to survey visible stratification and their state of

deterioration to carry out restoration or maintenance interventions.

The condition of the city walls of the quarters is different. Of all these city walls, only the section around Borgo Brossana is part of the buffer zone. In the Conservation Plan the entire circuit of the quarters that is part of an enhancement program is taken into consideration. From the second half of the 18th century up until at least the 1930s the walls were subject to partial demolition linked to the urban expansion. This condition started to be rectified at the beginning of the 20th century when the Provincial Commission for Monuments of the Province of Udine decided that “*the walls are to be protected and their alteration is by all means forbidden*”. The part currently protected clearly connotes the shape of the circuit and, given its size, different conditions of conservation.

The main problem is the deterioration linked to the presence of weeds that affect in various ways different sections of the walls causing stones to come off. In addition to this, the deterioration of mortar joints and the wall cover cause water seepage.

The areas characterized by deterioration problems are a quite wide section of Borgo di Ponte (picture 13-14), some sections of San Domenico and Borgo San Pietro. The section of wall included in the buffer zone – borgo Brossana (15-16) – needs a maintenance intervention to stop the deterioration due to widespread weeds.

On the one hand it is necessary to improve the knowledge on the walls and the different phases for building them and their transformation in order to analyse the wall stratification; on the other it is necessary to survey the levels of deterioration and then set up a maintenance program that takes into consideration intervention priorities.

The Italian Castle Institute has long dealt with raising awareness of the problem of knowing and preserving this fortified system which has been subject – over the past few years – of some studies focussing on the problem of conservation⁵.

Over the last 20 years of the 20th century limited restoration interventions were carried out on the walls along Borgo San Pietro and Borgo di Ponte.

The works currently under development (2007) deal with the restoration of the section of Borgo San Lazzaro thanks to funds allocated by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia with law R. L. 10/2000,

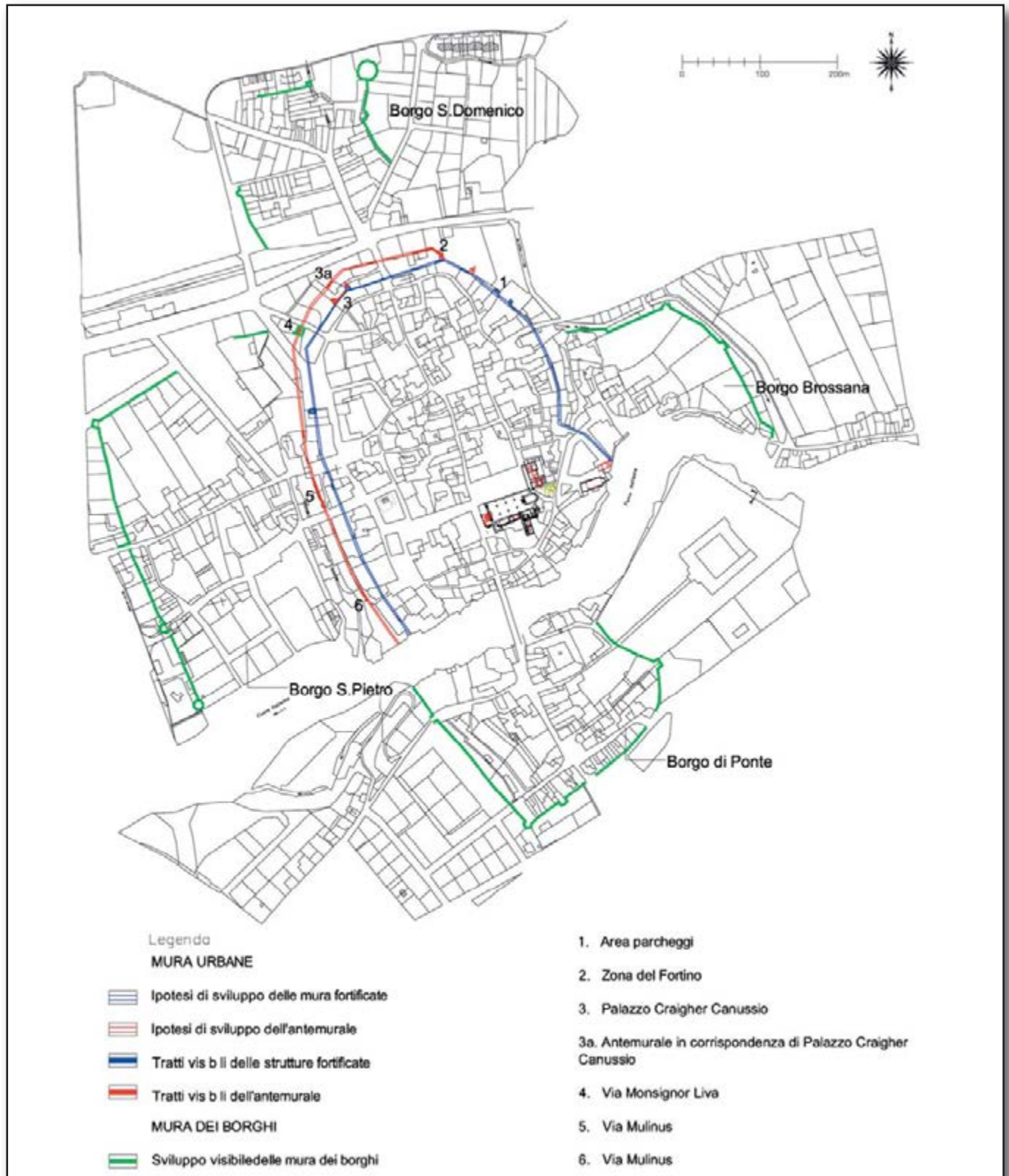
As for the churches and the convents within the Buffer zone, their state of conservation is different.

The Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio was completely renovated in the 19th century and is currently under restoration.

The Church of Santa Maria di Corte is no longer used for worship, the nave is in a good state of conservation thanks to the recent restoration intervention on the cover, the plant system, the altars and the organ. The façade plasters have deterioration problems such as detachments, holes and disintegration. A maintenance intervention on the façade is necessary. In 2006 tests on the internal plasters were carried out to the amount of 2,000.00 Euros to

⁵ F.DOGLIONI, F.FRANZ, A.QUENDOLO, B.TOMBOLATO, R.VIANELLO, E.ZENDRI, *Le mura di Cividale del Friuli: progetto per la conoscenza e la conservazione del dato materiale*, in *Progettare i restauri. Orientamenti e metodi, materiali e indagini*, Conference Proceedings (Bressanone 30/6-3/4 1998), Edizioni Arcadia Ricerche, Venice 1998, pp. 559-574.

QUENDOLO, F.FRANZ, B.TOMBOLATO, R.VIANELLO, *Il progetto di conservazione della cinta muraria di Cividale del Friuli*, in V.FORAMITTI, A.QUENDOLO (a cura di), *Restauri di castelli*, Paolo Gaspari Editore, Udine 2003, pp.71-87.



Map of Cividale del Friuli with the sections of urban and quarter walls highlighted

improve knowledge on stratification, especially near the triumph arch, where a fragment of fresco is, Christ Pantocreator, that might have been depicted near the decoration belonging to the original chapel. It is necessary to proceed with these tests.

The Church of San Martino is in a fairly good state of conservation. Recent interventions focused on the bell tower and the cover. On the interior and external façade walls there are signs of deterioration such as detachment of plaster and humidity; while on the external apse wall the plaster stratification is poor in quality, material and image. The interiors have small detachment problems of the plaster at the foundation and the 17th-century vault of the nave has desegregations due to water seepage from the cover. It is necessary to carry out a maintenance intervention.

Since the maintenance of the cover carried out in 1983, the church of San Silvestro has not undergone further interventions. A general restoration project is under way; the current state of conservation is indeed quite poor. The nave shows signs of disintegration of the plasters at the foundation due to humidity and the cover in trelliswork with paintings of 1918 is broken in various areas; the same for the presbytery lunette of the Quaglio. The sacristy against the apse is currently propped up for detachments of plaster on the stubbled cover and the fresco of the Quaglio is deteriorating. Windows and doors, as well as the lighting systems, are in poor conditions.

The Church of San Pietro ai Volti, subject to a systematic restoration intervention accomplished in 2007, does not present conservation problems. The Church of Santi Pietro and Biagio is currently subject to restoration interventions, the latest in a long series of interventions ranging

from the maintenance of the cover (1985) to the discovery of the original Early Medieval plant floor and the restoration of frescoed surfaces.

During the 20th century the Convent of San Francesco was subject of numerous restoration interventions; following the 1976 earthquake, between 1978 and 1985 it was strengthened to make it earthquake-proof; in 1986 the "Sala Capitolare", the sacristy and the underground rooms were restored; some works have not been accomplished yet, especially those linked to the adaptation of the plant and the isolation of the cover. Currently the complex is the venue of conferences and exhibitions.

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(I) Development Pressures

Risks relating to urban context transformation

The site for which inscription in the World Heritage list is required and its buffer zone are located in the historical centre of Cividale del Friuli and both enjoy adequate safeguard from any possible modification and/or transformation of their context (e.g., demolition, reconstruction, new building work, unsuitable use of buildings, etc.), which might diminish their authenticity and integrity (see Management Plan, Protection and Conservation).

Antropic risks related to theft or vandalism

To this day no particular events linked to human presence, such as thefts or vandalism, can lead to any relevant risk factor. The assets are anyway have been placed under surveillance by the relevant institutions; in particular, for the Monastery/*Tempietto* and for the *Duomo/Museo Cristiano* (font of Callixtus, Altar of Ratchis), daytime

surveillance and a break-in alarm system, while for the *Museo Archeologico Nazionale/Palazzo Patriarcale* there is a night time surveillance and a closed circuit tv system (presently undergoing revision and maintenance work). Agreements have been signed to ensure shared surveillance of the assets at the site is upgraded.

(II) Environmental Pressures

Air pollution

In the site and its buffer zone)there is no particular risk factor connected to environment pollution. The area of interest is located in the heart of Cividale del Friuli's Historical Centre, far from the main production areas – the main one of these, the *XI Zona Industriale e Artigianale* (the Eleventh Industrial and Artisanal Zone) is at a linear distance of about three kilometres from the longobard *tempietto*. Therefore, no particular problem arises regarding air quality, also thanks to the dispersion and abatement effects on pollutants exercised by the winds, which prevalently refers to the north-east sector with a minimal component of winds from other octants. Part of the historical centre, including the area where the candidate resource is located, is completely or partially banned to traffic; the Commune's programme includes the progressive extension of the closing of the historical centre to traffic.

Soil and water pollution

No critical levels of pollution have been registered either regarding surface waters (of the river Natisone, which marks the southern boundary of the area) or of groundwater, or in relation to the soil. The rules for the urban plan implementation concur to ensure the safeguard and enhancement of the river Natisone and

its *forra*, by prescribing conservation of the waterway and of the vegetation, also through periodical control of the healthiness and environmental quality of its waters. This ensures facilities can be built to ensure water safety and to ban the reduction of the water flow, regulating water discharge and safeguarding sites from the threat of morphological transformation.

(III) Natural disaster

Risk of earthquakes the whole Comune di Cividale del Friuli is classified as seismic zone grade , in a scale of four decreasing seismic levels, according to a law called “Delibera della Giunta Regionale del Friuli Venezia Giulia” (n. 2325 of August 1st, 2003). In any case, the area proposed as candidate and the largely residential buffer zone, are classified as homogeneous zone of the type “A” by the urban planning instrument of the Comune’s general urban plan, which prescribes that all building work should respect anti seismic normative. These normative prescribe that all building projects should be carried out following specific geological studies, and must respond to specific national rules relating to the updating and/or improvement of buildings’ anti-seismic structures. In particular, monumental resources comprised in the site have been the object over time of focused anti seismic intervention, which have proved their usefulness during the last earthquake which occurred in 1976. This earthquake’s magnitude caused quite remarkable devastation in other towns. The walls of the longobard tempietto is linked to supports, such as the iron rods, and to cement supports, built during the restoration campaign of 1925-26 and again after the 1976 earthquake. The Cathedral of *Santa Maria Assunta*, following the 1976 earthquake had been subjected to a consolidation effort which completed

the ancient system of iron rods, which had been eliminated in the 18th century and partially re-instated during the 19th century. The *Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti* was subjected to a series of consolidation efforts during the 1970s and in 1990, which comprised the rebuilding of the ceilings and of the roofing and the implementation of a cement supporting element. A project presided over by the “Dipartimento Protezione Civile della Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri” is about to be implemented, to monitor the seismic response of some of the city’s public structures. The constant work of the team of volunteers of the “Protezione Civile” of the Municipality of Cividale also concurs in ensuring prevention of seismic risk.

Hydro geological risk

The waters of the river Natisone flow through a *forra* – a typical element of this area-, a deep chasm affecting the surrounding strata constituted by successive floods, and forming lime-based conglomerates, being more or less cohesive, and with different liabilities to erosion. The liability to erosion of terrains, associated with the river’s action, ensures that the *forra*’s sides form sheer drops – measuring a maximum of twenty metres –, with many types of cave formations, of larger and smaller size, and at different heights, which have locally caused collapse related landslides. A notable collapse took place in mid 1980s, (not far from the western boundary of the buffer zone). Part of the river Natisone, included in the buffer zone and adjacent to the site for a small part of its course, has been classified as a flood risk area. This classification refers to areas with a high likelihood of flooding, in which geostatic-related problems related to decay and to the risk of landslides. The system prescribes a series of limitations on

maintenance of existing buildings, the banning of new ones, and the execution of consolidation work along the river banks. Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia had already begun consolidation work on the rocky cliffs of the *forra* in the early 1970s, concentrating on the areas where the danger for habitations, historical landmarks and public areas was greatest. Later work was carried out in 1991 and 1992. The work to ensure safety and consolidation were given greater continuity as of year 2002 up to the present. More recently, the Municipality of Cividale was allocated extra funds totalling 630.000 € (by the agency called “Direzione Centrale Ambiente e Lavori Pubblici della Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia”), to be spent on consolidation work. On completing such work, the Municipality of Cividale will be allotted a further 716.000 €. All work focuses on safeguarding hydraulic works present in the river bed, on avoiding dangerous erosion of the river banks and ensuring smooth water discharge. It is being carried out according to naturalistic engineering methodology, with techniques which strive to preserve the areas’ environmental value. Risk prevention is also the main focus of the *Protezione Civile* of the Municipality of Cividale.

Risk of fire

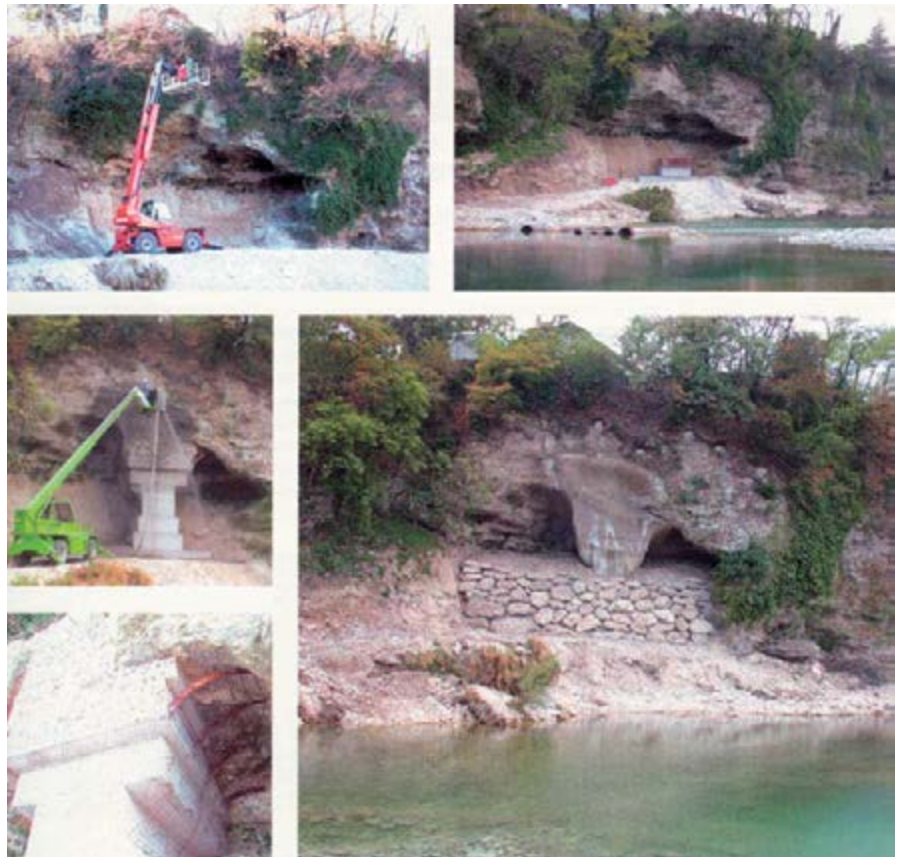
The Monastery/Tempietto complex is equipped with a system comprising fireextinguishers placed at intervals along the walls, which is constantly maintained; plans are being considered to upgrade the fire-safety system of the whole complex (see management plan). At the *Duomo/Museo Cristiano* (font of Callixtus, altar of Ratchis), and at the archaeological museum/palace of the patriarchs, there are both fire extinguishers and early warning systems involving smoke detection. In 006 the Commune definitively allocated

a building to the *Comando dei Vigili del Fuoco* (Fire Brigade Headquarters), at less than one kilometre from the Tempietto, where a new fire fighting unit has been operational since October 1st, 2007.

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

tourism pressures visitors to Cividale del Friuli have so far not involved any risk of damage or deterioration of its historical, artistic and architectural heritage: there are no particular signs indicating any wearing down of the areas of interest, or changes in temperature or humidity levels of enclosed areas, nor particular disturbance to residents, or disruption of traditional lifestyles. In particular, in the area comprising the monastery and the Longobard Tempietto, the Duomo and the Museo Cristiano, the national archaeological museum and the remains of the palace of the patriarchs, which is subject to the request for inclusion in the World Heritage list, there are no particular risks due to tourism pressures. A greater pressure might be recorded at the so-called Tempietto Longobardo, which is today the most visited of the city's monuments (see also visitor statistics, 5.h1), but the building's fruition by visitors is limited by the following conditions: to avoid erosion damage caused by visitors walking over the original *opus sectile* paving, the public can only access the presbiterial area (so at the moment, visitors are only admitted to the building through a side entrance, via an adjacent building, rather than through the original main entrance); the monument can be accessed by a maximum of 5 people at any one time, but the possibility of reducing the number to 15 is being considered. Moreover an agreement protocol is being defined among the different owner-manager entities in charge of the assets proposed for the

World Heritage list. The result would be an integrated tourism offer, comprising a visitor's card, allowing a more homogeneous distribution of visitors over a range of sites; this will alleviate tourism pressure, which would be especially a benefit for small size areas, such as the Longobard Tempietto, in case of an increase in tourist trends. A project involving the enhancement and refunctionalization of the monastery which includes the Tempietto will lead to a remarkable increase of areas open to visitors' fruition; this project involves a new system of approach to the Tempietto which will further diminish the impact of tourism on the building.



“Interventions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of fortified architecture in Friuli Venezia Giulia”.

The complex before

6.6.2 BRESCIA

THE SITE

Both the monastic complex of Santa Giulia and the single monuments enjoy an optimal state of conservation. An organic conservation plan has been implemented for the Site in the years 1979-2005, after in-depth studies and stratigraphic archaeological excavations which addressed the subterranean structures, the buildings' elevation as well as the interior and exterior decorated surfaces.

The southern cloister of the monastery before and after the conservative interventions

This intervention plan has been implemented according to the most advanced criteria and respecting the highest quality standards, and has led to an increase in knowledge of the monastery, revealing the many phases of the area occupied by the monumental complex.

For example:

- extensive archaeological excavations have revealed the Roman neighbourhood beneath the monastery;
- two Roman *domus* of Imperial times have been excavated and inserted within the exhibition area;
- the sequence of phases at the church of San Salvatore has been clarified;
- many stucco elements which had become detached and collapsed, were excavated and replaced in their original position;
- restoration work has led to the discovery of re-used ancient stone elements;
- new frescoes which had once formed part of the monastery's interiors were discovered;
- at Santa Maria in Solario the building was excavated to return to the ancient levels of access and use.

At the moment the only area in the entire complex in need of further work is the



façade overlooking via dei Musei, comprising the façade of Santa Maria in Solario, which had been restored at the end of the 1980s. The porous plaster and stonework have been affected by traffic, which is progressively lessening as the street has been partly closed to vehicles.

The near archaeological area is also in a good conservative condition; since 1823

it has undergone several archaeological surveys and conservative interventions. Since 1998 an organic recovery and enhancement project of the area, still in progress, has been started up with the supervision of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and the Municipality of Brescia.

Due to the good condition of the monument and the high number of



The complex afterwards the restoration

Ortaglia Domus dell'ortaglia under excavation

finds, it is one of the most important and rich archaeological areas in northern Italy.

Thanks to specific interventions (studies, archaeological excavations, conservative maintenance, monitoring of the micro-climatic conditions) it has been possible to deepen the level of knowledge of each building of the Roman period and of the events of the area between the late ancient and early medieval periods.

In particular:

in the area of the late-republican Sanctuary

The completion of the archaeological surveys has enabled to precisely define the plan of the building; numerous architectonic elements of the monuments have been recovered;

The micro-climatic monitoring of the building has been started up in cooperation with the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, in order to be able to identify the optimal conservative conditions and assess the modalities of a possible opening to the public;

The restoration of the decorated surfaces (mosaic floors, frescoes), carried out in 2007 and 2008 according to the most modern criteria of sustainability and compatibility, offered a lot of information on the technique of the decorations;

The remains of the oven for the Longobard ceramic have been consolidated on the spot.

In the Capitolium:

the intervention of conservative maintenance and the study of the floor remains of the 1st century A.D., perfectly kept in the central and in the western cells, has enabled to characterize the polychrome marbles as well as to foster the knowledge on the techniques of floor-making and has also highlighted the ancient conservative interventions, thus giving an important contribution to



Sanctuary Western cell of the republican Sanctuary

define the abandonment of the building chronologically;
the comprehensive identification of many architectonic and decorative materials, found during archaeological excavations carried out on the building since the 19th century, has led to the discovery of missing fragments and new pieces of the building.

the theatre:

the archaeological surveys have given an important contribution to the reconstruction of the stratigraphic sequence of the area, with a particular view to the late-ancient and early medieval levels.

The conservation state of all structures and decorative furnishings is constantly monitored by technical and scientific staff. Any possible intervention is carried out at an early and timely stage, and is supervised by the in-house staff of the Settore Musei del Comune, in cooperation with the relevant Superintendencies, and conducted by purposely appointed specialists.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The whole buffer zone is characterized by a high conservative degree also due to the fact that in the main historical buildings the institutions and the bodies of the town government, of the province, university banks and ecclesiastical organizations have their seats. Most of the many churches are still open to mass celebrations and visitors, thanks to the artistic heritage they keep. The main squares are still today meeting places and are practically closed to vehicle traffic.

The Lombardy Regional Authority has promoted numerous interventions for the preservation of the historical artifacts that are part of the landscape. To ensure adequate tutelage of the territory, the Regional Authority has established careful preliminary assessment of proposed interventions that are potentially environmentally devastating, such as the construction of infrastructure or projects for the exploitation of the land.

The most effective tools to that purpose are the following:

The “Basic Landscape Survey” System Plan deals with the impact and landscape compatibility with the eventual construction of “railways, highways, scenic routes, and ancient roads” (D.C.R. n. IV/394 del 25.7.1986).

The Regional Territorial Landscape Plan, has as its starting point the notion that the scenic quality of landscape is not so much a natural element as much as it is the outcome of human intervention or historical events. The regional territory is, therefore, marked in its entirety by significant landscape, which contributes to the quality of life of local populations. Consequently, careful attention must be paid to local identity. The quality of plans and projects for the territory cannot be limited to exceptional parts of the countryside, but has to be extended to the entire region. The Plan launches a process of identification and recognition of the importance of rural landscape on a vast territorial and thematic scale, involving in the process all pertinent bodies and authorities.

Together with the Istituto Regionale di



View of the monastic complex of S. Salvatore - S. Giulia

Ricerca (IReR) and the Milan Polytechnic, guidelines have been drafted for the preservation of historic buildings. The guidelines are published in the volume *La conservazione programmata del patrimonio storico-architettonico. Linee guida per il piano di manutenzione e il consuntivo scientifico* [Planning the Preservation of Historic Architectural Heritage. Guidelines for Maintenance Plans and Scientific Account]. Concurrently, thanks to the technical and scientific collaboration of the Istituto Centrale del Restauro, we have set up an Information System for the Risk Chart of the cultural patrimony, which will enable the evaluation of the vulnerability of buildings to potential disasters and environmental threats. The Lombardy Regional Authority further promotes a project of territorial planning aiming to preventively identify compatibility of proposed interventions with geological, hydro-geological and seismic factors. Integral to this action are efforts to strengthen the role of local planners that should be at the basis of every comprehensive planning enforced through the Piani Territoriali di Coordinamento Provinciali (PTCP) [Provincial Territorial Coordination Plans] and the urban rules and regulations issued by municipalities (P.G.T.).

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(i) Development pressures

Risks relating to urban context transformation

The Site for which inscription in the World Heritage List is required and its *buffer zone* are located in the historical centre of the city of Brescia, and are thus adequately protected from any possible change (demolition, rebuilding, new building work, improper use of buildings, etc.) which could diminish their authenticity and integrity.

Anthropic risks related to theft or vandalism

The monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is staffed by one in-house caretaker and one security guard 24 hours a day. Surveillance staff is composed of 15 members. The staff numbers are varied in relation to real needs, during exhibitions and other temporary events.

The number of areas assigned to each staff member is based on the size of the exhibition area.

During the hours in which the buildings are open to the public, each entrance is guarded.

The whole exhibition area and the Museum deposits are all equipped with a closed circuit television cameras linked to recording facilities, which is monitored by specialized personnel 24 hours a day.

During the hours in which the buildings are closed to the public, the area is subject to security inspection rounds by personnel which operates 24 hours a day, and by means of closed circuit television cameras.

In the archaeological area is a guard during the opening hours (11 a.m – 4 p.m. Monday, closing day); the number of the personnel is enlarged during extraordinary visits or events. However, the area is protected by a fence and is also equipped with an alarm and video-surveillance system connected to the operative seat of the Surveillance 24 hours a day.

Industrial risk

Various industries are based in the territory of the Comune of Brescia; however, all are equipped with a P.E.I. (Piano di Emergenza Interna, or Plan for an In-house Emergency), and with a PEE (Piano di Emergenza Esterna, or Plan for External Emergency), which have been approved by the relevant authorities and drawn up according to the laws in force and to the guidelines

of the document entitled *Pianificazione di emergenza esterna per impianti industriali a rischio*. As the area of the Medieval monuments lies outside the range of potential damage, there are no particular risks related to accidents which might affect the asset proposed for candidacy.

Risks related to terrorist attacks

Since 11th September 2001 the monumental area with the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, like other Italian cultural sites, has been the object of particular attention and vigilance according to provisions for sensitive targets. Risk is anyway quite remote at present.

Also, for security reasons, visitors are required to hand in bags, backpacks and suitcases.

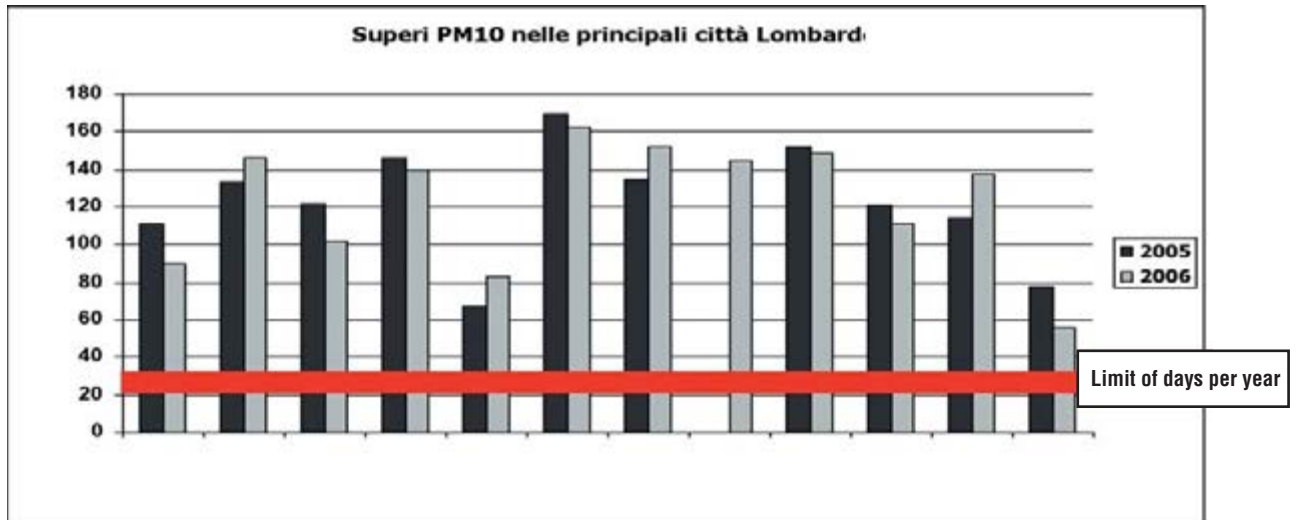
(i) Environmental pressures

Air pollution

Air quality in the Municipality of Brescia is daily monitored by five permanent stations, which belong to the monitoring network managed by the Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (ARPA). One of these is placed at about 500 metre distance from the monastery of Santa Giulia and from the archaeological area near the Palazzo Broletto.

The maximum levels prescribed by the law called Ministerial Decree 60/2002 for the medium daily concentration of PM10 (a mix of solid and liquid particles present in the air, and measuring a diameter of less than 10 µm) were exceeded in the city of Brescia on 133 days in 2005 and on 146 days in 2006. The problem of environmental pollution is common to the whole of Lombardy region, and to the basin of the River Po. It must also be noted that the weather conditions typical of the Po River basin is characterised by no wind and by atmospheric stability, which does not allow the dispersion of these particles.

Number of days and with medium daily concentration level >50mg/cubic metre



The monumental area with the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and buffer zone are limited traffic areas and the only public transport means are electrical and methane buses ; moreover the gradual, total closure of Via dei Musei is programmed. Therefore, the environmental pollution of this area of the town centre should significantly lower during the next few years.

Electro-magnetic pollution

Data supplied by ARPA (Agenzia regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente) indicates that within the Site the limits of electro-magnetic pollution have not been exceeded.

Acoustic pollution

For the area of via dei Musei, where the monumental area with the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is located, the most recent data collected by the Municipality of Brescia (2004) record a level of acoustic pollution above the levels deemed acceptable by law. This in spite of the fact that the Site had been included in an acoustic zoning plan, where it ranked in a class "2" and was therefore subject to special protection (Class II is described as: "areas destined to prevalently residential use: urban areas of largely local vehicle traffic, low population density, limited commercial activity, absence of industrial and

artisanal activity").

Meanwhile however, further measures have been taken to reduce this type of pollution; at this time (2007) the Zona a Traffico Limitato, or Limited Traffic Zone (including the monumental area with the monastery) has been subjected to video-surveillance by the so-called "electronic policeman" (a camera which verifies the number plates of vehicles and the existence of an access permit); vehicle traffic has thus been further reduced of a percentage estimated at 70% or 80% of the traffic recorded in 2004.

Soil and water pollution

In the Site area no activity leading to pollution has ever been recorded. Therefore, no plans to analyze the soil and the underground areas have been implemented.

(iii) Natural disaster

Risk of earthquakes

The territory of the Municipality of Brescia is already classified in the seismic risk scale as a third category area, following monitoring and data collection implemented by the body called Servizio Protezione Civile, which completed and transmitted research data to Lombardy Regional Authority. According to this class system, the area belongs to zone 3 according to a

document called O.P.C.M. 20.3.2003 n. 3274, which corresponds to a low seismic risk level, as described in the explanatory note 4.6.2003 within the document.

The city falls within one of the areas most liable to seismic risk according to recent studies. This is because it rises in an area corresponding to two very evident seismic lines. However, the history of the town during the latest 800 years does not tell about earthquakes of damaging or catastrophic effect.

In 2008 the Municipality of Brescia with the aid of an expert has planned meetings and courses dedicated to the safeguard of the works of art in case of earthquakes or other natural disasters; the courses envisage a practical training with Protezione Civile at the Museum of Natural Sciences and will be attended also by a selection of the municipal staff.

Risk of fire

In the whole area of the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. *Museo della città* (exhibition and depot areas) a permanent automatic smoke detection plant is in operation, as well as a manned signalling facility and a fire alarm, which comprises CERBERUS-SIEMENS technology (dynamic apparatus for the dynamic measurement

Monitoring of the conservative condition of the arcs of the church of San Salvatore

of heat) according to UNI 9795 and UNI-EN rules.

A luminous and acoustic alarm system is in place to signal fires, which are connected to a central office staffed 24 hours a day. The alarm is immediately relayed to the closest Fire House.

In the area set up as exhibition, deposit and museum space, hand held fire extinguishers (using powder and water), where the number of fire extinguishers per square meter is as follows: n. 1/50mq. The surveillance personnel has been adequately trained in fire emergency procedures and in using fire extinguishers. Also in the archaeological areas are movable fire-fighting facilities.

(iv) Visitor/tourist pressure

Tourist pressure

During the last twenty years a large number of recovery and enhancement activities have been carried out in Brescia, based on careful programming in view of sustainable development, and focusing on the wealth of its cultural heritage.

This has determined a remarkable increase in visitors, which has been adequately managed by the local administration and by competent agencies. In general therefore, especially because of the very nature of these locations, and because of the number and type of visitors involved, Brescia's tourism has not involved the risk of damage or deterioration of the historical, artistic and architectural heritage: no particular damage has been detected in the locations, nor temperature or humidity level variations in the indoor areas, nor has the residents' life or traditional lifestyle been affected in any way.

As to the monumental area with the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia, for which admission in UNESCO's World Heritage List is applied for, there are no signs indicating particular risks due to tourist pressure. The wide size of



the area and the high quality of the organized visitors' facilities ensure that the impact of tourism on the monumental area is minimized, even in the case of temporary exhibitions hosted by the Museum.

As to the *buffer zone* proposed for the site, corresponding to the whole of the Longobard town– the present historical centre – tourism is not expected to affect the area negatively during the next few years, principally because of the size of the area over which the assets are scattered, and because of the present level of development of the receptive facilities in place.

Local administrations (Municipality of Brescia, relevant Superintendencies, Province of Brescia) have correctly and carefully managed tourism policies, and specific policies have been implemented by Lombardy Regional Authority. Among the objectives set out in the programme entitled Programma Triennale di promozione turistica della Regione (three-year programme of tourist promotion of the region), conservation

of sensitive components in Lombardy's tourism areas, e.g., valuable terrains, landscapes, natural aspects, ecosystems, are recognized first rank priority. The Regional Authority thus focuses its support of Agenda 21 protocols on an improvement of environmental efficiency of venues, the promotion of environmental management systems, the use of low impact transport, and on the maintenance of a high resource quality, which attract tourism.

In particular, Lombardy Regional Authority has started up an Agreement protocol entitled "Promozione e la diffusione della Carta Europea del turismo sostenibile nelle aree protette" (Promotion and diffusion of the European Chart of the sustainable tourism in protected areas).

6.3.3 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

THE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE

The state of conservation of the various monuments that make up the Castelseprio-Torba archaeological area is good, thanks to constant monitoring and programmed conservation carried out on the assets by the owners and managers. All works are done making use of qualified professionals (restorers, architects, engineers, etc.) and adopting advanced work techniques that respect the criteria laid down by the Central Restoration Institute of the Ministry of Cultural Assets and Activities.

In particular, in addition to routine maintenance on the Church of S. Maria *foris portas* conservation work was carried out at the end of the 1990s on all wall structures. This also included refurbishing the roof and rainwater systems, as well as creating a chemical barrier against rising damp in the walls. However, this work did not extend to the walls of the central apse, which is home to famous frescoes, since the work done here in the 1950s to eliminate rising damp was still working well. At this time no conservation problems have been found in the structure or the frescoes.

In the case of the Basilica di S. Giovanni (basilica, baptistery, cistern, bell tower, and cemetery), which is also subject to routine maintenance, work was started in 2005 to repair the masonry work, and this will be completed by the end of 2008 (funds already allocated).

As to the fourteenth century building known as Cascina – Monastero di S. Giovanni, overall redevelopment was carried out in 2004-2005 in relation to its use as an *Antiquarium* for the Park, and this is planned to open in 2008.

The projects concerning improvement of the conservation of the other religious buildings of the castrum: St Paul and the Baptistery, are under way.



For the latter the restoration of the protective covering is planned.

The entire stretch of the wall, affected by the landslides in 1989 and 1993, was repaired and further valorised by restoring the profiles of the banks, adequate channelling of the rainwater, refurbishing of the sections of the trail that were damaged, recovery of the foundations of some towers in the circuit, and some pieces of wall that had

slid down the ancient slopes. Currently there are no problems with the visible parts of the wall . and the towers for which work to improve the walling is anyway planned.

As to the Torba area, in recent years FAI promoted an overall works project aimed at completing recovery of the complex and improving its cultural aspects. Currently, work is being completed in all its structures and on



The church of San Paolo

the 8th century frescoes in the Tower, which were covered by initial works in the 1980s. The works in progress are intended to eliminate the phenomenon of deterioration of the paintings (fading, lifting and detaching of the paint film and biological attack) that has occurred due to humidity in these spaces. The works also include operations intended to increase the degree of valorisation of the Tower - new lighting system, system to protect the frescoes, renovation of the illustration panels and signage.

Another work in progress regards the fragments of painted plaster in the Church of S. Maria di Torba. This work is not simply intended to improve their state of conservation and the presentation of the paintings in situ, but also to reposition pieces that had detached themselves about twenty years ago, to prevent them decaying. Conservation works are also planned shortly on the external plaster of the farmhouse. In addition, works are planned for excavating, weeding, and conservation of the boundary wall that links the Torba area to the *Castrum* above.

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(i) Development pressures

The Site for which application is made for inclusion in the World Heritage List and the related buffer zone are in a wooded area outside the urban areas of the Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona, and has significant naturalistic and landscape relevance due to its integrity, reinforced by its being included within the PLIS Rile Tenore Olona. There are no particular building risks that could compromise the integrity of the territory, with the exception of the possibility of a factory being erected overlooking the Monastero di Torba area (Municipality of Gornate Olona). However, a watchful

The Tower's Chapel. The frescoes



eye is being kept on this situation by the Superintendency of Architectural and Landscape Assets.

Industrial Risk

A remote industrial risk is posed, in the territory of the Municipality of Castelseprio, by two chemical companies, although these have good safety systems and are not relevant in relation to the archaeological area in

town planning terms (the setbacks called for by law have been respected). This risk would only arise in case of a catastrophic incident.

Anthropic risk due to theft and vandalism

In the past some acts of vandalism have occurred in the area. Now the more vulnerable parts of the Site (S. Maria foris portas and the cascina-Monastero



The church of *Santa Maria* in Torba, the interior

di S. Giovanni) have an alarm system connected to a radio switched through to a Security Company. In addition, the frescoes in S. Maria foris portas are protected by anti-intrusion detectors.

(ii) Environmental pressures

Wood and weed growth

A large part of the Castrum area and the town itself is subject to a risk of woods growing, due to the invasive nature of the bush. In fact, the copse (false acacia, chestnut) contributes to giving rise to and/or aggravating specific disruption phenomena – mostly superficial – characterised by dripping or lava, the most clear signs of which are breaking up of the ground.

Currently the copse is constantly cut back in public areas, whereas the parts on private property lack maintenance. In order to overcome this risk the Superintendency for Archaeological Assets has already drawn up a management plan for the forestry area, and constantly cutting of the copse is proceeding.

(iii) Natural disaster and risk preparedness

Landslides

The land in Castelseprio area is subject to hydrogeological risk. This risk relates to the loss of cohesion in the ground on the slopes, resulting in landslides. In 199 – following heavy rain that caused damage

in various areas of Lombardy and Piedmont – damage occurred to the trails, the pedestrian path, and some parts of the wall (that had not been made safe).

The Superintendency of Archaeological Assets for Lombardy has already carried out a preliminary detailed study to implement works for draining and removal of water, stabilising detachments, maintenance and ageing of the bush in relation to the escarpment and reducing the load on the slopes. On the basis of this study a Forestry Management Plan (2004-2013) was drawn up. Currently work has already been carried out in the slopes belonging to the State, with suitable consolidation works.

Risk of fires

Given the significant number of trees in the area, especially in the proposed buffer zone, the possibility of fires caused by tourists camping is high.

However, the Castelseprio Municipality is involved in the “Safe City” project that also involves the archaeological area, and provides a night time surveillance service from 21:00 to one in the morning. Currently there are 30 patrols per year, but attempts are being made to implement this service. The archaeological area is also patrolled by the Local Police and Carabinieri.

(iv) Visitor / tourism pressures

As regards the Site that is proposed for

registration in UNESCO’s World Heritage List, and its buffer zone, there are no particular risks related to tourism pressure. The extensive area gives rise to a high tourism capacity for the monumental complex.

The anthropic risk is associated with motocross activity in the woods and the danger of fire caused by campers, but these activities have been placed under the control of the Local and Provincial Police and the Carabinieri. It is also covered by patrols that are part of the “Safe City” programme in which the Castelseprio Municipality takes part.



The conservation work of frescoes fragment

6.3.4 SPOLETO

THE SITE

The general state of conservation of the Basilica of San Salvatore is good; particularly, the façade is in excellent state, since –in recent year – it has been subject to accurate conservation work based on the cleaning and the consolidation of stone decorative elements of the windows and the portals.

As excellent is the level of truss covers of the three aisles, in which the inner space is divided; a careful observation of wall surfaces does not reveal the need for any urgent conservation treatments.

From the structural point of view, the stonework is in a good state of conservation and there are no signs of degradation related to stability problems. Moreover, the system to consolidate columns and stonework, connected to structural units dating back to the last century (tie rods and iron hoops), proved to be highly resilient even under the considerable seismic strain of 1997.

Wooden roof trusses of the central nave and side aisles are in an excellent state of conservation

The fragments of frescoes -still remaining on walls of the three apses, are in a good state of conservation and



Main portal's architrave. Disassembly (90s)

San Salvatore, main portal



Mould of the church's main doorway (90s)



they could at best only need a cosmetic conservation intervention.

The terracotta tiles floor, too, is in a good state of conservation and requires some slight maintenance.

The replacement of window and door frames and panes would be desirable because, although most of them are still working, some panes are broken

and iron frames have poor tightness. Internal frames (side doors and iron fence), though efficient, would need a revision of both surfaces (wood and iron) and relative material.

The existing lighting system is composed by loose cables which since no cable raceway can be traced on the walls should be replaced by

adequate raceways and new lighting devices.

The municipality of Spoleto is preparing a consolidation and renovation project for the building adjacent to the Basilica of San Salvatore, ex Monastery, which is currently in a poor state of conservation and is practically unusable. The work, which will be carried out thanks to regional and state funding, is aimed at allocating the building the use of an information point for the basilica (the Umbria Regional Administration has already allocated 300,000.00 Euro that will be used for the initial work for ensuring that the building is safe, starting with consolidation of the structures).

THE BUFFER ZONE

All the buffer zone is characterized by a high level of conservation due to the fact that historical buildings host institutions and bodies of city government, banks and ecclesiastical institutions.

Most of the churches are open for worship and visit, because of the artistic heritage within them.

The main squares are still a meeting place and partially closed to vehicular traffic.



The façade of the former adjacent to the basilica of San Salvatore

After ten years of reconstruction and renovation of public and private buildings of the historical centre with the State funds allocated for the damages caused by the earthquake of 1997, the Municipality of Spoleto has been putting the project “Downtown: from historical to economic value” into practice. This project, basing itself on protection and conservation of architectural and artistic heritage and environment features, aims at raising their enhancement (see cap. 6.4.4).

The structural renovation of the historical centre and the refunctionalization of large covered spaces have been financed by the Programme Document DocUP too.

All the works are performed in line with the national legislation for the safeguard of cultural heritage (Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code) and focusing on cultural heritage and on the buffer zone, the whole of the buffer zone is also subject to the protective and safeguard provisions of the most important urban instrument of the Municipality of Spoleto, namely the PRG (Urban General Development Plan).

Experts from the Municipality –from the Culture and Tourism Department and the Environment and Territory Planning Department-, in cooperation with the competent state Superintendences, have the task of periodically monitoring the artistic-monumental heritage of the City of Spoleto and verifying possible needs of routine and supplementary maintenance intervention, as well as structural interventions

Last but not least, thanks to the alternative mobility project the Municipality intends to relieve the traffic congestion on Spoleto in the historical centre and at the same time make it easily accessible through a network of car parks and footpaths mechanized (see Management Plan, project 20.1).

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(I) Social and economic development pressures

Risk factors related to the transformation of urban tissue and environmental issues

The basilica of San Salvatore stands next to the graveyard, as already stated in paragraph 1e.; which ensures the protection of the surrounding area from any risk of urban and/or landscape transformation. According to the legislation in force, there has to be an appropriate “respect area” between the graveyard and the urban area. The “respect area” is only covered with vegetation (the graveyard, therefore, is hygienically and spiritually separated – and justly so – from the urban area). Several protection provisions preserve the area opposite the basilica from any modification and/or transformation (see paragraphs 5 and 4).

Human risk factors: theft and vandalism

No risk factors related to the presence of man (theft, vandalism) have materialized up to now. The area is surveilled 24 hours a day by the caretaker, who lives in the adjacent building. Moreover, the basilica stands within the area of the municipal graveyard, which is protected by a gate and an early warning system. However, the sculptures once kept in the church are now kept in a museum. Procedures are underway to install a surveillance and anti-theft warning system using wireless connections (see management plan). Once the above-mentioned devices have been installed and the surveillance reinforced, it will be possible to set up an exhibition of the stone sculptures in the basilica.

(II) Environmental risk factors

The municipality of Spoleto constantly adopts environmental measures to protect the town and the surrounding areas. In 2005, in the framework of the

Community Initiative Leader+, the municipality of Spoleto decided to certify the quality of its environment and is currently establishing an Environmental Management System, in conformity with the scheme envisaged by the Community regulation Emas 2, to further enhance and develop the area in an integrated and environmentally-friendly way. Air, noise and electromagnetic pollution. Considering its position and the highly-valued naturalistic content, no particular risk factors related to pollution have been identified on the site and in the buffer zone. Following the approval of the Regional Plan for the Improvement and Maintenance of Air Quality, the Regional Technical Committee was set up. The Committee includes a representative of the municipality of Spoleto and has the objective to implement the plan. To manage the monitoring network, the municipality of Spoleto has reached an agreement with the Regional Agency for Environmental Protection (ARPA) of the Umbria region, according to which, an annual report on air quality is drawn up, to disseminate the monitoring results as well as to promote initiatives for the reduction of pollutants (www.spolveriamolara.it). The agreement with ARPA also envisages the implementation of the Electromagnetic Pollution Reduction Project (RIE); the objective is identifying – in line with the planning activities – appropriate sites for the installation of Based Transceiver Stations (BTS) and consequently the sites where the installation should be ruled out. Moreover, the municipality of Spoleto (with decision No. 78 of the municipal council of 2nd July 2007) adopted the draft Plan on Noise Classification. Noise zoning follows a series of other phonometric measurements and enables the development and consequent implementation of a regeneration plan, to comply with the noise limits imposed

by the legislation. Soil and water pollution No pollution problems have been identified with reference to surface and groundwater (there are no rivers in the buffer zone) and to the soil on the site concerned. During the updating of the Regional Plan for Water Treatment, no sensitive or vulnerable area has been identified in the Spoleto area of the Umbrian valley. The assessment relates to the qualitative traits of water, which is linked to human activities. In particular, the concentration of nitrates in the Spoleto area in the years 2005 to 2006 was insignificant or non-existent.

(III) Natural disasters

Seismic risk factors

The whole area of the municipality of Spoleto – with reference to the “basic seismic hazard degree” – is considered an high seismicity area (level 1). Spoleto is one of the towns of the Apennine and pre-Apennine belt which were most hit by the earthquakes that took place in Umbria from September 1997 and June 1998. The most recent high-intensity earthquake (magnitude 5.8) took place in September 1997 and showed the effectiveness of the consolidation work carried out in the basilica of San Salvatore in the 90s; no structural damage to the church was identified. The latest earthquakes have led to the reconsideration of all spatial planning activities, with greater attention devoted to the prevention of seismic risk. The main objective is to the minimum the negative effects through preparation, coordination, appropriate equipment, knowledge of the territory and the related risks. The Provincial Civil Protection Plan (adopted by the provincial council in the 12th July 2006 session with No. 72) governs the management of emergencies and risks related to seismic, hydrogeological and meteorological events, forest fires, accidents at industrial plants, also with regard to the safeguard of the cultural

heritage. The town planning scheme envisages that all construction work has to be subject to the compliance with seismic legislation: all design work needs to be based on specific geological studies and comply with the national provisions related to building adaptation and/or improvement to counteract seismic risk factors. Contributing to the development of measures to protect buildings in the historic town centre from seismic risk was exactly the objective of the Community project “S.I.S.M.A.” (Integrated system for the protection of historic buildings from and the prevention of risks), promoted by the Umbria region, as the leader region, in the framework of the Community programme Interreg III B. Lastly, the Perugia “Bina” observatory, - one of the oldest observatories in Italy, - is studying a complex system made up of devices including sensors and computers, able to prevent or mitigate the negative effects of high-intensity earthquakes, if placed in strategic places”. Hydrogeological risk factors This type of risk factors is an important component of territorial management, which has characterized the history of the Spoleto valley since antiquity and has led to the plain reclamation and the reconsideration of the water supply network, drainage canals and finally of the embankments, which are still up and running today. A flood of the Tessino river, the only river flowing by the Spoleto urban area, could not possibly hit the church of San Salvatore, which stands up on a hill. Fire risk factors Up to now, no anti-fire systems have been installed in the basilica of San Salvatore; the caretaker lives there and can immediately inform the Fire Brigade, which is less than a mile away, in case of necessity. However, in view of a more intense tourist flow and the consequently of a higher fire risk, the municipality of Spoleto is developing the necessary measures to install an

appropriate anti-fire system on the site (see management plan).

(IV) Tourist pressure

Spoleto has been a place of transit for years and is known all over the world as a city of art and the City of the Festival. Its image was enhanced in 1958 when the Festival of the Two Worlds was founded and therefore with the inclusion of Spoleto in the national and international tourist circuits.

The intense tourist flow (the number of registered guests in the tourist accommodation facilities amounted to 187,645 in 2008), which is of seasonal nature, with peaks in summer and on holidays, has led the municipal authorities of Spoleto to implement measures to improve tourist hospitality, rendering tourism the most vital and thriving sector of the town's economy. However, tourism in Spoleto has not posed any risks related to the damage and the deterioration of the historic, artistic and architectural heritage so far; with regard to the basilica of San Salvatore, in particular, it is off the beaten tracks and consequently the tourist flow is very modest.

6.3.5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

The Clitunno Tempietto is in a good state of conservation. It has been subject to several recent interventions which guaranteed its correct conservation. In particular, the last intervention was structured in a series of operations which concerned both external and internal areas, i.e. both stone and fresco surfaces.

At the moment, however, there are slight signs of damage which will be fixed with the next maintenance intervention. In particular, damage is mainly related to moisture – both due to capillarity and condensation – caused by the environmental condition which the building is exposed to, i.e. it partially leans against an earthen wall. For this reason, in the past, a perimeter drainage system and a meteoric water

drainage system were created; however, moisture is still present, especially in the northern wing, along the external part of the apse's plinth, where capillarity has caused some biological patina, such as moss and efflorescence.

On the stone surfaces of the southern side, the door jambs and architraves and near the pronaos, there are some localized heterogeneous deposits, rare encrustation and dark stains; heterogeneous deposits are also present on internal surfaces. Especially on the plinth, some parts of stone material are missing. Localized disintegration of the mortar bed of stone ashlar is visible in some areas both on the external and internal surfaces of the building.

From a structural point of view, there are no stability problems. At the

moment walls are linked to old iron structures which proved to have good resistance against seismic activity (the last intense earthquake took place in 1997).

As to frescos, the last intervention restored the intelligibility of paintings with no intervention on chromatic reintegration, unless by light watercolour veils.

The terracotta-tiled floor is in a good state of conservation and needs only little maintenance.

The monument is constantly monitored by the competent Superintendence.

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(i) Development factors

Risks relating to rural context transformation

The risks coming from urbanisation are



The Tempietto Clitunno

rather limited as the entire area is subject to various environmental restrictions, and the Campitello sul Clitunno building programme observes historical and architectural sites in the area. The population is also rather sensitive to conserving cultural heritage, which is a positive factor for limiting risks.

Antropic risks related to theft or vandalism

Up to now, no event connected to human presence (theft, vandalism) such as to give rise to serious risk factors for the Tempietto has occurred. The property is however protected by a fence, a video surveillance system and an alarm system which is active 24/7. During the day, the building is also guarded by custodians who are equipped with phone connection.

Industrial risk

In November 2006, in the industrial area of Campello, located upstream of the River Clitunno which flows close to the Tempietto, a serious accident occurred, causing a considerable fall of oily material into the draining system of the area and later into the river thus creating deposits on the banks and having a sizeable impact on surrounding areas. Immediate interventions for the safety of the area prevented major damage and thorough reclamation operations promptly started.

To avoid similar events in the future, a new main sewer was linked to the plant where the accident occurred and another sewer will be soon created in order to drain industrial waste from the concerned area.

(ii) environmental risk factors

Air and acoustic pollution

Owing to special environmental conditions, atmospheric and acoustic pollution in the Tempietto area can be considered virtually absent.

The only source of pollution, though modest, is the Flaminia trunk road. However, the recently-built dual carriage way Spoleto-Perugia, with the consequent redistribution of heavy goods vehicle traffic, considerably reduced the risks linked to the presence of the trunk road. In addition to this, the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno is carrying out a far-reaching project which aims at enhancing the entire area and eliminating the historical route of Flaminia, parallel to the trunk road, which passes just a few meters away from the apse. Even though this road is used only occasionally, this project will contribute to improve the exposition conditions of the property.

So, no particular risk factors connected with environmental pollution can be found in the site and context (buffer zone), as the Buffer zone is at a distance from the production activity. The main reality that is present is the Industrial Area about 4/5 km as the crow flies from the Temple, before the River Clitunno that laps the monument. The results of chemical tests carried out have shown that the River Clitunno has a certain degree of pollution connectable to the various agricultural, industrial and tourist activities that are present in the surrounding area. This pollution, however, is rather slight. On the other hand, the high number of groups of hydrophytes found in the Clitunno during inspections carried out prove that the river facies has been well preserved.

(iii) natural disaster

Risk of earthquakes

The territory of the Municipality of Campello belongs to area 1, which corresponds to a “high seismic” area, according to the O.P.C.M. (Prime Ministerial Decree)- Civil Protection Department no. 3274 of 20 March 2003 “general criteria on the seismic classification of the national territory

and technical regulations on building in seismic areas”.

Seismic events – which hit the areas at intervals of around 20 years – are the most dangerous source of damage for the monument. The monument was not damaged by the earthquake of 1997, of magnitude 5.8., which proves that the building has good resistance against seismic activity; however, in order to minimize the risk, along with a thorough analysis of its structure and the verification of its reaction to seismic events, it would be important to carry out an analysis of the slits so as to plan the installation of anti-seismic devices.

Hydrogeological risk

With regards to hydrogeological risk, there is no risk of overflow of the River Clitunno as the river runs at a lower level than that of the candidated heritage, while the entire rock wall of the mountain above the Temple has been made safe by the positioning of a rock-protection steel net.

Risk of fire

Within the area, near the ticket office, there is one fire extinguisher. The existing video surveillance systems allow constant monitoring of the building.

Near the deposit/ car park of the Municipality, there is a vehicle equipped with all devices needed in case of a fire. The nearest Firearm station is located in Spoleto (around 13 Km).

(iv) visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

No risks linked to tourism are reported on the Tempietto. Although the building is very small, the area in which it is located has great open spaces and walks with a good capacity. The number of tourist groups is always set in advance.

6.3.6 BENEVENTO

THE SITE

The monumental complex of Santa Sofia and the single monuments composing it are in a good state of conservation and no serious deterioration process urging intervention is reported.

Starting from the restoration conducted in the 50s of the 20th century, the site was subject to a number of conservation and requalification projects and interventions which aimed at providing an adequate response to functional needs (both worship and tourism needs) and sought to counter possible signs of wear due to use.

In particular, the property was included in an organic intervention plan in the years 1991-2000 - preceded by thorough studies and stratigraphic archeological surveys concerning the Cloister court, hypogeum surfaces and ancient walls. Interventions, carried out according to the most modern criteria in the field and the highest qualitative standards, allowed to enrich knowledge on the monastery thus shedding light on the different phases the monumental complex went through:

an hypogeum environment which could belong to the Longobard age was discovered;

the reservoir/ cistern belonging to the internal court of the Cloister was explored and drained thus retrieving ancient stone and ceramic material belonging to the phases the Cloister and the Convent went through;

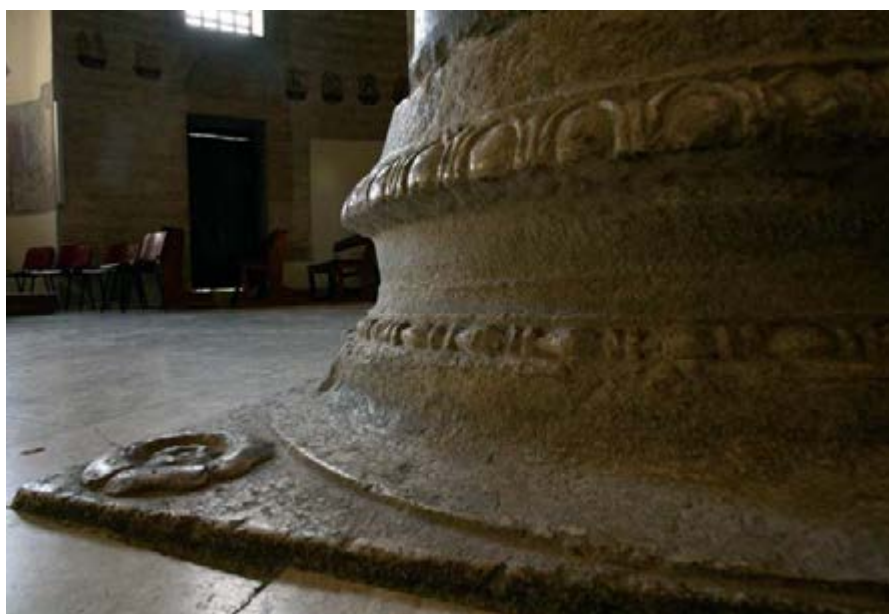
the construction phases of the Cloister were elucidated thanks to the discovery of the Plan for the placement of columns dating back to the period before the restoration – carried out during the Orsini period (XVIII century) – and of some reused Roman inscriptions;

the monastic and aristocratic necropolis was discovered; it is located under the terracotta-tiled floor in the Cloister and



its material will be exhibited in the Museum which is now being renovated. In particular, as far as the state of conservation of the Church of Santa Sofia is concerned, the macroscopic analysis of the different surfaces and walls did not reveal any specific decay

conditions. The valuable parts in stone material (capitals, plinths and columns) show a slight alteration of the surface caused by small deposits; on plinths small gaps and some inadequate reintegrations were detected. The frescos on the lateral apses show only limited



Detail of a reimployed capital

damage, which is especially related to aesthetic aspects. Modest portions of the internal plaster finishing layer – dating back to the 50s – have partially come off on the bottom of counter-façade and external walls.

The modern floor made of travertine shows scarce care in laying slabs especially in the areas where column and pillar plinths are placed.

On the façade there are partial loose portions of plaster located at the septum bottom next to the entrance, while along the plinth of the main prospectus and the S-W prospectus all-pervading moisture traces can be detected.

The state of conservation of the cloister is generally good. There are only limited problems due to humidity on spouts caused by the flow of

meteoric water from upper terraces: in particular, some biological alterations and surface deposits – more or less homogenous – are reported on stone elements (pulvinos, cornices and arches).

On small external walls supporting cloister columns, more substantial damage on plaster can be detected.

In order to solve the abovementioned problems, a new intervention is about to be launched. It will be completed within the middle of 2008 and is aimed at cleaning stone elements and at improving the layout of church frescos, besides the requalification of the complex's modern finishes (plaster and flooring), including the revision of plants, in compliance with the typological and architectural characteristics of the monument.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The town walls that surrounded the Roman and the Longobard city partially coincides with the perimeter of the *buffer zone*. From the 18th century to the start of the 20th century the walls underwent demolition and some parts were incorporated into the perimeter walls of residential buildings. It is important also to remember the damage from the Second World War bombings. For this reason different parts of walls present unequal state of conservation.

The best conserved part -coinciding with proposed boundary of *buffer zone*, delimiting the ancient Trescene quarte, needs no maintenance intervention, thanks also to the conservation work carried out in the 1990s by the



Re-used materials on the bell-tower of the Cathedral recently the object of conservation interventions

Archaeological Office of Ministry for cultural heritage and activities.

Some conservation problems affect the north-western part instead; it is the part running from the ancient Trajan's Arch to the bridge over Calore river, then from *Port'Arso* -along Via Torre della Catena- up to the convent of Orsoline Nuns. This section of town walls present the most of circular and quadrangular towers, almost all well preserved. The main conservation problems are related to the presence of shrubs and roots, flourishing into the masonry joints, and to the decay of mortar, which is the cause of crumbling phenomena and rainwater infiltration. Moreover, the circular tower along Via Torre della Catena -an important Mediaeval fortification structure- needs static consolidation works (patching and mortar injections) because of severe damage dating back to World War bombing raids.

Maintenance and conservation works are being carried out (2006-2007) on the wall section which has not been restored yet, with funding from *POR CAMPANIA Misura 5.1* (Regional Operative Programmes - EU Programme), as part of the local Integrated Programmeme, at a cost of 2 million €. The work involves manual weeding, careful removal of modern plaster, disinfectant biocidal treatments, creation of sacrifice surfaces on wall tops, consolidation of joints, recovery of small portions of wall decoration, cleaning of despoiled stonework in several parts of the walls.

The Rocca dei Rettori complex, headquarters of the Provincial Council and of the modern history section of the Provincial *Museo del Sannio*, is in an excellent state of conservation. In 2006, the Caserta Heritage Office of Ministry for cultural heritage and activities carried out a conservation and restoration project by means of CIPE funds (Employment Investment Programmes). The following activities were carried out prior to the

works: geognostic surveys, subsoil archaeological explorations, stratigraphic archaeological investigations, modern plaster removal, cataloguing of stratigraphic units of original parts of the building enabling to raise the cultural value of the complex. The intervention made all signs of the oldest phases visible, returning the monument to the 18th century fortress-palace look. The purpose of reorganization of internal distribution system, compromised -by repeated rearrangement of the rooms- aimed at defining a tourist itinerary along the front courtyard.

The church of Sant'Ilario at Porta Aurea (*Ecclesia vocabolo Sancti Ylari*) is in an excellent state of conservation; only some efflorescence phenomena can be noticed on a few internal surfaces of walls. After deconsecration in 1712, the church was used as a farmhouse. During intervention works carried out after the 1980s earthquake, some mudbrick work structures from Roman times and some Late Medieval burials were found.

In 2000, while conservation works on Trajan'Arch -that is in front of the Church of Sant'Ilario- were being completed, intervention on the church started and archaeological excavations were continued, using available funding from Italian Lottery; the whole work aimed at creating the Trajan'Arch Park with related Museum in accordance with the agreement between the Ministry for Cultural heritage and activities and the Province of Benevento.

The archaeological investigation allowed an articulated stratigraphy -from the Roman era down to the modern age- to be brought to light, and the longobard *facies* of the church to be enhanced. The Archaeology Office set up the museum accomodation inside the Church.

The Church of SS. Salvatore is in an excellent state of conservation. The last conservative intervention, conducted by

the Archaeology Office, dates back to 2006 and involved the façade, the internal structure and frescoes. During works also archaeological excavations were carried out, which allowed to bring to light some burials, including Longobard ones, together with other important findings.

The crypt of the Church of San Marco ai Sabariani, of Longobard origin, has been recently discovered during urban digs for public works; the crypt and its fresco decoration are in an excellent state of conservation. The municipality, in partnership with the local Archaeological Office and Heritage Office of the Ministry, has developed a conservation project which will make possible structures to be left in its original location, visible to visitors. Frescoes are being the subject of in-depth studies.

Benevento Cathedral is in an excellent state of conservation. It underwent a reconstruction work following the 1688 and 1702 earthquakes, when it assumed the form that it more or less retained until it was completely destroyed in 1943 during the Second World War. Only the Romanesque façade and the bell tower survived the severe damage.

The structure was completely reconstructed in the decade 1950-1960, according to the designs of architect Paolo Rossi De Paoli. Over the years, it has undergone several maintenance and conservation works. The most recent intervention involved also the archaeological excavation of the layers below flooring level; this activity -still on-going- has been allowing to discover numerous structures belonging to different phases in the building's history.

The built-up area - Despite the numerous transformations and violations, the *Trescene* district -the Medieval quarter which was the heart of the Longobard city and in which is located the monumental complex of the Church of Santa Sofia with

annexed *Museo del Sannio* – is the best preserved area in the whole historic centre: the street layout still consists of narrow streets, underground passages and open spaces with furniture homemade' shops (once a flourishing activity in Benevento).

However architectural requalification is needed for building fronts, in accordance to general provisions of the Benevento 'Piano Particolareggiato' (detailed Urban Development Plan), which holds in due consideration the safeguard of the numerous re-used *spolia*, and the no-built areas.

The south western end of the historic centre, delimited by the Longobard walls, is the oldest part of the city, and is characterized by the presence of Roman theatre. In addition to the area between the walls and the *Duomo*, significantly marked by the events of the World War, it is the area where the urban and architectural decay is still elevated and the urban landscape appears desolate.

However the Municipality of Benevento is carrying out an important Programme aimed at requalifying those degraded areas of the city and at improving the standard of living of the population (see Conservation Plan and Enhancement Plan).

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(I) Development pressures Risks relating to urban context transformation

The Site - for which the inscription in the World Heritage List is requested and the relative *buffer zone* – are located in the historical centre of the city of Benevento and are therefore properly protected from any possible alteration (demolition, reconstruction, new buildings, incorrect use of buildings, etc.) which could reduce their authenticity and integrity.

Antropic risks related to theft or vandalism

As to the human-related damage caused by thefts and vandalism, no damage has been inflicted to the property in the last few years. The special location of the complex in the historical centre – which is always kept under strict surveillance by law enforcement forces –, along with the sensibility shown by the local community, do not give rise to concerns for the future.

The Church, during working time is controlled by the Parish staff.

The Cloister, which is part of the complex of the Museum of Sannio, takes advantage of the surveillance system of the latter: in the Museum 7 guardians work (one is present day and night at the Museum), a chief-guardian and two policemen of the Province who are assigned high-surveillance tasks. The surveillance staff is integrated with more staff of the Provincial Police when necessary, as, for example, during exhibitions or temporary events.

During the day, the Cloister and the Museum are also protected by a drop-down alarm system for the finds and by a closed-circuit television system connected to a recording plant (TVCC) which controls internal and external areas. As for night hours, the Museum is equipped with a sensor night alarm system, connected to the Command Centre of the Carabinieri of Benevento. If maintenance is needed or if the alarm system does not work, external night surveillance is provided by Provincial Police.

Risks related to terrorist attacks

After 9/11, Santa Sofia, as many other Italian cultural sites, is protected with particular care and surveillance, as envisaged for certain sensitive targets. At the moment the risk is rather remote; in any case, visitors are asked to deposit their bags, rucksacks and suitcases in the Museum.

(II) Environmental pressures

Damage due to environmental (atmospheric, ground, electromagnetic, radioactive, etc.) and acoustic pollution appears rather limited, although the site is located in the urban centre of the city. The monumental complex which is part of the ancient centre of the city, overlooks the main street of the city (Corso Garibaldi), which is a pedestrian area and thus completely banned to cars.

(III) Natural disaster Risk of earthquakes

The territory of the city of Benevento belongs to the level 1 area, which corresponds to a "high seismicity" level according to the Prime Ministerial Ordinance - Civil Protection Department no. 3274 of 20 March 2003 concerning "general criteria on the seismic classification of the national territory and technical regulations on building in seismic areas".

In the past, this area was hit by violent earthquakes; the complex of Santa Sofia itself was considerably damaged owing to particularly violent earthquakes which hit Benevento at the end of 1600 and again in the XVIII century. However, conservation and seismic adjustment interventions carried out both in the church, in the Cloister and in the new Museo del Sannio building – besides the constant static monitoring conducted by competent bodies – guarantee a high-level resistance to earthquakes. The area was hit in the 80s by a high-magnitude earthquake which did not cause any structural damage to the monumental complex.

Moreover, the staff responsible for security in the Museo del Sannio was purposely trained in following the procedures in case of an earthquake. The complex is also provided with a sign system in compliance with Law 626/94 on Civil Protection conduct

(security regulations, indication of Evacuation Routes and Evacuation Plan).

Risk of fire

The Cloister of Santa Sofia and the Museum of Sannio, renovated with fire-proof material are equipped with the following security devices:

Smoke detectors

Portable fire extinguisher (pressurized, renewed every six months)

Fire hoses

Fire sign system in compliance with the Law (626/94)

Arrangement of Evacuation Routes and Evacuation Plan

As to the church, inflammable items are rather limited (the only inflammable materials are the benches, the confessionals and the entrance inner door); in addition to that, votive open-flame lamps are used in very limited numbers.

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

The Cloister of Santa Sofia and the Museum of Sannio, thanks to a specific policy which extended normal working hours, welcomed twice the number of visitors in the last three years (from 9000 to 20.000 visitors). Nevertheless, no sign of wear is reported on the properties which could welcome an even greater number of visitors thanks to all-day opening (6 days out of 7, from 9 am to 7.30 pm) and to the wide exhibition area (1500 mq). In any case, for temporary exhibitions or mass cultural events, controls are increased and visitors are spread into groups so that the number of visitors does not exceed 50 in the Museum and 80-100 in the area of the Cloister at a time.

Analogous control measures for the Church of Santa Sofia are being studied for future enforcement. An agreement between the Diocese and the Province of

Benevento on integrated management of the areas is under way.

Also, as to the *buffer zone* proposed for the site, which would correspond to the extension of the Longobard city – current historical centre – and taking into consideration the dimension of the area where the properties are located and the current development level of accommodation facilities, tourism flows will not cause negative consequences in future years.

6.3.7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

THE SITE AND THE BUFFER ZONE

The city wall, dating back to Norman times, is within the proposed buffer zone and comprises several sections in varying states of preservation. The stretch that runs to the south of the monastic complex of San Francesco is the most consistent section. Preservation varies from section to section but, on the whole, the wall is in good condition and does not require any stability or structural interventions. The main problem is represented by vegetation that has infested, to different degrees, various sections of the wall causing deterioration of the stonework and mortar. Moreover, disintegration of

the cover is leading to water infiltration. On the one hand, an in-depth study of the wall is necessary to examine the phases of construction and transformation through an analysis of the layers; on the other, a detailed survey of the decay should be carried out to be used as a basis for a maintenance programme taking into account the various priorities.

The architectural sites within the buffer zone present different degrees of preservation.

The castle, which has already been subject to restoration and consolidation works in the past, is currently undergoing new recovery works. The main guidelines consist in the conservative restoration of the east and west towers and the south face, in a new definition of the utilisation

levels of the "Piazza d'Armi" zone, in the recovery of the spaces at the first level and repair of the exterior.

As far as the religious complex of Santa Maria Maggiore is concerned, the Battistero of San Giovanni in Tumba is undergoing restoration works. The church of Santa Maria is in good repair: recent works have been carried out inside, and have also involved the covering of the nave and the façade with portal.

The remains of the church of San Pietro are also in reasonably good condition.

The churches of San Salvatore, Santa Apollinare and the Eremo di San Aniello, privately owned and therefore not currently open to the public, are in need of preservation works. Since these are private properties, a verification must be carried out in order to implement public-private co-financing formulas aimed at preserving the buildings and making them accessible to the public.

The former Cappuccini Monastery, which is now a rest home for the elderly, is in good condition thanks to the restoration of the north-west face and the church and monastery roofs. The complex of the Clarissas is also in fair condition whereas the façade of the church is in need of conservation and restoration.

The monastic complex of San Francesco is undergoing systematic recovery works aimed at the optimum exploitation of this asset. Consolidation of the church's supporting structures is currently being carried out. The conditions of the bell tower and the east wing of the complex, however, require the scope of the works to be expanded.

MAIN RISK FACTORS

(I) Development Pressures

Risks relating to urban context transformation

The effectiveness of direct limitations, controls and constant monitoring of the structures of the sanctuary and of all its elements does not allow for



Conservation works on San Francesco complex

possible interventions (demolition, reconstruction, new buildings, incorrect use of buildings, etc.) which could reduce their authenticity and integrity.

Antropic risks related to theft or vandalism

Up to now, no event connected to human presence such as to give rise to serious risk factors has taken place. The sanctuary is, however, constantly guarded by appointed staff, in charge of day-time surveillance on the whole area, and by an intruder alarm system. Moreover, the presence of the order of *San Michele* fathers on the premises is another direct method to supervise the property.

Risks related to terrorist attacks

At the moment this risk is rather remote. However, during the most important religious events, Monte Sant'Angelo and, in particular, the area of the sanctuary are included in the list of the sensitive targets where the prefecture of Foggia imposes the systematic presence of law enforcements forces in support to the local *Carabinieri* Station and the municipal police, who provide daily surveillance to the tourist areas of the city.

(II) Environmental Pressures

Air pollution

There is no atmospheric pollution in the area of the sanctuary, neither due to local nor indirect factors. The city of Monte Sant'Angelo enjoys a particularly

favourable microclimate, thanks to its geographic position on a mountain crest which is natural border and thus a meeting point of two different climatic areas. The first area stretches from SE to SW, including the Gulf of Manfredonia and the plain at the foot of Gargano's Tavoliere delle Puglie; the second, stretching from NE to NW, is characterized by a vast mountainous area covered with woods and forests stretching beyond the Carbonara valley. This causes a substantial exposure to climatic variability which is characterized by the total exposure of the city to all air currents of the compass rose which guarantee continuous clear air throughout the year. Moreover, there is no intense traffic which could damage or threaten the



Tomab Rotari. The high dome of the so-called "Tomba di Rotari" recently restored

structures of the sanctuary. However, in the busiest days, the sanctuary is included in the pedestrian area and in the limited traffic area as established by the town Council with specific provisions.

(III) Natural disaster

Risk of earthquakes

The entire Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo is included in the classification pursuant to the regional Council decree no. 153 of 0 /03/ 004 and is therefore considered a -level seismic area in a four-level scale in descending order. The Gargano Promontory is covered by seismic currents which originate from a complex network of faults. The seismic activity recorded on the long term in the Gargano Promontory is the main reason for the continuous attention and monitoring of the territory by the national institute of geophysics, which is implementing a local reading system with the installation – in the municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and in suburban areas – of technological instrumentation able to record and transmit the data in real time regarding the slightest seismic activity. This is followed by specific correspondence between the national institute of geophysics and the municipality's technical office in order to assess the impact on the territory. The immediate signalling allows continuous monitoring of the sanctuary. This is carried out by town experts and, when and if necessary, also by experts of the Fireman service, by Civil protection staff and by the technical staff of the superintendence. At the moment, according to the historical data regarding seismic events which hit the site, the high seismic risk in the areas corresponds to a good resistance of the architectural structures composing the monument, since, in the history of the sanctuary, there has been no earthquake which caused serious damage or collapse to load-bearing walls. In any case, following the intervention operations on

the occasion of the Jubilee in 000, all routes open to the general public within the sanctuary are equipped with technical devices and specific signs indicating the escape routes, purposely created for emergencies. Moreover, all members of staff operating in the sanctuary, both employed and volunteers, are duly trained to manage any kind of emergency.

Risk of fire

Within the structures of the sanctuary, all routes open to the general public are regularly equipped with technological systems to signal fires and to extinguish them. The rooms which are not open to the public are in any case provided with an electric system in conformity with the law and are adequately isolated with fire-resistant doors from the areas open to the public. The main structure of the complex of the sanctuary, corresponding to the covering of the cave, is adjacent to a modest green area which is well-kept and fenced. Its access is regulated and in any case it is not included in the areas with free access to visitors: all these factors prevent any potential fire risk which could be caused by the presence of this green area. Public roads around the site are provided with several fire hoses to be used in case of fire.

(IV) Visitor/tourism pressures

Tourism pressures

Tourism and pilgrimage flows do not represent any form of threat to the sanctuary. The recent redistribution of spaces and the rationalization of differentiated routes, managed under the direct surveillance of the superintendence of Bari and realised thanks to state funds supplied on the occasion of the Jubilee, aimed at protecting the property. The intervention consisted in: creation of routes for people with special need; creation of escape routes equipped with adequate emergency signs; creation of areas external to the sanctuary system and creation of a wide place of penance

which allowed the protection and enhancement of underground structures, as well as the creation of routes and exhibition spaces connecting the original centre of the sanctuary to the accommodation centre "Casa del Pellegrino" (pilgrim's House). These works, carried out with no demolition and / or distortion of original structures, made it possible to increase the level of usability of the sanctuary and the services, since, in the new area annexed to the original area, 3 highcapacity lifts, internal routes connecting the new library, the devotional museum, the lapidary museum and the Conference Hall are now available to visitors. This new circulation system was placed on pre-existing natural openings in the cave's access system; already in the past, these openings represented a connection point between the Angevine stairs and the external secondary and isolated areas, which could not be used earlier. Tourism impact on the property, though considerable owing to pilgrimage flows, does not entail any risk condition for the structures of the sanctuary. Moreover, no promotional or religious tourism management strategy which could represent a threat to the monument, was adopted, since the mystic atmosphere is the main attraction factor. Recent intervention introduced new escape routes in the sanctuary which are absolutely sufficient to guarantee safety to visitors in case of evacuation due to critical events. The critical collocation of the lapidary museum required the control of visitor flows which was guaranteed by guided tours, upon request of a limited number of people. The continuous and vigilant presence of volunteers in all internal routes guarantees efficient assistance to visitors. Lastly, a thick network of close circuit camera ensures, along with surveillance on the property, constant control on possible critical events of different nature.

6.4 PRESENT LEVEL OF ENHANCEMENT

6.4.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

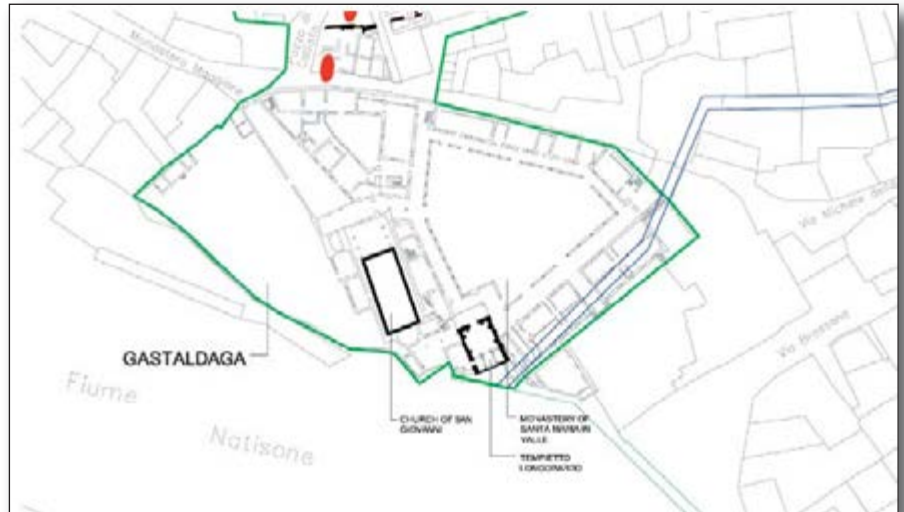
THE SITE

The current level of enhancement of the properties applying for Unesco World Heritage List is connected to the opportunity to visit the Tempietto Longobardo, the Christian Museum, the National Archaeological Museum (furnishings of the Longobard necropolis) and ruins of the Patriarchal Palace.

At the moment, there are three main monuments in town belonging to various owners and thus autonomously managed and characterized by a different level of enhancement.

As to the use of the complex of Gastaldaga, the Tempietto Longobardo is open to the general public, yet it is not provided with an adequate presentation system. Moreover, it is disadvantaged by a decentralized access system and overlapping tourist inflows and outflows.

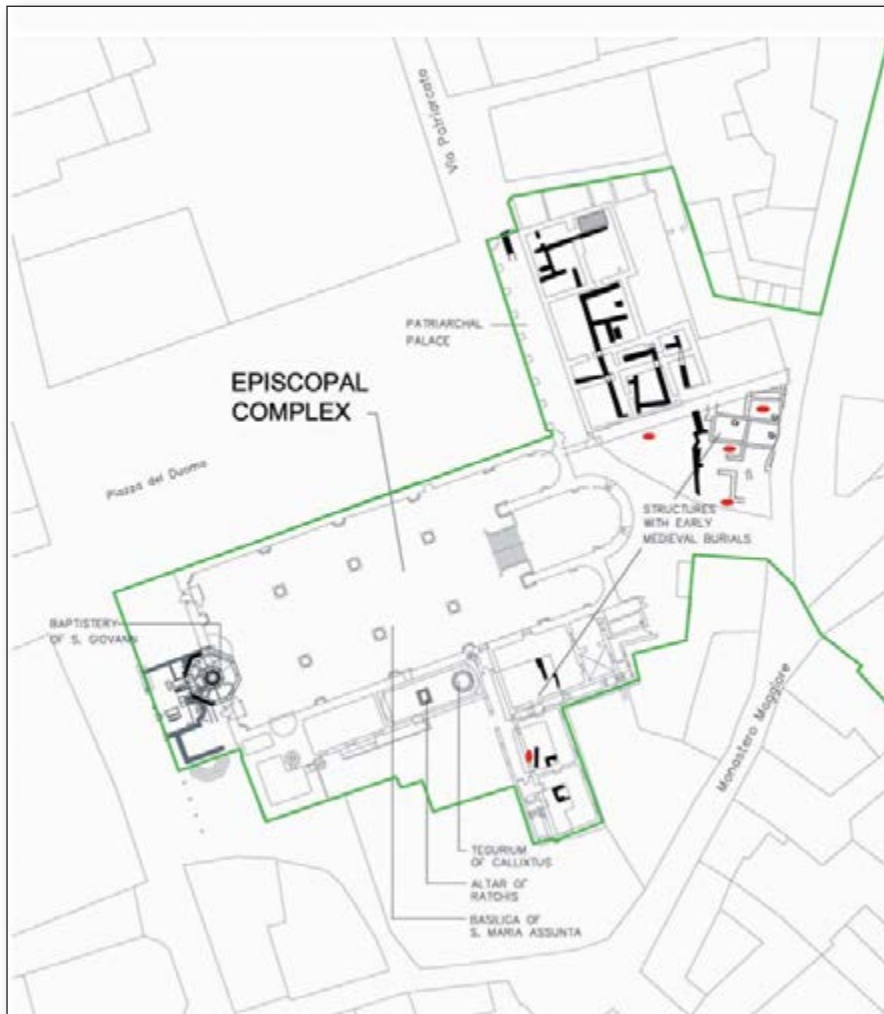
The Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle with the Tempietto Longobardo and the Church of San Giovanni



View of the cloister of the Monastery

View of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle

Map of the Episcopal complex



The Altar of Ratchis and the Tegurium of Patriarch Callisto in the new exposition of "Museo Cristiano"

The Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle, instead, is closed to the public, with the exception of the most recent part of the complex, where the Art History Specialization School is located. The Monastery, as well as the Church of San Giovanni located inside it, can therefore be visited only upon request. This tends to increase the isolation of this extraordinary complex from the centre of the town. It should be included in a more structured visit route which could enhance its role as hub of the town.

In the Episcopal Complex, the Duomo is always accessible, being a place of worship; the Christian Museum where the Ratchis Altar and the Font of Callisto are exhibited was closed for two years for restoration: a new layout and a broader museum offer enhanced by new didactic elements will be provided.

The Archaeological Museum, whose layout dates back to a general restoration and enhancement intervention of 1990, is provided with information boards only in Italian. There are no bookshop services. The underlying archaeological area with the ruins of the Patriarchal Palace of Callisto apart from the construction of covering structures near the Provveditori Palace has never undergone enhancement interventions. However, the area can be visited by the general public upon request.

The abovementioned complexes have two separate ticket offices and a different level of promotion: the data on tourist flows show that when visitors arrive in Cividale they choose different routes to visit the sites.

From the perspective of the museum, it is necessary to rationalize exhibition and visit methods of the Longobard artefacts which are currently distributed among the various premises of the Archaeological Museum and the Christian Museum and partially the Convent of Santa Maria in Valle.

The artistic and historical value of these

The facade of Proveditori Veneti Palace (National Archaeological Museum)



artefacts has been widely recognized; these are: the remains of the tomb accoutrements of aristocratic Longobards who were buried in San Giovanni; the Early-Medieval stone fragments of the liturgical furnishing of ecclesiastical buildings of the complex of San Giovanni and of the Tempietto; the Medieval frescos which flaked off in the Tempietto. The objectives of the Enhancement Plan, for the properties included in the Site, are the following:

- A coordination system for the overall museum offer;
- The requalification of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle and the strengthening of the role of the Tempietto Longobardo in town and in tourist routes;
- The improvement of visit and presentation potential of the archaeological area of the Patriarchal Palace.



Gold elements of furnishing from Longobard burials discovered inside the Church of San Giovanni in Valle



8th century marble relief from the Church of San Giovanni in Valle

The exposition at the National Archaeological Museum



The objectives are interlinked: the creation of a coordination system for the overall museum offer is based on two main projects; the new “Museum of the Tempietto and Monastery” envisaged in the context of the requalification of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle with relative thematic specialization of museum offer of the Archaeological Museum and the Christian Museum; the rearrangement of visit routes to the site of Cividale through the creation of the Combined Ticket and a Visit Centre in the areas of the Monastery which allow the rationalization and management of tourist flows.

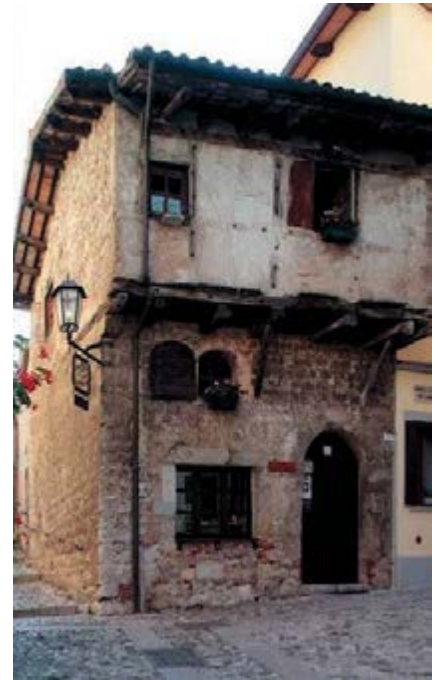
THE BUFFER ZONE

The urban fabric of the town characterized by a good exploitation of spaces consists of many monuments and important places. However, there are some important architectural structures, such as the urban and quarters' walls, the churches of the Longobard aristocracy and the gorge of Natisone River, whose historical and landscape

value risks not to be enhanced enough because of the lack of specific thematic routes connecting them which reduces their visit potential.

The wall system of Cividale includes the urban walls enclosing the town during Roman and Early-Medieval times and the walls enclosing the four quarters. The remains of the walls of the first circle are now visible only in some areas of the town as archaeological ruins and as wall sections included in more recent buildings while its possible development is documented both by historical sources and by excavations carried out during different periods of time. At the moment, the archaeological area near Craigher Canussio Palace is the only one which can be visited upon request. Moreover, it is difficult to detect all visible sections of the first circle of walls, as well as the structure of the whole ancient circle with no specific didactic support. The second circle of the quarters is still preserved in a number of fairly large sections and is mainly developed in height. It is present on both public and private territories to the

An example of medieval building



detriment of visitors, because the most significant areas see Borgo Brossana are located on private territories.

The churches of the Longobard aristocracy, in some case founded by the Longobards or anyway used as privileged burial places, such as San Giovanni in Xenodochio, Santa Maria di Corte, San Salvatore (now San Silvestro) and San Martino, have been subject to changes in the architectural structures to such an extent that it is now impossible to detect the Longobard presence with no adequate didactic support.

The so-called Ipogeo Celtico, inserted within the visiting itineraries of the town, is of particular charm and mystery. It is a cave that has been excavated in the layers of the Natisone benches, characterized by a central space, sustained by natural columns, in which big masks have been carved. Some suggest the place be connected to ancient rituals, which may have maintained its function till the Longobards. The knowledge on this site is yet to be deepened, yet it greatly beckons the visitors.

As for Natisone River, which for its

The so called "Ipogeo Celtico"

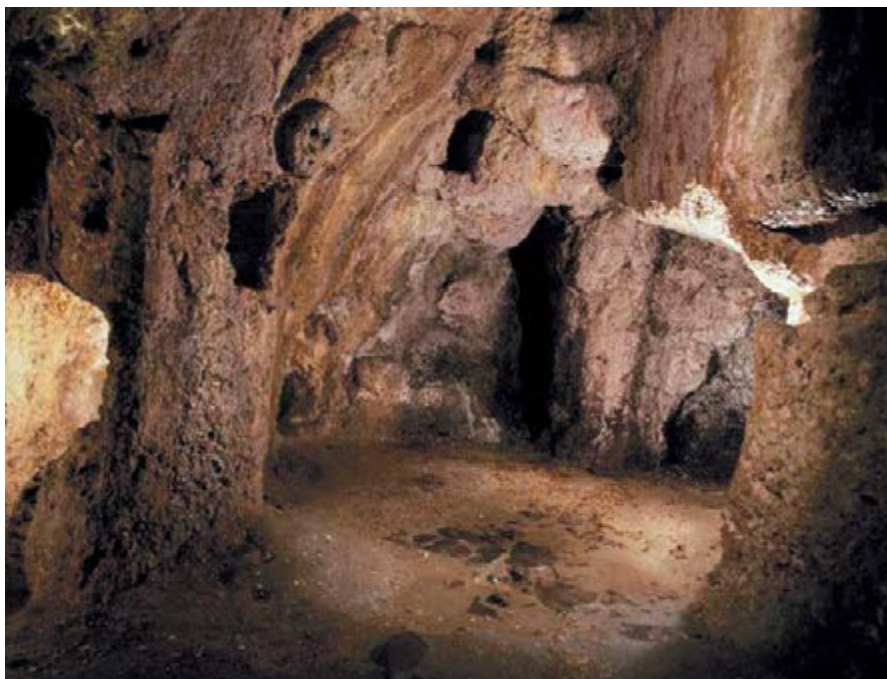
width, geomorphologic features and collocation is one of the most important elements which characterize the territory and in particular its Historical Centre, lacks scenic routes and adequate lighting systems which could enhance its natural and monumental heritage.

The current level of enhancement of the Historical Centre of Cividale del Friuli, from an urban point of view, is satisfactory as to the continuity of maintenance interventions and operations to improve the quality of spaces which have been carried out in recent years, also thanks to post-earthquake funding. This intervention policy must be pursued so as to improve the urban and architectural layout with special reference to streets and squares. The objectives of the Enhancement Plan for the buffer zone therefore aim at:

- creating thematic routes for the walls and churches thanks to the creation of adequate information and didactic tools;
- creating several scenic routes along the banks of Natisone River;
- improving the quality of spaces in the Historical Centre.

THE TERRITORY

Since the very beginning of the Longobard Duchy of *Forum Iulii* created in an area which was already well



organized and later just reused and adapted to new needs a strong process for the unification of Friuli started. This has led during centuries and especially during the period of the ecclesiastic principality of the Patriarchy of Aquileia to the creation of a regional, original and common culture which later gave rise to the Friulan culture.

Thanks to this spirit of unity and regionalism, considerable monumental, historical and archaeological evidence is

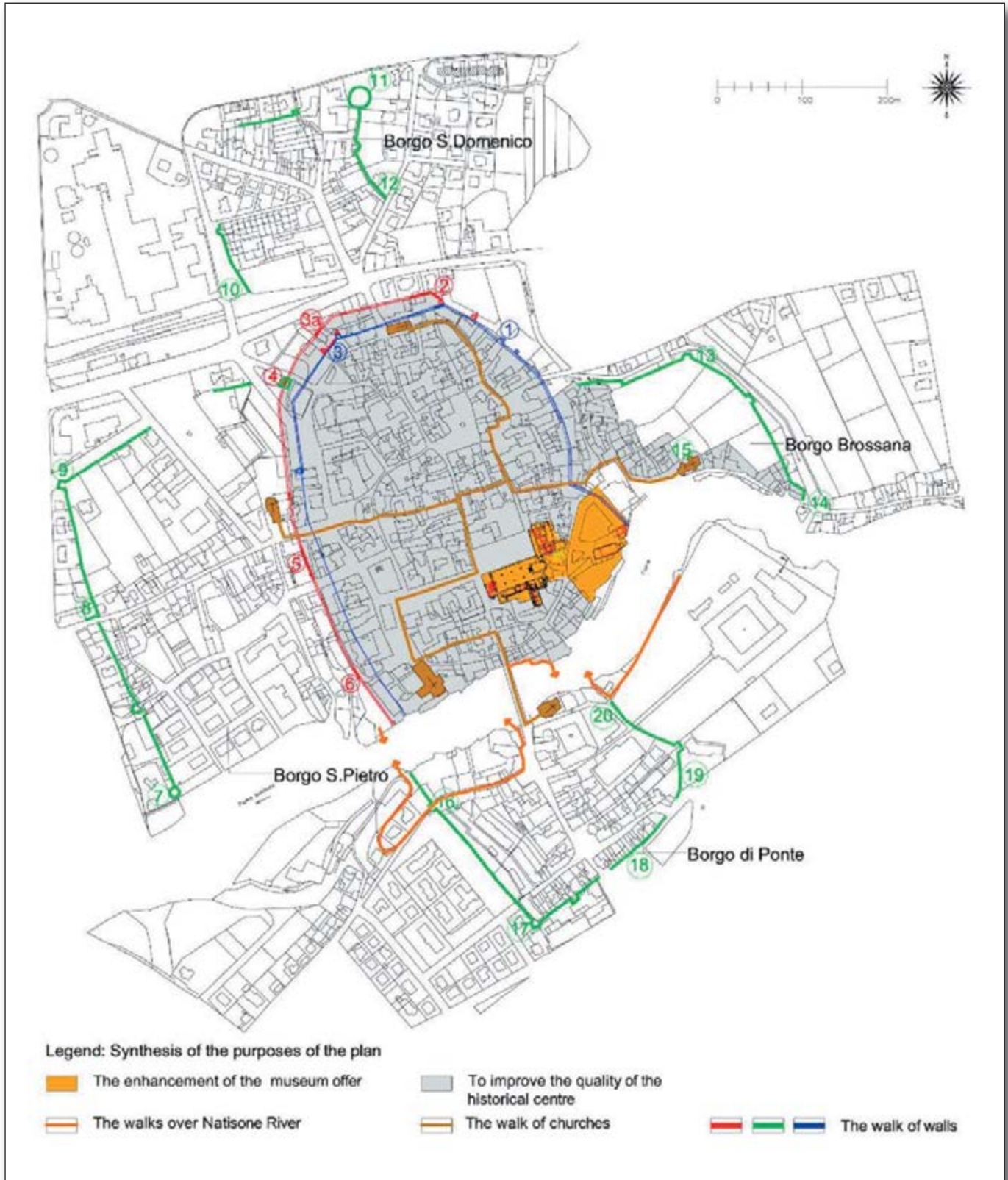
uniquely preserved in Friuli or is, in any case, present in great numbers so as to increase public awareness and improve visit potential.

These remains scattered over an area that goes from coast to mountains, and especially concentrated on the hills still appear to be disconnected and sometimes little known or even unknown.

In relation to the Longobard period, *castra* or fortified settlements are one of



View of the city from the Natisone river



Synthesis of the purposes of the ongoing enhancement plan

the most recurrent elements. A great number of data is now available on them, as are various use options, since many researches have been conducted in these sites. However, the lack of advertising or dissemination tools, as well as the unsuitability of information boards prevents them from being widely known, even separately. Since there is no point of reference, it is also hard to arrange a visit route among the various sites.

Moreover, the artefacts brought to light thanks to past excavations, which are important to reconstruct daily life and provide people with reference points so as to understand social structures, habits and usual activities belonging to a certain historical period, are usually kept in warehouses and thus cannot be seen. A first attempt to enhance the properties is now under way in Artegna, where

recent discoveries confirmed the existence of a fortified settlement in which clear elements of Early Middle Ages are preserved. For these reasons and for its central location in the system of relations with other sites, the settlement was chosen as the focus for an enhancement project regarding fortified settlements and Early-Medieval evidence in Friuli. The project for the definitive renovation of the Medieval castle, financed with funds from the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, R.L. 10/2000 amounting to around 2,000,000 Euros, has already been launched: according to it, the castle will host along with the welcoming centre for the visit to the San Martino Hill and its ruins an exhibition area linked to the museum network projects for fortified sites, on the topic "The *castra* of Paolo Diacono and Early-Medieval Friuli". A

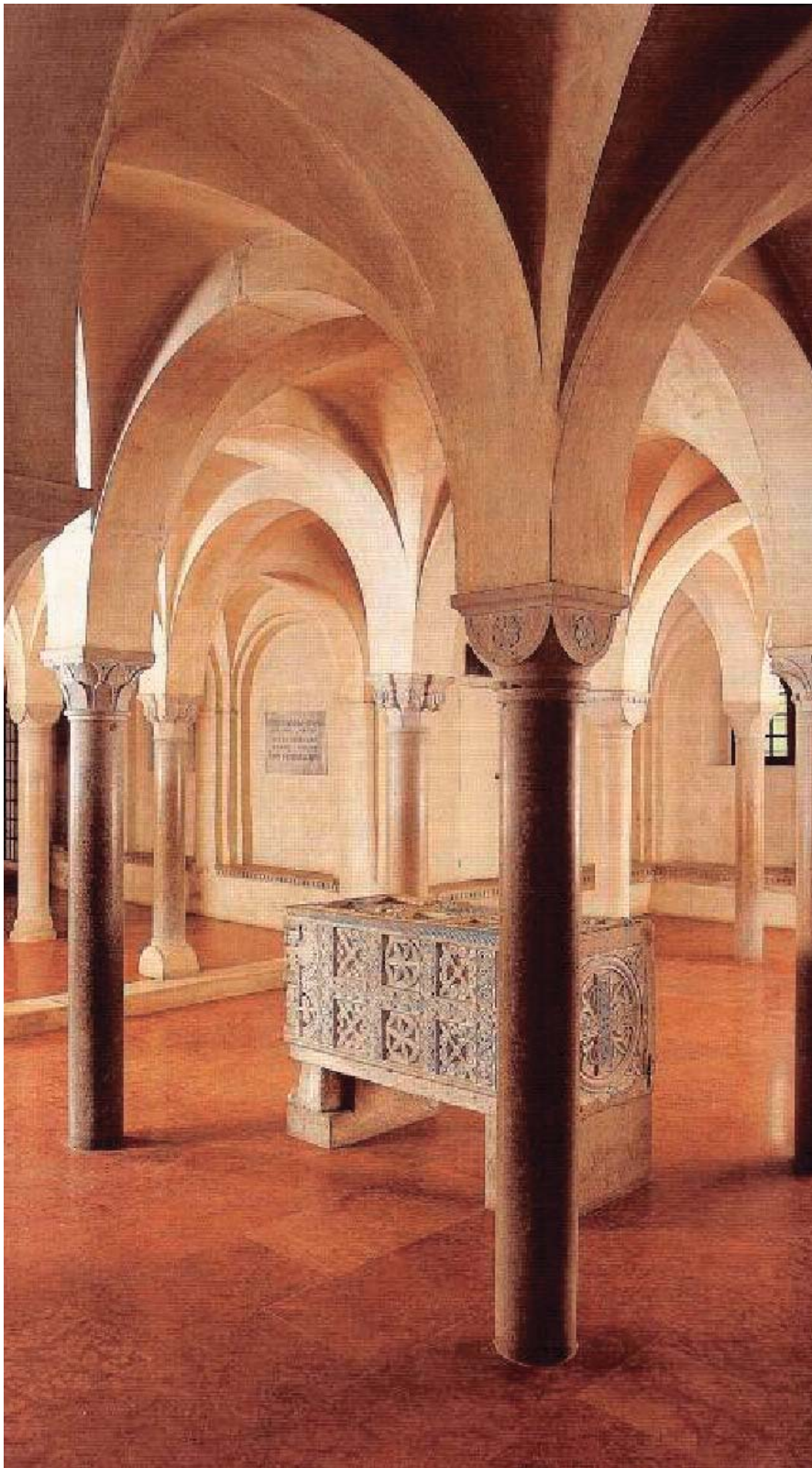
memorandum of understanding to launch this project was signed between the Municipality of Artegna and the Province of Udine.

Another enhancement project concerned the necropolis of Romans d'Isonzo. Generally, Longobard necropolis mainly composed by ground-level tombs cannot be visited because of their own nature, yet they contain exceptional artefacts which can hardly be collocated in situ. In Romans d'Isonzo, where archaeological researches are still under way, a permanent exhibition of discovered funerary accoutrements has been recently arranged. It allows visitors to contextualize the objects in the place where they have been found.

Another aspect concerning the enhancement of Longobard remains is related to other centres of art and power: churches and monasteries. Many



The hill of Artegna where Longobard castrum -noted by Paul the Deacon- was located



Crypt of Sesto al Reghena Abbey Church with the so called "Urna di Sant'Anastasia"

buildings of worship in Friuli probably have Longobard origins thanks to the presence of sculptural elements of the period which, in some cases, are of very high value. The artefacts are unfortunately little known, as is their value. The creation of suitable didactic tools in the context of a "route on Longobard art" will enable the improvement of knowledge on both single sites, and the history of the territory, thus allowing the reconstruction of ancient relations among the various areas characterized by the presence of the Longobards.

The increase in the enhancement and cultural offer is also needed for Early-Medieval monasteries and in particular for the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena. Here interventions, already promoted by the Municipality, led to the publication of several scientific and information books concerning the vicissitudes of the Abbey, but also concerned the recovery of vast portions of it and adjacent structures which now constitute a cultural centre of great potential, equipped with conference halls and laboratories, as well as a lodge offering accommodation. The strengthening of the cultural centre of the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena will be completed only with the creation of an adequate route including the entire complex, in particular the Urn of Sant'Anastasia. The route, for which a multimedia didactic tool will be created, will facilitate visits to the Abbey, as well as the understanding of its evolution and will have to be linked to other routes related to the Longobards in the Duchy of Friuli and the Early Medieval Monastery in Italy.

The creation of routes and the enhancement activity will benefit from the contribution of the single Municipalities of Friuli involved in the project as envisaged in the plan, as well as of bordering areas of Slovenia and the areas which are strictly linked with the arrival of the Longobards in Italy.



Map of the territory with Early Medieval evidences concerned by the "Longobard routes" envisaged by the Management Plan

6.4.2 BRESCIA

The level of enhancement of the monumental area and of the monastery San Salvatore-Santa Giulia is rather high. Recovery works of the monastery have made it possible for the material illustrating the city's history to be set-up in the halls following the most modern principles of museography, with the simultaneous enhancement and legibility of the phases of the monastic complex. The visitors' routes go through and link the monastery's historical buildings and the museum's chronological and thematic sections, highlighting the continuity of meaning between them. They are continually implemented with new purchases and updated with rotation of items and presentation of those items that have undergone restoration.

All the visitors' routes are specifically sign-posted and there are explanatory panels in Italian and in English displayed in each hall in the museum.

The buildings and monuments inside the monastery are all highly visible thanks to an efficient lighting system and an effective layout. Minimum lighting is

guaranteed during the hours of closure to permit security cameras to film. Outside spotlights illuminate the monastery's main buildings visible from the road, Santa Maria in Solario and the façade of the Church of Santa Giulia.

A comprehensive project has been drafted for the neighbouring archaeological area and it aims at the recovery and enhancement of the incredible stratigraphic sequence of the area that goes from the Celtic, to the Roman, Longobard (with burials and handcrafted structures), medieval and Renaissance phases.

An organic and wide recovery and enhancement plan concerning both the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and the archaeological area to the west will make this zone of the town a sole museum complex, open, organized and jointly managed.

The complex is opened from Tuesday to Sunday with the following timetable: winter 9.30 a. m. - 5.30 p. m.; summer 10.00 a. m. - 6:00 p. m. (which can be prolonged in case of temporary exhibitions and particular events). All the areas of the museum and monastery are

accessible to disabled people.

The following facilities are available in the *Museo della città*:

Information facilities

Explanatory panels in Italian and English, with graphic reconstructions and plans are present in the following locations:

- in the most significant areas of the monastery, to illustrate the history of the monument;
- in every museum hall, to illustrate the theme of the exhibits and the exhibits themselves;
- leaflets in Italian, English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese;
- publications on the history of the monastery, on the archaeological area occupied by the site, on the museum set up in each asset.

Guided tours

- Specific and thematic visits are conducted by qualified personnel and coordinated by the Municipality Brescia and by the Fondazione Brescia Musei;
- Ordinary visits are conducted by professional tour guides.

Educational activity

School parties can choose from a range of 23 types of workshop, including hands-on activities and visits comprising specific sections of the museum and/or monastery, and relevant exhibits. In the Museum there are four class rooms exclusively reserved for school parties' activity. Other laboratories are spaces set aside for activities relating to other buildings in the *buffer zone* (Picture Gallery Tosio Martinengo, the Castle, including the weapons museum and the Risorgimento museum).

Facilities areas

- Conference hall (total capacity, 216 seats);
- Four workshop and projection halls;
- Library.



The famous Roman bronze depicting the Winged Victory exposed in the *Museo della Città*.

The Roman domus enhanced inside the Museo della Città

Public facilities (information and cafeteria)

- information and booking services, including two telephone numbers reserved for this purpose;
- information booth;
- cloakroom;
- separate washrooms for male, female, disabled visitors, also including baby's changing table;
- cafeteria offering light refreshments;
- self service cafeteria;
- ATM facilities;
- wheel chairs are available;
- bicycle rental service;
- first aid kit.

The archaeological area, where archaeological excavations and conservative maintenance works are being carried out, is open free to the public all the days except on Mondays from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. At present, the uncovered space and the pronaos of the temple, from which it is possible to see the epigraphic collection of the 19th century inside the cells, can be visited. Disabled people cannot temporarily reach the pronaos of the temple since the archaeological surveys have imposed some changes to the itinerary for the visitors' safety. The following services and facilities are available to visitors:

Informative tools

- Explanatory panels in Italian and English, with plans, sections, historic iconography and graphic reconstruction drawings;
 - guidebook in Italian on sale at the bookshop of the near *Museo della città*;
 - Guided tours
 - Thematic guided tours (conducted by qualified personnel and coordinated by the Municipality of Brescia and by the Fondazione BresciaMusei);
 - ordinary guided tours, conducted by professional guides.
- Specific didactic activities, with the same



characteristic of those carried out for the monastery and *Museo della città*, are available for schools.

Facilities

- separate washrooms for male, female and disabled people

Online Services

Two Internet site deal with the monastic complex, addressing the subject from different points of view. www.museiarte.brescia.it

This site supplies information of scientific importance regarding the museum sites, the collections and the research facilities (library and photoarchive). The site also includes a database on the city collections with in-depth files and an overview of the museum's main publications.

www.bresciamusei.com

This multi-language website contains information regarding the services available at the museum, opening times, ticket prices, booking facilities and cultural events, as well as information on how to reach the historical centre and the

Museum (including information on means of approach, on the limited traffic zone or ZTL, on parking, city and suburban transport, and a map of the city); information on other city museums, visitors' itineraries in the city and the surrounding area; addresses of hotels and restaurants; useful telephone numbers; possibility of buying publications online. The museum also plays host to events on request, while fully respecting the asset itself.

Further works are foreseen (museumisation of additional archaeological areas, upgrading of lighting, layout of green areas) to enhance the value of the complex, implement the usable spaces and to automate several services that are already available to visitors (sale of tickets)

A Visitors' Centre is also foreseen at the entry to the Museum to introduce visitors to the city's Longobard heritage and the entire network of the Site which is being presented as a candidate for UNESCO's World Heritage List. (Ref. Valorisation Plan)

The Monastery-City Museum entrance



Since 2004 the City Museum has been recognised as a “museum” within the wider acknowledgement of museums and museum collections in Lombardy, a programme promoted by the Lombardy Region aimed at innovating and increasing the efficiency of the region’s actions in supporting museums and museum collections. The scope of the acknowledgement is to spark off growth of Lombard museum institutes and raise the quality level of the services on the basis of a verification of minimum requisites. The recognised museums and museum collections, even those with temporary recognition, will be the prime recipients of the region’s actions in such matters.

The Lombardy Regional Authority has recently launched a competition to promote the upgrading and valorisation of the region’s archaeological heritage. The proposals must be related to unmoveable archaeological assets with the *scope of allowing or improving public enjoyment of such assets*. They must also be aimed at publicising awareness of the same as testimony to Lombardy’s culturally important historical heritage. In 2007, within the projects submitted in the competition, three were financed, linked to the UNESCO candidature of Longobard sites, including one that foresees conservation of the Roman *domus* in the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. City Museum with a contribution of 72,000 Euro from the Region.

Capitolium Archaeological Area

Only a few metres from Santa Giulia, along the Via dei Musei, we find one of the richest and most important archaeological areas in the north of Italy. Besides the many Roman buildings such as the republican sanctuary, the capitoline temple, theatre, part of the *decumanus maximus*, there are historical *palazzi* such as the home of Pallaveri and the Palazzo Maggi Gambara, and part of the Patrio

Aerial view of archaeological area

Museum set up in the reconstructed cells of the capitoline temple in 1830. A project has been prepared for the recovery and valorisation of the incredible sequence of layers that can be seen in the area. These layers cover phases from Celtic to Roman, Lombard (with burial places and handcrafted structures), Medieval and Renaissance periods. The area has already been partially opened to the public given the large number of sites that have been opened one after the other in recent years. In 2006 a system of panels was set up (together with a printed guide) to allow visitors to find their way about the area and to be updated about the works in progress. Restoration of decorative structures (mosaics, frescoes, architectural elements) is in progress at the Roman Republican sanctuary (1st Century B.C.), discovered beneath the Imperial-era *Capitolium*, together with a study of the optimum conditions of temperature and humidity in which to put them on display to the public. These works, promoted by Brescia Museums and the Superintendence of Archaeological Arts of Lombardy, also involve the Central Institute for Restoration. At the beginning of 2008 an agreement will be signed between the Ministry of Fine Arts and Culture and the Municipality of Brescia for specific funding and realization of the project (ref. Enhancement Plan for Core Zone). One of the most important tasks to be carried out is the upgrading of the urban sector of the two important complexes (San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and the Roman forum complex) that comprise a single large museum space by making the Via Musei a pedestrian area and improving the urban furnishings and lighting. Piazza del Foro has already become pedestrian during 2007 making it off-limits to unauthorized traffic by means of permanent barriers. Upgrading of the square is part of a wider ranging project to upgrade the *Capitolium* area.



The Roman Republican sanctuary (1st Century B.C.)

BUFFER ZONE

There are several instruments and actions for promoting and exploiting the buffer zone. In fact, the area is endowed with many historical buildings and places which are owned by agencies and institutes that contribute to their maintenance and valorisation, under the coordination, where possible, of the Municipality of Brescia. A description is given below of the main upgrading and restoration activities foreseen in the next few years involving monuments, museums and areas of the city.

The Roman Basilica

In ancient times the Roman Basilica (1st Century A.D.) looked over the area of the Forum and for this reason is closely connected with the *Capitolium-Theatre-Decuman maximus* complex. Today it is incorporated in a later building that has ensured its preservation throughout the years and

the south face is visible. The building is currently home to the Brescia operative nucleus of the Superintendence of Archaeological Arts of Lombardy.

As far as the other large monumental complexes in the buffer zone are concerned, the Castle is particularly worth noting. It underwent a series of systematic interventions resulting, in 2003, in almost all its halls and rooms being opened to the public.

Visitors today can admire not only the park but also the towers, (*Torre dei Francesi, Torre della Coltrina, Torre dei Prigionieri*), the road of Soccorso with its galleries and pillboxes, the 14th Century Fortified Corridor, the main building of the *Mastio Visconteo*, the so-called Haynau palace and the *Grande Miglio* and the *Small Miglio*. Guided tours of the complex are led by the Brescia Speleological Association. Over the centuries, these buildings have been used for many purposes.

The second floor of the *Grande Miglio* currently houses temporary exhibitions illustrating the new set-up of the Risorgimento Museum with a rich variety of materials.

The Castle's Mastio Visconteo is home to the Arms Museum. Open to the public in 1988, the museum displays the richest collection of ancient arms and armour in Europe. Most of the collection (1090 pieces) was donated by Luigi Marzoli in 1965 and is a fine example of Milanese and Brescian production during the 15th to 18th Centuries. Extraordinary maintenance of the wooden structures, furnishings and roof is currently in progress.

New works are being studied to upgrade the Castle with removal of architectonic barriers, creation of a new entry, rearrangement of access areas, upgrading of technical plant and construction of internal toilet facilities. Another study is underway, by the Municipality of Brescia and the other stakeholders involved, to create a unified management system for the Castle area which will also comprise upgrading of several green areas, the creation of permanent service structures (shops) and the construction of access itineraries and connections with the town (by means of elevators and moving stairways).

The other main monuments of the town have also been the subject of studies by the competent Administrations to ensure their preservation and guarantee their accessibility to the public. These include the Old Cathedral, the New Cathedral, the Loggia Palazzo, Palazzo Broletto, Palazzo Martinengo Cesaresco (with the underlying archaeological areas), Palazzo Martinengo da Barco (home to the Tosio-Martinengo Civic Art Gallery), Palazzo Tosio, Palazzo Bonoris, the Queriniana Library, the Theatre Grande and the Theatre Sociale.



The Romanesque Duomo in Piazza Paolo VI

Another project, “*Revaluating Brescia*”, has been started up by the Municipality of Brescia according to a new formula of collaboration with a private company in order to carry out preservation works on the city’s historical, artistic and architectural heritage. Under this project, operations have been carried out, for example, on the *palazzi* of Monte di Pietà and Carceri where 1480 Roman inscriptions have been inserted on the faces of the buildings.

As far as other open monumental areas are concerned, Piazza Paolo VI (formerly Piazza del Duomo), Piazza della Loggia and Piazza della Vittoria have been pedestrianised for 70% of their area.

Green Areas

The Municipality of Brescia has recently promoted the opening of new public parks by purchasing and/or upgrading areas that were not previously accessible to the public.

Among the various projects, the following are most noteworthy: “Parco dell’Acqua” Project at the former Fish Institute which incorporates a portion of the ancient city walls owned by the Municipality of Brescia; the “Parco delle Colline” Project, a part of which reaches the heart of the buffer zone comprising the entire Colle Cidneo with its public and private areas (including the largest urban vineyard in Europe, property of the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia); “Campo Marte”, a former military sports camp purchased by the Municipality of Brescia.

The following activities are to be carried out within the buffer zone:

- upgrading of lighting systems for historical buildings and squares, and for temporary events;
- expansion of pedestrianised zones and start-up of sustainable urban mobility systems;
- creation of a single itinerary covering all the Longobard findings in the city

and coordination of all the activities already in progress in the various sites throughout the province;

- increase of green areas and connections with the activities carried out therein.



The Arms Museum



The Castle

6.4.3 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

The present level of valorization of the assets which are candidates for insertion in the Unesco Monumental Heritage List is linked to the possibility of visiting the Church of Santa Maria *foris portas* and the remains of the *castrum*, within the Archaeological Park of Castelseprio, and the Torba complex, with the ancient tower of the castrum fortifications and the late medioaeval monastery. The various monuments are currently involved in valorization activities handled by three different proprietary bodies (the Province of Varese, the Italian State and the Italian Environmental Fund (FAI), even if the Letter of Intent signed in 2004 and the Working Group set up with the main territorial organizations aim to promote joint valorization activities, integrated within the context of what has been called the “Castelseprio Archaeological Complex”, which embraces the ensemble of the three properties destined for public enjoyment.

The project, which is currently being expanded and redefined, is aimed at improving the cultural offer and rearranging the historical and artistic elements of the two sites, by exploiting in common the two areas with routes and visitor services located in key points. These aims are in harmony with the policy of valorizing the existing remains and with the attempt to develop as soon as possible a unified management system which allows the improvement of the services offered within an area which is already unique from the historical and architectural viewpoints. At the moment, in fact, there is no useful passage connecting the *castrum* and the monastery of Torba: for those wishing to visit both places, the double transfer by car or bus is the only way possible. Refurbishing the old footpath, as previously planned, would create some historical link between the two sites and at the same time broaden the already impressive cultural offer by adding natural surroundings and

country scenes, which could easily be incorporated in the walking route between the two places.

The most important valorization operation within the Castelseprio Archaeological Park now concerns the completion of the *Antiquarium*, located in the ex convent of St John, inside the *castrum*. The building has benefited from restoration work that began in 2004. The opening of the *Antiquarium*, envisaged during 2008, will allow the monument itself an example of estimable 14th century architecture, with areas of monastic character (frescoed church, room with fireplace, other premises and tower) to be appreciated, but also to illustrate the facilities and way of life in the *castrum*, by exhibiting the finds, creating an architect's model of the period and providing multi-media presentations to facilitate understanding of the visible remains.

The entire visitor route in the Park (*castrum* and the church of St Mary *foris portas* in the village) has for some time been equipped with illustrative panels that assist the visitor as regards topography, history, archaeology and art. Besides this, the visitor receives gratis both the guide (in 5 languages) and theme cards (some in various languages). Further, for each event the Park provides appropriate reference cards.

Within the Torba complex, FAI has in recent years promoted numerous operations to safeguard, upgrade and make the most of the Tower, the Monastery, the church of St Mary and the farmhouse buildings. The operations, all with an eye to the tourist potential of the area, have included the restoration and valorization of the monumental complex and the rearrangement of the entire property which is the home of archaeological remains as well as architectural assets. Apart from



The Church of Santa Maria di Torba

Visitors at the castrum



allowing access and the visit to the monumental, historical and artistic assets conserved in the complex, the present management of the asset envisages the staging of cultural events and the offer of refreshment facilities for guests.

The full valorization of the asset however can only be achieved with the enhancement of the didactic equipment for the visit and the completion of the last part of the footpath linking it to the archaeological area, thus bringing the “Castelseprio Archaeological Complex” into full function.

THE TERRITORY

The “Castelseprio Archaeological Complex” and the surrounding territory is now included in the PLIS R.T.O. (Local Park of Super-Communal Interest for Rile-Tenore-Olona), which could play a key role in the operations of a coordinated action plan for management, valorization and promotion of the entire Area. This is constituted by 8 Communes (Carnago, Caronno Varesino, Castelseprio, Castiglione Olona, Gazzada Schianno,

Gornate Olona, Lozza and Morazzone; recently Lonate Seppino has been added) and bounded geographically within the catchment area of the Rile, Tenore and Olona rivers. The PLIS R.T.O. has been recognized by the Province of Varese since February 2006.

Among its numerous tasks of conservation, recovery, safeguarding and social exploitation of the territory, the convention signed by the member Communes refers to the «linkage between the various areas protected with corridors of greenery and dedicated footpaths» and, more specifically, envisages «the recovery of the old footpaths as an eco-compatible ensemble of nature and environmental walks included in a dynamic use of leisure time which respects the country and historic roots of the area».

On this basis, the Park acts as a privileged intermediary between the local bodies and the other organizations and situations of various types within the territory. Having already vigorously confirmed its willingness to contribute its energies and means in favour of common projects regarding the territory, it

Cafeteria offering light refreshments set up at Torba Complex by FAI



shares these same tasks of protecting and safeguarding the local heritage, contributing the “added value” of its knowledge of the patrimony that its nature and countryside have conferred. An effective coordination with the PLIS R.T.O. could turn out to be equally fruitful from the organizational standpoint for activities and events, to the extent to which all the parties involved are able to guarantee their assent to the programmes and, consequently, a reasoned planning of the appointments as common moments through which to convey the cultural, historic and artistic aspects as well as a knowledge of the local traditions that is even more wider and detailed.

In the context of the more recent activities of valorization in the broader sense of the monumental, artistic and archaeological heritage assets in its territory, the Commune of Castelseprio presented in September 2007 to the Lombardy Region a project for “Activities for study and valorization of the Castelseprio archaeological area”, with an application for financing. The project, which entered the competition for Promotion of Activities to Valorize

the Archaeological Heritage in Lombardy, envisages:

- improvement of road signposting also on territory outside the Comune, aiming to facilitate arrival at the Archaeological Park from the main roads;
- installation of a series of bilingual informative panels (in Italian and English) at strategic points within;
- Communal territory, to provide a stimulus to visit the archaeological area;
- creation of a bilingual brochure (in Italian and English) illustrating the three nuclei of the “Castelseprio Archaeological Complex”: the *castrum*, St Mary *foris portas* and the Monastery of Torba;
- production of a photographic campaign on the site for valorization and publicity purposes.

As regards the wider territorial context of the Seprio area or, better, the ancient Longobard compound of the Giudicaria del Seprio – which extended

well beyond the confines of the same Province of Varese, touching also the Canton Ticino, in Switzerland – although there are important links at the historical, archaeological, monumental and, more in general, cultural levels, no specific coordinated initiatives for valorization of the Longobard heritage have so far been appeared.

The Lombardy Region, however, with the approval of the Regional Land Planning Authority (whose reference points are the European Countryside Convention and the Development Scheme for European Space) has provided the guidelines for territorial planning which amalgamate development and environment. In particular the Plan starts out from the notion that the countryside represents a quality of the territory due as much to natural conditions as to man’s previous or present intervention; all the territory, therefore, presents to varying extents elements significant in the

landscape which characterize the daily environment and contribute to the quality of life of the local population. The Plan therefore considers a knowledge of the landscape features to be a priority in every transformation initiative regarding the territory. An information system has therefore been created and updated covering the landscape and environmental assets (SIBA) of the Lombardy Region, in which the merits of the various landscapes of the entire region are carefully listed.

On the basis of these merits, as regards the Varese area, the Region has imposed appropriate rules for valorizing the local countryside, which can be summarized as: containment of the areas for urban expansion; recovery of the many small town centres of interest (examples are Brinzio, Arcumeggia, Castello Cabiaglio, Casalzuigno); conservation of a scale of agriculture of smallholding size; control of wooded areas and a possible refurbishing of obsolete tourist facilities (hotels, means of transport, etc.) also as centres or cultural itineraries.

Among the valorization activities promoted or supported by the Region we may mention:

- creation of bicycle tracks;
- start-up of cooperative projects regarding landscape themes: support of SiMArch the Archaeological Museum System of the Province of Varese.



Map of Olona Park's footpath system

6.4.4 SPOLETO

THE SITE

Currently, the use of the basilica of San Salvatore is strictly limited to educational activities and guided tours which take place on particular occasions, such as, for example, the FAI Days. Moreover, given the function of the Church, connected to the cemetery area, no particular work has been carried out to date, which could possibly facilitate the enhancement and presentation of the monument, which is open to the public, free of charge, throughout the day, but not yet well equipped with information boards, special signs, etc.

Recently, a project has been finalized for the enhancement, on the one hand, of the architectural-spatial characteristics of the basilica -which will be equipped and used for setting up temporary art exhibitions, as was the case, on an occasional basis in the past- and, on the other, of the spaces of the former convent, adjacent to the Longobard building -where a documentation centre and a visitors and didactical activities coordination centre will be opened. The visitors centre will be responsible for coordinating all the activities related to guided visits to the basilica and to the *buffer zone*, including excursions and naturalistic tours and, more generally, for an effective rationalization and management of tourist flow.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The enhancement of the buffer zone nearest the Site concerns essentially the "Monastero di San Ponziano". Presently, visits to the Church can only be made upon request by contacting the adjacent monastery. Considering the value of the Church and of the crypt lying underneath, it will be necessary to enhance the utility of the Church of the city's Patron Saint.

The Religious Guest House "Monastero di San Ponziano" hosts a congress hall which can accommodate up to 100 visitors, and is equipped with the appropriate technical installations; given that the city of Spoleto has already invested in the restructuring of a Convention Bureau, with the aim also to qualify itself as the upper seat of congress tourism, a method is being devised for introducing the congress facility, located inside the monastic complex, within the city's congress circuit.

Over the course of the years 2004-2006, Spoleto participated in a European project called "European places of the spirit", which had the aim to enter

European places with a high-density of cultural-religious emergencies into the network, so as to identify a location as the "place of the spirit". One of the objectives of the Enhancement Plan for the *buffer zone* is to verify whether the accommodation facility called "Monastery of St. Ponziano" qualifies to be certified as the place of the spirit.

In fact, the buffer zone will also be enhanced by the more basic actions envisaged by the economic development plan. The third phase of the alternative mobility plan, with the construction of the "Archery parking", offering a total of 152 parking places for cars, campers and buses, will be dedicated to the Site concerned. Furthermore, a hectometric



San Salvatore, celebration of Holy Mass by the Archbishop R. Fontana on the occasion of All Souls' Day

passageway consisting of elevators will link the basilica of San Salvatore and the Church of *San Ponziano* directly to the *Museo del Ducato*.

In addition, always in the context of sustainable mobility, the possibility of completing the roadway system providing a new access to the city is currently under study; this project will allow to dismantle the section of the SS 3 Flaminia (national road) passing close to the *Colle Ciciano* (between this and the historical centre). In this way, the ancient route connecting the Site to the historical centre, today cut off by the viaduct of the 60's, would be restored. The resources made available for alternative mobility have been determining. Through this project the Municipality intends to relieve the traffic congestion on Spoleto in the historical centre and at the same time make it easily accessible through a network of car parks and footpaths mechanized.

A network of cultural poles and avant-garde reservoirs that makes Spoleto, for its history and experience in the field of culture in the last century, a city more competitive.

The entire historical centre of Spoleto, one of the largest in Italy even if it belongs to a small art city, is famous for constituting a sort of *open-air museum*, thanks to its numerous monuments, noble palaces, structures from all epochs, museums, and ancient Churches that stud the fabric of the city. A continuous 25 century-long thread of history links these monuments one to the other, among which the two Longobard buildings which govern the territory of Spoleto: the Church of San Salvatore and the Clitunno Tempietto. For the last two millenniums, therefore, the inhabitants of Spoleto have been fully immersed in culture, which is part of their daily lives, as in an indissoluble bond.

After ten years of reconstruction and

renovation of public and private buildings of the historical centre -most damaged by the earthquake of 1997- since 2007 the Municipality of Spoleto has been putting the project "Downtown: from historical to economic value" into practice. This project, basing itself on protection and conservation of architectural and artistic heritage and environment features, aims at raising their enhancement.

One of the main preoccupations of the municipality strategy concerns, other than the preservation and enhancement of its assets, also the possibility of making it more functional for local population and visitors, so as to assert the idea of a living, shared, and fertile culture. Hence, there is a need not only for enhancement, restoration, and development of the already existing libraries, archives, museums, theatres, parks, villas, gardens and historical house, but also for promoting initiatives aimed at opening these places to the



The Monumental Complex of *San Nicolò* that will become the seat of the *Convention Bureau*

public, and turning them into cultural centers, albeit in the respect of specific rules and regulations.

Thus the main objectives of the enhancement plan for the city of Spoleto consists in the structural renovation of the historical centre, and in the refunctionalization of large covered spaces -also thanks to the Programme Document DocUP-:

- the *Rocca Albornoziana*, that hosts the National Museum of the Longobard Duchy - opened in August, 2007 -, (see cap. 5.4). Many are the sculptural and architectural manufactures, from 4th to 5th centuries, from the *Pinacoteca Comunale*; the European School of Book Restoration, and between the two towers, the Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Lab for the restoration of cultural heritage (see Management Plan, Protection and Conservation Plan, Project 24.2). The central hall, multi-purpose, temporary exhibitions, concerts, conferences, etc., are also

being organized there. The Courtyard of Arms is, instead, an outdoor amphitheater that can accommodate 1200 spectators. The green area that surrounds the building will become a public park;

- the Monumental Complex of *San Nicolò*, one of the most interesting medieval monuments in the city, a rare example of Gothic architecture in Umbria. Formerly very active center of religious and cultural life, Nowadays it is a modern conference center that also hosts temporary exhibitions and shows. Within the next year the equipment for conferences will enhance with advanced technologies;

- the complex of the Anfithatre, closed for decades, will join up to the cultural centre of the Rocca Albornoz, by Street of *Murelle* and escalators of Ponziana (third part of the mobility alternative project). The Church of Saints Stephen and Thomas that will function as an *Auditorium* and the adjacent *ex*

Monastero della Stella that will become home of the *Teatro Lirico Sperimentale*; *Palazzo Collicola*, seat of the *Modern and Contemporary Art Gallery*, opened in 2000, and the "*Giovanni Carandente*" *Library*, opened in 2006, -one of the richest contemporary arts library in Italy-, will become a place of representation and exhibition;

- *Palazzo Mauri*, after more than 25 years and long restructuring works, within the next two years, will finally host the historical public library "Giosuè Carducci". It is expected that the overall conservation intervention on Palazzo Mauri -structured on three levels for overall 3,400 sq. Metres- and *Palazzetto Sillani*, where the most of the volumes are being kept (including the most ancient ones), cost 10.5 million €, and is financed by Region Umbria, CIPE, EU, act 400 of 2000, and the Municipality of Spoleto;

- *Palazzo Rosari Spada*, previously the seat of the Communal Pinacoteca, will host, within the next year, the Textiles



Collection of the Commune of Spoleto. The Spoleto collection counts around 1300 items, the result of various collections that were acquired in the last thirty years;

- *Palazzo Leti Sansi* and the whole Market Square will become the focus for the enhancement and promotion of typical local foods;
- *Palazzo Legnetti Luparini* will host young couples and become House of Associations;

- *Palazzo Martorelli Orsini* will become the House of Craft of quality;

- the *Teatro Caio Melisso*, the former Civic Museum; the *Teatro Nuovo*, returned to the city in 2007.

In the historical centre are planned, and partly achieved, structural renovation of streets and squares too.

Among the various enhancement actions to be implemented, one of them concerns the issuance of a *museum card*, which will obviously provide access to the

Museo Nazionale del Ducato of Spoleto, and could constitute the starting point of the Longobard itinerary related to the city of Spoleto. This ad hoc itinerary in the city will be promoted thanks to the support of a paper tool, presently in the study phase.

THE TERRITORY

As for the theme tours, and the renovation of the suburbs (town divisions), a number of itineraries are being offered to the once so-called castles of the Spoleto territory, or what we more commonly refer to as the *villas of the contado of Spoleto*. One way to recreate the ancient link between town and country through the knowledge of the historical, artistic and cultural customs.

Also, further implementing and developing tourist itineraries in search of the archeology, and the historic-artistic paths built around artists that, thanks to their works, have helped to unify the territory.

With regards to Identity, a theme very dear to the municipal Administration which, in fact, established the *Day of Identity and of Memory*, falling on March 22nd (symbolic date which commemorates the tragedy that occurred in the mine of Morgnano in the year 1955), the idea was proposed of identifying a number of symbolic locations, such as:

- Morgnano, seat of the brown coal mines, where a museum will be opened.
- Monteluco, place of the spirit, together with the protection and enhancement of the assets of the Spoleto mountain system.

Even if the huge availability of public parks, the Municipality, over the past four years, has increased by about 50% the land used for gardens and parks and are ongoing some projects to upgrade the existing ones. Greens are equipped so widespread throughout the country, providing an important function of aggregation.



The National Museum of Duchy of Spoleto, tours to the Longobard rooms

Fresco by Giovanni di Pietro named "Lo Spagna"

6.4.5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

THE SITE

The Temple of Clitunno is currently open to the public but does not offer adequate illustrative educational material on the historical matters of the building and the area surrounding it. Panels in several languages would also be necessary.

In the area pertaining to the temple, there is a small kiosk that provides tickets but no other service for visitors. The heritage can be reached by a public bus, which connects the candidate site with the railway station and with the main surrounding towns.

In the entire municipal area, the car parks are free. There are two small areas close to the Temple, while there is a large car park near to the boundary of the Springs of Clitunno, and two sectors equipped for camper stopovers (San Sebastiano and SS. Cipriano e Giustina). There are another four large parking areas in the town centre.

The aims of the Optimisation Plan regarding the site and its pertaining area are:

- Improving the usability of the area by expanding the service offered, with the creation of a small information point and book shop;
- Improvement of the presentation of the Temple with the placement of some illustrative educational panels and a copy of the monumental inscription that is now in Perugia;
- Increase in the Temple's role in relation to the River Clitunno and the ancient Via Flaminia.

The Municipality of Campello is working on a project for this very purpose that will allow the monument area to be expanded, including the route of the ancient Via Flaminia, which is now of local value, owned by and the responsibility of the municipality; this means that the enclosed area can be



equipped with better facilities. Finally, there is currently no direct connection between the area of the Temple and the River Clitunno that runs immediately below it. For this purpose, the Superintendence for the architectural, landscape, historical, artistic and ethno anthropological heritage of Umbria has started up the application to acquire the existing grotto-cellar under the lawn in front of the Temple in order to recreate the original existing connection between the temple and the river.

THE BUFFER ZONE

The area identified as the "buffer zone" includes the so-called "Vecchio Molino", a well preserved, enhanced historical production site.

There is a water pumping plant and a disused ENEL substation near to the Temple, which have been registered by the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno as sites of historical, architectural and cultural heritage. Although in a fair state of conservation, the two buildings are currently

abandoned, but a recent enhancement project for the whole area from the Springs of Clitunno to the Tempietto included foresees their restoration, with destination of use as exhibition centres, part of the wider territorial system called "Eco-Museum" (see item 12.5.3)

At present, there is no direct connection via furnished tourist routes, between the various architectural and environmental sites located along the River Clitunno. The historical-environmental sites of the area are therefore not connected and are sometimes unknown, as they are not promoted in information-providing material and on the existing information-educational boards.

The recent construction of the fast road further down the valley will soon become an important opportunity for recomposing the landscape unity of the area – which was heavily damaged during the 1950s and 60s with the building of the State Highway no. 2 that literally cut the area into two and into a new opportunity of development.

The objective of the Improvement Plan for the buffer zone and the bordering area are aimed at:

- Creation of a continuous connection between the various monuments, also by pedestrianisation of the ancient Via Flaminia;
- Integration of the existing cycling track extending it along the whole route and equipping it with suitable equipment and various facilities for the visitor;
- Creation of information points and historical document exhibitions documents relating to the area with the task of introducing visitors to an understanding of the anthropic, historical, aesthetic and natural values brought by the settlements within its area;
- Extending the public bus service with stops at the most strategic points along the tourist route.

In this sense, the Municipality of Campello has a large improvement project for the area named Eco-Museum, that involves the Temple and the nearby Springs of Clitunno, and including all the monumental heritage

along the route of the historical river. By a series of upgrading and recovery work carried out on the green areas and structures situated along the way, and through the recovery, improvement and expansion of the internal vehicle and pedestrian cross and longitudinal routes, conservation of the territory's landscape identity will be maintained and guaranteed.

The setting up of the Eco-Museum aims to extend the tourists' and visitors' attention to the environmental system as a whole, seen in its multitude of aspects that include the natural and artificial hydraulic system of the River Clitunno, the traditional crops and agricultural set ups, the archaeological sites, the medieval settlements, linked to each other and networked by the grid of local roads, paths and routes, which will be expanded and extended, in addition- to the most significant historical and symbolic sites (the Water Garden and the Temple).

The Eco-Museum system is therefore the element for reconnecting and regrouping the entire area.

THE TERRITORY

In the last few years the Municipal Administration has led a cultural policy aiming at implementing museum or documentation centres with the purpose of raising awareness among the population and visitors with regards to the customs and traditions of the area.

Therefore, the Civic Museums of Campello sul Clitunno are an important local reality for the promotional and enhancement activities. The Centres are divided into two sectors: Civic Museum of Peasant Civilisation and the Civic Archaeological Museum of Primitive Umbrian Civilisation. Both are located on the noble floor of the charming Palazzo Casagrande, an end-of-eighteenth-century building constructed by the great Neo-classical architect Giuseppe Valadier and situated right in the centre of the town, providing the latter with great historical and artistic value.

The two museums conduct conservation ordering and study of materials and works belonging to collections, educational and information providing activities, using specific and professional skills.

The Civic Museum of Peasant Civilisation "I Cassetti della Memoria" is an ethnographic museum that has the task of collecting, conserving and enhancing the vestiges of traditions and customs of the area, like a true centre of culture and research.

The opening of a detached section of the museum is scheduled for 2009 at Acera, a small medieval village clung to the mountain crest of the territory, inside the former church S. Maria Maggiore and in the above premises, recently restored thanks to an Integrated Recovery Plan (P.I.R.)

The centre, also equipped with a



View of Palazzo Casagrande

multimedia post, keeps a wide photographic exhibition dedicated to the sheep-breeding and transhumance in the Apennines and a small exhibition of objects relative to the main activities deriving from sheep-breeding.

Instead, the Civic Archaeological Museum of Primitive Umbrian Civilisation houses prehistoric material coming from the Bronze Age, found in archaeological digs carried out in the area known as Pian delle Rotte. The space housing the collection is thought of a lively, dynamic space, aimed at students who can admire the items and also stimulate their imagination and manual skills in educational laboratories and in the "Campo dei Miracoli".

With regards to the tourist routes connected to the other endogenous resources in the area, the Umbria Regional Administration (Agriculture and Forestry Department) has recently approved the "*Strada dell'olio extravergine d'oliva DOP Umbria*" project, with the intention of enhancing the value of the regional areas that produce olive oil, leading tourists and residents along an itinerary that illustrates the quality of the product, the ways in which it is processed, the environmental and cultural context in which olive trees and its precious fruit are grown. The first route is around the area "Colli Assisi-Spoleto". It starts from Spoleto and ends in Campello sul Clitunno where there is a clear perception of the use of the olive tree that is a typical presence throughout the surrounding landscape. A second route, designed by the Italian Alpine Club, named "*Sentiero degli ulivi*" winds around the municipalities of Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Trevi, Foligno, Spello and Assisi for a total of 75 km. the route was born with the intention of optimising the value of the hill and mountain foothill area in this charming part of the region, where the

olive groves, spread out over the typical terraces, provide a precise, physiognomy to the area that is impossible to confuse with anywhere else.

Within the interregional project "Itinerari della fede", the territory of Campello sul Clitunno has been included by Umbria Regional Authority in the "Via Francigena di San Francesco", a tract of the well-known "Via di Roma", a route that the pilgrims coming from England and France used to walk to arrive from Perugia and Assisi to Rome. A different way of travelling, in strict contact with the natural environment, is proposed to tourists by ancient itineraries, where it is possible to walk, ride a mountain-bike or a horse.

The exposition at Civic Museum of Peasant Civilisation "I Cassetti della Memoria"



Finds from Pian delle Rotte

6.4.6 BENEVENTO

THE SITE

The current level of enhancement for the monumental Santa Sofia complex, for which the request has been submitted for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, is differentiated in relation to the different management of the three parts that comprise the complex: the building used for worship, the annexed cloister and the monastery, which houses the Museo del Sannio and the Library.

The position of the monumental complex with respect to the city provides a high degree of fruition, but at the present time the cultural fruition of the church appears limited by the worshipping activities; in fact, the religious authority that manages

it limits opening it to the public exclusively to those times when religious services are held.

The Province of Benevento manages the Cloister and the Museo del Sannio. In connection with the Museum, the Cloister houses part of the *lapidarium*. Consequently, fruition of the Cloister is linked to access to the exhibition rooms and is regulated by the acquisition of an entrance ticket.

The Museo del Sannio is structured and organized in the manner typical of civic museums, although referred to provincial territory. In fact, it collects archeological artifacts from all the various areas of the Province of Benevento, and range from prehistory to the Longobard period. An important sector is dedicated to Egyptian worship in the imperial period.

The second floor of the structure houses a picture gallery, in addition to religious objects originating from the city's houses of worship and from several sites in the territory, all relating to various historical periods.

The museum artifacts on display are catalogued in the "classical" manner and are arranged by collections. The captions are only written in Italian and show the basic information on the objects displayed, at times referred to a group of objects.

The reorganization currently underway led the way to the realization of the first path referred to Egyptian and neo-Egyptian religious artifacts discovered over time in Benevento and stored in the museum structure. This path places the artifacts along a logical temporal line and includes detailed captions, in both Italian and English.



Egyptian sculptures from the *Roman Iseum*, housed in the exhibition of the Museo del Sannio

At the present time the museum is not equipped with additional services for visitors. With respect to the fruition of the property for tourism, a significant increase in the flow of tourists was registered last year, increasing from approximately 9,000 visitors each year from 2002 to 2005, to approximately 20,000 visitors in 2006. In all probability, this increase was due to an increase in the cultural activities and events that take place in the city, more than to promotional activities prompted by the museum. The exhibitions held in the nearby Museum of Contemporary Art (ARCOS), which attracts visitors from all parts of Italy, were certainly of interest, as well as the phenomenon of religious tourism motivated by Pietrelcina.

THE BUFFER ZONE

Enhancement of Benevento's monumental properties is closely linked to the restoration of the entire historical urban tissue. For decades, alongside the extreme wealth and complexity of its historical layers, this showed the wounds of the damages suffered during the Second World War. In fact, the bombings of 1943 destroyed valuable property near the main buildings, striking monuments such as the Duomo and the Vanvitelli Bridge on the Calore River.

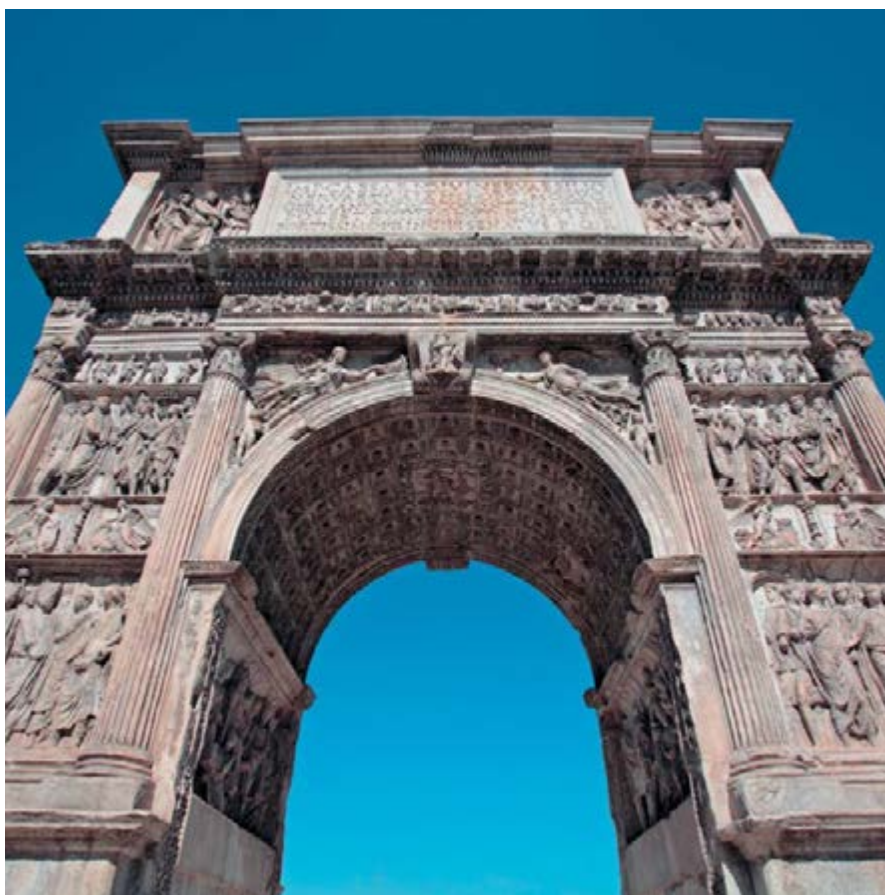
With respect to urban development, two contrasting tendencies have always been in the forefront. At a time in which the city had just commenced its expansion beyond the Longobard walls, on the one hand in the 1930's one of the most important urban planners on a national and international level, Luigi Piccinato, undertook measures to define urban design, outlining urban development according to safeguarding policies and logic and excluding the ancient heart of the city from out-of-city traffic. On the other

hand historical facts and social and economic backwardness configured a negative conservation, due to "abandonment of the sites". As a result of these situations, with the exception of certain highly valuable historical monuments such as Trajan's Arch, the Duomo that was reconstructed in the 1950's and the Roman theater, broad sections of the city within the walls lay in a state of abandonment for many years.

Awareness of the value of the minor buildings came to maturity during the 1980's, when the first integral upgrading measures for the city center were defined; the principal Roman monuments from the imperial age were thus identified and "rediscovered", such as the baths, the amphitheatre, the craftsmen's streets, the river port,

etc., in addition to the Sannite settlement of *Maloentum* and the first Roman colony in the crook of the River Calore of Cellarulo (from *Cellarium*). The earthquake that struck the Sannio and Irpinia regions on 23rd November 1980 meant that renovation of this area could no longer be postponed. Architect Bruno Zevi then developed the Renovation Plan for the City Center. The premises were thus put into place to implement the upgrading and renovation measures for the entire urban area as well as for the monumental structures.

And so a new season begins for the valorization of the "walled city" that is the most important time, with numerous upgrading measures and restorations carried out with financing provided by the European Union during



The Trajan's Arch

Materials from Roman period re-used on dressed face of Cathedral Tower-bell recently restored



the period 1994-1999 and primarily for the period 2000-2006, with the integrated project “Benevento: the future in history”. Many monuments

are now open to the public and many others are undergoing significant conservation and valorization interventions, such as the realization

of the PAU - Urban Archeological Park (*Parco Archeologico Urbano*).

In addition to the significant monumental and historical sites in the city, Benevento also provides space dedicated to contemporary art; in this respect, reference is made to the *Hortus conclusus*, a large garden maintained by the Dominican order in the center, a historical space transformed by Mimmo Paladino, master of the Trans Avant-garde, into an art laboratory.

Another event of fundamental importance for the valorization of the ancient city center, but also for the center area, was the inauguration of the University of Sannio.



Inscription referring to the consecration of Cathedral Bell-tower

Mimmo Paladino's works of art in Hortus Conclusus exhibition



THE TERRITORY

For nearly 800 years the city of Benevento was isolated from the rest of the provincial territory. Commencing in 1080 and up until 1870, in fact, Benevento was a dependent of the Papal State in the Kingdom of Naples. This led to a completely separate cultural development of the city and of the territory. The same historical roadways, that followed over the Roman consular roads such as the Appia and Traiana, and the route followed by the *Via Sacra Langobardorum*, was in fact interrupted by the isolation.

The “reopening” of the city towards the territory only took place halfway through the 1990’s, with valorization

and enhancement measures that started off right from those traces that had been hidden but not erased and which determined a close link between the city and the surrounding territory. This territory, with respect to certain subjects, is quite vast. The Via Traiana, for example, if reference is made to Roman times, brings the influence of Benevento as far as *Aequum Tuticum* (in the territory of Ariano Irpino in Irpinia); if instead reference is made to the period of the Duchy with the *Via Sacra Langobardorum*, which led to the sanctuary of the Longobard people at Monte Sant’Angelo, Benevento’s influence reaches Gargano and on to the Adriatic Coast.

The valorization activities for this vast territory in connection with the city were explicated in the “On the traces

of the Traiano” program containing measures that, starting from the Via Traiano theme, led to all the territories involved in the provinces of Benevento, Avellino and Foggia, and to program measures to safeguard, improve and promote the principal historical, archeological and monumental structures found in the area.

This direction was acknowledged as a Jubilee path, in occasion of Great Jubilee 2000. Two projects were financed to renovate structures in Benevento (the San Pasquale and Madonna delle Grazie complex) for approximately € 8 million.

Another subject for valorization, which covers the vast area, is religious, with the figure of Saint Pio da Pietrelcina, which links the village of Saint Pio’s

birth, a few kilometers from Benevento, with S. Giovanni Rotondo, on the Gargano.

An ulterior presence in the territory that contributes to its valorization is the National Archeological Museum Sannio Caudino di Montesarchio, situated 20 kilometers from Benevento, along the Via Appia, which collects artifacts relating to the Caudina Valley, in which the Roman city *Caudium* flourished.

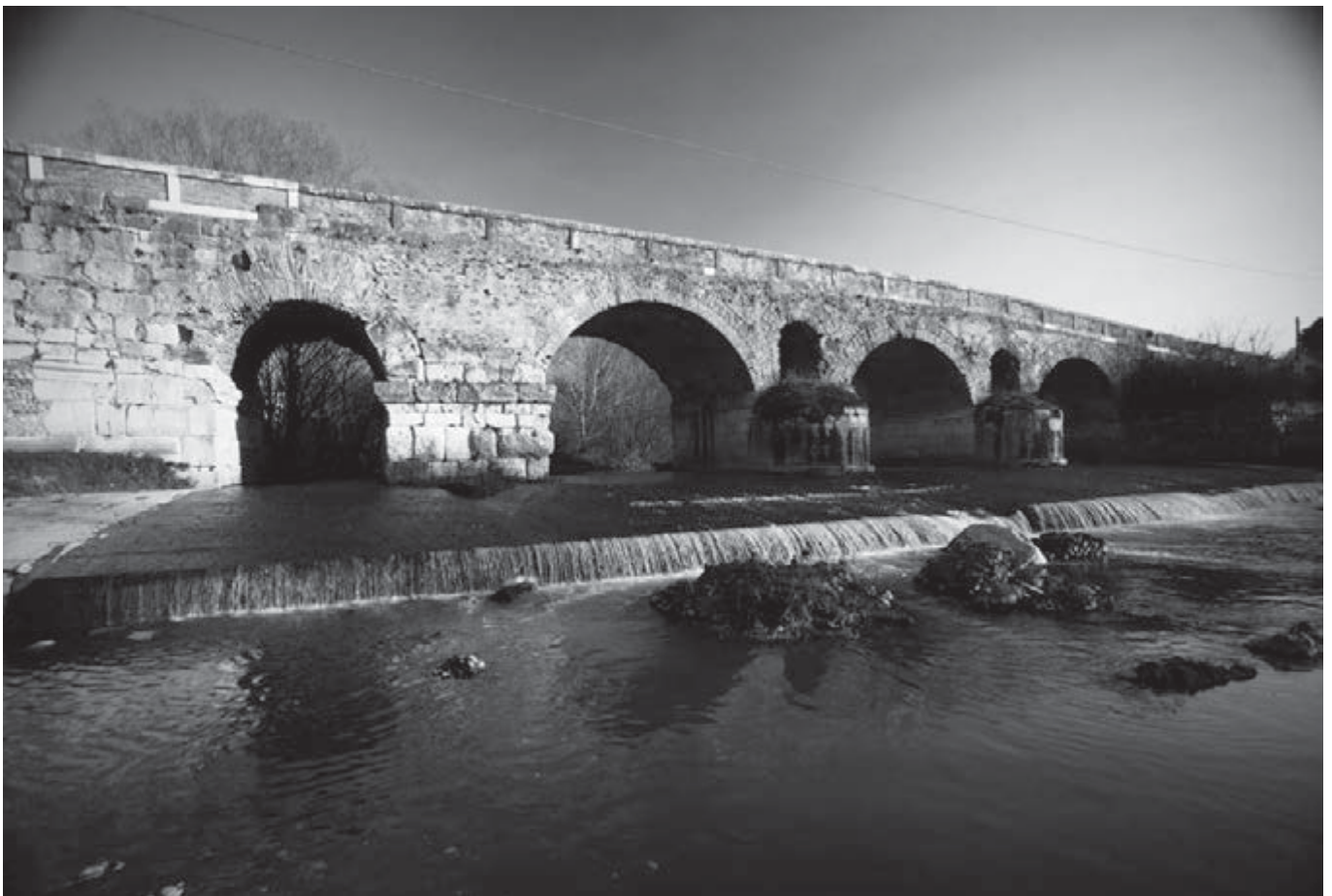
Moreover, in recent years the Province of Benevento has pursued a cultural policy aimed at the realization of theme museums, spread out over its territory and connected by Internet (MIR Musei in rete). Among these are the following:

- Galanti Institute in S. Croce del Sannio;

- Archeological Excavations Museum of Macchia in Circello;
- Paleontology Museum “Mare nostrum” in Baselice;
- Geo-Paleontology and Paleo-Lab Park in Pietraroja;
- Civic Museum “E. Sannia” in Morcone;
- Time Museum (tower watches) in S. Marco dei Cavoti;
- Museum of Agricultural Culture in Montefalcone di Valfortore;
- Artistic textile center in Pontelandolfo;
- Palazzo Ionni in Molinara;
- Multimedia Library in Casalduni;
- Museum of Arts and Popular Traditions in Fragneto Monforte;
- MEG - Museum of Wine and Gastronomy in Solopaca

- MUSA - Museum of Agriculture in Benevento;
- Ceramic Museum in Cerreto Sannita;
- Museum of Sacred Art in Cerreto Sannita;

With the exception of Benevento and a few other examples, such as the Church of Saint Anastasia a Ponte, there is a lack of awareness throughout the territory of the Longobard civilization. This situation makes it impossible to take short-term measures aimed at valorization. This is why the Plan, with reference to Benevento, calls for an in-depth analysis in this respect, in order to pave the way for future measures.



The Roman Ponte Leproso - Via Appia

6.4.7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

THE SITE

The present level of valorization of the property, that is being presented for the candidacy in the Unesco List of Monumental Heritage, is connected to the possibility to visit, along with the Basilica Angioina, the Museo Lapidario, hosted inside the Longobard Gallery, and the Museo Devozionale as well. As for the fruition of the Museo Lapidario, it is open to the public on request only, and for a limited number of people. At present it doesn't offer an appropriate didactic equipment and suffers from a method of access of tourists flows that sets over those to the basilica. Various

works from the sanctuary, from the former church of San Pietro and from the ruins of the Benedictine abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano are exhibited at the Museum. The finds date back to the 8th-15th century.

The visits to the Longobard sanctuary end nowadays by the crypts B and C, which represent the oldest part of the structure. The excavations in this area have been interrupted since they require a complex intervention of consolidation.

In November 1898, in the upper part of the sanctuary, the Museo Devozionale was opened, presently under conservation works. The Museum aims at collecting and exhibiting the various objects that witness the cult of the Angel. Mainly

they are gifts offered to the Sanctuary by the pilgrims over the centuries, in gratitude for the received blessings. They range from golden and silver furnishings pertaining to the Treasury, to vestments, true collections of ceramics, plastic and pictorial icons, quite a number of ex-votoes, the people's production of objects and images of *Micaelic* subject. The objects are exhibited in the corridor and in four halls of the Museum. A substantial part of the Sanctuary, that includes the church of Madonna della Libera, the former library and a number of internal spaces that were previously destined for orphanage and various religious activities, has fallen into disuse and may constitute recoverable spaces.



Conservation works at the Castle included in the buffer zone

Photographs by G. Tancredi (beginning of the 20th century)
 Monte Sant'Angelo, Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions - Tancredi



THE BUFFER ZONE

The town presents many significant places and monuments, within an urban fabric characterized by high quality, both urbanistic and architectural. Yet there are some important emergences, like the boundary walls, some churches and monasteries that run the risk of seeing their actual historical importance underrated by their being hardly usable (private sites) or devoid of any specific thematic path. The system of walls consists of remains which are only partly visible, while its possible history is documented by both historical sources and by researches performed lately. Only the stretch south of the monastic complex of San Francesco is presently visible. Without an appropriate didactic equipment, it is therefore hard to glimpse the visible parts of walls and the general layout of the very circuit. As for the Norman/Swabian/Aragonese castle, this is accessible in all its restored parts and a suitable illustrative equipment is present; an organized guide service is also available on the spot as well as a small book shop, where you may find free brochures on the fortress, published by the Municipality, and purchase publications on the town and on the Gargano Park. In the Downtown, the presence of the complex of San Francesco inside Museo Tancredi is to be highlighted. The present level of valorisation of downtown Monte Sant'Angelo as urban fabric is satisfying for the steadfast conservation interventions and improvement of the quality of spaces that have interested the town in the last years. It is necessary anyway, to further improve the urbanistic and architectural arrangement, particularly regarding street, squares, urban furniture, and to update the tourism sign system.

THE TERRITORY

The territory around Monte Sant'Angelo offers a series of opportunities in terms of tourism, culture, landscape, environment, folklore.

The centres of San Giovanni Rotondo, San Marco in Lamis, Manfredonia are settlements by the diverse potential. Just think of the abbey of San Leonardo di Siponto (12th-13th century) just outside Manfredonia, the shrines in San Matteo (8th-9th century), the sanctuary of Santa Maria delle Grazie, a.k.a. sanctuary of Padre Pio. The latter already attracts huge masses from all over the catholic world.

Starting from researches performed by Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici, an itinerary among these sites may be identified, linking them with other

peculiar itineraries that rise from the flat towards Monte Sant'Angelo, San Marco in Lamis, San Giovanni Rotondo. Among these itineraries, those ones that represent the final part of the so-called *via sacra Langobardorum* are to be highlighted, the old trail that pilgrims used to walk once past Rome and before heading out to the Gargano and from there to the Holy Land. This path was never interested by interventions of valorisation; studies do exist, yet they should increase, to allow for an intervention aiming at the discovery of the actual, physical route and at the installation of a sign system and of proper illustrative equipment. The Apulian Museum network in the neighbouring centres (San Giovanni Rotondo, San Marco in Lamis, Manfredonia) may have an important

role in the valorisation and fruition of the heritage. The interest about the network has lately risen in the world of education, especially primary and secondary school.

The Natural Park established on the Gargano Promontory hosts a Naturalistic Museum with specific sections on the characteristic flora and fauna, as well as a section dedicated to the archaeological finds that date back to the important prehistoric phase of the area.

The Park Authority organizes various kinds of guided tours (landscape, environmental, historical/artistic) on different itineraries, equipped on the spot and promoted through information material and the website www.parcogargano.it.



The Abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano

6.5 PRESENT LEVEL OF PROMOTION AND AWARENESS BUILDING

6.5.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

In Cividale activities linked to promotion and awareness of the population regarding cultural assets in general have always been very intense and of a high level also due to the presence of numerous cultural associations in the city and territory. Recently there was the development of some specific initiatives concerning Longobard heritage and for which optimisation is in progressed or already planned. Starting from 2005 in particular, Cividale Administration began specific initiatives on topics linked to Longobard culture and history, promoting meetings, television programmes, publications in the *Bollettino Comunale* [local paper] and the daily press.



Mittelfest in Cividale

Among these the following can be cited:

- joint participation of Cividale and Brescia in the International Tourism Trade Show of Milan for the promotion of Longobard Heritage;

- scientific publication in Italian and English: Hjalmar Torp, *Il Tempietto Longobardo. La cappella palatina di Cividale*, [The Longobard Shrine. The Palatine chapel of Cividale] Cividale, 2007;

- The historic Romance, Isabella Vaj, *Desiderata*;

- The Convention of the National Association of Tourist Guides (9- 13 November 2007, Cividale) focussed on sites linked to UNESCO candidature;

- The International Convention on the landscape-cultural Mosaic: “*Will, freedom and necessity in the creation of the landscape cultural mosaics*”, (Cividale, 25- 26 October) organised by the Department of Biology and Agro-Industrial Economy of the University of Udine;

- Numerous publications of articles in the *Bollettino del Comune* and daily press;

- Scientific-cultural television programme “Superquark” by RAI 2.

From the point of view of school education, there are nearly all the types of middle and higher education Institutes in Cividale, in the ministerial programmes for which there is a considerable section dedicated to the history of the Longobards. Specialist centres are the School of Specialisation in Artistic Historic Assets of the University of Udine in relation to classical culture, archivist-documentary, musical, other arts, restoration, the environment and its protection and folklore. Courses of study that are the subject of two framework agreements with the same Atheneum: the first, countersigned by the Patriarch Project Promoter Committee of Aquileia, relative to thesis studies, research and scientific and technological in-depth examinations on the documentary-archivist whole and to the historic-archivist Centre; the second – in itinerary – which will be signed by the Rector of the University of Udine and the Mayor of Cividale and will have as its

subject the application of various scientific disciplines and experimental activities benefiting the Heritage and the endogenous resources of the territory.

Also for this purpose there has been the construction or establishment in progress of specific structures, named “Laboratories for Heritage and Science” and “Longobard Workshop”.

The “Laboratories” are and will be active in direct function to the development of projects and actions inherent to Heritage assets and endogenous resources of the territory of Cividale (documentary archivist and bibliographic area; artistic-architectural area; osteo-archeological area; agro-food area and oenogastronomic area; naturalistic and experimental observation area). These structures will also be the subject of programmed visits above all on the part of students who will be able to carry out aimed experiments based on specific programming.

The “Workshops” on the other hand, represent scientific-divulgative centres displaced in the junction points of the Longobard itineraries with the purpose of giving visitors also in the case above all students and young people a vision of the whole of the reference micro-territories in which, next to the significant Longobard routes, there are other environmental and historical specificities that are productive both in the agricultural sector and that of the characteristic and artistic craftsmanship. It is necessary to consider, under the profile of sensitisation and promotion, that for some time the National Association of Tourist Guides, in the various local sections, have been organising trips and study visits with specific reference to the monuments and assets of Longobard origin. Between the *Stakeholders* and the Association, the optimisation of this activity has already been agreed, specialising it further with an overall outlook of the assets of the Place and extending it to the territory with the addition of more profound knowledge



also on the Site “*Italia Langobardorum*” as a whole, for the necessary historical-artistic recall induced by UNESCO candidature.

There are various different associations in Cividale such as the Youth Tourist Centre, the Student Tourist Centre and the ACLI Tourist Centre which are local expressions of national “networks” recognised by the Ministry for Social Policies and which are engaged in the realisation of initiatives aimed at sensitisation (such as cultural exhibitions, town itineraries, competitions) and the organisation of educational courses. The latter is a function for which the associations are enabled.

Since 1991, Cividale is the premises of the “*Mittelfest*” Association and the relative *Festival di Prose, Dance, Poetry, Visual Arts and Marionettes of the Central European Countries*. The objective of the *Mittelfest* is that of contributing to the development of knowledge and exchange of experience in the sectors of performing arts, theatre and music, among Friuli Venezia Giulia and Central European countries, with particular attention to the counties adhering to the “Central European Initiative”.

In addition to the artistic aspects there are the integrative functions of university education carried out by the Associazione Carta di Cividale, an original reality consisting of hundreds of European university students. The Association organises the “Youth of Europe” Meeting in collaboration with the network of over 25 universities of the countries adhering to the “*Central European Initiative*”. The activity includes the analysis of elements shared by Central European Cultures and, therefore, specific attention is given to the start up of in-depth examinations on the influx of Longobard culture in the various Countries across which the latter has travelled in history.

Contemporarily the Associazione Carta di Cividale works as organiser on behalf of regional and national Institutes, the OECD

LEED Programme of Paris the “*International Desk / Italy - South East Europe*”, an initiative directed at optimising economic exchange between Italy and a vast area of Europe and, in relation to this, to promoting culture and endogenous values of the Territories with specific reference to UNESCO (Technical Task-force works on the topic “Valorisation of the Territory”). In the context young senior year students and postgraduates experiment the approach at the birth of new activities and are sensitive to the added Value of the identity of the Territory.

From the point of view of folklore, the local cultural context working in this sector is very active; among the numerous initiatives that are organised are the “*Palio di San Donato*” which since 1999 constitutes an interesting historical re-enactment which is inspired by the Palio of 300 dedicated to San Donato, carried out under the direction of cultural institutions such as, for example, the Association for the Development of Historical and Artistic Studies of Cividale

and the *Forojuliense Historical Group*. Or the historical Re-enactment of the “*Messa dello Spadone*”, a ceremony which recreates the ordination that the Patriarch once received from the hands of the Emperor, as the lord of the manor of the whole region. It is a very bright fabric which will be completed according to forecast at the realisation of initiatives of promotion of the Longobard Heritage and culture.

As a development of the Sensitisation and Promotion Plan, foreseen, therefore, is a general optimisation of the initiatives aimed at creating, in the various segments of the population (students, teachers, operators in the sector of hospitality, economic categories, weaker social groups) a higher knowledge and awareness of the values of the local Longobard Heritage and that of the reference territory with the purpose of creating an overall organic “system” of support for the tourist-cultural flow for a better orientation in visits to the Heritage and the territory.



Folkloristic event at Cividale del Friuli

6.5.2 BRESCIA

The Site has been the focus of growing attention through the realization of various activities, advertised with special illustrated brochures and with printed material on the monumental area and the monastery.

The Site is appropriately marked by a system of road signs, which also indicates walking itineraries for visitors. Such signs can be found at the train station and on main roads of access to the city. The Site is also indicated among the main tourist attractions on the sign that welcomes travelers approaching the city over the highway exit "Brescia Centro." More signs and totem poles advertising the Site are present in the area in front of the Museum and disseminated in various parts of the city.

The following are some of the main activities:

"Museum and School" educational activities program

A close collaboration has been established with the Provincial

Educational Board for the planning and dissemination of educational activities for schoolchildren. Currently, 23 different types of workshops are available that include practical activities as well as visits to the monumental area, the monastery, specific sections of the museum and exhibited objects. Four classrooms in the museum are exclusively used for these workshops. Other workshops focus on specific buildings that are situated in the buffer zone the Picture Gallery Tosio-Martinengo and the Castle with the Museums of Arms and the Risorgimento. A special brochure printed in 25,200 copies was designed and distributed to promote the educational activities for the school year 2007-2008.

Guided Tours

Visitors can pick among didactic and thematic tours, led by expert instructors, and coordinated by the Comune di Brescia and the Fondazione Brescia Musei; or can choose tours led by professional guides.

Conferences, Talks and Meetings

These are organized in the Auditorium of

the Museum of Santa Giulia, located within the sixteenth-century church of S. Giulia. The topics of conferences focus on the site, but also range to other subjects. Regular meetings are held, and refresher courses offered to teachers. Educational tours targeted to Italian and foreign journalists are organized. Restoration projects concerning the objects in the museum, as well as books published on the monastery, the museum and its artifacts, on the city, and on broader cultural issues are publicized.

Participation in Thematic Networks

The Museum participates in thematic museum networks such as *MA_net*, *Rete dei Musei Archeologici delle province di Brescia, Cremona e Mantova*; *Rete dei Musei Storici della Lombardia*; and *Associazione Longobardia, Regione Virtuale Europea*. Membership to these networks contributes to the dissemination of information concerning the importance of the Site, as well as to raising scientific standards of projects and the organizational skills of personnel.

Temporary Exhibitions

The temporary exhibitions organized by the Civici Musei (Town Museums) and by the Fondazione Brescia Musei as well as by third parties take place during the entire course of the year, increasing and enhancing the cultural contribution of the museum.

In particular, the Municipal Administration has approved, for the period 2004-2008, the project: *Brescia; Lo Splendore dell'Arte* [Brescia; The Splendour of the Art]. That project will include a series of important exhibitions that will be organized by an external company contracted by Fondazione Brescia Musei.

The main temporary exhibitions organized in the course of the year 2000 are the following:



Didactic laboratory in the *Museo della Città*

Exhibition	Period	Number of visitors
The Future of Longobards	18 June - 10 December 2000	177,468
Brescia and the Holy Crosses	31 March- 1 July 2001	18,515
Byzantines, Croats, Carolingians	9 September 2001 - 6 January 2002	44,426
Vincenzo Foppa. A protagonist of the Renaissance	2 March - 30 June 2002	63,448
Roman Brescia. The <i>Domus dell'Ortaglia</i> . Rediscovering Aphrodite	2 March - 2 November 2003	78,769
Monet, the Seine, and Water Lilies. The Great River and the New Century.	23 October 2004 - 3 April 2005	440,564
Gauguin and Van Gogh. The Adventure of New Colors	22 October 2005 – 26 March 2006	541,547
Turner and the Impressionists	28 October 2006- 9 April 2007	352,415
	Total visitors	1,717,152

There are well-known remains and artistic objects from the Longobard age in Brescia, which are often requested on loan to major exhibitions in Italy and abroad. In addition to customary guarantees about safety and security that the requesting institution must guarantee, the concession of such requested early medieval pieces is subject to a careful evaluation of the scholarly aims of the institution and the exhibition. Some of the most important recent exhibitions are the following:

- *Roma e i Barbari* (Venice, Palazzo Grassi, starts on 28 January 2008);
- *I Longobardi. Dalla caduta dell'Impero all'alba dell'Italia* (Torino, Palazzo Bricherasio, from 28 Sept. 2007 to 6 Dec. 2008; Abbey of Novalesa, from 30 Sept. 2007 to 9 Dec. 2007);
- *Crown und Veil* (Essen, Ruhrlandmuseum, from 19 March 2005 to 3 July 2005);
- *Hrvati i Karolinzei* (Split, Archeological Museum, from 20 Dec. 2000 to 30 May 2001);
- *Cataluña en la época carolingia: arte y cultura antes del románico (siglos 9. y 10.)*, Barcelona, 1999;
- *799 Kunst und kultur der Karolingerzeit. Karl der Grosse und Papst Leo III in Paderborn* (Paderborn, Ausstellungseröffnung, from 23 July 1999 to 1 Nov. 1999).



Exhibition "The Future of Longobards"

Concert inside the Church of San Salvatore



Most significant current activities

• Exhibitions program 2007 - 2008
 “America! Storie di pittura dal Nuovo Mondo” [America! Stories of paintings in the New World] (24th Nov. 2007- 4th May 2008)
 “Un tesoro di genti celtiche nella pianura a nord del Po. Le dracme di Manerbio” [A treasure of the Celtic peoples in the plains to the north of the Po. The Manerbio drachmas] (1st December 2007 – 4th May 2008)
 “Il Cardinale Angelo Maria Querini. Un collezionista a Brescia nel Settecento tra antichità ed erudizione” [Cardinal Angelo Maria Querini. A collector caught between antiquities and erudition in eighteenth-century Brescia] (closes on 2 June 2008);

Events

The museum often hosts events, initiated by the Fondazione Brescia Musei, or upon request from external entities, provided they are congruent with preservation aims. The “Feast of Santa Giulia” is particularly significant: Fondazione Brescia Musei organizes it toward the end of May each year. It has now been running for seven consecutive years and it is an opportunity for visitors to explore the Museum and its neighborhood. The Feast comprises a numerous series of smaller events that take place during a single weekend: exhibitions, educational and thematic workshops for children and adults; musical and theatrical shows that accompany dinner served in the enchanted atmosphere of the

Monastery; costume plays that reconstruct past life in the Monastery; and the fair of Santa Giulia which unfolds along the streets of the Museum neighborhood, providing the opportunity for visitors to learn about the museums existing in the Lombardy region as well as acquainting themselves with its food, wine, garden and orchard products. In 2007, the Feast of Santa Giulia was promoted through 30,000 special brochures and 500 posters. The Museum participates in “Culture Week,” and “European Heritage Days” and to “FAI Spring Days”. In addition, it organizes special events, sometimes in coordination with temporary exhibitions, enhancing the worth of the Museum as a place that brings together people and culture.

The monumental area during the Feast of Santa Giulia



The project "Brescia Musei Club"

In January or February 2008, the Fondazione Brescia Musei will create the "Brescia Musei Club," an association dedicated to those who visit the museums in Brescia every year. Members will have unlimited access to the Musei Civici (Town Museums); will benefit from a series of discounts offered by the cultural associations linked to the Fondazione; will be entitled to participate in the initiatives sponsored by the Club; and will be kept informed of museum activities. One of the projects underway, envisages the establishment of a network that will include the main museums of northern Italy. The initiative will be promoted through an especially predisposed

communications plan and the production of special brochures.

Agreements

Fondazione Brescia Musei will draft agreements with local and national associations, among which the Fai and the Italian Touring Club.

Communication aiming to promote the Site and its activities with the general public uses multiple channels: printed matter, which includes the publication of specialized books and newsletters sent to visitors, cultural associations and special groups of museum-goers; and digital formats such as videos and websites.

During temporary exhibitions, special promotion campaigns are added to those that are regularly scheduled, increasing impact.

- *Printed matter* with information on the Museum is published in several languages there are brochures in Italian, English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese.

Multiple *distribution channels* are used to disseminate the brochures: specific mailing lists; special hand deliveries across the town and the province; the InfoPoint of the Museo di Santa Giulia and the Tourism Office; fairs specially dedicated to Tourism, such as the Borsa Italiana del Turismo in Milan; and major local and national dailies such as *Corriere della Sera* and *Venerdì di Repubblica*, which distribute the brochures together with their newspapers, thanks to special agreements.

- *Multimedia sources* provide

information on the Site and on some particularly important artifacts such as, for example, the Cross of Desiderius. Videos are shown both in the museum and in places with high numbers of tourists, such as airports and taxis.

- Two *Internet sites* are devoted to the monastery complex; each focusing on a specific purpose.

www.museiarte.brescia.it offers scholarly information on museum sites, the collections, and research tools such as the library and the photographic archive. *Www.bresciamusei.com* instead is written in multiple languages and provides information on the services offered by the museum to visitors, including opening hours, ticket prices, reservations and cultural events, parking, public transportation and a city map. Further information is provided on other city museums and tourist itineraries in the city and the province. In addition, addresses of hotels and restaurants and useful phone numbers are provided, together with the possibility of buying printed material online.

The websites provide links to incoming agencies, Internet portals dedicated to the city, and associations linked to the Civici Musei.

- The *press office* of Fondazione Brescia Musei, in coordination with the press office of Comune di Brescia, maintains a close connection with the press, informing them of all planned events with press releases and press conferences. For some particularly important events, Fondazione Brescia Musei hires an external press office.

- *Books and booklets edited by the Settore Musei Civici and the Fondazione Brescia Musei* are dedicated to the history of the monastery, the archeological site, and the museum within the Site.

- In the last few years, particular focus has been dedicated to merchandising objects that can be bought in the museum bookstore, and that are created especially for the monastery or in

connection to permanent and temporary exhibitions in the museum.

The main current or planned activities are the following:

- a comic strip on the Longobards will be sold in the museum bookstore, in other bookstores, and as a supplement to the local daily *Il Giornale di Brescia*;
- a video on the Museum of Santa Giulia is in the works;
- new merchandising objects are being designed, such as the replicas of Longobard jewelry and tie patterns inspired to Longobard motifs;
- the local network Teletutto broadcasts cultural programs concerning the Site in the late afternoon and early evening;
- an e-commerce online service is available on *www.bresciamusei.com*.

Among the things that need to be done, is a greater coordination of the graphic layout of materials concerning the Site. Over the years it has undergone various changes; it is necessary to impose a unified logo and terminology to all materials referring to the Site.

BUFFER ZONE PROMOTION

Following the opening of the Museum of Santa Giulia, the entire *buffer zone* has been the object of growing attention and efforts to promote Brescia as a city of the arts and a privileged destination for cultural tourism. The Municipality of Brescia, the Fondazione Brescia Musei and all other administrative bodies in charge of tourism promotion are involved in the promotion. Numerous subsidies and publications in various languages and with varying levels of scholarly depth are available to citizens and visitors. Guided itineraries and educational projects to disseminate historical and artistic knowledge are planned. The itineraries are available on the Internet and are indicated with special road signs.

The outcome of this enhancement and promotion policy, which has also enjoyed the contribution of local universities, is

increased awareness on the part of the local population, the public administration and the private sector.

The promotion and enhancement of tourism in the city represents in fact a main factor of economic growth for the entire urban district. Cultural tourism, as opposed to more traditional forms of tourism, has steadily grown in recent years. The improvement of services offered to tourists and the quality of artistic and cultural attractions, which has been the objective of the last few years, have made Brescia one of the most renowned destinations in Italy and in the world. That has been possible also thanks to common objectives and policies pursued by the organizations to which Brescia belongs, (particularly the association "Circuito Città d'Arte della Pianura Padana," which is in turn linked to other networks of European cities such as "Villes d'art et métiers," and "Historic highlights of Germany;" the association "Castelli e Ville aperti in Lombardia," linked to similar national organizations;" and the Tourist System "La Via del Ferro dalla Valtrompia a Brescia," established by Lombardy Regional Authority on the basis of D.G.R. n° 3469 dated 7/11/2006).

The actions that have been taken to promote Brescia as a tourist destination both at the national and international level are the following:

- participation to fairs and workshops;
- organization of educational tours and road shows;
- production of support materials such as brochures, maps, audio guides, videos and gadgets that are distributed also at the Tourist Information Office of the municipality in Piazza della Loggia.

The tools we are using to achieve the above are:

- Internet sites with descriptions of the territory, written in the main European languages;
- Bluetooth connection system of the major monuments in the city currently

being experimented in the area of Santa Giulia and the archaeological area of the *Capitolium*. This technology will enable visitors to request and receive information on mobile phones. The service might be extended to the area outside the Tourism Office with a hotspot Infopoint to provide general information when the Office is closed.

The protagonists of these changes are, together with the Municipality of Brescia, Bresciaturism and Fondazione Brescia Musei. These organizations are supported by numerous research and development activities carried out by Universities and Research Institutes.

A further, important component of the promotion of the district is the network of cities that have a special relation with the Municipality of Brescia: Darmstadt, Logroño and Betlehem and the other cities of the associations mentioned above.

The analysis of tourist flows in Brescia and its province shows a positive and growing trend. That is due to the promotion of the city as a destination of artistic and cultural tourism as well as to the improvement of standards of services offered to tourists. Projects are underway to improve the standards of services even further, especially those targeting foreign tourists. Blockbuster exhibitions in particular draw large numbers of visitors with a positive effect on restaurants, coffee shops and stores whose number and services are to be further increased. A project that will enable online reservations for all tourist structures, services and attractions is underway.

The Forum del Turismo Sociale di Brescia e della sua Provincia was established in 2000, when it became apparent that, in the last decade, Brescia had dramatically evolved from a city based on the manufacturing industry to one whose main economic source was tourism. The purpose of the Forum is to guide and help this process, finding appropriate measures and solutions to Brescia's particular situation. The Forum brings

together the most important associations involved in social and cultural activities and tourism, especially targeting the young the non-profit sector of the industry.

The Forum supports and coordinates the activities of its associates and its declared objectives are the following:

- to enhance art cities, including smaller ones, proposing projects for the creations of tourist itineraries;
- to enhance social tourism in Brescia and Lombardy;
- to promote cultural, culinary, sports, and spa activities for tourists;
- to promote projects and synergies for the development of school, environmental, and religious tourism as well as tourism connected to sports events;
- to promote and assist the establishment and growth of other organizations with similar aims;
- to manage, with the contribution of members, administrative and technical structures of organizations active in the tourist sector;
- to provide training and refresher courses for personnel in the tourist industry.

Among the awareness-raising activities promoted by the Forum are conferences and meetings. In particular, the Forum was responsible for organizing the projects "Associazione Longobardia Regione virtuale europea" and "Turismo in Rete," which includes counters and informative displays on social tourism in Brescia and its Province.

A call-center has been set up for those who wish to make use of the services of a professional tour guide in the city. The call-center coordinates the five authorized tourist guide organizations in the Province of Brescia, which are part of the AGTA (Associazione Guide Turistiche Autorizzate), providing an efficient system of reservations for visitors.

In 2004, the Municipality of Brescia, Fondazione Brescia Musei and the Association that groups store owners and

craftsmen collaborated to produce a new system of tourist road signs. The intention was to encourage the use of walking itineraries by the citizens of Brescia and its Province as well as by visitors, which would also bring them in closer contact with many of the cultural and commercial enterprises in the city. Once the most appropriate itineraries were identified, new and more extensive signs and walls plaques and labels were affixed to monuments, along the footpaths, and in tourist parking areas. The identification of the itineraries was made by a group of experts who identified not only paths that led to the most important historical monuments, but also through some of the most commercially lively parts of the city. The following projects have been carried out:

- tourist signs of the most significant areas and monuments in the *buffer zone*, from the railway station to the main roads of access;
- special tourist signs for itineraries on foot;
- special signposts for specific events;
- signs concerning the main tourist attractions at the highway exit leading to the center of town;
- new road signs referring to tourist attractions, both along walking itineraries and in major parking areas.

In 2004, the descriptions of monuments, affixed on plaques and signposts, have been rewritten.

Each year, numerous events are organized both by public organizations and by the private sector, ranging from concerts to theater and movie productions, to historical plays and reenactments, to sports events.

The following are the most important events of international significance:

The Mille Miglia, a historical reenactment of the Mille Miglia car race that started in Brescia in 1926; the "Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli" piano festival, one of the most important piano festivals in the world; the International Photography

Biennale, held in the Museo di Santa Giulia; and the Brescia Marathon. Several other important events are also held during the course of the year.

Piazza Vittoria during the Mille Miglia

In spring and summer, the events are part of the “Estate in Città” and “Città in Festa” programs.

“Estate in Città,” or Summer Festival, includes a rich variety of events that the Municipality organizes each year and that the inhabitants of the city and its district have grown to expect. These are: the *Summer Festival*, and a series of concerts: *Jazz on the Road*, *ZTS- Zone a Traffico Sonoro*, *Festa Internazionale del Circo Contemporaneo*, *Cannes>Brescia*, *Brescia con Gusto*, *Le Dieci Giornate di Brescia*, *Cantiere Musica Giovani*, *Arene cinematografiche*, and *Festa d'Europa*.

“Città in Festa” Since 2003, small concerts, plays, and other shows have been staged in particularly scenic spots of the city, providing passersby with the possibility to enjoy a pleasant evening out. From autumn to spring, the two city theaters, the Teatro Grande and the Teatro Sociale, offer a rich program of opera and plays respectively, as well as concerts included in the ethnic music program “Musiche dal Mondo.”

The Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano (FAI), or Italian Environment Fund, contributes to promoting the city by admitting visitors to buildings that are generally close to the public on the annual “Spring Day.” Thanks to the involvement of schools, it promotes these initiatives through projects such as “Castel^{to}ur,” focusing on the study of the Castle, and “Brixiatour.” The latter includes the study and promotion of the underground vestiges of ancient Roman Brescia, including the publication of a leaflet that illustrates the outcome of recent archeological investigations. Another related project is “FAI più bella la Brescia che ami,” which promotes and enhances the historical and artistic heritage of the city, especially through the program “Brescia to visit, to love, and live”

as well as the publication of a brochure on the Lapidario of Piazza della Loggia. Finally, FAI funds and seeks sponsors for the restoration of the monuments of the city.

Some of the most important cultural associations organize historical reenactments of various periods such as, for example, “Frederick II attacks the Castle” or “The Brescia jousts.” One final initiative worth mentioning is “Urban Trekking” a sports event that started in Siena in 2002 and is repeated each year simultaneously in 34 Italian cities. “Urban Trekking” proposes different itineraries through the town each year, including unusual places and sites not generally open to the public, among which are various museums, the monumental area and some sectors of the Museum of Santa Giulia.

A particularly noteworthy project is Brescia Città d'Arte which occurred on the occasion of the series of exhibitions organized for the “Brescia: The Splendor of the Arts” program. Aim of the project was to increase familiarity with the historical center of the city, including its commercial venues.

The major initiatives that were part of the project, and which included publications and events, are the following:

An Exhibitions Card, issued since 2004, aiming at promoting the commercial as well as cultural offerings of the city, and Brescia into a major tourist destination.

The Discovering Brescia project, which started in 2006 and includes guided tours to churches, theatre shows, the presentation of books, concerts, and a chocolate fair that especially targets local craftsmen.

The “Brescia and its Territory” booklet, published starting in 2004 on the occasion of the first exhibition of the “Brescia: The Splendor of the Arts” program, is dedicated to the city and its cultural offerings, aiming at the creation of a related network. The booklet is published in approximately 1,300,000 copies and is

distributes together with national and local dailies: Corriere della Sera, La Repubblica, Giornale di Brescia, and Bresciaoggi.

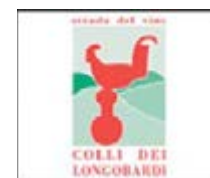
In order to coordinate such initiatives and render them more efficient, two special offices have been set up by the Municipality. These are

The Office for Events, that organizes and coordinates various cultural events taking place in the historical city center.

The Office for the Urban Marketing Plan whose purpose is to identify the strategic guidelines to revitalize the Buffer Zone and to increase its commercial and social viability.

In 2007, the Committee for the Promotion of Commercial and Artisanal Enterprises in the Historic Center and other Urban Sectors has been established, which will assess and evaluate projects aiming at the commercial revitalization of the city.

Lombardy Regional Authority Direzione Generale Agricoltura has promoted the project The Routes of Wine and Taste in Lombardy, which identifies culinary itineraries that will offer practical support to visitors in Lombardy. The project brings together organizations that are both public and private, and committed to providing quality services to tourists. These services range from hotels, to road signs and labels dedicated to visitors set up along itineraries and monuments. In particular, routes in the district of Brescia are “*Strada del Vino Franciacorta*” (The Route of the Franciacorta wine) and “*Strada del Vino Colli dei Longobardi*” (The Route of the wine of the Longobard hills).



www.stradadelvinostradadelvino.it
www.stradadelvinostradadelvino.it

6.5.3 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

Both the Superintendent's Office for Archaeological Heritage in Lombardy and the FAI have been working to design and implement numberless promotion and awareness-raising initiatives on the value of this site, which were targeted especially to schools. These activities consist in the production and distribution, free of charge, of information materials related to archaeological, historical and artistic features as well as in guided tours of the sites.

Theme-based exhibitions of an educational and scientific nature are also held in the Park; conferences, theatrical performances, concerts, public readings of poems and literary texts related to the site are also organised. Special days dedicated to the local population are envisaged to describe the latest results of investigations and thereby strengthen

the feeling of belonging with the territory; this has led, in particular, to the publication of several papers in local and national magazines specialising in the popularization of technical issues.

During an especially significant event that relies on a long-standing tradition - the "Settembre Sepriese" - as well as on special occasions, or upon the request of organisations and associations, initiatives and exhibitions of a different nature are held in the Park - contemporary sculpture exhibitions, guided tours of the Park, organisation of trekking trails, etc. Additionally, the Park participates in the national events programmed by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage ("Culture Week", "European Heritage Days"), for which ad-hoc materials of a scientific and educational nature are usually made available.

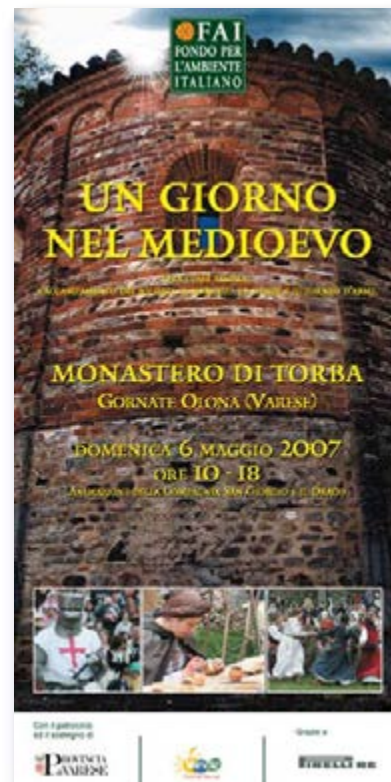
The site is also promoted via media

channels and the web pages of the Ministry (www.beniculturali.it) and the Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy, as well as via local web sites (Province, Municipalities).

As for the near future, special importance should be attached in promotional terms to the opening of the Antiquarium (in the former Monastery of St. John's), where a model reconstruction of the castrum, the walls and the buildings will be hosted. This will allow a bird's-eye view of the whole complex in the status it was prior to its destruction.

On its part, the FAI is waging a major promotional campaign for the Monastery of Torba with the help of local, national and international stakeholders such as the "Varese Convention Bureau" and "Federalberghi Varese".

The Monastery was included in the guidebooks published by the Touring



'Un giorno nel Medioevo' (A day in the Middle Ages), event organized at Torba complex by FAI

Concert at the *castrum*

Club and the CTS (Centro Turistico Studentesco E Giovanile - Juvenile Tourism Centre) and is benefiting from the effects produced by promotion of all FAI properties before the National Trust and the International Council of Museums (ICOM).

The Regional Directorate for Lombardy and FAI co-operate actively in implementing the Rile-Tenore-Olona Park jointly with the municipality of Castiglione Olona (which is the managing body as well as the lead municipality in the PLIS) and with all local authorities as included in the park's boundaries. All these institutions are available to collaborate with the FAI also on the occasion of FAI's own initiatives - by making available the municipal watch service, civil protection groups, local tourism boards, co-operatives and groups of volunteers so as to contribute, to different degrees, to the successful outcome of those initiatives.

A project envisaging the collaboration between FAI and the Libraries' Network of the Lake Area is currently under consideration; additional initiatives envisage revamping the Valmorea railway for purposes of tourism, whilst the Province of Varese opened up a tourism information office at the Malpensa intercontinental airport.



Event at Torba complex: reconstruction of a tactical episode

6.5.4 SPOLETO

One of Spoleto's main vocations is that linked to culture and art in a wide sense. In fact, Spoleto constitutes in itself the cultural capital of Umbria a city which artistically, in its own region but also at national level, occupies a position of absolute importance given what it has managed to achieve after the war.

Witnesses to this are:

- the *Accademia Spoletina*, possibly founded in 1477, the heir to the ancient Accademia degli Ottusi, is nowadays a publishing institution, also involved in cultural promotion organizing congresses, concerts and keeping its library open to the public. In some lists divulged by American universities, it is catalogued as the seventh amongst the thirty most ancient academies in Europe. The Ottusi mostly dedicated themselves to poetry and theatre: we owe their initiative the opening of the first public theatre in town, which was already active by the half of the 17th century, to soon undergo restoration works in 1675. The building, once called the Noble Theatre, bears nowadays the name of *Caio Melisso*;

- the *Teatro Lirico Sperimentale* (Experimental Lyrical Theatre Season), which this year reaches its 62nd edition and has the objective of selecting, training and launching young lyrical singers into the lyrical world;

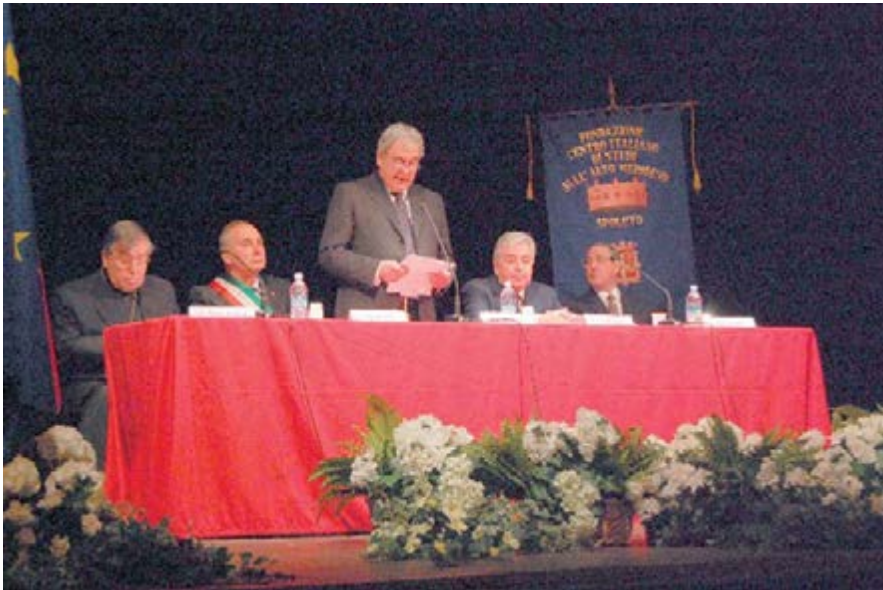
- the *Festival of the Two Worlds* the 51st edition of which will take place this year; the *International Dance Week* (April) at its fifth edition, the *Piano Festival* (May); the *international High Medieval Studies Week* (the week after Easter) which this year celebrates its LVI edition.

The Festival of the Two Worlds has for decades constituted the largest artistic initiatives - Italian culture as the national and foreign press has underlined several times. All this means that the citizenry of Spoleto is not only used to living with art and culture, but is also fully aware that



The Festival of the Two Worlds, final concert

CISAM, the opening of the lessons in the “*Week of studies on Early-Middle Ages*”, 2007



these constitute presupposition and elements that are essential for sustainable tourist development and therefore economic, of its community. Sensitisation of the population but also the numerous Italian and foreign visitors to Spoleto (about 250,000 per year) is in the preparation phase. Citizens, numerous cultural and environmental associations and tourists are already favourably welcoming the candidature of Spoleto to become part of the UNESCO heritage together with other Longobard realities in the north and south of Italy. In the last few days two associations were established in Spoleto which could be operational in the sustainable development of tourism: the “Slow Tourism” Association and the “Rural Development” Association. With regard to the “Slow Tourism” Association, this is a movement intending to promote responsible and sustainable tourism for the protection and safeguarding of prestigious tourist locations, through educating and informing both the “traveller” and the resident (tourist operator, public administration, resident) giving the ancient value and meaning back to the territory. The rural development Association also has the

objective of promoting local sustainable development, to favour social-economic growth of the resident population, in line with the standards of other European countries and with the involvement of other local players and the activation of all community opportunities, national and regional. Among the priorities of the association is the adoption of a welcoming policy, of new residents and external investments, the activation of rural chains which represent an important symbol of promotion and local development, the promotion of sustainable tourism, the construction of the Slow Tourism Club at a national and European level etc.

In relation to formation the high training courses realised in the structures located within the city and its historical centre should be mentioned, in particular:

- The *CISAM*, that is the Italian Study Centre on Early Middle Ages which is based in Spoleto in the ancient *Palazzo Ancaiani*, is unanimously deemed as the most prestigious site in the WHL and interdisciplinary studies dedicated to history and culture of the Early Middle Ages (V- XI Centuries), therefore fully embracing the Longobard period subject

matter of the *Italia Langobardorum* project. All the greatest scholars of this period have taken their lessons in the weeks of study, now at the 54th edition, which traditionally take place from the Thursday after Easter until the following Wednesday;

- The *Teatro Lirico Sperimentale “A. Belli”* (Experimental Lyrical Theatre);
- the School of Book Restoration at *Rocca Albornoziana*;
- the Master in Olive growing and Olive oil at the Experimental Institute of Olive Growing;
- The Gianfranco Vissani. International Academy of Haute Cuisine.

Today in coherence with a commitment to constant renovation, faithful to its vocations, the CISAM, formerly presided by Raul Manselli, Ovidio Capitani and today by Enrico Menestò of the University of Perugia, carries out a brilliant editorial activity, including among its publications Series, Magazines, Periodicals, in ever increasing numbers, known and distributed not only in the entire world scientific community, but also to an ever more numerous public of honorary fellows passionate about the medieval centuries. The presence, therefore, of this subject of great historical weight and culture constitutes, for almost half a century, a ponderous means of sensitisation for a vast local, regional, national and international population.

In close collaboration with the CISAM Foundation concrete didactic actions are brought to life in favour of teachers in order to highlight at the level of learning in schools of all order and degree in the district (Municipalities of Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano dell’Umbria) the circa two centuries characterising the Longobard period under a historical, artistic, social and economic profile.

In the official tourist site of the district of Spoleto (www.visitspoleto.it) there are already itineraries recalling Longobard art. During the first months of this year,

moreover, a paper publications will be produced which is relative to the various historical and artistic itineraries of the territory with particular emphasis on the Longobard period. The real world is nowadays flanked by the virtual world. With the periodical *Città Comune*, a newspaper regularly registered to the Court of Spoleto, a supplement will be published which will also be developed on the network through the creation of a portal of information, linked to the institutional site www.comune.spoleto.pg.it and to that of the network ww.italialangobardorum.it, dedicated to the Longobard Spoleto, through which it will be possible to divulge the history of the Longobards in our territory, the "treasure" that they left us in inheritance and the promoted initiatives.

A capillary sensitisation campaign aimed at professional, regional, national and foreign *stakeholders* such as tour guide associations, hotel and catering associations and consortiums of tourist operators, will be actuated in the near future.

Further promotion of Longobard culture and civilisation will be directed at university and post graduate students, above all foreign. American students have been coming to Spoleto for some years now to participate in courses in relation to the *Spoleto Arts Symposia* while others are brought by Maestro Lorenzo Ricci Muti. Others again have come and will come from Augsburg Polytechnic and the University of Heidelberg, department of Italian studies. Apposite Longobard itineraries will be dedicated to them in the framework of university and post university in-depth examination.

The effective promotion of Longobard testimonials in the territory, obviously with particular reference to the Basilica of San Salvatore and Clitunno Tempietto, will be realised through *educational* purposefully dedicated to *tour operators* and journalists active in the sector of

cultural assets and tourism.

The city of Spoleto will, moreover, be a carrier of the applications of promotion of the territory where it will participate both individually and in collaboration with the Agency for the Promotion of Tourism of Umbria and Tourist Fairs such as Bit of Milan, TTI of Rimini, the *World Trade Market* of London, the *Salon des Vacances* of Paris and Brussels and the *Fitur* of Madrid. Specific actions of promotion are foreseen for this year and will be repeated in 2009, on the market of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The last week-end of March there will be promotional action in Charleston, South Carolina, the most European city of the United States as well as the host city of perhaps the largest artistic and cultural initiatives in the country *Spoleto Festival USA*, founded in the mid 70s by Maestro Gian Carlo Menotti, formerly founder of the *Festival of the Two Worlds of Spoleto*. Together with these, other important events have been the Spoleto Carnival, the Prize "*Ercole Olivario*", the Organ Concerts Review, Instruments&Music

Poster of the *Teatro Lirico Sperimentale* in Japan

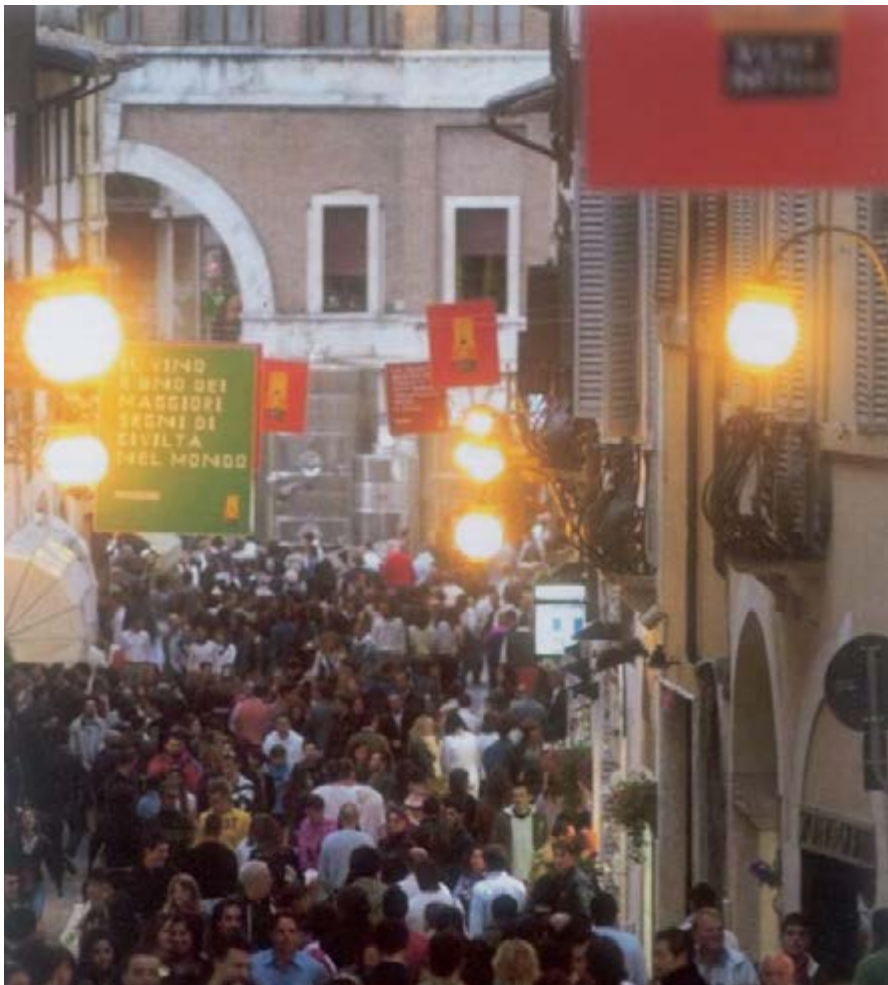


Spring Festival, the *Festival Pianistico*, International Week of Dance, the X Cultural Week, Project *Spettacolo Umbria* (with funds from MiBAC, Umbria Region and Municipality of Spoleto), Special International Concert Mahler Orchestra, the Wines in the World, Spoleto Summer Events, the European Stars of Taste, One World Africa, Spoleto



A moment of the museum education activities

Wines in the World



Back Beat, Open Oil-Mills, the End-Of-The-Year Events.

Spoletto is famous for temporary exhibitions of contemporary art too. We can note among exhibitions carried out in 2007: "*Le stanze delle fiabe*" -with international artists as Jeffrey Isaac and Heidi Kennedy-; "*Thomas Shippers 30 anni dopo*"; "*Joseph Kossuth*" inside the International Week of Dance; "*Santi e Papi in terra d'Umbria*"; "*Fotografie di architettura spagnola*" by Joaquin Berchez; "*In absentia*" by Antonella Reggio and Marco Tronci Lepagier; "*Arte aborigena dall'Australia*"; "*Natura e Metamorfosi*"; "*Mater Dolcissima*" -26 contemporary artists represent the Nativity.

Many conferences, talks and meetings have been organized.

From the point of view of folklore, the local cultural context working in this sector is very active. Very suggestive is the parade of historic of "*Le Vaite*", which traces in a charming historical atmosphere the main phases of the old medieval tradition of Spoleto.



The folkloristic manifestation, nomination of Lucrezia (photo by L. Nigro)



May 18th, 2007, Spoleto stage of the 90th Giro d'Italia (Tour of Italy), photo by A. Mancini

6.5.5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

Activities related to promoting and increasing the population's awareness of cultural and environmental heritage in their territory in Campello sul Clitunno are considered to be of a fair level, thanks to the presence of associations that organise various guided tours and interesting cultural events. However, the quality of educational and information-providing material is not adequate for the cultural and environmental values of the area; there is an obvious lack of information boards, information material and tourist signs.

The Perugia Superintendence Department for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage is about to create specific information panels with translations in several languages, to be placed in the area of the Temple. Visitors are currently provided with a map of the building containing the main information. Publications, brochures and guides written at Region promote knowledge of heritage, however. With regards to education, the Umbria Superintendence Department (SBAPPSAE) has a section dedicated to Education that deals with relations with schools and institutions of all levels and degrees and organises thematic refresher courses for teachers.

Instead, information material and services are available throughout the year at the near Fonti del Clitunno (Springs of Clitunno), where during summer time a Tourist Information Point is established 900m away from the Site. The cultural offer of the Site - enhanced by the high naturalistic value of the territory - is combined with a series of services to the general public, partially completed and partially under way, which concern the buffer zone and partially the entire neighbouring territory.

The Info-point of the Municipality

promotes the entire territory of Campello sul Clitunno, including neighbouring towns and main regional attractions. The promotion activity can therefore be summed up as follows:

Providing information on architectural and artistic structures of the Municipality and relative promotional material. Distributing informative material concerning the area and neighbouring areas, which is provided by the two main Tourist Offices (Spoleto and Foligno), each within its competence. The general guides, are instead offered by the Region. Most of the promotional material which is distributed free of

charge by the municipal Info Point is available in several languages (English, French, German and Spanish). The ticket office of the Fonti offers instead paid tourist guides.

- Providing information on accommodation and catering facilities (restaurants, hotels, rural accommodation, etc.);
- Hotel booking;
- Providing information on roads (road system, limited traffic areas, car parks, urban and suburban transport, city maps);
- Providing information on cultural initiatives and events (festival, events,



Concert at the Springs of Clitunno

concerts) relative to the entire territory, working times, ticket prices, city tourist itineraries, provincial and regional territory.

The Tourist Information Point mainly works during summer time: working times (open all day, Saturdays and Sundays included, as well as National Holidays) are the following: 9.30am-1.30pm/2pm; 4.30pm-7.30pm/8pm.

Throughout the year, the ticket office of the Fonti del Clitunno provides information and paid guides to tourists.

The Municipality launched a Tourism Info-line service, which is always active throughout the year, at +39 0743.275558.

Further information are also available on the website of the Municipality: (www.comune.campello.pg.it - e-mail: info@comune.campello.pg.it).

In order to implement the promotion and awareness enhancement system for the population and visitors, the Campello sul Clitunno Administration has recently started up a series of initiatives aimed at

raising the level of information about the territory, using publications and other means of diffusion (see item 22.5 Promotion and Awareness Enhancement Plan). In addition to cultural promotion, other initiatives contribute to diffusing knowledge of the territory that the site proposed for candidacy stands on and to spreading its image. Most of the initiatives are a regular occurrence. The most important folklore/cultural initiatives are the following:

- *On the first Sunday of each month* in Pissignano, very close to the *buffer zone*, there is an Antiques, Second-hand and Collector's market that now hosts 250 exhibitors. It is considered to be the number one Umbria Fair and the fourth Italian Fair of this kind due to its size and importance;

- during *Easter* the town hosts an event called "*La Falce e la Croce*", that includes popular songs celebrating the Passion and the arrival of May. The event continues during Easter Week, when the

Miserere and the *Stabat Mater* can be heard in the ancient parts of the town, mixing with rural traditions, the charity collections song and the wishes for a generous harvest: May is coming;

- in the month of *May*, the Municipality of Campello takes part in the initiative promoted by Legambiente "*Voler bene all'Italia*", under the patronage of the President of the Italian Republic, with the aim of optimising the beauty and resources of small Italian towns;

- in the months of *July and August* the offer of various types of events, together with the fact that they are free of charge has consolidated the appointment with a large range of events organised into the calendar known as "*Sere d'Estate*" that proposes a playbill very rich in theatrical performances, music, ballet and outdoor cinema;

- the event "*Medi@evo*" is also organized in August and takes place inside the very ancient castle of Campello Alto. The event recovers the medieval feast but combines



Medieval concert at the castle of Campello Alto

it with contemporary music, dance and arts by organizing exhibitions, performances and concerts. Craft workshops, display and tasting of typical products as well as animations for children complete the tourist offer.

As to the events that promotes local produce and traditional local cuisine it is worthwhile remembering:

- in August: the “Sagra del Tartufo Estivo” (Fair of the summer truffle) is organized in the village of Spina. An event that, during the years, has had more and more success. Its fame goes beyond the regional borders, since it has really become a national event. The “Sagra del Tartufo Estivo”, with all the related initiatives, is an important operation of territorial marketing;

- July/August: “Festa della Montagna” (The feast of the mountainis organized in Pettino, a mountain village. The “Festa della Montagna” aims at promoting and safeguarding all the aspects of the

mountain environment. During the event it is also possible to taste typical dishes made with local products. Also the animals become protagonists through shows and practical demonstrations of mountain life and work;

- in December: the “Festa dei Frantoi” (Feast of oil mills), during which tables for the testing of the local extra virgin olive oil are laid, is organized. An Event that for 23 years has put the “oil-tourists” directly in contact with the protagonists of the local oil production. So, on the occasion, it is possible to visit the oil mills when they are operational, to meet and deal with producers and, above all, taste the “green gold” just produced. The event involves almost all the territory and many collateral activities, which naturally concern the theme of the oil, so workshops, conferences, tasting, cooking and olive tree pruning, as well as painting and photograph competitions are held during the feast;

- the regional event “FRANTOI APERTI”

(Open oil mills) is also diffused in most of the territory and is organized with the purpose of enhancing the oil producing areas of the region, by illustrating the excellent quality of the product to tourists and residents.

There are some archives in the Municipal Historical Archive in the Campello sul Clitunno that help to understand the history of the town, that constitute a top-class source of documents to reconstruct the economic, social and political activities within the community.

There will soon be a series of interventions to upgrade and adapt the wing of the building that currently houses the archives, and which will also house the municipal library when work is completed. By optimising the space available, a consultation room will also be created where staff will be able to catalogue material and where the public will be able to consult archive and book sources.



Performance at the church of San Cipriano

6.5.6 BENEVENTO

An effective campaign to promote and publicize the historical and architectural heritage of Benevento and the surrounding territory is being mounted through editorial publications, tourist itineraries and organization of local festivals and events.

At Benevento as many as four history magazines are published (*Samnium*, *The Sannio Historical Review*, *Benevento Studies*, *Historic Archives of the Sannite region*) and there are several cultural associations which also deal with mediaeval culture. Every year interesting articles are published regarding this theme.

The popularizing and promotional activities of the company *Art Sannio Campania* should also be remembered: the task of this agency for the cultural assets of the Province of Benevento is to promote and manage the most of the local heritage. From 29th November to 1st December the agency was present in the 11th Salon of the cultural assets and activities of Venice, focussing on the valorization, awareness of and promotion of the museums and cultural rarities in the Sannite territory.

As regards the spread of knowledge among the resident population and students, numerous courses are frequently held in the ex monastery of S. Sophia to make the younger generation more aware of the merit of the historical documentation, particularly that covering the mediaeval and Longobard periods.

Cultural exhibitions are usually held in the G. Vergineo rooms of the Sannio Museum. Among these, during this year, the two *lectiones* of T.F. Kelly and V. Brown, the first illustrating mediaeval Benevento song (with choral performances in the Longobard church), the second illustrating Benevento writing.

Even if nowadays a widespread

awareness among the population of the importance of the monumental group of S. Sophia can be noted and, more generally, of the traces of the culture of the Longobard period, we cannot yet see throughout the territory any precise and active preoccupation regarding the problems of promoting these resources. One aspect that has to be addressed, therefore, concerns the choice of an effective means of communication. For the church of S. Sophia small brochures and concise guides have been printed and circulated, sufficient for the purposes of the occasional visitor, but they cannot be considered an effective documentation for true cultural tourism. Besides, the knowledge of the monument acquired a short time ago has not yet been made available to international experts, let alone the potential tourists. The only material published recently is the *Chronicon Sanctae Sofiae*, a work, however, intended mainly for academics.

An overall view of the promotion problem is therefore lacking and consequently it has hitherto been impossible to define a winning strategy and set clear, incisive objectives. The Cultural Assets Department of the Commune, in accord with the pertinent national Superintendencies and the Sannio museum, plans a series of cultural events dedicated to promotion and information concerning the Longobard heritage and culture; specifically, there will be an exhibition and conference regarding Longobard Minor; a "Cultural Asset Day"; the opening of archaeological sites; an exhibition entitled "Benevento in comic-strip form" where the artistic and cultural history of the town is presented through narration in unusual forms which reach those of school age more easily.

Finally, in the last two decades, the attention of the local institutions

Image from the *Chronicon Sanctae Sofiae*



responsible for cultural promotion has been directed to the world of entertainment, in particular the theatre, where the annual September event – the "City Lights" – offers a spectacle which shows the townspeople that the union of art, cultural heritage and the territory itself provides a unique opportunity for development.



Detail of a poster stuck up in the historical centre

The festival “four nights and.... more of full moon” enlivens, every year in July, the old town centre of Benevento, with theatrical events, musical dances and literary meetings.

In October an international university event is staged - “Universe Theatre” under the artistic direction of Ugo Gregoretti.

Actor performing an opera inside the *Hortus conclusus* during “*Città Spettacolo*” event



Concert in front of the Trajan's Arch during “*Quattro Notti e Più di Luna Piena*” event

6.5.7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

The Sanctuary

The sanctuary houses a library with both scholarly and popular books on the subject. The events that take place at the sanctuary as well as initiatives linked to the sanctuary are advertised in the newsletter "MICHAEL."

The sanctuary has a large and modern Auditorium with 300 seats and four halls where conferences, meetings, seminars

and lecture courses are held. A website in Italian, French, English and German provides information on the sanctuary and other monuments in the city. The url address is:

<http://www.gargano.it/sanmichele/>

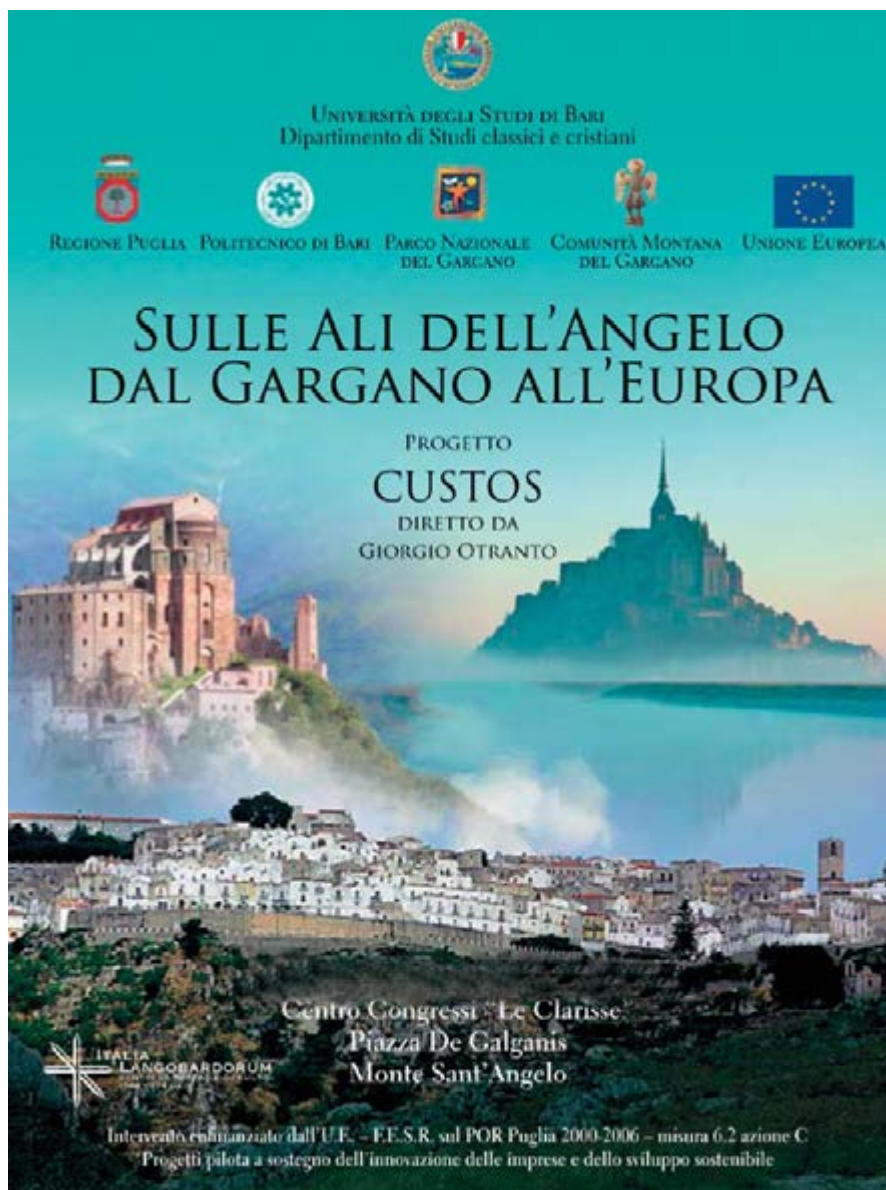
The former medieval convent of the Poor Clares, recently renovated with European funds, in the town of Monte Sant'Angelo, houses since 1995 the *Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici*, a center for the

study of issues linked to the cult of Michael and the area of the Gargano. The Centro is a creature of the Department for Classical and Early Christian Studies of the University of Bari, and was established thanks to an agreement with, and support from the University, the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Comunità Montana of Gargano.

The objectives of the Centro are to study and enhance the complex historical, archeological, architectural, epigraphic, literary, hagiographic, artistic and ethno-anthropologic documentation that is connected to the Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo and the area of the Gargano, especially for the early Middle Ages. The Centro has various databases; particularly interesting are a hagiographic database (the *Acta sanctorum*) and others being completed by scholars of the Department for Classical and Early Christian Studies, such as PICTA (a program for Late Antique Christian Iconography) and EDB (Epigraphic Database Bari).

The Centro has collaborated with RAI to produce two 20-minutes long documentaries on the cult of St. Michael, and on the Christian history of the Daunia. The IRRSAE Puglia (the Regional Research for Educational Experimentation and Update) has authorized the documentaries to be shown in the schools of the region to increase appreciation and understanding of historical and hagiographic heritage. Further integrating the research carried out by scholars, the Centro hosts every year a Study Week, which is now in its tenth edition and is attended also by senior high-school students dedicated to late antiquity and the early Middle Ages. The Study Week explores scholarly themes linked, in particular, to the cult of Michael the Archangel in a historical period that witnessed the fusion of the ancient Roman world with Germanic culture.

Several conferences have been



Poster of EU Project "CUSTOS. *Sulle ali dell'Angelo. Dal Gargano all'Europa*" (CUSTOS. On Angel's wings. From the Garganic Region to Europe)

organized at the Center and several more are in the workings, both at the national and international level, aiming at an in-depth analysis of the phases of evolution of the cult of Michael and the relationship of the sanctuary to other sites in the region and beyond.

The Centro holds an auditorium, a hall with videoconferencing equipment, and a library open to students and scholars, specializing in historical, hagiographic, archeological and literary studies, which includes 4,000 specialized volumes. In addition, there is an archive for audiovisual, graphic and photographic documents.

The Centro runs a three-year degree program in Computer Science and Digital Communication most of the lectures occur through videoconferencing. A three-month course for the training of professional tour guides is also in the works.

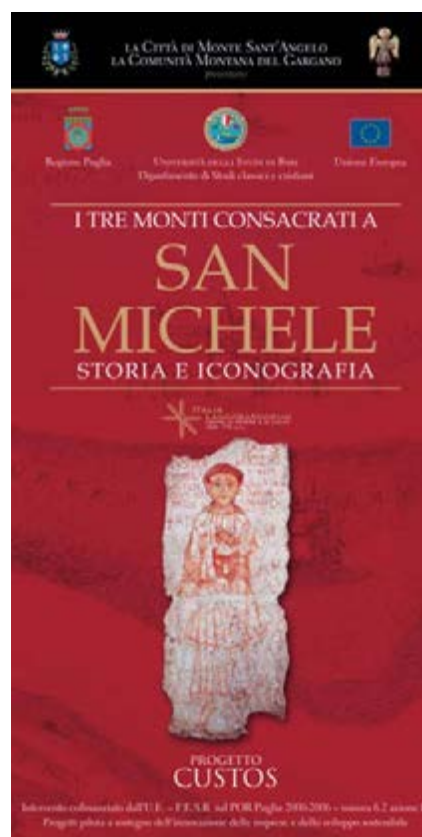
The University of Foggia as well runs various research projects whose outcomes have been publications concerning the cult of St. Michael and related scholarly questions. The same University has signed an agreement with the Department for Classical and Early Christian Studies of the University of Bari and with the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo to implement programs for the promotion and enhancement of the sanctuary and the city of Monte Sant'Angelo.

There is a strong link between the Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici and the Centro di Studio sull'Alto Medioevo di Spoleto (CISAM), the Association "Les Chemins du Mont Saint Michel" in Vire, France, and other Italian and foreign universities.

The *Museo delle Arti e Tradizioni Popolari "G. Tancredi,"* established in

Monte Sant'Angelo in 1925, has been re-launched thanks also to the support of the University of Bari, especially by G.B. Bronzini. The Museum, which particularly targets schoolchildren, preserves documentation of the tradition connected to the sanctuary the town and the surrounding area. In particular, it preserves testimony of material culture of the Gargano area, focusing on agricultural production and sheep farming, including grain, oil and wine production as well as dairy farming. The culture that is thus documented is a relatively recent one, referring to the 19th and 20th centuries, but is part of a farming tradition that dates back to the Neolithic age and has continued until modern times, with anthropologically significant continuity.

The museum displays illustrated materials suitable to various age groups and professional guides are available for



The exhibition "The three mountains consecrated to St. Michael" in the Clarisse Convent seat, and the related poster

guided tours. It is also possible to consult the photographic archive of G. Tancredi, the founder of the Museum, who used photographs to document his anthropologic studies. Tancredi's beautiful images, many of which are on display in the Museum, still constitute an indispensable tool for ethno-anthropological studies of local population.

The *Comunità Montana del Gargano* funds several cultural initiatives in Monte Sant'Angelo. In particular, the Comunità has supported for decades scholarly projects, some in collaboration with the Department for Classical and Early Christian Studies of the University of Bari and other Italian universities. In addition, the Comunità has financed the publication of scholarly works as well as illustrated material for the general public.

Cooperativa Ecogargano is an association active in Monte Sant'Angelo that has been charged by the Municipality to organize and run guided tours to the main monuments of the city: the Castle, the Baptistery of San Giovanni in Tumba, the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, the church of SS. Trinità; the former Convent of the Capuchins; the church of St. Francis and its annexed monastery; the church of S. Benedetto and the former monastery of the Celestini; the church of St. Anthony the Abbot; the church of S. Maria del Carmine with the former convent of the Carmelitans; and the church of S. Giuseppe.

The Association "Insieme per," founded on 22 February 2005 to enhance the historical and cultural heritage of the city, initiates additional cultural events. The main objectives of the Association are the following: cultural events that might attract tourism; promotion of the cultural patrimony of the city; protection of monuments and the environment; and social solidarity.

Legambiente also organizes cultural

events as well as wine-tasting and culinary fairs in the Centro Studi Micaelici e Garganici and in other sites near the sanctuary.

The Local Tourism Office also organizes cultural events and the publication of small guides to the main monuments of the city. It is necessary to note, however, that promotional materials, brochures and leaflets targeting the general public, especially those written in foreign languages, are still insufficient.

TERRITORY

The *Ente Parco Nazionale del Gargano*, which includes the districts of the 18 Municipalities of the promontory of Gargano and the Tremiti Islands, is in charge of the protected area, the visitor centers, the itineraries and services in the park. In addition, it promotes courses on environmental education and events dedicated to local culinary products. Finally, the Ente produces publications on environmental issues and runs a website in Italian, French, English and German: www.parcogargano.it.

The main objective of the Ente Parco is the enhancement of the environmental patrimony and its respectful enjoyment. For that reason, it organizes educational activities that aim to raise awareness with respect to the protection and re-establishment of environmental equilibrium.

The numerous initiatives of the Ente Parco, which includes study and research of the characteristics of agricultural activity of the Gargano, have encouraged the collaboration among local commercial enterprises for the dissemination, promotion and marketing of culinary specialties, especially those that might risk disappearing. Starting in 2001, the Ente Parco has established a "trademark of quality" that it assigns to those culinary products, artisanal and tourist enterprises it judges most noteworthy.

The *Abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano*, in the immediate vicinity of Monte Sant'Angelo, hosts regular meetings and conferences. The abbey has a library with a remarkable collection of ancient books, and a pilgrims' hostel for short term stays.

During the month of August, the community of monks of the abbey holds courses on sacred iconography that include a theoretical and practical component. The latter aspect focuses on pictorial techniques used to produce ancient icons. The website of the abbey is: <http://www.abbaziadipulsano.org>

Other religious establishments organize cultural events. Among these is the convent of San Matteo in Lamis, which also runs a library, and which organizes conferences to which well-known scholars from Italian universities participate.

Events

A series of fairs and patron saint festivals which are celebrated in spring and autumn, also in connection to the phases of transhumance are an expression of sheep-farming tradition and culture, representing an added tourist attraction that increases knowledge about Monte Sant'Angelo and its territory.



Poster of the *Parco Nazionale del Gargano*

7 SOCIO- ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY METHODOLOGICAL REMARKS

In order to draw up the Management Plan, a socio-economic analysis of the Territories of the Italian Provinces was carried out. It was presented in Rome on 27 June 2007 by UPI (Union of Italian Provinces) and by CENSIS Institute (Italian Socioeconomic Research Institute). The analysis was called "New socio-economic report on Italian Territories / Typological Map of the Provinces – Analysis of main components and *cluster analysis*".

On the basis of the most recent official data, the classification and characteristics of the six Provinces involved in the application "*Italia Langobardorum*" are reported.

The "mapping" of the entire Italian territory divided into provinces was conducted through the aggregation of

the provinces according to homogenous typological groups. 154 indicators – of which 114 were socio-economic indicators (which concerned the configuration and demographic and social trends, production structures and business, produced wealth, supply of services, tourism, cultural and recreational offer) and also 40 indicators relative to the structure of local finance deduced from balance sheets of Provincial Administrations – were adopted in order to identify different clusters according to common variables. Of these indicators, 18 contribute, as "active variables", to the creation of typological groups, while the remaining variables have been used in order to get further information on the specificities of each cluster (136 "descriptive variables"). [see Statistical Tables]

Significantly, the two synthetic factors which determine the group classification of the Italian provinces are:

- the *axis of socio-economic vitality*, at the top of which there is high economic

and social well-being, while at the bottom there is economic, production and demographic involution;
- the *axis of factors connected to tax and finance autonomy*, which speaks of the ongoing change processes in the local financial structure of Provincial Administrations.

Table 1 – Typological group classification of Italian Provinces according to population

Source: *Censis-UPI on Istat data 2005*

1 st cluster: over 1,000,000 inhab.	2 nd cluster: from 700,001 to 1,000,000 inhab..	3 rd cluster: from 400,001 to 700,000 inhab.	4 th cluster: from 200,001 to 400,000 inhab.	5 th cluster: up to 200,000 inhab.
BRESCIA	VARESE	UDINE PERUGIA FOGGIA	---	---

Table 2- Typological group classification of Italian Provinces according to population density

Source: *Censis-UPI on Istat data 2005*

1 st cluster: over 900 inhab/km2	2 nd cluster: from 501 to 900 inhab/km2	3 rd cluster: from 301 to 500 inhab/km2	4 th cluster: from 151 to 300 inhab/km2	5 th cluster: up to 150 inhab/km2
---	VARESE	---	BRESCIA	UDINE PERUGIA BENEVENTO FOGGIA

Table 3A – Population density and indicators on local finance of provincial administrations according to region and geographic position

Source: data processed by Censis on data provided by the Ministry for Internal Affairs, Istat – 2004

Province	Added value (mln €) 2003	% economic sectors				Real % change Added value (mln €) 1998-2003
		agriculture	industry	trade	other services	
UDINE	12,565	2.5	28.1	24.3	45.2	11.0
BRESCIA	28,671	3.0	34.9	21.6	40.5	10.4
VARESE	19,300	0.3	37.7	20.6	41.4	4.8
PERUGIA	12,640	2.7	26.9	23.8	46.6	5.5
BENEVENTO	3,996	6.2	17.1	21.9	54.8	8.9
FOGGIA	9,019	8.9	14.2	23.3	53.6	8.6
Tot. ITALY	1,218,520	2.5	26.6	23.5	47.4	6.5

Table 3B - Population density and indicators on local finance of provincial administrations according to region and geographic position

Source: data processed by Censis on data provided by the Ministry for Internal Affairs, Istat – 2004

Province	Imports 2005			Exports 2005			Tendency to export 2005 (1)	% Municipaliti es with banks	Per-capita Investment 6/2006 (€)	Per-capita Deposits 6/2006 (€)	Index utilization bank yields 6/2006 (2)
		Per-capita (€)	Real % change 2000-05	Added value (mln €)	Per-capita (€)	Real % change 2000-05					
UDINE	2,052	3,874	10.7	4,123	7,783	13.4	31.5	81.0	19,503.2	11,578.8	168.4
BRESCIA	6,686	5,654.8	21.9	10,147	8,582.5	21.5	33.9	87.4	36,061.3	13,210.4	273.0
VARESE	5,514	6,497.9	-2.2	7,775	9,138.8	5.7	38.5	66.7	18,829.3	12,091.7	155.7
PERUGIA	1,129	1,762.8	11.7	1,550	2,421.1	-3.4	11.8	89.8	19,360.7	9,922.9	195.1
BENEVENTO	160	554.1	43.7	89	307.5	26.6	2.1	51.3	5,924.7	5,361.8	110.5
FOGGIA	391	571.9	-15.6	345	503.9	-48.5	3.7	85.9	8,379.2	5,974.8	140.2
Tot. ITALY	309,292	5,264.4	7.0	299,923	5,104.9	3.1	23.6	73.1	22,223.3	11,843.2	187.6

(1) (Value of exports / added value) * 100

(2) (Investments / bank deposits)*100

Table 4A - Employment and business - Period 2000-2005 (rates and differences)

Source: data processed by Censis on data provided by Istat

Province	Participation rate (1)		Employment rate (2)		Unemployment rate (3)	
	Total 2005	of which: youth (15-24)	Total 2005	of which: youth (15-24)	Total 2005	of which: youth (15-24)
UDINE	49.7	37.2	48.1	33.7	3.3	9.3
BRESCIA	53.7	46.9	51.4	42.1	4.2	10.2
VARESE	54.4	42.8	51.6	35.6	5.1	16.9
PERUGIA	50.7	38.1	47.3	29.9	6.7	6.7
BENEVENTO	43.5	27.0	37.9	17.1	12.8	36.9
FOGGIA	40.1	27.9	32.7	15.4	18.5	44.7
Tot. ITALIA	49.0	33.5	45.3	25.5	7.7	24.0

(1) (Labour force / Population over 15)*100

(2) (Employed/ Population over 15)*100

(3) (In search of employment / Labour force)*100

Table 4B - Employment and business - Period 2000-2005 (rates and differences)

Source: data processed by Censis on data provided by Istat

Province	Active companies 2005		Registered companies			Business development rate 05 (5)	
	Added value	every 1,000 inhab Added value	Added value	Business birth rate (4)	diff. 00-05	2005	diff. 00-05
UDINE	49,477	93.4	3,313	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
BRESCIA	106,308	89.9	9,365	8.1	-0.4	2.2	0.6
VARESE	62,319	73.4	5,500	7.7	0.3	1.5	-0.2
PERUGIA	63,036	98.4	4,850	6.8	-0.2	1.3	-0.5
BENEVENTO	31,743	109.8	2,021	5.7	-0.8	1.4	-1.2
FOGGIA	67,954	99.3	4,723	6.3	0.5	1.7	0.8

(4) (Companies registered during the whole year / Companies registered at the beginning of the year)*100
(5) ((Companies registered during the whole year – Companies closed down during the whole year) / Companies registered at the beginning of the year)*100

Table 5 - Tourism, transport and accommodation facilities - Year 2005 (added value, value per inhabitant, value per 100 inhabitants and value per 100,000 inhabitants)

Source: data processed by Censis on data provided by Istat

Province	Overnight stays 2005		Fleet of vehicles 2005		Structures for 100,000 inhabitants (June 2005)				
	Added value	per inhabitant	Added value	per 100 inhabitants	Cinema	Theatres	Discos and ballrooms	Gyms	Sports and recreational plants
UDINE	5,347,575	10.1	330,788	62.4	1.3	0.9	1.7	9.6	6.6
BRESCIA	7,411,442	6.3	689,341	58.3	1.3	0.8	2.3	7.8	9.2
VARESE	1,114,518	1.3	525,728	62.0	2.4	0.7	0.9	11.5	6.1
PERUGIA	5,061,219	7.9	424,120	66.2	2.2	4.4	2.0	4.2	11.6
BENEVENTO	156,104	0.5	161,177	55.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.1	3.1
FOGGIA	4,266,925	6.2	319,162	46.6	2.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.7
Tot. ITALY	234,188,241	4.0	34,667,485	59.0	2.4	1.3	1.5	8.1	5.9

By comparing the information reported in tables 2-6, the six provinces included in the Site "Italia Langobardorum", are classified as summed up in the following table:

Table 6 - Typological group classification of the provinces

Source: Censis-UPI, 2007

1 st cluster: Increasing density in the Centre-North of Italy	2 nd cluster: Industrial stability	3 rd cluster: Average performances	4 th cluster: South of Italy in transition	5 th cluster: Subjective rarefaction and dependence
---	BRESCIA VARESE	UDINE PERUGIA	FOGGIA	BENEVENTO

In the cluster “Industrial stability” there are the Provinces of Brescia and Varese. Economic indicators reveal a considerable presence of manufacturing companies in terms of produced added value and a low GDP (Gross Domestic Product) rate, related to trade and services. The high value of exports and the net tendency towards the utilization of savings for production investments must be added to this. The high participation and employment rates, as well as the reduced unemployment level give stability to the local labour market. “Industrial Stability” provinces are characterized, in particular, by an increase in the resident population in the period 2000-2005, owing to the considerable presence of foreigners and to low rates of old age and dependence. The Provinces of Udine and Perugia are part of the cluster “Average performances”. They are characterized by economic performances and development threshold just above or just below national average rates of economic development and employment, standard of living and consumption level, socio-cultural indicators.

In these areas, a marked ageing of the population is being replaced by the strong presence of immigrants.

The Province of Foggia is included in the cluster “South of Italy in transition” which consists of provincial territories characterized by a relatively low level of socio-economic development and at the same time, a marked population density, by a basically balanced demographic situation, by a local finance system based on tax and financial autonomy. Importantly, this is the most dynamic area in the South of Italy, as highlighted by the very high business development

rate which is far above average and by the increase the added value and the tendency to export.

On the basis of the classification proposed by Censis, the only Province – included in the Management Plan – which is part of the most problematic group called “Subjective rarefaction and dependence” is the Province of Benevento. The cluster is characterized by a low participation rate and a high unemployment rate (especially young people), by a reduced schooling level of resident population, by reduced per capita wealth, by a modest value of deposits and investments per inhabitant. The added value produced in these areas is concentrated in non-industrial sectors (agriculture and services).

To identify the production characteristics of the regional areas of the Site “*Italia Langobardorum*” which could give rise to shared projects, the spread of agri-food quality Labels has been studied. Data are illustrated in the following Table:

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis reveals a complex situation, characterized by heterogeneous areas: some provinces have high population density rates (referred to both inhabitants and institutions) while others are located in vast area which are little populated; also, some of the provinces include metropolitan cities, and others are characterized by the presence of many institutions.

A common objective – as underlined in the research by UPI / CENSIS – is to “*plan the development of the vast area by triggering processes able to activate and involve all different areas*”. This is perfectly in line with the objectives and strategies indicated in the Management Plan of the Site “*Italia Langobardorum*”. The Management Plan, as far as socio-economic aspects are concerned, acts as a “structured instrument for the development of the area” pertaining to the six provinces, thus acting as a catalyst and innovative support to the action of local institutions and bodies.

The single places included in the Site and the relative reference territories, with specific reference to the areas influenced by the history and the presence of the Longobards, are illustrated below in terms of their economic situation.

AGRI-FOOD QUALITY LABELS		
Source: APAT (Ministry for Agricultural Policy) – 2007		
Total Italy	621	100%
Total 5 Regions <i>*Italia Langobardorum</i>	175	28% of the total Italy
Friuli Venezia Giulia	16	
Lombardia	51	
Umbria	25	
Campania	42	
Puglia	41	

7.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

Cividale del Friuli is a small town located in the Eastern hilly area of the Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia. The process of demographic development determined a resident population of 11,515 people (52.1% women), as of 31st December 2006, which is subdivided into 4,855 registered families and 11 cohabitations with an average of 2.3 people per registered household.

The population density rate is fairly high (228 inhab/km²) and is much higher than in the Province of Udine (109) and in the entire Region (154). The low birth rate of the last decades – which causes the old age rate to be as high as 177 elderly people for every 100 young people – was compensated and integrated by the immigration rate, especially foreigners. At the end of 2006, the residents of foreign origin, coming from 57 countries, were 5.7% of the population and are still growing (the number doubled in the last ten years). Moreover, the great number of students present in Cividale during the school year must be taken into account (more than 3000 units).

The local production fabric is rather complex and based on around 1,000 active businesses (880 in every 10,000 inhabitants),

The industrial area, located in the suburbs of the municipal territory, is composed by a number of companies, in particular specialized in the manufacturing of metal, glass and wood varnishing.

The food industry is also of good quality. It is based on typical products which are distributed on the national and international market, and in particular wine products. The territory of Cividale is one of the historical areas par excellence for wine production.

Interestingly, the data on business structure show that there is a good presence of young people (6.7% under 30) and women (24%); these values are higher than provincial and regional average rates.

The trade network of Cividale del Friuli is mainly concentrated in the historical centre of the city. At the moment, many shops and activities are located in central streets and squares. Every week the centre becomes full of people thanks to the fish market which takes place on

Fridays and to the general market on Saturdays, where many products can be found: clothing, footwear, leather products, fruits and vegetables, flowers and plants, products for agriculture.

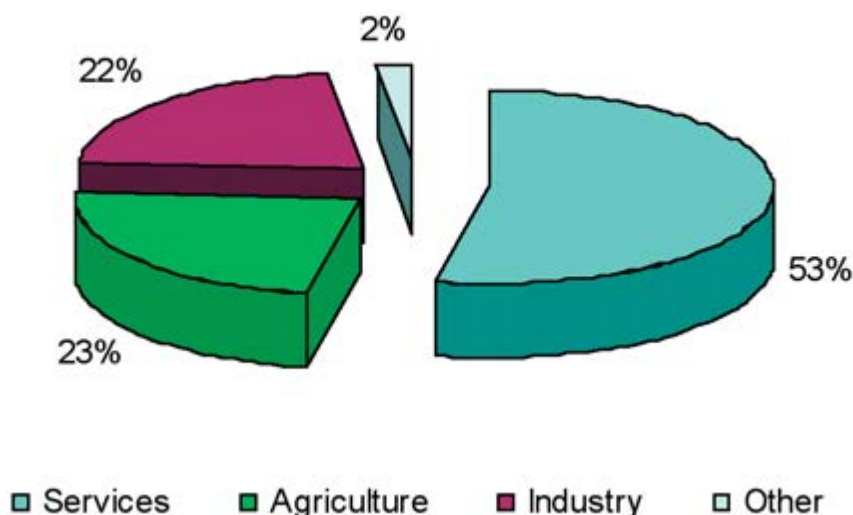
A new trade plan for medium and large shop centres is now being studied. The municipal administration is assessing the opportunity to create – in an area which is close to, but outside, the historical centre – a residential and trade area of excellence, provided with wide car parks, where numerous trade and craft activities will be located.

At the end of 2006, there were 32 catering facilities (of which 19 were rural restaurants).

Accommodation facilities are numerous (52) and of various nature: hotels (3), rural accommodation facilities (15) which are mainly located on the hills, Bed & Breakfast. As a whole, there are 477 beds available (data 2006).

The data on tourist flows referred to 2006 (arrivals 8,770, overnight stays 21,544), show an increase in arrivals and overnight stays in Cividale. The average stay rate is rather low, 2.5 days (against 4.7 at regional level). This suggests that Cividale is a “short break”

Cividale - productive activities 2006

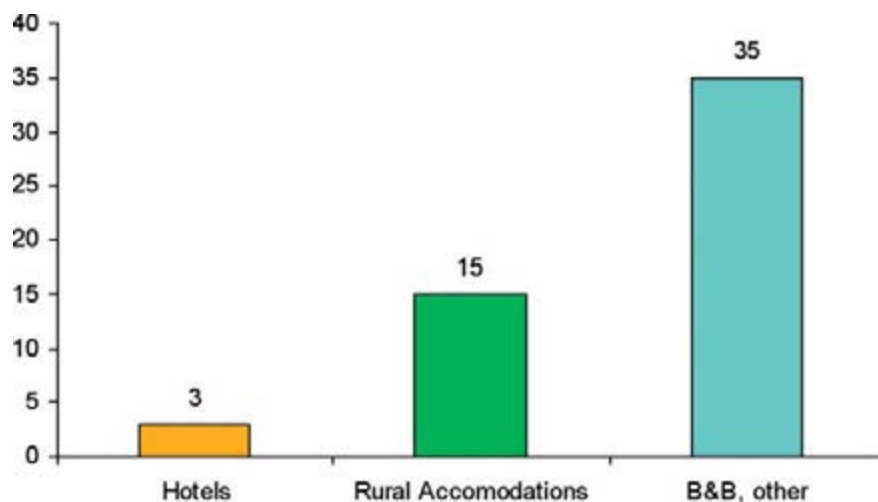


Average bank parameters	Per-capita added value 2004 in Euro	Deposits/ inhab. 2006 in Euro	Investments/ inhab. 2006 in Euro
Cividale	26,500	17,000	50,000
Region FVG	24,500	13,600	20,500

resort. However, local and regional tourist flows are no doubt considerable, though not recorded. In this regard, the number of visitors to the Tempietto Longobardo - around 48,000 visitors in 2006 - and to the National Archaeological Museum with 22,500 visitors can be taken into consideration. The near Sanctuary of Castelmonte (Municipality of Prepotto) records more than 400,000 pilgrims every year. Special attention must be paid to educational centres. Cividale hosts several qualified training centres of national and international value (shown by the multi-annual presence of students from South America, Russia, China and other countries). University activities

linked to the cultural heritage of the territory (Specialization School in Art Studies of the University of Udine) have been recently established - and will be extended in the future.

Cividale - accomodation facilities 2007



7. 2 BRESCIA

Brescia is a municipality with about 190,000 inhabitants, is the main city of its province, and the second most densely populated city in the Lombardy Region. The rate of employment, for inhabitants ages 15 to 64, is 64%. The total unemployment rate is 3.7%.

The territory of Brescia has always been marked by an industrial and commercial character. Among Italian provinces, Brescia is in sixth position when it comes to number of businesses registered with the Chamber of Commerce. On 30 June 2007, the number of enterprises was 120,838, amounting to one for every 10 inhabitants. The territory attracts substantial immigration and, over the years, a number of extra-European enterprises have been established there. The total added value produced by the entrepreneurial system in Brescia amounts to about 2.5 % of that produced by the national economy. Brescia holds second position in its region and fifth at the national level for produced added value.

The distribution of enterprises in the main industrial sector is the following: 32% of businesses are into

manufacturing; 29% in trade; 24% are involved in the services sector (19% provide services to industry and 5% to the public); and 10% are agricultural enterprises.

The Province of Brescia also has a strong artisanal component: almost one third of registered businesses (i.e., 32%) are artisanal enterprises that are especially active in constructions and manufacturing.

Construction companies, restaurants and coffee shops, retail and wholesale trade and transportation are the most widespread businesses. Precision mechanics has an ancient tradition in Brescia, dating to the fifteenth-century, with the production of weapons: pertinent plants are concentrated in the industrial area of Valle Trompia.

There are 540,000 potential workers in Brescia, 519,000 of which are employed: 61.3% of these are men, while 38.7% are women.

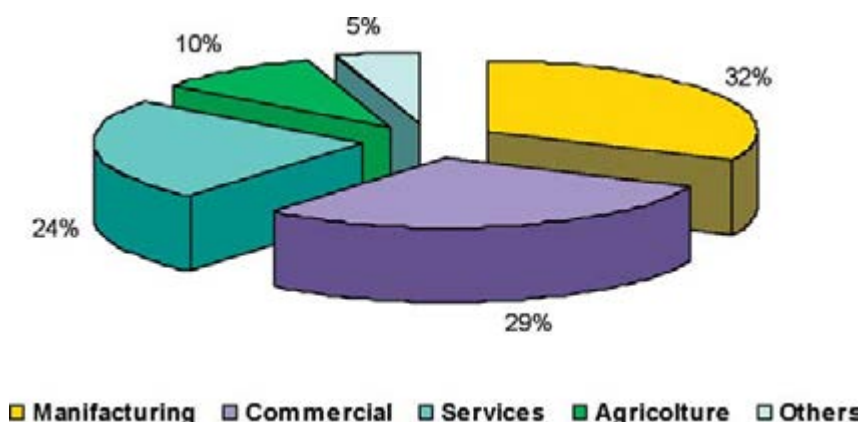
Brescia holds the first position, at the national level, for cattle- and dairy-farming. In the Province there are no fewer than 6 organizations for the regulation and protection of the appellation of wines (the DOC designation) and characteristic farming products. The Franciacorta sparkling

wine is the crown jewel of wine production and is one of the internationally best-known Italian wines. Brescia enterprises have exported goods for 6,980 million Euros in the first semester of 2007, which places Brescia in fifth position at the national level, with a much higher rate than both the regional and national average. The most significant contribution to exports comes from the metalwork sector.

Brescia has traditionally been characterized by advanced technology innovation and experimentation. It was the first city in Italy to adopt an urban district heating plant in 1972. Currently, an entirely automated light subway system is being implemented that will be initially experimented on 14 kilometers of the municipal territory with 17 subway stops, 13 of which will be underground.

The recent Accordo Quadro di Sviluppo Territoriale (AQST)-an agreement for the development of the territory that has been undersigned by the municipal authorities of Brescia and approved by the Lombardy Region and other bodies in Brescia such as the Province, the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, the State University and the Università Cattolica-envisages 53 projects for the

Brescia - productive activities 2007



development of the territory that will involve a total investment of over 2 billion euros.

Major infrastructural projects are also in the works to promote, over the medium term, further socio-economic development of the region. These projects include the extension and upgrading of the existing highway system and of the airport of Montichiari, improving accessibility to the area. In turn, that will facilitate and increase both commercial and tourist inflows to the entire province.

The city of Brescia boasts vast urban parks, crucial to overall quality of life. It is well known, and was recently emphasized in the Aalborg Chart and in Agenda 21, that the quantity and quality of green urban areas is a fundamental indicator of the livability of a city. Numerous city parks exist and more are being designed. In 2000, the Municipality has marked the perimeter of the Parco delle Colline, or park of the hills, a series of linked wildlife environments that are a major resource for the city as well as the towns in the hinterland. That represented the first step of a project for the protection of the wildlife areas, which are marked by distinct and rare characteristics in the flora and fauna.

In recent years, Brescia's national and international image has been further boosted thanks to the quality of its cultural and artistic scene as well as the beauty of the landscape. Figures show that, on average, about 7.5 million tourists visit the area each year, especially focusing around the Lago di Garda. A series of blockbuster shows has placed Brescia on the maps of much broader tourist audiences. The shows have ranged from the Longobards to Monet and from Van Gogh to Turner, making Brescia in the destination of 2.5 million visitors in the last three years, attracted to the beauty of a land that is as culturally rich as it is scenic.

The basis for this success is a unified strategy that has been designed and promoted by Fondazione CAB, in collaboration with the Municipality of Brescia and the Fondazione Brescia Musei. Plans for the new future include the excavations and exhibition of the vast ancient Roman archeological area in the city that is the largest in northern Italy. That will entail even greater tourist attraction and is an indication of the intention of the city to continue in its strong commitment to the increased quality and visibility of its cultural and historical landmarks.

7. 3 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

With respect to the Province of Varese, of which it is part, Castelseprio is situated at the border with the Province of Como. The Municipality is home to 1,237 inhabitants with a density of 317.18 inhabitants per square kilometre. Between 1991 and 2001 the resident population increased by 12.76%.

Castelseprio, 17 kilometres from the province capital of Varese, is approximately 15 kilometres, as the crow flies, from the international airport of Milano-Malpensa and in the proximity of the Solbiate Arno tollbooth on the A8 Milan-Varese motorway.

There are 41 industrial activities within the Municipal District of Castelseprio, employing 383 workers (equal to 65.92% of the employed workforce); 24 service activities, with 51 employees (4.13%); 36 service activities with 104 employees (8.78%), and 7 administrative activities with 25 employees (6.20%). Overall, 46.97% of the total resident population of the Municipality is employed.

The area that refers to the Lombard heritage also covers the Municipal District of Gornate-Orona with its 1,901 inhabitants and a surface area of 4.8 square kilometres (population density: 396.04 inhabitants per square kilometre). This Municipality too benefited from a substantial increase in the population during the decade from 1991 to 2001 with an increase of 15% in the number of residents

There are 72 industrial activities within the Municipal District of Gornate Olona employing 608 workers (equal to 65.92% of the employed workforce); 23 service activities, with 38 employees (2.83%); another 56 service activities with 104 employees (4.67%), and 7 administrative activities with 47 employees (6.89%). The overall figure of persons in employment with respect to the total resident population of the Municipality is 42.7%. As far as the province of Varese is

concerned (1,199 square kilometres with approximately 814,000 inhabitants), it is included in the so-called "industrially solid" group of provinces.

It is an area with a high rate of employment: there are 373,000 persons in employment against a modest unemployment rate of 3.7% recorded in 2002. This is thanks to a high industrial concentration: the number of businesses enrolled at the Varese Chamber of Commerce in 2002 was 68,890.

From an economic point of view, the manufacturing industry is the driving force, especially textiles and clothing. However, engineering, chemistry and pharmaceuticals, production of rubber and plastics and a specialised industrial district operating in the sector of eyewear are also very important. Among all the Italian provinces, the Varese area is in 46th position in relation to gross domestic product (source: Istat 2005).

The data concerning tourism in the province of Varese is particularly interesting. Tourism in this area, together with the provinces of Como, Lecco and Cantone Ticino (Switzerland), revolves around several exceptionally beautiful naturalistic areas. The number of tourists is constantly and continually increasing.

The Province of Varese is, in fact, promoting a substantial number of projects aimed at developing the tourist sector and reorganising and upgrading the local tourist services, based on principles of sustainability and eco-compatibility. The great natural beauty of the lake and mountain environments and the presence of the Lombard heritage, together with other highly valuable historical-artistic sites, have prompted the adoption of suitable development instruments.

Of all the various projects, particular attention is being paid, therefore, to development of specialised tourist segments (cultural, naturalistic, wine

and gastronomic), construction of strategic infrastructures (airports, railways, motorways) and other local infrastructures (cyclist paths, horse trekking routes, hiking routes) all aimed at incrementing the territory's potential, at encouraging visitors to stay longer and distributing throughout the area the benefits deriving from the attractions of the Lombard heritage of Castelseprio-Torba/Gornate Olona.

In the same way, the Province's plans – prepared in agreement with the Lombard Region, the Chamber of Commerce and other local agencies and category associations – are particularly geared towards upgrading the territory's accommodation structures, such as agritourism businesses, to implementing teaching-training systems such as training farms, international re-launching of typical, characteristic and high-quality agricultural produce such as wines, dairy products, honey.

Finally, special attention has been paid, since 1995, to inter-provincial, inter-regional and international relations with the birth and gradual growth of the "*Regio Insubrica*", among the Italian provinces of Varese, Como, Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Novara, Lecco and the Cantone Ticino (Switzerland).

7.4 SPOLETO

The municipal district of the town of Spoleto, which borders with thirteen small municipal districts, is among the most extensive in Italy (approximately 350 Km²) and more than half of this area is mountainous. Since 31/12/2002 the resident population has once again exceeded 38,000 inhabitants, a threshold which was surpassed in the Fifties (38,155 in 1951), in the Sixties (38,308 in 1961) and more recently in 1984 (38,072) and 1990 (38,031).

The natural negative balance tends to be compensated by a positive migratory balance due to the high number of immigrants from outside the European Union. In recent years this influx has generated a substantial increase in the resident population and a tendential increase in the birth rate.

With regard to the age structure of the population, (the *ratio* of people 65 years and more to those from 0 to 14), equal to 216.7 that is notably higher than the province of Perugia, the Region of Umbria and the national index. In

particular, the number of citizens aged 80 and above has increased by 2.1 percentage points (from 5.3% at 31/12/1995 to 7.4% at 31/12/2004).

As far as education is concerned, the indices for the number of people with school-leaving certificates – from obligatory education to secondary school level – are all higher than the average levels for Italy. A noteworthy increase in the level of “higher education” may be seen for women in the age groups “19 to 34” and “35 to 44” with respect to the corresponding national male segment.

There are 3,336 active businesses in Spoleto at 31.12.2005 (880 every 10,000 inhabitants), with an increase of +52 businesses with respect to the previous year. A prevalence of service-related businesses may be noted in the distribution of economic activities by large sectors with 28.27% of these services connected with commerce and 5.43% related to the hotel-catering sector.

More than 70% of the commercial network lies within the city walls.

There has been an increase in the number of street vendors in organised fairs. In fact, in addition to the four weekly street markets held in Spoleto and surrounding suburbs, the annual fairs of *Sant'Antonio* in June and the *Madonna di Loreto* fair in September are popular attractions.

There has been an increase in the number of requests for licenses for the monthly “flea-market”, with its 80 operators selling antiques, collectors’ items and such like, which is held on the second Sunday of every month.

A new commercial plan is currently being studied for medium and large sales structures. In the 13 existing productive areas within the municipal district, projects for expansion are being considered that will favour the use of renewable sources of energy, bio-construction technologies, the adoption

Figure 1.1: Resident Population of Spoleto Municipal District from 2001 to 2007
(Source Istat, Municipal Registry Office and 2001 Population Census)

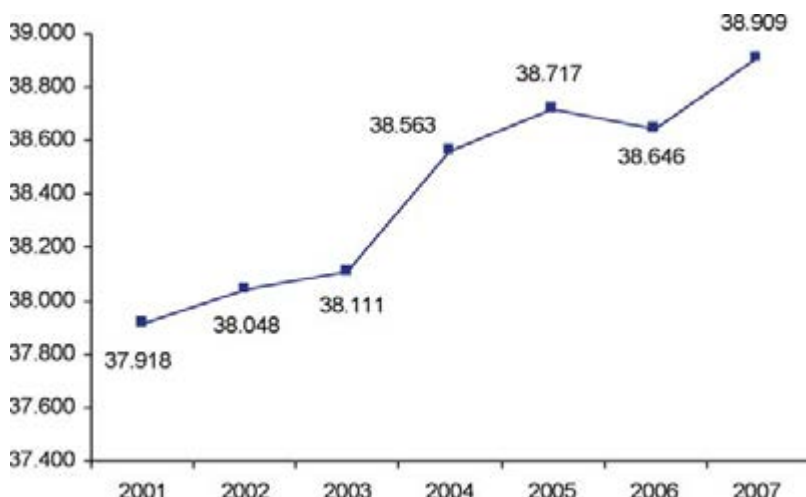
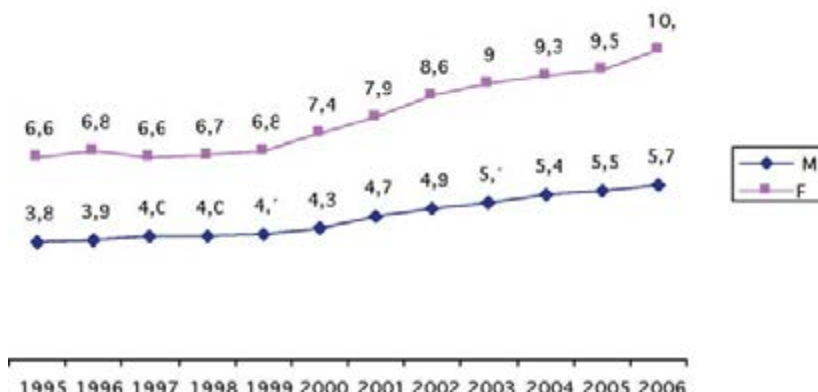
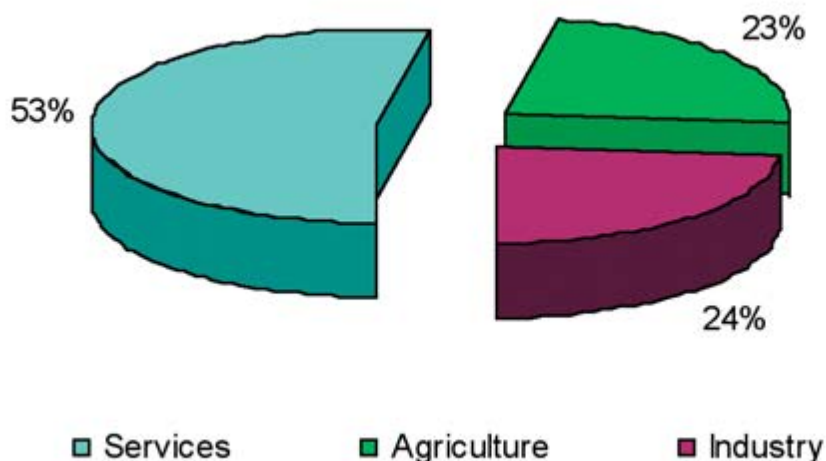


Figure 1.4: Population aged 80 years and above with respect to total population by sex (percentage values): 1995-2006 (2005-2006: provisional data).
(Source: Spoleto Municipal Registry Office)



Spoleto - productive activities 2007



of good energy- and water-saving practices. Spoleto's general zoning plan (PRG) and the new commercial plans, already in progress, will be the centre point for the setting up of an integrated system of production areas offering a multitude of solutions to satisfy the needs of the various productive sectors from industry to craft to commerce. The choice of regulations that favour an economic-environmental union within sustainable development is in line with current European, national and regional trends.

For years Spoleto has been a city of transit and is known throughout the world as a city of art. This image was strengthened with the creation of the Festival of Two Worlds and its insertion in the national and international tourist circuits. The knock-on effect of this, as with other events promoted by the Municipal Administration, together with the city's cultural-artistic heritage and the promotional initiatives undertaken in synergy with other operators in this sector, have contributed in having an increasingly positive effect on tourism. Comparative data on the flow of tourists in Spoleto in 2006 with respect to the previous year indicate an increase of 2.99% in arrivals and 4.87% in

presences. The average length of stay has also notably increased from 1.8 days in 2005 to 2.5 in 2007. This value denotes however a "short-break" tourism to which a high (but unregistered) local and regional excursion flow must be added.

The flow of foreign tourists has seen a notable increase: +11.46% in arrivals and +37.05% in presences.

The seasonal tourist flow, which has important peaks during the summer and at holiday seasons in general, has encouraged Spoleto's Municipal Administration to implement measures to improve the accommodation structures thereby making the tourist sector the most lively and vital component of the town's economy.

In 2007, the accommodations were 105, four more than the previous year -due to the opening of new structures other than hotels-, for a total of 3,354 beds. Almost 20% of the accommodation is in the buffer zones and the level is medium-high. The network of trade in the Historical Centre is widespread, with 264 commercial enterprises presented (41.51%) to which are added 41 restaurants and 34 bars for a total of 339 activities.

The planning and realisation of activities

to promote tourism has followed the guide lines set forth by Umbria Region. The centre of the development plans is the logical pattern of Tourism – Environment – Culture aimed at raising the quality of the services offered through integration of these three resources. The final objective is to increase the value of the territorial tourist systems and the overall regional tourist system in line through an integrated, quality-oriented economic development, with a low environmental impact. Spoleto is leader of the Integrated Territorial Project (PIT) entitled "The Lands of Italy's Green Heart" (*Le Terre del Cuore Verde d'Italia*) which involves 9 municipal districts.

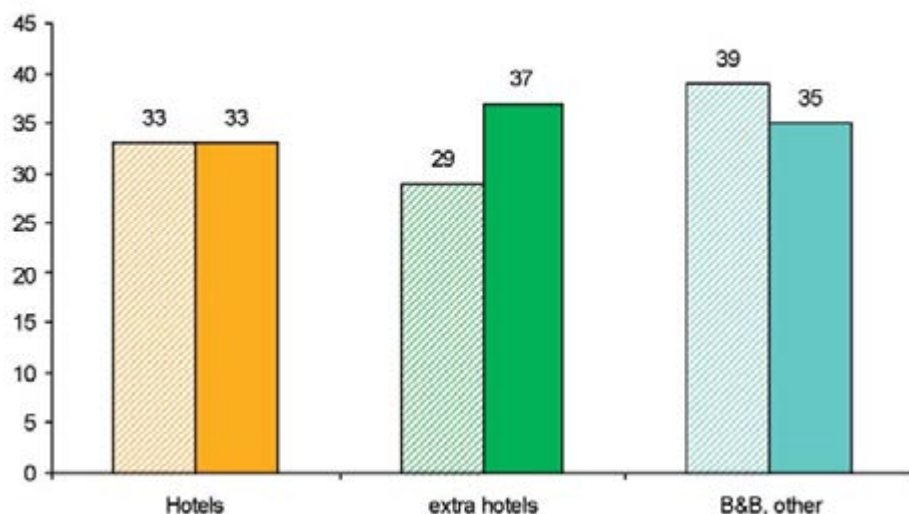
Taking into account the territory's "identity", the Municipal Administration's goal is to improve the services offered to tourists through concrete proposals aimed at satisfying guests and making their stay as pleasant as possible. The problems of tourist marketing will be solved by studying and implementing techniques and instruments aimed at making tourist flow less of a seasonal phenomenon and increasing the average length of stay.

The "Spoleto Tourism System" must

make every effort to offer the best quality, also in terms of accessibility, at competitive prices, in order to consolidate the traditional market segments present in the area and acquire new ones. If acquiring new clients is strategically important, being able to maintain their loyalty and exploit it as a natural and effective method of promotion is certainly no less important. For instance, it has been noted that constructive “word of mouth” by tourists who have been in the area with family and friends is one of the main promotional and advertising vehicles which works like a kind of “multiplier”. The events that have been taking place in Spoleto for years, such as “Vini nel Mondo” (Wines in the World), “Le Stelle Europee del Gusto” (The European Stars of Taste), “OlioDay” (OilDay) and “Frantoi Aperti” (Open Crushers), have a very important effect on the economic productive structure. “Wines in the World” – that reached its third edition in 2007 - is certainly an example of high level promotion that has managed to “integrate Italian quality products with the resources/beauties of the territory”.

In fact, the formula of combining wine to cities of art has proven to be absolutely successful, as demonstrated by the results obtained in terms of attendance and quality of the exhibitors (approximately 300 of the most prestigious Italian wine producers, with more than 2.000 labels), high public turnout (approximately 150.000 visitors in the three days from the 1st to the 3rd of June and 70.000 persons for the *Notte Bianca* of Wine) and a great visibility on national and international media.

Spoleto - accomodation facilities 2006-2007



7.5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

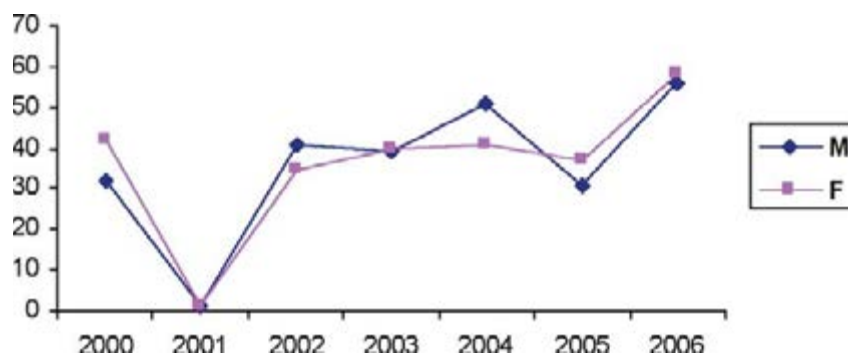
Demographic aspects

The resident population of Campello at 31/12/2006 was 2449 units; due to the territory's morphology, which is almost totally mountainous, the municipality's settlement density is extremely low. There are, in fact, 49 inhabitants per square kilometre, a figure which is much lower than the national average and the central area average, which are more or less the same (196 inhabitants per km²). Distribution over the territory is rather irregular, due to the environmental conditions and the different town-planning development. This division is shown in the table below, created by dividing the municipal territory into four areas, which correspond to the main social and economic realities, more specifically:

Area 1 the municipality centre, including the historical town centre, intended in both its artistic-monumental aspect and in the economic-social one, being the main centre of attraction for citizens' life;
Area 2 the Flaminia area with the Springs of Clitunno;
Area 3 Pissignano;
Area 4 the rest of the territory

With regards to age groups, there is a

tendency towards ageing (ageing index of the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno t 31/12/2006, was 23.96%, a little higher than the regional and provincial ones) which brings about a certain deficit in the population belonging to the so-called active age (15-64 years) and in the very young (12.7% in the province compared to 14.1% in Italy). In spite of this, the population seems to be slightly and constantly increasing, also due to the increase in immigration, as can be seen in the table below:



Business density in the municipality

Enterprises registered in the municipality as of 31-12-2006 totalled 344 units. There were two most frequently

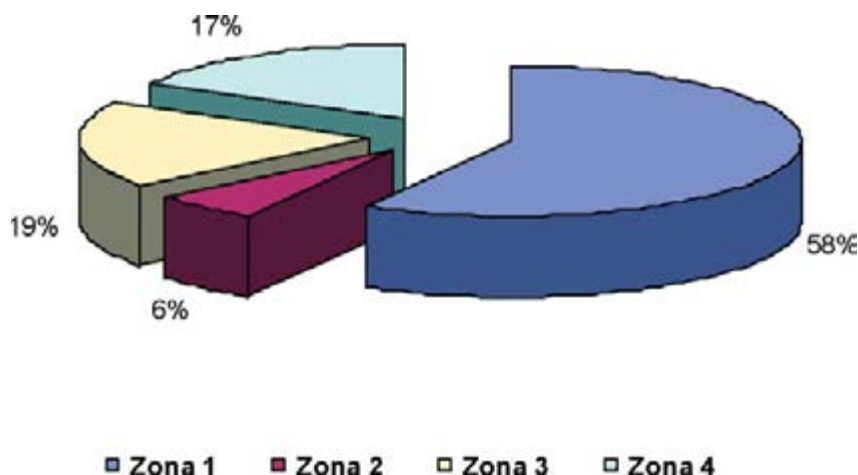
occurring sectors: agriculture and services, followed by industry and commerce. There is a notable incidence of companies operating in the primary sector (18.07%), a figure that is higher than the national average (18.1%) and that of Central Italy (15.8%). The incidence of construction companies is also rather high, at 10.7%. Tourist structures absorb about 9.3% of local entrepreneurial activities.

There are various industrial activities in the municipal area, some of which are important from an economic and

employment point of view, which absorb the labour force from the territory and the surrounding towns.

There are also several craftwork

Campello sul Clitunno - productive activities 2006



businesses that provide both services and the production of goods.

Campello's economy is therefore traditionally agricultural, mainly based on the intensive cultivation of products such as tobacco, maize and cereals. The agricultural businesses in the area boast an extremely important local product: olive oil for which the municipality is one of the main regional producers.

The oil of Campello is a high quality product: 100% of it is classified as extra virgin and cultivation methods still respect tradition. It is one of the best in Italy and has some special qualitative and organoleptic characteristics that have today allowed it to be awarded the "DOP - Denominazione d'origine protetta", D.O.C. and D.O.C.G labels. About 500 hectares of land, with about 28,000 olive trees are not cultivated in Campello.

There are also several production businesses connected with agricultural production, which process and sell the products, including oil presses, true evidence of the municipality's ethnographic culture.

Since 1994, Campello has been a member of the Association "Associazione Città dell'Olio e del Sagrantino".

In the last ten years, various biological agriculture techniques have become diffused which have been welcomed by local producers, always paying attention to protecting the environment and the quality of their products. The cultivation of high-quality, typical products such as lentils, red potatoes and emmer wheat has developed in the mountainous areas, adding to the animal breeding that was already present and becoming an opportunity for extra family income and thus preventing the areas from losing their populations.

Another important economic activity is

the processing of truffles, due to the product's high profitability. The truffles are mostly gathered using carefully trained dogs that search for the precious tuber in the uncultivated mountainous areas where it grows naturally.

There has also been a certain "cultural practice" over the past few years, with the planting of small plants that are already contaminated by truffle spore to create woodland areas where, a few years later, it is possible to find the rare product.

The economy is integrated by tourist activities, linked in particular to the beauty of the places that surround the Springs of Clitunno. The municipality of Campello sul Clitunno has a sound tradition in this sector and boasts several accommodation structures for tourists and visitors, including: five hotels, as many rural guesthouses and a historical residence, together with various businesses selling food and drinks (bars, restaurants, pizzerias), sports facilities and swimming pool. All the structures operate at a high level of quality.

Hiking is an important tourist attraction, especially in the summer at the Springs of Clitunno, but also the monthly markets at Pissignano, which are now nationally renowned and the events linked to local produce (such as the oil, truffle and lentil fairs etc) are important.

Mountain hiking is also important, carried out on the entire ridge, which, once surpassed, brings the hiker to the road that leads to Valnerina.

It must be pointed out that hiking is overall a quality type of tourism and not mass tourism, people searching for cultural elements or genuine products and traditions. This means that there is a context in which the quality and alternative nature of the proposals is more valuable than the number of demand-supply of residents. The opening of the alternative route of the Flaminia, while reducing the inclination to stop in the town of Campello, has not however

affected the territory's resources, such as the Springs, which are a great tourist attraction that have even benefitted from the fact that heavy traffic is now further away.

7. 6 BENEVENTO

The territory of the Province of Benevento includes 78 municipalities, all of which have fewer than 20,000 inhabitants—except Benevento itself, which has 63,026 inhabitants—constituting the less densely populated area of the Campania Region. Population density in the city is much higher than the average calculated over the entire Province (139.36) and similar to that of the Region (426.05).

The data referring to population structure in the Province indicate an increasing aging and increase in numbers of inhabitants. The same phenomenon has been observed at the level of municipalities, where an aging index of 18.3% of resident population has been found and a very high rate of very old people—25% of residents. The demographic structure is clear if we consider these data and, further, that the ratio between the very old and children below 5 years of age is 87%.

Another characteristic is a very low presence of foreigners. There are 1,009 foreigners every 100,000 inhabitants: that is to say, a ratio that is one-fourth the national average and among the lowest in the country—it holds 96th position. Findings at the municipal level are similar.

The productive structure of the Province of Benevento, as surveyed on 31/12/2006,

included 31,962 active enterprises. 15,005 of these were in the agricultural sector; 6,643 in the trade industry; 5,424 in manufacturing; 2,826 in construction work; and 4,890 were in the services sector.

The overall surface of the territory extends for 207,120 hectares, 56.45% percent of which is dedicated to agricultural purposes. The territory produces quality products and specialties that are unique and characteristic of the area, thanks to the specific qualities of the soil and the small dimensions of farms.

The artisanal sector is particularly important to local economy. The production of ceramics (in San Lorenzello), metalwork and stone objects as well as agricultural and culinary products produced by small or very small enterprises play a crucial role. The analysis of the services sector confirms that the territory displays all the signs of an economy that is underdeveloped. There is a preponderance of commercial enterprises, a traditional sector. On the other hand, the credit sector, together with other necessary services to enterprises that mark a modern industrial economy, is insufficiently developed. The lack of sufficient services can be considered the consequence of a traditional economy that is lagging behind, as well as one of the causes in the continuation of the situation.

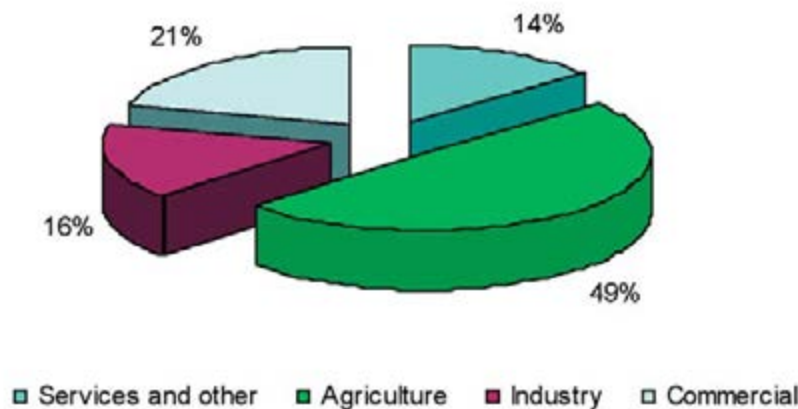
It is important that there be a flourishing services sector for innovative enterprises to be established.

An analysis of the structure of existing enterprises indicates the clear prevalence of micro ventures, comprising only one person, both in the manufacturing sector, where they amount to 43.5%, and in the services sector where they are 70.3%—a rate that is slightly lower than the national average.

The commercial network of Benevento has its pulsing center in the historical center of the city, in particular along the commercial axis of Corso Garibaldi. Along the Corso and its perpendicular streets we find 55.3% of commercial enterprises. The rest is in the new malls built just outside the city center, which attract not only consumers from the towns near Benevento but also from the hinterland.

An important change in the settlement pattern and the infrastructure occurred toward the end of the 19th century, after the unification of Italy. The city developed outside the walls; a railway station was built, beyond the river Calore, and the Ferrovia quarter grew around it. The Libertà quarter, beyond the Sabato river formed instead in the first half of the 20th century. At the same time, Mellusi, another quarter developed along the ancient Roman-Longobard thoroughfare. It is a residential neighborhood, but it is

Province of Benevento - productive activities 2003



also equipped with commercial structures and public services such as schools.

In the last few decades, some urban development has occurred to the north, in the Ponticelli area, and in the south and west, with the expansion of the Libertà and Ferrovia quarters. Currently, the urban area occupies a very extensive surface with respect to that of pre-unity times, which was contained within the Longobard walls. Benevento is the only provincial capital whose urban quality is intimately linked to the surrounding territory—both farmland and naturalistic preserves. The urban fabric, the outcome of centuries of stratification, has different characteristics in the various neighborhoods. That situation exasperates the dependency of the inhabitants of the modern residential neighborhoods on the historical center, where most of the stores and services are found.

Transportation and communications systems.

There are two main street systems in Benevento. The first, is composed of highways and thoroughfares that are tangential to the urban center, that is to say, the connecting road to route A16; route SS 87 Benevento-Campobasso; and SS 372 Benevento-Caianello. The latter, however, has a very rough surface, in dire need of renovation and maintenance, and only comprises two lanes, without emergency lanes or temporary rest areas. The second system comprises state and provincial roads that lead into the urban center. The main streets of this system are state routes 212 and 90bis, both of which converge on Benevento. In particular, the former connects Benevento with Pietrelcina, Pesco Sannita, and Pago Veiano. The latter route is the road that traditionally connected Benevento to Foggia and, at a more local level, links Paduli, Buonalbergo and Fortore.

Railway connections occur along the national Naples-Foggia line and on the regional Benevento-Campobasso line. Another important line that represents the

most direct connection between Benevento and Naples is the “Valle Caudina” railway. The railway connection to Naples, the main hub of the Campania Region, is inadequate, with obsolete railway tracks and cars.

The Caserta-Foggia line has a single track, which is also used by the Intercity trains headed for Rome and Bari as well as freight trains. Such overuse determines a traffic that is hardly manageable. So much so that the project for the improvement of national transport includes the doubling of tracks, and the contribution of new technologies and automatization of services for the Caserta-Foggia line.

The Benevento – Campobasso railway line is not electrified, and locomotives have obsolete diesel engines. The tracks follow natural topography and, in hilly areas, that entails a less than ideal distances to travel times ratio.

Benevento and its province, thanks to its artistic, monumental, historical and natural patrimony, is beginning to represent a destination for national and international tourism. The presence of tourist activity on the territory has enabled the development and enhancement of a series of enterprises linked to the tourist sector, such as the development of hotels, bed-and-breakfasts and restaurants. Other, more recent types of hospitality structures, such as holiday farms are also emerging and are particularly active in the dissemination of local culinary specialties. According to the most recent census, carried out on August 2007 by the Provincial Tourism Office of Benevento, there are 51 hotel structures on the territory of Benevento, for a total of 2090 beds. Concerning quality of services offered: about half available places are in three-star hotels. Further, there are 232 enterprises of various sorts, disseminated on the territory of the province, that offer hospitality to tourists; 132 of these are holiday farms, in addition to 39 are bed-and-breakfasts that can accommodate 172 people.

A comparative analysis has shown that the area of Benevento has witnessed marked growth in the tourist accommodation it offers. In 2000, it counted 57 enterprises other than traditional hotels; in 2004 these had increased to 100, while in 2007 there were no fewer than 232 such establishments. The growth has been particularly influenced by farm holidays, a type of tourism that has shown strong growth in recent years. Camping sites and holiday resorts, on the other hand, are entirely lacking, probably due to climate of the region that favors other types of tourist accommodation.

The city of Benevento boasts a total of 7 hotels that can accommodate 425 people, i.e., 24.6% of the total number of available accommodations, plus 15 other types of tourist structures that include 10 holiday farms. The numbers of tourists in the city were substantial in 2007: there were a total of 17,212 arrivals and 46,236 visitors. A positive trend in that sense is recorded in the entire province as well, as visitors tend to stay for rather long periods. The trend is largely connected to religious tourism (the sanctuary of Pietrelcina is a major attraction); to the spas, because of the thermal waters of Telese; to cultural tourism targeting the abbeys and monasteries; and culinary tourism attracted by the high quality traditional local products such as fruits, vegetables, oil, wine, liquors and torrone. The influx of visitors registered in the last year to the Cloister of the Museo del Sannio was 20,000 people, up from 9,000 in 2004, and the numbers have increased even further in the last three years.

In the city, and in the *buffer zone*, there are numerous eating-places: restaurants, pizzerias, self-services, coffee shops and patisseries. There are no fewer than 88 restaurants in the area of Benevento and 129 coffee shops and bars, while all over its province there is a total of 7,060 such enterprises.

7. 7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Monte Sant'Angelo is a town that stands 850 metres above sea level on the south side of the Gargano headland, in a position that dominates the Gulf of Manfredonia in the north of Puglia. The current demography statistics show a resident population as of 31 December 2006 at 13491 units. Dwelling density amounts to 56 inhabitants per km², well under the average found in the province of Foggia (150 inhabitants per km²) and that of the entire region (210). The birth rate in recent decades has been considerably low, which also raises the ageing index of the population.

The influx of foreign immigrants from various countries, amounted to only 55 units on 31 December 2006, many of who are Polish, including 11 priests at the Basilica.

The local productive fabric is equally divided into different areas, due to the presence of an ASI area in the municipal territory that is included in the Manfredonia Area Development Contract, subsidised by government funding.

More specifically, the municipal territory has:

An area for local production activities to the east of the town centre, which is

currently being created and which is destined to house various production activities that are already present in the town centre;

An industrial area, on the Macchia plains - an area of flatland beyond the boundary with the municipality of Manfredonia and overlooking the Gulf carrying the same name.

The most important productive area is the latter, which is home to various important industries belonging to various sectors (glass, shipyards, textiles, industrial painting, aluminium components...) and whose infrastructures are continuously used. In fact, in the year 2008, work will begin for the construction of a new tourist port that while being primarily built for needs connected with the industrial area, will also be able to guarantee new high-quality tourists flows towards the hinterland, thanks to its 250 moorings and a suitable area behind the port which will be dedicated to ship-building and accommodation and facilities.

The food industry, based on local typical products, especially bread, is developing. A consortium of bakers is currently being formed, whose primary aim is to obtain labels of quality and protection for their product. To date, the production of Monte Sant'Angelo's

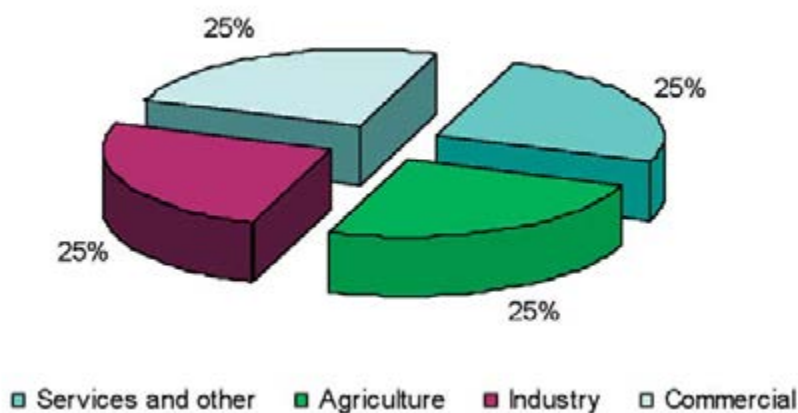
typical bread is most certainly the most well-known and appreciated product on the provincial market and is also gaining ground in other market areas in some regions of the centre and north of Italy. Local food production finds its main market in the tourists and pilgrims who come to see the Archangel's grotto and contributes to the positive image of the city and its quality.

Monte Sant'Angelo's commercial network is mainly organised commercially speaking, by applying the current regional legislation in force, which has identified locations for medium and large sales points in the municipality in both the centre of the town and in the local territory. The town centre has a well-balanced range of various kinds of shops that can satisfy the needs of the inhabitants. The commercial network's natural axis is the main street that crosses the town from east to west, culminating in the area of the sanctuary; most of the public services can be found here, banks, various types of shops, in addition to the shops that sell souvenirs, local products and food.

At the end of 2006, there were 26 restaurants operating in the area (3 of which were rural guesthouses).

There is a total of 10 hotels or similar to

Monte Sant'Angelo - productive activities 2006



accommodate tourists, with a total capacity of 1350 people (2006 data). There is also a still unexpressed potential of places for people to stay in the territory concentrated in the flatland area of Macchia where, in 2004, town-planning variations have been made to allow the creation of medium-sized hotels etcetera to increase the accommodation capacity of the territory, with another 300 beds available.

Comparative data on tourist flows indicate a slight increase in arrivals and presences in Monte Sant'Angelo. The average stay rate is rather low: the data shows a typical "short break" tourist profile, that is only a small part compared to the size of the figure (without registrations on site), referring to the estimation of the number of pilgrims made by the heads of the sanctuary. For this purpose, it must be pointed out that at about 20 km from Monte Sant'Angelo, along the ancient *via Sacra Langobardorum*, we can also find the sanctuary of San Pio da Pietrelcina many of whose devotees also visit Monte Sant'Angelo when going on the pilgrimage to San Giovanni Rotondo. This fact is confirmed especially when the peaks of arrivals at the San Michele Sanctuary are recorded during the dates linked to the festivities and anniversaries connected with the worship of the Saint of Pietrelcina (birth, death, appearance of stigmata, beatification, sainthood, etc). The number of pilgrims from the centre and south of Italy who are devoted to the Archangel and who come to the sanctuary each year on the Saints' days (May 8 and 29 September) also contribute heavily to the figure provided by the sanctuary. They make their ritual pilgrimage in groups.

The flow of tourists, who come on trips to Monte Sant'Angelo from the seaside resorts along the Gargano coast during the summer months, is also important,

adding an interesting share to the number of visitors, although their stay is brief, to the Archangel's town.

Finally the pilgrimage to the Sanctuary of Saint Michael Archangel most translates into a type of tourism based on excursions, which limits the length of the stay to a few hours during one day. This determines a niche-like economy that has a direct influence on the economic activities near the sanctuary and along the various routes that connects it to the car parks.

With the exception of typical food products, such as bread, direct influence on the territory's economic system is rather limited, as operators do not fulfil their potential capacity to re-invest in the sector. This is mainly due to the system's current incapacity to bring about the increase in the time that the pilgrims-tourists stay in Monte Sant'Angelo, creating optimal conditions for increasing opportunities for spending, through new, diversified dynamics which could optimise the overall offer of the heritage the area possesses.

The municipal administration intends to work on this matter in the next few years, working together with the Universities of Bari and Foggia that already operate in Monte Sant'Angelo with the St Michael and Gargano Studies Centre. The guiding idea is to dedicate new attention to training for local operators, in order to start up associations and consortiums that can guide investments to promoting the territory and at the same time creation new forms to optimise the historical town centre that can attract the interest of a diversified tourist market. The ultimate goal will be to succeed in increasing the time of trips, in order to increase opportunities for spending and the opportunities for presenting the territory with its varied offers for tourists. At the same time, the Municipal Administration will start up a series of

strategies to enhance the historical town centre's urban fabric, mostly included in the buffer zone proposal, to support the creation of alternative accommodation such as hotels whose potential may determine an opportunity for reinvestment by the economic operators that are already present in the area of the sanctuary.

UNESCO World Heritage List
Management Plan 2
(December 2007)



**THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY
PLACES OF THE POWER
(568-774 A. D.)**

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
BRESCIA
CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA
SPOLETO
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO
BENEVENTO
MONTE SANT'ANGELO



8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN

8.1.1 INTRODUCTION – NETWORK

The aims of the plan are to create better coordination of research and study activities into aspects of Longobard heritage and culture that characterise the various places in the network, as well as the other Longobard contexts in Italy (Extended Network) and Europe (European Geocultural Corridor), partly thanks to the involvement of the leading cultural institutions working in this sector (CISAM-Italian Centre for Studies of the Early Middle Ages, and the Centre of Micealican and Garganic Studies).

This can be achieved by:

- Constant distribution of the results of studies and research carried out.
- Exchanging data obtained from various experiences.
- Creating coordinated programmes for increasing knowledge about general aspects of Longobard culture or on specific topics that unite the various locations.
- Creating common databases.

8.1.2 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI

Site, buffer zone and Territory

In addition to its rich heritage already discovered, the potential still present in Cividale and on the whole Territory of the Duchy of Friuli – revealed also by most recent research – leads to plan a series of projects aiming at the enhancement and improvement of knowledge on the Longobard period.

The first objective concerns the collection and the systematization of already known data (and data to be acquired), by using a system of implementable databases connected to GIS, which enables the rapid management of archives and easy consultation.

As for the properties in the site applying for the site and the buffer zone, actions aim at:

- Enhancing knowledge on the Longobard Tempietto,

especially in relation to the techniques used for decorations and plaster sculpture;

- Better define development phases of the Gastaldaga and the monastery;
- Enhancing knowledge on the Episcopal complex, with special reference to the origin and shape of the basilica and the baptistery;
- Acquiring further information on the Early Middle Ages urban layout;

As for the territory of the Duchy of Friuli, along with the systematization of already known data, the strengthening of research aimed at the identification of the Longobard settlement layout – concerning both necropolis and military buildings – is envisaged.

Moreover, further research will be conducted on Longobard artistic production and evergetism by élites, which will help find parallels with the ongoing studies on places of worship and monasteries, in particular the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena.

8.1.3 BRESCIA

Site, buffer zone and Territory

The results of numerous studies specially conducted over the years on the San Salvatore-Santa Giulia complex are today an important point of reference for knowledge of Early middle ages construction and decorations, particularly with regard to stuccoes, frescoes and sculpture. The main objective is to spread understanding of the studies on the complex, and then look further into specific aspects, such as those related to Longobard skilled and craft production, organising and arranging the numerous existing data.

In order to raise knowledge with regard to the phases prior to the Early middle ages, the proposal is to investigate, study and valorise the other Roman domus in the area.

The archaeological surveys envisaged in the monumental area will contribute to enrich the knowledge both on ancient buildings

and on the early medieval sequences, bringing important contributions to the reconstruction of the passage phases from the late ancient period to the Middle Ages in a neuralgic area of the town and in direct relation with the royal power expressed by the monastery.

In terms of the Territory, the numerous recent discoveries of Longobard settlements and necropolises demand coordination of the research projects started and to be started, in order to guarantee a proper and unequivocal methodological approach, the possibility of comparing data and joint promotion of the research. Thanks to the stakeholders distributed around the Territory it is also possible to experiment an interdisciplinary study approach, capable of guaranteeing specific analyses and innovative research projects.

8.1.4 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA

Site, buffer zone and Territory

There are many elements of knowledge that concern Castelseprio-Torba and the district of Giudicaria of Seprio. In order to obtain a view of the whole, able to reconstruct the life of the castle, the places of cult, the monastery and the whole Territory in the Longobard era, the following is foreseen:

- Activation of collecting and memorising all data emerging from research carried out up to now by means of the complete cataloguing of the structures and remains of the material culture, organised in a GIS based databank which permits easy consultation and constant implementation of topical archives.
- Start-up of diagnostic and in-depth surveys on the main monuments and their decorative apparatus and on some findings;
- Start-up of an extensive research programme on the Territory;

8.1.5 SPOLETO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

The present state of knowledge on the town of Spoleto in Longobard times leads to plan a series of projects for the accomplishment of some main objectives, related to the basilica of San Salvatore and to its territory of reference.

For what concerns the site:

- Re-organize and systemize all information already known on San Salvatore: bibliographic, documentary and graphic resources, to let converge into the future Documentation Centre of the Basilica
- Increase the presently available data through new investigations and excavations .

For what concerns the Territory:

- Re-organize and systemize all information already known, to update the existing phase maps and plan investigation and study widening.
- Continue the urban excavation campaign, to increase existing data and identify the necropolis areas.
- Boost and increase the archaeological researches in the Territory.

8.1.6 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

Despite the rich panorama that has already emerged, the potential of the testimonies that still exist within the Territory has led to the planning of a series of project aimed at investigating and improving understanding of the Longobard period.

The first objective concerns the collection and computerization of known data (and data that will be acquired), using a database system, which allows rapid management of archives and easy consultation.

In terms of the property entered on the site for which inscription is requested and the buffer zone actions will target:

- investigating the Clitunno Tempio, particularly with regard to the execution techniques of decorations and stucco sculptures;
- acquiring information on the Early middle ages urban layout and consequent identification of Longobard settlement design;
- carrying out research and studies to gain further understanding of the Longobard artistic production within the Territory.

8.1.7 BENEVENTO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

Organisation and uniformity of information and knowledge on local heritage is the first objective to pursue. It represents the necessary basis to develop a project for enhancing and promoting the town and its territory.

On other hand, involving local stakeholders provides a very important opportunity to take shared decisions on local sustainable development.

The quest for knowledge will pursue these main objectives:

- Increasing knowledge about the Santa Sofia complex.
- Increasing knowledge about archaeology and local heritage in general.
- Increasing knowledge about the Territory.

These objectives will be pursued by means of actions taken at three different territorial levels: site, buffer zone, and territory. In addition, there will be network action.

The expected result of these actions is the creation of a unique management system for knowledge and information about local cultural heritage and that this local system will be part of the general "Territorial Information System" relating to the "Italia Langobardorum" site.

A virtual library will be included in the system to create a national fund of knowledge on Longobard culture and heritage.

8.1.8 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

Despite the rich panorama that has already emerged, the potential of the testimonials still existent in Monte Sant'Angelo and the entire Territory, demonstrated by the more recent research, induce to plan a set of projects which lead to the improvement of knowledge of the Longobard period, finalised above all at creating a wider awareness of the cultural heritage and contribute to its preservation and use.

Priority is given to the careful gathering and memorisation of data already known and that to be acquired in relation to a databank system connected to a GIS which allows rapid management and implementation of archives and easy consultation.

The promotion of new cognitive activities will be articulated mainly:

- On the Longobard Sanctuary where in-depth examinations are possible (thanks to new surveys and wall stratigraphic analysis) on the development of the structural phases and the aspects of internal decoration, particularly the epigraphs;
- Explanations on the evolution of the most ancient building phases are foreseen with the realisation of new archaeological surveys and analysis of the wall structures in the area to the north of the sanctuary.

In the buffer zone, the examination of knowledge on the walls will have particular attention, this can be increased by constant control of building in relation to the planning and running of previous urban archaeology.

In the Territory of Monte Sant'Angelo, apart from the memorisation of known data, the optimisation of research aimed at the identification of Longobard settlement networks is foreseen, through examination of the analysis of the testimonials of the Longobard era in the other urban centres of the region and the planning and realisation of new research in field.

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	
NETWORK	1 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK	1.1 Constant updating of the development of knowledge and valorisation of Longobard heritage and culture 1.2 Upgrading of studies and publications on subjects related to Longobard culture and traditions	
	2 COORDINATING ACTIVITIES FOR DOCUMENTING SITES / LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK	2.1 Implementation of a multimedia computerised platform and a database on the Network, based on a GIS 2.2 Creation of an online bulletin	
	3 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN THE LONGOBARD ERA IN THE LOCATIONS OF THE NETWORK	3.1 Drawing up and running a coordinated programme to update the findings on architecture, with analysis of construction phases	
		3.2 Creating and running a common program for analysing the characteristics of style, materials, and techniques used in works of artistic value	
		3.3 Coordination of diagnostic activities on monuments and heritage works	
	4 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE NETWORK TO OTHER ITALIAN SITES WITH PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OF THE LONGOBARD ERA	4.1 Creation of a database on Italian Longobard sites	
		4.2 Promoting research and studies into Longobard culture in Italy (Publishing, Conventions, Seminars, etc.)	
	5 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR OF MIGRATION FROM NORTHERN EUROPE TO ITALY	5.1 Creation of a database at European level on aspects of Longobard culture	
		5.2 Promoting research and studies on Longobard culture in Europe	
	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	6 ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE	6.1 Launch of further survey campaigns in order to implement the knowledge on the site's heritage
			6.2 Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation on Cividale
			6.3 Enhancement of historical research on the Longobard Tempietto
6.4 Census on structures and existing data on walls, definition of remains' properties			
7 CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SITE AND IN THE TERRITORY		7.1 Planning and implementation of archaeological surveys in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle	
		7.2 Planning and implementation of research in the Duomo	

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		7.3 Planning and implementation of research on the ancient walls belt
		7.4 Planning and implementation of archaeological surveys in the Duchy of Friuli
	8 ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD ERA	8.1 Analysis and study of existing archaeological documentation on the territory
		8.2 Continuation of archaeological research in rural sites and Longobard necropolis
		8.3 Enhancement of research on middle ages churches and monasteries
		8.4 Enhancement of research on Early middle ages fortified sites
	9 ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LONGOBARD ABBEY OF SESTO AL REGHENA	9.1 Enhancement of analysis and study on the Urn of Sant'Anastasia
		9.2 Enhancement of analysis of the Abbey of Santa Maria during Early middle ages and Medieval times
		9.3 Carrying out of archaeological researches
	10 SYSTEMATIZATION OF DATA	10.1 Creation of the Archaeological Card Map of Cividale and the Duchy of Friuli
	10.2 Creation of an online database based on GIS	
BRESCIA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	11 RAISING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY	11.1 Study and monograph publication of the Longobard phases of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia
		11.2 Study of the craft productions documented archaeologically at the monastery structures
	12 INVESTIGATION INTO SAN SALVATORE-SANTA GIULIA AS THE CENTRAL NUCLEUS OF THE BRESCIA AND NORTHERN ITALIAN MONASTERY SYSTEM	12.1 Study of the network of monastery properties of Santa Giulia within the Via Carolingia national project
	13 INVESTIGATION INTO THE HISTORICAL AND MONUMENT PHASES PRECEDING THE LONGOBARD MONASTERY	13.1 Scientific publication of the Ortaglia domus
	14 INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE URBAN CAPITOLINE AREA	14.1 Scientific Publication of the Republican Roman sanctuary
	14.2 Start of studies on other monuments in the area	
BRESCIA TERRITORY	15 SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES	15.1 Definition of the "Network of Longobard sites" whose significant nodes are

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	
	AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE	<p>the settlements of Manerbio, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari and Sirmione</p> <p>15.2 Analysis, study and research applied to the findings and funeral objects from the settlements and necropolises of the municipalities in the “Network of longobard sites”</p> <p>15.3 Foundation and organization of the CISL Centro Italiano di Studi Longobardi (Italian Centre for Longobard Studies)</p> <p>15.4 Knowledge, safeguard and enhancement of Archaeological Areas and Parks</p>	
	16 INVESTIGATION INTO KNOWN INFORMATION ON THE LONGOBARDS’ CULTIVATIONS AND FOOD CUSTOMS	16.1 Interdisciplinary study into the cultivations and food customs of the Early Middle Ages	
	CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	17 REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE	17.1 Review of the existing documentation on research carried out within the castrum
			17.2 Review of existing documentation on Santa Maria foris portas
17.3 In-depth the analysis on the complex of Torba			
17.4 Data memorisation			
18 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE		18.1 Realisation of archaeometric analysis on findings	
		18.2 Diagnostic analysis on the constructive structures and system	
		18.3 Analysis of the constructive sequence of the Torba tower	
		18.4 Diagnostic analysis of the frescoes of Santa Maria foris portas	
		18.5 Completion of diagnostic surveys on the fresco of Torba	
19 CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH		19.1 Planning and execution of archaeological surveys in the castrum	
		19.2 Completion of the dig in the Basilica of San Giovanni	
		19.3 Recognition of archaeological presences in the village area	
		19.4 Completion of archaeological surveys at Santa Maria foris portas	
	19.5 Planning and execution of archaeological surveys on section of arched walls		

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		towards Torba 19.6 Planning and execution of new surveys in relation to the Torba Complex
CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA TERRITORY	20 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO	20.1 Censoring of Longobard findings and creation of an archaeological document on the Giudicaria in Early middle ages 20.2 Promotion of research on the Early middle ages settlement system of the Giudicaria 20.3 Promotion of research on monuments and artistic productions in the Giudicaria
SPOLETO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	21 RISE THE BASILICA'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	21.1 Gathering and systemizing the existing documentation on the basilica of San Salvatore 21.2 New archaeological investigations on the basilica of San Salvatore
SPOLETO TERRITORY	22 RISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY	22.1 Prosecution and development of the urban excavation campaigns 22.2 Realization of a study on the spolia, re-used materials in Early middle ages buildings
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	23 RISE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY 24 INVESTIGATION ON THE HERITAGE OF CAMPELLO 25 INVESTIGATION ON THE TERRITORY DURING THE LONGOBARD ERA	23.1 Creation of the archaeological map of the territory of Spoleto 24.1 Further investigation campaigns to implement knowledge of the site's heritage 24.2 Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation 24.3 Further historical research on the Clitunno Tempietto 25.1 Analysis and study of existing archaeological documentation on the territory 25.2 Further research into Early middle ages churches 25.3 Further research into Early middle ages fortified sites
BENEVENTO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	26 COMPUTERISATION OF DATA 27 TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SANTA SOFIA COMPLEX 28 TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ON ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE	26.1 Creation of an online database 27.1 Launch an in-depth study of the Longobard phase of cloisters 28.1 Finishing and increasing urban archaeological excavations 28.2 Start a census and study of the "spolia" re-used in buildings in the old city

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		<p>28.3 Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS</p> <p>28.4 Create an inventory of documentation on Longobard cultural heritage in the Benevento State Archives</p> <p>28.5 Complete the study of the stucco fragments coming from Sant'Ilario in Port'Aura</p>
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	29 TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TERRITORY	<p>29.1 Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS</p> <p>29.2 Plan systematic analysis and research in the territory</p>
MONTE SANT'ANGELO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	30 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE	<p>30.1 Realisation of other survey campaigns</p> <p>30.2 In-depth examination of historical research on the Longobard Sanctuary</p> <p>30.3 Censuring of the structures and existing data on the walls, with definition of the property of the remains</p> <p>30.4 Planning and realisation of new archaeological research in the area to the north of the Longobard Sanctuary</p> <p>30.5 Planning and realisation of research on the ancient wall belt</p>
	31 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LONGOBARD ERA	<p>31.1 Analysis and study of archaeological documentation in the territory</p> <p>31.2 Continuation of archaeological research in the cult locations situated along la Via Sacra Langobardorum</p>
	32 MEMORISATION OF COGNITIVE DATA ON THE SITE AND ON THE TERRITORY	<p>32.1 Realisation of an archaeological map of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Gargano</p> <p>32.2 Implementation of the regional GIS</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 1	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK
Project 1.1	Constant updating of the development of knowledge and valorisation of Longobard heritage and culture
Description	Constant updating of research on the Longobards and the sites in the network can come about as the result of joint reflection on specific topics that are intended to solve knowledge problems relating to the Longobards. The drawing up of a multi-year plan is intended, which establishes annual works to be carried out in the various locations from time to time. This programme will be defined at a meeting already set for May 2008 at the Italian Centre for Studies on the Dark Ages in Spoleto (CISAM). An international convention is planned in 2008 on the characteristics of the 8 th century, which is currently being organised in Cividale del Friuli by Prof Valentino Pace from Udine University.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up a scientific committee 2. Draw up a multi-year programme for topics to be studied in greater detail. 3. Hold conventions on specific topics. 4. Hold a conference in 2008 in Cividale: "The 8th century: A turbulent century".
Parties involved	Stakeholders; CISAM; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Istituto Italiano dei Castelli; Superintendencies; Universities
Phases and timescales	As from 2008
Financial resources	To be found. For the 2008 Cividale Convention the costs will be borne by: Udine University (MIUR funds, research project of the Ministry of Universities and Scientific Research); Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; F.V.G. Regional Authority; Udine Provincial Authority; University Consortium; Private sponsors (Banca Popolare di Cividale; Fondazione Claricini Dornpacher; Fondazione CRUP)
Expected results	Improved knowledge about Longobard heritage and culture. Facilitating of distribution of knowledge on the topics dealt with.
Result indicators	Number of meetings held. Number of people attending the meetings. Number of institutions and countries represented at the various meetings.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 1	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK
Project 1.2	Upgrading of studies and publications on subjects related to Longobard culture and traditions
Description	Progress in knowledge about Longobard culture can come about by means of setting up specific in-depth actions peculiar to each individual location in the network, and by carrying out research into more general topics that involve all or some of these locations. The intention is therefore to draw up a programme for combined in-depth studies on various topics. Some of these, already identified, include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) St Micheal in religion and in the history of the Longobards. b) Longobard epigraphs c) Defend and dominate: Fortifications in the Dark Ages between Cividale, Castelseprio, and Benevento.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define a selection of common topics on which to concentrate research. 2. Launch studies on the topics identified. 3. Promote publications
Parties involved	Stakeholders; CISAM; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Istituto Italiano dei Castelli; Superintendencies; Universities
Phases and timescales	Definition of the programme by the end of 2008 Start of studies and research from 2009.
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Improved knowledge about Longobard heritage and culture. Facilitating of distribution of knowledge on the topics dealt with.
Result indicators	Number of research projects carried out Number of players involved in the research Number of publications produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 2	COORDINATING ACTIVITIES FOR DOCUMENTING SITES/LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK
Project 2.1	Implementation of a multimedia computerised platform and a database on the Network, based on a GIS
Description	The coordination activities for gathering and managing existing data and fact-finding activities that will be launched will be able to take place thanks to a dedicated computer platform, which will become a database for the network system and act as a collector for the various specific databases, facilitating consultation. A basic computer platform is already in place in Cividale. Management of the computer platform will be linked to that for the Website.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning and defining common protocols for gathering and managing data. 2. Acquisition and entering of data 3. Implementation of the network GIS.
Parties involved	Stakeholders; Udine University; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale – Committee for Promoting the Project for the Aquileia Patriarchate; CISAM; Centro di Studi Micaelici
Phases and timescales	1) As from 2008 2-3) As from 2009
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Establish coordination of gathering, management, and distribution of knowledge data on Longobard heritage and culture.
Result indicators	Quantity of data handled and correlations created with the databases. Number of consultations.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 2	COORDINATING ACTIVITIES FOR DOCUMENTING SITES/LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK
Project 2.2	Creation of an online bulletin
Description	Increased knowledge may easily come about as a result of quick distribution of results obtained – albeit partial – and the circulation of news. To do this, the creation of an online bulletin is envisaged, connected to the Website, which can periodically (at least once a year) act as a means of information and connection between the locations in the site and the various initiatives in progress, as well as a forum for discussing ideas and programmes. It will be an excellent means of informing and spreading the activities promoted by the “Italia Langobardorum” site more widely.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up an editing committee 2. Design and create the structure of the bulletin 3. Create the bulletin 4. Periodic publishing of the bulletin (once or twice a year)
Parties involved	Stakeholders; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale
Phases and timescales	As from 2009
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Spread of knowledge
Result indicators	Number of editions of the Bulletin Number of players involved in creating it Extent of distribution of the bulletin

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 3	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN THE LONGOBARD ERA IN THE LOCATIONS OF THE NETWORK
Project 3.1	Drawing up and running a programme to update the findings on architecture, with analysis of construction phases
Description	The locations in the network conserve the major Italian architectural evidence of the Longobard period, which in some cases constitutes a unique heritage for reconstructing the construction concepts of the time. Studies of these monuments is already widespread by very often they differ in terms of method and degree of detail, partly due to the time lapse between the various investigations carried out. New surveying and documentation techniques for structures now make it possible to think about a coordinated, homogenous programme of analysis that is able to produce data that can be compared and new elements for establishing the background of the monuments. These provide materials for creating three-dimensional reconstruction models, used to set up multi-media systems that will constitute elements of a database, connected with a computer platform on the Website.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check the status of documentation on every monument 2. Gather the data available 3. Draw up analysis programmes 4. Update findings and run new survey campaigns 5. Stratigraphic analysis of the structures and definition of the phases of evolution 6. Create three-dimensional reconstruction models of the various phases 7. Organise the data 8. Create and implement databases 9. Create multi-media editions on the various monuments
Parties involved	Stakeholders; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Istituto Italiano dei Castelli; Centro di Studi Micaelici; CISAM; Superintendencies; Universities
Phases and timescales	1-3) As from 2008-2009 4-9) As from 2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Improved knowledge about Heritage Improved chronological understanding of monuments
Result indicators	Number of monuments surveyed Number of three-dimensional reconstructions created Quantity of data organised Frequency of consultation of the databases Quantity of multi-media materials produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 3	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN THE LONGOBARD ERA IN THE LOCATIONS OF THE NETWORK
Project 3.2	Creating and running common programmes for analysing the characteristics of style, materials, and techniques used in works of artistic value
Description	<p>The heritage in the network includes some of the most relevant works done not only in the Longobard realm, but in all artistic works of the Dark Ages. There are many links to be formed between the artefacts found in the various locations in the network, which is a sign of a common cultural matrix that can only be better understood by more wide-ranging analysis and comparison. For this reason, although these is an extensive series of studies in place, the plan is to promote new research to improve knowledge about art work in the period, in order to better understand not only the formal or aesthetic aspects but also, thanks to new survey methods, the material and technical characteristics of the works by means of adequate diagnostic investigation (see project 3.3 below), and new techniques for documentation that are also in able to provide materials for wider distribution.</p> <p>Some of the general topics to be studied in greater depth include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stucco from the dark ages from Cividale, Brescia, and Spoleto, between East and West. The art of fresco painting in the Longobard age: Techniques and skills. b) Sculpture in the Longobard era: Artistic influences, materials, and execution techniques. c) Writing and producing codes.

	d) Longobard goldsmith's art – traditional items and new forms of expression
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawing up a coordinated research programme for works of art from the period 2. Gathering and organising existing data. 3. Creating a database 4. Promoting new surveys 5. Implementing the database 6. Creating multi-media publications on the results of the research
Parties involved	Stakeholders; Centro e Laboratorio di Diagnostica della Rocca Albornoziana di Spoleto; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; CISAM; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Superintendencies; Universities
Phases and timescales	1-3) As from 2008-2009 4-6) As from 2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Improved knowledge about works of art
Result indicators	<p>Number of items surveyed</p> <p>Quantity of data organised</p> <p>Frequency of consultation of the databases</p> <p>Quantity of multi-media materials produced</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 3	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN THE LONGOBARD ERA IN THE LOCATIONS OF THE NETWORK
Project 3.3	Coordination of diagnostic activities on monuments and heritage works
Description	<p>A cognitive aspect closely related to the previous projects (3.1 and 3.2) is that related to the diagnosis methods for structures and material elements that make up the monuments and works of art from the Longobard period. The drawing up of common or coordinated diagnosis programmes for locations in the network will therefore make it possible to have homogenous data that can provide an accurate reconstruction of the methods used to produce the major works in the period, as well as to have an accurate picture of their state of conservation. This will also make it possible to create a database that can become a reference for all studies into art and architecture in the dark ages.</p> <p>These in-depth programmes will be able to count on organisational support from the Rocca Albornoziana Centre and Diagnostic Laboratory in Spoleto.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define a coordinate diagnosis programme for the heritage items in the network 2. Define data acquisition and organisation protocols. 3. Create a database 4. Promote new coordinated Heritage diagnostic programmes.
Parties involved	Stakeholders; Centro e Laboratorio di Diagnostica della Rocca Albornoziana di Spoleto; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Superintendencies; Universities
Phases and timescales	1-2) As from 2008-2009 3-4) As from 2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	<p>Extension and coordination of Heritage diagnostic surveys.</p> <p>Increase of knowledge on heritage items and their state of conservation.</p>
Result indicators	<p>Extent of the database</p> <p>Number of items involved in coordinated fact-finding surveys</p> <p>Number of fact-finding surveys promoted</p> <p>Frequency of consultation of the databases</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 4	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE NETWORK TO OTHER ITALIAN SITES WITH PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OF THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 4.1	Creation of a database on Italian Longobard sites
Description	While the Heritage in the network includes the Highest expression of Longobard culture, further aspects of the culture and civilisation of this people is also to be found in other settings in Italy, where less auspicious traces were left, but of equal importance for

	understanding the effect the Longobards had on the destiny of the entire peninsula. Gathering and organising data on the Longobards' presence in Italy will help to better understand these phases of history and to have an overall picture for each in-depth study.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censusing and analysing Longobard sites and finds. 2. Censusing and analysing funerary finds from the Longobard era. 3. Creating a database 4. Implementing the database thanks to research being carried out
Parties involved	Stakeholders; CISAM; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Superintendencies; Universities, Regional and Provincial Authorities, and Municipalities of the areas involved.
Phases and timescales	As from 2009
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Increased knowledge about the Longobard presence in Italy
Result indicators	Extent of area involved and number of sites involved Quantity of data acquired and analysed Frequency of use of the database

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 4	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE NETWORK TO OTHER ITALIAN SITES WITH PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OF THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 4.2	Promoting research and studies into Longobard culture in Italy (Publishing, Conventions, Seminars, etc.)
Description	<p>Despite the great amount of data available, gathered in research carried out in the last thirty years, many problematic aspects still exist in relation to the Longobard presence in the peninsula, which deserves studying in greater depth.</p> <p>Some general topics include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The evolution of urban settlements and the social structure among the inhabitants. b) Carrying out of research into fortification systems in the dark ages. c) Extending research into Longobard necropolises, aimed not only at analysing the single tomb contexts but the construction characteristics and evolution of cemeteries, in order to better anthropologically characterise the dead, and the development of the funeral rite. d) Carrying out research into the customs and society, but analysing cultural material and settlement systems e) Extending research into the evolution of rural areas in the Longobard era, but more in-depth territorial surveys on a large scale and the identification and excavation of the most significant settlements.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification and involvement of the cultural institutions and experts that work in this field 2. Definition of a multi-year research programme 3. Activation of protocols and agreements for carrying out specific research 4. Publication of results
Parties involved	Stakeholders; CISAM; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Superintendencies; Universities, Regional and Provincial Authorities, and Municipalities of the areas involved.
Phases and timescales	1-2) As from 2008 3-4) Long term, as from 2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Increased knowledge about the Longobard presence in Italy
Result indicators	Extent of area involved and number of sites involved Number of research projects carried out Number of publications produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 5	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR OF MIGRATION FROM NORTHERN EUROPE TO ITALY
Project 5.1	Creation of a database at European level on aspects of Longobard culture
Description	The characteristics of Longobard civilisation and culture can be better understood only by

	<p>following the route that over the centuries took them from Scandinavia to Italy. There is a lot of data about the Longobard presence in the central-northern European settlements, and also those immediately the other side of the Alps and along the Danube, in the ancient territories of Norico and Pannonia (which stretched over Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia), where they stayed in the decades immediately prior to their descent into Italy. Reconstructing this long route and their socio-cultural evolution, which can be done by analysing the material relics and existing documentation, is an essential opportunity for knowing about this people. Organising and checking the data gathered thus far, a lot of which related to research completed a number of years ago and which was not widely distributed beyond a limited group of specialists, may provide a very important basis for directing the activities of looking in greater detail and valorising the Longobard civilisation. Running such a project involves establishing agreements with institutions and operators in the various European countries involved, that deal with aspects related to research into the Longobards.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating relations for European institutions and researchers for the areas involved 2. Drawing up a common research programme and activating requests for financing 3. Censusing and analysing Longobard sites and finds in the various European countries. 4. Censusing and analysing funerary finds from the Longobard era in Europe. 5. Creating a database 6. Implementing the database thanks to research being carried out
Parties involved	Stakeholders; CISAM; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Superintendencies; Universities, European Institutions in the areas involved.
Phases and timescales	1-2) As from 2008-2009 3-6) Long term, as from 2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found among financing from the European Community for cultural cooperation (Cultural Programme 2007-2013; Interreg ...).
Expected results	Improved knowledge of Longobard culture and civilisation
Result indicators	Extent of area involved and number of sites involved Quantity of data acquired and analysed Frequency of use of the database

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 5	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR OF MIGRATION FROM NORTHERN EUROPE TO ITALY
Project 5.2	Promoting research and studies on Longobard culture in Europe
Description	<p>The intention is to create a system for collaboration with the Institutions affected by the Geo-Cultural Corridor, for more in-depth studies of the Longobard culture in order to develop and run a programme to analyse the Longobard socio-cultural traditions in the territories affected by their migration.</p> <p>Some general topics to be looked at in-depth include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Research and studies on pilgrims, sites, and itineraries from the Byzantine Mediterranean region to the Longobard and Germanic world. b. Research into Longobard funeral rites and customs. The large necropolises from Panninia to Italy. c. Research and study of the Longobard routes from Northern Europe to Italy. d. Research and studies into traditional Longobard customs and social evolution e. Research and studies of alimentation in the Longobard era f. Longobard art before arriving in Italy.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating relations for European institutions and researchers for the areas involved 2. Drawing up a common research programme, setting up bilateral or multi-party agreements and programmes, and activating requests for financing 3. Carrying out research 4. Publication of results
Parties involved	Stakeholders; CISAM; Centro di Studi Micaelici; Centro Internazionale di Ricerca e Documentazione sull'Arte e l'Architettura Altomedievale; Superintendencies; Universities, European Institutions in the areas involved.

Phases and timescales	1-2) As from 2008-2009 3-4) Long term, as from 2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found among financing from the European Community for cultural cooperation (Cultural Programme 2007-2013; Interreg ...).
Expected results	Improved knowledge of Longobard culture and civilisation
Result indicators	Extent of area involved and number of sites involved Number of research projects carried out Number of publications produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.1	Launch of further survey campaigns in order to implement knowledge on the site's heritage
Description	<p>An enhanced knowledge – also of the relative documentation – on the exceptionality of the architectural and artistic heritage of Cividale is fundamental to improve its use. The promotion of new cognitive surveys aimed at the improvement of existing data – sometimes incomplete or based on past analyses conducted with non-updated techniques – seems to be of paramount importance. In particular, further studies on building and decorative techniques and development phases of monuments are extremely interesting. In this context, new digital precision organic surveys, acting as a basis for the implementation of knowledge and enabling the planning and implementation of further analytical studies are planned. Surveys can be conducted through photogrammetric or laser-Scanning methods, or through vector and digital rendering.</p> <p>As to the Monastery, it is necessary to start from the survey of wall and plaster stratification (through targeted surveys) of the surfaces facing the cloister. This phase is needed to plan an overall systematic survey.</p> <p>The following actions are scheduled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Metric survey of the building stratification, descriptive survey of material of the Tempietto and the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (See Conservation Plan, Project 2.2; Enhancement Plan, Project 1.2, 1.7) Georeferenced metric survey and survey of the building stratification of the ancient Patriarchal Palace and other ruins discovered at the Provveditori Veneti Palace (Archaeological Museum) (See Conservation Plan, Project 5.1) Survey of the Font of Callisto and the Ratchis Altar (See Conservation Plan)
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Survey project Implementation of campaigns for georeferenced metric and descriptive surveys Analysis of building stratification of monuments Data rendering Creation of three-dimensional rendering models for actual conditions Creation of three-dimensional rendering models for transformation phases
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Parish of Santa Maria; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture
Phases and timescales	Short-medium term, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia The survey of the Ratchis Altar, within the diagnostic project (€ 71,000) has already been funded by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) (See Conservation Plan)
Expected results	<p>Obtaining precision georeferenced surveys on existing material, in order to define the historical evolution of the property (analysis of transformation phases)</p> <p>Surveys will be the basis for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning the maintenance project of the Tempietto and the restoration project of the Monastery - planning and carrying out of further targeted analyses on building elements - creating a GIS (database) - providing material for dissemination activities
Result indicators	<p>Number of collected and systematized data</p> <p>Frequency of use of results in other project concerning the conservation, enhancement and use of the properties.</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site, buffer zone and territory	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.2	Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation on Cividale
Description	There are numerous research and archaeological finds in Cividale. Not only there are investigations which date back to the 18 th and 19 th century, but also, especially in recent years, excavations have been carried out with modern methods. All documents and finds are

therefore kept. Unfortunately, data have been analysed only partially or at preliminary phase. Their close examination is an important element for the reconstruction of the vicissitudes of the Site and for the improvement of enhancement and dissemination prospects. The objective is therefore to activate a new study on finds and excavation results carried out in the past in Cividale. In particular: in the area of the Duomo and the Patriarchal Palace (Provveditori Palace); in Piazza Paolo Diacono and near the Pietà Mount; in the Fornasaro estate; in the Roman Court; in the Julius Caesar Forum; in the San Francesco court; near the Craigher Canussio estate (ancient walls and towers). In addition to this, the census and analysis of the data concerning churches and monasteries of the city and surroundings are also planned. A cognitive in-depth study will provide material for the monographic publications on different topics in the context of the series "Archaeology in Cividale. Studies and research", which will initially envisage the following topics:

- a) The area of the Episcopal complex from Roman to Modern times; summary of information and results of ancient and recent surveys in the area which includes the complex of the cathedral, the ruins of the Patriarchal Palace and some houses, dating from Roman and Medieval times which are now visible near the basement of the Provveditori Palace.

Remains near Patriarchal Palace

- b) The excavation of Piazza Paolo Diacono; results of old and recent excavations in the area of the Late-Antique palatium and the " Tomb of Gisulf" (layers from Roman to Medieval times).



View of the excavations near the so-called "Tomba di Gisulfo"

- c) The excavation of Julius Caesar Forum and the Roman Court Residence. Excavation conducted from 2003 to 2006 in two key area of Forum Iulii (layers from Roman times to the Renaissance)




View of the roman building and Early middle ages burial in the area of Corte Romana


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) The southern necropolis of Forum Iulii e) The necropolis of San Giovanni and Cella from Roman to Early Medieval times
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and recovery of documentation. 2. Study and systematization of excavation data. 3. Cataloguing and study of finds 4. Issue of publications
Parties involved	Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage; Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; University of Udine; University of Trieste; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture
Phases and timescales	Medium term starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Province of Udine; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	<p>Scientific release on excavations and dissemination of archaeological aspects on the history of Cividale</p> <p>This will be necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - create the Archaeological Card of Cividale. - create a GIS (database) - issue information material
Result indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of obtained data Number of analyzed contexts Number of issued publications

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.3	Enhancement of historical research on the Longobard Tempietto
Description	<p>a) Many studies have been conducted on the Longobard Tempietto since the beginning of last century. Documentation on these interventions went missing or lack cohesion. Some surveys – like, for example, those conducted under Austrian rule at the beginning of the 20th century – haven't even been documented. The census and collection of all known data and the search for new data in the archives will be essential to get a complete idea of the vicissitudes of the Longobard Tempietto</p>
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition and systematization of archive data on already conducted researches 2. Research in the historical archive of Vienna on the activity of the Isonzo Armée
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venia Giulia; University di Udine; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture
Phases and timescales	Medium term, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (financing for research); European Union
Expected results	<p>Improvement of knowledge on the Tempietto Longobardo</p> <p>Creation of an updated and complete database</p>
Result indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of collected data Frequency of use of the database

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.4	Census on structures and existing data on walls, definition of remains' properties
Description	<p>The walls are a monumental element of the ancient urban area of Cividale. They have been subject to changes in use and the modern urban development of the town over time. The knowledge of the features which still remain today is therefore a fundamental aspect to understand some urban development trends and to achieve a better protection and conservation level for the remains. Up to now, some in-depth studies have been conducted on Cividale's urban walls, yet with no systematic approach. It is therefore necessary to plan and systematically complete the census and the documentation of existing wall sections, through cataloguing and surveys to verify their belonging (See Conservation Plan). In this</p>




	way, a database which could be used for conservation and enhancement of walls and to favour dissemination of historical aspects among the general public will be created.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census of existing features or features found in the past 2. Cataloguing of existing wall sections 3. Verification of ownership 4. Verification and recovery of the documentation 5. Promotion of geometric surveys (orthophoto map or photogrammetric surveys) of remaining areas 6. Stratigraphic analysis 7. Systematization of data and transfer into archives 8. Issue of information and scientific material
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) and Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia).
Phases and timescales	Short-medium term starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia R. L. 10/2000
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on walls Production of material for the implementation of GIS and archives on Cividale's Heritage
Result indicators	Number of data obtained Frequency of use of data in other projects concerning the conservation, enhancement and use of the property Number of publications issued on the subject

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 7	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SITE AND IN THE TERRITORY
Project 7.1	Planning and implementation of archaeological surveys in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle
Description	<p>The area of Valle where the Monastery is located is one of the most important areas of Longobard Cividale: here the royal court was located, as well as the Gastaldo. The Church of San Giovanni and the Tempietto were founded in this context as buildings related to the royal court. Besides the Tempietto Longobardo, some sculptures of the 6th-7th century and some aristocratic tombs found in the 18th century in the Church of San Giovanni, there are no other data on the monumental development of the area and the Monastery during Longobard times. Only archaeological surveys will provide new elements so as to reconstruct and present to the general public the history of this crucial area of the town. Several archaeological surveys are directly linked to the interventions concerning the programme to enhance the monastery and to increase attendance to the Tempietto (see Enhancement Plan).</p>  <p>Drawing of Della Torre archaeological findings in the Santa Maria in Valle Monastery</p>

	 <p>Plan of the future archaeological research</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological surveys in relation to the enhancement of the use and layout of the monument and the rearrangement of the route in the Monastery: to be moved to the southern courtyard of the Tempietto, to the external area of the northern wall, to the south wing of the cloister which leads to the narthex and the façade (See Enhancement Plan) 2. Archaeological surveys in the sacristy in relation to the rearrangement of the access to the Tempietto and the redefinition of spaces (See Enhancement Plan) 3. Excavation surveys to verify the archaeological deposit in the cloister and in the courtyard of the Monastery (See Enhancement Plan, Project 1.2, phase 3) 4. Non-destructive preliminary diagnostic surveys (electromagnetism, georadar) in San Giovanni 5. Preliminary diagnostic surveys (electromagnetism, georadar, investigations) to identify other areas of archaeological value in the Monastery 6. Planning and implementation of archaeological extended excavations 7. Study of results 8. Publication of data
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; University; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture</p>
<p>Phases and timescales</p>	<p>1 e 2 Short term 3-8 Medium term</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>1-2 Funds of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli in the context of the appropriations for the first phase for the restoration of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (see Enhancement Plan) 3-8 Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Defining the historical evolution of the area and obtaining elements to enhance the cultural offer for the visit to the Tempietto and the Monastery This will contribute to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The planning of conservation and enhancement interventions b) The creation of the Archaeological Card of Cividale c) Implementation of GIS (database) d) Issue of information material
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Width of the area to be surveyed Number of data obtained Frequency of use in other enhancement and conservation projects Quantity of information and scientific material produced</p>


<p>KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site</p>	
<p>Objective 7</p>	<p>CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SITE AND IN THE TERRITORY</p>
<p>Project 7.2</p>	<p>Planning and implementation of research in the Duomo</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>Since there are no data on the original basilica, nor results of excavation conducted at the beginning of the 20th century on the church square, non-destructive cognitive interventions</p>


	will be carried out inside the cathedral in order to verify the existence of ancient structures and possibly their development in plan view.
Actions	Planning of non-invasive surveys according to different methods: georadar, electromagnetism, etc. Carry on out of surveys Processing of result and drawing up of interpretation plans
Parties involved	Parish of Santa Maria; Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture
Phases and timescales	Medium term
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private citizens and bodies.
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the ancient layout of the Duomo
Result indicators	Width of the area to be surveyed Number of data obtained Frequency of use of data in other enhancement and research projects.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 7	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SITE AND IN THE TERRITORY
Project 7.3	Planning and implementation of research on the ancient wall belt
Description	<p>The walls enclosing the Roman town and later the Longobard town mark the limits of the urban area. Discovered especially thanks to the research of Stucchi, during the half of the 20th century, they have been subject to recent excavations only in two sections: near Craigher Canussio Palace (Table no. 3) and near Via Mulinuss (Table no. 5). Another significant section containing a tower and the Late-Antique and Early Medieval strengthening structures of the walls is the Blockhouse area (Table no. 2) which could provide further data on the evolution and chronology of structures and represent a significant element in the route connected especially to the walls at the Craigher Canussio Palace.</p>  <p>Map of the city walls with the main areas for the archaeological research</p>  <p>The area n. 1</p>  <p>The area n. 2</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning of the area subject to intervention 2. Survey of existing structures 3. Planning and implementation of archaeological excavations 4. Study and publication of results 5. Dissemination and preparation of visits (see Conservation Plan, Enhancement Plan)
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage); International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia).


Phases and timescales	Short-medium term, can be scheduled starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, (funds in compliance with the Regional Law 10/2000)
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the development phases and the chronology of the walls Production of material for conservation and enhancement interventions
Result indicators	Width of the area to be surveyed Number of data obtained Frequency of use of data for other conservation, enhancement and dissemination projects Number of dissemination activities carried out

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD ERA
Project 8.1	Analysis and study of existing archaeological documentation on the territory
Description	Throughout the territory, extended evidence of the Longobard presence has been found. The improvement of knowledge must be based on new acquisitions, as well as on the verification and collection of all data available in order to create a wide documentation ground which could become a fundamental tool for the preservation of the heritage and the launch of new research projects.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census of existing data relative to the site included in the Longobard routes (see Enhancement Plan) 2. Census of the data on the Longobard period in other urban site of the Duchy (Aquileia, Concordia) 3. Systematization of data and transfer into archives for the creation of a Data Base 4. Study of evidence, data and launch of in-depth analysis of specific topics 5. Publication and dissemination of results
Parties involved	Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; University; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; Regional Centre for Cataloguing and Restoration of Villa Manin di Passariano; Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia); City Museums of History and Art; Friuli Archaeological Association.
Phases and timescales	Short-medium term, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; European Union
Expected results	Acquisition of existing data and in-depth studies
Result indicators	Quality and quantity of data obtained Number of dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups


KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD ERA
Project 8.2	Continuation of archaeological research in rural sites and Longobard necropolis
Description	<p>The continuation of excavation surveys on the territory on the most significant sites, like those already subject to partial surveys or those discovered again thanks to territorial analyses is essential to allow the enhancement of knowledge on the culture and the settlement of the Longobards. This is true also for Longobard necropolises: finding funerary accoutrements is fundamental to know the traditions, culture and habits of the Longobards and to measure their level of acculturation, also through anthropological analyses of skeleton remains. In Friuli many isolated tombs have been discovered. Since the place where they have been found is known, it would be important to reconstruct the cemeteries to which they belonged.</p>  <p>Map with the burials found of Longobards in Friuli Venezia Giulia</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of areas of interest 2. Launch of territorial analyses on wide scale with surveys and satellite image analysis 3. Planning of interventions and preliminary surveys to verify archaeological potential of the sites 4. Conduct of extended excavations 5. Launch of anthropological analyses on preserved skeleton remains 6. Systematization and transfer into archive of data 7. Dissemination and publication of data obtained
Parties involved	Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage; City Museums of History and Art; Friuli Archaeological Association.
Phases and timescales	Medium term, starting from 2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: State; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; European Union
Expected results	Increase in the numbers of findings and evidence of the Longobards
Result indicators	<p>Number of data Width of the area to be surveyed Frequency of use of acquired data</p>

	Number of the dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups
KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD ERA
Project 8.3	Enhancement of research on Early middle ages churches and monasteries
Description	<p>The churches and monasteries were the main institutions and the most important monuments of Friuli during Longobard times and usually preserve artistic works or evidence of the period. The evergetism of the ruling élites is focused – especially during the 7th and 8th century – on the foundation, embellishment and furnishing of these structures which were usually subject to a long process of evolution and transformation over time. A systematic analysis of these structures is planned in order to collect more data which will allow to improve knowledge on the development of the Early-Medieval presence of the Longobards on the territory and the characteristics of their artistic and architectural production, thus enabling further enhancement of the properties (see Enhancement Plan, Project 9.1)</p> <p>The improvement of knowledge on material and building techniques used for sculpture works of art found in the territory is also planned.</p>  <p>Map of the Early middle ages Monasteries in Friuli Venezia Giulia</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancement of research for the identification of the Longobard Monastery of Salt, through territorial surveys (surveys and satellite image analysis) 2. Census of the data and enhancement of research on other Early-Medieval monasteries (Aquileia, Cervignano, San Canzian d'Isonzo) 3. Census and analysis of data about Early-Medieval churches 4. Territorial and toponymic research aimed at identifying the areas where ancient churches which went missing were located 5. Census and study of artistic and architectural evidence linked to places of worship and monasteries 6. Analyses aimed at knowing the material and building techniques of sculptures 7. Systematization and transfer into archive of data 8. Dissemination and publication of the data obtained
Parties involved	Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage); University of Udine; National Research Centre; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; City Museums of History and Art; Friuli Archaeological

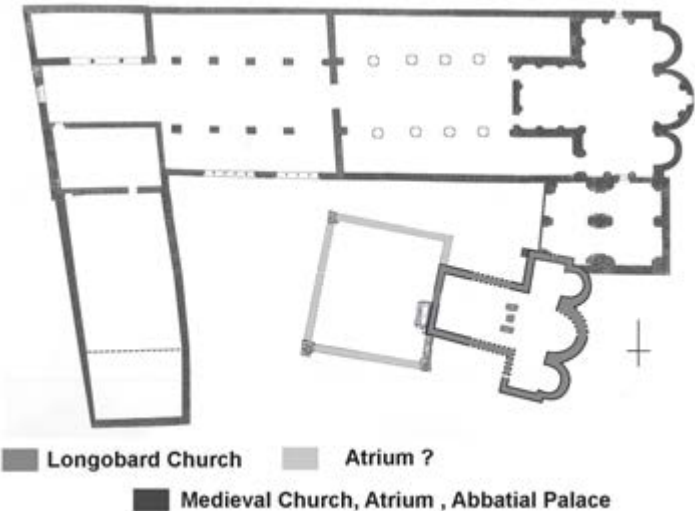
	Association.
Phases and timescales	Short-medium term starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship As to the Municipality of San Canzian d'Isonzo, a regional contribution of € 40,000 has already been allocated for 2008 in order to launch the first phase for the restoration of the Antiquarium annexed to the church, through previous excavation campaigns. Further funds amounting to € 40,000 are expected to be donated by a bank to continue operations.
Expected results	Enhancement of knowledge on churches, monasteries and works of art of the territory during Longobard times; acquisition of updated data and creation of archives open to consultation
Result indicators	Number of data collected Width of the area subject to intervention Frequency of consultation of collected data Number of dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups

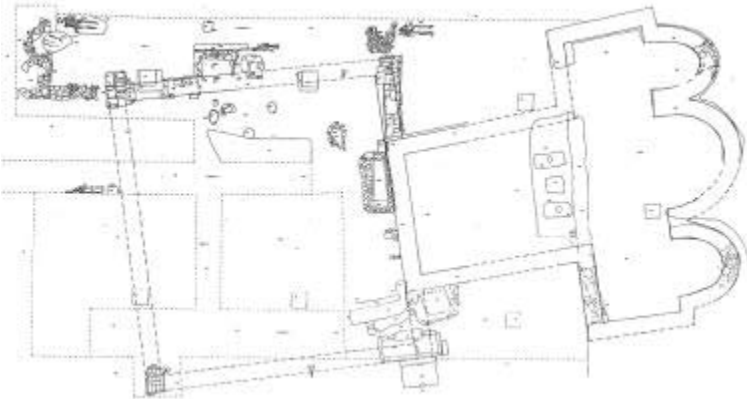

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD ERA
Project 8.4	Enhancement of research on Early middle ages fortified sites
Description	<p>Castra are the main settlements on the territory dating back from Early-Medieval times. Research conducted up to now, in particular in the sites mentioned by Paolo Diacono (Cormons, Nimis, Artegn, Ragogna, Osoppo, Gemona, Invillino) revealed their potential for the reconstruction of the vicissitudes of the Duchy. Research will be continued systematically, starting from a complete census of the areas where fortified settlements are located, by implementing the database on Late-Antique Early-Medieval fortifications created in Artegn (International Centre for Research and Documentation on Late-Antique and Early-Medieval Fortifications -CIRDOFTA), so as to improve knowledge and documentation of each centre, thus identifying characteristics and specificities also thanks to specific archaeological surveys.</p> <p>In some sites researches have already started and are under way:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Artegn, San Martino Hill b. Osoppo, Fortezza Hill c. Ragogna, San Pietro Hill d. Gemona, Castle Hill e. Buia, Castle Hill f. Cormons, Quarin Hill g. Illeggio h. Forni di Sopra, Cuel di Ciaste e Pra di Got <p>In Invillino new interventions are scheduled for 2007 and 2008, in the context of a programme for the enhancement of archaeological areas of Santino Hill, where the castrum is located, and Zuca Hill, where the Early-Christian and Early Medieval cultural complex is located.</p>  <p>Map of the main Early middle ages castles in Friuli Venezia Giulia</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census of the sites and fortified structures 2. Acquisition, Systematization of data 3. Promotion of survey campaigns of fortified centres 4. Completion of archaeological researches and promotion of new surveys 5. Enhancement of the website dedicated to Early-Medieval fortifications (CIRDOFTA)

	6. Study and publication of results
Parties involved	Municipalities; Province of Udine; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) and Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage; CIRDOFTA (International Centre for Research and Documentation on Late-Antique and Early- Medieval Fortifications); Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia); City Museums of History and Art; Friuli Archaeological Association.
Phases and timescales	Short-medium term, starting from 2008
Financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artegnà: for 2007-2008 EU funds and funds of the Municipality of Artegnà have been allocated and amount to € 85,000 for the continuation of research in the castrum, for the launch and activity of CIRDOFTA and dissemination activities; funds in the context of appropriations in compliance with the R.L. 10/2000 for the restoration of the castle (€ 2,200,000) • Osoppo; municipal funds, already allocated in the budget, amounting to € 5,000, for archaeological research in 2008; funds in the context of appropriations in compliance with the R.L. 10/2000 for the restoration of the fort's structures (€ 60,000) • Ragogna; funds in the context of appropriations in compliance with the R.L. 10/2000 for the restoration of fortifies structures (1st lot € 150,000; 2^d lot € 120,000; 3rd lot € 190,000; completion of project € 82,410) • Gemona; funds in the context of the appropriation for the restoration of the castle (€ 000000) • Buia ; funds in the context of appropriations in compliance with the R.L. 10/2000 for the restoration of fortifies structures (€ 0000) • Forni di Sopra, funds in the context of appropriations in compliance with the R.L. 10/2000 (€ 100,000) • Invillino; funds of the Municipality of Villa Santina already allocated in the budget amounting to € 10,000 for the continuation of research and new surveys
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on Early-Medieval castra of the Duchy of Friuli. Increase in the enhancement levels with extension of the museum network "The castra of Paolo Diacono and Longobard Friuli" (See Enhancement Plan)
Result indicators	Number of data acquired Number of sites involved Width of the area subject to intervention Number of dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LONGOBARD ABBEY OF SESTO AL REGHENA
Project 9.1	Enhancement of analysis and study on the Urn of Sant'Anastasia
Description	<p>The Urn of Sant'Anastasia, which consists of a lectern for the exhibition of holy books, is one of the most interesting sculptural artefacts of the 7th century. Subject to controversial historical-artistic analyses, it has never undergone precise cognitive surveys which could outline sculpture techniques. Therefore, in-depth analyses using the most recent techniques, starting from digital technological surveys are planned in order to better enhance the property. (See Enhancement Plan)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The so called "Urn di Sant'Anastasia"</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census and acquisition of existing data 2. Laser scanning survey 3. Creation of three-dimensional models 4. Analysis of style and technical features of the property 5. Publication of results 6. Creation of multimedia publications
Parties involved	Municipality of Sesto al Reghena; Parish; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture

Phases and timescales	Short term, starting from 2008
Financial resources	€ 10,000 entered in the budget 2008 by the Municipality of Sesto al Reghena € 35,000 appropriation requested by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia R.L. no. 68/81 Par. IV
Expected results	Improvement of the knowledge on the Urn of Sant'Anastasia and on sculpture production during Longobard times Issue of material to improve dissemination and use
Result indicators	Number of dissemination activities promoted and side of target groups

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LONGOBARD ABBEY OF SESTO AL REGHENA
Project 9.2	Enhancement of analysis of the Abbey of Santa Maria during Early middle ages and Medieval times
Description	<p>The Abbey of Sesto al Reghena is a single and unique complex, although it contains structures used for different functions. The whole architectural body speaks of all the changes the building went through. There are some elements which date back to the original plan and the phases of monumentalisation during Roman times which concerned the Abbey and other buildings, among which the bell tower. Other Medieval and post-Medieval structures enrich the central core. The knowledge on the various architectural phases will be improved thanks to the recovery of existing data and the promotion of new surveys with digital technology which stand as a basis for the stratigraphic reading of structural layers and for the creation of interpretation and reconstruction three-dimensional models aimed at the enhancement of the place (See Enhancement Plan).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Plan of the main buildings known of the Monastery</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census and study of existing documentation 2. Census and analysis of works of artistic value preserved in the Abbey 3. Analysis of data on old excavations 4. Recovery of graphic documentation and surveys of the structures of the Abbey 5. Carrying out of new surveys 6. Stratigraphic analysis of the structures of the basilica 7. Creation of three-dimensional models of the monastic complex
Parties involved	Municipality of Sesto al Reghena; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) and Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture
Phases and timescales	Medium term, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Sesto al Reghena; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Province of Pordenone; Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio of Udine and Pordenone
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the various phases of the Abbey Production of material for the improvement of dissemination and use
Result indicators	Number of data acquired Number of dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups


KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LONGOBARD ABBEY OF SESTO AL REGHENA
Project 9.3	Carrying out of archaeological researches
Description	<p>The ancient origin of the Abbey, founded in the Longobard period on pre-existing structures and its long history bequeathed an archaeological stratification of particular interest. Surveys which have been conducted up to now in the southern area of the abbey brought to light a secondary place of worship dating from Early-Medieval times. In the park, north of the abbey, where the cloister was located, some surveys proved the existence of a warehouse of great potential, relative to pre-existing structures. Supposedly, service facilities of the Abbey were located in this area.</p> <p>New archaeological surveys which will allow the recovery of more data to reconstruct the vicissitudes of the complex will be scheduled. Building and restoration interventions on the structures will be used to conduct preliminary surveys.</p>  <p>Excavation plan of the Early Medieval Chappel founded at the South of the Abbey Church</p>  <p>The Park of Monastery, from north: an area whit ancient remains, where are important carry on new archaeological research</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning of archaeological surveys 2. Carrying out of preliminary non-invasive surveys in the Abbey and in the hall 3. Carrying out of preliminary surveys 4. Carrying out of extended excavations 5. Analysis of data 6. Production of material for the dissemination of results
Parties involved	Municipality of Sesto al Reghena; Parish; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) and Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; University
Phases and timescales	Medium term, starting from 2009-2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Sesto al Reghena; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Already entered in the budget for archaeological research (€ 15,000) in the context of the

	appropriation for the renovation of the bell tower (€ 550,000)
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the historical and structural development of the Abbey Production of scientific and information material
Result indicators	Number of data acquired Width of the territory subject to intervention Number of dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups


KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 10	SYSTEMATIZATION OF DATA
Project 10.1	Creation of the Archaeological Card Map of Cividale and the Duchy of Friuli
Description	Existing data on the Longobard period both in Cividale and throughout Friuli are numerous and are an essential ground for improving knowledge on the Longobard people and its settlements in Italy. Data are heterogeneous and this makes it complicated to use and disseminate them, thus diminishing their potential. For this reason, it is necessary to create an overall systematic collection of this evidence so as to make data available in a single database which will later become a real Card on archaeological evidence.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census of documentation 2. Filing and cataloguing of findings 3. Study and systematization of data with creation of a digital archive 4. Creation of the Card 5. Publication and dissemination of the Card
Parties involved	Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; University of Udine and Trieste; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia; City Museums of History and Art; Friuli Archaeological Association.
Phases and timescales	Short - medium term, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia
Expected results	Collection and reorganization of all archaeological data; all data must be available for consultation. This will contribute to the implementation of a territorial GIS on evidence and to draw up archaeological risk maps
Result indicators	Number of collected data Width of the territory concerned Frequency of consultation and use of data in other projects Number of dissemination activities promoted and size of target groups

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 10	SYSTEMATIZATION OF DATA
Project 10.2	Creation of an online database based on GIS
Description	The management of knowledge on Cividale and Friuli during Longobard times can be facilitated if the systematization of data will become part of a wider knowledge system available to everybody. This will be made possible also thanks to the implementation of the regional GIS system and the addition of the part concerning archaeological and historical-artistic aspects and in particular those related to the Longobard period. This cartographic database will be created on a web application so that it will be available for on line consultation on the website of Cividale and the Longobard network.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematization of collected data 2. Implementation of existing regional GIS 3. Insertion in the IT platform 4. Activation of online consultation
Parties involved	Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage and BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; University of Udine and Trieste; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia; Italian Castle


	Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia); City Museums of History and Art; Friuli Archaeological Association.
Phases and timescales	Medium term, starting from 2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia
Expected results	Broaden the computerized database based on GIS Increasing dissemination and consultation potential of data on Longobard culture
Result indicators	Number of collected and inserted data Width of the territory concerned Frequency of consultation and use of data in other projects


KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 11	RAISING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.1	Study and monograph publication of the Longobard phases of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia
Description	<p>Two volumes have been dedicated to the more ancient phases of the area in which the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia was built. These present a complete study of the items found in the area (ceramics, glass, metal, coins) and analysis of the settlement structures (the domus from the Roman era and the Longobard era huts) (S. Giulia di Brescia gli scavi dal 1980 al 1992, Reperti preromani, romani e alto medievali, edited by G. P. Brogiolo, Florence; Dalle domus alla Corte Regia. Santa Giulia di Brescia. Gli scavi dal 1980 al 1992, edited by G. P. Brogiolo, F. Rossi, F. Morandini, Florence).</p> <p>A series of research and study projects are nearing completion dedicated more specifically to the Longobard phase of the crypt in the church of San Salvatore, the frescoes, stuccoes and furnishings. Further comparative investigations and research is underway or are about to be started whose objective is to fill in the gaps regarding the late mediaeval phase of the monastery. The results of all these studies are then to be published in a special volume dedicated exclusively to this topic.</p> 
Actions	<p>Reviews of previous partial editions;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start and/or completion of new studies (dedicated particularly to the crypt, furnishings and stuccoes of San Salvatore); 2. Analysis project with correct mapping of finds and crossed analysis coordinated with analyses of similar monuments (e.g. Cividale del Friuli) 3. Publication of study results (print)
Parties involved	Brescia City Council; Regional Department of Ministry of Cultural Heritage; Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council; Amici dei Musei and/or CAB Foundation
Planned phases and timing	By end 2009
Financial resources	Still to be found
Expected results	Filling in existing gaps in knowledge; acquisition of data regarding: phase sequence, chronology, techniques, workers, iconographic interpretations Objective data regarding the characterization materials, analogies and differences with other late mediaeval sites
Result indicators	Study of 2000 finds (ceramic fragments, stuccoes and frescoes) Review of 50 documents about the late Middle Ages

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 11	RAISING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.2	Study of the craft productions documented archaeologically at the monastery structures
Description	During archaeological investigations conducted in the courtyards/cloisters of the monastery and below the structures of the Longobard church numerous metal and bone scraps were found, which demonstrate significant craft activity related to royal commissions.


	<p>Multidisciplinary analysis and comparison with other similar finds from other sites might lead to interesting insights with regards to the late mediaeval crafts.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of finds 2. Sampling for material characterisation and diagnostic investigations 3. Study of traces of craft activity 4. Comparison with finds from other contexts (e.g. Montichiari) 5. Publication of results 6. Temporary exhibition to present research
Parties involved	Brescia City Council; Regional Department for Cultural Heritage; Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council; University of Brescia; Bresciamusei Foundation
Planned phases and timing	<p>January-May 2008 review of sampling and exhibition of finds June-December 2008 start of analysis 2009 study of results and publication</p>
Financial resources	To be met by Brescia City Council-Museum Department; Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council; Bresciamusei Foundation
Expected results	Acquisition of new information on craft production
Result indicators	Review and study of approx. 300 finds

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 12	INVESTIGATION INTO SAN SALVATORE-SANTA GIULIA AS THE CENTRAL NUCLEUS OF THE BRESCIA AND NORTHERN ITALIAN MONASTERY SYSTEM
Project 12.1	Study of the network of monastery properties of Santa Giulia within the Via Carolingia national project
Description	<p>The city of Brescia was included in the Via Carolingia project, which was set up by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage and coordinated by the Regional Departments. The Via Carolingia project includes the study of the late Roman and mediaeval road axes as means of cultural transmission and valorisation of the historical and artistic testimonies along these routes of communication. The research is also aimed at architecture, settlement in the territory and the lifestyles of the late mediaeval populations.</p> <p>The territory involved in the project covers the provinces of Mantua, Brescia, Bergamo, Lecco and Como. Great importance has been given within the project to the larger metropolitan areas, and in particular, those that played a primary role in the power games (and economic) of those times, such as Brescia and Bergamo. Brescia in particular, with San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and its vast properties, must be considered a trade hub between the flatlands and the</p>


	<p>valleys. For the city of Brescia, at the centre of the project is the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. Through the properties linked to the monastery and the other monastery estates of Franciacorta and Valle Camonica, investigations will look into the main aspects relating to the monastery foundations in the territory and the public and private buildings of worship will be analysed according to construction type, their function and role carried out within the reference community, construction techniques, relationships with the main and secondary road networks, the landscape and natural resources, production assets, place names, worship of particular saints and how this was spread across the territory and, where possible, the extent of their properties, relations with imperial and papal power, with the city and with other regions, with centres for procurement of raw materials.</p> 
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection and new research and studies on lifestyles in late mediaeval Longobard 2. Comparison of date and results of the investigations against the European late mediaeval scale, emphasising the relations with the previous and subsequent periods. 3. International conference for the valorisation of the research and for a comparison of the research methods and the contexts investigated according to the data acquired 4. Publication of Conference minutes, historical, archive and iconographic research
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Directorate General of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council, Brescia City Council-Art and History Museums Department, the CAB Foundation and the University of Padua</p>
<p>Planned phases and timing</p>	<p>2008-2010</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>Total cost of the Brescia segment of the project: €154,000, of which €20,500 to be met by the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage. The rest is to be found</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Reconstruction of the lifestyle of late mediaeval Longobard and the rest of late mediaeval Europe</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Events and promotional materials for distribution of the research results</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	INVESTIGATION INTO THE HISTORICAL AND MONUMENT PHASES PRECEDING THE LONGOBARD MONASTERY
Project 13.1	Scientific publication of the Ortaglia domus
Description	<p>Over the years, digs beneath the monastery structures have uncovered large part of a large Roman residential district; the so-called domus of Ortaglia, are today part of the itinerary of the City Museum, and are the latest to be unearthed and valorised. Since 2003 there has been a series of studies on the structures, the decorations and furniture finds, but there still lacks a scientific publication containing the results of all completed and ongoing research projects.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of study of various aspects and finds of the domus 2. Critical comparison between scholars 3. Integration of existing graphic and photographic campaigns 4. Drawing up of new stratigraphic documents 5. Publication of results
Parties involved	Brescia city council; Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council; University of Padua; University of Pisa; Bresciamusei Foundation; CAB Foundation.
Planned phases and timing	2008-2009 assignment of studies and start of works 2010 publication
Financial resources	Still to be found
Expected results	Investigation of these two Roman dwellings
Result indicators	Study of 500 finds, several thousand fragments of painted plaster; review of 200 pieces of documentation

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 14	INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE URBAN CAPITOLINE AREA
Project 14.1	Scientific Publication of the Republican Roman sanctuary
Description	Over the years, parallel to the conservation interventions on the structures and decorations, there has been a series of specialist studies on the Republican Roman sanctuary below the structures of the imperial Capitolium. These studies have led to important results for the field

	<p>of religious buildings of the 1st century BC of Northern Italy, so much that the data collected can be a fundamental point of reference for information on ancient architecture, painting and mosaics. It is therefore necessary to publish the research results.</p> 
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comparison between scholars on the data collected and the state of the research 2. Drafting of study report 3. Publication
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Archaeology Office of Longobardy Regional Council; Brescia City Council Museums-Department ; University of Milan; Central Institute for Restoration</p>
<p>Planned phases and timing</p>	<p>2008 comparison and studies and collecting of contributions 2009 publication</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>Still to be found</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Investigation into the sanctuary and the history of the area</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Study of 100 finds from the monument (architectural elements, sculptures, fragments of painted plaster)</p>


<p>KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia site</p>	
<p>Objective 14</p>	<p>INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE URBAN CAPITOLINE AREA</p>
<p>Project 14.2</p>	<p>Start of studies on other monuments in the area</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>As the excavation, conservation and valorisation work continues in the Capitolium area of the imperial era, it is necessary to refer to the data of studies conducted in the past and integrate them into recent investigations, in order to gain an overall understanding that is as exhaustive as possible of individual archaeological monuments (Theatre, Capitolium, decumanus maximus) and of the historical buildings that have been placed over ancient structures over the centuries (Palazzo Pallaveri and Palazzo Maggi Gambarà). These studies are fundamental for guiding the museum work in the area and providing information about the heart of the ancient city.</p>

	
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of studies 2. Start of research 3. Integration of graphic and photographic documentation 4. Comparison of study data 5. Publication
Parties involved	Brescia City Council-Museums Department Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council Bresciamusei Foundation CAB Foundation
Planned phases and timing	2008-2009 study phase and preparation of documentation 2010 publication
Financial resources	Still to be found
Expected results	Greater understanding of the buildings and their interrelations and functions
Result indicators	Study of around 700 finds from the area; execution of at least 3 specific archaeological investigations; 1 publication

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia buffer zone and territory	
Objective 15	SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 15.1	Definition of the "Network of Longobard sites" whose significant nodes are the settlements of Manerbio, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari and Sirmione.
Description	<p>Monitoring of the territory, excavation of other settlements and necropolises carried out over the last three decades by volunteers from archaeological groups operating in the central eastern Brescia plain, coordinated by the Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council, are activities that have enabled: the outlining of a map of 25 sites of initial settlement sites and subsequent stabilization by the Longobards in the Brescia territory; the recovery of funeral objects and a large quantity of objects; the start of the restoration and valorisation, ensuring safeguard and conservation.</p> <p>The activity carried out has also enabled the outlining of a map of the early Christian and late mediaeval ecclesiastical buildings in the plain.</p> <p>The project involves completing reconnaissance on the territory of the main Longobard sites in the network and bordering municipalities.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical-archaeological reconnaissance of the territories of the municipalities within the "Network of Longobard sites" and bordering municipalities.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identification of Longobard sites, Highlighted by settlements, necropolises, buildings and artistic and monument finds. 3. Identification and publication of archive sources, needed to reconstruct the history of the territories and the communities of the five nodes in the network. 4. Archaeological investigation of the settlements, of the necropolises and the monuments identified. 5. Planning of analysis, study, restoration and valorisation of known finds and monuments and of those recently identified 6. Development and implementation of valorisation programmes of settlements, recovered finds and identified monuments (c.f. Enhancement plan).
Parties involved	Ministry of Cultural Heritage Regione Lombardia Brescia Provincial Council Brescia City Council Municipalities within the "Network of Longobard sites" and bordering municipalities Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Civiltà Bresciana Foundation
Planned phases and timing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start of historical-archaeological reconnaissance 2. Development and set-up of analysis and study projects of the settlements, finds and monuments. 3. Digging campaigns 4. set-up of exhibition 5. organization of a study conference with publication of the results 6. Publication of archive sources 2008-2013 five-year period
Financial resources	To be definite and found
Result indicators	Investigation of at least 5 late mediaeval sites; review of at least 300 archaeological finds; organization of 1 study convention; 1 publication of data acquired.


KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia buffer zone and territory	
Objective 15	SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 15.2	Analysis, study and research applied to the finds and funeral objects from the settlements and necropolises of the municipalities in the "Network of Longobard sites".
Description	<p>The various excavation and recovery works of the objects from the numerous necropolises to emerge of the last thirty years in the central eastern Brescia flatland, to survive construction works and intensive farming, have often been carried out using the criteria of urgency. The rescued finds and map of the sites identified need to be re-read together, which is only possible through a careful analysis of the finds, an in-dept examination of the data collected, laboratory investigations, collection and sorting of published and unpublished archive material. The plan is to reconstruct settlement areas and the forms that these took, the cultural, judicial-institutional and socio-economic transformations induced by the integration led by Longobard generations subsequent to their arrival from Pannonia, involved in the dynamics of the Christianization process.</p>

	
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis and study of settlements and necropolises located in the territories of the municipality's within the "Network of Longobard sites" and bordering municipalities 2. Analysis and study of archaeological finds located in the collections stored at the historical and archaeological museums of Manerbio, Leno, Remedello and at the National Archaeological Museum of Sirmione, in addition to those kept by the Archaeology Office. 3. Analysis and study of the monument testimonies of San Pietro in Mavino, San Giorgio in Montichiari and San Nazzaro and San Celso in Leno. 4. Analysis, critical publication and study of the mediaeval archive sources for the territory included in the network of Longobard sites in Brescia.
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Ministry of Cultural Heritage Regione Lombardia Brescia Provincial Council Brescia City Council Municipalities within the "Network of Longobard sites" and bordering municipalities Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Civiltà Bresciana Foundation</p>
<p>Planned phases and timing</p>	<p>2008-2013 five-year period</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>To be quantified and procured</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Increase in understanding of the material characteristics of late mediaeval finds and monuments; greater awareness of late mediaeval production techniques.</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Review of at least 500 archaeological finds; execution of at least 30 specific analyses.</p>

<p>KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia buffer zone and territory</p>	
<p>Objective 15</p>	<p>SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE</p>
<p>Project 15.3</p>	<p>Foundation and organization of the CISL Centro Italiano di Studi Longobardi (Italian Centre for Longobard Studies)</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>To coordinate and direct the research and study activities of Longobard heritage in Italy, a Study Centre has been set up with the aim of organizing the activities for distribution of information of the Longobard civilization in Italy, using a multidisciplinary approach. The Centre for specialist analyses will use the applied study and research activities of the Centre for Archaeometry Studies, set up by the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Brescia, and the Archeo Media Lab set up at the Dominato Leonense Foundation in Leno and will work in collaboration with existing study centres in across the Italian territory and abroad.</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeking scientific partners to set up the centre

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Foundation, with memorandum of association, of the Study Centre 3. Set-up of the Study Centre at Palazzo Martinengo Colleoni in Pianezza, today Bargnani, in Brescia, where the Civiltà Bresciana Foundation is also planned to be moved 4. Organization and implementation of a database of Longobard sites in Longobard, linked to national databases. 5. Set-up of a specialist online library, 6. Virtual reconstruction of the more significant settlements and necropolises
Parties involved	<p>Ministry of Cultural Heritage Regione Lombardia Brescia Provincial Council Brescia City Council Municipalities within the "Network of Longobard sites" and bordering municipalities Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Civiltà Bresciana Foundation University of Brescia Sacro Cuore University of Milan University of Pavia University of Salerno And all the stakeholders in the Italian site involved in the project</p>
Planned phases and timing	2008-2013 five-year period
Financial resources	To be quantified and procured
Expected results	Acquisition of new instruments to gain new understanding of Longobard people
Result indicators	Entry of at least 70 records in database; virtual reconstruction of 5 settlements

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia buffer zone and territory	
Objective 15	SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 15.4	Knowledge, safeguard and enhancement of Archaeological Areas and Parks
Description	<p>Regione Lombardia, with the involvement of three different Directorate Generals (Culture, Identity and Autonomy of Lombardy; Territory and Urban Planning; Environmental Quality) and the Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Regional Council, Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council have shared the design and set up of the awareness and valorisation project for the archaeological parks and areas in the regional territory. The project includes cataloguing all existing properties in the regional territory with the characteristics of an archaeological park or area.</p> <p>Many of the archaeological areas in Lombardy are located within the territories identified as natural parks.</p> <p>The first phase of the project involves promotion by the Region of the study and cataloguing of the archaeological areas located within natural areas, while the Ministry's structures promote the study of territories outside the protected areas.</p>

	
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation into the characteristics of the cultural locations examined 2. In-depth monitoring of valorisation activities in the areas 3. Evaluation of the state of safeguard and valorisation of the archaeological parks and areas in close relation to the environmental and landscape contexts in which the properties are located
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Ministry of Cultural Heritage Regione Lombardia Brescia Provincial Council Brescia City Council Municipalities within the "Network of Longobard sites" and bordering municipalities Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council</p>
<p>Planned phases and timing</p>	<p>2008-2013 five-year period</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>To be quantified and procured</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Acquisition of new instruments to gain new understanding of Longobard sites in the territory</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Cataloguing and monitoring of around 200 contexts diversified according to type, extension, property, level of enhancement</p>

<p>KNOWLEDGE PLAN Brescia buffer zone and territory</p>	
<p>Objective 16</p>	<p>INVESTIGATION INTO KNOWN INFORMATION ON THE LONGOBARDS' CULTIVATIONS AND FOOD CUSTOMS</p>
<p>Project 16.1</p>	<p>Interdisciplinary study into the cultivations and food customs of the Late Middle Ages</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The numerous data available for the study of late mediaeval cultivations and food customs acquired over the years in towns and across the territory following stratigraphic digs and paleobotanical studies, today make it possible to systematically deal with the study of this important aspect of late mediaeval life, thanks to the evolution of specialist analysis techniques applied in this sector. Integration of archaeological data and written sources, and a comparison with similar research at European level, are proposed to rebuild the food customs of the Longobards and find continuities and discontinuities with today's diet.</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seeking European partners already involved in similar research 2. Applying to the European Culture 2000 programme 3. Starting study of the more significant contexts 4. Starting common analyses 5. Comparison of data 6. Distribution of data at different levels (specialist conferences, conference minutes, children's publications, recipe books)

Parties involved	Brescia City Council CAB Foundation Brescia Musei Foundation Palcogiovani onlus Pianura Bresciana Foundation Brescia Provincial Council Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage Archaeology Office of Lombardy Regional Council University of Brescia European partners as yet to be found
Planned phases and timing	2008 seeking partners and presentation of bid for Culture 2000 2009 start of research activities 2011 end of activities
Financial resources	European Union with Culture 2000 funds; Bresciamusei Foundations; partners involved
Expected results	Increase in ability to work in a network; increased understanding of specific aspects of late mediaeval society
Result indicators	Organization of 1 conference; 1 scientific publication of data, publication of 1 children's book; publication of 1 recipe book

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.1	Review of the existing documentation on research carried out within the castrum
Description	<p>Research carried out up to now on Castelseprio has not been the subject of careful analysis which could valorise the results. A re-examination of all the documentation on the dig and the relative stratigraphic phases is therefore foreseen in order to initiate systematic studies, also on the discovered material.</p> <p>A complex and punctual study is then foreseen on the matters of the castrum and its monuments, on the basis of the evidence which emerges</p> <p>The main contexts to be analysed are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Digs by the Poles at the wall and the middle tower Digs at the fortified belt (wall, towers, entrance) Research at the basilica complex of San Giovanni and the relative burial ground Dig of building VI Digs at the monastery of San Giovanni Dig of a building at San Paolo run by A. Piccoli - Dig of a medieval house carried out by the Università Cattolica of Milan
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Censoring and collection of existing documents Study and analysis of the data on the various contexts Study and analysis of findings Realisation of scientific editions
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano (Italian National Trust) Province of Varese Region of Lombardy University
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2008-2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Widen knowledge on the castrum
Result indicators	Number of data and contexts analysed Number of publications realised

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.2	Analysis of existing documentation on Santa Maria foris portas
Description	<p>Archaeological research carried out at Santa Maria, particularly in the eighties of the twentieth century, has never been the subject of a definitive analysis. The numerous studies and evidence gathered over time deserve a review in relation to an overall approach able to pinpoint not only historical artistic values of the monument and its frescos but to rebuild the formulated constructive aspects and the transformations of the building. A re-examination of all the existing documentation and analysis of the findings.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Censoring and collection of existing documents Study and analysis of contexts Study and analysis of findings Realisation of scientific editions
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Province of Varese Region of Lombardy University
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2008-2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Heighten knowledge on the Church of Santa Maria foris portas
Result indicators	Quantity of data analysed Number of publications realised

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.3	In-depth of the analysis on the complex of Torba
Description	<p>Concerns research for publication on the asset and historical and artistic links with the territory.</p> <p>The study and research project proposes as its objective the maximum valorisation of the complex of the Monastery of Torba through the constitution of a complete documentary heritage by means of historic, artistic and monumental matters of the asset and its link with the territory to which it pertains.</p> <p>Existing studies on the asset are not such as to offer a complete historic and scientific examination as well as not completely answering the request for information on the part of the public.</p> <p>Until now critical luck has only concerned important fresocs conserved in the while few studies tackle the complex of the monastery of Torba and the Church of S. Maria in a scientific manner and the historical-artistic links with the reality of Castelseprio.</p> <p>Also missing is an analysis of the evidence which emerged from investigations carried out at the entrance to the tower, the church of Santa Maria and the porch of the fourth century church at the back of the tower.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the documentation and remains of the digs 2. Historical-artistic research 3. Archive investigations 4. Compilation of text for publication
Parties involved	FAI – Fondo per l’Ambiente Italiano Region of Lombardy Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Co-financing FAI and Region of Lombardy - Lombard archaeological heritage group – year 2007 regional laws no. 39/84 and no. 39/91
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge and use of the asset
Result indicators	quantity of data and contexts analysed Number of publications produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.4	Data memorisation
Description	<p>The large mole of existing data appears scarcely homogeneous and disorganised; sometimes it is difficult to find items and to consult it. Collection and memorisation of evidence is therefore foreseen in order to prepare the tools necessary for easy consultation on a GIS basis finalised both to widening knowledge and the preparation of an archaeological document and databank which is able to help the conservation of the heritage and the planning activities of future interventions.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery and memorisation of data 2. Compilation of an archaeological map of the Archaeological Complex of Castelseprio and the neighbouring areas 3. Preparation of a databank with catalogued summaries of buildings and manufactured items 4. Screening of restoration and diagnostic summaries on the materials 5. Realisation and implementation of a GIS
Parties involved	FAI – Fondo per l’Ambiente Italiano Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture Diagnostic Centre and Laboratory of Rocca Albornoziana di Spoleto
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	to be found

Expected results	Widening of consultable knowledge and evidence regarding the Archaeological Complex of Castelseprio
Result indicators	Quantity of data memorised Widening and detail of the archaeological document Number and frequency of consultations

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.1	Realisation of archeometric analysis on findings
Description	<p>The project foresees the reconstruction of aspects of the material culture of the castrum and the social economic character of the inhabitants thanks to careful analysis of manufactured items found in the digs and the bone remains both of the remains of food and the sample of population that emerged from burial grounds investigated in San Giovanni, Santa Maria foris portas and Santa Maria di Torba</p> <p>Apart from chrono-typological studies, this analysis also foresees examinations using archeometric analysis</p> <p>Analysis of the metals</p> <p>a) The integral edition of the diagnostic digs of Castelseprio carried out in 1962 and 1963 reported some material analysis on certain manufactured items that are interesting from the history of the so-called "material culture" of the Early medieval period. Recently there was the project for the recovery of intrinsic data of some material recovered from various digs was resumed, among which: shapeless blocks of lead originating from a dwelling perhaps in a part used as a workshop; glass and iron waste from wells. It is thereby interesting to continue with this nature of research with the purpose of understanding how much domestic handcraft activity was not realised inside the castrum.</p> <p>Analysis of ceramic production</p> <p>b) Most of the remains in the dig were ceramics. In particular these were of communal production, linked to the social area in which analysis should be tackled both from the point of view of a formal and chronological serialisation and concerning the determination of the productive techniques and the area of origin and chronology through archeometric investigations</p> <p>Technical and stylistic analysis of the painted fragments in the castle area</p> <p>c) Among the remains conserved in the warehouse there are some fragments of fresco relative to the decoration of the particularly important areas of the settlement, probably the churches of the castrum, the study of which began at the time of the setting up works for the Antiquarium and it should be continued.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection and memorisation of data on the material 2. Drafting of a programme of queries to be solved 3. Planning and realisation of archeometric analysis 4. Planning and realisation of osteological and archeozoological analysis 5. Editing of data
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy
Phases and time frame	By 2008-2010
Financial resources	MIBAC funds in relation to setting up the Antiquarium and planning 2007: € 37,200. Further analysis will be realised with Mibac Funds, planning 2008-2010
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on heritage, the daily life of the castle, material culture and handcraft production in the Longobard and medieval eras
Result indicators	Quantity of material analysed Number of investigations made Quantity of data obtained Frequency of use in other valorisation and conservation projects Increase in divulgative and scientific material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.2	Diagnostic analysis on the constructive structures and system
Description	<p>The project foresees the analytical study of the building characteristics of the monuments, materials and technique used in the structures of the castrum. These analyses allow the examination of the development of building techniques and architectural typologies from the late antique period to 1600 and to add new data on historical, artistic and social economic knowledge of the castrum and the territory to which it refers. They will then permit the clarification of the evolutionary phases of some monuments and specify their peculiarities.</p> <p>Foreseen is the realisation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnostic research and analysis on building materials, continuing with the sampling of building materials (mortar, plaster, paving, bricks and stones) and the analysis of the origin of the materials in progress for over twenty years and unedited in part. Analysis of the structural characteristics and building phases of the monuments Dendochronological analysis of some building apparatus of the main monuments of the castrum, (Santa Maria foris portas and the Torba tower) which preserve the original remains of wooden elements used as beams for the roof or door supports, the allocation of which could be very useful for defining time schedules and building phases Analysis of thermoluminescence finalised at dating clay brick material from the walls of the monuments of the castrum
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and memorisation of data on the material Drafting of a programme of queries to be solved Verification and adaptation of surveys or realisation of new surveys Stratigraphic analysis of the structures of the main monuments and the wall belt (structures and coating) Determination of evolutionary phases and graphic reconstruction of the monuments Planning and realisation of sampling and archeometric analysis of building material (mortar, plaster, paving, bricks and stones) Identification of the origin of the material (quarries, Roman dwellings in the area) Preparation of a data bank of the building material, binders and building techniques Realisation of surveys on re-use and compilation of a catalogue of re-usages and their typologies Data and research editing
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture Diagnostic Centre and Laboratory of Rocca Albornoziana di Spoleto University
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2008-2009
Financial resources	MIBAC funds in relation to setting up the Antiquarium and planning 2007: € 28,000. Further analysis will be realised with Mibac Funds, planning 2008-2010
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the heritage and building systems
Result indicators	Number of investigations carried out Number of monuments and analysed structures Frequency of use in other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.3	Analysis of the constructive sequence of the Torba tower
Description	The tower of Torba represents one of the most important testimonials conserved in the Langobardia maior of the late antique-Early medieval period. Its phases of transformation into a monastery represent a paradigmatic element of reuse of antique structures in the Early medieval. Analyses carried out on the monument have favoured the study of the Early medieval decorative apparatus which enrich it. However, still lacking are in-depth examinations of the Tower and on its building system, able to Highlight the technical characteristics and evaluative phases. Its time scale allocation is the fruit of hypotheses of interpretation and not based on certain data. For this reason a campaign of in-depth analysis is foreseen on the monument in order to reconstruct its story, integrating the existing documentation, surveys in particular, thanks to the use of the most innovative techniques (e.g. Laser scanning). It will then be useful also to start further archaeological surveys in the underground floor and near to the structure to define building techniques and specify its time schedule. Sampling and diagnostic survey of an archeometric nature on the binders and material will allow further knowledge of the building characteristics.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection and memorisation of existing documentation 2. Verification and completion of surveys 3. Realisation of new photographic documentation (air photos and details) 4. Surveys on the ground floor and outside the tower with dig surveys 5. Planning and realisation of sampling and archaeological analysis of building material (mortar, plaster, paving, bricks and stones) 6. Stratographic analysis of the monument (of the structures and coating) 7. Definition of the evolutionary phases and graphic reconstructions of the monument 8. Publication of results 9. Realisation of didactic-divulgative multimedia material
Parties involved	FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2008-2009
Financial resources	to be found
Expected results	Widening of knowledge and possibilities of use for the monument
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Quantity of material produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.4	Diagnostic analysis of the frescoes of Santa Maria foris portas
Description	The great importance of the cycle of frescos of Santa Maria has lead to numerous studies for their allocation which have mainly concerned the stylistic and formal analysis of the paintings. Still lacking is an in-depth technical examination of the building characteristics of the frescos and their mapping. Foreseen, therefore, is the deepening of knowledge of this work of unequalled value by means of suitable diagnostic investigations and new documentation using the most innovative techniques.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection and memorisation of existing data 2. Realisation of new photographic and graphic documentation (surveys) 3. Planning and realisation of new surveys and examinations 4. Implementation of data banks 5. Publication of results
Parties involved	Province of Varese Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture Diagnostic Centre and Laboratory of Rocca Albornoiana di Spoleto

Phases and time frame	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Widening of knowledge on the asset and artistic production in the Early medieval period
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Number of surveys carried out Quantity of edited material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.5	Completion of diagnostic surveys on the frescoes of Torba
Description	As in the case of Santa Maria foris portas the studies for the allocation of the frescoes of Torba have also mainly concerned stylistic and formal analysis of the paintings. Only in relation to the recent campaign for conserving the frescos on the second floor of the tower has there been mapping and diagnostic investigation. There will therefore be the continuation of diagnostic examination also on the other paintings in the tower and the church of Santa Maria or the other fragments found in the digs. Furthermore, it would also be opportune to foresee a new documentation using the most innovative techniques.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection and memorisation of existing data 2. Realisation of new photographic and graphic documentation (surveys) 3. Planning and realisation of new investigations and examinations 4. Implementation of data banks 5. Publication of results
Parties involved	FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture Diagnostic Centre and Laboratory of Rocca Albornoiana di Spoleto
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Widening of knowledge of the asset and artistic production in the Early medieval and medieval periods
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Number of surveys carried out Quantity of edited material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.1	Planning and execution of archaeological surveys in the castrum
Description	<p>Castelseprio was only dug in a minimum part and until now the digs have been of a truly limited nature, it is therefore considered necessary to foresee a research programme on a wide scale able to clarify the true extension and characteristics of the castrum habitation, the fortifications and its monuments, verify the function of each building and heightening knowledge of material culture, economy and the society in the site. Of extreme importance will be the archaeological research to be actuated inside the fortified area to identify the relationship between dwelling, monument and necropolis.</p> <p>It will be opportune to define a research programme following the analysis of existing documentation. Some contexts on which to develop research have already been identified</p> <p>- Dig in the area accessing the castrum (access bridge and Castrum door) The elements relative to the access bridge and castrum door were Highlighted in the fifties of the last century. Partial dig essays, run in the early seventies have identified protostoric, late antique and medieval stratigraphies. Continuation of the surveys in particular between the pier of the bridge and the access door with expansion to the north side in the direction of the north-western section of the all could furnish further details on fortifying interventions of the Byzantine, Longobard eras and beyond.</p>

	<p>-The realisation of interventions on different sections to better expand knowledge on the fortifications of Castelseprio is foreseen; in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In correspondence to towers 2 and 3 o On the still unknown northern section of the belt o On wall sections relative to the eastern wall documented preliminarily o In correspondence of the section towards the south-east and relative to the extension towards Torba <p>-Dig of the Building or House of the Canonici The Building, already the subject of a Conservation Plan (Project 3.1), requires better knowledge of the structural characteristics and for further details on its foundation in relation to the use of a dig inside its rooms and along the external perimeter.</p> <p>- The fort on the southern plain Investigated and restored in the past, still lacking is data for its correct allocation and for the confirmation of interpretation as a noble nucleus of the castrum</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection and analysis of existing data 2. Definition of a multiyear research programme 3. Planning and realisation of interventions 4. Data editing
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy
Phases and time frame	by 2008-2010
Financial resources	MIBAC Funds: funds requested from Planning 2008-2010
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the castrum and optimisation of the possibilities of use of the heritage
Result indicators	Quantity of research carried out Expansion of the investigated areas Quantity of data obtained Frequency of use of other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.2	Completion of the dig in the basilica of San Giovanni
Description	The complex of the basilica of San Giovanni with the annexed baptistery, cistern and the bell tower constitutes the main monumental nucleus of the castrum. Uncovered and investigated in the past, there are still interpretative doubts on its chronological allocation, the original architectural structure and the evolutionary phases. A recent investigation in the central apse confirmed the existence of a deposit and elements relative to the original, polygonal, apse. Deemed important is the completion of the dig in the entire area of the apse and the aforesaid presbytery and also the area of the adjacent southern apse, formerly the subject of an essay in the sixties of last century, to better understand the subsequent constructive transformations of the basilica.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of old findings 2. Completion of the dig in the main apse and the presbytery 3. Planning and realisation of other surveys in the aula 4. Planning and realisation of investigations in the Baptistery 5. Analysis of the stratification of the wall structures and coatings 6. Verification of the building phase of the basilica complex 7. Updating of documentation and surveys 8. Realisation of reconstructive models 9. Editing of results 10. Realisation of multimedia divulgative material
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy
Phases and time frame	by 2008-2009
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: funds requested from Planning 2008-2010
Expected results	Improvement of the knowledge on the castrum and optimisation of the possibilities of use for the heritage
Result indicators	Expansion of the investigated area

	Quantity of obtained data Frequency of use in other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific
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KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.3	Recognition of archaeological presences in the village area
Description	The first topographic sketch of the overall area of Castelseprio (Castrum and Village) dates back to 1948. Apart from the digs involving the church of S. Maria foris portas only little archaeological research relative to technological installations for the operation of the area was carried out at the end of the eighties. Also realised were some reconnaissance and detailed surveys confirming what found in the forties. It would be extremely important to be able to carry out capillary reconnaissance on the entire area of the Village formerly enclosed in confirmation of that which was indicated and topographically recorded.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removal of shrubbery 2. Photographic and video recordings of the emergences; surveys on the overall sizes of the identified structures and their placement in the general cartography
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy territorial authorities
Phases and time frame	by 2009-2013
Financial resources	MIBAC Funds: funds to be found Funds of Territorial Bodies: to be found
Expected results	Knowledge of the width of the Village Use of data in comparison with that known and with the other similar realities Use of data for a better knowledge of the life of the Village which rose outside the walls of the Castrum Editing of data at the divulgative and scientific level
Result indicators	Increase in analysed material Quantity of data obtained Frequency of use in other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.4	Completion of archaeological surveys at Santa Maria foris portas
Description	Investigations carried out up to this point at the church have not completely clarified the origin and context in which it is inserted. In 1982-83 an ample set of surveys was realised outside of the building form which a necropolis and interesting data emerged (the existence of a trench and structures perhaps dwellings towards west and north) which should be examined further with the continuation of the research.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection, memorisation and verification of existing data 2. Planning and realisation of digs 3. Editing of the results 4. Realisation of divulgative multimedia material
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy Province of Varese
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2010
Financial resources	to be found
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge of the castrum and optimisation of the possibilities of use of the heritage
Result indicators	Increase in analysed material Quantity of data obtained Frequency of use in other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.5	Planning and execution of archaeological surveys on section of arched walls towards Torba
Description	The section of arched wall with a tower of the northern belt which runs towards Torba, formerly subject of investigations in the seventies of the last century represent one of the most important traces of fortified architecture in the castrum. Past research has had the merit of uncovering and documenting these structures which have not however ever been the subject of a dig. The realisation of the path which connects the upper castrum and the complex at the foot of the valley will now permit not only the continuation of the research but also to making these structures, hidden in the wood until now, usable.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection, memorisation and verification of existing data 2. Documentation on the structures and updating of the surveys on the structures 3. Technical constructive analysis 4. Editing of the results 5. Realisation of divulgative multimedia material
Parties involved	FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy International Centre of Research and Documentation of Art and Early Medieval Architecture
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Co-financing FAI and Region of Lombardy from the Lombard archaeological heritage Group – year 2007 regional laws no. 84 and no. 39/91: € 50,000
Expected results	Improvement of knowledge on the castrum and optimisation of the possibilities of use of the heritage
Result indicators	Increase in analysed material Quantity of data obtained Frequency of use in other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.6	Planning and execution of new surveys in relation to the Torba Complex
Description	The project foresees the examination of the stories of the complex and its structure through the review of archaeological data already acquired and the planning of new archaeological investigations of research in extension which may concern: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the crypt of the church of Santa Maria b) the external area of the church towards north and west c) the underground area of the restaurant d) the porch to identify the wall belt. e) the southern sector at the entrance road to the complex f) the section of wall of the southern belt, in the woods on the slope
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection, memorisation and verification of existing data 2. Planning and realisation of digs 3. Documentation on the structures and updating of structure surveys 4. Technical constructive analysis 5. Editing of results 6. Realisation of divulgative multimedia material
Parties involved	FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy
Phases and time frame	starting from 2010
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	increase of knowledge on the complex of Torba and optimisation of the possibilities of use for the heritage
Result indicators	Number of surveys carried out Size of the investigated area Quantity of obtained data


	Frequency of use in other projects of valorisation and conservation Increase in divulgative and scientific material
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KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba territory	
Objective 20	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO
Project 20.1	Censoring of Longobard findings and creation of an archaeological document on the Giudicaria in Early middle ages
Description	The territory pertaining to Castelseprio is rich in evidence relative to the Longobard presence and Early medieval period. A systematic collection of the evidence and their organisation in a data bank that is easily consultable and connected to a GIS platform is foreseen.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censoring and analysis of data 2. Memorisation of the evidence and creation of the data bank and the archaeological document 3. Implementation of the GIS base
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy Region of Lombardy Province of Varese Province of Como Province of Milan Municipalities of the area involved FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Swiss State and other institutions in the areas involved in Canton Ticino
Phases and time frame	Starting from 2010
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Improve knowledge on the Longobard period
Result indicators	Quantity of data collected Size of the data bank Number and frequency of consultation

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba territory	
Objective 20	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO
Project 20.2	Promotion of research on the Early middle ages settlement system of the Giudicaria
Description	The data acquired on the territory up to now allow a good view of the population in the medieval era but leave some questions unanswered which could be solved only with the continuation of archaeological research. Some of the themes to be examined concern: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The other Flavian cities in the territory b. The network of castra and castles c. Characteristics and typologies of rural settlements d. Connection between necropoli, cult places and settlements
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collection, memorisation and verification of existing data 2. Definition of a research programme 3. Planning and realisation of digs 4. Editing of results
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy Region of Lombardy Province of Varese Province of Como Province of Milan Municipalities of the involved areas FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Swiss State and other institutions in the areas involved in Canton Ticino
Phases and time frame	starting from 2010
Financial resources	to be found
Expected results	Improve knowledge on the Longobard period
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered


	Number of surveys carried out Size of the investigated areas Quantity of obtained data Number of editions realised
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KNOWLEDGE PLAN Castelseprio-Torba territory	
Objective 20	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO
Project 20.3	Promotion of research on monuments and artistic production in the Giudicaria
Description	<p>An important aspect of the Early medieval period in the territory, apart from that relative to the frequency and distribution of the presences, concerns the analysis of artistic and architectural production which has left unequalled traces in Castelseprio. In order to better understand these elements in relation to the cultural climate of the period, knowledge of the evidence will be examined also in the area of the Giudicaria, proceeding with censoring, cataloguing and study of the conserved heritage which mainly concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cult places and monasteries Sculptural apparatus Sainted decorations Goldsmith
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Censoring, analysis and memorisation of data Censoring, cataloguing and analysis of cult places Censoring, cataloguing and analysis of sculpture production Censoring, cataloguing and analysis of pictorial production Updating of graphic and photographic documentation of the different contexts Creation of a data bank Implementation of the GIS Editing of divulgative and scientific material on themes subject to research of specific contexts
Parties involved	Regional Management of Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy Region of Lombardy Province of Varese Province of Como Province of Milan municipalities of involved areas FAI – Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Swiss State and other institutions in the areas involved in Canton Ticino
Phases and time frame	starting from 2010
Financial resources	to be found
Expected results	Improve knowledge of the Longobard period
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Number of surveys carried out Size of the investigated areas Quantity of obtained data Number of editions realised

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Spoleto site and buffer zone	
Objective 21	RISE THE BASILICA'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL
Project 21.1	Gathering and systemizing the existing documentation on the basilica of San Salvatore
Description	<p>On the Basilica of San Salvatore there are studies, surveys and descriptions that date back to the 19th century, as well as archival papers, illustrations and surveys realized in various periods, starting from those performed by the great Renaissance architects. Besides, in the past some test excavations were done, that led the scholars to suggest more phases in the construction of the presently conserved building.</p> <p>The project therefore includes the gathering of all existing data and documents, their organization and systemizing, essential to the future widening investigations on the building. It is also planned to establish an appropriate Documentation Centre in the convent spaces next to the Basilica, in order to make them available to scholars and to the public in general. Such Centre will be able to be the Collect Point of the information on the presence of the Longobards in the town and in the territory, keeping also the relative documentation.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">San Salvatore, the presbytery</p>
Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research, identification and gathering of the bibliographic sources 2. Research and reproduction of archival sources 3. Reproduction of graphic and photographic sources, their computerization 4. Establishment of the Documentation Centre
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto Umbria Archival Superintendency Perugia State Archives – Spoleto Section University of Perugia Private subjects
Phases and time frame	First data gathering and organization phase: from 2008 Creation of the Centre upon fulfilment of the conservation works on the former convent
Financial resources	Funds of the Municipality of Spoleto

Expected results	To get a full picture of the present knowledge to finalise future investigations To realize computerized archives, to be implemented through time
Result indicators	Quantity of gathered and systemized data Number of data consultation requests

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Spoleto site and buffer zone	
Objective 21	RISE THE BASILICA'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL
Project 21.2	New archaeological investigations on the basilica of San Salvatore
Description	The project includes the realization of new archaeological investigations underneath the basilica's floor level, inside the basilica and in the area around the façade.
Actions	In particular, the plan includes interventions on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presbytery area, to verify the presence of a pre-Longobard structure- maybe the martyr Concordio is a hint- that can be inferred on the basis of Perkins' excavations and from Montiroli's planimetry (1875) 2. In the area around the church's façade, to clarify the original existence of an exonarthex, inferable from Perkins' excavations.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto University of Perugia
Phases and time frame	Upon completion of project 1.1, gathering and reorganization of existing information
Financial resources	Funds of the Municipality of Spoleto University of Perugia
Expected results	Definition of chronology, function and original morphology of the building

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 22	RAISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY
Project 22.1	Prosecution and development of the urban excavation campaigns
Description	<p>The project has the objective of raising the level of knowledge on the presence of the Longobards in Spoleto, on the structure of the city in the period of the Dukedom and on the main city structures built in that epoch.</p> <p>In detail, on one hand it is necessary to continue and widen the urban excavation planned by the Public Works Dept, like those one which brought back to light the mosaics from the Longobard times in Palazzo Mauri and Palazzo Pianciani, on the other hand it is necessary to ensure the prosecution of running excavations and to start new investigations.</p> <p>The results of the excavations will be able to converge into the Documentation Centre to be realised inside the convent next to the basilica of San Salvatore, that will become the cognitive pole of reference for the whole territory.</p>
	 <p>Palazzo Mauri, the mosaic</p>

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Area of the Rocca Albornoziana, excavations on top of Colle Sant'Elia</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prosecution of excavations in the spaces that date back to the Longobard times, discovered under Palazzo Mauri – study of the results 2. Widening of the investigations on the Early middle ages structure discovered under Palazzo Pianciani 3. Prosecution of excavations on top of Colle Sant'Elia (area of the Rocca Albornoziana), where a big cult building is being brought back to light, whose oldest phase seems to date back to the Early Middle Ages 4. Planning and performance of targeted archaeological tests to identify the areas of the Longobard necropolises of the town, and planning of future in-depth investigation campaigns 5. Execution of new excavation campaign in the territory of Spoleto, especially on the hermitages and monasteries, to retrace their Longobard phases.. 6. Planning of investigations on High-ground sites, to deepen the knowledge on Longobard defensive structures 7. Systemizing of the results of the excavation campaigns, gathering of information emerged (see Documentation Centre) and its computerization. 8. Spreading of the new knowledge data, both at scientific and divulging level.
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Spoleto. Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici dell'Umbria. University of Perugia CISAM Study Centre on Early Middle Ages. Other public and private subjects.</p>
<p>Phases and time frame</p>	<p>From 2008</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>Funds to be raised from the Town's budget and from other subjects.</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Implementation of data on the Longobard presence in Spoleto and its territory.</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Number of performed interventions and investigations Publications realized to spread the knowledge</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 22	RAISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY
Project 22.2	Realization of a study on the spolia, re-used materials in Early middle ages buildings
Description	The project's aim is to review and study the very numerous spolia, re-used in Middle Ages buildings, both civil and religious, in the territory. The project obviously involves the two most significant emergences from the Longobard epoch, the Clitunno Tempietto and the Basilica of San Salvatore, included in the candidacy.
Parties involved	University of Perugia Ministry for University and Scientific Research
Phases and time frame	From 2008
Financial resources	In October 2007, an instance has been proposed by the University of Perugia, to the Ministry for University and Scientific Research, for the co-financing of the Research Project of National Interest
Expected results	Widening of the knowledge on methods of re-use in Longobard times, and on the Roman structures from which the spolia were taken
Result indicators	Quantity of assessed and studied information

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 23	RAISE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY
Project 23.1	Creation of the archaeological map of the territory of Spoleto
Description	The project's aim is to catalogue and survey all archaeological structures in the territory of Spoleto, in order to draft an archaeological map that may be of support to the study on the various development phases of the town and the territory. On the basis of this work, it will be possible to elaborate specific phase plants that will guide to better address the planning of future investigation and study interventions. The plan is included in POR Programma Operativo Regionale OB 3 2000/2006 MISURA D4, RISORSE CIPE, a public grant of research funds, finalised at the improvement of human resources in the field of research and technological development.
Parties involved	University of Perugia – Philosophy, linguistics and literatures – late-ancient and Middle Ages palaeochristian study section Region Umbria
Phases and time frame	From 2008
Financial resources	CIPE Funds Interdepartmental Committee for Economic Programming
Expected results	Mapping of archaeological emergences
Result indicators	Number of listed and studied structures

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	INVESTIGATION INTO THE HERITAGE OF CAMPELLO
Project 24.1	Further investigation campaigns to implement knowledge of the site's heritage
Description	<p>Clitunno has a wonderful architectural and artistic heritage, which can only be fully enjoyed if there is greater understanding of its background and documentation. Promotion of new investigations aimed at improving existing data, which is often incomplete or based on analyses carried out in the past using outdated techniques, is of extreme importance. Of particular interest are the possible investigations into the construction and decoration techniques and the development phases of the monuments. In this scenario, there will be new digital format surveys to be used as a basis for implementing awareness and planning and achieving further analytical investigations.</p> <p>These surveys can be carried out using photogrametric or laser scanning methods, and presented in vector or digital format.</p> <p>First of all, the following are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Geo-referenced and stratification metric survey, descriptive survey of the materials in the Clitunno Tempietto.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveying project 2. Geo-referenced and descriptive metric surveying campaigns 3. Analysis of the monument's constructional stratification 4. Restitution of data 5. Three-dimensional restitution models of the actual state
Parties involved	Campello Municipal Council Office for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Art and Local Heritage, Perugia; Regione Umbria;
Phases and time frame	Short to medium term, from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Campello sul Clitunno Municipal Council; Ministry for Cultural Heritage; Regione Umbria
Expected results	<p>Obtaining precision, geo-referenced surveys of the existing structure, to define the sequence of historical evolution of the properties (analysis of the transformation phases)</p> <p>The surveys will also become the basis for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) defining the maintenance project for the Clitunno Tempietto b) designing and creating further analyses for the constructional elements c) creating a database d) supplying material for the distribution and publication activities
Result indicators	<p>Amount of data collected and computerized</p> <p>Frequency with which results are used for other conservation, valorisation and utilization projects</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	INVESTIGATION ON THE HERITAGE OF CAMPELLO
Project 24.2	Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation
Description	<p>There are various historical and artistic testimonies in Campello Unfortunately, analysis of these properties has been only partial or preliminary. Their examination, however, is an important element to reconstruct the background of the territory and improve prospects for valorisation and distributions. This involves activating a new study of the finds and the results of the excavations carried out in the past at Campello.</p> <p>In addition to this, there will be a survey and analysis of the data regarding the churches across the municipal territory.</p> <p>The investigation will also provide material for the publication of a monograph concerning various aspects.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and recovery of documentation 2. Study and computerization of excavation data 3. Cataloguing and study of finds 4. Publication of material
Parties involved	Umbria Archaeology Office University of Perugia Campello sul Clitunno Municipal Council;
Phases and time frame	Medium term from 2009

8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Italian State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage); Regione Umbria; Perugia Provincial Council; private and bank sponsors
Expected results	Investigation into the cultural finds at Campello Creation of a usable database Publication of new material
Result indicators	Quantity of data obtained quantity of contexts analysed Number of published volumes


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	INVESTIGATION INTO THE HERITAGE OF CAMPELLO (SITE AND BUFFER ZONE)
Project 24.3	Historical investigative research on the Clitunno Tempietto
Description	The Tempietto has been involved in many research projects since the start of the last century. The documentation regarding these projects is fragmentary. Investigation and research into all known data and the search for new data in the archives will be fundamental for a complete picture of the building's background.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition and computerization of data regarding research already done 2. Collection and organization of new archive data
Parties involved	Campello Municipal Council Office for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Art and Local Heritage, Perugia; University of Perugia
Phases and time frame	Medium term from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Campello sul Clitunno Municipal Council; Italian State (research funding); European Union
Expected results	Increased knowledge of Clitunno Tempietto Creation of up-to-date, complete database
Result indicators	Quantity of data collected Frequency with which database is used

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno territory</i>	
Objective 25	INVESTIGATION ON THE TERRITORY DURING THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 25.1	Analysis and study of existing archaeological documentation on the territory
Description	There have been numerous finds and testimonies available from the Longobard era scattered across the territory. An improvement in awareness must be based not only on new finds, but also on checking and collecting all available data in order to create a wide documentary base that can become a fundamental instrument for the preservation of heritage and cultural awareness and to act as a stimulus and guide for the creation of new techniques
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation into existing data regarding the sites on the Longobard itineraries 2. Investigation into data on the Longobard era in the other urban sites of the Duchy 3. Organization of data and archiving to create a database 4. Study of testimonies of data and start of investigations into specific themes 5. Publication and distribution of results
Parties involved	Office for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Art and Local Heritage, Perugia; University;
Phases and time frame	Short to medium term, from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Regione Umbria; European Union
Expected results	Acquisition of all existing data and investigation
Result indicators	Quality and quantity of recovered data Number of distribution activities promoted and breadth of public interest


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno territory</i>	
Objective 25	INVESTIGATION ON THE TERRITORY DURING THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 25.2	Further research into middle ages churches
Description	Churches usually preserve works or testimonies of art regarding their background and the transformations that have taken place there over time A systematic analysis of these contexts is planned, with the aim of collecting more

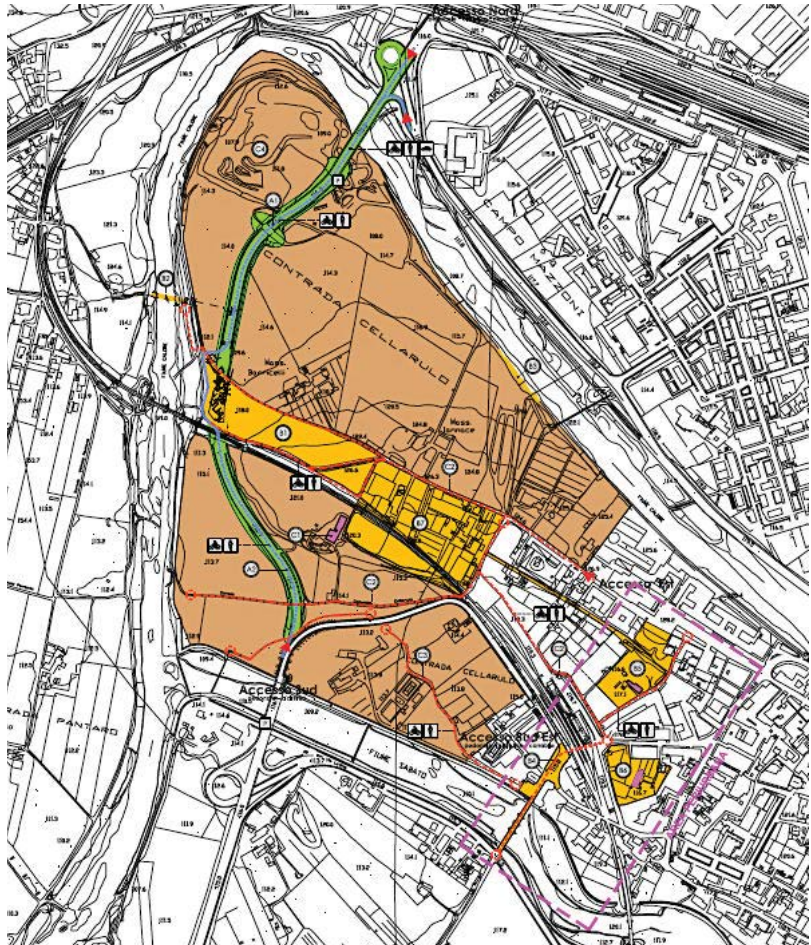
8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES


	data to enable an investigation into development in the territory in the late-mediaeval period and the artistic and architectural production characteristics, also enabling a greater valorisation of the properties. An investigation into the materials is also planned, along with the construction techniques used in works of sculpture across the territory
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation and analysis of data on the late mediaeval churches 2. Territorial and place-name research aimed at recognising the areas in which ancient churches once stood 3. Investigation and study of artistic and architectural testimonies linked to the places of worship and monasteries 4. Analysis geared towards an understanding of the materials and construction techniques of the works of sculpture 5. Organization and archiving of data 6. Distribution and publication of results
Parties involved	Office for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Art and Local Heritage; University of Perugia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Late Mediaeval Art and Architecture;
Phases and time frame	Short to medium term, from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Regione Umbria; bank and private sponsors
Expected results	Investigation of churches, monasteries and works of art from the Longobard era across the territory; acquisition of up-to-date data and setting up of consultable archives
Result indicators	Quantity of data collected Breadth of area involved Frequency of consultation of the data collected Number of distribution activities promoted and breadth of public interest


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno</i> territory	
Objective 25	INVESTIGATION INTO THE TERRITORY DURING THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 25.3	Further research into middle ages fortified sites
Description	<p>The <i>castra</i> were the main settlements in the territory during the late mediaeval period. Planned, systematic research of these sites, beginning with a complete investigation into the locations of the fortified settlements, to arrive at improving understanding and documentation of all centres, with emphasis on their characteristics and idiosyncrasies, including thanks to specific archaeological surveys</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Map with archaeological sites and elements of the ancient landscape</i></p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation of site and fortification structures 2. Acquisition and computerization of data 3. Survey campaigns of fortified centres and promotion of new surveys 4. Study and publication of results
Parties involved	Municipalities; Perugia Provincial Council; Regione Umbria; Office for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Art and Local Heritage;
Phases and time frame	Short to medium term, from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Regione Umbria; bank and private sponsors
Expected results	Improved understanding of late mediaeval <i>castra</i> of Longobard duchy Increased valorisation and creation of a "network of Castles"
Result indicators	Quantity of data obtained Number of sites involved Breadth of areas investigated Number of distribution activities promoted and breadth of public interest

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno territory</i>	
Objective 26	COMPUTERIZATION OF DATA
Project 26.1	Creation of an <i>online</i> database
Description	An understanding of the historical and artistic heritage of Campello sul Clitunno can be made easier if the organization of data is entered as part of a wider panorama of understanding that can easily be reached and consulted by all. This will be made possible by implementing an information system, which will contain the part concerning the archaeological, historical and artistic aspects, in particular, regarding the Longobard period. This data bank will be consultable online via the official website and the site of the Longobard network.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Computerization of data collected 2. Entry onto information platform 3. Activation of online consultation
Parties involved	Regione Umbria; Campello sul Clitunno Municipal Council; Office for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Art and Local Heritage, Perugia; University of Perugia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Late Mediaeval Art and Architecture; Promotion Committee of the Aquileia Patriarchate Project;
Phases and time frame	Medium term from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be procured by: Regione Umbria
Expected results	Increasing possibility of distribution and consultation of data on Longobard culture
Result indicators	Amount of data collected and computerized Breadth of territory involved Frequency of consultation and utilization of data for other projects

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 27	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SANTA SOFIA COMPLEX
Project 27.1	Launch an in-depth study of the Longobard phase of cloisters
Description	<p>The project includes an in-depth archaeological survey to identify the cloister of Santa Sofia prior to the Romanic one – in line with the complex built at the behest of Arechi II – and the reconstruction of the chronological and artistic phases. Traces of this original cloister can be seen in the reuse of some “a stampella” capitals, with decorations in the form of geometric motifs, which was typical of the Lombard era. Other capitals were recovered from excavations of the cloister’s cistern. In addition to this, traces of another cistern were found that, due to its logical and structural aspects, could belong to a pre-existing cloister.</p> 
Parties involved	<p>Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. Benevento State Archives.</p>
Phases and time frame	Short term (2009)
Financial resources	To be found: local, national and EU funding.
Expected results	Identification of layers preceding the current phase of the Cloister.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 28.1	Finishing and increasing urban archaeological excavations
Description	<p>This action is consistent with the vision of local authorities that provides for sustainable development of the town and of its territory. It sees in the cultural heritage an important engine even for social and economic development. Action will be taken in various stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of new findings of Piazza Sabariani (medieval affrescos in a hypogeum of the age of the Duchy of Benevento) and of the Cathedral (mosaics and structures from Roman and Medieval times). • Archaeological investigation of Piazza Piano del Corte near the Church of Santa Sofia that, given its place name, is indicated as the probable site of the Sacrum Palatium. The extent of the investigations in this area could provide new data on common dwelling construction in the Lombard period, about which little is currently known.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an archaeological-monumental centre located between Piazza Orsini and the "Arco del Sacramento" where some of the most important relics of Roman and Medieval times are to be seen.


	 <p>Arco del Sacramento</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A larger inventory on the area of Cellarulo, where important remains have been found of the commercial and craft area of the Roman town, the harbour on the river, and Roman baths. • A programme of archaeological surveys and restoration of the area located between Ponte Leproso and Piazza Cardinal Pacca, which includes important monuments for shows (theatre and amphitheatre) and thermal buildings (Via S. Cristiano, Piazza Cardinal Pacca, and Vico Bagni) from the Roman era.
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Campania Regional Authority Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. Benevento State Archives.
Phases and time frame	Long term (2015)
Financial resources	To be found: local, national and EU funding.
Expected results	Extension of knowledge about the urban development of Benevento, especially as regards the Lombard phase.
Result indicators	Number of areas investigated. Overall size of archaeological areas.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 28.2	Start a census and study of the “spolia” re-used in buildings in the old city
Description	<p>The practice of stripping, as seen in Benevento, was introduced immediately by the Lombards and continued in subsequent centuries. In fact, already in the wall the Lombards rebuilt as soon as they reached Benevento, one finds construction materials from the Roman era being reused. And that’s not all, here and there in the defences one finds sculptural fragments from the classical era positioned especially at the gateways, that are carefully and sometimes tastefully positioned. The old city is also strewn with funerary sculptures, inscriptions, and architectural elements from the Roman age, built into the external facades of homes. These relics, which form a type of open-air museum, need to be organised to allow in-depth study and, at the same time, suitable restoration that makes it possible to use them.</p> <p>See Knowledge Plan – Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS.</p> 
Parties involved	<p>Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. Municipality of Benevento - Benevento Provincial Authority - Campania Regional Authority</p>
Phases and time frame	Medium term: 2010
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR Campania Regional Authority 2007-2013
Expected results	Upgrading of knowledge about the ancient town of Benevento in the various archaeological strata.
Result indicators	Number of cataloguing schedules completed.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 28.3	Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS.
Description	The project of cataloguing that has started and is to be started in the old city of Benevento – with particular reference to the relics reused in public and private buildings, the study of public buildings, archaeological surveys, and sporadic archaeological finds – brings about a need for organising and contextualising the data. This contextualisation must be both spatial (geographic) and temporal. The tool that can be used to meet this need could be GIS (Geographical Information System) software that, thanks to continuous updating of the database, would allow experts to compare items, even from different sites in Italy and in other countries.
Parties involved	Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. Municipality of Benevento Campania Regional Authority
Phases and time frame	Medium term: 2010
Financial resources	To be found: regional and EU funding
Expected results	To set up and develop an integrated system over time covering the body of knowledge that is accessible and available as a source of information in order to divulge, study, and optimise management of the cultural heritage of the site.
Result indicators	Number of pieces of data organised in terms of subject matter. Quantity of data stored. Number of schedules produced

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 28.4	Create an inventory of documentation on Longobard cultural heritage in the Benevento State Archives
Description	A study of the parchment fragments written in Beneventana in the State Archives and the significant corpus of documents on the “suppressed monasteries” currently kept by the Museum in Sannio, will make it possible to gain further knowledge of the activity of the Scriptorium in Benevento. This study will coincide with the Exhibition entitled: “Langobardia Minor: Images and documents from the Duchy of Benevento”.
Parties involved	State Archives
Phases and time frame	Medium term: 2008
Financial resources	Ordinary State Archive Funds
Expected results	Raising the level of knowledge about the documentary heritage on the City's Lombard period.
Result indicators	Number of documents catalogued. Number of experts that consult the catalogued documentation.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 28.5	Complete the study of the stucco fragments coming from Sant' Ilario in Port'Aura
Description	During recent works in the Church of St Ilario in Port Aures some fragments of stucco were found that came from the internal decoration of the church. Upon initial examination, these stuccoes seemed to come from the time the building was constructed. This can also borne out by comparison that could be done with similar stuccoes from the Temple in Cividale del Friuli and the Church of S. Salvatore in Brescia. The project involves promoting and publishing specialist studies, as well as putting the finds in a museum, in order to increase knowledge about this decorative practice.

	
	Church of St Ilario in Port Aures - fragments of stucco
Parties involved	Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento; BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.
Phases and time frame	Medium term: 2010
Financial resources	To be found: regional and EU funding
Expected results	Raising the level of knowledge about Lombard items produced in Benevento.
Result indicators	Number of fragments studied, catalogued, and restored.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento territory	
Objective 29	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TERRITORY
Project 29.1	Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS
Description	<p>Starting with the wealth of archaeological – architectural heritage, this system makes it possible to direct the actions required to the best knowledge, taking into account, based on the censused resources, all the data on the protective measures applied, state of conservation, interfering disturbing elements, and any other resources that can be related to these.</p> <p>The project will strive to take in the cataloguing and putting on the web of documentary and bibliographic sources, in order to create a Virtual Library covering the territories included in the UNESCO Site.</p> <p>“Planning and management the SIT system with the help of GIS software” involves: Creating a computer system for acquiring / filing / editing data (databanks) on a GIS basis, in order to read geographical data on the relevant territory via the SIT (Territorial Computer System). The first phase will be to design the software model (database and GIS interface) and to experiment with the effectiveness of the database architecture, by entering territorial data associated with basic maps. The second phase involves translating all the data available on the wealth of cultural heritage, within the GIS system. The flexibility of the system will allow the software to be updated over time to meet needs that may arise from time to time as the wealth of knowledge increases.</p> <p>The basic actions to create the network therefore include activating a system for gathering and managing computerised data that involves the entire network of the serial Site, and reporting of information available on the heritage, documentary sources and studies available.</p>
Parties involved	Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. State Archives Municipality of Benevento
Phases and time frame	Long term: 2015
Financial resources	To be found: regional and EU funding
Expected results	To set up and develop an integrated system over time covering the body of knowledge that is accessible and available as a source of information in order to divulge, study, and optimise management of the cultural heritage of the site
Result indicators	Number of pieces of data organised in terms of subject matter Quantity of data stored Number of schedules produced.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento territory	
Objective 29	TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TERRITORY
Project 29.2	Plan systematic analysis and research in the Territory
Description	<p>The creation of an integrated system for cultural heritage, aimed at more in-depth and wider-reaching studies, also presupposes wide-ranging study campaigns on specific topics.</p> <p>In fact, the presence of Lombard culture over a large portion of the central-southern territory leads one to suppose that it had a significant influence on architectural and artistic works, and material culture in general. On the other hand, knowledge outside the City of Benevento is scarce. One may suppose that many settlements of medieval origin or older – located on the Highlands surrounding Benevento, along the main communication routes (Via Appia, Via Traiana, Regio Tratturo, etc.) – were strongly influenced by Lombard culture.</p> <p>It is therefore necessary to plan systematic analysis and research of the territory in order to bring to light these cultural influences and relate them to one another, including by using computerised cataloguing and geo-referencing tools (SIT).</p>
Parties involved	<p>Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento.</p> <p>BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.</p> <p>State Archives</p>
Phases and time frame	Short term: 2009
Financial resources	To be found: regional and EU funding
Expected results	Launch of a research and analysis campaign on the territory
Result indicators	Number of research projects launched

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE
Project 30.1	Realisation of other survey campaigns
Description	<p>The exploitation of the Longobard Sanctuary requires an in-depth knowledge of its architectural and decorative structure. The promotion of new cognitive investigations aimed at improving existing data, sometimes incomplete or based on past analyses with outdated techniques, appears to be of extreme importance. In particular possible examinations regarding building techniques and phases are of great interest.</p> <p>With this objective, the realisation of a precise organic survey in digital format is foreseen which will permit the planning and realisation of further analytical examinations.</p> <p>The survey can be carried out with photogrammatic type methods or laser-Scanning, with rendering in vectorial and digital format.</p> <p>It is necessary to start from a survey on the stratification of the walls and the remains of frescos (with aimed probes) on the surface. This phase is introductory to the planning of a systematic total survey which includes metric measurement of the building materials.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey project 2. Realisation of georeferenced metric and descriptive surveys 3. Analysis of building stratification 4. Rendering of data 5. Realisation of three-dimensional rendered models of the status quo 6. Realisation of three-dimensional rendered models of the transformation phases
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Superintendency for the BAPPSAE (architectural assets for the landscape and for historical heritage) of the Region of Puglia; University of Bari; Region of Puglia; International Centre of Research and Documentation on Art and Medieval Architecture.</p>
Phases and time frame	Short-medium term, starting from 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Ministry for Cultural Assets and; Region of Puglia.
Expected results	<p>Obtain a precise, georeferenced survey of the existent and define the historical sequence of evolution of the asset (analysis of the phases of transformation).</p> <p>The survey will also become the basis for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) setting the new museumification and maintenance project for the sanctuary b) plan and realise further analysis aimed at building elements c) realise a GIS (databank) d) supply material for divulgation.
Result indicators	<p>Quantity of obtained data.</p> <p>Frequency of use of the results for other projects of conservations, valorisation and use of the assets.</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE
Project 30.2	In-depth examination of historical research on the Longobard Sanctuary
Description	<p>The research which has involved the Longobard Sanctuary dates back to archaeological digs in the fifties. Only in 1999 were other essays on digs carried out by some specialists from the Department of classic and Christian Studies of the University of Bari, which were aimed at identifying and describing burials in the limina of the sanctuary. These findings witness how in the full Longobard era, when the sanctuary assumed a more complete structural form, the tombs were located inside the "Longobard gallery" and in the area in front of the facade.</p> <p>The documentation on these interventions is not homogeneous and is dispersed. The censoring and gathering of all known data and research on new data in the archives will constitute a fundamental moment for the knowledge on matters of the Longobard Sanctuary.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition and organisation of archived data on past research.
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia; University of Bari; International Centre of Research and Documentation on Art and Medieval Architecture.</p>

Phases and time frame	Medium term, starting from 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Italian State (financing for research); European Community.
Expected results	Widening of knowledge on the Longobard Sanctuary. Creation of an updated and complete databank.
Result indicators	Quantity of gathered data. Frequency of use of the databank.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE
Project 30.3	Censuring of the structures and existing data on the walls, with definition of the property of the remains
Description	The walls constitute a monumental element of the ancient urban space of Monte Sant'Angelo which were involved over time in phenomena of re-use and modern urban development. Knowledge on the remaining sections therefore becomes a fundamental aspect for understanding some of the dynamics of urban development to obtain better protection and conservation of the remains. There are still now some examinations on the question of the urban walls but there is not yet a systematic approach. Foreseen therefore is the planning and completion of systematic censuring and the documentation on the existing sections of wall by means of categorisation and survey, with the verification of their ownership. At the end of this there will be a precious databank to be used both for conserving the walls and for valorisation, as well as favouring divulgation of the historical aspect to a wider public.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Censuring of existing sections or those seen in the past 3. Categorising the existing sections of wall 4. Verification of the ownership 5. Verification and recovery of documentation 6. Promotion of surveys on the missing parts 7. Organisation of data and archiving 8. Edition of divulgative and scientific material
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia; University of Bari.
Phases and time frame	Short-medium term.
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Region of Puglia.
Expected results	Widening of knowledge on the walls. Production of material for implementation of the GIS and the archives on the heritage of Monte Sant'Angelo
Result indicators	Quantity of obtained data Frequency of use of data in other conservation, valorisation and exploitation projects Number of publications edited on the matter

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE
Project 30.4	Planning and realisation of new archaeological research in the area to the north of the Longobard Sanctuary
Description	The lack of data regarding the situation of the most ancient phases of the Sanctuary and the results of the digs in the fifties, invite the planning of cognitive interventions outside of the known area of the Sanctuary in order to verify the existence of other antique structures linked to the monument.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning of non-invasive investigations according to different methods: georadar, electromagnetism etc. 2. Realisation of investigations 3. Elaboration of results and compilation of interpretative plans
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia, International Centre of Research and Documentation on Art and Medieval Architecture

Phases and time frame	Medium term
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Region of Puglia; private sponsors.
Expected results	Widening of knowledge on the ancient structure of the Sanctuary
Result indicators	Expansion of the area undergoing investigation. Quantity of data obtained. Frequency of use of the data for other research and valorisation projects.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE
Project 30.5	Planning and realisation of research on the ancient wall belt
Description	Starting from the hypothesis formulated by scholars regarding the progress of the ancient wall belt, the intention is to start up a systematic verification of the places where it is possible to identify evidence of the structures that are not visible today. The intention is that of elaborating a virtual reconstruction of the wall belt and verify the possibility of defining new valorisation paths.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instrumental survey of the sites with execution of essays to verify the eventual presence of the structural parts of the towers. 2. Coding data on specific software for virtual 3D re-elaboration 3. Study and publication of the results 4. Divulcation and preparation for use (see Conservation Plan; Enhancement Plan)
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia.
Phases and time frame	Short-medium term, programmed to start from 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; Region of Puglia.
Expected results	Increase in knowledge on the development phases and dating the walls Production of material useful for conservation and valorisation
Result indicators	Expansion of the area undergoing investigation. Quantity of data obtained. Frequency of use of the data in the projects of conservation, valorisation and divulgation Number of divulgation activities promoted

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo territory	
Objective 31	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 31.1	Analysis and study of archaeological documentation in the territory
Description	Numerous are the findings already made and the available evidence of Longobard era scattered over the territory. The improvement of knowledge must therefore be based not only on new acquisitions but also on the collection and verification of all the data that is already available in order to create a wide documentary base which may also become a fundamental tool for preserving the heritage and stimulating and addressing the realisation of new research
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censoring of the existing data relative to cult locations located in Longobard itineraries (see Enhancement Plan) 2. Organisation of data and computerised archiving for the creation of a Data Base 3. Study of the evidence of the data and initiation of examinations on specific themes 4. Publication and divulgation of the results
Parties involved	Municipalities of Monte Sant'Angelo, San Marco in Lamis, San Giovanni Rotondo Province of Foggia Gargano National Park Mountain Community Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia University of Bari
Phases and time frame	Short-medium period, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Region of Puglia; European Community
Expected results	Acquisition of all existing data and examination
Result indicators	Quality and quantity of recovered data Number of divulgative activities promoted and expansion of the interested public sphere

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo territory	
Objective 31	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 31.2	Continuation of archaeological research in the cult locations situated along la Via Sacra Langobardorum
Description	Along the Via Sacra many monasteries, churches and hospitals were built for pilgrims, often superimposed on more ancient structures: Santa Maria di Stignano, San Giovanni de Lama, Sant'Egidio, San Nicola al Pantano, San Lorenzo di Siponto. Having surpassed the valley of Fratta, the road continued near to a late antique or medieval settlement in the Cassana quarter; and then it lead to the abbey of Santa Maria di Pulsano and to Monte Sant'Angelo. Pilgrims could proceed towards the Tavoliere and visit the church of Santa Maria di Siponto, the abbey of San Leonardo di Siponto, the dome of Santa Maria Icona Vetere a Foggia and the sanctuary of the Incoronata di Foggia.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examination of historical research on known buildings 2. Territorial and toponomastic research aimed at recognising the areas in which ancient churches rose which have disappeared 3. Organisation and archiving of data 4. Divuligation and publication of results
Parties involved	Municipalities of Monte Sant'Angelo, San Marco in Lamis, San Giovanni Rotondo Province of Foggia Gargano National Park Mountain Community Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia University of Bari
Phases and time frame	Short-medium period, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Region of Puglia; bank and private sponsoring.
Expected results	Examination of knowledge on the churches, monasteries and works of art in the territory in the Longobard era; acquisition of updated data and formation of consultable archives;
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Expansion of the area subject matter of the interventions. Frequency of consultation of gathered data Number of divulgative activities promoted and expansion of the interested public sphere

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo territory	
Objective 32	MEMORISATION OF COGNITIVE DATA ON THE SITE AND ON THE TERRITORY
Project 32.1	Realisation of an archaeological map of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Gargano
Description	The existing data on the Longobard period both in Monte Sant'Angelo and all the Gargano territory is numerous and form a base of primary importance for the knowledge of the Longobard people and their settlement in Italy. Given that the data is not homogeneous, using it and distributing it is more complicated and impedes the emergence of its full potential. For this reason it seems necessary to obtain a total collection of this evidence, working systematically and then making it available in a sole data bank which will become a true document on the archaeological evidence.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censoring the documentation 2. Categorising and cataloguing the findings 3. Study and organisation of data with creation of a digital archive 4. Realisation of the Document 5. -Publication and divulgation of the document
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Mountain Community of Gargano, Gargano National Park, Region of Puglia, Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia; University of Studies of Bari; International Centre of Research and Documentation on Art and Medieval Architecture .
Phases and time frame	Brief – medium term, starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Region of Puglia
Expected results	Arrive at the collection and reorganisation of all archaeological data and make it consultable. This will serve the realisation of a territorial GIS on the evidence and to compile archaeological risk documents
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Expansion of the territory involved. Frequency of consultation and use of gathered data for other projects Number of divulgative activities promoted and expansion of the interested public sphere

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo territory	
Objective 32	MEMORISATION OF COGNITIVE DATA ON THE SITE AND ON THE TERRITORY
Project 32.2	Implementation of the regional GIS
Description	<p>The management of heritage of knowledge on Monte Sant'Angelo and the Gargano territory in the Longobard era may come about more easily if the organisation of data is inserted into a wider viewpoint of knowledge that is easily reached and consultable by everybody. This could happen thanks to the implementation of the regional GIS (Geographical information system), inserting therein also the part concerning archaeological aspects, in particular those on the Longobard period.</p> <p>Connection of the regional informative system implemented thus may be made usable and available by using the computer platform linked to the Monte Sant'Angelo Web site constituting the web site of the network of locations included in the Site Italia Langobardorum.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of existing regional GIS 2. Implementation of the GIS on web application
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Mountain Community of Gargano, Gargano National Park, Region of Puglia, Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia; University of Studies of Bari; International Centre of Research and Documentation on Art and Medieval Architecture
Phases and time frame	Medium term, starting from 2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised charged to: Region of Puglia
Expected results	Expand the regional data bank on GIS base
Result indicators	Quantity of data gathered Expansion of the territory involved. Frequency of consultation and use of gathered data for other projects

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN

8.2.1 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI Site, buffer zone and Territory

The relative good state of conservation of the properties included in the Site of Cividale del Friuli provides the foundation for the definition of objectives, projects and relative actions of the Protection and Conservation Plan. Taking into account the variety of conditions which characterize the single properties, specific maintenance programmes – integrated with the contents of the Knowledge and Enhancement Plans – need to be implemented.

8.2.2 BRESCIA Site, buffer zone and Territory

Both the monastic complex of Santa Giulia in Brescia and the single monuments enjoy an optimal state of conservation. An organic conservation plan has been implemented for the Site in the years 1979-2005, after in-depth studies and stratigraphic archaeological excavations which addressed the subterranean structures, the buildings' elevation as well as the interior and exterior decorated surfaces.

The organic recovery intervention on the monumental area, which is in a relative good condition, includes significant intervention of extraordinary conservative maintenance, which will be carried out using the highest quality standards. The results of such interventions will directly influence, above all, the contents of the Knowledge Plan.

8.2.3 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA Site, buffer zone and Territory

The state of conservation of the various monuments that make up the Castelseprio-Torba archaeological area is good, thanks to the numerous restoration and maintenance works carried out over the years by owning bodies and managers. The objectives of the

Protection and Conservation Plan are aimed, on the one hand, at further improving the state of conservation by means of programmed maintenance works that make constant monitoring possible. On the other hand they involve carrying out conservation works in the archaeological areas most subject to decay due to vegetation. As to the environmental context of the Park, particular attention is given to works to stabilise slopes and constant maintenance of the woods.

8.2.4 SPOLETO Site, buffer zone and Territory

In SPOLETO a Diagnostic Laboratory – now operational – was created in the context of the Framework Programme State-Region (APQ) in 2004. This Laboratory – being equipped for damage and risk diagnosis for initial intervention and recovery of properties through innovative methods and techniques – could act as a point of reference as to prevention of seismic risk and cognitive diagnostic projects on the properties, not only for the Longobard monuments of the Duchy of Spoleto, but also for all the properties included in the Italia Langobardorum Network. At this Centre – in cooperation with the Italian Centre for Early Middle Ages Studies (CISAM), also present in Spoleto – a data-archive could be created. It will concern the building techniques and material of the various Longobard artefacts (from architecture to sculpture and paintings, etc.) and include all information acquired thanks to studies, research and surveys throughout Italy. This archive could be extended to a wider network of other European Longobard properties in the future.

8.2.5 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO Site, buffer zone and Territory

The Clitunno Tempietto is in a good state of conservation. It has been subject to several recent interventions which guaranteed its correct conservation. In particular, the last intervention was structured in a series of operations which concerned both external and internal

areas, i.e. both stone and fresco surfaces.

8.2.6 BENEVENTO Site, buffer zone and Territory

The Protection and Conservation Plan site and buffer zone defines medium and long-term safeguards to conserve both the heritage site and buffer zone of Benevento. It also programmes some important conservation projects, actions covering a vast area that will make parts that are currently little known accessible and useable, while valorising the cultural heritage that marked the Samnite Territory.

The objectives it covers includes:

- Improving the state of conservation of the site.
- Improving the state of conservation of Longobard assets included in the buffer zone.
- Raising the conservation status of the old city.
- Monitoring the state of conservation of the site.
- Upgrading and extending the human resources involved in conservation of the site.
- Improving prevention of the seismic risk in the old city.
- Extending the human resources involved in safeguarding the site.
- Improving the state of conservation of the Lombard heritage in the territory.

8.2.7 MONTE SANT'ANGELO Site, buffer zone and Territory

In MONTE SANT'ANGELO the city walls dating back to the Norman period included in the buffer zone proposed consist of remaining pieces with a different degree of conservation, the piece South to the monastic complex of San Francesco which is the firmer portion included. The state of conservation is different depending on the various pieces but, as a whole, is good and does not require any action as to both stability and structure. Invading vegetation differently concerns the pieces particularly in the period between

spring and summer. During planned manual operations aimed at removing it the inspection of the wall coat as well as reparations to avoid water infiltration and structure disintegration are carried out. The castle, already restored and strengthened in the past, returned to its functional condition after further restoration works concluded in summer 2009.

The systematic rehabilitation of the complex is aimed at streamlining and better using this piece of heritage. Recently, the consolidation of the church supporting structures was completed and the place of worship was reopened to public during 2009. With respect to the state of conservation of both the bell tower and the left wing of the complex, timely restoration works are being planned.

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI SITE	1 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO	1.1 Maintenance interventions with special reference to the presbytery
		1.2 Project and maintenance intervention on the wooden chancel and beam of the iconostasis
	2 DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO	2.1 Completion of the research on existing data on past conservation operations and systematization of these data (history)
		2.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations
		2.3 Maintenance programme and launch of the first cycle of interventions
		2.4 Project, creation and implementation of a database for the monitoring of the state of conservation and the transfer into the archives of past and current conservation interventions
		2.5 Maintenance interventions on damaged frescos and stone furnishings of the Tempietto
	3 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE	3.1 Maintenance intervention on the Church of San Giovanni
	4 DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RATCHIS ALTAR, THE BAPSTISPERY OF CALLISTO AND THE DUOMO	4.1 Completion of the research on existing data on past restoration operations and electronic systematization of these data
		4.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations and intervention projects
5 CONSERVATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE	5.1 Carrying out of thematic surveys of wall stratification and deterioration and relative project and conservation intervention in the archaeological area A	
	5.2 Intervention for the restoration of protection architectural structures of the archaeological area B and maintenance intervention on ancient structures	
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	6 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE WALLS	6.1 Maintenance projects and intervention on visible parts of the first circle of walls to improve knowledge and use of the walls

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		6.2 Restoration and planned maintenance projects and interventions on quarters' walls
	7 COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES	7.1 Completion of the restoration of the Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio
		7.2 Restoration intervention of the Church of San Silvestro
		7.3 Maintenance of external surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria di Corte and church square
		7.4 Maintenance of plaster on the façade and apse of the Church of San Martino and restoration project and intervention on the sacristy
8 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF CONVENTS AND HISTORICAL PALACES	8.1 Completion of the restoration of the complex comprising the church and the former convent of San Francesco	
9. IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL AND SEISMIC RISKS PREVENTION	9.1 Completion of protection interventions on Natisone River.	
BRESCIA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	10 MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX	10.1 Maintenance measures for plastered walls and masonry pertaining to the southern side of the Monastery and Santa Maria in Solario
		10.2 Conservation measures on the plaster and masonry pertaining to the side chapels in San Salvatore
		10.3 Conservation measures on the archeological structures below the San Salvatore flooring (Roman <i>domus</i> , the first church and Early middle ages tombs)
		10.4 Conservation measures on the archaeological structures below the nuns' parlor
		10.5 Conservation measures on structures of archaeological interest located in the entrance area to San Salvatore - Santa Giulia <i>City museum</i>
	11 INTERVENTIONS ON MOBILE FINDINGS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY	11.1 Cleaning, consolidation, identifying couplings and any assemblage onto panels of significant portions of painted plaster relating to the Early Middle Ages phase of the Church of San Salvatore

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		11.2 Completion of the cleaning and consolidation, identification of the original arrangement and any on site relocation of stucco fragments pertaining to the architectural decoration of the Church of San Salvatore
	12 IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES	12.1 Substitution of the access door to the San Salvatore cloister
		12.2 Substitution of the windows' wood frames on the first floor of the monastery complex
	13 RECLAMATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i>	13.1 Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the Republican sanctuary
		13.2 Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the <i>Capitolium</i>
	14 CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS	14.1 Conservation interventions on the structures and surfaces of Palazzo della Loggia, seat of the City Hall
		14.2 Conservation interventions on the roofing of Palazzo Bonoris, seat of the Ateneo di Scienze Lettere ed Arti of Brescia
		14.3 Conservation interventions on the roofing and Early Middle Ages painted plaster in Palazzo Broletto
		14.4 Conservation interventions on the roofing of Mastio Visconteo within the Castle of Brescia
		14.5 Extraordinary conservation interventions in the Tosio Martinengo Palace
BRESCIA TERRITORY	15 CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD CONTEXTS IN THE BRESCIA TERRITORY	15.1 Restoration and definitive cataloguing of findings and funeral artifacts found in the settlements and the recently excavated necropolis in Manerbio, Leno, Montichiari and Sirmione and from ecclesiastical buildings
	16 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS FOUND IN THE TERRITORY	16.1 PRIM – Regional integrated program for mitigating risks
16.2 Works to make the road s.s. 45 BIS “Gardesana occidentale” safe		
CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	17 MAINTENANCE OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA <i>FORIS PORTAS</i>	17.1 Maintenance plan and works for the surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	
	<p>18 IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE <i>CASTRUM</i></p>	<p>18.1 Recovery and restoration of the Baptistry of S. Giovanni and creating a new roof</p> <p>18.2 Recovery and restoration of walls in the intermediate area between the Cistern and the Bell Tower in the San Giovanni Basilica Complex</p> <p>18.3 Conservation work on the Church of S. Paolo</p> <p>18.4 Conservation work on building I</p> <p>18.5 Conservation work on the door and access bridge for the <i>castrum</i></p> <p>18.6 Restoration and maintenance work on the wall circuit</p>	
	<p>19 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF THE NATURAL, SEISMIC AND ANTHROPIC RISKS</p>	<p>19.1 Refurbishing of the slopes</p>	
	<p>20 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX</p>	<p>20.1 Completion of restoration of the internal plaster and frescoes fragments in the Church of Santa Maria of Torba</p> <p>20.2 Drawing up a maintenance project for the external surfaces of the Tower</p> <p>20.3 Restoration of the external plaster of the Church, Farmhouse, and Barn</p> <p>20.4 Conservation, restoration of the existing archaeological structures as part of refurbishing of the connection with the <i>castrum</i> of Castelseprio-Torba</p>	
	<p>SPOLETO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY</p>	<p>21 DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE</p>	<p>21.1 Systematization of data relative to the carried out restoration interventions (see Documentation centre)</p> <p>21.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic project and analysis</p> <p>21.3 Planning of routine maintenance interventions and launch of the first cycle of interventions</p> <p>21.4 Maintenance intervention of stone material stored in the museum warehouse</p>
		<p>22 CARRYING OUT OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS OF THE EX CONVENT COMPLEX</p>	<p>22.1 Launch of conservation and restoration interventions of the ex convent complex</p>

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	23 IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION	23.1 Installation of a video surveillance system on the basilica
	24 IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION IN ORDER TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE	24. 1 Creation of a <i>Centre of Excellence</i> for the recovery of Cultural Heritage in case of a disaster.
		24. 2 Opening of the Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Laboratory at the Rocca Albornoziana
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO SITE	25 IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER	25.1 Maintenance work particularly on tombstone materials and walls of pronaos
		25.2 Relief and reduction of rising damp problems and condensation in the walls exposed to north and north-east
		25.3 Conservation work and aesthetic aspect of the fresco on back wall of cell
	26 DRAWING UP OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO	26.1 Creation of thematic relief work for the diagnostic project and analytical surveys
26.2 Maintenance programme and start up of first cycle of work		
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	27 CONSERVATION AND UPGRADING OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY STRUCTURES	27.1 Conservation and refuencing of ENEL power station and water pumping station, destined to be used as exhibition site for the Eco/Museum Project
	28 CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF HERITAGE DAMAGED BY THE 1997 EARTHQUAKE	28.1 Work to secure and consolidate structure of the Sanctuary of the Madonna della Bianca
BENEVENTO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	29 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE	29.1 Maintenance and conservation improvement of the Church of Santa Sofia
	30 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF LONGOBARD ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE	30.1 Maintenance of the Longobard tomb in the Church of S. Salvatore
		30.2 Maintenance work on the Longobard boundary wall
31 RAISING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE ANCIENT CITY CENTRUM	31.1 Implement incentives for private owners to effect eco-sustainable recovery of the ancient city	

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

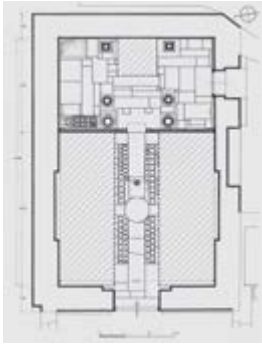


FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	32 MONITORING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE ASSETS	32.1 Programme for periodic monitoring of the state of conservation of the archaeological areas
	33 UPGRADING AND EXTENDING THE HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION OF THE SITE	33.1 Setting up a building school focussing on restoration as part of a restoration network
	34 IMPROVING PREVENTION OF THE SEISMIC RISK IN THE ANCIENT CITY	34.1 Drawing up a plan to mitigate the seismic risk
	35 EXTENDING THE HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED IN SAFEGUARDING THE SITE	35.1 Training courses in civil protection for cultural heritage
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	36 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE TERRITORY	36.1 Programme for monitoring of the state of conservation of the archaeological areas along <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i>
MONTE SANT'ANGELO SITE	37 HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY	37.1 Project and intervention for the realisation of a system for the detection, control and correction of the rate of humidity in the locations of the Longobard Gallery, the adjoining rooms, the Angioina staircase, the cave-sanctuary and the connected rooms 37.2 Maintenance on the external wall covering north side 37.3 Planning and conservation of the bronze doors 37.4 Planning and intervention on the portcullis and the column of the upper atrium
	38 ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY	38.1 Completion of research on existing data on restorations carried out in the past and their arrangement (anamnesis) 38.2 Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytic investigations 38.3 Maintenance programme and start up of the first cycle of interventions 38.4 Planning and implementation of a data bank for monitoring the state of conservation and archiving of past and current restorations

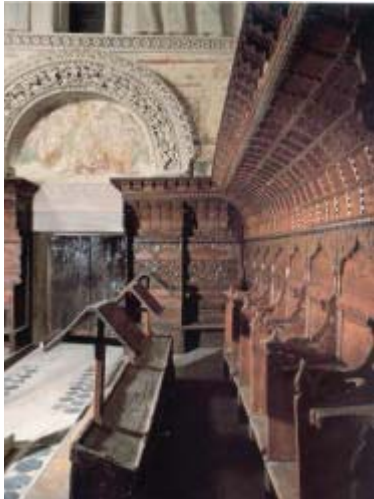

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		38.5 Maintenance interventions on frescos and tombstones in the sanctuary
		38.6 Monitoring and conservation plan of the inscriptions on the wall structures, internal and external
		38.7 Maintenance plan for the wood choir
	39 ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME ON THE STRUCTURES ANNEXED TO THE SANCTUARY	39.1 Research on existing data on past restorations and computer-based memorisation of the same
		39.2 Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytical survey and project of interventions
		39.3 Maintenance and start-up programme of the first cycle of interventions
	MONTE SANT'ANGELO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	40 IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE NORMAN WALL BELT
41 ENSURE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN PIETRO - TOMBA DI ROTARI - SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE COMPLEX		41.1 Monitoring and programmed maintenance plan
42 COMPLETION OF THE CASTLE RESTORATION PROJECT		42.1 Completion of the restoration project for the castle
		42.2 Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance and conservation plan
43 MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF THE CHURCHES AND THE MONASTIC COMPLEXES OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE		43.1 Verification of property and restoration of public use of the churches of: S. Salvatore, Santa Apollinare, Eremo di S. Aniello
		43.2 Elaboration of a programme of interventions for the conservation and valorisation of the assets
44 IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN FRANCESCO COMPLEX		44.1 Completion of the cognitive phase introductory to the completion of the restoration in progress with realisation of topical surveys finalised at analytical investigations
		44.2 Completion of the restoration project
	44.3 Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance plan	

8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	<p>45 HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN FABRIC IN THE HISTORICAL CENTRE</p>	<p>45.1 Study and programming of forms of support for the owners of the private properties to incentivate the recovery and maintenance in good efficiency of the properties and traditional fixtures in line with the technical norms of actuation in force</p> <p>45.2 Optimisation of the controls and new interventions to guarantee the observance of the norms for protecting and safeguarding the historical centre</p>

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 1	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 1.1	Maintenance interventions with special reference to the presbytery
Description	<p>The first phase of maintenance of the Tempietto Longobardo aims at improving the state of conservation especially of one part of the Tempietto before starting the systematic planning of maintenance interventions of the whole complex. The part concerned is the Eastern wall – partially in the north wing – of the presbytery where traces of moisture are visible. It is necessary to identify the causes of moisture through the verification of both environmental conditions and surface, and the waterproof resistance of external walls in order to plan an intervention project to eliminate the causes and visible effects of deterioration. It is necessary to verify the state of conservation of the frescos on the eastern wall which are partially damaged. Consolidation operations should also be planned.</p> <p>This phase also includes interventions on the floor of the presbytery so as to improve its state of conservation especially regarding floor joints which are now missing.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>3</p> </div> </div> <p>1. Plan of Tempietto 2. Soft humidity damage on the eastern wall 3. Floor of the presbytery: disgregation of the mortar between marble slabs</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the environmental conditions of the Tempietto and survey/ analysis to identify the causes of moisture on the wall and the flaking off of some fragments of frescos and relative project. 2. Carrying out of the intervention
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	Short term: within 2008.
Financial resources	Funds earmarked by the Municipality of Cividale: € 8,000.00
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of deterioration on the presbytery wall. Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 1	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 1.2	Project and maintenance intervention on the wooden chancel and beam of the iconostasis
Description	<p>The causes of alteration on wooden parts must be identified and thus removed so as to mitigate visible effects. As for the wooden beam of the iconostasis, the small areas of the painting layer which have flaked off require maintenance intervention.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>1 2</p> <p>1. Seats of the wooden chancel 2. Wooden chancel with clear signs of alteration.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out of analyses to identify the causes of alteration on the wooden chancel 2. Project and intervention. 3. Maintenance of the beam of the iconostasis.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Expected results	Elimination of causes of alteration and improvement of visible condition of the wooden surfaces.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.1	Completion of the research on existing data on past restoration operations and systematization of these data (history)
Description	<p>In order to plan a maintenance programme, it is necessary to know the history of the state of conservation of the property. First, data relative to past restoration interventions must be systematically collected in order to identify the problems which have risen over time and understand how they have been solved (intervention techniques and materials used) in order to contribute also to the description of the part of the artefact which are currently unavailable. Moreover, it is necessary to identify and acquire all studies-analyses already carried out on the state of conservation of the property to contribute to its correct description. The series of data must be transferred into electronic archives through a specific programme (see Knowledge Plan – network-).</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the research and acquisition of existing data. 2. Arrangement of data by transferring them into electronic archives.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Funds by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli: €. 3,000.00 Funds to be raised by private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Completion and systematization of data on past restoration interventions; Arrangement of tools and definition of procedures allowing the planning of maintenance interventions.
Result indicators	Number and quality of collected and systematized data Publication of data


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.2	Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations
Description	The project envisages thematic surveys aimed at the description of the state of conservation of the property. These include: geometry surveys (metric survey); surveys of material and building techniques (descriptive survey and analytical investigations); surveys of past restoration interventions which left visible marks (stratigraphic analysis); surveys of visible effects of deterioration (deterioration and damage surveys and analytical investigations). The surveys will be carried out through photogrammetric or laser Scanner methods, for the geometric part. All renderings will be carried out on thematic vector/ digital mapping and in photogrammetric format.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out of metric survey campaigns through photogrammetric or laser Scanner methods (see Knowledge Plan) with relative vector/ digital rendering. 2. Stratigraphic analysis of elevations in order to identify past restoration interventions (see Knowledge Plan) 3. Survey and description of materials and building techniques (see Knowledge Plan) 4. Survey of deterioration types 5. In-depth analysis of analytical surveys to classify materials and types of deterioration 6. Renderings on thematic maps and description of the state of conservation.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Regional Centre for Cataloguing and Restoration of Villa Manin di Passariano
Phases and timeframe	Actions 1: within 2008 Actions 2-7: starting from 2009.
Financial resources	Action 1: Funds earmarked by the Ministry through BAPPSAE as to the metric survey with laser Scanner of the four walls of the hall: €. 15,000.00 Actions 2-7: Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Obtaining the most complete picture possible of thematic precision surveys and paper and digital renderings.
Result indicators	Number and quality of collected and systematized data.


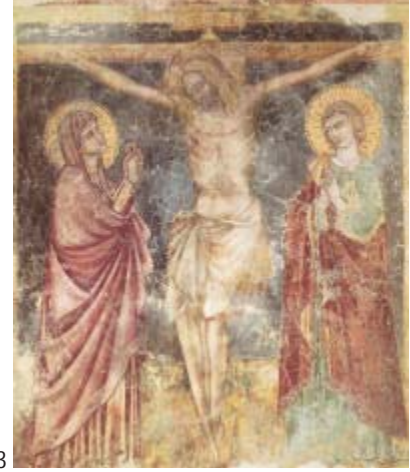
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.3	Maintenance programme and launch of the first cycle of interventions
Description	On the basis of completed surveys, a maintenance programme is planned for the Tempietto enabling the identification of intervention priorities and implementation timeframes. The objective is to carry out continuous maintenance intervention also for small lots.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of intervention priorities and definition of the general programme 2. Launch of the first maintenance cycle.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 and following.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage



8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Arrangement of maintenance programme with identification of interventions to be carried out, timeframes and relative controls.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.4	Project, creation and implementation of a database for the monitoring of the state of conservation and the transfer into the archives of past and current restoration interventions
Description	A specific electronic programme which allows the transfer into the archives, the management and correlation of the data relative to past restoration interventions in the Tempietto, including future interventions, is planned. It refers to the historical data relative to building and transformation phases of the Tempietto; historical data relative to restoration interventions carried out to identify materials, techniques, timeframes and building phases; metric and descriptive surveys, stratigraphic analyses, deterioration surveys and analytical surveys, etc. The objective is to find a connection among the different data relative to various phases and sources of knowledge in order to allow both the improvement of knowledge on the Tempietto and the description of the state of conservation of materials on which maintenance programmes are planned. This database can be created only for the properties included in the Site of Cividale or it can be used as a common and shared tool for all sites included in the network (see Knowledge Plan – network-)
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning of the IT system 2. Entering and implementation of data
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Regional Centre for Cataloguing and Restoration of Villa Manin di Passariano
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 and following
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Obtaining systematized data on the state of conservation of the Tempietto; Obtaining a cognitive electronic base to carry out maintenance interventions; Improving knowledge on past restoration interventions, materials and building techniques; Increasing dissemination potential and consultation of data.
Result indicators	Number of data collected and entered in the database.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.5	Maintenance interventions on damaged frescos and stone furnishings of the Tempietto.
Description	<p>During restoration interventions on the Tempietto carried out between 1950 and the end of the 60s a number of frescos flaked off. The state of conservation of the material used to create the support of the frescos and the condition of the painting layer must be examined to plan possible maintenance interventions which could be needed in case properties are moved to the soon-to-be Museum of the Monastery and the Tempietto (see Enhancement Plan–Site-Project 1.5)</p>  <p>1</p>

	 <p>2</p>  <p>3</p> <p>1-2-3 Frescos flaked off and put on a frame</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the state of conservation of damaged frescos of the Tempietto and of stone elements 2. Maintenance intervention
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	2009 and following
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation of the properties.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE
Project 3.1	Maintenance interventions on the Church of San Giovanni
Description	<p>The Church of San Giovanni has some problems linked to moisture (widespread efflorescence) which caused the disintegration of part of the plasters constituting masonry and part of altar plinths. The causes of disintegration must be verified by analysing the environmental conditions of the Church and by working on the damaged plaster – recently created – and the stones of altar plinths.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> </div> <p>1. View of the church of San Giovanni 2. Same humidity damage on the altar</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of environmental conditions of the Church to identify the causes of moisture and relative maintenance project. 2. Intervention to replace damaged plaster 3. Restoration intervention on altar plinth
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale, BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 and following
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Elimination of causes of deterioration and visible signs.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property





PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 4	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RATCHIS ALTAR, THE FONT OF CALLISTO AND THE DUOMO
Project 4.1	Completion of the research on existing data on past restoration operations and electronic systematization of these data
Description	<p>In order to plan a maintenance programme, it is necessary to know the history of the state of conservation of the property. First, data relative to past restoration interventions must be systematically collected in order to identify the problems which have risen over time and understand how they have been solved (intervention techniques and materials used) in order to contribute also to the description of the part of the artefact which are currently unavailable. Moreover, it is necessary to identify and acquire all studies-analyses already carried out on the state of conservation of the property to contribute to its correct description. The series of data must be transferred into electronic archives through a specific programme.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of existing data

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Implementation of data 3. Arrangement of data through transfer into electronic archive
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratchis Altar, Under way. 2. Font of Callisto. Starting from 2009 and following.
Financial resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratchis Altar Funds coming from 2007-2008 appropriations of BAPPSAE and the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia (see, Project 4.2) 2. Font of Callisto. Funds to be raised by: State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Completion and systematization of data on past restoration interventions; Arrangement of bols and definition of procedures allowing the planning of maintenance interventions.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property



PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 4	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RATCHIS ALTAR, THE FONT OF CALLISTO AND THE DUOMO
Project 4.2	Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations and intervention projects
Description	<p>The project envisages thematic surveys carried out with advanced technology with the objective of describing the state of conservation of the property. These include: geometry surveys (metric survey); surveys of material and building techniques (descriptive survey and analytical investigations); surveys of past restoration interventions which left visible marks (stratigraphic analysis); surveys of deterioration and analytical investigations. Surveys will be carried out through photogrammetric or laser Scanner methods, for the geometric part; surveys will be the digital foundation on which to enter other data on thematic analyses. All renderings will be in vector/digital format.</p> <p>The analytical phase will be followed by the maintenance project and intervention. As for the Tempietto, descriptive data on each intervention will be electronically transferred into archives and systematized (see Knowledge Plan). As to the Ratchis Altar, the analytical and maintenance phase is under way.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations. 2. Project and maintenance intervention. 3. Implementation of the database after each intervention
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratchis Altar: surveys are under way and will be completed in 2008. 2. Font of Callisto: starting from 2009.
Financial resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratchis Altar. Funds allocated in 2007 by BAPPSAE: € 20,000.00 Funds earmarked by Region Friuli Venezia Giulia: € 50,000.00 Funds earmarked for 2008 by BAPPSAE: € 20,000.00 2. Font of Callisto. Funds to be raised by: State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Obtaining the most complete picture possible of thematic precision surveys and paper and digital renderings; Arranging the material for dissemination and didactic tools of the Christian Museum.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 4	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RATCHIS ALTAR, THE FONT OF CALLISTO AND THE DUOMO
Project 4.3	Completion of the survey cognitive phase on the surfaces of the Duomo and relative intervention
Description	The Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta is currently subject to a maintenance intervention concerning internal surfaces; studies on plaster and fresco stratification are also under way. They are financed by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage. These studies will be completed so that the reference layer for the spread of new plaster will be identified.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of cognitive surveys. 2. Completion of studies on existing stratification. 3. Choice of reference layer and intervention on surfaces.
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	Within 2008-2009.
Financial resources	Funds earmarked by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities which will be allocated within 2007: €. 600,000.00
Expected results	Improvement of layout of the interior of the Duomo.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property





PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 5	CONSERVATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE
Project 5.1	Carrying out of thematic surveys of wall stratification and deterioration and relative project and conservation intervention in the archaeological area A
Description	<p>The project envisages surveys of the state of conservation of wall stratification, plaster and mortar in the archaeological area A aimed both at improving knowledge on building phases of the complex of the Patriarchal Palace (see Knowledge Plan, Project 1.1) and the planning of the conservation project and the verification of the state of conservation of the mosaic floor.</p>  <p>Plan of the Patriarchal Palace. Identification of archaeological areas</p>    <p>1-2. Detail of the late roman and medieval walls under the Archaeological Museum</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out of surveys of wall stratification. 2. Carrying out of surveys of the deterioration of various materials; 3. Verification of the state of conservation of the mosaic floor.
Parties involved	Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	Within 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship.


8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

Expected results	Removal of deterioration causes and improvement of the intelligibility of various archaeological remains, both walls and flooring levels.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 5	CONSERVATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE
Project 5.2	Intervention for the restoration of protection architectural structures of the archaeological area B and maintenance intervention on ancient structures n
Description	<p>Efficiency of the structure for the protection of archaeological area B must be verified to eliminate the causes of water seepage. Later it is necessary to intervene to restore the small sections of archaeological wall ruins which are partially damaged owing to seepage.</p> <p>1 </p> <p>2 </p> <p>1-2. Archaeological areas under the Archaeological Museum with some humidity damage</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of the state of conservation of the covering and relative maintenance intervention 2. Verification of water seepage on the walls. 3. Maintenance intervention of the wall sections damaged by seepage
Parties involved	Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia.
Phases and timeframe	Within 2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: State (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); private and bank sponsorship
Expected results	Removal of the causes of deterioration and improvement of visible conditions.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WALLS
Project 6.1	Maintenance projects and intervention on visible parts of the first circle of walls to improve knowledge and use of the walls
Description	These are interventions aimed at improving the state of conservation of the first circle of walls and at the same time improving its use; interventions comprising both maintenance of sections already brought to light or visible and the excavation of some significant areas to improve knowledge and use of this wall circle (see Knowledge Plan, Project 2.3).
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interventions to bring to light ruins of the first circle of walls through


	<p>excavation and relative project and conservation intervention (Blockhouse area 2).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Project and maintenance intervention near the archaeological ruins in the area of the Craigher Canussio Palace (3) 3. Project and maintenance intervention near the North-Eastern area (1) and in the area of via Mulinus (5-6)  <p>Plan of Cividale with indication of intervention areas</p>    <p>1. Area North East 2. Area Fortino 3. Area Craigher Canussio</p>
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) and Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia, Municipality of Cividale, Foundation Craigher Canussio, private citizens or bodies.
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2009 2. 2009-2010 3. 2009-2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised with the Regional Law 10/2000: "Interventions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of fortified architecture in Friuli Venezia Giulia".
Expected results	Increase of the sections of the urban walls which can be visible in the archaeological remains or used as knowledge data.
Result indicators	Increase in the extension of renovated wall sections


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WALLS
Project 6.2	Restoration and planned maintenance projects and interventions on quarters' walls
Description	<p>The knowledge phase preliminary to restoration interventions must be launched to identify both the area characterized by a larger number of conservation problems and those needing simple maintenance. The survey phase also aims at improving knowledge on walls and to produce information boards on the history of the fortified walls (see Knowledge Plan, Project 1.4 and Enhancement Plan, Project 6.2). The restoration of the section of Borgo di Ponte (San Lazzaro) is now being planned.</p>  <p>Proposal for the organization of interventions on the wall to be verified during planning phase</p>   <p>Detail of the state of conservations of the walls</p>
Actions	1. Verification of walls' properties.

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Verification of the geometric survey of walls, its implementation and graphic rendering of visible sectors. 3. Ortophotographic or photogrammetric surveys. 4. Stratigraphic analysis of masonry and deterioration survey. 5. Identification of intervention priorities (maintenance programme) and launch of restoration projects for single sectors according to conservation conditions. 6. Launch of restoration-maintenance interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; private citizens or bodies.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008 with the general planning of interventions.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised with the Regional Law 10/2000: "Interventions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of fortified architecture in Friuli Venezia Giulia".
Expected results	Improvement of conservation conditions of walls; improvement of their visibility.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 7	COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES
Project 7.1	Completion of the restoration of the Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio
Description	<p>Ongoing restoration intervention in the Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio must be completed. The intervention focused on structural consolidation. The completion of restoration operations in the interior (false ceiling, vault and plaster surfaces) and paintings on the ceiling by Palma the Young (which flaked off during the emergency intervention in 1998-2000).</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>San Giovanni in Xenodochio Church</p> </div>
Actions	1. Completion of restoration of interior and façades
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	Within 2009
Financial resources	<p>Funds earmarked by Banca Popolare di Cividale for paintings restoration: €. 50,000.00</p> <p>Funds to be raised in compliance with the law of the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, R.L. no. 53/85.</p> <p>Funds to be raised by BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia</p>
Expected results	Improvement of conservation conditions and use of the church and exhibited works of art.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 7	COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES
Project 7.2	Restoration intervention of the Church of S. Silvestro
Description	<p>The general planning of the restoration of the church is under way. The church is in a rather poor state of conservation both in the main hall and in the sacristy.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>S.Silvestro Church</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the restoration project of the church 2. Carrying out of the intervention
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	Completion of planning within 2008. Beginning of interventions within 2008.
Financial resources	Funds allocated by Region Friuli Venezia Giulia (R.L. 53/85), with a 20-year-long contribution € 19,000.00.
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and use of the church and exhibited works of art.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property.



PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 7	COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES
Project 7.3	Maintenance of external surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria di Corte and church square.
Description	<p>The project envisages the maintenance of plasters on the church façade which are characterized by deterioration (flaking off, gaps and disintegration). Cognitive tests will be completed both on internal and external surfaces. As to the interior, the Organ – now kept in the Duomo of Santa Maria Assunta – will be moved.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Santa Maria di Corte Church</p> </div>

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study of the stratification of external plasters and continuation of survey campaign inside the nave. 2. Project and maintenance intervention of plaster 3. Rearrangement of church square
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009-2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised in compliance with the law of the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, R.L. no.53/85.
Expected results	Improvement of conservation conditions and use of the church and exhibited works of art.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property.

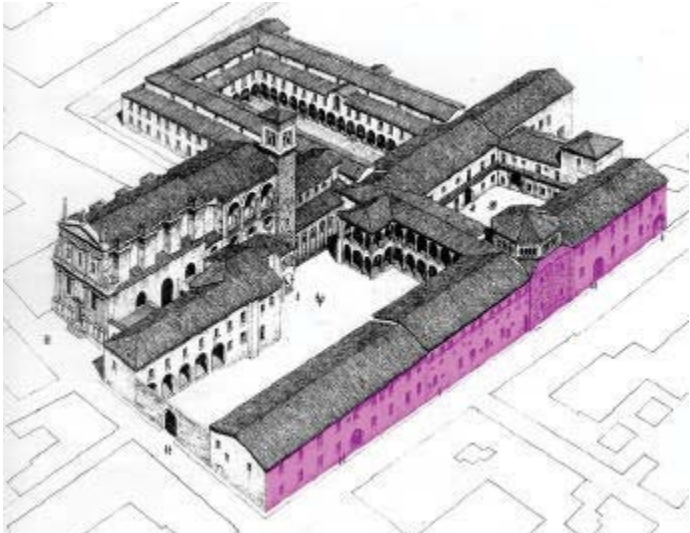
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 7	COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES
Project 7.4	Maintenance of plaster on the façade and apse of the Church of San Martino and restoration project and intervention on the sacristy
Description	<p>The façade must be repainted or reintegrated and the plasters of the apses must be subject to intervention to improve layout. As for the interior, interventions concern only the area where plaster is eroded by seepage after the causes of seepage have been found out. The complex of the sacristy requires a maintenance intervention and structural verification.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>San Martino Church</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of covering resistance 2. Maintenance intervention on façade and apse plasters and on deteriorated areas in the interior. 3. Maintenance project for the sacristy and intervention.
Parties involved	BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. within 2009 3. starting from 2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised in compliance with the law of the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia, R.L. no.53/85.
Expected results	Improvement of layout of the façade.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the property.

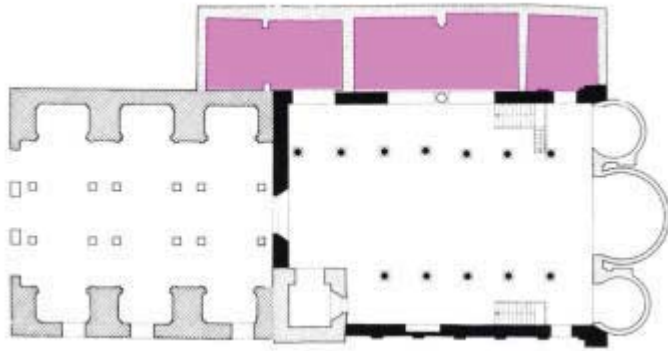
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 8	PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF CONVENTS AND HISTORICAL PALACES
Project 8.1	Completion of the restoration of the complex comprising the church and the former convent of San Francesco
Description	<p>The church and the structure of the convent of San Francesco – property of the Parish Santa Maria Assunta in Cividale – were built in the 13th century and stand in a place rising vertically on the gorge of the river Natisone, where the popular tradition uses to indicate the presence of the “Castello dei Duchi” (Castle of the Dukes). During the centuries, and especially after the Napoleonic era, the complex (built on 3 levels) was used in a variety of ways, even if it kept its cult functions. In the inside the church and the convent preserve pictorial and stucco decorations of high artistic esteem, which witness – especially in the Sagrestia nobile – the high level and the prestige of the Franciscan community.</p> <p>The San Francesco complex – which is part of the buffer zone - has never been extensively researched from an archaeological point of view, but it has suffered damages in the earthquake of 1976. The restoration works have been carried on slowly because of the progressive availability of funds. The structure is destined to keep its religious functions, but its use also as a place for meetings, congresses, seminars and exhibitions is now consolidated.</p> <p>The main hall can host approximately 400 seats; the upper hall 120, the Arches hall 60.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End of the restoration works 2. Arrangement of the external gardens 3. Restoration of furniture in the sacristies 4. Renewal of the internal furniture 5. Renewal of internal and external lighting systems 6. Adjustment of the lower floor for youth activities 7. wiring of the structure 8. Restoration of the church roof
Parties involved	Parish Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	2009 -2012
Financial resources	€ 600,000.00 from the State € 60,000.00 from the Udine Province
Expected results	Availability of a multi-purpose structure as a congress centre and exhibitions centre of high prestige and with a high capacity Availability of the lower floor for youth activities
Result indicators	fitness for habitation of the complex Number of hosted events

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone and territory	
Objective 9	IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL AND SEISMIC RISKS PREVENTION
Project 9.1	Completion of protection interventions on Natisone River
Description	<p>The Municipality intends to preserve and protect the environmental value of Natisone River through timely consolidation interventions on banks and in general through natural engineering interventions. The following operations have already been accomplished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Renovation intervention and completion of dams on Natisone River; b) Interventions aimed at the stabilization of hydrogeological conditions along Natisone River in the Municipalities of Manzano and Cividale del Friuli; c) Prevention operations for geostatic instability in the gorge of Natisone River; d) Urgent Civil Protection interventions along the right bank of Natisone River near the Convent of San Francesco to protect a dam and implementation of safety measures in surroundings areas; e) Urgent Civil Protection intervention for public safety to prevent erosion on the right bank of Natisone River on the municipal territory of Cividale del Friuli. <div style="text-align: center;">   <p>Consolidation works of the rock walls of the Natison gorge</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of interventions on the gorge of Natisone River. 2. Consolidation of the left bank of Natisone River below the Devil's Bridge.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale
Phases and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -intervention/ completion operations on the gorge of Natisone River, Beginning 2007 end 2008 - Consolidation of the left bank of Natisone River below the Devil's Bridge,

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
 DETAILED SCHEDULES

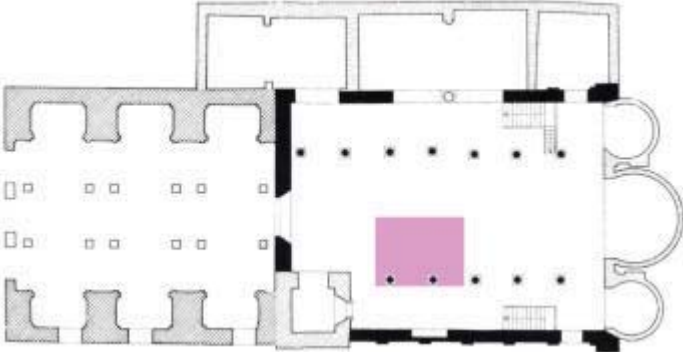
	Beginning 2008 end 2009
Financial resources	<p>The costs relative to interventions which have already been completed on the gorge of Natisone River have been borne by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Civil Protection and amounted to around 1,600,000 Euros.</p> <p>The costs for the interventions to be carried out on the gorge of Natisone River will be borne by the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Civil Protection and will amount to around 1,400,000 Euros.</p>
Expected results	Protecting the valuable aspects of Natisone River while guaranteeing safety.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE SAN SALVATORE – SANTA GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.1	Maintenance measures for plastered walls and masonry pertaining to the southern side of the Monastery and Santa Maria in Solario
Description	<p>The property involved in the intervention refers to the entire south front of the monastery and also includes the south side of the Romanesque Santa Maria in Solario.</p> <p>80% of the surface of the side is covered by lime plaster that was realized at the beginning of the 1980's, while the profile masonry on the remaining 20% is visible along with a few pieces of plaster painted during Late Middle Ages phase of the monastery. Due to the atmospheric pollution but primarily to traffic pollution, the modern plaster is in a state of deterioration: the plaster has lost its characteristic compactness and in several points is severely flawed and pulverulent. Even the large stone blocks in Santa Maria in Solario show signs of severe deterioration on the surface, with chipping and cracking. The lower part of the stone wall, moreover, shows evidence of black crusts, caused by vehicular traffic in the vicinity.</p> <p>The intervention to be carried out calls for an initial diagnostic phase in order to correctly understand the factors that contributed to the deterioration, followed by a second phase to identify the proper methods to be used in order to preserve the Late Middle Ages masonry. During this phase a portion of the masonry with modern plaster will be removed in order to verify the conditions of the original masonry and to evaluate whether or not all of said plaster should be removed with the consequent restoration of the underlying masonry or whether it should be kept in place after the surfaces have been cleaned and consolidated.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic awareness surveys 2. Trials for removing modern lime plaster to be carried out on a portion of the wall, to be agreed upon 3. Consolidation tests on the original mortar settings 4. Cleaning test on the materials that constitute the ancient masonry 5. Plans for interventions; - Start-up of works
Parties involved	City of Brescia; Brescia Museum Foundation Superintendent for Environmental and Architectural Assets
Phases and timeframe	- executive plan 2008 - works carried out 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	Conservation intervention on an area of at least 500 square meters; 10 analysis samples


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE SAN SALVATORE – SANTA GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.2	Conservation measures on the plaster and masonry pertaining to the side chapels In San Salvatore
Description	<p>Three religious chapels were realized between the 13th and 14th centuries on the north side of San Salvatore.</p> <p>At the present time these are used for exhibition purposes and show Earlyly noteworthy fresco decorations on the walls. The 13th century central chapel still shows parts of white plaster that cover the more ancient decorations. The 13th century visible decorations show separations from the supporting plaster from the pictorial film on the underlying wall. The east and west chapels instead, notwithstanding the fact that they underwent restoration measures in the 1950's, are in mediocre condition. The material utilized for the previous restoration is altered and no longer functional.</p> <p>The intervention to be carried out consists in completing the removal of the layers that cover the fresco decorations, in cleaning and consolidating the painted plaster and in the removal, where possible, of the materials applied in previous restorations and which are no longer functional, in addition to the reconstruction using appropriate products.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. diagnostic surveys on ancient materials (setting mortar, plaster mortar, materials constituting the masonry, pictorial pigments) in order to acquire data on ancient techniques as well as on the deterioration factors 2. plans 3. -works carried out
Parties involved	City of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation Superintendent of Monument and Environmental Assets
Phases and timeframe	- executive plan 2009 - works carried out 2010
Financial resources	Funds to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and the aesthetic aspects of the building in general
Result indicators	15 diagnostic surveys; conservation measures on at least 50 square meters of surface

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE SAN SALVATORE – SANTA GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.3	Conservation measures on the archeological structures below the San Salvatore flooring (Roman domus, the first church and Early middle ages tombs)
Description	<p>The intervention pertains to the archeological structures dating back to Roman/Early Middle Ages periods located beneath the modern flooring of the Church of San Salvatore. The structures pertain to a portion of the Roman domus, to the remains of pavement in stone slabs and mortar relating to the first church and to three cappuccina tombs, the insides of which show a painted woven decoration.</p> <p>The intervention calls for an initial diagnostic phase to identify the materials and ancient techniques utilized and to identify any particular deterioration factors.</p> <p>Once the diagnostic and survey details that pertain to the deterioration factors of the materials</p>

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
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	<p>are known, cleaning, consolidation, stuccoing and integration of same can be carried out</p> 
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic awareness surveys 2. Consolidation tests on the original mortar settings 3. Sample cleaning tests on materials constituting the ancient masonry 4. Intervention plans 5. Start-up of works
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>City of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation Superintendent for Environmental and Architectural Assets</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>- executive plan 2009 - works carried out 2010</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>Funds to be identified</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspect of the archeological area</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>15 diagnostic surveys; conservation measures on at least 30 square meters of surfaces and masonry</p>

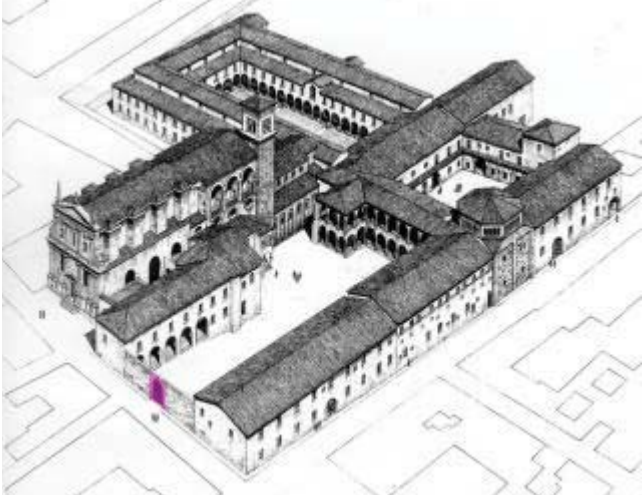
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE SAN SALVATORE – SANTA GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.4	Conservation measures on the archaeological structures below the nuns' parlor
Description	<p>The intervention refers to a series of rooms located beneath the monastery building known as the nuns' parlor. The four rooms are pertinent to the Roman domus excavated below the monastery structures, with the presence of mosaic flooring, fresco painted plaster and various masonry. Moreover, the phases of abandonment of the Roman building and of its reutilization in Late Ancient / Early Middle Ages times are conserved and visible (pole holes for huts, hearths). Until now the rooms brought to light between 1986 and 1988 have not been subjected to any type of restoration measures. The conditions are mediocre: the surfaces show compact deposits and crusts that alter and hide the painted and mosaic work surfaces. The intervention calls for localized consolidation and cleaning of all the ancient surfaces found in the area</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic awareness surveys 2. Consolidation tests on painted plaster, on the original mortar settings and on parts of the mosaic that have been detached from the nucleus setting 3. Sample cleaning tests on painted surfaces 4. Intervention plans 5. Start-up of works
Parties involved	<p>City of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation Superintendent for Environmental and Architectural Assets</p>
Phases and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • executive plan 2008 • -works carried out 2008
Financial resources	Cost of the works € 50.000,00, of which € 25.000,00 allocated by the City of Brescia and € 25.000,00 by the Lombardy Region.
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and aesthetic aspect of the archeological area
Result indicators	10 diagnostic surveys; conservation measures on at least 70 square meters of surfaces and masonry

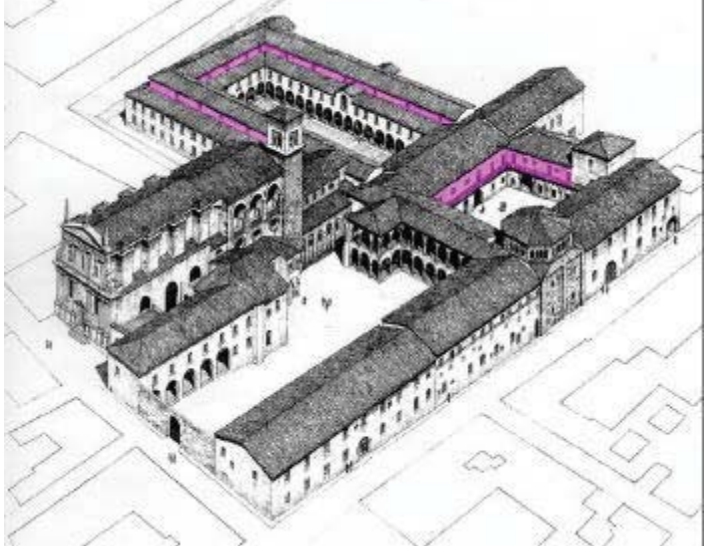
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE SAN SALVATORE – SANTA GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.5	Conservation measures on structures of archaeological interest located in the entrance area to San Salvatore - Santa Giulia City museum
Description	<p>The intervention refers to various rooms located in the entrance area of the Santa Giulia Museum and pertinent to two Roman domus and to the remains of a roadway (cardo). The rooms in the two domus contain the following, all well preserved: polychrome mosaics, pavement slabs, bricked pavements, wall elevations with pieces of painted plaster still in place. The cardo instead includes part of the paving stones that constituted the roadway. During the excavation phases a portion of the Early Middle Ages street that was constructed on the ruins of a Roman street was also conserved. The excavation of the structures was completed in 1998 and the structures are in mediocre condition: a considerable part of the wall elevations and of the various types of floorings shows signs of separation from the mortar settings with the consequent detachment of the original material. The intervention will consist in various types of consolidation, based on the various ancient structures found in the area, and in the specialized cleaning, carried out by hand, with chemical products or with precision instruments (micro-drill, etc.).</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic awareness surveys 2. Consolidation tests on the mortar settings in the masonry, on the plaster and on the various types of flooring materials 3. Intervention plans 4. -Start-up of works
Parties involved	City of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation Superintendent for Environmental and Architectural Assets
Phases and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • executive plan 2008 • works carried out 2008
Financial resources	Cost of the intervention € 122.000,00 of which € 70.000,00 allocated by the City of Brescia and € 52.000,00 by the Lombardy Region.
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	15 diagnostic surveys; conservation measures on at least 50 square meters of surfaces and masonry


8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 11	INTERVENTIONS ON MOBILE FINDINGS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.1	Cleaning, consolidation, identifying couplings and any assemblage onto panels of significant portions of painted plaster relating to the Early Middle Ages phase of the Church of San Salvatore
Description	The intervention concerns the numerous Early Middle Ages fresco fragments found in the archeological surveys and in the filling of the extrados of the 16 th century vault in the 1950's in order to bring to light the on-site frescoes from the Early Middle Ages period. The intervention will start off with the search for attachment points of the numerous fragments, followed by a subsequent phase, should it be necessary to recompose significant portions of the decorations, of assembling same on the appropriate panels. The recomposed panels could then subsequently be exhibited in the Church of San Salvatore.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic awareness surveys to catalog the plaster mortar required to distinguish the various ages of the plaster fragments (Roman, Early Middle Ages and Late Middle Ages) 2. Search for attachment points 3. Re-assembly of re-composed fragments on alveolar panels
Parties involved	City of Brescia; Superintendent for Environmental and Architectural Assets
Phases and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for attachment points 2008 • conducting work of re-assembling fragments and exposition 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	Study of at least 200 painted plaster fragments; at least 15 diagnostic surveys


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 11	INTERVENTIONS ON MOBILE FINDINGS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.2	Completion of the cleaning and consolidation, identification of the original arrangement and any on site relocation of stucco fragments pertaining to the architectural decoration of the Church of San Salvatore
Description	The intervention concerns the numerous stucco fragments found during the archeological surveys and in filling the extrados of the 16 th century vault, demolished in the 1950's. The stuccos pertain to the arched lintels and to the under-arches of the three naves in the 8 th century church. The partially completed intervention (with the identification of the original position of certain fragments and their subsequent replacement in situ) will continue with an initial search for the position of the numerous fragments not covered by the previous intervention and a subsequent phase for the replacement in their original position of said fragments. Some of the recomposed fragments (of which the original position was not identified) that are pertinent to the decoration of the church could be assembled on a panel and subsequently exhibited inside the Church of San Salvatore.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cleaning and consolidation of the fragments not involved in the previous intervention 2. search for and identification of the on site couplings 3. re-assembly of the matching fragments for which their original location was not found, on alveolar panels
Parties involved	City of Brescia; Superintendent for Environmental and Architectural Assets
Phases and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for attachment points 2008 • conducting work of re-assembling fragments and exposition 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	Study of at least 200 fragments; re-composition of at least two panels

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 12	IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES
Project 12.1	Substitution of the access door to the San Salvatore cloister
Description	<p>Extraordinary maintenance for safety purposes with the substitution of the entrance door in Via Piamarta</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structural verification of the outside wall (including any interventions calling for repairs, static consolidation and conservative restoration) 2. Plan for the realization of an automatic iron gate to show the view of the south cloister 3. Intervention with the placement of the gate and electrical connections
Parties involved	<p>City of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>Plan executed Realization: by June 2008</p>
Financial resources	<p>Total cost: approximately 30.000 € Funds allocated by the City of Brescia</p>
Expected results	<p>Possibility of seeing the San Salvatore cloister, the nuns' choir, the Longobard Church of San Salvatore and the base of the cupola of Santa Maria in Solario from the external street.</p>
Result indicators	<p>Acquisition of a new view of the San Salvatore - Santa Giulia complex</p>


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 12	IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES
Project 12.2	Substitution of the windows' wood frames on the first floor of the monastery complex
Description	<p>Extraordinary maintenance entailing the substitution of the wood frames in the central galleries in the area identified for temporary showings in order to solve the problem of water leakages in the open areas.</p> 
Actions	1. Intervention
Parties involved	City of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation
Phases and timeframe	By January 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: € 28.800,00 Funds allocated by the City of Brescia
Expected results	Improvement of the aesthetic aspect of the building; lowering the thermal loss and elimination of leaks
Result indicators	Substitution of 20 window's frames

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	RECLAMATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE CAPITOLIUM
Project 13.1	Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the Republican sanctuary
Description	<p>Identified as far back as the early 1800's, it was excavated several times up to the last surveys carried out in 2006. The building dates back to the 1st century BC and is composed of four parallel rooms separated by hollow spaces, one of the richest and unique examples in northern Italy.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archeological surveys in the area south of the podium in the western cell to verify the presence of ulterior structures pertinent to the sanctuary and to envisage a new access to the area 2. Completion of the conservation measures currently underway on the pavements (mosaic works and opus signinum) and on the frescoes in the western cell 3. Conservation maintenance on the remains of the ulterior three cells located below the podium, from the Flavia era 4. Monitoring of the micro-climate conditions, through the use of sophisticated equipment Complete with environmental peripheral sensors in contact with the painted surfaces that register and send data to a central computerized unit 5. Study of the data taken from the station and the plans for a micro-climate system
Parties involved	City of Bresciam; Superintendent for Lombardy Archeological Assets Cariplo Foundation
Phases and timeframe	<p>1st lot financed by the Cariplo Foundation nearly completed, with which the following was realized: structural intervention on Palazzo Pallaveri in order to complete the excavation of the western cell, the completion of the excavations and the restoration of the frescoes and the ancient flooring</p> <p>2nd lot financed by the Cariplo Foundation realized the initial project and the definitive project is nearly completed for the surveys south of the western cell, for the realization of a new access, for the monitoring of the areas by means of instruments to track and record the micro-climate and for the realization of a micro-climate system definitive project 2008 works carried out 2008/2009</p> <p>3rd lot conservation maintenance on the structures pertinent to the sanctuary located below the podium, from the Flavia project 2009 - works carried out 2009/2010 amount: funds still to be identified</p>
Financial resources	Cost currently financed € 415.000 (Cariplo Foundation – City of Brescia)
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	150 square meters of surfaces (object of the intervention)

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	RECLAMATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE CAPITOLIUM
Project 13.2	Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the Capitolium
Description	<p>Identified and brought to light in 1822, this is the principal temple of the Roman city of the 1st century, to a goodly extent conserved in elevation. It is composed of three large worship rooms, originally dedicated to Jove, Juno and Minerva, preceded by a deep pronaos built on a High open terrace on the forum's piazza. A good part of the marble decorations (floors and walls) is still conserved in situ. In 1830, the first city museum was created inside, the Museo Patrio, later known as the Museo Romano.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. consolidation of the 18th century vault in the central cell, recently completed 2. consolidation of structural wood in the 18th century roofing of the three cells recently completed 3. maintenance intervention on the roofs of the three cells recently completed 4. conservation intervention on the flooring in opus sectile and on the structures from the Flavia era (podiums) 5. conservation intervention on the 18th century inside walls of the three cells 6. conservation intervention on the external structures from the Flavia era (pronaos, columns, tympanum, side porticos) 7. realization of closing structures for the doors of the three cells
Parties involved	City of Brescia; Lombardy Archeology Superintendent; Ministry of Fine Arts
Phases and timeframe	<p>1st lot financed by the City of Brescia and terminated in December 2007, with which the following was realized: consolidation 18th century vault, structural wood of the roofing, roofing</p> <p>2nd lot to be financed for conservation interventions on the flooring in opus sectile, on the 18th century walls, realization of closing structures for the large access portals to the three cells. Conservation intervention on all the external structures pertinent to the Capitolium (columns, capitals, tympanum, elevations, pronaos, side porticos)</p> <p>definitive project 2008 works carried out 2009/2011</p>
Financial resources	Total cost € 1.300.000, of which € 300.000 borne by the City of Brescia and the remaining amount to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	500 square meters of surface, approximately 50 architectural elements subject to intervention; at least 30 diagnostic surveys


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.1	Conservation interventions on the structures and surfaces of Palazzo della Loggia, seat of the City Hall
Description	<p>These measures are needed in order to guarantee the proper conservation of the monument, through a series of steps that include the redoing or the adjustment of the functional elements to make them efficient, in addition to a whole series of operations aimed at blocking the deterioration and to enhancing the unchanged conservation over time of the external surfaces, both with respect to plaster as well as with respect to stone, with special emphasis on the decorations, through consolidation, cleaning and restoration measures.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration and cleaning of the east and north prospects and the entrance portico 2. Restoration and cleaning of the entrance portico 3. Conservative measures on the north Palazzotto, new roofing, new frames (window and door), new plaster, updating of technological systems 4. Restoration and cleaning of the stone decorations on the eastern and southern sides of the north Palazzotto 5. Internal restructuring works in the areas used as offices on the first and second floors and in the bathrooms 6. Consolidation of the foundations, on the western and southern sides 7. Realization of scaffolding below the ceiling in order to monitor the roof support structure, initially, followed by subsequent consolidation works.
Parties involved	<p>City of Brescia University of Brescia – Faculty of Engineering Superintendent for Monumental and Architectural Assets Brescia Mobility Private sponsors</p>
Phases and timeframe	Works completed by 2008
Financial resources	Approximately one million Euro; City of Brescia and private sponsors
Expected results	Static and aesthetic restoration of the building
Result indicators	One conference presenting the interventions; one publication of the results of the works

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.2	Conservation interventions on the roofing of Palazzo Bonoris, seat of the Ateneo di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti of Brescia
Description	These measures are necessary in order to guarantee the correct conservation of the monument: in fact water leakages caused damages to the decorated ceilings (the decorations dated back to the 16 th century). The intervention calls for a series of operations aimed at blocking the deterioration in the roofing (work on the historical wood beams, caulking, waterproofing, substitution of the broken brickwork) and consequently to safeguarding the underlying historical painted surfaces. The intervention is also linked to the realization of the Ateneo of Brescia's library.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. realization of scaffolding and uncovering certain areas of the roofing 2. consolidation and chemical treatments on the wood pertinent to the supporting beams and to those that constitute the lower levels 3. caulking, waterproofing and repositioning the roof tiles 4. maintenance and restoration work on the parts of the painted plaster that were damaged by leakage
Parties involved	City of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	Works completed by 2008
Financial resources	€ 500.000,00
Expected results	Guarantee of appropriate space at the Ateneo with relative library
Result indicators	2,000 square meters covered by the conservation intervention


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.3	Conservation interventions on the roofing and Early middle ages painted plaster in Palazzo Broletto
Description	<p>In 2004 the Province and the City, owners of the property, entered into an understanding, aimed at equalizing the measures promoted by the two Administrations, especially with respect to the restoration of the building facades.</p> <p>With respect to activities promoted by the City of Brescia through the Building & Monument Service, starting from 2003 a series of measures were implemented to restore certain portions of the building.</p> <p>Certain works have already been concluded, others are underway, while still other projects are in the development phase and included in the three-year 2007-2009 program for public works. In general, these refer to measures required to guarantee the proper conservation of the monument, through a series of steps aimed at blocking the deterioration and to enhancing the unchanged conservation over time.</p>
	
Actions	<p>For various reasons (economic but also operating), the conservation maintenance will need to be divided in at least two subsequent phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the first, subject to the present intervention, will naturally cover all those operations that can be carried out with the structure open to the sky and that can no longer be


8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<p>postponed, especially the static consolidations;</p> <p>2. all the works pertaining to the intrados, especially those relative to the consolidation of the materials and to the restoration of the surfaces, will be covered in the subsequent phase.</p>
Parties involved	City of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	<p>Restoration and cleaning of the facade of Broletto (southern body facing Via Cardinal Querini) - 2007</p> <p>Cleaning and consolidation of the inside facade of the western body of Palazzo Broletto - 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERVENTIONS UNDERWAY <p>Work on certain areas on the ground floor of the western body of Palazzo Broletto to make new offices - 2006/2007</p> <p>Extraordinary maintenance on the roofing of Palazzo Broletto (southern body facing Via Cardinal Querini) - 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTERVENTIONS PLANNED <p>- Project for the conservation restoration of the wood roofing structures conducted by the intrados</p> <p>- Project for creating the museum "Salone dei Cavalieri" (below the roof of the southern body) Program 2007/2008</p> <p>Restoration and cleaning of the facade of Broletto (facing Piazza Paolo VI) Program 2008/2009</p>
Financial resources	Total amount € 1.290.000 borne by the City of Brescia and Cariplo Foundation
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and partial opening to guided tours in the more important parts
Result indicators	4,000 square meters of surface subjected to intervention

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.4	Conservation interventions on the roofing of Mastio Visconteo within the Castle of Brescia
Description	<p>Building located in the top part of the Castle of Brescia and constructed in 1343 (Visconti era) above the remains of a Roman temple, of which at the present time the staircase and certain perimeter walls are visible. The City of Brescia acquired the property in 1900 from the Military Property Office. It underwent restoration between 1968/1974 that, once recent plaster had been removed, made it possible to recover a goodly part of the Visconti era wall decorations and those dating back to the 14th century. The building is composed of four floors. One lower ground floor, not open to the public, preserves Roman era structures (large tubs from local stone quarries). The ground floor and the first floor at the present time are dedicated to the Museum of Arms. The second floor is used as storage space for historical material belonging to the museum.</p> <p>These measures on the roofing are necessary in order to guarantee the correct conservation of the monument: in fact water leakages caused damages to the historical material stored in the attic and to the painted decorations dating back to the Late Middle Ages. Moreover, since the roof was not caulked properly it did not offer the proper micro-climate suitable for conserving the above-indicated artifacts.</p> 
Measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of scaffolding and uncovering certain areas of the roofing 2. Caulking, waterproofing and repositioning the roof tiles 3. Maintenance and restoration work on the parts of the painted plaster that were damaged by leakage
Parties involved	City of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	By 2008
Financial resources	Cost of the intervention € 150.000,00 borne by the City of Brescia
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	400 square meters of surface subjected to intervention

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.5	Extraordinary conservation interventions in the Tosio Martinengo Palace
Description	<p>This is a conservation measure on some of the decorated ceilings and vaults (1550-1700) These structures located in the Pinacoteca Tosio Martinengo are in mediocre conservation condition, primarily due to the accumulation over time of dust and various types of dirt (heating vapors) that alter the colors of the paintings</p>

	
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scaffolding and controlling adhesion of the plaster to the masonry supports in the various areas involved in the measure 2. Localized in-depth consolidation in order to reattach the plaster to the masonry and to avoid that material becomes detached 3. Cleaning the pictorial film 4. Stuccoing the cracks
Parties involved	City of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	Project 2008 Works carried out 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be identified Estimated cost of the intervention € 60.000,00 allocated by the City of Brescia
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions and of the aesthetic aspects of the building
Result indicators	200 square meters of surface subjected to intervention

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 15	CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD CONTEXTS IN THE BRESCIA TERRITORY
Project 15.1	Restoration and definitive cataloguing of findings and funeral artifacts found in the settlements and the recently excavated necropolis in Manerbio, Leno, Montichiari and Sirmione and from ecclesiastical buildings
Description	<p>A small part of the artifacts recovered in the past thirty years from settlements and from the Longobard necropolis in the central-eastern Brescia countryside has been transferred to the Sirmione National Archeological Museum and to the municipal historical/archeological museums that in the meantime have been established, first in Remedello, then in Leno and in Manerbio. The majority, however, can be found, duly inventoried, in the Superintendent of Brescia and Milan warehouses. The artifacts kept in the museums have all been subjected to restoration. Most of the artifacts conserved by the Superintendent need conservation restoration measures and definitive cataloguing.</p> <p>Moreover, conservation measures and improvements on certain of the more significant ecclesiastical structures in the southeastern part of the territory and the relative archeological areas are envisaged.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cataloguing of the archeological finds from the territories of Manerbio, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari, Sirmione and surrounding townships. 2. Conservation measures on the above-indicated artifacts. 3. Restoration of the building and realization of the archeological area in the early Christian church of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione and of the Early Middle Ages churches of San Giorgio in Montichiari and Saints Nazaro and Celso in Leno.
Parties involved	Ministry for Fine Arts and Cultural Activities Lombardy Region Province of Brescia Municipalities of Brescia, Manerbio, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari, Sirmione Regional Department for Fine Arts and Landscape of Lombardy Superintendent for Archeological Heritage of Lombardy CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Civiltà Bresciana Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Five-year period 2008-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and identified
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions of artifacts and structures
Result indicators	Conservation measures on at least 1,000 Longobard artifacts

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 16	PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS FOUND IN THE TERRITORY
Project 16.1	PRIM – Regional integrated program for mitigating risks
Description	The new Regional Integrated Program for Mitigating Risks (PRIM) 2007-2010 represents the instrument to coordinate the policies for safety and prevention on a provincial level. Conceived as an evolution of the Regional Program for Forecasting and Prevention pursuant to national law 225/92 on civilian protection, the PRIM is aimed at calling more attention to the aspects of mitigating risks and, principally, at a wider and more global vision of safety, which is the basis of the needs of citizens. The PRIM takes into consideration five “significant risks”, natural and technological, (hydro-geological, seismic, forest fires, meteorological, industrial), two types of accidents due “with significant social impact” (automobile accidents and accidents in the workplace) and the risk represented by social unrest that refers to the context of urban safety. With respect to these risks the PRIM will conduct a scientific reading not just sectorial but also integrated, in order to photograph the real situation and to identify those areas subject to a combination of risks and to propose policies to reduce risks.
Actions	Analysis of the information collected referring to 108 measures to mitigate risks made known by 21 local agencies in the various contexts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 56 measures concerning “hydro-geological and flood risks” 2. 3 measures concerning “seismic risks” 3. “x” measures concerning “meteorological risks” 4. 6 measures concerning “risks from forest fires” 5. 6 measures concerning “urban safety risks” 6. 33 measures concerning “automobile accident risks” 7. 2 measures concerning “industrial risks and dangerous transports” 8. 2 measures concerning “risks of accidents in the work place”.
Parties involved	Lombardy Region Also: Province of Brescia, Mountain Communities, Municipalities.
Phases and timeframe	Different for each project included in the program to develop tourism. It is estimated that the project will be completed before the end of 2010.
Financial resources	The total investment amounts to € 71 million. The Lombardy Region has contributed € 35 million and the other subjects € 11 million. The rest will come from national and EU resources.
Expected results	Share the measures to reduce risks with the principal subjects involved in prevention and with consumer associations, in order to provide visibility and unity to the numerous actions. See the risks in an integrated manner and develop area plans for the selected territories, in order to evaluate the joint impact of more than one source of risks in the same area. Evaluate the impact of the risk-prevention measures by means of the application of a scientific method based on indicators for effectiveness. Finance strategic interventions through the opportunities provided by the EU 2007-2010 funds. Create a computerized information pool so that the various agencies involved in the Safety Pact can exchange information.
Result indicators	Fewer real and perceived social risks, sensation motivated by increased safety, control of the potential risk situations by effective preventive monitoring

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 16	PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS FOUND IN THE TERRITORY
Project 16.2	Works to make the road s.s. 45 BIS "Gardesana occidentale" safe
Description	<p>The project relates to ensuring safety along the road from Limone to the border with Trentino and the realization of the natural gallery in the Nanzel area refers to a section of the artery that extends for approximately 3.5 kilometers, subject to periodic episodes of falling rocks, which require fencing and buttressing, in order to guarantee transit along the strategic artery towards the north of this important road.</p> <p>The realization of the natural gallery in the Nanzel area, situated between kilometer 10.200 and kilometer 10.900 of the Gardesana Occidentale, will provide a definitive solution to one of the most critical parts of that artery, due to the frequency of slides and due to the possibility of falling rocks and boulders from the rocky walls above the artery.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the priority measures and the definition of the general program 2. Commencement of the cycle of measures in temporal succession with the relevant program agreements.
Parties involved	<p>ANAS s.p.a.</p> <p>Also: Province of Brescia, Mountain Community Parco Alto Garda Bresciano.</p>
Phases and timeframe	It would be advisable that the measures, in order not to compromise transit along the artery, be realized in temporal succession. It is estimated that the work will be completed before the end of 2011.
Financial resources	The total investment estimated amounts to € 34 million, borne by ANAS s.p.a.
Expected results	Safety and for this important western Lake Garda coast road heading north, fewer cases of continuous interventions that slow traffic due to the constant danger of frequent slides. A long-lasting, stable and effective solution.
Result indicators	Driving safely, without any problems or interruptions, from Limone towards the north, as far as the border with Trentino, of the important western coast artery of Lake Garda.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 17	MAINTENANCE OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA FORIS PORTAS
Project 17.1	Maintenance plan and works for the surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria foris portas
Description	<p>Conservation work was carried out on the Church of S. Maria foris portas at the end of the 1990s on all wall structures. This also included refurbishing the roof and rainwater systems, as well as creating a chemical barrier against rising damp. Previously, in the 1950s the apse walls, which are home to famous frescoes had also been the subject of work to combat damp, which is still fully effective.</p> <p>The project involves creating a maintenance programme that makes it possible to monitor the state of conservation of the Church, especially the frescoes. This programme will be based on carrying out descriptive surveys of the materials, stratigraphic analysis of the plaster and frescoes, and analytical investigations to characterise the materials (see Knowledge Plan).</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out surveys and analytical investigations 2. Drawing up a maintenance programme 3. Carrying out maintenance works
Parties involved	Varese Provincial Administration; Superintendency for Historic, Artistic, and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and the Superintendency for Architectural Assets and the Landscape of Milan and Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	As from 2008
Financial resources	Varese Provincial Administration; Superintendency for Historic, Artistic, and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and the Superintendency for Architectural Assets and the Landscape of Milan and Lombardy.
Expected results	Provision of a maintenance programme identifying the works to be carried out, timescales, and relevant checks.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.1	Recovery and restoration of the Baptistery of S. Giovanni and creating a new roof
Description	<p>The Baptistery presents problems of decay due to the growth of micro-vegetation, disintegration of mortar and plaster, the state of preparation of the floor in opus sectile only fragments of which are conserved, and detachment of flooring and structural elements of the baths. A further element of decay on the floors is the dripping of water due to thawing on the roof, especially during autumn and winter, due to the cold, wet climate. In fact, the current roof is losing its efficiency to the point of needing to be replaced.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning and consolidation of the various elements of the structure 2. Consolidation and restoration of the plaster on the walls and the floor slabs. 3. Replacement of the now obsolete roofing.
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy. Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	By 2008 – 2009
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: € 30,280.56 for conservation works. € 147,600 has been allocated for the roof, which includes the funds for the roof planned for building I (see Project 4.1).
Expected results	Improved state of conservation of the asset, also in order to valorise it.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.2	Recovery and restoration of walls in the intermediate area between the Cistern and the Bell Tower in the San Giovanni Basilica Complex
Description	The area between the Cistern and the Bell Tower has problems with infestation by vegetation, decay of mortar, and extensive problems on the walls that make maintenance and repair works essential.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decay survey and conservation project 2. Action to remove vegetation and conservation work on the wall structure.
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy. Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	By 2008
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: € 15,353.40 (this figure also includes the works described in Project 5.1).
Expected results	Consolidation of the walls and valorisation of the same.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.3	Conservation work on the Church of S. Paolo
Description	<p>As part of the Project: "Recovery of the archaeological area of the Castrum of Castelseprio", initially drawn up in 2003, provision is made for conservation restoration of the hexagonal Church of S. Paolo, which dates back to the 11th century, and that has many pieces of the ground floor walls missing, the only floor remaining. This building, built of pebbles and pieces of stone in fairly regular courses, with fishbone inserts, still has half-columns at the corners of the walls made of brick and travertine limestone.</p> <p>Currently, the church is a ruin and the walls are still standing around the internal core, with outer walls built of properly dressed stone blocks and pebbles laid regularly (some fishbone courses), and a chaotic inner core made of undressed pebbles, with a significant amount of mortar. The collapse of large sections of the walls has revealed the inner core that is highly detached on the surface, which has caused individual lithic elements to fall in many sections.</p> <p>So far the walls have undergone general cleaning, which made it possible to see that the surface detachment does not only affect the stones at the surface, directly exposed to the weather, but also the inner stones to a total depth of 40 – 50 cm from the surface. Experimental work has therefore been done, of injecting grout into the worse detached part of the south-west wall (the only one that retains traces of the upper floor) to check the state of the inner walls and to stabilise subsequent consolidation works. Samples have also been taken of mortar and plaster to gain greater knowledge of the materials used at the time.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out of conservation and restoration works
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy. Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	By 2008
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: €. 78.000,00
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of general decay and especially the detachment of the parts without decoration and generally making the building safe, especially the few traces of the upper floor, for the purposes of conserving and using it.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.4	Conservation work on building I
Description	Building I, located a short way from the S. Giovanni basilica Complex and recognised as a canonical building, requires further works to rid it of vegetation, general cleaning of the surfaces, and consolidation of the mortar and elements in clay used in the walls, as well as refurbishing of the door jambs for the doorways to the various rooms. The building has a few fragments of painted plaster that is from the renaissance era and has been rendered crumbly by persistent damp in the area, characterised by cracks and detachment. The current roof is also to be replaced in traditional elements to protect the plaster. To gain more knowledge about the structure and its foundations, excavation is necessary inside the rooms and along the outer perimeter (in this regard see the Knowledge Plan).
Actions	1. Carrying out of restoration works and replacing the roof.
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy. Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	By: 2008.
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: € 20,468.40 for the restoration. The figure for replacing the roof is included in the funds allocated for the roofs and also includes the roof on the baptistery. For the archaeological excavations and relevant documentation: funds to be found
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of general decay of the building, replacing of the roof in order to conserve the plasters and archaeological investigations to gain more knowledge about the building and medieval building practices
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.5	Conservation work on the door and access bridge for the castrum
Description	The access bridge and door of the castrum require removal of vegetation, general cleaning of the surfaces, and consolidation of the mortars and elements of the walls
Actions	1. Carrying out of conservation and restoration works
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	By: 2008.
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: € 15,353.40
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of decay and making the building safe for conservation and use
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.6	Restoration and maintenance work on the wall circuit
Description	The circuit of the castrum walls has sections of wall already uncovered and sections to be cleared. In this regard, work is planned to improve the state of conservation and use of the circuit of the castrum walls, also in connection with the exposure of new sections, already inspected, and partly detached.
Actions	1. Continuation of uncovering of sections of wall 2. Carrying out of conservation and restoration works
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: Funds requested for 2008-2010 Planning
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of general decay and making the building safe for conservation and use
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 19	PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL, SEISMIC AND ANTHROPIC RISKS
Project 19.1	Refurbishing of the slopes
Description	Given the nature of these locations, it is deemed essential that the slopes be stabilised and that the woods be maintained constantly, and that this must also be done in the buffer zone that surrounds the Castelseprio site.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary investigations 2. Completion of the work 3. Final documentation
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund; Superintendency for Historic, Artistic, and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and the Superintendency for Architectural Assets and the Landscape of Milan and Lombardy; Pinin Brambilla Bariclon (restorer).
Phases and timeframe	2008: Funds sought
Financial resources	Application for co-financing in progress: Bando Non-Profit Community Organisation of Varesotto Art and Culture N° 2/2007; private financing sought
Expected results	Completion of restoration and elimination of state of decay of internal plaster and fresco fragments
Expected results	Improved state of conservation of the asset
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.1	Completion of restoration of the internal plaster and fresco fragments in the Church of Santa Maria in Torba
Description	In 2007 a laser scanner was used to survey the interior and the initial restoration work was done on the bell tower area (where a fragment of fresco was rehoused). These works were necessary in order to prepare a project for the remaining two walls in the Church and the apse area, which provides for restoring the fragments of fresco and plaster inside the Church of S. Maria.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveys and preliminary documentation 2. Project 3. Completion of the work
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund; Superintendency for Historic, Artistic, and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and the Superintendency for Architectural Assets and the Landscape of Milan and Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	2008: Funds sought
Financial resources	Funds to be sought from Private sources, bank foundations, and public sources
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation of external plaster of the Tower
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset



PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.2	Drawing up a maintenance project for the external surfaces of the Tower
Description	The project provides for maintenance of the external surfaces of the Tower, characterised by the presence of ancient mortar of various compositions, wall finishes (stone outline plaster, whitewashing, and covering plaster) and walls in stone, pebbles, and brick that has limited phenomena of decayed material.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveys and preliminary documentation 2. Conservation project 3. Completion of the work
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund; Superintendency for Historic, Artistic, and

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
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	Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and the Superintendency for Architectural Assets and the Landscape of Milan and Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	2008: Funds sought
Financial resources	Funds to be sought from Private sources, bank foundations, and public sources
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation of external plaster of the Farmhouse and Barn.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.3	Restoration of the external plaster of the Church, Farmhouse, and Barn
Description	This project involves restoring the external surfaces of the Church, Farmhouse, and Barn. The Church in particular is characterised by extensive stratification of the walls, mortars and plasters. Stratification surveys will be carried out to extend knowledge about the history of the building and to set up the conservation works.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveys and preliminary documentation 2. Archaeological excavations 3. Cleaning of the walls 4. Restoration and consolidation of archaeological structures
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, Superintendency for Archaeological Assets in Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	2008
Financial resources	Co-financing: Regione Lombardia - Bando Patrimonio Archeologico Lombardo – Year 2007 Regional laws 39/84 & 39/91
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation, and making safe for the purposes of conservation and use.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.4	Conservation, restoration of the existing archaeological structures as part of refurbishing of the connection with the castrum of Castelseprio-Torba
Description	As part of the excavations to be carried out at the fortifications along the route that connects to the archaeological area of Castelseprio-Torba, this project provides for the restoration and consolidation of the archaeological structures, which will include works of careful cleaning, detaching of infesting vegetation, repair and consolidation of the masonry parts as necessary, where structural stability needs to be increased.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drainage and collection of water to stabilise loose areas. 2. Maintenance and reducing the age of the woods in part to make the slopes lighter.
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural Assets and the landscape in Lombardy. Superintendency of Archaeological assets in Lombardy. Territorial Bodies
Phases and timeframe	By: 2008-2012.
Financial resources	Funds to be found in collaboration with the Territorial Bodies.
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of decay and making the slopes safe for conservation and use
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 21	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE
Project 21.1	Systematization of data relative to the carried out conservation interventions (see Documentation centre)
Description	<p>Prior to the development of a routine maintenance plan it seems to be essential to proceed with an accurate analysis of the state of conservation of the property, also through the collection and systematic analysis of the data relative to the restoration interventions the object has been subject to over the years.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">San Salvatore before and after the conservation intervention of 90s</p>
Actions	1. Collection and systematization of data through transfer into electronic archives in the documentation centre.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Umbria. Archive Superintendence of the Region Umbria. State Archive of Perugia – Section of Spoleto. Private citizens and companies
Phases and timeframe	After completing restoration of the ex convent.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised in the municipal budget and from private contributions.
Expected results	Systematization of knowledge on the restoration interventions carried out in the past; preparation of instruments and definition of procedures allowing for the planning of maintenance interventions.
Result indicators	Number and quality of collected and systematized data

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 21	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE
Project 21.2	Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic project and analysis
Description	<p>The project envisages thematic surveys aimed at describing the state of conservation of the property; metric surveys; surveys on the materials used and building techniques; surveys of restoration interventions carried out in the past which left a visible mark (stratigraphic analysis); survey on the visible effects of deterioration (deterioration and damage surveys and analytical investigations).</p> <p>Surveys must be carried out with non invasive methods which make use of innovative technological devices.</p>

Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey project 2. Carrying out of geo-referenced metric survey campaigns with relative restitution in vector and digital format. 3. Stratigraphic analysis of elevations to identify restoration interventions carried out in the past 4. Survey and description of materials and building techniques 5. Surveys on deterioration state 6. Restitution of data on thematic maps and description of the state of conservation.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Umbria
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be raised in the municipal budget and by other public and private bodies.
Expected results	Production of information material to be available at the Documentation centre
Result indicators	Number and quality of collected and systematized data


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 21	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE
Project 21.3	Planning of routine maintenance interventions and launch of the first cycle of interventions
Description	On the basis of the carried out surveys a maintenance programme for the basilica will be planned. It will identify intervention priorities and implementation time limits. The surveys will be carried out periodically by a group of experts of the Municipality, according to the attached risk file. The objective is to carry out constant routine maintenance interventions in order to prevent restoration interventions as much as possible.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of intervention priorities and definition of a general programme 2. Launch of the first cycle of maintenance interventions.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Umbria.
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be allocated in the municipal budget; search for sponsorship.
Expected results	Planning of maintenance programmes with identification of interventions that need to be carried out, time limits and relative controls.
Result indicators	Increase in the protection level for the property.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 21	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE
Project 21.4	Maintenance intervention of stone material stored in the museum warehouse
Description	Many sculptures – mainly fragmented, which used to be part of the walls of the naves of the Basilica – were removed during restoration interventions in the Basilica in the 90s and transferred into the Museum Warehouse of the Municipality of Spoleto. It is necessary to plan constant monitoring for them as well as routine maintenance interventions in order to guarantee excellent conservation.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the state of conservation of the stone elements removed from the Basilica 2. Launch of maintenance intervention
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Umbria. Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of the Region Umbria.
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be allocated in the municipal budget; possible sponsorship.
Expected results	Guarantee to preserve the properties.
Result indicators	Improvement of conservation and exhibition conditions of the properties.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 22	CARRYING OUT OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS OF THE EX CONVENT COMPLEX
Project 22.1	Launch of conservation and restoration interventions of the ex convent complex
Description	The project envisages the integral restoration of the complex in order to transform it into a multipurpose Centre (Welcoming; visits; documentation) which can be used for all activities related to the use and visits to the Basilica and the buffer zone and for studies, training and research on Longobard topics.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawing up of a restoration project 2. Launch of restoration interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Umbria. Region Umbria.
Expected phases and time frame	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be allocated in the municipal budget and regional funding: € 300,000.00
Expected results	Restoration of buildings and opening of areas to the general public
Result indicators	Number of access requests

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 23	IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION
Project 23.1	Installation of a video surveillance system on the Basilica
Description	The project envisages the installation of a video surveillance plant composed by two video cameras placed outside the Basilica and two video cameras inside, connected to the Municipal Police station. The video cameras will be of the dome type, swivel, day-night, equipped against theft and with an integrated video server which allows immediate direct connection with Telecom plants without any other device.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawing up of the installation project 2. Approval of the project and acquisition of necessary authorizations by BAPPSAE 3. Installation of equipment
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Umbria.
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be raised in the municipal budget (around 6,000.00 Euro/each)
Expected results	Guarantee for conservation of properties
Result indicators	Installation of video cameras

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 24	IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION IN ORDER TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE
Project 24.1	Creation of a Centre of Excellence for the recovery of Cultural Heritage in case of a disaster
Description	<p>In Spoleto, a regional Centre of Excellence for the recovery of Cultural Heritage in case of emergency is now being created, as a point of reference for the entire territory of Umbria. The structure is composed by a shed – almost entirely built – in the industrial area of Santo Chiodo, in the vicinity of the municipal warehouse for works of art thus creating a department for the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage.</p> <p>The operation benefitted from the assistance, also economic, of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Civil Protection Department), the Region Umbria and Confindustria. The Centre will be used to collect any kind of paintings, sculptures, prints, books, textiles and artistic artefacts of any kind which are in an emergency condition due to earthquakes, floods, fires, static problems of the buildings where they are placed, etc.</p> <p>It is the only structure created in the Region Umbria for this kind of emergencies and was designed according to technological and logistic criteria adjusted to the type of properties and activities which will be carried out. In particular, it has a total surface of 3600 m², of which 70% at full height (around 7.5 m) and 30% at double height. The internal division envisages a warehouse of around 1900 m², a file archive and a photographic archive, the management offices, a secretariat, a meeting hall, a locker room for employees, an area for the guardian, a garage and various services.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photographic and inventory cataloguing 2. Emergency services: safety devices and cleaning interventions for properties 3. Placing in warehouse on purposely made racks/shelves/showcases 4. Constant monitoring of the state of conservation
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Spoleto. Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Civil Protection Department); Region Umbria; Confindustria.</p>
Phases and timeframe	end 2008
Financial resources	<p>Region, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Presidency of the Council of Ministers: € 6,000,000.00 Confindustria: € 480,000.00</p>
Expected results	Keeping the same state of conservation
Result indicators	Number of carried out interventions

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 24	IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION IN ORDER TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE
Project 24.2	Opening of the Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Laboratory at the Rocca Albornoziana
Description	<p>In Spoleto the Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Lab, housed in the Rocca Albornoziana in the frame of the 2004 Accordo di Programma Quadro APQ (agreement between State and Region concerning territorial strategic planning), is about to become operational. This Laboratory is equipped with innovative methodologies and techniques for the diagnostics of damages and risks, for first aid and conservation of cultural heritage. The competent institutions for the Laboratory and the stakeholders of the Longobard network are defining agreements aiming at making this structure the reference centre for seismic risk and diagnostic studies on the Longobard heritage, not only for the monuments of the "Duchy of Spoleto", but also for those of the entire Italia Langobardorum network.</p> <p>Data Archives concerning techniques and materials used in different types of Longobard artefacts (from architecture to sculptures, paintings etc.) and collecting all the information obtained through studies, researches and inquiries all over Italy, could be created in this Centre, in collaboration with CISAM (Italian Centre of Studies on Early-Middle Ages), situated in Spoleto. The Archives, that could manage data on the conservative operations implemented or to be implemented on the same heritage, could be extended in the future to a larger network including all Italian and European sites that have been characterized by the Longobard presence.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Rocca Albornoziana seat of the Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Lab</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Central Institute for Restoration, CISAM (Italian Centre of Studies on Early-Middle Ages), Umbria Region, all the stakeholders
Phases and timeframe	2010
Financial resources	Region, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities, Municipality of Spoleto
Expected results	Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Lab as a national reference Centre, especially for Longobard artefacts.
Result indicators	Number of analysis and research projects

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 25	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER
Project 25.1	Maintenance work with particular reference to tombstone materials and internal walls of cell and walls of pronaos
Description	<p>The maintenance work on the Temple aims to improve the state of conservation of the tombstone and wall surfaces. It is mainly necessary to remove biological films and clean consistent and inconsistent surface deposits and also integrate some slight gaps.</p>  <p>This phase also includes maintenance work on the cell floor and the wooden windows.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning of work 2. Carrying out of maintenance work
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria (SPAPPSAE). Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno,
Phases and timeframe	Planning by 2008 Commencement of work from 2009
Financial resources	<i>Funds allocated for routine maintenance (including context): 8,065.00€ on average each year.</i> Funds to be found by: Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno; Ministry for Cultural Heritage and activities; Umbria Region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Elimination of deterioration phenomena
Result indicators	Mitigation of site's vulnerability

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 25	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER
Project 25.2	Relief and reduction of rising damp problems and condensation in the walls exposed to north and north-east
Description	The main problems in the building are mainly linked to damp and condensation, caused by the particular environmental conditions that the building experiences, partly built against land. For this reason in the past, a perimeter drainage system and rainwater disposal system was created; however, damp still affects the northern face, along the external base of the apse, where rising damp has produced biological films such as musk and efflorescence. It is necessary to constantly monitor the phenomena linked to the presence of damp, foreseeing constant maintenance that removes any damaging effects
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Checking of temple's environmental conditions and surveys/analysis to identify cause and effect of damp in north and north-eastern walls 2. Maintenance work
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria (SBAPPSAE); Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	From 2009
Financial resources	<i>Funds allocated for routine maintenance (including context): 8,065.00€ on average per year.</i> Funds to be found by: Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno; Italian Government (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Umbria region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Removal of causes of deterioration of walls exposed to north-northeast
Result indicators	Reduction of site's vulnerability

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 25	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER
Project 25.3	Conservation work and aesthetic aspect of the frescoes on back wall of cell
Description	General condition of the painting layer must be checked which, although it underwent important restoration work in 1984, has some critical factors and then proceed with the necessary work for the aesthetic appearance with suitable reintegration of painting gaps

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	 <p align="center">cellar</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis to check current state of conservation of painting layer and choice of reintegration method for gaps 2. Project and work.
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria BAPPSAE
Phases and timeframe	Planning by 2008 Commencement of work 2009
Financial resources	<i>Funds allocated for routine maintenance (including context): 8,065.00€ on average per year.</i> Funds to be found by: Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno; Italian Government (Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Umbria region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Elimination of any causes of deterioration and improvement of final aesthetic appearance
Result indicators	Reduction of site's vulnerability

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 26	DRAWING UP OF MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO
Project 26.1	Creation of thematic relief work for the diagnostic project and analytical surveys
Description	<p>The project foresees the carrying out of thematic surveys, aimed at describing the state of conservation of the site and the systematic gathering of data on restoration work carried out in the past (work history). This entails mapping:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Materials used in work b) Construction techniques (descriptive survey and analytical surveys); c) Restoration work carried out in past that left visible trace (stratigraphic analysis); d) Visible effects of deterioration (survey of deterioration and deformity and analytical surveys). <p>All surveys will be recorded on thematic maps in digital/carrier form and in photographs</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stratigraphic analysis of models to identify restoration work carried out in past 2. Survey and description of construction-execution materials and techniques 3. Survey of the state of conservation and the gaps in the structure 4. Study of specific analytical surveys in order to characterise the materials

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


	and forms of deterioration found
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria BAPPSAE Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	Actions: by 2008 – preliminary preparation for conservative maintenance work
Financial resources	Com: Municipality Campello sul Clitunno; Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; Umbria region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Arrange a full as possible group of thematic findings and returns in paper or digital format, prior to conservative maintenance work
Result indicators	Number and quality of data found and entered into system



PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 26	DRAWING UP OF MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO
Project 26.2	Maintenance programme and start up of first cycle of work
Description	On the basis of surveys carried out, a maintenance programme will be prepared for the temple that also identifies work priority and implementation times. The goal is to carry out maintenance work in small lots, continuing over the years
Actions	1. Identification of work priorities and definition of general programme 2. Start up of first cycle of maintenance work
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria BAPPSAE Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	From 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Municipality Campello sul Clitunno; Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; Umbria Region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Drawing up of maintenance programme with identification of work to be carried out, timeframes and relative checks
Result indicators	Reduction of site's vulnerability


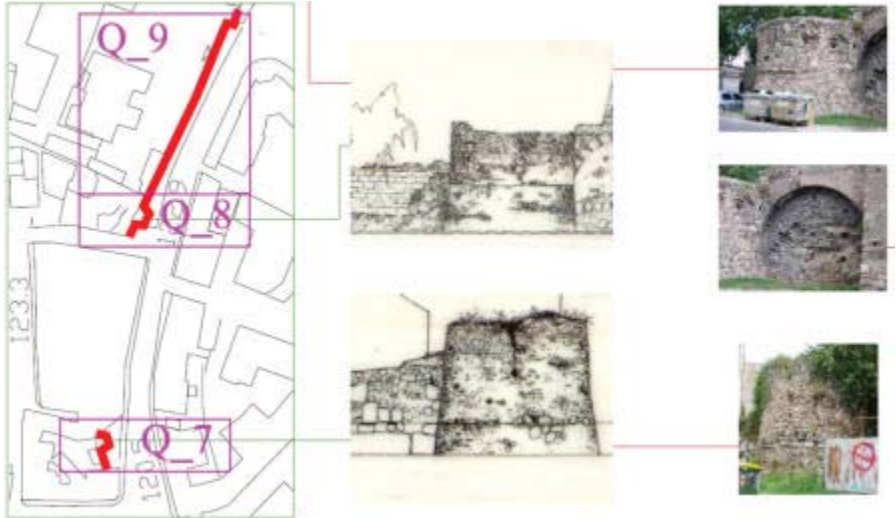
**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno</i> buffer zone and territory	
Objective 27	CONSERVATION AND UPGRADING OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES
Project 27.1	Conservation and refunctioning of ENEL power station and water pumping station, destined to be used as exhibition site for the Eco/Museum Project
Description	Conservative maintenance work of disused structures, destined for use as permanent exhibition sites in the area's Eco-Museum. In particular, the areas will house sections 3 / 4: "Clitunno river as a "Genius Loci" and as a resource" High aesthetic value of "Topoi": The Tempietto and the Springs of Clitunno" (See Enhancement plan)
Actions	1. Conservative Maintenance work
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	From 2009 onwards
Financial resources	Part of funds allocated through state funding, further to the environmental accident in 2006 (see Conservation analysis), for the reclamation, recovery and enhancement of the area of the Clitunno river: €6,000,000.00
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno</i> buffer zone and territory	
Objective 28	CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF THE SITES DAMAGED BY THE 1997 EARTHQUAKE
Project 28.1	Work to secure and consolidate structure of the Sanctuary of the Madonna della Bianca
Description	Securing consolidation of structure and conservative restoration of the <i>Santuario della Madonna della Bianca</i> , currently closed due to serious damage from the earthquake in 1997. This is the last of the series of 11 interventions for consolidation and restoration funded by the Umbria region with the annual plan for cultural heritage damaged by earthquakes (DGR 94/2000), to deal with the considerable damage caused by the earthquake to the region's architectural heritage, and for which the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno has carried out work for a total of €2,639,436.53. Heritage already consolidated and restored from 1999 include: the castle of Pissignano, the church of San Lorenzo, the church of San Michele Arcangelo, the church of San Pietro, Palazzo Casagrande Chillotti, the church of San Giovanni and the bell tower of Santa Maria.
Actions	1. Safety interventions 2. Structural consolidation work and conservative restoration
Parties involved	Umbria Region Spoleto- Norcia Archbishop's curia Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria SBAPPSA
Phases and timeframe	End of work summer 2008 Usable by 2009
Financial resources	Funds allocated by the Umbria Region (Regional law 12.08.98, n° 32 – Annual plan for cultural heritage damaged by earthquakes): €250,000.00
Expected results	Seismic Improvement Improvement of the overall state of conservation of the site

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 29	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE
Project 29.1	Maintenance and conservation improvement of the Church of Santa Sofia
Description	<p>The city's attention to its cultural heritage is expressed in the numerous programmes and works in recent decades, which have aimed both to improve the physical state and to valorise the numerous emergencies related to the monuments concentrated in the old city. Thanks to the Integrated Project "Benevento: The future in history" widespread redevelopment and modernisation of the infrastructure of the city has begun, and has already produced significant results in terms of the state of conservation of assets.</p> <p>The project forms part of a strategy of valorisation and coordinated management of Assets, which will see the signing of a specific Protocol of Intent by the Bodies responsible for identifying common rules for how to maintain use of the Church as a place of worship that is also useable and accessible for tourist purposes (see valorisation plan).</p> <p>The Santa Sofia complex, which has already been the subject of maintenance restoration, will be subjected to programmed maintenance, necessary due to wear resulting from its use as a place of worship. The maintenance work, in the form of a project by the BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento, will involve cleaning the stone surfaces inside, and the plaster sections and external decorations of the church structure. In addition, the floor will be refurbished, having been laid during the restorations in the 1950s by Arch Rusconi and now deemed not compatible with the monument's image, the carrying out of archaeological investigations, and upgrading of the lighting system.</p>
	
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Benevento Provincial Authority Prefecture of Benevento Cultural Heritage Regional Directorate
Phases and timeframe	Short term: First semester of 2008
Financial resources	Available: € 650,000 from POR Campania 2000-2006
Expected results	Seeing to the quality of the state of conservation of the cultural heritage of the site.
Result indicators	Carrying out of the work

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF LONGOBARD ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.1	Maintenance of the Longobard tomb in the Church of S. Salvatore
Description	<p>The Benevento buffer zone includes relics of Longobard artistic culture that is unique, and so the Municipality of Benevento intends implementing actions to valorise the same, which have been brought forward due to the need for maintenance work.</p> <p>In relation to the Church of S. Salvatore, which has already undergone maintenance restoration, programmed maintenance is planned of the burial sites from the Longobard era it contains. Of these, the tomb of the Priest Auderisio stands out due to its peculiar pictorial decoration that includes the dedication inscription and two crosses. The project must also include restoration of the external facades of the church and the final arrangement of the tombs, introducing plants and systems to conserve and protect these assets from natural agents (damp, light, etc.).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">The Church of S. Salvatore</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Longobard tomb in the Church of S. Salvatore.</p>
Parties involved	Archaeological Superintendency and BAPPSAE Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	Short term: (2009)
Financial resources	To be found: From POR FESR 2007-2013
Expected results	Seeing to the quality of the state of conservation of the cultural heritage of the site.
Result indicators	Carrying out of the work

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF LONGOBARD ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.2	Maintenance work on the Longobard boundary wall
Description	<p>The Benevento buffer zone includes relics of Longobard material culture that is unique, and so the Municipality of Benevento intends implementing actions to valorise the same.</p> <p>In relation to the Wall of the Longobard town, which has already undergone maintenance restoration, completion of the task is planned in the form of programmed maintenance.</p> <p>The city wall that surrounded the ancient medieval Longobard city is in a reasonable state of conservation. The buffer zone does not fully coincide with the area of the ancient wall, but only in some parts of its layout to the east of the town, below the Trescene quarter, along Via del Pomerio as far as the Ark of Traiano and continuing along the River Calore. From the end of the 18th century to the start of the 20th century, the walls were subject to demolition works and in some parts they were included in the outside walls of civil dwellings. (Via Torre della Catena). Further damage and destruction were caused by bombardment in 1943.</p>  <p>Via Torre della Catena, in an old image</p> <p>The part of the wall that is best preserved, thanks in part to conservation refurbishing work done by the Superintendency in the 1990s is the part that coincides with the perimeter of the buffer zone and that demarcates the ancient Trescene quarter. This part of the wall does not require maintenance work.</p>  <p>The conservation plan of the longobard wall</p>

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	<p>Other problems are involved for the stretch of the wall to the north-west of the town, from the Arch of Traiano to the Bridge on the River Calore, and then from Port Arsa, along Via Torre della Catena, to the convent of the Ursuline Sisters. This stretch also includes a lot of circular towers and square towers, almost all of which are well preserved.</p> <p>The main conservation problem is the decay due to the presence of shrubs, scrub, and roots that have got into the fabric of the walls, the decay of the mortar, subsequent damage to the wall itself and thus the infiltration of rainwater. The small circular tower on Via Torre della catena, which was an important medieval fortification, requires static consolidation work (cleaning out and injection of mortar) since it was badly damaged by bombing during the war. Work currently in progress (2006-2007) involves maintenance work on the entire section of the wall not yet refurbished, with financing from POR CAMPANIA scale 5, as part of the Integrated Programme. This work includes removing weeds by hand, careful picking away of the plaster, treatment with disinfectant biocides, refurbishing of the alignment of the cappings on the wall creating sacrificial surfaces, closing of the holes passing through, consolidating the joints, building small sections of boundary wall, cleaning the stone elements used as construction elements in the wall at a number of points.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Archaeological Superintendency and BAPPSAE
Phases and timeframe	Work in progress by 31.12.2008 Further work by 31.12.2015
Financial resources	Available: € 2,000,000 from POR Campania 2000-2006 To be found: From POR FESR 2007-2013
Expected results	Seeing to the quality of the state of conservation of the cultural heritage of the site.
Result indicators	Carrying out of the work

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 31	RAISING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE ANCIENT CITY CENTRUM
Project 31.1	Municipal incentives for eco-sustainable refurbishing in the old city
Description	<p>Building refurbishing in an eco-sustainable manner is a matter that is currently important to and applied by the contemporary building world. This becomes an arduous challenge with applied to historical dwellings. In Benevento, refurbishing and valorisation of the old city has thus far been undertaken in the form of various restoration works, conservative refurbishing, and health and functional upgrading, without any intention to take action in terms of the eco-sustainability of the works done. In addition to regulating building redevelopment works (mainly renovation, refurbishing, and restoration), the city's administration intends involving the citizens in being aware of the importance of doing these works in a sustainable way in their old city. Thus it intends providing incentives for those that intend to retrieve properties, guaranteeing the use of techniques that reduce the pollutant impact and reducing wastage of raw materials.</p> <p>This action relates to parts of the minor historical building fabric, mainly with a private residence function, within the Longobard city wall in Benevento, where one can still see the signs of abandonment following seismic events and damage caused during the second world war.</p> <p>The incentives offered for sustainable recovery that the Benevento Municipality will propose to private citizens for the retrieval of their heritage dwelling and property is in the form of a reduction in municipal tax, for a period of five or ten years for example, provided they undertake to do the work adopting the Municipal Bio-construction Regulations (using alternative sources of energy, construction products with a low environmental impact, and reducing water consumption).</p> <p>See Protection Plan – Issuing of the Municipal Bio-Construction Regulations.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	Medium – long term: by 2015
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR Campania Regional Authority 2007-2013
Expected results	Creation of an old city that is a model of integration of the traditional cultural values and environmental sustainability requirements expressed in the way it is used daily.
Result indicators	Adoption of the Regulations

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 32	MONITORING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE ASSETS
Project 32.1	Programme for periodic monitoring of the state of conservation of the archaeological areas
Description	<p>In recent years the Benevento Municipality has started many works to refurbish the old city. These have brought to light the quality and quantity of significant archaeological sites that it includes. For example, as part of the implementation of the Integrated project for the City of Benevento (financed with EU funds), important discoveries were made when rendering Corso Garibaldi a pedestrian area and redeveloping Piazza Sabarini. Other unexpected finds came about during the works to replace the flooring inside the Cathedral.</p> <p>The presence of such cultural resources was stressed in the debate promoted by the Benevento Municipality in 2005 about the peri-urban archaeological area of Cellarulo - the river port from Roman times, amphitheatre with gladiator school, and the cellarium, which had already been the subject of attention for years – the major speakers at which were the competent Superintendencies in the territory.</p> <p>This monitoring will take the form of video surveillance and periodic inspections of the sites by specialist personnel, the Superintendencies, and the Municipality. Monitoring will be managed using a GIS system that will also make it possible to compare the state of conservation of the sites at various times.</p>
Parties involved	Archaeological Superintendency and BAPPSAE Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	Long term
Financial resources	To be found: Resources of the Bodies involved
Expected results	Setting up an integrated system for the wealth of knowledge and increasing it over time, in order to optimise management of the cultural heritage.
Result indicators	Number of sites monitored Frequency of monitoring

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 33	UPGRADING AND EXTENDING THE HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION OF THE SITE
Project 33.1	Setting up a building school focussing on restoration as part of a restoration network
Description	<p>Along with the processes of conserving and valorising the cultural assets in the city and territory, it is useful to launch actions to raise the level of knowledge of the operators of various kinds, involved in working on the cultural and environmental heritage.</p> <p>Professional training has become a necessity, both because it shortens learning time and because training enriches the tradition of new theoretical and practical knowledge required for technical and economic development. This does not relate only to operators, but also to middle and High-ranking technical personnel, which today are more and more important for correct, economic management of sites and companies. The building restoration school will implement the most useful cultural and professional connections - Universities, Superintendencies, and Local Bodies, at both a national and a European level. This training activity must concentrate on three goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qualification of retrieval and restoration skills. 2. Qualification of complex operating tasks (operating and maintenance of operating machinery). 3. Qualification of normal trades (carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.) of which there is a numerical lack on the local market. <p>The school may also promote the setting up of an Innovation Centre dedicated to research in the area of restoration of architectural assets, a network that can create virtual links between research centres at public bodies and university institutes, industry, and companies operating in the sector. The prime objective is to produce certifications that are valid throughout Europe for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses that work in the sector of restoring cultural assets.</p>
Parties involved	Campania Regional Authority Municipality of Benevento Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.

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Phases and timeframe	by 2015
Financial resources	Source to be obtained from POR FESR 2007-2013, POR FSE 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Creation of a reference structure for training specialised operators for the restoration sector.
Result indicators	Number of operators trained Number of bodies and companies involved in the network.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 34	IMPROVING PREVENTION OF THE SEISMIC RISK IN THE ANCIENT CITY
Project 34.1	Drawing up a plan to mitigate the seismic risk
Description	<p>In Benevento there have been seismic monitoring activities for the urban area with a view to studying the effects on the site since 2000, as part of the three-year GNDT (National Earthquake Defence Group) project "Traiano: Project for estimating and reducing the Vulnerability of the Built-up Environment". The results of these surveys were generally positive in that they found an absence of phenomena of amplification of the seismic movement in the old city. On the other hand phenomena of amplification, and therefore of greater risk, were found in the Sabato River Valley and the south-western sector of the old city. The question of protecting areas that are characterised by human presence and the concentration of properties that are most vulnerable must be dealt with in terms of an overall organic framework that is first cognitive and then regulatory.</p> <p>For the second aspect, the plan is to draw up a plan to mitigate the risk that gives particular consideration to the old city.</p> <p>The action involves Drawing up a Plan, starting with a census of information on the seismic vulnerability of the historical buildings and architectural emergencies, to arrive at seismic micro-zoning and the identification of measures to mitigate and/or reduce the risk to people and assets.</p> <p>This action can be taken on completion of the activities carried out as a result of the Campania Regional Law N° 26/02 "Standards and incentives for valorising old cities in Campania and for cataloguing Environmental Assets of a landscape nature. Amendments to Regional Law N° 3 of 19th February 1996" especially for the activities of scheduling the urban heritage of the old city.</p> <p>Collaboration can be set up between Institutions and with Research Bodies (GNDT).</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Campania Regional Authority Benevento Provincial Authority
Phases and timeframe	Medium term: (2013)
Financial resources	To be found: Regional, state, and community financing for activities relating to protection against seismic risk
Expected results	Drawing up of seismic micro-zoning maps, directives, prescriptions, and operating instructions (technical disciplines for works to mitigate the risk).
Result indicators	Completion of the Plan

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 35	EXTENDING THE HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED IN SAFEGUARDING THE SITE
Project 35.1	Training courses in civil protection for cultural heritage
Description	<p>The Benevento Municipality intends working with environmental associations at a national and international level, to implement training activities for volunteers for protecting cultural and environmental assets, with particular attention being given to the risks related to calamities (earthquakes, floods).</p> <p>Great public pressure often results in a risk of decay of the cultural assets spread around the centre of the cities. In addition to voluntary vandalism, it is often unawareness and incorrect use of assets that increases the risk of decay and damage. In these events the voluntary organisations and forces of law and order concentrate on dozens of aspects, but nobody looks at safeguarding cultural assets. One can think about forging conventions to make volunteers available for exceptional manifestations, for tasks of surveillance of strategic points and notifying the forces of law and order of acts of vandalism, dissuading and explaining to citizens the risks related to improper use of cultural assets, and to valorise and make people aware of the minor assets in the city. Training courses for safeguarding the cultural heritage against natural risks are made up of two types of activity: Making moveable assets safe and recording damage to immovable assets.</p>
Parties involved	Campania Regional Authority Municipality of Benevento Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.
Phases and timeframe	by 2015
Financial resources	Funds to be found from POR FSE 2007-2013 Campania.
Expected results	Creation of a reference structure for training specialised operators for the restoration sector.
Result indicators	Number of volunteers trained

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Benevento territory	
Objective 36	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE TERRITORY
Project 36.1	Programme for monitoring of the state of conservation of the archaeological areas along Via Sacra Langobardorum
Description	<p>The Via Sacra Langobardorum is an ancient pilgrim's route that, following the Appia Traiana, connects Benevento to the Sanctuary of St. Michael on Monte Sant'Angelo sul Gargano. The route along the "Via" is scattered with remains of votive chapels, xenodochia, and stopping places with wells. Over time, some of these places have become famous abbeys (like San Giovanni in Lamis in Puglia, now the Convent of San Matteo and San Leonardo di Siponto), others have been developed as urban centres (San Giovanni Rotondo and Monte Sant'Angelo). Ruins and scattered traces have been conserved of others, and of some only the place name has survived, shown on old geographic maps.</p> <p>The project envisages the setting up of a monitoring service for monumental assets and archaeological areas for the purpose of both periodic maintenance of the same, and for surveillance for security purposes.</p> <p>This monitoring will take the form of video surveillance and periodic inspections of the sites by specialist personnel, the Superintendencies, and the Municipalities in whose territory the assets lie. Monitoring will be managed using a GIS system that will also make it possible to compare the state of conservation and evolution of the sites at various times.</p>
Parties involved	Superintendencies
Phases and timeframe	Long term
Financial resources	To be found: Resources of the Bodies involved
Expected results	Setting up an integrated system for the wealth of knowledge and increasing it over time, in order to optimise management of the cultural heritage.
Result indicators	Number of sites monitored Frequency of monitoring

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.1	Project and intervention for the realisation of a system for the detection, control and correction of the rate of humidity in the locations of the Longobard Gallery, the adjoining rooms, the Angioina staircase, the cave-sanctuary and the connected rooms
Description	<p>This regards intervening for stabilising the different rates of humidity found in the various internal areas of the sanctuary complex in order to allow the establishment of better environmental conditions for the conservation of the wall coverings on which there are inscriptions of every type and period, as well as the conservation of prestigious architectural elements and remains in stone kept within the Sanctuary.</p> <p>In particular the areas encompassed in the zone underneath the current floor of the cave, located in correspondence of the wall covering the north of the sanctuary, show phenomena of more advance degradation. It is necessary to intervene on the conservation in relation to degradation because of humidity and for the maintenance in full efficiency depending on the continuation of the archaeological digs in the area to which they pertain.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of specific surveys and analysis 2. Diagnosis of current general conditions of the rooms in relation to temperature and humidity 3. Project and intervention
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE (architectural assets for the landscape and for historical heritage) of the Region of Puglia Municipality Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	By 2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia.
Expected results	Stabilisation of temperature and rate of humidity inside the various rooms. Disappearance of mould and slurry
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the assets

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.2	Maintenance of external wall covering north side
Description	The purpose of the intervention is to improve the state of conservation of a part of the north wall covering of the Sanctuary. This is the last lot of works already carried out using funds of the Jubilee 2000. This intervention does not lead to valorisations of a static nature and/or structural interventions but only of cleaning the surfaces and sealing the blocks with eventual replacement of degraded elements.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realisation of maintenance
Parties involved	The Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia Sanctuary of S. Michele Arcangelo
Phases and timeframe	Short term: by 2009.
Financial resources	Funds: Sanctuary of S. Michele Arcangelo.
Expected results	Elimination of the state of degradation.

CONSERVATION AND SAFEGUARDING PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.3	Planning and conservation of the bronze doors
Description	Intervention on the causes of alteration in the wooden parts and restoration of the full efficiency of the hinges. Moreover, it is necessary to clean the bronze panels and restore the 'niellated' images.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of analyses to verify the causes of alteration in wooden components 2. Diagnosis of the general conditions of the bronze components 3. Project and intervention
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo

	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	By 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia.
Expected results	Elimination of the causes of alteration, recovery of full functionality of the doors, improvement in the visible condition of the bronze surface and niellated images.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.4	Planning and intervention on the portcullis and the column of the upper atrium
Description	The objective is that of obtaining chromatic continuity and the same level of maintenance to the columns and the portcullis which delimit the upper atrium accessing the Basilica, respect to the octagonal bell tower and the facade of the Sanctuary on which there have been interventions quite recently. It will be necessary to proceed with sanding the stone surfaces, rebuilding the degraded blocks and reconstructing the iron elements missing in respect to their decorative typology.
Actions	1. Project and intervention
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia. Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	By 2010.
Financial resources	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Funds to be raised by the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia.
Expected results	Recovery of visual uniformity of the upper atrium.
Result indicators	Maintenance of the conditions of visual balance of the atrium as whole.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.1	Completion of research on existing data on restorations carried out in the past and their arrangement (anamnesis)
Description	In order to set up a maintenance programme it is necessary to carry out an anamnesis of the status (of conservation) of the asset. A first step concerns the systematic collection of data relative to restorations carried out in the past to identify the problems there were over time and how they were solved (intervention techniques and materials used), this is also for describing parts of the building currently not measurable. Next to this it is necessary to identify and acquire all the studies and analyses made on the state of conservation of the asset to contribute to its correct definition. The whole of the data is to be archived in a computer using a specific dedicated programme.
Actions	1. Completion of the research and acquisition of existing data 2. Memorisation of data through computer-based archiving
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, the Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia and private sponsors.
Expected results	Completion and memorisation of the framework of knowledge on past restorations; preparation of tools and definition of procedures which allow maintenance to be programmed.
Result indicators	Number and quality of found and memorised data.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.2	Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytical investigations
Description	The project foresees the realisation of topical surveys finalised at describing the state of conservation of the asset. This involves geometric surveys (metric survey); surveys on the materials used in the work and building techniques (descriptive survey and analytical investigations); surveys on restoration carried out in the past which have left a visible trace (stratigraphic analysis); surveys on the visible effects of degradation (survey of degradation and ruin and analytical surveys). The survey must be carried out using photogrammatic methods or laser Scanners for the geometrical part. All renderings will be in vectorial or digital format.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey project 2. Realisation of geo-referenced metric surveys (see Knowledge Plan) with relative return in vectorial and digital format. 3. Stratigraphic analysis of elevations to identify past restorations 4. Survey and description of materials and constructive-executive techniques 5. Survey on the forms of degradation 6. In-depth examination of specific analytical investigations for categorising the materials and forms of degradation present 7. Return of the data on topical documents and description of the state of conservation.
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	Actions 1.1 and 1.2: by 2009. Actions 1.3-1.7: by 2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Prepare a set of precise topical surveys, as complete as possible, and renderings in paper and digital format, useful for monitoring the asset and setting up the programmed maintenance plan.
Result indicators	Number and quality of data found and memorised.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.3	Maintenance programme and start-up of cycle of interventions
Description	The Sanctuary is made up of a complex of buildings realised in different phases, built around the central fulcrum constituted by the cave. Their formulation and stratification imposes intervals of monitoring on the static hold of supporting structural elements, to be carried out using suitable tools, in order to prevent the occurrence of critical conditions following possible seismic events. Planning the monitoring will allow each structural component to be kept under control continuously over time. The data will be collected and memorised also on a computer and managed in order to consent the planning of conservation in short times. Moreover, the chalkstone which constitutes the predominant building material of the sanctuary is subject to disintegration in some parts. This process constitutes one of the main threats to the site above all in relation to the documentary value of the inscriptions on the walls. Already in the past, even if without much success, the owner of the candidate asset intervened to reduce this phenomenon. Now a more careful mapping of the area of risk is imposed together with the search for technological solutions in order to preserve this heritage. On the basis of surveys made, the plan is to set up a maintenance programme which allows the identification of priorities for intervention and actuation times. The objective is to realise maintenance even for small lots, but continuous over time.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of the structures to undergo systematic monitoring

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Planning of interventions of: instrumental verification of the static hold of supporting structures; detailed verification of the degree of conservation of the buildings; identification of critical points 3. Plan for monitoring the degree of erosion and degree of efficiency of adopted actions 4. Collection and management of data. 5. Planning of conservation and/or consolidation 6. Identification of priorities of intervention and definition of the overall programme 7. Start up of the first maintenance cycle.
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Preparation of the maintenance programme with identification of the interventions to be realised, times and relative checks.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.4	Planning and implementation of a data bank for monitoring the state of conservation and archiving of past and current restorations
Description	This concerns a specific computer programme which will allow archiving, management and correlation of data relative to restorations carried out in the Sanctuary over time, including those that will be realised in the future. Reference is made to historical data relative to the phases of construction and transformation of the structures of the Sanctuary over time; the historical data relative to restoration carried out to document materials, technique, times and phases of realisation; metric surveys, descriptive surveys, stratigraphic analyses, surveys on degradation, analytical investigations, etc. The purpose is to correlate data originating from different phases and sources of knowledge to allow both the implementation of knowledge of the Sanctuary in itself and to describe the state of conservation of the materials on which to set up the maintenance programme. This data bank can be realised as a common tool shared all over the network.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing the computer system 2. Insertion and implementation of data
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia Centres specialised in Categorisation and Restoration, to be identified
Phases and timeframe	Medium term: starting from 2009 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Preparation of memorised data on the state of conservation of the Sanctuary; Preparation of a cognitive base to realise the maintenance programme and implement knowledge on past restorations.
Result indicators	Quantity of data inserted into the data bank.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.5	Maintenance interventions on frescos and tombstones in the sanctuary
Description	During the progress of digs and restoration of the sanctuary carried out from 1950 to the end of the 60s, some frescos were detached from the walls. The project foresees the verification of the state of conservation of the materials used for realising the support of the frescos and the conditions of the pictorial film; on this data it will be possible to plan eventual maintenance in predictions of their exposure in the museum of the Sanctuary. The same verification will be made on the frescos still on the site and present in various points of the Sanctuary buildings and on the lapidus and tombstone remains, the latter are conserved in lapidus museum of the Sanctuary.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the state of conservation of the detached frescos and lapidus elements 2. Intervention
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE, Private sponsor.
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation of assets.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.6	Monitoring and conservation plan of the inscriptions on the wall structures, internal and external
Description	After the digs uncovered locations of the Longobard era, dedicatory and Runic inscriptions of inestimable documentary value were discovered on the most ancient walls which constitute the most wide and important corpus of medieval inscriptions. All the structures of the sanctuary are characterised by the presence of true inscription programmes and symbols scratched onto the stone. The necessity to take every precaution for documentary survey and conservation of these inscriptions therefore imposes the activation of an effective monitoring system for the retaining wall surfaces, subjected to different environmental conditions according to their location. It is also necessary to make casts of the most important inscriptions in order to ensure secure evidence.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verification of the state of conservation of the inscriptions and the wall structures on which they lie. 2. Execution of detailed surveys and casts. 3. Protection
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Survey and detailed categorisation of all the inscriptions and improvement of their state of conservation.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the inscriptions.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 38	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY
Project 38.7	Maintenance plan for the wood choir
Description	Recently restored, the wooden coir of the Sanctuary requires regular monitoring in order to prevent further degradation.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of wooden elements 2. Planning of interventions 3. Interventions
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Form on the vulnerability of the wooden structures of the chancel.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the chancel.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 39	ELABORATION OF MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME ON THE STRUCTURES ANNEXED TO THE SANCTUARY
Project 39.1	Research on existing data on past restorations and computer-based memorisation of the same
Description	<p>The complex of the Sanctuary includes a series of minor buildings dedicated to cult and not. These are the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) CHURCH MADONNA DELLA LIBERA b) CHAPEL DI S. LUCIA c) CHAPEL DI S. ROCCO d) MONASTERY e) EX ORPHANAGE ROOMS <p>The current state of conservation of these buildings is generally good. Recent maintenance carried out during works for the 2000 Jubilee have also determined the solution of some structural criticalities which still require careful monitoring and consequent planning of conservation.</p> <p>The maintenance programme should follow the anamnesis of the state (of conservation) of the considered buildings. This will lead to the systematic collection of data relative to past restorations to identify which problems came up over time and how they were solved (techniques of intervention and materials used), also to contribute to the description of parts of the buildings which cannot be surveyed. In parallel, it is necessary to identify and acquire all the study-analysis carried out on the state of conservation of the asset to contribute to its correct definition. The set of data must be archived on a computer using a specific dedicated programme. These are the same actions programmed for the Sanctuary and explained in Objective 2.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of research and acquisition of existing data 2. Memorisation of data through computer-based archiving
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Completion and memorisation of the framework of knowledge on past restorations; preparation of tools and definition of procedures which allow programming of maintenance.
Result indicators	Number and quality of data found and memorisation.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 39	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMMED FOR THE ANNEXES TO THE SANCTUARY
Project 39.2	Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytical survey and project of intervention
Description	The project foresees the realisation of topical surveys finalised at describing the state of conservation of the buildings annexed to the sanctuary. This involves geometric surveys (metric survey); surveys on the materials used in the work and building techniques (descriptive survey and analytical investigations); surveys on restoration carried out in the past which have left a visible trace (stratigraphic analysis); surveys on the visible effects of degradation (survey of degradation and ruin and analytical surveys). The survey must be carried out using photogrammatic methods or laser Scanners for the geometrical part. All renderings will be in vectorial or digital format.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey project 2. Realisation of geo-referenced metric surveys (see Knowledge Plan) with relative return in vectorial and digital format. 3. Stratigraphic analysis of elevations to identify past restorations 4. Survey and description of materials and constructive-executive techniques 5. Survey on the forms of degradation 6. In-depth examination of specific analytical investigations for categorising the materials and forms of degradation present 7. Return of the data on topical documents and description of the state of conservation.
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	Actions 1.1 and 1.2: by 2009. Actions 1.3-1.7: by 2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of San Michele, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Prepare a set of precise topical surveys, as complete as possible, and renderings in paper and digital format.
Result indicators	Number and quality of data found and memorised.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 39	ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNEXES TO THE SANCTUARY
Project 39.3	Maintenance and start-up programme of the first cycle of interventions
Description	On the basis of surveys carried out, a maintenance programme will be set up for all the buildings annexed to the Sanctuary, which allows the identification of the priority of intervention and actuation times. The objective is to realise maintenance even for small lots, but continuous over time.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of priorities of intervention and definition of the overall programme 2. Start up of the first maintenance cycle
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Preparation of the maintenance programme and identification of the interventions to be realise with times and relative checks.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the site.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 40	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE NORMAN WALL BELT
Project 40.1	Maintenance on the visible parts of the wall circle to implement knowledge and use of the same
Description	Little evidence remains of the ancient wall belt which, due to its location and state of conservation, makes valorisation difficult with the exception of the largest block to the south of the monastic complex of S. Francesco. The current state of conservation does not required interventions of a static and/or structural nature but only of cleaning the surfaces and sealing the blocks with eventual replacement of degraded elements with the dual purpose of implementing knowledge of it and how to use this circuit.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the visible parts and total planning of interventions on the entire wall circuit 2. Survey on the state of conservation and relative maintenance
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency for BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	By 2010.
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Mountain Community of Gargano
Expected results	Increase in the parts of the urban circle which are visible and removal of the state of degradation.
Result indicators	Increase in the extension of the parts of requalified walls.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 41	ENSURE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF SAN PIETRO - TOMBA DI ROTARI – SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE THE COMPLEX
Project 41.1	Monitoring and programmed maintenance plan
Description	The current state of conservation can be considered as good, also in consideration of recent conservation, still in progress, by the Superintendency of Puglia. The preset objective is to prepare an effective monitoring plan, also in relation to the conservation of decorative stone elements which characterise the complex. The monitoring plan will be realised based on a databank into which they will be collected and implemented: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) all data on interventions done and in progress by the Superintendency, b) the topical surveys finalised at describing the state of conservation of the asset (metric surveys with photogrammatic or laser scanner techniques, surveys on the material used in the work and building techniques; survey on past restoration which have left visible traces; surveys on the visible effects of degradation.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey project 2. Realisation of georeferenced surveys (see Knowledge Plan) with relative return in vectorial and digital format. 3. Stratigraphic analysis of the elevations to identify past restorations 4. Survey and description of material and construction-execution techniques 5. Survey of forms of degradation 6. In-depth examination of specific analytical investigations for categorising the materials and forms of degradation present 7. Return of the data on topical documents and description of the state of conservation 8. Formation of databank of restorations 9. Elaboration of monitoring plan
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Parish S. Maria Maggiore Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Actions 1.1 and 1.2: by 2009. Actions 1.3-1.8: by 2010. Action 1.9 to follow
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of S. Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo,

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	National Park of Gargano, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Elaboration of monitoring plan and programmed maintenance
Result indicators	Number and data acquired and memorised Elaboration of topical maps for monitoring Planning aimed at future interventions

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 42	COMPLETION OF THE CASTLE RESTORATION PROJECT
Project 42.1	Completion of the restoration project for the castle
Description	The castle, subject of restoration and consolidation work in the past, is now undergoing restoration. The main guide lines consist of conservative restoration of the east and west towers and the southern prospect; new definition of quota of utilisation of the "Piazza d'Armi"; restoration of the areas situated at + 9.50m; and finally, the external arrangement.
Actions	1. Completion of the restoration project
Parties involved	Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	By 2010.
Financial resources	Funds existent originating from the Region of Puglia.
Expected results	Improvement in the conditions of conservation and use.
Result indicators	Number and quality of interventions carried out.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 42	COMPLETION OF THE CASTLE RESTORATION PROJECT
Project 42.2	Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance and conservation plan
Description	On the basis of acquired data, a maintenance programme will be set up which allows the identification of the priority of intervention and actuation times. The objective is to realise maintenance even for small lots, but continuous over time.
Actions	1. Identification of the priorities of intervention and definition of the overall programme
Parties involved	Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	By 2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Sanctuary of S. Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Gargano National Park, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Programming of maintenance interventions to be realised with the times and relative controls.
Result indicators	Number and quality of interventions carried out.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 43	MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF THE CHURCHES AND THE MONASTIC COMPLEXES OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 43.1	Verification of property and restoration of public use of the churches of: San Salvatore, Santa Apollinare, Eremo di S. Aniello
Description	All the routes trodden by the travelling pilgrims towards the cave of Arcangelo were scattered with hermitages, hostess, monasteries, hospitals, xenodocheions, cells, priories, rock churches and abbeys which played the part of intermediate stops for rest and prayer. The presence of these places became even more common near to the Sanctuary, within the wall belt, where still today there are various religious settlements of different sizes and importance. Among the minor settlements are those listed. Their dedication is often a reminder of saints

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	visiting this place (St. Aniello); in other cases it is an indication of cult in the first phase of Christianity. In the case of St. Salvatore, some scholars hypothesise its dating to the Longobard period and consider it to be the last testimonial of a Longobard Palatium which was during the course of later transformations of the places over the centuries. Given that these assets are private property, verification of ownership is required to consent the actuation of private/public participate formulae for recovery and use.
Actions	1. Identification of ownership 2. Elaboration of public/private participate formulae for recovery and use
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency for BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	By 2009.
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Realise the possibility of intervention and recovery
Result indicators	Number of agreements realised

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 43	MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF THE CHURCHES AND THE MONASTIC COMPLEXES OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 43.2	Elaboration of a programme of interventions for the conservation and valorisation of the assets
Description	The project foresees the realisation of topical surveys finalised to describing the state of conservation of the churches and monastic complexes of the historical centre: Church of S. Salvatore, Santa Apollinare, Hermitage of S. Aniello and monastic complexes of the Cappuccini with annex to the church of S.S. Sacramento and the complex of Clarisse with annexed Church S.S. Trinità'. This involves geometric surveys (metric survey); surveys on the materials used in the work and building techniques (descriptive survey and analytical investigations); surveys on restoration carried out in the past which have left a visible trace (stratigraphic analysis); surveys on the visible effects of degradation (survey of degradation and ruin and analytical surveys). The survey must be carried out using photogrammatic methods or laser Scanners for the geometrical part. All renderings will be in vectorial or digital format. On the basis of the data acquired, a programme of conservation and maintenance will be set up which allows the identification of priorities of intervention and actuation times. The objective is that of realising maintenance interventions even for small lots, but continuous over time.
Actions	1. Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytical investigations 2. Elaboration of the programme of conservative interventions and identification of the priorities of intervention
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	By 2012.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Gargano National Park, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors. Furthermore, for the monastic complexes: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Parish S. Maria Maggiore Archbishop's administration.
Expected results	Preparation of the maintenance programme with identification of interventions to be realised, times and relative checks.
Result indicators	Number and quality of data found and memorised Number of interventions of conservation and maintenance planned.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 44	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN FRANCESCO COMPLEX
Project 44.1	Completion of the cognitive phase introductory to the completion of the restoration in progress with the realisation of topical surveys and analytical investigations
Description	The project foresees the realisation of topical surveys finalised at describing the state of conservation of the Complex of San Francesco, including the Church, the Monastery and the Museum of art and popular traditions. This involves geometric surveys (metric survey); surveys on the materials used in the work and building techniques (descriptive survey and analytical investigations); surveys on restoration carried out in the past which have left a visible trace (stratigraphic analysis); surveys on the visible effects of degradation (survey of degradation and ruin and analytical surveys). The survey must be carried out using photogrammatic methods or laser Scanners for the geometrical part. All renderings will be in vectorial or digital format.
Actions	1. Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytical investigations
Parties involved	Archbishop 's administration Parish S. Francesco Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Archbishop 's administration, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Prepare a set of precision topical surveys as complete as possible and renderings in paper and digital format.
Result indicators	Number and quality of data found and memorised.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 44	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN FRANCESCO COMPLEX
Project 44.2	Completion of the restoration project
Description	The project currently in progress is finalised to the definitive recovery of all the area of the complex for the optimisation and increased use of the asset in relation to the destined usages already present therein. The church is currently the subject of consolidation of the retaining structures, financed by the municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo. Among the main objectives is the recovery of the east wing of the complex and the restoration of the bell tower, up to now excluded from the interventions of restoration in progress.
Actions	1. Structural planning of the bell tower and recovery of the east wing 2. Intervention
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Parish S. Maria Maggiore Archbishop 's administration Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Archbishop 's administration, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Gargano National Park, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Improvement in conditions of conservation
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 44	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN FRANCESCO COMPLEX
Project 44.3	Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance plan
Description	On the basis of acquired data, a maintenance programme will be set up which allows the identification of the priority of intervention and actuation times. The objective is to realise maintenance even for small lots, but continuous over time.
Actions	1. Identification of the priorities of intervention and definition of the overall programme
Parties involved	Archbishop 's administration parish S. Francesco Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	2013 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Archbishop 's administration, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Programming of the interventions effective over time.
Result indicators	Number and quality of interventions carried out.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 45	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN FABRIC IN THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 45.1	Study and programming of forms of support for the owners of the private properties to incentivate the recovery and maintenance in good efficiency of the properties and traditional fixtures in line with the technical norms of actuation in force
Description	Taking into account that are already in force the norms for landscape protection and specific technical norms of actuation to guarantee safeguarding the historical centre with particular attention to the characteristic fixtures and constructive and architectural elements, following the success of the initiative promoted by the Gargano National Park, a few years ago, by virtue of which numerous non-conform fixtures were replaced, the intention is to study forms of direct intervention for private owners of properties in zone A1, in order to give a concrete motivation for the total recovery of non-conform situations currently in existence. The idea is to activate, in concert with the other Bodies, methods of economic sustenance for private owners which are "structural", or continuous over time, to consent recovery despite the yearly financial statement of the involved Bodies. In particular it will be necessary on one side to study forms of tax cut on the part of the Municipality, from the other attempt to build a common economic fund among various Bodies which they tap into for supporting private initiatives.
Actions	1. Study of forms of tax cut 2. Co-ordination among the Bodies for the construction of the common fund for recovering private properties in the historical centre 3. Actuation
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Gargano National Park Body Mountain Community of Gargano other territorial Bodies
Phases and timeframe	2009 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Gargano National Park Body Mountain Community of Gargano Other territorial Bodies.
Expected results	Sensitisation of private owners and recovery of situations of degradation.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the state of degradation and improvement of the general facies generale of the historical centre.

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PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 45	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN FABRIC IN THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 45.2	Optimisation of controls and new interventions to guarantee the observance of the norms for protecting and safeguarding the historical centre
Description	Intervention is foreseen on all the recent renovations carried out by private owners on the properties in zone A1 in which the norms in force are not expected. In particular, the intent is to intervene in a short time with adequate administrative actions (ordinance of removal), to order the replacement of non-conform roofing layers and the recovery of the colour white on all the prospects of the private buildings. With regard to this, the Drawing Office of the Municipality has already carried out a punctual photographic survey and has prepared the ordinances for the restoration of the roofing system using curved and Roman tiles according to that established by the technical norms.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Punctual completion of the photographic survey of Zone A1 2. Notification of prepared ordinances 3. Control of the compliance of the same 4. Activation of new procedures in the cases of non-compliance (emission of ordinances for the removal of each architectural element and finishing material with the recovery of the status of the locations).
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	2009 onwards
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Re-establishment of the uniformity of the general vision of the historical centre.
Result indicators	Improvement of the general facies of the historical centre.

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN

8.3.1 NETWORK

A more far-reaching valorisation of the traces of Lombard civilisation and culture within the network and, more generally, in Italy and Europe will be attempted by creating greater coordination and a closer relationship between the places in the network and the other Lombard sites of interest that fall within the programme for extending the network to other Italian sites and those in the Geo-Cultural corridor of Lombard migration from Northern Europe to Italy.

In addition to furthering relations due to activities for extending common knowledge (see Knowledge Plan), it will be possible to facilitate diffusion of the value of these sites and extend knowledge about role the Lombards had in the formation of Italian and European culture.

Connections between the various sites can be forged by creating routes and itineraries, which must be promoted in various ways: bulletin boards, publications, illustrative brochures, etc – which help to understand how the events of the Longobards can be followed over a large area and can constitute a guide for visits and more detailed discovery by all. This applies particularly to the monasteries that represent the points of greatest interest and where the most important traces of the Lombard period are conserved.

8.3.2 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI Site, buffer zone and Territory

The main goals for improvement of the heritage of Cividale included in the candidacy are:

- Creating a coordination system for the entire museum offer;
- Upgrading the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle and strengthen the role of the Longobard Tempietto in the city and in the tourist route system;
- Improve possibilities for the use and presentation of the archaeological area of Patriarchal Palace.

These three goals are linked to each other. The creation of a coordination system for the entire museum offer –

that foresees the redistribution of some artefacts according to the specific nature of the various exhibition sites (the Archaeological Museum, The Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure) – is in fact based on two main projects: the organisation of the visiting system at the Cividale site heritage by creating a single ticket that allows the rationalisation and management of tourist flows; the creation of the new "Tempietto and Monastery Museum", planned as part of the upgrading of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle. Upgrading of the Monastery also foresees the creation of new links between the Monastery itself, the Longobard Tempietto and the city of Cividale by means of designing more connection routes between the sites, thus increasing the role of this part of the town – and the Tempietto – within the context of the entire old town centre. Moreover, the Monastery, thanks to the wealth and quality of the spaces contained therein, is suited to becoming both a "museum of itself" and a reference place for the entire town, with the creation of a Visitors' Centre and the setting up of a Multi-function Cultural Centre that will entail various levels of interest and use, such as the Archives and Document Centre, the International Early middle ages Art and Architecture Research and Document Centre and an Archaeo-osteological Archive Laboratory.

With regards to the buffer zone, the main projects are aimed at:

- Creating thematic visiting routes for the walls and the churches, with preparation of suitable educational material;
- Creating panoramic routes along the banks of the Natisone river expanding relations between natural spaces and monuments;
- continuing to improve the quality of spaces in the Historical city centre.

The visiting itineraries to be promoted in various ways, publications, illustrative brochures etc, are also planned for the Territory in order to improve the results of the various studies carried out in recent years and to make the presence of the Longobard culture understandable, in both its specific aspects but also in order to enhance the settlement

history and the structuring that they gave to the Territory.

8.3.3 BRESCIA Site, buffer zone and Territory

The monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia presents high standards of valorisation, thanks to its recent total recuperation and its destined as a museum. In relation to the cultural and tourist offer moreover, it plays a leading part and is constantly present in the actions and objectives of the administration of the Municipality of Brescia. Lastly, the comments and suggestions of the thousands of visitors who regularly visit the site contribute to an effective identification of the most suitable actions to take for a continuous increase in the present standards.

The next recovery of the near monumental area will guarantee the same standards achieved by monastery also in this zone; the objective of the enhancement intervention being carried out at the moment is that of creating one organic complex without interruption between the Museum of the town and the archaeological area.

In the buffer zone there are interventions of considerable capacity in progress, above all regarding the recovery and valorisation of numerous historical buildings, among which palaces and churches rich in works of art.

With regard to the Territory, priority has been given to the objective of making the numerous contexts which recently emerged during archaeological survey campaigns usable through valorisation; suitable showcase sites will also be identified for the numerous findings, in some cases in the Museums already present in the territory, in other cases to be designed from scratch.

8.3.4 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA Site, buffer zone and Territory

In view of better co-ordinating the valorization activities performed in the whole Territory of Castelseprio and Torba (as per the institutional agreement undersigned by the managing bodies), the area will be re-unified also physically by opening up a new trail connecting the remains on the summit plateau with the buildings

in the valley. An expanded cultural offer and the enhanced availability of touring arrangements are also envisaged.

The most important valorization initiative as for the Castelseprio Archaeological Park (including the upper castrum and the church of St. Maria foris portas) consists in completing layout and opening to the public (2009) of the Antiquarium, located in the former monastery of San Giovanni with the explanation panels upgraded by including multi-language texts and pictures on the monuments.

Enhanced qualification and valorization initiatives are also envisaged for the Torba complex in order to make it more easily accessible by creating new explanation panels for educational and popularization purposes.

As for the surrounding Territory, a link will be created between the individual historical, monumental and archaeological components as related to the presence of Longobards in the Giudicaria of Seprio.

8.3.5 SPOLETO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

One of the main preoccupations of the administrative strategy should concern, other than the preservation and enhancement of its architectural, artistic and environmental assets, also the possibility of making it functional for its local population and visitors, so as to assert the idea of a living, shared, and fertile culture. Hence, there is a need not only for the enhancement, restoration, and expansion of the already existing libraries, archives, museums, theatres, parks, villas, gardens and historic homes, but also for promoting initiatives aimed at opening these places to the public, and turning them into cultural centers, albeit in the respect of specific rules and regulations.

8.3.6 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

The aims of the Enhancement Plan regarding the site and its pertaining Territory are to:

- Improve the usability of the area by expanding the service offered, with the creation of a

small information point and book shop;

- Improvement of the presentation of the Clitunno Tempietto with the placement of some illustrative educational panels and a copy of the monumental inscription that is now in Perugia;
- Increase of the Tempietto's role in relation to the Clitunno river and the ancient Via Flaminia.

The Municipality of Campello is working on a project for this very purpose that will allow the monument area to be expanded, including the route of the ancient Via Flaminia, which is now of local value, owned by and the responsibility of the Municipality; this means that the enclosed area can be equipped with better facilities.

8.3.7 BENEVENTO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

The uniqueness of the city that results from its layers of thousands of years is the starting point for highlighting action in Benevento. These actions are based on the usefulness of enhancement its heritage, principally archaeological and historical, and associating it with the services available that are directly related, such as extending the local museum system and extending the relationships between the city's plentiful archaeology and the urban functions of everyday life.

The objectives of the Plan are:

- To coordinate management of assets in the site.
- To extend museum activity
- To valorise the urban archaeological heritage
- To improve redevelopment of the ancient city
- To extend museum activity
- To valorise the territory's archaeological heritage
- To valorise the Longobard cultural heritage
- To extend services to those visiting the site

The Enhancement Plan for Benevento highlights the need to take direct and indirect action on the widespread quality of a large portion of the old city, with a view to social and environmental sustainability. Many actions simultaneously involve the buffer zone and a larger portion of the

city, which can coincide with the boundaries of the old city or could extend to areas in the Samnite hinterland and a vast territorial area.

8.3.8 MONTE SANT'ANGELO

Site, buffer zone and Territory

The main objectives of the enhancement of the candidate site are:

- Optimise the museum system inside the Sanctuary (Lapidus Museum and Devotional Museum) through the realisation a new museum set-up and the creation of a new independent internal route. This objective has the purposes of decongesting the Angoine staircase and determining a notable increase in the potential capacity of accommodation of the sanctorial complex.
- In-depth of archaeological investigations in the external area to the north of the Sanctuary and its museumification.
- Ordinary, extraordinary maintenance and refunctionalisation of the spaces currently available not in use next to the Sanctuary.

The three objectives are connected between them as they aim at optimising the capacity of the museum offer equipping the Sanctuary with new spaces.

As far as the buffer zone is concerned, the main projects are finalised at:

- Realising topical visiting routes to the walls and churches with the preparation of opportune didactic devices;
- Continue to improve the quality of the areas in the Historical centre.

The visiting itineraries, to be promoted in different forms of publication, explanatory brochures etc, are foreseen for the Territory as well in order to valorise the results of the numerous research carried out above all in recent years and to distribute knowledge of the Via Sacra Langobardorum which has contributed to the structuring of the Territory.

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
NETWORK	1 EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND OTHER ITALIAN LONGOBARD SITES	1.1 Creation of “Longobard Itineraries”: Places of Worship – Necropolises – Settlements 1.2 Creation of a network of “Longobard Monasteries in Italy”
	2 EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND THE EUROPEAN GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR	2.1 Creation of theme itineraries: “Routes of Longobard origins and civilisation”
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI SITE	3 UPGRADING OF MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO	3.1 Implementation of preparatory phases of the restoring of the Monastery to be usable as a Visitors’ centre and Cultural Centre
		3.2 Improvement work on the Longobard Tempietto
		3.3 Maintenance of the exterior surfaces of the Cloisters (windows)
		3.4 Creation of the “Visitors’ centre”
		3.5 Design and creation of the “Monastery and Tempietto Museum”
		3.6 Preparation of spaces for the housing of the Archaeo-osteological Centre (preliminary phase)
		3.7 Conservation project of site to place new functions and carry them out
	4 ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXTENSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM	4.1 Improvement of exhibition area in Patriarchal Palace and archaeological area at Palazzo dei Provveditori
		4.2 Improvement of educational equipment in the Archaeological Museum’s exhibition rooms
	5 EXPANSION OF CHRISTIAN MUSEUM AND IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL OFFER IN CATHEDRAL AREA	5.1 Completion and extension of Christian Museum and Duomo’s Treasure
5.2 Conservation and improvement work on Crypt		
6 CREATION OF COORDINATION SYSTEM FOR MUSEUM OFFER	6.1 Organisation of museum visiting system with single ticket	
	6.2 Governing access to monuments-museums and booking of visits	

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	7 ENHANCEMENT OF HERITAGE OF CODICOLOGICAL ARCHIVES	7.1 Creation of Archives and Documents Centre
	8 ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL WALLS	8.1 Definition of wall visiting routes 8.2 Identification of improvement work for the visibility and use of the walls
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI BUFFER ZONE	9 ENHANCEMENT OF CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN CIVIDALE	9.1 Definition of visiting systems for the churches and monasteries 9.2 Identification of improvement work for visibility-use
	10 ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE	10.1 Upgrading squares and streets
		10.2 Improvement of urban image quality 10.3 Setting up of panoramic routes along the Natisone river
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI TERRITORY	11 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE DUCHY OF FRIULI TERRITORY	11.1 Creation of Longobard itineraries: "Longobard places of art and power"
		11.2 Expansion of museum network "The <i>Castra</i> of Paolo Diacono and the Duchy of Friuli"
		11.3 Extension of use of the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena
BRESCIA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	12 ENHANCEMENT OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE AREA	12.1 Creation and enhancement of the "Vines and Wine Park"
		12.2 Creation of thematic routes: "The Archive Vineyards"
		13.1 Arrangement of the green area to the south of the <i>Ortaglia domus</i>
		13.2 Completion of the irrigation plant for the green areas
	13 HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SITE STRUCTURES	13.3 Internal illumination for the Church of Santa Maria in Solario
		13.4 External illumination for the monastery
14 INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS	14.1 Realisation of a <i>visitor centre</i> on the monastery and on the Longobard sites network	
	14.2 Automation of the ticket sales system and expansion of the management software	

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
BRESCIA TERRITORY		14.3 Activation of the <i>e-commerce</i> service relating to the <i>City museums</i> commodities
		14.4 Improvement of the video systems available to users
		14.5 Improvement of the services offered to the users of the Santa Giulia <i>Auditorium</i> and the side gallery annexe
	15 EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS MADE INTO MUSEUMS IN THE SITE	15.1 Dig and museumification of the <i>domus</i> to the south of Ortaglia
		15.2 Museumification of the <i>domus</i> in the southern cloister of the site
	16 ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i>	16.1 Recovery project of the archaeological area of <i>Capitolium</i>
		16.2 Urban equipment of via Musei and the <i>Forum</i>
		16.3 Expansion of museum set-up in the archaeological area of the Roman basilica in Labus square
	17 COMPLETION OF MUSEUM SPACES AND HEIGHTENING OF THE STATUS OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE CASTLE AREA	17.1 Adaptation and expansion of the Museum of Arms
		17.2 Re-arrangement and re-opening of the Museum of Risorgimento
		17.3 Unified management of the whole area
		17.4 Temporary exhibitions programme
	18 REQUALIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED HERITAGE BUILDINGS	18.1 Requalification of the Tosio Martinengo Picture Gallery
		18.2 Requalification of Palazzo Bonoris, site of the Athenaeum of Science, Letters and Arts
18.3 Requalification of Palazzo Tosio as museum site of the Nineteenth Century Collection		
19 INCREASE AND REQUALIFICATION OF GREEN AREAS	19.1 Hillside Park Project	
	19.2 Water Park Project	
20 ENHANCEMENT OF THE OTHER MUSEUM SITES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BRESCIA	20.1 Re-equipping of the Natural Science Museum	

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	
	21 ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE RELATIVE MUSEUM SITES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS	21.1 Re-organisation and implementation of the collections conserved at the Civic historical archaeological Museums of Manerbio, Leno, Remedello and at the National Archaeological Museum of Sirmione 21.2 Set-up of the Archaeological-exhibition Centre of Montichiari and organisation of the collection of Longobard findings in the territory of Montichiari 21.3 Set-up of the archaeological area of the Paleochristian Church of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione and the Early medieval Churches of San Giorgio in Montichiari and Saints Nazaro and Celso in Leno	
	22 REALISATION OF MUSEUMS LINKED TO THE VOCATION OF THE TERRITORY	22.1 Realisation of the Museum of Industry and Work (MUSIL)	
	CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	23 COMPLETING THE <i>ANTIQUARIUM</i> IN SAN GIOVANNI MONASTERY	23.1 Completing the upgrade of the building of the Monastery to turn it into an exhibition area 23.2 Completing the layout of the <i>Antiquarium</i>
		24 ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX	24.1 Creating a trail to connect the upper <i>castrum</i> with the outpost in the valley (Torba)
24.2 Upgrading the educational and explanatory apparatus along the route to the <i>castrum</i> and close to Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>			
24.3 Enhancing the educational and explanatory apparatus close to the Tower of Torba and the Church of Santa Maria			
24.4 Creating a touring route to the village and restoring the old entrance ways			
24.5 Creating a new lighting and protection system for the frescoes in the Tower and in the Church of Santa Maria at Torba.			
CASTELSERPIO-TORBA TERRITORY	25 IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS	25.1 Placing signaling posts along the main traffic routes and nodes	

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		25.2 Creating bilingual (Italian/English) information panels 25.3 Implementing communication and photographic campaigns
SPOLETO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	26 LINKING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES FINDINGS IN THE GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO 27 EXPLOITATION OF THE BASILICA OF S. SALVATORE 28 EXPANSION OF SERVICES IN THE LODGING FACILITIES ANNEXED TO THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO 29 RAISING OF THE LEVEL OF EXPLOITATION OF THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO	26.1 Creating theme-based itineraries by including the other findings related to the Early medieval and Longobard period in the Giudicaria of Seprio. 27.1 Identification of the Basilica as an exhibition centre 27.2 Creation of a visitors' centre 27.3 Creation of a documentation centre 28.1 Insertion of the lodging facilities into the network of "Places of the spirit" 28.2 Creation of a visitors' centre 29.1 Enlargement of the usability of the church
SPOLETO TERRITORY	30 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO 31 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY	30.1 Plan for use of historically and culturally significant buildings 30.2 Planning of a city Trekking project through the identification of new tourist-cultural routes 30.3 Exploitation of Archaeological Routes 30.4 Revitalisation of the historic centre 30.5 Plan for Street Fixtures 31.1 Opening of Mining Museum of Morgnano 31.2 Creation of "identity routes": <i>Works of Fortification in the environs of Spoleto; Itineraries of Giovanni di Pietro, "lo Spagno"</i> 31.3 Completion of the Spoleto - Assisi bicycle path. (from the Arezzo dam to the Azzano Bridge) 31.4 Creation of a city park near the historic centre

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		31. 5 Exploitation of the mountain and sustainable development. "LUCUS" Project
	32 EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	32. 1 Environmental reclamation of <i>Parco della Rocca</i> in Monteluco
	33 EXPLOITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND ACCESSIBLE LANDSCAPE	33.1 Plan for Management of the SCI area (Site of Community Interest) IT5210064 – Monteluco di Spoleto
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	34 RAISING OF OPTIMISATION LEVEL OF CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO	34.1 Expansion of visitor services inside the Tempietto area
		34.2 Placement on site of a copy of monument inscription of the Tempietto
		34.3 Improvement of internal and external illumination of the Tempietto
		34.4 Creation of connection between the Tempietto and the underlying Clitunno river
	35 PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN FOR THE CLITUNNO RIVER AND THE "TEMPIETTO ECO-MUSEUM"	35.1 Creation of permanent educational-exhibition centres on the environment the site culture
		35.2 Recomposition of landscape unit of the area
36 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER	36.1 Setting up of new cultural and tourist venues	
	36.2 Recovery and new functional use of a group of buildings that make up the network of infrastructures for visitor services	
BENEVENTO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	37 TO COORDINATE MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS IN THE SITE	37.1 Drawing up of a local protocol for controlling use of the Church of Santa Sofia
	38 TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY	38.1 To re-arrange and extend the Longobard collections in the Sannio Museum
	39 TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	39.1 Creating an urban archaeological park (P.A.U.) in Benevento
		39.2 Creating the museum of the archaeological digs in Piazzetta Sabariani
40 TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT CITY	40.1 Refurbish functioning of the public fountains	
	40.2 To re-develop the piazzas in the	

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		cathedral and Rocca dei Rettori areas
	41 TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE	41.1 Multi-mode information centre
	42 TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY	42.1 Design a Civic Contemporary Art gallery at <i>Hortus Conclusus</i>
	43 TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE	43.1 Multi-mode information centre – Information point network
	44 TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	44.1 Plan itineraries for the PAU
	45 TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT CITY	45.1 Draw plans for decorative lighting
		45.2 Drawing up the colour plan
	46 TO VALORISE THE TERRITORY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	46.1 Create an archaeological and green space park in Cellarulo
47 TO VALORISE THE LONGOBARD CULTURAL HERITAGE	47.1 Create the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> archaeological park	
MONTE SANT'ANGELO SITE	48 HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE SANCTUARY'S MOST ANCIENT STRUCTURES	48.1 New set-up project for the Lapidus Museum and execution thereof
		48.2 Museumification of the area subject to archaeological digs to the north of the sanctuary
	49 HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY	49.1 Project and intervention for the creation of conditions of continuity in decoration of the external space connecting the upper atrium and the roof of the Cave
		49.2 Completion of equipping the Devotional Museum
50 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STRUCTURES ANNEXED TO THE SANCTUARY	49.3 Optimisation of the access system to the Casa del Pellegrino and creation of a new internal route	
	50.1 Adaptation and refunctionalisation project of the internal spaces	
MONTE SANT'ANGELO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	51 ENHANCEMENT OF THE WALLS	51.1 Definition of visiting routes to the wall system



**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


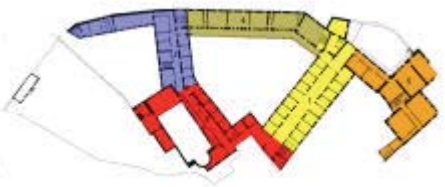
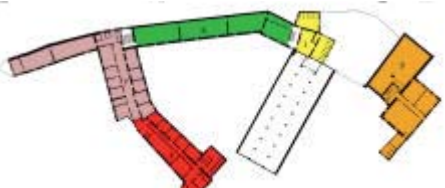
FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		51.2 Identification of interventions of improvement in visibility-use of the walls
	52 ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES OF MONTE SANT'ANGELO	52.1 Definition of visiting routes around the system of churches and monasteries
		52.2 Interventions of improvement of visibility-use
	53 HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF USE OF THE MUSEUM OF ART AND POPULAR TRADITIONS	53.1 Re-functionalising plan for the areas and review of showcase routes
	54 ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE	54.1 General survey on internal pathways and planning for the restoration of uniformity of the materials
		54.2 Study of new internal connecting routes between the car parks in the initial welcoming areas and the Sanctuary Highlighted by bilingual signs
		54.3 Re-order of publicity boards and definition of a detailed regulation for installing shade tents, publicity signs and informative panels
		54.4 Study and planning of the valorisation of piazza Carlo d'Angiò with the elimination of the car park, organisation of a green area of connection with the Castle and review of existing services
	55 ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER	55.1 Identification and valorisation of the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> route
		55.2 Optimisation of the regional museum network

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Network	
Objective 1	EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND OTHER ITALIAN LONGOBARD SITES
Project 1.1	Creation of "Longobard Itineraries": Places of Worship – Necropolises – Settlements
Description	The Site's heritage is the Highest expression of Longobard civilisation. The creation of stronger connections between these assets by identifying integrated, privileged routes will facilitate their valorisation. In Italy there are also other traces of the Longobard presence, made up of remains of settlements, places of worship, necropolises, and museum collections of artefacts that can contribute to better understanding of this people's culture. Putting this evidence in the network and creating specific visitor routes on a wider territorial scale will make it possible to obtain a wider knowledge of Lombard civilisation.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of places to be added to Lombard itineraries. 2. Drawing up agreements with interested institutions and bodies in the various areas. 3. Creating itineraries and routes. 4. Creating specific bulletin board for the itineraries. 5. Creating instructive and scientific multi-media materials on the itineraries and on themes that link the various locations. 6. Creation of a specific space on this topic in the website.
Parties involved	All the stakeholders
Phases and timeframe	As from 2009
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Extension of knowledge about Lombard culture
Result indicators	Number of locations involved Number of itineraries created Quantity of material produced

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Network	
Objective 1	EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND OTHER ITALIAN LOMBARD SITES
Project 1.2	Creation of a network of "Longobard Monasteries in Italy"
Description	Monasteries founded by the Longobard are the principal places of worship and centres of power from the Lombard age. They represent the Highest expression of their civilisation still to be found and contain most of the assets of greatest historical, artistic, and architectural value. Many of the assets in the Site network's heritage come from monasteries (in Cividale, Brescia, Castelseprio Torba, and Benevento). Many of the initiatives proposed on the management plan relate to extending knowledge about and valorising these monasteries that, in some cases, involve structures of similar importance in the territory in which they belong (see Valorisation Plan for Cividale, Objective 4; valorisation Plan for Cividale, Project 9.3; Knowledge Plan for Brescia, Project 2.1).
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Censusing and scheduling the Lombard monasteries and their assets 2. Drawing up agreements with interested institutions and bodies in the various areas. 3. Including in the network and creating itineraries and routes that are dedicated to them in the various areas. 4. Creating specific bulletin boards. 5. Producing scientific and informative multi-media material 6. Creating a specific space in for the network on the Website.
Parties involved	All stakeholders in the Site; Bodies and institutions in the locations involved in the project
Phases and timeframe	As from 2010
Financial resources	To be found.
Expected results	Extending the possibility of understanding and visiting Lombardic monastic structures.
Result indicators	Number of sites involved Quantity of material produced

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Network	
Objective 2	EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND THE EUROPEAN GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR
Project 2.1	Creation of theme itineraries: "Routes of Longobard origins and civilisation"
Description	The extent of the Network to sites in the European geo-cultural corridor of Longobard migration to Italy, is intended to include the situations touched by the Longobards in regions outside Italy in the valorisation programme as well, as these keep remnants and evidence of their presence and culture and exhibit the same in museums. Reconstruction of this route can come about, in addition to improving knowledge about the traces conserved (see Knowledge Plan for the Network), by creating theme itineraries linking the various locations in order to allow in-depth study of various aspects of the Lombard tradition and better use of the traces kept.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying and censusing the locations to be included in theme itineraries 2. Drawing up of bilateral or multi-lateral agreements with countries affected by the routes. 3. Creating itineraries and routes. 4. Creating specific bulletin boards. 5. Producing scientific and informative multi-media material 6. Creating a specific space in for this area on the Website.
Parties involved	Stakeholders: Institutions and bodies in European countries covered by the itineraries
Phases and timeframe	As from 2010
Financial resources	To be found among financing programmes from the European Community (Cultural Programme 2007-2013; Interreg ...).
Expected results	Extension of the possibility of understanding and use of the traces of the Lombard civilisation on a larger scale.
Result indicators	<p>Number of countries involved</p> <p>Number of locations involved</p> <p>Number of itineraries created</p> <p>Quantity of material produced</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.1	Implementation of preparatory phases of the restoring of the Monastery to be usable as a Visitors' centre and Cultural Centre
Description	<p>An approximate feasibility project will be carried out to check the compatibility of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle's spaces with the allocation of use required by the functions associated with the Cultural Centre; these include: the Monastery and Temple Museum, the Archives and Documents Centre, the International Early Middle Ages Art and Architecture Research and Document Centre and the Archaeo-osteological Centre.</p> <p>The aim of the study is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to decide whether it is possible to carry out some work in phases (e.g. the creation of the Monastery and Temple Museum) before starting planning of the renovation of the entire complex; b) checking the relationship between the work required to adapt the complex to its new functions and the potential of the Monastery space in order to reduce modifications of the structure and type to a minimum. <p>Agreements must be drawn up between the various institutions who will be involved in creating the Cultural Centre before any action is taken.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div> <p>1. View of the site 2. Drowing of the Gastaldaga: Santa Maria in Valle Monastery, the Longobard Tempietto, the church of San Giovanni</p>

	<p>Outline of functions to be checked in feasibility project</p> <p>CREATION OF "VISITORS' CENTRE"</p>  <p>Map of ground floor.</p> <p>CREATION OF THE CULTURAL CENTRE</p>  <p>Map of first floor</p>  <p>Map of second floor.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Visitors' centre and speaking area 2) Access route to Temple and relative spaces 3) Spaces tied to Monastery and its possibility of use as a "museum of itself" 4) Ursuline Vegetable Garden 5) Temple Courtyard 6) Temple 7) Monastery and Temple Museum 8) History of Art Specialised School (already set up) 9) Spaces to be used during first creation phase as the Archaeo-osteological laboratory <p>Table. 2b-2c.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Archives and Documents Centre. 2) Early Middle Ages Art and Architecture Research and Document Centre and hospitality area 3) Museum spaces linked to Monastery and its use as a "museum of itself" 4) Common space for educational activities 5) History of Art Specialised School (already set up) 6) Regional Archaeo-osteological Archive. 7) Lodgings
<p>Actions</p>	<p>FEASIBILITY STUDY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approximate check on existing surveys with any additions of sections needed to identify the volumetric measurements of the site. 2. Preliminary check on static conditions, referring to current regulations for the new uses allocated to the various parts of the complex. 3. Check of current plants system with relative checks on available plant plans. 4. Check on adaptations required by the currently safety regulations in force, according to new destination of use (Fire prevention regulations and Local Health Authority and competent Superintendence Dept rules). 5. Definition of work strategies for the recovery of the complex. <p>SETTING UP OF CULTURAL CENTRE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Definition and approval of protocols of intents between competent authorities for the transfer-sharing of archives making up the "Archives and Documents Centre". 7. Framework agreement with University of Udine for the creation of the Information Technology-Multimedia Laboratory. 8. Finalisation of the setting up and management of the International Early Middle Ages Art Research and Document Centre. 9. Definition of interconnections and collaboration agreements between the Early Middle Ages Art and Architecture Research and Document Centre and parties from the Cultural Centre with other cultural institutions, such as the Norway Science Academy, CISAM and the Saint Michael Study Centre. 	
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta, University of Udine, Norway Science</p>	

	Academy, CISAM and the Saint Michael Study Centre.
Phases and timeframes	Feasibility study by first half of 2008 Protocols by 2009
Financial resources	Feasibility study financed by Municipality of Cividale del Friuli funds: €. 9,000.00
Expected results	Indication of dimensional and performance impact that the new uses of the Cultural Centre will have on the Monastery spaces, from a structural, safety system and architectural barrier point of view.

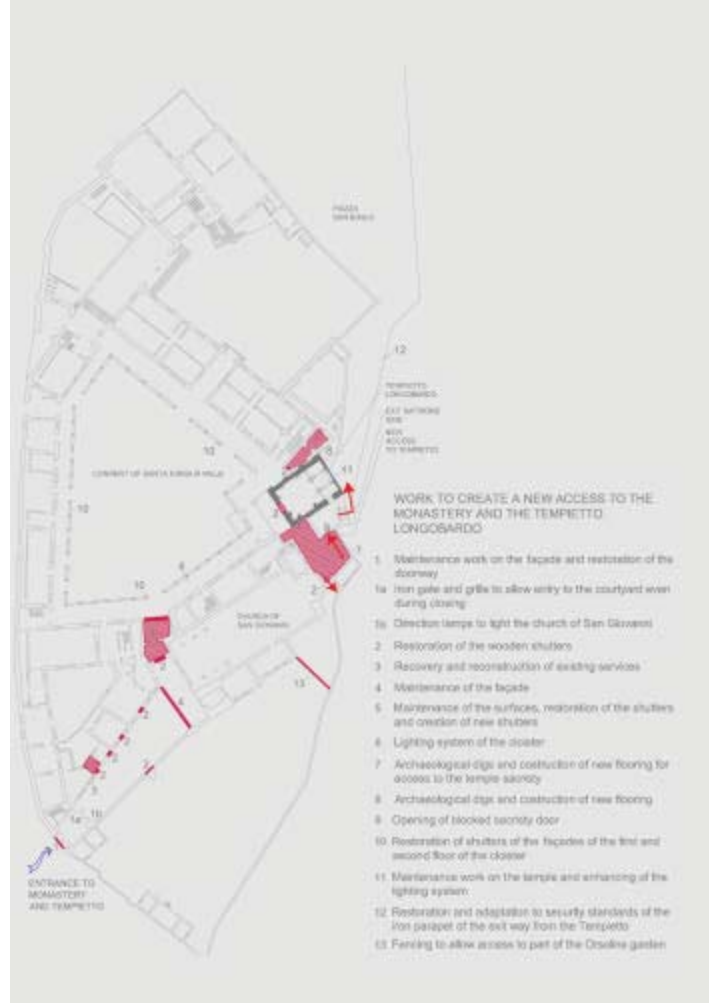
ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site

Objective 3	UPGRADING OF MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE OF DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
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Project 3.2	Improvement work on Longobard Tempietto
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Description

To increase the current enhancement level of the Temple, and depending on the upgrading of the entire monastery of Santa Maria in Valle site, it is necessary to modify and expand the access system for the Monastery and Temple, in order to create visiting routes that aim at better possibilities of appreciating the monuments. The projects will be carried out in three phases. The first phase foresees the creation of a new entrance for the Monastery itself and for the Longobard temple, extending the route from Via Monastero Maggiore through the San Giovanni courtyard and also reaches some important areas of the Monastery. The work includes both maintenance work on the surfaces (plaster, windows, and floors) and work to set up the new access system to the Temple, including the extension of the lighting and safety systems. Access from Via Monastero Maggiore will also allow disabled persons to enter the temple, who will be able to enjoy a part of the Temple without entering the hall, with the opening on request of the antique wooden door that leads to the cloisters.







Description of work foreseen in first phase

A second phase foresees the creation of a visiting route for the upper floors of the

	<p>Monastery, which will provide visibility of the temple's exterior walls with relative frescoes. The stairs to the upper floors will be checked for this purpose, with the route being bordered by partition walls and the creation of a surveillance system.</p> <p>A third phase will involve the planning and creation of access to the entire Ursuline Vegetable Garden, the position of which, compared to the Monastery, the Longobard temple and the River Natisone is of enormous interest in the town. After archaeological survey a flooring system will be created (green or paved differently) that will allow this space to be identified from the entrance from the Temple Courtyard.</p>
	 <p>Outline of access route to monastery and temple with Highlighting of routes</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<p>FIRST PHASE (see table 3).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of San Giovanni courtyard façade and restoration of the wooden entrance door (1- 1.a). Creation of lighting system for courtyard and Church of San Giovanni and proposal for the building of an iron entrance door (1b) to allow visibility of the courtyard from Via Monastero Maggiore, while keeping the wooden entrance door open. 2. Restoration of wooden windows (2). 3. Recovery and renovation of existing bathrooms (3) 4. Maintenance of pronaos façade in the Church of San Giovanni (4). 5. Maintenance of Monastery entrance surfaces with restoration and creation of windows (5). 6. Creation of a lighting system for cloisters (6). 7. Project for demolition and carrying out of archaeological digs needed to improve use of area around Temple and relative new flooring (7-8) (see Knowledge Plan, Project 2.1) 8. Removal of buffered door next to sacristy to create new entrance to the Temple from the Monastery, with exit from walkway on River Natisone (9). 9. Restoration of façade windows on first and second floor of cloisters (10) 10. Maintenance work on Temple and expansion of lighting system (11). 11. Restoration and adaptation to safety regulations of iron parapet on Temple exit route (12) 12. Creation of fencing to allow limited access to a part of the Ursuline Vegetable Garden (13) 13. Checking, planning and creation of a surveillance system. <p>SECOND PHASE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Planning and creation of visiting route to first floor of Monastery limited to area adjacent to Temple. 15. Placement of temporary partition walls to limit access to Monastery areas. 16. Checking, design and creation of a surveillance system.

	<p>THIRD PHASE</p> <p>17. Creation of an archaeological dig campaign (see Knowledge Plan, project 2.1)</p> <p>18. Arrangement of area with new flooring.</p> <p>19. Parapet on River Natisone to be made safe.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; International Early Middle Ages Art and Architecture Research and Document Centre
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2009 Third phase: by 2010
Financial resources	First phase: funds already allocated by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli: € 176.000,00 Other funds to be found through private and bank sponsorship. Second and third phase: funds to be found by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli in the context of the Three-year Work Plan 2008-2010 (total € 1,500,000.00); Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship.
Expected results	Making some parts of the ground floor of the Monastery visitable, with improvement of the state of conservation and optimisation of the more prestigious architectural parts; improvement of visibility of Temple architecture; improvement of Temple access system; increase of knowledge of history of the Monastery and the Temple; favour the understanding of the link between the Temple architecture and the Monastery architecture; increase the tourist load capacity of the entire complex.
Result indicators	Increase in quality and number of useable spaces

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.3	Maintenance of external surfaces of the Cloisters (windows)
Description	<p>The work aims to improve the aesthetic appearance of the cloisters of the Monastery through the recovery of the wooden window shutters, shutters that have various problems regarding maintenance.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>1. A view of the cloisters 2. Detail of the windows to be conserved</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery project for wooden window shutters 2. Carrying out of work.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	By 2008
Financial resources	Funds already allocated by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli: € 24.000,00
Expected results	Improvement of the aesthetic view of the cloister area and the state of conservation of the wooden elements.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.4	Creation of the "Visitors' centre"
Description	<p>The project foresees the creation of a Visitors' centre in the part of the building adjacent to the courtyard of San Giovanni, i.e. a place where visits to the town and the area are organised, both logistically and as an offer of information services of various levels. The centre will also include the Single Ticket office for the site, a bookshop, spaces to be used as multimedia "virtual routes" stations, as an introduction to the entire heritage contained in the site itself, in the Buffer Zone, and in the area (see table 1). This service will contribute to easing tourist flows to the site heritage, offering alternatives to visits.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> </div> <p>1. A view the courtyard of San Giovanni 2. Map with the location of the Visitors' Centre</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery project for a part of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle at the entrance from Porta San Giovanni with the creation of the Visitors' Centre, ticket office and bathrooms. 2. Recovery work. 3. Creation of a computerised info point on the site and the network and a bookshop.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframe	designing phase by 2009 Work phase after 2009.
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli in the context of the Three-year Work Plan 2008-2010 (total €. 1,500,000.00); Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship.
Expected results	Control and organisation of tourist flows directed towards the Longobard temple and the site heritage; Increase of information on the site heritage.
Result indicators	Increase of diffusion of quality and quantity of information about site.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.5	Designing e creation of the "Monastery and Tempietto Museum".
Description	<p>In the context of the expansion of the cultural offer of the Monastery, linked to the visits to the Longobard temple, a museum exhibition will be set up adjacent to the temple to help visitors to understand and know the history of the evolution of the Monastery and the Temple, using traditional and multimedia exhibition modes (see table 1). This aim could also be fulfilled by the exhibition of artefacts that are evidence of the complex's various happenings, that can "tell" its history; in particular what remains of the items placed in the tombs of the Longobard aristocrats who were buried in San Giovanni; the Early middle age stone fragments of the church furnishing of the religious buildings of the site (S. Giovanni</p>

	and Temple); medieval frescoes detached from the Temple walls. The carrying out of this project, together with project 1.2, will allow tourist flows to be distributed in a better manner throughout the tourist sites included in the candidacy, offering alternatives for visits.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formalisation of the agreements between the various Authorities involved in the setting up of the "Monastery and Temple Museum" (Municipality of Cividale, Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE Archaeological and Archive Superintendence Dept, Parish of Santa Maria Assunta, Archbishop's Curia of Udine). 2. Project for the restoration of rooms next to the Temple to adapt museum space including the preparation of the portico and static work connected with the recovery of the upper floors. 3. Preparation project of museum spaces with creation of educational devices that will illustrate the history of the Temple and the Monastery. 4. Maintenance work on the tombstones being moved in the museum.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframe	Designing by 2009 Work carried out in 2009-2010.
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli in the context of the Three-year Work Plan 2008-2010 (total €. 1,500,000.00); Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship.
Expected results	Rationalisation and increase of quality of museum offer; Check and organisation of tourist load within monastery site.
Result indicators	Increase of usable monument and museum surface area.

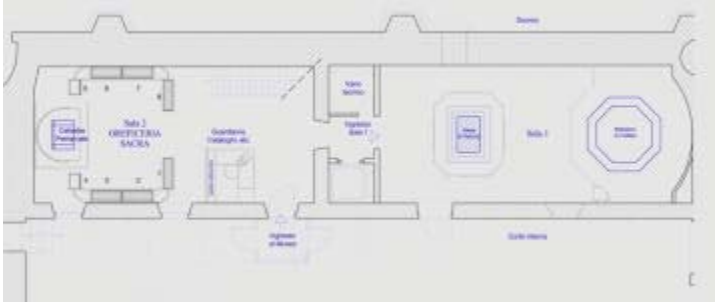
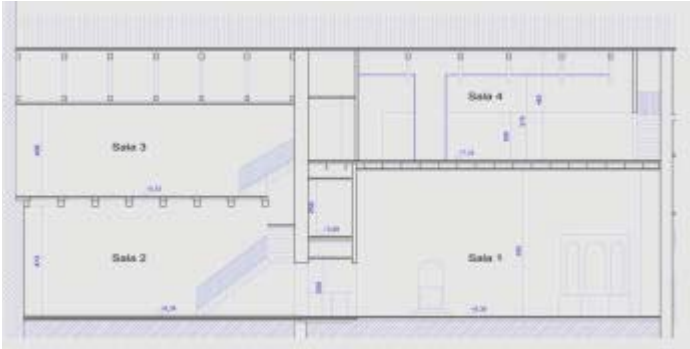
ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.6	Preparation of spaces for the housing of the Archaeo-osteological Centre (preliminary phase)
Description	The setting up of the Cultural Centre in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle foresees the creation of an Archaeo-osteological laboratory that is considered to be extremely important for the start up of specific studies on the skeleton remains found in several Longobard burial sites and for the acquisition of anthropological information that will be added to the archaeological knowledge. In this first phase, the project foresees the temporary transfer of the osteological material – kept by the archaeological superintendence dept in various locations – to the Monastery and the preparation of a laboratory in a dedicated area. The permanent housing for the Archaeo-osteological laboratory will be decided during the main monastery conservation project phase
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Temporary transfer of materials to ground floor of monastery. 2. Creation of laboratory.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	By 2008-2009
Financial resources	Funds to be found by Friuli Venezia Giulia Archaeological Superintendence Dept.
Expected results	Reorganisation of anthropological findings located in various superintendence department sites; possibility of cataloguing and study of finds.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.7	Conservation project of site to place new functions and carry them out
Description	This is the general planning for the conservation of the Monastery with relative studies and calculations for functional adaptation, structural improvement and the introduction of all the technological and system equipment necessary for the new allocations of use. After planning, the work will then be carried out.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site restoration project for placement of new functions with relative analytical investigations (see Knowledge Plan)

	2. Creation of the project.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	Planning phase: 2009-2012 Work phase: after 2012
Financial resources	Estimated cost: € 6,500,000.00 Funds to be found by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli in the context of the Three-year Work Plan 2008-2010 (total € 1,500,000.00); Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia; private and bank sponsorship.
Expected results	Revitalisation of the Monastery as a central reference place for the town of Cividale's cultural and tourist life.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 4	ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXTENSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
Project 4.1	Improvement of exhibition area in Patriarchal Palace and archaeological area at Palazzo dei Provveditori
Description	The enhancement of the ruins of Palazzo Patriarcale foresees the extension of the visiting itinerary of the ruins, with bilingual Italian-English panels, after moving part of the archaeological materials currently stored on site; overall adaptation of rooms to safety regulations and adaptation of lighting system.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification of materials currently kept in the archaeological area of Palazzo Patriarcale and relative moving 2. Adaptation of safety and lighting systems for archaeological area of Palazzo Patriarcale and the archaeological area at Palazzo dei Provveditori 3. Improvement of exhibition space inside archaeological area at Patriarcale with creation of mobile walls. 4. Increase of educational equipment
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	By 2008
Financial resources	Funds allocated by Friuli Venezia Giulia Archaeological Superintendence Dept: € 27,540.00
Expected results	Improvement of presentation of use of archaeological ruins of Palazzo Patriarcale; Improvement of educational offer.



ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 4	ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXTENSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
Project 4.2	Improvement of educational equipment in the Archaeological Museum's exhibitions rooms
Description	The enhancement of the National Archaeological Museum (ground floor, first and second floors) foresees the increase of education equipment with the inclusion of bilingual Italian-English texts, the expansion and adaptation of the video-surveillance system.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copying and translation of existing educational material into English 2. Creation of new educational material 3. Adaptation and extension of video-surveillance circuit.
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Archaeological Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	By 2008
Financial resources	Funds allocated by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Archaeological Superintendence Dept: € 1,428.00
Expected results	Expansion and arrangement of Museum's educational equipment.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 5	EXPANSION OF CHRISTIAN MUSEUM AND IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL OFFER IN CATHEDRAL AREA
Project 5.1	Completion and extension of Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure
Description	<p>The aim is to extend the cultural offer intended to understand the heritage kept in the museum, in particular the Ratchis altar and the Callisto baptismal font. After further studies on these items (see Knowledge Plan, Project 1.1 and Conservation, Project 4.1-4.2) the educational equipment on the exhibition route being prepared, including multimedia equipment will also be finalised.</p> <p>Work, in its final stages, is currently being carried out on the museum, which has included the arrangement of the Cathedral courtyard – the restoration of the halls next to the Cathedral to expand exhibition space from one to four rooms, thus allowing materials to be reorganised. The expansion of the museum will be possible thanks to the recovery of further space in the bell tower. The recovery of the tower has two goals: making the tower fit for visits up to the belfry, the creation of a museum about the history of the “Cividale towers” and creating spaces for the exhibiting of liturgical furniture. This project is part of the general organisation of exhibition space in the Cividale complex, with the thematic specialisation of each museum.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Project map of Archaeological Museum</p>  <p>Project Section of Archaeological Museum</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase of educational equipment in museum exhibitions. 2. Adaptation project for tower, in order to visit belfry. 3. Creation of exhibition space in the tower.
Parties involved	Parish of Santa Maria Assunta; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work ongoing, completion by first half of 2008. 2. 3. Starting from 2010
Financial resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - Funds found in context of funding allocated in 2007 by the Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept: €. 20,000.00 and the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration: €. 50,000.00 2.3 - Funds to be found according to the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration law, R.L. n.53/85.
Expected results	Increase and preparation of museum's educational equipment.
Result indicators	Increase of exhibition areas; Quantity of data illustrating history of heritage.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 5	EXPANSION OF CHRISTIAN MUSEUM AND IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL OFFER IN CATHEDRAL AREA
Project 5.2	Conservation and improvement work on Crypt
Description	This is a project to restore the eighteenth-century area of the Cathedral Crypt, to solve the problem of damp, for system adaptation and for accessibility so that the space can be used for both liturgical functions and for the organisation of temporary exhibitions.
Parties involved	Parish of Santa Maria Assunta; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept
Phases and timeframes	Starting from 2010-2011.
Financial resources	Funds to be found according to Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration law, R.L. n.53/85.
Expected results	Expansion of Cathedral exhibition offer.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 6	CREATION OF COORDINATION SYSTEM FOR MUSEUM OFFER
Project 6.1	Organisation of museum visiting system with single ticket
Description	The project foresees the organisation of the visiting system for the main Cividale heritage sites (Archaeological Museum, Palazzo de Nordis Museum – about to be opened, the Christian Museum, the Monastery and Temple Museum, the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle) by creating a Single Ticket that will allow visiting routes to be rationalised and tourist flows to be managed in a better manner, in order to reduce impact. The single ticket will be distributed at the Visitors' centre in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (see Project 1.4).
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements between various parties involved and protocols of intent. 2. Creation of visiting system using single ticket.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframes	By 2009
Financial resources	To be found by the Institutions involved
Expected results	Rationalisation and better management of tourist flow.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 6	CREATION OF COORDINATION SYSTEM FOR MUSEUM OFFER
Project 6.2	Governing access to monuments-museums and booking of visits
Description	This project is to control visits to the site heritage by organising and controlling the tourist flow, in order to reduce the number of visitors to the most sensitive areas, and offering alternative visits and uses, reducing tourist impact. A first project concerns the creation of the "Monastery and Temple Museum" (Project 1.5) – which will allow alternatives to visiting the Temple – and the creation of planned tourist packages.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controlling access to the Temple, to the ruins of Palazzo Patriarcale and to the Christian Museum. 2. Organisation of the visit to the Monastery with access to the temple further to booking.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta.
Phases and timeframes	By 2009
Financial resources	To be found by institutions involved
Expected results	Rationalisation and better management of tourist flow.
Result indicators	Increase of diffusion of the quality and quantity of the information about the site; Increase of load capacity of heritage included in candidacy.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 7	ENHANCEMENT OF HERITAGE OF CODICOLOGICAL ARCHIVES
Project 7.1	Creation of Archives and Documents Centre
Description	<p>The city of Cividale possesses a wealth of historical document archives that permit the study of the city's history together with that of a wide area in the North of Italy and Central Europe, which was part of the patriarchal state. These Archives – belonging to various parties – are currently kept in several sites and some of these, for example the Historical Archive of the Magnificent Community and the Capital Archives have been dispersed. The goal is to create an Archives and Documents Centre within which these archives can be joined together and kept, promoting various types of activity: continuing reorganisation, cataloguing and replanning; digitalisation of materials to include them in a scientifically organised database (www.patriarcatoaquileia.it); promotion of research and diffusion activities linked to the possibility of the exhibiting of some documents in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (see Project 1); the possibility of connection with other archive holders that contain materials on the history of the Aquileia Patriarchy.</p> <p>In order to create the Centre, it is necessary to stipulate agreements of intent among the various owners of the archives themselves.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> </div> <p>1. The works in the Cividale Archives 2. A page of Edgberto Codex</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition and census of archives 2. Stipulation of agreements for the physical joining of documents into a single archive at the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle 3. Moving of archives 4. Digitalisation and implementation of a consultable databank
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Parish of Santa Maria; Archbishop's Curia of Udine; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Regional Archive Superintendence Dept, Promoting committee of the Aquileia Patriarchy Project
Phases and timeframes	<p>1 and 4 – currently being carried out</p> <p>2 – starting in 2009</p> <p>3 – starting in 2011</p>
Financial resources	<p>1 and 4- are now funded by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration and the Banca Popolare Friuladria bank</p> <p>2 and 3: funding to be found by Subjects involved.</p>
Expected results	To bring together archives in one single place and make them consultable; create a rapid consultation system to be used via digital technology; allowing access and consultation of archives online.
Parties involved	Number of documents in archive; amount of data filed in computers; amount and frequency of consultations; number of publications

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL WALLS
Project 8.1	Definition of wall visiting routes

Description





Hypotheses for the organisation of wall visiting routes

The wall system of Cividale includes the urban ring that formed the boundary of the town in the Roman Era and in the Early Middle Ages and the ring that forms the boundary of the four villages. The ruins of the walls from the first ring can currently only be seen in some parts of the town - as archaeological traces and as stretches incorporated into later constructions - while its possible development is documented by both the historical sources and by the digs carried out in various periods. The second ring- that of the villages - instead, has been preserved in rather long stretches and is mainly elevated. The wall visiting route has the following goals to achieve:

- Identify all visible parts of the first ring of wall and the beginning of a route that allows the direction of the circuit to be understood (table 7);
- For the village walls, identify the most important segments from the point of view of construction characteristics and of the best visibility conditions (table 7);

	<p>c) Identifying areas where panels explaining the history of the walls can be positioned; d) Organise a guided tour programme that allows access to parts of the walls now part of private property.</p> <p>It is also necessary to plan and create specific illustrative brochures of the walls' history and educational panels to be placed in various areas along the route.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing and identification of the routes for the town and village walls 2. Organisation of a guided tour programme including entrance to private property. 3. Creation of illustrative brochures. 4. Creation of educational panels about history of walls.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept, Italian Institute of Castles (Friuli Venezia Giulia area).
Phases and timeframes	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	<p>Funds to be found by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli</p> <p>Funds to be found by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, Regional law 10/2000: "Interventions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the fortified architecture of Friuli Venezia Giluia".</p>
Expected results	<p>Increase the possibility of identifying the parts of urban and village walls in the town; integrate the development and progress of the wall circuit adequately in relation to the urban fabric;</p> <p>Increase of stretches of walls that are visible and optimised by the urban and village rings.</p>
Parties involved	Increase of visible surface area

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL WALLS
Project 8.2	Identification of improvement work for the visibility and use of the walls
Description	<p>There are some contexts in the urban and village walls circuit that have various types of potential for enhancement. These are parts that need archaeological digs to bring to light the direction of the Roman and Early Middle Ages walls (Fortress - 2); parts where pedestrian paths can be created to help visibility of walls (car park North Building Area – 1) or where recently built additions can be removed (3a). Two parts are especially interesting: the part relating to the urban wall circuit, brought to light at the base of Palazzo Craigher Canussio that could be improved by expanding the exhibition space with an exhibition of the dig findings and by the creation of appropriate educational panels; the stretch corresponding to the Brossana village walls, the only village where it is possible to see the direction of the defence system without interruption. The creation of a view – or a partial possibility for access to the courtyards – next to the Church of San Biagio (15) would allow the use of this system and the enhancement of the entire square in front of it.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work on the fortress with digs (see Knowledge Plan forms) and relative arrangement of the area. 2. Arrangement of green area at the Edil Nord Area car park. 3. Expand use of ruins at Palazzo Craigher Canussio with creation of new educational equipment and extension of exhibition after completion of dig data (see Knowledge Plan). 4. Modify visibility of defence wall at Palazzo Craigher Canussio by removing added parts. 5. Making area in Borgo Brossana visible.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Craigher Canussio Foundation, Italian Castles Institute (Friuli Venezia Giulia section); private subjects.
Phases and timeframes	Starting from 2008-2009 to 2011.
Financial resources	<p>Funds to be found by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli</p> <p>Funds to be found according to the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration law, R.L. 10/2000: "Interventions for the protection, conservation and enhancement of fortified architecture in Friuli Venezia Giluia".</p>
Expected results	<p>Improve visibility of urban and village walls; integrate the development and progress of the wall circuit adequately in relation to the urban fabric.</p>
Parties involved	<p>increase of stretches of urban and village walls that are visible ;</p> <p>Increase of wall spaces used.</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN CIVIDALE
Project 9.1	Definition of visiting systems for the churches and monasteries
Description	<p>The visiting route aims to optimise the Longobard aristocracy churches, in some cases founded by the Longobards or privileged burial sites; in particular, San Giovanni in Xenodochio, Santa Maria di Corte, San Salvatore (now San Silvestro) and San Martino. A system of routes and educational materials must be created that allows the signs of Longobard presence in Cividale to be recognised, Also in contexts that have undergone several changes in the architectural organisation over the centuries.</p> <p>The monasteries of San Giorgio in Vado, of San Domenico and of San Francesco are ancient and artistically and architecturally prestigious. The latter will be included in this route, also in its role as a conference centre.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>View of the city with the main churches</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Hypotheses for the organisation of churches and monasteries visiting routes</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing and identification of routes. 2. Organisation of a guided tours programme with set access. 3. Creation of illustrative brochures. 4. Creation of educational panels on the history of churches.

Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframes	Starting in 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration; private and bank sponsorships.
Expected results	Increase of knowledge of places and heritage linked to the Longobard presence in Cividale; Increase of attention on places and heritage linked to the Longobard presence in Cividale.
Parties involved	Increase of amount of information on heritage. Increase of amount of illustrative material available for visitors


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN CIVIDALE
Project 9.2	Identification of improvement work for visibility-use
Description	In the context of the visiting route foreseen for the churches (Project 7.1) work will be carried out to reorganises spaces in front of churches to improve visibility and use.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangement of area near to the Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio Arrangement of area near to the Church of Santa Maria di Corte.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Friuli Venezia Giulia BAPSAE and Archaeological Superintendence Dept; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta
Phases and timeframes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> By 2009 By 2009-2010.
Financial resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funds to be found by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, R.L. n.2/83. Funds to be found by the Parish of Santa Maria Assunta with contributions from the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration: R.L.53/85.
Expected results	Increase of attention on places and heritage linked to the Longobard presence in Cividale.
Parties involved	Increase in quality of used space.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE
Project 10.1	Upgrading squares and streets
Description	Through annual and three-year plans, the Administration foresees the carrying out of public works on the entire municipal area. In particular, for the Historical town centre and the buffer zone area, work is planned that aims to improve the current urban and architectural set-up, upgrading existing structures, with particular attention paid to streets and squares. Repaving work will be carried out using traditional materials adapted for the various contexts; stone walls will be restored in Piazza San Biagio; improvement of access to river; creation of some pedestrian areas
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of piazza Foro Giulio Cesare: rip; Restoration of piazza Picco named "ex area Q8"; Restoration of piazza San Biagio (I lot); Restoration of piazza San Biagio (II lot) and relative pedestrian area; Restoration of piazza San Francesco, piazza San Giovanni and piazza Garibaldi; Restoration of paving in via Monastero Maggiore and relative pedestrian area.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli
Phases and timeframes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commencement work September 2007 Completion of work 2008 Commencement and completion of work 2008 Commencement and completion of work 2008 Commencement work 2009 Completion of work 2010 Commencement work 2010 Completion of work 2012 Commencement and completion of work 2010
Financial resources	Funding foreseen, 2,000,000, responsibility of Municipality of Cividale del Friuli and partly already allocated
Expected results	Improvement and upgrading of urban set up of roads and squares in the historical town centre; safeguarding of prestigious aspects of River Natisone, also guaranteeing safety at the same time






Result indicators	Number of interventions carried out and number of areas restored
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ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE
Project 10.2	Improvement of urban image quality
Description	<p>The Administration reserves considerable attention to the protection and conservation of the Historical town centre and the entire surrounding inhabited area.</p> <p>In this context, the updating and adaptation of the Construction Regulations and the approval and activation of the "Urban Colour and Furnishing Plan", a project that the municipal administration intends to use as an operational instrument to monitor and control actions on "buildings" and include indications for urban furnishing for the town in it.</p> <p>The conservation of the urban apparatus, in fact, cannot be separated from the identification of a method that encodes a practice for interventions that provide the necessary monitoring and control instruments for actions on work by the competent bodies.</p> <p>The urban colour and furnishing plan must appoint and provide indications for the treatment of public and private land (pavements, paved and unpaved surfaces, gardens etc.), furnishing elements (shelters, bus stop poles, benches, flower tubs, clocks, fences, newsagent's, platforms, waste bins, public parking structures and signs in general) and on the choice of colours.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary analyses; 2. Surveys; 3. Drawing up of Colour and furnishing plan 4. Application and monitoring.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli
Phases and timeframes	1-3 already implemented 4 starting from 2008
Financial resources	<p>The project foresees a cost for the Municipal Administration of about 8,000.00 Euro for the creation of the project.</p> <p>Expense for implementing urban furnishing of work was foreseen in the municipal budget with its own resources and dedicated income (R.L. 2/1983).</p>
Expected results	Encoding of files on stated work; further improvement of Historical town centre image
Result indicators	Number of interventions for improvement of urban image


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli buffer zone	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF THE HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE
Project 10.3	Setting up of panoramic routes along the Natisone river
Description	<p>The River Natisone is one of the most important water routes in Friuli Venezia Giulia due to its size, geo-morphological characteristics and position; it is one of the elements that characterises the entire municipal territory and in particular its historical town centre.</p> <p>The action acknowledges the strategic location of this river and aims to enhance the environmental qualities and all the landscape characteristics of the place, by creating some panoramic routes along the banks of the river. In particular, the restoration of the path from Borgo di Ponte to the "Belvedere" on the left bank, the creation of the path from Riva della Broscandola to Piazza San Biagio on the right bank and generally the arrangement of access to the river in the buffer zone.</p>


	
	View of the Natisone river gorge
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of access to the River Natisone also expanding the Gorge lighting system. 2. Restoration of pedestrian path from Borgo di Ponte to the “Belvedere” on the left bank; 3. Creation of path from Riva della Broscandola to Piazza San Biagio. 4. Designing and creation of a lighting system that optimises the Natisone gorge
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli
Phases and timeframes	1 - Commencement and completion of work 2009 2 e 3 -Commencement and completion of work 2010
Financial resources	€ 750,000.00 funding, already partly allocated by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli partly by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration
Expected results	To enhance the area of the River Natisone further and the environmental and landscape characteristics of the area.
Result indicators	Number of accesses and panoramic points on the River Natisone

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 11	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE DUCHY OF FRIULI TERRITORY
Project 11.1	Creation of Longobard itineraries:: “Longobard places of art and power”
Description	Structuring of thematic routes with specific signs, educational equipment and publication of specific maps that concern both places in Friuli and in nearby Slovenia, directly involved in the Longobard route from Pannonia towards Italy.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of sites involved and stipulation of agreements. 2. Creation of cultural itineraries on the route “Art and power in the Longobard era: Places of worship and monasteries”. 3. Creation of the route “The Longobard roads: necropolis in the area”, with expansion of the exhibition of Romans d’Isonzo and the identification of other exhibition centres. 4. Creation of the notice boards and the explanatory devices for the thematic routes. 5. Creation of educational and scientific material to illustrate itineraries and the territory. 6. Definition of inter-relation system between Friuli Duchy itineraries and the other sites of the network, with other Italian locations linked to the history and presence of the Longobards and with the sites on the Geocultural Corridor.
Parties involved	Friuli and Slovenia municipalities; Province of Udine, Province of Pordenone; Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration; Slovenia Cultural Institutions (Academy of Lubiana); Slovenian State; Ministry of Culture; Secretarial Office for Cultural Heritage.
Phases and timeframes	Mid-term
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration; European Community funds
Expected results	Increase of cultural and tourist offer in region
Result indicators	Number of sites involved and breadth of area involved by routes. Relations with other initiatives in Italy and Europe. Increase of tourist flow


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 11	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE DUCHY OF FRIULI TERRITORY
Project 11.2	Expansion of the museum network "The Castra of Paolo Diacono and the Duchy of Friuli"
Description	<p>The museum network on fortified sites foresees the organisation of a connection system for the visiting routes to the sites with Early middle ages fortification ruins, in the context of a common circuit, linked to some exhibition centres such as the one currently being created in Artegna that will become the visiting centre of Colle di San Martino, an exhibition centre of findings and the centre of the Early middle ages castra network system. A route that involves the Early middle ages fortifications must also take into consideration the ones in the Julian Alps in Slovenia, as, for example, in the case of the Tonocov-grad castrum, above Caporeto, which guards the entrance to the Natisone valley that leads to Cividale.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">  <p>3</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">  <p>4</p> </div> <div style="width: 100%; text-align: center;">  <p>5</p> </div> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. View of Gemona Castrum 2. View of Artegna Castrum 3. View of Cormons Castrum 4. View of Ragogna Castrum 5. View of the Tagliamento river valley with the hilltop of Invillino
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of sites to which the network between Friuli and Slovenia will be extended 2. Creation of routes part of the "Longobard Friuli – places of art and power" itineraries 3. Creation of notice boards 4. Creation of educational equipment 5. Completion of main network centre in the castle of Artegna
Parties involved	Municipalities of Artegna, Osoppo, Gemona, Nimis, Attimis, Udine, Villa Santina, Ragogna, Cormons, Castelnovo del Friuli; Province of Udine; Province of Pordenone
Phases and timeframes	Short-mid term

Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Province of Udine; Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration; European Community Funds. € 2,000,000.00 have been allocated by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration, R.L. 10/2000 for the restoration of the castle of Artegna
Expected results	Creation of an integrated routes system and increase in use of sites
Result indicators	Number of sites involved and extent of territory; increase in number of visitors


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 11	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE FRIULI DUCHY TERRITORY
Project 11.3	Expansion of the use of the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena
Description	<p>Improvement of the offer for visits for the Abbey and the use of the Urn of Sant'Anastasia. Connection of abbey visiting route to the group of Longobard itineraries in the network, also by means of the expansion of the already existing programme for the entry to the network and the enhancement of the monastic sites entitled "Along the Abbey route": Sesto al Reghena »</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">View of the Monastery and its park</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing and creation of the visiting route 2. Creation of specific notice boards and multimedia equipment 3. Creation of relations with other sites 4. Creation of tourist-cultural guidebooks
Parties involved	Municipality of Sesto al Reghena; Province of Pordenone
Phases and timeframes	Short-mid term
Financial resources	Municipality of Sesto al Reghena, Province of Pordenone; FVG Regional Administration A request was made to the Region for a total of €35,000 for 2008, according to the Regional Law no. 68/81 Title IV, for the improvement of the urn of Sant'Anastasia. € 2,000 were allocated by the Municipality and a request for funds has been made to the Region, R.L. no. 12/06 – article 6 for € 15,000 for the creation of a tourist-cultural guide
Expected results	Expansion of visiting system and tourist-cultural offer
Result indicators	Quality, variety and extent of explanatory education equipment, increase in number of visitors and of diffusion of information-providing material

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 12	ENHANCEMENT OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE AREA
Project 12.1	Creation and enhancement of the Vines and Wines Park
Description	<p>Vines and wines are symbols of the economy but is also an aspect of the landscape, part of the culture and the design of the territory.</p> <p>By means of the territorial planning tool entitled the "Vines and Wines Park"; the intention is to help, and qualify the winemaking use of the areas surrounding the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, the sub-hill area of the Province of Udine known as Colli Orientali del Friuli.</p> <p>The project aims to enhance the cultural and landscape context of an area with a High-level enogastronomic vocation.</p> <p>Later steps will be carried out to prepare tool that regulate the specific interventions and development plans.</p> <p>The preparation of the Thematic project "Vines and Wines Park", under the form of a supra-municipal "Master Plan" coordinated by the province, foresees the construction of a planning tool with guided proposals for operational projects concerning work, development plans, planning tools for the enhancement of the local particular and specific characteristics of the vine areas, the protection of the landscape and the environment, the conservation of natural and cultural elements etc.</p>
	
	View of vineyards on the Colli Orientali del Friuli
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery and upgrading of existing agricultural buildings 2. Creation of recreational routes (excursions, cycling paths, horse-riding tracks) 3. Optimisation of hotel and farmhouse-tourist accommodation
Parties involved	<p>Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration Province of Udine Municipalities of the Colli Orientali (20 municipalities, including Cividale del Friuli) Consortium DOC Colli Orientali del Friuli Association "Movimento Turismo del vino" National Association "Città del Vino". State Technical Agricultural Institute Paolino d'Aquileia University of Udine</p>
Phases and timeframes	2007-2013 (implementation time for the Friuli Venezia Giulia Rural Development Programme, connected to the plan in question)
Financial resources	<p>approx € 2,000,000,00</p> <p>Funds to be found by: Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies, Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration, Province of Udine; European Union</p>
Expected results	Optimising and promoting of candidate site, including it in its cultural, environmental and typical landscape context
Result indicators	Number of cultural, recreational and enogastronomic activities and initiatives linked to surrounding area of Site and buffer zone.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli territory	
Objective 12	ENHANCEMENT OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE AREA
Project 12.2	Creation of thematic routes: "The Archive Vineyards"
Description	It is possible to trace the historical presence of vines and vineyards in various parts of the area from the parchments and antique documents kept in the various historical-document archives in Cividale del Friuli. The identification search of the places – started in 2007 – will allow mapping of the winemaking areas in the territory and the formation of historically certified routes, also connected to current winemaking production. This search – that is also connected to similar archives on the history of the Aquileia Patriarchy – will allow greater knowledge of local wine culture traditions and an expansion of current economic activities.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of archive research 2. Completion of territorial research 3. Construction of maps and itineraries 4. Formation of dedicated database 5. Agreements with regional, provincial, local institutions, producers' organisations and wine-making companies 6. Production of signs, maps and brochures 7. organisation of guided tours coordinated with the Vines and Wines Park and with the Alpe Adria Enogastronomy Centre
Parties involved	<p>Promoting committee for the Aquileia Patriarchy Project Local, provincial, regional public institutions FVG archaeological and archive superintendence departments Producer category organisations Wine-making companies Observatory on the evolution of the landscape-cultural mosaic Vines and Wines Park Alpe Adria Centre of Eno-gastronomy Public and Private Sponsors</p>
Phases and timeframes	2008-2012
Financial resources	<p>€ 25,000.00 acquired for 2008 with funding from the Banca Popolare FriulAdria/Credit Agricole and the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region € 150,000.00 to be acquired by: Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Administration (Rural Development Plan); private firms and bank sponsorships</p>
Expected results	Creation of a specialised route (wine tourism) certified by verified historical documents; enhancement of overall territorial tourist proposal
Result indicators	<p>Presentation of research Production of maps, brochures and signs Number of companies involved Number of guided tours</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SITE STRUCTURES
Project 13.1	Arrangement of the green area to the south of the Ortaglia domus
Description	<p>Extraordinary maintenance of the green areas and realisation of a car park for service vehicles in the space to the south of the Ortaglia domus.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearing of building waste currently stored 2. Realisation of automated irrigation plant 3. Realisation of green area with grass seeding and shrub planting 4. Realisation of the car park area
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museum Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Design of irrigation plant and green spaces already realised Realisation of car park foreseen by June 2008
Financial resources	Total cost circa € 80,400.00 Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	New use of the area also for the organisation of exhibitions and open-air events
Result indicators	Increase in available surface area of about 800mq

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SITE STRUCTURES
Project 13.2	Completion of the irrigation plant for the green areas
Description	Realisation of an automatic irrigation plant in the San Salvatore cloister
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Installation of distribution networks, of the programming control box, valves, irrigators, etc. 2. Re-integration of medium sized shrubs
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Realisation foreseen by June 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: €8,835.00 Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Improvement in the decorum and green equipment in the site
Result indicators	Automatic irrigation of circa 1000mq

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SITE STRUCTURES
Project 13.3	Internal illumination for the Church of Santa Maria in Solario
Description	<p>The intervention foresees the renovation of the lighting system of the Cross of Desire with new LED (1) technology for the church of Santa Maria in Solario in order to make the frescos decorating walls more visible.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renovation of the ceiling of the showcase containing the Cross of Desire in order to prepare it for the installation of the LEDs 2. Installation of the LEDs and realisation of the electric plant 3. Installation of the new spotlights
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Realisation by January 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: €7,123.60 Resources allocated by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Preparation of the maintenance programme with identification of interventions to be realised, times and relative controls.
Result indicators	Renovation of 15 light sources


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 13	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SITE STRUCTURES
Project 13.4	External illumination for the monastery
Description	The external illumination of the buildings of the monastery is currently poor. The proposal is to realise a lighting project to renovate it, paying particular attention to Highlight Santa Maria in Solario on the via Musei side and the bell tower of the church of San Salvatore, on the via Piamarta side which leads to the Cidneo hills
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compilation of the lighting project 2. Verification test 3. Realisation of operation
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised
Expected results	The site is more visible and the extraordinary effect of the monastic complex is increased
Result indicators	

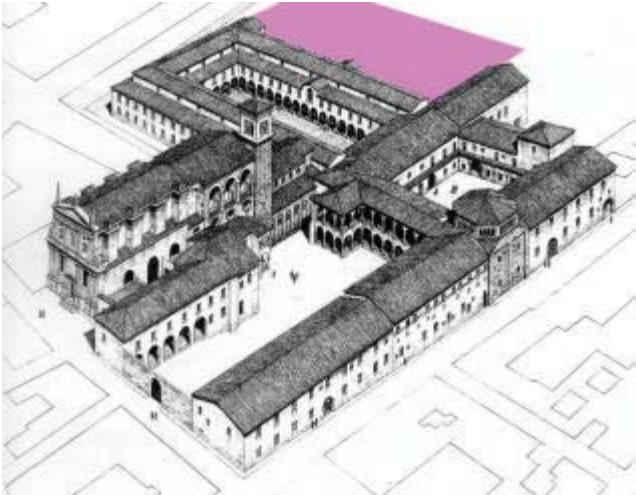
ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 14	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.1	Realisation of a visitor centre on the monastery and on the Longobard sites network
Description	Set-up at the entrance of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia city Museum of an information centre dedicated to the monumental site and the other centres that are part of the Longobard sites network
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of new locations 2. Preparation of informative graphic material 3. Preparation of informative multimedia products
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia- Museum Sector; Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	From 2009
Financial resources	To be quantified and raised
Expected results	Distribution of knowledge on Italian Longobard sites
Result indicators	Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 14	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.2	Automation of the ticket sales system and expansion of the management software
Description	Creation of an integrated system for till management for both the ticket office and the museum book-shop (with relative warehouse management). In this way the system will allow a set of data on visitors to be computerised which is important for monitoring the visitors for statistics and for improving the design of marketing operations.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the current system 2. Purchase of new machines 3. Installation of the system 4. Training for museum operators on the use of the system
Parties involved	Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Realisation foreseen by June 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: approx. €20,000.00 Funds set by the Brescia Museums Foundation
Expected results	Speed up ticket and book-shop sales and computerise visitor data
Result indicators	Number of tickets sold on-line

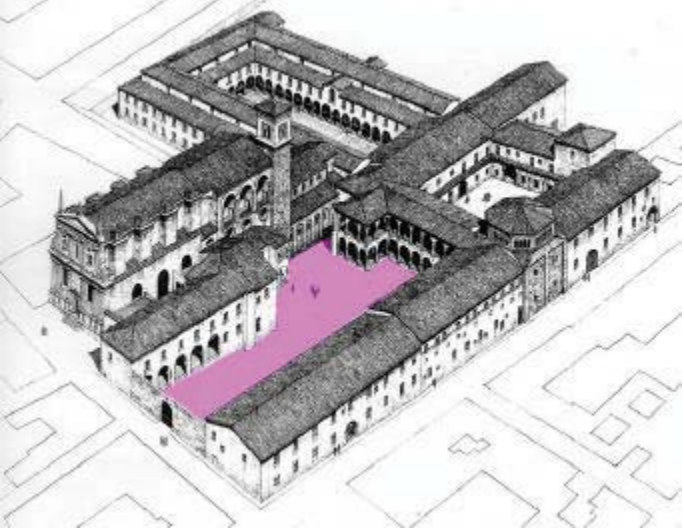
ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 14	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.3	Activation of the e-commerce service relating to the City museums commodities
Description	Creation of a web e-commerce system for selling tickets and book-shop merchandising of the Santa Giulia museum
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design the solution 2. Activation of on-line sales system
Parties involved	Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Realisation foreseen by 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: €12,000.00 Funds set by Brescia Museums Foundation
Expected results	Increase in the service offered to visitors
Result indicators	Number of on-line sales

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 14	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.4	Improvement of the video systems available to users
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of 3 PCs and relative monitors displaced along the museum path (Roman section) available for visitors for didactic videos for knowledge of the site 2. Supply and installation of a projector and screen to replace the existing projection system 3. Interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	By January 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: €1,944.00 Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Better use on the part of visitors
Result indicators	Number of users

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 14	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.5	Improvement of the services offered to the users of the Santa Giulia Auditorium and the side gallery annexe
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Darkening the windows to improve vision of the projections in the auditorium; b) Improvement of the audio system; c) News lighting in the gallery annexes to improve the setting at the time of temporary exhibitions and events d) Agreement with Brescia Trasporti s.p.a. for a shuttle service available to those wishing to reach the auditorium 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intervention a) and b) 2. Intervention d) 3. Intervention c) / Replacement of the electrified bars and relative supports; installation of LEDs and relative programming control panel
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Realisation foreseen by June 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: to be defined Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Better conditions of use for users
Result indicators	Number of users

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 15	EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS MADE INTO MUSEUMS IN THE SITE
Project 15.1	Dig and museumification of the domus to the south of Ortaglia
Description	<p>The project, in line with that already realised in 2003, foresees archaeological investigation to the south of the Ortaglia domus, where there are known to be archaeological structures relative to other habitations of the Roman era. The characteristics of the current structure, which protects the domus and consents visits, can be extended to the south to encompass eventual new archaeological structures, guaranteeing a considerable extension to the visiting area.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological dig to the south of the Ortaglia domus 2. Design of cover 3. Camping for pre-consolidation and protection of the emerged structures 4. Realisation of cover 5. Final consolidation and cleaning of archaeological remains 6. Museographic set-up and didactics for the visiting route
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia; Superintendency for the Archaeological heritage of Lombardy; Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	About three years
Financial resources	Necessary 5,000,000.00 Euros, to be raised
Expected results	Increase in the extension of the museumified archaeological areas
Result indicators	Museumification of circa 2000mq

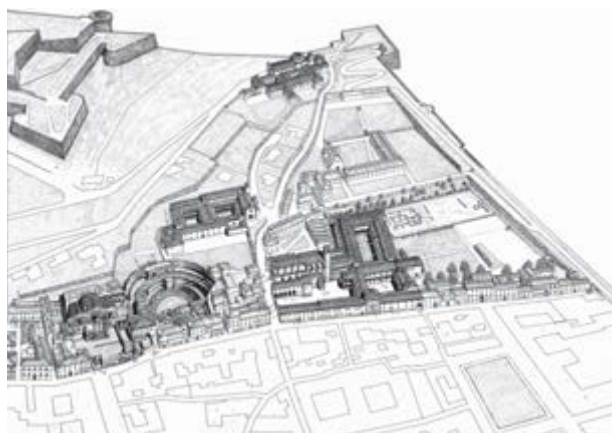
ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 15	EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS MADE INTO MUSEUMS IN THE SITE
Project 15.2	Museumification of the domus in the southern cloister of the site
Description	<p>In the cloister of San Salvatore from 1982 to 1990 an extended district of the Roman era was uncovered, with about 60 environments paved with mosaics and decorated with frescos, with courtyards, stairs and interconnecting corridors. The structures were completely re-covered awaiting museumification and two volumes of study were dedicated to them. After the complete opening of the city Museum it is opportune to continue with the museumification study of this extraordinary archaeological complex in which there are traces of the first Longobard settlement.</p>

	
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design of a museographic project 2. Restoration of the previously dug structures 3. Realisation of cover 4. Final consolidation and cleaning of archaeological remains 5. Museographic set-up and didactics for the visiting route
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Brescia; Superintendency for the Archaeological heritage of Lombardy; Brescia Museums Foundation</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>30 months</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>3000,000.00 to be raised</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Increase in the extension of the museumified archaeological areas</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Museumification of circa 1500mq</p>

<p>ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site</p>	
<p>Objective 16</p>	<p>ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF CAPITOLIUM</p>
<p>Project 16.1</p>	<p>Recovery project of the archaeological area of Capitolum</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The project consists of furthering knowledge regarding the archaeological area of Capitolum of Brescia, its completed archaeological and architectural restoration, its valorisation and the complete and final opening to the public. In the archaeological area located in the centre of the urban fabric the most ancient and significant buildings of the Roman city are still visible: the sanctuary of the republican era (first century AD), the Capitolum (73 AD), the theatre (first to third century AD) and part of the decumanus maximus. Furthermore, the area opens onto the present piazza del foro, which conserves remnants of the roman square (first century AD). Archaeological remains (forum and spa; basilica) can also be visited under the palazzi which today constitute the limits of the legal auditorium.</p> <p>Apart from these Roman buildings, there are also Early medieval, renaissance and modern palazzi of the nobility which "rise" directly from ancient ruins (Palazzo Maggi Gambarà, Casa Pallaveri, both communal property).</p> <p>In this well circumscribed area of the city, therefore, there is uninterrupted stratigraphical evidence which extends from the second century AD to the Eighth century, particularly rich, articulated and dense in content. In the capitolum in 1830, moreover, the site of the Patrio Museum was placed (afterwards the Romano Museum) the first public museum to inaugurate the museological vocation of this area.</p> <p>Following the first circumscribed interventions, carried out by the FIO (first of all regarding the monastery of Santa Giulia- the City Museum and then, as far as the capitolum are is concerned, the partial recovery of Casa Pallaveri and the late republican sanctuary) and with the FRISL project, financed for the first lot of works on the theatre and Palazzo Maggi Gambarà. Starting from 1990 there were archaeological digs, consolidation and restoration aimed specifically at a better knowledge of the archaeological and architectural stratigraphy, making all that was progressively uncovered safe and modern buildings involved in the</p>

operations.

The opening of this special area to the public (at the moment it is open now and again), apart from giving the most important urban portion of the ancient city back, constitutes the completion of the museum routes of the City Museum in Santa Giulia in about ten year's time.



Actions

1. Recognition of movable material and property
2. Allocation of study tasks
3. Completion of archaeological investigations
4. Conservation of the various types of structure and decorative apparatus
5. Compilation of museological project
6. Compilation of museographical project
7. Compilation of didactic tools project
8. Compilation of executive project
9. Realisation of intervention
10. Opening to the public

Parties involved

Municipality of Brescia; Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities – Regional Management for Cultural Assets and Landscapes of Lombardy – Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy; Brescia Museums Foundation; CAB Foundation


Phases and timeframe


3-5 years starting from 2008

Financial resources	11,000,000.00 Euros. As from January 2008 1,250,000.00 Euros are available (Ministry and Municipality of Brescia); the rest are to be raised
Expected results	Museumification of the entire archaeological area
Result indicators	Opening to the public of about 4000 square metres of visitable archaeological area and 3 visiting routes inside historical buildings


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia site	
Objective 16	ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF CAPITOLIUM
Project 16.2	Urban equipment of via Musei and the Forum
Description	To valorise the archaeological area of Capitolium in the best way and to connect it more efficiently with San Salvatore-Santa Giulia. City museum, it is opportune to intervene also on the urban equipment along via Musei
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of road surface (remove asphalt and replace with porphyry in alignment with the other streets of the historical centre) 2. Design of suitable lighting 3. Design of suitable road signs 4. Insertion of green areas and parking structures
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia, Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	By 2010
Financial resources	To be quantified and raised
Expected results	Improvement in use of this urban space, full of the most significant testimonials of archaeology and art in Brescia
Result indicators	Placement of a congruous number of benches, flower pots, light sources and signs.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 16	ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF CAPITOLIUM
Project 16.3	Expansion of museum set-up in the archaeological area of the Roman basilica in Labus square
Description	<p>In the palazzo at number 3 in piazza Labus, characterised by a plant which goes back to the seventeenth century, when a long series of changes and adaptations was made to the block which in medieval times was back-to-back with the Roman remains now ruins, there is the site of the offices of the Superintendency for the Cultural Assets of Lombardy.</p> <p>Digs and restoration of the complex were carried out from 1993 and 1998; inside on the underground floor, it is possible to visit the internal areas of the Flavian Basilica: in particular the marble opus sectile floors and parts of the elevation are visible. In the same space parts of the forum flooring have been left in sight, these date back to the Augustus- Julius Claudius era, medieval walls with significant elements of reuse, bases with inscriptions (one which mentions the cursus honorum of Nonio Macrino) and architectural elements.</p> <p>In a small area next to the archaeological area is foreseen the exhibition of the materials recovered in the dig. Visitors will find all the findings originating from the site, from Iron-age ceramics to those of the Celtic and Etruscan-Padan settlement, up to medieval and renaissance materials.</p> <p>An important glimpse of articulate Brescian archaeological reality and its rich stratigraphy.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of new set-up 2. Realisation of multimedia station 3. Realisation of didactic material for schools
Parties involved	Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities Superintendency for the Archeological Assets of Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	By January 2008
Financial resources	25,000.00 Euros on ministerial funds
Expected results	Enrichment of the museum offer inside the building
Result indicators	Insertion of about 50 new archaeological findings; 1 computer station


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 17	COMPLETION OF MUSEUM SPACES AND HEIGHTENING OF THE STATUS OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.1	Adaptation and expansion of the Museum of Arms
Description	<p>The Museum of Arms is set up inside the viscount look-out tower of the castle. Currently extraordinary maintenance work is in progress on the structures and wooden furniture and the roof is being rebuilt.</p> <p>Requalification work is in the design phase, this foresees a wide study for the destruction of architectural barriers (including the whole area of Torre Mirabella), the realisation of a new entrance, arrangement of access areas, standardisation of technical plant and the realisation of surrounding hygiene services. In particular, restoration and structural interventions are foreseen for opening "big tanks" on the lower floor of the large room for positioning services and creating a welcoming area for the public with presentation of the museum and the structures that house it.</p> 
Actions	<p>First phase: extraordinary maintenance on wooden floors and fixtures (entrance doors and windows) general review of windows, the stairs to the upper floors, parapets and handrails compilation of the evacuation plan, integration of emergency and safety signs, adaptation of safety exits</p> <p>Second phase:</p> <p>1st lot</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and destruction of external architectural barriers <p>2nd lot</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Design and destruction of museum architectural barriers 3. Design and realisation of new entrance 4. Arrangement of access areas 5. Standardisation of technical plant 6. Realisation of internal hygiene services
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	First phase : starting January 2008 Second phase: 1 st lot from June 2008 2 nd lot to be defined
Financial resources	Total cost first phase: circa €60,000.00 Total cost second phase: 1 st lot 250,000.00 2 nd lotto 2,100,000.00 Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Possibility of a complete museum visit, with introductory informative apparatus and adequate services
Result indicators	Preparation of: 1 entrance; 1 bookshop; 1 ticket office; 1 service; 1 lift

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 17	COMPLETION OF MUSEUM SPACES AND HEIGHTENING OF THE STATUS OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.2	Re-arrangement and re-opening of the Museum of Risorgimento
Description	<p>Extraordinary maintenance work is in progress on the Grande Miglio building which currently houses temporary exhibitions dedicated to the risorgimento era which in the next few years will be the subject of refurbishing work for the future re-opening of the Museum of the Risorgimento with the exhibition of the permanent collection according to the studies carried and the refurbishing of three "sample" sections opened in 2005, 2006 and 2007. The new order of the museum foresees time scheme-topical distribution which tends to underline the interconnections in a complex society such as that of the eighth century</p> 
Actions	<p>First phase: extraordinary maintenance work on the buildings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of fixtures and fittings in the Grande Miglio 2. Renovation of technological plant 3. Compilation of evacuation plans 4. Realisation of emergency signs <p>Second phase: new permanent exhibition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Preparation of order project 6. Conservation of works 7. Compilation of didactic-explanatory apparatus 8. New set-up of museum
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	First phase: 2008-2009 Second phase: 2009-2010
Financial resources	Total estimated cost 4,500,000.00 € Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Total re-opening of the museum, updated according to the most current criteria
Result indicators	Number of visitors


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 17	COMPLETION OF MUSEUM SPACES AND HEIGHTENING OF THE STATUS OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.3	Unified management of the whole area
Description	<p>The area of Castello, into which the competence of different and numerous municipal offices and private associations converge, requires a unified management system. A study is therefore being carried out, on the part of the Municipality of Brescia and the involved stakeholders, of a management system which, apart from co-ordinating all the initiatives and activities of the Castello, should also lead to the re-qualification of some green areas, the realisation of permanent service structures (public exercises) and the realisation of itineraries of access and connection with the urban centre (by means of lifts and escalators, for</p>

	example). 
Actions	1. Total design
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Year 2009
Financial resources	Resources to be found
Expected results	More usability on the part of the citizenry; co-ordination of activities carried out in the area
Result indicators	Number of activities and co-ordinated initiatives

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 17	COMPLETION OF MUSEUM SPACES AND HEIGHTENING OF THE STATUS OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.4	Temporary exhibitions programme
Description	The buildings of the Piccolo and Grande Miglio in Castello are used throughout the year for organising temporary exhibitions, particularly dedicated to the evaluation and promotion of works of art by local contemporary artists.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programming of exhibitions 2. Setting up exhibitions 3. Opening to the public with free entrance
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation CAB Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Year 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: circa €100,000.00 Funds set by CAB Foundation
Expected results	More usability of the museum sites and the whole area of the Castle by the public
Result indicators	Confluence of public

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 18	REQUALIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED HERITAGE BUILDINGS
Project 18.1	Requalification of the Tosio Martinengo Picture Gallery
Description	<p>The words "Palazzi dell'arte" refer to an area to the south of via dei Musei characterised by the presence of three imposing palazzi which should be put forward, according to one project, for the conservation and valorisation of figurative, pictorial, sculptural and graphic heritage.</p> <p>This vocation stems from the presence in this area of the palazzo Martinengo da Barco which for over one hundred years has housed the Tosio Martinengo Picture Gallery and by the vicinity of another historical palazzo linked to the formation of the museums, the noble residence of count Paolo, a fine and cultured collector, which he transformed precisely for receiving art collections bought over the years. To this prestigious site could also be added, as proposed for some time, for an opportune expansion of permanent exhibit spaces and for an area destined for temporary exhibitions, palazzo Martinengo Colleoni, very near to the other two sites, which, of municipal property, would free itself of the functions of justice palace, performed up to now. In particular palazzo Martinengo da Barco, site of the Tosio Martinengo Picture Gallery, requires air conditioning, re-design of the exhibition area, to be expanded according to the most recent studies on the works and finally suitable storage.</p>
	
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set-up of new exhibit rooms located on the ground floor 2. Opening of eighth century garden with requalification work in the green area and drawing up of the lighting project with renovation of the lighting plant 3. Renovation of the air conditioning plant 4. Restoration of flooring in the exhibit areas through the removal of the current covering now worn; 5. Video surveillance plant in the museum rooms 6. Expansion of storage areas 7. Compilation of the evacuation plan, integration of emergency and safety signs, installation of more fire detectors in the storage areas; adaptation of safety exits 8. Replacement of all fixtures in the exhibition gallery
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	By the end of 2008
Financial resources	140,000.00 Euros. Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia + 300,000.00 Euros for the air conditioning plant
Expected results	Expansion of exhibit areas
Result indicators	Number of visitors


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 18	REQUALIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED HERITAGE BUILDINGS
Project 18.2	Requalification of Palazzo Bonoris, site of the Athenaeum of Science, Letters and Arts
Description	Palazzo Bonoris, of municipal property, was destined as site of the historical Athenaeum of Science, Letters and Arts of Brescia and there are now structural adaptation works in progress and preparation for the opening of a modern library which will house the archive of the historical cultural institution and the numerous volumes pertaining to it. The ample spaces of the palazzo also allow preparation for meetings, conferences and offices in the large living room with seventh century frescos.
Actions	1st lot: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extraordinary maintenance of the cover, realisation of elevator plant and specialist electrical and safety work 2nd lot <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. construction of library tower and public opening
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	1st lotto by the end of 2008 2nd lot starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds set by the Municipality of Brescia Total cost of the 1st lot: Building works €504,445.97 Plant € 106,130.00
Expected results	Adaptation of the site to the activities of the Academy
Result indicators	Number of library users; number of promoted initiatives


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 18	REQUALIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED HERITAGE BUILDINGS
Project 18.3	Requalification of Palazzo Tosio as museum site of the Nineteenth Century Collection
Description	<p>The palazzo Tosio, formerly site of the Athenaeum, of municipal property, will be restored as a museum site for the exhibition of civic collections of the Eighth century. The Palazzo itself, moreover, fruit of the intervention of the architect Rodolfo Vantini, fully reflects the neoclassic taste of the time, both in architecture and furnishings, constituting a true "home-museum" .</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservative recovery 2. Museum set-up 3. Opening to public
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	To be quantified and raised
Expected results	In the city, pen the only museum site dedicated to this important historical, cultural and artistic period
Result indicators	Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 19	INCREASE AND REQUALIFICATION OF THE GREEN AREAS
Project 19.1	Hillside Park Project
Description	<p>Founded in 2002, the P.L.I.S. (Parco Locale di Interesse Sovracomunale- Local Park of Supra-municipal Interest) of the Hills of Brescia includes several hill and foothill areas (Municipalities of Bovezzo, Brescia, Cellatica, Collebeato and Rodengo Saiano for a surface area of over 3500 hectares) and a portion infiltrates the heart of the buffer zone, including the whole Cidneo hillside and its public and private areas.</p> <p>The Parco della Montagnola, of municipal property and outside of the defensive system north of the hillside, is currently involved in a requalification project which will see, on completion, the realisation of a topical Botanic Garden, in order to re-introduce the characteristic phytocenosis of the Park.</p> <p>It is also the intention of the Hillside Park of Brescia to develop environmental educational programmes which will involve the Municipality, the managers of the Pusterla vineyards, which with its circa 4 hectares is the largest urban productive vineyard in Europe, and schools with the realisation of didactic routes on conservation techniques for the hillside territory, maintenance of the biodiversity and reminiscence of agricultural traditions.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Final structural arrangement of the Parco della Montagnola 2. Set-up of the Botanic Garden 3. Definition of agreements with the managers of the Posterla vineyard 4. Drawing up of environmental education programmes and training
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia, Municipality of Bovezzo, Municipality of Cellatica, Municipality of Collebeato, Municipality of Rodengo Saiano, Museums of Art, History and Science, Higher education Institutes, managers of Pusterla vineyard, associations and individual citizens involved in botanic conservation, didactics and training
Phases and timeframe	<p>2008 re-opening to the public of Parco della Montagnola</p> <p>2009 completion of insertion of species in the Botanic Garden</p> <p>2009 start-up of didactic and training activities</p>
Financial resources	Use of membership fees to the Park of each Municipality, resources of the Municipality of Brescia and possible public financing of training activities
Expected results	<p>Parco della Montagnola is returned to the citizenry and recovery of access to the northern Cidneo hillside</p> <p>Divulgation of the phytocenosis of the Park through their re-proposal in an urban environment</p>
Result indicators	Number of plant species; number of users


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia buffer zone	
Objective 19	INCREASE AND REQUALIFICATION OF THE GREEN AREAS
Project 19.2	Water Park project
Description	<p>The area of 11,400sqm which housed the fish farming factory which was active for nearly 100 years with the function of study and fish repopulation of river and lake species, situated between via Lechi and via Spalti San Marco, was purchased by the Region of Lombardy and will become a park dedicated to infancy and adolescence. Its peculiarity is that of being inserted in an historic context, the preservation of which is guaranteed by the complete restoration of medieval bastions and Venetian walls therein which conserve the original aspect. The project in its realisation phase foresees the creation of areas dedicated to various activities: an artificial lake will be realised in the area of the aquarium to recreate an environment with lake flora and fauna and an underwater tunnel to look at the fish; in the various buildings, a bar with a restaurant service, a library, a literary café, an internet point and an info point for the visit to the city and the territory will be opened; an area will be dedicated to the "city of children" with a game room, spaces for didactic laboratories and a skating rink.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery of the area with a project aimed at the valorisation of the existing buildings for games and recreation 2. Creation of an aquarium 3. Creation of a refreshment area
Parties involved	Region of Lombardy

	Municipality of Brescia Asm s.p.a.
Phases and timeframe	Project in the realisation phase Park opening foreseen for April 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: circa €5,000,000.00 Funds charged to the subjects involved
Expected results	Usability on the part of the citizenry
Result indicators	Number of users

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 20	ENHANCEMENT OF THE OTHER MUSEUM SITES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BRESCIA
Project 20.1	Re-equipping of the Natural History Museum
Description	<p>Part of the Civic Museums are also the Science Museums; after the recent opening of the specialist institute library, a re-furnishing project is starting next to those already in operation, of the rooms of the entire Natural History Museum which boasts collections of primary importance in the national panorama, fruit of the legacies of Brescian scholars and collectors.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compilation of the museological project 2. Compilation of the museographic project 3. Conservation of the collections 4. Furnishing 5. Opening to the public
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	From 2009
Financial resources	€ 1,800,000 to be raised
Expected results	Completely re-open the museum to the public, it was closed for some years for adaptation work and standardisation
Result indicators	Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 21	ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE RELATIVE MUSEUM SITES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
Project 21.1	Re-organisation and implementation of the collections conserved at the Civic historical archaeological Museums of Manerbio, Leno, Remedello and at the National Archaeological Museum of Sirmione
Description	<p>The numerous material that has emerged from recent archaeological investigations impose a review of the context exposed in the museum sites of the territory for a consequent update and enrichment, also given the new acquired data.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion and modernisation of the exhibitive spaces 2. Restoration of items 3. Recovery and exposure of items originating from the territory currently in storage at different sites
Parties involved	Superintendency for the Archaeological assets of Lombardy, Municipalities involved, provincial administration
Phases and timeframe	Five year period 2008-2013
Financial resources	To be defined and raised
Expected results	Increase in the museum offer relative to the Longobard period
Result indicators	Number of findings exhibited; number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 21	ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE RELATIVE MUSEUM SITES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
Project 21.2	Set-up of the Archaeological-exhibition Centre of Montichiari and organisation of the collection of Longobard findings in the territory of Montichiari
Description	The findings currently on show in Montichiari are a High selection of that which was returned to the territory during the course of the years. It is therefore opportune to guarantee an ideal site to the Early medieval heritage of this location.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion of the exhibitive spaces of the Giacomo Bergomi Museum 2. Set-up of new exhibitive spaces 3. Set-up of the collections 4. Optimisation of didactic laboratories
Parties involved	Superintendency for the Archaeological assets of Lombardy; Municipality of Montichiari; Monticlarense Archaeological Group; provincial Administration
Phases and timeframe	Five year period 2008-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and raised
Expected results	Expansion of the current museum site
Result indicators	Number of findings exhibited; number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 21	ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE RELATIVE MUSEUM SITES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
Project 21.3	Set up of the archaeological area of the Paleochristian Church of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione and of the Early medieval Churches of San Giorgio in Montichiari and Saints Nazaro and Celso in Leno
Description	<p>These important monastic contexts deserve to be valorised through the completion of archaeological digs and opening to the public.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Church of S. Pietro in Mavino (Sirmione): completion of the dig at the archaeological site; conservative restoration of the property; interventions to make the pertaining archaeological area usable. 2. Church of San Giorgio (Montichiari): restoration of the crypt in order to make it accessible to the public; set-up of the space. 3. Church of Saints Nazaro and Celso (Leno): securing the building and conservative restoration; realisation of the cover; start-up of site archaeological dig.
Parties involved	Superintendency for the Archaeological assets of Lombardy, Municipalities involved, provincial administration
Phases and timeframe	Five year period 2008-2013
Financial resources	to be quantified and raised
Expected results	Increase in the number of visitable Longobard sites
Result indicators	Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Brescia territory	
Objective 22	REALISATION OF MUSEUMS LINKED TO THE VOCATION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 22.1	Realisation of the Museum of Industry and Work (MUSIL)
Description	The objective of the project is the representation of industry and work as the main driving forces of modernisation in the last two centuries, through the realisation of a network of museum structures dedicated to industrial archaeology.
Actions	<p>The intervention foresees:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. recovery of the building ex Tempini in Brescia as the central site of the Museum 2. modernisation of the Iron Museum of San Bartolomeo in Brescia 3. recovery of the ex Hydroelectric Power Station of Cedegolo and its reconversion into a Museum 4. set-up in Rodengo Saiano, of large visitable warehouse called " The city of Machines". <p>As this is a formulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project.</p>

Parties involved	<p>Leader body: Museum Association of Industry and Work Promoter bodies: Brescian Civilisation Foundation and Luigi Micheletti Foundation Also: the Region of Lombardy, Province of Brescia, Municipality of Brescia, Municipality of Cedegolo, Municipality of Rodengo Saiano, Mountain Community of Valle Camonica, University of Studies of Brescia, Asm Brescia Spa, Chamber of Commerce.</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>Agreement of programme: conclusion by March 2010; Hydroelectric Energy Museum of Cedegolo: inauguration foreseen for April 2008; Warehouse in Rodendo Saiano :ready for inauguration; Iron Museum: beginning 2008.</p>
Financial resources	<p>Total cost of project quantified at €26,885,000.00 of which RL FIP (regional law 31/96) €4,300,000; RL Doc. ob.2 €2,200,000.; Municipality of Brescia €12,685,000.; Province of Brescia €1,500,000.; University of Brescia €2,500,000.; Mountain Community of Valle Camonica €250,000.; ASM Brescia Spa €2,500,000.; Municipality of Cedegolo €250,000.; other private €700,000.</p>
Expected results	<p>Counting on the variety and abundance of the documentation and collections in the possession of the Luigi Micheletti Foundation and Brescian Civilisation, promoters of the Museum, the machines, items, tools which constitute them will not lead to simple sets of findings, but to integrated systems for which the allocation into the historical container sites of the Museum and striking method of set-up will allow the reading of testimonials, evocative and monumental, of the largest process of industrialisation and modernisation, up to the current objectives of technological innovation.</p>
Result indicators	<p>Visitors to the museum sites, opportunities for comparison and critical study with social spill-over in matters of history and research.</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 23	COMPLETING THE ANTIQUARIUM IN SAN GIOVANNI MONASTERY
Project 23.1	Completing the upgrade of the building of the Monastery to turn it into an exhibition area
Description	The premises of San Giovanni Monastery are the subject of an intervention that is about to be concluded, consisting in the restoration of the ancient halls and re-organization of the materials in the wing used as a warehouse. There remain to be completed works to upgrade the halls of the Monastery to facilitate access to the monument and the findings to be exhibited.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrading the premises 2. Improving the technical apparatus and equipment as required for the new planned use
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	Within 2008
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: euro 247,000.00
Expected results	Streamlining and upgrading the quality of the museum experience in the Castelseprio Archaeological Park
Result indicators	Area intended for exhibitions and welcoming visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 23	COMPLETING THE ANTIQUARIUM IN SAN GIOVANNI MONASTERY
Project 23.2	Completing the layout of the Antiquarium
Description	<p>The exhibition project for the Antiquarium has already been laid down. As well as in-depth information on the history of the castrum, to be provided prior to visiting the remains, a description of the structures and buildings of the Monastery where the exhibition is hosted will be also made available.</p> <p>Many activities aimed at gathering in-depth information and preparing the relevant materials have already started. They have yet to be completed along with the final layout of the premises, which envisages the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) exhibition of the findings from the excavations; b) explanatory notes and a multi-language guide; c) an interactive computer workstation to view multimedia materials with differently detailed information; d) a model reconstruction of the castrum and its buildings to afford a bird's-eye view of the whole complex
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selecting, studying and restoring the exhibition materials (already started) 2. In-depth analysis of the existing documents as related to the topics addressed in the exhibition layout, with particular regard to the historical phases of development of the castrum 3. Implementing graphical reconstructions of the castrum and its main monuments 4. Creating the model 5. Creating the showcases for exhibiting the materials and implementing the layout 6. Creating the educational apparatus (panels, texts) 7. Creating the multimedia materials 8. Creating the multimedia educational workstation 9. Creating the guide
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	Within 2008
Financial resources	MIBAC funds: euro 250,000.00
Expected results	Streamlining and upgrading the quality of the museum experience in the Castelseprio Archaeological Park
Result indicators	Increase in the number of visitors Increased quality and amount of site-related information for all types of visitor and for scholars

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.1	Creating a trail to connect the upper castrum with the outpost in the valley (Torba)
Description	<p>The project envisages restoration of the trail leading to the Castelseprio archaeological area, consolidation of the hillsides, and conservational restoration of the existing archaeological structures.</p> <p>Up to a few years ago, a trail connected the Monastery of Torba, which is located at the foot of the hill 270 m asl, with the former San Giovanni Monastery, which will be hosting the Antiquarium and is located on the hill inside the Castelseprio Archaeological Park. This trail is currently impassable because of landslides that have occurred in several areas.</p> <p>The Superintendent's Office for Archaeological Heritage of Lombardy approved, in 2005, a project for a new trail running close to the extant walls, although those walls are currently covered by vegetation and creepers. Project-designing for the final portion of the trail, in the area owned by FAI, was subsequently completed in line with the features set out as above.</p> <p>To create the trail, a route with a cross-sectional width of 110 cm and a 20% maximum slope will have to be implemented, for a total length of 140 m in the area owned by FAI and additional 340 m in an area owned by the State.</p> <p>Where the slope is found to be in excess of 15%, a set of steps will be put in place with their cutting edge located externally; where the slope is found to be less than 15%, diggings and fillings will be used. The walking surface will be created by using suitably stabilised materials; transverse cuttings will be created and coated in wood to ensure water channeling, and the surface will be leveled out with the help of diggings and fillings.</p> <p>Since the area touches upon a portion of the walls that has yet to be investigated and restored, located mostly in the FAI's grounds, the project envisages archaeological activities to analyse and bring to light any existing structures in addition to restoration of such structures so as to make them accessible and valorize the touring arrangements in the Castelseprio Archaeological park.</p> <p>The objectives sought by this activity consist mainly in creating a trail for tourism and cultural purposes, allowing access to, visit and maintenance of the archaeological findings and the woods, and strengthening the slope of the hill at the level of the trail</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary investigations 2. Implementation activities
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy Lombardy Region FAI - Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano (Fund for Italy's Environment)
Phases and timeframe	As from 2008
Financial resources	As for the portion of the trail located in FAI's property: Co-funding by FAI and Lombardy Region, based on the Call for Tenders related to the Archaeological heritage of Lombardy (2007) - see regional Acts no. 39/84 and no. 39/91 - Euro 43,000 To be found as for completing the upward trail.
Expected results	Enhanced availability and integration of the areas making up the Castelseprio Archaeological Park
Result indicators	Enlargement of the area accessible to visitors.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.2	Upgrading the educational and explanatory apparatus along the route to the castrum and close to Santa Maria foris portas
Description	Although the Park and the church of St. Maria foris portas are already equipped with explanatory panels describing the history of the monuments and their building and artistic features, it is appropriate to update the panels and translate the texts into English for the sake of our foreign guests, so as to make available more adequate, effective cultural information.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out the analysis and gathering the in-depth information required in respect of the monuments and remains to implement new explanatory panels 2. Drafting multi-language texts and diagrams showing reconstructions of the visible remains 3. Creating and placing the panels
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy Province of Varese Municipality of Castelseprio
Phases and timeframe	Within 2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Streamlining and upgrading the quality of the museum experience in the Castelseprio Archaeological Park
Result indicators	Increase in the number of visitors, both Italian and foreign Increased quality and amount of site-related information for all types of visitor and for scholars

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.3	Enhancing the educational and explanatory apparatus close to the Tower of Torba and the Church of Santa Maria
Description	No panels or signposts are available inside the Tower and the structures of the Torba complex to facilitate visiting the area, which means that Torba is without the basic tools to provide information and facilitate comprehension by the public as a whole.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out the analysis and gathering the in-depth information required to draft new, updated explanatory materials (researches into art and history; archival surveys; analysis of archaeological documents) 2. Creating graphical reconstructions of the building phases 3. Drafting texts for panels and signposts 4. Translating the texts 5. Publishing scientific papers and/or popularization papers
Parties involved	FAI - Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano Lombardy Region
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Cofunding by Lombardy Region - Call for tenders for the archaeological heritage of Lombardy (2007) - Acts no. 39/84 and 39/91
Expected results	Improved knowledge of and access to the cultural heritage; creating historical and artistic links with the Castelseprio area
Result indicators	Number of the analyses and reconstructive attempts Number of the created panels Number of published materials

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.4	Creating a touring route to the village and restoring the old entrance ways
Description	Outside the walls of the castrum there is evidence of a burg (village) including the church of St. Maria foris portas. Apart from the church, no other valorization initiatives and/or trails are currently available to identify other remains in the woods that have covered this area. There are old trails in the woods, which further add to the value of this territory in terms of landscape; those trails are no longer passable because they are covered by vegetation. They were historically the main routes connecting with the neighbouring areas. As well as improving knowledge about the development of the village and the entrance ways to the castrum (see Knowledge Plan), a system of routes will be created to enable valorizing the items in question, which will become a part of the nature experience in the area close to the castrum.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis and assessment of the available data concerning the burg 2. Project-designing and implementing the touring routes as for the area and the burg remains 3. Detecting and analysing the original routes to access the castrum 4. Restoring the old trails 5. Creating educational and explanatory apparatuses
Parties involved	Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy Province of Varese Municipality of Castelseprio and neighbouring municipalities Private bodies
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Enhancing the opportunities to experience the cultural and landscape values of the Castelseprio Archaeological Park.
Result indicators	Number of the opened and/or restored trails/routes Areas that can be visited and/or accessed

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.5	Creating a new lighting and protection system for the frescoes in the Tower and in the Church of Santa Maria at Torba.
Description	The whole complex of the Torba Monastery will be the subject of activities aimed at improving its preservation and access conditions. In particular, a new protection and lighting system is being designed for the frescoes in the Tower as well as for the plastering and the fragmentary frescoes preserved within the Church of Santa Maria. The project envisages a new lighting system for the first floor of the Tower, consisting in the insertion of lighting sources from a wooden platform that will be installed on top the original flooring and bordered by steps to better protect the delicate frescoes. As for the church of Santa Maria, a new indoor lighting system is envisaged along with the revamping of the existing platform and the apparatus for viewing the archaeological remains (tomb), whose protective glass cover will be replaced.
Parties involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawing up the project and assessing its feasibility 2. Implementing the project
Phases and timeframe	FAI - Fondo per l'Ambiente Italiano; Superintendent's Office for Historical, Artistic and Demo-Etno-Anthropological Heritage; Superintendent's Office for Architectural and Landscape Heritage of Milan and Lombardy
Financial resources	2008: Fund procurement
Expected results	To be found (private bodies, banking foundations, public bodies)
Result indicators	Improved preservation, protection and public availability of the Tower and the church of St. Maria at Torba

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba site, buffer zone and territory	
Objective 25	IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS
Project 25.1	Placing signaling posts along the main traffic routes and nodes
Description	The project envisages mapping the signals that are currently available along the main traffic routes and nodes to Highlight possible flaws and replace them by new signals
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of the existing signals and Highlighting flaws 2. Placing new signals at key locations
Parties involved	Municipality of Castelseprio, Province of Varese
Phases and timeframe	Short-term (by 2008)
Financial resources	Co-funded by Municipality of Castelseprio and Lombardy Region - Call for tenders for the archaeological heritage of Lombardy (2007) - Regional Acts no. 39/84 and 39/91 - Euro 6,500.00
Expected results	Improved identification and access from all directions in respect of the Castelseprio archaeological area
Result indicators	Number of created signals

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio territory	
Objective 25	IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS
Project 25.2	Creating bilingual (Italian/English) information panels
Description	The project envisages the creation of information panels in Italian and English including the relevant pictures, to be located at key locations in the territory of the municipality to invite visitors to the archaeological area
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drafting of bilingual texts on the archaeological area, the church of St. Maria foris portas and the environmental features of the area 2. Determination of the key locations in the territory of the municipality outside the archaeological park 3. Placing the panels
Parties involved	Municipality of Castelseprio
Phases and timeframe	Short-term (by 2008)
Financial resources	Co-funded by Municipality of Castelseprio and Lombardy Region - Call for tenders for the archaeological heritage of Lombardy (2007) - Regional Acts no. 39/84 and 39/91 - Euro 4,000.00
Expected results	Enhanced knowledge and appreciation of the archaeological area by citizens; fostering visits of the area
Result indicators	Number of created panels Number of the languages used for the panels

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio territory	
Objective 25	IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS
Project 25.3	Implementing communications and photographic campaigns
Description	The project envisages implementing a new photographic campaign with regard to the Archaeological Park and the church of St. Maria foris portas, to be used for the aforementioned valorization initiatives as well as to enhance the contents of the websites related to this area
Actions	Phase A <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photographic campaign
Parties involved	Municipality of Castelseprio, Province of Varese, Superintendent's Office for Archaeological Heritage of Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	Short-term (by 2008)
Financial resources	Co-funded by Municipality of Castelseprio and Lombardy Region - Call for tenders for the archaeological heritage of Lombardy (2007) - Regional Acts no. 39/84 and 39/91 - Euro 1,000.00
Expected results	Creation of exhaustive, updated photographic documentation to fill in the existing gaps
Result indicators	Number of new available pictures

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Castelseprio territory	
Objective 26	LINKING THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES FINDINGS IN THE GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO
Project 26.1	Creating theme-based itineraries by including the other findings related to the Early medieval and Longobard period
Description	<p>The district of the Giudicaria of Seprio, which was headed by the Flavia [imperial] city of Castelseprio under Longobards' rule, is one of the main areas of the Longobard Kingdom by having regard to its key role with a view to controlling and defending the routes leading from the north to the capital of the kingdom, i.e. Pavia. Its boundaries reached northwards as far as Bellinzona, in the current Ticino Canton, in Switzerland, covered the whole province of Varese (up to the banks of Lake Maggiore and the Ticino river) and took up part of the provinces of Como (the western banks of Lake Como and the Severo river) and Milan (southwards) as well. The importance of this area during the Early middle ages period is shown by major archaeological findings, monuments and documentary evidence - Longobard tombs and necropolises, remarkable places of worship, monasteries, castles and settlements. Part of this heritage has already been the subject of valorization initiatives in the specific contexts, however there is as yet no integrated system that can make available these items to a broader circle within the framework of a full-fledged cultural and tourism offer. Therefore, the project envisages the theme-based networking of these components so as to link the archaeological findings, the monuments and works of art, museum collections and other types of heritage via different routes. This will also allow better appreciating and understanding the environmental features and the social and economic components of the area at issue.</p> <p>To valorize the Early middle ages heritage in the Giudicaria, after establishing the links referred to above, suitable educational and explanatory apparatuses will be made available in respect of the various routes and items by creating ad-hoc panels; additionally, joint valorization initiatives will be waged and multimedia materials will be published on the routes and topics related to the presence of Longobards in this territory.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Analysis of the data related to findings and monuments of the early medieval period (see Knowledge Plan) to set out the theme-based routes and the components to be taken into consideration 3. Stipulation of bilateral and/or multilateral agreements with the entities involved 4. Project-designing and implementation of theme-based routes 5. Creating the educational and explanatory apparatus 6. Implementing joint initiatives to valorize the Lombard heritage and components 7. Creating publications related to the routes and themes taken into consideration
Parties involved	<p>Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Lombardy Superintendent's Office for Cultural Heritage of Lombardy Lombardy Region; Province of Varese Province of Como; Province of Milan Municipalities in the areas concerned Swiss State and other institutions in the area concerned within the Ticino Canton</p>
Phases and timeframe	As from 2008-2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Improved access to and appreciation of the heritage of the Lombard period in the territory of the Giudicaria of Seprio
Result indicators	<p>Scope of the territory involved Number of entities involved Number of the networked items Number of routes created Amount of joint initiatives Amount of published materials</p>


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 27	EXPLOITATION OF THE BASILICA OF S. SALVATORE
Project 27.1	Identification of the Basilica as an exhibition centre
Description	The aim of the project is the acquisition of equipment necessary to fully exploit the architectural features and spaces of the building in order to set up temporary art exhibits, with the previous, accurate selection of artists and proposals, including contemporary works. The spaces in the former convent, adjacent to the building, in which a documentation centre, centre for visitors and coordination of teaching activities will be installed, will house a bookshop, where illustrated materials (brochures, catalogues, etc.) can be found concerning the exhibit in progress.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the equipment necessary for setting up temporary exhibits (supports, exhibitors, lighting installation, sequences of panels, totems, ...) 2. Creation of a Reception and Information Office with a bookshop annex 3. Programming of teaching activities 4. Creation/updating of useful teaching documentation 5. Acquisition of computer systems
Parties involved	Office for Architectural Assets, Landscape and Historic, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of Umbria (BAPPSAE) Municipality of Spoleto Italian Centre for the Study of the Early Middle Ages (CISAM) Records Office for Umbria State Archives in Perugia – Spoleto Section University of Perugia City and regional schools and sites of the Lombard network
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be derived from the Municipality of Spoleto budget, Region of Umbria, Ministry of the University and Research, CISAM, and other public and private organisations.
Expected results	Enlargement of the allocated space inside the Basilica, to include activities other than those currently in practice (worship, guided tours, teaching activities). Systemising the activities already undertaken. Creation of a specialist, computerised documentation centre. Increase in number of information centres in the city.
Result indicators	Number and quality of the temporary exhibits set up, requests for access to/consultation of the documentation centre, participation in teaching activities and guided tours.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 27	EXPLOITATION OF THE BASILICA OF S. SALVATORE
Project 27.2	Creation of a visitors' centre
Description	The aim of the project is to create a visitors' centre, to be located in the space gained following conservative restoration operations and reorganization of the entire complex of the former convent, adjacent to the Basilica. The visitors' centre will deal with coordinating guided tours to the site and the buffer zone, i.e. historic-artistic and naturalistic tours and excursions, as well as organising museum teaching activities for all school levels, a task which is currently carried out in the municipal offices. The centre will be in close contact with the tourist offices in order to ensure an efficient service and offer tourists a variety of information and services related to the site and buffer zone.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a Reception and Information Office with a bookshop annex. 2. Programming of teaching activities. 3. Production/updating of useful teaching documents. 4. Acquisition of computer systems.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. Office for Architectural Assets, Landscape and Historic, Artistic and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage of Umbria (BAPPSAE) City and regional schools and sites of the Lombard network

Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be derived from the Municipality of Spoleto budget, th Region of Umbria, Ministry of the University and Research, and BAPPSAE office of Umbria.
Expected results	Systemising the activities already undertaken. Increase in the number of information centres in the city.
Result indicators	Opening of the centre. Requests for participation in the teaching activities and guided tours.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto site	
Objective 27	EXPLOITATION OF THE BASILICA OF S. SALVATORE
Project 27.3	Creation of a documentation centre
Description	The aim of the project is to create a documentation centre, to be located in the space recovered following conservative restoration operations and reorganization of the entire complex of the former convent, adjacent to the Basilica. The centre shall deal with collecting publications and studies on the Longobards; reviews and projects of the Basilica, former convent and cemetery; and graphic, photographic and descriptive documentation on the restorations performed. These shall be made easy to consult through computerised equipment. It will also be enriched with a specialist library with books for comparing the buildings of the entire Longobards network. The material, which is to concern Spoleto and the other cities involved, will be available, if possible, in both paper versions and consultable on-line through connections with other available databases possessing information on the subject. The support that could be supplied by the Italian Centre for the Study of the Early middle ages is fundamental; the above centre has dedicated numerous weeks of study on the subject.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis and acquisition of existing data. 2. Archiving of data through cataloguing and computerisation. 3. Acquisition of all bibliographic and documentary material. 4. Acquisition of data processing equipment.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto. Italian Centre for the Study of the Early middle ages (CISAM) Records Office for Umbria State Archives in Perugia – Spoleto Section University of Perugia.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be derived from the Municipality of Spoleto budget, Region of Umbria, Ministry of the University and Research, CISAM and other public and private organisations.
Expected results	Creation of a specialist, computerised documentation centre. Systemising of existing documents – implementation of archives in other seats of the project and at CISAM.
Result indicators	Opening of the centre. Requests for access to/consultation of the documentation centre, visits to the centre.



ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 28	EXPANSION OF SERVICES IN THE LODGING FACILITIES ANNEXED TO THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO
Project 28.1	Insertion of the lodging facilities into the network of "Places of the spirit"
Description	From 2004-2006, the Municipality of Spoleto participated in a European project called "European places of the spirit", within the CADSES - INTERREG IIIB programme. Its objective was to network places in Europe that are rich in cultural-religious heritage (monasteries, retreats, abbeys, etc.) in order to exploit their potential to attract tourists and create real cutting-edge Area Products, hereby overcoming the traditional concept of religious tourism and setting up an integrated, quality "package" linked not only to sacred sources, but also to picturesque areas, sources of water, nature and wellness centres. The project considered various areas in Umbria (Monteluco and Valnerina), the Marches

	<p>(Romanic itinerary), Greece (Meteora Monasteries) and Romania (Painted monasteries of the Bukovina). Upon completion of the works, with the collaboration of financial agents from all of the European countries concerned, a Map of Quality was draw up, with which public and private agents in the network of "European Places of the Spirit" committed themselves to satisfying some points deemed essential in characterising a site as a "place of the spirit". The results are then to be taken and verified, to see if it is possible to continue the project on a European level during the applications stage following the now concluded study stage. If this is not the case, the idea that arose from the European project will be created in the lodging facilities known as "Monastero di S. Ponziano"</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Monastery of S. Ponziano</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verification of the possibility of continuing the project with those European partners already involved (Region of the Marches, Greece, Romania) 2) Otherwise, creation of the idea that arose during the final stage of the European project shall be created in the lodging facilities known as "Monastero di S. Ponziano" (with the application of the principles of the Map of Quality) and tourist packages will be set up that link the values of the sacred, nature and wellness in an integrated, High quality manner.
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Spoleto Archdiocese of Spoleto – Norcia Religious hospitality house "Monastero di S. Ponziano" Sviluppumbria (Umbria development) as coordinator of the European project "European Places of the Spirit" and, possibly, the other project partners (Region of the Marches, Greece, Romania)</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>Starting from 2009</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>Funds to be derived from the Municipality of Spoleto budget, Archdiocese of Spoleto - Norcia, and Region of Umbria</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Creation of cutting-edge Area Products and tourist packages that supply an integrated, quality offer, linked to sacred sources, picturesque areas, sources of water, nature and wellness centres.</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Increase in the persons booking at the lodging facilities and the arrival of tourists in town</p>


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 28	EXPANSION OF SERVICES IN THE LODGING FACILITIES ANNEXED TO THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO
Project 28.2	Insertion of a convention area, inside the monastery, into the town convention circuit
Description	The Municipality of Spoleto is already in the process of organising a Convention Bureau that will allow convention organisers to have a coordination office enabling them to supply information in real time on the numerous conventions sites present in the surrounding area. There are already many public-owned sites in the database of the Convention Bureau; thus, it is a matter of defining the methods and drawing up agreements for insertion into the databank, this including privately owned convention sites. The religious hospitality house "Monastero S. Ponziano" has a conference room with 100 seats, which is equipped with the devices necessary for conference activities (monitor, loud-speaker system, projector, internal and external areas for small meetings, buffets and business breakfasts).
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements with the Archdiocese of Spoleto – Norcia and with the director of the religious hospitality house "Monastero S. Ponziano" 2. Insertion of the conference room into the database of the Convention Bureau and into promotional activities
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto Archdiocese of Spoleto – Norcia
Phases and timeframe	Approx. six months, starting from end-2008
Financial resources	Funds derived from the Municipality of Spoleto budget
Expected results	Enlargement of the range of convention sites to be placed on the market
Result indicators	Requests for sites for organising conventions and meetings by agents in the sector



ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 29	RAISING OF THE LEVEL OF EXPLOITATION OF THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO
Project 29.1	Enlargement of the usability of the church
Description	The church can currently only be visited upon request, by contacting the adjacent monastery. Consideration of the value of the church and crypt below it makes it necessary to define regular opening hours like the other city churches and monuments. Expansion of the usability of the church would also allow the citizens of Spoleto to visit the church of the patron saint of the city regularly.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verify the possibility of having recourse to the staff of the Archdiocese or the cooperative society already managing the archaeological sites and museums or the director of the lodging facilities adjacent to the church. 2) Drawing up of an agreement with the pre-selected manager.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto Archdiocese of Spoleto – Norcia
Phases and timeframe	Short period, starting from end-2008
Financial resources	Possible contribution for managing costs of the new opening hours, as a benefit from the Municipality of Spoleto budget
Expected results	Improvement of the usability of the asset
Result indicators	Number of visitors/devotees of the patron saint

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.1	Plan for use of historically and culturally significant buildings
Description	The project provides for defining the use of historic buildings, and their culturally significant contents, the restoration of which has just been completed or is almost completed, following the seismic events of 1997, and inserting them into the broader plan for revitalisation of the

	<p>historic centre.</p> <p>A) Works already completed and use already defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – City Hall – restoration as the seat of institutional bodies and some management offices, with the use of some spaces for housing temporary exhibits; – Palazzo Collicola – City Gallery of Modern Art and art exhibitions; – Teatro Nuovo – restoration of the function of hosting plays, events, conventions, etc. <p>B) Works to be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Palazzo Mauri – seat of the Library and City Mediateca (Multimedia centre) and Museum of Printing Works; – Complex of the Chostro di San Nicolò, works in progress to set up a new function as a Convention Centre (a PIT “Project of Territorial Interest” – network of Tourism-Environment-Culture) – Teatro Caio Melisso and former City Museum – works in progress to adapt and create a new function for plays, events, conventions and exhibits. (PIT – network of Tourism-Environment-Culture) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>City Hall</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Teatro Nuovo</p> </div> </div>
Actions	<p>point B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Verify the trend of the worksite and that the time schedule set forth in the contract is being respected
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008, at least two years to complete all stages
Financial resources	<p>Funds already earmarked for the works</p> <p>Funds to be found for using some buildings (in collaboration with local financial agents)</p>
Expected results	Completion and systemising of culturally significant historic buildings and their contents, for institutional use by the Municipality of Spoleto and for commercial and cultural aims, within the broader project for revitalising the historic centre
Result indicators	Full use of culturally significant historic buildings and their contents, following their renovation

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30. 2	Planning of a city Trekking project through the identification of new tourist-cultural routes.
Description	<p>In Spoleto, the project for non-invasive mobility is in an advanced state of fulfilment (the first “Spoletosfera” parking lot is ready; by the end of the year, the motorised route from Spoletosfera to Piazza della Libertà will be operative); thus, the Historic Centre will be closed to traffic to the benefit of pedestrians and to view the city at a friendly human pace.</p> <p>This planned action is developed by setting up of four pedestrian itineraries to guide tourists through the streets, lanes, large and small squares, panoramic views, etc., in search of ancient Spoleto, sometimes even hidden, but “new” at the same time, without noise and pollution, thus offering sustainable, quality tourism.</p> <p>The four itineraries being studied are each marked by a colour and suitable signs, to be noted</p>

	<p>in the layout of the new regional tourist signs, currently being prepared:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Most famous monuments – (possibly yellow). Advisable for people visiting Spoleto for the first time; b) Museum route – (possibly red). Basically follows itinerary 1, but with deviations to allow for visiting the many museums, such as: the City Gallery of Modern Art, Municipal Pinacoteca, Museum of Archaeology, Roman Home, Museum of the Diocese, Museum of the Duchy. c) Outside the Walls – (possibly green). Winds around the outside of the medieval city walls. This route is more difficult, since it is long and on foot. However, it is a must for those who wish to gain closer knowledge of the city. d) Archaeological Itinerary – (possibly blue). Guides the visitor to sites, finds and monuments of archaeological interest, often less or not well known. e) Apart from installing signs, the following are also foreseen: f) a multi-lingual editorial route, with guidebooks that describe the various aspects of development (monumental, religious, environmental, architectural, etc.) located and able to be visited along the four routes; the average times needed for covering the routes are indicated, and a map of the city that includes the four options shall be made available g) targeted marketing that will also be developed with the aid of street entertainers, who will perform along the tourist walking routes and promote the events and initiatives programmed in the city <p>The project is partly in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce of Perugia</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>the Spoletosfera, the work of Fuller behind the elevator to the motorised route</p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Historic-cultural research, identification and cartographic definition of the itineraries 2) Preparation and installation of signs 3) Preparation of guidebooks in various languages 4) Targeted marketing
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto Mapping experts Chamber of Commerce of Perugia
Phases and timeframe	Definition of itineraries: within the year 2008 Installation of signs: within one year of defining itineraries Preparation of guidebooks in various languages: within one year of defining itineraries Targeted marketing: to begin as soon as the previous stages are completed
Financial resources	Funds from the budget of the Municipality of Spoleto and co-financing by the Chamber of Commerce of Perugia
Expected results	Define a more organised way, diversified by interests, to tour the city
Result indicators	Installation of signs Publication of guidebooks and maps in several languages

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.3	Exploitation of Archaeological Routes.
Description	<p>Activation and expansion of itineraries for archaeological discovery, including the National Museum of Archaeology, monuments and architectural sites (Roman domus, Roman Theatre, Amphitheatre, Arch of Drusus and Germanicus, Ponte Sanguinario [Bloody Bridge], City Walls), findings that came to light following excavations (Colle S. Elia), restorations of historic buildings (Palazzo Mauri, Palazzo Pianciani, Teatro Nuovo) and chance discoveries (Necropolis of Cortaccione).</p>  <p>The Arch of Drusus</p>  <p>The Roman domus</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Activation of various tourist routes with guided tours. 2) "Archaeobike" routes: archaeology and bicycles 3) Affixing of explanation panels in the monuments and along the itinerary routes. 4) Production of a map of the archaeological sites and routes, available at tourist offices. 5) Creation of a data and documentation centre containing photographic and graphic material and film clips of the individual finds
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Spoleto Office for the Archaeological Assets of Umbria Italian Centre for the Study of the Early Middle Ages University of Perugia Other public and private organisations</p>

Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Municipality of Spoleto Office for the Archaeological Assets of Umbria Other public and private organisations
Expected results	Re-appropriation of identifying processes and knowledge of historic and cultural roots; interpretation of the vocation of the territory in order to adopt appropriate choices.
Result indicators	Affixing of panels; activation of routes; number of supports and participants.


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.4	Revitalisation of the historic centre
Description	From an economic standpoint, the main objective of revitalisation is to transform the Historic Centre into a "natural business centre", consistent with the outline of Regional Legislation for revitalising Umbrian historic centres. Starting with the analysis of recognition of historic, cultural and environmental heritage, the project shall follow regulations of use marked by the exploitation of spaces, roads, squares and buildings. Within this context, the Plan for the allocation of historic and culturally significant buildings, as in prog. 4.1, takes on importance.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Preliminary analysis 2) Proposal for changes of allocation of use, without charges, for business and handicrafts activities; Multi-functional centres 3) Reductions and award-giving for new investments and/or renovations of existing activities marked by criteria of reuse of the asset, quality of the activities and sustainable development
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Chamber of Commerce, Professional organisations
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008, at least two years to complete all stages
Financial resources	Funds already partially earmarked and partially to be found
Expected results	Transformation of the historic centre into a multi-functional centre equipped with multiple quantitative and qualitative services, benefiting citizens and tourists.
Result indicators	Number of investments and/or restorations, operations and initiatives

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.5	Plan for Street Fixtures
Description	<p>The plan for upgrading the Street Fixtures falls within the project for revitalising the Historic Centre. This plan is intended as a qualifying and harmonising component of the city spaces as a whole, setting itself up in its role of control and suggestion with respect to private operations and planning policy and scheme for public works, according to a unitary component need.</p> <p>The Municipal Government has already started up the initial designs and creation of City Fixtures, but the transformation of the territory and dissemination of the architectural culture shall be the object of a national competition.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Preliminary analysis 2) Drawing up of the competition notification 3) Application and monitoring
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities
Phases and timeframe	1 already implemented 2-3 starting from 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be found
Expected results	Transformation of the historic centre, in conformity with a uniform architectural culture.
Result indicators	Number of improvements of the city fixtures

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto buffer zone and territory	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY
Project 31.1	Opening of Mining Museum of Morgnano
Description	<p>The project concerns the opening of a museum on the historic site of the lignite mines of Morgnano (hamlet outside Spoleto), starting with the remains of industrial archaeology in the area. The museum will emerge as evidence of a chief production activity for the economy of Spoleto from the end of the 1800s until the 1960s. Museum finds will be contextualised through the exhibition in the original locations and will be equipped with a centre documenting the mining activity.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Setting up the site; 2) Opening of the documentation centre with recordings and film clips of the testimonies of the former miners and bibliographic, documentary and photographic material that have been catalogued and computerised; 3) Carrying out teaching and laboratory activities; 4) Expansion of international cultural exchanges and twinning with other mining sites, partly already started up (Sardinia, Marcinelle, Charleroi); 5) Promotion of seminars on economic and social themes.
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Spoleto; Laboratory of Earth Sciences; Friends of Mines Association; Community Montana of the Martani Mountains and Serano; European Union.</p>
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 (opening of Museum)
Financial resources	Municipal budget; Community Montana of the Martani Mountains and Serano; regional financing; European funding.
Expected results	Expansion of city museums; increase of training offered and amplification of teaching activities, reactivation of identifying processes.
Result indicators	Opening of the museum and documentation centre; support for the activities proposed; visitor affluence.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY
Project 31.2	Creation of "identity routes": Works of Fortification in the environs of Spoleto; Itineraries of Giovanni di Pietro, "Io Spagno"
Description	The projects concentrate on: the activation of tour itineraries, whether guided or not, to the Spoleto "fortress" district, so as to recreate the historic bond between town and country, by linking it to routes of knowledge of historic-artistic, cultural traditions and material culture; resumption of itineraries (already tested) in search of places and works of the painter Giovanni di Pietro, "Io Spagno", starting from the centre of Spoleto across the Valle Umbra and Valnerina.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Affixing of signs along the routes; 2) Activation of thematic guided tours, which also include tasting traditional country cooking; 3) Connections between the territory and local museums.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto; Municipalities of Valle Umbra and Valnerina, within which fall sites where "Io Spagno" was active; local communities (Associations, Pro loco, etc.)
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Municipalities and local (Associations, Pro loco, etc.) and private (holiday farms and such) communities.
Expected results	Widespread knowledge of the territory
Result indicators	Participation in and support for proposed activities; autonomous execution of the routes.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY
Project 31.3	Completion of the Spoleto - Assisi bicycle path. (from the Arezzo dam to the Azzano Bridge).
Description	<p>The project is aimed at supporting the tourist-sports development of the territory by means of a non-invasive viability system, i.e. a 59km-long bicycle path, one of the longest in Europe, which crosses 8 Umbrian municipalities. Since it is located inside a Highly valued natural area, the route lends itself to all types of motorial activities (light amateur athletics) such as jogging, fast walking and such, in synergy with sports structures the path will "meet" as it develops (greens for bowls, "ruzzolone", tennis, areas equipped for multi-purposes, etc.). In the partially completed Spoleto section, (the section between the Dam and San Nicolò Terminal is still to be completed), 5 service areas are foreseen along the path</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Terminal of the Path at the former tile factory in San Nicolò, where a structure is to be erected for refreshment, garaging bicycles, repairing bicycles, changing rooms, sanitary facilities and parking, and a park-like area. The removal from state ownership of the area must be completed. o Former Casale Galli, the idea being to create a structure at the service of the path, located between the terminal and the town of Pontebari, through renovation of the existing building. Procedure for removal from state ownership still to be started up. o Casale La Torretta, with lodging facilities, already completed: 5 rooms with WC and ground floor used for refreshment and reception. This building is located in Pontebari. The allocation of use must be carried out. o Casale della Stella, located in Protte, with the renovation (50% already completed) of a building to be used as lodgings (3 mini flats) and a ground floor of ca. 200 sqm for services linked to the lodgings. Funds must be found to complete the works. o Equipped area of Crocemarroggia, located in the section not yet completed, which provides for a structure for parking cars and bicycles, as per the final project.

	 <p>Pontebari, works for the cycle lane</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Removal of the areas from state ownership 2) Change of allocation of use of Casale La Torretta 3) Construction of the section between the Dam and San Nicolò Terminal 4) Building of 5 service areas on the path
Parties involved	Group for Umbrian Redevelopment
Phases and timeframe	Time schedules restricted by the criticalities mentioned
Financial resources	The project is currently financed with 800,000 Euro, or 80.5% of the overall amount for the works to be created, through an integrated multi-measure public notice for the Tourism-Environment-Culture network.
Expected results	Creation of part of the Spoleto-Assisi bicycle path from the Arezzo Dam to the Azzano Bridge
Result indicators	Completion of the works and service structures

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY
Project 31.4	Creation of a city park near the historic centre
Description	The project provides for the reconversion of the area where the municipal stadium is located, hereby respecting the restrictions imposed by the Superintendence and boundary of the landslide zone. Feasibility of the work is subject to problems linked to the boundary of the landslide zone, with respect to which specific technical studies are in progress, as well as finding the funds required through project financing
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Definition of the problems relative to the landslide zone 2) Project financing 3) Performance of the works 4) Outsourcing
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto Region of Umbria Province of Perugia Private parties interested in the project financing
Phases and timeframe	Once the problems related to the landslide zone have been defined, the time schedule shall be dictated by the project financing that provides for selection procedures for the offer, calling of the tender, any negotiated procedures, and assigning the works (minimum 1.5 years)
Financial resources	Operation subject to finding funds through project financing
Expected results	Improvement of conditions for using the area
Result indicators	Creation of the park and its management

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY
Project 31.5	Exploitation of the mountain and sustainable development. "LUCUS" Project
Description	The project proposes the protection and use of the environmental and cultural heritage of Monteluco and the Spoleto mountain district, in view of the value and singularity of the area.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Activation of historic-artistic and naturalistic itineraries and spiritual routes (retreats and Franciscanism); 2) Opening of tourist accommodations; 3) Setting up of a naturalistic museum and documentation centre for species of flora and fauna; 4) Affixing of panels and signs for the various itineraries; 5) Activation of events and sports competitions; 6) Opening of centres for the preparation of individual athletes and teams, subject to the reconversion of existing structures.
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto; sports associations; private parties; hotel groups; environmental organisations.
Phases and timeframe	To be defined following agreements with the organisations involved
Financial resources	Municipality of Spoleto, Community Montana, private parties, organisations
Expected results	Recognition of the specificity of Monteluco as a diversified, specialist tourist area
Result indicators	Opening of structures; affluence of tourists and athletes.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 32	EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
Project 32.1	Environmental reclamation of Parco della Rocca in Monteluco
Description	The project provides for works for systemising the park, uncovering a section of the ancient walls of the Rocca Albornoziata and creating a path of packed earth, descending from the peak down to Porta del Duomo, recently brought to light, and then rising up again to reach the mechanised route rising from the parking lot of the shooting range. It is configured as a restoration of the historic pedestrian path and will be implemented within public notification "code C3 Docup Ob. 2 – Measure 3.2".
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Works for systemising the park 2) Excavation works to uncover a section of the wall of the Rocca and Porta del Duomo 3) Works for reinforcing the wall
Parties involved	Region of Umbria Regional Superintendence Municipality of Spoleto
Phases and timeframe	By the end of 2008
Financial resources	Regional funds € 1,000,000.00 Municipal funds € 20,000.00
Expected results	Expansion of the use of part of the area of Colle Sant'Elia, off limits to the public until now
Result indicators	Re-opening to the public of the area of Colle S.Elia, including the Rocca and pedestrian path encircling it

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Spoleto territory	
Objective 33	EXPLOITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND ACCESSIBLE LANDSCAPE
Project 33.1	Plan for Management of the SCI area (Site of Community Interest) IT5210064 – Monteluco di Spoleto
Description	<p>This is one of the sites identified by the region of Umbria as being of special naturalistic value due to its considerable biodiversity, natural and semi-natural habitats and species of flora and fauna. These features place it among the sites indicated in the European ecological network "Natura 2000", which unites all of the areas of major biological and naturalistic value in EU Member States.</p> <p>The planning in progress, resulting in an interdisciplinary study of the characteristics of the site, will set forth possible anthropic actions and the protection to be put into effect inside the area.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Interdisciplinary study of the area by experts from various naturalistic and environmental branches. 2) Preparation of maps. 3) Drawing up of a Management Plan for the area. 4) Adoption of the Management Plan for the area by the regional government.
Parties involved	<p>Region of Umbria Community Montana of the Martani Mountains and Serano Municipality of Spoleto University</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>31.01.2008 presentation of the draft of the Management Plan to the Region of Umbria by the Community Montana, charged with drawing it up. End-2008 Adoption of the Management Plan</p>
Financial resources	Communities and Regions
Expected results	The formal naturalistic and environmental exploitation of the Monteluco area through the adoption of the Management Plan could be an occasion to develop naturalistic tourism and upgrading towards associated tourist-receptive activities, especially those already existing in the Monteluco area.
Result indicators	Adoption of the Management Plan

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 34	RAISING OF OPTIMISATION LEVEL OF CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO
Project 34.1	Expansion of visitor services inside the Tempietto area
Description	The current kiosk, which is used only as a ticket office, will be expanded to make it suitable for being an info-point and a bookshop that offers information material about the temple and the area. Multi-lingual illustrative panels will also be created, with the history and description of the building.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase of the surface area to be destined to ticket office and visitor services 2. Preparation of info-point and bookshop 3. Creation of illustrative panels
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria. Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 and following.
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno; Umbria Region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Expansion of services inside the temple visiting area

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 34	RAISING OF OPTIMISATION LEVEL OF CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO
Project 34.2	Placement on site of a copy of monument inscription of the Tempietto
Description	At the Superintendence offices in Perugia, there is a fragment of the architrave of the temple's north temple door, with part of the dedication inscription in Capital Roman letters. This inscription, like the others still in place in the building, are especially important as it is not just one of the few examples of monumental inscription on the facade of an Early middle age building, but also proves the extraordinarily classical level of the monument. A copy of the inscription will therefore be created and placed in the area of the temple, to improve understanding of the building
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of mould for architrave fragment 2. Creation of copy in resin, containing marble powder 3. Placement of copy on site
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities); private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Improvement of monument presentation

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 34	RAISING OF OPTIMISATION LEVEL OF CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO
Project 34.3	Improvement of internal and external illumination of the Tempietto
Description	Work requires integration of the external illumination, currently only dedicated to the main facade, by planning it for the other three sides too replacement of current internal illumination with a system that uses equipment adapted to accented lighting of the apsidiole with frescoes and Augustan age shrine
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate external illumination of temple with additional equipment; 2. Creation of new accent lighting system for decorative elements on apsidiole
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be found by: Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities; Umbria Region; private and bank sponsorships
Expected results	Functional and accent lighting for all important architectural and artistic elements in temple

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 34	RAISING OF OPTIMISATION LEVEL OF CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO
Project 34.4	Creation of connection between Tempietto and underlying Clitunno river
Description	The work aims to recreate part of the ancient connection between the Tempietto and Clitunno river re-establishing the vital relationship between the heritage and the surrounding environment, using the cellar grotto underneath the building, which, once acquired, will also increase the space available for visitor services.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of cellar grotto 2. Conservative maintenance work on structure 3. Creation of path from Tempietto to Clitunno river
Parties involved	Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	The funds for acquiring the grotto have already been planned in the Superintendence department's 2008 programmes. Funds for the work are to be found
Expected results	Recreate ancient relationship between heritage and river
Result indicators	Possibility of descending to river directly from current temple area


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno buffer zone</i>	
Objective 35	PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN FOR THE CLITUNNO RIVER AND THE "TEMPIETTO ECO-MUSEUM"
Project 35.1	Creation of permanent educational-exhibition centres on environment the site culture
Description	The ENEL power station and some rooms in the water pumping station, a short distance from the temple, will be renovated to be transformed into permanent exhibition sites, part of a larger enhancement project for the area of the Clitunno river called ECO-MUSEUM. In particular, the two industrial archaeology structures will house the sections 3 and 4 of the territorial museum. Section 3 will concern the Clitunno river as "Genius Loci" and as a resource while Section 4 the Highly aesthetic "tòpoi": The Tempietto and the Springs of Clitunno
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of structures by the Municipality of Campello; 2. Carrying out of work aimed at improving the state of conservation of the structures; 3. Preparation of Eco-Museum sections
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008 for next stages
Financial resources	Part of the funds already allocated from the government funding provided after the 2006 environmental accident (see point 11.5.2. - Conservation analysis) will be used for the project, for the reclamation, recovery and overall enhancement, of the River Clitunno area: € 6,000,000.00
Expected results	Extend tourist's and visitor's attention to the environmental system as a whole, observed in its multitude of aspects that includes, the hydraulic system – natural and artificial of the River Clitunno, in addition to the elements of a Higher historical and symbolical degree

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 35	PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN FOR THE CLITUNNO RIVER AND THE "TEMPIETTO ECO-MUSEUM"
Project 35.2	Recomposition of the landscape unit of the area
Description	As part of the protection plan for the entire area, the distancing of the fast road - that is now further down the valley – offers the opportunity of recomposing the landscape unit lost in the 1950s with the creation of state Highway 3. By means of a series of upgrading and re-functionalisation work of green areas and structures, and through the recovery, optimisation and extension of the internal road and pedestrian connection network, it will be possible to increase and guarantee the conservation of the area's landscape identity. Identification and recovery of the existing nearby roads, paths and pedestrian routes, connected without interruption, will allow the networking of the several aspects of the territory, including the hydraulic system – natural and artificial of the River Clitunno, traditional crops and agricultural set up, archaeological sites and medieval settlements, in addition to the elements of a Higher historical and symbolical degree.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery and functional integration of the stretch of the ancient Via Flaminia 2. Identification, recovery and extension of nearby roads, paths and pedestrian routes 3. Upgrading of green areas
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009 for later stages of work
Financial resources	Part of the funds already allocated from the government funding provided after the 2006 environmental accident (see point 11.5.2. - Conservation analysis) will be used for the project, for the reclamation, recovery and overall enhancement, of the River Clitunno area: €6,000,000.00
Expected results	Connecting all territorial components with the Highest historical, symbolic and naturalistic degree

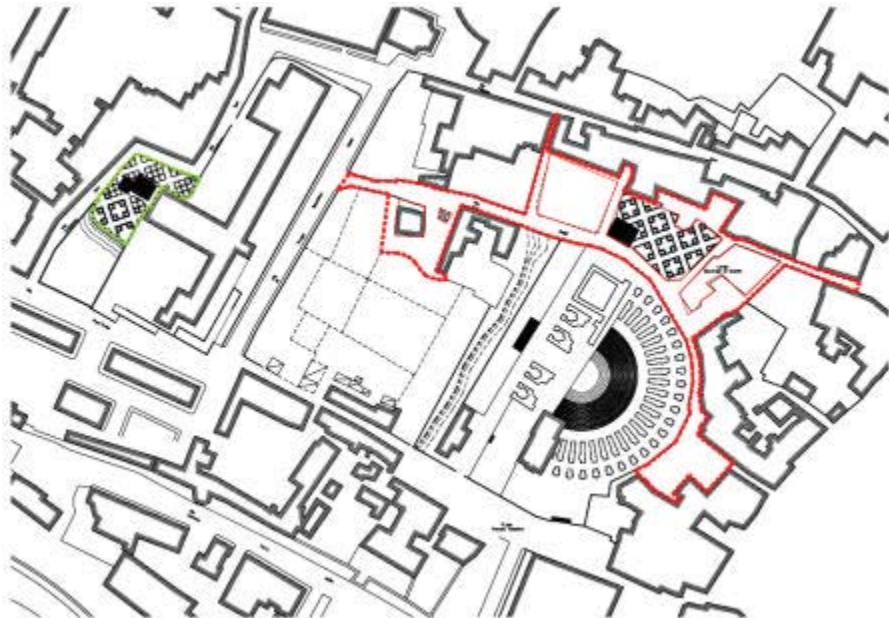
ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Project 36.1	Setting up of new cultural and tourist venues
Description	<i>Extension of cycling track</i> The project foresees the extension of the existing cycling track that develops alongside the ancient Via Flaminia that will connect the main architectural sites and environmental sites in the Clitunno area
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of cycling track
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	Work carried out by 2008
Financial resources	Funds already allocated by the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno: €170,000.00



ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Project 36.2	Recovery and new functional use of a group of buildings that make up the network of infrastructures for visitor services
Description	<p>In some buildings, partly already identified and some still to be found, exhibition spaces, document archives, welcome points, a video library and a project room will be created;</p> <p>The historical-document documentation on the area will be divided into 4 sections, which will have the task of introducing the visitors to an understanding of anthropological, historical, aesthetic, and natural values influenced by the settlements in the area.</p> <p>The planned thematic sections are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) SECTION 1: the area's agricultural identity and the forms of the agricultural landscape. b) SECTION 2: the natural geo-system and its influence on the historical evolution of human settlements. c) SECTION 3: The River Clitunno as "Genius Loci" and as a resource. d) SECTION 4: The Highly aesthetic "Topoi": the Temple and the Springs of Clitunno <p>Section a) will be housed outside the protected and optimised area, in the Museum of Peasant Civilisation currently being prepared in Palazzo Casagrande at La Bianca.</p> <p>Section b) will be set up in some room of Palazzo Lungarotti belonging to the Municipality of Campello in Pissignano.</p> <p>Sections c) – d) will be located partly in the building of the ENEL power station, now disused, at the temple and partly in the unused rooms of the nearby pumping station. A projection room, indoor exhibition space and a bookshop will also be created in the renovated depots currently used as warehouses and workshops belonging to Mr. Zuccari at Pissignano.</p> <p>In the renovated rooms of the ENEL power station and in the small building next to the Church of San Cipriano, placed next to the three main vehicle entrances to the area, other information points and visitor centres will be created.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of structures suitable for destination of use foreseen 2. Conservative maintenance work and preparation of visitor's services
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, Superintendence Department for the Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage of Umbria.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008 for later stages of work
Financial resources	Part of the funds already allocated from the government funding provided after the 2006 environmental accident (see point 11.5.2. - Conservation analysis) will be used for the project, for the reclamation, recovery and overall enhancement, of the Clitunno river area: €6,000,000.00
Expected results	Multiply attractions that the area will offer to visitors.
Result indicators	Expansion of tourist and visitor's attention to the environmental system as a whole

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 37	TO COORDINATE MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS IN THE SITE
Project 37.1	Drawing up of a local protocol for controlling use of the Church of Santa Sofia
Description	<p>Various functions coexist in the Church of Santa Sofia: It is an important place of worship in the city, has the Sannio Museum annexed to it, and it is a monument that offers users its historical – monumental value. In order to better valorise the cultural aspects it is best to draw up guidelines and principles agreed to by the owner and management Bodies as to how the Church of Santa Sofia is to be used, in light of its symbolic and worship functions.</p> <p>Defining the content and signing a protocol of intent between the Ministry of the interior (owner) and the Bodies involved in managing and protecting the asset, relates to continuing to use the Church as a place of worship, while making it accessible and useable as a monumental asset.</p> <p>The regulation will therefore define the roles of the various subjects involved in running it. Especially the Curia will continue to use it for the purposes of worship, while the Benevento Provincial Authority will see to managing the asset from a touristic-cultural point of view. The regulation will also include rules as to the fixed furnishings and fittings and moveable systems (lighting, amplification, musical) agreed to. Recommendations may be made as to the addition of further fittings and accessories over time.</p> 
Parties involved	Ministry of the Interior – FEC – Prefecture of Benevento Benevento Provincial Authority Archbishop's Curia in Benevento
Phases and timeframe	By 2008
Financial resources	To be found in the budgets of the Bodies
Expected results	Safeguarding of the unique value of the Santa Sofia complex.
Result indicators	


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 38	TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY
Project 38.1	To re-arrange and extend the Longobard collections in the Sannio Museum.
Description	<p>The Sannio Provincial Museum's collections include historical – archaeological artefacts from the period of the Lombard domain. These very valuable artefacts are grouped in a wing on the ground floor of the Cloister in the Santa Sofia complex. Here, in the rooms dedicated to the Southern Lombards, there are inscriptions from the 5th to the 11th century, sculptures, jewellery and items of female clothing, arms (many come from the necropolis in the Cretarossa quarter), and coins from the Duke's mint. It seems useful to renovate the arrangement of the collection in the museum, also as part of the publicising and communication activities in 2008. A new layout for the two rooms on the ground floor, dedicated to the Lombard period, is planned. The plan, drawn up by the Benevento Provincial Authority, provides for adding new display cabinets for recently acquired artefacts, renewing</p>

	the captions system used for the artefacts, and upgrading the lighting system.
Parties involved	Benevento Provincial Authority Archaeological Superintendency and BAPPSAE
Phases and timeframe	By 2008
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Funds - Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Improvement of the quality of the exhibition spaces for the cultural heritage, in order to facilitate use by the users and allow better conservation of the assets.
Result indicators	Number of artefacts displayed Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 39	TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 39.1	Creating an Urban Archaeological Park (P.A.U.) in Benevento
Description	<p>Many urban redevelopment works that the City of Benevento has started in recent years on the old city have Highlighted the quality and quantity of the significant archaeological relics it possesses. Sharing the importance of expressing and valorising these, gave rise to the wish to create a PAU – Urban Archaeological Park.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Urban Archaeological Park</p> <p>The Urban Archaeological Park involves a programme of actions aimed at valorising the archaeological heritage and cultural history of the city. Urban redevelopment – building of the walled city, already an objective of the Integrated Plan for the city, by means of which the Administration has taken far-reaching action as to the image of High quality that the city presents, is to be incentivised with further actions to control urban quality, especially in order to guarantee protection of the historical, documental, and cultural value of the original environment in which the Santa Sofia complex stands. These actions range from urban and archaeological redevelopment, to agreements between the Bodies to make it possible to manage the Archaeological Park, and to updating cognitive data, especially in relation to the traces spread around minor buildings as recycled items, as well as the control of problems related to the protection and possible usability where archaeological relics are located, such as private homes for example.</p> <p>The action plans to review the entire system for the archaeological areas in the Bagni - Pacca area, a key point in the city, both due to its location (in the old city on the city's central axis, Madonna delle Grazie, Bagni area, Cathedral area, Corso Garibaldi, and Rocca dei Rettori), and the importance of the archaeological finds. Two works are planned on adjacent sites behind the Cathedral of Benevento: The Ark of the Sacrament and the Urban Archaeological Area. The "Ark of the Sacrament" project provides for building boundary walls and fixing up the</p>

	<p>Lombard wall, reopening the second Roman Arch, creation of services for the quarter, and reconstruction of the ancient route of Via S. Gaetano.</p>  <p>The "Ark of the Sacrament", in an old image and now</p>  <p>For the Bagni – Pacca archaeological area, the project provides for two types of work: Archaeological digs for the Cardinal Pacca area and for the Bagni area</p>
Parties involved	Benevento Provincial Authority Municipality of Benevento Archaeological Superintendency and BAPPSAE
Phases and timeframe	By 2010
Financial resources	<p>Available: Community resources from POR Campania 2000/2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Area Archeologica Urbana – Cardinal Pacca – Bagni – Teatro Romano" for € 3,040,514.94 "Arco del Sacramento" for € 2,013,629.20 "Piazza Ponzio Telesino" for € 975,445.66 "Area Teatro Romano" for € 1,475,000.00 "Pedestrian paving of the old city" for € 3,098,741.39 <p>To be found: POR FESR Campania Regional Authority 2007-2013</p>
Expected results	Redevelopment of the old city, combining the safeguarding of archaeological assets with the possibility of using and new usability of the same areas. Extending the tourist system by putting the cultural assets in the network and valorising them.
Result indicators	Completion of the work

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 39	TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 39.2	Creating the museum of the archaeological digs in Piazzetta Sabariani
Description	<p>During the works to make the old city suitable for pedestrians, a crypt of the original church of S. Marco dei Sabariani was found in Piazza Sabariani. The archaeological excavation of the crypt is still in progress.</p> <p>The frescoes found are of great interest, and studies of them are still in progress to establish their chronology and iconography. The crypt is certainly from medieval times, although further research is required to date it exactly.</p> <p>Once the works have been completed the archaeological area will be suitably protected, while making it available for viewing, by setting up a cover with glass surfaces, a lighting system, and protection. This site will also be covered by the tourist signage system for the "Italia Langobardorum" site.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Archaeological Asset Superintendency and BAPPSAE
Phases and timeframe	By 2008 (first phase) by 2015 (completion)
Financial resources	Available: "Pedestrian paving of the old city" for € 3,098,741.39 To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Redevelopment of the old city, combining the safeguarding of archaeological assets with the possibility of using and new usability of the same areas. Extending the tourist system by putting the cultural assets in the network and valorising them.
Result indicators	Completion of the work

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 40	TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD CITY
Project 40.1	Refurbish functioning of the public fountains
Description	<p>This activity, based on a cluster of urban decoration plans, is part of the Municipality of Benevento's current action to increase the widespread quality of the urban environment, especially the centre of the city.</p> <p>It consists of a programme of maintenance works that involve restoring, reinstating functionality, and experimenting with systems to recycle rainwater, as well as programmed maintenance of the existing fountains (Piazza Santa Sofia, Piazza Orsini, and the fountains on Corso Garibaldi).</p>
	
The fountain of piazza Orsini, in an old image	




The fountain of piazza Matteotti

This action will be carried out along with other important activities planned as part of the program for Valorising Benevento's Cultural Assets

Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Campania Regional Authority
Phases and timeframe	By 2008 (first phase) by 2015 (completion)
Financial resources	Available: POR 2000-2006 for € 600,000 To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Redevelopment of the old city, combining the safeguarding of archaeological assets with the possibility of using and new usability of the same areas. Extending the tourist system by improving the urban image.
Result indicators	Number of redevelopment works


ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 40	To improve redevelopment of the ANCIENT city
Project 40.2	Urban redevelopment of the Piazzas in the Cathedral and Rocca dei Rettori areas
Description	<p>Along with the PI of the City of Benevento, the Benevento Municipality has taken on extensive works to valorise its own historical, architectural, and urbanistic heritage. As an extension of that logic, it intends continuing with recovering existing buildings and central urban areas. The plan of action stresses the creation of new cultural content, which can be achieved by changing the functions of the city's architectural complexes, as well as redeveloping the major urban invasions that border on the city's civic centre, coinciding with the buffer area. At the edges of the buffer zone the plan is to complete valorisation of the heart of the city by redeveloping major empty urban spaces, that is, a system of piazzas that demarcate the ends of Corso Garibaldi.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Corso Garibaldi after the bombardment of the second mondial war</p> <p>Resolving these areas is crucial for valorising Benevento, since, having been damaged by bombardment in the second world war, apart from the areas opposite the Cathedral and the Rocca dei Rettori there are key points linking the old city and the significant urban extensions that have been built in more recent times (The Atlantici, Mellusi, and Rione Libertà quarters, which are examples of rationalistic town planning and architecture). The elimination of spaces for vehicles to stop in the areas is possible as part of a new layout of the city's traffic patterns and the service infrastructures, which will gradually move traffic to outside the walled city. For designing the works for Piazza Duomo (Cathedral) and Piazza Orsini, included in the City of Benevento's PI, the Municipal Administration made use of advanced forms of involvement in design choices, creating final and working drawings with new cultural functions and public services, starting with the International Ideas Competition that was held in 2000 and won by the Gabetti & Isola Studio.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Design for Piazza Duomo by the Gabetti & Isola Studio</p>

	 <p>The Rocca dei Rettori in Piazza Castello</p> <p>Piazza Castello, for which planning is to be started as part of redesigning the Strategic Plan for the City of Benevento, appears to be ideal for an urban gateway from the north to the walled city, clearing vehicular traffic from it and adding upgrading elements, which is next in line to the city's major monumental emergences. Provision is made for the inclusion of works commissioned from artists that are famous internationally.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	By 2010 (first phase) by 2015 (completion)
Financial resources	Available: Institutional Programme Intent (CIPE Resources) for € 5,000,000 To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Improving and valorising urban quality, Highlighting the monumental emergences that the city contains.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento site	
Objective 41	TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE
Project 41.1	Multi-mode information centre
Description	<p>In addition to the material infrastructures supporting the tourist system, it is deemed necessary to create virtual infrastructures with a High degree of technological and computer content that can improve accessibility to and use of the assets.</p> <p>To this end a tourist information system is to be created both for information on assets and of a logistics nature on the availability of additional services.</p> <p>The information system available to the tourist, based on GIS technology, will provide an interactive vocal telephonic guide able to provide information (general, on location and accessibility, etc.) in relation to monuments and archaeological routes, the museum network, cultural events and entertainment ion the city, as well as the availability of hospitality services.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	First phase: First semester of 2008 Second phase: By 2009
Financial resources	First phase: Drawing up the project with resources from the Benevento Municipality. Second phase: Works done with funds from POR FESR 2007-2013 - Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Increase in the level of knowledge about cultural assets covered by the project. Increase in the number of assets and monuments that can be accessed via the system.
Result indicators	Number of assets included in the tourist information system. Quality of information guaranteed. Number of users of the service

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone	
Objective 42	TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY
Project 42.1	Design a Civic Contemporary Art gallery at Hortus Conclusus
Description	<p>The actions promoted by the Municipality of Benevento for promoting valorisation of the cultural heritage, include actions that increase the number of cultural containers to be used for retrieving and displaying artefacts and traces of ancient and contemporary art.</p> <p>The museums offered by the city, which recently added new public exhibition structures, will be enriched with a civic art gallery.</p> <p>The Hortus Conclusus, set on the historical San Domenico complex, currently a seat of the University of Sannio, is recognised as a small open-air museum in the city. Built in the early 1900s in a walled garden adjacent to the Convent Cloister, it can still be valorised more by making it a venue for showing off the works of art that Benevento has. The sculptures installed there were donated to the city by the artist, Mimmo Paladino. This provides an occasion for creating a civic gallery dedicated to contemporary art, located in the ground floor rooms of the cloister itself, which will be ceded to the Municipality by the University.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Hortus Conclusus by the artist Mimmo Paladino</p> <p>The refurbishing already underway on the San Vittorino convent with change the function of this fine architectural complex as part of the infrastructure of the Atheneum of Sannio University. The Municipal Administration has provided for the terraced roof to be transformed into a space that is accessible to the public, to be used for cultural and artistic events, in direct relation to the Hortus Conclusus and the planned Civic Gallery.</p> <p>The plan to design and build the Civic Contemporary Art Gallery, located in the ground floor rooms of the San Domenico cloister, facing onto the Hortus Conclusus, which will be ceded to them by the University of Sannio.</p> <p>The work provides the possibility of connecting to the adjacent San Vittorino complex, making use of part of the terraced roof, where there is currently a fibreglass theatrical installation by Maestro Paladino, in order to create a series of spaces for theatrical and artistic shows, as an extension of the Hortus.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Hortus Conclusus by the artist Mimmo Paladino</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	By 2015
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Funds - Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Extending of museum activity in the city of Benevento.

Result indicators	Number of works of art displayed Number of visitors
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ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone	
Objective 43	TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE
Project 43.1	Multi-mode information centre – Information point network
Description	<p>The creation of a network linking the elements in the Cultural assets system and guaranteeing accessibility to information on the locations, makes it necessary to create a multi-mode information point and to locate it in a central position in relation to the urban system covered by the project. Initially, this function will be located at the bookshop in the 16th century palazzo Paolo V, seat of the Municipal Representative.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Corso Garibaldi and palazzo Paolo V</p> <p>In the future the plan is to use municipal means to acquire a property on Piazza Matteotti (Piazza S. Sofia) and adjacent to the Santa Sofia Complex, palazzo Casiello, chosen due to the unique presence of the Garden of Marvels, or Garden of the Wizard, that houses sculptures of figures from the surreal or metamorphic world, created by Architect Riccardo Dalisi. This multi-language desk for tourist accessibility will provide information in access to monuments, museums, routes, hospitality structures, public offices and locations, and the existence of specific transport and assistance services. This structure will be connected to a network of information points spread around the municipal area to serve the people and tourists. Each information point will be located near the old city and will be identified by applying fixed criteria to promote a coordinated image of the UNESCO site.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Benevento Provincial Authority - EPT Body
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	POR FESR 2007-2013 Funds - Campania Regional Authority Interregional Operating Program (POIN) "Cultural, Natural, and Tourist Attractions"
Expected results	Offering a quality service that guarantees up-to-date and detailed information, supported by cultural activities aimed at valorising the city's cultural assets.
Result indicators	Number of visitors recorded in museums, art venues, and archaeological sites.

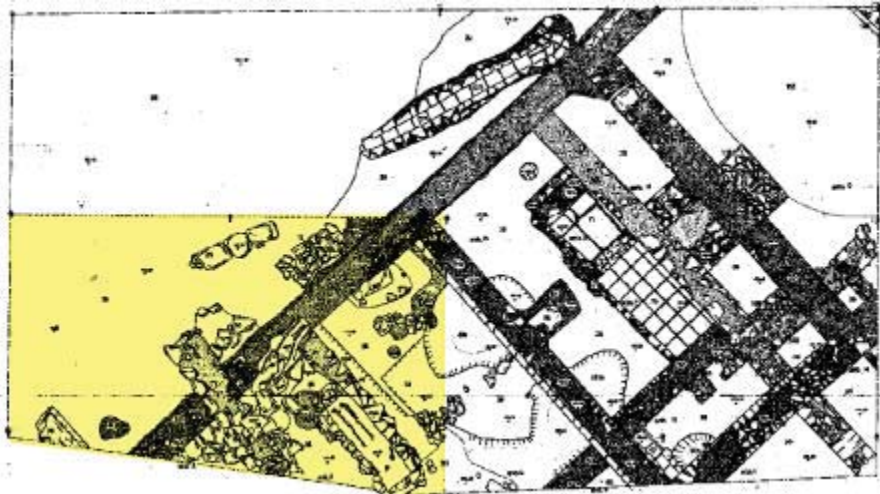
ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone and territory	
Objective 44	TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 44.1	Plan itineraries for the PAU
	<p>The idea behind the project, using knowledge of the historical archaeological characteristics of some areas of the city, including the extent and depth of archaeological layers, as well as the resulting safeguarding and valorising of the same areas, meets the need to create a tourist system that is currently lacking. The Urban Archaeological Park involves a programme of actions aimed at valorising the archaeological and architectural heritage and cultural history of the city. As part of this initiative, tourists in the city will be able to choose urban trekking itineraries that are free of charge, but for which booking is required, with guides in English and Italian. Urban trekking is a new way of touring, which is less structured and off the famous routes. This type of tourism provides greater freedom and is full of surprises focussing on panoramas, less known monuments, and places in which the citizens live their daily lives.</p> <p>Urban trekking is a form of sustainable tourism that decongests the monument centres and slows the passage of tourists. When walking tourists have an active, hands-on rapport with the city they are visiting and create an emotive bond that promotes fidelity. For residents,</p>

	Urban Trekking is a healthy lifestyle and a way of rediscovering the place they live in.
Parties involved	Benevento Provincial Authority Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	By 2010
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Raising the level of accessibility and usability of the assets in the city.
Result indicators	Number of itineraries Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone	
Objective 45	To improve redevelopment of the ANCIENT city
Project 45.1	Draw plans for decorative lighting
Description	Campania regional Law N° 12 of 25 th July 2002 provides for the drawing up of a Municipal Lighting Plan (PIC). The Lighting Plan the Municipal Administration intends drawing up integrates the norms and requirements both for reducing light pollution, and for night-time valorisation of the important cultural assets, based in specific technical studies of the quality of the assets to be valorised in the urban centre (town planning fabric, and historical, architectural, and monumental assets). In 2005 a laser survey was completed for producing 3D images of areas of the Old City as a support for drawing up the implementation plan. This action, which is to be taken as part of the municipal programming for urban sector plans, provides for zoning of lighting, and the establishing of standards and technical performance requirements for public lighting, in order to come up with a plan that minimises light pollution. A specific cluster will be formed within the plan, dedicated to lighting the areas of greatest significance in terms of historical, town planning, and artistic aspects (Decorative Lighting Plan).
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Campania Regional Authority
Phases and timeframe	By 2015
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Funds - Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Valorisation of the urban environment by accepting quality standards and checking elements that indicate perceptible quality. Valorisation of the old city by correct lighting of monuments and urban areas. Reducing light pollution by installing new lighting units designed according to the latest lighting theories in terms of energy saving.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone and territory	
Objective 45	TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD CITY
Project 45.2	Drawing up the colour plan
Description	Regional Law 26/02 provided the Municipalities in Campania with a draft standard for conserving and valorising old cities, especially disciplining both censusing and cataloguing actions, and restoration, decoration, and colouring of the facades of the historical civil buildings and curtain walls more than 50 years old in Campania. Implementation of this discipline in Benevento started with censusing and cataloguing all the building structures in the urban area that are of historical and artistic interest and, as a run up to drawing up the Colour Plan for the old buildings, a survey of all curtain walls in the city walls of the old city. This was done using advanced instrumentation (laser surveying equipment for producing 3D images). This Highly scientific instrument's output will be used to create the Colour Plan, which the City's Administration, in collaboration with the BAPPSAE Superintendencies of Caserta and Benevento and Archaeological Assets of Salerno, Avellino and Benevento, will produce with the help of technical support from companies that specialise in producing natural pigments for colouring the facades.
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. Campania Regional Authority
Phases and timeframe	By 2009 – Devising the plan is expected to take 6 months, plus one year to complete the

	approval process. Implementation times will depend on the contents of the plan itself.
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Funds - Campania Regional Authority Regional Law 26/2002
Expected results	Valorising and guaranteeing the perceptive quality of the urban context by correct regulation of ordinary maintenance works on the building fabric (colour and finish of facades).
Result indicators	Number of works for refurbishing properties located in the old city

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone and territory	
Objective 46	TO VALORISE THE TERRITORY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 46.1	Create an Archaeological and green space Park in Cellarulo
Description	<p>The Archaeological Park and green space, the executive planning for which has already been financed, covers an area on the edge of the city covering about 50 hectares. It is relevant in terms of its landscape – environmental aspects, and is bounded by a bend in the River Calore and the confluence with the River Sabato. It is mainly used for agricultural irrigation and as an expansive wooded area that was recently created.</p> <p>The work involves environmental redevelopment of the area by building a theme park. It is intended to be used for storing, restoring, and valorising the archaeological excavations carried out in 1991/94/98 and the continuation of the investigations in adjacent areas, in order to definitively mark out the progressive development lines of the old city, until the city walls were built. In addition, the site will be refurbished in general from an environmental point of view, having been compromised by gradual decay and marginalisation caused by the construction and subsequent abandonment of the road infrastructure known as the "Asse interquartiere ovest", which has meanwhile become obsolete compared with the original idea behind it.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">The archaeological area of Cellarulo</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento. BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento. Campania Regional Authority
Phases and timeframe	First phase: By 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	Available: (First phase, currently in progress): POR Campania 2000-2006 PI "Benevento: the future in history" for € 4,999,996 Institutional Programme Intent (CIPE Resources) for € 5,250,000 To be found: (Second phase) POR FESR 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Valorising the archaeological emergences in the city of Benevento.
Result indicators	Surface areas refurbished.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Benevento buffer zone and territory	
Objective 47	TO VALORISE THE LONGOBARD CULTURAL HERITAGE
Project 47.1	Create the "Via Sacra Langobardorum" archaeological park
Description	The Via Sacra Langobardorum is an ancient pilgrim's route that, following the Appia Traiana, connects Benevento to the Sanctuary of St. Michael on Monte Sant'Angelo sul Gargano. The route along the "Via" is scattered with remains of votive chapels, xenodochia, and stopping places with wells. Over time, some of these places have become famous abbeys (like San Giovanni in Lamis in Puglia, now the Convent of San Matteo and San Leonardo di Siponto), others have been developed as urban centres (San Giovanni Rotondo and Monte Sant'Angelo). Ruins and scattered traces have been conserved by others, and of some only the place name has survived, shown on old geographic maps.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning strategic action aimed at valorising integrated tourism of the territories this cultural itinerary passes through, starting with the following assets: 2. Supporting the development of integrated tourism along the route. 3. Planning and implementing promotional actions. 4. Valorising local resources in the areas touched on by the route. 5. Start-up and development of relations between institutions, populations, and local production activities. 6. Economic and entrepreneurial valorisation of the territories the route passes through. 7. In light of experience with a previous Protocol of Intent for valorising the Appia Traiana promoted by the Municipality of Benevento in 1998, involving various urban and rural bodies that were administratively separate but linked by a common cultural profile, definition of a feasibility study is proposed for refurbishing and valorising the Route of the Via Sacra Langobardorum. 8. Before the programme can be developed a partnership must be forged between the Local institutions interested in the process, which must certainly involve the Municipality of Benevento acting as the promoter of the proposal for the part that falls within the Province of Benevento, as well as Avellino, and the Municipalities of Paduli, Sant'Arcangelo Trimonte, Buonalbergo, Castelfranco in Miscano, Casalboro, Montecalvo Irpino, and Ariano Irpino.
Actions	<p>Protocol of Intent between the territorial bodies affected by the route.</p> <p>Programme of works to valorise the route of the Via Sacra Langobardorum.</p>
Parties involved	<p>Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento.</p> <p>BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.</p> <p>Benevento Provincial Authority</p> <p>Campania Regional Authority</p> <p>Municipality of Benevento</p>
Phases and timeframe	Medium – long term action
Financial resources	<p>To be found:</p> <p>POR FESR 2007-2013 Funds - Campania Regional Authority</p> <p>POIN Funds "Natural, cultural, and tourist attractions".</p>
Expected results	Improved valorisation of the Lombard heritage in the Samnite area.
Result indicators	<p>Number of works programmed and planned.</p> <p>Number of subjects involved</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 48	HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE SANTUARY'S MOST ANCIENT STRUCTURES
Project 48.1	New set-up project for the Lapidus Museum and execution thereof
Description	The Lapidus Museum located in the so-called Longobard Gallery was realised in the eighties by the will and inspiration of the Benedictine Fathers who were custodians of the sanctuary at the time. The current arrangement does not meet the most updated criteria of museographical set-up. The recently terminated study on the important collections of sculptures makes the plan of a new set-up possible today, according to a route which encompasses the contiguous crypts B and C, re-organised and made more understandable by new captions and illustrative panels
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the set-up of the remains in the Longobard gallery continuing from the architectural spaces, the frescos and the epigraphs of crypts B and C 2. Optimisation of didactic apparatus
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010 onwards.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised from: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE (architectural assets for the landscape and for historical heritage), private sponsors.
Expected results	Improvement of the presentation of relics and improvement of the didactic offer.
Result indicators	Increase in the quality of explanatory data on the conserved relics.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 48	HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE SANTUARY'S MOST ANCIENT STRUCTURES
Project 48.2	Museumification of the area subject to archaeological digs to the north of the sanctuary
Description	The area to the north of the Sanctuary, in correspondence with the zone included between the so-called entrance of Peter and Paul and the more internal part of the Longobard Gallery, was the subject of archaeological digs finalised at clarifying the stratification of the most ancient buildings in the Sanctuary in the pre-Longobard era. The state of the art is incomplete in that the continuation of the digs requires a complex intervention in order to guarantee the static safety of the structures, after having emptied the rooms still buried.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of essays aimed at delimiting the dig area 2. Planning of interventions 3. Interventions of digging and contextual securing of the structures 4. Set-up of the latter for use
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency BAPPSAE of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised from: Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE, private sponsors.
Expected results	Recovery of still buried rooms and structures
Result indicators	Definition of the primary organisation for the structures in the Sanctuary.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 49	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 49.1	Project and intervention for the creation of conditions of continuity in decoration of the external space connecting the upper atrium and the roof of the Cave
Description	From the upper atrium of the Basilica, to the left of the entrance to the Angioine staircase, a small door leads to the open space onto which face the church of the Madonna della Libera, the entrance to the roof area of the Cave and a small rock band behind which, in the background there are minor buildings, also private, onto which the octagonal bell tower lies. The space delimited thus requires interventions of improvement to correct architectural elements and fixtures in contrast with the locations. As this open space is delimited and served by an entrance which is accessed from the main road, it is reasonable to hypothesise its use as a show area as well as a secondary access road to the Sanctuary. This space is moreover connected to the so-called "small steps", the roof of the Cave realised in steps of chalky stone where once the pilgrims completed a much felt devotional path.
Actions	1. Planning and realisation of the intervention.
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency for BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	By 2011.
Financial resources	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Funds to be raised from the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Valorisation of the area and recovery of its function as devotional connection route to the "small steps".
Result indicators	Realisation of conditions of balance in the overall view of the area.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 49	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 49.2	Completion of equipping the Devotional Museum
Description	In May 2008 some new rooms were inaugurated, built for the expansion project of the House of Pilgrims annexed to the Sanctuary. These spaces will be part of the visit open to the public with direct access to the inside of the Sanctuary.
Actions	1. Completion of the intervention
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	By May 2008.
Financial resources	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo
Expected results	Rationalisation and heightening of the quality of the museum offer
Result indicators	Increase in usable surface area.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 49	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 49.3	Optimisation of the access system to the Casa del Pellegrino and creation of a new internal route
Description	The creation of a new "pilgrim's route" has the following purposes: - create independent possibility of vesting the devotional museum and the lapidus museum; - create a new influx and deflux route for pilgrims in the Sanctuary; - create new roads able to evacuate the Sanctuary in emergencies. These last two objectives, in particular, define the final decongestion of the actual amount of pilgrims and a considerable increase of potential capability of accommodation inside the sanctorial complex. Moreover the whole will allow further lightening of the Angioine staircase capacity which currently reaches its limits on days of major afflux, even if effectively regulated with two-way pathways and served by emergency routes.
Actions	1. Opening of the Devotional Museum and creation of the new pathway 2. Start of expansion works to the hall of the House of Pilgrims

Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia.
Phases and timeframe	By May 2008. By 2010.
Financial resources	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo
Expected results	Increase in the capability of accommodation for visitors.
Result indicators	Improvement in the state of conservation of the Angioine staircase

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 50	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STRUCTURES ANNEXED TO THE SANCTUARY
Project 50.1	Adaptation and refunctionalisation project of the internal spaces
Description	Following conservation of the rooms of the ex-orphanage it will be necessary to start a study for the new refunctionalisation of recovered spaces and the structures annexed to the Sanctuary: the Church of the Madonna della Libera, the Chapel of Santa Lucia, the Chapel of San Rocco and the Monastery.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of the new destined use 2. Elaboration of the project
Parties involved	Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised from: Sanctuary of San Michele, Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, private sponsors.
Expected results	Recovery of areas destined for exhibition spaces, training locations, sites for housing specialised archives on the site etc.
Result indicators	Quantity of recovered rooms destined for the valorisation of the site.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site	
Objective 51	ENHANCEMENT OF THE WALLS
Project 51.1	Definition of visiting routes to the wall system
Description	<p>Starting from the hypotheses formulated by local scholars regarding the progress of the ancient wall belt, the intention is a systematic verification of the places where it is possible to identify evidence of the structures that are not visible today. The idea is to elaborate a virtual reconstruction of the wall belt and verify the possibility of defining valorisation routes. At the same time there will be a more detailed idea of the development, even stratigraphical, of the historical centre in relation to the identification of the progress of the original campaign plan.</p> <p>The visiting route of the walls has the following objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify all the visible parts of the wall circle; b) Organise a guided tour visit which allows access to the parts of the wall conserved in private properties. c) In addition to this it is necessary to plan and realised specific illustrative depliants on the history of the walls and didactic panels to be placed in the different areas of the route.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Instrumental survey of the sites with execution of essays to verify the eventual presence of structural parts of the towers. 2. Coding of data on specific software for virtual 3D elaboration 3. Planning and realisation of specific signs equipped with bilingual explanatory
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	By 2011.
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Mountain Community of Gargano Gargano National Park
Expected results	Identification of the ancient wall circle.
Result indicators	Creation of visiting route for tourists

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 51	ENHANCEMENT OF THE WALLS
Project 51.2	Identification of interventions of improvement in visibility-use of the walls
Description	The different portions of the walls present different valorisation potential. The section to the south of the monastic complex of San Francesco could be improved by optimising the area in front of it with the realisation of opportune didactic panels while those conserved in private habitations could have signs along a pedestrian path opportunely studied.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation of the area in front of the sections to the south of the monastic complex of San Francesco 2. Identification of the spaces in which to allocate the explanatory panels on the history of the walls.
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency for the BAPPSAE of the Region of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	By 2011.
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Mountain Community of Gargano Gargano National Park
Expected results	Improve visibility of the walls and Highlight their progress respect to the urban fabric.
Result indicators	Increase in the visible wall sections, Increase in the spaces of use of the walls.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 52	ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES OF MONTE SANT'ANGELO
Project 52.1	Definition of visiting routes around the system of churches and monasteries
Description	The realisation of a system of routes and didactic devices which allows the history of these buildings to be known and their development in relation to the life phases of the inhabited areas.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning and identification of the routes. 2. Organisation of a guided tour with established accesses. 3. Creation of illustrative depliants. 4. Creation of didactic panels on the history of the churches.
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Parish S. Maria Maggiore, Archbishops' Administration.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised from: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Parco Nazionale del Gargano, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Parish S. Maria Maggiore, Archbishop's Administration, Private sponsors.
Expected results	Optimisation of the knowledge of the places and assets.
Result indicators	Increase in the quantity of information on the assets. increase in the quantity of illustrative material available for the visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone	
Objective 52	ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES OF MONTE SANT'ANGELO
Project 52.2	Interventions of improvement of visibility-use
Description	In relation to the foreseen visits to the churches, re-organisation is foreseen for the spaces in front of them to improve their visibility and use.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation of the area of Largo le Monache near to the Monastery of Clarisse 2. Organisation of the area Largo San Oronzo facing the monastery of San Francesco 3. Organisation of the area Piazza Beneficenza delimited by the Villa comunale and the Monastery of the Cappuccini
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Parish of S. Maria Maggiore, Archbishop's Administration.
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2009 2. By 2009-2010 3. By 2012
Financial resources	Funds to be raised from: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Gargano National Park, Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo, Parish S. Maria Maggiore, Archbishop's Administration, private sponsors.
Expected results	Increase in attention regarding the places and assets.
Result indicators	Increase in the quality of spaces to be used.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 53	HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF USE OF THE MUSEUM OF ART AND POPULAR TRADITIONS
Project 53.1	Re-functionalising plan for the areas and review of showcase routes
Description	Following a new definition of ownership, new organisation of museum spaces is foreseen to be realised on the basis of a specific scientific set-up project carried out by the faculty of demoehtnoanthropolgy of the Universities of Bari and Foggia.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elaboration of a plan of refunctionalisation and set-up 2. Intervention
Parties involved	University of Bari University of Foggia Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo.
Phases and timeframe	2013 onwards
Financial resources	Funds to be raised from: Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo at sponsorings
Expected results	Expansion and new set-up of the G. Tancredi museum

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 54	ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE
Project 54.1	General survey on internal pathways and planning for the restoration of uniformity of the materials
Description	The intention is that of detecting all internal pathways in the historical centre in order to carry out monitoring of its state of maintenance and isolate cases of non-uniformity of materials incompatible with the technical norms in force.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detection 2. Preparation of maps also on digital support 3. Planning of interventions 4. Interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo.
Phases and timeframe	2009 onwards
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Re-establishment of uniformity of the general view of the historical centre.
Result indicators	Improvement in the general facies of the historical centre.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 54	ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE
Project 54.2	Study of new internal connecting routes between the car parks in the initial welcoming areas and the Sanctuary Highlighted by bilingual signs
Description	The intention is that of verifying the possibility of implementing the current topical itineraries in the historical centre in order to improve their efficiency through the arrangement of bilingual explanatory panels which refer also to the urban aspects of the historical centre and its development over the centuries.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and planning of itineraries 2. Actuation of forms of targeted promotion 3. Planning of interventions 4. Interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	2010 onwards
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	More visits from tourists to the historical centre.
Result indicators	Increase in the duration of excursions.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 54	ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE
Project 54.3	Re-order of publicity boards and definition of a detailed regulation for installing shade tents, publicity signs and informative panels
Description	Currently the historical centre shows conditions of non-uniformity regarding the type of materials for shade tents, publicity panels and signs. The cause of this is the lack of regulation regarding planning of the urban furnishings. Even foreseeing the building reference regulation norms in force, over the years the consolidated result does not perfectly respond to the rules of decorum of the locations. For this reason a new detailed regulation for the historical area is being studied at the UTC which considers all kinds of decorum and allows the re-ordering of all signs and boards in this area.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion and approval of the new regulations 2. Actuation
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	2009 onwards
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Recovery of uniformity and decorum in the historical centre.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the current state of non-uniformity.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone	
Objective 54	ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER
Project 54.4	Study and planning of the valorisation of piazza Carlo d'Angiò with the elimination of the car park, organisation of a green area of connection with the Castle and review of existing services
Description	This is one of the most qualifying interventions for the area that directly confines with the Sanctuary. The basic idea is to confer Piazza Carlo D'Angiò an aspect and function that is more suited to the place, through the study of architectural solutions and furnishing which can give it an aspect and decorum in harmony with the nearby Sanctuary. For this purpose the current car park will be eliminated and its thoroughfare with vehicles will be limited. Hygiene services will be re-organised in terms of more discretion and the route which leads from this to the green area contiguous to the Castle currently limited in thoroughfare will be valorised.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of charge for planning 2. Approval of project 3. Actuation
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency of Puglia
Phases and timeframe	2009 onwards
Financial resources	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Implementation of decorum and functionality of sanctorial area.
Result indicators	Valorisation of considered space.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and territory	
Objective 55	ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER
Project 55.1	Identification and valorisation of the Via sacra langobardorum route
Description	Structuring of the via Sacra Langobardorum with apposite signs, didactic apparatus and publication of specific maps concerning the cult locations situated along the itinerary which from the plains rises towards Monte Sant'Angelo, San Marco in Lamis, San Giovanni Rotondo.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of the sites involved and stipulation of agreements. 2. Creation of cultural itineraries. 3. Realisation of signboards and explanatory apparatus. 4. Realisation of didactic and scientific material.
Parties involved	Municipalities of Monte Sant'Angelo, San Marco in Lamis, San Giovanni Rotondo Province of Foggia Gargano National Park, Mountain Community Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia, University of Bari
Phases and timeframe	Medium term.
Financial resources	Funds from Region of Puglia; community funds.
Expected results	Increase in cultural and tourist offer in the regional territory.
Result indicators	Quantity of sites involved and expansion of the area involved in the routes. Increase in tourist flow

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and territory	
Objective 55	ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER
Project 55.2	Optimisation of the regional museum network
Description	An important role can be carried out, in the sector of valorisation and use of cultural assets, by the creation of a museum network in Puglia for the neighbouring centres of San Giovanni Rotondo, San Marco in Lamis, Manfredonia, already foreseen by the Region of Puglia
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a museum network 2. Realisation of signboards 3. Realisation of didactic apparatus
Parties involved	Municipalities of Sant'Angelo, San Giovanni Rotondo, San Marco in Lamis, Manfredonia Province of Foggia Gargano National Park

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	Mountain Community Superintendency BAPPSAE Region of Puglia University of Bari
Phases and timeframe	Short-medium term
Financial resources	Funds of the Region of Puglia; community funds.
Expected results	Creation of an integrated system of routes and increase in use of the sites
Result indicators	Number of sites involved and expansion of the territorial area. Increase in number of visitors.

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN

8.4.1 NETWORK

The Plan aims both at raising awareness of people living in the areas included in the Site on the values of the Longobard Heritage and at universally disseminating these values in each possible way: from training to information; from adequate documentation, to the study and implementation of advanced technological solutions in order to enhance communication; from network initiatives to initiatives launched by single partners of the Site and reference micro-territories.

The three pillars of the Awareness Building and Promotion Plan, along with the strengthening of technological systems, are the following:

- Training – comprising interaction with education institutions (from primary schools to universities) and social systems (employers and employees, pensioners, the elderly, people with special needs); the creation of specialized didactic Laboratories; the retraining of human resources that operate at any level on the properties (from curators, historians to tourist guides, etc.), both those operating in the sectors indirectly linked to the property and those linked to accommodation and services systems.
- Information – comprising both – direct and indirect – production of publishing and multimedia material (guides, brochures, maps, boards, documentaries, etc.) which help to promote and disseminate information on the products and the reference Territories, and the strengthening of network communication technological systems, like websites, the network's connected database, specialized software, and the targeted strengthening of relations with media, with house-organs and with other information centres.

- Events – comprising a wide range of activities: exhibitions, conferences, seminars on the Property; participation in great events (specialized culture and tourism fairs), national and international initiatives; cultural and economic initiatives, promotion of the endogenous resources of the area, etc.

8.4.2 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI and its Territory

The activities linked to promotion and awareness of the population regarding cultural assets in general have always been very intense and of a Higher level also due to the presence of numerous cultural associations in the city and territory. Recently there was the development of some specific initiatives concerning Longobard heritage and for which optimisation is in progressed or already planned.

8.4.3 BRESCIA and its Territory

The site of S. Salvatore – S. Giulia has been the focus of growing attention through the realization of various activities, advertised with special illustrated brochures and with printed material on the museum and the monastery. The site is appropriately marked by a system of road signs, which also indicates walking itineraries for visitors. Such signs can be found at the train station and on main roads of access to the city. The site is also indicated among the main tourist attractions on the sign that welcomes travelers approaching the city over the Highway exit "Brescia Centro." More signs and totem poles advertising the Site are present in the area in front of the Museum and disseminated in various parts of the city.

8.4.4 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA and its Territory

The promotion of awareness and promotion about the complex of Castelseprio-Torba, both at national and international level, will be enhanced by publishing products in various languages (general and/ or thematic didactic and scientific

material, brochures, guidebooks) and also through the website.

As to events, exhibitions, conferences and study days in cooperation with qualified universities and cultural institutions, also foreign, operating in the area will be organized. Moreover, the complex will participate in all cultural initiatives promoted by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities at national and European level (Culture Weeks, European Heritage Days). Following successful past initiatives, guided tours also linked to music, theatre and poetry events, will be organized upon special occasions during the year. In cooperation with other local bodies, the complex will also participate in specialized culture and tourism fairs (BIT, Mediterranean Exchange for Archaeological Tourism, etc.).

In order to establish a constant connection with local people, cooperation with local schools of any kind and level – already successfully launched in the past – will be strengthened so as to create new education opportunities at different levels, involving both students and teachers and to experiment new forms of communication for the properties.

8.4.5 SPOLETO

8.4.6 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO and their Territory

The effective promotion of Longobard testimonials in the Territory of Spoleto and Campello sul Clitunno, obviously with particular reference to the Basilica of San Salvatore and the Clitunno Tempietto, will be realised through educational purposefully dedicated to tour operators and journalists active in the sector of cultural assets and tourism.

The city of Spoleto will, moreover, be a carrier of the applications of promotion of the territory where it will participate both individually and in collaboration with the Agency for the Promotion of Tourism of Umbria and Tourist Fairs such as BIT of Milan, TTI of Rimini, the World Trade Market of London, the Salon des Vacances of Paris and Brussels and the Fitur of Madrid. Specific actions of promotion are

foreseen for this year and will be repeated in 2009, on the market of the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

8.4.7 BENEVENTO and its Territory

The main objectives of promoting and awareness building in relation to the Longobard heritage are:

- Increasing awareness about archaeology and local heritage in general.
- Improving cultural promotion on the site
- Increasing sensitivity among children of school-going age.

The actions included in the local projects are broken down in terms of location and involve:

- Network conventions and a website to create an "Italia Langobardorum" network by presenting an overall picture that is as complete as possible of the cultural, touristic, and recreational attractions of the Longobard heritage protected by UNESCO in general.
- An exhibition of images and documents of the Duchy of Benevento and an exhibition of Longobard crosses, are two items in the project: "Langobardia Minor: Images and documents from the Duchy of Benevento".
- Research and school teaching and an exhibition of comic strips about Longobard Benevento to create a network for the study of the Longobard heritage including the artistic – cultural history of a city using forms of telling the story other than canons, such as for example, comic strip accounts, which offers the possibility of easily reaching the school-going age group.
- The implementation of a computerised tourist system added to by the creation of an Urban Archaeological Park for Benevento by means of virtual networks serving the tourist service that uses innovative

technologies for passing information on to the user on site.

- The creation and activation of a vocal information portal as part of a virtual cultural infrastructure system.
- A multi-modal information centre and a network of information points in a material cultural infrastructure system.
- Laying out itineraries for creating the "Via Sacra Langobardorum" archaeological park.

In detail, the actions to be taken to pursue the objectives, broken down on the basis of reference Territory,

8.4.8 MONTE SANT'ANGELO and its Territory

The presence of a complex system of promotion activities for the artistic-monumental and landscape-environmental heritage in Monte Sant'Angelo e its Territory is strictly linked to a more general enhancement policy which concerns the whole Region Puglia. The Municipalities, Provinces, Region and cultural institutions are all involved in projects – at a different level – whose main objective is to promote this heritage, considered a precious resource to be protected. The objectives of the Plan are therefore to enhance didactic activities, already existing at various levels, which promote the awareness of the site and its Territory.

Moreover, the interaction among universities, Superintendences, Companies and other institutions can enhance the correct management of the heritage by involving suitable professionals, able to combine interdisciplinary competences for the dissemination of knowledge and awareness.

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
NETWORK	1 STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY	1.1 Study, implementation and support to targeted training courses for teachers of all school levels
		1.2 Activation of cultural exchanges between Universities and post-graduate Schools
		1.3 Broadening of the educational project "I Longobardi – Gemellaggi formativi e itinerari turistici per le scuole" (The Longobards – Educational twinning and touristic routes for schools)
	2 STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH SOCIAL SYSTEMS	2.1 Support and promotion of awareness initiatives for specific population sectors (world of labour, pensioners)
		2.2 Support and promotion of initiatives of awareness, information and participation for the weakest segments of the population (elderly, individuals with special needs)
	3 RETRAINING AND UPDATING OF TOUR OPERATORS	3.1 Network initiatives for the training and updating of tour Guides
	4 STRENGTHENING OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR THE AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION OF HERITAGE	4.1 Strengthening of the Network's Website
		4.2 Development of technological systems and products
	5 CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EUROPEAN GEOCULTURAL CORRIDOR	5.1 Extension of the network of relations to important national and European centres of Longobard interest (Geocultural corridor)
		5.2 Implementation of aimed agreements at the national and European level and co-participation in EU projects
	6 STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION	6.1 Initiation of permanent relations with information bodies and regional-national media
		6.2 Investigation and implementation of targeted initiatives and events concerning the world of information
	7 PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVES AND MAJOR EVENTS	7.1 Participation and promotion of major specialised events
		7.2 Participation and promotion of Communication and Information events
	7.3 Study, implementation and co-participation in information productions of large circulation (television, film, audiovisual)	

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI TERRITORY	8 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION	8.1 Projects to improve knowledge about the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
		8.2 Development of didactic and experimental activities
		8.3 Project and implementation of didactic laboratories focused on the Heritage
		8.4 Carrying out or enhancing and adjusting guided tours of the territorial network of the "Heritage and Science Laboratories"
	9 ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	9.1 Study and implementation of publishing initiatives for promotion and public awareness
		9.2 Improvement of web-related technological systems to put the Heritage on the web
		9.3 Enhancement of relations with information centres
	10 ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES	10.1 Carrying out of activities to enhance dissemination of Heritage values
		10.2 Project and carrying out of cultural and economic initiatives
		10.3 Promotion of endogenous resources
BRESCIA TERRITORY	11 RISE AND INCREASE IN THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER	11.1 Design and realisation of new didactic paths
	12 INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION	12.1 Realisation of new multimedia promotional material
		12.2 Creation of cartoon strips and gadgets for youth
		12.3 Production of new merchandising products on the Longobards
		12.4 Fostering promotion through the use of more means of advertisement
		12.5 Organisation of exhibitions
	13 ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE	13.1 Event "Feast of Santa Giulia"
		13.2 "Discover Brescia" project
	14 USER RETENTION	14.1 Implementation of the "Desiderio card" project

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	15 LONGOBARD ITINERARIES	15.1 Public pathway dedicated to the main Early middle ages emergencies
	16 PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM	16.1 Diffusion of awareness on the characters and events of the Longobard era
		16.2 Promotion of sustainable tourism in the development of the territories of <i>Langobardia</i>
		16.3 Promotion of intercultural exchange, visits to neighbouring sites and in-depth examinations on wines and characteristic local products
		16.4 Training of Cultural and Environmental Promoters (A.C.A.)
		16.5 Promotion of formation and realisation of dedicated publications
		16.6 Intercultural exchanges between the <i>Langobardia</i> sites
		16.7 Distribute knowledge of the brand and supply work to operators in the sector
	17 PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES	17.1 Protocol of programmed agreement for the constitution of a Committee of coordination for the enhancement and promotion of the Brescian Longobard heritage
		17.2 Promotion of the activities of the museums in the territory which conserve findings of the Longobard heritage
17.3 Exhibitions on craftsmanship in the Longobard era in Brescia and the sites in the territory		
CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA TERRITORY	18 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION	18.1 Study and creation of new informational materials and actions to involve schools and tourism
		18.2 Study and implementation of artistic initiatives
	19 ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS	19.1 Projects to improve the enhancement on of the Heritage at various social levels
		19.2 Enhancement of targeted relations with the media
		19.3 Promotion activities of FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) for the Monastery of Torba

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	20 ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES	20.1 Study and subscription of agreements with tour-operators 20.2 Implementation of the international project "Nature and Culture in a part of Insubria" 20.3 Tourist promotion "Welcome to Lombardy: the Land of FAI Treasures " - The values of Torba-Castelseprio
SPOLETO TERRITORY	21 INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE SITE	21.1 CISAM realization of a slip-case on San Salvatore 21.2 1 st Congress "Italia Langobardorum (568-774)" 21.3 Implementing ad hoc <i>educational</i> s for tour operators and journalists from the tourist-cultural sector; assistance to journalists and Radio TV crew members
	22 INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES	22.1 Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives 22.2 City course on the subject of Longobard culture, with closing tasting of food products 22.3 Outsourcing the management of the IAT tourist information and accommodation office, offering extended working hours and a wider range of services 22.4 Planning of communication activities for the dissemination of knowledge of the Longobard heritage, through various information channels 22.5 Improving technological systems in order to exploit assets via the Internet
	23 TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY	23.1 Participation in trade show events and initiatives, mainly in the national and foreign markets 23.2 Tourist accommodation and promotion of the territory through the organization of artistic and cultural events of significant depth
	24 DEVELOP TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE EDUCATIONAL SPHERE	24.1 Projects for increasing knowledge of the Heritage in relation to the sphere of education


**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO TERRITORY	25 EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	25.1 Implementation of promotional and awareness-raising publishing initiatives
		25.2 Actions aimed at supporting awareness-raising and promotion initiatives
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	26 TO INCREASE AWARENESS BUILDING ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE	26.1 Exhibition “Langobardia Minor: Images and documentation from the Duchy of Benevento”
	27 IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE	27.1 Laying out itineraries for the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> archaeological park 27.2 Implementing the tourist information system – augmented reality
	28 INCREASING AWARENESS AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE	28.1 Research and school teaching and a comic strip exhibition about Benevento in the Longobard era
MONTE SANT’ANGELO TERRITORY	29 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION	29.1 Projects to increase awareness on the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
		29.2 Development of didactic and experimental activities
	30 ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES	30.1 Study and implementation of publishing activities for promotion and public awareness
		30.2 Improvement of web-related technological systems to put the Heritage on the web
30.3 Enhancement of relations with information centres		
31 ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES	31.1 Scientific and information meetings, seminars, exhibitions ands touristic tours	

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.1	Study, investigation, implementation and support to targeted training courses for teachers of all school levels
Description	<p>Training of trainers: is a strategic policy for the awareness and promotion of the exploitation of longobard Heritage and of the awareness of its historic, cultural and artistic values among the younger generations. The project foresees the adoption of specific measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in the context of ministerial activities for the updating of teachers of training Institutes of all levels, starting from the ones active in the territories of the "Italia Langobardorum" Site in the context of specific updating activities promoted by the Stakeholders of the Site's territory
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To cooperate with the Sites' Universities and training bodies at the purpose of formulating training "packages" in the context of mandatory updating courses for teachers Local awareness initiatives and targeted information Awareness initiatives for the arrangement of school outings in the Site's territory
Parties involved	<p>Network management Body Stakeholders Universities School administrations and complexes</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>2008-2011 1, 2, 3 Cyclical process initiative</p>
Financial resources	Funding yet to be identified
Expected results	<p>Increasing the teachers' level of sensitization Increasing interest and participation in the promotion of the longobard Heritage Supporting scholastic tourism fluxes in the Site's territory</p>
Result indicators	<p>Number of activated courses Number of involved teachers Number of activated school outings</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.2	Activation of cultural exchange between Universities and post-graduate Schools
Description	<p>Many of the cities which are part of the Italia Langobardorum Site are home to Universities or post-graduate Schools offering courses and master degrees in history, architecture, history of art, archaeology. Specialised internships on the Longobard age offering the opportunity of University accommodation are to be established. In substance, it's a question of organising "exchanges" between students of different universities in order to sustain the direct knowledge of the studied Longobard heritage. Such initiatives could be supported by the Territorial bodies of the territories of reference that could take on the accommodation of students</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agreements between Universities and post-graduate Schools Organisation of specialised internships
Parties involved	<p>Universities of the network's locations Ministry of University and Scientific Research Territorial bodies</p>
Phases and timeframe	From 2010
Financial resources	Funding yet to be identified
Expected results	Strengthening of university training on the Longobards
Result indicators	<p>Number of activated internships Number of involved students</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.3	Broadening of the educational project "I Longobardi – Gemellaggi formativi e itinerari turistici per le scuole" (The Longobards – Educational twinning and tourist routes for schools)
Description	<p>Exposcuola, the Show comparing educational activities in Europe and the Mediterranean, launched in 2000 under the patronage of the Ministry of Education and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is an important point of reference for educational activities. In fact, the Show brings together the leading figures of the education community (students and teachers) to the institutional and associative world of communications, arts, sciences and sports.</p> <p>In this context, the research-action "Museo didattico della Memoria e delle Tradizioni" (Learning museum of Memory and Traditions) which promotes common initiatives among teachers and cultural operators, schools and associations, aiming at the exploitation of local culture systems and at the promotion of the culture of safeguard and conscious enjoyment of heritage and of its values of identity, was established in 2004. Subsequently, the project "I Longobardi – Gemellaggi formativi e itinerari turistici per le scuole" (The Longobards – Educational twinning and touristic routes for schools) networking 10 schools and 12 institutions and associations of Italian areas interested in the longobard presence (among which Benevento, Salerno, Caserta and Pavia) was undertaken in 2007 within the cultural and educational course of the above mentioned research-action.</p> <p>A first moment of encounter and exchange between partners occurred in Atripalda (in the Region of Campania) in November 2007, where the achieved results were presented. The project's progresses, aiming at the reinforcement of the already undertaken network of relations, in order to produce qualitative tourist routes for schools among the Longobard paths, from the North to the South of Italy, were discussed and defined on this occasion. These itineraries will be portrayed as "cognitive labs" of the territories where art, science, history, traditions and environment constitute the different "stages" of the journey.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To involve other schools which are part of the Italia Langobardorum Site's network or that are, nevertheless, touched by the longobard presence 2. Implementation of educational projects 3. Exchange of experiences and meetings between the students and the teachers of the schools
Parties involved	Ministry of Education Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities Schools Exposcuola Management Organisations active in the field of school tourism
Phases and timeframe	Stage 1 – first semester 2008 Stages 2 and 3 – starting from the school year 2008-2009
Financial resources	To be gathered from the funds of the various involved institutions
Expected results	To promote knowledge of the Longobard culture and to increase a common sense of identity among the young
Result indicators	Number of schools, institutions and associations involved in the project

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 2	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH SOCIAL SYSTEMS
Projects 2.1, 2.2	2.1 – Support and promotion of awareness initiatives for specific population sectors (world of labour, pensioners) 2.2 – Support and promotion of initiatives of awareness, information and participation for the weaker segments of the population (elderly, individuals with special needs)
Description	Giving attention to the world of social work requires special attention, in particular when the most vulnerable groups of the population are concerned. Therefore, special importance must be given to actions oriented at sustaining the accessibility to the Heritage and the Territories of reference on the part of the world of labour, pensioners, individuals with special needs. The detected project guidelines aim at favouring the awareness building on the values of Heritage and at the promotion of places carried out by public Bodies, trade union organisations, recognised and qualified organisations and bodies of voluntary social services and solidarity, religious associations. The Network management Body is entrusted with the task of facilitating these initiatives, in alliance with Stakeholders.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination of information among interested national organisations 2. Support to courses for the Third Age dedicated to the Early middle ages and the Longobard culture 3. Dissemination of targeted tour package offers 4. Discounts for the elderly and for individuals with special needs in the context of Network services
Parties involved	<p>Network management Body Stakeholders of the Site's territory Workers and pensioners unions Recognised and qualified organisations of voluntary social services and solidarity Religious organisations Langobardia Association Associations-network of social, youth and religious tourism (CTG, CTS, CT Acli) Universities of the Third Age active in several cities</p>
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1, from 2010 actions 2, 3 e 4
Financial resources	Yet to be identified: Funds: regional, national, vacation-vouchers
Expected results	Balance of contacts Number of signed agreements Commenced initiatives
Result indicators	Periodic verification of the number of initiatives and of visitors

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 3	RETRAINING AND UPDATING OF TOUR OPERATORS
Project 3.1	Network initiatives for the training and updating of tour Guides
Description	This project responds to the need of making available, in every place of the Site, variously qualified personnel which will illustrate to visitors, not only the essential prerogatives of the longobard Heritage, but especially the prerogatives of the Places and Territories (national and of the European geocultural corridor). Such personnel will be adequately trained to favour tourist-cultural links and to promote tours in the other realities of the Network. The educational activities could be carried out, also in cooperation with Universities and the Association of professional guides, by other training bodies and by recognized associations of social, youth and religious tourism which include basic training activities in their statutory purposes.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of partnerships with Universities, the National and European association of Tour Guides, specialised training and social, youth and religious tourism centres (CTG, CTS, CT Acli, ecc.) 2. Organisation and activation of training projects

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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Parties involved	Network management Body Network scientific committee Stakeholders of the Site's Territories National university system National Association of Tour Guides European Association of Tour Guides CTG - Centro Turistico Giovanile (Tourist Centre for Young People) CTS - Centro Turistico Studentesco (Student Tourist Centre) Tourist Centre ACLI Associazione Langobardia Pastoral Tourism Regional, national and International institutions Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities Ministry of University The Site's Superintendencies
Phases and timeframe	2009 - Initiation of Action 1 2010 - Initiation of Action 2
Financial resources	To be identified at the regional, national, EU level
Expected results	Activation of training courses and availability of qualified personnel capable of illustrating the Site's thematic itineraries Higher quality of guided tours in the Site's Places and Territories
Result indicators	Progressive agreements with the various involved bodies Number of training courses Number of trained persons

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 4	STRENGTHENING OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR THE AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION OF HERITAGE
Project 4.1	Strengthening the Network's Website
Description	The gradual implementation of the Website (www.italialangobardorum.it) is foreseen in order to give the Site immediate and broad visibility. Three basic functions are foreseen: PROMOTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Showcase of the artistic-monumental Heritage b) Site's cities' and Territories' guide c) Information on training initiatives d) Information on exhibitions, conventions, seminars e) Proposal of integrated itineraries NETWORK COORDINATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) Organisational guide for the extended Italy network and for the European geocultural Corridor LINKS TO SPECIALISED WEBSITES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) Websites of stakeholders h) www.langobardia.it, website of the Associazione Langobardia (Longobardia Association – Social, youth, religious tourism and links to national and European CTG, CTS, CT Acli networks) i) Other relevant websites
Actions	Implementation of the website with data provided by the Stakeholders and the Network management Body
Parties involved	Network management Body Stakeholders Organising Committee of the Aquileia Patriarchate Project (Progetto Patriarcato di Aquileia)
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 Full functionality and implementations
Financial resources	10.000 Euro already collected; 5.000 euro (Patriarchate Committee) Other funding to be identified; sources: Stakeholders, Network management Body
Expected results	Visibility and efficiency of the integrated tourism system and of the Site's Places
Result indicators	Number of accesses Number of online bookings

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 4	STRENGTHENING OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR THE AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION OF HERITAGE
Project 4.2	Development of technological systems and products
Description	<p>For the general purpose of sensitisation and promotion of the "Italia Langobardorum" Site, the development of scientific-technological cooperation is of key importance for the implementation and strengthening of the Site's visibility, thus favouring the greater and swifter diffusion of the knowledge of Heritage and of its values.</p> <p>Therefore, the projects has the aims at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> implementing the multifunctional website (www.italialangobardorum.it) already launched in 2007 by the Data Processing Lab of the Aquileia Patriarchate's Organising Committee allowing timely information on initiatives and events favouring coordinated access to the specialised databases regarding Heritage and foreseen in the management Plan implementing technological products for the Network making available finalised services for users researching different technical solutions of support and service
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Investigation and implementation of animated characters which will accompany the website's navigation Rendering systems for the optimisation of the Knowledge of artistic-monumental Heritage Investigation and implementation of a specialised computing platform for the (organisational, scientific, economical) multi-functions required by the administration of the integrated system in its different ramifications Investigation and implementation of technologies for palmtops and telecommunications Investigation and implementation of aimed holograms Investigation and implementation of advanced computing platforms (GRID Computing)
Parties involved	<p>Stakeholders Network management Body University system Research Centres Organising Committee of the Aquileia Patriarchate Project (Progetto Patriarcato di Aquileia)</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>2008 1, 2, 5 initiation of planning procedures and cooperation agreements 2009-2011 3, 6, 7 initiation of studies, researches, implementations</p>
Financial resources	<p>Action 1 Collected funds : 5.000,00 euro (Patriarchate Committee) Other funds yet to be identified; funds: regional, national, EU Actions 2, 3, 4 Collected funds: 10.000 euro (Patriarchate Committee) Other funds yet to be identified, from regional, national, EU funding Actions 5, 6, 7 Resources to be identified; funds: regional, national and EU</p>
Expected results	<p>Visibility of the Heritage, of it's values, of the territories and of their endogenous resources Development of technologies and involvement of Universities and of Research centres in the fields of application of High technological level Strengthening of the of the system's cultural and touristic-economical global quality</p>
Result indicators	<p>Initiation and implementation of each project Quantification of the human resources engaged in research and implementation activities Placement of a permanent hit counter on the website in order to track contacts and for individual Network functions Number of databases linked to the system</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 5	CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EUROPEAN GEOCULTURAL CORRIDOR
Project 5.1	Extension of the network of relations to important national and European centres of Longobard interest (Geocultural corridor)
Description	<p>The construction of a system of macro-itineraries connecting the "Italia Langobardorum" Site to other European places characterised by longobard history is considered of great importance and attractiveness, in order to increase the knowledge of longobard culture and traditions – which have left significant traces in the traditions of many Countries.</p> <p>A solution which allows, on one hand, to promote the values of the "Italia Langobardorum" Heritage and the sensitisation and involvement of a larger public and, on the other, to promote comparative studies on the cultural and traditional elements originating from the common longobard background.</p> <p>Therefore, the guidelines of macro-itineraries which are configured as a European "Geocultural Corridor", spin off from the unique and excellent Places of the "Italia Langobardorum" Site. This corridor is characterised by two orientations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Italian Area (places of the territories of the longobard Dukedoms and routes of tradition, among which the <u>Via Sacra Langobardorum</u> – Longobards' Sacred Route); b) European Area, with two orientations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Via delle Origini</u> (Route of origins - Itinerary from Scandinavia to the Ionian sea, across Northern and Eastern Europe, following the original historic trail of the Longobards) <u>Via micaelica del Paradiso</u> (Route of spreading St. Michael's worship, transferred by the Longobards from the original Sanctuary of St. Michael in the Gargano (Mount. S. Angelo) towards the western part of Europe and the strongholds in the Susa Valley (the "Sacra" of Mount Pirchiriano) and in Normandy (Sanctuary of Mont Saint-Michel [World Heritage List UNESCO]) and towards Spain, England - Ireland, Lake Constance, Rhine Valley.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary studies for the definition of significant places for longobard history in the extended Italia network and in the European geocultural corridor 2. Relations and agreements with the institutions of the places identified by the investigation indicated in point 1 3. Establishment of equipped areas for the knowledge of the "Italia Langobardorum" Heritage at the junction points of the two guidelines
Parties involved	<p>Stakeholders, Network management Body Institutions, Bodies, Universities, Study and research centres Economic trade organisations Eurispes Institute, Rome Institutes, Bodies, Universities, Study and research centres, enterprises from the Countries of the geocultural Corridor: OECD-LEED Programme Paris CEI-Central European Initiative Banca Popolare FriulAdria Association "Carta di Cividale"</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>2009 1, 2 2009-2012 3, 4</p>
Financial resources	Yet to be identified: regional, national, EU sources
Expected results	<p>Establishment of the two additional networks Greater dissemination</p>
Result indicators	<p>Establishment of the "junctions" of the two new networks Preparation of information points on the "Italia Langobardorum" Heritage at the "junctions" Quantification of visitors</p>

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 5	CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EUROPEAN GEOCULTURAL CORRIDOR
Project 5.2	Implementation of aimed agreements at the national and European level and co-participation in EU projects
Description	<p>The establishment of the European Geocultural corridor also foresees the implementation of targeted bilateral/multilateral agreements between Italy and the involved European Countries on topics concerning culture, environment, economy and training.</p> <p>The contact and relation actions were initiated in 2007 with the initiative - promoted by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region and recognized by the Italian Government, by the OECD LEED Programme and by the Central European Initiative - entitled "International Desk Italy South East Europe"</p> <p>The works of the technical Table for the "Exploitation of the Territory/Environment and Culture" was held in Gorizia, on the 29th of October 2007 - with the active participation of representatives of Stakeholders from "Italia Langobardorum" (Cividale, Spoleto, Mount St. Angelo-Foggia). On this occasion the planning guidelines of the management plan for UNESCO were analysed in-depth.</p> <p>The International Desk has a permanent nature and will be useful to the initiation of relations and projects with institutional partners of the "Geocultural corridor" (Slovenia, Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Croatia).</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution of a Network workgroup on national and International projects and adherence to the "International Desk / Italy South East Europe" (Technical Table "Exploitation of the Territory") 2. Processing of planning priorities 3. Identification of International partners 4. Preparation and execution of projects
Parties involved	<p>Stakeholders, Network management Body</p> <p>Institutions, Bodies, Universities, Study and research centres</p> <p>Economic trade organisations</p> <p>Eurispes Institute, Rome</p> <p>Institutes, Bodies, Universities, Study and research centres, enterprises from the Countries of the geocultural Corridor:</p> <p>OECD-LEED Programme Paris</p> <p>CEI-Central European Initiative</p> <p>Banca Popolare FriulAdria / Crédit Agricole</p> <p>Association "Carta di Cividale"</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>2008 1, 2, 4</p> <p>2008-2009 3, 4</p>
Financial resources	<p>Action 1</p> <p>From Friuli Venezia Giulia</p> <p>2007 (beginning) and 2008</p> <p>Aggregate 450.000,00 euro of which</p> <p>collected: 108.000,00 euro (FVG Region, Banca Popolare FriulAdria)</p> <p>to be collected: 342.000,00 euro (budget commitments FVG Region, FVG Chambers of Commerce, Friulia spa, Finest spa, Banca Popolare FriulAdria/Crédit Agricole, Informest spa</p> <p>Actions 2,3, 4</p> <p>Regional, national, EU funds (EU financing sources: Cultura 2007-2013. Life+, Leader plus, Interreg Programmes)</p>
Expected results	Development of International study and economic cooperation initiatives
Result indicators	<p>Annual balance of carried out activities</p> <p>Implemented projects in the context of the International Desk / Italy - South East Europe</p>

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 6	STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION
Project 6.1, 6.2	6.1 – Initiation of permanent relations with information bodies and regional-national media 6.2 – Study and implementation of targeted initiatives and events concerning to the world of information
Description	<p>With the definition of the management Plan a new phase is opened, in the relations with the information bodies and the regional and national “media” as well, where the totality of new projects and scenarios deriving from them for the local, regional, national and international contexts will be participated.</p> <p>The actions, to be developed concurrently by the Stakeholders and the Network management Body, will aim at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spreading the Values of Heritage, Favouring the re-interpretation of the longobard experience, Illustrating the originality and complexity of the “Italia Langobardorum” Site and its extension to the extended Italy Network and to the European geocultural Corridor; Promoting the system of macro-itineraries and of local micro-itineraries Illustrating the contextual requalification of the Territories, even from the agricultural and food, oenogastronomic and handcraft point of view. <p>All actions to be developed at the network and local level with press conferences, contacts with daily papers and magazines, public and private television, radio and other information media.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> National and local press conferences Interviews to Stakeholders Dissemination of informative material Organisation of dedicated tours with information workers Specific events National thematic competition for information workers
Parties involved	Network management Body Stakeholders of the Site’s Places
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 2010 6
Financial resources	Yet to be identified – Sources: Stakeholders, Network management Body, privates
Expected results	Diffusion of information and sensitisation of the public opinion regarding the Site’s values and the innovative fundamental qualitative development actions of Territories promoted by the management Plan
Result indicators	Periodic and annual press review Observatory of dedicated radio-television productions

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 7	PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVES AND MAJOR EVENTS
Project 7.1, 7.2, 7.3	7.1 Participation and promotion of major specialised events 7.2 Participation and promotion of Communication and Information events 7.3 Study, implementation and co-participation in information productions of large circulation (television, film, audiovisual)
Description	<p>The promotion of the Site and of the annexed tourist-cultural opportunities will be the object of coordinated planning at the Site level and at the level of individual places, in coordination with the Network management Body and the Stakeholders.</p> <p>Specific initiatives at the Highest levels will accompany the investigation, implementation and promotion of major specialised events, as previously occurred in 2006, with the initial presentation at the International Tourism Exchange of Milan, and in 2007, with the television programme “Superquark” (RAI 2) and the exhibition on the Longobards set up in Turin and Novalesa.</p> <p>Important information initiatives - like different kinds of exhibitions (even virtual), conventions, seminars, television and film productions - will be promoted and redefined with an annual scheduling on behalf of the Stakeholders in coordination with and/or the planning and direct intervention of the Network management Body.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduling of the annual interventions of Stakeholders

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Coordination with the Network management Body 3. Production of events and related information and promotion activities
Parties involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network management Body Stakeholders Regions Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 and on.
Financial resources	Yet to be identified – Funding sources: Stakeholders, regional, national, EU, privates
Expected results	Production of events of cultural value for the promotion of Heritage
Result indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of events Number of visitors or of users attending the events Results of merit derived from press reviews

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.1	Projects to improve knowledge about the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
Description	<p>The project envisages a number of activities. Among these, training of teachers by planning refresher courses on specific topics related to Longobard culture and the Cividale and the network's heritage. Another activity concerns the involvement of students on an annual basis coming from any kind of school in the Province of Udine (with successive extension to students of the other provinces of Friuli Venezia Giulia) in order to study and carry out projects concerning the enhancement of culture, art, properties and tradition of the Longobard Heritage. All studies and works – carried out by using any means (multimedia, objects, drawings, graphics, artefacts, photographs, etc.) will participate in a competition and relative exhibitions (also itinerant). The best works will be included in publications aimed at disseminating and promoting knowledge about the Longobard Heritage. The topics of the competition will be chosen in relation to the proposals for the enhancement of the Management Plan (see Enhancement and Knowledge Plans), like:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> “Early-Medieval fortified sites”; “The walls of Cividale del Friuli: enhancement proposals” “Longobard necropolises” “The Church of San Giovanni: virtual rendering of transformation phases” “The façade of the Church of San Giovanni: drawings by Sturolo, Early-Medieval traces and stone fragments of liturgical furnishings. Multimedia displays ” “Controlling the territory: from Eastern Alps to Istria”. <p>Other projects concern the organization of school trips to the heritage of the site and the production of specific information material for young people. In general, schools will be involved in all projects described in the Public Awareness and Promotion Plan.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out of refresher courses for teachers. Planning of the initiative with promoters and schools concerned. Preparation of the competition Launch of the initiative Distribution of results at network level
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Municipalities included in Longobard itineraries; schools of any kind and level; Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia); Italia NostraStrad; FAI (Italian Environmental Fund); Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Pordenone, Trieste; Friuli Archaeological Association; City Museums of History and Art of Udine; Heritage and Science Laboratories; Longobardia Association; Social and young tourism associations, UNESCO Club of Udine
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1, 2, 3 2009-2010 Launch of initiatives and carrying out of the first edition of the competition
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Pordenone, Trieste; private funds
Expected results	Increase in the direct participation of young people in knowledge and promotion activities on UNESCO Heritage values
Result indicators	<p>Number of schools and classes involved</p> <p>Number of papers</p> <p>Number of organized visits to the properties of the Heritage and territory to prepare papers</p> <p>Number of activities conducted by the Heritage and Science Laboratories</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.2	Development of didactic and experimental activities
Description	As to primary schools, an "Illustrated Guide of the Town" will be drawn up by pupils with special reference to the Longobard period and heritage. At university level, information will be enhanced to provide guidelines for a number of competitions for the already existing <u>Biennial Competition "Forum Julii"</u> for degree thesis with reference to topics related to the Longobard culture. Concerning aspects related to didactic games, the organization of game or on-stage experimentations will be enhanced in Holiday Centres for secondary schools.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Didactic project of the "Illustrated Guide of the Town", implementation and publication 2. Definition of topics linked to Longobard culture for the Biennial Competition "Forum Julii" 3. Organization of game or on-stage experimentations related to the Heritage in the activities of Holiday Centres (secondary schools) 4. School trips and information initiatives on the local Heritage and Site 5. Organization of guided tours to the Heritage, territory and Heritage and Science Laboratories
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Schools; Province of Udine; Longobardia Association; Friuli Archaeological Association; Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia); International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture; Cultural and social and youth tourism associations.
Phases and timeframe	Under way 1, 2 2008-2009 3, 4, 5
Financial resources	To be defined for each project – Funding: municipal, provincial, regional, private funds.
Expected results	Greater knowledge and participation of young people in the promotion activities of the Heritage and territory
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of carried out initiatives Number of participants Number of targeted publications and printed copies

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.3	Project and implementation of didactic laboratories focused on the Heritage
Description	The project envisages the preparation of specific Didactic Laboratories in the context of scientific Laboratories (existing, to be enhanced or to be created) which deal with specialized topics concerning the knowledge and conservation of the Heritage. The objective of the project is to draw young people closer to applied Sciences in order to favour the dissemination of knowledge about the heritage, also thanks to relevant activities which result in tangible and promotable projects. This refers to a series of laboratories, like: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The laboratory related to the soon-to-be archival-historical Centre which will be enhanced in the Convent of Santa Maria in Valle; b) The laboratory related to the soon-to-be biological archive Centre also in the Convent of Santa Maria in Valle; c) The didactic-archaeological laboratory existing in the National Archaeological Museum
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening of the laboratory referred to the historical-archival Centre and first exhibition of archives and documentation. 2. Project for the first initiative of the laboratory: "The Sign: experimentations on the evolution of writing" linked to the historical-archival Centre. 3. Project for the first didactic initiative of the laboratory of the Biological Archive Centre linked to the collaboration of schools in the cataloguing of findings and the dissemination of the first data in relation to the activities carried out in the laboratory.

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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	<p>4. Project for specific didactic activities to be carried out in the didactic archaeological laboratory of the National Archaeological Museum.</p> <p>5. Project and implementation of didactic activities on the study of Early-Medieval history, art and architecture in the International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture.</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage), Superintendence for Archaeological and Archive Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta; Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia; Province of Udine; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Universities of Udine and Trieste; Schools.
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1 and 3 (under way) 2008-2010 2, 4, 5
Financial resources	Action 1 Euro 15,000 already allocated, funding by Banca Popolare FriulAdria/Crédit Agricole. Action 3 funds by the Superintendences of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Actions 2, 4 and 5 to be raised with regional, provincial and private funds.
Expected results	Promotion among young people of both the Longobard Heritage and a series of scientific elements concerning the Heritage Preparation of young people to a systematic and coordinated approach to the Heritage and knowledge in a broad sense Support to teachers in educating young generations towards a more responsible way of understanding the value of historical-human heritage and sciences.
Result indicators	Number of visitors Number of student visitors Number of student projects carried out thanks to Laboratories' support

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.4	Carrying out or enhancing and adjusting guided tours of the territorial network of the "Heritage and Science Laboratories"
Description	<p>The project envisages the enhancement of the "Heritage and Science Laboratories " concerning the territory and of its endogenous resources by strengthening those already existing and creating new ones open to the general public through guided tours and to planned school experimentations.</p> <p>In particular, a structural cooperation with schools of any kind and level involved will be established for the implementation of the initiatives linked to project 1.1.</p> <p>There are four types of Laboratories, concerning applications and research on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agrifood and food and wine production (Taste Laboratory; didactic-experimental greenhouses; Essence and Olfactory laboratory) Other territorial resources (Tradition and Knowledge; Green Room – Mountain and Water culture [Savogna(I)/Litvek (Slo)*]; Astronomic observatory [Mount Matajur]) Areas of the regional Longobard itineraries (Longobard Workshops) Astronomic observatory of Mount Matajur (archaeoastronomy and connection between astronomic observations and agricultural-productive Traditions) <p>* In cooperation and exchange with BlueLab- Sea Culture, already active in Trieste-Muggia and in cooperation with Koper /Slovenia and school complexes of the Province of Trieste</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of: Taste Laboratory, linked to the Food and Wine Centre, of the Essence and Olfactory Laboratory and of the Green Room – Mountain and Water Culture (see Socio-Economic Development Plan Cividale Project Objective) Creation of "Longobard Workshops", i.e. multimedia didactic rooms in crucial points of the Longobard historical and natural itineraries. Enhancement of laboratories: Tradition and Knowledge (see Socio-Economic Development Plan Cividale Project Objective) Enhancement of already existing didactic-experimental Greenhouses of the Technical Agricultural Institute with the plants to be designed and implemented in the context of the Food and wine Centre (see Socio-Economic Development Plan Cividale Project Objective)

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Organization of visits to the Astronomic observatory of the Mount Matajur (already existing) 6. Systematic launch of visits and stage 7. Launch of information activities and events 8. Collaboration with promoters and schools for visits to the Laboratories and scientific contribution to projects (utilization of resources of connected databases)
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Cividale BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage), Superintendence for Archaeological and Archive Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia National Archaeological Museum Parish of Santa Maria Assunta Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia Universities of Udine, Trieste, Padova, Nova Gorica, Koper, Lubjana Technical Agricultural Institute Paolino d'Aquileia of Cividale Regional Education Department Municipalities of Savogna and Muggia Municipalities of Koper and Litvek (Slovenia) Municipalities included in regional Longobard itineraries UNESCO Club of Udine International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture Food and wine centre Observatory on landscape-cultural heritage Community of Cepletischis Astrophilic Association</p>
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 2009-2012 1, 2, 3,
Financial resources	Referred to basic projects created for the Laboratories to be implemented or enhanced - Funding: regional, provincial, private funds
Expected results	Improvement and enhancement of the didactic-training offer of the territory Improvement of scientific knowledge applied on the Heritage and territory Enhancement of the territory
Result indicators	Number of visits Number of visitors Number of promoted initiatives

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 9.1	Study and implementation of publishing initiatives for promotion and public awareness
Description	<p>The project envisages the production of targeted information material about the Heritage and territory, namely tourist-cultural guides, maps, brochures, information boards, multimedia information material related to the various Promotion, Public awareness and Enhancement initiatives of the territory. Among these:</p> <p>The properties of the site "Italia Langobardorum"; Visit routes: "The walls of Cividale; "The churches and Monasteries of the Longobard aristocracy"; Longobard itineraries: "Longobard Friuli – centres of art and power"; The museum network: "Paolo Diacono's Castra and the Duchy of Friuli"; The Park of Vine and Wine; Multimedia guide: The Urn of Santa Anastasia and the Abbey of Sesto".</p> <p>The project envisages also the production of documentaries on topics related to Longobard culture and heritage. All this initiatives will be enriched by the documentary material produced in single projects of the Knowledge Plan, among which the virtual reconstructions of architecture and works of art of Cividale and its Territory.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and implementation of promotion and public awareness publishing initiatives 2. Production and dissemination of materials 3. Choice of topics and production of documentaries
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) and Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Municipality of Sesto al

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	Regghena and other municipalities linked to the itineraries; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Province of Udine; Chamber of Commerce; Tourism Association Friuli Venezia Giulia; Association of Regional Tourist Guides.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008-2009
Financial resources	€ 20,000.00, funds at disposal of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, already allocated by various Institutions like: Crup Foundation, Banca Popolare FriulAdria, Province of Udine. Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of Udine and of Pordenone; Municipality of Sesto al Regghena; private funds
Expected results	Improvement of visibility and knowledge about the Heritage Improvement of orientation services for visitors
Result indicators	Number of publications ;Number of printed copies Number of installed information boards

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 9.2	Improvement of web-related technological systems to put the Heritage on the web
Description	<p>The project envisages the creation of a specific area dedicated to multimedia illustration (both continuous video playback and information material) of the Heritage of "Italia Langobardorum" of both Cividale and the extended network.</p> <p>The area consists of a Multimedia Heritage Orientation Room located in the context of the Visitor Centre – inside the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle, where information on the history of Cividale's Longobard Heritage will be provided – and in general information related to the history of the town, the features of the territory, the areas which are important for alternatives cultural itineraries and tours (for example, the Alpe Adria Food and Wine Centre), to the cultural, socio-economic and folk initiatives which are under way or scheduled to welcoming, accommodation and catering services. Regarding the extended network, information on macro-itineraries (geocultural Corridor) along with all necessary data will be provided to improve knowledge about other places of the Site and with the contacts to plan tours.</p> <p>The objective is to provide visitors with a first-level knowledge about the properties of the Site to allow them to orientate in the general visit system and tourist routes which characterize the Enhancement and Promotion proposals for the properties themselves.</p> <p>The Visitor Centre will also host the ticket office and various services (authorized guides, bookshop, brochures and maps, multimedia products).</p> <p>The project envisages the production of multimedia material for the room and the strengthening of the website, also with a virtual tour to the heritage through webcam.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project and implementation of programmes and multimedia material 2. Activation of the Multimedia Room 3. Activation of a virtual tours to the site and webcam
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Province of Udine; University; Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia; International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture.
Phases and timeframe	2009-2011
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Province of Udine; private funds
Expected results	Offer to visitors of an organic access system to the Heritage and Orientation. Promotion of visits and other tourist-cultural aspects of the territory Promotion of visits and other areas of the Site "Italia Langobardorum"
Result indicators	Number of activated contacts Number of planned visits starting from the Visitor Centre

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 9.3	Enhancement of relations with information centres
Description	The project envisages the involvement of various information bodies and regional and national media to disseminate information related to the series of initiatives which concern the following aspects: knowledge, conservation, enhancement and promotion of the Longobard heritage. The objective is to enhance the effectiveness of information – both through targeted initiatives, according to the events carried out and periodical information which contribute to arousing and increasing interest in the Longobard Heritage and relative projects.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch of permanent relations with information bodies and regional and national media in order to produce an illustrative “bulletin” (also online) on the initiatives and the progress of knowledge. 2. Study and carrying out of initiatives and targeted events dedicated to information, such as press conferences, interviews to Stakeholders. 3. Organization of tours dedicated to information operators.
Parties involved	Stakeholders Information bodies Professional associations and companies Private citizens
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2 2009 3.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by Stakeholders and private funds
Expected results	Dissemination of information and raising awareness among the general public of the Values of the Site Dissemination of information and increase of raising awareness of development projects of the Territory
Result indicators	Number of articles and services published on the press and broadcast on television Number of radio-television programmes dedicated to the Heritage and development projects of the territory

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 10.1	Carrying out of activities to enhance dissemination of Heritage values
Description	The project aims at activating a coordinated series of interventions with the objective of raising awareness among local people of the Heritage and territory values. The activities will envisage the arrangement of scientific-information meetings open to the general public to be held both in Cividale and other sites of the Duchy of Friuli and a guided tour programme for the Heritage. In order to increase knowledge about Cividale within the network, organized tours to other Longobard places of interest will be organized in cooperation with local cultural associations and service Clubs. To this end, first in Cividale and later in Brescia, a meeting of the National Association of Tourist Guides was organized to plan agreements and cooperation projects among the various Italian bodies, while the Rotary Club of Cividale has already undertaken an action for the operational and promotional involvement of Rotary Districts included in the Site. An exchange programme on initiatives (exhibition and seminars) with other sites will favour the dissemination of local specificities and common values of the Heritage.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensification of coordination between local bodies and cultural associations in order to prepare an annual schedule dedicated to the promotion of the Heritage. 2. Definition of exchange programmes for public awareness initiatives (meetings, seminars, exhibitions, visits) with other places included in the network and other Longobard places of interest in Italy and in the European geocultural corridor. 3. Preparation of an annual schedule for meetings involving the general public and business categories. 4. Continuation of the meeting programme in the context of the “Longobard Days” organized by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli. 5. Preparation of an annual programme of scientific-information meetings on the

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	<p>relation between the Longobards and the territory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Planning of meeting in the various sites of the Territory. 7. Planning of seasonal cycles of guided tours to the Heritage. 8. Organization and promotion of tours to enhance knowledge about the other properties of the Site. 9. Arrangement of information exhibitions on the Heritage
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Cividale del Friuli Province of Udine Region Friuli Venezia Giulia Parish Santa Maria Assunta Superintendences of Friuli Venezia Giulia International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture Friuli Archaeological Association City Museums of History and Art of Udine Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia) Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia Cultural Associations and Service Clubs Longobardia Association Cultural and social and young tourism associations Tourist companies Schools National Association of Tourist Guides with regional sections</p>
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008; some actions have already been launched.
Financial resources	Euro 20,000 allocated in 2007 Budget of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli. € 15,000.00, funds at disposal of Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, already allocated by various Institutions like: Crup Foundation, Banca Popolare FriulAdria, Province of Udine.
Expected results	Increased awareness and knowledge of the values of the Heritage
Result indicators	<p>Number of institutions involved Number of carried out initiatives Number of participants in various initiatives</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 10.2	Project and carrying out of cultural and economic initiatives
Description	<p>The liveliness of the cultural fabric and local folklore makes it possible to enhance existing initiatives, targeted to the promotion of the Longobard Heritage and to launch studies and planning of a wide range of new initiatives. In particular, public awareness of the heritage should be raised during the local, regional and extra-regional events, by disseminating the features of Cividale and its territory through various public awareness initiatives (stands, meetings, distribution of promotional material). Moreover, new cultural and folk initiatives concerning the heritage and the Longobard history will be studied and carried out. They will contribute to convey local traditions to the general public and promote their dissemination also elsewhere thanks to cultural exchanges with other places of interest or similar sites ("Longobard Initiatives").</p> <p>This will be possible thanks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The orientation of cultural associations and local folklore for new initiatives on Longobard culture of Cividale and Friuli b) The promotion of the application for UNESCO Heritage in all major events related to local tradition, folklore and trade c) The study and participation in events organized by other places of the Site and invitation to held them in Cividale too. d) The participation to major promotion events (BIT – International Tourism Exchange of Milan) e) The enhancement of culture and the heritage in the context of the annual events of Mittel Fest which takes place in Cividale.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orientation of animation activities 2. Coordinated planning of events with companies and cultural bodies 3. Study and implementation of initiatives
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Cividale del Friuli Province of Udine</p>

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	Region Friuli Venezia Giulia Parish of Santa Maria Assunta Superintendences of Friuli Venezia Giulia Cultural Associations and service Clubs Longobardia Association Cultural and social and young tourism associations Tourism companies Schools
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008; some actions have already been launched
Financial resources	€ 15,000.00, funds at disposal of Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, already allocated by various Institutions like: Crup Foundation, Banca Popolare FriulAdria, Province of Udine. Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of Udine and Pordenone; private funds
Expected results	Enhancement of knowledge and public awareness of the values of the Heritage
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of carried out initiatives Number of participants

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Cividale del Friuli Territory	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 10.3	Promotion of endogenous resources
Description	Like Cividale, the whole territory of the Duchy of Friuli preserves traditional, historical, monumental and archaeological elements which remind of their ancient origin and the Longobard presence. These features are plunged into a rich ensemble of specific elements and traditions (naturalistic, cultural, food-agricultural) which can contribute to the conservation and dissemination of specific aspects and founding local values. The enhancement and use prospects of these aspects are the main elements of the programmes for the widening and promotion of the knowledge of Cividale and its territory. Therefore, dissemination activities on the territorial offer will continue thanks to better information on the initiatives which are carried out and on both cultural and landscape specificities, especially in relation to the enhancement projects linked to the Management Plan of the network "Italia Langobardorum" (see Enhancement Plan, Objectives 9 and 10)
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch of coordination with associations or other bodies operating on the territory 2. Improvement of information activities on the territory and events 3. Enhancement of dissemination of knowledge about visit routes in the territory ("Longobard Friuli – centres of art and power"; "Paolo Diacono's Castra and the Duchy of Friuli"; The Park of Vine and Wine (see Enhancement Plan, Projects 9.1,2; 10.1) 4. Enhancement of dissemination of visit routes to the landscape heritage and recreational routes (excursions, cycle tracks, horse tracks) 5. Systematic launch of visits and stage 6. Preparation of specific information material 7. Creation and updating of a specific area for the dissemination of existing or planned activities on the Website 8. Organization of events for the promotion of agricultural-productive traditions and typical products 9. Coordination in the promotion of accommodation and rural accommodation facilities
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale; Superintendences of Friuli Venezia Giulia National Archaeological Museum; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta Project Promoting Committee of the Patriarchy of Aquileia Universities of Udine, Trieste, Padova, Nova Gorica, Koper, Lubjana Technical Agricultural Institute Paolino d'Aquileia of Cividale Regional Education Department; Municipalities of Savogna and Muggia Municipalities of Koper and Litveč (Slovenia) Municipalities included in regional Longobard itineraries UNESCO Club of Udine International Centre for Research and Documentation on Early Medieval Art and Architecture Friuli Archaeological Association; City Museums of History and Art of Udine Italian Castle Institute (section Friuli Venezia Giulia)

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	Food and Wine Centre Observatories on landscape-cultural heritage Community of Cepletischis; Astrophilic Association
Phases and timeframe	Short-medium term, starting from 2008.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of Udine and Pordenone; private funds
Expected results	Enhancement of public awareness and knowledge about the territory Enhancement of knowledge about didactic-education offer on the territory Improvement of enhancement and conservation of the territory
Result indicators	Number of promoted initiatives and produced information material

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 11	RISE AND INCREASE IN THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER
Project 11.1	Design and realisation of didactic paths
Description	<p>There are 23 types of laboratory characterised by practical activities and visits to specific sections of the museum and to the works shown therein. From school year 2007-2008 the proposal for didactic activities was extended to a new expressive typology, the cinema, and in the future this will widen to the theatre and music. Furthermore didactic activities are being organised with other cultural institutions among which the Museum System of Valle Trompia (Brescia) and the Sigurtà Garden Park (Verona).</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design of new didactic paths 2. Activation of collaborations with other departments 3. Activation of didactic laboratories
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia- Museum Sector Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Activity in progress of realisation, end of June 2008
Financial resources	The project is self-financing with income from ticket sales
Expected results	More involvement from schools and further education of the museum public
Results indicators	Number of laboratories booked and set up

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.1	Realisation of new multimedia promotional material
Description	<p>In order to promote the site and the art treasures contained therein and the participation of the Network of Longobard sites more and more, a multimedia video was recently realised on the Cross of Desire, visible to the user at the site www.bresciamusei.com, on radio-taxis in Brescia and at info-points of the Santa Giulia Museum; those on the monastery of Santa Giulia and the Network of Longobard sites are in the process of being designed.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realisation video on the Cross of Desire 2. Realisation video on the Monastery of Giulia 3. Realisation video on the network of Longobard sites
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation Soroptimist International Club of Brescia

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Video realised in October 2007 2. Being defined 3. Being defined
Financial resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total cost: €3,500.00 set by Soroptimist International Club di Brescia 2. Being defined 3. Being defined
Expected results	Further distribution of knowledge of the site and Longobard sites
Results indicators	Realisation of 2 videos

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.2	Creation of cartoon strips and gadgets for youth
Description	<p>The story of Ermengarda, her brother Adelchi, King Desiderio and Queen Ansa, together with that of Carlo Magno, narrated in a riveting and fun way through elegant drawings in a cartoon strip which will not only fascinate the young. The publication, 40 pages long, all in colour has the objective of making an ever wider and heterogeneous public aware of the Museum of Santa Giulia and its wonders.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employ illustrator 2. Design the volume 3. Agreements on sponsoring 4. Realisation and print 5. Sale to the public through the book-shop of the museum of Santa Giulia; city bookshops; conveyed through the local newspaper "Giornale di Brescia"
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation Giornale di Brescia Teletutto</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>Design: in progress Print foreseen for January 2008</p>
Financial resources	Total cost: € 20,200.00 set by the Brescia Museums Foundation and private sponsoring
Expected results	Promotion of awareness of the Longobard people towards younger users
Results indicators	Collected financing and number of sales

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.3	Production of new merchandising products on the Longobards
Description	<p>Over the course of 2008, new museum merchandising items connected to Longobard symbols and works of art (cups, necklaces, magnets, ties, paper holders, pins) will widen the offer of the Santa Giulia museum book-shop for an ever increasing promotion of the museum.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design 2. Partnership research 3. Realisation
Parties involved	Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Realisation by June 2008

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES


Financial resources	Merchandise consigned
Expected results	Further distribution of images linked to Longobard artistic culture
Results indicators	Number of acquisitions

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.4	Fostering promotion through the use of more means of advertisement
Description	The Brescia Museums Foundation press office which works permanently on promoting the site, with the objective of reaching an ever increasing number of users, started up new collaborations with the mass media: with journalistic and sector newspapers on a national and international level, with television programmes both local and national and divulgation through new dynamic means of publicity
Actions	The actions below are given as an example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publication of a wide service on the domus of Ortaglia in the English magazine "Archaeology" by Judith Harris; notification in the French guide "Cities of Art in the North of Italy" by Francesca Mariath showing the site www.bresciamusei.com; 2. Conveyance of promotional material through the national newspapers La Repubblica and Corriere della Sera; 3. The archaeological area of the site was presented in two parts in the programme "ATLANTIS: Stories of men and Worlds" transmitted by the national broadcaster LA7; from the month of January the local television "Teletutto" will show in-depth programmes on culture in the high evening and on other museums in the city; 4. Transmission of the video Cross of Desire on screens inside Brescian taxis
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Publication by June 2008 2. First intervention on LA7: 8 October 2007/ Second intervention: 23 December 2007/from January on TELETUTTO 3. In progress
Financial resources	No financial intervention
Expected results	Promotion of the site on a local, national and international level Increase in the number of visitors
Results indicators	Number of visitors to the site following these interventions

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.5	Organisation of exhibitions
Description	Temporary exhibitions organised both by Civic Museums and the Brescia Museums Foundation, as well as third parties, take place in sequence throughout the year, valorising the cultural offer of the museum. In a particular way the Municipal Administration approved the Brescia project for the period 2004-2008. The Splendour of Art, consisting in the realisation of a series of exhibitions of great importance and recall organised by an external company appointed by the Brescia Museums Foundation.
Actions	Realisation of exhibitions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "America! Painting stories from the New World" (24 November 2007- 4 May 2008) 2. "A treasure of Celtic people in the plains north of the Po. The drachma of Manerbio" (1 December 2007-4 May 2008) 3. "Cardinal Maria Querini. A collector in Brescian in the Seventh century between antiquity and erudition" (until 2 June 2008); 4. International Biennial of Photography (June-September 2008) 5. "Works from private art collections" from Autumn 2008
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation CAB Foundation CAB Linea d'Ombra
Phases and timeframe	During the year 2008

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Financial resources	Total cost: €7,000,000.00 Resources allocated by the Municipality of Brescia, Brescia Museums Foundation, CAB Foundation, Linea d'Ombrà and private sponsors
Expected results	Increase in the cultural offer and in the number of visits to the site
Results indicators	Number of visitors coming to the site following these interventions

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 13	ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE
Project 13.1	Event "Feast of Santa Giulia"
Description	<p>Having arrived at its seventh edition in 2007, the Feast of Santa Giulia is a unique opportunity for visitors to meet in the Museum and in its district. Several appointments are included which take place on a weekend: exhibitions, didactic visits and topical routes in Santa Giulia museum for adults and children; theatrical and musical shows which entertain during the dinner served in the striking setting of the Monastery; historical evocations for a dive into the past of the monastery; the exhibition of Santa Giulia which is displaced around the streets of the district of the Museum offers an opportunity to get to know the museums of Lombardy, local craftsmanship and oenogastronomic and garden flower products.</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design of the event 2. Communication of the event 3. Realisation of the event
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation CAB Foundation Museum bodies and local producers participating in the exhibition</p>
Phases and timeframe	A weekend between the end of May and beginning of June 2008
Financial resources	Total estimated cost: €30,000.00 Resources allocated by the Brescia Museums Foundation and CAB Foundation
Expected results	Increase in use of the Museum on the part of citizens
Results indicators	Number of visitors; number of participants in the exhibition

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 13	ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE
Project 13.2	"Discover Brescia" project
Description	The "Discover Brescia" project, created in 2006, with a programme formulated of several initiatives, foresaw the insertion of a specific itinerary on the presence of the Longobards in Brescia in the 2007-2008 edition, with the organisation of a guided tour to the church of San Salvatore and to the Early medieval section of the Santa Giulia museum.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project conception and activation 2. Conception of a specific plan of communication 3. Project start-up
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Museums Foundation AGTA (authorised tour guide associations) City cultural associations
Phases and timeframe	From October 2007 to April 2008
Financial resources	Total cost: approx. € 56,000.00 Funds set by the marketing plan office of the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Involvement of Brescian citizens and tourists staying in the city for the exhibition "America! Painting stories from the New World" set up at Santa Giulia Museum
Results indicators	Number of participants in the initiative

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 14	USER RETENTION
Project 14.1	Implementation of the "Desiderio card" project
Description	In order to increasingly promote the museum heritage of the city, particularly the Santa Giulia Museum, Brescia Museums Foundation is working on the realisation of a museum card, practical and convenient, aimed at establishing loyalty with visitors for whom it will be possible to approach the past every time they wish, having all the time that the works of art require. The "Brescia Museums Club", against a membership fee, allows members free and unlimited visits to Civic Museums and to enjoy special discounts (reductions for tickets to conventional museums), participate in initiatives dedicated to the Club and always be updated on museum activities. Four categories of membership are foreseen: single, family, sponsor and company.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design of the card typology and management system 2. Activation of agreements with museum institutions in the north of Italy 3. Design of cultural initiatives dedicated to club members 4. Design of a specific plan of communication 5. Installation at ticket offices of management software systems and card readers 6. Start-up of promotional campaigns 7. Realisation of dedicated initiatives
Parties involved	Brescia Museums Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Project in phase of realisation Activation foreseen for the month of April 2008
Financial resources	Estimated total cost: €25,000.00 Resources allocation by the Brescia Museums Foundation
Expected results	Increase in the number of visitors; user retention, involvement of companies and productive realities of the territory so that the site is recognised as a heritage of the whole community; incentivisation of the tourist flow towards Brescia and towards museum site approved by the site
Results indicators	Number of museum card sales

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 15	LONGOBARD ITINERARIES
Project 15.1	Public pathway dedicated to the main Early medieval emergencies
Description	The Early medieval tracks are distributed in a capillary manner within the urban fabric and some of these are visible inside buildings already open to the public for visits. It is a good idea, in order to valorise the remains in the best way, to offer the tourists and visitors in general a topical itinerary which connects all the sites that can be visited and the tracks present in the city (San Salvatore-Santa Giulia; Palazzo Martinengo; archaeological area of Capitolium; Basilica in Labus square, etc.).
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the itinerary 2. Design of common signs which guide the visitor from the main points of the city (station, squares, tourist bus stops) 3. Design of a depliant on the route 4. Realisation of self-guides (MP3 file downloadable from the stakeholders sites) which the tourists can use along the itinerary
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia, Brescia Museums Foundation, Provincia di Brescia, Bresciatourism
Phases and timeframe	From 2009
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Better knowledge of Early medieval historical heritage in the city
Results indicators	Number of tourists following the proposed itinerary

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.1	Diffusion of awareness on the characters and events of the Longobard era
Description	Realisation of pamphlets (especially dedicated to schools) and organisation of cycles and meetings in order to promote knowledge of the history of the Longobard people ever more profoundly.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design and realisation of didactic notebooks for schools 2. Organisation of informative evenings 3. Publication of tourist guides
Parties involved	Brescia Museums Foundation Longobardia Association CAB Foundation Municipality of Brescia- Museums Sector Wine path "the Longobard Hills" Local authorities
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be found
Expected results	Distribution of knowledge on the Longobard people
Results indicators	Number of participants in the meetings; number of publications sent

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON LONGOBARD PEOPLE WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.2	Promotion of sustainable tourism in the development of the territories of Langobardia
Description	Conception of tourist packages dedicated to schools, groups and individuals
Actions	1. Design of tourist packages 2. Promotion of the same
Parties involved	Longobardia Association CTS Youth Point Public and private bodies involved
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be found
Expected results	Increase in scholastic tourism in the Longobard areas
Results indicators	Number of packages sold

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.3	Promotion of intercultural exchange, visits to neighbouring sites and in-depth examinations on wines and characteristic local products
Description	Organisation of farming work camps in wineries
Actions	1. Work Camp
Parties involved	Longobardia Association "Longobard Hills Wine Path" Association Involved co-operatives
Parties involved	From Summer 2008
Phases and timeframe	Self-financing and fee charged to participants
Financial resources	Further knowledge of the oenogastronomic tractions linked to traditional production
Expected results	Number of participants

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.4	Training of Cultural and Environmental Promoters (A.C.A.)
Description	Organisation of specific courses
Actions	1. Work Camp
Parties involved	Longobardia Association Training institutes
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	European financings and fees charged to participants
Expected results	Increase in the quality of cultural assistance on tourism
Results indicators	Number of operational cultural promoters


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.5	Promotion of formation and realisation of dedicated publications
Description	Organisation of study camps, Realisation of training manuals and in-depth publications
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work Camp (Archaeological study and digs) 2. Publications
Parties involved	Longobardia Association University Archaeologists Competent Ministry
Phases and timeframe	From summer 2009
Financial resources	European financing and fee charged to participants
Expected results	Increase in the number of publications on the Longobard people
Results indicators	Number of participants and number of publications sold


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.6	Intercultural exchange among the Langobardia sites
Description	Organisation of the exchange of young people and adults among the cities of the geocultural corridor
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Twinings 2. Organisation of common activities
Parties involved	Longobardia Association Municipality of Brescia Municipality and tourist departments of the single member cities
Phases and timeframe	From 2010
Financial resources	Financing charged to involved public and private authorities
Expected results	Further knowledge of common cultural identity
Results indicators	Number of participants

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.7	Distribute knowledge of the brand and supply work to operators in the sector
Description	Production of objects linked to the tipicities and brand of the geocultural corridor
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conception and design of objects 2. Realisation of gadgets 3. Sale of the same
Parties involved	Longobardia Association "Wine path of the Longobard hills" Association Craftsmen and involved authorities
Phases and timeframe	From 2012
Financial resources	Self-financed
Expected results	Heightening of standards in local craftsmanship
Results indicators	Number of products showing the brand

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.1	Protocol of programmed agreement for the constitution of a Committee of co-ordination for the enhancement and promotion of the Brescian Longobard heritage
Description	In order to render the collaboration aimed at realising maximum subsidiarity between the Province of Brescia, the Municipality of Brescia and Foundation CAB, with the objective of agreeing on a common working programme for the implementation of a general management plan with reference to the local territorial context, the above bodies thought it appropriate to proceed with the constitution of a common co-ordination Committee. This Committee will be valid independently from the expected favourable result of the UNESCO candidature.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compilation of the programmatic protocol of agreement 2. Approval and undersigning of the protocol 3. Start-up of the common work programme
Parties involved	Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia CAB Foundation Any other involved bodies
Phases and timeframe	From 2008
Financial resources	Not necessary
Expected results	Co-ordination of all the activities
Results indicators	Number of co-ordinated initiatives

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.2	Promotion of the activities of the museums in the territory which conserve findings of the Longobard heritage
Description	<p>The didactic activity of promotion and sensitisation developed in the last few years by the historical-archaeological Civic Museums of Manerbio, Leno, Remedello, by the municipality of Montichiari and by the Superintendency for Archaeological Assets at the National Archaeological Museum of Sirmione and in particular from the Dominato Leonense Foundation at the time of the exhibitions set up at the site of the monastery of San Benedetto in Leones, recorded considerable interest, which advises the expansion and completion of the formative offer aimed at schools, which from as soon as 2008 will be enriched by the activation of didactic laboratories for working iron and for the production of combs which are a frequent accompaniment in the burials of Montichiari.</p> <p>The project also has the purpose of promoting sensitisation in the inhabitants of the area, with particular regard to school pupils, in order to make the inhabitants of the area aware not only of the cultural value and that of identity, but also economic, of the testimonials relative to the Longobard presence.</p> <p>Finally to promote co-ordination of the exhibition centres, activate didactic laboratories in a co-ordinated way, promote initiatives of divulgation in the most varied forms: historical romance, videos, cartoon strips, dramatisation, events and musical products and new folklore proposals.</p>

	
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-ordinate and optimise the activities of the didactic laboratories annexed to the Civic Museums of the network. 2. Sustain and optimise the new folklore proposals. 3. Organise periodic training courses for post graduates dedicated to the various functions of cultural institutions and of promotion and valorisation of the cultural heritage of the area. 4. Promote and sustain the initiatives of divulgation through the various experimental forms in the programmes carried over the last few years of the Dominato Leonense Foundation. 5. Produce videos which document the heritage of Longobard collections set up in the Civic Museums of the municipalities inserted in the "Longobard site network" and the results of research and interventions of restitution of Longobard monuments of the sites in the network. 6. Organisation of the virtual Longobard Archeopark
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Ministry for Assets and Cultural Activities Region of Lombardy Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia Municipalities inserted in the "Longobard site network" and neighbouring communities Regional Management for Cultural Assets and Landscapes of Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Assets of Lombardy CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Brescian Civilisation Foundation</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>Verification and Censoring of activities currently carried out, Identification of strategies of intervention, Design of common activities, Start-up of the experimentation phase, Verification of results: Five years 2008-2013</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>By Stakeholders, Public Institutions, private</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Optimised didactic laboratories Products of multi-topical divulgation available from the co-ordination of the network of Longobard sites of the Brescian territory Virtual Longobard Archeopark active Availability of qualified personnel</p>
<p>Results indicators</p>	<p>Number of inscriptions and participants</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.3	Exhibitions on the craftsmanship in the Longobard era in Brescia and the sites of the territory
Description	<p>The recent urban archaeological digs and those in the territory have uncovered numerous Longobard relics originating above all from necropoli, which allow the main characteristics of Early medieval craftsmanship in the area of Brescia to be traced using a significant sampling. This consists mostly of ceramics decorated 'a stralucido', a very shiny effect and imprinting, finely decorated bone objects, metals with precious damascening. In some cases some of the production structures were also fine. The intention is therefore to dedicate an exhibition to these findings, divided into two showcase sites, one for remains found in the city and one for those found in the territory, rich with didactic apparatus and informative tools which allow the technique and profound ability of the Longobard craftsmen to be understood.</p> 
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of findings and contexts Ordering project Compilation of the didactic-informative apparatus Set up of the two exhibition sites
Parties involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia Ministry for Assets and Cultural Activities Regional Management for Cultural Assets and Landscapes of Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Assets of Lombardy CAB Foundation
Phases and timeframe	Spring 2008
Financial resources	Total cost about 40,000 Euros, divided among the subjects involved
Expected results	Distribution of knowledge on the Longobard contexts in the city and province and the artistic techniques of the Longobard people.
Results indicators	About 50 findings studied and restored; number of visitors

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 18	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 18.1	Study and creation of new informational materials and actions to involve schools and tourism
Description	Project and establishment of cooperation between FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) and the Lakes library system, for the promotion of joint actions in the field of communication, promotion and distribution of material concerning cultural events, in particular events dedicated to children. This agreement – which, as experimental cooperation project, recently envisaged that the Library system be included in one of the big events organized by FAI for children – is particularly important in relation to the natural tendency of the Monastery of Torba for hosting youth-oriented events. In May 2007 the experimental event “A day in the Middle Ages” saw the participation of more than 1,000 visitors.
Actions	1. Enhancement of initiatives already experimented in 2007 2. Creation of new youth-oriented initiatives
Parties involved	FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) Lakes library system School institutes and complexes
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2 Repetitive annual initiatives
Financial resources	Euro 10,000 Funding: FAI, regional, provincial funds
Expected results	Involving young people in enhancing knowledge of the Site and Longobard culture
Result indicators	Number of launched initiatives Number of classes involved Number of school visits

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 18	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 18.2	Study and implementation of artistic initiatives
Description	The Project “Beyond stage” (only experiment in Italy promoted by the Region Lombardy in cooperation with the Provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Lodi, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese and a large number of municipalities and with the support of AGIS- Italian Show Business Association) aims at promoting – also benefiting students of schools of any kind and level – events which usually concern only metropolis areas, thus proving that investing in culture is fruitful and is a source of development for the local economy. “Beyond stage” promotes language pluralism, experimentation, contamination of visual art and performing arts in theatres but also in non-conventional places, thus discovering and letting others discover places and historical buildings, parks and waterways, industrial archaeological buildings and archaeological sites. Within the Project, three archaeological areas have been identified as fascinating venues for theatre and music events on the occasion of the Heritage European Days. One of these is the area of Castelseprio, which will host the initiatives and thus attract a heterogeneous group of people composed by teachers, students, well-read people.
Actions	1. Preparation of the 2008 schedule for “Beyond stage” (coordinated by the Region Lombardy) 2. Layout of the site of Castelseprio-Torba 3. Involvement of schools and education bodies in general
Parties involved	Region Lombardy Province of Varese FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) Superintendences Municipality of Castelseprio Schools Universities
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2, 3

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	Annually repeatable events
Financial resources	To be defined– Funding: regional, provincial funds
Expected results	Involvement of adults in the knowledge of the site
Result indicators	Number of planned initiatives Number of the spectators

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 19	ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS
Project 19.1	Projects to improve the enhancement on the Heritage at various social levels
Description	The Project envisages the organization of direct meetings with economic, social and cultural organizations (trade unions, Third-age universities, service club), social voluntary associations to promote knowledge of the values of the site and to plan organized tours to Castelseprio-Torba and other sites of the “Italia Longobardourm”
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of an annual schedule for meetings with people and business categories to raise awareness and promote the Heritage in view of the application for UNESCO 2. Creation of an annual programme of scientific-information meetings on relations between the Longobards and the territory 3. Systematic promotion of the Heritage during big cultural events in the area 4. Planning of seasonal schedule for guided tours to the Heritage 5. Organization and promotion of knowledge visits to other places of the Site
Parties involved	Local stakeholders Trade unions Cultural and voluntary associations Service Clubs Tourist companies National Tourist Guides Association Network management body
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2, 3, 4 2008-2009 5, 6
Financial resources	To be defined– Funding: stakeholders, regional, private funds
Expected results	Better awareness of the adult population on the values of the Heritage
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of implemented initiatives Number of participants

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 19	ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS
Project 19.2	Enhancement of targeted relations with the media
Description	The Project envisages the involvement of various information bodies and regional media for the dissemination of information linked to the initiatives which will be implemented at different levels of interest: from knowledge, conservation, and enhancement to the promotion of the Longobard heritage. Information must be enhanced both through targeted initiatives according to the events which will be organized and through periodical information which contribute to arouse and cultivate interest in the Longobard heritage and the projects related to it.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch of permanent relations with Information bodies and regional and national media in order to create an illustrative "bulletin" (also online) on the initiatives and the progress of knowledge. 2. Study and implementation of initiatives and targeted events dedicated to information, such as press conferences, interviews to Stakeholders, 3. Organization of tours dedicated to information operators 4. Thematic national competition for information operators
Parties involved	Stakeholders Information bodies Business associations and companies Private citizens
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2 2009 3, 4
Financial resources	To be raised– Funds by Stakeholders and private citizens or companies
Expected results	Dissemination of information and raising public awareness on the values of the Site Dissemination of the information and raising public awareness on the development projects of the Territories
Result indicators	Number of articles and reports published in the press and broadcast on the television Number of radio-television programmes dedicated to the Heritage and development programmes on the Territory

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 19	ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS
Project 19.3	Promotion activities of FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) for the Monastery of Torba
Description	<p>With the direct presence of 18 Italian regions and almost 100 Delegations, FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) plays a fundamental role in the dissemination on a large scale – beyond the objectives of the Fund – of the promotion programmes which are annually prepared to raise awareness of the general public on the values of the property and in particular of the artistic-monumental properties of great prestige, like the Monastery of Torba.</p> <p>The scientific material concerning the property of Torba is spread through all other properties of FAI around Italy and any institutional promotion action of the Fund. Along with the specific material of Torba, the property is included in the illustrative collections of FAI Properties.</p> <p>Complete information relative to the Monastery and events here organized are available on the institutional website of FAI; specific articles concerning the property areas also included in the institutional newsletter of FAI sent to around 72,000 users and within the newsletter distributed to all 75,000 members.</p> <p>Special attention is given to the events - specific material is produced in various formats (A3 posters, pictures, brochures) which will be distributed in the area and in the sites included in FAI. The leaflet "FAI meetings" is published three times a year (spring, summer, autumn) and is dedicated to the spread of the event schedule organized in all FAI properties.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planned information, public awareness and promotion actions within the

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	institutional activities of FAI
Parties involved	FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) National public institutions Schools of any kind and level
Phases and timeframe	2008 1 The action is annually reposed according to the methods established each time
Financial resources	FAI funds according to annual budget allocations
Expected results	Dissemination of information and raising awareness of the artistic-monumental Heritage of FAI and, specifically, of the site of Castelseprio-Torba
Result indicators	Number of publications distributed at national level Number of scheduled initiatives Number of visitors to the Monastery of Torba

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 20	ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES
Project 20.1	Study and subscription of agreements with tour-operators
Description	This Project of FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) is structured – in parallel with the direct socio-economic development action carried out through the Information Office of Malpensa of the Province and the Chamber of commerce of Varese (see <i>Socio-Economic Development Plan Castelseprio, Objective 2 Project 2.3</i>) – on two main strategies: the first is dedicated to an international audience; the second dedicated to tour operators. Actions to be developed in agreement with local stakeholders of “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ”
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and enhancement of communication strategies and targeted promotion of the site and events here organized dedicated to an international audience 2. Monitoring of large tour operators and launch of agreements for the drawing up of specific advantageous agreements
Parties involved	Stakeholders of “Italia Langobardorum” Network management body Province of Varese Region Lombardy Private citizens and companies
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1,2 Annual repetitive actions
Financial resources	To be defined– Funding: Stakeholders, private funds
Expected results	Insertion of visit proposals to the site in the widespread catalogues of large tour operators Increase in the number of visitors
Result indicators	Number of articles in specialized catalogues of international tour operators Number of visitors involved on the basis of the agreements


**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 20	ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES
Project 20.2	Implementation of the international project “Nature and Culture in a part of Insubria”
Description	<p>The Monastery of Torba was included in the <i>product</i> “Nature and culture in a part of Insubria”, which was the result of the multiannual project of Interreg IIIA “Naturalness and communication in the Contado del Seprio” between Italy and Switzerland, which envisaged – among other things – the creation of tourist packages aimed at the development and promotion of local areas as possible destination for tourism flows.</p> <p>The Monastery of Torba will therefore become part of the tourist circuits of the Canton Ticino and inland Switzerland, also thanks to the promotion of the package within specialized fairs organized in the abovementioned areas.</p>
Actions	1. Preparation of four cross-border tourist packages with a focus on the Monastery of Torba and Castelseprio
Parties involved	FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) Municipality of Castiglione Olona Tourist Office of Mendrisiotto and Basso Ceresio Vienord Park Authority of Lanza Valley Association of the Valmorea Railway Friends Club Association of San Gottardo Rile Tenore Olona Park
Phases and timeframe	2008 under way
Financial resources	Euro 35,000 - Funding: EU (Interreg III A), FAI and other project stakeholders funds
Expected results	International promotion of the site Increase in tourist flows
Result indicators	Number of organized groups adopting tourist packages Number of visitors coming from Switzerland

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 20	ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES
Project 20.3	Tourist promotion “Welcome to Lombardy: the Land of FAI Treasures - The values of Torba-Castelseprio”
Description	<p>Starting from 2006, FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) launched a tourist development project aimed at enhancing its properties as integral part of corresponding local areas. The Project is based on a new way of understanding the concept of <i>incoming</i> tourism: attention is focused not on single services offered in the area (hotels, cultural attractions, sport, etc.), but on the geographic area in its entirety and ability to offer an integrated group of properties and tourism services which could be sold as “products”.</p> <p>The enhancement of FAI properties, as tourism catalysts also aims at attracting more visitors to the areas, but also direct them to benefit from the complementary services provided by other bodies present in the area, like catering services (local food and wine offer), visit to the local consortium’s cellars with tasting and purchase of souvenirs, typical products or other, participation in events organized by local associations and tourist offices.</p> <p>The specific project “Welcome to Lombardy: the Land of FAI Treasures” where an eminent role is given to the Heritage of Torba-Castelseprio is also significant in this context.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meetings with regional, provincial and local administrators 2. Organization of specific <i>educational programmes</i> for journalists, PR, communication, marketing and event managers 3. FAI Catalogue for Lombardy now being developed 4. Direct presence in the main fairs related to tourism (BIT, GLOBE, TTG, TTI, WTM, etc...),

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

Parties involved	FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) – section Lombardy Stakeholders Network management body Private citizens and companies
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1, 2, 3, 4
Financial resources	To be defined– Funding: FAI (Italian Environmental Fund), Stakeholders, private funds
Expected results	Improvement of raising awareness and promotion at national and international level
Result indicators	Number of contacts with local administrators, media representatives, tourist operators Number of news and television reports

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 21	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE SITE
Project 21.1	CISAM realization of a slip-case on San Salvatore
Description	The project focuses on the realization of a three-volume slip-case: the first one with the anastatic reprint of the study by Salmi on San Salvatore; the second one with the most significant literature on San Salvatore; the third one with a short essay by architect Renzo Pardi on San Salvatore.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collecting and elaborating materials to publish 2. Realization of the three volumes and of the slip-case 3. Promoting and spreading the publication, either through the publishing channels of the CISAM Foundation and the website www.cisam.org and through the organization of a study day or a round table for the presentation of the publication 4. Communication of the publication and related actions, through banner to post on the institutional website with links to websites of the other institutional parties <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Palazzo Ancaini, today housing the seat of CISAM</p>
Parties involved	Foundation CISAM; Foundation Cassa di Risparmio di Spoleto; Municipality of Spoleto
Phases and timeframe	Within 2008
Financial resources	Estimated costs € 40.000,00 to be raised through the involved parties, public and private sponsors
Expected results	Sale of the slip-cas thourgh traditional channels and thourgh the website www.cisam.org Increase of visits to the institutional website Higher attention to all scientific activities of the Foundation CISAM
Results indicators	Realized number of copies of the publication Web stats for the website www.cisam.org

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 21	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE SITE
Project 21.2	1 st Congress "Italia Langobardorum (568-774)"
Description	The action focuses on the organization of a congress, to which the major scholars of thematic related to the Longobard heritage in Spoleto will be invited (professor Judson Emerck, William Thopre, Carola Jaeggy). During the congress, the conservation works of the conventual buildings close to San Salvatore and the adjustments of the area around the church (as per Protection and Conservation Plan) will be presented. The planning of an exhibition of drawings and surveys of the buildings is also related to the congress (architects Antonio da Sangallo, Francesco di Giorgio Martini, Andrea Palladio, Ireneo Aleandri, Emerich and so on). The congress may represent the starting point for a coordinated series of interventions of awareness building on the Longobard heritage and on the whole network "Italia Langobardorum". Other congresses and scientific-divulging meetings may follow, to be organized in all places of the network.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gathering and elaboration of the material to publish for the congress 2. Organization of the congress 3. Organization of the exhibition 4. Promotion and spreading of the initiative through all channels of the network
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Foundation CISAM, public and private bodies to be identified
Phases and timeframe	Within 2008
Financial resources	€ 10.000,00 to be raised through the involved parties and public and private sponsorships
Expected results	A higher awareness of the citizens not only for the candidacy project
Results indicators	Number of partecipants

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 21	DEVELOP PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES
Project 21.3	Implementing ad hoc educational for tour operators and journalists from the tourist-cultural sector; assistance to journalists and Radio TV crew members
Description	Independently, but also in collaboration with the various ENIT offices in the world, with Agenzia di Promozione Turistica of the Region of Umbria, and with Consorzio Conspoletto of the tourist operators of the district territory, a number of educational are organized for single journalists, or for groups of journalists, both Italian and foreign, from the tourist – cultural sector, as well as for Italian and foreign tour operators.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization of educational; 2. Follow-ups also to obtain feedback, in the case of journalists, on the published editorials
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano of Umbria. Staff of the Servizio Turistico Associato, Staff of the Consorzio Conspoletto, Cooperativa Sistema Museo
Phases and timeframe	2008 and subsequent years
Financial resources	To be defined. The financial resources are not presently quantifiable, and will be proportional to the number of educational that will be proposed by ENIT, Agenzia di Promozione Turistica of the Region of Umbria and other subjects, including those directly concerned. Depending on their value, a selection will be made of those which will be most useful within an effective and targeted (Longobard heritage) promotion of the territory
Expected results	<p>Double results are expected at the promotional level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) As regards the educational reserved for tour operators, we are expecting an increase in the number of proposals of trips to Umbria and, in particular, to Spoleto, entered into the catalogue produced by them on a yearly basis. b) As regards the educational for the press, we are expecting more space reserved for Spoleto (with particular attention to the UNESCO candidature within Italia Langobardorum) both in the national and in the foreign tourist guides, which are updated on a periodical basis by the journalists assigned by the various publishing companies, and in the press agencies of the journalists who request assistance in order to develop ad hoc programs on Spoleto
Result indicators	A 10 % increase with respect to the past in the number of educational for each tour operator, and in the number of educational and of single assistance cases for tourist-cultural press journalists

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.1	Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives
Description	The project focuses on the production of information material in a double version: the paper and the virtual formats, the latter through the uploading of the brochure into the official tourist website of the district of Spoleto www.visitspoleto.it . More precisely, it will focus on the publication of an easy-to-read pamphlet – brochure which will provide a description of the various historical and artistic itineraries offered to tourists visiting Spoleto, but also disseminate information on some peculiarities of the monumental and environmental assets of the territory. It will be supported by the Museo Nazionale del Ducato of Spoleto, hosted at the Rocca Albornoziana, which will be the starting point of several itineraries for visiting the district at issue. Particular attention will be dedicated to the presence of Longobard evidence in the territory
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studying and publishing the illustrative brochure of the Museo Nazionale del Ducato of Spoleto and the itineraries connected with the latter 2. Producing and disseminating paper materials and, at the same time 3. Implementing the guide and the itineraries in the official tourist website
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Servizio Turistico Associato of Spoleto, Cooperativa Sistema Museo, Consorzio Operatori Turistici, Arcivescovado of Spoleto and Norcia, Municipalities of Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano dell'Umbria, Agenzia Regionale di Promozione Turistica, SSIT - Società Spoletina Imprese di Trasporto
Phases and timeframe	Over the course of 2008

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Financial resources	Municipality of Spoleto € 5,000
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Targeted message to tourists and citizens on the historical and artistic peculiarities offered by the Museo Nazionale del Ducato and by the territory; b) Increasing the number of visitors to the Museum; providing an incentive to come to Spoleto specifically to visit the Museo del Ducato and related itineraries, including those connected with Italia Langobardorum
Result indicators	<p>Number of printed publication copies</p> <p>Contact numbers entered into the website www.visitspoleto.it</p> <p>Percentage of variation of visits to the Museo Nazionale del Ducato</p>

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.2	City course on the subject of Longobard culture with closing tasting of food products
Description	<p>Publication of an easy-to-use illustrative fold-up brochure of the city itinerary, with the aim to highlight monuments and Longobard finds. Such itinerary will start from the Museo Nazionale del Ducato of Spoleto (hosted by the imposing 'albornoziano' castle) and will guide you through, respectively: Palazzo Mauri (wonderful mosaics), Palazzo Pianciani (finds), Church of San Salvatore, and return to the historic centre at Palazzo Leti – Sansi (palazzo of excellencies and of typical products, for food tasting). The closing tasting will probably be held at the typical pastry shop of Spoleto, which offers two kinds of pastries of Longobard origin: the Attorta (a sort of Strudel with some variants) and the Crescionda (cake made with chocolate, biscuits and milk).</p> <p>In agreement with the Municipal administration of Campello sul Clitunno, it will be possible to extend the Longobard circuit illustrated in the folder by including, also, the Tempietto del Clitunno, which is only 12 km away from Spoleto, and which is part of the Italia Langobardorum project</p>
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examining the folder 2. publishing and distributing the latter 3. stipulating agreements with private entities and, if possible, organize tastings of Longobard food products
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Servizio Turistico Associato of Spoleto, Associazione Commercianti and, if possible, also other trade associations
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	To be defined
Expected results	Greater attention on the part of the indigenous people and foresters to monuments and Longobard finds in the Spoleto territory
Result indicators	At least 15% increase on a yearly basis of the number of visits to the Longobard sites in the territory

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.3	Outsourcing the management of the IAT tourist information and accommodation office, offering extended working hours and a wider range of services
Description	The municipal administration of Spoleto and of the other municipalities of the district, that is, both of Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano dell'Umbria, have planned to outsource the IAT tourist accommodation and information office to a subject yet to be identified through ad hoc tender
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. resolution by the Council of the Municipality of Spoleto 2. resolution by the Municipal councils of Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano dell'Umbria 3. Tender and related regulations 4. Awarding of contract
Parties involved	District municipalities: Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi, Giano dell'Umbria; potential subjects participating in the future tender; Servizio Turistico Associato of Spoleto
Phases and timeframe	Year 2008
Financial resources	To be defined, based on the instructions that each single Municipality will provide through

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	their own official deeds
Expected results	Extended working hours for the IAT Tourist Information and Accommodation Office, expanding the range of services offered to tourists and citizens thanks to the merchandising of tourist, multimedia, editorial, and typical products. Some products will concern the Italia Langobardorum project, such as the ad hoc Brochure, DVD, etc. The outsourcing of the IAT front office should allow for greater flexibility in the management of the latter
Result indicators	Increasing the number of opening hours (an average of 3 additional hours) of the IAT Front Office; merchandising of several dozens of various products as shown above

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.4	Planning of communication activities for the dissemination of knowledge of the Longobard heritage, through various information channels
Description	The project requires the involvement of various information agencies, and of the regional and national "media" for the dissemination of information connected with the entire set of initiatives that will be developed at the various levels of interest: knowledge, preservation, awareness-raising and promotion of the Longobard heritage. The aim is to increase the effectiveness of information both through targeted initiatives based on the events that will be organized, and through periodical information that will contribute to promoting and nourishing interest in the Longobard heritage and in the projects connected with the latter
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing solid relations with the information agencies: TV, radio and regional and national newspapers, with the aim to promote and disseminate information on the promoted initiatives and on the state of progress of the awareness-raising, value-enhancement and knowledge-related projects. 2. Creating and developing television formats to be developed in synergy with the local broadcasting stations, with the aim to promote the activities related to the Italia Langobardorum project 3. Information and project promotion activities in synergy with the regional and local information portals, with the aim to create ad hoc theme sections dedicated to the history of the Longobards in our territory. The information can be spread through interviews (also audio and/or video interviews), editorials, periodical in-depth studies of a historical-cultural nature. 4. Studying and implementing targeted initiatives and events dedicated to the sphere of information, such as press conferences and interviews with Stakeholders. 5. Carrying out an editorial project, published as a supplement to the periodical "Città Comune" (heading duly registered at the Court of Spoleto) which will also be developed on the net through the set up of an information portal, linked to the institutional website www.comune.spoleto.pg.it, and to the one on the net www.italialangobardorum.it, dedicated to the Longobard Spoleto, through which it will be possible to disseminate the history of the Longobards in our territory, the "treasure" that we have inherited, and the promoted initiatives 6. Organization of tours dedicated to information operators
Parties involved	Stakeholders; Information agencies; other communication channels
Phases and timeframe	Points 1 – 2: 2008 Point 3: 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be collected from Stakeholders and private entities
Expected results	Disseminating information and raising awareness of public opinion about the Value of the site and the connected development for the Territory
Result indicators	Number of articles and reports published in the press and broadcasted on TV Number of radio and television programs dedicated to the Heritage and to the projects related to the development of the territory Number of visits to the website dedicated to the Longobard Spoleto

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.5	Improving technological systems in order to exploit assets via the internet
Description	<p>The project includes the set up of a specific space dedicated to multimedia illustration through the use of a continuous cycle video, both through the various information materials of the "Italia Langobardorum" Network and through Spoleto.</p> <p>This is a Spazio Multimediale di Orientamento al Patrimonio housed by the Visitors Centre, located inside the former Monastery adjacent to the Basilica of San Salvatore (see Enhancement plan).</p> <p>As regards Spoleto, information on the history of the assets connected with the Longobard heritage will be provided – as well as on the history in general of the cities – on the characteristics of the territory, on the important sites for visits and alternative cultural itineraries (for example, the Wine and Food Center, Spoleto Tipica project and "Italia Langobardorum" Brand, see social economic development plan objectives 5 and 6), on the initiatives related to cultural, social and economic, and naturalistic entertainment.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project and implementation of multimedia programmes and material 2. Opening of the Multimedia Space
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Superintendence for the Architectural Assets, the Landscape, and the Historical, Artistic and Ethnic-anthropological Heritage of Umbria (BAPPSAE)
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Funds to be collected from the budget of the Municipality of Spoleto, from the Region of Umbria, from the Ministry of University and research, and from the superintendence BAPPSAE of Umbria
Expected results	<p>Offering visitors an organic system providing access to the Heritage and guidance.</p> <p>Incentive to visit other tourist-cultural spheres of the territory</p> <p>Incentive to visit other places of the "Italia Langobardorum" Site</p>
Result indicators	<p>Number of contacts activated</p> <p>Number of planned visits starting from the Visitors Centre</p>

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 23	TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 23.1	Participation in trade show events and initiatives mainly in the national and foreign markets
Description	<p>Participating in various initiatives and tourist fairs such as the WTM – World Trade Market of London, the Salon des Vacances of Paris, promotional action in Charleston – South Carolina (USA), and other actions in London for accommodation of University and non-University student groups. In Charleston, in the month of May, the signing of the twinning pact with the city of Spoleto, which share the Spoleto Festival (Spoleto) and the Spoleto Festival USA (Charleston), both cities were founded by the maestro Gian Carlo Menotti. The promotion of Spoleto's candidature within the Italia Langobardorum project will be systematically carried out in all the promotional events in which they will directly or indirectly participate</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization, in collaboration with the Agenzia di Promozione dell'Umbria and the trade Associations of the Spoleto and Umbria territory, of a promotional initiative in Charleston, a city in South Carolina (USA). 2. Continuation of the initiative with a number of subjects from London, aimed to organize language, culture and Italian literature courses in Spoleto, including the opportunity to enjoy tourist itineraries among which, one related to Longobard art. 3. Participation in trade shows in London (WTM), Paris, and Berlin (ITB); 4. Signing of the twinning pact between Spoleto and Charleston in the month of June 2008, which will constitute an important platform for the tourist promotion of Spoleto and Umbria in the USA
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Consorzio Operatori Turistici of Spoleto "Conspoletto", Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio of Spoleto, Mayor Joseph Riley Jr various subjects of Charleston SC (USA), tourist operators of London; ENIT offices in London and New York
Phases and timeframe	<p>Charleston SC (USA) last week-end in March 2008;</p> <p>signing of the twinning pact in Charleston : June 2008;</p>

	Spoletto: July 2008; London all year
Financial resources	In synergy with the Consorzio Operatori turistici of Spoleto "Conspoletto": approx. 80,000.00 € allocated for promotional activities for the year 2008
Expected results	Increase the effectiveness of promotional actions especially with regards to the Anglo-Saxon market (USA and GB)
Result indicators	Two events in Charleston (promotional initiative held in March and in June 2008); expected increase of presence of Americans in South Carolina (estimated at 20% increase) in the district territory

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 23	TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 23.2	Tourist accommodation and promotion of the territory through the organization of artistic and cultural events of significant depth
Description	 <p>Organization of artistic and cultural events which have strongly characterized and still strongly characterize the significant cultural and artistic vocation of the city of Spoleto.</p> <p>For more than 60 years, Spoleto has held the Stagione del Teatro Lirico Sperimentale di Spoleto (62nd edition in 2008) and, in particular, this year the Festival dei Due Mondi will be re-launched in its 51st edition. For many years, it has been the most important cultural and artistic Italian initiative, and it is the ambition of the city and of the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities that it soon regains its past splendor. From a more strictly cultural aspect, the 56th edition of the Settimana Internazionale di Studi sull'Alto Medioevo, by CISAM, will be held.</p> <p>Other initiatives of major import include the following: the XVI Stagione Musicale e Musicologia dell'Associazione Culturale l'Orfeo (entire year); the Carnevale di Spoleto (February / March); the Premio Concorso Nazionale "Ercole Oliario" (March); the Settimana Internazionale della Danza (April); the 12th Festival Pianistico di Spoleto (April/May); the Rassegna di Concerti D'Organo (May June); the 3rd Fiera Mercato "Vini nel Mondo" (June); Spoleto Estate (July-September); Stelle Europee del Gusto (September); Frantoi Aperti (November); End of year events (December/January)</p>  <p>Poster of the Festival of Two Worlds 2007</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Input of experimental and consolidated initiatives 2. Collaboration with institutions, artists, theatre companies, economic trade organizations, public and private companies 3. System training and information initiatives 4. Setting up relations with other sites 5. Coordinated territorial enhancement Indicators and systems of a high quality level

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	6. Enhancement of the reception facilities and of the wine and food business activities
Parties involved	Institutions, trade associations, public and private companies
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008, on a yearly basis (monthly in some cases)
Financial resources	They are not quantifiable, given that the organization of the various events reports to different subjects, both public and private
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase the quality of the activities and initiatives. b) Activate new resources and collaborations towards shared objectives. c) Increase the national and international tourist flow and the related average term of stay -strengthen the public – private network d) Increase the knowledge of the places and assets connected with the city culture and enhancement of the latter
Result indicators	The expected results are mainly connected to the re-launching of the festival dei Due Mondi: a 30% increase in the sale of Festival tickets versus 2007; a 25 % increase in the number of arrivals and presences connected with the Festival dei Due Mondi; we are also expecting a slight increase in the annual average period of stay, especially during the Festival dei Due Mondi of 2008

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 24	DEVELOP TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE EDUCATIONAL SPHERE
Project 24.1	Projects for increasing knowledge of the Heritage in relation to the sphere of education
Description	<p>The need to raise the awareness of the new generations, and not only them, of a wider knowledge of their own artistic assets has provided the Municipality of Spoleto and the Liceo Classico "Pontano Sansi" with the incentive to execute the "Adotta un monumento" project, established in 1998 with a memorandum of understanding through which the participating students, all volunteers, guarantee in the summer period the opening to the public of important city monuments, among which also the basilica of San Salvatore. The project will be proposed again in a more exhaustive manner with, in addition to the opening shifts, also a guided tour service in different languages.</p> <p>Always within the context of the didactical programming the Istituto d'Arte of Spoleto will offer for the school year 2007/2008 the teaching, for the goldsmith section, of the embossing and chasing methods for creating crosses and jewels of the Longobard type; within the stagecraft section, a three-dimensional wooden model of the basilica of San Salvatore will be built.</p> <p>The Hotel institute will try to raise the awareness of young people by proposing a research study on the food and dishes connected with the Longobard period, as well as the preparation and enhancement of the recipes that, thanks to tradition, have been preserved until today.</p> <p>Other projects concern the dissemination and promotion of knowledge of the Longobard heritage through the organization of school trips targeted towards the assets of the site and of the territory, and the production of information materials for young people.</p> <p>In general, the schools will be involved in all the projects included in the Awareness-raising and Promotion Plan.</p> <p>All the material produced at the various levels will be exhibited at the Conference on the Longobards, which will be organized in 2008 in Spoleto</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adotta un monumento" (Adopt a monument) project 2. Start of didactical initiatives 3. Distribution of the results through the Network
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Liceo Classico "Pontano Sansi", Istituto d'Arte "L. Leonardi", Istituto Alberghiero, all schools from elementary to high schools, Ufficio Informazione Accoglienza Turistica of the Servizio Turistico Associato of the District, Province of Perugia, Region of Umbria
Phases and timeframe	<p>2008</p> <p>The "adopt a monument" project will be proposed again every school year</p>
Financial resources	Funds to be collected from the Municipality of Spoleto and from public and private entities of the city, the Province and the Region of Umbria
Expected results	Increase the direct participation of young people in the knowledge and promotion of the values of the UNESCO assets
Result indicators	<p>Number of institutes and classes involved</p> <p>Number of organized visits to the Heritage assets and to the territory by the preparation of documents</p> <p>Number of documents and their quality level</p>

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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.1	Implementation of promotional and awareness-raising publishing initiatives
Description	<p>The project foresees the production of information material about the Temple and the entire territory. These will be new tourist-cultural brochures, maps, specific boards, the updating of tourist signs, all linked to the various initiatives for Optimising the Heritage.</p> <p>The project also foresees the creation of an information point where it will be possible to find illustrative education material needed for a more complete understanding of the area's cultural and environmental values, with particular attention on the area of the River Clitunno.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and creation of editorial initiatives for promoting and increasing awareness of the area 2. Production and diffusion of the materials
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, GAL (Local Action Groups), Superintendence for the Architectural Heritage, Landscape, Historical, Artistic and Ethno anthropological Heritage of Umbria (SPAPPSAE).
Phases and timeframes	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Funds allocated: € 40,000.00 based on the Leader Programme + "Terre dell'Olio"
Expected results	Improvement of visibility and knowledge of Heritage Improvement of visitor orientation service
Result indicators	Number of publications and information providing equipment Number of copies printed Number of tourist signs and boards installed

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.2	Actions aimed at supporting awareness-raising and promotion initiatives
Description	<p><i>Project for a projection room and a video library for the educational and scientific diffusion of the area's cultural and environmental values</i></p> <p>The project foresees the creation of a specific space, found in some sheds currently used for storing materials, for the illustration of multimedia material (video and computer) for the collection and scientific and education diffusion of documentary materials concerning the history and characteristic aspects of the area and its heritage.</p> <p>It will be a useful instrument to divulge the current initiatives of cultural, socio-economic and folklore animation and foreseen for the future in the calendars of activities, in hospitality and catering.</p> <p>The purpose is to provide the visitor with top level knowledge of the site heritage, allowing him to find his way around the general visiting and tourist itinerary system that characterise the proposals for the enhancement and promotion of the heritage itself.</p> <p>The Visitor's Centre will also house other services (authorised guides, bookshop, brochures and maps, multimedia products).</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project and creation of programmes and multimedia material 2. Activation of the Projection Room and Video Library
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframes	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	Part of funds allocated part of the funds issued by the Government further to the 2006 environmental accident (see point 11.5.2. - Conservation analysis), for the reclamation, recovery and overall optimisation of the River Clitunno area: € 6,000,000.00
Expected results	Diffusion of information and increase of awareness in public opinion on Site and territorial values. Diffusion of information and increase of awareness in public opinion on territorial development projects
Result indicators	Number of articles and services published in the press and broadcast on television Number of projections dedicated to Heritage and to territorial development projects

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 26	TO INCREASE AWARENESS BUILDING ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 26.1	Exhibition "Langobardia Minor: Images and documentation from the Duchy of Benevento"
Description	<p>By exhibiting new archaeological data, this exhibition intends proposing a review of the settlement events and the major traces of the Longobard period in Benevento.</p> <p>The exhibition route will be made up of various sections, dedicated to in-depth information on specific topics: Fortifications, religious buildings, necropolises and funerary rites, epigraphic documents, craft activities, and artistic culture. The exhibition will include documents and images from the Duchy of Benevento.</p> <p>The objective is to integrate archaeological data known to date, most of which is exceptionally important but is taken from old finds and is thus out of context, with recently acquired documents that make it possible to put together a new summary of the Longobard domination in Benevento.</p> <p>The exhibition will be held simultaneously at various places in the city centre: In the exhibition halls at the old S. Felice prison, seat of the Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage of Benevento, Avellino, and Salerno, and the ground floor (exhibition space and bookshop) of Palazzo Paolo V, seat of the representative of the Benevento Municipality. The planned date for the event is spring 2008.</p> <p>The running of the Exhibition "Langobardia Minor: Images and documents from the Duchy of Benevento" will be run by the Superintendency of Archaeological Heritage of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento, and they will see to the scientific management, planning and setting up, in collaboration with the State Archives and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Benevento.</p>
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Benevento</p> <p>Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.</p>
Phases and timescales	<p>First phase: by 2008</p> <p>Second phase: by 2013</p>
Financial resources	<p>To be found:</p> <p>€ 300,000 from Campania Regional Authority</p>
Expected results	Extension of involvement of all in cultural and training events
Result indicators	Number of visitors

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.1	Laying out itineraries for the "Via Sacra Langobardorum" archaeological park
Description	<p>Starting with the major sites already known along the route known as the Via Sacra Langobardorum, thematic itineraries will be defined. First of all places of worship will be included, such as the caves dedicated to the Archangel Michael, the bridges for crossing the rivers that have characterised the route since Roman times, following the ancient Via Traiana; the ancient stopping points, and the defence systems and fortifications.</p>
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Benevento</p> <p>Benevento Provincial Authority</p> <p>Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.</p>
Phases and timescales	<p>First phase: By 2008</p> <p>Second phase: By 31.12.2015</p>
Financial resources	<p>First phase: Funds to be obtained from POR FESR 2007-2013, POR FSE 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority</p> <p>Interregional Operating Program (POIN) "Cultural, Natural, and Tourist Attractions"</p>
Expected results	Valorisation of the vast area of influence of Benevento.
Result indicators	Number of itineraries planned

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.2	Implementing the tourist information system – augmented reality
Description	The idea behind the project, using knowledge of the historical archaeological characteristics of some areas of the city, including the extent and depth of archaeological layers, as well as the resulting safeguarding and valorising of the same areas, meets the need to create a tourist system that is currently lacking. The project provides for activating virtual networks to serve the tourist system by using innovative technologies for providing the user with information in situ. This initiative involves creating virtual reality modules that reconstruct the city's monuments in various historical ages as well as the Roman and then Longobard plan of the city. Augmented reality means superimposing a computer generated virtual reality over the reality perceived by the subject, thereby providing additional information on the actual setting. The use of these technologies as tourist services that can be used via optic visors connected to a WiFi network could be based on a high quality database (photographs of all the facades of the buildings in the old city, recently taken by the Benevento Municipality as the basis for the Colour Plan), which, with the help of a GIS tool would make it possible to catalogue in detail the architectural elements on facades, stone fragments built into walls, wall textures, etc – within the ancient city.
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Benevento Provincial Authority Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.
Phases and timescales	First phase: By 2008 Second phase: By 31.12.2015
Financial resources	First phase: To be done using "Local development" APQ funds for the feasibility study of the old city in Benevento of € 300,000. Second phase: Funds to be obtained from POR FESR 2007-2013, POR FSE 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority Interregional Operating Program (POIN) "Cultural, Natural, and Tourist Attractions"
Expected results	Development of the TOURIST INFORMATION SYSTEM
Result indicators	Increase in spaces accessible and useable by tourists. Increase the overall number of visitors

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 28	INCREASING AWARENESS AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE
Project 28.1	Research and school teaching and a comic strip exhibition about Benevento in the Longobard era
Description	The creation of a network for studying the Longobard heritage is made up of various initiatives that involve students and experts in didactic lessons and research activities aimed at dealing with important documents and images. Presenting the artistic – cultural history of a city using alternative forms of recounting to canons, such as in the form of comic strips, makes it possible to easily get to users in the school-going age group. "Benevento in comic strips" or "Benevento a history of art" has this very aim. In addition, it has an artistic quality if one imagines developing it with the involvement of artists supported by experts in local history.
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento Superintendency for Architectural Heritage in the provinces of Salerno, Avellino, and Benevento and BAPPSAE Superintendency of Caserta and Benevento.
Phases and timescales	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2013
Financial resources	POR FSE 2007-2013 Campania Regional Authority
Expected results	Extension of involvement of schools in cultural and training events.
Result indicators	Number of research activities launched. Number of readers reached

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 29	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 29.1	Projects to increase awareness on Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
Description	The Project envisages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Training of teachers by planning refresher courses on specific topics connected to the Sanctuary of San Michele in relation to the Longobard culture and the heritage of Monte Sant'Angelo and its territory; Annual involvement of students coming from schools of any kind and level of the Provinces of Foggia and Bari in the study of the above-mentioned topics by promoting visits to Monte Sant'Angelo and its territory. Production of specific information material for young people
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out of refresher courses for teachers. Planning cooperation with the schools concerned.
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Municipalities involved in the itineraries of the via Sacra Langobardorum, Mountain Community of Gargano, University of Bari, Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies, Schools of any kind and level; regional museum network
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Puglia; private funds
Expected results	Increase in the direct participation of young people in knowledge and promotion activities on UNESCO Heritage values
Result indicators	Number of schools and classes involved Number of organized visits to the properties of the Heritage and territory to prepare papers

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 29	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 29.2	Development of didactic and experimental activities
Description	The enhancement of information at university level requires the establishment of thesis competitions with special reference to the topics related to the Longobard heritage and territory
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Choice of topics
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, University of Bari, Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009
Financial resources	To be defined for every single project – Funding: municipal, provincial, regional, private funds
Expected results	Better knowledge and participation of young people in the promotion activities of the Heritage and its territory
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of carried out initiatives Number of participants Number of targeted publications and printed copies

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 30	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 30.1	Study and implementation of publishing activities for promotion and public awareness
Description	The project envisages the production of information material on the Heritage and territory namely tourist-cultural guides, maps, brochures, information boards, multimedia information material related to various Promotion, Public awareness and Enhancement initiatives. Among these: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the site: "The origins of the Longobard Sanctuary of San Michele"; the "Via Sacra Langobardorum"; the visit routes: "The walls, the churches and the monasteries of Monte Sant'Angelo" the museum network of Monte Sant'Angelo and bordering towns; visit routes inside the National Park of Gargano The documentary material produced in the context of the single projects of the Knowledge Pla

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	will be used in all initiatives. The Visitors Centre, now being established at the castle of Monte Sant'Angelo will act as a point of reference for these activities.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and implementation of publishing initiatives for promotion and public awareness 2. Production and dissemination of material
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Municipalities involved in the itineraries of the via Sacra Langobardorum, Mountain Community of Gargano, University of Bari, Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies; regional museum network; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Puglia, Tourism Board
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008-2009
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Puglia; Province of Foggia and Bari; Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; private funds
Expected results	Improvement of visibility and knowledge of the Heritage Improvement of orientation services for visitors
Result indicators	Number of publications and multimedia information material Number of printed copies Number of installed information boards

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 30	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 30.2	Improvement of web-related technological systems to put the Heritage on the web
Description	The project envisages the production of multimedia material for the strengthening of the already existing websites on Monte Sant'Angelo and its territory and the direct connection with the sites "Italia langobardorum", also through a virtual tour to the heritage through webcam.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project and implementation of programmes and multimedia material 2. Activation of a virtual tour to the site and webcam
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Municipalities involved in the itineraries of the via Sacra Langobardorum, Mountain Community of Gargano, University of Bari, Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies,
Phases and timeframe	2009-2011
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Puglia; Provinces of Foggia and Bari; Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; private funds
Expected results	Providing visitors with an organic access and orientation system on the Heritage. Promotion of other tourist-cultural properties of the area Promotion of other places belonging to the site "Italia Langobardorum"
Result indicators	Number of activated contacts Number of planned visits starting from the Visitor Centre

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 30	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 30.3	Enhancement of relations with information centres
Description	The project envisages the involvement of various information bodies and regional and national media to disseminate information related to the series of initiatives which concern the following aspects: knowledge, conservation, enhancement and promotion of the Longobard heritage. The objective is to enhance the effectiveness of information – both through targeted initiatives, according to the events carried out and through periodical information which contribute to arousing and increasing interest in the Longobard Heritage and relative projects.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Launch of permanent relations with information bodies and regional and national media in order to produce an illustrative "bulletin" (also online) on the initiatives and the progress of knowledge 2. Study and carrying out of initiatives and targeted events dedicated to information such as press conferences, interviews to Stakeholders 3. Organization of tours dedicated to information operators

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Parties involved	Stakeholders Information bodies Business associations and companies; Private citizens
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2 2009 3.
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by Stakeholders and private funds
Expected results	Dissemination of information and raising awareness among the general public of the Values of the Site Dissemination of information and raising awareness of development projects of the Territory
Result indicators	Number of articles and services published on the press and broadcast on television Number of radio-television programmes dedicated to the Heritage and development projects of the territory

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 31	ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 31.1	Scientific and information meetings, seminars, exhibitions ands touristic tours
Description	The project aims at activating a coordinated series of interventions with the objective of raising awareness among local people on the Heritage and territory values. The activities will envisage the organization of scientific-information meetings open to the general public to be held both in Monte Sant'Angelo and bordering towns and a guided tour programme for the Heritage. In order to increase knowledge about Monte Sant'Angelo within the network, organized tours to other Longobard places of interest will be organized in cooperation with local cultural associations and service Clubs. An exchange programme on initiatives (exhibitions and seminars) with other sites will favour the dissemination of local specificities and common values of the Heritage.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensification of coordination between local bodies and cultural associations in order to prepare an annual schedule dedicated to the promotion of the Heritage. 2. Definition of exchange programmes for public awareness initiatives (meetings, seminars, exhibitions, visits) with other places included in the network and other Longobard places of interest. 3. Preparation of an annual schedule for meetings involving the general public and business categories. 4. Continuation of the meeting programme organized by the Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies 5. Planning of meetings in various sites of the Territory. 6. Planning of seasonal cycles of guided tours to the Heritage. 7. Organization and promotion of tours to enhance knowledge about the other properties of the Site. 8. Arrangement of exhibitions on the Heritage.
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, Province of Foggia, Region Puglia, University of Bari, Centre for San Michele and Gargano Studies; regional museum network; BAPPSAE (Superintendence for Architectural, Landscape, Historical, Artistic, Ethno-Anthropological Heritage) of the Region Puglia, tourist companies, National Tourist Guides Association with relative regional sections
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Puglia; Provinces of Foggia and Bari; Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo; private funds.
Expected results	Improved awareness and knowledge of the Heritage values
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of carried out initiatives Number of participants in various initiatives

8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

8.5.1 NETWORK

The Socio-Economic Development Plan involves a two-pronged action

- The first level relates to the planning guidelines adopted to give the overall site a uniform structure and to create system efficiency in it.
- The second level relates to the projects that each location in the Site has developed, basing the way they are set up on integrated valorisation of the (material and immaterial) cultural and natural heritage and sustainable endogenous resources.

The principal aim of the Socio-Economic Development Plan is to create an integrated Network-system capable of representing, promoting, and managing a complex combination of activities in areas that are at some distance from one another and structurally varied.

In principle, the general objectives pursued are therefore:

- Realising the potentiality that emerges from the socio-economic analyses
- Identifying possible synergies
- Translating potential and synergy into sustainable activities to be run in the network.

The basic element of the integrated system is the Longobard Heritage, as a source of direct and indirect cultural elements that can be translated into advantages and stimuli for economic activities: development of tourism and technology; upgrading and implementation of structures and hospitality services; valorisation and upgrading of traditions as driving elements for the new models of sustainable agriculture; valorisation of quality products that are typical of the territories; upgrading of services; and training of new entrepreneurs and dedicated new companies.

A quality relaunch of the hospitality and services in the locations in the network provides for spreading a specific "Hospitality Culture", that is, an innovative system of contact with and approach to those using the Heritage on the part of local operators in the various sectors (hoteliers, restaurant owners, traders, craftsmen, etc.). A specific culture – regulated by a Code of Conduct for the operators – to be expressed in dealing with visitors and that is of use for directing and assisting them and for improving the approach to both the Heritage and the relevant territory, as well as their endogenous resources (a goal that combines protection of the Heritage in sustainable terms).

Addition potential of the economic system of the network made up of locations in the Italia Langobardorum Site also comes from providing real services via the web (tourist packages, bookings, hospitality services, e-commerce for agroalimentary, wine and food, and editorial products); the adoption of a brand that covers the territory; bank-insurance cards; exchange of typical quality products; organisation of events markets; upgrading and training of human resources to raise the quality level in the territories and to promote innovative economic activity.

Following consolidation of the network linked to the Longobard Heritage as the WHL candidate, further reinforcing of the "Italia Langobardorum" system is planned by extending the Network to other Italian and European locations with a Lombard setting ("Extended Italian Network" and "European Geo-Cultural Corridor").

The strategies for the planning outline are based on some achievements that are considered fundamental to guarantee coordination of the Network activities:

- Setting up of a specific coordination and management structure for the Network of Longobard sites (see Chap 3)
- Establishing of a coordinated image and Network instruments

(see Awareness Building and Promotion Plan).

- Implementation of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for the Network (see Awareness Building and Promotion Plan).

In particular, as far as the coordinating structure is concerned, this is made up of personnel in the Municipal Administrations of the seven sites, specifically assigned to network activities. The structure will develop its own organisation according to the times and methods related to implementing the GECT (European Territorial Cooperation Group) for which more information in the European partners will be required.

This structure will have a virtual base, since the local offices will be connected using Information and Communication Technological instruments, such as a video-conference system, database of information shared via the web, and a shared interactive back office for the single portal for the serial site.

The objectives of the Socio-Economic Development Plan are as follows:

- OBJECTIVE 1 – Construction/enhancement of the net system finalized at orienting, regulating, organizing and promoting (using the most advanced information and communication technologies) the cultural and research proposals stimulated by the Longobard heritage and transforming the opportunities of the coordinated projects of the socio-economic development of the territories.
- OBJECTIVE 2 – Strengthening the Managing Authority of the Longobard network with the functions of supervising and monitoring the functionality and the efficacy of the system and of its cultural proposals as well as of socio-economic development proposals also in relation to customer satisfaction.

- OBJECTIVE 3 – Favours the public-private initiatives for the development of useful infrastructures, structures and services to provide the territories with suitable answers to the requests of transport services, mobility and hospitality made by the International public and all the users.
- OBJECTIVE 4 – Creating (regional, national and European) “Longobard Itineraries” so that they become highly visible international channels for the study, the research but also for the awareness and promotion of the shared historical-cultural values of the Longobard heritage (Geocultural European Corridor), as well as instruments and opportunities for tourist-economic interchanges and for organic and shared policies of regional, national and international development and planning.
- OBJECTIVE 5 – Increasing the quality and coordination of the hospitality system and related services, by drafting and establishing rules and regulations for the awarding of the brand “Italia Langobardorum”
- OBJECTIVE 6 – Creation of a coordinated system for typical products and quality in the agroalimentary and crafts lines, by drafting and establishing rules and regulations for the awarding of the brand “Italia Langobardorum
- OBJECTIVE 7 – Supporting entrepreneurship and new professionalism related to sustainable development of tourism

The schedules below lay out the objectives and projects required to achieve them, broken down into direct and across the board projects.

One methodological pre-requisite is that the various locations in the serial site belong to different geographic

areas, for which there are different instruments for supporting the running of socio-economic programmes / projects and to help to professionalize economic operators and create companies. In this regard, financing of actions in the various locations will have a composite architecture, which means that the same action or the same project will use different funds – community, national, regional, local, and private – depending on usefulness.

8.5.2 CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI and Territory

The candidacy offers Cividale and a large part of the area of the Duchy of Friuli the possibility of fully optimising their Longobard heritage and of building a local development system around it, aimed at the upgrading and relaunching of a territory that is filled with other exceptional historical-natural, cultural, specialised and economic-productive values .

It must be pointed out that the removal of the borders with Austria and Slovenia, together with the traditional relations between the bordering territories – distinguished for about 500 years by the centrality of Cividale (capital of the Longobard Duchy, of the oriental Marchland of Charlemagne and of the Patriarchal State of Aquileia) - and strengthened by the strong trading relations with the South East and North Europe, favours renewed surge of transnational cooperation, aimed at the sustainable development of a vaster area.

The socio-economic development plan for Cividale welcomes these prospects and is therefore divided into goals and consequent projects that run alongside the upgrading of the heritage inserted in the candidacy: the implementation of the endogenous resources of the area, creating new conditions for socio-economic development, through initiatives for study, research and training coordination and through the setting up of specific promotions of the quality, traditions and knowledge of the area.

The main goals of the area are:

- Initiatives aimed at urban development;
- Optimisation of access to the heritage and implementation of tourist stays;
- Upgrading and relaunching of landscape-cultural resources and food and wine traditions;
- Upgrading, management and relaunching of complex agribusiness.

8.5.3 BRESCIA and Territory

The Social Economic Development Plan was drawn up on the basis of indications expressed by the Brescian General States of Economy and accepted in the Framework Agreement of Territorial Development (AQST) undersigned on 29 November 2007. The signees are: Region of Lombardy, Province of Brescia, Municipality of Brescia, Chamber of Commerce, State University of Studies and Catholic University which institutionally participate in the meeting of the Brescian General States of Economy.

The Agreement is of strategic significance and importance and foresees the realisation of 53 projects of great social-economic impact aimed at favouring the development of the territory in its different meanings: from the large infrastructures to the valorisation of the human capital, from protecting health to sustaining employment, from the development of tourism to social cohesion, up to the sustainable use of resources in the territory and the implementation of public services and technological development.

In the management plan there is an explanatory synthesis with the integration of further projects.

8.5.4 CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA and Territory

The framework that supports the social-economic development Plan of the area of Varese – strongly reinforced at an international level by the values of the Heritage of Castelseprio-Torba/Gornate Olona – is

given by some key elements of the total planning:

- Optimisation of interregional, international transport infrastructures
- Procedure of realisation of a Quality Brand for hotels and restaurants (activated for collaboration of the provincial Associations of category) to be co-ordinated with the foreseen territorial brand-umbrella of the Site "Italia Langobardorum"
- Training for tourist operators (improvement in the quality of the offer from Varese in all tourist environments from hotel accommodation to catering)
- Protocol of agreement between the Chamber of Commerce and the Province of Varese – undersigned in 2004 – for the promotion and development of the agricultural sector through the realisation of common initiatives, with particular reference to the actuation of Quality policies, to planning and realisation of interventions for valorisation and promotion of local agro-food products, and to participation in fairs on the agricultural sector.

8.5.5 SPOLETO and Territory

In compliance with the guidelines provided by the Region Umbria in the Development Plan 2, the main objective of the socio-economic plan of the Municipality of Spoleto is to enhance the identity of the territory: a territory rich in historical-cultural, craft and naturalistic-landscape resources.

Through the Territorial Integrated Project (PIT), Tourism–Environment–Culture sector, which is now in an advanced implementation phase, the Municipal Administration summed up and integrated the programmatic framework defined by EU provisions a) of the ex Objective 2, b) of the integrated development Project in the areas hit by the Earthquake (PIAT), c) of the Rural Development Plan d) of the Local Action Group (GAL) Umbria Valley and Sibillini, by opening new

prospects for sustainable development which are strengthened by the cultural and historical heritage as well as landscape value vocation of the area. Tourism, culture, services and trade operators are already cooperating in close synergy with the Municipality – as lead body in the Project – in relation to the places of identity, memory, history and culture, the places of spirit and the props of sustainable development from the Cycle Track to the ex Railway Spoleto Norcia to the Olive Grove Path.

The rules of the General Urban Development Plan – operational part – introduce new development opportunities aimed at strengthening the whole sector and entire economic system. From the point of view of sustainable development, the thick network of tracks (practicable on foot, by bicycle and / or on horseback, e.g. Monteluco trekking, Martani Trekking, Giro dei Condotti, hermitage itinerary) is particularly interesting, as is the quality agri-food production.

One of the priorities of the Socio-Economic Development Plan is the revival of the Historical Centre both through a new road system – in some cases mechanized – and through the recovery of the existing building heritage, for house, cultural, trade and also production purposes (see enhancement plan). The inter-directional project for the revival of the Historical Centre, through a thorough socio-economic, historical-cultural and environmental analysis of the heritage, identifies new props for the development of production, cultural and tourist activities; these props are identified in accordance with new tourist cultural routes in order to enhance the utilization of the historical centre which benefits from a new road system and the recovery of the public and private heritage. The main objective of the revival, from the point of view of the economic approach, is the transformation of the Historical Centre into a natural trade centre in accordance with the bill for the Regional Law on the revival of Umbria's historical centres.

At the moment, a new trade plan for medium and large shopping centres is being studied. In the 13 production areas existing on the municipal territory, expansion and requalification interventions are planned according to an "Integrated system of production areas" which respects the combination of economy-environment, in accordance with sustainable development and in line with current European, national and regional standards.

8.5.6 CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO and Territory

After the earthquake of 1997, complex planning also started in the territory of Campello sul Clitunno, finalised to the recovery, renovation, requalification and relaunch of historical sites, properties, productive activities and services, especially those connected to one of the most important traditional resources of the whole of Umbria: tourism.

For the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno and its fascinating historical villages, but also for the enterprises of the tourism-hotel sector, catering, characteristic agro-feed production and artistic craftsmanship a season of intensive activity has begun for the reorganisation of the total accommodation "system" in the most modern and efficient way.

In particular, both the laws on post-earthquake reconstruction and the regional laws have allowed the Municipality and private subjects to have a sum just short of 50 million Euros, 15 million of which are engaged in a complex of integrated reconstruction projects but also requalification and relaunch of the territory in which there will be the conclusion of works and the full entry into operation of the new local development model in the last few months of 2007 and in 2008.

Flanked to this commitment are the parallel initiatives of optimising the tourism-environment-culture chain and agro-productive traditions, especially as far as the production of olive oil is concerned, which characterises not only the local economy, but also the landscape-cultural mosaic of the area, acting as a further element of tourist-economic attraction. It is useful to remember that the olive tree groves in the Municipality of Campello occupy 350 hectares, which is 7% of the communal territory.

8.5.7 BENEVENTO and Territory

The main objectives to be continued for the social-economic development of Benevento, in relation to valorisation projects of its cultural resources, are:

- Improve mobility and accessibility to the historical centre;
- Valorise culture as an endogenous engine of development;
- Optimise the infrastructures for culture;
- Adapt and improve human resources for the sustainable valorisation of cultural assets.

The identified formative project, in particular, foresees a formulation able to develop all the basic, instrumental, managerial and organizational professionalism, in order to represent a concrete answer to the need to insert more incisiveness to the formation-territory-world of work, confronting the considerable potential for development, hardly utilized up to now.

The activation of the various courses, in synthesis, will allow the formation of professional figures connected to safeguarding of architectural, artistic and archaeological heritage, the promotion of cultural events and valorisation of the oenogastronomic production of the territory.

8.5.8 MONTE SANT'ANGELO and Territory

The candidature of the Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo offers the city of Monte Sant'Angelo the opportunity of playing a leading part in the social economic system of the Gargano and the entire province of Foggia, correlated to the possibility of increase and new valorisation of the tourist flows which already make this territory the main driving force of the tourist sector of the region of Puglia.

The fascination of the medieval period, focussed on the Longobard population, has an extraordinarily striking impact in this land thanks to the Michaelic cult, which, in the Gargano, brings to life an unequalled harmony between Eastern and

Western Christianity. Because of this connotation in particular, Monte Sant'Angelo has enormous potential for the reconstruction of a local development system – already strongly linked to the economy generated by the Michaelic cult in the past – and which today can be directed towards the requalification and relaunch of a territory rich in many other exceptional historical-naturalistic, cultural values and those of specialisations and economic-productive potential.

Moreover, the possibility of starting up integrated development processes on concrete areas, constantly wider, the centre of which is the Michaelic cult, leads to economic and social scenarios of great interest for the valorisation of the site. The sole idea of creating a network between all the populated areas, locations, nations, public and private organisations, places of cult linked to the Archangel Michael which in some way can be traced back to their devotion or dedications at that time of great diffusion spread by the Longobards, or consequently to it, offers opportunities of virtuous harmony able to start up development and valorisation processes which cannot and must not be ignored.

The social-economic development Plan of Monte Sant'Angelo therefore encompasses these perspectives and is formulated in objectives which adds the integration of other resources which the territory expresses to the valorisation and requalification of the asset, creating innovative conditions for the development of the Main objectives which are:

- Improvement of accessibility to the Heritage and increase in tourist stays;
 - Initiatives finalised at the optimisation of the urban and economic development system;
- Requalification and relaunch of the landscape of cultural resources, agro-food and craftsmanship knowledge (Saperi) and oenogastronomic Traditions.

**8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
NETWORK	1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETWORK ECONOMIC SYSTEM	1.1 Coordinating objectives, projects and network actions
		1.2 Creation of an integrated system for promoting hospitality and typical production activities
		1.3 Joint running of promotional economic initiatives for the serial site
		1.4 Creating a system brand
	2 INCREASING THE QUALITY AND COORDINATION OF THE HOSPITALITY SYSTEM AND RELATED SERVICES	2.1 Creating a discipline for hospitality services and related (catering, bar) services, and the related common brand
		2.2 Creation of an automatic centralised system of hospitality services with an indication of the availability of beds and eating places
		2.3 Creation of a system to monitor the services offered and measure customer satisfaction
	3 SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND NEW PROFESSIONALISM RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM	3.1 Running training courses for professional refreshing of economic operators and related employees in the tourism market and typical agroalimentary products and crafts
		3.2 Support with creating new entrepreneurship in the area of sustainable tourist development, and tourist services in particular
		3.3 Running of training courses for creating new professionals in the tourism field
	4 CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS, QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES AND RELATED RESEARCH	4.1 Identification of typical products and quality for the agroalimentary and crafts lines
		4.2 Creation of regulations for producing typical, quality products of the Longobard network
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI TERRITORY	5 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE	5.1 Strengthening of railway infrastructures and connections and local public transports
		5.2 Interventions to improve the road system

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		5.3 Strengthening of parking areas
		5.4 Improvement of road signs
	6 INCREASE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS	6.1 Creation of differentiated tourist packages and offers
		6.2 Creation of a network of historical buildings for conferences, exhibitions, cultural events to increase specialized tourism flows
	7 DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE URBAN PRODUCTION SYSTEM	7.1 Requalification of the area where the cement factory was located and surroundings
		7.2 Enhancement and relaunch of productive activities and new companies
	8 REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES	8.1 Protection of agri-food traditions and their use to economically relaunch innovative quality products
		8.2 Activation of food and wine services and agricultural services for tourist-economic development
	9 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR HERITAGE-RELATED SECTORS	9.1 Retraining of human resources operating at different levels on the Heritage
		9.2 Retraining of human resources operating in accommodation facilities and services
BRESCIA TERRITORY	10 IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILITY	10.1 Realisation of automated light underground railway, in a viewpoint of integrated transport services
	11 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY	11.1 New motorway for fast and direct connection between Brescia and Milan (Brebemi)
		11.2 Strategic optimisation of the civil airport of Montichiari
		11.3 Motorway junction A4 – A21 – Airport of Montichiari
		11.4 Railway optimisation Brescia – Iseo – Edolo
		11.5 Motorway junction of Valle Trompia
12 OPTIMISATION OF TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM	12.1 “The sublimation of water” tourist system	

**8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
		12.2 "Adamello" Interregional tourist system
		12.3 "Garda bresciano" tourist system
		12.4 "The rail road from Valle Trompia to Brescia" tourist system"
	13 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORY	13.1 Actuation of integrated programmes of local development (PISL)
	14 ECONOMIC ANIMATION OF THE TERRITORY IN VIEW OF THE TURISTIC DEVELOPMENT	14.1 Valorisation and promotion of local products linked to Longobard Culture and the tourist offer
15 ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY	15.1 Reutilization and relaunch of endogenous resources	
CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA TERRITORY	16 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORY	16.1 Requalification and optimisation of the railway node of Varese
		16.2 Realisation of the international railway Mendrisio-Varese-Malpensa
		16.3 Realisation of north-east trunk road of Varese and completion of doubling the A8 motorway link
	17 WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY	17.1 Study and realisation of tourist "packages" Culture-Nature/Co- ordination with the "Lakes and Alps" project
		17.2 Improvement of the bike tracks and of the integrated bike-pedestrian track in the Provinces of Varese, Como, Lecco
		17.3 Optimisation of the tourist counter at Malpensa intercontinental airport
	18 OPTIMISATION AND REQUALIFICATION OF LOCAL TOURIST BUSINESSES	18.1 Optimisation and co-ordination of the "system" and of the didactic Factory offer
	19 ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OENOAGSTRONOMY	19.1 Co-ordination for the development of the territorial brand of reference
		19.2 Co-ordination for the development of oenogastronomic tourism initiatives (oenogastronomy Facility)
SPOLETO TERRITORY	20 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE	20.1 Enhancement of railway infrastructures and connections and public local transport
		20.2 Interventions for an integrated transport system

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	21 URBAN REQUALIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM	21.1 Creation of an integrated system of production areas
	22 ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND HUMAN- AFFECTED LANDSCAPE FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES	22.1 Franciscan Itinerary – Olive Grove Path
	23 ENHANCEMENT OF EXCELLENCE AGRI-FOOD TYPICAL PRODUCTS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES	23.1 Development initiative of agricultural- productive and food and wine quality sectors “Spoleto Tipica”
	24 INTEGRATED PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY AND PRODUCTS IN THEIR T OURIST-ENVIRONMENTAL- CULTURAL ASPECTS	24.1 Recovery and reutilization of traditional methods and products 24.2 Initiative for the integrated promotion of both territory and produce: “Spoleto, Piazza of Agricultural and Food Excellencies” 24.3 Recovery and requalification of traditional methods and products: creation of the brand “Spoleto Tipica”
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO TERRITORY	25 URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS	25.1 Recovery and requalification of the medieval villages for the purposes of re-settlement and tourist hospitality 25.2 Realisation of pedestrian pathways, new roadways and parking in the area of the Sources of Clitunno Clitunno and related improving of the road system and signs
	26 OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY	26.1 Realisation of new complexes for hospitality and cultural initiatives
	27 ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF QUALITY AGRO-FOOD AND OENOGASTRONOMIC PRODUCTION	27.1 Co-ordination for the development of the territorial Brand of reference 27.2 Co-ordination for the development of initiatives for oenogastronomic tourism (oenogastronomy facility)
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	28 IMPROVE MOBILITY AND ACCESS TO THE HISTORICAL CENTRE	28.1 Completion and adaptation of the traffic plan; updating of the parking plan; realisation of tourist transport services
	29 VALORISE CULTURE AS AN ENDOGENOUS ENGINE OF DEVELOPMENT	29.1 Insertion of Benevento in the Artecard Campania circuit
	30 OPTIMISE THE INFRASTRUCTURES FOR CULTURE	30.1 Planning and realisation of a Congress Centre and a Theatre-tent

**8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	31 ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS	31.1 Activation of training courses for operators for marketing of cultural assets
		31.2 Activation of training courses of experts for the creation of businesses in the tourist section
		31.3 Activation of a master in organisation of events and congresses
		31.4 Activation of courses for training orientators and tourist guides
MONTE SANT'ANGELO TERRITORY	32 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE	32.1 Realisation of intermodal area with the creation of an overground railway through restarting the complementary Foggia – Handcraft-Industrial Zone of Macchia railway line and constructing a tourist arrival point
		32.2 Realisation of a route alternative to the section of the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo -San Giovanni Rotondo
		32.3 Implementation of consortium activities for the full utilisation of the Gino Lisa airport of Foggia as a favoured airport for tourist flows of foreign origin
		32.4 Completion of the high-speed roadway network of Gargano in the section Mattinata – Vieste and internal road of connection with the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo-San Giovanni Rotondo
		32.5 Realization of the Macchia Madonna delle Grazie – Historic Centre of Monte Sant'Angelo cableway
		32.6 Interventions of improvement on the road network
		32.7 Improvement of road signs
	33 IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURIST STAYS	33.1 Preparation of differentiated tourist “packages” and offers
		33.2 Structuring of a plan to incentivate the creation of a receptive system

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS
	34 DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMISATION OF THE URBAN PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	34.1 Realisation of P.R.G. forecasts in relation to the areas destined for craftsmanship production in the periurban area and relaunch of productive and new entrepreneurial activities
	35 REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE TERRITORY	35.1 Safeguard ago-food traditions and their use for the economic relaunch of innovative productions of quality

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network													
Objective 1	DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETWORK ECONOMIC SYSTEM												
Projects 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	<p>1.1 Coordinating objectives, projects and network actions</p> <p>1.2 Creation of an integrated system for promoting hospitality and typical production activities</p> <p>1.3 Joint running of promotional economic initiatives for the serial site</p> <p>1.4 Creating a system brand</p>												
Description	<p>The brand of the "Italia Langobardorum" system – owned by the Association of Stakeholders (or Body managing the network) – will have characteristics based on the indicators established by a focus group made up of experts nominated from within the Association and representatives appointed by the economic trade organisations.</p> <p>Companies that intend using the brand must formally accept to comply with the Regulations and Discipline for the economic category to which they belong, which is also to be drawn up by the focus group indicated above, as well as the Quality Model, Code of Conduct, and control system.</p> <p>The integrated system for promoting the activities that will be recognised in the system brand will be based first of all on the capacity to offer hospitality services and connected with high quality sales, especially in terms of technological innovation. The possibility of accessing all the information at any point in the system is the first characterising element: Access to the information will be available via any company that uses the brand, while financial and insurance services for the system of companies will be defined in the disciplines and will have a high added value.</p> <p>In addition, the system will be based in reciprocal conveyance of products. Each hospitality company or related service must have a shelf for typical products, while each typical products company is to provide detailed information on the hospitality services available in the areas involved.</p> <p>Promotion actions taken must be integrated and fall within a system. The logic is that of competitiveness with those outside the system by not within the system. The penetration capacity of products is interrelated with the penetration capacity of the cultural assets – tourist hospitality – typical products system. In this regard the Foreign Chamber of Commerce (Assocamere Estere) system will play a fundamental role as one of the system's reference partners.</p>												
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of the Network Authority between the Stakeholders 2. Structuring the focus group of experts from the locations in the Site 3. Setting up of an integrated (structural) promotion system 4. Running of "system" promotional actions 5. Definition of the Regulations, Discipline, and conditions for granting use of the brand 6. Graphic design and registration of the brand 7. Implementation of the brand 												
Parties involved	<p>Coordination structure</p> <p>Municipal Administrations</p> <p>Regional Authorities</p> <p>Provincial Authorities</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Universities, Research Institutes, and Regional Centres of Competence</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce – Foreign Chambers of Commerce</p> <p>Economic trade organisations</p> <p>Companies in the sector</p>												
Phases and timeframe	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>These actions will be carried out over a time span of four years, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.</td> <td>January – June 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing up of the brand</td> <td>July – August 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Graphic design and registration</td> <td>August – November</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Implementation</td> <td>December 2009 – February 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Setting up the promotion system</td> <td>July 2010 – February 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Running promotion activities</td> <td>March 2010 – December 2012</td> </tr> </table>	These actions will be carried out over a time span of four years, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.	January – June 2009	Drawing up of the brand	July – August 2009	Graphic design and registration	August – November	Implementation	December 2009 – February 2010	Setting up the promotion system	July 2010 – February 2012	Running promotion activities	March 2010 – December 2012
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Drawing up of the brand	July – August 2009												
Graphic design and registration	August – November												
Implementation	December 2009 – February 2010												
Setting up the promotion system	July 2010 – February 2012												
Running promotion activities	March 2010 – December 2012												
Financial resources	<p>Euro 45,000,000 to be found</p> <p>Funds: UE, national, regional, local, and private</p>												
Expected results	Creation of an integrated system for promoting the site's territorial system based on interconnecting the cultural assets, hospitality and related services, typical agroalimentary												

	products and typical crafts.
Result indicators	Number of companies using the system trademark Number of promotional initiatives run Number of promotional initiatives run via Assocamere Estero

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network					
Objective 2	INCREASING THE QUALITY AND COORDINATION OF THE HOSPITALITY SYSTEM AND RELATED SERVICES				
Projects 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	2.1 Creating a discipline for hospitality services and related (catering, bar) services, and the related common brand 2.2 Creation of an automatic centralised system of hospitality services with an indication of the availability of beds and eating places. 2.3 Creation of a system to monitor the services offered and measure customer satisfaction				
Description	<p>The exceptional, unique nature of the Heritage facilitate the usefulness of raising the level of quality in the socio-economic contexts of the Site Locations, and to concentrate on setting up a quality model for hospitality and reception services, as well as hospitality related services.</p> <p>In the same way the plan is to codify the shared means of approach to and guidance of visitors by those working in hospitality, in order to provide the visitors with further stimuli for knowing about both the individual Locations and the Site as a whole.</p> <p>Regulating the hospitality and related services for "Italia Langobardorum" will specifically mean adopting a Quality Model and a specific Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Among other things, these instruments must identify innovative, high quality services to be proposed to tourists, especially as regards the use of Information and Communication technological instruments.</p> <p>As can be seen in the actions that follow, these regulations will be accompanied by the system trademark as specified in the across the board project illustrated below.</p> <p>Correct, systematic application of the regulations, controlled by means of a system for monitoring the services offered, will guarantee a high standard of quality for the services at the various sites.</p> <p>The level of service offered at every point in the network will also be assured by telematic linking of the structures, for constant updating of their availability.</p>				
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structuring of territorial focus groups made up of representatives of institutions, economic categories, individual entrepreneurs, and experts in the sector, in order to gather proposals on the "Regulations for hospitality activities and related services" comprising a Quality Model and Code of Conduct. 2. Receiving proposals and drawing up draft regulations and a rough common trademark, to be submitted for approval by the associations and individual entrepreneurs in the sector, as well as the institutions involved. 3. Final definition of the shared Regulations and the Trademark and relevant adoption by part of participating entrepreneurs and institutions involved. 4. Connection of all the hospitality structures and related services that adopt the Regulations via the web, for real-time updating of quantitative and qualitative data on the availability of beds and eating covers, as well as other services offered in participating structures. This data will be conveyed via a single portal for the serial site and any other form of promotion that is undertaken. Visitors will be able to access the information in the system via serial system at any point, free of charge. 5. Adoption of customer-satisfaction instruments and monitoring system 				
Parties involved	Coordination structure Municipal Administrations Stakeholders Universities Chambers of Commerce Economic trade organisations Companies in the sector				
Phases and timeframe	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>These actions will be carried out over a time span of about a year and a half, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.</td> <td>January – June 2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Receipt of proposals and draft regulations</td> <td>July – October 2008</td> </tr> </table>	These actions will be carried out over a time span of about a year and a half, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.	January – June 2008	Receipt of proposals and draft regulations	July – October 2008
These actions will be carried out over a time span of about a year and a half, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.	January – June 2008				
Receipt of proposals and draft regulations	July – October 2008				

	Definition of regulations and related adoption	November 2008 – April 2009
	Connection of the companies via the web	December 2008 – June 2009
	Creation of a customer satisfaction monitoring system	March – June 2009
Financial resources	Euro 1,000,000 to be found Funds: Community, national, regional, local, and private	
Expected results	Adoption of an overall quality system and code of conduct for dealing with visitors that is homogenous and shared for the locations in the Site. Offer of hospitality and related services with a high technological content that are accessible from all points in the system.	
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of companies adopting the regulations Customer satisfaction monitoring over the period following implementation of the system, with quarterly checks and adoption of any necessary corrective measures and/or sanctions for non-compliance.	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network		
Objective 3	SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND NEW PROFESSIONALISM RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM	
Projects 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	3.1 Running training courses for professional refreshing of economic operators and related employees in the tourism market and typical agroalimentary products and crafts 3.2 Support with creating new entrepreneurship in the area of sustainable tourist development, and tourist services in particular 3.3 Running of training courses for creating new professionals in the tourism field	
Description	The birth of the "Italia Langobardorum" Network and the consequent launch of the new tourism and cultural offer of typical local products, requires activation and use of innovative services. On the one hand this means updating existing economic operators and professionals, and on the other hand the activation of new entrepreneurship and professions. The projects included in this section are aimed at facilitating and stimulating the start of training courses for preparing entrepreneurs and professionals in the hospitality and related services, management of the cultural systems, information and communication, quality agroalimentary and wine and food products, publishing, and typical crafts. Another fundamental aspect of the actions to be taken in this regard is support of new entrepreneurship in the tourist sector in general and in innovative tourist services in particular. Forms of support will be identified for neo-entrepreneurs prepared to invest in this sector. This support will vary in term of geographic area and the financial instruments available (finding of FESR funds is a deciding factor).	
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structuring of focus groups made up of representatives of economic categories, individual entrepreneurs, local administrations, universities, and approved training bodies, for drawing up the training courses necessary for the actions in the system for socio-economic development. 2. Running of training courses for updating economic operators and employees of companies already in existence in the hospitality and related services, and quality typical products sector. These courses will be aimed at introducing innovative elements like the use of new information and communication technologies. 3. Running of training courses for starting new entrepreneurs and professions, and professional re-training for those employed in the sectors involved. 4. Promotion of the exchange of know-how between entrepreneurial undertakings in the Locations in the Site. 5. Definition and setting up of regimes to assist innovative activities in the area of sustainable development of tourism. 	
Parties involved	Coordination structure Municipal Administrations Regional Authorities Provincial Authorities Stakeholders Universities, Research Institutes, and Regional Centres of Competence Chambers of Commerce Economic trade organisations Companies in the sector	

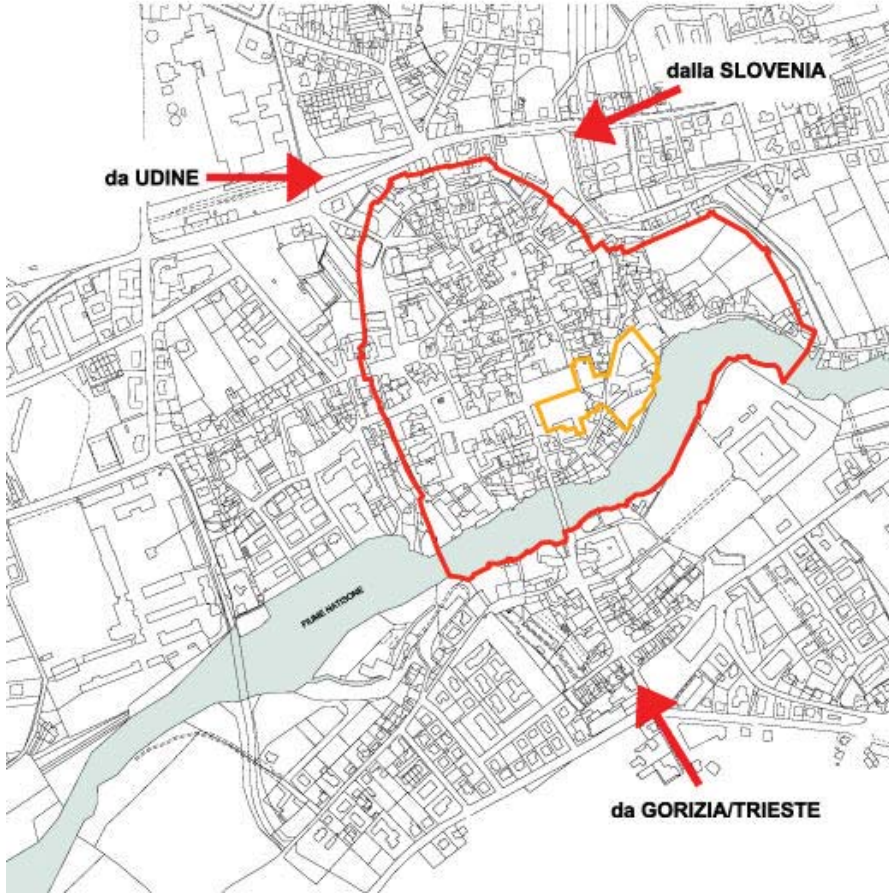
Phases and timeframe	These actions will be carried out over a time span of four years, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.	January – June 2008
	Running of updating training courses for operators	July 2010 – December 2012
	Running training courses for new entrepreneurship and professions	July 2010 – December 2012
	Promotion of exchanges between entrepreneurial undertakings	July 2010 – December 2012
	Definition and setting up of assistance regimes for new entrepreneurship	July 2010 – December 2012
Financial resources	Euro 60,000,000 to be found Funds: Community, national, regional, local, and private	
Expected results	Increase in the quality level of professionalism and the offer in specific sectors. Supporting launching of new entrepreneurship in innovative, sustainable tourist services.	
Result indicators	Number of training courses Number of certificates issued Number of entrepreneurs trained Number of operators in the sector trained Number of economic operators trained Number of new professionals trained Number of new companies in the territories in the Site.	

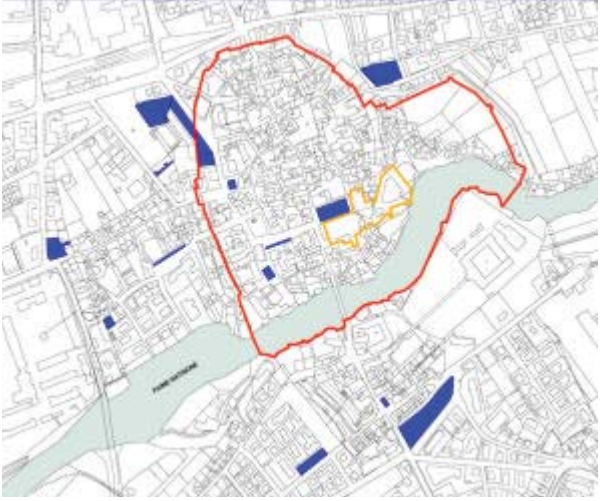
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network		
Objective 4	CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS, QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES AND RELATED RESEARCH	
Projects 4.1, 4.2	4.1 Identification of typical products and quality for the agroalimentary and crafts lines 4.2 Creation of regulations for producing typical, quality products of the Longobard network	
Description	The creation of a network of products that are typical of the locations in the site is one of the spin-off elements of candidacy, leading to and characterising the socio-economic development of the territories involved. The usefulness of opening to local agroalimentary and typical craft entrepreneurship is promoted by adopting an approach that tends to offer visitors guarantees as to the quality of the products offered and innovative services that give the products added value.	
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structuring of focus groups made up of representatives of the economic categories involved, from among entrepreneurs, local administrations, research institutes, centres of regional competence, and universities in the territories in the Site. 2. Identifying and studying typical products proposed by the focus groups and checking product quality by involving research institutes and universities. 3. Definition of product quality standards by drawing up regulations to be submitted for approval by the associations and individual entrepreneurs in the sector, as well as the institutions involved. 4. Final definition of the shared Regulations and the Trademark and relevant adoption by part of participating entrepreneurs and institutions involved. 5. Connection of all the companies that adopt the Regulations in the network, for real-time updating of data on quantities and quality of products available. This data will be conveyed via a single portal for the serial site and any other form of promotion that is undertaken. Visitors will be able to access the information in the system via serial system at any point, free of charge. 6. Adoption of customer-satisfaction instruments and monitoring system 	
Parties involved	Coordination structure Municipal Administrations Stakeholders Universities, Research Institutes, and Regional Centres of Competence Chambers of Commerce Economic trade organisations Companies in the sector	
Phases and timeframe	These actions will be carried out over a time span of two years, broken down as follows: Structuring of territorial focus groups.	January – June 2008

8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	Receipt of proposals and identification and study of products.	July – December 2008
	Definition of regulations and related adoption	January – April 2009
	Connection of the companies via the web	March – September 2009
	Creation of a customer satisfaction monitoring system	September – December 2009
Financial resources	Euro 1,000,000 to be found Funds: Community, national, regional, local, and private	
Expected results	Adoption of an overall quality system and code of conduct for dealing with visitors that is homogenous and shared for the locations in the Site. Offer of typical products of determined quality and use of innovative services that provide added value to what is on offer.	
Result indicators	Number of institutions involved Number of companies adopting the regulations Customer satisfaction monitoring over the period following implementation of the system, with quarterly checks and adoption of any necessary corrective measures and/or sanctions for non-compliance.	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 5	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 5.1	Strengthening of railway infrastructures and connections and local public transports
Description	<p>As to the transport system, Cividale is provided with a railway connection to and from Udine, active since 1886.</p> <p>The creation of a new railway station outside the buffer-zone is under way in order to connect the area of the former cement factory (which will soon be requalified– see Socio-Economic Development Plan Cividale, Objective 2 Project 2.1) to the historical centre.</p> <p>Next to the railway station, a new intermodal centre will be created, in view of developing a transport system combining railway and road infrastructures and improving the local public transport.</p> <p>On the railway line structural and plant improvement interventions have been conducted in all stations, level crossings and a new station was created in San Gottardo (Udine). Two new locomotives were purchased and have recently become operational.</p> <p>The railway line Udine-Cividale is currently configured as a surface underground, with around 500,000 users/year and 14-minute travelling time between Cividale and Udine with 6 stops.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a new railway station and renovation of the line 2. Creation of the intermodal Centre 3. Elimination of the existing level crossing
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Cividale del Friuli Province of Udine Region Friuli Venezia Giulia Ministry for Infrastructures and Transport Sistemi Territoriali s.p.a.</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>1: beginning 2005, end 2007 2: beginning 2008, end 2009 3: first semester 2008</p>
Financial Resources	<p>Euro 13,000,000 to strengthen the railway line Udine – Cividale allocated by the Ministry. The Municipal Administration contributed to the creation of a new station with a fund of € 500,000.</p> <p>€ 1,500,000 for the intermodal centre, allocated by the Province of Udine and the Municipality of Cividale</p>
Expected results	Increasing the functionality of the railway line Cividale – Udine and allow maximum level of combination between railway and road systems
Result indicators	<p>Increase in the use of public transport means Improvement of the road system in the area close to the historical centre</p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 5	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 5.2	Interventions to improve the road system
Description	<p>The build-up area of Cividale is an important transit area in the regional transport system, in particular for the connections with Udine in the South-West, with the Natisone Valleys and Slovenia in the North-East and with Gorizia and Trieste in the South-East.</p> <p>The urban traffic Plan, created in 1994 and updated in 2007 highlights the presence of a high traffic flow inside the historical centre. The new Municipal General Urban Development Plan aims at directing flows to ensure sustainability to the historical centre by redistributing traffic to external roads and creating new parking areas near the historical centre (see Socio-economic Development Plan Cividale Objective 1 Project 1.3).</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of new roads outside the buffer-zone 2. Creation of roundabouts at the main junctions outside the buffer-zone 3. Creation of cycle tracks 4. Implementation and updating of a new Urban Traffic Plan
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli – private citizens and companies
Phases and timeframe	<p>Action 1 2008 - 2010</p> <p>Action 2 2008 - 2010</p> <p>Action 3 2009 - 2011</p> <p>Action 4 from 2008</p>
Financial Resources	<p>Euro 2,000,000</p> <p>Source: municipal and private funds</p>
Expected results	<p>Improve functions and safety of road system</p> <p>Rationalization of the access system</p>
Result indicators	Improvement of road system in an area close to the historical centre and reduction of traffic in the buffer zone

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory																
Objective 5	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE															
Project 5.3	Strengthening of parking areas															
Description	<p>The survey on demand and availability of parking areas highlighted that the town offers good facilities in the whole municipal area. However, the Municipal Administration aims at providing a substantial investment to enhance parking areas in the historical centre. The area, more than others, needs new car parks, especially for tourists, residents with no garage of their own and public offices, services and trade users: all these categories, unlike permanent employees and suburban residents, need parking areas as close as possible to the Historical Centre.</p> 															
Actions	<p>For the buffer zone:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in the North/ West At the Intermodal Centre, creation of 100 new parking spaces in the North/East Via delle Mura, creation of around 80 new parking spaces, of which 60 for cars and 20 for caravans in the North Area called "ex-Autonova", creation of around 100 new parking spaces, to be added to the already existing 80 spaces in the South Borgo di Ponte, creation of around 50 new parking spaces, by demolishing the current structures/ laboratories of the Vocational Institute "IPSIA" in the North/ West Area near the shopping centre "Vidussi", rearrangement and adjustment of the area currently used as a car park with around 50 parking spaces 															
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli															
Phases and timeframe	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>In the North</td> <td>at the Intermodal Centre</td> <td>Beginning and end within 2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In the North-East</td> <td>via delle Mura</td> <td>Beginning and end within 2009</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In the North-East</td> <td>area called "ex-Autonova"</td> <td>Beginning and end within 2010</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In the South</td> <td>Borgo di Ponte</td> <td>Beginning and end within 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In the North West</td> <td>area near the shopping centre "Vidussi"</td> <td>Beginning and end within 2009</td> </tr> </table>	In the North	at the Intermodal Centre	Beginning and end within 2008	In the North-East	via delle Mura	Beginning and end within 2009	In the North-East	area called "ex-Autonova"	Beginning and end within 2010	In the South	Borgo di Ponte	Beginning and end within 2012	In the North West	area near the shopping centre "Vidussi"	Beginning and end within 2009
In the North	at the Intermodal Centre	Beginning and end within 2008														
In the North-East	via delle Mura	Beginning and end within 2009														
In the North-East	area called "ex-Autonova"	Beginning and end within 2010														
In the South	Borgo di Ponte	Beginning and end within 2012														
In the North West	area near the shopping centre "Vidussi"	Beginning and end within 2009														
Financial Resources	<p>Euro 3,200,000 Costs to be borne partly by the Municipal Administration and partly thanks to contributions by the Province of Udine and the Region Friuli Venezia Giulia</p>															
Expected results	Ensuring functionality and regulation of parking areas by responding to new tourist, trade, residential and service needs while, at the same time, improving accessibility to the Historical Centre and thus reducing traffic in it															
Result indicators	Number of new parking areas compared to the existing															

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 5	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 5.4	Improvement of road signs
Description	At the moment the motorway and road systems of the Provinces of Udine and Gorizia are not adequately equipped as to orientation road signs towards Cividale. The project aims at solving the problem through agreements with supra-municipal bodies dealing with the road system and the rearrangement of road signs along the main roads and junctions of the area.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary agreement between the Municipality of Cividale, ANAS (National Road Authority) and the Provinces of Udine and Gorizia 2. Creation of a mapping of motorway/road networks and of strategic and/ or sensitive areas for the traffic inflow to Cividale 3. Creation of road signs 4. Positioning of signs in strategic areas to indicate the most direct routes to Cividale
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli ANAS (National Road Authority) Province of Udine Province of Gorizia Region Friuli Venezia Giulia
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1, 2, 3, 4
Financial Resources	To be defined – Funding: municipal, provincial, regional
Expected results	More visibility of road access to Cividale Facilitation of tourist flows
Result indicators	Number of road signs installed Reduction of travelling times from strategic traffic junctions to Cividale

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 6	INCREASE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS
Project 6.1	Creation of differentiated tourist packages and offers
Description	The project aims at increasing overnight stays through integrated tourist packages (itineraries on the territory) and differentiated offers for various periods of the year. Itineraries contribute to reduce tourism pressure on the Heritage by extending the benefits of tourism attraction to a broader area of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Differentiated offers aim at grasping various opportunities offered by Cividale and its territory during the year to plan tourist-economic offers also in periods different from the most popular ones (summer and spring)
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements with local tour-operators for the definition of packages and alternative tourist offers at lower prices 2. Promotion of differentiated offers at national and international level 3. Start of cooperation with tour-operators and social, youth, student and religious tourism associations
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale Superintendences Parish of Santa Maria Assunta Alpe Adria Food and Wine Centre Municipalities included in Longobard Itineraries of Friuli Venezia Giulia Business categories and associations Provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Pordenone, Trieste: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia Stakeholders Network Management Body Tour-operators ; Social, youth, school, religious tourism associations
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 and following 1, 2, 3
Financial Resources	To be defined – Funding: municipal, regional, national, private funds
Expected results	Enhancement of the tourist offer on the Territory Increase in overnight stays
Result indicators	Increase in the number of tourists in accommodation facilities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 6	INCREASE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS
Project 6.2	Creation of a network of historical buildings for conferences, exhibitions, cultural events to increase specialized tourism flows
Description	The richness of Cividale in prestigious historical buildings which can be used as venues for seminars, conferences, small and large exhibitions, music and literature festivals favours specific actions to promote integrated offers to Institutions, companies, or business associations, cultural Bodies and associations. These initiatives will determine an increase in the number of visitors and overnight stays of specialized tourist flows.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finding of places in Cividale and in the territory which are available for specialized tourism activities 2. Creation of coordinated illustration materials and their dissemination 3. Agreements with accommodation operators 4. Promotion activities of integrated economic proposals
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale Superintendences; Parish of Santa Maria Assunta Alpe Adria Food and Wine Centre Municipalities included in Longobard Itineraries of Friuli Venezia Giulia Business categories and associations Provinces of Udine, Gorizia, Pordenone, Trieste; Region Friuli Venezia Giulia Stakeholders; Network Management Body Tour-operators; Social, youth, school, religious tourism associations
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 and following 1, 2, 3
Financial Resources	To be defined – Funding: municipal, regional, national, private funds
Expected results	Enhancement of specialized tourist offer Increase in overnight stays
Result indicators	Increase in the number of tourists in accommodation facilities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 7	DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE URBAN PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Project 7.1	Requalification of the area where the cement factory was located and surroundings
Description	<p>The area, outside the buffer-zone, is located in the vicinity of the main access to the town. It is characterized by industrial buildings now in disuse, near the railway, and other buildings which are seriously physically and functionally damaged.</p> <p>Taking into consideration its strategic position, the area will be renovated and thus reused in order to improve the image of the access to the town in a new urban connection system. Among the possible uses of the area, new accommodation facilities for tourists will be created so as to enhance the existing.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of an area of office excellence or residential and commercial buildings.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; Banca Popolare di Cividale S.c.p.A.; Private companies
Phases and timeframe	The project for the rearrangement of the area was presented in 2007 and its completion is scheduled within three years. Interventions are going to start in 2008
Financial Resources	Around Euro 70,000,000 Costs for the interventions to be borne by private citizens and companies
Expected results	Requalification of the production area now in disuse Creation of new office and commercial buildings Creation of new residential complexes
Result indicators	Cube meters of office buildings Increase of productive activities Cube meters of residential buildings available for the population Number of commercial activities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 7	DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE URBAN PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Project 7.2	Enhancement and relaunch of productive activities and new companies
Description	In order to relocate small companies operating in the historical centre and surroundings and to obtain new areas for other small companies, an area south of the trunk road no. 54 and the current industrial area was identified. The new location is functional both at connection level, because it is easily accessible from local roads and at landscape/ environmental level, thanks to a series of implementation strategies envisaged in the detailed Plan. The identified area stretches over a surface of 50 ha.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the Detailed Plan of Private Initiative of the new industrial/ small business Area 2. Creation of new industrial and small business plants
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli Consorzio Artigiano e Piccole Imprese di Cividale srl (Small Companies Consortium) Local companies
Phases and timeframe	Beginning 2007. Main urbanization interventions within 2010 Completion within 2015
Financial Resources	Euro 4,700,000 for urbanization interventions, allocated by the Consorzio Artigiano e Piccole Imprese di Cividale Costs related to structures borne by private companies
Expected results	Meeting new settlement and repositioning needs of companies located in inadequate areas.
Result indicators	Number of improper activities moved from the historical centre Number of companies in the Territory Employment development

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 8	REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES
Project 8.1	Protection of agrifood traditions and their use to economically relaunch innovative quality products
Description	The project aims at promoting new agri-food products based on recovery and reutilization of traditional methods and products. The preliminary research activity will be developed according to four main guidelines: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of agri-food, food and wine and Knowledge of the territory (interviews) and their cataloguing in a dedicated database b) Targeted research in the historical archives c) Verification of production processes related to tradition which have already been launched on the territory and support to new projects d) Support to protection initiatives relative to endemic plant species The cognitive phase – coordinated by a scientific and applied research centre (Observatory on the landscape-cultural heritage) – will follow the experimental and economic-promotional phase of agri-food high-quality products, produced with eco-friendly and sustainable methods inspired by Tradition.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studies on agricultural-productive micro-sectors and agri-food networks. 2. Coordination of research and actions through the Observatory on the landscape-cultural heritage 3. Identification / reconstruction of processes, production cycles, agri-food traditions and protection of endogenous species 4. Control and experimentation activities on points 1 and 3 5. Assistance to launch and economic promotion of innovative production
Parties involved	Department of Biology and Agricultural-Industrial Economics of the University of Udine University of Trieste, Nova Gorica, Lubiana Germplasm Bank of the Botanical Garden of the University of Padova [UNESCO WHL] Business associations Sector companies Region Friuli Venezia Giulia
Phases and timeframe	2008 launch 1, 4 2009 - 2010 launch 2, 3

8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

Financial Resources	1 Funding amounting to Euro 45,000, already acquired – Regional source 2, 3, 4, 5 Funds to be raised – Regional sources (Rural Development Plan), national, EU funds (Leader Plus; Life+; Interreg)
Expected results	Creation of the database Development of new company activities Coordination of requalification and relaunch actions of the agri-food and environmental sector
Result indicators	Operational launch of the Observatory Number of carried out actions Number of experimentations and new launched activities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 8	REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES
Project 8.2	Activation of food and wine services and agricultural services for tourist-economic development
Description	The objectives of the project correspond to the general objectives indicated in the Socio-Economic Development Plan of the Network. At local level a series of services will be created – through general cooperation (Alpe Adria Food and Wine Centre) – for tourist-economic development based on agri-food tradition of a territory which is a bridge among the Italian, Austrian and Slovenian cultures where food and wine production is constantly subject to new influence and adjustment. The function of the Food and Wine Centre is expected to be completed – according to the projects – with the parallel creation of agricultural services (showrooms for the promotion of typical quality products, of rural Districts, of rural tourism itineraries); of didactic-experimental greenhouses; of an essence and olfactory laboratory; of a promotion and experimentation centre for relations among food, health and wellbeing.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activation of the Food and Wine Centre 2. Creation of a specialized database on Alpe Adria recipe books 3. Activation of agricultural services for the didactic and commercial promotion of agricultural quality products, Districts and rural and food and wine tourism 4. Establishment of a specialized Visitor Centre coordinated with the Visitor Centre of Santa Maria in Valle 5. Promotion of food and wine traditions and their interpretations (Taste Laboratory) 6. Connection with the Vine and Wine Park
Parties involved	University of Udine Chamber of Commerce of Udine ITAS (Technical Agricultural Institute) "Paolino d'Aquileia" Business associations and companies Agricultural companies Banca Popolare FriulAdria Region Friuli Venezia Giulia
Phases and timeframe	2008-2012 actions from 1 to 6
Financial Resources	Euro 900,000.00 1, 2, 3 Regional (Rural Development Plan), national, EU (Leader plus, Life+; Interreg), private funds To be defined 4, 5, 6 Regional (Rural Development Plan), national, EU (Leader plus, Life+; Interreg), private funds
Expected results	Tourist attraction integrated with the Longobard heritage attraction Activation of agricultural services in favour of the territory Requalification of Natisone-Torre-Judrio Valleys at environmental and production level
Result indicators	Increase in specialized tourism flows Number of activated agricultural services Number of promoted initiatives

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR HERITAGE-RELATED SECTORS
Project 9.1	Retraining of human resources operating at different levels on the Heritage
Description	<p>The project envisages specific training courses for tourist guides dealing with the properties at different levels. Training and retraining courses must take into account the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> basic prerogatives of the Longobard Heritage of Places and territory prerogatives of the entire Site "Italia Langobardorum" general prerogatives of the Itineraries of the European geocultural Itinerary <p>Training activities will be conducted in cooperation with universities and professional guides associations, UNESCO Club, BIT-Bureau International du Tourisme Social and other training bodies and social, youth and religious tourism recognized associations which – among other statute objectives – provide training activities.</p> <p>The activity will, in particular, focus on the Curators, Historians, Tourist Guides, Trainers categories with differentiated refresher courses.</p> <p>Special attention will be given to the training of Trainers which is a strategic way to allow a more effective and adequate didactic activity aimed at raising awareness and promotion of young generations on the values of the UNESCO Heritage and, specifically, on the values of Longobard culture and art.</p> <p>This section of the project envisages the adoption of specific interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> in the context of compulsory refresher courses for teachers of any training body, starting from those in the territory of the Site "Italia Langobardorum" in the context of specific refresher initiatives promoted by the Site's Stakeholders
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement between training bodies and local stakeholders Study and carrying out of differentiated training courses Activation of courses
Parties involved	Stakeholders Universities of Udine and Trieste Professional guides association BITS- Bureau International du Tourisme Social UNESCO Club of Udine Youth Tourism Centre Association Card of Cividale Network Management Body
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009: 1, 2 2009 launch 3
Financial Resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of the Region; private funds
Expected results	Enhancement of knowledge on the properties of the Heritage Network Enhancement of promotion of the Site "Italia Langobardorum" Increase in the quality of the approach to the Heritage and territories
Result indicators	Number of training courses Number of participants in courses

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Cividale Territory	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR HERITAGE-RELATED SECTORS
Project 9.2	Retraining of human resources operating in accommodation facilities and services
Description	<p>Despite the extraordinary unique and excellent value of the Longobard heritage, there is a rather low level of awareness and dedication among accommodation and services operators towards a dynamic and competent approach to guests and visitors.</p> <p>Taking into consideration the strategic importance of the creation of an adequate welcoming system, based on high quality services and able to act as a catalyst for the heritage and other resources of the territory, the project envisages the activation of several retraining courses for accommodation, service operators and training activities promotion operators to create a new specialized business class.</p> <p>Specific attention will be paid, also according to the strategic guidelines of the Network, to training activities related to the adoption of the Quality Model, of the Behaviour Code for the accommodation and service sector and of the Regulation for the utilization of the territorial umbrella-trademark of "Italia Langobardorum" (see Socio-Economic Development Plan Network Objective 1, Projects 1.1, 1.2; Objective 3, Projects 3.1, 3.2)</p>

8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements among local stakeholders, economic categories, universities and training bodies 2. Study and carrying out of differentiated training programmes (professional retraining of accommodation operators; training of new entrepreneurs of the sector) 3. Activation of courses
Parties involved	Stakeholders Universities of Udine and Trieste Chamber of Commerce Business associations and companies Companies UNESCO Club of Udine Network Management Body
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 1, 2 2009 launch 3
Financial Resources	Funds to be raised by: Region Friuli Venezia Giulia; Provinces of the Region; private funds
Expected results	Qualitative enhancement of accommodation and service sectors Creation of new companies dealing with communication and cultural heritage management.
Result indicators	Number of training courses Number of participants in courses Number of new companies

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 10	IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILITY
Project 10.1	Realisation of automated light underground railway, in a viewpoint of integrated transport services.
Description	<p>An underground railway with a route of 14km in communal territory, with the realisation of 17 stations of which 13 underground, creation of car parks near the stations accessing the city and integration with the other surface bus lines of Brescia Mobilità and with the Lam – high mobility lines. Realisation by: Ansaldo Trasporti Sistemi Ferroviari, Astaldi, AnsaldoBreda and Necso Entrecanales Cubiertas.</p> <p>The Metrobus, the new underground of Brescia, will become an important axis in the city public transport system, integrated by interchange car parks distributed in strategic points of the urban fabric. It is a completely automatic underground railway, with electric vehicles of a small size, without a driver on board, which travel on their own on protected track, separate from ordinary traffic (partly in tunnels, partly at ground level and partly in viaducts).</p>
Actions	<p>Excavation was chosen using the modern “shield” boring technique, the so-called “mole” because it digs like a mole does. This large machine, driven by expert personnel and with sophisticated equipment, has a diameter of about 9 metres for a length of 120, it works underground with its rotating head and, automatically, consolidates and lines the circular dug tunnel with prefabricated material. All this continuously and silently, without the city realising, except for the external phases of building the stations. For further safety, the micro-stability of all the buildings on the path is continuously monitored. There is no interference with the archaeological layer and, should the water layer rise in the future, all the tunnel (as with all the other underground structures throughout the route) is integrally waterproofed</p>
Parties involved	<p>Brescia Mobilità. Also: Municipality of Brescia, Ministry of Infrastructures, Ministry of Transport, Region of Lombardy.</p>
Phases and timeframe	by the end of 2012.
Financial resources	The expected cost of the work is a total of 750 million Euros, of which 284.4 million come from the State, 72.3 million from the Region of Lombardy, 67 million from the Municipality of Brescia and a thirty year mortgage of 240.3 million.
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect the environment reducing atmospheric and acoustic pollution b) protect the conservation of historical monuments in the city and hinterland c) improve the liveability in the historic centre d) make the use of public transport convenient with the reduction of private circulation, also through integration systems and interchange between the various systems of public transport. e) improve connections between the various zones of the city, in particular the new areas of development (new exhibition facility, new residential areas etc.) f) improve integration and use of different means of transport: bus, railways, underground stations, private means g) contain the total costs (private and public) of the transport service h) increase the satisfied mobility on the urban system from 40 to 56 million passengers/year
Result indicators	Number of transported passengers, reduction in vehicular traffic pressure in the city and historical centre, air quality, liveability in the centre and metropolitan area

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.1	New motorway for fast and direct connection between Brescia and Milan (Brebemi).
Description	Realisation of the Brescia - Bergamo - Milan (Bre-Be-Mi) dual carriageway motorway between Brescia and Caravaggio, which will widen to three carriageways up to Melzo. Apart from the tow barriers, the new artery will have seven tolls. Of the total 50 kilometres, 17 will be trenched, 4 in a viaduct and 1.3 in underground galleries. The new motorway about 62 kilometres long, so-called "direttissima Brescia - Milano", will be completely enlighten and will have fibre optic detection systems to guarantee real time traffic control. The total capacity of the BreBeMi will be of around 40-45 thousand vehicles each way.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Junction of the 19 involved municipalities: Travagliato, Rovato, Castrezzato, Chiari and Urigo d'Oglio in the province of Brescia; Calcio, Antegnate, Covo, Fara Olivana con Sola, Fornovo San Giovanni, Bariano, Caravaggio, Calvenzano, Treviglio and Casirate d'Adda in the province of Bergamo; Cassano d'Adda, Truccazzano, Pozzuolo Martesana and Melzo in the area of Milan. 2. Realisation of the two barriers: one at Castrezzato and one at Cassano. 3. Creation of seven motorway tolls: Chiari, Antegnate-Calcio, Romano, Bariano, Caravaggio-Treviglio est, Treviglio ovest and Cassano d'Adda.
Parties involved	Brebemi Spa (awarded company composed of several motorway companies which benefit from concessions on the Lombard territory; from Autostrade Spa (35%), to Autostrada Brescia-Padova and Autostrade Centropadane (12.7% each one), as well as the company Milano Mare-Milano Tangenziali S.p.A. (ex Autostrada Serravalle Milano Chiasso), which holds a quota of 10%. The remaining quota belongs to a set of local Bodies and the Chamber of Commerce of Lombardy, to a total of 25.3%, and Banca Intesa with 3.8%). Also: Ministry of infrastructures; Regione Lombardia, CAL S.p.A., Province di Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, Lodi, Milan and Municipalities involved in the route.
Phases and timeframe	Urgent realisation, works expected to start by 2009, conclusion of works by 2012.
Financial resources	The total cost of the project, including complementary road travel and financial charges, is 1,580 million Euros, charged to the private subject, the company Brebemi Spa, which on 18 April 2003 won the tender in project financing, promoted by Anas in December 2001.
Expected results	Its realisation has the purpose of lightening the traffic which exists today on the A4 Motorway Milan-Bergamo-Brescia, which constitutes one of the most critical road nodes in Italy.
Result indicators	Reduction in traffic on the A4, better fast connection Brescia –Milan

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.2	Strategic optimisation of the civil airport of Montichiari.
Description	Interventions aimed at equipping and qualifying the airport not only as a cargo stop for merchandise, but also and above all as a primary facility for receiving passengers and servicing businesses, exhibitions and tourism, developing its potential and guaranteeing the role of intercontinental stop both for goods and above all passenger traffic. This objective is also valid in line with what expressly indicated by the Region of Lombardy as a future development strategy for the Brescian airport.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of priorities of intervention and definition of the general programme 2. Start up of the first cycle of interventions with the necessary programmatic agreements.
Parties involved	The company Brescia and Montichiari Airport S.p.A. (ABeM), Brescian Industrial Industries Association, Chamber of Commerce and Municipality of Brescia, Banks and Local Bodies.
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2008 onwards.
Financial resources	Private and public funds equal to the importance of the foreseen investment.
Expected results	Full relaunch of the airport, integration with Orio al Serio and development of national, European and intercontinental routes.
Result indicators	Recovery of civil routes, increase in the number of travellers in the airport, increase in tourists in the provincial and regional area.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.3	Motorway junction A4 – A21 – Airport of Montichiari.
Description	Completion of the Ring Road comprising the SP 19, rationalisation of radial traffic flows converging towards the main town but not going into the city, rapid service for the airport of Montichiari. The route foresees a motorway junction between the Ospitaletto toll of the A4 Milan-Venice motorway and the new toll of San Zeno planned along the A21 Turin-Brescia motorway, with the transformation of part of the route of the SP19 into a dual carriageway motorway. It is in strict functional continuity with the foreseen direct connection "BreBeMi" to the West and with the "A4" motorway to the East, constituting a key infrastructural arch for road travel on corridor "5". It makes road communication with Montichiari airport easier and faster. The total length of the operation is 30km.
Actions	1. Initial completion is foreseen, with separate carriageways, of the section Capriano del Colle/Castenedolo. There will then be requalification, with the carriageway being doubled, of the section Ospitaletto/Capriano del Colle.
Parties involved	Autostrada Centro Padane s.p.a. Also: Ministry of Infrastructures, ANAS, Province of Brescia, and Municipalities territorially involved.
Phases and timeframe	Works begin in 2008 and end in 2011.
Financial resources	The total investment is expected to be 296 million €. Financial cover is insured by the Company Autostrade Centro Padane.
Expected results	Strategic implementation of motorway services in the area directly involved with the civil airport of Montichiari to reach, together with the foreseen interventions regarding railways with high capacity lines, making it one of the central airports by geographic position in the area of North Italy and one of the most important at European level for the volume of passenger and goods transport.
Result indicators	Development of air traffic in Montichiari airport, consequent better management of local flows on road and rail, advantages in regional road circulation.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.4	Railway Improvement Brescia – Iseo – Edolo.
Description	Total requalification of the public transport system of Val Camonica. Requalification and optimisation of the public transport system, rail and road, with execution of call to tender for awarding automobile services in respect of the national and regional directives in force, with the objective of reaching the activation of an integrated system which has as its strongpoint the railway line Brescia – Iseo - Edolo flanked by a series of lines for road travel organised so that interchange is favoured and offering a wider coverage of citizen mobility requirements even with contained management costs.
Actions	A. Interventions on rolling stock 1. Revamping of 8 railcars (air conditioning, seating and livery) 2. Purchase of 12 new trains 3. Renewal of bus fleet B. Interventions on the infrastructures 1. Interchange centre of Iseo 2. Interchange centre of Pisogne 3. Interchange centre of Darfo Boario 4. Interchange centre of Breno C. Interventions of planning the TPL service 1. Analysis of existing automobile lines and re-planning according to integration with the railway line (e.g. suppression of duplications) 2. Planning of the service at intervals on the railway line 3. Planning of bus line times connected with the interchange lines 4. Definition of the new integrated tariff system to valid zones both for road and rail services.
Parties involved	Province of Brescia Also: Ministry of Transport, Region of Lombardy, LeNord S.r.l., Ferrovienord S.p.A.
Phases and timeframe	Different for each formulated phase of the project. The foreseen interventions are expected to end by 2010.
Financial resources	The foreseen investment is about 30-35 million €. Rolling stock (to be raised on capital

	account) and indicatively up to a maximum of 1.5 million € per annum for optimising the service. Costs are charged to the Region of Lombardy, Province of Brescia and the State.
Expected results	Increase in passengers of the public service, reduction of vehicles, more customer satisfaction, minor management costs and service more in respect of environmental needs.
Result indicators	Number of passengers, reduction of vehicles, increase in tourist data.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.5	Motorway junction of Valle Trompia.
Description	Realisation of the motorway junction connecting the A4 Milan – Venice motorway at Valle Trompia, with a total length of about 37km. This intervention is known to be of pre-eminent national interest, the works of which will be realised in two functional parts which gather together the interventions finalised at raising safety standards and favouring better roadway flow in Valtrompia. The approved executive project, in the total design of the A4 Motorway and Valtrompia Junction, realises the itinerary between the motorway toll of Ospitaletto and that in programme for Sarezzo.
Actions	1 st Lot: Construction of section Concesio/Sarezzo and connection Concesio/SP 19 towards Gussago; 2 nd Lot: Requalification exits SP 19 (Ospitaletto, Paderno Franciacorta, Rodengo Saiano, Gussago); requalification section SP 19 from Ospitaletto to Rodengo Saiano and from Gussago to Concesio; requalification exit ex SS 510/SP 45 in Castegnato; 3 rd Lot: Requalification section SP 19 from Rodengo Saiano to Gussago and doubling of tunnel of Gussago; 4 th Lot: Construction of section Concesio/Brescia and requalification of west Brescia by-pass.
Parties involved	Anas s.p.a. Also: Ministry of Infrastructures, Province of Brescia, Mountain Community of Valle Trompia, territorially involved municipalities, Società Autostrade BS/PD Serenissima.
Phases and timeframe	The work is urgent, but realisation times are not yet exactly defined.
Financial resources	The total foreseen investment is € 769,318,709.00 mostly charged to the Company Autostrade BS/PD Serenissima and Anas s.p.a.
Expected results	More flow and facility of access from and to Valle Trompia, now served by a single road node, one of the most congested in Europe. Advantages for users, commercial activities and inhabited centres now crossed by uninterrupted road traffic, mostly heavy.
Result indicators	Decongestion of the Valtrompia trunk road, improvement of road service from and to Valle Trompia, reduction of vehicular mass in inhabited centres.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.1	"The sublimation of water" tourist system
Description	Tourist system which proposes the promotion of tourist attractions of a vast area, comprising Low and Mid Val Canonica, Val di Scalve, Val Cavallina, the Sebino, Val Calepio and Franciacorta. Characterised by the common presence of water in its different forms: from snow in the mountains of Valle Camonica, to the thermal baths and to lakes. The system programme, as foreseen by regional law 8/2004, proposes a synthesis of the set of programmes, projects and services orientated at tourist development in the territory and the integrated offer of cultural, environmental assets and tourist attractions, including characteristic products of local production and oenogastronomy. Many projects valid for tourism have been inserted into the system programme, they were already identified in the different tools of local programming (PISL, programme Agreements, planning mountain communities, area Plans, etc.).
Actions	1. The tourist development programme identifies a total of 585 projects. As this is an articulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project.
Parties involved	Secas Spa Also: Province of Brescia, Province of Bergamo, territorial Agency for tourism in Val Camonica, Province and Chamber of Commerce of Bergamo, Mountain Communities, 80

	Municipalities, 2 Park Authorities, 43 private subjects in the territory of Bergamo and 47 private subjects of the Brescian territory
Phases and timeframe	Different for each project inserted in the tourist development programme. Realisation is foreseen of a first set of 236 projects in the three year period 2006 – 2008. The total programme has a medium-long term period perspective.
Financial resources	The total cost of the 585 identified projects is more than 400 million €. Potential financing sources are various and vary according to the type of project (regional law 8/2004, FRISL, Law 36/88, PICS, community planning, negotiated planning tools, etc.).
Expected results	Qualification and development of cultural and lake tourism and environmental and sporting, which is the realisation of infrastructural projects (roadway system, car parks, bicycle paths).
Result indicators	Increase in tourist data, improvement of use of the locations, creation of infrastructures adapted to the purposes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.2	"Adamello" interregional tourist system.
Description	<p>Tourist system which proposes the valorisation of tourist excellence in the interregional land of Adamello – Passo del Tonale, which includes the six Brescian municipalities of High Valle Camonica and the Trentine municipality of Vermiglio. The reference territory of the "Adamello" tourist system is characterised by a ski station which extends over a drop of over 2000 metres, equipped with almost 100km of runs. Moreover, there is significant potential for development of other forms of tourism (naturalistic, sporting, cultural, etc.) from the viewpoint of deseasoning of presences.</p> <p>The tourist system, as foreseen by regional law 8/2004, proposes a synthesis set of programmes, projects and services orientated to tourist development and to the integrated offer of cultural, environmental assets and tourist attractions, including characteristic products of local production and oenogastronomy.</p> <p>Many projects valid for tourism have been inserted into the system programme, they were already identified in the different tools of local programming (PISL, programme Agreements, planning mountain communities, area Plans, etc.).</p>
Actions	1. The tourist development programme identifies a total of 93 projects. As this is an articulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project
Parties involved	<p>Consortium Adamello Ski</p> <p>Also: Region of Lombardy, Province of Brescia, Municipality of Vermiglio in the independent province of Trento- Municipality of Incudine, Municipality of Monno, Municipality of Ponte di Legno, Municipality of Temù, Municipality of Vezza d'Oglio and Municipality of Vione, in the province of Brescia – Union of the Municipalities of High Valle Camonica, individual and associated Enterprises.</p>
Phases and timeframe	Different for each project inserted in to the tourist development programme. Total realisation is foreseen by 2008.
Financial resources	<p>The tourist development business plan comprises 93 projects for a total investment of circa 126 million €.</p> <p>Potential financing sources are various and vary according to the type of project (municipal planning, regional law 8/2004, FRISL, Law 36/88, PICS, negotiated planning tools, etc.).</p>
Expected results	Development of winter tourism, strongpoint of the Adamello Ski area which includes the most important ski stations of the Alpine arch; green tourism, particularly connected to mountain bikes, optimising the Adamello Bike Arena and similar agonistic manifestations and the historical-cultural flow referred to as the White War, with the valorisation of specific topical pathways.
Result indicators	Increase in tourist data, improvement of use of locations and creation of infrastructures adapt to the purposes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.3	"Garda bresciano" tourist system.
Description	This tourist system proposes the integration and valorisation of tourist resources of the Garda riviera in the Brescian area, Valtenesi, Parco Alto Garda and the Morenic hills. The programme foresees evolution towards the interregional system of Garda, continuing the projects and initiatives already promoted by the Region of Lombardy through the resources set to be valid by law 135/2001. The tourist system of Brescian Garda, as foreseen by regional law 8/2004, proposes a synthesis of the set of programmes, projects and services orientated at tourist development in the territory and the integrated offer of cultural, environmental assets and tourist attractions, including characteristic products of local production and oenogastronomy. Many projects valid for tourism have been inserted into the system programme, they were already identified in the different tools of local programming (PISL, programme Agreements, planning mountain communities, etc.).
Actions	1. The tourist development programme identifies a total of 135 projects. As this is an articulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project.
Parties involved	Riviera del Garda territorial agency for tourism Also: Province of Brescia, Consortium Riviera dei Limoni, Consortium, Riviera dei Castelli, Consortium Riviera del Garda and Morenic Hills, 20 Municipalities, Mountain Community Parco Alto Garda, private subjects, Region of Lombardy.
Phases and timeframe	Different for each project inserted in to the tourist development programme. Total realisation is foreseen by 2008.
Financial resources	The total investment of 135 projects is more than 95 million €. The Region of Lombardy has financed 4 projects for a sum of about 0.8 million € while the other projects in the programme are financed to be valid on regional, national and communitarian resources. There will be annual monitoring on the total progress of the programme.
Expected results	Qualification of tourist services in the area of Brescian Garda and for promoting the "Garda tourist product", one of the most known, visited and appreciated locations by national and international tourism. Projects aimed at differentiating and continuing the quality of the tourist offer in its different components, both of lake and mountain: the naturalistic environmental, landscape and cultural attraction and local economic fabric, with particular attention to products and services of agriculture both for small businesses and commerce, tourist reception and activities and complimentary services (catering, sport, recreation, etc.). Also to favour the consolidation, re-organisation and infrastructuring of the whole lake bank, from Gardone ato Limone, in its naturalistic and anthropic aspects – with projects of recovery and valorisation of the centres or historical nuclei – in as much as a defining area of interest for the tourist development of the whole area.
Result indicators	Increase in the national and international tourist data, improvement of use of the locations, conservation and valorisation of sites and resources, creation of infrastructures adapt tot eh purposes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.4	"The rail road from Valle Trompia to Brescia" tourist system
Description	"The rail road from Valle Trompia to Brescia" tourist system, finalised at the valorisation of historical and artistic assets of the city of Bresica, of the riverside of river Mella, of the memory of industrialisation and work (industrial archaeology) in the sites and museums of Valle Trompia. The tourist System, as foreseen by regional law 8/2004, proposes a synthesis of the set of programmes, projects and services orientated at tourist development in the territory and the integrated offer of cultural, environmental assets and tourist attractions, including characteristic products of local production and oenogastronomy. Many projects valid for tourism have been inserted into the system programme, they were already identified in the different tools of local programming (PISL, programme Agreements, planning mountain communities, programme agreement etc.).
Actions	1. The tourist development programme identifies a total of 145 projects. As this is an articulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project.
Parties involved	Mountain Community of Valle Trompia.

	Also: Municipality of Brescia, Province of Brescia, Brescia Tourism, 17 municipalities adhering to the Mountain Community of Valle Trompia plus the municipality of Lumezzane, individual and associated companies, other private subjects.
Phases and timeframe	Different for each project inserted in to the tourist development programme. Total realisation is foreseen by 2008.
Financial resources	The tourist development business plan comprises 145 projects for a total investment over 62 million €. Potential financing sources are various and vary according to the type of project (regional law 8/2004, FRISL, Law 36/88, PICS, negotiated planning tools, etc.).
Expected results	Structuring and promotion of tourist services in Valle Trompia, starting with the ancient rail road, highlighting the antique Valtrumpline attitude on work and commercialisation, in connection with historical and artistic assets, assimilated by content, of the city of Brescia. Qualification of the tourist services in the area with projects aimed at differentiating and continuing the quality of the tourist offer in its different components: with particular attention to products and services of agriculture both for small businesses and commerce, tourist reception and activities and complimentary services.
Result indicators	Increase in the national and international tourist data, improvement of use of the locations, conservation and valorisation of sites and resources, creation of infrastructures adapt tot eh purposes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 13	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY
Project 13.1	Actuation of integrated programmes of local development (PISL).
Description	<p>Actuation of various and important integrated programmes of territorial development (PISL) in Valle Camonica, Valle Trompia and Valle Sabbia, based on environmental sustainability, development and valorisation of landscape, historical and artistic resources, inversion of demographic trend, interventions for giving rise to opportunities of work especially in tourism with new proposals of itineraries.</p> <p>Titles and leading concepts of the 14 integrated projects for local development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT – UNION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE ALTA VALLE CAMONICA Sustainable tourist development and optimisation of local tourism as a lever in the development of inversion in demographic trend 2. S.T.A.R.T. (Sci, Turismo, Ambiente, Risposta al Territorio – ski, tourism, environment, response to territory) Implementation of the level of qualification and equipping of the territory valorising potential for more tourist attractions. Development of sustainable tourism 3. THE RAIL ROAD AND NATURALISTIC HISTORICAL ROUTES Strategy of valorisation and qualification of environmental, historical and cultural excellence in the territory for relaunching the integrated tourist offer and over the four seasons 4. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT – UNION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF CETO, CIMBERGO AND PASPARDO Social-economic development shared among public operators and social parties in a series of interventions able to valorise environmental and cultural resources in the perspective of relaunching tourism in the area 5. THE LAKE AND MOUNTAINS OF GARDA: QUALITY INTERNATIONAL TOURISM Integration between lake and valleys, able to define, in productive and tourist terms, the total development of the territory 6. IRON, FIRE AND WATER Rediscovery of the traditions of working iron and natural resources (water in particular) typical of the territory 7. VALORISATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF ALTOPIANO DEL SOLE Relaunch of local economy through tourism to solve depopulation problems and lack of work for young people. 8. INTEGRATED PROGRAMME OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OF CONCARENA Valorisation of the tourist offer and protection of environmental and historical heritage and local traditions 9. ENVIRONMENTAL TOURIST DEVELOPMENT Optimise and valorise existing tourist vocations 10. A NEW IDENTITY FOR VALLE SABBIA: ENVIRONMENT, CULTURE AND TOURISM Change the image of the Valley for the Future

	<p>11. VALORISATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE DISTRICT OF EDOLO AND SONICO Activate a common development policy founded on the optimisation of the territory's tourist attractions</p> <p>12. OF PARCO DEL BARBERINO AND OF VALLE DEI MAGLI Valorisation of total opportunities of the territorial context referring to the Municipalities through the creation of organised, equipped and promoted tourist routes, which allow the tourist to enjoy a diversified and widened offer.</p> <p>13. ENVIRONMENTAL, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS TOURISM IN THE MID VALLE CAMONICA Realise tourist routes constituting the same natural, cultural, environmental and religious attractions and which collectively allow, especially for young people, finding work in loco, no longer exclusively linked to traditional work, but primarily to tourism.</p> <p>14. P.I.S.L. of Valsaviore Favour settlement of population and favour settlement of economic activities: valorise natural resources, requalification of the tourist system and re-organisation of the urban system.</p>
Actions	The tourist development programme identifies a total of 14 projects. As this is an articulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project.
Parties involved	<p>Union of the Municipalities of Alta Vallecamonica, Municipality of Aprica, Mountain Community of Valle Trompia, Union of the Municipalities of Ceto, Cimbergo e Paspardo, Mountain Community of Parco Alto Garda Bresciano, Municipality of Casto, Municipality of Borno, Municipality of Cerveno, Municipality of Esine, Mountain Community of Valle Sabbia, Municipality of Edolo, Municipality of Bienno, Municipality of Niardo, Union of the Municipalities of Valsaviore.</p> <p>Also: Region of Lombardy, Province of Brescia, local Authorities of the involved territories.</p>
Phases and timeframe	Different for each project inserted in to the tourist development programme. Total realisation is foreseen by 2008.
Financial resources	<p>The total investment for the 14 projects is €107,413,459.26.</p> <p>Financing funds come from the European Regional Development Fund (FESR), the Italian State and Region of Lombardy.</p>
Expected results	<p>Innovation and qualification of tourist services in the various areas subject of the integrated intervention, in respect to the unambiguousness of the territorial reference, the necessary responsabilisation of the involved local authorities and the sustainability of the projects carried out.</p> <p>Inversion of demographic trend to depopulate, especially in mountain area communities and capability of developing new local employment.</p> <p>Particular attention to products and services in small business agriculture and commercial, and to complementary activities and services.</p>
Result indicators	Inversion in the trend to depopulate in urban areas, increase in local employment, growth and development of social services and tourist infrastructures, accommodation and museums.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 14	ECONOMIC ANIMATION OF THE TERRITORY IN VIEW OF THE TURISTIC DEVELOPMENT
Project 14.1	Valorisation and promotion of local products linked to Longobard culture and the tourist offer.
Description	The activity of valorisation of cultural, environmental and landscape heritage run by each municipality and recently promoted in the perspective of districts and co-ordinated by the Promotions Agency of the Brescian plain, constituted by the Province of Brescia, must now raise the quality bar in order to exploit the economic added value of the heritage of Longobard evidence in the territory. This set-up requires entering into the network, didactic and divulgative readability and usability of the knowledge and evidence of Longobard people and Lombardy, but also of the entire national community. It also requires setting up organisational systems to mobilise all the resources in the territory and finalises their specific validity according to the valorisation of Longobard testimonials, so that they can become a promotional brand for a significant process of territorial marketing, capable of promoting economic development in the entire area identified as Langobardia fertillis.
Actions	<p>2. Organisation of historic-cultural and oenogastronomic tourist routes which lead to the rediscovery of signs of the presence of Longobard people in the territory of Brescia, appreciating the products and gastronomic offer of local tradition which</p>

	<p>plunges its roots into the same food culture of Longobard ascendancy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Promotion of initiatives aimed at operators in the sector of catering for the rediscovery of local traditional dishes 4. Organisation of the network of hotel and agri-tourist offer specialised in the service to the "longobardanist". 5. Preparation and entry into the network of the programming of cultural and promotional initiatives organised in the territory.
Parties subjects	<p>Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities Region of Lombardy Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia Municipalities inserted into the "Longobard sites Network" and neighbouring communities Regional Management for Cultural and Landscape Assets of Lombardy Superintendency for the Archaeological Assets of Lombardy CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Civiltà Bresciana Foundation</p>
Phases and timeframe	Five year period 2008-2013

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Brescia Territory	
Objective 15	ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY
Project 15.1	Reutilization and relaunch of endogenous resources
Description	The project aims at launching economic initiatives referred to the guidelines of the rural development plan in the context of agri-food products and food and wine products through the protection of traditions and their use for the economic relaunch of innovative products. Moreover, the activation of food and wine services and agricultural services for tourist-economic development is envisaged
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a Database on traditions and knowledge (see Network project on the observatory on the environmental-landscape heritage) 2. Coordination activities of initiatives (Food and Wine Centre of Lombardy) 3. Participation in the exchange activities according to the Network project
Parties involved	<p>Region Lombardia Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia Chamber of Commerce of Brescia Business categories Municipalities included in the "Network of Longobard sites" and neighbouring municipalities CAB Foundation Dominato Leonense Foundation Civiltà Bresciana Foundation Pianura Bresciana Foundation Longobardia Association Catholic University of Sacro del Cuore (Milano and Piacenza) University of Milano Slow Food Castalimenti</p>
Phases and timeframe	Five-year period 2008-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and raised (Funds of the Rural Development Plan)
Expected results	<p>Activation of reutilization and relaunch of initiatives for the agricultural-productive and food and wine system Activation of specialized tourist initiatives Activation of a range of agricultural services in favour of the territory Coordination of reutilization and enhancement actions for the agri-food sector and the environment</p>
Result indicators	<p>Increase in tourist flows Number of activated agricultural services Number of promoted experimentations and initiatives</p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 16	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORY
Project 16.1, 16.2, 16.3	16.1 Requalification and optimisation of the railway node of Varese 16.2 Realisation of international railway track of Mendrisio-Varese-Malpensa 16.3 Realisation of north east trunk road of Varese and completion of doubling the A8 motorway link
Description	<p>The area of the Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona is located back-to-back with the interregional and international large infrastructures system of motorway, railway (towards Switzerland) and air (Malpensa airport) traffic to optimise these, the Italian Government, the Region of Lombardy and the Province of Varese according to competence, undersigned a specific programme agreement in March 2007 which foresees the operations in three steps: 2009, 2012 and 2015.</p> <p>Consequently the foreseen connections and junctions with the large infrastructures – which directly involve the Province of Varese in the phases of planning and realisation – predict and ensure direct effects on the territory both in terms of increased visibility and direct social-economic benefits for the optimisation of accessibility to the Heritage.</p> <p>In relation to this there are two railway operations and two motorway optimisation interventions of fundamental importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Requalification and optimisation of the Varese railway node b) Optimisation of the international railway section Malpensa-Varese-Mendrisio (Switzerland) with 3 million journeys forecast per year c) The realisation of the north east trunk road of Varese d) Doubling the Varese link of the A8 motorway <p>The whole of these works will requalify the role of Varese as one of the ports of Lombardy to Europe and one of the strategic nodes for the flow of goods along the North-South motorway.</p>
Actions	<p>16.1 - Reorganisation of the railway node of Varese, which includes the unification of the State Railway stations and the North Railway stations and an important urban requalification. It is an important project to requalify an area that today is strongly degraded with the realisation of a complex project on transport and it is moreover an example of how the station of the future should be, that is, also a means of gathering all the types of transport together.</p> <p>16.2 - New transfrontal railway connection Varese-Mendrisio with successive connection to Malpensa. The Ministry of the Infrastructures is committed to guaranteeing the necessary financial resources, starting from 2008, considering also that the Swiss Confederation has already arranged for financing of the interventions falling into its territory.</p> <p>16.3- Realisation of the north east trunk road of Varese. The final project was prepared by the Province of Varese and the procedure of regional Environmental Impact Assessment is in progress. Anas, Region of Lombardy and Province of Varese are committed to guaranteeing the foreseen financing and ensuring continuity in all the actions necessary for the respect of the foreseen times of completion of the works in time for the 2008 world cycling Championships.</p> <p>Completion doubling of the A8-Varese link. The Ministry of Infrastructures is committed to favouring the insertion of the financial plans of Autostrade for Italy.</p>
Parties involved	<p>16.,1 Region of Lombardy, Province of Varese, Municipality of Varese, Rete Ferrovia Italiana S.p.A. e Ferrovie Nord S.p.A., Ministry of infrastructures and transport</p> <p>16.2 Region of Lombardy, Ministry of infrastructures and transport, Railway NetworkItaliana S.p.A., Swiss Railways, Canton Ticino, Swiss Confederation, Province of Varese</p> <p>16.3 Anas, Region of Lombardy, Province of Varese</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>2010 16.1</p> <p>2012 16.2</p> <p>2008-2009 16.3</p>
	<p>€ 108.7 million by institutional parties</p> <p>€ 203.7 million the part of Italy – Sources of finance: 137,0 million Swiss Francs on the part of the Swiss Confederation - Sources of finance: 50% Confederation, 50% Canton Ticino.</p>

	€ 63,0 million Euros – Sources of finance: ANAS, Region of Lombardy, Province of Varese, Ministry of Infrastructures
Expected results	Requalification and optimisation of railway and motorway infrastructures Improvement of vehicle flow Organised facilitations for visitors Optimisation of tourism-economic flows
Result indicators	Number of travellers on the new railway sections Number of users on the new motorway sections Number of connections between the airport of Malpensa and Varese

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 17	WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY
Project 17.1	Study and realisation of tourist “packages” Culture-Nature/Co-ordination with the “Lakes and Alps” project
Description	<p>The project foresees the co-ordination of the proposal of excellence of the archaeological Park of Castelseprio-Torba, with the community initiatives “Insubria Lakes and Alps” to build an exceptional incentive for the development of cultural and naturalistic tourist segments and to contemporarily valorise the economic-productive quality vocation of the territory, favouring – with a variety of offers – tourists to stay.</p> <p>“Insubria” is the geographical name which defines the transfrontal region comprising the provinces of Varese, Como, Verbano-Cusio-Ossola, Novara, Lecco and Cantone Ticino, that is, the pre-alpine lake region (Maggiore, Como, Lugano) on the border of Italy and Switzerland.</p> <p>An area which also includes the territories of the Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona and which, from the economic, cultural and landscape point of view, constitutes (despite the political division and different administrations) an open space which is strongly interconnected.</p> <p>In this context the “Insubria Lakes and Alps” (www.lakesandalps.com) project was started to which over 80 Institutions and economic and cultural associations are members – gathered together since 1995 in the Regio Insubrica Working Community” – and which aims at territorial promotion and integrated tourism, founded on co-operation (transnational, transregional and transprovincial) finalised to the valorisation of endogenous resources of the territory of Insubria.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and realisation of Culture-Nature integrated itineraries and “packages” 2. Study and realisation of tourist-economic initiatives of Insubria focussed on the Longobard heritage
Parties involved	Province of Varese Regio Insubrica Working Community Chamber of Commerce of Varese Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona FAI – Italian National Trust Region of Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	2008-2010 1, 2
Financial resources	Acquired € 480,000.00 from the “Insubria Lakes and Alps” project
Expected results	Optimisation of the Longobard heritage attraction with the addition of a formulated territorial tourist-economic proposal Increase in tourist stays in the territory
Result indicators	Number of integrated tourist “packages” gravitating on Heritage Increase in tourist stays in the territory

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 17	WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY
Project 17.2	Improvement of the bike tracks and of the integrated bike-pedestrian track in the Provinces of Varese, Como, Lecco
Description	In relation to the operations connected with the realisation of the cycling-pedestrian network realised by the Province of Varese in agreement with the Municipalities involved, it is in the start-up phase of works – relatively to the basin of the river Olona – the section from Solbiate to Gornate Olona – in Torba, adjacent to the in grounds of the disused railway station of Valmorea.

	<p>The first section from Castellanza to Solbiate has already been completed, as has the trail round the lake of Varese which will connect to another trail along the lake of Comabbio, allowing a cycling route of considerable landscape and environmental impact to be available which will be nearly 50 kilometres long.</p> <p>An operation – which not only incentivates sustainable mobility, but also cycle tourism – is inserted into the wider framework.</p> <p>The latter includes, finally, participation in the Interreg project with the Provinces of Como and Lecco for the realisation of the equipped cycle axis which is over 200km long and will connect the locations of the most important artistic and environmental testimonials of the three Lombard provinces, starting with the Longobard heritage.</p>
Actions	1. Work starts and realisation of works
Parties involved	Province of Varese Region of Lombardy
Phases and timeframe	2008-2009 (430 days starting from 31 January 2008)
Financial resources	Own funds of the Province of Varese, the Region of Lombardy and Eurospei Funds (Interreg III) Set and liquidated: € 8,000,000.00 trail on lake of Varese € 2,200,000.00 trail on lake of Comabbio Set € 2,900,000.00 Castellanza – Gornate trail
Expected results	Connection of the cycle-pedestrian network with the archaeological area of Torba-Castelseprio Eco-compatible cultural and sporting development
Result indicators	Realisation of the cycle-pedestrian trail Increase in flows of specialist tourism


SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 17	WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY
Project 17.3	Optimisation of the tourist counter at Malpensa intercontinental airport
Description	<p>The role of the intercontinental airport of Malpensa is of basic importance in relation to the social economic development of the Province of Varese, the territory of which is inserted – on the basis of the executive area Plan – in the context of the “vast interregional and international area” of reference (territories of the Province of Varese, Milan, Novara and Canton Ticino/ Switzerland).</p> <p>The airport structure is located in an excellent position to represent – apart from the functions of travel and transport – a through-joint for international tourist flows in relation to a rich area of naturalistic, landscape (the great lakes) and cultural attractions, in which a place of absolute importance and visibility is reserved to the heritage of Castelseprio-Torba.</p> <p>The institution and recent operative optimisation of the Tourist Information and Accommodation Office also fits into this framework, this office was created in collaboration between the Province and the Chamber of Commerce of Varese Varese – Land of Tourism - which was already operational at the airport of Malpensa with a satisfactory flow of 100 presences per day.</p> <p>The project evaluations which had already emerged have in fact underlined the following necessities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Calibrated roadway and railway infrastructuring on the complex of the local infrastructural network and on its integration with the transEurospee networks; b) Capacity of residential response on the part of the territorial context c) Medium-long term horizon for economic development
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extend opening time to the public by the IAT Office 2. Optimise the operational capacity of the IAT Office and the tourist and informative offer 3. Co-ordinate tourist flows and incentivate stays with particular attention to the heritage of Castelseprio-Torba
Parties involved	Province of Varese Chamber of Commerce of Varese Private companies Federalberghi
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2, 3

Financial resources	Own funds from the Province and the Chamber of Commerce of Varese
Expected results	Increase in counter activities Increase in arrivals and tourist stays in the territory
Result indicators	Number of visitors channelled by the activities of the IAT Office of Malpensa in the hospitality structures of the territory

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 18	OPTIMISATION AND REQUALIFICATION OF LOCAL TOURIST BUSINESSES
Project 18.1	Optimisation and co-ordination of the "system" and of the didactic Factory offer
Description	The project addresses of the Province of Varese include the study and realisation of initiatives of incentivitation for agricultural companies to join the Region of Lombardy's programme for the creation of Didactic Factories finalised to the diffusion – above all among young people – of a correct knowledge of the importance of agriculture and its social-economic role.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and realisation of initiatives for the creation of didactic Factories 2. Study and realisation of initiatives to increase the number of active agricultural farms
Parties involved	Province of Varese Region of Lombardy Chamber of Commerce Economic Associations of category Businesses
Phases and timeframe	2008-2012 1, 2
Financial resources	To be defined – Sources of finance: provincial, regional (rural development plan)
Expected results	Increase in the number of didactic factories Increase in the number of agri-tourism businesses Increase in employees in the two sectors
Result indicators	Number of the new didactic factories Number of the new agri-tourism businesses

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 19	ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OENOGASTRONOMY
Project 19.1	Co-ordination for the development of the territorial brand of reference
Description	At the level of "Italia Langobardorum" and realisation of a territorial umbrella-Brand network and relative guidelines is foreseen. In parallel, the Province and the Chamber of Commerce of Varese have realised a Protocol of intent for the creation of a trademark of recognition for the characteristic products of the area which manufacturers may request, observing certain directives. Considering the preliminary start-up state of the initiative of Varese, this project foresees co-ordination between local Bodies – Stakeholders and Managers of the "Italia Langobardorum" network to co-ordinate and uniform the two initiatives.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start-up of joint study group for the examination of the perspectives of the brands 2. Operational agreement for the co-ordination and/or combination of the initiatives
Parties involved	Province Chamber of Commerce Economic associations of category Businesses "Italia Langobardorum" network management
Phases and timeframe	2008,2009 1, 2
Financial resources	To be defined – Sources of finance from the Stakeholders
Expected results	Adoption of the territorial "Italia Langobardorum" umbrella brand Co-ordination or combination with the Varese territorial brand
Result indicators	Number of assigned uses of the territorial umbrella brand "Italia Langobardorum"

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Castelseprio-Torba Territory	
Objective 19	ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OENOAGSTRONOMY
Project 19.2	Co-ordination for the development of oenogastronomic tourism initiatives (oenogastronomy Facility)
Description	<p>The project – which referees to the project of the institutive Network of oenogastronomical Facilities in each territory of the Site – foresees organic co-ordination between the “Italia Langobardorum” network and the two territorial projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) “Varese da Gustare” in elaboration on the part of the Province of Varese in synergy with the local Chamber of Commerce and the Region of Lombardy. Purpose of the project “Varese da Gustare” is the protection of the associations, co-operatives and consortiums which produce and distribute the oenogastronomic heritage of the Province of Varese. b) “Insubria Art & Taste” proposes the rediscovery of characteristic dishes of the territory, their recipes or their “re-interpretation” based on contemporary inspiration and ability. Interpreters of restaurants in the entire Italo-Swiss transfrontal Region, the pre-alpine lakes and the characteristic products of the area. c) In the same way the project also addresses the increase in the number and quality of agri-tourism farms to offer citizens the possibility of exploiting rural heritage as a moment of refreshment, and at the same time, for keeping farmer families in the territory, conserving a heritage of knowledge and local traditions to be collected in turn, conserved in a database and valorised.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute and increase the proposal of agro-food and oengastronomic products in the “Italia Langobardorum” network (institution of oenogastronomic Facilities) 2. Use the visibility of the characteristic high quality products in all trade show manifestations 3. Use the visibility of the characteristic products in particular in 2008, at the time of the world cycling Championships hosted by Varese
Parties involved	Province Chamber of Commerce Region of Lombardy Regio Insubrica Working Community economic Associations of category Businesses
Phases and timeframe	2008 3 2008-2009 1 2008 onwards 2
Financial resources	Already acquired € 155,000.00 Foreseen for 2008 € 170,000.00 own provincial and regional sources
Expected results	Construction of an oenogastronomic network and high quality characteristic productions optimisation of international visibility of the local production
Result indicators	Number of initiatives realised Number of participants in the realised initiatives


SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 20	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 20.1	Enhancement of railway infrastructures and connections and public local transport
Description	<p>The Project for Alternative Mobility, which is now being completed, envisages three mega-car parks located next to the historical centre, from where three corresponding mechanized underground or surface tracks, moving sidewalks, escalators and lifts start, the so called hectometric system. The Project was entirely designed to have no architectural barriers.</p> <p>From an environmental point of view, the new system will entail a reduction of both atmospheric and acoustic pollution with values below the levels established by the law.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First area, red colour: Car Park "Posterna"-Piazza Campello The car park will be created – on more levels – on a large area which was previously not used within the perimeter of the Medieval walls. There will be 450 parking spaces. The Project envisages an underground gallery – slightly sloped – which from the parking area will go through the historical centre in all its width; the mechanized transport systems installed in it – moving sidewalks – will transport users to the exchange platforms from where they will later go back to surface through lifts. The exits envisaged are in Piazza PIANCIANI, Piazza del Mercato and Piazza Campello. 2. Second area, green colour: Car Park "Spoletosphaera"-Piazza della Libertà The multi-level car park, opened in 2006 and completely operational since 2007, is totally underground, below a green public area and provides 400 parking spaces. It is linked to Piazza della Libertà through a long mechanized track of underground moving sidewalks. 3. Third area, blue colour: "Via del Tiro a segno"-Duomo-Rocca Albornoziana The Project envisages the creation of an uncovered car park, located in the low part of the city in the vicinity of the Basilica of San Salvatore, which will provide 152 spaces for cars, campers and coaches. A non-underground mechanized track will link the car park of "Via Tiro a segno" to Piazza del Duomo and Rocca Albornoziana. 
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry for Infrastructures and Transport, Region Umbria, Contracting companies

Phases and timeframe	1. procedures for tenders are now under way for the completion of 61% of works; end within 2010 2. created 3. end within 2009
Financial resources	Euro 62,045,999.33
Expected results	Guarantee functionality and regulation of the areas by responding to new tourist, trade, residential and services needs while ensuring accessibility to the Historical Centre and thus reducing traffic inside it. Facilitate pedestrian access to the Acropolis
Result indicators	Number of created parking areas and spaces Number and length of created hectometric tracks Number of tourists in the historical centre

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 20	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 20.2	Interventions for an integrated transport system
Description	<p>The Project envisages the creation of an integrated and functional network of transport infrastructures by taking into consideration the recent evolution in some minor build-up areas and the needs to organize access to the city.</p> <p>The functions which the new infrastructures can perform can be summed up as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement and enhancement of local connections and consequent increase of mobility with new corridors at national level Decongestion of traffic flows inside the city of Spoleto and hamlets concerned by heavy goods traffic Improvement of road safety level and reduction of accidents Support for the development of important urban, residential and services areas <p>At the moment a feasibility study is under way. In particular, the intervention of the South variant which, by joining the East-West main road (the current trunk road 3 Flaminia in the South of the city) with the road of Tre Valli in the vicinity of the hamlet San Chiodo, provides an important connection point at local and supraregional level, thus improving exchange opportunities among the abovementioned trunk roads in a North-South connection system which creates a network among the Region Marche, the Umbria Valley and the Region Lazio. Moreover, a clear urban decongestion advantage will be guaranteed especially in the area of via Martiri della Resistenza where new alternative mobility systems are now being implemented. Also, the feasibility study will concern the elimination of the section of the Trunk road 3 Flaminia which goes from the South junction to the North junction. In this way, the connection between the buffer zone and the historical centre will be resorted in accordance with the ancient tracks interrupted by the viaduct in the 60s.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new main roads outside the buffer-zone Creation of roundabouts in the main junctions outside the buffer-zone Implementation and updating of the new urban traffic Plan
Parties involved	Municipality of Spoleto, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry for Infrastructures and Transport, Region Umbria, Contracting companies
Phases and timeframe	At the moment only the time frame for projects has been established starting from 2008 to 2010
Financial resources	To be raised
Expected results	Improving functionality and road safety Rationalizing the access system
Result indicators	Km of built road Percentage reduction of pollution rate

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 21	URBAN REQUALIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Project 21.1	Creation of an integrated system of production areas
Description	<p>The Project aims at creating an “integrated system of production areas”, rationally connected, which is synergic and flexible and able to offer a wide range of solutions to the various needs of productive settlements from industry and crafts to trade.</p> <p>On the whole, the creation of a new industrial area “Flamina”, located in Fabbreria, East to the new four-lane layout of the trunk road 3 Flaminia and the completion of the existing areas according to the rules which provide for the combination of economy and environment in compliance with European, national and regional sustainable development guidelines and in line with the intense work carried out by the municipal administration through Agenda 21 are planned.</p> <p>The new area, 50 ha wide, is functional also at relation level, because it is easily accessible from local roads. Awarding and de-taxation for new settlements which are built according to good practices (green housing, renewable energy resources) are envisaged; part of the green areas, 4 ha wide, will be transformed into a thematic park on new technologies for renewable energy production.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the project of the new industrial area Flamina 2. Creation of industrial/ small business plants
Parties involved	The Municipal Administration in convention with the Consortium for Industrial Areas Development of Terni, Narni, Spoleto and structural funds of the European Community
Phases and timeframe	The works relative to the first areas, as a whole 18 lots and 20 hectares, are terminated and the unit price per square meter is around 33.00 Euros. This cost, at present, is the lowest price for productive area in Umbria
Financial resources	To be definite and found
Expected results	Responding to new settlement needs for industrial and craft activities
Result indicators	<p>Number of companies in the area</p> <p>Employment rate</p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND HUMAN-AFFECTED LANDSCAPE FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES
Project 22.1	Franciscan Itinerary – Olive Grove Path
Description	The Project envisages the creation of a track which will connect various areas related to the history of San Francesco and Franciscanism among which the City of Spoleto. In the Spoleto area, the proposed track follows the route of the Olive Grove Path, an excursion path already identified which goes through the olive area at the foot of the mountains of Spoleto characterized by banks and terraces bounded by dry stone walls.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the short term: The maintenance of the excursion area and the installation of safety devices, the arrangement of information boards and road signs, the recovery of historical artefacts along the path, the completion of relative cartography and a suitable information action are planned. 2. In the medium term: The creation and/ or setting up of refuges for visitors.
Parties involved	<p>Region Umbria</p> <p>Sacred Convent of Assisi</p> <p>Mountain Community of Martani Mountains and Serano</p> <p>Municipality of Spoleto</p> <p>Private companies</p>
Phases and timeframe	2009-2012
Financial resources	<p>EU, national and regional funds</p> <p>Synergies from tourist companies directly concerned in the route</p>
Expected results	Number of tourists in Spoleto area

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 23	ENHANCEMENT OF EXCELLENCE AGRI-FOOD TYPICAL PRODUCTS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES
Project 23.1	Development initiative of agricultural-productive and food and wine quality sectors "Spoleto Tipica"
Description	<p>The Project aims at enhancing and promoting the excellence agri-food products through the rationalization and optimization of cooperation processes between public bodies and producers/ producers consortiums at local, regional, national and international level.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">typical food products</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structural adjustment of the Leti Sansi Palace, hosting the Historical Centre of great historical-cultural value, located in the centre of pedestrian tourist tracks, such as the permanent area dedicated to the enhancement/ promotion of agri-food quality products. 2. Organization of an area inside the Leti Sansi Palace, as a permanent "showcase" shop according to the model "market fair" 3. Coordination of the brand "Spoleto Tipica" with the brand "Italia Langobardorum" and relative provisions 4. Planning of a schedule – pre-settled and with a regional dimension – for events/ festivals/ tours/ promotions, including territorial marketing, by receiving products to be exposed/ marketed in exchange and / or covering all expenses, both for planned events and possible other non plannable needs. 5. Creation of the Consortium Spoleto Tipica also for the brand "Italia Langobardorum" 6. Communication and Marketing plan for the promotion of typical products.
Parties involved	Region Umbria, Provinces of Umbria, Chamber of Commerce, Consortium for Umbrian Reclamation, Mountain Community, Producers Consortium
Phases and timeframe	Medium term, within 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by Municipality, Region Umbria, Chamber of Commerce and contributions by consortium members.
Expected results	Planning and activation of an interaction process between the public and private sector aimed at developing the local market.
Result indicators	Number of producers involved in the project Number of promoted initiatives

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 24	INTEGRATED PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY AND PRODUCTS IN THEIR TOURIST-ENVIRONMENTAL-CULTURAL ASPECTS
Project 24.1	Recovery and reutilization of traditional methods and products
Description	<p>The Project aims at promoting agri-food quality products based on the recovery and reutilization of traditional methods and products both according to the new guidelines provided by the Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 for the relaunch of agriculture and the protection of traditional standards and according to the general objectives of the Socio-Economic Development Plan of the Network. In particular, in cooperation with the Observatory of the Landscape- Environmental Heritage and by using the Traditional Agricultural-Productive and Food and Wine Database, within the Leti Sansi Palace an area will be dedicated to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A specialized media library, provided with publications, videos, slides, etc, illustrating the history, the production/ preparation methods, the use of Spoleto traditional cuisine; A room for free and guided tasting; A welcoming room. <p>The welcoming room will be used not only for tourist and visitors welcoming, but also for educational programmes and/ or meetings for Italian and foreign operators of trade and tourism (Chambers of Commerce, Italian Institute for foreign trade (ICE), Importers, Tour operators, authorities, etc.).</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of the media library Agreement between training bodies and local stakeholders Study and creation of differentiated training opportunities
Parties involved	Region Umbria, Provinces of Umbria, Chamber of Commerce, Consortium for Umbrian Reclamation, Mountain Community, Producers Consortium
Phases and timeframe	Medium term, within 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by Municipality, Region Umbria, Chamber of Commerce and contributions by consortium members.
Expected results	Creation of the media library
Result indicators	<p>Number of publications, video, etc. included in the media library</p> <p>Number of promoted initiatives</p> <p>Number of tourists and visitors</p>




SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 24	VALORISATION FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PRODUCTS OF EXCELLENCE
Project 24.2	Initiative for the integrated promotion of both territory and produce: "Spoleto, Piazza of Agricultural and Food Excellencies".
Description	<p>The project aims at the achievement of the town at regional, national and international level, as "Piazza" of Agricultural and Food products of excellence, through a systematic action of integrated promotion of the chain, through the rationalization and optimization of the processes of collaboration with MIPAF, Public Bodies, associations of producers and events' organizers, by means of a number of prestigious town spaces and culturally prestigious containers. The project hinges on a yearly planning of events for the promotion of the chain, by the regional, national and international dimension, that systemizes the already existing events (Wines in the World, European Stars of Taste, Typical Spoleto) and the starting ones, like the International Academy of Cuisine</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Structural adjustment of Palazzo Leti-Sansi, a container in Downtown Spoleto by the high historical/cultural value, as permanent seat dedicated to the valorization/promotion of agricultural and food produce. Functional organization of the spaces within Palazzo Leti Sansi: Tasting Hall, welcome, information and commercial spaces, a permanent display for the productions, also with possibility of sales, on the model of the fair, a mediateque, dedicated to the various aspects of the agricultural and food chain and to the documentation of the events organized within the project. Usage of various spaces of the town for the realization of events.
Parties involved	Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry, Regione Umbria, Chamber of Commerce, Consorzio della Bonificazione Umbra, Comunità Montana, Producers' Association, Organizers of the events of the chain, Fund raising experts, European Planning

8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
 DETAILED SCHEDULES

Phases and timeframe	Medium term, within 2010
Financial resources	MIPAF funds to be raised, Municipality, Regione Umbria, Chamber of Commerce, Private subjects, Sponsors
Expected results	Planning and activation of a process of interaction between public and private, targeted at the development of the sector market and at the promotion of both territory and produce. Strengthening of the image of the town at national and international level
Result indicators	Number of producers and products that will join the project Number of initiatives promoted Increase of tourism presences Economic growth of the sector

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 24	INTEGRATED PROMOTION OF TERRITORY AND PRODUCE IN ITS TOURISM, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS
Project 24.3	Recovery and requalification of traditional methods and products: creation of the mark "Spoleto Tipica"
Description	The project aims at the valorization of the typical agriculture and food produce, through the "historical/cultural" recovery and the requalification of the producing methods, both under the new policies provided for by the Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 for the re-launch of agriculture and the safeguard of traditional standards, and under the general aims of the Network's Social -Economic Development Plan. In particular, going back to the Osservatorio del Mosaico Paesistico Ambientale (Environmental -Landscape Observatory) and to the database of the traditional flavours. The aim is creating a mark of origin "Spoleto Tipica", through the establishment of a municipal register of such agricultural and food produce. To support the action aiming at the economic development, the creation of an association of producers enrolled in the register will be supported, also related to the mark "Italia Langobardorum"
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fact-finding inquiry, to identify the existence of original and characteristic agricultural and food produce, their traditional working methods, and to promote their valorization; 2. Coordination of the mark "Spoleto Tipica" with the mark "Italia Langobardorum" e related regulations; 3. Permanent exhibition of the "Spoleto Tipica" products by the display in Palazzo Leti Sansi (see Actions obj. 5.1) 4. Marketing and Communication Plan for the promotion of producers/produce of such mark, both for planned events (fairs, sector markets, educational and promotional events and so on) and for the management of the permanent exhibition space.
Parties involved	Regione dell'Umbria, Provincia di Perugia, Chamber of Commerce, Consorzio della Bonificazione Umbra, Comunità Montana, Producers and their Associations.
Phases and timeframe	Medium term, within 2008
Financial resources	Funds to be raised, Municipalities, Regione Umbria, Chamber of Commerce, Producers, Sponsors.
Expected results	Realization of the mark Spoleto Tipica Establishment of the Association Spoleto Tipica Recovery of the original and characteristic agricultural and food productions and their working methods
Result indicators	Number of initiatives promoted Increase of the productions of the local tradition Involved Producers' Market and turnover growth

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS
Project 25.1	Recovery and requalification of the medieval villages for the purposes of re-settlement and tourist hospitality
Description	<p>In 2008 the requalification and reconstruction of the medieval villages of Campello Alto (castle), Acera and Agliano will be concluded, they were initiated after the earthquake of 1997 with financing set for reconstruction and foreseen by the Plans of integrated recovery.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <p align="center"> <i>Campello Alto</i> <i>Acera</i> <i>Agliano</i> </p> <p>During the last weeks of 2007 most of the work was completed with the objective of supplying further elements of attraction to the territory, allowing both re-settlement of habitations and tourist hospitality in the three characteristic medieval villages and incentivating tourists to stay.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) In Campello Alto, apart from privately owned buildings, the entire complex of the medieval walls, internal areas of the castle, the towers of the prisons and the external path of the wall have been restructured and requalified. b) In Acera public and private property recovery, maintenance work on roads and renewal of all the existing infrastructures have been carried out, as well as the re-arrangement of the church, the ancient fountain and re-qualification of the old school which will house the study Centre on sheep farming, migratory herding and mountain tradition. c) In Agliano, to the works of public and private recovery other works of public use have been added (total renovation of all infrastructures present: roadways, drainage system, water works, electrical networks, telephone networks, etc)
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Campello Alto: general technical inspection of the interventions carried out on the whole area of the castle and completion of the external path of the wall and elimination of Enel and Telecom open-air cables 2. Acera and Agliano: general technical inspection 3. Agliano: start-up of construction of road connection with the provincial road
Parties involved	Municipality Region of Umbria Private
Phases and timeframe	2008 1, 2, 3
Financial resources	15,000,000 Euros already acquired – Sources of regional and private financing for the set of work already carried out and conclusive
Expected results	Revitalisation of tourism and hospitality of three medieval villages damaged by the earthquake in 1997
Result indicators	Number of re-used habitations Number of hospitality structures Number of inhabitants and guest tourists

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS
Project 25.2	Realisation of pedestrian pathways, new roadways and parking in the area of the Sources of Clitunno and related improving of the road system and signs
Description	In the immediate vicinity of the Sources of Clitunno there will be the realisation of a new and more usable roadway system in the zone of Pissignano, of pedestrian pathways and bicycle paths and a parking area for vehicles equipped for about 120 parking spaces. The work – already defined from the planning point of view will be realised by the Municipality with distributed financing following the ordinance of the Prime Minister no. 3609 of 29.08.2007 for the reclamation and visualisation of the area – will be completed with the arrangement of flower beds
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realisation of a new system of roadways, new pedestrian pathways and bicycle

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	paths and a parking area for 120 parking spaces at the Sources of Clitunno
Parties involved	Municipality Region of Umbria
Phases and timeframe	2008 1
Financial resources	1,750,000 Euros already acquired – Source of financing: ordinance of the Prime Minister no. 3609 dated 29.08.2007 for the reclamation and valorisation of the area
Expected results	Optimisation of roadways, paths and parking areas
Result indicators	Index of seasonal and annual occupation of the parking area

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 26	OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 26.1	Realisation of new complexes for hospitality and cultural initiatives
Description	The project, in progress of completion, was initiated in 2005 on the basis of financing obtained by the Region of Umbria and finalised to the requalification and optimisation of the Tourism-Environment-Culture chain. The set of integrated quality projects – co-ordinated by the Municipality of Campello – and presented by the same Municipality, by other local public and private bodies of the territory, was finalised to the realisation, renewal and optimisation of public and private structures and services for tourist hospitality (agritourism, country-houses, holiday homes and hotels). The activation of these synergies between public and private and between the various entrepreneurs operating in Campello sul Clitunno and in the other Municipalities for the compilation of the project as a whole, are the ingredients for the activation of a path of development and valorisation of the territory as well as the co-ordinated realisation of an “area product” for the purposes of tourist development, increased by the potential attraction of the Longobard heritage.
Actions	1. Insertion of new realisations in the tourist circuit with special reference to the promotion of “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ”
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno Municipalities of Spoleto and Foligno Region of Umbria Mountain Community Umbrian reclamation authority Private
Phases and timeframe	2008 1
Financial resources	2,000,000 Euros (1 million financed by the Region + 1 million financed by public and private subjects) already acquired – Source of financing Region of Umbria (measure C4 of the Single Document of regional programming DOCUP – Tourism-Environment-Culture Chain)
Expected results	Increase in the offer of tourist hospitality Improvement of tourist services
Result indicators	Number of guest tourists in the new structures Number of new employees

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 27	ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF QUALITY AGRO-FOOD AND OENO-GASTRONOMIC PRODUCTION
Project 27.1	Co-ordination for the development of the territorial Brand of reference
Description	The foreseen realisation of a territorial umbrella-Brand of the “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ” network and the relative specifications which distinguish even the best agro-food and oenogastronomic productions of the territory, flanked to the parallel action already initiated by the communal Administration in concert with the economic associations of category and the business in the sector to valorise local agricultural productions and characteristic cuisine. This project therefore foresees the co-ordination between local Bodies - Stakeholders and managing Bodies of the “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ” network to uniform the respective initiatives.
Actions	1. Start-up of a study group for the examination of the perspectives for the brand 2. Operational agreement for the co-ordination and/or union of the initiatives
Parties involved	Province Chamber of commerce Economic associations of category Businesses Management of the “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ” network
Phases and timeframe	2008,2009 1, 2

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Financial resources	To be defined – Sources of financing from the Stakeholders
Expected results	Adoption of the territorial umbrella brand “Italia Langobardorum” Co-ordination or union with the territorial brand of Varese
Result indicators	Number of assignments of use of the territorial umbrella brand “Italia Langobardorum”

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 27	ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF QUALITY AGRO-FOOD AND OENOAGRONOMIC PRODUCTION
Project 27.2	Co-ordination for the development of initiatives for oenogastronomic tourism (oenogastronomy facility)
Description	The Municipality of Campello has adhered to the “City of Bio” circuit (protection and valorisation of biological agro-food production) and specifically aims at the maximum qualification and valorisation of the production of olive oil, typical of this territory and highly qualified. The same actions are in progress for the protection of the agro productive and oenogastronomic Saperi of local tradition (Museum of culture and farming civilisation and study Centre on sheep farming, migratory herding and mountain tradition) and for the qualification of the catering sector. The project foresees a further opportunity to integrally qualify both the quality agro-food system (with the protection and recovery of the Saperi of tradition) and the typical <i>Social-economic network Objective 4 Project 4.1, 4.2</i> .
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start-up of a study group for the examination of the perspectives for the brand 2. Operational agreement for the co-ordination and/or union of the initiatives
Parties involved	Province Chamber of commerce Economic associations of category Businesses Management of the “Italia Langobardorum” network
Phases and timeframe	2008,2009 1, 2
Financial resources	To be defined – Sources of financing from the Stakeholders
Expected results	Adoption of the territorial umbrella brand “Italia Langobardorum” Co-ordination or union with the territorial brand of Varese
Result indicators	Number of assignments of use of the territorial umbrella brand “Italia Langobardorum”

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 28	IMPROVE MOBILITY AND ACCESS TO THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 28.1	Completion and adaptation of the traffic plan; updating of the parking plan; realisation of tourist transport services
Description	<p>The organisation for mobility in the city comes about in the expectation of a new role of centre orderer and driving force of the dynamics of the territorial development of a vast area. Mobility is managed taking care of multiple aspects connected to the preparation of tools which limit the use of opportune means for public, tourist and commercial transport.</p> <p>a) INSTITUTION OF THE COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT SERVICE (ref. form no. 9.1 in the protection plan)</p> <p>b) INSTITUTION OF ELECTRIC MINIBUS SERVICE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT (ref. card no. 9.1 in the protection plan)</p> <p>The parking and traffic plan aim at creating the necessary preconditions for a further extension of the pedestrian island, for the valorisation of the zones of limited traffic, for improving the urban roadwork system and for sustaining the development of urban areas subject to consistent re-functionalisation.</p> <p>The elimination of parking areas around the major emergences in the buffer zone (Rocca zone, Duomo zone, Arco di Traiano..), to be transformed in pedestrian areas, within the parking Plan allows a significant increase in parking according to an integrated programme of interventions with material actions (new car parks in the structure and parking areas) and integrated management of the parking area.</p> <p>An ecological tourist shuttle service will allow the use of the historical centre following predefined courses. The shuttle terminal will be located near to the railway stations - Appia, Centrale e Rione Liberate -, to allow the intermodal exchange of transport means (from rail to wheel) and equip tourists with an efficient transport system suitable to visit historical and archaeological sites.</p> <p>The bus Network, with particular technological equipment, will allow the best welcoming for tourists, especially if they are foreign.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion and adaptation of the traffic plan 2. Updating of the parking plan 3. Realisation of a tourist transport service
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	First phase: to be realised with APQ "local development" funds relative to feasibility Studies of the historical centre of Benevento. Second phase. POR FESR Funds Regione Campania 2007-2013.
Expected results	Improve mobility in the historical centre Eliminate acoustic and atmospheric pollution
Result indicators	Number of available parking spaces Surface area of the pedestrian areas.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 29	VALORISE CULTURE AS AN ENDOGENOUS ENGINE OF DEVELOPMENT
Project 29.1	Insertion of Benevento in the Artec card Campania circuit
Description	<p>"Campania Artec card" is an integrated system of museum-transport conceived in 2002 by Regione Campania and co-ordinated by Scabec. It was created with the objective of favouring the use of cultural heritage in the region through a card which facilitates visitors through the routes of the visit.</p> <p>Inserting the museums and monuments of Benevento into the Campania Artec card circuit becomes a choice of duty if the objective is the art heritage of the city, to build a tourist-friendly Campania which is ever more suited to European citizens.</p> <p>An integrated ticket lasting 3, 7, 365 days which allows access, without queuing, to the main museums and archaeological sites of the Region, to freely access 2 or more museums and, with the discount of 50%, to the remaining museums and monuments inserted into the circuit and to travel over the network of public transport inserted into the circuit and on the special dedicated shuttles.</p> <p>The Campania Artec card is sold in a kit which contains a guide to the museums and the services in Italian and English and the ticket for "Unico Campania" transport. The integrated museum and transport ticket has become one of the certainties of the regional programming</p>
Parties involved	<p>Regione Campania</p> <p>Regional Management of cultural assets of Campania</p> <p>Province of Benevento</p> <p>Municipality of Benevento</p>
Phases and timeframe	By 2008
Financial resources	Resources of the Authorities
Expected results	Insert Benevento into the art circuit at a regional level and increase tourist flows.
Result indicators	Number of tourists using the ticket

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 30	OPTIMISE THE INFRASTRUCTURES FOR CULTURE
Project 30.1	Planning and realisation of a Congress Centre and a Theater tent
Description	<p>The theatre fair "Città spettacolo" which takes place in Benevento at the beginning of September, has a history of nearly thirty years. This event has also permitted the insertion of Benevento in the theatre circuits of a national character. Contrarily the City does not have structures able to house events which foresee a high number of spectators, if not the Teatro Romano, with considerable risks to the preservation of the asset.</p> <p>It is therefore necessary to realise structures suited to house city events.</p> <p>The Administration of Benevento has foreseen for this purpose the realisation of a congress structure of a total capacity of 2000 seats. The structure will be realised on the banks of the river Sabato, in the Libertà district, for which radical urban requalification is foreseen. The position and entity of the structure will determine the constitution of a facility destined to cultural activities of social gathering.</p> <p>Furthermore, while the congress centre is being built, a temporary frame structure will be assembled to provisionally house cultural activities.</p> <p>Connected actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MULTIMODAL INFORMATIVE CENTRE (ref. Awareness and Promotion plan). INFORMATIVE POINT NETWORK (ref. Awareness and Promotion plan). Design of the civic contemporary art gallery at hortus conclusus (ref. Enhancement plan).
Actions	<p>Design and realisation of a congress centre</p> <p>Design and realisation of a tent-theatre</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	<p>First phase: by 31.12.2010.</p> <p>Second phase: by 31.12.2015.</p>
Financial resources	<p>POR Campania 2000-2006 measure 4.6 for € 7,500,000</p> <p>POR FESR Campania 2007-2013 for € 7,500,000</p>
Expected results	Optimise the city's tourist offer above all in relation to congress tourism and concerning the realisation of large events of a cultural nature.
Result indicators	Number of events realised in a year.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.1	Activation of training courses of operators for marketing of cultural asset
Description	The training course for operators marketing cultural assets has the objective of supplying educational requirements at a local level of managing the Cultural Assets, as there is an evident lack of professional profiles with directorship functions inside the museums, management and valorisation agencies, public administrations, institutions engaged in the protection, conservation and valorisation of Cultural Assets, given the exceptional dimension of public investments finalised to restoration, recovery and valorisation of Cultural Assets and to the creation of a multiplicity of new cultural centres. The intention is to train a figure equipped with highly technical competences, for discussions with the professionals operating in the field of valorisation, a figure similar to the profile of a Project Manager
Action	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of formative needs 2. Planning of courses 3. Actuation of courses
Parties involved	Regione Campania Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	POR FSE 2007-2013 Regione Campania,
Expected results	Increase employment in the tourist sector Develop the local economy Manage cultural heritage in a co-ordinated manner.
Result indicators	Number of operators trained in the sector

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.2	Activation of training courses of experts for the creation of businesses in the tourist section
Description	Training for business creators in the tourist sector is focussed on the knowledge in matters connected to the specific working typology. The topics of examination regard the different corporate legal forms, the local tourist market, the company and its organisation, computerisation for the company and marketing in the business project.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of formative needs 2. Planning of courses 3. Actuation of courses
Parties involved	Regione Campania Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	POR FSE 2007-2013 Regione Campania,
Expected results	Increase employment in the tourist sector Develop the local economy Manage cultural heritage in a co-ordinated manner.
Result indicators	Number of operators trained in the sector Number of businesses created

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.3	Activation of a master in organisation of events and congresses
Description	The Master in organisation of events and congresses is finalised to the formation of new professionals: "Events Managers" expert in the field of modern communication, professionals able to conceive, design, realise and promote different types of events of a cultural and artistic nature and actively participate in the realisation of conventions, meetings and congresses
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of formative needs 2. Planning of courses 3. Actuation of courses
Parties involved	Regione Campania Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	POR FSE 2007-2013 Regione Campania,
Expected results	Increase employment in the tourist sector Develop the local economy Manage cultural heritage in a co-ordinated manner.
Result indicators	Number of operators trained in the sector

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Benevento Territory	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.4	Activation of courses for training orientators and tourist guides
Description	The formation of tourist guides and tourism orientators has the primary objective of qualifying, in the area of Benevento and province, professionalism which, through the training before the exam of enablement to exercise the activity, may carry out the profession of Tourist Guide either as independent individual or associated work or as an employee c/o tourist agencies and hotels. This is about professionalism, the characteristics of which are standardised at national/regional level. The tourist orientator is a professional figure able to know and apply the main basics in matters of professional orientation, the methodologies of running orientative activities, the norm which governs orientation, the technical tools for supplying the balance of competences. On the other hand the guide has the task of accompanying individuals or groups of people, with the purpose of illustrating the historical, artistic, monumental, landscape attractions as well as the productive resources of the territory, supply detailed information
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of formative needs 2. Planning of courses 3. Actuation of courses
Parties involved	Regione Campania Municipality of Benevento
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2008 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	POR FSE 2007-2013 Regione Campania,
Expected results	Increase employment in the tourist sector Develop the local economy Manage cultural heritage in a co-ordinated manner.
Result indicators	Number of operators trained in the sector

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.1	Realisation of intermodal area with the creation of an overground railway through restarting the complementary Foggia – Handcraft-Industrial Zone of Macchia railway line and constructing a tourist arrival point
Description	Intermodal area: optimise railway transport restoring operation of the exiting railway line which, by means of a branch point of the Foggia – Manfredonia platform, directly connects Foggia airport to the Handcraft–Industrial Zone of Macchia, in the territory of Monte Sant'Angelo. It is a rail track the use of which could be dual: an arrival point road for tourists and residents, with the function of overground railway also serving the nearby habitation of Manfredonia and goods transport service for the companies working in the contiguous Handcraft–Industrial zone with the main railway node of Foggia. The airport of arrival in the territory of Monte Sant'Angelo is located in the area behind the Shopping Centre. From here, therefore, connection towards the internal roadways and then towards the candidate site, can be ensured by the integrated combination of public transport systems on the existing roadways, also including, in perspective, a cableway. Access to the sea will be guaranteed through the construction of the tourist arrival point for which works will begin by the spring of this year. Its function will be at the service of the territory of Monte San'Angelo and the contiguous Handcraft–Industrial area. It will have space for 200 moorings and at the back of the dock will be equipped with all the services related to welcoming tourists and the possibility of carrying out maintenance on the vessels and launch of the manufacture of the shipyard INSIDE s.r.l. (company of the Gruppo Bolici) operating in the nearby handcraft area. This work was conceived following an Agreement of Programme between Public and Private subjects and its realisation is charged totally to the private subject. Management will also be charged to the private subject and regulated by apposite convention with the municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo. The gruppo Bolici, manufacturer-manager of the work, has already carried out similar operations in other locations in the Mediterranean and because of the services offered in the settlement of Macchia and the other added value represented by its experience in the sector, is able to guarantee great vitality in the port also in terms of number and quality of tourist docks.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation between the public and private Bodies necessary for reaching objectives; 2. Design and planning of the interventions; 3. Execution of the interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport Mixed and private consortium bodies and companies.
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015
Financial resources	Structural funds Public funds of various authorities according to competence and the outcomes of programming
Expected results	Considerable improvement in the infrastructure system with maximum intermodality between the three types of transport.
Result indicators	Increase in tourist flows towards the site and its territory.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.2	Realisation of an route alternative to the section of the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo San Giovanni Rotondo
Description	Trunk road 272 San Giovanni Rotondo – Monte Sant'Angelo is the main roadway axis from which over 70% of tourists arrive at the candidate site. 21km long, currently has sections which slow travel down due to objective technical characteristics. It requires general revision and modernisation of the horizontal and vertical signal system as well as optimisation of protection devices on some margins. The project for the intervention has already been drawn up by ANAS and approved by the Borough Council which has approved the variation to the urban plan to allow the realisation of new sections for considerably reducing travel time, also improving the general level of safety of the road itself. Abandoned before its site set- up by ANAS, due to administrative vicissitudes which occurred during the last part of the nineties

	and correlated to the re-organisation of the structure of the heritage of the roadwork network in Italy, it has currently been restored by the Borough Administration which has negotiations of consultation in progress with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructures for refinancing and realisation of the work. Its realisation will allow safer and higher quality thoroughfare to the flow of pilgrims which reach Monte Sant'Angelo from the nearby Sanctuary of San Pio da Pietrelcina in San Giovanni Rotondo.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation between the public and private Bodies necessary for reaching objectives; 2. Design and planning of the interventions 3. Execution of the interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport Mixed and private consortium bodies and companies.
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015
Financial resources	Structural funds Public funds of various authorities according to competence and the outcomes of programming
Expected results	Considerable improvement in the infrastructure system with maximum intermodality between the three types of transport.
Result indicators	Increase in tourist flows towards the site and its territory.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.3	Implementation of the consortium activity for the full utilization of the Gino Lisa airport of Foggia as privileged airport for tourist flows of foreign origin
Description	Gino Lisa (Foggia) airport is a level III airport with tourist and religious air services, serving the area of Gargano, civil protection and general aviation services. The optimisation of tourist traffic and the development conditions of the airport in relation to its multifunctionality respect to the provincial economic system has for some time been the centre point of planning action dictated by the government organisations of the territory of the Province of Foggia. Its valorisation is among those contained in the proposal of the Agreement of Framework Programme between the Province of Foggia and the Region of Puglia prepared in 2006 for the social economic relaunch of the provincial territory of Foggia because of the planning of structural funds 2007 – 2013. Its growth it currently one of the primary objectives of Promodaunia, the agency for the promotion and valorisation of the "Sistema Capitanata", public and private participant companies, one of which is the Province of Foggia, together with the individual municipalities, among which Monte Sant'angelo, have also appointed the mission finalised to sustaining and actuating actions and strategies which are shared for the implementation of international tourist air traffic in the airport of Foggia. The Unesco candidature is certainly an added value for the purpose in question which will certainly produce a considerable increase in demand able to interest management companies of the airport structure with more availability and resources.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation between the public and private Bodies necessary for reaching objectives; 2. Design and planning of the interventions 3. Execution of the interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport Mixed and private consortium bodies and companies.
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015
Financial resources	Structural funds Public funds of various authorities according to competence and the outcomes of programming
Expected results	Considerable improvement in the infrastructure system with maximum intermodality between the three types of transport.
Result indicators	Increase in tourist flows towards the site and its territory.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.4	Completion of the high-speed roadway network of Gargano in the section Mattinata – Vieste and internal road of connection with the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo-San Giovanni Rotondo
Description	The completion of the gallery system to connect Vieste to Mattinata in the programme of implementation of the high-speed roadway network of Gargano and the realisation of a new internal branch point for connection with trunk road S.S. 272 Monte Sant'Angelo-San Giovanni Rotondo, through the valley of Carbonara, is a territorial objective shared by the Province of Foggia and contained in the planning document mentioned above. It is considered of great importance for defining the elimination of the current bottleneck in the connecting infrastructures between Gargano Nord, the economic facility of which revolves around the beach tourism economy of municipalities such as Vieste and Gargano sud, characterised by a particular richness of the territory in terms of religious, cultural, gastronomic and naturalistic tourist routes. Its material realisation, even if long term, will allow better functionality for businesses and tourist flows thanks to the speed of transport and the connections between the two areas complimenting each other in terms of tourism.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation between the public and private Bodies necessary for reaching objectives 2. Design and planning of the interventions 3. Execution of the interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport Mixed and private consortium bodies and companies
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015
Financial resources	Structural funds Public funds of various authorities according to competence and the outcomes of programming
Expected results	Considerable improvement in the infrastructure system with maximum intermodality between the three types of transport
Result indicators	Increase in tourist flows towards the site and its territory

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.5	Realization of the Macchia Madonna delle Grazie – Historic Centre of Monte Sant'Angelo cableway
Description	The construction of a cableway which connects the plain of Macchia with the Historical Centre of Monte Sant'Angelo is a project for which the territory has been waiting a definitive relaunch for some time. The final planning stage is already available; the section has a travelling time of about 5 minutes: sufficient time for the tourists coming from the south (Manfredonia, tourist arrival point etc.) to directly reach the buffer zone from which to make the visit to the Michaelic sanctuary. Its realisation will, moreover, give a decisive push to the valorisation of the marine of Monte Sant'Angelo, thanks to the possibility of combining the cool summer climate of the mountain to beach tourism through direct connections between the cableway station downstream and the beaches of the seacoast. For this reason its realisation will be included in a composite project of valorisation of the coast, currently in the study phase and of the territory of the Plain of Macchia from a tourism viewpoint according to regimes of environmental compatibility and in full respect of the vocations of the territory.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation between the public and private Bodies necessary for reaching objectives; 2. Design and planning of the interventions 3. Execution of the interventions
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport Mixed and private consortium bodies and companies.
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015

Financial resources	Structural funds Public funds of various authorities according to competence and the outcomes of programming
Expected results	Considerable improvement in the infrastructure system with maximum intermodality between the three types of transport.
Result indicators	Increase in tourist flows towards the site and its territory.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.6	Interventions of improvement on the road network
Description	<p>The internal roadway system of the inhabited centre of Monte Sant'Angelo has its weak point in the by-pass of which the north side, foreseen in PRG, has not yet been activated with consequent heavier vehicle traffic on the main road passing inside the buffer zone and in front of the external atrium, of the Basilica.</p> <p>Even if the urban traffic plan significantly limits the travel of vehicles by means of the pedestrian crossing time bands, to realise the best conditions of protection and valorisation of the site, it is necessary to activate the forecasts of P.R.G. concerning the north side of the by-pass. This intervention, the technical feasibility of which has already been verified, will allow the establishment of a new entrance way to the city on the north side in alternative to the current section of road which coasts the site. The distinct orographic conformation of the involved land, moreover, will allow the possibility of localising new spaces respect to the site and a car park to the north of the buffer zone, in full compatibility with the landscape of the locations. Finally, the work will be of great advantage to the residents in that it will consent safety interventions on internal urban roadways finalised to considerably lightening traffic in the city which currently travels over a long section in high density zones with consequent inconvenience to residents.</p> <p>PRG plan with evidence of the northern by-pass route according to the feasibility study carried out.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of the task of compiling the executive project 2. Implementation of project approval procedures 3. Implementation of call to tender for appointing the works 4. Execution of works 5. Realisation of roundabouts in the main branch points outside the buffer-zone 6. Re-organisation of the Traffic Plan;
Description	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendency of Cultural and Landscape Assets Gargano National Park
Actions	2010-2014
Parties involved	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Supra-municipal bodies to be defined
Phases and timeframe	Improve functionality and safety of the roadway network Rationalise the access system More availability of areas for parking in areas near to the buffer zone
Financial resources	Improvement in vehicle flow in an area near to the historical centre and reduction of traffic in the buffer zone

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.7	Improvement of road signs
Description	The motorway and road network of the Province of Foggia currently has a good road sign system for directions towards the Gargano in general and to the city of Monte Sant'Angelo. The project proposes the implementation of these road signs and their enrichment using specific advertising boards inherent to the site with specific recalls regarding the Unesco candidature. The operation will allow the establishment of initial diffused advertising of predictable advantage which, in the case of effective inscription of the site in the Unesco list, will only have to be updated.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary agreement between the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, ANAS, Province of Foggia and private subjects managers of advertising spaces in concession; 2. Realisation of the map of motorway/road networks and the strategic and/or sensitive points respect to vehicle flow to the Gargano and within it; 3. Realisation of advertising boards and road signs 4. Appointment of the service and placement of the boards.
Description	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo ANAS Province of Foggia Private subjects
Actions	2010-2014
Parties involved	To be defined- sources of financing: municipal, provincial and regional
Phases and timeframe	Better visibility of road access towards Monte Sant'Angelo Facilitation for visitor flows
Financial resources	Number of road signs and advertising boards Increase in quality excursions

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 33	INCREASE IN TOURIST STAYS
Project 33.1	Preparation of differentiated tourist "packages" and offers
Description	<p>The project proposes the extension of tourist stay times through the preparation of integrated tourist packages (itineraries in the territory) and differentiated offers for the various periods of the year.</p> <p>The itineraries have the added function of removing the pressure from Heritage and placing the benefits of the force of attraction of the Heritage itself onto the wider territorial area of the Gargano and the Province of Foggia.</p> <p>Differentiated offers have the function of gathering the various opportunities offered by the territory of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Gargano during the course of the year to formulate tourist-economic proposals able to deseasonalise the flows</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements with local tourist operators for the definition of alternative tourist offers and packages at lower prices. 2. Promotion at national and international level of differentiated proposals 3. Activation of collaborations with tour-operators and social, juvenile, student and religious tourism associations
Description	<p>Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Mountain Community of Gargano Gargano National Park Economic Categories and Associations Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Stakeholders Network management body Tour-operators Social, juvenile, scholastic and religious tourism associations</p>
Actions	Yearly scheduled
Parties involved	To be defined – Sources of financing: municipal, regional, national and private
Phases and timeframe	Increase in the tourist offer of the Territory Implementation of stays
Financial resources	Increase in presences in the hospitality system

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 33	INCREASE IN TOURIST STAYS
Project 33.2	Structuring of a plan to incentivate the creation of a receptive system
Description	<p>The distinct conformation of the historical centre and the average size of the properties which compose it, constitute ideal elements for structuring a first nucleus of habitations to be destined to the "diffused hotel" accommodation". The good number of public services and structures in the area ensure the possibility of supply logistic support for study seminars, conventions, exhibitions, music and prose fairs. The planning of the intervention foresees the moves of the start up of forms of mixed management for the identification of surveyable properties to be restructured and placed on the hotel market in relation to tourist packages combined to the request of specialist tourist flows.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of mixed corporate structures for managing the diffused hotel 2. Recognition of the property heritage available in the historical centre 3. Planning of acquisitions and restructuring 4. Realisation of co-ordinated illustrative material and its distribution 5. Agreements with hospitality operators 6. Promotion of integrated economic proposals
Description	<p>Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Superintendencies Economic categories and associations Province of Foggia Region of Puglia Stakeholders Network management body</p>

	Tour-operators Social, juvenile, scholastic and religious tourism associations
Actions	2010-2012
Parties involved	To be defined – Sources of financing: communal, regional, national and private
Phases and timeframe	Increase in the offers for specialist tourism implementation of stays
Financial resources	Increased presences in the hospitality system

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 34	DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMISATION OF THE URBAN PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Project 34.1	Realisation of P.R.G. forecasts in relation to the areas destined for craftsmanship production in the periurban area and relaunch of productive and new entrepreneurial activities
Description	The municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo has areas destined for handcraft production localised to the east of the populated area in an area contiguous to the urban parameter. After years of revision of the areas in relation to the effective demand of the market and the difficulties correlated to the physical conformation of the territories involved, up to today the settlements are in the phase of concrete realisation. In particular, on the part of a consortium of private operators, in progress are the workshop areas for programmed handcraft production in the P.I.P zone – location of Stinchitiello, while in the phase of constitution is the public-private consortium for the realisation of the other P.I.P. handcraft area in the location of Santa Croce, contiguous to the former. The programmed workshops will allow the transfer of all the productive activities currently operating in the populated area to the handcraft zone, thus allowing the elimination of conditions of unease both for the operators and the residents, guaranteeing, also, the availability of productive spaces for the new entrepreneurial realities.
Actions	1. Completion of area P.I.P Stinchitiello 2. Constitution of consortium to realise area P.I.P. Santa Croce
Description	Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo Private entrepreneurs
Actions	Completion of area P.I.P. Stinchitiello and transfer of businesses: by 2011; Constitution of consortium area P.I.P Santa Croce: by 2008 Works begin: by 2009 Closure of works and transfer of businesses: 2015 onwards
Parties involved	Fees for the realisation of works charged to the consortium by deduction of fees
Phases and timeframe	2010-2012
Financial resources	Cubic metres of structures for handcraft facilities Increase in work number of commercial activities

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Monte Sant'Angelo Territory	
Objective 35	REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 35.1	Safeguard agro-food traditions and their use for the economic relaunch of innovative productions of quality
Description	The project is aimed at the valorisation and promotion of quality agro-food production based on the recovery and requalification of traditional methods and products. Preliminary research will be carried out following four guidelines: A. Recognition of agro-food and oenogastronomic traditions and the 'Saperi' of the territory (interviews) and their cataloguing in a dedicated data-base B. Research aimed at historical archives C. Verification of productive processes connected to the tradition and already initiated in the territory and the support of new projects D. Support of safeguarding initiatives relative to endemic vegetable species The cognitive phase – co-ordinated by a scientific centre of applied research (observatory on the landscape-cultural mosaic) – will be followed by the experimental and economic-promotional phase of the agro-food products of high qualitative content, realised using eco-compatible and sustainable methods inspired by Tradition.
Actions	1. Studies on the agro-productive micro-chains and agro-food networks 2. Co-ordination of research and actions through the institution of the Observatory

8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<p>on the Landscape-Cultural Mosaic</p> <p>3. Identification/reconstruction of processes, productive cycles, agro-food traditions and safeguard of endogenous species</p> <p>4. Control and experimentation on points 1 and 3</p> <p>5. Assistance on start-up and economic promotion of the innovative productions</p>
Description	<p>University of Bari</p> <p>University of Foggia</p> <p>Germoplasm Bank of the botanical Orchard of the University of Padua [WHL UNESCO]</p> <p>economic Organisations of category</p> <p>Sector Businesses</p> <p>Region of Puglia</p> <p>Gargano National Park</p>
Actions	2010-2012
Parties involved	Financing to be found – Regional sources (Rural Development Plan), national, community, (Leader Plus; Life+; Interreg) Gargano National Park, Mountain Community of Gargano
Phases and timeframe	<p>Constitution of the data-base</p> <p>Development of new business activities</p> <p>Co-ordination of requalification and relaunch of the agro-food and sector and the environment</p>
Financial resources	<p>Operational start-up of the Observatory</p> <p>Number of actions carried out</p> <p>Number of experimentations and new activities started</p>

9. IMPLEMENTING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 Mechanism for Management Plan implementation

The management of the Site whose nomination is submitted for inscription on the World Heritage List is an ongoing process that, for the past several decades, has striven to preserve and enhance its artifacts. The rationale at the basis of the Management Plan is the need to improve the link between the Longobard heritage and pertinent territories and to increase awareness of resident population concerning its cultural identity. Finally, the aim of the plan is also to favor conditions for economic growth that are respectful of the cultural value of those territories. The following are the prerequisites to achieve these objectives:

- A strong involvement of numerous interested public and private bodies;
- An optimal level of integration and coordination among these bodies.

During the phases of elaboration of the Site Management Plan, the involvement of numerous public and private bodies, each in charge of a specific Longobard monumental complex and the pertinent territory, gave proof of great political and technical collaboration capacity. That collaboration has enabled the identification of common objectives and the definition of strategies, and has been officially sanctioned by a *Memorandum of Understanding* signed in Rome by institutional representatives during a public ceremony (see attachment 1 in Nomination Format). With this document, all the stakeholders have committed to coordinate their efforts to protect, enhance and promote Longobard heritage, together with the natural and cultural resources of their territories, with the aim to spur their socio-economic development.

Over two hundred experts, located across the Site, have elaborated the main tool of this coordination: the Management Plan, which defines projects and actions to implement common objectives. Meetings and focus groups at the local, regional, and national level have been coordinated by the UNESCO World heritage List Office of the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. An intranet site has been set up to provide all concerned parties with pertinent documentation, ensuring maximum coordination.

In order to guarantee the implementation of the Management Plan, and the effectiveness of the projects and actions it includes, a more structured and effective management of the Site has been necessary. To guarantee a unitary vision that will remain unmarred by possible changes in political leadership over the long term, or varying schedules of implementation for separate parts of the project, prerequisites are as follows:

- Co-ordination of actions, ensuring uniformity across actions of parties marked by different areas of expertise;
- common policies to create synergies among different sectors and strategies;
- pooling of resources to obtain necessary support for the implementation of planned actions;
- sharing and complementing various types of expertise and respective areas of responsibility to increase efficiency.

In early October 2007, a meeting of the stakeholders tackled these issues, including defining responsibilities of involved parties, and the most appropriate legal forms the Management Plan and its governing structure should adopt.

Concerning areas of responsibility, the governing structure has to guarantee the following:

- the coordination of parties, policies, resources and responsibilities as specified above but without taking on specific and direct responsibility for the implementation of single projects or actions. The Site is very vast and includes monuments disseminated in Italy from north to south. The implementation of specific plans and projects therefore has to be carried out by local "operative structures" that are being set up for the purpose;
- the monitoring of various phases of implementation of projects and respective reports, in addition to providing possible corrective feedback that might readjust programs, modifying the sector Plans as needed.

As for the juridical form that has to be assigned to this coordinating structure of the Management Plan, it has to be such that it guarantees:

- representation of all stakeholders;
- the possibility to access and directly manage financing sources for network activities.

To that end, the juridical forms of organizations under common control as envisaged by the Italian law have been considered, and a few initial suggestions have been made that will be voted upon in the next stakeholders' meeting to be held in March 2008.

The CAB Foundation in Brescia has offered to house the network operative structure in its headquarters and representatives of involved institutions are already at work to create the “operative structures” of management in their respective offices.

Until the management structure of the Site is in place, which should happen within a few months, the implementation of the Plan will continue being carried out by the Work Group.

As regards management structure developments see Socio-economic Development Plan – objective 1 – project 1.1.

In short, in 2008 a pro-tempore Network Authority was set up; in 2009, this body led to the “*Italia Langobardorum*” Association, which is the current managing structure of the whole network.

This Association, also through the involvement of all partners and stakeholders, the establishment of working groups on matters concerning the specific five Plan, the allocation of necessary resources, will ensure:

- **the co-ordinated management of the separate components of the Serial Property,**
- **the coordinated implementation of the networking actions provided for by the Management Plan as well as the integration of the actions planned for each site,**
- **the monitoring, evaluation and feedback of the Management Plan,**

after all:

- **the effective protection, conservation, promotion and enhancement of the nominated serial property for present and future generations,**
- **a sustainable contribution to the social and economic development and to the quality of life of local communities (with reference the *Budapest Declaration* adopted by the World Heritage Committee during its 26th session)**

9.2 Analysis of funding sources

Concerning the implementation of projects and involved institutions in each of the network areas: Institutions and Agencies have made a commitment to improve effectiveness of regular and extraordinary financing sources with the aim to guarantee implementation of the activities included in the Management Plan for the Site whose nomination is put forward for inscription on the World Heritage List and to guarantee necessary coordination among projects. That has enabled the completion of some projects and the launching of others (see Chapters 1 and 3). In addition, the same Institutions and Agencies have set their budgets and financial agendas according to the common policies of the Management Plan and have initiated necessary procedures to obtain further financing, as envisaged by the budget law of Italy.

The territorial fragmentation of the serial property “The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)” entails, however, an extreme differentiation of the intensity of funding of northern and central Italy as opposed to the southern regions (Campania and Puglia), which will have to be compensated by the network. As for the EU Programs, all regions are equally entitled to access to direct funds, a specific type of structural funds, because financing rates are previously established. Territorial cooperation programs are those most apt to be effectively used for the launching and support of network activities (INTERREG VC). Another tool, the GECT (Groupe Européen pour la Coopération Territoriale REG CE 1083/2006), can also be used to establish a thematic network at the European level, which could include foreign regions that are marked by vestiges of Longobard culture. For certain specific aspects, it is also possible to refer to other EU programs, such as Culture 2007-2013, and other sources of funding for research, such as the 7th Framework Program on Research FP7.

Additional potential sources of funding for the activities included in the Management Plan are structural funds (indirect funds) managed by the Italian State on the basis of the objectives and the ten priorities that have been defined at the National level with the Strategic National Framework (QSN). They are the following:

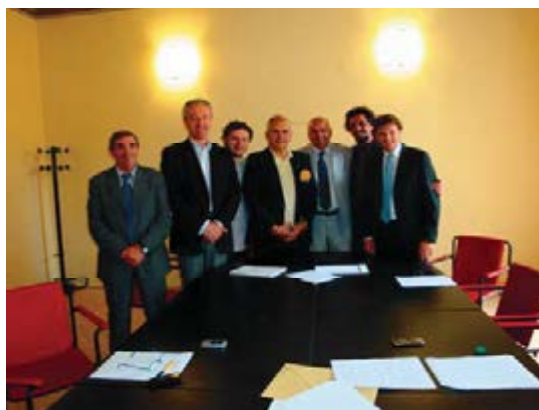
MACRO-OBJECTIVES	Priorities
a) To develop awareness and knowledge circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement and enhancement of human resources (Priority 1); • Promotion, enhancement and dissemination of research and innovation to increase competitiveness (Priority 2)
b) To increase life quality, security and social integration over the territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and efficient use of environmental resources (Priority 3); • Social integration and services to improve quality of life and attractiveness of the territory (Priority 4)
c) To strengthen the productive structures, services and competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of natural and cultural resources to increase attractiveness and development (Priority 5) • Networks and connections to improve mobility (Priority 6); • Competitiveness of productive systems and increased employment rates (Priority 7); • Competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and urban systems (Priority 8).
d) To Internationalize and modernize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attraction of investment, exports, and resources from foreign countries (Priority 9); • Governance, institutional capacity, competitive and effective markets (Priority 10).

The main financial reference points for the indirect funds managed by the Italian State are the PON (Programmi Operativi Nazionali, or National Operative Programs). These include the PON for Security, Education, Research and Competitiveness, Networks and Mobility, Governance and AT. The PON are managed through the Intesa Istituzionale di Programma [Institutional Program Agreement] and the Accordi di Programma Quadro tra lo Stato e le Regioni [Framework agreements between the State and the Regions]. In addition, each region can manage structural funds through the Programmi Operativi Regionali [Regional Operative Programs] FESR and FSE. Although the various EU, national and regional funding programs can be used interchangeably and together, essentially:

1. The Fondo Sociale Europeo (FSE) [European Social Fund] can be used for research activities
2. The Fondo Europeo di Sviluppo Regionale (FESR) [European Regional Development Fund] is most suitable for activities involving preservation, protection, enhancement, promotion and economic development.

Those Regions that aim to “converge,” such as Campania and Puglia, in the case of the nominated property, can utilize the Programmi Operativi Interregionali (POIN) [Inter-Regional Operative Programs] focusing on issues of the Environment, Tourism, and Cultural Affairs. That latter program, for example, could be used to implement the *Via Sacra Langobardorum* project, involving Benevento and Monte Sant’Angelo.

Furthermore, the established “Italia Langobardorum” Association, which is the current managing structure of the whole network, guarantees the necessary financial support to implement the net project, by using the resources allocated by the members according to the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality set forth by the European Union.



Spoleto 5 th June, 2009. Signature of the “Italia Langobardorum” Association

10. MONITORING AND REVIEWING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In order to complete the management process, the monitoring system must be set up. It must be able to assess the real implementation of planned objectives and their impact on the territory at cultural, social and economic level, so as to enable the implementation of an effective error correction feedback for the Management Plan.

For the monitoring, a control model – working on more levels – which makes use of adequate analysis parameters will be used. In particular, through specific and differentiated indicators, the management plan will be evaluated and verified on three different levels which start from monitoring of single operational projects to the monitoring of the objectives achieved in the single actions and to the general impact of the entire management plan.

10.1 Key indicators for nominated Serial Property

As to the implementation of the single operational projects, described in the 5 Sector Plans, this will be verified through a traditional technical monitoring system which will enable the evaluation of the state of progress of interventions in comparison to estimated time limits and expenses, etc..

As far as the achievement of the objectives is concerned, relative to the single projects, this will be possible through purposely created numeric indicators, many of which have been already identified and reported on the projects reports.

Concerning the indicators to be used for the monitoring of macro-objectives (on the basis of each Plan) and the effectiveness of the results achieved in the single Plans (Knowledge Plan, Conservation-Protection Plan, Enhancement Plan, Public Awareness and Promotion Plan, Socio-Economic Development Plan), starting from the analyses conducted by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage, specific performance indicators for the Site applying for WHL are now being studied.

As for the Conservation Plan, the monitoring will no doubt be based also on the updating of vulnerability indicators, defined when the nomination was prepared, according to the standards and the methods of the *Risk Map of Italian Cultural Heritage* (see Nomination Format; item 6.a).

Some possible numeric indicators, now under development, are indicated in the following table:

Knowledge Plan	Conservation-Protection Plan	Enhancement Plan	Public-Awareness and Promotion Plan	Socio-Economic Development Plan
Number of launched study projects	Vulnerability indicators	Number (and costs) of carried out enhancement interventions	Number (and costs) of published promotional materials	Cost and number of overnight stays
Number of archaeological excavations carried out	Environmental damage indicators	Number of monuments now ready to be visited	Number (and costs) of produced multimedia materials	Average duration of overnight stays
Number of scientific publications	Number (and costs) of carried out conservation interventions	Number of exhibited artefacts	Number of visitors	Utilization rate of accommodation facilities
Quantity of registered and computerized information	Number (and costs) of maintenance interventions	Number (and costs) of equipped tourist itineraries	Number of accesses to the network website	Costs for quality-label products
Quantity of information managed for each property	Requalified surface areas	Number (and costs) of recovered buildings	Number (and costs) of organized events; Number of participants	Number of companies and/ or operators in the cultural heritage sector
Accessibility level of the information system			Number of carried out didactic activities	<i>Per-capita</i> income of resident population
Number of organized scientific conferences			Number (and costs) of advertising campaigns	Unemployment rate
Number of edited researches			Site Sponsorship	Infrastructure capacity

10.2 Tourism carrying capacity

An interesting indicator – for which a specific study involving various experts of the *Italia Langobardorum* network is now being launched – is the tourism carrying capacity indicator. As it is known, despite the number of studies on this topic at international level, no shared method has been defined to develop a numeric indicator able to indicate the carrying capacity of a cultural property. Studies on the subject lag behind those relative to the natural heritage.

Also in Italy several experimentations have been launched on the subject. They will be taken into account in the study which is about to be launched for the nominate Property. However, each experimentation followed rather different guidelines and, in any case, the aspects assessed to develop a TCC measure are generally remotely related to the aspects linked to the heritage and indirectly linked to it (e.g. capacity of accommodation facilities, capacity of waste disposal plants, etc.).

10.3 SWOT analysis

The assessment of the results achieved with the implementation of the actions envisaged in the Management Plan can be carried out by using the SWOT analysis, already used when drawing up the Plan.

The SWOT analysis meets the needs for rationalization of decision-making processes, as a support to public intervention decisions used to analyse alternative development models.

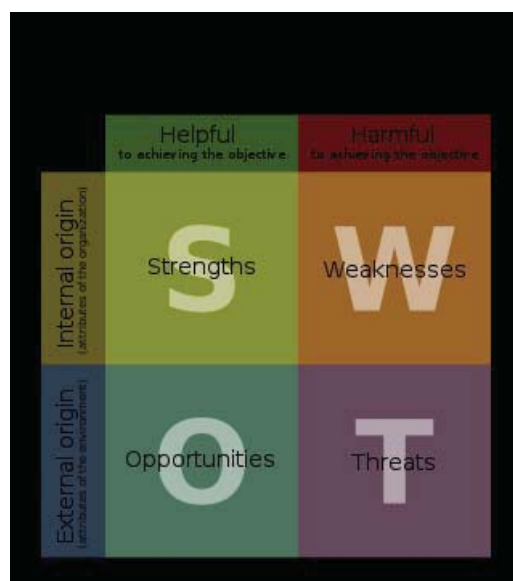
The analysis is conducted on the strengths and weaknesses of the analysis context, as well as on the opportunities and threats which derive from the external context which specific sectors or areas are exposed to. The objective of the analysis is to define the development opportunities of an area which result from the enhancement of strengths and the limitation of weaknesses, in the light of an opportunity and risk analysis. The SWOT analysis therefore highlights the main factors – both internal and external – which can influence the results of a programme/ plan and thus give rise to possible alternative development models.

The analysis also supports the planning of a strategy which is consistent with the context applied to it.

To sum up, the SWOT analysis enables the identification of the main strategic guidelines in relation to a global territorial development objective.

It can be used: *ex ante*, in order to improve the integration of the programme in its context; in intermediate phase, to verify if, in relation to the changes occurred in the context, the guidelines are still relevant (thus providing an instrument to decide on possible programme changes); *ex post*, to contextualize the final results of plans and programmes.

The analysis usually is represented as a matrix, organized in four sections: strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks. A specific matrix was built for the places of the *Italia Langobardorum* network, and it can be re-applied as monitoring instrument in the future.



Illustrative diagram of SWOT analysis

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**THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY
PLACES OF THE POWER
(568-774 A. D.)**

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI
BRESCIA
CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA
SPOLETO
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO
BENEVENTO
MONTE SANT'ANGELO



8.1 – KNOWLEDGE PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015			
NETWORK	1 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK	1.1 Constant updating of the development of knowledge and valorisation of Longobard heritage and culture	YEARLY SCHEDULED								
		1.2 Upgrading of studies and publications on subjects related to Longobard culture and traditions	YEARLY SCHEDULED								
	2 COORDINATING ACTIVITIES FOR DOCUMENTING SITES / LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK	2.1 Implementation of a multimedia computerised platform and a database on the Network, based on a GIS									
		2.2 Creation of an online bulletin									
	3 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN THE LONGOBARD ERA IN THE LOCATIONS OF THE NETWORK	3.1 Drawing up and running a coordinated programme to update the findings on architecture, with analysis of construction phases									
		3.2 Creating and running a common program for analysing the characteristics of style, materials, and techniques used in works of artistic value									
		3.3 Coordination of diagnostic activities on monuments and heritage works									
	4 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE NETWORK TO OTHER ITALIAN SITES WITH PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OF THE LONGOBARD ERA	4.1 Creation of a database on Italian Longobard sites									
		4.2 Promoting research and studies into Longobard culture in Italy (Publishing, Conventions, Seminars, etc.)	YEARLY SCHEDULED								
	5 EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR OF MIGRATION FROM NORTHERN EUROPE TO ITALY	5.1 Creation of a database at European level on aspects of Longobard culture									
		5.2 Promoting research and studies on Longobard culture in Europe									
		5.3 NEW Restoration and dissemination of historic sources of the Longobard culture									
	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	6 ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE	6.1 Launch of further survey campaigns in order to implement the knowledge on the site's heritage	COMPLETED phase A, phase B							
			6.2 Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation on Cividale	COMPLETED phase A							

8.1 – KNOWLEDGE PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
		6.3 Enhancement of historical research on the Longobard Tempietto							
		6.4 Census on structures and existing data on walls, definition of remains' properties							
	7 CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SITE AND IN THE TERRITORY	7.1 Planning and implementation of archaeological surveys in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle	COMPLETED phase A						
		7.2 Planning and implementation of research in the Duomo							
		7.3 Planning and implementation of research on the ancient walls belt	COMPLETED						
		7.4 Planning and implementation of archeological surveys in the Duchy of Friuli	COMPLETED Action A						
	8 ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD ERA	8.1 Analysis and study of existing archaeological documentation on the territory							
		8.2 Continuation of archaeological research in rural sites and Longobard necropolis	COMPLETED Action A						
		8.3 Enhancement of research on Early middle ages churches and monasteries							
		8.4 Enhancement of research on High middle ages fortified sites							
	9 ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LONGOBARD ABBEY OF SESTO AL REGHENA	9.1 Enhancement of analysis and study on the Urn of Sant'Anastasia	COMPLETED						
		9.2 Enhancement of analysis of the Abbey of Santa Maria during Early middle ages and Medieval times							
		9.3 Carrying out of archaeological researches							
	10 SYSTEMATIZATION OF DATA	10.1 Creation of the Archaeological Card Map of Cividale and the Duchy of Friuli							
		10.2 Creation of an <i>online</i> database based on GIS							

8.1 – KNOWLEDGE PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BRESCIA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	11 RAISING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY	11.1 Study and monograph publication of the Longobard phases of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia						
		11.2 Study of the craft productions documented archaeologically at the monastery structures						
	12 INVESTIGATION INTO SAN SALVATORE-SANTA GIULIA AS THE CENTRAL NUCLEUS OF THE BRESCIA AND NORTHERN ITALIAN MONASTERY SYSTEM	12.1 Study of the network of monastery properties of Santa Giulia within the Via Carolingia national project						
		13 INVESTIGATION INTO THE HISTORICAL AND MONUMENT PHASES PRECEDING THE LONGOBARD MONASTERY	13.1 Scientific publication of the Ortaglia <i>domus</i>					
	14 INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE URBAN CAPITOLINE AREA	14.1 Scientific Publication of the Republican Roman sanctuary						
		14.2 Start of studies on other monuments in the area						
	BRESCIA TERRITORY	15 SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE	15.1 Definition of the “Network of Longobard sites” whose significant nodes are the settlements of Manerbio, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari and Sirmione					
			15.2 Analysis, study and research applied to the findings and funeral objects from the settlements and necropolises of the municipalities in the “Network of longobard sites”					
15.3 Foundation and organization of the CISL Centro Italiano di Studi Longobardi (Italian Centre for Longobard Studies)								
15.4 Knowledge, safeguard and enhancement of Archaeological Areas and Parks								
16 INVESTIGATION INTO KNOWN INFORMATION ON THE LONGOBARDS’ CULTIVATIONS AND FOOD CUSTOMS		16.1 Interdisciplinary study into the cultivations and food customs of the High Middle Ages						
CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA	17 REORGANISATION	17.1 Review of the existing						

8.1 – KNOWLEDGE PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE	documentation on research carried out within the <i>castrum</i>						
		17.2 Review of existing documentation on <i>Santa Maria foris portas</i>						
		17.3 In-depth the analysis on the complex of Torba	COMPLETED <i>Action A</i>					
		17.4 Data memorisation						
	18 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE	18.1 Realisation of archaeometric analysis on findings						
		18.2 Diagnostic analysis on the constructive structures and system						
		18.3 Analysis of the constructive sequence of the Torba tower						
		18.4 Diagnostic analysis of the frescoes of <i>Santa Maria foris portas</i>						
		18.5 Completion of diagnostic surveys on the frescoes of Torba						
		19 CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH	19.1 Planning and execution of archaeological surveys in the <i>castrum</i>					
	19.2 Completion of the dig in the Basilica of San Giovanni							
	19.3 Recognition of archaeological presences in the village area							
	19.4 Completion of archaeological surveys at <i>Santa Maria foris portas</i>							
	19.5 Planning and execution of archaeological surveys on section of arched walls towards Torba							
19.6 Planning and execution of new surveys in relation to the Torba Complex								
CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA TERRITORY	20 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO		20.1 Censoring of Longobard findings and creation of an archaeological document on the Giudicaria in High middle ages					

8.1 – KNOWLEDGE PLAN
TIMETABLE


FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		20.2 Promotion of research on the High middle ages settlement system of the Giudicaria						
		20.3 Promotion of research on monuments and artistic productions in the Giudicaria						
SPOLETO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	21 RISE THE BASILICA'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	21.1 Gathering and systemizing the existing documentation on the basilica of San Salvatore						
		21.2 New archaeological investigations on the basilica of San Salvatore						
SPOLETO TERRITORY	22 RISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY	22.1 Prosecution and development of the urban excavation campaigns						
		22.2 Realization of a study on the <i>spolia</i> , re-used materials in Early middle ages buildings						
	23 RISE THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY	23.1 Creation of the archaeological map of the territory of Spoleto						
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO SITE	24 INVESTIGATION ON THE HERITAGE OF CAMPELLO	24.1 Further investigation campaigns to implement knowledge of the site's heritage	COMPLETED					
BENEVENTO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	27 TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SANTA SOFIA COMPLEX	27.1 Launch an in-depth study of the Longobard phase of cloisters						
		28 TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ON ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE	28.1 Finishing and increasing urban archaeological excavations					
	28.2 Start a census and study of the "spolia" re-used in buildings in the old city							
	28.3 Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS							
	28.4 Create an inventory of documentation on Longobard cultural heritage in the Benevento State Archives							
	28.5 Complete the study of the stucco fragments coming from Sant'Ilario in Port'Aura							
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	29 TO INCREASE THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE TERRITORY	29.1 Gather and organise all existing data and documentation on the GIS						

8.1 – KNOWLEDGE PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELDS	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		29.2 Plan systematic analysis and research in the territory						
MONTE SANT'ANGELO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	30 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE	30.1 Realisation of other survey campaigns						
		30.2 In-depth examination of historical research on the Longobard Sanctuary						
		30.3 Censuring of the structures and existing data on the walls, with definition of the property of the remains						
		30.4 Planning and realisation of new archaeological research in the area to the north of the Longobard Sanctuary						
		30.5 Planning and realisation of research on the ancient wall belt						
	31 IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LONGOBARD ERA	31. 1 Analysis and study of archaeological documentation in the territory						
		31.2 Continuation of archaeological research in the cult locations situated along la <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i>						
	32 MEMORISATION OF COGNITIVE DATA ON THE SITE AND ON THE TERRITORY	32. 1 Realisation of an archaeological map of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Gargano						
		32.2 Implementation of the regional GIS						

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 3	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHITECTURE AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTION IN THE LONGOBARD ERA IN THE LOCATIONS OF THE NETWORK
Project 3.3	Coordination of diagnostic activities on monuments and heritage works
Action ONGOING	<p><i>Researches on the skeleton remains coming from Longobard necropolises</i></p> <p>Skeleton remains constitute one of the most important evidences for reconstructing migratory movements of the invasions period, history of settlements, as well as interaction process between various ethnic groups and their cultures. The skeleton analysis, besides assuming the meaning of indicator, provides a wide public with very interesting data and acts as a landmark for the realization of upgrading projects, museum designs, educational programs and communications products.</p> <p>The Superintendency of Archaeological Heritage of Lombardy formed a working group in order to collect the most updated research experiences -as those conducted by the Superintendency of Archaeological Heritage of Piedmont- to link all the obtained knowledge and to define topics and researches to be set up together. Members of this group are various interested Superintendencies, Academic Departments and other experts working in this field.</p> <p>The activity of the working group will begin in January 2010.</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 4	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE NETWORK OF OTHER ITALIAN SITES WITH THE PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OF THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 4.2 A	Promoting research and studies into Longobard culture in Italy / Publishing
Action COMPLETED	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  <p>La Medicina dei Longobardi di Franco Fornasaro</p> <p>ITALIA LANGOBARDORUM CENTRO DI POTERE E DI CULTURA (568 - 754 D.E.)</p> <p>LEO</p> </div> <div style="flex: 2; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Publication of the first Network realized by the publishing house "LEG- Libreria Editoriale Goriziana, Gorizia – in partnership with Banca Popolare FriulAdria-Crédit Agricole – for the book series "Biblioteca di Storia Altoadriatica" – Library of the Upper Adriatic History.</p> <p>Title: "La medicina dei Longobardi" – ("The Longobards' medicine").</p> <p>Author: Franco Fornasaro, chemist and writer of Cividale del Friuli.</p> <p>The book deals with the history of the medical-pharmacological knowledge and techniques used and developed by the Longobards in the time lapse between the Baltic-Pannonic settlements and the period of splendour of the Dukedoms of <i>Langobardia minor</i>, including the influences upon the Medical School of Salerno.</p> </div> </div>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 4	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE EXTENT OF THE NETWORK OF OTHER ITALIAN SITES WITH THE PARTICULAR EVIDENCE OF THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 4.2 B	Promoting research and studies into Longobard culture in Italy / Conventions
Actions COMPLETED	<p>State of the Art</p>  <p>2008, March, 1st-2nd / UDINE and CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI / National convention "The Longobard presence in the regions of Italy". In the frame of projec: "The Longobards", started by FEDERARCHEO (Italian Federation of Archaeological Associations). Objective: highlighting realities (the minor ones in particular), that date back to the period in question, and recovering fragments of life through architectural, documentary, iconographic, religious, epigraphic and toponomastic evidences, linked to the history of the single places and that survived till nowadays.</p> <p>2008, October, 2th - 4th / SPOLETO / 6th National Congress "STATE OF THE ART" organized by IGIIC, the Italian branch of the International Institute for Conservation. The event, organized in an area by the great cultural richness and with a strong conservation tradition, represented a moment for constructive experience sharing in the field of conservation works, dealing with techniques, the various problems of conservation (with a particular focus on the world of operators that directly intervene on the heritage), the various technical choices, the procedures and materials. An important stress was given to "Cultural Heritage in Emergency", with a presentation of particularly interesting national cases that developed specific methodologies.</p> <p>2008, December, 4th-7th / CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI / 1st International Study Convention on the "Italia Langobardorum" Network . "The 8th century, a restless century". Involved Universities and Study Centres: Udine, Trieste, Rome, Milan, Turin, Salerno, Vercelli, Palermo, Lecce, Naples, Bari, Cagliari, Siena Bergen, Rennes, Bonn, Granada, Rijeka-Fiume, Paris, Poitiers, Munich, Pomona College, EastAnglia, Oslo.</p> <p>2009, January, 31th, BENEVENTO / FAI exhibition / On the wait for finding specific funds, the Archaeological Superintendency started, with own staff, a census of the <i>spolia</i> diffused in the historical centre. Besides, the Commune has granted patronage for a FAI exhibition, featuring those elements that are more seriously risking degradation.</p> <p>2009, February 4th-7th / SPOLETO / 14th Conference of the Italian Association for the Study and Conservation of Mosaic, under the patronage of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. The following speeches are to be highlighted, now published in the "Deeds of the 14th Conference of the Italian Association for the Study and Conservation of Mosaic", curated by Claudia Angelelli, Scripta Manent Publishing, Tivoli 2009: C. ANGELELLI, S. BUONAGURO, S. ZAMPOLINI,</p>

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

FAUSTINI (coll. Sopr. B. Archeol. Umbria), The Mosaic in Palazzo Piaciani in Spoleto, pages 3-16; L. COSTAMAGNA, Sopr. B. Archeol. Umbria, The 6th-century Mosaic below Palazzo Mauri, Spoleto, pages 17-26.

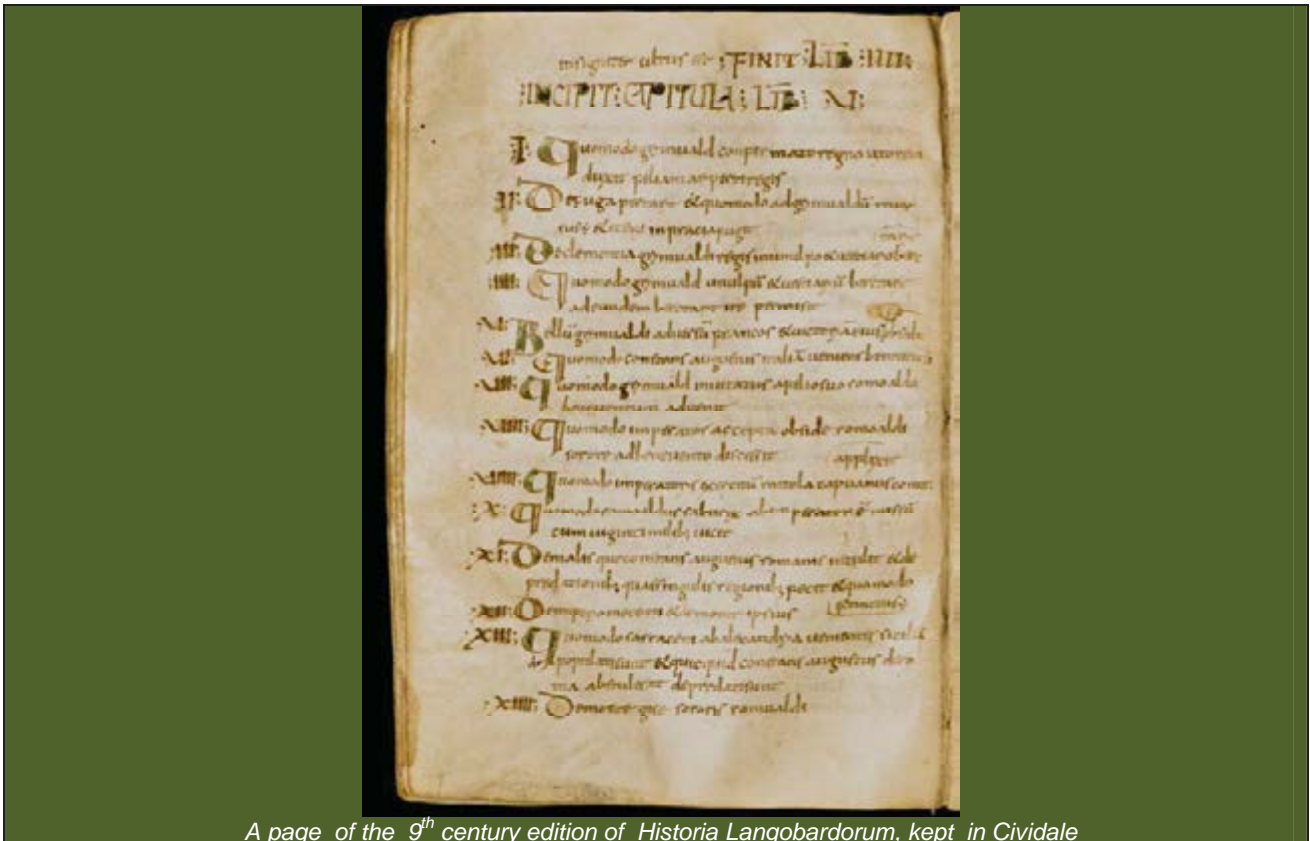


2009, February, 4th-7th / AQUILEIA (Udine) / 15th AISCOM's Conference / The result of the conservation in Spoleto works were presented during the which was held in Aquileia, featuring the following contribution: C. Angelelli, B. Bruni, L. Costamagna, A. Scaleggi, S. Zampolini Faustini Conservation "Conservation Interventions on the Early Middle Ages Mosaics in Palazzo Mauri and Palazzo Piaciani in Spoleto. Reading integrations and intervention methods".

2009/ MONTE SANT'ANGELO / The Universities of Bari and Foggia have published scientific papers on the subject and a new text and image database, including well known Longobard websites and other websites on Longobard history

2009, 19-22th, November / PAESTUM (Salerno) / 2nd National Conference The presence of the Longobards in different Italian regions, promoted by the FEDERARCHEO, the Italian Federation of Archaeological Associations, in collaboration with the Salerno Archaeological Group, the Italian Archaeological Groups and the Friulian Archaeology Society. The conference took place in the framework of the 12th Mediterranean Archaeological Tourism Trade event promoted by the province of Salerno and by the "Leader" company. Illustration of the management plan of the "Italia Langobardorum" nomination and of the system of the "Longobard Itineraries" designed to join and to give visibility to all the towns of Longobard origin as well as to promote tourism and the economy.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Network	
Objective 5	EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONGOBARD CULTURE IN RELATION TO THE GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR OF MIGRATION FROM NORTHERN EUROPE TO ITALY
Project 5.3	Restoration and dissemination of historic sources of the Longobard culture
Description NEW	Restoration of Middle Age parchment manuscripts: Cividale del Friuli, National Archaeological Museum, code XXVIII(<i>Historia Langobardorum</i>), Montecassino, mid 9 th century. It's one of the first and most ancient editions of the work of art written by Paolo Diacono in his old age (700-799) and one of the few dealing with the Longobards. The restoration will enable the acquisition of images, subsequently available to international scholars.



A page of the 9th century edition of *Historia Langobardorum*, kept in Cividale


Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of parchments 2. Publication of catalogue 3. Arrangement of exhibition on the restoration of parchment manuscripts at the MAN (National Archaeological Museum) of Cividale 4. Acquisition of academic and historic documentation on cultural heritage and its conservation, planning and implementation of restoration, book reports on the various stages of restoration, exhibitions at the Museum, once the restoration work has come to an end
Parties involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets, 2) Friuli Venezia Giulia Autonomous Region – Regional Cataloguing and Restoration Centre of Villa Manin di Passariano, Regional Conservation and Restoration School of the Friuli Venezia Giulia region
Phases and timescales	2010-2012
Financial resources	The budget of the Regional Restoration School, allocated by the Friuli Venezia Giulia regional authorities
Expected results	Preserving and enhancing a precious literary and historic example bearing testimony to the Longobard civilization


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.1 A	Launch of further survey campaigns in order to implement the knowledge on the site's heritage
Actions COMPLETED	<p><i>Phase A</i> /Metric survey of the building stratification, descriptive survey of material of the Temple and the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out of metric survey campaigns through photogrammetric and laser Scanner methods: during the first phase, the external structures of the Temple along the southern, western and northern sides were surveyed 2. Stratigraphic analysis of elevations has started, in order to identify past restoration interventions and the building phases of the monument <div> </div> <p><i>Survey with laser scanner of the northern side of the Temple: visualization of the cloud of dots and first phase of the three-dimensional modelling, with the innovative method of layers segmentation that allows for defining the various building elements and the realization of the phase, three-dimensional surveys (last square box)</i></p> <p><i>Phase B</i> /Georeferenced metric survey of the Church of San Giovanni: photogrammetry of the lower part of the façade and diagnostic analysis related to the wall stratigraphy and to the degradation (see Enhancement, Project 3.2)</p>



Survey and stratigraphic analysis of the church and façade of San Giovanni

Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.1 B	Launch of further survey campaigns in order to implement the knowledge on the site's heritage
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>Promotion of new studies aimed at improving the current data which appear to be sometimes incomplete and built on analyses carried out in the past through out-of-date techniques.</p> <p>Geo- referentiation of building stratification of the old Patriarchal Palace as well as other remains brought to light next to the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti (Archaeological Museum)</p> <div> </div> <p><i>The remains of the Patriarchal Palace, with the two main building phases highlighted (green and orange)</i></p> <div> </div> <div> </div> <p>1 - Room with mosaics, before and after two infants' graves were brought to light; the graves are disturbed by a series of north-to-south placed holes</p> <p><i>Stratigraphic excavation inside the mosaic gaps</i> The excavation, lead in the frame of the investigations finalized at the verification of the conservation state and at the project of floor presentation (see Conservation Plan), allowed for verifying the activities related to the phase of abandonment of the mosaic, which was cut to realize holes and for some burials. The scheduled radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains, presently undergoing, will allow for obtaining further chronologic elements on the attendance of the area.</p>

	 <p><i>A detail of Early Middle Ages sepulchres covered with slabs of stone in the mosaic room of archaeological site A</i></p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geo-referentiation of the basement constructions of the National Archaeological Museum 2. CAD version of the geo-referentiation study and a proposal of division into building phases 3. Stratigraphic excavation in the mosaic gaps of room 1 and carbon-14 dating of children sepulchres found 4. Review of the proposed interpretations of the building phases of the Patriarchal Palace and second reading of records as well as study of the materials found during the excavations carried out during the 70's (XX century). 5. Second reading of the stratigraphic excavation conducted in the period between 1987-88 in the living and sepulchral area which dates back to late ancient times-Early Middle Ages.
Parties involved	Co-involved party: Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage
Expected phases and time frame	2011
Financial resources	To be found

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CIVIDALE'S HERITAGE
Project 6.2	Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation on Cividale
Description	<p>Implementation of new studies of finds and outcomes of the excavations carried out in Cividale in the past. The in-depth study will provide material for monographic studies on different aspects to be published in the book series "Archeologia a Cividale. Studi e ricerche", with the preparation and printing of a series of volumes.</p> <div>  </div> <p><i>S-shaped fibulae of grave 21 in the necropolis</i></p>
Actions	Preparation of the 1st volume: <i>La chiesetta e la necropoli di San Mauro a Cividale del Friuli</i> , by Isabel Ahumada Silva and Paola Lopreato (volume of the series

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

COMPLETED	<p>“Archeologia a Cividale. Studi e ricerche” – Archaeology in Cividale. Studies and Researches)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and recovery of documentation 2. Study and systemization of the excavation data 3. Cataloguing, study of finds, preparation of illustrative apparatus 4. Preparation of the publication for printing 5. Preparation of volumes : “L’area del complesso episcopale dall’età romana all’età moderna”;“Gli scavi di piazza Foro Giulio Cesare e di residenza Corte Romana” (study with texts and materials)
ONGOING	
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2011
Financial resources	To be found

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 7	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE SITE AND THE TERRITORY
Project 7.1 A	Planning and implementation of archaeological surveys in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p><i>Phase A</i> /The first valorization works in the Monastery of Santa Maria in valle gave the occasion to perform new stratigraphic archaeological researches on the interventions of requalification of the cloister garden green areas and, in a more deepened way, on the activities of rearrangement of the walkways by the Temple and on the improvement of the systems of access and the visibility of the external walls of the oratory.</p> <p>Given the importance of the area, archaeological evidences were documented with the utmost attention, using the most advanced technologies, among wich the laser scanner.</p> <p>- <i>Excavations in the court of San Giovanni</i></p> <p>A first excavation sector was by the access to the Monastery, in front of the church of San Giovanni. Here the investigation reached the barren level and brought back to light Late-Ancient/Early Middle Ages phases, on which a grave is set. Later the area was occupied by Middle Ages buildings that showed a diverging orienting, compared to the present structures of the Monastery in this area.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Excavation: laser scanner survey and stereoscopic photos</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Survey cloud of dots</i></p> </div> </div> <p>- <i>Excavations in the cloyster’s garden</i></p> <p>The occasion given by the removal of some big plants allowed for the verification of the cloister deposit, by the north-east corner. Here, soon below the superficial layer, the structure of an older phase of the monastery came back to light</p>



a



b

a) positioning of the excavation sounding, in relation to Della Torre's 19th-century finds;
b) emerged evidences

- Excavations by the Temple

The excavation south of the Temple allowed for verifying the traces of previously existing big spaces with mosaics, whose traces already emerged during excavations by E. Belluno inside the sacristy in 1962.

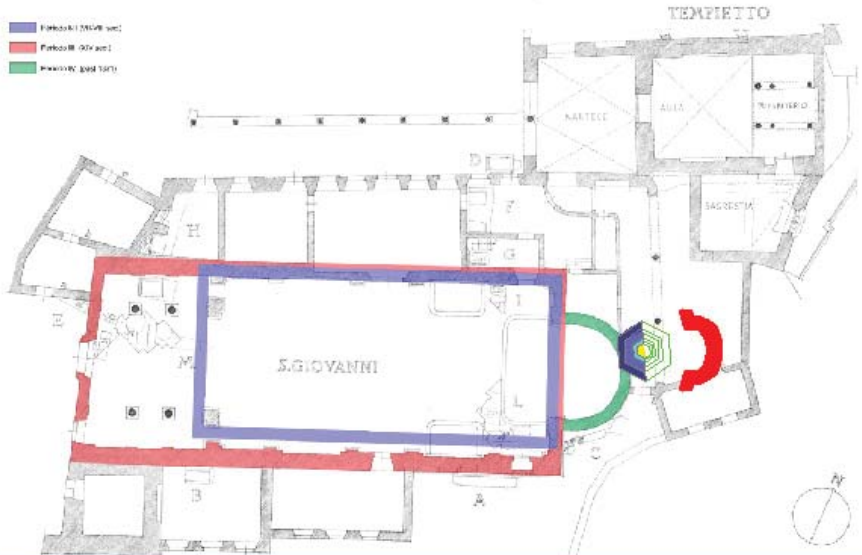
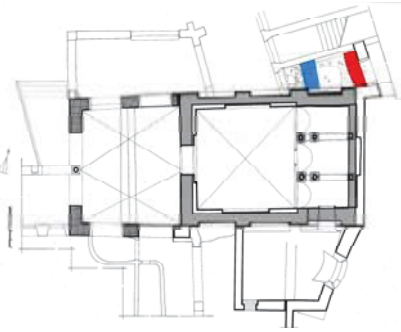
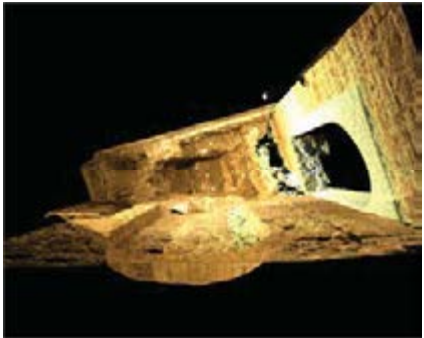
An apsed building would later be erected over this phase, possibly equipped with baptismal font. This building is immediately behind the church of San Giovanni and in axis with it.


A marble fragment possibly belongs to the font, that shows similarities with patriarch Callisto's font in the Cathedral's baptistry.



A cemetery from the Middle Ages, dating to not earlier than the 10th century, marks the abandonment of these structures.




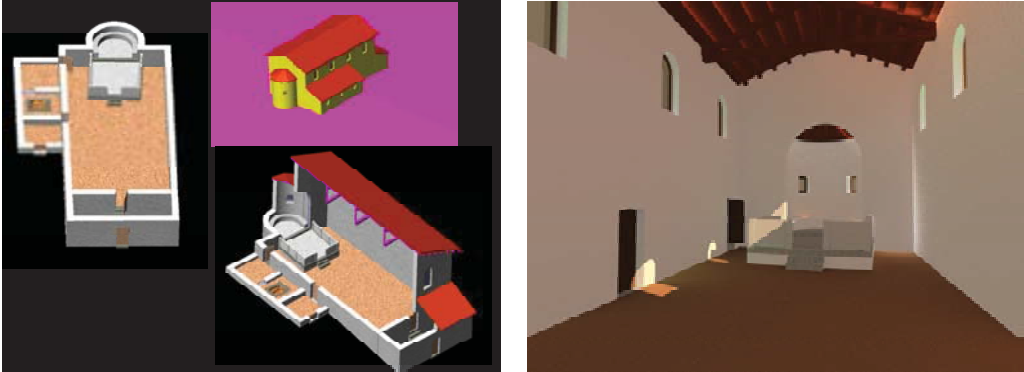


**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

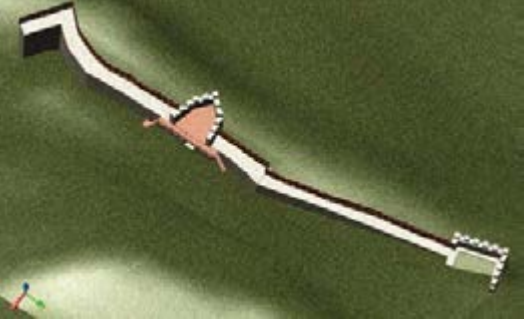
	 <p><i>Remains in the court of the Temple and placing of the remains of apse and font</i></p> <p>North of the Temple, some structural elements emerged, presumably realized in the Middle Ages to support the oratory's walls. The verification of the Temple foundation was very interesting. It was possible to attest that the northern perimeter wall was leaning against a previously existing wall, that was re-used as eastern limit of the very oratory. It may be the supposed ring-wall of the city, that in this area used to reach river Natisone.</p>   <p><i>Excavations by the northern perimeter wall: previously existing wall (in red) Middle Ages wall (in blue)</i> <i>Laser scanner survey and first phases of three-dimensional modelling</i></p> <p>This intervention allowed for gathering all existing documentation on the archaeological researches performed so far in the Monastery and to re-organize and rationalize the existing data.</p>
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Authority.
Expected phases and time frame	2008-2009
Financial resources	Financed by the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 7	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE SITE AND THE TERRITORY
Project 7.1 B	Planning and implementation of archaeological surveys in the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle
Description	The Municipality of Cividale, on the basis of a regional financing (LR. 17/2008) worked out and presented a Preliminary Project concerning the conservation and development works of the Monastic Complex , a project approved by the competent Superintendencies in December 2009. The programme of planned works also comprises knowledge activities particularly related to the promotion of archaeological excavations linked to other architectural and structural works. For the implementation of such surveys the Municipality of Cividale was granted an excavation concession by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs for the period between 2009 and 2011 to be possibly extended.
Actions ONGOING	<p>The action planned concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) excavations during the building works of the visitor centre; 2) excavations linked to the renovation of the cloister floor, particularly on the northern side of the Tempietto, as a continuation of the surveys conducted in 2008; 3) archaeological works related to both the restoration of the Tempietto presbitery and the research of elevated structures through thematic surveys 4) beginning of the excavations concerning the restoration of the Church of San Giovanni; 5) excavations during the building of the Tempietto and Monastery Museum; 6) completion of the excavations concerning the restoration of the Church of San Giovanni. <p style="text-align: center;">INDICAZIONE DELLE AREE DI SCAVO</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Project table indicating the areas concerned with excavations</i></p>
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage, Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage, Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Authority.
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2011
Financial resources	Financing of Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Law 17/2008, Art. 7 sub-paragraphs 52/53 for the completion of development works of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (total: € 3,000,000.00): 1,5) €20,000.00 2) € 80,000.00 3) €30,000.00 4,6) €70,000.00

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 7	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON SITE AND THE TERRITORY
Project 7.3	Planning and implementation of knowledge on archeological stratifications and evidences on thre ancient walls belt
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>Archaeological checks performed by the Archaeological National Museum of Cividale (Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of FVG region) of the urban restructuring works on the site, in the buffer zone, in the suburban necropolises areas, finalized at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. increasing the knowledge on archaeological stratification from the Roman period to the Middle Ages in urban area and on the organization of the necropolises; b. implementation of computerized archaeological map of Cividale <p>The performed investigations concern:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventive excavations aimed at the knowledge of areas interested by urban and building works 2. Piazza Paul the Deacon (Propriety Stringher: stratification from the Roman period to the Middle Ages, with burials) 3. Rotonda del Gallo (Early Middle Ages burials)
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>near Gallo</i> <i>Sepulchres brought to light near Stringher property</i> <i>Sepulchres brought to light</i></p>	
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendancy for Archaeological Heritage, Municipality of Cividale
Phases and timeframe	2010-2011
Financial resources	National, regional resources



KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site, buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 7	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SITE AND IN THE TERRITORY
Project 7.4	Planning and implementation of archeological surveys and classifications on the Duchy of Friuli
Actions	<p>Archaeological control of urban renovation works in the site, in the buffer zone and in the areas of the suburban necropolises - Preventive urban archaeology in building sites of the old town centre of Cividale and its surroundings for the purpose of archaeological protection and the updating of current scientific data; study of contexts and materials</p>  <p>COMPLETED</p> <p><i>Cividale del Friuli, localization of funerary sites in the Early Middle Ages necropolis of Gallo. Up on the right the sepulchres found during the excavations of 1949-1951; down on the left those brought to light during the drillings in 2008</i></p> <p>ONGOING</p> <p><i>Phase A)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventive excavations before urbanization works or during building renovations: Piazza Paolo Diacono – Stringher property (stratification from the Roman age to the Middle Ages with sepulchres) 2. Rotonda del Gallo, Railway (Longobard sepulchres), Borgo San Pietro – Bordon property (Early Middle Ages layers, Low Middle Ages constructions behind the walls dating back to late ancient times-patriarchal times) <p><i>Phase B)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey and CAD inclusion of late ancient times and Roman walls 2. Archive research
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage
Expected phases and time frame	<i>Phase B)</i> 2010-2011
Financial resources	National, regional resources

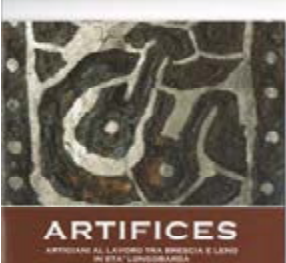
KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE TERRITORY DURING LONGOBARD TIMES
Project 8.4	Enhancement of research on Early Medieval fortified sites
Description	<p>The progress of surveys concerned:</p> <p>A) Prosecution of the Archaeological researches on : Artegna, San Martino Hill Osoppo, Fortezza Hill Ragogna, San Pietro Hill</p> <p>B) Starting from a complete census of the fortified structures and the areas where fortified settlements are located, by implementing the database on Late-Antique Early-Medieval fortifications created in Artegna (International Centre for Research and Documentation on Late-Antique and Early- Medieval Fortifications -CIRDOFTA),</p>
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>OSOPPO Prosecution of excavations, surveys and three-dimensional reconstruction</p>  <p><i>Hypotheses of reconstruction of the Palaeochristian and Early Middle Ages church of San Pietro</i></p> <p>ARTEGNA Prosecution of the excavation, documentation, survey and three-dimensional reconstruction of the <i>castrum</i> reservoir</p>  <p>Excavations, documentation, survey and three-dimensional reconstructions of the walls and towers of the <i>castrum</i></p> 

	 <p>Last interventions in 2008, confirmed the early Longobard presence in <i>castrum Artenia</i>, testified to by a fibula that belonged to a woman of the first immigrant generation. A permanent exhibition concerning the discoveries made on Colle di San Martino was opened in the Town Hall. The remnants on the hill are open to public.</p> <p>RAGOGNA Archaeological excavations were made on top of Colle di San Pietro where the ancient boundary wall of the <i>castrum</i> was discovered. Archaeological researches and surveys on Early Medieval <i>castra</i> will continue over the next years in relation to restoration and development activities on the remnants.</p>
Parties involved	Municipalities of Osoppo, Artegn, Ragogna, Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Superintendency for Architectural and Landscape Heritage, Istituto Italiano dei Castelli
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2012
Financial resources	Funds available for restoration and development projects being defined and financed through Regional Law 10/2000

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli territory</i>	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE LONGOBARD ABBEY OF SESTO AL REGHENA
Project 9.1	Enhancement of analysis and study on the Urn of Sant'Anastasia
Description	The in-depth analyses of the Urn of Sant'Anastasia was conducted through a precision survey and checks of the work characteristics, tank to the re-opening of the Urn and to the check of both the closing plate and the interior. This led to the formulation of assumptions on the original shape of the handiwork which probably used to be a lectern for the exhibition of sacred books.
Actions COMPLETED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Census and acquisition of existing data B) New photographic campaign C) <i>Laser scanning</i> survey with high precision camera D) Creation of three-dimensional models E) Hypotheses of reconstruction of the original form F) Analysis of style and technical features of the property G) Making of a DVD to spread outcomes



KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 11	RAISING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEFGE ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.1	Study and monograph publication of the Longobard phases of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia
Description	<p>Conclusion of the researches and studies, dedicated in specific to the Longobard phase of the crypt, to the frescoes, the stucco works and the furniture of San Salvatore. Further comparative studies (in particular with Cividale del Friuli) and researches are under way in order to complete the knowledge about the Early middle ages phase of the monastery. The results of all these studies shall then be spread with the edition of a book, dedicated exclusively to this theme.</p>   <p><i>Study details of the painted walls of San Salvatore.</i></p>
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the past, partial editions 2. Study of the crypt (construction phases, decoration phases, use) 3. Campaign of diagnostic analysis (characterisation of mortars, pigments, ...) 4. Comparative study with Cividale del Friuli; 5. Spread the results of the studies (edition and printing)
Parties involved	So as to integrate the initial participants, the following were added: Laboratorio di Analisi Materiali Antichi, Università IUAV Venezia (Laboratory for the analyses, Venice University)
Phases and timeframe	by 2010
Financial resources	Brescia Municipality 30.000 €

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 11	RAISING THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.2	Study and monograph publication of the Longobard phases of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia
Description	<p>During the archaeological researches held in the yards/cloisters of the monastery under the structures of the Longobard church a great number of waste for the working of metals and bones was found. They testify a significant craft activity linked to royal commissions.</p> <p>The first phase of the research was concentrated on the craft production in the buffer zone, in particular on the furnaces for the ceramics of the Early middle ages found near the remains of the late republican sanctuary and next to the <i>Capitolium</i>.</p>
 <p>Exposition <i>Artifices in Santa Giulia</i>: cover page of the catalogue</p>	
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revision of the found remains 2. Study of the traces of the working process 3. Edition of the results 4. Temporary exposition for the presentation of the research <i>Artifices. Craftsmen working between Brescia and Leno in the Longobard age</i> 5. Sampling for the characterisation of the materials and diagnostic investigations 6. Comparison with the findings coming from other contexts
Phases and timeframe	January-may 2008: review of the sampling and exposition of the findings 2010 study of the results and publication

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 12	RAISING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE EARLY MIDDLE AGE PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 12.1	Study of the network of monastery properties of Santa Giulia within the <i>Via Carolingia</i> national project
Description	<p>The town of Brescia was included in the project <i>Via Carolingia</i>, started by the Ministry for cultural goods and activities (Ministero per i beni e le Attività Culturali).</p> <p>The project foresees the study of the ancient and middle ages road routes as elements for the cultural transmission and for the valorisation of the historic-artistic evidence along these communication roads.</p>
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data collection and new studies and researches about the style and the life modalities in Lombardia during the Early middle ages. 2. Comparison of the data and the results deriving from the research made on the middle ages European scale by pointing out the relations with the previous and following ages. 3. International congress for the valorisation of the researches and for a comparison of the research methodologies of the highlighted realities on the basis of the gathered data. 4. Publication of the acts of the congress, of the historic, archive and iconographic researches.
Phases and timeframe	2008-2010
Financial resources	Total cost of the project to be held in Brescia: 154,000 Euros, of which 20,500 Euros on behalf of the Regional direction of the Ministry for cultural goods and activities (Direzione Regionale, Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali). The remaining resources are still to be found.


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 13	INVESTIGATION INTO THE HISTORICAL AND MONUMENT PHASES PRECEDING THE LONGOBARD MONASTERY
Project 13.1	Scientific publication of the <i>Ortaglia domus</i>
Description	Under the structures of the monastery emerged a wide residential area dating back to the Roman age, which is partly included in the visit path of the <i>Santa Giulia City Museum</i> .
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of the study on the various aspects of the <i>domus</i>. 2. Critical comparison between the scholars. 3. Integration of the existing graphical and photographic data. 4. Drawing up new stratigraphical essays. 5. Spread the results.
Phases and timeframe	2011 assignment of studies and starting of the works 2012 edition
Financial resources	To be found


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE URBAN CAPITOLINE AREA
Project 14.1	Scientific Publication of the Republican Roman sanctuary
Description	In the last years a series of studies were started side by side with the conservation interventions on the structures and the decorative equipment. The specialist studies were held on the roman sanctuary of the republican age, which was found under the structures of the Imperial <i>Capitolium</i> . The studies have brought important results in the known elements about the religious buildings of the 1 st Century before Christ in Northern Italy. The gathered data, indeed, can represent a necessary reference point for the knowledge about the ancient architecture, painting and mosaics.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition of all the archaeological and epigraphic material regarding the monument and its context 2. Comparison between the scholars about the condition of the research and of the gathered data 3. Drawing up the essays 4. Edition
Phases and timeframe	2010 confrontation of the studies and gathering of resources 2011 edition
Financial resources	To be found


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE URBAN CAPITOLINE AREA
Project 14.2	Start of studies on other monuments in the area
Description	During the continuation of the works of excavation, conservation and valorisation of the imperial <i>Capitolium</i> area, the data deriving from the studies carried out in the past needed to be resumed and integrated with the results of the recent research, so as to reach an overall and thorough knowledge both of the single archaeological monuments (theatre, <i>capitolium</i> , decumanus maximus) and of the historic buildings, which were built on the antique structures during the centuries (Palazzo Pallaveri and Palazzo Maggi Gambarà). These studies are fundamental in order to orient the museum interventions in the area and to spread the knowledge about the heart of the ancient town.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment of the studies 2. Start the research 3. Integration of the and photographic documentation 4. Comparison of the data 5. Edition
Phases and timeframe	2010 confrontation of the studies and gathering of resources 2011 edition
Financial resources	To be found

8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES



	eastern Brescia plain and render them usable. Complete the analysis, the study, the publication and the valorisation. Structure the network of the Longobard sites in the Brescia territory.
Result indicators	Research on at least 5 Early middle ages sites. Review of at least 300 archaeological findings. Organisation of a congress. Publication of the gathered data.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 15	SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF AWARENESS
Project 15.2	Analysis, study and research applied to the findings and funeral objects from the settlements and necropolises of the municipalities in the “Network of Longobard sites”
Description	<p>The saved findings and the map of the selected sites need an overall second reading. We will reconstruct the settlement contexts and their various forms and the cultural, the juridical-institutional and the socio-economical changes.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Fibulas from the Longobard necropolis of Leno</i></p> </div>
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis and study of the settlements and of the necropolis set in the territories of the municipalities included in the “Network of Longobard sites” and in the neighbouring municipalities. 2. Analysis and study of the archaeological findings set in the collections preserved in the historical-archaeological city museums of Manerbio, Leno, Remedello and in the national archaeological museum Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Sirmione, and of the findings preserved by the Superintendence. 3. Analysis of the monumental witnessing of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione, of San Giorgio in Montichiari and of SS. Nazario e Celso in Leno. 4. Analysis, critical edition and study of the Early middle ages archival resources regarding the territory of the network of the Longobard sites in the Breascia area.
Parties involved	Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali, Regione Lombardia, Provincia di Brescia, Comune di Brescia, Municipalities included in the “Network of Longobard sites” and neighbouring municipalities, Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Lombardia, Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia, Fondazione CAB, Fondazione Dominato Leonense, Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana
Phases and timeframe	Four year period 2009-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and to be defined
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase the knowledge about the characteristics of matter of the Early middle ages findings and monuments ✓ Greater knowledge of the production techniques in the Early middle ages.
Result indicators	Review of at least 500 archaeological findings. Carry out at least 30 specific analyses.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 15	SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF AWARENESS
Project 15.3	Foundation and organization of the CISL Centro Italiano di Studi Longobardi (Italian Centre for Longobard Studies)
Description	<p>The foundation of a Centre for studies (Centro di Studi) is needed. The <i>Centre</i> will carry on the activities of study and applicative research of the <i>Centro Studi di Archeometria</i> founded by the Faculty of engineering of the University of Brescia and the activities of the Centro Archeo Media Lab, founded within the Fondazione Dominato Leonense in Leno. The centre will cooperate with other similar Centres of study to be found on the national territory and abroad.</p>  <p><i>Sirmione San Salvatore, virtual restoration of the Longobard fresco</i></p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for scientific partners for the foundation of the <i>Centre</i>. 2. Foundation of the <i>Centre</i> and drawing up of the constitutional act. 3. Preparation of the <i>Centre</i> in the Palazzo Martinengo Colleoni di Pianezza, today named Bargnani, in Brescia, where the transfer of the Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana is envisaged. 4. Organisation and implementation of a database of the Longobard sites on the territory of the Lombardia region, linked with the national database. 5. Implementation of a specialized library <i>on line</i>. 6. Virtual restoration of the more significant settlements and necropolis.
Parties involved	Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Regione Lombardia Provincia di Brescia Comune di Brescia Municipalities included in the "Network of Longobard sites" and neighbouring municipalities Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Lombardia Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Fondazione CAB Fondazione Dominato Leonense Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana Università del Sacro Cuore di Milano Università degli Studi di Pavia Università degli Studi di Salerno All the <i>stakeholders</i> of the Italian sites interested in the project
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015
Financial resources	To be quantified and to be found
Expected results	Acquisition of new instruments to deepen the knowledge about the Longobard people.
Result indicators	Insert at least 70 records in the database Virtual reconstruction of 5 contexts

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 15	SORTING OF TERRITORIAL DATA ON THE LATE MIDDLE AGES AND INCREASE IN THE STATE OF AWARENESS
Project 15.4	Knowledge, safeguard and enhancement of Archaeological Areas and Parks
Description	<p>The project foresees the cataloguing of all the existing goods on the regional territory, which have the characteristics of an archaeological area and park. During the first phase the regional authority will promote the study and the cataloguing of the archaeological areas set within natural areas, whereas the structures of the Ministry will promote the study in the territories outside the protected areas</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>One of the burials in the san Zeno necropolis</i></p>
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey about the characteristics of the studied cultural places. 2. In depth monitoring of the activities for the valorisation of the areas. 3. Estimation of the safeguard level and valorisation if the archaeological areas and parks in tight correlation with the environment and landscape reality, where the goods are collocated.
Parties involved	Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali Regione Lombardia Provincia di Brescia Comune di Brescia Municipalities included in the "Network of Longobard sites" and neighbouring municipalities Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Lombardia Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia
Phases and timeframe	Five years period 2008-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and to be found
Expected results	Acquisition of new instruments to deepen the knowledge about the Longobard people
Result indicators	Cataloguing and monitoring of 200 realities, which differ for their typology, dimensions, features and valorisation level

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	INVESTIGATION INTO KNOWN INFORMATION ON THE LONGOBARDS' CULTIVATIONS AND FOOD CUSTOMS
Project 16.1	Interdisciplinary study into the cultivations and food customs of the Early Middle Ages
Description	We will reconstruct the history of the food culture of the Longobards, their relations with the late antique world, to verify the continuities and discontinuities with the diet and usage of today. The survey was mainly carried out on the written sources, but it presents some opportunities of material evidence regarding especially the "Langobardia fertilis" gathered through the archaeological excavations made or in development in Chiari, Bornato, Leno, Iseo, Montichiari and Manerbio.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Start the study of the most significant contexts 2. Look for European partners, who are already involved in this kind of researches 3. Start common analyses 4. Compare the data 5. Spread the data at different levels (specialist congresses, acts of the congresses, publications for children, recipe books for adults, conferences, ecc.) 6. Participation to the European public service contract Cultura 2000
Parties involved	Comune di Brescia Provincia di Brescia Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Lombardia Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Fondazione Dominato Leonense Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana Onlus Associazione archeologica USPAAA Fondazione Pianura Bresciana Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore
Phases and timeframe	2010 Look for partners and presentation of the public service contract Cultura 2000 2011 Start the research activities 2013 Conclusion of the activities and presentation of the results
Financial resources	Provincia di Brescia Comune di Brescia Fondazione Banca San Paolo Public and private involved partners (with references to the <i>Langobardia fertilis</i>)
Expected results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Greater knowledge of the food factors of the Early middle ages society b) Deepen the scientific data and spread the data to the public c) Valorisation of the local districts of Longobard interest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of the promotion of the territory and its safeguard d) - Increase of the working capacity in the network (<i>Langobardia fertilis</i>)
Result indicators	Congresses, scientific publications and surveys on the following themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wine, its production, variety and consumes o The time of food: products, life styles and society o The history of agriculture and the trading of agricultural products o The production triad: cereals, wine and oil o The breeding, the transhumance and the food relapses o Milk and cheese: products, diet, conservation o Spread of the scientific data of the researches o Publication of a recipe book: the specialities of the Gottolengo court

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.1	Review of the existing documentation on research carried out within the <i>castrum</i>
Actions ONGOING	<p>A census, the gathering of the existing documentation and the realization of the graphic component (reconstructive re-elaborations and surveys) have been carried out. Study and analysis of the various contexts are going on.</p>   <p><i>Basilica of San Giovanni with view on the Baptistry and three-dimensional reconstruction</i></p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.2	Review of existing documentation on <i>Santa Maria foris portas</i>
Description	The purpose of the research and study project is the publication of a critical review of previous knowledge available about Castelseprio, not far from Torba, and the area of the village expanding towards the cemetery area of <i>S. Maria foris portas</i> .
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research in the Superintendency's archives 2. Georeferentiation of buildings and old excavations 3. Preparation of a map showing the risks of archaeological ruins
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Lombardy Regional Authority, in cooperation with the Archaeology Ph.D. Schools of the Universities of Padua, Siena, Cattolica and Statale Universities in Milan, Politecnico di Milano, University of Vercelli.
Phases and timeframe	Publication 2011
Financial resources	€ 10.000,00 Province of Varese, Region Lombardia
Result indicators	Amount of data processed and recorded Completeness of the Archaeological Map

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.3	In-depth analysis on the complex of Torba
Description	Research for a publication on the asset and the historic and artistic links to the territory. The research and study project is aimed to promote the value of the Monastery complex of Torba by developing complete reference material on the history, archaeology, art and monumental value of the complex, as well as its relations with the local territory.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<i>Action A</i> Historic-artistic research <i>Action B</i> Preparation of texts for publication
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund Lombardy Regional Authority Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage International Research and Documentation Centre on Early Medieval Art and Architecture
Planned phases and planning	Publication expected by late 2009-early 2010
Financial resources	Co-financing Region Lombardia
Result indicators	Amount of data and contexts analysed Amount of publications issued

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	REORGANISATION AND RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 17.4	Data memorisation
Description NEW	Two new areas of intervention have been identified with a view to acquiring, reorganising and recording all knowledge available about the area: A. A critical review of previous knowledge available about Castelseprio, not far from Torba, and the area of the village expanding towards the cemetery area of S. Maria <i>foris portas</i> , to be achieved via research in the Superintendency's archives, georeferentiation of buildings and old excavations, archaeometric analyses, stratigraphic analyses of elevations B. Complete laser scanning of the Castelseprio site. The procedure will provide a highly detailed tool to investigate the site and its monuments. 3D representation of excavations and constructions will also be of extreme importance for maintenance, preservation and promotion of the area.
Actions	<i>Action A /</i> 1. Research in the Superintendency's archives 2. Georeferentiation of buildings and old excavations 3. Archaeometric analyses 4. Stratigraphic analyses of elevations, preparation of easily readable texts 5. Classification and study of materials 6. Preparation of a map showing the risks of archaeological ruins <i>Action B /</i> 1. On-site exploration 2. Implementation of the archaeological map and the GIS data 3. 3D survey
Parties involved	<i>Action A /</i> Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage with Province of Varese, Lombardy Regional Authority, in cooperation with the Archaeology Ph.D. Schools of the Universities of Padua, Siena, Cattolica and Statale Universities in Milan, Politecnico di Milano, University of Vercelli. <i>Action B /</i> Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Lombardy Regional Authority, Institute for medieval archaeology of the University of Siena.
Planned phases and planning	<i>Action A /</i> Publication not later than spring 2011 <i>Action B /</i>


8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	Not later than autumn 2010
Financial resources	<i>Action A /</i> € 10,000.00 obtained from Province of Varese, Region Lombardia <i>Action B /</i> € 25,000.00 Province of Varese, Region Lombardia
Result indicators	<i>Action A /</i> Acquisition of new scientific analysis elements Relaunch and in-depth study of the European historiographic debate about Castelseprio-Torba <i>Action B /</i> Amount of data read Amount of studies Increase in planning

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.1	Realisation of archaeometric analyses on findings
Actions ONGOING	The following activities are going to be carried out: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the human remains 2. Metal/technical analysis 3. Technical and stylistic/technical analysis, recomposition of the frescoes' fragments 4. Technical/stylistic and chronotypological analysis
Phases and timeframe	2010-2014

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Obiettivo 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Progetto 18.2	Diagnostic analysis on the constructive structures and system
Actions NEW	Implementation of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Photogrammetric survey of surfaces 2. Stratigraphic analysis of walls and coatings 3. Dating of wood elements and construction materials
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Lombardy Regional Authority, Liguria Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, University of Vercelli, Prof. Carlo Bertelli.
Planned phases and planning	Not later than summer 2010
Financial resources	€ 47,000.00 Province of Varese, Region Lombardia
Result indicators	Amount of materials analysed and results of analyses; amount of positive surveys and data; amount of projects entailing the use of analysis data


KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.4 A	Diagnostic analysis of the frescoes of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>
Actions NEW	Implementation of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis with ED-XFR instruments (CARRIED OUT) 2. Analysis of pigments
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Lombardy Regional Authority, Liguria Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, University of Vercelli, Prof. Carlo Bertelli.
Planned phases and planning	2010
Financial resources	Province of Varese, Lombardy Regional Authority € 12,000.00
Result indicators	Amount of surveys and data; quantity and quality of preservation projects defined; amount of publications



KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE
Project 18.4 B	Diagnostic analysis of the frescoes of <i>Santa Maria foris portas</i>
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	The following actions have been concluded: 1. New photographic campaign of the fresco cycle of the church. The following actions are under way or under development: 1. Computerised inventory (elaborated by the staff of the site) 2. Analysis with ED-XFR tools 3. Analysis of the pigments  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Santa Maria foris portas, a detail of the fresco</i></p>
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Lombardy Regional Authority, Liguria Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Università di Vercelli, Prof. Carlo Bertelli; INFN Università di Genova with the coordination of dr. Aurora Cagnana
Planned phases and planning	2010
Financial resources	Envisaged costs €36,000.00 by Province of Varese, Region Lombardia
Expected results	Gathering and arrangement of data, access to the consultation of the archive and use of the images by the scholars, who are cooperating in the project Castelseprio (development of studies, researches and informative material)
Result indicators	Number of surveys and data Quantity and quality of planned conservative projects Quantity of published material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.3	Recognition of archaeological presences in the village area
Description	<i>Phase A</i> The survey, which foresees the analysis of the excavations samples on multi-layered deposits, will be developed on the basis of the retrieve of the archive data, of the relations about the former excavations, of the territorial recognition after the underbrush cleaning and of the laser scanner analysis. <i>Phase B</i> Interventions for the cleaning and the consolidation of the natural spaces and corresponding documentation
Actions ONGOING	<i>Phase A – Foreseen actions:</i>

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open excavations with light equipment 2. Graphic and photographic documentation 3. Treatment of the materials <p><i>Phase B – Foreseen actions:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underbrush cleaning 2. Stabilisation of the mountain sides 3. Widespread archaeological recognition of the area 4. Graphic and photographic documentation
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Lombardy Regional Authority,
Planned phases and planning	Under way for the cleaning phase, to be concluded by Autumn 2010
Financial resources	<i>Phase A</i> €57,000.00 allocated by the Province of Varese <i>Phase B</i> € 49,838.00 Region Lombardia
Expected results	Widen the knowledge for the research, the valorisation and the exposition and implement the scientific data
Result indicators	Quantity of analysed material and quantity of data Increase of the number of scientific information Increase of the production of informative material

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 19	CONTINUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Project 19.5	Planning and execution of archaeological surveys on section of arched walls towards Torba
Actions ONGOING	<p>In the frame of the first phase of the recovery of the pathway linking the area of the Torba Monastery and Castelseprio <i>castrum</i> three surveys were carried out along the walls, including cleaning and documentation of the inner space of the tower on the upper part of the hill.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>An archaeological investigation</i></p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Spoleto buffer and Territory</i>	
Objective 22	RISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY
Project 22.1a	Prosecution and development of the urban excavation campaigns
Actions ONGOING	<p>In 2008-2009 the Foundation CISAM (Study Centre on Early Middle Ages) has started a new excavation campaign on the top area of Colle Sant'Elia, where the Rocca Albornoziana rises, to widen and finish the archaeological verification of the information acquired during the first excavation campaign of June-July 2007. The excavation campaign interested in particular:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the church's planimetry and analysis of the artificial stalls 2. Completion of the study on the "trench" of stakeholes, its relation with the realization of the church and the parallel pit 3. Completion of the study on the pits 4. Integral excavation of the tank 5. Study of the hill's morphology 6. Topographic reconstruction of the area <p>Archaeological researches in the Area of the Rocca Albornoziana (2006-2009) will be presented by Professors Letizia Pani Ermini and Luca Donnini in a cycle of meetings co-ordinated by the Superintendency for Archaeological Assets of Umbria (see Management Plan, 22.1.b).</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rocca Albornoziana</i></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Rocca Albornoziana, excavations area on top of Colle Sant'Elia</i></p>

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

The 14th CONFERENCE of AISCOP, the Italian Association for the Study and Conservation of Mosaics took place in Spoleto, by the Chiostrò di San Nicolò, from February 7th to 9th 2008, under the patronage of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities. The following speeches are to be highlighted, now published in the "Deeds of the 14th Conference of the Italian Association for the Study and Conservation of Mosaic - Spoleto 7-9 February, 2009", The result of the conservation works were also presented during the 15th AISCOP's Conference, which was held in Aquileia, Udine on 4-7 February 2009: "Conservation Interventions on the Early Middle Ages Mosaics in Palazzo Mauri and Palazzo Pianciani in Spoleto. Reading integrations and intervention methods".



Palace Mauri, the mosaic



Palace Pianciani, the mosaic

The information emerged from those sites was also presented during the 2008 Spring Days of FAI (Italian Environment Fund).

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Spoleto buffer and Territory	
Objective 22	RISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY
Project 22.1b	Prosecution and development of the urban excavation campaigns
Actions ONGOING	<p>In the frame of the urban area of Spoleto, archaeological investigations went on. The Superintendency for Archaeological Assets of Umbria, in collaboration with the Culture Office of the Comune di Spoleto, organized a cycle of meetings, to be held every two weeks, from January to June, aiming at the diffusion of the knowledge on the activities of research and conservation led in Spoleto in the last years: BUILDING YARDS IN SPOLETO - What have you found? The researches will be shown by the archaeologists who led them and will be introduced by Liliana Costamagna, officer of the Superintendency and responsible for the territory of Spoleto</p> <p>January 15th, 2009, 5.00 pm The building yard at the Tre Valli road – by the Coricell Plant (Feb – Jul 2009) Illustrated by Luca Donnini <i>Roman Mausoleums and the pyre's fire, common people's tombs and unexpected funerary rituals</i></p> <p>Jan 29th, 2010, 5.00 pm The building yard at the Tre Valli Road – At Cortaccione (Jul – Oct 2009), illustrated by Valerio Chiaraluce <i>Ancient and new roads, tombs from the Longobard period and depositions of cattle.</i></p>

February 12th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The ATER Building Yard in Piazza d'Armi (Sep 2008 – Mar 2009), illustrated by Francesco Giorgi

The great funerary tumuli of the warrior-commanders of Spoleto in the 7th century B.C.

February 26th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The building yard of the road by the Piazza d'Armi roundabout (Jan 2008 – May 2009) illustrated by Nicola Bruni

The first find of Umbrian sanctuary dating to the 5th century B.C. in a funerary area

March 12th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The building yard by Palazzo Martorelli Orsini (2006-2009), illustrated by Francesco Giorgi and Matelda Albanesi.

The stone pavement of the forum in the Roman town, sealed by the Renaissance palace

March 26th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The V.U.S. building yards in the historical centre of Spoleto (2007-2009), illustrated by Massimiliano Gasperini

Thermal baths, streets and statues of the Roman town

April 9th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The building yard at Palazzo Pianciani (2006-2007), illustrated by Claudia Angelelli and Serena Zampolini

Roman houses and thermal baths, a longobard baptistery and Middle Ages streets

April 23rd, 2010, 5.00 pm

The building yard at Palazzo Mauri (2004-2008), illustrated by Fabio Pagano

An unexpected mosaic and Roman thermal baths

May 14th, 2010, 5.00 pm

Archaeological researches in the area of the Rocca Albornoziana (2006-2009), illustrated by Letizia Pani Ermini and Luca Donnini

From the ex-votoes of the Republican temple to the Romanesque church

May 28th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The building yard at the seminary of San Sabino (2006), illustrated by Flora Scaia

From the Roman graves to the cemetery during the Longobard period: birth of a basilica

June 11th, 2010, 5.00 pm

The building yards in Via dell'Arco di Druso (2001 and 2009), illustrated by Giorgio Postrioti and Massimiliano Gasperini


The Roman cardo and an unknown public building






“BUILDING YARDS IN SPOLETO”: What have you found?

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Spoletto buffer and Territory</i>	
Objective 22	RISE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUCHY'S CAPITAL AND OF ITS TERRITORY
Project 22.2	Realization of a study on the <i>spolia</i>, re-used materials in early middle ages buildings
Actions ONGOING	<p>Professor Donatella Scortecci of the University of Perugia started two courses in her teaching of Middle Ages Archaeology, exclusively dedicated to the Longobard culture, as Place of Power. During the lessons, operators of conservation works under the Superintendency of Perugia joined in, to go into detail of the artistic techniques, in particular Early Middle Ages stuccoes.</p> <p>An agreement is being defined between the University of Perugia and the Commune of Spoleto, to establish a Specialization School of Archaeology in Spoleto, Palazzo Mauri. Three courses are scheduled: Protohistory, Classics, Middle Ages.</p>

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 24	INVESTIGATION ON THE HERITAGE OF CAMPELLO
Project 24.2	Analysis and study of existing archaeological and historical documentation
Description	<p>The studies carried out by Judson Hemerick and Carola Jäggi -concerning the construction of the Clitunno Tempietto- set its timing at the Longobard age, between the start of the 7th (Jaggi) and height of the 7th century (Hemerick). The chronology proposed by Jäggi has been also confirmed the frescoes of the cella, which have been very recently dated to the 7th century by Professor Valentino Pace (Professor of Medieval of History of Art at the University of Udine).</p> <p>He carried out further researches and investigations about the frescoes -which represent the Christ <i>Pantocrator</i>, in the apse conch, flanked by the apostles Peter and Paul-, also comparing them with other ones from Late Antiquity and Early Middle Ages (i.e. frescoes in <i>Santa Maria Antiqua</i> in Rome), and get at a final result about chronological attribution to the 7th century.</p> <p>The study was presented by Pace presented his study in a contribution on '<i>Longobard art in Umbria and Campania</i>' in the context of the XVI International Congress of the CISAM Foundation titled '<i>I longobardi dei Ducati di Spoleto e Benevento</i>' (the Longobards in the Duchies of Spoleto and Benevento).</p>
	
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out further historic-artistic research and investigation 2. Presenting study results
COMPLETED	
Parties involved	University of Udine
Financial resources	
Expected results	Raising of knowledge about the Longobard monument
Result indicators	Publication of new study

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE IN GENERAL
Project 28.2	Start a census and study of the “Spolia” reused in buildings in the old city
Actions ONGOING	On the wait for finding specific funds, the Archaeological Superintendency started, with own staff, a census of the spolia diffused in the historical centre. Besides, the Commune has granted patronage for a FAI exhibition, which was inaugurated on 31 January, 2009, featuring those elements that are more seriously risking degradation
Financial resources	To be obtained: ERDF ROP Campania Regional Authority 2007-2013

KNOWLEDGE PLAN Benevento buffer zone	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE IN GENERAL
Project 28.4	Create an inventory of documentation on Longobard cultural heritage in the Benevento State Archives
Actions ONGOING	<p>The State Archives of Benevento and ICARUS (International Centre for Archives Research) are defining an agreement for the participation to the project “Monasterium”, that will allow for the computerization, filing and publication on the Web of all parchment heritage of the Institute, including the code fragments in Benevento writing.</p> <p>So far, 53 code fragments were identified and listed. Given that such fragments have been used across the centuries as covers of notary protocols, it cannot be excluded that further fragments may be identified along the research. The participation to the project “Monasterium” will allow the State Archives to catalogue all conserved parchments following the international standards in archives description, and to publish them on the Web, using ordinary funds assigned to the Institute.</p>
	  
Financial resources	Ordinary funds from the State Archives

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Benevento buffer zone</i>	
Objective 28	TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE
Project 28.5	Complete the study of the stucco fragments coming from St. Ilario in Port'Aura
Actions ONGOING	On the wait for finding specific funds, the Archaeological Superintendency started, with own funds, a fotografic survey of the stuccoes found during the conservation works in the Longobard church of Sant'Ilario.
Financial resources	To be obtained: funding at regional and EU level

**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.1	Realisation of other survey campaigns
Actions ONGOING NEW	With a view to promoting future archaeological campaigns, the public works office of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, in cooperation with Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici, has followed and will follow two main lines of research: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a database containing the data obtained from the specialised studies carried out over time by researchers from a variety of specialties. 2. Creation of a section called "images" in the database, for classification of photographs of the site, including those obtained from private archives and collections. Objectives: permanent legibility of the particulars of structures and of previous interventions on same that are no longer legible today.
Financial resources	1 / Own funds of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and Centro Studi Micaelici e Garganici 2 / Other financial resources: to be obtained
Phases and time frame	2010-2013

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.2	In-depth examination of historical research on the Longobard Sanctuary
Actions ONGOING NEW	Centro di Studi Micaelici e Garganici, in cooperation with the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, has started and planned the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodical collection and classification of data obtained from the archives about previous studies on the Sanctuary. This stage has so far been concerned with the management of data available on paper only. 2. Creation of a digital archive
Financial resources	1 / Funding envisaged within the framework of the current activities of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo and Centro Studi Micaelici e Garganici 2 / Financial resources to be obtained
Phases and time frame	2010-2012

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.3	Censuring of the structures and existing data on the walls, with definition of the property of the remains
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Census of the existing wall sections, with preparation of technical sheets on their firmness and preservation state. 2. Analysis of restoration operations carried out in the past, with a comparison of technical surveys from that date with the current preservation state. 3. A photographic archive on the historic zone is currently being developed, on the basis of which towers and sections of the ancient wall belt can be identified among private constructions.
Financial resources	Own funds of the Municipality Other funds to be obtained
Phases and time frame	2010-2012

8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.4	Planning and realisation of new archaeological research in the area to the north of the Longobard Sanctuary
Actions ONGOING NEW	The board of management of the Sanctuary of St. Michael the Archangel, with the help of Centro Studi Micaelici e Garganici from the University of Bari, has agreed on the following operations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Digital rendering of data obtained from the assays carried out on site during previous excavation campaigns (advanced stage). 2. Planning of surveys to be carried out with non-invasive means and systems.
Financial resources	1 / Own funds 2 / Currently being defined: agreements with private sponsors and Puglia Regional Authority for access to EU 2007-2013 funding
Phases and time frame	2010-2011

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.5	Planning and realisation of research on the ancient wall belt
Actions ONGOING NEW	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting of the digital rendering stage to support the hypotheses put forward by researchers about the line followed by the ancient wall belt, with reference to the walls and towers for which no material or documental evidence is available. 2. Action 1 is preliminary to the preparation of instrumental surveys on the sites and to the assaying of constructions.
Financial resources	1 / Own funds of the Municipality 2 / Other funds to be obtained
Phases and time frame	2010-2013

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo territory</i>	
Objective 31	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 31.1	Analysis and study of archaeological documentation in the territory
Actions ONGOING COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Universities of Bari and Foggia have launched a census of all data about the places of worship that are to be found along previously classified Longobard Itineraries. 2. Some preliminary scientific papers have been published and a first archive has been created, containing data and images on previously known Longobard sites and other sites of Longobard historic origins found thanks to the research activities that were carried out.
Financial resources	Own funds
Phases and time frame	2010-2013

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo territory</i>	
Objective 31	IN-DEPTH EXAMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY IN THE LONGOBARD ERA
Project 31.2	Continuation of archaeological research in the cult locations situated along la <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i>
Actions ONGOING	The Universities of Bari and Foggia have started an analysis of toponymy in the area to gather indications about the presence of churches and places of worship along the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> .
Financial resources	Own funds Other funds to be obtained
Phases and time frame	2010-2013

KNOWLEDGE PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo territory</i>	
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**8.1 KNOWLEDGE PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Objective 32	MEMORISATION OF COGNITIVE DATA ON THE SITE AND ON THE TERRITORY
Project 32.1	Realisation of an archaeological map of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Gargano
Actions ONGOING	With a view to preparing an archaeological map of Monte Sant'Angelo, the University of Bari and the University of Foggia have launched a census of all documents about evidence dating back to Longobard times and to be found in Monte Sant'Angelo and in the whole of the Gargano territory.
Financial resources	Own funds Other funds to be obtained
Phases and time frame	2010-2012

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI SITE	1 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO	1.1 Maintenance interventions with special reference to the presbytery	COMPLETED <i>Phase A</i>						
		1.2 Project and maintenance intervention on the wooden chancel and beam of the iconostasis							
	2 DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO	2.1 Completion of the research on existing data on past conservation operations and systematization of these data (history)							
		2.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations							
		2.3 Maintenance programme and launch of the first cycle of interventions							
		2.4 Project, creation and implementation of a database for the monitoring of the state of conservation and the transfer into the archives of past and current conservation interventions							
		2.5 Maintenance interventions on damaged frescos and stone furnishings of the Tempietto							
	3 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE	3.1 Maintenance intervention on the Church of San Giovanni							
		3.2 NEW Maintenance project and intervention on the ground floor of the Monastery: first phase							
	4 DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RATCHIS ALTAR, THE BAPTISTERY OF CALLISTO AND THE DUOMO	4.1 Completion of the research on existing data on past restoration operations and electronic systematization of these data							
		4.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations and intervention projects	COMPLETED <i>phase A</i>						
		4.3 Completion of the survey cognitive phase on the surfaces of the Duomo and relative intervention							
	5 CONSERVATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE	5.1 Carrying out of thematic surveys of wall stratification and deterioration and relative project and conservation intervention in the archaeological area A	COMPLETED						

8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	6 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE WALLS	5.2 Intervention for the restoration of protection architectural structures of the archaeological area B and maintenance intervention on ancient structures							
		6.1 Maintenance projects and intervention on visible parts of the first circle of walls to improve knowledge and use of the walls							
	7 COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES	6.2 Restoration and planned maintenance projects and interventions on quarters' walls	COMPLETED phase A						
		7.1 Completion of the restoration of the Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio	COMPLETED phase A						
	8 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF CONVENTS AND HISTORICAL PALACES	7.2 Restoration intervention of the Church of San Silvestro	COMPLETED phase A						
		7.3 Maintenance of external surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria di Corte and church square.	COMPLETED						
		7.4 Maintenance of plaster on the façade and apse of the Church of San Martino and restoration project and intervention on the sacristy	COMPLETED phase A						
	9. IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL AND SEISMIC RISKS PREVENTION	8.1 NEW Completion of the restoration of the complex comprising the church and the former convent of San Francesco							
		9.1 Completion of protection interventions on Natisone River	COMPLETED phase B						
	BRESCIA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	10 MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX	9.2 NEW Interventions for the protection from meteoric water	COMPLETED phase A					
10.1 Maintenance measures for plastered walls and masonry pertaining to the southern side of the Monastery and Santa Maria in Solario									
10.2 Conservation measures on the plaster and masonry pertaining to the side chapels in San Salvatore									
		10.3 Conservation measures on the archeological structures below the San Salvatore flooring (Roman <i>domus</i> , the first church and Early middle ages tombs)							

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
		10.4 Conservation measures on the archaeological structures below the nuns' parlor	COMPLETED							
		10.5 Conservation measures on structures of archaeological interest located in the entrance area to San Salvatore - Santa Giulia City museum	COMPLETED							
	11 INTERVENTIONS ON MOBILE FINDINGS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY	11.1 Cleaning, consolidation, identifying couplings and any assemblage onto panels of significant portions of painted plaster relating to the Early Middle Ages phase of the Church of San Salvatore								
		11.2 Completion of the cleaning and consolidation, identification of the original arrangement and any on site relocation of stucco fragments pertaining to the architectural decoration of the Church of San Salvatore								
	12 IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES	12.1 Substitution of the access door to the San Salvatore cloister	COMPLETED							
		12.2 Substitution of the windows' wood frames on the first floor of the monastery complex	COMPLETED							
		12.3 NEW Staff training for early intervention measures of heritage protection in the event of natural disasters	COMPLETED						YEARLY SCHEDULED	
	13 RECLAMATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE CAPITOLIUM	13.1 Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the Republican sanctuary								
		13.2 Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the <i>Capitolium</i>								
	14 CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS	14.1 Conservation interventions on the structures and surfaces of Palazzo della Loggia, seat of the City Hall								
		14.2 Conservation interventions on the roofing of Palazzo Bonoris, seat of the Ateneo di Scienze Lettere ed Arti of Brescia								
		14.3 Conservation interventions on the roofing and Early Middle Ages painted plaster in Palazzo Broletto								

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
		14.4 Conservation interventions on the roofing of Mastio Visconteo within the Castle of Brescia	COMPLETED						
		14.5 Extraordinary intervention for the conservative maintenance of Monte Nuovo di Pietà							
		14.6 NEW Extraordinary conservation interventions in the Tosio Martinengo Palace							
		14.7 NEW Static restoration and conservation of churches and convents							
BRESCIA TERRITORY	15 CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD CONTEXTS IN THE BRESCIA TERRITORY	15.1 Restoration and definitive cataloguing of findings and funeral artifacts found in the settlements and the recently excavated necropolis in Manerbio, Leno, Montichiari and Sirmione and from ecclesiastical buildings							
	16 PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF THE PRINCIPAL RISKS FOUND IN THE TERRITORY	16.1 PRIM – Regional integrated program for mitigating risks							
16.2 Works to make the road s.s. 45 BIS “Gardesana occidentale” safe									
CASTELSEPRIO – TORBA SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	17 MAINTENANCE OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA <i>FORIS PORTAS</i>	17.1 Maintenance plan and works for the surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>							
		18 IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE <i>CASTRUM</i>	18.1 Recovery and restoration of the Baptistery of S. Giovanni and creating a new roof						
	18.2 Recovery and restoration of walls in the intermediate area between the Cistern and the Bell Tower in the San Giovanni Basilica Complex								
	18.3 Conservation work on the Church of S. Paolo	COMPLETED							
	18.4 Conservation work on building I								
	18.5 Conservation work on the door and access bridge for the <i>castrum</i>	COMPLETED							
	18.6 Restoration and maintenance work on the wall circuit	COMPLETED							
	18.7 NEW Conservation work on archaeological constructions along the area leading to the <i>castrum</i>								
19 PREVENTION AND	19.1 Refurbishing of the slopes								

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
	REDUCTION OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL, SEISMIC AND ANTHROPIC RISKS	19.2 NEW Technical interventions to protect from hydraulic risks							
		19.3 NEW Technical interventions for the protection from the risk of fires							
	20 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX	20.1 Completion of restoration of the internal plaster and fresco fragments in the Church of Santa Maria in Torba	COMPLETED						
		20.2 Drawing up a maintenance project for the external surfaces of the Tower							
		20.3 Restoration of the external plaster of the Church, Farmhouse, and Barn							
		20.4 Conservation, restoration of the existing archaeological structures as part of refurbishing of the connection with the <i>castrum</i> of Castelseprio-Torba							
SPOLETO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	21 DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA OF SAN SALVATORE	21.1 Systematization of data relative to the carried out restoration interventions (see Documentation centre)							
		21.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic project and analysis							
		21.3 Planning of routine maintenance interventions and launch of the first cycle of interventions	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		21.4 Maintenance intervention of stone material stored in the museum warehouse	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED						
	22 CARRYING OUT OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS OF THE EX CONVENT COMPLEX	22.1 Launch of conservation and restoration interventions of the ex convent complex							
		22.2 NEW Conservation and restoration interventions in the Roman Theatre area	COMPLETED						
	23 IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION	23.1 Installation of a video surveillance system on the Basilica							
	24 IMPROVEMENT OF RISK PREVENTION IN ORDER TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE	24.1 Creation of a <i>Centre of Excellence</i> for the recovery of Cultural Heritage in case of a disaster							
24.2 Opening of the Cultural Heritage Diagnostic Laboratory at the Rocca Albornoziana									

8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	TIMETABLE					
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO SITE	25 IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER	25.1 Maintenance work particularly on tombstone materials and walls of pronaos	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		25.2 Relief and reduction of rising damp problems and condensation in the walls exposed to north and north-east						
		25.3 Conservation work and aesthetic aspect of the fresco on back wall of cell	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		25.4 NEW Protection system of the Clitunno river water						
	26 DRAWING UP OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO	26.1 Creation of thematic relief work for the diagnostic project and analytical surveys						
		26.2 Maintenance programme and start up of first cycle of work						
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	27 CONSERVATION AND UPGRADING OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY STRUCTURES	27.1 Conservation and refunctioning of ENEL power station and water pumping station, destined to be used as exhibition site for the Eco/Museum Project						
	28 CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF HERITAGE DAMAGED BY THE 1997 EARTHQUAKE	28.1 Work to secure and consolidate structure of the Sanctuary of the Madonna della Bianca	COMPLETED Phase A					
BENEVENTO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	29 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE	29.1 Maintenance and conservation improvement of the Church of Santa Sofia	COMPLETED					
	30 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF LONGOBARD ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE	30.1 Maintenance of the Longobard tomb in the Church of S. Salvatore						
		30.2 Maintenance work on the Longobard boundary wall	COMPLETED					
	31 RAISING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE ANCIENT CITY CENTRUM	31.1 Implement incentives for private owners to effect eco-sustainable recovery of the ancient city						
	32 MONITORING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE ASSETS	32.1 Programme for periodic monitoring of the state of conservation of the archaeological areas						

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	33 UPGRADING AND EXTENDING THE HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED IN CONSERVATION OF THE SITE	33.1 Setting up a building school focussing on restoration as part of a restoration network						
	34 IMPROVING PREVENTION OF THE SEISMIC RISK IN THE ANCIENT CITY	34.1 Drawing up a plan to mitigate the seismic risk						
	35 EXTENDING THE HUMAN RESOURCES INVOLVED IN SAFEGUARDING THE SITE	35.1 Training courses in civil protection for cultural heritage	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	36 IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD HERITAGE IN THE TERRITORY	36.1 Programme for monitoring of the state of conservation of the archaeological areas along <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i>						
MONTE SANT'ANGELO SITE	37 HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY	37.1 Project and intervention for the realisation of a system for the detection, control and correction of the rate of humidity in the locations of the Longobard Gallery, the adjoining rooms, the Angioina staircase, the cave-sanctuary and the connected rooms						
		37.2 Maintenance on the external wall covering north side						
		37.3 COMPLETED phase A Planning and conservation of the bronze doors						
		37.4 Planning and intervention on the portcullis and the column of the upper atrium						
	38 ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE SANCTUARY	38.1 Completion of research on existing data on restorations carried out in the past and their arrangement (anamnesis)						
		38.2 Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytic investigations						
		38.3 Maintenance programme and start up of the first cycle of interventions						
		38.4 Planning and implementation of a data bank for monitoring the state of conservation and archiving of past and current restorations						

8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN

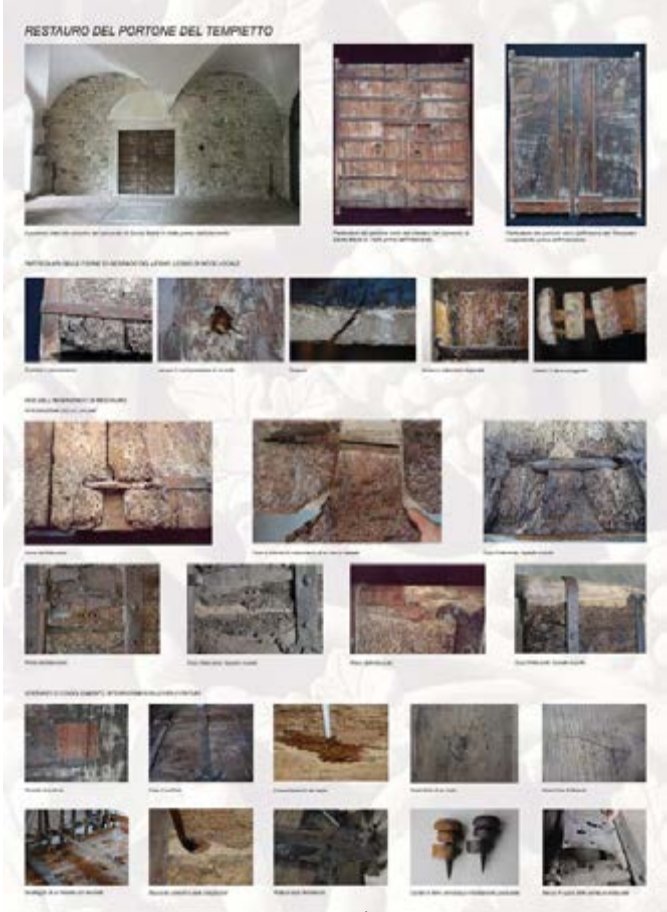
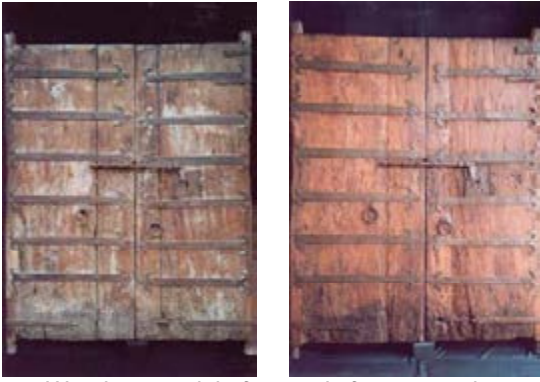
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
		38.5 Maintenance interventions on frescos and tombstones in the sanctuary							
		38.6 Monitoring and conservation plan of the inscriptions on the wall structures, internal and external							
		38.7 Maintenance plan for the wood choir							
	39 ELABORATION OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME ON THE STRUCTURES ANNEXED TO THE SANCTUARY	39.1 Research on existing data on past restorations and computer-based memorisation of the same							
		39.2 Realisation of topical surveys finalised to the diagnostic project and analytical survey and project of interventions							
		39.3 Maintenance and start-up programme of the first cycle of interventions							
	MONTE SANT'ANGELO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	40 IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE NORMAN WALL BELT	40.1 Maintenance on the visible parts of the wall belt to implement knowledge and use of the same						
41 ENSURE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN PIETRO - TOMBA DI ROTARI - SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE COMPLEX		41.1 Monitoring and programmed maintenance plan							
		41.2 NEW Maintenance of internal decorations							
42 COMPLETION OF THE CASTLE RESTORATION PROJECT		42.1 Completion of the restoration project for the castle	COMPLETED						
		42.2 Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance and conservation plan							
43 MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF THE CHURCHES AND THE MONASTIC COMPLEXES OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE		43.1 Verification of property and restoration of public use of the churches of: S. Salvatore, Santa Apollinare, Eremo di S. Aniello	COMPLETED						
		43.2 Elaboration of a programme of interventions for the conservation and valorisation of the assets							
44 IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN FRANCESCO COMPLEX	44.1 Completion of the cognitive phase introductory to the completion of the restoration in progress with realisation of topical surveys finalised at analytical investigations								
	44.2 Completion of the restoration project	COMPLETED							

**8.6.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		44.3 Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance plan						
		44.4 NEW Restoration of the bell tower						
	45 HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE URBAN FABRIC IN THE HISTORICAL CENTRE	45.1 Study and programming of forms of support for the owners of the private properties to incentivate the recovery and maintenance in good efficiency of the properties and traditional fixtures in line with the technical norms of actuation in force						
		45.2 Optimisation of the controls and new interventions to guarantee the observance of the norms for protecting and safeguarding the historical centre						

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 1	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 1.1	Maintenance interventions with special reference to the presbytery
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The first phase of maintenance of the Longobard Tempietto in the Eastern wall – partially in the north wing – of the presbytery where traces of moisture are visible is being realized. The intervention concerned the enhancement of the waterproof resistance of external walls that was the cause of deterioration. Restoration of walnut door that was the old entrance of the Temple <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Restoration stages of the 16th century wooden portal</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Wooden portal: before and after restoration</i></p> </div>
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for architectural and environmental heritage
Financial resources	Funds allocated by the municipality of Cividale: € 8,000

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.1	Completion of the research on existing data on past restoration operations and systematization of these data (history)
Actions ONGOING	Continuation of the Archives research on the interventions realized in the Longobard Tempietto. The research is being performed by Association "Progetto Patriarcato di Aquileia" in the following Archives: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historic Archives of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; 2. Historic Archives of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli called "della Magnifica Comunità" (from 15th to 19th century) kept in National Archaeological Museum of Cividale; 3. Current Archives of the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli; 4. Photographic Archives of National Archaeological Museum of Cividale; 5. Archives of the documents of Santa Maria in Valle; 6. Archives of the Ursulines; 7. Archives of the Benedictine nuns. 8. The transcription and study phases of the identified documents have started.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for architectural and environmental heritage, Patriarchate of Aquileia Association
Expected phases and time frame	2010
Financial resources	Funds allocated by the municipality of Cividale: € 3,000 Funds allocated by private associations or banking institutions

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.2	Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations
Description	Assessment of the state of conservation of the frescoes detached from the walls of the Longobard Tempietto in the 50s and 60s and transferred on canvas
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assessment of the state of conservation of frescoes and their supports 2) Restoration of frescoes and replacement of decayed supports
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for historic, artistic and ethno-anthropological heritage of the Friuli Venezia Giulia region.
Expected phases and time frame	2010
Financial resources	€ 5,000 allocated by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 2	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 2.2 2.3	2.2 Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations 2.3 Maintenance programme and launch of the first cycle of interventions
Description	Thanks to regional funds (Regional Law 17/2008), the municipality of Cividale developed and submitted to the relevant Superintendency a preliminary plan regarding the conservation and enhancement work to be done on the monastery complex. The project was approved by the relevant Superintendency in December 2009. The work plan also includes important initiatives to further knowledge on the state of conservation of the Longobard Tempietto and other architectural and structural restoration work.

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Actions ONGOING	Starting up of the project that envisages thematic surveys aimed at the description of the state of conservation of the property (see Knowledge Plan). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of metric measurements with laser frames or laser scanners with relevant restitution in vector formats and digital form. 2. Stratigraphic analysis of heights to reveal previous restoration work 3. Identification and description of construction material and techniques 4. Identification of the types of decay 5. In-depth analytical and specific study on the main features of materials and the various types of decay 6. Data restitution on thematic maps and description of the state of conservation.
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for architectural and environmental heritage, LAMA Laboratory – Venice IUAV university
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2011
Financial resources	Regional law 17/2008, art. 7 and 52/53 authorized funding for the completion of the enhancement work on the monastery Santa Maria in Valle (total budget € 3,000,000)

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 4	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RATCHIS ALTAR, THE FONT OF CALLISTO AND THE DUOMO
Project 4.2	Carrying out of thematic surveys aimed at diagnostic projects and analytical investigations and intervention projects
Actions COMPLETED	<p><i>Altar of Ratchis</i> Interventions of conservative restoration and further analyses concerning the study of the surfaces of the work and its painted and applied decoration have been carried out. Public presentation of the work executed on November 2009.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><i>Hypothesis of the original aspect of the altar with the painted decoration</i></p>
Parties involved	Superintendency for historical and artistic heritage of the Friuli Venezia Giulia region; parish of Santa.Maria Assunta
Expected phases and time frame	2009
Financial resources	€ 40,000 allocated by the Superintendency for architectural, landscape, historic and ethno-anthropological heritage (BAPPSAE) € 50,000 allocated by the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 5	CONSERVATION OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE
Project 5.1	Carrying out of thematic surveys of wall stratification and deterioration and relative project and conservation intervention in the archaeological area A
Actions COMPLETED	<p>Within the project we will gather the data about the conservation condition, the stratification of the walls, the plasters and of the mortars near the archaeological area, aiming at the implementation of the knowledge of the construction phases of the Patriarcale palace complex and at the definition of the conservation project and at the assessment of the conservation condition of the pavement with the mosaic.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Archaeological area of the Patriarcale palace. The mosaic after the restoration</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological excavation in the gaps (see Knowledge Plan, Project 1.1), 2. Verification of the condition of the mosaic by cleaning tests (10 samples) 3. Analysis of the existing protective films 4. Restoration planning and final presentation

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE WALLS
Project 6.2 A	Restoration and planned maintenance projects and interventions on quarters' walls
Actions COMPLETED	<p><i>Phase A - The restoration of the section of Borgo di Ponte (San Lazzaro)</i></p> <p>The restoration of the walls envisaged the following surveys, carried out after the removal of infesting vegetation</p> <p>Verification of the geometric survey of walls, its implementation and graphic rendering of visible sectors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey with laser scanner and 3D reverse modelling 2. Ortophotographic or photogrammetric surveys. 3. Stratigraphic analysis of masonry and deterioration survey <p>The restoration of the walls has been completed</p>

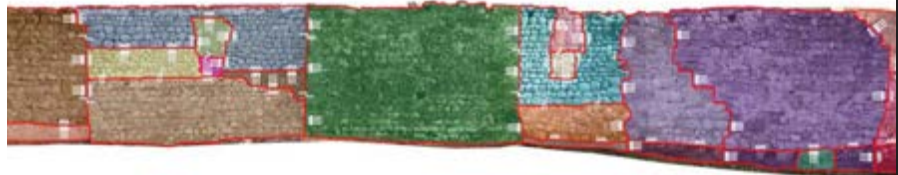
**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**



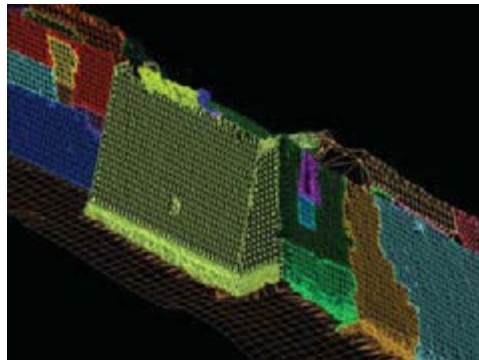
The interventions: the walls before and after cleaning



The walls during restoration work



The stratigraphic analysis




Survey with laser scanner and 3D modelling



Application of surveys and 3D models: the virtual reality

Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for historic and artistic heritage of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region
Financial resources	Funds raised in conformity with the regional law 10/2000 on: "Intervention measures for the protection, the conservation and the enhancement of fortified architecture in Friuli Venezia Giulia": € 200,000.


**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 6	ENHANCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF WALLS
Project 6.2 B	Restoration and planned maintenance projects and interventions on quarters' walls
Description Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<p><i>Phase B</i> – The project for the restoration of Cividale walls in the proximity of Piazza della Resistenza was submitted by the municipality of Cividale and approved by the relevant Superintendency.</p> <p>As to planning, the following surveys were carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surveys with laser scanners and 3D reverse modelling 2. Ortophotographic and photogrammetric surveys. 3. Stratigraphic analysis of masonry and deterioration survey 4. Planning of restoration work <p>A bid for tender has been launched to start restoration work</p>  <p align="center"><i>Tower restoration project table</i></p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for architectural and environment heritage of the Friuli Venezia Giulia region;
Expected phases and time frame	2010
Financial resources	Funds raised in conformity with the regional law 10/2000 on: “ <i>Intervention measures for the protection, the conservation and the enhancement of fortified architecture in Friuli Venezia Giulia</i> ”: € 468,000

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli buffer zone</i>	
Objective 7	COMPLETION OF CONSERVATION PROJECTS OF THE CHURCHES
Project 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4	7.1 Completion of the restoration of the Church of San Giovanni in Xenodochio 7.2 Restoration intervention of the Church of San Silvestro 7.3 Maintenance of external surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria di Corte and church square 7.4 Maintenance of plaster on the façade and apse of the Church of San Martino and restoration project and intervention on the sacristy
Actions COMPLETED phase A COMPLETED phase A COMPLETED COMPLETED phase A	<p>7.1 S. GIOVANNI: working site. Structural restoration works and restoration of art objects (pictures and furniture).</p> <p>7.2 S. SILVESTRO: working site. Structural restoration works and restoration of art objects.</p> <p>7.3 S. MARIA DI CORTE. Works of maintenance and adaptation of the electric, lighting and sewerage systems have been carried out.</p> <p>7.4 S. MARTINO. Working site. Revision works of the right sacristy and of the electric system and general maintenance and consolidation works of the bell</p>

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ONGOING	tower
NEW	<p><i>Works started in other churches in Cividale del Friuli:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> San Silvestro Church – building yard opened in 2009 / 2nd phase: consolidation of the covering, restoration of wall and stone decorations <p><i>Other planned works:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> San Martino church – Completion of the 2nd lot: renewal of the covering, consolidation of walls, restoration of the facades Canonical house (part of the former San Francesco convent) – overall restoration San Pietro church – restoration of accessory buildings Bell tower of the Duomo – Restoration project for a new use within the museum
Financial resources	<p><i>Action 1</i> - € 180,000.00 1st phase Friuli Venezia Giulia region, institutions, sponsors</p> <p><i>Action 2</i> - € 375,000.00 € 315.000,00 financed by the FVG region; remaining resources</p> <p><i>Action 3</i> - € 300,000.00 to be found subjects; EU and to be found; sources FVG region, State, private national projects</p> <p><i>Action 4</i> - € 600,000.00 to be found; sources: FVG region, State, private subject; EU and national projects</p> <p><i>Action 5</i> - € 30,000.00 to be found; sources: FVG region, Udine Municipality</p> <p><i>Action 6</i> - € 500,000.00 to be found; sources: FVG region, State, private subject; EU and national projects</p>
Phases and timeframe	2010-2015

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli buffer zone</i>	
Objective 8	PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF CONVENTS AND HISTORICAL PALACES
Project 8.1	Completion of the restoration of the complex comprising the church and the former convent of San Francesco
Description	<p>San Francesco's church and convent – owned by Parrocchia Santa Maria Assunta in Cividale – were built in the 13th century and stand at the top of a steep hill looking onto the gorge of the Natisone river, where, according to popular tradition, the "Castello dei Duchi" (Dukes' Castle) used to stand. Over the centuries, especially following the Napoleonic period, the three-floor complex was used for most different purposes, albeit always as a place of worship. The church and the convent contain remnants of pictorial decorations and stuccoes of extreme artistic value, bearing evidence – in the Noble Sacristy in particular – to the high level and prestige attained by the Franciscan community.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Church and convent of San Francesco (XIII cent.)</i></p> </div>


8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	San Francesco's complex – which lies within the boundaries of the buffer zone – was never studied in detail from an archaeological point of view. It was damaged by the 1976 earthquake and restoring works were carried out slowly, at the same pace as the necessary funding could be obtained. The complex will keep its religious character and destination of use, but it has also been regularly used as a venue for meetings, conferences, lectures, seminars and exhibitions. The main hall can host approximately 400 seats, the hall on the upper floor 120, and the Sala degli Archi 60.
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of restoring works 2. Tidying up of external gardens 3. Restoration of the Sacristies' furniture 4. Renovation of inner fittings 5. Adjustment of the lower floor for use for youth-related activities
NEW	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Wiring of the facilities 7. Rebuilding of the Church's roof
Parties involved	Parish Santa Maria Assunta
Phase and timeframe	2009-2012
Financial resources	€ 600,000.00 from the State € 60,000.00 from the Udine Province Other funds: Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Authority
Expected results	Availability of a multi-purpose facility to be used as a prestigious centre for conferences and exhibitions, capable of catering for high attendance numbers Availability of the lower floor for use for youth-related activities
Result indicators	Fitness for use of the complex Amount of events held

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 9	IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL ANDS SEISMIC RISKS PREVENTION
Project 9.1	Completion of protection interventions on Natisone river
Actions COMPLETED	<i>Phase B</i> - Completion of the consolidation of the gorge in the Natisone river in the Cividale del Friuli Municipality.
Financial resources	€ 630.000,00 from the Municipality budget


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 9	IMPROVEMENT OF NATURAL AND SEISMIC RISKS PREVENTION
Project 9.2	Interventions for the protection from meteoric water
Actions NEW COMPLETED	<i>Phase A</i> - Urgent intervention of the civil defence in the Cividale del Friuli Municipality for the safeguard of the built-up areas thanks to the completion of works for the collection, management and draining of meteoric water in Gallo via Crognolet, an area of archaeological interest..
Financial resources	€ 800.000,00 from the Municipality budget

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.1	Maintenance measures for plastered walls and masonry pertaining to the southern side of the Monastery and Santa Maria in Solario
Description	The intervention will be carried out on all the southern facade of the monastery, including the southern side of the Romanesque building of Santa Maria in Solario.
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Test for the removal of the modern lime plasters to be carried out on one still to be defined piece of the wall 2. Diagnostic and cognitive surveys 3. Test for the consolidation of the original setting mortars 4. Test for the cleaning of the materials, which make up the ancient walls 5. Plan the intervention 6. Start the building yard  <p align="center"><i>Southern view of the monastery and Santa Maria in Solario (before the start of the works)</i></p>
Phases and timeframe	2009-2010 removal test 2010 executive planning 2010-2011 works carried out
Financial resources	Municipality of Brescia, budget 2010 300,000 euro to be allocated

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.2	Conservation measures on the plaster and masonry pertaining to the side chapels in San Salvatore
Description	On the northern side of San Salvatore three chapels were built during the 13 th -14 th century. On the walls they show fresco decorations of outstanding value.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic research on antique materials (setting mortars, plaster mortars, constitutive material for the walling, painting pigments) in order to gather data both about the antique techniques and about the decay factors 2. Planning 3. Works implementation
Phases and timeframe	2011 executive planning 2012 works implementation
Financial resources	Resources to be found

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.3	Conservation measures on the archaeological structures below the San Salvatore flooring (Roman <i>domus</i>, the first church and Early middle ages tombs)
Description	<p>The intervention regards the archaeological structures of the roman/Early middle ages times, which lay under the modern pavement of the San Salvatore church.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><i>The inside of the church of San Salvatore before the positioning of the pavement</i></p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic and cognitive research 2. Test for the consolidation of the original setting mortars 3. Test for the cleaning of the constitutive material of the ancient wall 4. Plan the intervention 5. Start the building yard
Phases and timeframe	<p>2011 executive planning 2011-2012 works implementation</p>
Financial resources	Resources to be found

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.4	Conservation measures on the archaeological structures below the nuns' parlour
Actions COMPLETED	<p>Works started in October 2008.</p> <p>The interventions regard a series of spaces under the main section of the monastery, named "nuns' parlour". The intervention will see the localized consolidation and the cleaning of all the antique surfaces in the area.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The archaeological area after the intervention</i></p>


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 10	MAINTENANCE ON MASONRY AND SURFACES IN THE S. SALVATORE – S. GIULIA MONASTERY COMPLEX
Project 10.5	Conservation measures on structures of archaeological interest located in the entrance area to San Salvatore - Santa Giulia City museum
Actions COMPLETED	<p>Works started in October 2008.</p> <p>The intervention regards various spaces in the area of the entrance to the museum of Santa Giulia pertaining to two roman <i>domuses</i> and to the remains of a road (<i>cardo</i>).</p> <p>The intervention will see the various kinds of consolidation, on the basis of the various antique structures, which are already present in the area, and the specialized hand-made cleaning with chemical products or with instruments for accurate and precise works.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The archaeological area after the intervention</i></p>

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 11	INTERVENTIONS ON MOBILE FINDINGS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.1	Cleaning, consolidation, identifying couplings and any assemblage onto panels of significant portions of painted plaster relating to the Early Middle Ages phase of the Church of San Salvatore
Description	<p>The intervention regards the numerous fragments of the Early middle ages frescoes found during the archaeological researches and in the filling of the extrados of the 17th century vault, which was demolished in the 50's in order to bring to light the frescoes dating back to the Early middle ages. The intervention will have an initial research phase, when we will try to find the junctures of the numerous fragments. If a significant number of fragments are recomposed in larger portions of painted plaster, a second phase will follow, when we will try to assemble the decorations on suitable panels.</p> <p>The recomposed panels may be then exposed inside the San Salvatore church.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Fragment of painted plaster of the San Salvatore church</i></p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diagnostic and cognitive research for the characterisation of the plaster mortars, which are needed for the distinction of the ages of the plaster fragments (roman, Early middle ages and low middle ages) 2. Look for junctures and couplings 3. New mounting of the fragments on cell-like panels
Phases and timeframe	<p>2010 work to find the junctures</p> <p>2010-2011 implement the work of reassembly of fragments and exposition</p>
Financial resources	Brescia Municipality, budget 2010, for the study 10.000 Euros are allocated

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 11	INTERVENTIONS ON MOBILE FINDINGS PERTAINING TO THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES PHASES OF THE MONASTERY
Project 11.2	Completion of the cleaning and consolidation, identification of the original arrangement and any on site relocation of stucco fragments pertaining to the architectural decoration of the Church of San Salvatore
Description	<p>The intervention regards numerous stucco fragments found during the archaeological researches and in the filling of the extrados of the 17th century vault, which was demolished in the 50's. The stuccos pertain to the arched lintel and to the intrados of the naves of the 8th century church. The intervention is partly already carried out (with the individuation of the original position of some fragments and their later replacement <i>in situ</i>). It will continue with an initial research phase to find the collocation of the numerous fragments not included in the former intervention, and a following phase for the relocation of the same fragments in the original position.</p> <p>Some restored fragments, for which the original collocation can not be found, but which pertain to the decoration of the church, may be fixed on panels and be exposed inside the San Salvatore church.</p>

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	
	<p><i>Stucco fragment found in the archaeological excavations of San Salvatore</i></p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning and consolidation of the fragments, which were not included in the former intervention 2. Research and individuation of the junctions on the site 3. New mounting of corresponding fragments on cell-like panels, as the original position can not be reconstructed or found
Phases and timeframe	<p>2011 work for the recognition of the material and for the individuation of the junctions</p> <p>2012 implementation of the works for the mounting and the exposition of the fragments</p>
Financial resources	


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 12	IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES
Project 12.1	Replacement of the access gate to the San Salvatore cloister
Actions COMPLETED	Extraordinary maintenance to guarantee the security and replace the main entrance gate in via Piamarta

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 12	IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES
Project 12.2	Replacement of the windows' wood frames on the first floor of the monastery complex
Actions COMPLETED	Extraordinary maintenance and replacement of the wooden frames in the central galleries of the area designed for the temporary expositions in order to solve the problem of the water infiltrations in the exposition areas.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site</i>	
Objective 12	IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROTECTION STRUCTURES
Project 12.3	Staff training for early intervention measures of heritage protection in the event of natural disasters
Description NEW YEARLY SCHEDULED	Staff training for early intervention measures of heritage protection in the event of natural disasters
Actions COMPLETED	The course is a network pilot project, involving – as an experiment – civil protection institutions. It focuses on volunteer staff training for early intervention measures including recovery, cleaning, cataloguing and protection of cultural heritage (paper, stone, metal material) of disaster-hit sites
Parties involved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-house teaching activities (knowledge and protection of preserved material) 2. Simulation of on site intervention
Phases and timeframe	Municipality of Brescia Public institutions preserving material of great historic value (Municipal Museums)

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

Financial resources	2009 and following years, also within the network "Italia Langobardorum"
Expected results	€ 10,000 allocated by the municipal authorities


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 13	RECLAMATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i>
Project 13.1	Conservation and maintenance interventions on various structures pertaining to the Republican sanctuary
Description	<p>The building, identified from the beginning of the 19th century, was often object of excavations and lately studied in 2006. It is a building dating back to the 1st century before Christ, made up of four parallel rooms, separated by cavity walls, with fresco decorations, which constitute one of the most rich and rare evidence in Northern Italy.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Western cell of the sanctuary with the surveying facilities</i></p> </div>
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completion of the works for the preservation of the pavements (mosaics and pound clay) and of the frescos of the western cell 2. Archaeological surveys in the southern area of the platform in the western cell in order to verify the presence of further structures, pertaining to the sanctuary and to forecast a possible new access to the area 3. Monitoring of the microclimatic conditions with the use of a sophisticated equipment supplied with peripheral environmental probes in contact with the painted surfaces. The equipment will register and send the data to a central unit for the data gathering. 4. Maintenance intervention for the preservation of the remaining of the other three cells, set under the platform dating to the Flavian era 5. Study of the data gathered by the station and planning the possible modalities to open the microclimatic facility to the public
Phases and timeframe	First and second lot: 2008: definitive planning 2008-2009: implementation of works Third lot: 2009 planning 2010-2012 implementation of works
Financial resources	The costs are presently financed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fondazione Cariplo 415,000 Euros • Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali 800,000 • Brescia Municipality, 30,000

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.1	Conservation interventions on the structures and surfaces of Palazzo della Loggia, seat of the City Hall
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>The interventions carried out and those, which still are to be started, are necessary in order to guarantee the correct conservation of the monument through a sequence of stages, which include the reconstruction or the adjustment of the functional elements to a suitable efficiency level of the building. Moreover, these interventions represent an articulate series of operations aimed at hindering the deterioration and improving the unaltered conservation in time of the outer surfaces, both made of plaster and of stone material, with a particular attention dedicated to the decorative structure, through consolidation, cleaning and restoration works.</p> <p><i>Phase A</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning of stone surfaces <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Palazzo della Loggia after the cleaning of the stone surfaces</i></p> </div> <p><i>Phase B</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Build a scaffolding under the roof in order to monitor the load-bearing structure of the coating during the initial phase and then to continue with the next consolidations
Phases and timeframe	End of works by 2011


**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.2	Conservation interventions on the roofing of Palazzo Bonoris, seat of the Ateneo di Scienze Lettere ed Arti of Brescia
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>It is a necessary intervention in order to guarantee the correct conservation of the monument; the intervention will see a series of operations aimed at hindering the deterioration of the coatings (recovering the historical wooden girders, insulation, waterproofing, replacement of broken tiles) and consequently to safeguard the historical painted surfaces standing below. The intervention is bound to the construction of a library in the Athenaeum of Brescia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build the scaffolding and uncover various zones of the roof in turn 2. Biocide treatment and consolidation of the wood of the main girders and of the girders supporting the minor warp 3. Insulation, waterproofing and repositioning of the roof tiles 4. Maintenance and restoration intervention on the painted plaster parts, damaged by the water seepage
Parties involved	Brescia municipality
Phases and timeframe	End of works by 2011
Financial resources	Budget 2009 € 500,000.00; budget 2010 500,000 Euros to be allocated
Expected results	Guarantee of a suitable seat of the Athenaeum and a library
Result indicators	2000 square meters subject to the conservation intervention

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.3	Conservation interventions on the roofing and Early middle ages painted plaster in Palazzo Broletto
Description	<p>In the year 2004 the Province and the Municipality, the owners of the building, have signed an agreement aimed at the standardisation of the interventions supported by the two administrations, in particular for the restoration of the facades. As regards the activity promoted by the Brescia Municipality, through the service for monumental buildings – Servizio Edifici Monumentali – starting from 2003 a series of interventions were started in some portions of the building. Some works are already concluded, other projects are developing the implementation phase.</p> <p>In general these are interventions needed to guarantee the correct conservation of the monument through an articulate series of operations aimed at hindering the deterioration and at supporting the unaltered conservation in time.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Portion of the fresco after the intervention</i></p> </div>
Actions	Because of different needs (economic but also of operative opportunity) the intervention of conservative maintenance was divided into two phases:


**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.4	Conservation interventions on the roofing of Mastio Visconteo within the Castle of Brescia
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>  <p><i>The castle's keep after the works</i></p>	<p>The building is set in the upper part of the Castle of Brescia and it was built during the Visconti age (1343) on the ruins of a Roman temple, of which the staircase and some outer walls are visible. The building was purchased by the Brescia Municipality in 1900 and entered the military state property, then it was subject to a restoration intervention in 1968/1974, when after the removal of the recent plasters a great part of the wall's decorations of the Visconti era and of the 15th century were recovered. The building is structured on four levels. The basement is not opened to the public and it hosts roman structures (large basins built in local calcareous stone), the ground floor and the first floor host the Museum of the weapons – Museo delle Armi – and the second floor is used as a storage of historical material regarding the museum.</p> <p>The conservation intervention on the roofing was necessary to guarantee the correct conservation of the monument: the water seepage, indeed, caused damage to the historical material conserved in the storage under the roof and to the painted decorations of the low middle ages. Moreover, the roof was not correctly insulated and it did not allow the preservation of a suitable microclimate for the conservation of the above mentioned hand made elements.</p>
Parties involved	Brescia Municipality

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.5	Extraordinary intervention for the conservative maintenance of Monte Nuovo di Pietà
Description	<p>The building dates back to the 15th century and closes the southern side of Piazza della Loggia; the facade presents a further use of numerous decorative elements and inscriptions of the Roman age. The extraordinary intervention for the conservative maintenance will be mainly dedicated to the external elevations of Monte Nuovo. The principal objective is the conservation and the valorisation of the monumental building.</p>  <p><i>Piazza della Loggia and on the left Monte di Pietà</i></p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of the facades, including the portal linking Monte Nuovo and Monte Vecchio; 2. Maintenance of the window frames at the first floor; 3. Rearrangement of the external structures on the facades; 4. Remaking of the internal electric system.
Parties involved	Brescia municipality
Phases and timeframe	From 2010 to 2011
Financial resources	Brescia Municipality, budget 2010, 400,000 Euros to be allocated
Expected results	Restoration of the palace for representative goals

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN *Brescia Territory*

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.6	Extraordinary conservation interventions in the Tosio Martinengo Palace
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>The Martinengo da Barco palace in piazza Moretto hosts the seat of the Pinacoteca Civica (picture gallery), founded in 1908 with the merger of the two galleries founded with the bequest of the Earl Paolo Tosio (1844) and of the Earl Francesco Leopardo Martinengo (1883). The gallery was then enriched in time with other legacies, with works coming from abolished churches or from destroyed buildings and with recent acquisitions. The picture gallery in Brescia documents the history of art in Brescia from the 14th to the 18th century, through the important works in exposition.</p> <p>The main objective of the project is to set up and implement a flexible air conditioning equipment, which can readily respond to the oscillations of the critical micro-climate parameters and to balance the greater thermal stresses in order to obtain the best microclimatic condition for the conservation of the works and a greater comfort for the visitors, who will visit the new exposition halls.</p>  <p><i>Works for the emptying of the picture gallery before the start of the intervention</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of internal and external historic window frames; 2. set up a new air conditioning equipment 3. set up a new electrical and lighting system 4. Restoration of all the facades 5. Restoration of the inner decorative elements (decorated ceilings, wall frescoes)
Parties involved	Brescia municipality
Phases and timeframe	Until 2012
Financial resources	Brescia municipality, budget 2009 cca. 2,000,000 Euros allocated, budget 2010 700,000 Euros envisaged, budget 2011 500,000 Euros envisaged
Expected results	Recovering of the palace as a seat of the City picture gallery (Pinacoteca Civica)

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.7 A	Static restoration and conservation of churches and convents
Description	<p><i>A – Sant’Agata church</i></p> <p>The project foresees an intervention for the restoration and cleaning of the S. Agata church, a building founded by the Goths and the Longobards between the 6th and the 7th century and legally bound by the Ministerial decree 28.03.1912. In its history the church has seen a series of changes: in 1450 the antique apse was destroyed in order to construct the presbytery leaning on a bridge (because of river Celato, which is still flowing underneath). The presbytery can be reached through a balustraded staircase. The first pictorial interventions date back to the 3rd November 1505. In 1687 it was completely decorated by Pompeo Ghitti with the perspective method. In 1580 S. Carlo Borromeo ordered the construction of the SS.mo Sacramento chapel, lightly rearranged in 1700; in 1500 the church was enriched with three lateral altars, one matroneum covering three sides of the church, trilobated columns and cross vaults. A lateral altar dedicated to the Virgin of Mercy (Madonna della misericordia) conserves an antique fresco, which was formerly part of the destroyed city walls. The fresco is surrounded by a 16th century polyptych; in the second half of 1900 the 15th century frescoes were recovered together with the crucifixion dating to the end of the 15th century, which is now dominating the apse. Finally, in 1970 the church was equipped with floor heating and in 1990 the 18th century portal was restored.</p> <p>The church was subject to a immobility monitoring (from 2007 to 2009), but it now needs an overall restoration, restructuring and maintenance intervention.</p>
Actions NEW COMPLETED	<p><i>Phase A</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring the immobility <p><i>Phase B</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Interventions for the suture of damages and cracks 3. Restoration of the wooden matroneum, the chorus, the chancel and the gate <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4. Cleaning and restoration of frescos and wash drawings 5. Cleaning and eventual restoration of the marble parts of the altars, statues, puttos 6. Restoration of windows and glass doors 7. Interventions for the covering of the roof in order to prevent water and humidity seepage 8. Cleaning and restoration of paintings 9. Intervention for the restoration of the organ
Parties involved	<p>Parrocchia S. Agata Fondazioni bresciane Università del Politecnico di Milano Soprintendenza per i Beni Storico-Artistici di Brescia, Cremona e di Mantova</p>
Phases and timeframe	<p>First phase: from June 2007 to June 2009 Second phase: by 2015</p>
Financial resources	<p>First phase: € Second phase: to be defined</p>
Expected results	<p>Stability of the building; new ventilation; elimination of the water seepage from the roof; a greater comfort in enjoying the architecture structure, the frescos and all the art works; support cultural and study visits.</p>
Result indicators	<p>Greater knowledge and appreciation from the citizens: include the church in the tourist city tours.</p>


**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.7 B	Static restoration and conservation of churches and convents
Description NEW	<p><i>B - San Faustino church</i></p> <p>The project foresees a restoration and consolidation intervention in the ancient structure of the roof and in the inner parts of the San Faustino in riposo church, legally bound by the ministerial decree 22.03.1912</p> <p>The San Faustino in riposo church is also known with the name of Santa Rita, a saint venerated here. The church resembles a trullo and is set in Via Musei, under Porta Bruciata, within the ancient medieval city walls. It was built in 1200 on the ruins of an antique votive chapel of the 8th century, where the tradition says that the relics of Saint Faustino and Saint Giovita, the patron saints of the town of Brescia, rested here during their transfer.</p> <p>The building has a circular plan. The interior was changed a lot in the 18th and the 19th century.</p> <p>The church conserves an interesting painting of Domenico Romani: Vergine con il Bambino tra i santi patroni Faustino e Giovita (Virgin and child between the patron saints Faustino and Giovita), main altar.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of the cone roof of particular artistic middle ages value 2. Intervention for the inner structural recovery 3. Adapt the electrical and lighting system 4. New paint with a particular attention dedicated to the ancient layers
Parties involved	Parrocchia della Cattedrale, Fondazioni bresciane, Soprintendenza per i Beni Storico – artistici di Brescia, Cremona e Mantova Ufficio Diocesano Beni Culturali.
Phases and timeframe	by 2015
Financial resources	To be defined
Expected results	Stability of the building and in particular of the roof; hinder the causes of humidity, adequate opportunity to enjoy the artistic structure.
Result indicators	Support the culture and the knowledge of the history of the town; safeguard of the town planning medieval evidence, town history; inclusion in the city tourist tours.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	CONSERVATION MEASURES ON HISTORICAL BUILDINGS
Project 14.7 C	Static restoration and conservation of churches and convents
Description NEW	<p><i>C – S. Maria della Carità church</i></p> <p>The project foresees interventions for the overall restoration of the S. Maria della carità church, which was in past the church of the monastery and cloister Buon Pastore.</p> <p>The origin if the church dates back to the 16th century: in 1640 the church was rebuilt by architect Agostino Avanzo and, after several changes in the first half of the 18th century, it was decorated with sculptures and paintings on the facade by Alessandro Callegari and the statue of the Angel with a lily on the left was added; the statue of the Angel with the house of Loreto was made by Antonio Ferretti and stands on the right side. The church was terminated in 1825 with the positioning of the great cross on the dome.</p> <p>In the second half of the 17th century an image of the Virgin was laid on the splendid high altar (one of the most beautiful in town). Behind the image a chapel, similar to the Saint house of Loreto (Santa Casa di Loreto) was built.</p> <p>We need to mention also the paintings of Antonio Gandino (Maria Maddalena Penitente) and of Francesco Paglia (SS. Antonio di Padova , Rocco, Sebastiano, Nicola da Tolentino).</p> <p>The notable pavement (octagonal) with multicoloured marbles is well integrated with the stuccos and the frescoes on the walls and with the architectural perspectives of the dome.</p> <p>In its whole the temple is a splendid expression of the baroque era in town. The situation today presents a progressive deterioration of the structures and of the pictorial decorations.</p>
Actions	<p><i>Phase A</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary studies to find the causes of the deterioration <p><i>Phase B</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. interventions for the suture of damages and cracks

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. leaning and restoration of frescos, wash drawings and stuccos 4. Cleaning and eventual restoration of the marble parts of the altars, statues, puttos 5. Restoration of windows and glass doors 6. Interventions for the covering of the roof in order to prevent water and humidity seepage 7. Cleaning and restoration of paintings 8. Intervention for the restoration of the facade and painting 9. adapt the electric and sound system to the rules in force 10. new lighting system
Parties involved	Parrocchia della Cattedrale, Fondazioni bresciane, Soprintendenza per i beni Storico Artistici di Brescia, Cremona e Mantova, Ufficio diocesano Beni Culturali
Phases and timeframe	First phase: by 2011 Second phase: by 2015
Financial resources	To be defined for both phases
Expected results	Fitness for use of the building; eliminate the causes of the deterioration; full enjoyment of the architectural structure; study and cultural visits.
Result indicators	Greater knowledge and valorisation of the baroque architecture in Brescia; inclusion in the city tourist tours.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 15	CONSERVATION OF THE LONGOBARD CONTEXTS IN THE BRESCIA TERRITORY
Project 15.1	Restoration and definitive cataloguing of findings and funeral artefacts found in the settlements and the recently excavated necropolis in Manerbio, Leno, Montichiari and Sirmione and from ecclesiastical buildings
Description	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Archaeological area of Manerbio during the excavation works</i></p> <p>The project envisages an intervention for the conservation and the valorisation of the findings and funeral artefacts and of some of the most significant ecclesiastical structures in the south-eastern territory and of the relative archaeological areas.</p>
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cataloguing of archaeological findings coming from the territories of Manerbio, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari, Sirmione and from neighbouring municipalities. 2. Restoration of the building and preparation of the archaeological area of the SS. Nazario e Celso church in Leno 3. Intervention for the conservation of the abovementioned findings. 4. Restoration of the building and preparation of the archaeological area of the early Christian church of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione 5. Restoration of the building and preparation of the archaeological area of the San Giorgio church in Montichiari
Parties involved	Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali , Region Lombardia, Province of Brescia,, Municipalities of Brescia, Leno, Calvisano, Montichiari, Sirmione Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Lombardia Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Fondazione CAB, Fondazione Dominato Leonense, Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana
Phases and timeframe	Four years period 2009-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and to be found.
Expected results	Improvement of the conservation conditions of the findings and of the structures.
Result indicators	Intervention for the conservation on at least 1,000 Longobard findings.

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA FORIS PORTAS
Project 17.1	Maintenance plan and works for the surfaces of the Church of Santa Maria foris portas
Actions ONGOING	A conservation intervention on the stretch of surface in opus sectile of the building is in the project phase. Works will start within June, 2009 and will be over by the end of 2010. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning and elimination of biodeteriogenic agents and detersion of their catabolitic products; 2. Procedures of disinfection and application of preventive treatments through biocides and protective ones with combined action for the reduction or decrease of the insurgence of new settlements of primary colonizers, including autotrophic forms; 3. Development of a monitoring and maintenance programme. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Detail of the opus sectile</i></p> </div>
Financial resources	€ 8.000,00 (co-financing from the Public notice of the Lombardy Regional Authority ll.rr.n.39/84 and n. 39/91, year 2008)

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.1	Recovery and restoration of the Baptistery of San Giovanni and creating a new roof
Actions ONGOING	Works have been subcontracted, the actual start depends on temperature, which must rise enough to allow proper conservation works. Preventive archaeological investigations were assigned, to identify the points where the plinths sustaining the cover will be inserted have been assigned; works will start in the spring. The covering of the Baptistery will be realized in plain glass slabs, cast in metal structure.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE CASTRUM
Project 18.3	Conservation work on the Church of San Paolo.
Actions ONGOING	70% of the interventions is completed, in particular, the following ones: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Static consolidation with injections of binder materials in the loose portions of walls 2. Conservation works and protection of the sealing mortar exposed on the conserved vestments 3. Realization of the layer protecting the top of the masonry 4. Fastening of the moving stone elements


**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Obiettivo 18	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE <i>CASTRUM</i>
Progetto 18.7	Conservation work on archaeological constructions along the area leading to the <i>castrum</i>
Description NEW	In connection with excavation works to be carried out along the fortifications standing on the area leading to Castelseprio's archaeological site, the project is aimed at the restoration and consolidation of the archaeological constructions. The intervention will include calibration works, cleaning, removal of infesting vegetation, and integration and consolidation of masonry parts needing greater structural stability.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary surveys and documentation 2. Archaeological excavations 3. Cleaning of walls 4. Restoration and consolidation of archaeological constructions
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2012
Financial resources	Co-financing Region Lombardia
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved preservation state ▪ Securing aimed at preservation and use


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>			
Obiettivo 19	PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL, SEISMIC AND ANTHROPIC RISKS		
Progetto 19.1	Refurbishing the slopes		
Actions ONGOING NEW	<p><i>Action A/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drainage and channelling of waters to stabilise disorders 2. Maintenance and rejuvenation of the wood, partly with a view to making it lighter <p><i>Action B/</i></p> <p>Rejuvenation of the wood area, with monitoring and maintenance operations to be carried out in the wood area of the <i>castrum</i> and village. The area of the site is undergoing natural reforestation in all of its parts, leading to stability and safety issues in the area and stability problems in the areas near the slopes. The following operations are planned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. deforestation of the areas near the buildings of the <i>castrum</i> 2. monitoring of the wood 3. rejuvenation of the wood area 		
Parties involved	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Action A/</i> Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage Local institutions</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Action B/</i> Province of Varese Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Action A/</i> Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage Local institutions	<i>Action B/</i> Province of Varese Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
<i>Action A/</i> Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage Local institutions	<i>Action B/</i> Province of Varese Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage		
Expected phases and time frame	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Action A/</i> Before the end of 2012</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Action B/</i> Currently being carried out in the areas near visitors' paths</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Action A/</i> Before the end of 2012	<i>Action B/</i> Currently being carried out in the areas near visitors' paths
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Financial resources	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Action A/</i> € 200,000.00 Municipality of Gornate Olona (works on the area of the Vallone stream and of Roggia dei Mulini) Other funds to be obtained</td> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Action B/</i> € 51,000.00 Province of Varese</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Action A/</i> € 200,000.00 Municipality of Gornate Olona (works on the area of the Vallone stream and of Roggia dei Mulini) Other funds to be obtained	<i>Action B/</i> € 51,000.00 Province of Varese
<i>Action A/</i> € 200,000.00 Municipality of Gornate Olona (works on the area of the Vallone stream and of Roggia dei Mulini) Other funds to be obtained	<i>Action B/</i> € 51,000.00 Province of Varese		
Indicators of results	Decreased vulnerability of the site		

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 19	PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL, SEISMIC AND ANTHROPIC RISKS
Project 19.2	Technical interventions to protect from hydraulic risks
Actions NEW COMPLETED	Following the restoration of plaster in the Church of Santa Maria in Torba, the need arose to dig a draining trench along the western wall of the building, which is heavily affected by rising damp due to the wall's proximity to the ground. Before starting with actual excavation works, the following operations will be carried out: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventive archaeological surveys 2. Development of an analysis tool to correctly assess the operations that need to be planned 3. Feasibility study about the implementation of intervention strategies with a view to safeguarding the archaeological and natural heritage.
Involved parties	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
Expected phases and time frame	2010-11
Financial resources	Co-financing by Region Lombardia FAI budget
Expected results	Improved preservation state of the Church of Santa Maria
Indicators of results	Decreased vulnerability of the site

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 19	PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL, SEISMIC AND ANTHROPIC RISKS
Project 19.3	Technical interventions for the protection from the risk of fires
Description NEW ONGOING	The area of the site is exposed to natural reforestation processes and to natural and/or artificial events in every single sector. These events create constant problems for the safety from the point of view of risks of fires. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The damage done by logs to electrical cable covers is one of the possible risk factors</i></p> <p>The project is aimed at the study and the development of an elaborated system for the prevention and protection with the help of sensors for the gathering of data, with anti-fire barriers, alarms and systems for the extinction of fire of different types, depending from the various locations, in order to prevent the late intervention of the assigned staff.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and planning 2. Monitoring of the area, completion of the works and of the installations 3. Control and updating of the security plan
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
Phases and timeframe	2010-2011
Financial resources	To be found
Result indicators	Increase the level of security, improve the safety standards

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.1	Completion of restoration of the internal plaster and fresco fragments in the Church of Santa Maria in Torba
Description	<p>In 2008, restoration of the internal plaster and fresco fragments in the Church of Santa Maria in Torba was completed. Restoration works entailed a preliminary exam and survey aimed at assessing the most correct procedure to be followed. Secondly, actual restoration was carried out by restorer Pinin Brambilla Barcilon with the supervision of competent local superintendencies.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">  </div> <p align="center"><i>The apse of the Church of Santa Maria in Torba before and after the restoration</i></p>
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Preliminary survey and documentation 2 Preservation study and intervention 3 Final documentation
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, Milan and Lombardy Superintendency for Historic, Artistic and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and Superintendency for Architectural Heritage and Landscape, Pinin Brambilla Barcilon (restorer).
Financial resources	Co-financing Fondazione Comunitaria Onlus del Varesotto, Public competition for Art and Culture No. 2/2007; private financial resources
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of restoration ▪ Improvement of decaying internal plaster and fresco fragments ▪ Improved preservation state for the site
Indicators of results	Decreased vulnerability of the site

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.2	Drawing up a maintenance project for the external surfaces of the Tower
Description	The project is aimed at drawing up a maintenance project for the external surfaces of the Tower, which currently features old mortar elements of differing compositions, masonry finishing treatments (levelling plaster, whitewashing, covering plaster) and walls made of stone, pebbles and bricks displaying partial degradation in materials.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary survey and documentation 2. Preservation study and intervention
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, Milan and Lombardy Superintendency for Historic, Artistic and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and Superintendency for Architectural Heritage and Landscape.
Expected phases and time frame	2010 -2011
Financial resources	Funds to be obtained
Expected results	Improved preservation state for the external plaster of the Tower
Indicators of results	Decreased vulnerability of the site

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.3	Restoration of the external plaster of the Church, Farmhouse, and Barn
Description	The project is aimed at drawing up a restoration plan for the external surfaces of the Church, Farmhouse and Barn. The Church, in particular, features significant stratification of masonry, mortar and plaster elements. Stratification surveys will be carried out to further knowledge of the history of the building and to set up preservation operations.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preliminary survey and documentation 2. Preservation study and intervention
Parties involved	FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, Milan and Lombardy Superintendency for Historic, Artistic and Demoethnoanthropological Heritage and Superintendency for Architectural Heritage and Landscape
Expected phases and time frame	2010 – 2011: identification of funding
Financial resources	Funds to be obtained from private entities, banking foundations, public institutions
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved preservation state for the external plaster of the Farmhouse and Barn
Indicators of results	Decreased vulnerability of the site

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.4 A	Conservation, restoration of the existing archaeological structures as part of refurbishing of the connection with the <i>castrum</i> of Castelseprio-Torba
Description	The project provides for works to be carried out within the framework of the excavations planned on the fortifications along the itinerary that connects with the archaeological area of Castelseprio.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<p>An archaeological intervention has been already completed. It included the analysis and discovery of walls along the itinerary, which will be subject to conservation work as from 2010</p> <p>To be implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration and consolidation of archaeological structures, including calibration, cleaning, removal of infesting plants, integration and consolidation, if any, of walls to improve structural stability; 2. Restoration of the path that connects the upper <i>castrum</i> with the fortification at the bottom of the valley in Torba 3. Preliminary surveys and documentation 4. Archaeological excavations 5. Cleaning of walls 6. Restoration and consolidation of archaeological structures
Parties involved	FAI - Italian Environmental Fund, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets
Phases and timeframe	To be defined
Financial resources	Co-funding Regional Authority Lombardy – Public Competition for Archaeological Heritage of Lombardy – 2007 Regional Laws. nos. 39/84 and 39/91 Other funding sources to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation Works to ensure safety for conservation purposes Improved fruition and integration of the various areas belonging to the archaeological complex of Castelseprio-Torba

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE TORBA COMPLEX
Project 20.4 B	Conservation, restoration of the existing archaeological structures as part of refurbishing of the connection with the <i>castrum</i> of Castelseprio-Torba
Description	The project provides for works to be carried out within the framework of the excavations planned on the fortifications along the itinerary that connects with the archaeological area of Castelseprio.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	An archaeological intervention has been already completed. It included the analysis and discovery of walls along the itinerary, which will be subject to conservation work as from 2010 To be implemented: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Restoration and consolidation of archaeological structures, including calibration, cleaning, removal of infesting plants, integration and consolidation, if any, of walls to improve structural stability; 8. Restoration of the path that connects the upper <i>castrum</i> with the fortification at the bottom of the valley in Torba 9. Preliminary surveys and documentation 10. Archaeological excavations 11. Cleaning of walls 12. Restoration and consolidation of archaeological structures
Parties involved	FAI- Italian Environmental Fund, Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets
Phases and timeframe	To be defined
Financial resources	Co-funding Regional Authority Lombardy – Public Competition for Archaeological Heritage of Lombardy – 2007 Regional Laws. nos. 39/84 and 39/91 Other funding sources to be identified
Expected results	Improvement of the state of conservation Works to ensure safety for conservation purposes Improved fruition and integration of the various areas belonging to the archaeological complex of Castelseprio-Torba

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Spoletto site, buffer zone and territory</i>	
Objective 21	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA
Project 21.3	Planning of routine maintenance interventions and launch of the first cycle of interventions
Actions COMPLETED	In 2008-2009, only ordinary maintenance works were carried out at the basilica. Three broken glasses were replaced, as well as a rain gutter that could have caused humidity problems.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Spoletto site, buffer zone and territory</i>	
Objective 21	DEVELOPMENT OF A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE BASILICA
Project 21.4	Maintenance intervention of stone material stored in the museum warehouse
Actions COMPLETED	Constant monitoring of the state of conservation of the stones removed from the basilica and kept in the communal museum stores was also performed during 2008.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Spoletto site, buffer zone and territory</i>	
Objective 22	CARRYING OUT OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS
Project 22.1	Launch of conservation and restoration interventions of the ex convent complex
Actions ONGOING	In 2008-2009, the municipality of Spoleto, - thanks to the funds allocated by Umbria regional authorities, amounting to € 300,000 - started conservation and regeneration work on the former monastery, the building standing next to the basilica of San Salvatore, in a bad state of conservation and virtually unfit for use. A feasibility study is currently being carried out to restore the building, - which will become a documentation and information centre in the service of the basilica – and for the regeneration of the area bordering the site.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Spoletto buffer zone and territory</i>	
Objective 22	CARRYING OUT OF CONSERVATION INTERVENTIONS
Project 22.2	Conservation and restoration interventions in the Roman Theatre area
Actions COMPLETED	In 2009 conservation works on the Roman Theatre in Spoleto were completed 
	<i>The Roman Theatre</i>

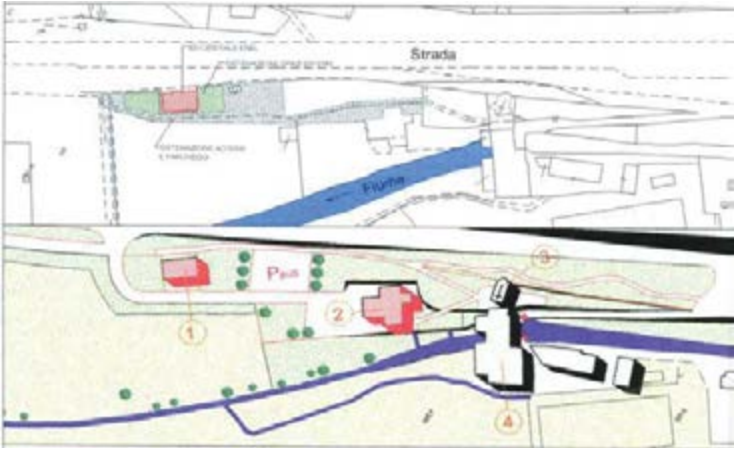
**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Campello sul Clitunno site</i>	
Objective 25	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER
Project 25.1	Maintenance work with particular reference to tombstone materials and internal walls of cell and external walls of pronaos
Description ONGOING	<p>In 2008, ordinary maintenance interventions have been carried out, related to the structure, the retaining wall and the decorated surfaces of the building..</p> 
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Consolidation and conservation works on the retaining wall in stone that holds the escarpment behind the monument 2.Consolidation and conservation works of decorated and sculpted surfaces


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 25	IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE OF PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF THE CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO AND THE CLITUNNO RIVER
Progetto 25.4	Protection system of the Clitunno river water
Description NEW	<p>In 2006, the industrial estate saw an explosion: some oil filled silos exploded and the oil poured onto the streets and later into the river. An ad hoc commissioner was appointed to tackle the environmental emergency and with an Commissioner's order, the municipality of Campello sul Clitunno allocated € 700,000 for the implementation of two specific initiatives to promote the safeguard of and improve the river water quality, seriously impaired by the disaster. Therefore, direct intervention measures were agreed upon, envisaging the reclamation of the riverbed and the embankments of the Clitunno river, as well as essential improvements of the sewage system, which had some weak points. The latter initiative was designed to rebuild the rain- and groundwater collector in the industrial estate and the establishment of connections to all end users in the area.</p> <p>Once all the work has come to an end, the Clitunno Tempietto will be protected from any form of industrial pollution and even from potential pollution.</p>

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**




	 <p align="center"><i>Clitunno river</i></p>
<p>Actions COMPLETED ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research and planning 2. Assignment of responsibilities 3. Implementation of initiatives first half of 2010
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Umbria regional authorities, municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, Ato Umbria 3, Umbria Reclamation Consortium</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>2010</p>

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. Campello sul Clitunno Buffer zone	
Objective 27	CONSERVATION AND UPGRADING OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES
Project 27.1	Conservation and refunctioning of ENEL power station and water pumping station, destined to be used as exhibition site for the Eco/Museum Project
<p>Description</p>	<p>The project for the functional recovery of the former power station ENEL, close to the Tempietto sul Clitunno, has been approved.</p> <p>The project includes the realization of a parking area (see drawing), destined for the Tempietto visitors and is part of the wider Plan for the Safeguard and the Valorization of river Clitunno; the parking area will coincide with the riverside.</p> <p>In the future the structure will be also used as access to the Tempietto and to the artistic-literary park of the river Clitunno.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p align="center"><i>Former ENEL power station: functional recovery, access portal</i></p>
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The preliminary project has been completed 2. Purchase of the building is scheduled for the current year, as well as the opening of the bid for tenders
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>State funds have been acknowledged by the Italian Government to the Commune of Campello under Presidential Decree #.3609 of 29 August 2007.</p>

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 28	CONSOLIDATION AND RESTORATION OF THE SITES DAMAGED BY THE 1997 EARTHQUAKE
Project 28.1	Securing and consolidating the Sanctuary of the Madonna della Bianca
Description	<p>A few months ago, works of structural and functional adaptation of the Sanctuary of Madonna della Bianca have started; The church, by the elegant workmanship, dates to the 16th century and rises at the centre of Campello sul Clitunno and is presently closed to the cult because seriously damaged by the 1997 earthquake and by the weaker December 2005 seismic swarm.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">  </div>
Actions ONGOING	<p>Already started:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Securing intervention 2. Structural consolidation intervention 3. Conservation intervention 4. Seismic improvement 5. Realization of a heating plant
Financial resources	Funds have been allocated by Region Umbria (Regional Act of 12.08.98, # 32 – Yearly plan for assets damaged by earthquakes): € 250.000,00

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 29	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SITE
Project 29.1	Maintenance and conservation improvement of the Church of Santa Sofia
<p>Actions COMPLETED <i>phase A</i></p>	<p>Once acquired the ultimate project as drafted by the Ministry for Cultural Assets and Activities, through coordination by the Ministry's regional department, the Commune has farmed out the works, making use of funds from Region Campania POR 2000-2006, for an overall amount of € 650,000.00, keeping the works' direction and survey. Works have almost ended, new plasters have been made, stone materials have been cleaned, a new illumination system and a new floor have been realized. Floor polishing and surface treatment are yet to be finished. Removal of the old cementitious mortar plaster from the perimeter walls has allowed for a new detailed survey, on the basis of which, further deepening studies are now being carried out, on both the Early Middle Ages church and the methods of restoration during the '50s of last century. All phases of the intervention have been documented and posted on http://sicar.mbigroup.it in the frame of the project SICAR-Information System for the documentation of Conservation Works Yards on the web, a platform arranged by the Ministry for Cultural Assets, by the Superintendency of Pisa, in collaboration with Scuola Normale di Studi Superiori and with the University of Pisa. On the very same webpage, information related to previous conservation intervention on the church have been posted.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Conservation intervention on the church of Santa Sofia, on the way to be completed</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF LONGOBARD ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE SITE AND IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.1	Maintenance of the Longobard tomb in the Church of S. Salvatore
Actions ONGOING	The Superintendency for Historic and Artistic Heritage of the Province of Benevento has launched a maintenance project for the Longobard tomb in the Church of S. Salvatore. Funding has been implemented within its own programme of activities.
Financial resources	€ 50,000.00 from ordinary funds of the Superintendency for Architectural, Landscape, Historic, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN. Benevento site and buffer zone	
Objective 30	IMPROVING THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF LONGOBARD ASSETS INCLUDED IN THE BUFFER ZONE
Project 30.2	Maintenance work on the Longobard boundary wall
Actions COMPLETED	<p>The scheduled conservation intervention on the Longobard boundary walls was completed; it was realized on a project by the Commune of Benevento, which also directed the works, with EU funds from the 2000-2006 ROP. A Lowest Unique Bid Auction was called for, to realize sidewalks around a great part of the boundary walls, using acciottolato and lava stone.</p> <p>The maintenance works allow for a better reading of not only the boundary walls, but also of the numerous spolia that were reused for building them. Besides, during the works, archaeological investigations were led where necessary, on the base of the walls, which allowed for widening the knowledge on the long-lasting boundary walls.</p>
	

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site</i>	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.1	Project and intervention for the realisation of a system for the detection, control and correction of the rate of humidity in the locations of the Longobard Gallery, the adjoining rooms, the Angioina staircase, the cave-sanctuary and the rooms connected to it
Actions ONGOING	Preparatory surveys for specific analysis were started by experts from the Universities of Bari and Foggia, under the supervision of the Superintendency for Cultural Heritage. Specialized firms carrying out technical surveys on the site were contacted in order to obtain detailed estimates for technological equipment supply.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site</i>	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.2	Maintenance on the external wall covering north side
Actions ONGOING	The plan has been rescheduled. The current deadline is the end of 2012.

CONSERVATION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte S. Angelo site</i>	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE CONSERVATION STATE OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.3	Planning and conservative intervention on the bronze doors
Description	 <p>The first researches aimed at detecting the chemical composition of the metallic alloys of the panels as well as the analyses of their chromatic trimmings were carried out in 2008-2009. On the grounds of the collected data, it has been set a global conservative planning which is oriented to the safeguard of the bearing structure of the doors: indeed, the slight deformation of their wooden parts – where even some small gaps have been recorded – do not allow to open and close the door leaves. Three detailed projects have been planned for extraordinary maintenance and cleaning works of the images (indeed, the damascened portions are damaged by metals sulphation) under the direction of the most qualified restoration companies working in Italy and specialized in restoration of metals. These three restoration projects have been submitted to the A.R.P.A.I. (Italian Association for the Artistic Heritage Restoration) which included the present intervention among those to be proposed to the members' munificence (according to the Declaration of Intent signed by the A.R.P.A.I. President, dr. Gian Antonio Golin).</p>
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of analyses to verify the causes of alteration in wooden components COMPLETED 2. Diagnosis of the general conditions of the bronze and wooden components COMPLETED


**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	<p>3. Carrying out of the project COMPLETED</p> <p>4. Fund raising necessary for the work COMPLETED</p> <p>5. Accomplishment of the intervention (2010)</p>
Parties involved	The Superintendency for the Historical Patrimony, Artistic and Ethno-anthropological Heritage for the provinces of Bari and Foggia, Sanctuary of S. Michael the Archangel.
Phases and timeframe	The conservative intervention (phase 5) will begin in 2010.
Financial resources	A.R.P.A.I.
Expected results	Reinforcement of the wooden structure, recovery of the full functionality of the door leaves, improvement in the visible condition of the bronze surface and niellated images.
Result indicators	Mitigation of the vulnerability of the asset.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site</i>	
Objective 37	HEIGHTENING OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 37.4	Planning and intervention on the portcullis and the column of the upper atrium
Actions ONGOING	A detailed analysis of the degradation state is currently being conducted by the public works office of the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, with a view to quantifying the financial resources needed to carry out the operations.
Financial resources	To be determined.


PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 40	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE NORMAN WALL BELT
Project 40.1	Maintenance on the visible parts of the wall circle to implement knowledge and use of the same
Actions ONGOING	<p>The public works office of Monte Sant'Angelo carried out an accurate survey on the visible parts of the town walls and is planning the intervention.</p> <p><i>First intervention planned:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of buildings for demolition 2. Restoration and promotion of a tract of the walls on the northern side, view of which is partly obstructed at present by modern constructions to be demolished.
Financial resources	1. €1,200,000.00 obtained from the Municipality's budget

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 41	ENSURE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN PIETRO - TOMBA DI ROTARI - SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE COMPLEX
Project 41.1	Monitoring and programmed maintenance plan
Actions ONGOING	<p>Conservation works on the Baptistry of San Giovanni in Tumba, known as Tomba di Rotari, were finished under the direct supervision of the Superintendency.</p>  <p>The starting phase of the survey project on the whole complex is being arranged. Conservation works on the Baptistry of San Giovanni in Tumba, known as Tomba di Rotari, were finished under the direct supervision of the Superintendency. The starting phase of the survey project on the whole complex is being arranged.</p>

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 41	ENSURE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN PIETRO - TOMBA DI ROTARI - SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE COMPLEX
Project 41.2	Maintenance of internal decorations
Description NEW	The Tomba di Rotari – the external walls of which have already been consolidated – is currently being maintained internally as well. In detail, ornaments are being maintained and stone decorations of the cornices running along the walls of the tomb's space are being cleaned and restored.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis and description of materials and construction-implementation techniques 2. Analysis of degradation states 3. In-depth surveys aimed at identifying the materials and degradation states 4. Cleaning and restoration 5. Preparation of a maintenance plan
Parties involved	Board of management of the Sanctuary of St. Michael the Archangel Parrocchia Santa Maria Maggiore (??) Puglia Superintendency for Architectural, Landscape, Historic, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2010
Financial resources	Resources for the operations described above were supplied by the Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities within the framework of its 2008 Ordinary Programme and managed by the Superintendency for Architectural, Landscape, Historic, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage/Bari.
Expected results	Improved general maintenance state for the complex
Result indicators	Amount and quality of interventions carried out

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 42	COMPLETION OF THE CASTLE RESTORATION PROJECT
Project 42.1	Completion of the restoration project for the castle
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>The project for the recovery and refunctionalization of the castle has been completed. The castle was re-opened to the public on 6 June 2009</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positioning of the Municipality's UNESCO offices in the recovered rooms is currently being studied. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p align="center"><i>View of the castle at the end of restoration works</i></p>

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 42	COMPLETION OF THE CASTLE RESTORATION PROJECT
Project 42.2	Elaboration of a programmatic maintenance and conservation plan
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data acquired during the restoration operations are currently being processed with a view to obtaining a suitable maintenance programme for the historic artefact.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 43	MAINTENANCE AND RESTORATION OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTIC COMPLEXES OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 43.1	Verification of property and restoration of public use of the churches of: S. Salvatore, Santa Apollinare, Eremo di S. Aniello
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>In order to start the maintenance and recovery works, inspections on the properties were carried out and the coordination phase between the Town and private subjects was started. Properties have been verified and the Municipality started talks with private subjects, to start maintenance and recovery works.</p>

**8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 43	MAINTENANCE AND RECOVERY OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTIC COMPLEXES OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 43.2	Elaboration of a programme of interventions for the conservation and valorisation of the assets.
Actions ONGOING	Operations being carried out: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extraordinary maintenance of the roofing of the Church of SS. Trinità 2. Census to attest the state of conservation, 3. Census to identify the most needed interventions on the churches and monastic complexes in the historical centre 4. Systemization of the data by the Commune's archives, useful to perform thematic surveys and analytical investigations
Financial resources	1. €100,000.00 obtained from the 2009 Municipality's budget

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 44	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE SAN FRANCESCO COMPLEX
Project 44.1	Completion of the cognitive phase introductory to the completion of the restoration in progress with the realisation of topical surveys and analytical investigations
Actions ONGOING	Start of the systemization of the information in the Municipality's archives, related to the complex and to the past conservation interventions, of which there is available material, and that is considered useful for the next thematic surveys and analytical investigations

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 44	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE COMPLEX OF SAN FRANCESCO
Project 44.2	Completion of the restoration in progress
Actions COMPLETED	Conservation works on the church of San Francesco have ended. The church was given back for cult use with a religious ceremony on 24 January, 2009. On the basis of actions under project 44.1, further interventions on the monastic complex will be carried out.

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 44	IMPROVE THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE COMPLEX OF SAN FRANCESCO
Project 44.4	Restoration of the bell tower
Description NEW	The community of Friars Minor Conventual of Monte Sant'Angelo has supervised, on the wake of prior restoration activities, the preparation of a further project to complete the restoring work being carried out on the bell tower. The community has also prepared and put forward a new plan, with the title "Francesco Pellegrino dell'Arcangelo" (Francis Pilgrim of the Archangel), envisaging the refunctionalization of the existing convent – to be used partly to welcome pilgrims – and the restoration of the building of the former Church of Santo Stefano. The operations will revitalise the friars' presence and activities, which are tangible proof of the special devotion of Saint Francis of Assisi to Michael the Archangel. The interventions carried out on the facilities will be followed by a variegated promotion programme aimed to attract Saint Francis' devotees to the Archangel's cave.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of the bell tower and recovery of the buried rooms of the church; 2. Refunctionalization of the convent of Franciscan Friars; 3. Recovery of the building of the former Church of Santo Stefano; 4. Tidying up of neighbouring areas;
Parties involved	Community of Friars Minor Conventual of Monte Sant'Angelo Puglia Religious Province of Saints Nicholas and Angel

8.2 PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	Puglia Regional Authority Puglia Superintendency for Architectural, Landscape, Historic, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Phases and timeframe	From 2010 onwards
Financial resources	Community of Friars Minor Conventual of Monte Sant'Angelo Puglia Religious Province of Saints Nicholas and Angel Puglia Regional Authority Puglia Superintendency for Architectural, Landscape, Historic, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Heritage Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo
Expected results	Improved general maintenance state for the site and total recovery of facilities
Result indicators	Amount and quality of interventions carried out and implementation of tourists' attendance

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
NETWORK	1 EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND OTHER ITALIAN LONGOBARD SITES	1.1 Creation of "Longobard Itineraries": Places of Worship – Necropolises – Settlements							
		1.2 Creation of a network of "Longobard Monasteries in Italy"							
	2 EXTENDING RELATIONS BETWEEN LOCATIONS IN THE NETWORK AND THE EUROPEAN GEO-CULTURAL CORRIDOR	2.1 Creation of theme itineraries: "Routes of Longobard origins and civilisation"							
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI SITE	3 UPGRADING OF MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO	3.1 Implementation of preparatory phases of the restoring of the Monastery to be usable as a Visitors' centre and Cultural Centre	COMPLETED <i>Phase A</i>						
		3.2 Improvement work on the Longobard Tempietto							
		3.3 Maintenance of the exterior surfaces of the Cloisters (windows)	COMPLETED						
		3.4 Creation of the "Visitors' centre"							
		3.5 Design and creation of the "Monastery and Tempietto Museum"							
		3.6 Preparation of spaces for the housing of the Archaeo-osteological Centre (preliminary phase)	COMPLETED						
		3.7 Conservation project of site to place new functions and carry them out							
	4 ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXTENSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM	4.1 Improvement of exhibition area in Patriarchal Palace and archaeological area at Palazzo dei Provveditori							
		4.2 Improvement of educational equipment in the Archaeological Museum's exhibition rooms	COMPLETED						
	5 EXPANSION OF CHRISTIAN MUSEUM AND IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL OFFER IN CATHEDRAL AREA	5.1 Completion and extension of Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure	COMPLETED						
		5.2 Conservation and improvement work on Crypt							
	6 CREATION OF COORDINATION SYSTEM FOR MUSEUM OFFER	6.1 Organisation of museum visiting system with single ticket							
		6.2 Governing access to monuments- museums and booking of visits							

8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	7 ENHANCEMENT OF HERITAGE OF CODICOLOGICAL ARCHIVES	7.1 Creation of Archives and Documents Centre						
	8 ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL WALLS	8.1 Definition of wall visiting routes						
		8.2 Identification of improvement work for the visibility and use of the walls						
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI BUFFER ZONE	9 ENHANCEMENT OF CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN CIVIDALE	9.1 Definition of visiting systems for the churches and monasteries						
		9.2 Identification of improvement work for visibility-use						
	10 ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE	10.1 Upgrading squares and streets	COMPLETED Phase A					
		10.2 Improvement of urban image quality	COMPLETED Phase A					
10.3 Setting up of panoramic routes along the Natisone river								
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI TERRITORY	11 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE DUCHY OF FRIULI TERRITORY	11.1 Creation of Longobard itineraries: "Longobard places of art and power"						
		11.2 Expansion of museum network "The Castr ^a of Paolo Diacono and the Duchy of Friuli"						
		11.3 Extension of use of the Abbey of Sesto al Reghena						
	12 ENHANCEMENT OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE AREA	12.1 Creation and enhancement of the "Vines and Wine Park"						
12.2 Creation of thematic routes: "The Archive Vineyards"								
BRESCIA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	13 HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SITE STRUCTURES	13.1 Arrangement of the green area to the south of the Ortaglia <i>domus</i>	COMPLETED					
		13.2 Completion of the irrigation plant for the green areas	COMPLETED					
		13.3 Internal illumination for the Church of Santa Maria in Solario	COMPLETED					
		13.4 External illumination for the monastery						
		13.5 NEW New signal system on the visit routes	COMPLETED					
		13.6 NEW Interventions of illumination of the museum displays						

8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	14 INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS	14.1 Realisation of a <i>visitor centre</i> on the monastery and on the Longobard sites network						
		14.2 Automation of the ticket sales system and expansion of the management software						
		14.3 Activation of the <i>e-commerce</i> service relating to the <i>City museums</i> commodities						
		14.4 Improvement of the video systems available to users	COMPLETED					
		14.5 Improvement of the services offered to the users of the Santa Giulia <i>Auditorium</i> and the side gallery annexe						
		14.6 NEW Integration of the routes in the city museum <i>Museo della città</i> with visual and sound support systems						
		14.7 NEW Production of multimedia material to be downloaded on the smart phone with an audio-guide, which can be sold or rented						
	15 EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS MADE INTO MUSEUMS IN THE SITE	15.1 Dig and museumification of the <i>domus</i> to the south of Ortaglia						
		15.2 Museumification of the <i>domus</i> in the southern cloister of the site						
	16 ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i>	16.1 Recovery project of the archaeological area of <i>Capitolium</i>						
		16.2 Urban equipment of <i>via Musei</i> and the <i>Forum</i>						
		16.3 Expansion of museum set-up in the archaeological area of the Roman basilica in Labus square	COMPLETED					
		16.4 NEW Longer opening time and more opening days of the Roman Basilica						
	17 COMPLETION OF MUSEUM SPACES AND HEIGHTENING OF THE STATUS OF ENHANCEMENT IN THE CASTLE AREA	17.1 Adaptation and expansion of the Museum of Arms						
17.2 Re-arrangement and re-opening of the Museum of Risorgimento								
17.3 Unified management of the whole area								
17.4 Temporary exhibitions programme		YEARLY SCHEDULED						

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	18 REQUALIFICATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE SO-CALLED HERITAGE BUILDINGS	18.1 Requalification of the Tosio Martinengo Picture Gallery						
		18.2 Requalification of Palazzo Bonoris, site of the Athenaeum of Science, Letters and Arts						
		18.3 Requalification of Palazzo Tosio as museum site of the Nineteenth Century Collection						
	19 INCREASE AND REQUALIFICATION OF GREEN AREAS	19.1 Hillside Park Project						
		19.2 Water Park Project						
	BRESCIA TERRITORY	20 ENHANCEMENT OF THE OTHER MUSEUM SITES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BRESCIA	20.1 Re-equipping of the Natural Science Museum					
21 ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE RELATIVE MUSEUM SITES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS		21.1 Re-organisation and implementation of the collections conserved at the Civic historical archaeological Museums of Manerbio, Leno, Remedello and at the National Archaeological Museum of Sirmione						
		21.2 Set-up of the Archaeological-exhibition Centre of Montichiari and organisation of the collection of Longobard findings in the territory of Montichiari						
		21.3 Set-up of the archaeological area of the Paleochristian Church of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione and the High medieval Churches of San Giorgio in Montichiari and Saints Nazaro and Celso in Leno						
22 REALISATION OF MUSEUMS LINKED TO THE VOCATION OF THE TERRITORY		22.1 Realisation of the Museum of Industry and Work (MUSIL)						
CASTELSEPRIO- TORBA SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	23 COMPLETING THE <i>ANTIQUARIUM</i> IN SAN GIOVANNI'S MONASTERY	23.1 Completing the upgrade of the building of the Monastery to turn it into an exhibition area	COMPLETED					
		23.2 Completing layout of the <i>Antiquarium</i>	COMPLETED					
	24 ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-	24.1 Creating a trail to connect the upper <i>castrum</i> with the outpost in the valley (Torba)						

8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX	24.2 Upgrading the educational and explanatory apparatus along the route to the <i>castrum</i> and close to Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>						
		24.3 Enhancing the educational and explanatory apparatus close to the Tower of Torba and the Church of Santa Maria						
		24.4 Creating a touring route to the village and restoring the old entrance ways						
		24.5 Creating a new lighting and protection system for the frescoes in the Tower and in the Church of Santa Maria at Torba.						
		24.6 NEW Enhancing the welcoming centre						
		24.7 NEW Enhancement of facilities for tourism	COMPLETED					
CASTELSERPIO-TORBA TERRITORY	25 IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS	25.1 Placing signaling posts along the main traffic routes and nodes	COMPLETED					
		25.2 Creating bilingual (Italian/English) information panels	COMPLETED					
		25.3 Implementing communication and photographic campaigns	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
	26 LINKING THE HIGH MIDDLE AGES FINDINGS IN THE GIUDICARIA OF SEPRIO	26.1 Creating theme-based itineraries by including the other findings related to the High medieval and Longobard period in the Giudicaria of Seprio.						
SPOLETO SITE AND BUFFER ZONE	27 EXPLOITATION OF THE BASILICA OF S. SALVATORE	27.1 Identification of the Basilica as an exhibition centre						
		27.2 Creation of a visitors' centre						
		27.3 Creation of a documentation centre						
	28 EXPANSION OF SERVICES IN THE LODGING FACILITIES ANNEXED TO THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO	28.1 Insertion of the lodging facilities into the network of "Places of the spirit"						
		28.2 Creation of a visitors' centre						
29 RAISING OF THE LEVEL OF EXPLOITATION OF THE CHURCH OF S. PONZIANO	29.1 Enlargement of the usability of the church							

8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
SPOLETO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	30 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO	30.1.A Plan for use of historically and culturally significant buildings	COMPLETED							
		30.1.B Plan for use of historically and culturally significant buildings								
		30.2 Planning of a city Trekking project through the identification of new tourist-cultural routes	COMPLETED							
		30.3 Exploitation of Archaeological Routes								
		30.4 Revitalisation of the historic centre								
		30.5 Plan for Street Fixtures								
	31 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY	31.1 Opening of Mining Museum of Morgnano	COMPLETED							
		31.2 Creation of "identity routes": <i>Works of Fortification in the environs of Spoleto; Itineraries of Giovanni di Pietro, "lo Spagno"</i>								
		31.3 Completion of the Spoleto - Assisi bicycle path. (from the Arezzo dam to the Azzano Bridge)								
		31.4 Creation of a city park near the historic centre								
		31.5 Exploitation of the mountain and sustainable development. "LUCUS" Project								
	32 EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES	32.1 Environmental reclamation of <i>Parco della Rocca</i> in Monteluco								
	33 EXPLOITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND ACCESSIBLE LANDSCAPE	33.1 Plan for Management of the SCI area (Site of Community Interest) IT5210064 – Monteluco di Spoleto								
	CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	34 RAISING OF OPTIMISATION LEVEL OF CLITUNNO TEMPIETTO	34.1 Expansion of visitor services inside the Tempietto area							
			34.2 Placement on site of a copy of monument inscription of the Tempietto							
34.3 Improvement of internal and external illumination of the Tempietto										
34.4 Creation of connection between the Tempietto and the underlying Clitunno river										

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE**

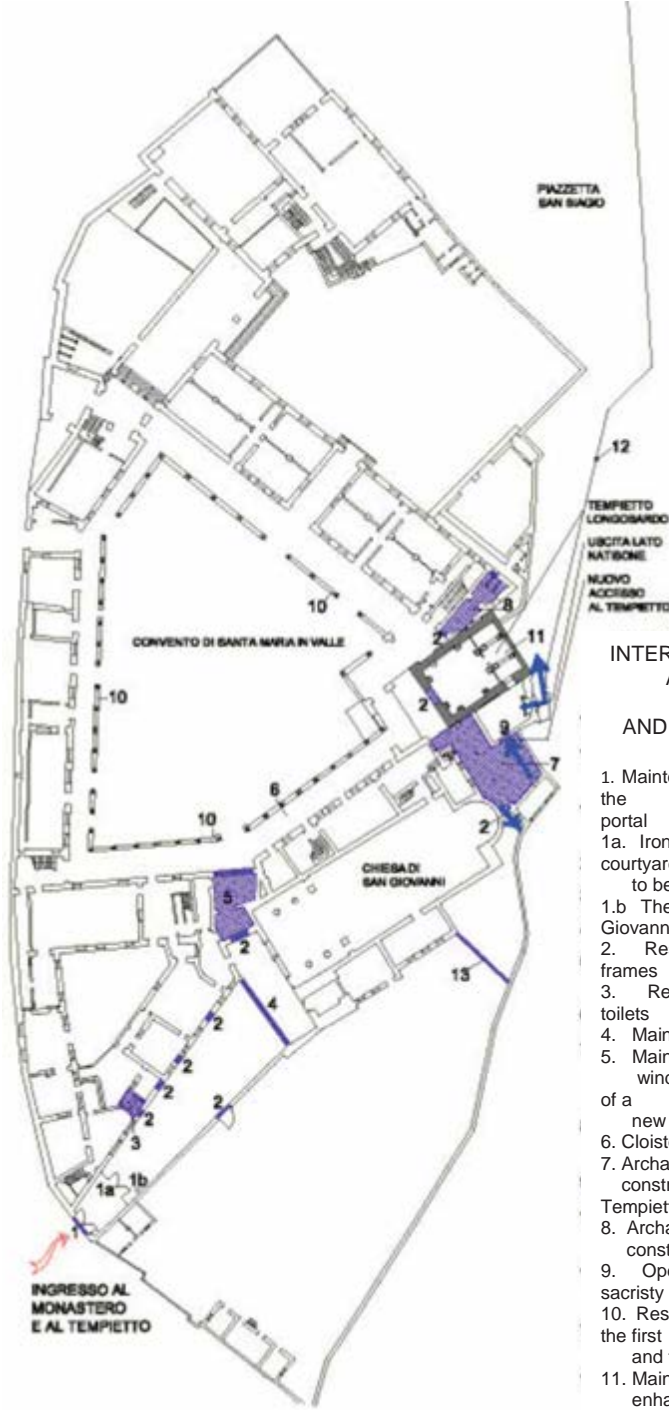
FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
	35 PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN FOR THE CLITUNNO RIVER AND THE "TEMPIETTO ECO- MUSEUM"	35.1 Creation of permanent educational- exhibition centres on the environment the site culture							
		35.2 Recomposition of landscape unit of the area							
	36 EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER	36.1 NEW Setting up of new cultural and tourist venues	COMPLETED						
36.2 NEW Setting up of new cultural and tourist areas									
36.3 NEW Recovery and new functional use of a group of buildings that make up the network of infrastructures for visitor services		COMPLETED PHASES 1-6							
BENEVENTO SITE, BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	37 TO COORDINATE MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS IN THE SITE	37.1 Drawing up of a local protocol for controlling use of the Church of Santa Sofia	COMPLETED						
	38 TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY	38.1 To re-arrange and extend the Longobard collections in the Sannio Museum							
	39 TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	39.1 Creating an urban archaeological park (P.A.U.) in Benevento	COMPLETED Phase A						
		39.2 Creating the museum of the archaeological digs in Piazzetta Sabariani							
	40 TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT CITY	40.1 Refurbish functioning of the public fountains	COMPLETED Phase A						
		40.2 To re-develop the piazzas in the cathedral and Rocca dei Rettori areas							
	41 TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE	41.1 Multi-mode information centre							
	42 TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY	42.1 Design a Civic Contemporary Art gallery at <i>Hortus Conclusus</i>							
	43 TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE	43.1 Multi-mode information centre – Information point network							
	44 TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	44.1 Plan itineraries for the PAU							
45 TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT	45.1 Draw plans for decorative lighting								

8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	OF THE ANCIENT CITY	45.2 Drawing up the colour plan						
	46 TO VALORISE THE TERRITORY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE	46.1 Create an archaeological and green space park in Cellarulo	COMPLETED <i>Phase A</i>					
	47 TO VALORISE THE LONGOBARD CULTURAL HERITAGE	47.1 Create the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> archaeological park						
MONTE SANT'ANGELO SITE	48 HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE SANCTUARY'S MOST ANCIENT STRUCTURES	48.1 New set-up project for the Lapidus Museum and execution thereof						
		48.2 Museumification of the area subject to archaeological digs to the north of the sanctuary						
	49 HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY	49.1 Project and intervention for the creation of conditions of continuity in decoration of the external space connecting the upper atrium and the roof of the Cave						
		49.2 Completion of equipping the Devotional Museum	COMPLETED					
		49.3 Optimisation of the access system to the Casa del Pellegrino and creation of a new internal route	COMPLETED					
	50 ENHANCEMENT OF THE STRUCTURES ANNEXED TO THE SANCTUARY	50.1 Adaptation and refunctionalisation project of the internal spaces						
MONTE SANT'ANGELO BUFFER ZONE AND TERRITORY	51 ENHANCEMENT OF THE WALLS	51.1 Definition of visiting routes to the wall system						
		51.2 Identification of interventions of improvement in visibility-use of the walls						
	52 ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES OF MONTE SANT'ANGELO	52.1 Definition of visiting routes around the system of churches and monasteries						
		52.2 Interventions of improvement of visibility- use						
	53 HEIGHTENING OF THE LEVEL OF USE OF THE MUSEUM OF ART AND POPULAR TRADITIONS	53.1 Re-functionalising plan for the areas and review of showcase routes						

**8.6.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	54 ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE	54.1 General survey on internal pathways and planning for the restoration of uniformity of the materials						
		54.2 Study of new internal connecting routes between the car parks in the initial welcoming areas and the Sanctuary highlighted by bilingual signs						
		54.3 Re-order of publicity boards and definition of a detailed regulation for installing shade tents, publicity signs and informative panels						
		54.4 Study and planning of the valorisation of piazza Carlo d'Angiò with the elimination of the car park, organisation of a green area of connection with the Castle and review of existing services						
	55 ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER	55.1 Identification and valorisation of the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> route						
		55.2 Optimisation of the regional museum network						

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.2	Improvement work on Longobard temple
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p><i>First planning phase:</i> Realization of a new entrance for the Monastery itself and for the Longobard Tempietto, extending the route from Via Monastero Maggiore through the San Giovanni courtyard and also reaches some important areas of the Monastery</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">INTERVENTION MEASURES TO BUILD A NEW ENTRANCE TO THE MONASTERY AND THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of the façade and restoration of the portal 1a. Iron gate and grating for the monastery courtyard to be seen during closing hours too 1.b The floodlighting of the Church of San Giovanni 2. Restoration of wooden window and portal frames 3. Restoration and refurbishment of existing toilets 4. Maintenance of the façade 5. Maintenance of the surfaces, restoration of windows and portal frames and the making of a new window frame 6. Cloister floodlighting 7. Archaeological excavations and new floor construction to access the sacristy of the Tempietto 8. Archaeological excavations and new floor construction 9. Opening up of the blocked up door of the sacristy 10. Restoration of window and door frames at the first and the second floor of the cloister 11. Maintenance work on the Tempietto and enhancement of the lighting system 12. Restoration of the iron parapet along the path to leave the Tempietto so that to bring it into compliance with safety requirements 13. Fencing to access the Ursuline kitchen garden

COMPLETED

Description of the realized work:

- Maintenance of San Giovanni courtyard façade and restoration of the wooden entrance door (1- 1.a). Realization of lighting system for courtyard and Church of San Giovanni and proposal for the building of an iron entrance door (1b) to allow visibility of the courtyard from Via Monastero Maggiore, while keeping the wooden entrance door open
- Restoration of wooden windows (2)
- Recovery and renovation of existing bathrooms (3)
- Maintenance of pronaos façade in the Church of San Giovanni (4)
- Maintenance of Monastery entrance surfaces with restoration and creation of windows (5)
- Realization of a lighting system for cloisters (6)
- Project for demolition and carrying out of archaeological digs needed to improve use of area around Tempietto and relative new flooring (7-8) (see Knowledge Plan, Project 2.1)
- Restoration of surface of cloisters and the façade windows on first and second floor (10)
- Restoration and adaptation to safety regulations of the iron parapet on Tempietto exit route (12)
- Realization of archaeological excavations (see Knowledge Plan, project 2.1)
- Removal of buffered door of the sacristy to create a new entrance to the Tempietto from the Monastery, with exit from walkway on River Natisone (9)
- Maintenance work on Tempietto and expansion of lighting system (11)
- Realization of fencing to allow limited access to an area of the Ursuline Vegetable Garden (13)
- Checking, planning and creation of a surveillance system

UPGRADING OF THE ENTRANCE TO THE MONASTERY AND TO THE COURTYARD OF SAN GIOVANNI

Iron gate and grating to allow for visibility of the courtyard also during closing hours.



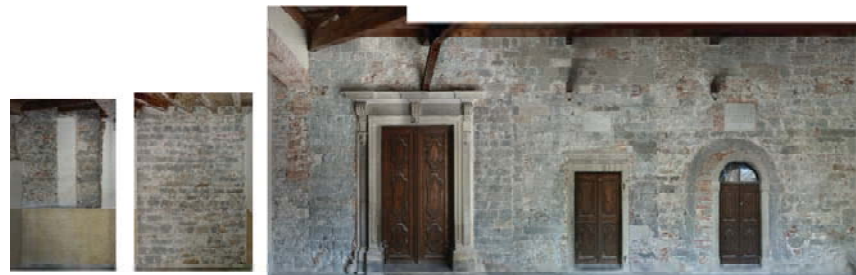
RESTORATION OF WOODEN DOORS, WINDOWS AND SHUTTERS MAINTENANCE OF THE FAÇADE OF THE CHURCH OF SAN GIOVANNI.

Phases of the removal of the cement plaster used in the restoration interventions carried out after the earthquake in 1976. There were not other plaster layers on the masonry.

The reading of the features and of the building phases (see Knowledge Plan. Project 6.1), thanks to the traces on the masonry after the removal of covering, enabled to start studying the construction phases and will be the base to plan the recovery intervention.



Restoration phases of the façade of the Church of S.Giovanni



Façade of the Church of S.Giovanni after the plaster removal



Study of the building phases of the Church based on the stratigraphic analysis
UPGRADE OF THE WALKWAY BETWEEN THE COURTYARD OF SAN GIOVANNI AND THE

CLOISTER OF THE MONASTERY

It is a very important connecting area of the various sectors of the monastery, where it is supposed that there are the traces of the oldest structure of the area of the gastaldaga suggested by some archeological finds and by the general topographic set-up of the structures.

- Restoration of the wooden floor found behind a recent false ceiling that was removed enabling to bring to light the original structure and the lateral painted hollow tiles of the Renaissance.
- Study of the come-out stratification, both of the plaster and of the wooden floor.



Wooden floor (XV-XVI centuries) discovered during restoration works

RESTORATION AND ADAPTATION TO SAFETY REGULATIONS OF THE IRON PARAPET ON THE TEMPIETTO ENTRANCE ROUTE.

The restoration of the iron parapet on the Tempietto entrance route has been carried out. The intervention works consisted in the cleaning of the iron handrail, the passivating treatment, the finishing with iron-micaceous varnish and testing of the footing anchorage.

REMOVAL OF THE BUFFERED DOOR OF THE SACRISTY OF THE TEMPIETTO

Within the Tempietto new entrance plan the removal of the buffered door on the south side of the sacristy is being realized, enabling the entrance to the monument from the cloister of the monastery.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS OF THE EXCAVATION AREA BY THE COURTYARD OF THE TEMPIETTO

The archaeological action taken during the first phase of the development works of the monastic complex brought to light important evidence concerning the development of the area, particularly on the southern side of the Longobard Tempietto.

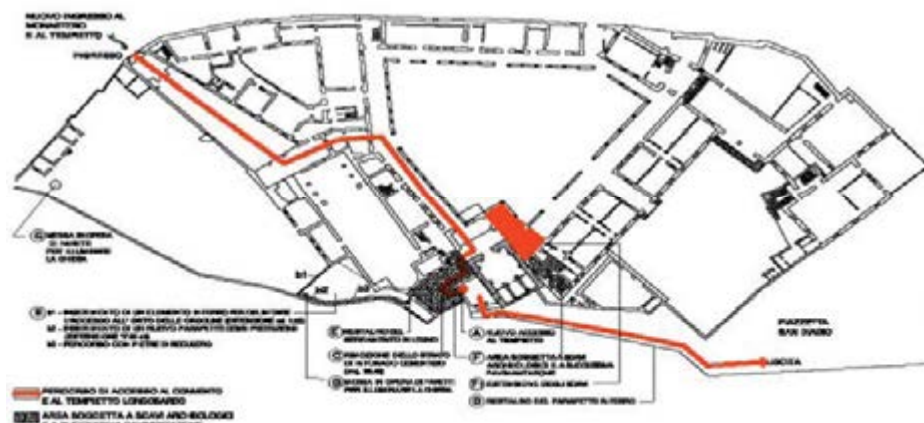
The project entails a partial covering of the excavations, the conservation at sight of a part of the archaeological remnants after the necessary cleaning, strengthening, protection and development.

The area to be covered coincide with the entrance to the Longobard Tempietto through the door currently present in the sacristy wall.



Project table of the archaeological excavation covering and photo of the building site

SACRESTIA – NUOVO ACCESSO AL TEMPIETTO


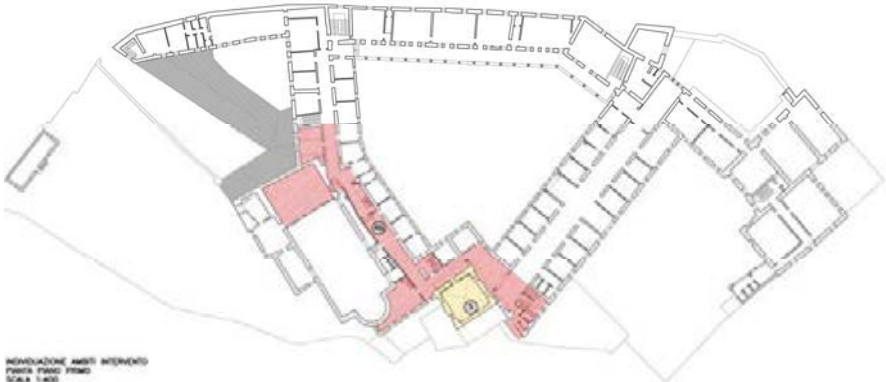


Map of the new entrance route across the sacristy

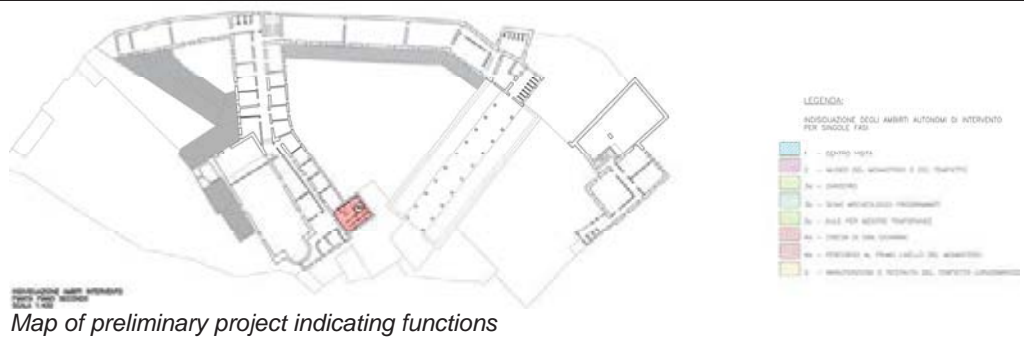
REALIZATION OF FENCING TO ALLOW ACCESS TO AN AREA OF THE MONASTERY VEGETABLE GARDEN WITH A VIEW ON THE RIVER.
An iron gate has been realized and will be positioned to confine the area of the vegetable garden open to tourists.

Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for Archaeological and Environmental Heritage and Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
Expected phases and time frame	2008- 2009
Financial resources	Funds allocated by the Municipality of Cividale: € 250,000.00

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.3	Maintenance of external surfaces of the Cloisters (windows)
Actions COMPLETED	Restoration of surface of cloisters and the façade windows on first and second floor

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.4 3.5	3.4 Creation of the “Visitors’ centre” 3.5 Design and creation of the “Monastery and Tempietto Museum”
<p>Description</p> <p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>The Municipality of Cividale, on the basis of a regional financing (LR. 17/2008) worked out and presented a Preliminary Project concerning the conservation and development works of the Monastic Complex mainly pertaining to the ground floor rooms. The programme of planned works involves five working areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) visitor centre; 2) Museum of the Monastery and the Tempietto; 3) works in the cloister (3a) – planned archaeological excavations (3b)- with the arrangement of rooms for temporary exhibitions (3c); 4) works in the Church of San Giovanni (4a) and arrangement of a museum itinerary on the first floor of the monastery (4b); 5) maintenance and restoration works of the Longobard Tempietto including the surveys indispensable for the definition of works <p>Implementation of the Preliminary Project approved by the Municipality of Cividale and by the competent Superintendences in December 2009.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>INDIVIDUAZIONE DEGLI AMBITI AUTONOMI DI INTERVENTO PER LE SINGOLE FASI</p>  <p>INDIVIDUAZIONE AMBITI INTERVENTO PUNTA PIANO TERZO SCALA 1:400</p>  <p>INDIVIDUAZIONE AMBITI INTERVENTO PUNTA PIANO TERZO SCALA 1:400</p> </div>


8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES



	 <p>Map of preliminary project indicating functions</p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, Superintendency for Archaeological and Environmental Heritage and Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage,
Phases and time frame	2010-2011
Financial resources	Financing through Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Law 17/2008, Art. 7 sub-paragraphs 52/53 for the completion of the development works concerning the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle (total: € 3.000.000,00)

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 3	UPGRADING OF THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA IN VALLE AND INCREASE IN THE DEGREE OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE LONGOBARD TEMPIETTO
Project 3.6	Preparation of spaces for the housing of the Archaeo-osteological Centre (preliminary phase).
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>Building of a laboratory of archaeological osteology essential to start specific studies on skeleton remains from the numerous Longobard sepulchres and to acquire anthropological information in order to integrate archaeological knowledge. Transfer of finds in the halls of the Monastery of S. Maria in Valle on the basis of an agreement with the Municipality of Cividale. Scientific cooperation was started with the University of Trieste.</p> <p><i>Preliminary phase</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer of osteological remains from the National Archaeological Museum of Cividale. <p><i>New phases</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) New phases / Transfer of osteological remains from other buildings of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage b) Building of a scientific laboratory
Parties involved	Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2012
Financial resources	Regional, National (to be quantified and found)

ENHANCEMENT PLAN Cividale del Friuli site	
Objective 4	ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
Project 4.1 A	Improvement of exhibition space at the Patriarchal Palace and the archaeological area at Palazzo dei Provveditori
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>Improvement of the exhibition area of the Patriarchal Palace and of the archaeological zone</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventorying of the archaeological materials kept in the basement 2. Rearrangement and transfer of materials to other premises and other rooms of the museum in order to valorize the basement 3. Implementation of educational equipment in the room 1 4. Formulation of a project for the adaptation of the equipment system and for the improvement and development of the educational equipment
Phases and timeframe	2010-2013

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Objective 4	ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
Project 4.1 B	Improvement of exhibition space at the Patriarchal Palace and the archaeological area at Palazzo dei Provveditori
Actions ONGOING	<p>The development of the Patriarchal Palace remains involves the strengthening of the visit itinerary through information panels in Italian and English, subject to the transfer of part of archaeological material stored on the spot; overall bringing of premises up to the safety standards in force and lighting renovation.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Archaeological area of the Patriarchal Palace (A)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recording of archaeological material stored in the museum basement, reorganization and transfer 2. Improvement of the exhibition area in the Patriarchal Palace archaeological area through the use of movable partitions 3. Renovation of the safety system and lighting of both archaeological areas 4. Archaeological 5. Strengthening of teacher's guides
Parties involved	Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage of Friuli Venezia Giulia
Expected phases and time frame	2011
Financing resources	National, regional to be found

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli site</i>	
Obiettivo 4	ENHANCEMENT OF RUINS OF THE PATRIARCHAL PALACE AND EXPANSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
Progetto 4.2	Improvement of educational equipment in the Archaeological Museum's exhibitions rooms
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>The development of the National Archaeological Museum (rooms of the ground floor, I and II floors) provides for the strengthening of teacher's guides through the inclusion of texts in Italian and English, the renovation of and the increase in the video-surveillance equipment.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Piano nobile of Patriarchal Palace</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in the educational equipment with the inclusion of bilingual Italian-English texts (sheets, thematic leaflets, captions) on Ground floor, first and second floors 2. Updating and rearrangement of the Longobard section of the noble floor with the introduction of new materials, replacement of 16 educational panels and many captions, restoration of the lining of the show-cases and adaptation of the electric system 3. Renovation and expansion of the video-surveillance equipment  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>New show-cases with the finds of the Longobard necropolis in San Mauro</i></p>
Expected phases and time frame	2010-2011
Financing resources	National, regional, local to be found

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli</i>	
Objective 5	EXPANSION OF CHRISTIAN MUSEUM AND IMPROVEMENT OF CULTURAL OFFER IN THE CATHEDRAL AREA
Project 5.1	Completion and expansion of Christian Museum and Duomo's Treasure
Actions COMPLETED	<p>Completion of the expansion-restoration works and improvement of the surveillance systems of the Christian Museum - Treasure of the Duomo</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of a new setting up of the room where the Altar of Ratchis and the Baptistry of Callisto are kept. 2. Widening of the museum with 3 new rooms to exhibit religious objects, pictures and sacred vestments. 3. Reopening to the public since 21st June 2008 4. Creation of the website and realization of the informative flier.



ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli buffer zone</i>	
Objective 6	CREATION OF COORDINATION SYSTEM FOR MUSEUM OFFER
Project 6.1	Organisation of museum visiting system with single ticket
Actions ONGOING	<p>The Municipal Administration (Town Council decision of 27.06.2009) approved the institution of a single ticket for the entrance to the Longodard Tempietto/ Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle, Museo Cristiano and Tesoro del Duomo (MUCRIS) and the National Archaeological Museum (MAN). The memorandum of understanding was signed by both the Municipality and the Parish Church under conditions mutually established.</p> <p>With a further Town Council decision on 25.11.2009 the introduction of a single ticket for the year 2010 was approved. This measure provides for the creation of a single type of ticket for the three bodies for over 25 -under 65 guests who do not fall into the following categories: EU guides, EU interpreters, EU disabled people with carer, MiBAC staff, ICOM members, EU students with teacher, volunteer with convention (all categories who are granted free entrance to MAN).</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli</i>	
Objective 7	ENHANCEMENT OF HERITAGE OF CODICOLOGICAL ARCHIVESS
Project 7.1	Creation of Archives and Documents Centre
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>A – In April 2009 the Regional Government of Friuli Venezia Giulia granted the prestigious status of “Bodies of regional significance” to two bodies in Cividale:</p> <p>a) Biblioteca Civica di Cividale del Friuli, as it coordinates the conservation and use of significant documentary heritages in the region. To obtain the status, in 2008 the library acted as a frontrunner and promoter of a memorandum of understanding for the creation of a town library hub in which some of the main bodies of Cividale merged: National Archaeological Museum, Fondazione De Claricini Dornpacher, Fondazione Niccolò Canussio, Società Operaia di Mutuo Soccorso, Circolo Culturale Ivan Trinko, Convitto Nazionale “Paolo Diacono”, the Municipality of Cividale. The aim was to develop the huge book and documentary heritage of Cividale and set up an innovative integrated service meeting the knowledge needs of citizens, students and experts. The operational goals of the library are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. setting-up of a website which gathers information on collections, timetables and access conditions as well as services provided; 2. definition of shared criteria for the use of material, 3. planning of public services to facilitate the access to information and documents; 4. promotion of the activities and services provided; 5. cataloguing and coordination of collections, 6. strengthening of the specialization of single libraries; 7. updating of IT and technological equipment <p>b) Associazione CP Patriarcato di Aquileia, for the development of the initiative of digitalization and classification in a database of archival and historical material concerning the history of the Patriarchate of Aquileia and other historical documentary archives as well as for the spread of archive contents according to yearly programmes for the development of resources. The association provided the Ministry of Cultural Affairs with an important computerized service during the drawing up of the management plan of the UNESCO candidacy and is composed of : Parish Church of Santa Maria Assunta, Fondazione De Claricini Dornpacher, the Municipality of Cividale, Banca Popolare FriulAdria-Crédit Agricole. During the period between 2008 and 2009 the association worked according the following guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement among the municipality of Cividale, Superintendences and other public and private holders of bibliographic-manuscript Archives for the valorisation of the documentary-librarianship heritage present in the town. The agreement, which is being defined, aims at realizing an innovative integrated system that meets the informative needs of citizens, students and researchers. 2. Study of the final setting up of the premises in Santa Maria in Valle to contain the Archives of the Municipality and of the Hospital of Cividale 3. Transfer of the archival materials in temporary premises in S. Maria in Valle 4. Agreement between the University of Udine and the Promoting Board of the Patriarchy of Aquileia Project for the reorganization and registration of the historic documents of the Archives of the Hospital that the Municipality has obtained on bailment from Azienda sanitaria Medio Friuli (introduction to the setting up of the Archival-Bibliographic Centre)




Website www.patriarcatoaquileia.it



5. Implementation of the database of the historic-documentary sources relative to the historic phase of the Patriarchy of Aquileia
6. Reorganization, registration and implementation of the database of the Capitular Archive (Parish Church S.Maria Assunta and National Archaeological Museum)
7. Agreement with the University of Udine for the enhancement of the historic-archival documents
8. Convention with the University of Udine for the financial support to the reorganization and registration of the Historic Archives of the Hospital of Cividale (in collaboration with the Municipality of Cividale)
9. Convention with the regional cataloguing Centre of Villa Manin for the reorganization and registration of a part of the Capitular Archives of Cividale.


B – Town Historical Archive After renovating the Historical Archive of the Cividale Hospital and placing it at the experts' disposal – an initiative co-financed by the Associazione Patriarcato di Aquileia and the University of Udine - the Municipal Administration started the renovation work of the Town Historical Archive as well. The archive consists of documents dating back to the period from 1176 to 1954 and is divided into two sections: the Ancient section was stored in the National Archaeological Museum in 1895 whereas the section concerning XIX and XX centuries is stored in the town hall. It is an archive of great value for its ancient manuscripts and parchments including the diploma through which St. Paulinus was appointed Patriarch of Aquileia by Charlemagne. Thanks to the Region's contribution covering 50% of total costs, the Municipality entrusted an archive-keeping firm with a specialist task and approved the reorganization phases.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli and territory</i>	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES IN CIVIDALE
Project 9.2	Identification of improvement work for visibility-use
Actions COMPLETED	<i>Adaptation of the Centre San Francesco:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reorganization of the panoramic gardens 2. Total renewal of the meeting rooms 3. Wiring and strengthening of IT equipment

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	 <p><i>Church and convent of San Francesco (XIII cent.)</i></p>
Financial resources	€ 150,000.00 Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Authority <i>Following actions:</i> to be defined


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli</i> buffer zone	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL TOWN CENTRE
Project 10.1	Upgrading of squares and streets
Actions COMPLETED	<p>A. Restoration of piazza Foro Giulio Cesare</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Works completed</i></p> <p>B. Restoration of piazza Picco called "ex area Q8" C. Restoration of piazza San Biagio (1st lot)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Works completed</i></p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli</i> buffer zone	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE
Project 10.2	Improvement of urban image quality
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the competition “Comuni fioriti” – The aim of the National competition is to reward those municipalities which pledge to improve every day life both directly through the improvement of blooms and the look of the town public spaces, and indirectly by urging citizens to increase flowers in their gardens, homes and public places. The Municipality of Cividale, engaged in decorating the town through flowerbeds, flower boxes and floral arrangements of a number of public spaces, took part in the latest two editions of the competition achieving satisfactory results. Competition “Balconi e Giardini fioriti” – With a view to developing and promoting the region as required by the UNESCO candidacy the Municipality of Cividale launched in 2009 the first edition of the competition “Balcone e Giardino fiorito”, reserved for residents of the town. The competition is aimed at encouraging the environmental and aesthetic values of the town through the decoration of balconies, windowsills and gardens with flowers. The first edition was characterized by a wide participation of citizens. Lighting technique upgrading and street furniture in the old town centre
 <p><i>Lighting schemes for the Town Hall (1), the building of the Palazzo dei Provveditori Veneti (2) and its porch (3)</i></p>	
Financial resources	Action 3 € 293.412,60 allocated by the Municipality of Cividale

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli</i> Territory	
Objective 11	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE DUCHY OF FRIULI TERRITORY
Project 11.1	Creation of Longobard itineraries: “Longobard places of art and power”
Description ONGOING	<p>The municipality of Cividale and the other institutions involved in the setting out of objectives and the development of projects of the management plan have established relations with other municipalities of Friuli Venezia Giulia of recognized historic and Longobard heritage to define the arrangement of the “system” of the “Longobard Itineraries in Friuli Venezia Giulia” and for an overall enhancement of the territory and the sharing of projects focused on the development of education, training, tourism and the economy.</p> <p>The network of the “Longobard Itineraries” effectively involves 81 municipalities of the 4 provinces including: Trieste-Muggia, Gorizia-Cormons-Cervignano, Udine-Nimis-Artegnia-Osoppo-Invillino-Ragogna, Sesto al Reghena-Montereale Valcellina-Polcenigo-Sacile, up to the Duchy of Treviso-Ceneda and Oderzo.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the involvement of the municipal authorities interested in the “Itineraries” Signing of a memorandum of understanding Mutual enhancement Implementation of shared projects

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

Parties involved	Municipalities, the provinces of Udine, Trieste, Gorizia and Pordenone, Friuli Venezia Giulia regional authorities, associations, institutions, private enterprises and individual citizens
Phases and time frame	1. 2010 2. 2011 3/4 2011-2012
Financial resources	Public funds and private sponsors
Expected results	Reinforcement of cooperation between public and private institutions in the region Establishment of a “system” to enhance the territory of Friuli Venezia Giulia
Result indicators	<i>Phase A</i> – Signing of the memorandum of understanding


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Civiale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 11	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE DUCHY OF FRIULI TERRITORY
Project 11.2	Expansion of the museum network “The <i>Castra</i> of Paolo Diacono and the Duchy of Friuli”
Actions ONGOING	<p>A Implementation of the protocol of the agreement between the Province of Udine and the Municipality of Artegna for the enhancement of the museum network “The <i>Castra</i> of Paul the Deacon and the Duchy of Friuli”.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. start up of the first census of the evidences visible in the municipalities of the province 2. support to the project by the <i>Italian Castles Institute</i> (Friuli Venezia Giulia section) <p>B) Improvements of the offer for the visits to the <i>castra</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OSOPPO / Realization of the visit route to the remains of the Paleochristian and medieval Church of San Pietro, with educational panels in Italian, Friulan and English. 2. ARTEGNA / Covering and delimitation of the remains of the cistern and completion of the visit route to the evidences of <i>castrum</i> (the cistern, the western fortified walls and the fortification of the plateau with educational panels in Italian, English and German; realization, within the activities of the ecomuseum “The archaeological park of San Martino Hill” (location of <i>castrum Artenia</i>), of educational laboratories for schools aiming at discovering the archaeological and naturalistic aspects; realization of informative leaflets on the evidences and the possibility of visiting the remains
	 <p><i>The cistern after the restoration and with the new covering</i></p>


**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**




ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli</i> buffer zone	
Objective 12	ENHANCEMENT OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE AREA
Project 12.1 12.2	12.1 Creation and enhancement of the Vines and Wines Park 12.2 Creation of thematic routes: "The Archive Vineyards"
Actions ONGOING	12.1 Continuation of archival researches for the identification of documents where it is possible to find the presence of vineyards in specific areas of the territory 12.2 -Starting up of the mapping of the territory for the realization of routes whose subject is the historic presence of vineyards, coordinated with present wine growers and producers (realization of maps finalized at the food and wine tourism)

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 13	INCREASING THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE STRUCTURES OF THE SITE
Project 13.1	Arrangement of the green areas south of the Ortaglia <i>domus</i>
Actions COMPLETED	Extraordinary maintenance of the green areas and build the parking area for the service cars in the space on the southern side of the <i>Domus dell'Ortaglia</i> .
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The area on the south of the Domus dell'Ortaglia during and after the works</i></p>	


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 13	INCREASING THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE STRUCTURES OF THE SITE
Project 13.2	Completion of the irrigation plant for the green areas
Actions COMPLETED	Construction of the automatic irrigation system in the San Salvatore cloister
 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The San Salvatore cloister before and after the intervention for the construction of the irrigation system</i></p>	

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 13	INCREASING THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE STRUCTURES OF THE SITE
Project 13.3	Internal illumination for the church of Santa Maria in Solario
Actions COMPLETED	New lighting system of the “Croce di Desiderio” (Desiderio’s cross) and new lighting system in the Santa Maria in Solario church. 
	<i>Croce di Desiderio</i>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Obiettivo 13	INCREASING THE LEVEL OF VALORISATION OF THE STRUCTURES OF THE SITE
Progetto 13.4	External illumination for the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia
Actions ONGOING	Carry out a project to improve the lighting of the buildings in the monastery.
Phases and timeframe	From 2011

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site</i>	
Objective 13	INCREASING THE VALORIZATION STANDARD OF THE STRUCTURES OF THE SITE
Project 13.5	New signal system on the visit routes
Description COMPLETED	New signal system on the visit routes, integrating the previous one, to better orient the visitor inside the monastic complex and the museum sections

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The new signal system on the visit routes</i></p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the existing situation 2. Study and projecting of the new signal system 3. Realization and installation
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Foundation Brescia Musei
Phases and timeframe	Realization during 2009
Financial resources	Overall costs: € 55.000,00 about Funds already allocated by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Better usage of the Museum spaces for the visitors and enhancement of the complex valorization level
Result indicators	Appreciation by the visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN *Brescia site*

Objective 13	IMPROVE THE VALORIZATION STANDARD OF THE STRUCTURES OF THE SITE
Project 13.6	Interventions of illumination of the museum displays
Description	The intervention includes the remaking of the displays' illumination system through LED technology, to better valorize the exhibited finds and enhance the conservation standard, thanks to no ultraviolet and infrared rays
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft of an illumination project 2. Verification test 3. Realization of the intervention
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Foundation Brescia Musei
Phases and timeframe	Realization during 2009
Financial resources	Overall costs: to be defined Funds already allocated by the Municipality of Brescia and intervention of private sponsors
Expected results	Remarkable decrease of maintenance costs; substantial energy saving (more than 60%); no ultraviolet and infrared emission
Result indicators	Renovation of the displays' illumination spots


ENHANCEMENT PLAN *Brescia site and buffer zone*

Obiettivo 14	IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES FOR THE VISITORS
Progetto 14.1	Organisation of a visitor centre on the monastery and on the network of Longobard sites
Description	Next to the entrance of the <i>Santa Giulia Museo della città (Santa Giulia city museum)</i> , close to the ticket office, we will organise an information point dedicated particularly to the monumental site and to other centres belonging to the network " <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ".
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of new spaces 2. Preparation of informative graphic material 3. Preparation of informative multimedia products
Phases and timeframe	Suspended – To be planned again

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INCREASING IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.2	Automatization of ticket sale and improvement of the related software
Description	Automatic integrated system for the management of the ticket office, the book shop and the storage; Computerisation of the visitors' data.
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the existing system 2. Purchase new equipment 3. Install the system 4. Train the staff of the museum for the use of the new system

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INCREASING IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.3	Activation of the e-commerce service related to the services of the Musei Civici (Museums of the town)
Description	On-line tickets sale and merchandising of the book-shop
Actions	1. Purchase the system
Phases and timeframe	by 2010

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INCREASING IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.4	Improvement in video systems available to users
Actions COMPLETED	<p>The old Personal Computers have been replaced with new ones in the Roman section, which is available for the visitors, who can watch didactic videos.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The three new computers, available for the visitors</i></p>

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INCREASING IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.5	Improvement of the services offered to the users of the Santa Giulia Auditorium, including the side gallery
Description	Technical improvement in order to guarantee an ever better service for the users of the Auditorium. In 2009 the configuration of the computer equipment for the web, with the definition of a public IP address so as to facilitate the access to the videoconference system, was set up.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the sound system 2. New lighting of the galleries 3. Configuration of the web systems 4. Window darkening 5. Agreement with Brescia Trasporti SpA
Phases and timeframe	By 2010
Financial resources	For the point 3 of the actions the financial resources allocated by the Fondazione Brescia Musei reached € 1,700.00.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INCREASING IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.6	Integration of the routes in the city museum <i>Museo della città</i> with visual and sound support systems
Description NEW	<p>The object of the project is to give direct access to some areas of the museum through a traditional narrative path, supported by a reading and communication service, implemented with the use of tools, such as music and/or images.</p> <p>Therefore, within the museum tour path, we selected some spaces, which because of the particular findings exposed or because of the importance and uniqueness of the places themselves, can be visited and enjoyed in a different and more dynamic way.</p> <p>The contribution consists in equipping the selected spaces with an audio system for the spread of music and with a video system.</p> <p>The videos will be produced in cooperation with the Art's schools (Accademie di belle arti) of the town of Brescia.</p>
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of the suitable areas in the museum (<i>domus</i>, san Salvatore, necropoli, cardo romano) 2. Involve the Art schools 3. Study the sounds and the images 4. Set up the audio and video system 5. Start and promote the project
Parties involved	Brescia Municipality Brescia Musei foundation Accademia di Belle Arti LABA Accademia di Belle Arti Santa Giulia
Phases and timeframe	Three years period 2010-2012
Financial resources	Overall cost: to be defined Resources allocated by the Brescia Municipality (envisaged for 2010 - € 600,000.00), Fondazione Brescia Musei, possible private sponsors
Expected results	Greater valorisation of the museum areas, subject to the intervention
Result indicators	Visitors' satisfaction

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 14	INCREASING IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 14.7	Production of multimedia material to be downloaded on the smart phone with an audio-guide, which can be sold or rented
Description	The project foresees the drafting of contents related to the museums' collections, which can be purchased or downloaded by the user on his/her smart phone. This shall improve the quality of the visit at the museum and/or deepen the knowledge about the museum also after the visit (as the multimedia content remains in the memory of the visitor's smart phone). In order to guarantee the opportunity to use the additional data to everyone, the visitors, who do not have a smart phone or who have not the knowledge about how to download the contents, can rent a smart phone at the ticket office and use it as a normal audio-guide service.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft the contents 2. Upload the contents in the sale system 3. Service for the rental of audio guides
Parties involved	Brescia municipality Brescia Musei foundation Private sponsors
Phases and timeframe	2010 – 2011
Financial resources	Costs: to be defined Opportunity to find sponsors to partly cover the project costs.
Expected results	Greater knowledge of the museum, especially for single visitors.
Result indicators	Number of visitors, who purchased or rented the audio guides and number of downloads of the multimedia contents on the smart phone

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 15	WIDENING OF THE MUSEUM'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE SITE
Project 15.1	Excavation and incorporation of the <i>domuses</i> in the south of Ortaglia as part of the museum
Description	The project is in line with what was already done in 2003 and it foresees the widening of the archaeological researches in the south of the Ortaglia domuses, where the presence of archaeological structures pertaining to other houses of the roman age is known. The characteristic of the existing structure, which protects the domus and facilitates the visits, can be enlarged on the southern side, so as to include new archaeological structures and thus guarantee a remarkable widening of the visit area.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Archaeological excavations on the southern part of the Ortaglia domus 2. Plan the covering 3. Pre-consolidation campaign and protection of the structures on the surface 4. Build the covering 5. Definitive consolidation intervention and cleaning of the archaeological rests 6. Museological and didactical preparation of the visit tours
Parties involved	Brescia municipality; soprintendenza per i beni Archeologici della Lombardia; Brescia Musei Foundation
Phases and timeframe	2010-2013
Financial resources	Needed € 5,000,000.00 For the year 2010 the Brescia municipality budget will allocate € 40,000.00
Expected results	INCREASING of the archaeological areas included in the museum
Result indicators	Inclusion of cca. 2000 square meters in the museum system

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 15	WIDENING OF THE MUSEUM'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS IN THE SITE
Project 15.2	Incorporation of the <i>domuses</i> in the southern cloister of the site as part of the museum
Description	In the San Salvatore cloister a wide Roman-age neighbourhood was brought into light between 1982 and 1990. It includes approximately 60 spaces with mosaic pavements and decorated with frescoes, with courtyards, steps and linking corridors. The structures have been completely covered while waiting to be included as part of the museum and two study books have been dedicated to these works. After the complete opening of the town museum, the study of the system of inclusion in the museum of this extraordinary archaeological complex, where we can find the traces of the first Longobard settlement, needs to be resumed again.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan the museographical solution 2. Recover the previously excavated structures 3. Build the covering 4. Intervention for the definitive consolidation and cleaning of the archaeological ruins 5. Museological and didactical preparation of the visit tours
Parties involved	Brescia municipality Soprintendenza per i beni Archeologici della Lombardia Brescia Musei foundation
Phases and timeframe	2010-2013
Financial resources	€ 3,000,000.00 to be found
Expected results	INCREASING of the archaeological areas included in the museum
Result indicators	Inclusion of cca. 1500 square meters in the museum system

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 16	VALORISATION OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i> ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Project 16.1	<i>Capitolium</i> Archaeological Area Project
Description	<p>The project consists in the widening of the knowledge of the archaeological area, of the <i>Capitolium</i> of Brescia, of its complete archaeological and architectural recovery, of its valorisation and complete and definitive opening to the public. In the archaeological area set in the centre of the town the most antique and significant buildings of the Roman town are still visible: the sanctuary dating back to the Republican age (1st century before Christ), the <i>Capitolium</i> (73 after Christ), the theatre (1st-3rd century after Christ), the part of the pavement of the decumanus maximus. The area is opened on the foro square, which conserves the remains of the Roman square (1st century after Christ). Archaeological ruins (foro and thermal centre) can be also visited under the palaces, which today delimit the sides of the forensic stalls.</p> <p>Beside these buildings belonging to the Roman age, the area includes also noble palaces of the middle ages, of the Renaissance and of the modern age, which "rise" directly from the antique ruins (Palazzo Maggi Gambarà, Casa Pallaveri, both property of the municipality).</p> <p>In this well defined zone of the town we can therefore see an uninterrupted stratigraphy of witnesses, which stretch from the 2nd century before Christ to the 19th century and is particularly rich, articulated and full of contents. In 1830 the seat of the Museo Patrio (national museum, then entitled Museo Romano) was set in the <i>capitolium</i>. It was the first town museum, which paved the way for the museums' vocation of the area.</p> <p>The first limited interventions have been carried out within the FIO (regarding especially the monastery of Santa Giulia-<i>Museo della città (City Museum)</i> and, as concerns the <i>capitolium</i> area, the partial recovery of the Casa Pallaveri and of the late-republican sanctuary) and with the project FRISL, financed for the first lot of the works on the theatre and on Palazzo Maggi Gambarà. Starting from 1990 new archaeological excavations were carried out for the consolidation, the restoration and the improvement of the knowledge of the archaeological and architectural stratigraphy and aimed at improving the safeguard of the excavated findings and of the modern buildings interested by the works.</p> <p>The opening to the public of this special area (it is now opened only occasionally) will return the most important part of the town to the ancient settlement and represents, after 10 years from the beginning of the works, the completion of the</p>

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	museum routes of the Town museum, in Santa Giulia.
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognition of the finding and of the buildings 2. Complete the archaeological researches on the buildings 3. Intervention for the conservation of different kinds of structures and decorative elements on the buildings 4. Assignment of study tasks 5. Draw up a museological project 6. Draw up a museographic project 7. Draw up a project for didactic tools 8. Draw up an executive project 9. Implement the interventions 10. Opening to the public
Parties involved	Brescia Municipality; Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali-Direzione Regionale per i Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Lombardia - Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia; Fondazione Brescia Musei; Fondazione CAB
Phases and timeframe	5 years starting from 2008
Financial resources	Overall cost € 11,000,000.00. In January 2008 1,250,000.00 were available (Ministry and Brescia Municipality); the remaining resources are to be found
Expected results	Inclusion of the whole archaeological area in the museum system
Result indicators	Open to the public approximately 4000 square meters of the archaeological area and 3 tours inside the historical buildings.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 16	VALORISATION OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i> ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Project 16.2	Town furniture in via dei Musei and piazza del Foro
Description	In order to INCREASE at best the value of the archaeological area of the <i>Capitolium</i> and to connect it with a greater efficiency to the San Salvatore – Santa Giulia monastery, we shall intervene with several works along via dei Musei.
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of green furniture and of halt structures 2. Replacement of the road surface (replace the asphalt with stone material so as to conform it to the streets in the town historical centre) 3. Plan a suitable lightning system 4. Plan a suitable signs system
Phases and timeframe	By 2012
Financial resources	2010: € 1,500,000.00 2011: € 500,000.00 2012: € 400,000.00 Resources allocated by the Brescia Municipality

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 16	VALORISATION OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i> ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Project 16.3	Widening of the museum display in the archaeological area of the Roman basilica, piazza Labus
Actions COMPLETED	<p>Prepare the new museum display in the area of the Roman Basilica of the Flavian age, which is now seat of the offices of the Superintendence for the Archaeological heritage of the Lombardia Region (Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia) by including approximately fifty new archaeological findings and with the functioning of an computerised information point.</p>  <p><i>Inner view of the archaeological area and exposition inside the basilica</i></p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 16	VALORISATION OF THE <i>CAPITOLIUM</i> ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA
Project 16.4	Longer opening time and more opening days of the Roman Basilica
Description	Extension of the opening time of the Roman Basilica in piazzetta Labus square (seat of the Superintendence for the Archaeological heritage - Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici), for a better use of the archaeological and exposition area also in the afternoon and during the weekends. The Basilica is part of the archaeological route of Piazza del Foro, part of which is part of the good registered in the Candidature.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of the state of the art 2. Study and plan the new service 3. Train the volunteer staff 4. Promotion with the activities of the Italian Touring Club 5. Implementation of the service
Parties involved	Direzione Regionale Beni Culturali Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Touring Club Italiano
Phases and timeframe	During 2010
Financial resources	Overall cost: to be defined Resources allocated by the Touring Club Italiano
Expected results	Better conditions for the visitors of the archaeological spaces and higher level of the valorisation of the area. Awareness of the importance of the archaeological heritage raised in the volunteers and in the citizens, sense of belonging, visitors enjoy the service, visit routes in the buffer zone widened.
Result indicators	Increasing in the number of visitors, especially in the weekends.


**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	COMPLETE THE MUSEUM SPACES AND IMPROVE THE VALORISATION LEVEL OF THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.1	Adaptation and enlargement of the Museo delle Armi (Weapons museum)
Description	The Museo delle Armi (Weapons museum), set inside the Mastio Visconteo in Castello, is subject to an extraordinary maintenance work, to restoration and structural interventions and to an overall requalification of the museum.
Actions COMPLETED NEW	<p>First phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extraordinary maintenance of the wooden pavements and frames – entrance doors and window frames -, general review of the showcases, of the access steps to the upper floors, the parapets and handrails 2. Draw up an evacuation plan, integrate the emergency and rescue signs, adapt the emergency exits <p>Second phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Plan and demolish the architectural barriers in the external areas 4. Plan and demolish the architectural barriers in the museum 5. Plan and create a new entrance 6. Rearrange the access areas 7. Standardise the technical installations with the laws in force 8. Prepare internal toilets
Phases and timeframe	2012

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	COMPLETE THE MUSEUM SPACES AND IMPROVE THE VALORISATION LEVEL OF THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.2	Rearrange and open the Renaissance Museum (Museo del Risorgimento)
Description	The Renaissance Museum (Museo del Risorgimento) is subject to an intervention for the extraordinary maintenance for the future rearrangement of the museum with a new disposition of the exposed works and documents, based on a chronological-thematic distribution.
Actions	<p><i>First phase (extraordinary maintenance works)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of the frames of the great milestone 2. Renew technical installations 3. Draw up evacuation plans 4. Place the emergency signs <p><i>Second phase (new permanent exposition)</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Draw up the distribution project 6. Interventions for the conservation of the works 7. Prepare a didactical – explanatory equipment 8. New arrangement of the museum halls
Phases and timeframe	Postponed, starting in 2011

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	COMPLETE THE MUSEUM SPACES AND IMPROVE THE VALORISATION LEVEL OF THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.3	Joint management of the overall area
Description	On the basis of the need for a joint management system in the castle area, we are planning a type of management, which can coordinate the various initiatives organised in these spaces, in order to promote the green areas and to create new structures and services.
Actions	Overall planning
Phases and timeframe	Postponed to the biennium 2010 - 2011

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 17	COMPLETE THE MUSEUM SPACES AND IMPROVE THE VALORISATION LEVEL OF THE CASTLE AREA
Project 17.4	Programme of temporary exhibitions
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED	<p>The buildings of the Piccolo Miglio and Grande Miglio in Castello are normally used during the year for the organisation of temporary exhibitions.</p> <p>Programme 2008-2009: <i>Giuseppe Gallizioli. Dalla natura al sogno</i> (From nature to dream) (4.03.08-6.05.08) <i>La messa al campo. La grande guerra in un capolavoro di Emilio Rizzi</i> (Mass in the field. The great war in a masterpiece of Emilio Rizzi) (17.05.08 – 2.11.08) <i>Franca Ghitti. La città e la sua impronta</i> (<i>The city and its footprint</i>)(25.09.08 – 23.11.08) <i>Pierca. Una vita nell'astrazione</i> (<i>A life in abstraction</i>) (16.01.09-22.03.09) <i>Franco Rinaldi. Nei giardini del sogno</i> (<i>In the gardens of the dreams</i>) (19.09.09-8.11.09)</p>  <p><i>The preparation of the exhibition "Franca Ghitti. La città e la sua impronta"</i></p>
Phases and timeframe	Normal activity during the year

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	REQUALIFICATION AND VALORISATION OF HISTORICAL PALACES
Project 18.1	New arrangement of the picture gallery in Palazzo Tosio Martinengo
Description	The Martinengo da Barco palace in piazza Moretto hosts the seat of the Pinacoteca Civica (picture gallery), founded in 1908 with the merger of the two galleries founded with the bequest of the Earl Paolo Tosio (1844) and of the Earl Francesco Leopardo Martinengo (1883). The gallery was then enriched in time with other legacies, with works coming from abolished churches or from destroyed buildings and with recent acquisitions. After the intervention for the extraordinary maintenance for the conservation and the adaptation of the palace, the museum tour will be defined and planned according to the most modern museological and museographic criteria.
Actions ONGOING	<p>The interventions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The study and the draft of the new museum route The maintenance for the extraordinary conservation of the works 2. The drawing up of didactic texts, boards and legends 3. preparation 4. Preparation of museum services (bookshop, cafeteria, etc)
Parties involved	Brescia municipality
Phases and timeframe	From 2009 to 2012
Financial resources	Brescia municipality, budget 2009, 2,000,000 Euros allocated, budget 2010 700,000 Euros to be allocated, budget 2011, 500,000 Euros to be allocated
Expected results	Restoration of the palace for the seat of the Paint gallery
Result indicators	Number of visitors

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	REQUALIFICATION AND VALORISATION OF HISTORICAL PALACES
Project 18.2	Requalification of Palazzo Bonoris, seat of the Science, Languages and Arts Athenaeum
Description	Palazzo Bonoris, which is a property of the Municipality, was selected as the seat of the historical Science, Languages and Arts Athenaeum of Brescia and now structural adaptation works are under way in order to open a library, which can host the historical cultural archive and the numerous books. The wide spaces of the palace allow to set the seat for the assemblies and the offices in the wide hall decorated with frescos of the 18 th century.
Actions ONGOING	<p><i>First lot:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extraordinary maintenance of the covering, install the lift system and special electrical and safeguard systems <p><i>Second lot:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Install a second lift, restorations and internal building works for the restoration of spaces in order to place a reading room and a flat for the guardian
Phases and timeframe	<p><i>First lot</i> by the end of 2009</p> <p><i>Second lot</i> 2010-2013</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 18	REQUALIFICATION AND VALORISATION OF HISTORICAL PALACES
Project 18.3	Requalification of Tosio as museum seat for the 19 th century collections
Description	The Tosio palace, seat of the Athenaeum, is a property of the Municipality and it will be recovered and become the seat of the museum for the exposition of the collections from the 19 th century. Moreover, the palace itself is the result of the intervention of architect Rodolfo Vantini and it fully mirrors the neoclassical taste, both in the architecture and in the furniture, thus being a real "house-museum".
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservative recovery 2. Museum arrangement 3. Opening to the public
Phases and timeframe	From 2011 to 2013


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 19	INCREASING AND REQUALIFICATION OF GREEN SPACES
Project 19.1	Project Parco delle Colline
Description	Founded in 2002, the P.L.I.S.(Parco Locale di Interesse Sovracomunale – Local park of extra-municipal interest) of the Brescia hills includes various hilly and pre-hilly areas (Municipalities of Bovezzo, Brescia, Cellatica, Collebeato, Rodengo Saiano, Rezzato and Nuvolera, covering a surface of more than 4300 hectares), one part stretches and reaches the buffer zone, including all the Cidneo hill and its public and private spaces. The Parco della Montagnola, which is a municipal property and remains outside the defence system on the north of the hill, was recently subject to a requalification project, which saw the creation of a thematic botanical garden, which comprehend the typical phytocenoses of the hilly environment in the PLIS.
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pilot project for the environmental education in the Montagnola park, dedicated to the primary and secondary schools of the municipalities, which joined the PLIS 2. Since 2009: botanical enrichment of the garden with the introduction of vegetal shrubby and herbaceous species, found within the original habitats, in the garden. 3. since 2010: prosecution and strengthening of the projects of environmental education and training. New definition of the relations with the managers of the vineyard Pusteria through the signing of a new agreement
Parties involved	Beyond the initial subjects, the following joined the project: Rezzato Municipality, Nuvolera Municipality
Phases and timeframe	2009-2010

ENHANCEMENT PLAN *Brescia site and buffer zone*


8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

Objective 19	INCREASING AND REQUALIFICATION OF GREEN SPACES
Project 19.2	Project Parco dell'Acqua
Actions ONGOING	<p>The area covering 11.400 square meters, which used to host the fish plant, purchased by the Lombardia Region, is now being transformed in a thematic park, dedicated to the children and teenagers.</p> <p>The management project foresees the creation of a Water, environment and renewable energies park (Parco dell'Acqua, dell'ambiente e delle energie rinnovabili), which will carry out the activities of cultural spread of environmental themes. Inside the structure the "expositive interactive didactic" path will be organised so as to spread, improve the knowledge and understand the energy situation at an international and local level.</p>  <p><i>One of the possibilities of development of the Water park</i></p>
Phases and timeframe	Partial opening in January 2010

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 20	VALORISATION OF OTHER MUSEUM SEATS IN THE BRESCIA MUNICIPALITY
Project 20.1	New arrangement of the Museo di Storia Naturale (Museum of natural history)
Actions ONGOING	<p>Project for the new arrangement of the Museum of natural history, which has collections of prime importance in the Italian panorama, the result of legacies of scholars and collectors from Brescia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservative interventions on the collections 2. Draft the museological project 3. Draft the museographic project 4. Arrangement 5. Opening to the public
Phases and timeframe	2010-2012


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 21	VALORISATION OF THE LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE CORRESPONDING MUSEUM SEATS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
Project 21.1	Reorganisation and exhibition of the collections conserved in the Historical-archaeological town museums of Leno, Remedello and in the National Archaeological museum of Sirmione (Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Sirmione).
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>Revision of the expositional contexts in the museum seats of the territory for a consequent update and enrichment in the light of the newly acquired data.</p>  <p><i>Montichiari, Palazzo dell'archeologia e della storia del territorio (Palace of archaeology and of the history of the territory), reconstruction of a Longobard burial</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enlargement and renewal of the exposition halls 2. Restoration of the objects 3. Recovery and exposition of the objects coming from the territory and which are now stored in different seats
Parties involved	Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Involved municipalities Brescia Municipality
Phases and timeframe	Four year period 2009-2013
Financial resources	To be defined and to be found
Expected results	INCREASING of the museum offer as regards the Longobard era
Result indicators	Number of exposed findings; Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 21	VALORISATION OF THE LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE CORRESPONDING MUSEUM SEATS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
Project 21.2	Preparation of the Montichiari Archaeological-expositional centre and organisation of the collection of Longobard findings in the Montichiari territory
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>Creation of a suitable seat in order to preserve the Early middle ages heritage of Montichiari (PAST – Palazzo dell’archeologia e della storia del territorio – Palace of archaeology and history of the territory)</p> <p>Widening of the exposition spaces of the <i>Giacomo Bergomi Museum</i>. The enlargement of the existing museum spaces was replaced by the collocation of the Longobard findings in the territory of Montichiari in the “Palazzo dell’Archeologia e della Storia del territorio” (Palace of archaeology and history of the territory).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of new exposition spaces 2. Arrangement of collections 3. Development of the didactic laboratories
Parties involved	Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Montichiari Municipality Gruppo Archeologico Monteclarense (Montichiari archaeological group) Brescia Municipality
Phases and timeframe	Four years period 2009-2013
Financial resources	To be defined and to be found
Expected results	Found a small centre for the promotion of the knowledge of the history and culture of the plain territory of Brescia in the Early middle ages
Result indicators	Number of exposed findings, Number of visitors



ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 21	VALORISATION OF THE LONGOBARD FINDINGS, OF THE CORRESPONDING MUSEUM SEATS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS
Project 21.3	Arrangement of the archaeological area of the early Christian church of San Pietro in Mavino in Sirmione and of the Middle ages churches of San Giorgio in Montichiari and SS. Nazario e Celso in Leno
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>These important monastic centres deserve to see their value increasing through the completion of the archaeological excavations and the opening to the public.</p>  <p><i>Sirmione, S. Pietro in Mavino – General view of the excavations</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Pietro in Mavino (Sirmione) church: completion of the excavations of the archaeological site; conservative restoration of the building; interventions in order to render the relative archaeological area feasible 2. San Giorgio (Montichiari) church: restoration of the crypt in order to render it accessible to the public; arrangement of the space 3. SS. Nazario e Celso (Leno) church: render the building safe and execute a conservative restoration; build the covering; start the archaeological excavations campaign in the site
Parties involved	Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia Involved Municipalities Brescia Municipality

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


Phases and timeframe	Four years period 2009-2013
Financial resources	To be quantified and to be found
Expected results	INCREASING the number of visitable Longobard sites
Result indicators	Number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 22	CREATION OF MUSEUMS LINKED TO THE VOCATION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 22.1	Creation of the Industry and work museum (Museo dell'industria e del lavoro - MUSIL)
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>The project is being terminated. Its objective is to represent the industry and the work as driving powers of the modernisation developed in the last two centuries, through the creation of a network of museum structures dedicated to industrial archaeology.</p>  <p><i>Museum of the Hydroelectric Energy in Cedegolo</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MusIL-Museo dell'energia Idroelettrica di Cedegolo: opened on the 13th September 2009 2. Museo del Ferro S. Bartolomeo (BS): opened on the 31st March 2008 3. MusIL, seat of di Rodengo Saiano (BS): opened on the 4th of April 2009 4. MusIL, Main seat
Phases and timeframe	by 2012

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 23	COMPLETING THE ANTIQUARIUM IN SAN GIOVANNI'S MONASTERY
Project 23.1	Completing the upgrade of the building of the Monastery to turn it into an exhibition area
Actions COMPLETED	The following operations were completed: restoration of the old rooms of San Giovanni's Monastery, functional adaptation of the rooms used as storing areas for the museum, configuration of the electrical plants and CCTV system.
Parties involved	Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
Financial resources	€ 247,000.00 Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities
Indicators of results	Creation of exhibition and visitors' areas


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 23	COMPLETING THE ANTIQUARIUM IN SAN GIOVANNI'S MONASTERY
Project 23.2	Completing layout of the Antiquarium
Actions COMPLETED	<p>The <i>Antiquarium</i> of Castelseprio in San Giovanni's Monastery was inaugurated in the spring of 2009.</p>  <p>Individual visitors can access it freely on Saturdays and Sundays during the afternoon. Visits can also be booked for schools and groups on any other day except for Monday or in the case of special service closing. The <i>Antiquarium</i> features exhibits that were found during several, subsequent excavations within the <i>castrum</i> and adjacent areas (village, Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>, Santa Maria in Torba).</p>  <p>Panels show graphical reconstructions and numerous pictures depicting the history of the <i>castrum</i> from the earliest pre-protohistoric settlements to San Carlo's ages, when San Giovanni's Basilica ceased to be the main parish church.</p>

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	 <p>At the entrance to the <i>Antiquarium</i>, a plastic model shows visitors the distribution of the various settlements and religious places, along the Olona valley and on the castle's plateau. A tourist guide for the <i>Antiquarium</i> shows the history of the various settlement stages in the area of the <i>castrum</i>.</p>
Indicators of results	Attendance numbers for the current year


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.1	Creating a trail to connect the upper <i>castrum</i> with the outpost in the valley (Torba)
Actions ONGOING	<p>The first phase of the recovery of the linking pathway was done, including proper archaeological investigations</p> <p>Further phases include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of the slopes (2010-1011) 2. Conservation works on the walls (2010-2011)

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Obiettivo 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Progetto 24.2	Upgrading the educational and explanatory apparatus along the route for the <i>castrum</i> and close to <i>Santa Maria foris portas</i>
Actions ONGOING	<p>Panels depicting the history, function and chronology of the buildings of the village and <i>castrum</i> are currently being prepared. They will mark the touring arrangements and be useful for teachers leading school groups and visitors alike.</p> <p>Panels will be made in zinc-coated iron and oven-polished, size 40 by 60 cm, and feature digital reproductions of texts, pictures and drawings.</p>
Parties involved	Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage, Province of Varese
Expected phases and time frame	December 2009 / January 2010
Financial resources	€ 11,900.00
Indicators of results	Improved presentation to visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.3	Enhancing the educational and explanatory apparatus close to the Tower of Torba and the Church of St. Maria
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>The project of a permanent exhibition has been elaborated, that will feature 16 panels (100 by 100 and 50 by 100 cm) hanging from vertical wooden structures, with images and texts. The themes of the exhibition will be: history of the asset, conservation intervention, the ties with the territory and the Longobard network in Italy (a panel will be dedicated to the Longobard realities in the UNESCO candidacy "<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>").</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyses and in-depth studies for preparing new, up-to-date educational material (historic-artistic research activities; archive studies; analysis of archaeological documentation) 2. Preparation of graphical material reconstructing the structural stages of the buildings 3. Preparation of texts for panels and posters 4. Translation of texts <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Prospetto Ovest <i>Santa Maria foris portas, façade</i></p> </div>
Parties involved	Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets Region Lombardia Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage FAI – Italian Environmental Fund
Expected phases	2010

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.4	Creating a touring route for the village and restoring the old entrance ways
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>The realization of the footpath network and information supports is being projected, as well as teaching and descriptive equipment.</p> <p>Envisaged actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of visit routes and lightning; 2. Creation of a new welcome structure; 3. Creation of information supports, didactic and descriptive material; 4. Completion and arrangement of the paths.


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.6	Enhancing the welcoming centre
Description NEW	The single-floor building (covering an area of about 140 sqm) will be multi-functional (stores, study room, conference hall, additional services) and provide a venue to enhance the services offered to the public, the scholars visiting the area, security guards and the board of management.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental harmonization study 2. Executive planning 3. Preventive archaeological surveys 4. Identification of functions needed and the size of the spaces to be used 5. Executive planning 6. Implementation of works 7. Opening to the public
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Cultural Office and Heritage Office, Lombardy Regional Authority
Expected phases and time frame	Preliminary planning currently being carried out
Financial resources	Province of Varese € 450,000.00
Indicators of result	Quantity of services offered to the public – Visitor attendance numbers


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 24	ENHANCING THE TOURING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX
Project 24.7	Enhancement of facilities for tourism
Actions NEW COMPLETED Actions	<p>A. <i>Lighting of the road leading to the castrum</i> New lighting system for the road from the parking space to the <i>castrum</i>, with a view to enhancing security and usability of the archaeological space by citizens and visitors.</p> <p>B. <i>New street furniture</i> Benches and rubbish bins along the road from the parking space to the <i>castrum</i>, with a view to enhancing security and usability of the archaeological space by citizens and visitors</p>
	
Parties involved	Provincia di Varese
Financial resources	€ 16.622,00 Provincia di Varese-Regione Lombardia

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
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ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 25	IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS
Project 25.1	Placing signaling posts along the main traffic routes and nodes
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of the existing signal system and identification of lacks; 2. Installation of about 80 signals, in the places identified as strategic ones.
Parties involved	Municipality of Castelseprio, Region Lombardia
Financial resources	Co-financed by Region Lombardia

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 25	IMPROVING SIGNAL POSTS AND COMMUNICATION TOOLS
Project 25.3	Implementing communication and photographic campaigns
Description	A CD-ROM will be accessible for public consultation at an internal workstation in the <i>Antiquarium</i> (last room). It will provide ample, user-friendly reference material featuring pictures, reconstructions, pictorial and historic evidence displaying the history of the <i>castrum</i> , the related area of the village, the landscape and the environment, as well as the lifestyles typical of every historic period in which the <i>castrum</i> was involved.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. preparation of easily readable texts 2. identification of iconographic material 3. preparation of a user-friendly menu
Parties involved	Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage in cooperation with external entities
Expected phases	Implementation by the end of December 2009
Financial resources	Italian Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities – Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage € 13,400.00
Indicators of result	Amount of teaching and communication materials produced Amount of users

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.1 A	Plan for use of historically and culturally significant buildings.
Actions COMPLETED	<p>In 2008, the new setting of the Archaeological Museum was inaugurated, with a section dedicated to the town of <i>Spoletium</i>, from its origins to the year of the 90 B.C.</p> <p>In September, 2009, the chronologically following section was inaugurated: it is dedicated to the municipally and imperial phases of the Roman town. The new setting makes use of the deeper knowledge due to the most recent excavations, with the exhibition of a number of new finds, purposely restored for the occasion.</p>  <p><i>The invite for the opening of the Archaeological Museum section</i></p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.1 B	Plan for use of historically and culturally significant buildings.
Actions ONGOING	<p>Remarkable structural and refunctionalization interventions were performed also thanks to the Programme Document DocUP; such works interested the Monumental Complex of San Nicolò as a congress centre, Palazzo Collicola (seat of the Modern Art Gallery), Teatro Caio Melisso, the former Civic Museum and the Documentation Centre on the Mines' Museum in Morgnano at the Earthly Sciences Lab.</p>  <p><i>The Monumental Complex of San Nicolò</i></p> <p>Palazzo Rosari Spada, previously the seat of the Communal Pinacoteca, now hosts the</p>

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

Textiles Collection of the Commune of Spoleto, which was inaugurated on 1 May, 2008. The Spoleto collection, that as of 1988 only counted 300 items, is the result of various collections that were acquired in the last thirty years, thus remarkably enriching the Ancient Textile Section.

The textile collection of the Pinacoteca was originally composed of precious vestments, Prior clothes with headgear, ties and golden chains, communal valet liveries and waistcoats, tapestries, historical flags, a series of five tapestries coming from Christine of Sweden's inheritance and later bought by the Marquises Collicola, and a Persian carpet dating to the 17th century; the whole was enriched by the broad Bianca and Virgilio Portoghesi Fund, featuring more than 1.500 pieces, spanning from the 14th to the 20th centuries; it was owned by Lucia Portoghesi and the Commune of Spoleto bought it thirty years ago.

After more than 25 years and long restructuring, on April 9th, 2009 palazzo Mauri has finally returned to be the seat of the historical public library "Giosuè Carducci".

Palazzo Mauri, now free from architectural obstacles and equipped with elevators and computers for the disabled, is structured on three levels for overall 3,400 sq. Metres, and holds a newspaper library, a literary café, two conference halls, a hall for temporary exhibitions, six halls dedicated to the kids equipped with videogames. The library seats 200 people, the conference halls 84, while the PCs are 40.

The palace's third floor will host a multimedial Documentation Centre, big archives of visual and photographic evidences that document important historical and artistic events of the town.

The overall conservation intervention on Palazzo Mauri and Palazzetto Sillani, where the most of the volumes are being kept (including the most ancient ones), cost 10.5 million €, and was financed by Region Umbria, CIPE, EU, act 400 of 2000, and the Comune.



Palazzo Mauri, public library "Giosuè Carducci"

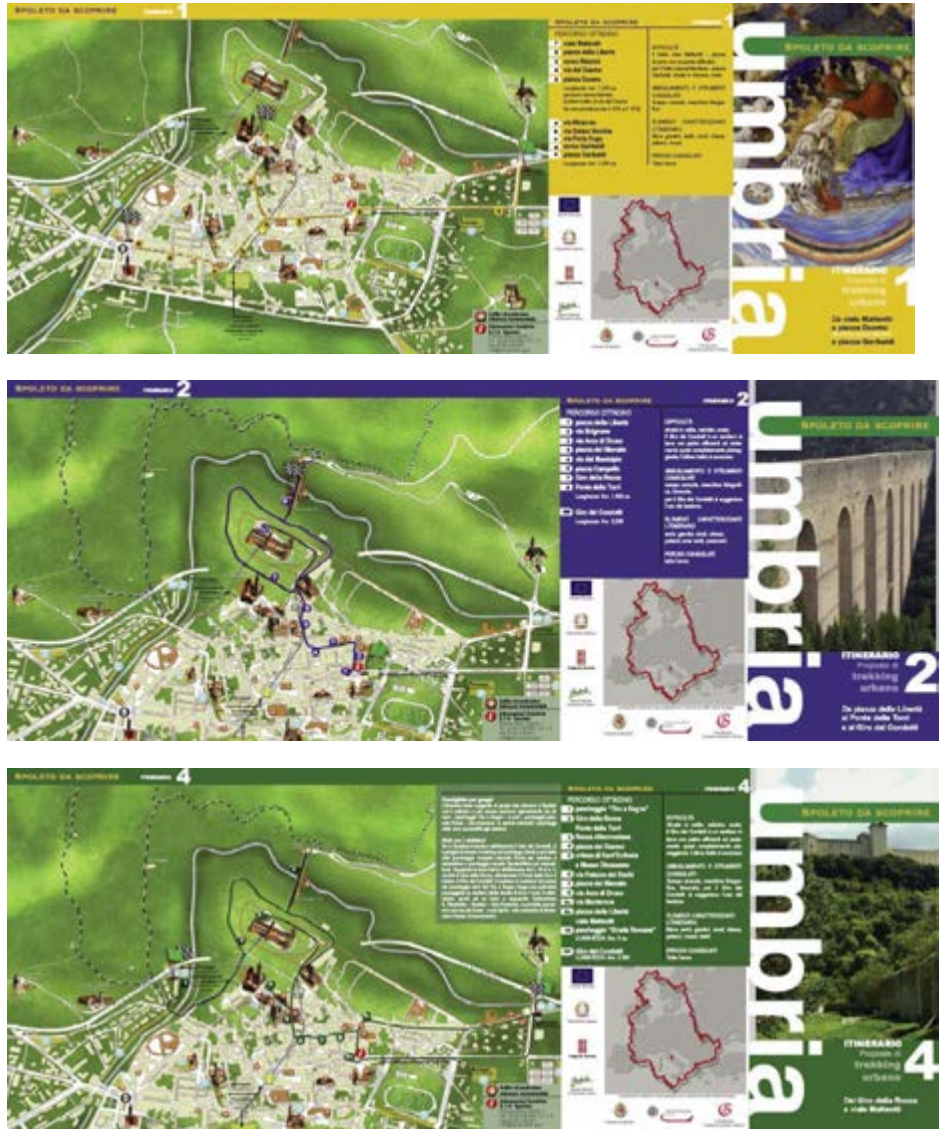


In the Monumental Complex of *San Nicolò* -a container culturally very heterogeneous-, particularly successful is the initiative *Family Theatre*.

On Sundays from November 2009 to March 2010 the children bring their parents to the theatre, shows for all from 3 to 90 years, children enter free.

The initiative, organized by the Municipality of Spoleto -Department of Culture-, aims to promote the love for the theatre among the younger generations.

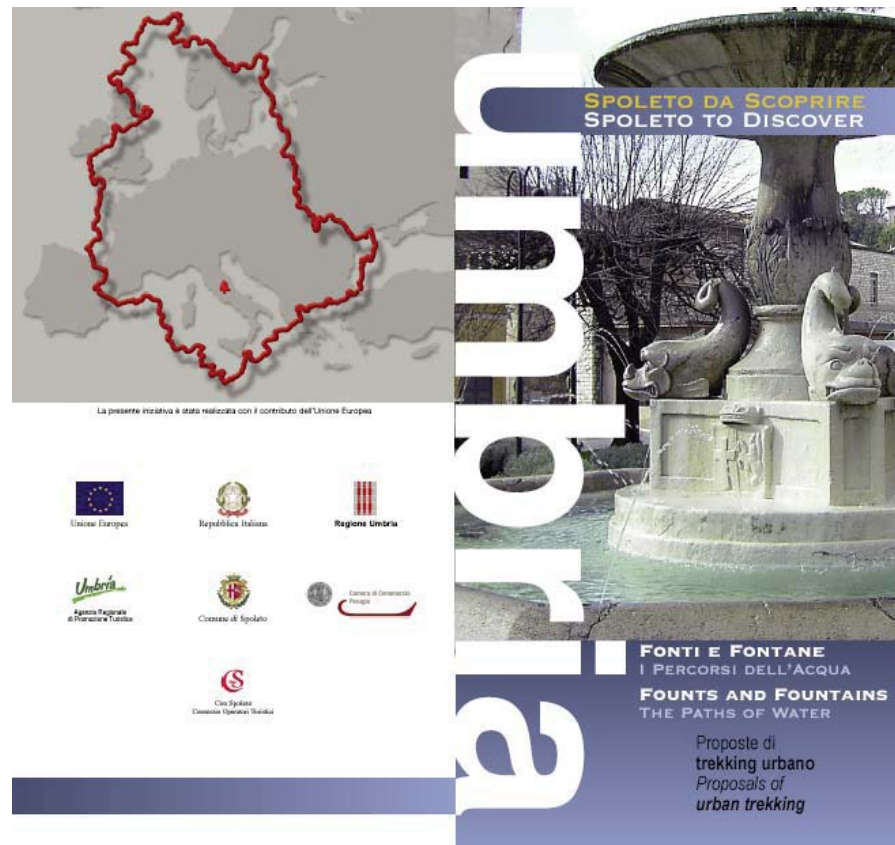
**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.2	Planning of a city Trekking project through the identification of new tourist-cultural routes.
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>Four urban trekking itineraries (Spoleto to discover) have been presented at a press conference on 21 November, 2008. The four itineraries represent a different way to disclose the city to the visitors, a way to get to know the extraordinary artistic, architectural and historical highlights, of a city in which it is still possible to walk and breath clean air, taste genuine products and admire unique sights.</p> <p>The second one of such itineraries, 3.3 kilometers long, includes the Rocca Albornoziata, seat of the European School of Book Restoration, of the Cultural Heritage Diagnostics Lab, and of the National Museum of the Longobard Duchy of Spoleto. From there and through the Giro dei Condotti and a pathway across woods and olive groves, it is possible to reach the basilica of San Salvatore and the church of San Ponziano.</p> <p>Another itinerary, by the same length, starts from the Tiro a Segno parking lot, close to the basilica of San Salvatore and to the church of San Ponziano; through an escalator (scheduled for completion by the first half of 2010, see Management Plan 20.1), it will allow to reach the Giro della Rocca and, through further elevators, the Rocca itself. Both said itineraries feature Palazzo Mauri and Palazzo Pianciani, where it is possible to see splendid mosaics (see Dossier and Management plan).</p>  <p>The image displays three maps of Spoleto, each illustrating a different urban trekking itinerary. Each map includes a legend with various points of interest and a descriptive text box. The maps are titled 'SPOLETO DA SCOPRIRE' and are numbered 1, 2, and 4. The maps show the city's layout, including the historic center, the Rocca Albornoziata, and the Giro dei Condotti. The legends provide details about the itinerary's route, duration, and key landmarks. The descriptive text boxes offer further information about the itinerary's highlights and the city's cultural heritage.</p>







The four urban trekking depliants

Along with the four itineraries, there is also the *Founts and Fountains*, the paths of water, an itinerary that, following the thread of water, gives the opportunity to discover, along with the traditional highlights of the city of Spoleto, alleys, narrow streets, courtyards, hidden and little known corners that help taste the history, traditions and activities of a time gone-by, learning trivia sometimes ignored by the very inhabitants of Spoleto. If you also wish to visit churches, museums, and other places of art in the city, it will be wise to organize for a whole day, having a wide offer of places to stop by for a rest and for eating something. Also, the city's commercial offer gives the chance to have a taste of the territory's food and agricultural produce, as well as a number of shops of various categories.




The Founts and Fountains depliant

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoletto site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.3	Exploitation of Archaeological Routes.
Actions ONGOING	<p>Given the number of requests, in 2009 the project "Archaeobike. Discovering the countryside of 2000 years ago by bike", will start over again, after being suspended in 2008.</p> <p>The guidebook "Archaeological Spoleto" is going to be issued, featuring three itineraries in the city and one in the neighbouring territory.</p> <p>Guided tours were organized during the August 15th holiday, in collaboration with <i>Spoletto Tipica</i>: cultural initiatives intertwine and are integrated with the economic ones, for the valorization and sensitization of the territorial excellences.</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoletto site and buffer zone</i>	
Objective 30	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER OF THE HISTORIC CENTRE OF SPOLETO.
Project 30.4	Revitalisation of the historic centre
Actions ONGOING	<p>On 8 December, 2008, the Buyocco was inaugurated, along with four other such projects in the rest of the region: the Historical Centre as a natural shopping mall. The name combines the English verb "to buy" with the ancient currency of the duchy of Spoleto, the Bajocco. After a phase of projecting, formation and definition of the objective, that lasted 18 months, the creation of such natural mall is now a reality and is the result of the regional project "City Mall", for the re-launch of commerce, handicraft and services in the historical centre.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p>The Feast of Historical Centres took place in Spoleto between December 6th to 8th 2008, featuring events and initiatives to revitalize the historical centre of Spoleto.</p> <p>A census of the buildings in the centre has been performed, to survey their present use. In the frame of the operative part of the Urban Planning, the City Administration has proposed the identification of the areas in the "A" Zone, where the productive, handicraft and commercial uses prevail, to impose prohibition of turning them into residential spaces at their ground floor.</p> <p>Drawing on the experience of "Vitrines Vivantes", which attracted thousands of people to the historical centre of Spoleto during the End-Of-The-Year Events 2008-2009, on May 22nd and 23rd, 2009, the "Festa della Città ... in Corso" was organized. Streets, alleys and piazzas became the natural stage for a series of initiatives to celebrate the end of the works for the re-paving of the main streets, Corso Mazzini and Corso Garibaldi.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><i>Vitrines Vivantes</i></p> <p><i>Festa della Città ... in Corso</i></p> </div> <p>On December 11th, 2009, a convention was held in Perugia, organized by Region Umbria: "New Urban Centrality and Re-vitalization of Historical Centres". In the frame of the convention, programme agreements were signed for the implementation of the Complex Urban Programmes(PUC2, see Management Plan,</p>

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES


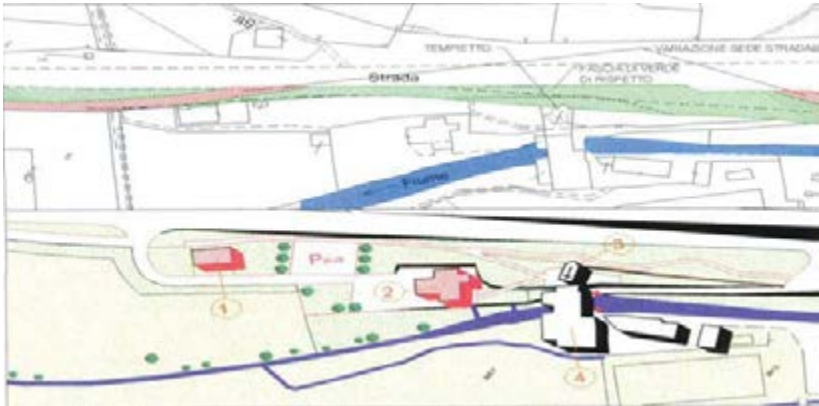
	<p>new files, Economic Plan) between Region Umbria and seven of the tenn Umbrian Municipalities which received funds (including Spoleto) from the programme, to raise the urban attractiveness and quality of Umbrian cities and their historical centres.</p> <p>In Spoleto, the PUC2, “<i>Spoleto Piazza delle Eccellenze</i>” (Spoleto Square of the Excellences), has the aim of establishing a model of harmonic and sustainable development, that levers on the historical centre, through interventions that can valorize Spoleto’s treasures, its potentials, vocation, and create opportunities for cultural, economic and social growth, promoting the quality of services.</p> <p>The sphere of intervention of PUC2 includes the “Zona A” in the historical centre, which is 612,122 sq. Meters wide, and another area outside the historical centre, 611,706 sq. Metres wide. The funds allotted by Region Umbria sum up to 7,515,325.95 €, yet the overall financial spin-off, including public and private investments, requalification of previously existing activities and the start of new ones, will easily exceed 20 million €.</p>
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ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY.
Project 31.1	Opening of Mining Museum of Morgnano.
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	 <p>On March 22nd, 2009, on the occasion of the Days of Spoleto Memory and Identity, established by the Comune di Spoleto 54 years past the tragedy at the Morgnano Mines, when 23 miners lost their life, The Museum of the Morgnano Mines was inaugurated, a reference point for the study and knowledge of the town’s memory.</p> <p>The promotional campaign promoted in August 2009 was particularly interesting and very rich of events.</p> <p>The Museum, financed with EU funds, represents a first part of a wider project for a Minerary Geological Park.</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY.
Project 31.2	Creation of “identity routes”: <i>Works of Fortification in the environs of Spoleto; Itineraries of Giovanni di Pietro, “Lo Spagna”</i>
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>With reference to Regional Act # 12/2008, art. 4, the Commune of Spoleto, along with the University “La Sapienza” in Rome, has drafted the Quadro Strategico di Valorizzazione (strategic valorization frame, QSV) of the historical centre, to achieve the results included in art. 3 of the same act.</p> <p>Region Umbria passed the technical, administrative documentation under regional government resolution # 1338 of 13 Oct. 2008, granting a contribution of € 15.000,00.</p> <p>The project includes the valorization of the network that spans from the Rocca Albornoziana to other fortresses on the plain: Itinerary of Hamlets and Castles. In the frame of activities for the education on the cultural heritage, paths of knowledge on the Rocca Albornoziana and on the painter Giovanni di Pietro a.k.a. Lo Spagna have been introduced to local schools of each level (see Management Plan, new files).</p>



**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**





ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 31	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER IN THE TERRITORY.
Project 31.3	Completion of the Spoleto - Assisi bicycle path. (from the Arezzo dam to the Azzano Bridge)
Actions ONGOING	 <p>On February, 2008, the works for the Terminal of the Cycle Lane Spoleto – Assisi started, by the former tiles factory in San Nicolò di Marrubia. As per project, the works for the development of the cycle lane went on in the territory of the Commune of Spoleto. The procedures for the change of usage of La Torretta are going on: the bond has been obtained from the Superintendency.</p>



ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno</i> buffer zone	
Object 35	PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT PLAN FOR THE RIVER CLITUNNO AND THE TEMPIETTO - ECO-MUSEUM
Project 35.2	Recomposition of the landscape unit of area
Description ONGOING	<p>A programme of reconstruction of the landscape unity of the area of river Clitunno and the Tempietto was started, through the definition of the Safeguard and Enhancement Plan, drafted by the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno in the frame of <i>Programma Leader 2</i>. Lately there has been an assignment for the preparation of detailed projects; subjects have been identified, that will perform the intervention of reclamation and of cleaning-up of riverbed and banks, develop and implement infrastructures (sewerage systems, white water network, new purification plants), for the protection and safeguard of the river itself.</p> <p>In further interventions, the Plan also includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a green belt around the apse of the Clitunno Tempietto, presently very close to the main road, from which it is only separated by an iron fencing. 2. Modification of both pedestrian and vehicles viability, thanks to the downgrading of the main road Via Flaminia, as a consequence of the opening of the new main road along the valley bottom and consequent decrease of local traffic.  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tempietto Apsa: creation of a green belt</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Acquisition of the land belt between the so-called Fosso Vecchio and river Clitunno, starting from the historical water garden (Fonti del Clitunno) until the Tempietto, as well as the realization of a pathway along the river. <p>The project, as it merges reclamation with environmental valorization, also includes the recovery of the old laundries, of the locks and the reclamation of compromised areas.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Realization of the route Fonti del ClitunnoTempietto "Parco del Clitunno"</i></p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Elaboration of the intervention plan 2. Allocation of funds for the first plots

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Object 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Project 36.1 A	Setting up of new cultural and tourist venues
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p><i>Extension of cycling track</i></p> <p>The works for the realization of a walkway - cycle lane, paralleling the old via Flaminia are on their way to be finished. A leg runs from the crossing with the new via Flaminia, while a second one goes from the Fonti del Clitunno to the Tempietto. The two routes flank one another, yet the walkway runs four inches higher than the cycle lane, thus avoiding mutual interference between the two groups of users. Requalification of the green area is also included, with the scheduled planting of autochthonous species.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p><i>Already completed :</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of the routes (walkway and cycle lane) 2. Arrangement of the illumination plant of the routes by means of street lamp placement 3. Arrangement of a signal system <p><i>Next Action</i></p> <p>a-Green area</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Progetto 36.1 B	Setting up of new cultural and tourist venues
<p>Actions</p> <p>NEW</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>In 2009 a detached section of the Museo della Civiltà Contadina (Museum of Farming Civilisation) in the village of Acera, a small medieval quarter castle on the mountain ridge of the territory, was opened in the former Church of Santa Maria Maggiore and its overlying premises, which have been recently recovered thanks to a P.I.R. (Integrated Restoration Plan). The site is also equipped with a multimedia station and displays a rich collection of pictures on farming in the Apennines and transhumance, as well as a small collection of artefacts dealing with the main activities resulting from farming.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The access to the Museum</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Panel</i></p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, Regional Authority Umbria

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Progetto 36.2 A	Setting up of new cultural and tourist areas
Description NEW	<p>In recent years, the Municipal Authorities refurbished the Tower of the Castle of Campello Alto and Palazzo Trinci in the Castle of Pissignano. A new objective is to transform these areas so as to promote cultural and artistic initiatives and return them to the resident population.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <p><i>Pissignano, the Tower of the Castle</i></p> <p><i>The castle of Campello Alto</i></p> </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up of exhibition layouts 2. Improvement of areas to facilitate the access by disabled people
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Phases and timeframe	2010
Financial resources	<p>The actions are funded by the Regional Authority Umbria (resolution of the Regional Council no. 928 of 21.07.2008 on the procedures to allocate contributions according to the Regional Law no. 24/2003 "<i>Regional Museal System – Protection and Enhancement of Related Cultural Assets – Yearly Programme 2008</i>") For the Municipality of Campello, an expenditure corresponding to 20% of the global amount of actions has been planned.</p>
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the cultural heritage of Campello sul Clitunno • Increased attractiveness for visitors • Extension and diversification of the local museal network
Result indicators	Number of cultural initiatives and activities related to the territory Increase in the number of visitors

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Progetto 36.2 B	Setting up of new cultural and tourist venues
<p>Description</p> <p>NEW COMPLETED</p>	<p><i>Inauguration and reopening of the Tower of the Castle of Campello Alto to public fruition</i></p> <p>Since August 2008, the Tower of the Castle of Campello Alto, which has been carefully reconstructed and restored following the earthquake of 1997, has been reopened to the public. The inauguration and reopening of this important section of the medieval castle was aimed at involving young people and create around it an innovative cultural socialising point. An exhibition of pictures on the whole territory of Campello, as well as three exhibitions of paintings by contemporary artists were organised on this occasion.</p> <p>Through the restoration of these beautiful areas, the Municipal Authorities aim at involving associations, organising events and giving hospitality to other initiatives taken by Italian partners that wish to use them to make their peculiar characteristics known and establish contact with the territory of Campello</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>External view</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Panoramic view</i></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>“Afranio Metelli” exhibition</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>“Andrea Calisti” exhibition</i></p> </div> </div>
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Financial resources	Funding from the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the offer to visitors • Enhancement of the environmental and cultural heritage of Campello sul Clitunno and increase fruition by tourists and visitors • Increase in the number of visitors • Number of cultural events
Result indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation and setting up of exhibitions 2. Involvement of cultural associations

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Object 36	EXPANSION OF THE CULTURAL OFFER
Project 36.3	Recovery and new functional use of a group of buildings that make up the network of infrastructures for visitor services
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p>Part of the Museum of Farm Civilization and Ancient Crafts has been reopened to the public, in its seat of Palazzo Casagrande, in the centre of Campello sul Clitunno. The Museum vaunts a collection of primary importance within Umbria, and gathers a huge deal of evidences and finds, spanning from 18th to the 20th centuries. The Museum has been split into various sections, each of which is related to a fundamental and characterizing aspect of rural living in the territory. Projects for didactic activities, to be realized starting from next school-year, are being organized. The reopening of the Museum is one among the many tiles of the network of service infrastructure for the visitor, included in the wider programme of territory requalification.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft of the museological project 2. Draft of the museographic project 3. Conservation intervention 4. Conservation interventions on the collections 5. Arrangement 6. Opening to the public 7. Opening of the weaving section and a kids multimedial section

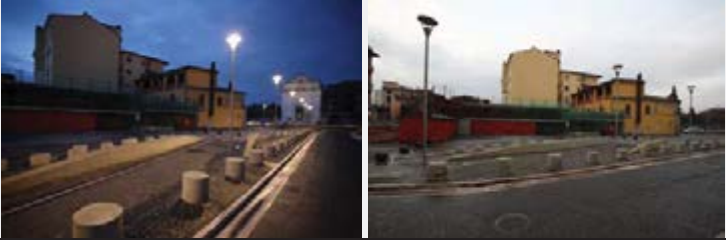




**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

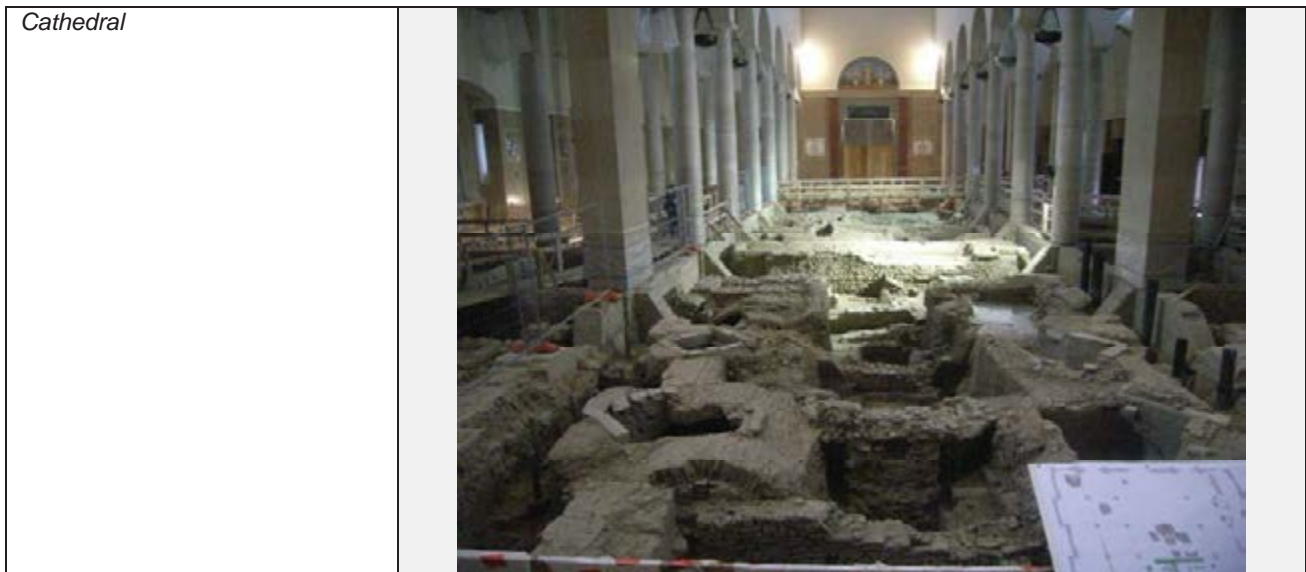
ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 37	TO COORDINATE MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS IN THE SITE
Project 37.1	Drawing up of a local protocol for controlling use of the Church of Santa Sofia
Actions ONGOING	Following preliminary investigation and hearing led by the Benevento Prefecture, an agreement between the Archbishop's Curia of Benevento and FEC (Fondo Edifici di Culto, that owns the good) was reached. The deed of entrustment of the Church of Santa Sofia to the Benevento Curia will be defined within 28 February, 2009, and will consider both the religious and the tourist use of the site. Past the times needed for ministerial approval, the ultimate formalization is expected within the following 60 days


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 38	TO EXTEND MUSEUM ACTIVITY
Project 38.1	Rearrange and extend the Lombard collections in the Sannio Museum
Actions ONGOING	The Province of Benevento, owning body of the Museo del Sannio, entrusted ART SANNIO (a company owned by the Province) to arrange the two halls at the ground floor, dedicated to the Longobard period, and has also arranged for a high professionalism consulting task, to coordinate activities. The project includes new exhibiting cases for the lately acquired finds, the renewal of the caption system accompanying the finds and the adjustment of the illumination plants.
Financial resources	€60.000,00 of budget funds from the Province of Benevento were used


ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 39	TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 39.1	Creating an Urban Archaeological Park (P.A.U.) in Benevento
Actions ONGOING	<p>Completed interventions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Piazza Ponzio Telesino" €975.445,66 2. "Arco del Sacramento" €2.013.629,20 <p>On the way to be completed, completion scheduled for April, 2009:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Urban Archaeological Area – Cardinal Pacca – Baths – Roman Theatre" €3.040.514,94; 4. "Area Teatro Romano" €1.475.000,00 5. "Historical centre Pedestrianization" €3.098.741,39. <p>The prosecution of the archaeological excavations has allowed for acquiring new information regarding the Early Middle Ages period of the building. Of particular interest is the finding, in the area that corresponds to the atrium or "Paradise" as per some literary sources, of some intact graves from the Longobard period. Among these, a child's grave stands out, which also gave back a poled silver Cross with golden wires, that is part of the embroidered clothes.</p> <p>Through institutional programmatic agreement, Region Campania financed the valorization of the archaeological complex that was found in the underground of the Cathedral. The amount of the project is €2.880.000,00 and the works will be contracted out before 30 June, 2009</p>
Financial resources	<p>Available: EU resources, to be taken from POR Campania 2000/2006:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Urban Archaeological Area – Cardinal Pacca – Baths – Roman Theatre" € 3.040.514,94; • "Arco del Sacramento" €2.013.629,20 • "Piazza Ponzio Telesino" €975.445,66; • "Roman Theatre Area" €1.475.000,00 • "Historical centre Pedestrianization" €3.098.741,39

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

<p><i>Ponzio Telesino Square</i></p>	
<p><i>Arco del Sacramento</i></p>	
<p><i>Area Archeologica Urbana – Cardinal Pacca – Bagni – Teatro Romano</i></p>	
<p><i>Roman Theatre Area</i></p>	
<p><i>Historical centre Pedestrianization</i></p>	



ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 39	TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 39.2	Make a museum of the archaeological digs in Piazzetta Sabariani
Actions ONGOING	<p>Archaeological excavations were completed and allowed for defining the plant of the cult building, which was 15 Metres long and 2 Metres wide, and oriented along the North-South axis, with an apse along one of the long sides, accessible via two symmetric openings. The original floor was also found, composed of quadrangular tiles in terracotta.</p> <p>A first funding found by the Commune will allow for leading the investigation and the microclimatic surveys for the arrangement of an ultimate covering, which will be apt for preserving the frescoes and for projecting the final arrangement, for the valorization and use of the area.</p>  <p><i>Detail of a fresco found in the church of San Marco dei Sabariani</i></p>
Financial resources	Part of the resources are available : "Historical centre pedestrianization" € 3.098.741,39. To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Region Campania

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 40	TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD CITY
Project 40.1	Refurbish functioning of the public fountains
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>In the frame of the intervention for the pedestrianization of the historical centre, financed by POR 200-2006, conservation works on the fountains in piazza Santa Sofia and piazza Papiniano, including the overhanging Egyptian obelisk, were carried out.</p>  <p><i>Conservation works on the fountain in piazza Santa Sofia</i></p>  <p><i>Conservation works on the fountain in piazza Papiniano</i></p>
Financial resources	<p>Available: POR 2000-2006 for € 600.000,00</p> <p>To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Region Campania</p>

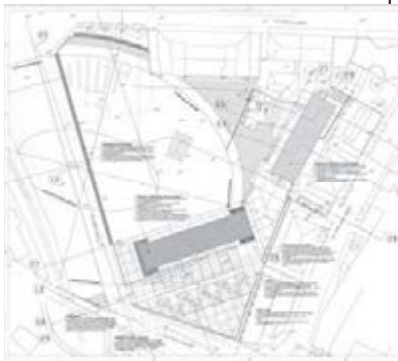
ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 40	TO IMPROVE REDEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD CITY
Project 40.2	To re-develop the piazzas in the cathedral and Rocca dei Rettori areas
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>In relation to the started programme, the City Administration has contracted out the executive project of the museum structure that won the International Projecting Competition in 2000. The project, that proposes a building to be realized in front of the Cathedral, was drafted by Studio Gabetti & Isola, winner of the competition.</p>  <p><i>Prospectus of the winning project</i></p>  <p><i>View of the winning project</i></p>  <p><i>View of the building yard</i></p>
Financial resources	<p>Available: Intesa Istituzionale di Programma (Programming Institutional Agreement - CIPE resources) €5.000.000,00.</p> <p>To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Region Campania</p>

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES


Objective 41	TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE
Project 41.1	Multi-mode information centre
Actions ONGOING	A project for € 1.050.000,00, for the realization of GPS technology-based, tourist-oriented information systems was approved, that will provide for an interactive, phone vocal guide on the monuments and archaeological routes. The financing decree is on its way to be issued.
Financial resources	On the wait for the issuing of the regional decree with funds from POR FESR 2007-2013

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento site</i>	
Objective 43	TO EXTEND SERVICES TO THOSE VISITING THE SITE
Project 43.1	Multi-mode information centre – Information point network
Actions ONGOING	On the wait for the financing needed for acquiring and arranging the multimode Information Centre, the Administration is about to realize an Infopoint in Piazza Santa Sofia, fed by solar panels.
Financial resources	On the wait for the allocation of funds POR-FESR 2007-2013 from Region Campania. Interregional Operative Programme (POIN) "Cultural, Natural Attractors and Tourism".

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 44	TO VALORISE THE URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 44.1	Plan itineraries for the PAU
Actions ONGOING	The City Administration has drafted the pre-feasibility survey for the valorization of the archaeological, architectural and historic/cultural heritage: all actions, necessary interventions and expected results have been identified. The document is the basis for all financial programming finalized at the creation of PAU, the Urban Archaeological Park.
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR 2007-2013 Region Campania

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Benevento buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 46	TO VALORISE THE TERRITORY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
Project 46.1	Create an Archaeological and green space Park in Cellarulo.
Actions ONGOING	<p>The first lot of works financed by POR Campania 2000-2006 PI "Benevento: Future in History" for € 4.999.996,00 is about to be completed. The second lot, financed for € 5.250.000,00, is on the way to be entrusted; expropriation of the areas and buildings to recover and/or demolish has been performed.</p>  <p><i>Project in the Call-for tenders phase</i></p>
Financial resources	<p>Available: (First phase, ongoing):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POR Campania 2000-2006 PI "Benevento: the Future in History" for € 4.999.996,00. • Call-for-tenders phase – Programme Institutional Agreement (CIPE resources) for € 5.250.000,00. <p>To be found: (Second phase) POR FESR 2007-2013 Region Campania</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site</i>	
Objective 49	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 49.1	Project and intervention for the creation of conditions of continuity in decoration of the external space connecting the upper atrium and the roof of the Cave
Actions	Planned intervention measures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth surveys on the area and data restitution in digital form carried out by the technical department of the municipality General planning by the Superintendency
Phases and timeframe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2010 2012

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site</i>	
Objective 49	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 49.2	Completion of equipping the Devotional Museum
Actions COMPLETED	<p>The Devotional Museum has finally been set and was inaugurated on July, 7th 2008 and regularly opened to the public</p>  <p>The exposition at the Devotional Museum</p>

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo site</i>	
Objective 49	HEIGHTENING OF THE ENHANCEMENT LEVEL OF THE SANCTUARY
Project 49.3	Optimisation of the access system to the Casa del Pellegrino and creation of a new internal route
Actions COMPLETED	The widening of the Pilgrim's House hall has been completed. The hall's welcoming level has been therefore enhanced, for those who, through the use of the elevator, reach the Devotional Museum and the internal routes that lead to the sanctuary grotto.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 51	ENHANCEMENT OF THE WALLS
Project 51.1	Definition of visiting routes to the wall system
Actions ONGOING	<p><i>Planned activities:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The property of the estates englobing parts of the ring-walls has been verified Towers, or part of towers, englobed in private properties were surveyed Hypotheses made by local experts, founded on epoch photographic material and on technical surveys on the site, have undergone a first verification. Such hypotheses have been digitally recorded. Accurate soundings and verifications on the structures, aiming at the check of the hypotheses is in the planning phase

8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	6. The planning of specific signs as well as the translation into English and German of the relevant explanations is currently being planned
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ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo</i> buffer zone and Territory	
Objective 51	ENHANCEMENT OF THE WALLS
Project 51.2	Identification of interventions of improvement in visibility-use of the walls.
Actions ONGOING	Though the achievement of the objective is strictly connected to the previous 51.1, so far, a route equipped with explanation panels was defined, to help use the part of ring-wall south of the Complex of San Francesco

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo</i> buffer zone and Territory	
Objective 52	ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES OF MONTE SANT'ANGELO
Project 52.1	Definition of visiting routes around the system of churches and monasteries
Actions ONGOING	The technical department of the municipality is currently carrying out a preliminary study for the identification of pedestrian routes within the historic town centre, with consecutive stopping places by churches and annexed monastery complexes. <i>The objectives of the programme include:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supplying tourists with differentiated itineraries, which can be integrated, 1. An estimate of the time needed to complete a given itinerary, to better plan package tours.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo</i> buffer zone and Territory	
Objective 52	ENHANCEMENT OF THE CHURCHES AND MONASTERIES OF MONTE SANT'ANGELO
Project 52.2	Identification of interventions of improvement of visibility-use
Actions ONGOING	An accurate survey is being carried out, on the state of the architectural decorum of public spaces in front of religious complexes inside the Buffer Zone. The result will be the basis of the intervention of requalification of those elements that have an impact on the visual quality and on the usability of the spaces. <i>Planned intervention measures:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The elimination of any distracting landscape elements to open up the view 1. The introduction of new and appropriate urban furniture

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo</i> buffer zone and Territory	
Objective 54	ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE
Project 54.3	Re-order of publicity boards and definition of a detailed regulation for installing shade tents, publicity signs and informative panels
Actions ONGOING	A census on the present street signs within the buffer zone was held and the identification of the various types of private advertising signs. A study of the locations, which are most fit for placing information boards was launched

**8.3 ENHANCEMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 54	ENHANCEMENT THE ACTIVITIES OF REQUALIFICATION IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE
Project 54.4	Study and planning of the valorisation of piazza Carlo d'Angiò with the elimination of the car park, organisation of a green area of connection with the Castle and review of existing services
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An executive project of the regeneration of Piazza Carlo d'Angiò within the project "Contratti di quartiere II" (area contracts II), envisaging various town, including a number of places within the buffer zone. The construction work will begin in 2010. 2. The technical department of the municipality has also launched a preliminary study on the regeneration of the green area leading to the castle and the related services

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 55	ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER
Project 55.1	Identification and valorisation of the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> route
Actions COMPLETED phase A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Universities of Bari and Foggia identified the main routes and stopping places along the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> 2. Restoration and upgrading measures are being planned in the framework of the planning of the enlarged area "Capitanata 2020". The province of Foggia is the leader and can already avail itself of European funds and is deciding upon their allocation to single projects.
Financial resources	European Union funds

ENHANCEMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo buffer zone and Territory</i>	
Objective 55	ENHANCEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL CULTURAL OFFER
Project 55.2	Optimisation of the regional museum network
Actions ONGOING	Local institutions have set out the process of drawing up memoranda of understanding between the different museum institutions, under the aegis of Puglia regional authorities, to establish a museum network on a territorial basis, in the province of Foggia. The initiative was conceived as a point of departure for the extension of the regional museum network.

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
NETWORK	1 STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY	1.1 Study, implementation and support to targeted training courses for teachers of all school levels						
		1.2 Activation of cultural exchanges between Universities and post-graduate Schools						
		1.3 Broadening of the educational project "I Longobardi – Gemellaggi formativi e itinerari turistici per le scuole" (The Longobards – Educational twinning and touristic routes for schools)						
		1.4 Project for increasing knowledge of the Heritage in relation to the sphere of education	COMPLETED <i>Phases A, B</i>		YEARLY SCHEDULED			
	2 STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH SOCIAL SYSTEMS	2.1 Support and promotion of awareness initiatives for specific population sectors (world of labour, pensioners)						
		2.2 Support and promotion of initiatives of awareness, information and participation for the weakest segments of the population (elderly, individuals with special needs)						
	3 RETRAINING AND UPDATING OF TOUR OPERATORS	3.1 Network initiatives for the training and updating of tour Guides						
	4 STRENGTHENING OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR THE AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION OF HERITAGE	4.1 Strengthening of the Network's Website						
		4.2 Development of technological systems and products						
	5 CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EUROPEAN GEOCULTURAL CORRIDOR	5.1 Extension of the network of relations to important national and European centres of Longobard interest (Geocultural corridor)						
		5.2 Implementation of aimed agreements at the national and European level and co-participation in EU projects						
	6 STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION	6.1 Initiation of permanent relations with information bodies and regional-national media	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		6.2 Investigation and implementation of targeted initiatives and events concerning the world of information	YEARLY SCHEDULED					

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
	7 PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVES AND MAJOR EVENTS	7.1 Participation and promotion of major specialised events	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		7.2 Participation and promotion of Communication and Information events	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		7.3 Study, implementation and co- participation in information productions of large circulation (television, film, audiovisual)	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		7.4 NEW Network cultural cooperation							
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI TERRITORY	8 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION	8.1 Projects to improve knowledge about the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		8.2 Development of didactic and experimental activities							
		8.3 Project and implementation of didactic laboratories focused on the Heritage							
		8.4 Carrying out or enhancing and adjusting guided tours of the territorial network of the "Heritage and Science Laboratories"							
	9 ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	9.1 Study and implementation of publishing initiatives for promotion and public awareness	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		9.2 Improvement of web-related technological systems to put the Heritage on the web							
		9.3 Enhancement of relations with information centres							
	10 ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES	10.1 Carrying out of activities to enhance dissemination of Heritage values							
		10.2 Project and carrying out of cultural and economic initiatives	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		10.3 Promotion of endogenous resources							
BRESCIA TERRITORY	11 RISE AND INCREASE IN THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER	11.1 Design and realisation of new didactic paths	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		11.2 NEW Direct promotional actions in the schools	YEARLY SCHEDULED						

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
		11.3 NEW Activities dedicated to families, groups and single adults	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		11.4 NEW Projects to foster the knowledge on the Heritage in connection with the educational system	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		11.5 NEW Opening of the archaeological excavations of the monumental area to the public							
	12 INCREASE IN ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION	12.1 Realisation of new multimedia promotional material	COMPLETED						
		12.2 Creation of cartoon strips and gadgets for youth	COMPLETED						
		12.3 Production of new merchandising products on the Longobards	COMPLETED						
		12.4 Fostering promotion through the use of more means of advertisement	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		12.5 Organisation of exhibitions	YEARLY SCHEDULED						
		12.6 NEW Publication of a new historical-artistic guidebook on the Museum of Santa Giulia	COMPLETED						
		12.7 NEW Creation of a new web-site www.bresciamusei.com and on-line communications							
		12.8 NEW Publications on the Longobard history							
		12.9 NEW Researches, installations, exhibitions and photographic workshops							
		12.10 NEW Targeted promotion using European transport means							
	13 ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE	13.1 Event "Feast of Santa Giulia"	COMPLETED						
		13.2 "Discover Brescia" project	COMPLETED						
13.3 NEW Organization of cultural and artistic events									
13.4 NEW Utilization of Santa Giulia for civil ceremonies									
14 USER RETENTION	14.1 Implementation of the "Desiderio card" project								
15 LONGOBARD ITINERARIES	15.1 Public pathway dedicated to the main High middle ages emergencies								

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		15.2 NEW Project "Desiderio bike"						
	16 PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM	16.1 Diffusion of awareness on the characters and events of the Longobard era						
		16.2 Promotion of sustainable tourism in the development of the territories of <i>Langobardia</i>						
		16.3 Promotion of intercultural exchange, visits to neighbouring sites and in-depth examinations on wines and characteristic local products						
		16.4 Training of Cultural and Environmental Promoters (A.C.A.)						
		16.5 Promotion of formation and realisation of dedicated publications						
		16.6 Intercultural exchanges between the <i>Langobardia</i> sites						
		16.7 Distribute knowledge of the brand and supply work to operators in the sector						
		16.8 NEW Increase the "quality of life and liveability" of the historical centre of Brescia, by welcoming and leading visitors – Urban Stewards						
		17 PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES	17.1 Protocol of programmed agreement for the constitution of a Committee of co- ordination for the enhancement and promotion of the Brescian Longobard heritage	COMPLETED				
	17.2 Promotion of the activities of the museums in the territory which conserve findings of the Longobard heritage							
	17.3 Exhibitions on craftsmanship in the Longobard era in Brescia and the sites in the territory		COMPLETED					
	17.4 NEW Initiative to enhance the knowledge on the historical centre of Brescia and on the Longobard territory							
CASTELSEPRIO- TORBA TERRITORY	18 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION	18.1 Study and creation of new informational materials and actions to involve schools and tourism						
		18.2 Study and implementation of artistic initiatives						

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
		18.3 NEW Organization of guided visits to the archaeological area of Castelseprio and to the <i>Antiquarium</i> of the <i>castrum</i>	YEARLY SCHEDULED							
	19 ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS	19.1 Projects to improve the enhancement on of the Heritage at various social levels								
		19.2 Enhancement of targeted relations with the media								
		19.3 Promotion activities of FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) for the Monastery of Torba								
	20 ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES	20.1 Study and subscription of agreements with tour-operators								
		20.2 Implementation of the international project "Nature and Culture in a part of Insubria"								
		20.3 Tourist promotion "Welcome to Lombardy: the Land of FAI Treasures " - The values of Torba-Castelseprio	YEARLY SCHEDULED							
	SPOLETO TERRITORY	21 INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE SITE	21.1 CISAM realization of a slip-case on San Salvatore							
			21.2 1 st Congress "Italia Langobardorum (568-774)"							
			21.3 Implementing <i>ad hoc</i> educational for tour operators and journalists from the tourist-cultural sector; assistance to journalists and Radio TV crew members	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED						
22 INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES		22.1 Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives	COMPLETED PHASE A							
		22.2 City course on the subject of Longobard culture, with closing tasting of food products								
	22.3 Outsourcing the management of the IAT tourist information and accommodation office, offering extended working hours and a wider range of services									
	22.4 Planning of communication activities for the dissemination of knowledge of the Longobard heritage,	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED								

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**



FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		through various information channels						
		22.5 Improving technological systems in order to exploit assets via the Internet						
	23 TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY	23.1 Participation in trade show events and initiatives, mainly in the national and foreign markets	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		23.2 Tourist accommodation and promotion of the territory through the organization of artistic and cultural events of significant depth	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED					
	24 DEVELOP TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE EDUCATIONAL SPHERE	24.1 Projects for increasing knowledge of the Heritage in relation to the sphere of education	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED					
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO TERRITORY	25 EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	25.1 Implementation of promotional and awareness-raising publishing initiatives	COMPLETED					
		25.2 NEW Support actions for promotion and awareness initiatives	COMPLETED					
		25.3 NEW Tourist and cultural promotion activities	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED					
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	26 TO INCREASE AWARENESS BUILDING ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE	26.1 Exhibition "Langobardia Minor: Images and documentation from the Duchy of Benevento"						
	27 IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE	27.1 Laying out itineraries for the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> archaeological park						
		27.2 Implementing the tourist information system – augmented reality						
		27.3 NEW Empower public infrastructures connected to cultural heritage	COMPLETED					
28 INCREASING AWARENESS AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE	28.1 Research and school teaching and a comic strip exhibition about Benevento in the Longobard era	COMPLETED Phase A						
MONTE SANT'ANGELO TERRITORY	29 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION	29.1 Projects to increase awareness on the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)	COMPLETED 4 actions					
		29.2 Development of didactic and experimental activities						

**8.6.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
TIMETABLE**



FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	30 ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES	30.1 Study and implementation of publishing activities for promotion and public awareness	COMPLETED <i>8 actions</i>					
		30.2 Improvement of web-related technological systems to put the Heritage on the web						
		30.3 Enhancement of relations with information centres	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
	31 ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES	31.1 Scientific and information meetings, seminars, exhibitions and touristic tours	YEARLY SCHEDULED					

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.2	Activation of cultural exchanges between Universities and post-graduate Schools
Description	An agreement is being defined between the University of Perugia and the Municipality of Spoleto, to establish a Specialization School of Archaeology in Spoleto, Palazzo Mauri. Three courses are scheduled, of which one is on Middle Ages Archaeology. The foundation of such institution in Spoleto will allow for the scheduled exchanges with similar institutions in the other sites of the network.
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of an agreement between the University of Perugia and the Municipality of Spoleto; 2. Identification and preparation of the seat and of the didactic rooms; 3. Definition of an agreement for the students' hospitality; 4. Theoretical and practical lessons.
Involved subjects	University of Perugia and Municipality of Spoleto.
Financial resources	University of Perugia, Municipality of Spoleto
Expected results	Widening of scientific competences in the sector of archaeological disciplines, in particular the medieval one
Result indicators	Activation of a School of Specialization in Middle Ages Archaeology Number of enrolled students.

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.3	Broadening of the educational project "I Longobardi – Gemellaggi formative e itinerari turistici per le scuole" (The Longobards – Educational twinning and touristic routes for schools)
Actions COMPLETED  	<p>The schools of the Network, represented by Benevento, Cividale del Friuli and Spoleto, took part to the national event "Exposcuola 2008", which took place from 5 to 7 September, 2008 in Salerno, as part of the didactic project "The Longobards – formative twinings and itineraries of school tourism", a project included in the sensitization plan of the Italia Longobardorum Network.</p> <p>The project, co-ordinated by BAP Superintendency for the provinces of Caserta and Benevento and by ISS "M. Buonarroti" in Caserta, came joint first at the prize giving of the "Exposcuola monitored projects 2008", for the excellences and the quality of the formative offer presented.</p> <p>Started by a group of schools, cultural institutions, local bodies and associations, as tiles of an educational network, initially including the schools of Pavia, Benevento, Caserta, Upper Irpinia and Salerno, in 2008 the project was widened, to include the schools of the province of Avellino, Cividale del Friuli (National Boarding School "Paul the Deacon") and Spoleto (Hotel Trade School and Art School "Leoncillo Leonardi").</p> <p>The main objective of the project is the activation and development of a system of relations that – along the roads of the Longobards, from North to South and vice versa – promotes formative twinings and produces tourist itineraries for the schools. It is a project that aims at creating a totally innovative proposal of school tourism, in which the chances of turning the instruction visits into fundamental activities for the growth of knowledges for the young generations appear evident.</p> <p>The event counted an attendance of 10.000 and more in four days; in an experimental way, the students proposed labs, narrations, demonstrations, games conceived for the itinerary, all of them useful to making the visit to the pavilion a lively one.</p> <p>The logo conceived and realized by the Art School "Leoncillo Leonardi" of Spoleto, was selected as official logo of the project "Formative twinings and Journey as project"</p> <p>In the 2009 the network of schools that have joined the project has grown considerably.</p> <p>2009 BRESCIA The project envisages the involvement of a number of Brescia primary and secondary schools to promote cultural exchanges with other towns of Longobard</p>

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES



	<p>origin in Italy. During their stay in Brescia, exchange schoolboys and schoolgirls will visit the Longobard sites of Brescia and its province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication to primary and secondary schools on the project • Involvement of the USP (Provincial School Office) • Implementation of exchanges
	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students' didactic/formative work programming. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Historical deepening on the Early Middle Ages in Italy and, in particular, on the period between the 6th-11th centuries; b) Historical/bibliographic research on the monuments in the territory; c) Survey on the sites of the itinerary; d) Analysis of the monuments through filling in observation and study files on the monuments; e) Taking of images, making of drawings and shooting of videos on the monuments; f) Drafting of syntheses to produce the itinerary's descriptive materials on the itinerary and give a structure to the consolidation of students' learning. • Twinning/welcoming actions programming: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> g) Standardizing the tourist proposals of the territory itineraries; h) Virtual twinning through the realization of articulated multimedial structures: websites, blogs, forums, e-mail, videoconferences, and so on.
Parties involved	<p>BAP Superintendency for the provinces of Caserta and Benevento and of Umbria, Communes and schools of Pavia, Benevento, Caserta, Cividale del Friuli, Spoleto, Avellino and Salerno, Sistema Museo Umbria – Formative Services. Municipality of Brescia, Fondazione Brescia Musei, Ufficio Scolastico Provinciale</p>
	<p>Future editions of Exposcuola are likely to be attended again.</p>
	<p>As for Spoleto: Commune of Spoleto and Art School "L. Leonardi"</p>
	<p>Growth of the educational network: twinnings and tourist itineraries for schools.</p>
	<p>Number of involved schools Number of organized visits Number of realized projects</p>

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.4 A	Project for increasing knowledge of the Heritage in relation to the sphere of education
<p>Description</p> <p>COMPLETED <i>pilot-phase</i></p>	<p>The pilot-project has proposed to the schools of the territory of Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno and surrounding communes, a didactic programme whose aim was the historical investigation on Longobard culture in Italy, with particular reference to the territory of Umbria. The programme also included guided visits and the realization of a file with the topics dealt with during the lessons, including a specific bibliographic display, for any of the topics, to orient students in widening particularly interesting thematics.</p>  <p>B) Project to be extended to the school of the network territories C) The production of the documentary "From Cividale to Salerno" shot by the school-boys and school-girls of the Salerno Liceo scientifico (secondary school focusing on sciences) "Leonardo da Vinci" assisted by their teacher Matteo De Cesare. The video was presented in Paestum during the 12th Mediterranean Archaeological Tourism Trade event (19th to 22nd November 2009).</p>
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theoretical lessons 2. Guided visits to the main monuments, evidences of Longobard presence in Umbria 3. Realization of a divulging file
<p>Involved subjects</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Superintendency for Historical, Artistic, Ethnoanthropological Landscape of Umbria, Municipality of Spoleto, Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto, Soc. Coop. Sistema Museo – Educational Services, University of Perugia, Middle Ages Archaeology Dept b) Network's stakeholders
<p>Planned phases and time frame</p>	<p>a) Pilot-project. The lessons were structured into two phases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A first cycle of five lessons by the general character was dedicated to the analysis of the culture of the Longobards, from an anthropological and sociological point of view, starting from the traditional forms of Northern-European influence to the acculturation processes due to the contacts with the Romance culture of Mediterranean tradition (Roman-Byzantine). During this first phase, social composition, ways of living, building techniques and religiousness of the Longobards was dealt with, including how all this has been influencing the way the conquering territories were being occupied (towns, countryside, pre-existing structures) during the immigration phase. Such phenomena were analysed by covering "the places" of the UNESCO candidacy, seen as mature results of the processes of acculturation and elaboration of an autonomous, completely original "cultural language". • A second cycle of five lessons focused on the most significant aspects of the Longobard presence in Umbria.

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	The whole path started in October, to last until half December 2008. b) 2009-2010 ongoing c) Yearly scheduled starting from 2010-2011
Financial resources	a) Superintendency for Historical, Artistic Ethnoanthropological Landscape of Umbria b) Yet to be identified
Expected results	Increased direct youth participation to the knowledge and promotion of the values of the Unesco Heritage
Result indicators	Number of involved classes Number of organized visits to the Heritage assets and to the territory Number of printed and distributed files

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.4 B	Didactic Project <i>Weapons, "Long Beards" and Precious Jewels</i>
Description COMPLETED pilot-phase B YEARLY SCHEDULED	<p>The didactic project <i>Weapons, "Long Beards" and Precious Jewels</i>, is addressed to primary and secondary schools.</p> <p>The didactic proposal aims at transferring the knowledge of the origin, society, uses and costumes of the Longobard people to the kids, through the observation of the funerary outfits, kept by the National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto.</p> <p>Direct observation of the finds, and the contact with the artistic evidences has the objective of making the experience more involving, favouring the learning process in the kids and stimulating their critical sense.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">   </div>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings at the National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analysis of the funerary outfits; - lab for the reconstruction of Longobard clothing; Guided visits to the Basilica of San Salvatore and to the Tempietto sul Clitunno
Involved subjects	Superintendency for the Historical, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Landscape of Umbria, Municipality of Spoleto, Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto, Sistema Museo Educational Services

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Planned phases and time frame	The didactic activity is split into two meetings of two hours each, the first one by the National Museum of the Duchy in Spoleto, while the second one by the Basilica of San Salvatore and the Tempietto sul Clitunno, monuments included in the Italia Langobardorum site, which is candidated to the UNESCO World Heritage List. Activity started with the school year 2008/2009.
Financial resources	Superintendency for the Historical, Artistic and Ethnoanthropological Landscape of Umbria, Municipality of Spoleto
Expected results	Increased direct youth participation to the knowledge and promotion of the values of the Unesco Heritage
Result indicators	Number of involved classes Number of organized visits to the assets of the Heritage and to the territory


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 1	STRENGTHENING THE INTERACTION WITH THE EDUCATION COMMUNITY
Project 1.4 C	“Rodelinde, Queen of the Longobards”
Description ONGOING	Agreements were started between the Municipality of Spoleto and the prestigious, internationally known Teatro Lirico Sperimentale “A.Belli” from Spoleto, for the staging of “Rodelinde, Queen of the Longobards”, by G.F. Haendel. The opera will be included in next Festival of Two Worlds’ programme. After Spoleto, “Rodelinde” will also be performed in the theatres of the other places of the “Italia Langobardorum” Network; to such end, contacts with the city of Brescia have already been defined. The representation gives the opportunity to divulge the knowledge on the Longobards’ origins, society and uses through a musical work, thus reaching an adult target. More, costumes and scenography will be realized by the students of the School of Art “Leoncillo Leonardi” in Spoleto (see 24.1), thus strengthening the project’s aspects of sensitization.
Actions	1. Accurate definition of agreements with Teatro Lirico Sperimentale in Spoleto and Teatro Grande in Brescia
Involved subjects	Municipality of Spoleto, Municipality of Brescia, Teatro Lirico Sperimentale “A. Belli” in Spoleto, Teatro Grande in Brescia, Foundation Festival, School of Art “L. Leonardi” in Spoleto,
Planned phases and time frame	Medium period 2010-2012
Financial resources	Public and private sponsoring
Expected results	The staging of a little known “Longobard” opera, which will be repeated in the other sites of the Network, will not only allow for spreading the opera to a wider audience, it will also enhance the knowledge on Longobard culture; more, it will strengthen the ties among stakeholders, extending the field of common actions to new aspects
Result indicators	Number of representations Number of places of the Network where the opera will be staged Audience figures

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 3	RETRAINING AND UPDATING OF TOUR OPERATORS
Project 3.1	Network initiatives for the training and updating of tour guides
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of the website “Italia Langobardorum” 2. Web-system connecting the Assets of the Heritage to the evidence of the meanings of the UNESCO World Heritage List candidacy, and of the development objectives stated in the Management Plan. 3. Arrangement of the website, also for the subsequent development of the tourist-cultural offer, in the optic of developing the best qualities of the single Territories and of the “Italia Langobardorum” Network as a whole. 4. Start of the realizative study of a dedicated telecommunication network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fast and reliable exchange of data and audio files, realization of videoconferences, database co-ordination among the Places of the Network-Site, potential production and web diffusion of tourist-cultural,

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	<p>tourist-economic offers and of e-commerce activities, for products and services of the Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Softwares finalized at the informative strengthening of the “<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>” Network. <p>5. Start of a study for the realization of a prototype of 3-D virtual Museum system, accessible via Website through the “dedicated network”</p> <p>6. Creation of a Network working group, for researches and applied technological innovations.</p> <p><u>Co-ordination:</u> Network Secretary / Aquileia Patriarchate Project PC Association</p>
Phases and timeframe	2010-2011

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 4	STRENGTHENING OF TECHNOLOGICAL SYSTEMS FOR SENSITISATION AND PROMOTION OF HERITAGE
Project 4.2	Development of technological systems and products
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>Development of the web portal</p> <p>The envisaged actions and the operative applications of the system are additional functions, referring to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Databases about the Heritage 2. update cards of the Knowledge Plans, of the Safeguard and Conservation 3. Coordinated visibility of the projects for the valorisation of the reference territories.
Parties involved	Network authorities, Stakeholders; public institutions; Private enterprises; Aquileia Patriarchate Project PC Association
Planned phases and time frame	Phase A / 2010-2011 Phase B / Yearly scheduled
Financial resources	Autumn budget of the Network Authority Other resources to be found

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 5	CONSTRUCITON AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EUROPEAN GEOCULTURAL CORRIDOR
Project 5.1 A 5.2	5.1-Extension of the network in relation to important national and European centres of longobard interest (Geocultural corridor) 5.2-Implementation of aimed agrrements at the national and European level ad co-partecipation in EU projects
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>1st Inter-University International Convention for the construction of the “<i>European Geocultural Corridor</i>” (2011 Widening of joint initiative on Longobard culture and on the realization of “Longobard Itineraries” by the European value, and for the start of shared EU projects, along with the universities in the places of the “<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>” Network</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Map of the 1st European Geocultural Corridor</i></p> </div> <p>Organizative contacts with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) University of Hamburg, Nova Gorica and Lubljiana (Slovenia), Central European Initiative University Network (28 Universities in central-eastern

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	Europe); Universities of Trieste and Udine (Region Friuli Venezia Giulia) b) ANDISU, National Association of Bodies for the Right of Study; c) BITS – Bureau International du Tourisme Social d) National and international associations of youth and social tourism e) European Council Direction for the Great European Itineraries <i>Co-ordination:</i> Network Secretary Office / Association Chart of Cividale
Phases and timeframe	2010-2012

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 5	CONSTRUCTION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE EUROPEAN GEOCULTURAL CORRIDOR
Project 5.1 B	Extension of the network of relations to important national and European centres of Longobard interest (Geocultural corridor)
Description ONGOING	“On the tracks of the Longobards – Longobard towns – History, Current Events, Friendship” The initiative was planned by Inner Wheel. Inner Wheel Clubs will also be involved in the publication of a promotional book and DVD- in Italian and in English – to be distributed to Inner Wheel Clubs in Italy and in the rest of Europe. The initiative will lead to a virtual twinning and a series of local and/or shared events, to be agreed upon between clubs and public institutions.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mutual exchanges between the Clubs of the sites of the network “<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>” 2. DVD publication, power point presentation and voice over narration. The DVD tells the story of the pilgrimage of a Longobard knight, who travels to Italy and is full of admiration for the Longobard-built churches and other places of worship he visits on his journey from Cividale to Monte Sant’Angelo. 3. Publication of the book “Re Rotari” (King Rotari), a translation of a medieval poem on the character of the legislator king
Parties involved	Inner Wheel Clubs of Benevento, Brescia, Cividale, Foggia, Foligno, and Varese
Phases and timeframe	2009-2010

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Network	
Objective 7	PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVES AND MAJOR EVENTS
Project 7.2	Participation and promotion of Communication and Information events
Description COMPLETED	Conference entitled “ <i>The heirs of the Longobards in Brescia</i> ”. The two-day conference was held in the conference hall of the Santa Giulia Museum and had the objective to increase public's awareness on the Longobard people and to present the nomination of the network “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ” to be inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning 2. Organization 3. Promotion 4. Holding of conference
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia museum foundation CAB foundation Province of Brescia
Phases and timeframe	10 th -11 th February 2009
Financial resources	Overall cost: about € 18,000 Funds allocated by the municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Disseminating knowledge on the Longobard people and increase awareness on the nomination of the network “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ”
Result indicators	Full involvement of citizens

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 7	PROMOTIONAL INITIATIVES AND MAJOR EVENTS
Project 7.4	Network cultural cooperation
<p>Actions</p> <p>NEW COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p><i>Cooperation between Festivals</i></p> <p>In April 2009 the representatives of the Municipalities of Spoleto, Cividale del Friuli and Benevento, where “Festival dei 2 Mondi” (Festival of the two worlds), “Mittelfest” and “Città Spettacolo” are held respectively, subscribed at the town hall of Spoleto a memorandum of understanding in order to develop joint initiatives within the three festivals, a cooperation project aimed at making high quality productions and co-productions.</p> <p>Spoleto, Cividale and Benevento agreed to strengthen their cooperation in further artistic and cultural fields, with a view to both promoting the National and International theatre and developing the historical heritage of the three sites, marked by a common Longobard origin.</p> <p>In this memorandum the municipalities pledged to continue in a coordinated way with the current cooperation activities linked to the candidacy for UNESCO World Heritage Site status, thus entrusting the artistic directors of the “Festival dei 2 Mondi” in Spoleto, “Città Spettacolo” in Benevento and “Mittelfest” in Cividale del Friuli with the task of developing joint initiatives within the three events.</p> <p>The initiative is particularly innovative due to the explicit intention of stakeholders to pool financial and human resources, ideas and events - meetings of excellence as to festivals and events of reference for International culture.</p> <p>In 2009 the agreement led to the Mittelfest participation in initiatives promoted in the “Festival dei 2 Mondi”.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Phases and timeframe	By 2010 and later years specific and targeted operational agreements need to be achieved in expectation of the respective cultural Seasons.

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.1 A	Projects to improve knowledge about the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>1. Tender for graduation thesis Prize <i>Forum Iulii</i> The Municipality of Cividale del Friuli has called for the 4th tender to award 3 prizes for the specialist graduation thesis or of the former system and PhD thesis whose subject is the Town of Cividale del Friuli and the Territory in relation with the environmental changes, the evolution of history, communities and people, the enhancement and preservation of the artistic heritage. Expiration date to present the thesis: 31st October 2008 In 2009 the proclamation of winners: Rodolfo Basaldella was awarded the first prize with his thesis "<i>Le banche di Antro e Merso. L'organizzazione comunitaria nel Cividalese durante il dominio veneziano</i>" (University of Udine – Master's degree in Arts); Chiara de Santi came second with her thesis "<i>Affreschi del 14. secolo negli ambienti conventuali della Chiesa di San Francesco a Cividale. I recenti restauri</i>" (University of Trieste, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts) together with Isaura Vogrig with her "<i>Tra città e paesaggio. Cividale del Friuli</i>" (IUAV University of Venice – Master's degree in Architecture for sustainability).</p> <p>2. Presentation of the book/research: "<i>Le carte del monastero femminile di S.Maria in Valle di Cividale (Centuries 9th-13th)</i>" by Elena Maffei in collaboration with Attilio Bartoli Langeli and Daniela Maschio.</p>







AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.1 B	Projects to improve knowledge about the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>In 2008 the University of Udine and the municipality of Cividale made a framework-agreement within the 2008 Italian candidacy of the sites included in the "<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>" project for UNESCO World Heritage Site status. The agreement led to further specifications aimed at editing publications on the town to increase the knowledge of the historical and cultural heritage of Cividale.</p> <p>a) In the period between 2010 and 2012 Cividale will be major subject of a study which will lead to the compilation of the first urban history ever produced in Friuli. A team of experts coordinated by the University of Udine – Faculty of Arts will prepare for printing two volumes containing research contributions and in-depth studies worked out by twenty National and International experts on the town history in the Middle Ages.</p> <p>b) Moreover, by next spring, the proceedings of the International Conference of Studies "<i>L'VIII secolo: un secolo inquieto</i>" will be published. It was the first conference of the network of UNESCO candidate sites held in Cividale in December 2008 under the scientific guidance of Prof. Valentino Pace of the Department of History and Protection of Cultural Heritage of the University of Udine. The book will contain reports by major International and Italian experts of main themes related to VIII century. The proceedings are financed by Fondazione CRUP, the town of Cividale and the University of Udine.</p> <p>c) Not to mention the forthcoming publication of the inventory of medieval letters by representatives of the surrounding states to the town of Cividale now kept in the National Archaeological Museum. These include agreements, trials, evidence, privileges, peace chapters, notarial deeds, bulls (both patriarchal and papal), imperial diplomas of the period between 1176 and 1540. The initiative will be funded by the municipality in cooperation with the Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Authority.</p>

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.2 A 8.3 A 8.4 A	8.2 Development of didactic and experimental activities 8.3 Project and implementation of didactic laboratories focused on the Heritage 8.4 Carrying out or enhancing and adjusting guided tours of the territorial network of the “Heritage and Science Laboratories”
Description NEW  <i>The Longobard ceramic laboratory</i>	Introduction to the implementation of Laboratories for the Heritage and Sciences related to the historic-archival materials of the Capitolo of Cividale, Christian Museum and Treasure of the Duomo. Arrangement of specific educational laboratories. A. The <i>Archaeological educational laboratory of the “Archeoscuola” National Archaeological Museum</i> designed and developed by archaeologists Chiara Magrini and Lisa Zenarolla is intended for primary, secondary and high school learners; it articulates itself in themed routes divided into modules made up of theoretical and practical classes and visits to the archaeological remains of Cividale as well; it is an approach to archaeology aimed at stimulating younger people’s curiosity on this matter by showing them the most significant steps of archaeological research and investigating a number of aspects of every day life of the peoples who lived in ancient times (mainly the Longobards) through the archaeological evidence exhibited in the National Archaeological Museum and visible in Cividale. B. Realization by Patriarchate Association of the experimental educational Laboratory “Dalla penna d’oca al Libro” - From the goose quill to the book - (23 rd -24 th August during the Palio of S. Donato in cooperation with the Palio of S. Donato Association.
Actions	1. Foundation of a specialized library; recording of finds flanked by a special database; building of a laboratory available also for educational activities IN PROGRESS 2. Specific educational activities articulated in: theoretical classes by recourse to images, photos, power point presentations; Educational Laboratories; thematic visits for schools
Parties involved	Friuli Venezia Giulia Superintendence of Archaeological Heritage, Associazione Jaufrè Rudel di Studi Medievali; Associazione culturale “Amici dei Musei e Biblioteche” of Cividale del Friuli;
Phases and timeframe	3. 2010 4. Yearly
Financial resources	3. Ministero Beni e Attività culturali (Ministry of Cultural Affairs) 4. Activities are funded by students involved; costs of sending information materials and leaflets are paid by the National Archaeological Museum in Cividale del Friuli
Result indicators	1. Number of schools involved 2. Number of students involved 3. Number of publications spread

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 8	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 8.2 B 8.3 B 8.4 B	8.2 Development of didactic and experimental activities 8.3 Project and implementation of didactic laboratories focused on the Heritage 8.4 Carrying out or enhancing and adjusting guided tours of the territorial network of the “Heritage and Science Laboratories”
Description NEW	“VALITUR” is the name of the project developed in the framework of the Interreg III A Italy-Slovenia planning for the development of the Alpine and pre-Alpine naturalistic-archaeological area between Cividale and the Slovene bordering area of the upper Isonzo valley. “VALITUR” was designed to implement some of the most important guidelines included in the management plan of “ <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> ” for the projects 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 of the Awareness Building and Promotion plan, as well as for the other projects included in the Enhancement and Promotion plan and in the Socio-Economic Development plan.

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<p>The project has the objective to contribute in an effective, innovative and ongoing way to the enhancement, the environmental protection, the regeneration and the relaunching of the transborder area of the upper Isonzo valley and of the Natisone-Torre-Judrio valley through the development of a “system” promoting in a coordinated way:</p> <p>In particular, “VALITUR” intends to use the experience acquired in the Interreg Italy-Slovenia area for a greater involvement of the educational sector and to further knowledge on sustainable tourism, social and economic development and cooperation.</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1.Upper Isonzo valley 2. A view from the Kolovrat 3. Trenches on the Kolovrat 4.View of the Natisone Valley 5. The archaeological plain of Tolmin 6. View from the top of the Matajur mountain</p>
<p>Actions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scientific research activities (start up of scientific laboratories, widespread in the territory) 2. development of sustainable tourism (development of tourist itineraries for teaching and scientific purposes to enhance natural, environmental and cultural resources, which are typical traits of the area concerned) 3. focus on entrepreneurial activities related to the typical traits of the area
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Professional training centre “Civiform” of Cividale del Friuli, University of Trieste, Association 'Charter of Cividale', IRTEF (Institute for Research on Educational and Training Techniques); municipalities of Savogna, San Pietro al Natisone, San Leonardo, Prepotto; Tolmin, Kobarid-Caporetto, Bovec, Idrija; development agencies of the upper Isonzo valley</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>2010-2013</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>€ 1,500,000 by EU Interreg III A Italy-Slovenia</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Regeneration and relaunching of the Natisone and the upper Isonzo valleys for teaching and training purposes as well as for tourist and economic purposes</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>The first indicator, which has a high and immediate effectiveness for evaluation purposes, is the participation in the project on an equal footing of 4 Italian and 4 Slovene municipalities</p> <p>Number of laboratory start-ups; number of participants in teaching activities; number of enterprises involved; number of new activities outlined</p>

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 9.1	Study and implementation of publishing initiatives for promotion and public awareness
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Realization and printing of promotional materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Leaflets on the nomination of the Town of Cividale realized for the BIT of Milan (February 2008 and 2009) b) Publication on the nomination of the Town of Cividale (June 2008) sent to all the families of the Town c) Leaflet on the Longobard Temple (September 2008) d) Bilingual historic-artistic guidebook of the Town (author: Claudio Mattaloni) e) Stickers for the Town's shops (June 2008) f) Explicative banners about the monuments and places involved in the nomination 2) The Internet Website of the Municipality has been enriched with a special section dedicated to the UNESCO nomination. From the home page it is possible to go to the leaflet page and to the press review made up of the articles published in the local daily newspapers 3) Publication of a Guidebook on Cividale del Friuli realized by the students of the primary schools in order to improve among the young the knowledge of their Town and of its historic, artistic-monumental and environmental values. 4) Realization of a Website of the Christian Museum and of the Treasure of the Duomo in collaboration with the Parish Church S. Maria Assunta and the Archdiocese of Udine 5) Realization of poster designing and illustrative leaflets of the Christian Museum and of the Treasure of the Duomo 6) Agreed setting up of professional association (agrifood, food and wine industries and crafts) for the realization of the innovative centre for tourism, for the services of the development, for the safeguard and enhancement of the Traditions and Culture called "Centre of the Excellences" 7) Realization study of the evaluation system of the qualitative products (direct connection between the producers and wine and food companies) for a qualified and guaranteed offer to tourist flows 8) Starting up of the initiative for the sensibilization to the safeguard of environmental indicators: promotion of bird-watching in the naturalistic area of the Valleys of Natisone-Torre-Judrio (Exhibition-concert on the 27.09.2008)

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 9	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 9.3	Enhancement of relations with information centres
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>The municipality of Cividale del Friuli has recently entrusted specialized newspapers and qualified operators in the field a relevant task to develop a project for the promotion of the town. The project has a double phase:</p> <p><i>Phase A</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Setting up a press office to write a mailing list of Italian and foreign specialized newspapers, drawing up press releases, telephone numbers to welcome journalists, invitations, reception and guides during visits to the town; b) Writing a mailing list of foreign and Italian operators who may participate in a workshop focussed on demand and supply. Operators selected will deal with cultural, food-and-wine, historical, artistic and event-related tourism. Foreign operators will be selected first of all in the markets of surrounding countries (Austria, Germany, Slovenia), who offer bus itineraries and packages or solutions for those tourists who love to reach the destination on their own. c) Training will be provided to local operators in order to present them with reference markets through statistical data, analyses of habits and preferences of such markets as well as the spending capacity of potential

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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	<p>reference tourists in order to provide an adequate supply and ensure the preparation of a dynamic package that is a travel package organized by the guest.</p> <p>d) Operators will be equipped with the tools necessary both to culturally know the region where they work and to define new package proposals with regard to new marketing trends.</p> <p>e) Guest operators will be presented by local operators with the accomodation supply in the region: hotels and other accomodation facilities, different catering types, cellars for wine tasting etc.</p> <p><i>Phase B</i></p> <p>a) organization of educational or fam trip for operators and press in the field (monthly magazines, archaeological tourism magazines, free time magazines etc.) with a specific visit to the local supply;</p> <p>b) participation of Italian press and operators;</p> <p>c) exclusive visits to cellars, locations and venues providing an unusual supply which make the destination unique.</p> <p>d) illustration of handcraft activities in different sectors which may be included in packages for MICE tourists (meeting/incentive and congresses) or in team building activities.</p> <p>e) Educationalns will be followed by workshops with operators in the field.</p>
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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 10.1	Carrying out of activities to enhance dissemination of Heritage values
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancement of the section "<i>The Longobards and Cividale</i>" of the Biblioteca Civica – Public Local Library <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A workshop has been awarded to an university student that has produced a complete bibliography of the publications on sale relative to the Longobards in Italy, in the region and in the Town of Cividale. o Plurilingual audio-guides for the Longobard Temple o The Rotary Club of Cividale del Friuli, in order to support the nomination of Cividale to the Word Heritage List of UNESCO, has donated, to the Municipality of Cividale for the Longobard Temple, 12 MP3 audio-guides describing the monument in four languages (Italian, English, German and Slovenian). The texts of the audio-guides have been translated also into French. 2. Guided tourist visits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The regional Agency for "FVG Tourism"– in agreement with the Municipal Administration – has organized a series of touristic initiatives aimed at promoting the Town, participated by the tourists and the citizens, enabling to deepen the knowledge on the Longobard Temple and other goods of the heritage nominated to UNESCO and on the history of Cividale. 3. Guided visit to the Monastery of S. Maria in Valle / the Palio of S. Donato (23rd-24th August 2008) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o During the maintenance works of the Convent of Santa Maria in Valle for the realization of the new entrance to the Longobard Temple, guided visits to the site and to the archaeological excavations have been organized for the population 4. A meeting has been organized with the population, institutions and economic operators to present the aspect of the nomination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o On 30 January 2009 the Italian candidacy for UNESCO World Heritage site status was presented at the A.Ristori town theatre before a large audience. On that occasion projects aimed at developing the town artistic and monumental heritage including policies for the integrated social economic development of the region were illustrated.

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 10.2	Project and carrying out of cultural and economic initiatives
Actions NEW COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED	<i>Action A</i> In cooperation with the Agenzia Turismo FVG (Friuli Venezia Giulia Travel Office) the municipality of Cividale offered tourists a number of guided tours which took place in the period from April to September 2009 on a weekly or fortnightly basis. <i>Action B</i> Cooperation with FAI – Within the action taken to support the candidacy Cividale Town Council managed for the first time to participate in the XVII edition of the “Giornata FAI di Primavera” (FAI Spring Day) organized by Fondo Per l’Ambiente Italiano (Italian Environmental Fund) on 28 29 March 2009. The initiative included the opening to visitors of the following sites: the cloister and refectory of the Monastery of Santa Maria in Valle as well as the annexed Church of San Giovanni Battista.

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF RAISING AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 10.3	Promotion of endogenous resources
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Realization study of the project Interreg Italy-Slovenia for the development of the agrifood sector and of the services connected to the qualitative development of productions and of the organizational system of product visibility and of direct access to the production points (<i>leader</i>: Municipality of Cividale) 2) Agreed setting up of professional association (agrifood, food and wine industries and crafts) for the realization of the innovative centre for tourism, for the services of the development, for the safeguard and enhancement of the Traditions and Culture called “Centre of the Excellences (<i>leader</i>: Association Carta di Cividale) 3) Realization study of the evaluation system of the qualitative products (direct connection between the producers and wine and food companies) for a qualified and guaranteed offer to tourist flow 4) Starting up of the initiative for the sensibilization to the safeguard of environmental indicators: promotion of bird-watching in the naturalistic area of the Valleys of Natisone-Torre-Judrio (Exhibition-concert on the 27.09.2008; <i>Promoter</i>: Association Carta di Cividale)

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	RISE AND INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER
Project 11.1	Design and realisation of new didactic paths
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED ONGOING	Didactic activities and labs dedicated to the diffusion of the knowledge on the Longobards inside the Museum of Santa Giulia have been strengthened. 5 didactic labs, 3 thematic routes and 1 unusual meeting are active, all dedicated to the Longobard period. Practical activities performed by kids are obviously combined with the visit to the Museum. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projecting of the didactic routes 2. Activation of the didactic labs
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Foundation Brescia Musei
Estimated phases and times	Carried out in the school year 2008-2009 In progress in the school year 2009-2010
Financial resources	The labs finance themselves through payment of the entrance fee and of the didactic activity
Expected results	Diffusion of the knowledge on the Longobard period and on the Museum of Santa Giulia; approach of the museum by the school public
Result indicators	Number of reserved didactic activities

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	RISE AND INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER
Project 11.2	Direct promotional actions in the schools
Description	Some didactic operators directly go to the schools in Brescia and its Province and organize meetings with school principals and teachers to explain the contents and the methodologies of museum didactics of the Town Museums and to adapt the proposed courses to the specific needs of the teachers.
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Event scheduling 2. Meetings with school principals and teachers
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei) Schools of Brescia and Province
Estimated phases and times	Carried out in the school year 2008-2009 In progress in the school year 2009-2010
Financial resources	Overall cost: € 8,500.00 Funds allocated by Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei)
Expected results	Increase in the booking of didactic activities; new collaborations and new projects in synergy with some schools of the territory.
Result indicators	Number of teachers and schools involved

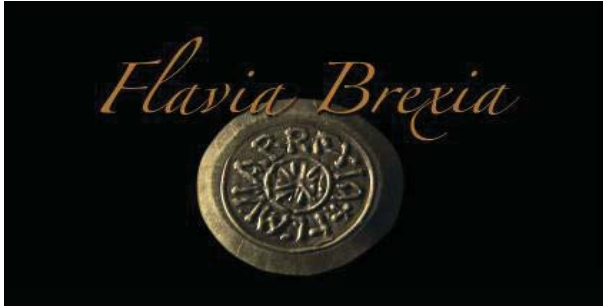
AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	RISE AND INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER
Project 11.3	Activities dedicated to families, groups and single adults
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED ONGOING	Projecting of the activities dedicated to families, groups and single adult people, that will be promoted by printing information material with all initiatives organized for 2009. Various kinds of activities were included in the programme: unusual meetings, Museum in the family, theaterized visits, visits with guides and speleologists, workshops for adult people, canned art, conferences, a course in art history and so on. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projecting of the activities 2. Calendarization of activities 3. Production and distribution of the information material
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Foundation Brescia Musei
Estimated phases and times	Print and distribution within February 2009
Financial resources	Overall costs: to be defined Resources allocated by Fondazione Brescia Musei
Expected results	Diffusion of the knowledge on the Museum; approach of the Museum by adult public
Result indicators	Figures of visitors

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	RISE AND INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER
Project 11.4	Projects to foster the knowledge on the Heritage in connection with the educational system
Description NEW	The project has many objectives. Among them: making young people know the Longobard vestiges in Brescia (firstly the monastery of San Salvatore) and in its Province as an actual value sharing with whom preceded us and with what they handed down to us also with the purpose of an incisive safeguard of the heritage and of the re-thinking of the meaning and historical importance of the Longobards' presence in Brescia and in Italy; contacting other European peoples who, as we did, shared and still maintain alive the Longobard heritage; implementing a potential national and international tourist offer for the Longobard sites in Brescia (but also for the other historical sites of the town). The studies and the works performed will be the subject of a competition and of relevant, also itinerant, exhibitions (in the province of Brescia for cultural exchanges with schools and students that apply for them)
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparatory activity 2. Introductory lectures held by experts 3. Study and development of the knowledge on the Longobard site in Brescia and involvement of national and international realities 4. Giving back the carried out work to the local community by paper publications, multimedia material and lectures 5. Starting up "class exchanges" with other schools (of the net Italia Langobardorum" or of the countries belonging to the virtual Longobard region or that participate in the World Heritage List of Unesco)
Parties involved	Newspaper "Brixia mirabilis" Secondary school Piamarta-Artigianelli Linguistic European secondary School" I.P.C. Camillo Golgi "Tourist" and "Advertising graphic designer" sections No-profit organization "Intercultura" Onlus
Estimated phases and times	2009-2010 planning and preparatory initiatives; 2010-2011 implementation of the project; 2011-2012 national and International "class exchanges".
Financial resources	Funds to be raised by: Lombardy Regional Authority; Province of Brescia; private funds
Expected results	Collaboration teachers/students; collaboration students/students (within the same school or among different schools for a common and not competitive work between students and schools; commitment of schools, teachers and students in the territory and application of the theoretical-practical skills to the particular realities of the territory; actual approach of the students to the initiatives that could/should be their natural professional opportunity; promotion of the idea at national and international levels; approach, opening to and confronting with cultures different from the Italian one; direct participation of young people in the knowledge on and promotion of the values of UNESCO Heritage.
Result indicators	The project wanted by Brixia mirabilis is an integrant part of the school training offer and thus students' learning and production will be evaluated by their teachers. Start up of national and international fruitful and lasting relations Desire to participate in further projects

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	RISE AND INCREASE OF THE EDUCATIONAL OFFER
Project 11.5	Opening of the archaeological excavations of the monumental area to the public
Description NEW	On the occasion of the new archaeological surveys on the monumental area, the opportunity of visiting the site yard is offered, safety needs imposed by the situation permitting. The objective is to make citizens and visitors aware of the archaeological heritage and stratigraphic survey method.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of an area of the yard for visitors 2. Staff training 3. Drafting the didactic material 4. Promotion of the initiative 5. Implementation of visits
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage
Estimated phases and times	2010-2012
Financial resources	To be defined
Expected results	Sensitizing citizens and visitors on the archaeological heritage and stratigraphic survey method.
Result indicators	Number of visitors

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.1	Realisation of new multimedia promotional material
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED	<p>Some multimedia videos have been realized in order to promote the monastery of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia and its art treasures.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p><i>Video dedicated to the ancient history of the town, with a particular focus on the early Middle Ages</i></p> </div> </div>
COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of the video on “the Cross of King Desiderius” 2. Realization of the video on the Monastery of Santa Giulia with a particular focus on Tremisse 3. Realization of the video on the conference room and related services

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION
Project 12.2	Creation of cartoon strips and gadgets for youth
<p>Actions</p> <p>YEARLY SCHEDULED</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p>Implementation of the projects for a young public dedicated to the Longobards, the Romans and the Museum of the town:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "L'ultimo Re" (The Last King"), a cartoon strip volume dedicated to the story of Ermengarde, of her brother Adelchi, of King Desiderius together with the story of Charlemagne, told in a captivating and amusing way. 2. "Brixia, viaggio nella città nascosta" ("Brixia. Journey in the Hidden Town") a cartoon strip volume whose main characters are some children who live nowadays and who, during a school trip to <i>Capitolium</i> in Brescia, are catapulted into the Brescia of the 3rd century A.D. The purpose of the publication is to make a wider and wider as well as heterogeneous adult and young public know the archaeological area and the museum complex of Santa Giulia. 3. Realization of a box game for boys and girls and families set in the Museum of Santa Giulia, where some of the most significant works are represented, by recreating a route including the main sections of the Museum. On the cover of the game are Adelchi and Ermengarde. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>"L'ultimo Re" ("The Last king")</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>"Brixia. Viaggio nella città nascosta" ("Brixia. Journey in the Hidden Town")</p> </div> </div>
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei)
Financial resources	Cost for the volume "L'ultimo Re" (The Last King): € 20,200.00 Cost for the volume "Brixia, viaggio nella città nascosta" ("Brixia. Journey in the Hidden Town") : € 23,000.00 As for the box game the goods are on sale or return basis Funds allocated by Fondazione Brescia Musei and private sponsors
Expected results	Promotion of the knowledge on the Romans and the Museum by the younger users
Result indicators	Collected funds and sales


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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASED COMMUNICATION
Project 12.3	Production of new merchandising products on the Longobards
Actions COMPLETED	Production of merchandising objects related to the symbols and works of art belonging to the Roman and Longobard periods.  <i>Cup of ceramic with Tremisse</i>  <i>Pendant with peacock of openwork gold</i>

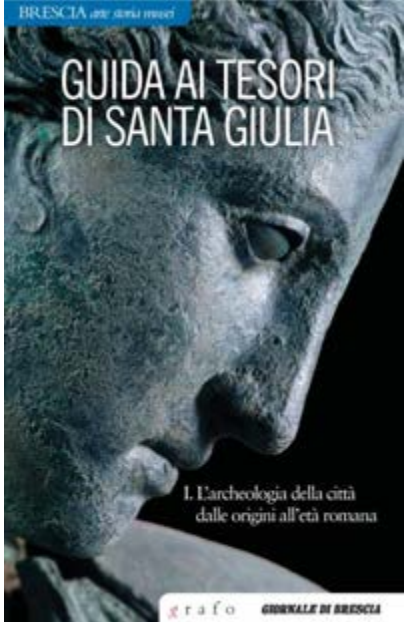
AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASED COMMUNICATION
Project 12.4	Fostering promotion through the use of more means of advertisement
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED	The press office of the Foundation Brescia Musei that permanently works for the promotion of the site, aiming at reaching a larger and larger number of users, has started new collaborations with the mass media: newspapers and specialized journals at the national and international levels as well as with both local and national TV programmes to popularize the site using new dynamic advertising means.

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE IN THE QUALITY OF SERVICES OFFERED TO VISITORS
Project 12.5	Organisation of exhibitions
Description	Temporary exhibitions, organized by both Town Museums and Foundation Brescia Musei and by third parties, follow one another during the year, enhancing and increasing the cultural offer of the museum. The town hall administration completed the project " <i>Brescia. Lo splendore dell'arte</i> " <i>Brescia. The splendour of the art</i> approved for the period 2004-2008. It consisted in the realization of a series of important and appealing exhibitions organized by the Municipality of Brescia together with Foundation Brescia Musei and by outsourcing companies called in case of need. A new programme of exhibitions has been approved for the years 2009-2010 and it envisages a series of exhibitions organized by the Municipality of Brescia together with Foundation Brescia Musei and outsourcing companies called in case of need.

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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	 <p align="center"><i>Mounting of the exhibition "Un tesoro di genti celtiche nella pianura a nord del Po. Le dracme di Manerbio"</i> <i>"A treasure of Celtic people in the plain northwards the River Po. The drachmas of Manerbio"</i></p>
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p> <p>ONGOING</p>	<p>1. Project 2004-2008</p> <p>2. Two-year period 2009-2010: Artifices. Artigiani al lavoro tra Brescia e Leno in età longobarda (25.10.2008 – 31.05.2009) [Craftsmen at work between Brescia and Leno in the Longobard period 25.10.2008 – 31.05.2009]]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guareschi al Bertoldo. Ridere delle dittature 1936-1943 (29.11.2008 – 28.02.2009) [Laughing at the dictatorships 1936-1943 (29.11.2008 – 28.02.2009)] 2. I celti nel bresciano: indizi di viaggi e contatti nel corredo di un guerriero (13.01.2009 – 10.01.2010) [The Celts in the territory of Brescia. Signs of journeys and contacts in the equipment of a warrior (13.01.2009 – 10.01.2010)] 3. 99 icone. Dal segno al sogno (7.05.2009 – 7.06.2009) [99 icons. From the sign to the dream (7.05.2009 – 7.06.2009)] 4. Uomini e paesaggi dalle mani ruvide (17.04.2009 – 24.05.2009) [Men and landscapes having rough hands (17.04.2009 – 24.05.2009)] 5. Napoleone III a Brescia e a Solferino (19.06.2009 – 4.10.2009) [Napoleon 3rd in Brescia and Solferino (19.06.2009 – 4.10.2009)] 6. L'ospite eccellente (26.06.2009 – 20(19.06.2009 – 4.10.2009) 10) [The excellent guest] (26.06.2009 – 20(19.06.2009 – 4.10.2009) 10) 7. L'Idrovolante di Marinetti (3.07.2009 – 27.09.2009) [The seaplane by Marinetti (3.07.2009 – 27.09.2009)] 8. Il volto di Saulo. Saggio d'iconografia paolina (11.09.2009 – 8.11.2009) [The face of Saulo. Essay on Paulinus iconography (11.09.2009 – 8.11.2009)] <p>Exhibitions 2010:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inca. Origine e misteri della civiltà dell'oro (4.12.2009 – 27.06.2010) [The Incas. Origin and mysteries of the golden civilization (4.12.2009 – 27.06.2010)] 2. Plus Ultra. Oltre il Barocco (4.12.2009 – 27.06.2010) [Plus Ultra. Beyond the Baroque (4.12.2009 – 27.06.2010)]
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei) Fondazione CAB (Foundation CAB) Private persons
Estimated phases and times	In 2009-2010
Financial resources	Overall cost in the two-year period 2009-2010: about € 3,570,000.00 Funds allocated by the Municipality of Brescia, Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei), Fondazione CAB (Foundation CAB) and private sponsors
Expected results	Increase in the cultural proposal and number of visitors of the site
Result indicators	Number of visitors who go to the site thank to such interventions

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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION ON THE SITE
Project 12. 6	Publication of a new historical-artistic guidebook on the Museum of Santa Giulia
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>After the publication of the guidebook on the Castle of Brescia, the agreement with Grafo and the town daily Giornale di Brescia for the realization of the guidebook on the Museum of Santa Giulia, "Guidebook to the treasures of Santa Giulia", has been renewed. The guidebook is diffused together with the Giornale di Brescia and sold at book-shop of the Museum.</p>  <p align="center"><i>The cover of the guidebook</i></p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Fondazione of Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei) Grafo Giornale di Brescia
Estimated phases and times	Implemented in May 2009
Financial resources	Self-financing project by the sale of the volume and sponsoring
Expected results	Diffusion of the knowledge on the Museum using an instrument rich in images
Result indicators	Number of sales

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION ON THE SITE
Project 12. 7	Creation of a new web-site www.bresciamusei.com and on-line communications
Description	The planning and creation of a new web-site of Foundation Brescia Musei with a more appealing and usable graphics. Moreover, since the e-mail addresses acquired have increased, it is necessary to buy a new and fast programme to send the communications relative to the proposed activity, so that management times will be quicker.
Actions NEW ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning 2. Implementation 3. Purchase of the licence
Parties involved	Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei)
Estimated phases and times	2010
Financial resources	Overall cost: about € 20,000.00 Funds allocated by Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei)
Expected results	Increase in the visibility of the nominated site and of the services for the public related to it.
Result indicators	Number of the users connected; Times of data sending and receiving

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION ON THE SITE
Project 12. 8	Publications on the Longobard history
Description	<p>1. Literary work, in the shape of a novelized narration, by author Lucio Panozzo, entitled: “<i>Trilogia – Saga Longobarda</i>” [“<i>Trilogy - The Longobard Sag</i>”]. It consists of three different books inside a slipcase: the first book: <i>La crocetta d’oro</i> [The golden little cross] (first book); <i>Passaggio a Nord-est</i> [North-east passage] (second book); <i>La scuola degli eroi</i> [The heroes’ school] (third book).</p> <p>2. Translation and publication of “Re Rotari” – “Rothari King”, a medieval poem. The purpose of the publication is to enable the Italian public to read an important work of the medieval German literature, of which there is no translation. It tells the adventures of King Rothari as they were sung by the court jesters in the 12th century. Moreover, the thread of the story connects some places of the <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> nomination.</p> <div> <p>The image shows the front cover of a book titled 'Re Rotari'. The title is in a large, black, serif font. Below it, in a smaller font, is 'Poema Medievale'. The background of the cover features a faint, repeating pattern of medieval script in a Gothic or similar font. At the bottom of the cover, there are two circular logos: one for the 'Rotary Club Brescia Sud Est Montichiari' and another for the 'International Inner Wheel Club Brescia Sud'. The text 'Traduzione di Giuseppe Galliani' is visible at the bottom of the cover.</p> </div> <p align="center"><i>The cover of the book</i></p>
<p>Actions</p> <p>ONGOING</p> <p>COMPLETED</p>	<p><i>First project:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assignment to the author 2. Print of the volumes 3. Presentation of the initiative during public meetings and its diffusion using the local press and the territorial information agencies <p><i>Second project:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Translation and print of the poem
Parties involved	<p>First project: Fondazione CAB; Municipality of Brescia</p> <p>Second project: Rotary Club-Brescia Sud Est Montichiari; International Inner Wheel Club Brescia Sud</p>
Estimated phases and times	<p>First project: print within 2009; presentation and diffusion during 2010</p> <p>Second project: completed</p>
Financial resources	<p>First project: overall cost € 50,000.00</p> <p>Funds allocated by Fondazione CAB</p> <p>Second project: cost paid for by Rotary Club-Brescia Sud Est Montichiari; International Inner Wheel Club Brescia Sud</p>
Expected results	Increase in the interest on the Longobards, their historical and cultural events

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION ON THE SITE

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

Project 12.9	Researches, installations, exhibitions and photographic workshops
Description	Mounting of three photographic exhibitions: 1. The first one to present the architectonic and artistic vestiges of the Roman period, (the archaeological area with the Republican Sanctuary, the <i>Capitolium</i> , the Roman theatre, Forum Square, the Roman <i>domus</i> and the Winged Victory Bronze) and of the Longobard period (San Salvatore-Santa Giulia monastery with the church of San Salvatore and the precious objects, such as the slab with the peacock and the cross of King Desiderius); moreover, the Romanesque church of Santa Maria in Solario, the choir, the church of Santa Giulia and the Renaissance cloisters. 2. The second one to show, using paintings, prints and old photographs, the changes occurred in the different areas of the town (for example: corso Palestro, piazza Mercato, piazza Vittoria; piazza Arnaldo and piazza Tebaldo Brusato) and to foster the knowledge on the history of each town area for its historical-artistic aspects and architectonic and urban changes, which have characterized the aspect of the town, by sensitizing the public in general and the shopkeepers in particular on the knowledge of the places where the social and commercial life of the town took and is still taking place. 3. The third one to show the map of the Castle and comment the places, with an in-depth study concerning the industrial exhibition held in Brescia in 1904, a historical event of paramount importance that presented the productive aspects and food and wine peculiarities of the Brescia territory.
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of exhibition places • Selection of the photographs • Realization of the captions and of synthetic didactic panels • Mounting of exhibitions • Realization and distribution of informative brochures
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia
Estimated phases and times	Within 2011
Financial resources	Overall cost: € 45,000.00 Funds allocated by the Municipality of Brescia and potential technical sponsors
Expected results	The exhibitions should arouse the attention of the public and make it have a direct knowledge on the heritage, highlighting it in the different places of the town.
Result indicators	Number of people interested; number of brochures distributed

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	INCREASE OF THE ACTIONS OF COMMUNICATION ON THE SITE
Project 12.10	Targeted promotion using European transport means
Description	The Local Authority for Tourism of the Municipality of Brescia, in cooperation with company ELIPSOS INTERNACIONAL of Barcelona, which manages the night railway transportations called Trenhotel between Spain and Italy, has organized a promotional campaign to present Brescia and the site. Thanks to the agreement, all the passengers received a guidebook on Brescia in Spanish and a leaflet to promote the site and the new bike rental service Desiderio Bike (see project 15.2)
Actions	1. Arrangement of specific signal system, with the logo of the nomination that promotes the initiative 2. Print of a leaflet in Spanish to be put on all the seats of trenhotel ELIPSOS
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Mobilità Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei)
Estimated phases and times	August 2009, to be repeated in summer 2010
Financial resources	Overall cost: € 1,000.00 Fund allocated by the Municipality of Brescia
Expected results	Increase in the number of Spanish visitors in the monumental area and monastery of Salvatore – Santa Giulia; greater use of bikes; decrease in the number of polluting circulating vehicles
Result indicators	Number of tickets of the museum presented at the bike rental Further abatement of pollutants in the area of the site and in the buffer zone

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 13	ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE
Project 13.1	Event “Feast of Santa Giulia”

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES


Actions COMPLETED	<p>The “Feast of Santa Giulia” took place in the weekend from 23rd to 25th May 2008 during which many and various initiatives were organized: the evocative dinner in the cloister of San Salvatore, guided tours to the museum, cultural meetings, the fairy, concerts in the museum and along the via dei Musei. New editions of the Feast are to be defined according to schedules to be fixed.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><i>A moment of the entertainment of the latest edition during the “Feast of Santa Giulia” inside the Domus of Ortaglia</i></p>
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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 13	ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE
Project 13.2	“Discover Brescia” project
Actions COMPLETED	The project “Brescia da scoprire”, started in 2006 with a programme articulated into a number of initiatives, in the edition 2007-2008 has included a specific itinerary on the presence of Longobards in Italy, with the organization of guided tours to the church of San Salvatore and to the section dating to the Early Middle Ages of the museum of Santa Giulia.

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 13	ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE
Project 13.3	Organization of cultural and artistic events
Description	Organization of different events, addressed to different types of public during the year. Among the main ones: <i>Festival internazionale Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli</i> (March, April), <i>Per te alle 5</i> (January – March), <i>La bottega delle meraviglie</i> (February, March), <i>La mille miglia</i> (May), <i>Il gran galà della scherma</i> (June), <i>il Festival internazionale dei cori</i> (June), <i>Brescia con gusto</i> (June), <i>Brescia Menu per l'estate</i> (from June to September), <i>Jazz on the road</i> (July), <i>Festival di Shakespeare</i> (July), <i>Concerti nelle piazze (omnia orchestra and many pop and rock singers in summer)</i> , <i>festival show</i> (July), <i>Notti bianche</i> (May, October, December), <i>1,2, 3 Castello d'estate</i> (May – September), <i>Fiorinsieme</i> (September), <i>Scopriamo Brescia tra moda e design</i> (September), <i>Piazze d'Europa – Germania e dintorni</i> (September), <i>la Giornata del trekking urbano</i> (November), Christmas events (skating rink, gala performance on ice, <i>1..2..3 Castello</i>).
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements with the parties involved 2. Planning 3. Realization and distribution of promotional material 4. Organization and implementation
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia, Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei) , cultural, trade and craft associations, public and private bodies and institutions operating on the territory
Estimated phases and times	In 2009 and 2010
Financial resources	They cannot be quantified since the organization of the events depends on different public and private persons
Expected results	Involvement of the townspeople to make them enjoy their town and its historical-artistic heritage
Result indicators	Participation of townspeople, press review

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 13	ORGANISATION OF EVENTS AT THE SITE
Project 13.4	Utilization of Santa Giulia for civil ceremonies
Description	The Auditorium of Santa Giulia can be utilized two Saturdays a month to celebrate civil wedding ceremonies. Upon request, also the museum rooms can be utilized for catering services and guided tours to the complex.
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning and printing the promotional material of the initiative 2. Organization and press conference 3. Web-site visibility 4. Start up of the project
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei)
Estimated phases and times	The room is available since March 2009
Financial resources	The initiative self-finances with a contribution asked for to the newly-wed couple
Expected results	Diffusion of the knowledge on the Museum, opening the Museum to townspeople
Result indicators	Number of celebrated weddings (to 30 th September 2009 n. 54)

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 14	USER RETENTION
Project 14.1	Implementation of the “Desiderio card” project
Actions COMPLETED	<p>The museum card “Desiderio” was started in the spring of 2008, to promote the city’s museum heritage, in particular the Museum of Santa Giulia, establishing a loyalty-marketing based relation with the visitors; this project includes a further implementation through another card, especially conceived for the primary and secondary school. The objective is to favour the usability of the city’s museums and the didactic activities taking place inside them, with a tool that can repeatedly be used during the school year; it is in fact a sort of subscription to the museums. The tool is destined for the single classes with two accompanying teachers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Projecting of the “School Card” 2. Projecting of a specific communication plan 3. Start of promotion in the spring of 2009 4. Activation starting from September, 2009
	 <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The “Desiderio card”</i></p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Foundation Brescia Musei
Phases and timeframe	Project “Desiderio Card” already started School Card implementation scheduled for September, 2009
Financial resources	Self-financing initiative, through the sales of the cards
Expected results	Increased involvement of teachers and school public
Result indicators	Appreciation by teachers and card sales’ figures


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 15	LONGOBARD ITINERARIES
Project 15.1	Public pathway dedicated to the main Early middle ages emergencies
Description	In order to enhance the early medieval traces, which are capillary distributed in the town, it is appropriate to plan a thematic itinerary that connects all the sites in the town that are visible and can be visited. .
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and creation of the itineraries

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Phases and timeframe	Postponed to 2011
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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 15	LONGOBARD ITINERARIES
Project 15.2	Project "Desiderio Bike"
Description	<p>The Municipality of Brescia has been promoting sustainable mobility for some months, particularly regarding the use of bicycles, which the Municipality itself has made available, through various rental modalities, in various places of the town. The main depot is by the railway station. The service aims at favouring a more accurate and complete visit of the town, in particular of the Buffer Zone and of the site, enabling tourists to move around in total freedom, using non-polluting vehicles.</p> <p>In order to promote the use of bikes and at the same time boosts the tours to the monumental area including the monastery of San Salvatore- Santa Giulia, the free rental is conceived upon presentation of the entrance ticket of the Museum of Santa Giulia.</p> <p>The Initiative, promoted as "Desiderio Bike" is strictly connected to the promotion of <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> net.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of a specific signal system, with the nomination logo that promotes the initiative 2. Print of a leaflet to be handed over when renting the bike, with the indication of a specific itinerary that enhances the most significant places of the town.
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Brescia Fondazione Brescia Musei (Foundation Brescia Musei) Brescia Mobilità</p>
Phases and timeframe	Carried out in spring-summer 2009/from spring 2010
Financial resources	<p>Overall cost: € 1,000.00 Fund allocated by the Municipality of Brescia</p>
Expected results	<p>Increased use of bikes, decrease in the number of polluting circulating vehicles Increase in the number of visitors in the Museum S.Giulia-S.Salvatore and in the archaeological area</p>
Result indicators	<p>Number of museum tickets presented at the bike rental Further abatement of pollutants in the area of the site and of the buffer zone</p>

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.1	Diffusion of awareness on the characters and events of the Longobard era
Actions YEARLY SCHEDULED	<p>In order to promote and foster the knowledge of the characters and events of the Longobard period, three are the proposals that will be implemented between Autumn 2009 and 2010 and that are dedicated to young and adult publics: realization of some informative brochures addressed to adult public (among them the collection of the abstracts of the meetings promoted by Associazione Longobardia); organization of a series of cultural and artistic evening meetings on the Longobards that will be integrated by tourist proposals, food tasting and theatre and music performances; creation of some didactic books (enriched by comics) together with projects to study in-depth the Longobard history, to be proposed in the primary and secondary schools in Brescia and its province.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>The conference room of the Museum of Santa Giulia during a lecture</i></p> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of promotional brochures addressed to an adult public; 2. Organization of promotional evening lectures 3. Creation of didactic books
Parties involved	Associazione Longobardia; Forum del Turismo Sociale di Brescia; Strada del Vino Colli dei Longobardi; Foundations and public and private bodies of Brescia
Extimated phases and times	Autumn 2009 and spring 2010
Financial resources	Funds to be raised at the foundations and public and private bodies of Brescia.
Expected results	Diffusion of the knowledge on the history, traditions and artistic production of the Longobards.
Result indicators	Number of participants in the initiatives

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.2 / A	Promotion of sustainable tourism in the development of the territories of <i>Langobardia</i>
Description	<p>The Municipality of Brescia has been promoting sustainable mobility for some months, particularly regarding the use of bicycles, that the Administration has made available, through various rental modalities, in various places of the city. The main deposit is by the train station. With this service, the Administration aims at favouring a more accurate and complete visit of the city, in particular of the Buffer Zone and of the site, allowing tourists to move around in total freedom, using non-polluting means of transport.</p> <p>To promote the use of the bicycles, and boost visits to the Museum of Santa Giulia – San Salvatore, a discount was conceived on the rental, upon presentation of the Museum's ticket. The initiative is connected to the promotion of the Network, since the specific signal system displays the <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> logo.</p>
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrangement of a specific signal system with the candidacy logo, to advertise on the initiative 2. Print of a brochure to be given at the moment of rental, with the indication of

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	a specific itinerary that valorizes the most significant spots of the city
Parties involved	Municipality of Brescia Brescia Mobilità Foundation Brescia Musei
Extimated phases and times	Single phase, within June, 2009
Financial resources	€ 2.500,00
Expected results	Increased use of bicycles, decrease of polluting circulating means of transport Increase of visitors of the Museum of Santa Giulia – San Salvatore
Result indicators	Number of tickets presented at the bicycle rental Further knock-down of polluting agents in the area of the site and of the Buffer Zone

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.2 / B	Promotion of sustainable tourism in the development of the territories of <i>Langobardia</i>
Description	Creation of coordinated tourist packages that enable schools, groups and individuals to discover the historical, architectonic and artistic remains of the Longobard period in the seven sites of Italia Langobardorum net as well as those in the towns of northern Italy, in the province of Brescia and in the neighbouring territories.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> actions coordinated among the seven candidate sites actions coordinated with incoming agencies operating in the territory actions coordinated among associations, bodies and incoming agencies operating at local level in Brescia study and definition of tourist packages promotion of different tourist packages addressed to different users
Parties involved	Associazione Longobardia; Forum del Turismo Sociale di Brescia (Forum for Social Tourism of Brescia); CTS in Brescia, Desenzano, Castellanza (VA), Varese, Trieste, Pordenone, Udine, Perugia, Benevento and Foggia; Local tour operators (in Brescia: Bresciatour, Bresciatourism, TerrAmica); "Strade del vino e dei sapori" (Routes of wine and taste) in each territory; Public and private bodies; commercial enterprises that have agreements.
Extimated phases and times	Starting from 2009 and in 2010
Financial resources	Registration fees of participants Funds to be raised at the foundations and public and private bodies
Expected results	Fostering the collaboration and exchange activities implemented by the sites of the net and involvement of each local reality. Diffusion of the knowledge on the net and in general on the Longobard heritage
Result indicators	Number of request of tourist packages

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.3	Promotion of intercultural exchange, visits to neighbouring sites and in-depth examinations on wines and characteristic local products
Description	Organization of trainings at the wine growers and producers, in order to discover the secrets of the typical production of the territory of Brescia. Involving young people and students in the discovery of the three wine and taste routes of the province of Brescia with the collaboration of local associations, which promote a responsible, social and sustainable tourism, of training centres and of some schools,
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination actions with wine growers and producers and with local associations Organization of trainings
Parties involved	Associazione Longobardia; Forum del Turismo Sociale di Brescia (Forum for Social Tourism of Brescia); Strada del Vino Colli dei Longobardi (Wine route of the Longobard hills) ; Strada del Vino e dei Sapori del Garda (Wine and taste route of the Garda); Strada del Vino Franciacorta (Franciacorta wine route); Local incoming

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

	agencies (Bresciatour - Bresciatourism - TerrAmica); Cooperative Mistral; Secondary schools operating in the sector, Foundations and public and private bodies of Brescia and its province.
Phases and time frame	2010-2011
Financial resources	Registration fees of participants: Other funds to be raised at foundations and public and private bodies.
Expected results	Active involvement of students and volunteers in summer trainings at the wine growers and producers' in the province of Brescia, in order to promote the actual knowledge on such firms and their production. Cultural and tourist activities will integrate the students' stays.
Result indicators	Number of participants.

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.4	Training of Cultural and Environmental Promoters (A.C.A.)
Description	Organization of specific free courses for volunteers (mainly young people), together with trainings at the involved firms and bodies.
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization of the course and involvement of many firms operating in the tourist sector; 2. Promotion of the initiative and collection of registrations; 3. Implementation of the course and trainings; 4. Report on the project progress.
Parties involved	Associazione Longobardia; Forum del Turismo Sociale di Brescia (Forum for Social Tourism of Brescia) ; Public and private bodies and foundations.
Phases and time frame	2009-2010
Financial resources	Funds allocated by LOMBARDY Regional Authority
Expected results	Improvement of the professional skills of the operators and volunteers who promote social and cultural tourism in the Province of Brescia.
Result indicators	Number of participants in the courses

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.6	Intercultural exchanges between the <i>Langobardia</i> sites
Description	Study and organization of trainings, coordinated by university teachers and experts at the potential open sites of excavation in the territory of Brescia, supported by a tourist offer for the participants (packages offering meals, accommodation and cultural and wine and food tours in the territory of Brescia).
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation and promotion of the packages in collaboration with local incoming agencies and experts of the tourist sector 2. Involvement of the Universities in northern Italy (such as that in Padua and Venice) and of the professors of archaeology willing to coordinate excavation campaigns 3. Twinning 4. Organization of common activities
Parties involved	Associazione Longobardia; Forum del Turismo Sociale di Brescia (Forum for Social Tourism of Brescia); Local Incoming Agencies (in Brescia: Bresciatour, Bresciatourism; TerrAmica); Ministry for Archaeological Heritage in Lombardy; Universities; public and private bodies, teachers and experts of the sector, low cost accommodation facilities.
Phases and time frame	Year 2011
Financial resources	Registration fees of participants. Other funds to be raised at foundations and public and private bodies
Expected results	Active involvement of university students in excavation campaigns of great interest. Exchange and contacts among young people coming from different places. Deepening of the knowledge on the territory of Brescia.
Result indicators	Number of participants in the courses

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 16	PROMOTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE LONGOBARDS WITH SUSTAINABLE ACTIONS OF TOURISM
Project 16.8	Increase the "quality of life and liveability" of the historical centre of Brescia, by welcoming and leading visitors - Urban Stewards
Actions NEW	<p>Introduction, in particular periods of the year (summer, Christmas, Easter), of new professionals, the Urban Stewards, with the task of favouring welcoming and orienting of the people attending the historical centre of Brescia. Urban Stewards will be easily identifiable (uniform and identification badge) and will improve the liveability of the historical centre, giving tourist information, distributing maps and brochures, illustrating the various available public services, highlighting the city's excellences, indicating the shopping areas and so on.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of contents and implementation methods of the new service, as agreed with the project partners 2. Task assignment and specialized formation of staff 3. Realization of the activity 4. Monitoring of performed actions
Financial resources	<p>2009 € 20.000,00 100% covered by public funds (50% Municipality, 50% Region Lombardia)</p> <p>2010 50% Municipality of Brescia, 50% single or joint traders</p> <p>2011 a majority quote sustained by traders, with public co-financing, not above 40%</p>
Result indicators	<p>Verification of the appreciation through questionnaires of customer satisfaction, distributed to district traders.</p> <p>An opportunity must be evaluated, to introduce in Brescia, like it successfully happened elsewhere abroad (Liège, Charleroi), simple systems of information traceability; besides giving the required information, the steward gives out a token, that later the client will be able to give to the trader; this will allow for having an element that can attest the effectiveness of the action performed by the steward.</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.1	Protocol of programmed agreement for the constitution of a Committee of co-ordination for the enhancement and promotion of the Brescian Longobard heritage
Actions COMPLETED	<p>On 26th September the programme memorandum of undertaking was signed by the Municipality of Brescia, the province of Brescia and Foundation CAB. Its objectives are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing the Management Plan, especially within the territory of Brescia and of the net <i>Italia Langobardorum, power and worship centres</i> according to the Law n. 77/2006 2. Optimizing the action of the numerous persons involved in the safeguard of the heritage, cultural promotion and economic enhancement of the site nominated to UNESCO. 3. Starting up an involvement process with the institutions of the areas having remarkable interest for the presence of the Longobards in order to build up the "<i>Provincial net of the Longobard sites</i>". <p>SEE DOCUMENT ANNEX TO DOSSIER AND MANAGEMENT PLAN</p>

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.2	Promotion of the activities of the museums in the territory which conserve findings of the Longobard heritage
Description	Widening of the educational offer proposed by the museums of the territory and addressed to schools with the purpose of sensitizing the inhabitants of the area and promoting the coordination of the exhibitions centres.
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinating and improving the activities of didactic labs annexed to the Town Museums of the net. 2. Supporting and boosting the proposals of the new folklore. 3. Organizing periodical training courses for recent graduates dedicated to the various operating activities of cultural institutions and of promotion and enhancement of the cultural heritage of the area. 4. Promoting and supporting the promotional initiatives in the different shapes experimented in the programmes carried out in last few years by Fondazione Dominato Leonense. 5. Producing videos to document the heritage of the Longobard collections mounted in the Town Museums of the Municipalities listed in the "Net of Longobard sites" and the results of researches and restoration interventions of the Longobard monuments in the sites of the net. 6. Organizing the virtual Longobard Archopark. 7. Promoting the activities of the National Archaeological Museum in Sirmione 8. Promoting the activities carried out at Palazzo dell'Archeologia e della Storia (Palace of Archaeology and History) in the territory Montichiari
Parties involved	Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities Lombardy Regional Authority Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia Municipalities included in the "Net of the Longobard sites" and neighbouring municipalities Lombardy Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage and Landscape Assets Lombardy Superintendency for Archeological Heritage Fondazione CAB (Foundation CAB) Fondazione Dominato Leonense (Foundation Dominato Leonense) Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana (Foundation Civiltà Bresciana)
Phases and time frame	2009-2013
Financial resources	To be raised
Expected results	Improved didactic labs Different types of promotional products available at the coordination board of the net of the Longobard sites in the Brescia territory The virtual Longobard Archeopark is operational Availability of specialized staff
Result indicators	Number of registrations and of participants

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.3	Exhibitions on craftsmanship in the Longobard era in Brescia and the sites in the territory
Actions COMPLETED	Mounting of an exhibition articulated in two exhibitions seats with didactic and informative tools that enable to understand the technique and the skill of the Longobard craftsmen. The exhibition entitled <i>Artifices. Artigiani al lavoro tra Brescia e Leno in età longobarda (Craftsmen at work between Brescia and Leno in the Longobard period)</i> was mounted in the Museum of Santa Giulia, in the Palace Martinengo (Brescia) and in Villa Badia (Leno). An illustrated catalogue was published.
Parties involved	Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities Lombardy Regional Authority Province of Brescia Municipality of Brescia Municipality of Leno Lombardy Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage Fondazione CAB (Foundation CAB) Fondazione Dominato Leonense (Foundation Dominato Leonense) Fondazione Civiltà Bresciana (Foundation Civiltà Bresciana) Brescia Mostre Grandi Eventi (Brescia Exhibitions Great Events) School Office for Lombardy Association of Craftsmen of Brescia and Province
Phases and time frame	The exhibition took place from 28/10/2008 to 31/05/2009.
Financial resources	About € 40,000.00
Expected results	Diffusion of the knowledge on the Longobard contexts of the town and province and of the artistic techniques of the Longobards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Different type of promotional products available at the coordination board of the net of the Longobard sites in the Brescia territory ✓ The virtual Longobard Archeopark is operational ✓ Availability of qualified staff
Result indicators	50 finds studied and restored; Number of visitors

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia territory</i>	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.4 / A	Initiative to enhance the knowledge on the historical centre of Brescia and on the Longobard territory
Actions ONGOING	<p>Mounting of photographic exhibitions that present the historical side of the town and some of the main architectural and artistic structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the Roman period, the archaeological area (Republican Sanctuary, Capitolium, Roman Theatre, Forum Square); for the Longobard period, the Monastery of San Salvatore – Santa Giulia, now seat of the town museum, with the church of San Salvatore and valuable objects (the peacock, the Cross of King Desiderius) and besides: Roman <i>domus</i>, the Winged Victory Bronze; the Romanesque church of Santa Maria in Solario; the choir, the church of Santa Giulia and the Renaissance cloisters. The exhibition should rouse the public's attention and foster the knowledge on the heritage, highlighting it in a covered and attended space. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the exhibition space 2. Selection of the photographs 3. Brief comment 4. Setting of images 5. Brochure
Estimated phases and times	Within 2010
Financial resources	€ 15,000.00; 100% Municipality of Brescia and potential technical sponsors
Result indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of interested persons • Number of distributed brochures

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 17	PROMOTION OF AWARENESS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS, MONUMENTAL EMERGENCIES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS CONSTITUTING THE NETWORK OF LONGOBARD BRESCIAN SITES
Project 17.4 / B	Initiative to enhance the knowledge on the historical centre of Brescia and on the Longobard territory
Description NEW	<p><i>Sulle tracce dei Longobardi</i> (On the Longobards' traces) - Educational tour in Lombardy</p> <p>Bresciatourism, in cooperation with the Municipality of Brescia, Lombardy Regional Authority, Unioncamere Lombardia and the Chambers of Commerce and the consortiums of tourist promotion of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Mantua, Milan, Monza, Pavia and Varese, organizes 3 educational tours in Lombardy.</p> <p>The objective of the tours is that of enhancing the cultural tourism in Lombardy by following the traces of the history and culture of the Longobards and with specific reference to the nomination of Brescia and Casteleprio within the project Langobardorum.</p> <p>The tours touch the various chief towns of the province and address the foreign cultural tourism, in a view of integration among the different towns.</p> <p>The participants are selected journalists coming from Belgium, Finland, France, Denmark, Great Britain and Norway, who are identified by their respective Enit delegations and who participate in 3 different tour programmes in the following towns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brescia, Cremona and Mantua; - Milan, Bergamo and Brescia; - Varese, Lecco, Pavia and Brescia. <p>The duration of each tour is three days.</p> <p>The programme is supervised by Bresciatourism (once heard the Chambers of Commerce involved) and has been approved by the Lombardy Regional Authority and Lombardy Unioncamere that have inserted it in the projects having regional importance and worthy of funds.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of the tour programmes; 3. Identification of participants, through the collaboration with foreign delegations of Enit;

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Tour booking and organization; 5. Creation and print of a brochure both in Italian and English and information at the web site www.bresciatourism.it in more languages; 6. Distribution of informative material (brochure) to the public and to the operators at fairs and promotional events; 7. Definition of an itinerary to visit buildings, museums and localities connected to the Longobard theme in a view of cultural enhancement and tourist promotion; 8. Combination of cultural tourism and wine and food services and other local specificities.
Parties involved	<p>Bresciatourism scarl Municipality of Brescia Lombardy Regional Authority Lombardy Unioncamere Chambers of Commerce of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Mantua, Milan, Pavia and Varese; Consortiums of tourist promotion of the provinces of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lecco, Mantua, Milan, Pavia and Varese</p>
Phases and time frame	<p>1° educational tour: 25th – 29th November 2009; tours to Cremona, Crema, Mantua, Brescia and Iseo; participants n. 6 Scandinavian journalists; 2° educational tour: 25th – 29th November 2009; tours to Bergamo, Almenno San Salvatore and Brescia; participants n. 6 English journalists; 3° educational tour: 10th – 13th December 2009; tours to Pavia, Monza and Brescia; participants 6 French and Belgian journalists. Educational tours will be proposed also in 2010</p>
Financial resources	<p>Overall Cost: € 32,000.00 Funds allocated by Bresciatourism and the Chambers of Commerce involved</p>
Expected results	<p>Insertion in the net the towns of art linked to the presence of the Longobards. Proposal of an original and new itinerary of tours and cultural tourism. Enriching the offer of cultural tourism in Lombardy. Increase in the number of visitors to art towns and sites linked to the presence of the Longobards.</p>
Result indicators	<p>Number of visits to museums and towns involved; Number of accesses and contacts to the dedicated internet web site; Request of information and material in more languages</p>

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DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 18	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 18.1	Study and creation of new information materials and initiatives to involve schools and tourism
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p> <p>NEW</p>	<p><i>Action A/</i> Creation of a free bilingual (Italian-English) information brochure, illustrating the history in the area of Castelseprio-Torba and its principal monuments, in order to give the visitor a first concise guide of the area.</p>  <p><i>Action B/</i> New scheduled actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Realization of an educational itinerary destined for schools, in the frame of the didactic project of the archaeological museum system of the Province of Varese; 2. Realization of equipment for information and didactic verification; <p>Update of the archaeological museum system of the province of Varese website, through posting of the didactic initiatives.</p>
Parties involved	<p><i>Action A/</i> Comune di Castelseprio FAI – Fondo Ambiente Italiano, Regione Lombardia</p> <p><i>Action B/</i> Province of Varese, FAI Italian Environmental Fund Lombardia Superintendency for Archaeological Assets</p>
Fasi e tempi previsti	<i>Action B I</i> within 2012
Financial resources	<i>Action A</i> € 30.364,00 Province of Varese - Region Lombardia

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 18	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Progetto 18.3	Organization of guided visits to the archaeological area of Castelseprio and to the <i>Antiquarium</i> of the <i>castrum</i>
<p>Actions COMPLETED ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. School year 2008-2009 2. School year 2009-2010 <p>The guided visits are destined mainly to a public of school pupils and they are organised by didactic associations, which operate in the museums of the Varese territory, in cooperation with the Varese Province and the Superintendence.</p> <p>The path was planned so as to find a context to the findings in the various finding places and it follows a route starting from S. Maria <i>foris portas</i> to various buildings along the <i>castrum</i> and reaching the new <i>Antiquarium</i>.</p> <p>During particular festivities didactic activities were organised with the pupils of the 1st grade secondary schools.</p> <p>The didactic and educational routes, which are part of the Archaeological museum system (sistema museale archeologico) of the Varese province and were held in class with frontal lectures, with the use of special material prepared for the purpose, with the cooperation of the teachers, with guided tours and laboratories, are free and include the transport to the site.</p>
Parties involved	SiMArch (Sistema Museale Archeologico della Provincia) Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Lombardia,

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	Cooperative e società specializzate esterne
Phases and timeframe	In parallel with the school activities
Financial resources	Varese Province
Indicators of result	Number of initiatives, involved classes and visits of school groups. Frequency of the cooperations with the school institutions


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 19	ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES FOR ADULTS
Project 19.3	Promotion activities and projects of FAI (Italian Environmental Fund) for the Monastery of Torba
Actions COMPLETED	Specific information materials have been realized, finalized at the promotion of the Asset (freely distributed to the public at fairs, workshops, educational activities with tourist operators and cultural associations); institutional newsletter regarding events, exhibitions, meetings, that allow the public to "live" the Asset.

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 20	ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES
Project 20.1	Study and establishment of agreements with tour-operators
Actions ONGOING COMPLETED	The aim of the project is the insertion of the Asset in the circuits operated by the actors of organized cultural tourism. Other projects are planning. A proper publication was realized "VISIT FAI . Group Special", dedicated to travel agencies and tour operators. The publication has been presented at the BIT – Borsa Internazionale del Turismo (Milan, 19-22 February, 2009).

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 20	ENHANCEMENT OF TOURIST PROMOTION INITIATIVES
Project 20.2	Implementation of the international project "Nature and Culture in a part of Insubria"
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	The Torba Monastery was included in the product "Natura e cultura in un angolo dell'Insubria" (Nature and culture in a corner of Insubria), result of the long lasting project Interreg IIIA "Naturalità e comunicazione nel Contado del Seprio" (Nature and communication in the Contrado del Seprio) between Italy and Switzerland. The project envisaged the creation of tourist packages aimed at the development and at the promotion of the territorial potentials as a possible destination of the tourist flows. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of four cross-border tourist packages with a special focus on the Torba and Castelsprio monasteries 2. The project's second phase candidacy to the new EU programming 2007-2013 is in the elaboration phase.

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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 21	DEVELOP PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES
Project 21.3	Implementing <i>ad hoc</i> educational activities for tour operators and journalists from the tourist-cultural sector; assistance to journalists and Radio TV crew members
<p>Actions COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>The project was started on both the front of the educational activities and of the press.</p> <p>Some tourism operators and journalists went to Spoleto, on various occasions, in the frame of promotional initiatives performed by public bodies such as the Umbria Regional Agency for Tourism Promotion, Local Tourism System "Valli e Monti dell'Umbria Antica", Spoleto Hotel Managers Association "Conspoletto", Spoleto Tourist Office (Municipalities of Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano dell'Umbria).</p> <p>The following groups of tourism operators and journalists visited Spoleto and were given exhaustive information about the Italia Langobardorum project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 tourism operators coming from the U.S.A., Germany and the Netherlands (October 2008, "Vitae" Free Time and Wellbeing Fair in Bastia Umbra) - about 20 tourism operators and journalists from Spain (March 2009, before the participation of Spoleto and Umbria to the International Tourism Fair of Catalonia) - about 10 Italian and international tourism operators and journalists (December 2009, Rural Tourism Fair in Foligno) <p><i>Italia Langobardorum</i> received wide exposure along the events of presentation of the Festival of Two Worlds, attended by a number of representatives of the media and tourism operators. The Festival was presented at the Italian Embassy in Paris, France (2008), in London, U.K. (2008), at Moma, in New York (2009).</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 22	DEVELOP INFORMATION, RECEPTION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.1 A	Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives
Description	<p><i>Pilgrims' routes</i></p>  <p>Religious tourism is nowadays very much felt and diffused. The recent inauguration of the itinerary of faith La Via di Roma – La Via Francigena of San Francesco is an evidence of this.</p> <p>The Municipality of Spoleto, in collaboration with the Spoleto – Norcia Archdiocese has projected a route that allows the tourist-pilgrim to visit all places in the communal and district territory, that were the seat of miracles or of extraordinary events, and to know at the same time the historical, cultural, artistic and architectural features connected to these. The route is partly connected to the Longobards, both from a geographic (the church of San Ponziano is inside the Buffer Zone) and from a historical point of view (the events that occurred in San Paolo <i>inter vineas</i> and San Sabino include Longobard characters).</p>
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft, graphic setting and print of a brochure on the "Places of Miracles and of Extraordinary Events" 2. Participation to sector fairs 3. Request of including the route in the list of regional religious itineraries
Involved subjects	Municipality of Spoleto. Archdiocese of Spoleto – Norcia
Estimated phases and times	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Text draft b. Translation into at least one foreign language (English) c. Graphic setting and print <p>The whole started in the summer of 2008. The last phase is strictly connected to finding the necessary funds</p>
Financial resources	Funds to be found in the communal budget
Expected results	Increase of the offer of tourist itineraries in the territories of Spoleto and in the district (Campello sul Clitunno, Castel Ritaldi and Giano dell'Umbria)


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Result indicators	Number of brochures requested by tourists Number of 'contacts' (in case of participation to sector fairs)
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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.1 B	Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives
Actions ONGOING	<p>Two brochures were realized, one on the basilica of San Salvatore, and the other one on the basilica and Tempietto sul Clitunno.</p> <p>The Spoleto secondary school (focusing on sciences) "A. Volta" joined the project "Italia Langobardorum" promoted by the Umbria Superintendency for Historic, Archaeological and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage; the project envisaged lessons carried out in class as well as guided visits to the main monuments witnessing the Longobard presence in the Spoleto area. The publication of a guide on the Longobards, the result of the work done by the school is currently been planned.</p> <p>In 2009, within the net activities "The Longobards: Formative Twinings and Itineraries of School Tourism", the guide "The Longobards" has been realized: the Municipality of Spoleto was involved as well as a local school: the Art School "Leoncillo Leonardi" has realized the official logo.</p> <p align="center">www.langobardiaminor.altervista.org</p>

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN Spoleto Territory	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.1 C	Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives
Description	<p><i>Itineraries of visit</i></p> <p>In the frame of the activities of education to the cultural heritage, the following paths have been presented to all schools in the city:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a path of knowledge of the Rocca Albornoziana across the centuries, with multimedial support; • a path entitled "Voyage into the Spoleto territory through the halls of the National Museum of the Duchy"; • a path entitled "The history of Spoleto from the 4th to the 14th century in relation to the diffusion of Christianity and to the religious settlements" in collaboration with the National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto; • - paths of knowledge on painter Giovanni di Pietro, a.k.a. Lo Spagna, through meetings at the Modern Art Gallery, in which it is possible to see panels covering the main stages of this artist's career, and guided visits to the "Places of Lo Spagna" (Spoleto, Caso, Gavelli, Valnerina).

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	 <p align="center"><i>Rocca Albornoziana, interior court-yard. National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto</i></p>
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activation of knowledge paths; 2. Arrangement of information material, including realization of panels 3. Guided visits
Involved subjects	Municipality of Spoleto and all schools in the city
Estimated phases and times	The whole started in the summer of 2008, to finish by the end of the year – the last phase is strictly connected to finding the necessary funds
Financial resources	Municipality of Spoleto
Expected results	Increase of the offer of tourist itineraries in Spoleto and in the territory
Result indicators	Number of involved classes

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.1 D	Studying and implementing accommodation, promotion and awareness raising-related publishing initiatives
Description	<p><i>Spoleto card</i></p> <p>In the summer of 2008 the “Spoleto CARD” was introduced. It’s a simple and innovative formula to help the access to the museums in Spoleto for both citizens and tourists. Conceived by the Municipality of Spoleto, to favour and optimize the system of visits to the city’s museums and historical monuments, Spoleto CARD also includes the use of the “Art Shuttle”, an appositely conceived transport service that helps the connection among museums and monuments and the parking lots, the train station and the hotels in the city. The Art Shuttle connects in fact all most important museums and monuments, among which the Basilica of San Salvatore.</p> <p>The service, in its experimental phase, includes 7 rounds a day. The promotional campaign “PERCHIAMAL’ARTE”, promoted in August 2009 was particularly interesting: holders of the Spoleto Card, besides the entrance to the museum, could also enjoy free guided tours – at nighttime too – to the main museums, monuments, churches, theatres and historical dwellings in Spoleto.</p> <p>More than 20 among hotels, farm holidays enterprises, historical residences have joined the card promotion initiative. In order to promote cultural activity and integrated use of the museums, signing of agreements with the Museums of the Network, with discounts for visitors, is scheduled.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A Spoleto il tempo è Scoperto. Con i vantaggi che ti offre la nuova Spoleto Card potrai trascorrere uno o due giorni in assoluto relax e visitare la Città, i monumenti e l'arte raccolta nei suoi musei.</p> <p>PERCHIAMAL'ARTE</p> </div>

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activation of Spoleto Card; 2. Art Shuttle Service; 3. Definition of agreements with the Museum Systems of the network that possess the card 4. Indication of participating museums, both on the Internet and on the material offered to users. 5. Sensitization campaign through various means, from paper to virtual ones, to promote the initiative.
<p>Involved subjects</p>	<p>Region Umbria, Municipality of Spoleto, Cultural Assets' Regional Dept., two Superintendencies (Archaeological Assets and Cultural Assets), Association Rocca, Spoleto - Norcia Archdiocese.</p>
<p>Estimated phases and times</p>	<p>Spoleto card started in the summer of 2008 and no interruption of service is scheduled. Definition of agreements with the museums of the network is scheduled for 2010.</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>The project was cofinanced by Region Umbria with € 30.000,00. The Municipality of Spoleto contributed with € 12.000,00.</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Increase of visits to the museums and to the cultural and architectural assets of the city.</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Figures of sales</p>

<p>AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i></p>	
<p>Objective 22</p>	<p>INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES</p>
<p>Project 22.2</p>	<p>City course on the subject of Longobard culture with closing tasting of food products</p>
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>Brochures about two urban itineraries were realized, featuring the places of Longobard interest, see Management plan.</p> <p>Agreements with private operators for the insertion of tastings of gastronomic products of Longobard origin, like the <i>Attorta</i> and the <i>Crescionda</i> (see socio-economic development plan project 24.1), into the two itineraries are being defined.</p>

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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 22	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF INFORMATION, ACCOMMODATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 22.4	Planning of communication activities for the dissemination of knowledge of the Longobard heritage, through various information channels
Actions COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED	<p>The Municipality has realized a communication campaign to sensitize local population on the Longobard past of Spoleto, on the candidacy and on the actions that are being carried out to enhance the valorization level of the city's and territory's historical evidences such as to promote and divulge all initiatives of the Italia Langobardorum network.</p> <p>Communication activities will be repeated along the next years.</p> <p>A section dedicated to <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> was opened on the Municipality's website.</p>

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 23	TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 23.1	Participation in trade show events and initiatives, mainly in the national and foreign markets
Actions COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED	<p>In 2008 and 2009 the Municipality of Spoleto, besides the fairs mentioned in the file, took part to BIT Milan and Travel Trade Italia, the main Italian tourism fair.</p> <p>In June 2008, tour operators who had attended the Umbria Tourism Fair in 2007 were hosted.</p> <p>In June 2008 a town twinning was signed, between Spoleto and Charleston, SC (USA).</p> <p>In December, 2008 there was a promotional action in the U.S.A. (New York and Washington) and in Mexico (Guanajuato). In the frame of an extensive promotion of the territory of Spoleto and its events, notably the Festival of Two Worlds and the Opera Season, a wide space was given to the candidacy of Spoleto and Campello sul Clitunno related to Italia Langobardorum. In particular, a number of meetings with the Italian Ambassador, with the Cultural Attaché of the Italian Embassy Silvia Limoncini and with the director of the Italian Institute of Culture Rita Venturelli. The Embassy of Italy also organized two other important meetings for the delegation from Spoleto, with lawyer D'Ambrosio, president of the Villa Firenze Foundation and with <i>NIAF – National Italian American Foundation</i>. Those subjects were introduced to the potentials that the territory has, at cultural, artistic and tourist level. In such context, the project Italia Langobardorum found the right space and the appropriate exposure, raising remarkable interest among the institutional and private subjects met. In the future, the contacts and relations that were started will serve to establish collaborations for the promotion of the territory, in the frame of which, the UNESCO candidacy of Spoleto with the basilica of San Salvatore and of Campello sul Clitunno, with the small temple by the same name, will have a strategic role.</p> <p>In July 2009 the project "Spoleto & the Italy you find around" was officially presented by Mayor Daniele Benedetti and Hon. Vincenzo Scotti, Undersecretary of Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "Spoleto & the Italy you find around" is a pilot project in Italy; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs chose Spoleto as pilot town to promote Italy through a small town of remarkable tourist and cultural value. The project involves the use of the widespread network of Italian Embassies, Italian Cultural Institutes, Foreign Trade Offices all over the world, in order to promote Spoleto and, consequently, Italy. The project could be implemented in other Italian tourist and cultural towns for Italy promotion. Spoleto and the entire Italia Langobardorum network will benefit from this widespread promotion through the above mentioned institutions.</p> <p>In April and October 2009, the Municipality of Spoleto received official delegations from Cajamarca (Peru) and Schwetzingen (Germany) within the frame of the existing town-twinning relations. Since Cajamarca historical centre is part of UNESCO world heritage list and Schwetzingen applied for getting its castle's garden included in the list, these visits were the occasions for an</p>

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exchange of opinions concerning the UNESCO experiences.

In December 2009, the Municipality of Spoleto took part in Schwetzingen Christmas Market with a stand for the promotion of its territory.



Schwetzingen Christmas Market

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoletto Site and Territory</i>	
Objective 23	TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 23.2 A	Tourist reception and promotion of the territory through the organization of artistic and cultural events of major depth
<p>Description COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>FAI – Italian Environmental Fund, in collaboration with the Municipality of Spoleto, has dedicated the 16th edition of the Spring Days of FAI, on 5 and 6 April, 2008, to the discovery of the main places of the Longobards: from the Basilica of San Salvatore to the discovered mosaics in Palazzo Mauri and Palazzo Pianciani. Students of the Liceo Classico “Pontano – Sansi” and of the Art School “Leoncillo Leonardi” from Spoleto led the visits during the two days, flanked by expert guides. Particularly appreciated by the visitors was the literary space offered on 5 April “Landscapes and Words”, curated by Anna Leonardi and the Teodelapio School of Theatre, featuring readings of passages by travellers who went to Spoleto.</p> <p>“Landscapes and Words” was also proposed on the occasion of the meeting of the Network’s members, which took place on 6-7 May, 2008 in Spoleto. On that occasion, the idea was expressed, to stage the show in the theatres of the seven sites, enriched with thematic readings on the cities of the Network.</p> <p>In the frame of the European Days of the Heritage, 27 and 28 September, 2008, by the Basilica of San Salvatore, there were readings of passages from Paul the Deacon’s <i>Historia Langobardorum</i>, both in Latin and in Italian, performed by Claudio Trionfi; Sergio Macedone briefly introduced the historian from Cividale, and a concert followed, by the Communal School of Music and Dance “Alessandro Onofri”, featuring music by C. Gounod, D. Shostakovich, J. Strass and S. Joplin.</p> <p>On 5 October, 2008, for the promotion of Italia Langobardorum, the Municipality of Spoleto organized a concert at the Teatro Nuovo, in honour of the Dukes that made Spoleto so great in Italy and worldwide. “I Solisti di Perugia” tributed the great “Dukes” of Spoleto: from the Longobard ones in our memory, to our contemporary duke, Gian Carlo Menotti, founder of the Festival of Two Worlds.</p> <p>Per la 17a Giornata di Primavera, a sostegno dell’arte e della natura italiane, il FAI nel ricco programma ha promosso le visite guidate ai beni dell’Italia Langobardorum - Centri di potere e di culto (568-774 d.C.).</p> <p>On the steps of the re-discovery of Spoleto Longobard past, readings of excerpts from Paul the Deacon’s “<i>Historia Langobardorum</i>” were given on March 28th and 29th by the Basilica of San Salvatore. In the frame of the European Days of Heritage, free guided tours to the National Museum of the Duchy of Spoleto have been organized.</p>
	
<p><i>readings from Historia Langobardorum</i></p>	<p><i>concert poster “The court duke”</i></p>

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organization of the guided visits in the Spring Days of FAI; 2. Organization and staging of the shows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Words Landscapes” - Reading of passages from the <i>Historia Langobardorum</i> - Winds Quintet Concert, the Great Dukes of Spoleto 3. Awareness campaign through various means, paper to virtual ones, to promote the initiatives
<p>Involved subjects</p>	<p>For the Spring Days of FAI: FAI, Municipality of Spoleto, Liceo Classico “Pontano – Sansi” from Spoleto, School of Art “Leoncillo Leonardi” from Spoleto, Sistema Museo.</p> <p>The Days were organized by L'Espresso Publishing Group, under the high patronage of the Presidency of the Republic of Italy, of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Civil Protection Dept., Ministries for Cultural Assets and Activities, Ministry of Public Education, a number of regional governments and contributions by Ferrero Garden and Bartolini Corriere Espresso. Under the patronage of RAI Segretariato Sociale.</p> <p>For the events: Anna Leonardi, Teodelapio School of Theatre, I Solisti di Perugia.</p>
<p>Estimated phases and times</p>	<p>Events for the valorization of Italia Langobardorum will be promoted all along the UNESCO candidacy.</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>For the FAI Days of Spring: Wind, Infostrada, Municipality of Spoleto. The other events were upon the Municipality of Spoleto.</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Increase of visits to the candidate asset Higher sensitivity of citizens and tourists, of the <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> Network</p>
<p>Result indicators</p>	<p>Figures of visitors/audience</p>

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DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 23	TOURIST PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY
Project 23.2 B	Tourist accommodation and promotion of the territory through the organization of artistic and cultural events of significant depth
<p>Actions COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>2008 and 2009 were rich with important initiatives that reconfirmed the remarkable cultural vocation of Spoleto.</p> <p>A new management of the Festival started in 2007/2008, thanks to a synergy between the Municipality of Spoleto and the Ministry of Cultural Assets; Giorgio Ferrara was entrusted with the artistic direction of the Festival and was appointed president of the Festival Foundation.</p> <p>The first edition under the new management (the 51st one in the history of the Festival) featured some sensational stagings such as the Padmavati and Robert Wilson's Threepenny Opera, and represented an ultimate starting point for the rebirth of the most important event in Spoleto.</p> <p>A great success confirmed by the 52° edition "A festival – or rather, a factory. Cradle to the utmost Italian traditions of "arts" and "artisans", the Medieval town is once again the arena for original stagings conceived specifically for the event and offered to the audience in preview. The Festival deepens and widens its obligatory vocation: a showcase for youngsters and for anything new and insightful. At the same time, it confirms its role of international and prestigious forefront for the most influential and exemplary theatrical events recently staged in worldwide theatres" <i>Giorgio Ferrara</i>.</p> <div> </div> <p>The Opera Season (63rd edition in 2009), the 57th Study Week on the High Middle Ages, the 13th Piano Festival, the International Dance Week, they all confirmed to be events by the extraordinary cultural importance, capable of a remarkable tourist attractiveness. Close to these, other major events were the <i>Spoletto Carnival</i>, the <i>Prize "Ercole Olivario"</i>, the <i>Organ Concerts Review</i>, <i>Instruments&Music Spring Festival</i>, the <i>"Wines In The World"</i>, <i>Spoletto Summer Events</i>, the <i>European Stars of Taste</i>, <i>Open Oil-Mills</i>, the <i>End-Of-The-Year Events</i>.</p> <p>Cultural events and performances have met new management modalities. Private partners were asked to invest and to actively start fundraising. So, with the decrease of public investments in the sector, the weight of sponsors and entrepreneurs has grown up, with a proportional increase of public attendance. Spoleto Summer Events were attended by some 37.000; compared to 2004, the increase was 18,4%.</p> <div> </div> <p align="center"><i>Wines In The World, 2008</i></p>

8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN DETAILED SCHEDULES

The quality of the offer of the Prose Season has enhanced; subscribers have grown by 63,7%, compared to 2005, as well as appreciation of the programming. The School of Theatre directed by Pietro Biondi and curated by the Association Teodelapio, counts among its teachers professional actors such as Pietro Biondi, Anna Leonardi, Claudio Trionfi and Rita Di Lernia. They all make it a point of excellence in the education and promotion of theatre culture.


In Spoleto, as in any other city, temporary exhibitions have always been offering interesting chances for debate and cultural growth, favouring a remarkable production of publications and contributing to the development of tourism. Among the many exhibitions which took place in 2008-2009, there are *Mater dulcissima*; *Pascali-Leoncillo two artists compared*, by Giovanni Carandente, Livia Velani and Marco Tonelli, Roy Lerner, Virginia Ryan, Carlo Cego; Gianluca Murasecchi, *Spoletto at the end of the 19th century in the pictures of a Roman photographer*; Jeffrey Isaac, *Fleurs*; Karol Wojtila's *theatrical world*; Aristide Loria; Thomas Lange e Mutsuo Hirano, *The Apocalyptic melody*; Maurizio Mochetti, *The Bluebird*; Lino Frongia and Klaus Karl Mehrkens, *Italia-Germania. Dialogues*; Roberto Coda Zabetta, *Paintings*; *Artist's Lights* by Giovanni Albanese.

The network of cultural association in Spoleto is very rich and diverse, featuring as many as 80 officially registered associations. Unregistered associations are to be added to the list, as they have offered their contribution through greatly appealing initiatives, such as *One World Africa*, *Orfeo's Music and Musicology Season*, *Spoletto Back Beat*, *Fucina-Off*, *Nickelodeon - Festival of Social Shorts*.



a Spoleto summer event

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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 24	INCREASE THE NUMBER OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONNECTED TO THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION
Project 24.1	Projects for increasing knowledge of the Heritage in relation to the sphere of education
<p>Actions COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>The project "Adopt a Monument" also took place in 2008. Prior to the launching of the initiative in the summer of 2009, school-boys and school-girls were trained by their teachers and – as regards the basilica of San Salvatore – they had the opportunity to listen to a lecture of an expert of the University of Perugia. The lecture was held in the church and dealt with the most relevant features of the Spoleto church and outlined the subject of the Longobard culture in Italy and in particular in the Spoleto duchy.</p>  <p align="center"><i>a lesson inside San Salvatore</i></p> <p>The municipality of Spoleto has also endeavoured to promote the study of history and of the Longobard culture in all the primary and secondary schools, which have joined the initiative and included it in their curricula of the school-year 2008/2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pupils of the gold-ware class of the secondary school (focusing on art) "Leoncillo Leonardi" of Spoleto, were involved in the analysis and the study of the embossing, enamel and lost wax casting processes used to produce Longobard-style crosses and jewels. With reference to scenery and set construction class of the same school, what is planned is the making of a 3D wooden model of the basilica of San Salvatore, as well as the scenery design and construction and the making of stage costumes for Händel's opera "Rodelinda, Queen of the Longobards". <p>The same schools participated in the School Expo event in 2008 and in 2009 and joined the training twinning programmes together with other schools of Langobardia Major and Minor (see management plan). Facing hundreds of classes from schools from various Italian regions, the kids from Spoleto have presented their works, among which the logo, that was selected as official logo of the project "Formative Twinings and Journey as Project".</p> <p>The experience acquired at the Expo and the project on educational trips and cultural exchanges between the school-boys and school-girls of Longobard Italy are available on the website www.langobardiaminor.altervista.org.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IPSSART, a Spoleto secondary school focusing on gastronomy and catering carried out research work on food dishes dating back to the Longobard times, endeavouring to increase the awareness of children and teenagers and involving them in the preparation of age-old recipes, which have been handed

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over from generation to generation.

- The Spoleto secondary school (focusing on sciences) "A. Volta" joined the project "Italia Langobardorum" promoted by the Umbria Superintendency for Historic, Archaeological and Ethno-Anthropological Heritage; the project envisaged lessons carried out in class as well as guided visits to the main monuments witnessing the Longobard presence in the Spoleto area.





The publication of a guide on the Longobards, the result of the work done by the school is currently been planned.

All produced material will be exposed at the convention on the Longobards which will be organized in 2010 in Spoleto.



didactic panels by cooperative System Museum


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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.1 A	Implementation of promotional and awareness-raising publishing initiatives
Description	<p>A few months ago, works of structural and functional adaptation of the Sanctuary of Madonna della Bianca have started; The church, by the elegant workmanship, dates to the 16th century and rises at the centre of Campello sul Clitunno. In consideration of the high artistic, historical and civic value of the church, the Town Administration decided to realize a divulging text that, besides explaining the ongoing conservation works, will document and focus the attention on the site's historiographic and artistic aspects.</p> <p>All this, to offer to citizenship and scholars a better knowledge of the territory, aimed at a more aware usability. Inside the building, the decorations are of remarkable quality and its importance is also linked to the artists who worked inside here, such as Lo Spagna (1450 – Spoleto, 1528), Valadier (Rome, 14 April 1762 – Rome, 1 February 1839), Fabio Angelucci da Mevale di Visso (1574).</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>G. Spagna - Natività</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>G. Spagna – Annunciazione</i></p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>G. Valadier - Stucchi</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>F. Angelucci – Affreschi abside</i></p> </div> </div>
Actions COMPLETED	Realization of a divulging file


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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.1 B	Implementation of promotional and awareness-raising publishing initiatives
<p>Description</p>	<p><i>Wireless multimedia guide</i></p> <p>A project based on the extraordinary progress accomplished in the field of multimedia was designed to enable tourists, through the distribution of audiovisual contents that can be autonomously consulted by means of wireless portable electronic devices (laptops, mobile phones, multimedia readers, satellite navigators), to download on their technological media the audiovisual guide to the territory and many constantly updated information on it.</p> <p>The wireless system is essentially aimed at the diffusion of a new guide to the territory and the promotion of information on sites having a high historical, artistic and environmental value. The same tool will help tourists find tourism-related services (typical products, hotels, restaurants, shops, etc.).</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Partendo da un ipotetico punto di partenza rappresentato dal monumento A fino ad arrivare alla fine del percorso (monumento B) il filmato consentirà all'utente di poter deviare la consultazione e approfondire le informazioni mediante interfaccia grafica, in relazione ai monumenti che si incontreranno lungo il percorso in relazione alla loro reale collocazione geografica.</p> <p>Attività ricettive in prossimità del sito che si intende visitare dopo averne visionato il video descrittivo.</p> <p>al termine della consultazione di questa sezione si formerà automaticamente al punto ●</p> <p>RICETTIVITA'</p> <p>esempio di interfaccia grafica</p> <p>Scegliere cosa fare vui visitare il castello x?</p> <p>ricevita servizi</p> <p>A questo punto del filmato apparirà un menu di scelta che permetterà di proseguire nella visualizzazione del filmato, oppure visualizzare le informazioni relative al monumento X collocato geograficamente tra i monumenti A e B, o ancora accedere alle sezioni relative alla ricettività e ristorazione o servizi vari, consultarli e riprendere il percorso del filmato proseguendo fino alla tappa successiva.</p> <p>SERVIZI</p> <p>Servizi (sportelli bancomat, cambio valuta, uffici postali, negozi di alimentari, impianti sportivi, ecc) in prossimità del sito che si intende visitare dopo averne visionato il video descrittivo.</p> <p>al termine della consultazione di questa sezione si formerà automaticamente al punto ●</p>
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED ONGOING</p>	<p>1. Survey and design 2. Implementation and setting up</p>
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno</p>

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.1 C	Implementation of promotional and awareness-raising publishing initiatives
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>At the time when the Memorandum of Understanding aimed at promoting integrated strategic actions for water remediation and more in general the improvement of the river Clitunno network was signed, a public information and dissemination campaign was organised for citizens. To this end, the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, in cooperation with Ato Umbria 3, organised an exhibition of historical and current pictures showing the conditions of the river Clitunno and telling the story of the changes that affected the river over the centuries.</p> <p>Moreover, on the same occasion, the documentary “Le acque del Fiume Clitunno” (The Waters of the River Clitunno) was presented and distributed to all participants on DVD. It is a reportage documenting beauties and secrets, sites and panoramas, but also traditions, cultures and values, most of which are unknown, of the river Clitunno.</p>  <p align="right"><i>Layout</i></p> <p align="center"><i>of the invitation</i></p>
Parties involved	Regional Authority Umbria, Province of Perugia, Municipalities of Foligno, Trevi, Campello sul Clitunno, Bevagna, Ambito Territoriale Ottimale 3 (Ato), Arpa Umbria, Consorzio della Bonificazione Umbra (Consortium for the Remediation of Umbria)

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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.2	Support actions for promotion and awareness initiatives
<p>Actions NEW COMPLETED</p> 	<p><i>Setting up of a new Info Point</i> At the Fonti del Clitunno the works for a new and fully equipped Info Point have been completed. The Info Point intended for tourists and visitors is equipped with wi-fi networks and technological devices for tourist information. A small building owned by Municipal Authorities has been rearranged and requalified so as to improve the spatial arrangement and obtain two new premises to be devoted to lavatories and the Info Point. The setting up of this Info Point in the area of the river Clitunno, hence close to the Tempietto, will improve hospitality and promote the other sites belonging to the network. Two types of action have been implemented:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architectural – distribution actions 2. Technical actions on plants to ensure safety
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno G.A.L. (Gruppo di Azione Locale, or Group of Local Action) Valle Umbra
Financial resources	€ 22,000 have been allocated (partly by the Municipality and partly by G.A.L.) under the <i>Leader Programme + "Terre dell'olio 1" (Oil Lands 1)</i>
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of the Info Point • Quality improvement of services to tourists in terms of promotion of assets and guidance; • Incentive to the visit to other sites belonging to the "<i>Italia Longobardorum</i>" network
Result indicators	Increase in the number of visitors Yearly indicators of the improvement in economic development of the following integrated sectors: tourism-environment-culture

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.3 A	Tourist and cultural promotion activities
<p>Actions NEW COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>In March 2009, the "<i>Italia Longobardorum</i>" candidacy was presented to the community of Umbria, the press and the operators of the tourist and cultural sectors of the territory of Campello sul Clitunno through a public initiative. During the conference, the promotion and enhancement initiatives for the seven sites involved and the activities that the network between the territories decided to perform synergically and in close cooperation were described. In particular, various speeches dwelled upon actions aimed at promoting tourist fruition at the national and international level, territorial marketing and awareness raising within local communities.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Conference of the network Authority</i></p>
Parties involved	Municipalities: Campello sul Clitunno, Spoleto, Cividale, Brescia, Benevento, Monte Sant'Angelo

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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	EXPANSION OF INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
Project 25.3 B	Tourist and cultural promotion activities
<p>Actions</p> <p>COMPLETED</p> <p>YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>Numerous other initiatives and events contribute to the dissemination of knowledge on the property and the territory of Campello sul Clitunno. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the initiative called "Voler bene all'Italia", promoted every May by Legambiente to enhance the properties and resources of small Italian towns; • the Antiques, Second Hand and Collectors' Market, with already 250 exhibitors, which takes place every first Sunday of the month in Pissignano around 500 m away from the buffer zone; • the festival "la Falce e la Croce" of popular songs ranging from the passion to may songs; • the festival "Sere d'Estate" with a very rich selection of performances, concerts, dances and open air movies; • the event "Medi@evo" in the very ancient castle of Campello Alto. This event, which reproduces the old medieval festival, combines music, dance, art, exhibitions, performances and concerts. Artisanal shops, exhibitions, tasting of typical products, animation for children supplement the offer to tourists. • "Bianco Natale": a long series of cultural events which during Christmas time range from pipers' music, Father Christmas and Befana that give presents to children, to music events and choir concerts in the churches. <div style="text-align: center;">   </div>
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, Pro Loco (Tourist Information Office), local cultural associations

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 26	INCREASING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY AND LOCAL HERITAGE IN GENERAL
Project 26.1	Exhibition “Langobardia Minor: images and documentation from the Duchy of Benevento”
Actions ONGOING	The Regional Department for Cultural Assets, the Archaeological Superintendency, the Superintendency for Artistic and Cultural Assets, the Province and the Municipality of Benevento have drafted the project for the organization of an exhibition that will give a synthetic frame on Longobard culture in Benevento, through examination of already known previous studies, integrated by the results of new finds and studies. The Regional Department has asked Region Campania to finance the realization of the exhibition, related conference and catalogue.
Financial resources	€ 300.000,00 Region Campania.


AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.1	Laying out itineraries for the “Via Sacra Langobardorum” archaeological Park
Actions ONGOING	The Municipality and Province of Benevento have granted patronage to a CAI (Italian Alpine Club) project, for a hiking route along the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i> . The route will cross the territories of the Municipalitys of Paduli, Sant’Arcangelo Trimonte, Buonalbergo, Castelfranco in Miscano, Casalboro; Montecalvo Irpino, Ariano Irpino.
Financial resources	<i>First phase:</i> funds to be found from POR FESR 2007-2013, POR FSE 2007-2013 Region Campania; Interregional Operative Programme (POIN) "Cultural, Natural Attractors and Tourism"

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.2 A	Implementing the tourist information system – Augmented reality
Actions ONGOING	A project for € 1.050.000,00 for the realization of immaterial networks serving the tourism system has been approved by Region Campania. The information will be delivered to the user on the spot, through the use of innovative technologies, with optical viewers connected to a WiFi network.
Financial resources	POR FESR 2007-2013 funds

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.2 B	Implementing the tourist information system - augmented reality
Actions COMPLETED	The Municipality has realized a communication campaign to sensitize local population on the Longobard past of Benevento, on the candidacy and on the actions that are being carried out to enhance the valorization level of the city’s and territory’s historical evidences. Signs and informative panels have been installed all along Corso Garibaldi, the main street in the historical centre; two panels of 6 by 6 Metres have been installed in the central piazza Duomo and a number of posters of 6 by 3 Metres have been put at the entrances of the city. An informative brochure on the candidacy is being printed, to be spread out among the population, and a sticker will be positioned on the displays of the shops in the city.
Financial resources	Budget funds have been locked up, for € 20.000,00 about

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.3 A	Empower public infrastructures connected to cultural heritage
Description	The monumental, archaeological and artistic heritage is the actual richness of the city of Benevento. These goods must be properly safeguarded and valorized, through a series of projects and interventions to make them usable without damaging them. The historical centre of Benevento is already the stage of yearly events that propose the most charming spaces of the city as scenarios (the 25-year-old review "Città Spettacolo" and the younger "Quattro notti e più" take place at the Roman Theatre and at the Rocca dei Rettori). The City Administration's task is that of coordinating and controlling the more and more significant activities that involve the monuments; to such end, the creation of a specific office was scheduled within the communal frame.
Action NEW	1. The establishment of a specific office in the frame of the Comune of Benevento was scheduled. The office, which will be under the rule of the Assessor for Cultural Assets and Tourism, will deal with the actions and programmes for the management, the protection and the valorisation of the Cultural Assets, flanking the Superintendencies.
Parties involved	Municipality of Benevento
Phase and timeframe	2009
Financial resources	Resources from the City Administration of Benevento
Expected results	To embody the will of the Public Administration, to valorize the monumental emergences and the historical-artistic-archaeological assets in the historical centre, giving the city a point of reference for all inherent activities.
Result indicators	Activation of the office

AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 27	IMPROVING CULTURAL PROMOTION ON THE SITE
Project 27.3 B	Empower public infrastructures connected to cultural heritage
Actions NEW COMPLETED	The Municipality has carried out a communication campaign to sensitize townspeople on the Longobard past of Benevento, on the nomination and on the actions that are being implemented to enhance the valorisation level of the historical evidences of the town and territory. Signs and informative panels have been installed all along Corso Garibaldi, the main street in the historical centre; two panels of 6 by 6 metres have been installed in the central piazza Duomo and a number of posters of 6 by 3 metres have been positioned at the entrances of the town. An informative brochure on the nomination is being printed and it will be distributed to the population, moreover, an adhesive banner will be stuck on the windows of the shops in the town.
Financial resources	Budget funds have been locked up for about € 20.000,00
	

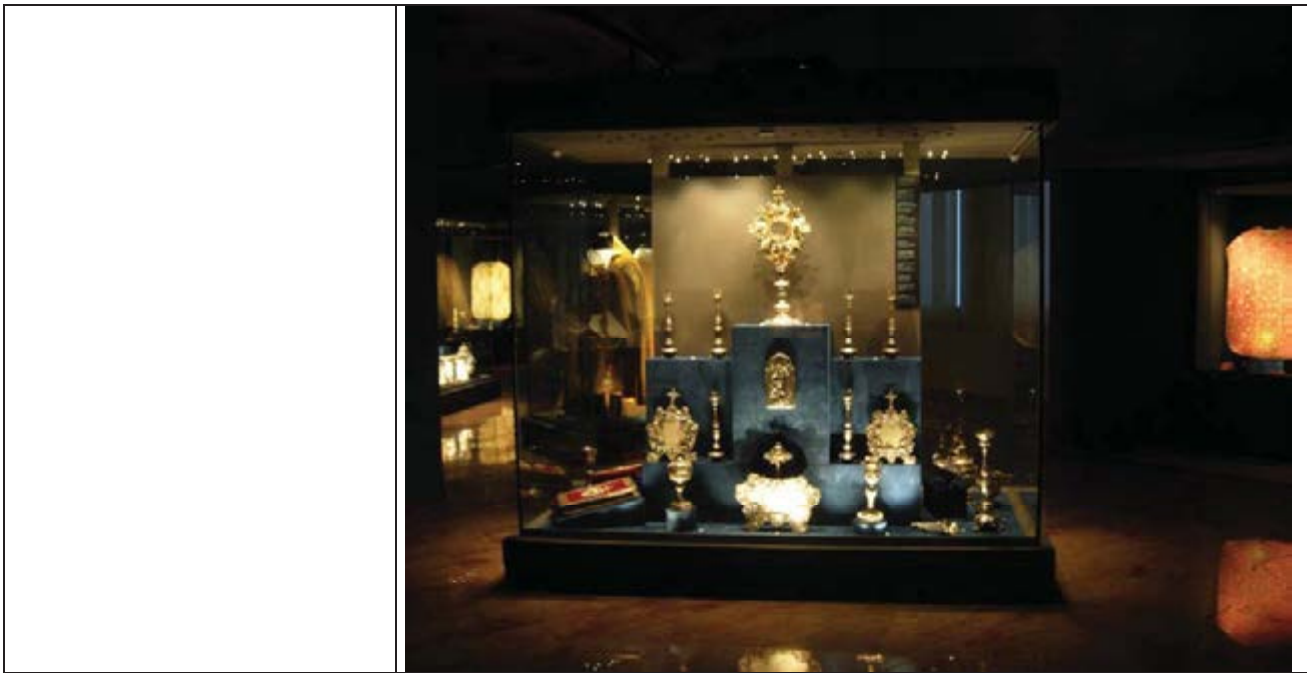
8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
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**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 29	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 29.1	Projects to increase awareness on the Heritage in relation to education (from primary schools to universities)
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 11th edition of the Roman-Barbaric Week was celebrated in 2008 and was curated by the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre, on the theme "Society and Culture in Southern Italy from the 4th to the 8th centuries". It was a moment of high formation and upgrade for teachers operating in the territory, as well as for university students, on thematics related to the Longobards' period. 2. For the school year 2008-2009, the first edition of the competition "Mount Gargano – Italia Langobardorum" was announced, the theme being "In Dialogue with your Mountain". The competition is addressed to students of the municipalities in the Gargano territory, at their last year of secondary school. The competition will end on 23 May, 2009, when the Commission will award the five scheduled prizes, for an overall value of € 4.000,00. The prize-giving ceremony will occur at the end of the cultural meeting between the students and professor of History of Christianity Giorgio Otranto, of the University of Bari. Theme of the meeting, which will be held in Monte Sant'Angelo, by the auditorium of the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre, will be the "Sacredness of mountain and stone in ancient religions". The competition is organized by the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, the Universities of Bari and Foggia, Gargano National Park and various local cultural associations. 20 schools from 13 communes of the Gargano territory have joined the initiative. 3. A pictorial competition was announced by the Social Centre "San Michele Arcangelo" and the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, addressed to students of the primary schools of Monte Sant'Angelo, the theme of the competition being the UNESCO candidacy. The competition will be completed within the present school year. 4. An agreement is going to be defined by the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre and the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, that will be submitted for approval to all school directors in the provinces of Bari and Foggia within October, 2009, for the organization of formation journeys to the various places of the "Italia Langobardorum" Network, that will be adjusted to the age and didactic needs of the students. <div align="center"> </div>

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**



AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 29	ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION
Project 29.2	Development of didactic and experimental activities
Actions ONGOING	An appropriate agreement is being defined among the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre, the Universities of Bari and Foggia and Gargano National Park, for the grant of scholarships for laurea theses and PhD dissertations, on themes related to the Longobard culture. The state of the art allows for announcing the first notifications during the inauguration of the 2009-2010 academic year.

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 30	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 30.1	Study and implementation of publishing activities for promotion and public awareness
Actions COMPLETED	initiatives by the Classics and Christian Studies Dept., within the UNESCO candidacy In 2008, the Classics and Christian Studies Dept., in the perspective of a further valorization of the Longobard past of the sanctuary and of the Garganic site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has organized the photographic, touring exhibition (with catalogue) "The Three Mounts Consecrated to the Angel. History and Iconography", featuring fifty panels showing the history of the Apulian sanctuary (Mount Gargano), of the Norman one (Mount Tumba) and of the Sacra di San Michele (Mount Pirchiriano). The exhibition was organized in Bari, by the Classics and Christian History Dept., and in Mont Saint Michel, France, on the occasion of the 3rd International Congress "Représentations du Mont et de l'Archange Saint Michel dans la Littérature et les Arts"; 2. Has realized, on behalf of Region Puglia, the CUSTOS Project (Culture, University, History, Technologies, Organization, Spectacularization), focusing on the history of the Garganic sanctuary, referring in particular to the Longobard period; 3. Has organized the 11th Week of Late-Ancient and Roman-Barbaric Studies "Society and Culture in Southern Italy from the 4th to the 8th century". 4. has programmed for 2009: 5. A competition that will involve all secondary schools in the Gargano area, centred on the history of the sanctuary and on the relations with the Longobards; 6. A further Week of Late-Ancient and Roman-Barbaric Studies, focusing on

**8.4 AWARENESS BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

	<p>some aspects of Southern Langobardia (October 2009).</p> <p>7. The publication of the catalogue of the exhibition "The Longobards from the South, organized by the University of Cosenza in May-July 2008, to divulge the results of the research on "The Longobards and the Gargano Sanctuary", co-ordinated by professor Otranto</p> <p>8. Professor Giorgio Otranto led a specific research on "The Longobards and the Gargano Sanctuary", which is about to be published in the catalogue of the exhibition "The Longobards from the South", organized by the University of Cosenza in May-July .</p>
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AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 30	ENHANCEMENT OF INFORMATION AND PROMOTION ACTIVITIES
Project 30.3	Enhancement of relations with information centres
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>All initiatives under Objective 30 enjoyed massive press coverage at both regional and national level. Relations with the editorial offices of local and nationwide newspapers, TV News and the main press agencies are by now consolidated; on the occasion of cultural events and on a periodical basis, coverage of the themes connected to the UNESCO candidacy and to the site of Monte Sant'Angelo is ensured.</p> <p>The cultural and divulging activities realized in collaboration with the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre, and all occasion of public debate on the theme of the candidacy were always introduced with or ended by a press conference.</p> <p>Rai journalist and internationally known writer Raffaele Nigro is a preferred partner for the city of Monte Sant'Angelo and the Italia Langobardorum site. His sensitive attention on the UNESCO candidacy and on the themes connected to the Longobard presence on the Gargano area resulted in the inspiration that originated a new literary work, that will be printed within 2009, as soon as the forms of participation to the publication and diffusion of the book by the city of Monte Sant'Angelo will be properly defined.</p>

AWARENESS-BUILDING AND PROMOTION PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 31	ENHANCEMENT OF PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES
Project 31.1	Scientific and information meetings, seminars, exhibitions and touristic tours
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>It is a very complex theme, strategies for the achievement of the objective are in the start-up phase. Much depends on the initial, natural difficulty to start local and network synergies, for the systemization of cultural exchanges. At the moment, sensitization and involvement of local cultural associations and of economic operators in the communal territory has started. It will lead to the creation of events and cultural exchanges with the other centres of the Network.</p> <p>The local associative fabric has answered the stimulation by founding the association "Centre of Cultural Promotion <i>Land of the Archangel</i>", whose objective is the valorization of the cultural heritage and, in particular the Longobard heritage in Monte Sant'Angelo, characterized by strict relations with the other European places linked to the Michaelic cult. This association has inaugurated its activities in the summer of 2008, with a touring exhibition for the schools by the theme "The Pilgrim by the Gargano" by Father Marcello Cavaglieri, dating to the 17th century, a reference point in the historical bibliography of our city.</p>

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
NETWORK	1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETWORK ECONOMIC SYSTEM	1.1 Coordinating objectives, projects and network actions						
		1.2 Creation of an integrated system for promoting hospitality and typical production activities						
		1.3 Joint running of promotional economic initiatives for the serial site						
		1.4 Creating a system brand						
	2 INCREASING THE QUALITY AND COORDINATION OF THE HOSPITALITY SYSTEM AND RELATED SERVICES	2.1 Creating a discipline for hospitality services and related (catering, bar) services, and the related common brand						
		2.2 Creation of an automatic centralised system of hospitality services with an indication of the availability of beds and eating places						
		2.3 Creation of a system to monitor the services offered and measure customer satisfaction						
	3 SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND NEW PROFESSIONALISM RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM	3.1 Running training courses for professional refreshing of economic operators and related employees in the tourism market and typical agroalimentary products and crafts						
		3.2 Support with creating new entrepreneurship in the area of sustainable tourist development, and tourist services in particular						
		3.3 Running of training courses for creating new professionals in the tourism field						
	4 CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS, QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES AND RELATED RESEARCH	4.1 Identification of typical products and quality for the agroalimentary and crafts lines						
		4.2 Creation of regulations for producing typical, quality products of the Longobard network						
		4.3 NEW Creation of a system to monitor the services offered and measure customer satisfaction						

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	TIMETABLE					
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
		4.4 NEW Development of agrifood production according to archaeo-zoological, archaeo-botanical, historical and archival surveys						
CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI TERRITORY	5 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE	5.1 Strengthening of railway infrastructures and connections and local public transports						
		5.2 Interventions to improve the road system						
		5.3 Strengthening of parking areas						
		5.4 Improvement of road signs						
	6 INCREASE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS	6.1 Creation of differentiated tourist packages and offers						
		6.2 Creation of a network of historical buildings for conferences, exhibitions, cultural events to increase specialized tourism flows						
	7 DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE URBAN PRODUCTION SYSTEM	7.1 Requalification of the area where the cement factory was located and surroundings						
		7.2 Enhancement and relaunch of productive activities and new companies						
	8 REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES	8.1 Protection of agri-food traditions and their use to economically relaunch innovative quality products						
		8.2 Activation of food and wine services and agricultural services for tourist-economic development						
9 ENHANCEMENT OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR HERITAGE-RELATED SECTORS	9.1 Retraining of human resources operating at different levels on the Heritage							
	9.2 Retraining of human resources operating in accommodation facilities and services							
BRESCIA TERRITORY	10 IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILITY	10.1 Realisation of automated light underground railway, in a viewpoint of integrated transport services						
	11 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY	11.1 New motorway for fast and direct connection between Brescia and Milan (Brebemi)						

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
		11.2 Strategic optimisation of the civil airport of Montichiari							
		11.3 Motorway junction A4 – A21 – Airport of Montichiari							
		11.4 Railway optimisation Brescia – Iseo – Edolo							
		11.5 Motorway junction of Valle Trompia							
		11.6 NEW High speed train (Treno Alta Velocità - TAV) section Treviglio-Brescia							
		12 OPTIMISATION OF TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM	12.1 “The sublimation of water” tourist system						
	12.2 “Adamello” Interregional tourist system		COMPLETED						
	12.3 “Garda bresciano” tourist system		COMPLETED						
	12.4 “The rail road from Valle Trompia to Brescia” tourist system								
	13 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORY	13.1 Actuation of integrated programmes of local development (PISL)							
		14 ECONOMIC ANIMATION OF THE TERRITORY IN VIEW OF THE TURISTIC DEVELOPMENT	14.1 Valorisation and promotion of local products linked to Longobard Culture and the tourist offer						
	14.2 NEW Urban district of the Brescia trade (Distretto Urbano del Commercio di Brescia - DUC)								
	14.3 NEW Town Stewards								
	15 ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE TERRITORY	15.1 Reutilization and relaunch of endogenous resources							
		16 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORY	16.1 Requalification and optimisation of the railway node of Varese						
16.2 Realisation of the international railway Mendrisio-Varese-Malpensa									
16.3 Realisation of north-east trunk road of Varese and completion of doubling the A8 motorway link	COMPLETED								
CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA TERRITORY	16 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORY	16.1 Requalification and optimisation of the railway node of Varese							
		16.2 Realisation of the international railway Mendrisio-Varese-Malpensa							
		16.3 Realisation of north-east trunk road of Varese and completion of doubling the A8 motorway link	COMPLETED						

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	TIMETABLE					
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	17 WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY	17.1 Study and realisation of tourist “packages” Culture-Nature/Co-ordination with the “Lakes and Alps” project	COMPLETED					
		17.2 Improvement of the bike tracks and of the integrated bike-pedestrian track in the Provinces of Varese, Como, Lecco						
		17.3 Optimisation of the tourist counter at Malpensa intercontinental airport	COMPLETED					
	18 OPTIMISATION AND REQUALIFICATION OF LOCAL TOURIST BUSINESSES	18.1 Optimisation and co-ordination of the “system” and of the didactic Factory offer						
		19 ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTION AND QUALITY OENOAGASTRONOMY	19.1 Co-ordination for the development of the territorial brand of reference					
		19.2 Co-ordination for the development of oenogastronomic tourism initiatives (oenogastronomy Facility)						
	SPOLETO TERRITORY	20 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE	20.1 Enhancement of railway infrastructures and connections and public local transport					
			20.2 Interventions for an integrated transport system					
		21 URBAN REQUALIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM	21.1 Creation of an integrated system of production areas					
21.2 NEW PUC2: 2 nd generation complex urban programmes - Requalification of the Historical Centre								
22 ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND HUMAN-AFFECTED LANDSCAPE FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES		22.1 Franciscan Itinerary – Olive Grove Path	COMPLETED Phase A					
		23 ENHANCEMENT OF EXCELLENCE AGRI-FOOD TYPICAL PRODUCTS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES	23.1 Development initiative of agricultural-productive and food and wine quality sectors “Spoleto Tipica”					
24 INTEGRATED PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY	24.1 Recovery and reutilization of traditional methods and products	COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED						

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	TIMETABLE					
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	AND PRODUCTS IN THEIR TOURIST-ENVIRONMENTAL-CULTURAL ASPECTS	24.2 Initiative for the integrated promotion of both territory and produce: "Spoleto, Piazza of Agricultural and Food Excellencies"						
		24.3 Recovery and requalification of traditional methods and products: creation of the brand "Spoleto Tipica"						
CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO TERRITORY	25 URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS	25.1 Recovery and requalification of the medieval villages for the purposes of re-settlement and tourist hospitality	COMPLETED					
		25.2 Realisation of pedestrian pathways, new roadways and parking in the area of the Sources of Clitunno and related improving of the road system and signs	COMPLETED					
		25.3 NEW Quality improvement of towns and roads	COMPLETED					
	26 OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY	26.1 Realisation of new complexes for hospitality and cultural initiatives						
		26.2 NEW Realisation of tourist services in the territory and realisation of public structures serving visitors to the territory	COMPLETED Phase A					
	27 ECONOMIC PROMOTION OF QUALITY AGRO-FOOD AND OENOAGASTRONOMIC PRODUCTION	27.1 Co-ordination for the development of the territorial Brand of reference						
27.2 Co-ordination for the development of initiatives for oenogastronomic tourism (oenogastronomy facility)								
BENEVENTO TERRITORY	28 IMPROVE MOBILITY AND ACCESS TO THE HISTORICAL CENTRE	28.1 Completion and adaptation of the traffic plan; updating of the parking plan; realisation of tourist transport services	COMPLETED Phase A					
	29 VALORISE CULTURE AS AN ENDOGENOUS ENGINE OF DEVELOPMENT	29.1 Insertion of Benevento in the Artecard Campania circuit						
		29.2 NEW Projecting and realization of urban videosurveillance systems						
		29.3 NEW Plan for urban decorum						
	30 OPTIMISE THE INFRASTRUCTURES FOR CULTURE	30.1 Planning and realisation of a Congress Centre and a Theatre-tent						
31 ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE	31.1 Activation of training courses for operators for marketing of cultural assets	YEARLY SCHEDULED						

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
TIMETABLE


FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS						
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS	31.2 Activation of training courses of experts for the creation of businesses in the tourist section	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		31.3 Activation of a master in organisation of events and congresses	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		31.4 Activation of courses for training orientators and tourist guides	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
MONTE SANT'ANGELO TERRITORY	32 IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE	32.1 Realisation of intermodal area with the creation of an overground railway through restarting the complementary Foggia – Handcraft-Industrial Zone of Macchia railway line and constructing a tourist arrival point						
		32.2 Realisation of a route alternative to the section of the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo -San Giovanni Rotondo						
		32.3 Implementation of consortium activities for the full utilisation of the Gino Lisa airport of Foggia as a favoured airport for tourist flows of foreign origin						
		32.4 Completion of the high-speed roadway network of Gargano in the section Mattinata – Vieste and internal road of connection with the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo-San Giovanni Rotondo						
		32.5 Realization of the Macchia Madonna delle Grazie – Historic Centre of Monte Sant'Angelo cableway						
		32.6 Interventions of improvement on the road network						
		32.7 Improvement of road signs						
	33 IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURIST STAYS	33.1 Preparation of differentiated tourist “packages” and offers	YEARLY SCHEDULED					
		33.2 Structuring of a plan to incentivate the creation of a receptive system						
	34 DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMISATION OF THE URBAN PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	34.1 Realisation of P.R.G. forecasts in relation to the areas destined for craftsmanship production in the periurban area and relaunch of productive and new entrepreneurial activities						

8.6.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

TIMETABLE

FIELD	OBJECTIVES	PROJECTS	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	35 REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE TERRITORY	35.1 Safeguard ago-food traditions and their use for the economic relaunch of innovative productions of quality						

**8.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN	NETWORK AUTHORITY																								
OBJECTIVE 1	DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETWORK ECONOMIC SYSTEM																								
PROJECT 1.1	Coordinating objectives, projects and network actions																								
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>The establishing process thus developed: 1) Network Stakeholders appointed a referent person for each of the places of the Network, in order to start a <i>pro-tempore</i> Network Authority 2) Therefore, the mayors of Cividale del Friuli, Castelseprio, Spoleto, Campello sul Clitunno, Benevento, Monte Sant'Angelo and the Assessor for Culture of the Municipality of Brescia have been indicated.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: red; color: yellow;"> <th colspan="3">NETWORK'S MEETINGS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NETWORK AUTHORITY "Associazione Italia Langobardorum"</th> </tr> <tr style="background-color: red; color: white;"> <th>YEAR</th> <th>PLACE</th> <th>DATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="background-color: red; color: white;">2008</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">April, 14th-15th</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">SPOLETO-CAMPELLO</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">May, 6th-7th</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">ROME</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">September, 8th</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">MONTE SANT'ANGELO</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">December, 15th, 16th</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="background-color: red; color: white;">2009</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">ROME</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">January, 13th</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">BRESCIA</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">February 9th-10th-11th</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">SPOLETO</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">June, 5th</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">ROME</td> <td style="background-color: red; color: white;">September 1th October 6th</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>FINAL PHASES Rome, September 8th 2008, by M/BAC (Ministry for Cultural and Environmental Assets) The establishment of the pro-tempore Network Authority is formalized by M/BAC. The pro-tempore Network Authority will remain in charge until the definition of the judicial form of the Network's associative structure. The institutional tasks of the pro-tempore Network Authority have been listed as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) elaboration of a proposal of judicial form for the constitution of a reality that represents all stakeholders of <i>Italia Langobardorum</i>, and related Statute b) establishment of working groups on matters concerning the development of the Network <p>Brescia, February 9th 2009 The representatives identify the judicial form for the definitive structure, in the form of the "association", founded by representatives of the Municipalities of the Site, participated by all stakeholders. Still in Brescia, the Statute of the association is defined.</p> <p>Spoleto, June 5th 2009 The representatives of the Municipalities of the Network established the Association <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> with the registered office in Spoleto at the <i>Palazzo Comunale</i>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p align="center"><i>Spoleto, 5th June 2009</i></p>	NETWORK'S MEETINGS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NETWORK AUTHORITY "Associazione Italia Langobardorum"			YEAR	PLACE	DATE	2008	CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI	April, 14 th -15 th	SPOLETO-CAMPELLO	May, 6 th -7 th	ROME	September, 8 th	MONTE SANT'ANGELO	December, 15 th , 16 th	2009	ROME	January, 13 th	BRESCIA	February 9 th -10 th -11 th	SPOLETO	June, 5 th	ROME	September 1 th October 6 th
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8.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES

	<p>Spoleto, September 1th 2009 / Rome, October 6th 2009</p> <p>Decisions about: definition of the notion “member” (Founder – Regular – Supporting); initial shares of the founder members; subscription dues (criteria: subsidiarity, proportionality); annual membership fees for different kinds of members; system for the annual rotation of the Presidency and individuation of the incoming president.</p> <p>Decisions about the economical support for the activities in the net:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Immediate / proportionate to the costs for the new candidature presentation (January 2010)b) In short / proportionate to the predisposition of the budget for the year 2010 with the definition of the programme of the activities of the year
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**8.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 1	DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETWORK ECONOMIC SYSTEM
Project 1.2	Creation of an integrated system for promoting hospitality and typical production activities
Actions ONGOING	<p><i>Action A/</i> The objectives and actions included into the Management Plan were inspired to the UNESCO very aims and to the Code of Tourism Ethics, as defined by UNWTO and to the aims of BITS-Bureau International du Tourisme Social. For these reasons the Pro-Tempore Network Authority has developed relations with BITS, in order to participate to advanced programmes at international level for the development of Social and Youth Tourism, and to the definition of European evaluation criteria for the hospitality systems addressing to social /youth tourism (Objectives 3 and 4 of the Social and Economic Development Plan.</p> <p>The immediate agreements between the Network Authority and BITS (December 2008 – January 2009) is going to definy within 2010 the role of the <i>Italia Langobardorum</i> Association as stakeholder, to give life to a European research, finalized at the identification of criteria for the classification of European welcoming facilities for Social and Youth Tourism (also applicable to the system of Italia Langobardorum)</p>
Expected phases and time frame	2010


SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 1	DEVELOPMENT OF THE NETWORK ECONOMIC SYSTEM
Project 1.3 1.4	1.3 – Joint running of promotional initiatives for the serial site 1.4 – Creating a system brand
Actions ONGOING	<p>1.3 / Creation of a Network Working Group (Rome, 8 September, 2008) with the task of developing preliminary verifications with the Italian Touring Club system, and go on then to start institutional relations with national and regional economic categories, in order to identify the parameters of the mark for single productive sectors and of the services and co-ordinate its realization with previously existing territorial and quality marks.</p> <p>1.4. / Start of the procedure for the realization of the system mark (see Socio Economic Development Plan, Ob. 4 Project 4.1, 4.2)</p>

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 2	INCREASING THE QUALITY AND COORDINATION OF THE HOSPITALITY SYSTEM AND RELATED SERVICES
Project 2.3	Creation of a system to monitor the services offered and measure customer satisfaction
Actions NEW	<p>We will create an operative system, shared by the stakeholders, under the direction of the Management Authority of the network Italia Langobardorum. The system – beyond the intranet communications and the video conferences – will allow the fast and safe exchange of data, audio and video files in the network websites. The project envisages the creation of a data processing infrastructure for the connection of the seats involved in the project in high speed data lines together with the activation of a server, which will carry out the most common applications, will manage a database and automatically save the security copies of all the operative data.</p> <p>The use of a web server will allow a series of operative modalities for the management of a centralised database to be activated, in order to add, elaborate and memorise data shared by all the seats of the project. All the data will be inserted and elaborated from each position in real time and without using the e-mail to send files between the various seats. Every week or every day the memorised data can be automatically duplicated on different supports in order to safeguard them before casual losses.</p>
Subjects involved	Management Authority of the network Italia Langobardorum Stakeholders
Foreseen phases and times	2010-2012
Financial resources	To be found
Expected results	Organisation of the system

**8.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Indicators of results	Availability of system data in real time
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network	
Objective 3	SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND NEW PROFESSIONALISM RELATED TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM
Project 3.1	Running training courses for professional refreshing of economic operators and related employees in the tourism market and typical agroalimentary products and crafts
Description NEW	<p>The first pilot project is scheduled for 2010 in Brescia. It follows the study days held in Cividale del Friuli on 21st and 22nd March 2009, which saw the participation of economic operators of the wine route “Longobard Hills”, to the south of Brescia, in collaboration with the Consorzio Colli Orientali del Friuli (consortium of the eastern hills of Friuli). The meeting of wine-growers was the opportunity to exchange experience and deepen cultural knowledge on the sites of the network “Italia Langobardorum”.</p> <p>The meeting led to a second experimental step: the planning of a free 20/30 hours evening course, held by teachers and experts in the field of wine-growing, to further knowledge on the art and history of the nominated network sites. The objective of the course is laying out guidelines to widen the tourist offer of the single sites and of the network on its whole.</p>
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Course planning 2. Promotion of the course among the companies in the field 3. Preparation and distribution of technical handouts 4. Running of the course
Parties involved	Longobard Association Brescia forum on social tourism Association Charter of Cividale The Laser cooperative Foundations, private and public institutions
Phases and timeframe	2010
Financial resources	Funds to be collected from foundations, private and public institutions
Expected results	Widening of tourist and cultural offer of the wine route
Result indicators	Number of course participants

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network	
Objective 4	CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS AND QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES
Project 4.1	Identification of typical products and quality for the agroalimentary and crafts lines
Actions ONGOING	<p>The year 2009 saw the start of coordinated initiatives for the promotion of the typical products of the regional area of the candidature. A first step was made with the opening of the dialogue with several organisations and exhibition agencies of the Friuli Venezia Giulia, Lombardy, Umbria and Campania regions in order to develop agreements related to manifestations and fair exhibitions, which are specialised in the promotion of the typical products of the agroalimentary and oenogastronomic fields.</p> <p align="center">CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI – UDINE</p> <p>The event “GOOD”, regarding the agroalimentary and oenogastronomic quality of the Alps Adriatic region was held in UDINE, on the October, 18th 2009. The bank Banca Popolare FriulAdria-Crédit Agricole created an illustrative board about the potential of the network “Italia Lanogobardorum” as regards the tourist interests and the means offered to the social and economical development of these territories by Culture.</p> <p>During the event a presentation of the Management Plan of Italia Longobardorum was organised by the Secretariat of the Management Authority for the entrepreneurs.</p>
	



Udine , "GOOD"/ Exhibition fair of the agroalimentary and oenogastronomic products of the Alps-Adriatic region

Other specialized territorial initiatives within the network "*Italia Langobardorum*" which are currently being organized.

- I. BRESCIA / Aliment&Attrezzature is an exhibition which specializes in food sector. It is not only a reference event but also a meeting point for all food business operators (*trade, distribution and supply*) as well as of the whole sector pertaining to catering equipment, services, hotel food supplies and hospitality. Aliment&Attrezzature 2010, directly arranged by Centro Fiera del Garda in Montichiari (BS), will be held from 28 February to 3 March 2010.
- II. CASTESEPRIO-TORBA / "*VARESE da Gustare*" is a project developed in cooperation with the Province and the Chamber of Commerce of Varese with the contribution of the Directorate General for Agriculture of the Regional Authority of Lombardy. The initiative is aimed at promoting Varese typical products, protecting and checking their quality since they are regarded as an important resource for the economy and food and wine tourism in the Province.
- III. SPOLETO / "*SPOLETO tipica*" – Trade fair of Spoleto typical products started in 2007 which includes that of Campello sul Clitunno. It is promoted by both the *Comunità Montana dei Monti Martani e del Serano* and the *Consorzio Bonificazione Umbra* and is held in the weekends from 1 to 11 November. Historic buildings, streets and oil mills of the region welcome visitors with conferences and tasting. The main product is extra virgin olive oil.
- IV. CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO / The following events related to typical products and the local traditional cuisine need to be enhanced to develop the network system: the "festival of the summer truffle", held in August in a nearby place called La Spina; the "Mountain Festival and the Festival of the Lentil of Pettino" (in June and August); the national event "Open Oil-Mills" (in December); the "Festival of Oil-Mills" (in December), featuring conferences, guided tastings of local products and dishes. The Campello Festival of Oil-Mills is one of the first events to be organized in the Southern Umbrian valley to enhance and to promote olive oil and olive growing.
- V. BENEVENTO / "*IL SANNIO tra sapori e folklore*" – The 7th edition of the

**8.5 SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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	<p>initiative was organized by the UNPLI Committee of the Province of Benevento in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce of Benevento, sponsored by the Department of Productive Activities and Tourism of the Municipality of Benevento, the Province of Benevento and the Province Tourist Board. The 2009 edition took place from 5 to 8 December 2009 with the participation of 34 tourist associations, Samnite producers and craftsmen. The best resources of traditional gastronomy, handicrafts and folklore of Beneventan Samnium were proposed.</p> <p>VI. MONTE SANT'ANGELO / Apulia is rich in trade fairs finalized to promote important economic sectors. In particular the food and wine, agriculture, environment and cultural promotion sectors fall into the activities of the main fair boards of the region. In view of this the Municipality of Monte Sant'Angelo, in agreement with local operators, has moved the preliminary steps towards agreements with the Fair Boards of Bari and Foggia in order to promote various products in provided exhibition spaces.</p>	
<p><i>Other remarkable events in the network areas</i></p>	<p align="center">BRESCIA-MONTICHIARI</p> 	<p align="center">CASTELSEPRIO-TORBA (Varese)</p> 
	<p align="center">SPOLETO</p> 	<p align="center">CAMPELLO SUL CLITUNNO</p> 
	<p align="center">BENEVENTO</p> 	
	<p align="center">MONTE SANT'ANGELO</p>     <p align="center"> Fiera del Levante dell'Agricoltura Bari Fiera di Foggia Fiera </p>	

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SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Network</i>	
Objective 4	CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS, QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES AND RELATED RESEARCH
Project 4.1 4.2	4.1 Identification of typical products and quality for the agroalimentary and crafts lines 4.2 Creation of regulations for producing typical, quality products of the Longobard network
Description NEW	<p>AGRIFOOD is the pilot project of the “<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>” network and it shall propose a development model aimed at the improvement and valorisation of quality in the SME’s working in the agroalimentary and oenogastronomic fields. The typical agroalimentary productions of the eligible territories included in the network of the UNESCO nomination will be valorised.</p> <p>The macro-objective of AGRIFOOD is to develop and test the model of the “Excellencies network” (network-of-networks) aimed at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Supporting the valorisation at an international level and the potentials of the objective-area, by supplying the economical and cultural operators an operational channel with the best excellencies and the highest possible visibility, where to coordinate their development politics; b) Supporting the valorisation of the marginal areas with a high naturalistic content, in particular in the transalpine view; c) Strengthening the cross-border cooperation in the view of the constitution of the “European geo-cultural corridor” of the “<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>” candidature; d) Stimulating technical and scientific research and innovation; e) Operating for the development of innovative activities for the enterprises; f) Designing new professional figures, who can offer same opportunities (young people, women, people in need); g) Cutting the system producer-tourist/consumer. <p>The “Excellencies network” structured in this way will allow a greater coordinated development of other productive sectors and tourist services (artistic and traditional craft, innovative, hospitality services).</p>
Actions	<p>There are four operative objectives of AGRIFOOD for the growth of the quality levels of typical products and services of touristic interest:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Excellencies of the territory and the environment</i> 2. <i>Excellencies of Small and Medium Enterprises in the agroalimentary sector</i> 3. <i>Excellences in oenogastronomy</i> 4. <i>Sustainable tourism</i>: promotion of the UNESCO interest sites for international users, inclusion in the newly formed “European geo-cultural corridor” [Confront the Management plan of “<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>”], which links Italy to Slovenia and to Central-Eastern and Northern Europe through the region Friuli Venezia Giulia (Historical route of the Longobards) <p>Objectives to be pursued with specific actions for the single intervention lines</p>
Parties involved	<p>Municipality of Cividale del Friuli, project leader Friuli Venezia Giulia Regional Authority (Turismo FVG; Regional council for Agriculture) Unione Cooperative Friulane Agency for the territorial development of the Republic of Slovenia</p>
Phases and timeframe	2010-2012
Financial resources	€2,400,000.00 Interreg III A EU funds
Expected results	Define the territorial development model
Result indicators	Number of enterprises involved in the agroalimentary and oenogastronomic sectors

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SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Network</i>			
Objective 4	CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS, QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES AND RELATED RESEARCH		
Project 4.3	Creation of a system to monitor the services offered and measure customer satisfaction		
Description NEW	<p>A preliminary study was carried out to create specialist functions through the computer web system. On the basis of the results the Management Authority of the network will be able to verify and therefore operate to improve the efficiency level in the following fields:</p> <p><i>A / Control of the accesses:</i> through the use of the automatic mapping systems of the presences we will be able to monitor in real time and from one single place, the accesses to each site included in the network or of all the websites as a whole. The monitoring may be of a numeric kind with statistical elaborations of the number of visits divided by place, date, on the basis of particular events or to particular promotional campaigns in order to analyse the number of connections of the efficiency of the local or national media support, compared to other kind of supports. The system envisages a network of video control as a support to the normal local systems, which can become very important during the night, where one single operator can monitor the most important buildings of the whole network.</p> <p><i>B/ Real time management</i> of the availability of accommodation structures on the territories of the areas included in the candidature and of the Longobard routes</p> <p><i>C/ Preferences of the tourists/web surfers</i> in the direct creation of personalised routes in the candidature areas and alongside the Longobard paths</p> <p><i>D/ Management of virtual shops</i> for the on-line commercialisation of typical products of the candidature areas and of the Longobard routes</p> <p><i>E/ Tv-on-demand services</i> for documentaries regarding the candidature areas and the Longobard routes (culture, nature, typical products). The first test will be held in Brescia</p> <p><i>F/ Monitoring of the consumer's opinions</i> about the efficiency of the hospitality and of the network system</p> <p>For each above mentioned service the customer satisfaction level will be displayed</p>		
Actions	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Phase 1 / Feasibility project</i></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Phase 2 / Following intervention steps, defined every year by the Management authority</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Phase 1 / Feasibility project</i>	<i>Phase 2 / Following intervention steps, defined every year by the Management authority</i>
<i>Phase 1 / Feasibility project</i>	<i>Phase 2 / Following intervention steps, defined every year by the Management authority</i>		
Parties involved	Management authority of the network, Stakeholders		
Phases and timeframe	<i>Phase 1 / 2010-2011</i> <i>Phase 2 / 2013-2014</i>		
Financial resources	To be found by involved parties		
Expected results	Efficiency and monitoring of the system and of the customer satisfaction		

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SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN Network

Objective 4 CREATION OF A COORDINATED SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS, QUALITY IN THE AGROALIMENTARY AND CRAFTS LINES AND RELATED RESEARCH

Project 4.4 Development of agrifood production according to archaeo-zoological, archaeo-botanical, historical and archival surveys

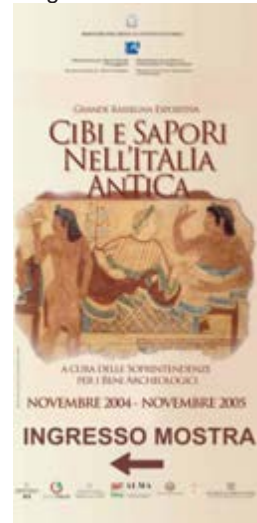
Description
NEW

The start of the site *Italia Langobardorum* in various places and the development of initiatives for the study of the archaeo-zoological e and archaeo-botanical remains, together with the parallel start of historical and archival studies and researches on the theme of ancient cultivations and breedings, beyond the organisation of the first expositions of the materials found in the territories of Cividale, Brescia and Castelseprio have suggested the development of a deeper scientific-technological analysis about the findings.

The Trieste University promotes this initiative also in its capacity as the coordinator of the Central European Initiative Network, which includes approximately thirty Universities of Central and Eastern Europe, co-interested in the history of the Longobards (Geo-cultural corridor “Via Longobarda delle Origini”). The initiative has been launched by the exhibition realized by Museo Archeologico –Nazionale (October-november 2009) about Early middle ages food and animals.



Recent exhibition in Cividale on medieval food where the latest findings were displayed




Poster of the exhibition (2004-2005)

Archaeo-zoological and archaeo-botanical surveys will use genetic technologies for the analysis of “ancient DNAs” in order to identify species and variants belonging to the ancient-early medieval-medieval periods to be compared with the current genetic variability; moreover, archaeo-palynological, archaeo-carpological and xylological technologies will be used (“archaeological woods”). The identification of specific elements to recognize “ancient” animal and plant species and variants will also lay the scientific foundations for a more general development of the agrifood sector based on the peculiarities of these territories.


In this regard, the presentation of Germanic food and fruit that took place in Paestum during the XII Borsa Mediterranea del Turismo Archeologico (12th Mediterranean Grant for Archaeological Tourism) (November 19th-22th, 2009) can be also considered a research activity.



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<p>Actions</p>	<p>Step A Definition of understandings and agreements between research centres according to their special competences Collection of available materials</p> <p>Step B Analysis of ancient botanical and zoological findings Identification of their characteristics, also in terms of conservation</p> <p>Step C Coordination and comparison of data Publication and dissemination of results</p>
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Università degli Studi di Trieste (Trieste University) Central European Initiative University Network Universities of Lombardy, Umbria, Campania, Puglia, Emilia-Romagna Soprintendenze FVG e Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Cividale del Friuli (Superintendency of the Friuli Venezia Giulia and Archaeological National museum of Cividale del Friuli) Lombardy Superintendencies Stakeholders Association Associazione Com Prom Patriarcato di Aquileia Enterprises for the agroalimentary production – Economic professional associations</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>2010-2013</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>To be found in the regional projects and in the EU</p>
<p>Expected results</p>	<p>Research of elements, which are useful for the development of the typical products and of the zotechnical and agricultural qualities</p>







**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 5	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 5.2	Interventions to improve the road system
Actions ONGOING	Construction of roundabout roads to enter the town. 1. Rotonda del Gallo (Roundabout near Gallo) – Work in progress 2. Restoring roads 
Phases and timeframe	2010
Financial resources	€ 300.000,00 from the Municipality budget
Expected results	Reduction of motorized traffic – Easier access to town for cars and tourist coaches

Rendering of the roundabout near Gallo, new entrance to Cividale

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale Territory</i>	
Objective 6	INCREASE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS
Project 6.1	Creation of differentiated tourist packages and offers
Description NEW ONGOING	The current project implies touristic promotion measures targeted to organized groups. The aim is to encourage visits to Cividale del Friuli by Italian and foreign organized groups.
Actions	<i>A – Project implementation arrangements:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organized groups of at least 20 people who visit the town and eat at least one meal or organized groups of at least 10 people staying overnight in Cividale will be granted one visit to the town with an authorized professional guide at the expenses of the municipality. <i>B – Promotion of the initiative:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist guides participating in the project commit themselves to informing on the initiative the agencies which usually contact them for the implementation of guided tours The Municipal Administration will promote the initiative in travel agencies and tour operators of Friuli Venezia Giulia and Veneto. Flanking initiatives will be realized by hotel keepers and restaurateurs in Cividale within their respective promotional contacts.
Parties involved	The Municipality of Cividale in cooperation with: Associazione Guide Turistiche del Friuli Venezia Giulia; Friulguide – Guide turistiche autorizzate della Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia; Itineraria – Associazione Guide Turistiche autorizzate per la Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia; La via dell'Ambra; Nord-Est Guide and certified tour operators.
Financial resources	From the Municipality of Cividale and private parties


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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 7	DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE URBAN PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Project 7.1	Requalification of the area where the cement factory was located and surroundings
<p>Actions COMPLETED <i>phase A</i></p> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">  <p><i>Last phases of the works on the former cement factory</i></p>  <p><i>Demolition work</i></p> </div>	<p>Phase A On conclusion of the demolition work on the former cement factory (started on 16th June 2008 and concluded on 30th October 2009), the concomitant approval on the part of the Cividale municipal council on 23rd April 2009 of the detailed private plan and the simultaneous conclusion of the strategic environmental assessment, the second phase of the transformation of the large area (75,000 square metres) in the proximity of the new railway station began. The plan will be implemented following the approval of the executive projects designed to build "Cividale 3", a modern town in the proximity and in the service of the historic town centre. The historic town centre is almost entirely within the UNESCO nominated buffer zone. Notably, the planning also envisages the construction of the new head office of the Banca Popolare di Cividale, the main author of the whole initiative</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">  <p><i>The area of the former cement factory at the present time (December 2009). In the background, the new railway station</i></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;">   </div> <p><i>A 3D image of the buildings to be build</i></p> <p>Phase B / Construction of the planned buildings and infrastructure in the area concerned</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div> <p><i>Regeneration plan of the area</i></p> </div>
Parties involved	Private institutions (Banca Popolare di Cividale project-leader)
Phases and timeframe	<i>Phase B</i> / Start date of works: March 2010 - 2013


**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Financial resources	Private funds
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 7	DEVELOPMENT AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE URBAN PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Project 7.2	Enhancement and relaunch of productive activities and new companies
Description NEW COMPLETED	Implementation by the Municipal administration of a local and tourism marketing assessment for the renovation of commercial and tourism activities in Cividale. The initiative concerned studies and specific local designs.
Actions	In this respect the following actions were taken: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Local Marketing assessment</i> – The specific study flanked by a trade plan/sector study, helped define local commercial needs, assess the expenditure outflow to other centres, acknowledge the existing situation and how satisfactory it is in terms of expenditure intentions of citizens. The study led to outlining a communication plan suited to spread the image of the old town centre at a tourism and commercial level. 2. <i>Analysis of the old town shopping areas</i> – This activity concerned the detailed mapping of the areas in the Municipality of Cividale defining their size, position, rent and selling price. Moreover all existing economic activities were catalogued with the indication of products supplied in order to compile a database which helps the Municipal administration involve operators. 3. <i>Organization of the Convention of productive activities</i> – The local marketing assessment also contained a data collection on approval and reporting by operators implemented in two phases: direct interviews of operators and a public meeting (convention) to show the assessment results. During the convention, further meetings were arranged with qualified staff aimed at training operators in their areas of competence.
Expected results	Detailed definition of product needs, commercial strategy and promotional communication of the town. Presentation of a plan of commerce/tourism integrated communication with the publication of a commercial guide to the town.




SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 8	REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES
Project 8.1	Protection of agri-food traditions and their use to economically relaunch innovative quality products
Actions ONGOING	Initiatives developed by the Municipal Administration in cooperation with Coldiretti Udine and further private operators: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>MERCATO "CAMPAGNA AMICA"</i> – With decision of 18.11.2009 the Association for the management of Friuli Venezia Giulia farmers' market in direct sale located in Udine was granted the request to hold a fair of local importance called "Mercato di Campagna Amica" on a trial basis up to April 2010 every fourth Sunday of the month. 2. <i>BOTTEGA DEL TERRITORIO</i> – Opening on a trial and temporary basis of a shop called "Bottega del Territorio" in a municipal property, a historic building known as "Casa Medievale", in order to promote the exhibition and sale of agricultural foods, artefacts and other local products from handcrafted <i>gubane</i> to honey, olive oil etc produced in the Municipality of Cividale del Friuli.
	
Expected results	Promotion of typical agricultural foods. Drawing consumers' and tourists' attention on producers and production sites.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE
Project 10.1	Upgrading squares and streets
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>The Municipal Administration provided for the development of the upgrading and development programme of a number of important urban areas. In the period between 2008 and 2009 the following works were carried out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement, restoration and asphaltting of some town streets 2. Renovation of Piazzetta San Biagio and construction of a viewing point on the Natisone river 3. Restoration of the Ponte del Diavolo (Devil's Bridge) – Reconstruction and consolidation of natural stone parapets 4. Lighting technique upgrading and street furniture in the old town centre
	 <p><i>The Ponte del Diavolo (Devil's Bridge)</i></p>
	 <p><i>Piazzetta San Biagio</i></p>  <p><i>View on the Natisone river</i></p>
Financial resources	€ 300,000.00 from the Municipality budget


SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Cividale del Friuli Territory</i>	
Objective 10	ENHANCEMENT OF HISTORICAL CITY CENTRE
Project 10.2	Improvement of urban image quality
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>   <p>COMPLETED</p>  <p><i>Official awarding by the Italian Touring Club of the orange flag (Bandiera Arancione) to the Municipality of Cividale</i></p>	<p>Action A / 2009 / Cividale del Friuli ranks 11th in the <i>list of the 100 Italian towns with the highest quality of life</i> and 1st in the region Friuli Venezia Giulia. The study was carried out by the Venice Study Centre "Sintesi" on behalf of the Italian weekly magazine "Panorama" among Italian towns with a population ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (main towns and metropolitan areas were left out). The picture which emerges is of the utmost importance, since over 27 million Italians (the majority of the population) live in towns with the above-mentioned population range (other 19 million live in towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants and the remaining 14 million in metropolitan areas). There were two selection stages: a) skimming of the 8,101 Italian municipalities on the basis of 13 parameters; b) assessment of the quality of life on the basis of 50 well-being indicators including historic, artistic and archeological heritage, climate indexes, local gastronomy. The town which ranks 1st in the list is Brunico/Bruneck (in the province of Bolzano/Bozen)</p>   <p>1. Action B / 2009 / The Italian Touring Club awarded to the town the "Bandiera Arancione" (orange flag), an environmental tourism quality label bestowed after a strict selection process on towns and cities which stand out for the excellent supply and high reception standards. The label bestowed on Cividale is the first "Bandiera Arancione" awarded to a town in Friuli Venezia Giulia and is valid for two years subject to the maintenance in time of the quality standards established by the Club. The label enables the town to take part in a communication system which provides it with high visibility and a range of options in terms of promotion and tourism launch. The aims related to this award are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) local resources development b) promotion of handicrafts and typical products c) impetus to local entrepreneurship d) strengthening of local identity <p>These objectives are the underlying principle of the Management Plan of the UNESCO "<i>Italia Langobardorum</i>" candidacy.</p>
Parties involved	<p>Action A: Panorama; Centro studi "Sintesi"</p> <p>Action B: Touring Club Italiano</p> <p>Action C: Municipality of Cividale del Friuli</p>
Expected results	Project to improve the quality of life and of the environment in Cividale del Friuli

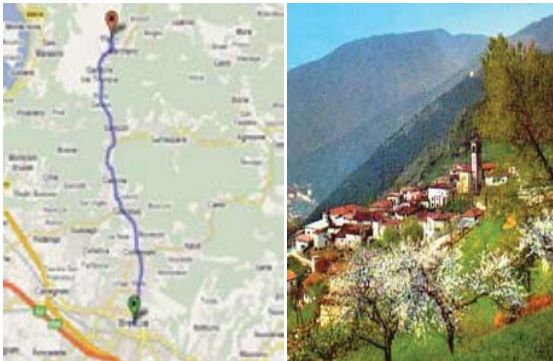
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DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
OBJECTIVE 10	IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILITY
PROJECT 10.1	Realisation of automated light underground railway, in a viewpoint of integrated transport services
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>The construction works of the automated light underground railway in Brescia are proceeding according to the time schedule planned. The service will enable, at full capacity, the transport of 4 million people per year. The managing company, Brescia Mobilità, is developing projects to extend the transport network to the hinterland of Brescia. The operation will further favour the opportunity of socio-economic development and improve the accessibility, also from a tourist point of view, to the historical-artistic, monumental and naturalistic resources of the territory. It is possible to follow the progress of the works in the Internet website www.metro.bs.it</p> <p>Visits to the most significant locations of the excavation area have been programmed.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">  <p>3</p> </div> <p>1. Roof casting in the via Marcon station 2. Tunnel framework before the railway track laying</p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.1	New motorway for fast and direct connection between Brescia and Milan ("Brebemi")
<p>Actions ONGOING</p>	<p>The Regional Territory Plan has been drafted, with the identification of the development areas and the safeguard of open space areas.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>On the 22nd July 2009, in Urago D'Oglio, the works for the "Brebemi" (Brescia-Bergamo-Milano) road started officially with the first concrete casting for the building of the first viaduct pillar on the Oglio river.</p> <p>The whole Brescia-Milano road is 62 km long. Envisaged time for the completion: 3 years.</p> </div> </div>

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.3	Motorway junction A4 – A21 – Airport of Montichiari
Actions ONGOING	<p>The works for the building of the separate carriageways of the section Capriano del Colle/Castenedolo started in December 2008. Therefore the end of the works is foreseen for 2012.</p> 

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.5	Motorway junction of Valle Trompia
Actions COMPLETED NEW	<p>The first part of the 4th Lot has been realised with the requalification of the stretch at the junction between south and west Brescia by-pass: a new fly-over bridge with 6 carriageways, 2 new larger galleries, roundabouts and motorway crossings have been recently completed.</p> <p>Further construction phases for the completion of the motorway in Val Trompia are made up by two additional stretches.</p> <p>1 / Connection between Concesio and Sarezso along 7 kilometres. The work – almost completely in tunnels – will relieve the traffic on the only access road to the Val Trompia, with a transit of approximately 50,000 vehicles per day.</p> <p>2 / Renovation of the provincial road n. 19, which goes from Concesio, through the municipalities of Gusago and Rodengo, to Ospitaletto (A4 motorway tollbooth), where it reaches “Corda molle” road link, thus creating an integrated system of motorways, which will enable to deviate the traffic outside the built up areas.</p>  <p>The completion of the Val Trompia motorway will facilitate the access to the extraordinary natural and productive heritage of this pre-Alpine territory near Brescia on the one side (www.valletrompia.it), whereas on the other side it will complete the road system of the Brescia province in connection with the next completion of the works of the highway 237 in the Val Sabbia, of the Statal road 42 in the Val Camonica and with the already mentioned “Corda molle” and “Brebemi” connections.</p>
Financial resources	1 / €258.000.000 already granted by the EU


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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 11	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY
Project 11.6	High speed train (Treno Alta Velocità - TAV) section Treviglio-Brescia
Actions NEW	The Italian high speed/high capacity are some of the greater infrastructures to be developed in our Country since the end of the war because of the extension of the investments, because of their complexity and for their strategic importance. Today 800 kilometres of lines are already functioning. In comparison with other high-speed examples in Europe, the Italian lines have a unique formula: high speed combined with high capacity. The tight integration with the existing railway, the numerous interventions for the presence on the territory and the technical-engineering solutions, which allow the transport of travellers and goods, are the strength of this concentrate of Made in Italy knowledge.
Parties involved	Lombardy Regional Authority Brescia Province Brescia Municipality Trenitalia
Phases and timeframe	Start of the works in the Treviglio-Brescia west section from March 2010 Conclusion of the works by 2014
Financial resources	Cost: € 2,000,000,000.00

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.1	“The sublimation of water” tourist system
Actions ONGOING	In December 2008 the Tourist System was definitely approved by Region Lombardy. As this is an articulated programme, the degree of definition varies from project to project.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.2	“Adamello” interregional tourist system.
Actions COMPLETED	<p>The tourist development programme, which identified a total of 93 projects, was fully completed within the deadline.</p> 

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Phases and timeframe	2010-2012

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.3	“Garda bresciano” tourist system.
<p>Actions COMPLETED</p>	<p>The tourist development programme, which identified a total of 135 projects, was fully completed within the deadline.</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap; justify-content: space-around;">     </div> <p style="text-align: center;">www.parcoaltogarda.net/</p>
Phases and timeframe	2010-2013

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 12	OPTIMISATION OF THE TERRITORIAL TOURIST SYSTEM
Project 12.4	“The rail road from Valle Trompia to Brescia” Tourist system
Description	The aim of the tourist system “La via del ferro dalla Valle Trompia a Brescia” (The iron route from the Trompia valley to Brescia) is the valorisation of the historic and artistic heritage of the town of Brescia, of the Mella river, of the memory about the industrialisation and of work (industrial archaeology) in the sites and in the museums of the Trompia valley. The tourist system, as is described by the regional law n. 15/2007, aims at summing up the programmes, projects and services oriented at the tourist development of the territory and at the integrated offer of cultural and environmental goods and of touristic attractions, including the typical products of the local oenogastronomy. The programme for the tourist development includes new initiatives and already ongoing projects, which are still not concluded, and the various tools for the local planning regarding also the historical and artistic goods, which can be assimilated through their contents, of the town of Brescia (PISL, planning of the upland authority association, programme agreements, ecc.). The Italian tourist system was recognised by the Lombardy Regional Authority with the Decree of the regional council n. 3469, dated 7/11/ 2006. In 2008 the development programme was updated with the new requests and has positively concluded the Strategic Environment Assessment process.
Actions	The new programme for tourist development defines 219 projects, divided into 5 action plans, and namely: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan A - La Via del Ferro (The Iron Route); 2. Plan B – The Mella river, natural park and base of the sustainable mobility; 3. Plan C – Sport and hiking; 4. Plan D – Art, culture and local traditions; 5. Plan E – Environment, nature, natural paths As this is an articulated programme, the definition of the details is different in the various projects.
Parties involved	The tourist system includes approximately 100 public and private operators, who have appointed the upland authority association of the Trompia valley to be the coordinator of the system. Production group: Comunità Montana Valle Trompia (Valle Trompia upland authority association), Brescia Municipality, Brescia Province and Brescia Chamber of Commerce And: Agenzia Parco Minerario Alta Valle Trompia; Agenzia Territoriale Valtrompia Turismo; Brescia Musei; Brescia Mobilità; Brescia Trasporti; il Parco delle Colline; Sistema Museale Val Trompia; Bresciatourism; l'associazione Comuni delle Terre Basse (Association of the municipalities of Dello, Azzano Mella, Barbariga, Brandico, Longhena, Mairano e Corzano); l'associazione Strada del Vino dei Colli dei Longobardi; Confartigianato di Brescia; Confesercenti Provinciale di Brescia; Consorzio Armaioli Bresciani; Associazioni culturali e sportive; Società di impianti; 3 parishes and 60 operators of the accommodation trade and catering sectors.
Phases and timeframe	The planning of interventions in the Tourist system is to be developed in three years. Its implementation is bound to the financial resources, which can be found at a local, regional, State and European level. The implementation depends also on the types of projects, which define the Action plan of the programme for the development of tourism. The next review is to be carried out by 2011.
Financial resources	The overall investment for the 219 projects included in the programme exceeds 96 million Euros, of which 46% derive from public and 54% from private investments. The potential financing resources are numerous and differ on the basis of the type of the project. In the first three years of activity 50 interventions have already been carried out or are now being developed, for a total of 8,000,000 Euros invested.
Expected results	Structuring and promotion of the tourist services of the Trompia valley, starting from the ancient Iron route, with a particular attention to the old ability of its inhabitants to process and sell the iron, an aptitude linked with the historical and artistic goods, which can be compared to those of the Brescia valley for their contents. Qualification of the tourist services of the area with projects aimed at the differentiation and the achievement of quality of the tourist offer in its different components, with a particular attention to the products and services of agriculture, handicraft and trade so as to improve touristic accommodation facilities and the complementary services and activities.
Result indicators	Increase in the number of tourists, improvement of the facilities available in various places, conservation and valorisation of sites and resources, creation of suitable


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	infrastructures, with a particular attention dedicated to the environment and to sustainable mobility.
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
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Objective 14	ECONOMIC ANIMATION OF THE TERRITORY IN VIEW OF THE TURISTIC DEVELOPMENT
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Project 14.2	Urban district of the Brescia trade (Distretto Urbano del Commercio di Brescia - DUC)
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<p>Description NEW</p>	<p>This is a wide project for the economic and social development located in the historical centre of the town and finds its maximum expression in the synergies between the public and the private sector. It is supported by an intervention programme divided into 24 projects-actions of public and private initiative. There are six intervention spheres considered by the project, and namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) District communication and marketing; b) Promotion and animation; c) Structural interventions of urban qualification; d) Accessibility and mobility; e) Security; f) Services management in the Brescia Municipality. <p>The element, which characterises the project, is represented by the tight partnership bond undersigned by all the involved parties.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p align="center"><i>Delimitation of the Urban district of the Brescia trade</i></p>
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<p>Actions</p>	<p>LIST OF PROJECTS-ACTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LOGO: Creation of a coordinated image, which will facilitate the recognisability of the Urban District; 2. SPREAD THE LOGO – spread the logo through promotional tools and initiatives (decalcomanias, shopping bags, gadgets, ecc.); 3. WEB SITE and DATABASE – creation of a database of the trade and handicraft in the DUC area in order to know in detail the numbers and the potentials of this sector and define better the actions aimed at the different targets. Creation of the web site with the use of innovative technologies for the spread of precise information about events-initiatives of the DUC; 4. DUC KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR – implementation of tools and methodologies to gather the data about pedestrian flows, customer satisfaction surveys, etc.); 5. URBAN FURNITURE PROJECT – a plan with norms and regulations (guidelines) for the planning and integrating the politics on the basis of a clear
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	<p>strategy for the urban development;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. ONE EVENT CALENDAR – creation and management of one single and coordinated calendar of the events of territorial animation in order to animate and render more attractive the trade, the spaces and places with attractions inside the DUC; 7. MULTILINGUAL WELCOME – Services, help and orientation of the DUC users through a better ability of the staff in public places (bars and restaurants) to welcome the tourists in a foreign language; 8. DUC SHUTTLE – creation of a special communication service for the users during particular events, with a small train/bus working during the Christmas festivities (Christmas + sales) in order to connect the principal sites and the EVENT areas; 9. URBAN STRUCTURING AND REQUALIFICATION (11. C.so Mameli; 12. Via S.Faustino, 13. Piazze Storiche; 14. Rua Sovera; 15. Delle Battaglie, via Scalvini and vicolo Due Torri) with coordinated and homogeneous urban furniture elements (lightning-flower pot holders-signs); 10. STRUCTURES FOR THE ANIMATION – purchase the equipment and the furniture for special events (stage, pavilions, audio equipment, lighting equipment, chairs, etc.), the informative boards and the signs for the organisation of animation and development activities of the DUC; 11. “PINK” STOP AREAS – creation of “PINK” stop areas dedicated to pregnant women or women with children; 12. BIKE PARKING PLACES IN LARGO FORMENTONE – creation of parking places and availability of bikes “BICI MIA” in largo Formentone; 13. EXTENTION OF THE TERRITORIAL HELP SERVICE – measures for the hindering of unauthorized commerce and for the prevention of crimes through the extension of the existing travelling help service, guaranteed by police agents along the main commercial streets of the DUC; 14. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE – extension of the PUBLIC ASSISTANCE service on the public service number 18, operating in the DUC area; 15. TOWN STEWARDS – services for the welcoming, help and orientation of the DUC users through the introduction of the TOWN STEWARDS service during particularly important and crowded events; 16. INTEGRATED PROJECT OF DUC – TOURISM COMMUNICATION: thanks to the cooperation and the greater resources of the Bresciatourism company, communication initiatives, educational tours and promotional material will be developed and spread to a vast public with the touristic initiatives of the town and with the intervention programme DUC. The initiative is part of the Protocol; 17. PROTOCOL OF AGREEMENT: organisation of the following initiatives, on the basis of the modalities and commitments described by the Protocol of agreement, which is being defined in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, the trade associations, CDO, CONSORZIO BRESCIA CENTRO, Bresciatourism; 18. EVENTS IN TOWN: a calendar of initiatives aimed at a greater presence of people attending the DUC; 19. ARS GUSTANDI: annual event aimed at improving the availability of the DUC restaurants, characterised by a strong bond with the cultural events in town (Year 2009/2010 in connection with the INCA exhibition); 20. PIAZZE d'EUROPA (European squares): thematic exhibition-market for the presentation of European cultures with the organisation of cultural and animation events; 21. SCOPIRAMO BRESCIA TRA MODA & DESIGN (Discover Brescia through fashion and design): exhibitions and fashion shows linked to the products created by local stylists and craftsmen and fashion shows with the samples of the clothes shops of the town; 22. STAGIONI DEL GUSTO (Seasons of taste): 4 events, all associated with the oenogastronomic promotion of season products and of their use in the kitchen; 23. MULTIMEASURE PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE BRESCIA MUNICIPALITY FOR TRADE SME's <i>MEASURE 1</i> – <i>System actions</i> <i>Urban furniture:</i> The Brescia municipality will define the guidelines, which will be submitted to the approval of the City Council. The guidelines will be aimed at and necessary for the specific contents of the notice, which will allocate the resources for the economic operators of some DUC streets, selected in accordance with the entrepreneurs' associations in order to develop interventions for the qualification of commercial buildings with a stable seat.
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	<p><i>Structural intervention for the commercial qualification: financing the intervention for the aesthetic qualification of the buildings and spaces, destined for the trade with a stable seat.</i></p> <p>24. MULTIMEASURE PUBLIC NOTICE FOR TRADE SME's – MEASURE 2. Allocation of resources in order to give the SME's the equipment regarding alarm systems and video cameras</p>
Parties involved	<p>Brescia Municipality (Office for the urban marketing and other municipal sectors) Lombardy Regional Authority Brescia Chamber of Commerce The most representative trade associations (ASCOM – Confcommercio) and CONFESERCENTI Crafts trade associations (ASSOCIAZIONE ARTIGIANI, CNA, CONFARTIGIANATO, ASSOPADANA CLAI) Associations of enterprises (COMPAGNIA DELLE OPERE and CONSORZIO CENTRO CITTA') Joint companies and/or bodies BRESCIATOURISM, BRESCIA MOBILITA' Brescia Musei Foundation</p>
Phases and timeframe	Three years period 2009 – 2011
Financial resources	<p>Overall cost: € 7,741,700.00 Resources allocated by: Lombardy Regional Authority and Brescia Municipality for € 5,515,700.00 and by private partners for € 2,226,000.00</p>
Expected results	Valorisation and development of local trade and competitiveness of the enterprises

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Brescia Territory</i>	
Objective 14	ECONOMIC ANIMATION OF THE TERRITORY IN VIEW OF THE TURISTIC DEVELOPMENT
Project 14.3	Town Stewards
Description NEW	In particular times of the year (Summer, Christmas, Easter) and/or in the occasion of important events, we will introduce a new professional figure, the <i>Town Steward</i> , who will have the task to improve the welcome and the orientation of the customers of Brescia centre. The town stewards will be easy to identify (uniform and identification card) and will have the task to improve the “liveability” of the historic centre by giving tourist information, distributing maps and promotional leaflets, illustrating the various public services and highlighting the excellencies of the city, suggesting the main shopping streets, etc.
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Precise definition of the contents and of the implementation modalities of the new service, in cooperation with the project partners 2. Assignment of the task and special training of the staff 3. Implementation of the activities 4. Monitoring of the implemented activities
Parties involved	Brescia Municipality
Phases and timeframe	Starting from 2009
Financial resources	2009: 20,000 Euros 100% of the expenses covered by public contributions (50% Municipality, 50% Lombardy Regional Authority) 2010: 50% Brescia Municipality, 50% Single or associated traders 2011: majority percentage supported by traders with a public co-financing reaching a maximum of 40%
Expected results	Improving the “quality of life and liveability” of Brescia historic centre, welcoming and guiding the visitors thanks to dedicated and trained staff
Result indicators	Assessment of the satisfaction through polls handed out to the traders of the district and submitted to the customers. Think about the opportunity to introduce in Brescia, as it successfully happened in some international contexts (Liege, Charleroi), simple systems for the “ <i>traceability of information</i> ”; the steward gives the needed information and hands a “token”, which will be then given by the customer to the trader or to the owner of the indicated local so as to have a concrete element, which documents the efficiency of the service offered by the stewards.

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 16	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORY
Project 16.1, 16.2	16.1 Requalification and optimisation of the railway node of Varese 16.2 Realisation of international railway track of Mendrisio-Varese-Malpensa
Actions ONGOING	<p>16.1 - <i>Reorganisation of the railway node of Varese</i>, which includes the unification of the State Railway stations and the North Railway stations and an important urban requalification. It is an important project to requalify an area that today is strongly degraded with the realisation of a complex project on transport and it is moreover an example of how the station of the future should be, that is, also a means of gathering all the types of transport together.</p>  <p>16.2 - <i>New transfrontal railway connection Varese-Mendrisio with successive connection to Malpensa</i>. The Ministry of the Infrastructures is committed to guaranteeing the necessary financial resources, starting from 2008, considering also that the Swiss Confederation has already arranged for financing of the interventions falling into its territory.</p>
Phases and timeframe	2010 16.1 2012 16.2


SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 16	IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACCESSIBILITY TO THE TERRITORY
Progetto 16.3	Building the north-eastern road of Varese and completion of the redoubling of the motorway's link road A8
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. he connection between state road 233 and state road 344 was completed and inaugurated on 5th December 2009. 2. The connection between state road 344 and state road 242 is currently being built. 
Financial resources	Expenses incurred: € 15,000,000 by Region Lombardia, Province of Varese, Municipality of Varese, Municipality of Induno Olona Foreseen expenses: € 53,000,000 by Region Lombardia, Province of Varese, Municipality of Varese, Municipality of Induno Olona

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SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 17	WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY
Project 17.1	Study and realisation of tourist “packages” Culture-Nature/Co-ordination with the “Lakes and Alps” project
Actions ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and realisation of Culture-Nature integrated itineraries and “packages” 2. Study and realisation of tourist-economic initiatives of Insubria focussed on the Longobard heritage  <p align="center"><i>Lake of Varese (photo by Marino Sanvito)</i></p>
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Regio Insubrica Working Community, Chamber of Commerce of Varese Municipalities of Castelseprio and Gornate Olona, FAI – Italian National Trust, Region Lombardia
Financial resources	Acquired € 480,000.00 from the “Insubria Lakes and Alps” project

PIANO DELLA PROTEZIONE E CONSERVAZIONE <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 17	WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY
Progetto 17.2	Improvement of the bike tracks and of the integrated bike-pedestrian track in the Provinces of Varese, Como, Lecco
Actions ONGOING	Initiatives about to materialize (work began in June 2009) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of the 2nd and 3rd lots of the pedestrian and cycle track of the Olona valley, between Solbiate Olona and Gornate Olona – near Torba. 2. Drawing up of a feasibility study to develop the integrated track between the provinces of Varese, Como and Lecco and tourism and operational impact analysis.
Financial resources	Expenses incurred : € 500,000 (construction of the 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd lots) Foreseen expenses: € 2,900,000 (of which about € 300,000 to be allocated to Interreg IIIA between the provinces of Varese, Como and Lecco)
Expected results	Upgrading of specialized tourism and of ways to improve connections and to deepen knowledge on the area

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Castelseprio-Torba Territory</i>	
Objective 17	WIDENING OF TOURIST OFFER TO INCREASE DURATION OF STAY
Project 17.3	Optimisation of the tourist counter at Malpensa intercontinental airport
Actions COMPLETED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extend opening time to the public by the IAT Office 2. Optimise the operational capacity of the IAT Office and the tourist and informative offer
Parties involved	Province of Varese, Chamber of Commerce of Varese, Private companies, Federalberghi

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 20.1	Enhancement of railway infrastructures and connections and public local transport
Actions ONGOING	<p>The second part of the Alternative Mobility is completed. In the first half of 2010 the third one will be inaugurated.</p>  <p><i>The tapis roulant of the second part of the Alternative Mobility</i></p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 20	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 20.2	Interventions for an integrated transport system
Actions ONGOING	<p>As for the projecting hypothesis that includes a ring road around Spoleto and consequent elimination of a part of the old main road outside of the city, an agreement to be signed with PARC has been defined, for the draft of an international competition. In such circumstance, the need for restoring a relation between the city, Colle Ciciano and the slopes of Monteluco will be highlighted. Within 2010, it will only be possible to conceive the first competition phases.</p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoletto Territory</i>	
Objective 21	URBAN REQUALIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRODUCTION SYSTEM
Project 21.2	PUC2: 2 nd generation complex urban programmes - Requalification of the Historical Centre
Actions NEW ONGOING	<p><i>PUC2: "Spoleto Square of the Excellences"</i></p> <p>The Municipality of Spoleto participated to the regional competition with an integrated requalification project, composed of various synergic actions, finalized at the valorization, revitalization and promotion of the historical centre of Spoleto and the immediate vicinities.</p> <p>The project is structured into 5 strategic axes, related to the improvement of accessibility and usability of the historical centre, the valorization of the city's treasures and its excellences, the recovery of the identity and the promotion of social cohesion, the strengthening of services, the consolidation and qualification of commerce.</p> <p>Five pilaster-projects were defined on these axes, that define the characteristic and distinctive elements of PUC2 and sustain the strategic axes: the settling and social cohesion system, the integrated tourist offer, the congress offer, markets and</p>

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services, knowledge and high formation.

The Municipality of Spoleto evaluated 226 proposals by citizens and firms (commerce, handicraft, services). 212 were accepted and form a list which will become ultimate and financeable, upon assessment by Region Umbria.

In the frame of PUC2, a plan of urban marketing was elaborated that, starting from the elaboration analysis, followed the governance model applied to the whole Complex Urban Planning. The projecting area includes the site of the Basilica of San Salvatore and the plan of urban marketing is integrated with the related plans of the Italia Langobardorum Management Plan.



Involved subjects	Region Umbria, Municipality of Spoleto and private subjects
Estimated phases and times	The project was presented to Region Umbria on 20 October, 2008 and approved by the Region Umbria on July, 2009.
Financial resources	The funds allotted by Region Umbria sum up to 7,515,325.95 €. Yet the overall financial spin-off, including public and private investments, requalification of previously existing activities and the start of new ones, will easily exceed 20 million €.
Expected results	As for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. settling and social cohesion system: building recoveries, aimed at downtown repopulation; restructuring of the S. Carlo social centre; creation of a house of associations, requalification of green areas b. integrated tourist offer system: signals; integration of services; requalification of welcoming points; calendarization of events.



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	<p>c. congress offer system: total functionalization of S. Nicolò</p> <p>d. markets and services system: realization of the natural shopping mall; creation of a system for the mobility of goods that relieves downtown congestion; return of public services in the downtown.</p> <p>e. knowledge and high formation system: realization of a network of all cultural actors and of intellectuals, that allows for turning such system into a distinctive feature of the city.</p>
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 22	ENHANCEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE NATURAL AND HUMAN-AFFECTED LANDSCAPE FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES
Project 22.1	Franciscan Itinerary – Olive Grove Path
Actions ONGOING	 <p>The Via Francigena was inaugurated in Assisi on 21 September, 2008. Region Umbria has participated with its own stand to Josp Fest, the Journey of the Spirit Festival, the first international festival dedicated to the “journeys” of the spirit. Conceived and organized by Opera Romana Pellegrinaggi, organ of the Holy See, Josp Fest is an innovative event that aims at “celebrating” the pilgrims and involving all those who wish to “start their own journey”, stimulating them and contributing to their spiritual growth.</p>


SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 22	STRENGTHENING OF THE ACTIVITIES OF INFORMATION WELCOMING AND PROMOTION
Project 22.2	Urban route on the theme of Longobard culture with final tasting of gastronomic products
Actions ONGOING	Two urban itineraries on the theme of Longobard culture were realized. Agreements with private subjects are being defined, to insert the tasting of gastronomic products deriving from the Longobards, into such itineraries.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 23	ENHANCEMENT OF EXCELLENCE AGRI-FOOD TYPICAL PRODUCTS FOR ECONOMIC PURPOSES
Project 23.1	Development initiative of agricultural-productive and food and wine quality sectors “SPOLETO TIPICA”
Actions ONGOING	An Agreement was signed with category associations and private subjects, for the realization of the integrated project “Spoleto Tipica”, in the frame of the second generation, complex urban programme “Spoleto Piazza delle Eccellenze”. A plan of development and urban marketing is being implemented. Resources were asked, for the implementation of the project, including requests to the EU – Leader measures, inside the local development plan 2007-2013 “Le Valli di Qualità” of GAL Valle Umbra e Sibillini.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Spoleto Territory</i>	
Objective 24	INTEGRATED PROMOTION OF THE TERRITORY AND PRODUCTS IN THEIR TOURIST-ENVIRONMENTAL-CULTURAL ASPECTS
Project 24.1	Recovery and reutilization of traditional methods and products
<p>Actions COMPLETED YEARLY SCHEDULED</p>	<p>Important initiatives were realized, aiming at the valorization and promotion of typical food and agriculture of excellence, as per management plan. The whole month of November, 2009, was dedicated to the third edition of "Spoleto Tipica" (exhibitions, tastings, guided visits, labs of taste, performances, animation and conventions). The tourist and cultural offer, joint with the quality enogastronomic one, through the promotion of local produce, has involved the whole historical centre and was enriched by the presentation of five new urban trekking itineraries, by the visits to the museum with the Art Shuttle, and by the "XV Mostra Convegno di Micologia delle Erbe e dei Frutti Spontanei".</p> <p>There will be many side events, from the photographic exhibition on chestnut growing, organized by the Consorzio Produttori Castagna Umbra (Co.P.Ca.U.), to the Mercato delle Briciole which always takes place on Sunday once a month in the historical centre, to the "Open Oil-Mills" initiative, with guided tours and free visits to local oil-mills.</p> <p>Attendance of visitors and tourists, on the week-ends of the event, was rather high. The research on the preparation of typical dishes and products, previously identified in the working plan, particularly regarding the "Attorta", a cake by the Longobard origins, has ended. For each of the selected products (Attorta, Strangozzi, Pane di Strettura, Crescionda and Sparteccchie) a file was arranged, through adequate investigation on the passed-on preparation methods.</p> <p>A path of historical research is being arranged, with the aim of producing regulations on the products of local tradition, to whom an umbrella-trademark (project objective) will be attributed, finalized at the valorization and development of the sector.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Attorta</i></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Crescionda</i></p> </div> </div>

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS
Project 25.1	Recovery and requalification of the medieval villages for the purposes of re-settlement and tourist hospitality
Description COMPLETED	<p>The Monastery of SS. Giovanni e Paolo fuori le mura, dating back to the 12th-17th centuries, very close to the Castle of Campello Alto, is one of the most interesting medieval artistic symbols of the territory of Campello sul Clitunno and represents a very valuable cultural asset for all citizens. Purchased in the 19th century by the Istituto Missionario dei Barnabiti (Missionary Institute of Barnabites) after having been abandoned for decades, during the last year the Monastery was subject to conservation and refurbishing work to restore the damage provoked by the earthquake of 1997 and those that followed.</p> <p>Moreover, the interior of the complex was completely renewed so as to improve fruition and make it available for religious hospitality.</p> <p>The works divided into three lots have been all completed.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>Convent</i></p> </div>
Parties involved	Private partners

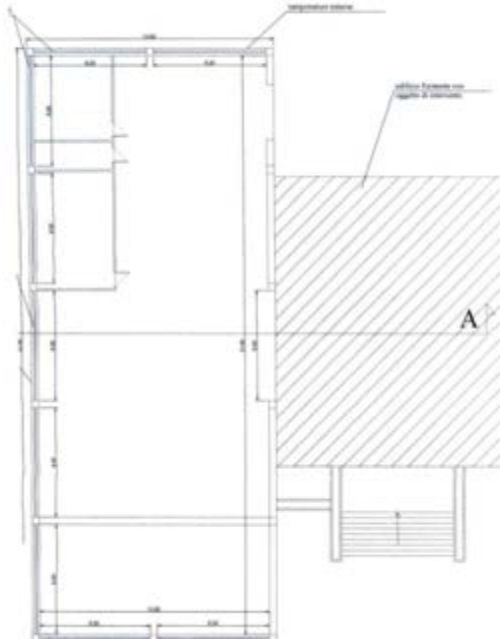
SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Obiettivo 25	URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS
Progetto 25.2	Realisation of pedestrian pathways, new roadways and parking in the area of the Sources of Clitunno and related improving of the road system and signs
Description COMPLETED	<p>During the last year, new road signboards have been designed, whose installation will be completed at the beginning of 2010. The new signboards are aimed at favouring tourist as well as training and teaching activities, while facilitating the access and knowledge of historical, cultural and environmental resources of the territory, thus optimising tourist tours.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><i>New signboards</i></p> </div>
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno, GAL (Gruppo di Azione Locale, or Group of Local Action) Valle Umbra
Financial resources	Municipality's budget

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 25	URBAN INTERVENTIONS TO INCREASE TOURIST STAYS
Project 25.3	Quality improvement of towns and roads
Description NEW COMPLETED 	<p>During the last year, the Municipal Authorities planned and implemented new public works aimed at urban, landscape and environmental requalification of the whole municipal territory and, in particular, the village of Pissignano, which is adjacent to the buffer zone and where every first Sunday of the month the most important Antiques, Second Hand and Collectors' Market of central Italy takes place. Actions to improve the urban and architectural arrangement have been taken by requalifying existing assets, especially with reference to squares, public lavatories and tourist info points. Where required, the most suitable traditional materials were selected to repave some areas, stonewalls were reconstructed and green areas were rearranged.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Church of S. Michele Arcangelo</i></p>
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno Regional Authority Umbria
Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration of pavements and walls along the perimeter of the square in front of the Church of San Michele Arcangelo; 2. Requalification of the green areas in the square of Pissignano: setting up of an irrigation system, delimitation with fences, grassing, setting up of an equipped playground for children and resting areas. 3. Replacement of the ancient spring; 4. Restoration of public lavatories
Phases and timeframe	2009
Financial resources	<p>These actions were funded by the Municipality of Campello and the Regional Authority Umbria.</p> <p>With reference to the square in front of the Church of San Michele, about € 22,000 drawn from the wider <i>Requalification Project for Municipal Roads</i> were used. For the works carried out on the main square of the town, about € 28,000 were allocated.</p>
Expected results	Improvement in quality and fruition of the territory
Result indicators	Number of implemented actions (4) and number of rearranged areas Number of new economic operators settled in the area


SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 26	OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 26.1 A	Realisation of new complexes for hospitality and cultural initiatives


**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

<p>Description NEW</p>	<p>According to item 6 of the Resolution of the Regional Council of 19/11/2003 no. 1700 and in view to a global requalification of the former IPSIA area, which is partly already in use as a cultural pole since it is home to the library, the historical archives, the school of music and the social and cultural centre for elderly people, an additional project that provides for a set of interventions aimed at seismic improvement and structural upgrade of the former gym hall, where today materials and vehicles belonging are stored.</p> <p>The facility should be turned into a polyvalent venue for conferences or an auditorium serving the school of music, schools in general, local amateur theatre companies or other cultural operators.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>PIANTA PIANO TERRA</p>  <p><i>Front view</i></p> </div>
<p>Actions COMPLETED ONGOING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and design 2. Tender 3. Start of works
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno</p>
<p>Phases and timeframe</p>	<p>2010</p>
<p>Financial resources</p>	<p>€ 246,000.00, out of which € 60,000.00 allocated by the Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno; € 186,000.00 allocated by the Regional Authority Umbria</p>

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 26	OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 26.1 B	Realisation of new complexes for hospitality and cultural initiatives
<p>Description COMPLETED</p>	<p>According to art. 48 of the Regional Law of 27/12/2006 no.18, in 2009 two “houses rented for tourist purposes” started their activity. These reception facilities open to the public are run for non-business purposes to supplement households’ income. “Houses and flats rented for tourist purposes” are units fully equipped with furniture, autonomous kitchen and bathroom, rented to tourists without any additional service for one or more seasons with direct or mediated agreements having a validity not shorter than seven days and not longer than six consecutive months.</p>
<p>Parties involved</p>	<p>Private partners</p>

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 26	OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 26.1 C	Realisation of new complexes for hospitality and cultural initiatives
Description ONGOING	<p>Thanks to D.G.R. 1036/2005, for Tourism, Culture and Environment Development Plan, it was possible to introduce a project related to the recovery of a private building damaged by the seismic event of 1997, used for commercial purposes. The complex lies within the Buffer Zone, just above river Clitunno, and is characterised by the presence of a smokestack that reveals its previous function as a factory for the working of olive residues.</p> <p>Following a reorganization of the wide internal spaces and maintaining the overall volumes, the building will serve as commercial activity, tourist-welcoming facility, through the realization of a small shop that will also organize tastings of typical products. Eleven small apartments will be used as houses for holidays. The works are presently going on.</p>  <p align="center"><i>Project: external view</i></p>
Parties involved	Private partners

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Campello sul Clitunno Territory</i>	
Objective 26	OPTIMISATION OF THE TOURIST ENTERPRISES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 26.2	Realisation of tourist services in the territory and realisation of public structures serving visitors to the territory
Description NEW	<p>The Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno started actions to set up a Tourist Hospitality Centre to promote the territory and its products in a large venue close to Via Flaminia. The site selected to this end is located at the core of the municipal territory, few meters away from the cycling track, the equipped green track and sports facilities.</p> <p>It is connected with the main road axes and served by a large parking area, which can be also used by campers.</p> <p>Also thanks to its key position in the valley of Umbria, this site is an ideal location for facilities aimed at widening the tourist offer from both the point of view of enhancement of the natural environment and its resources and the promotion of tourist and cultural initiatives.</p>
 <p align="center"><i>External view</i></p>	
Actions COMPLETED ONGOING	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study and design of the new facility 2. Infilling works, plants and finishing 3. Setting up
Parties involved	Municipality of Campello sul Clitunno Regional Authority Umbria
Phases and timeframe	2010

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 28	IMPROVE MOBILITY AND ACCESS TO THE HISTORICAL CENTRE
Project 28.1	Completion and adaptation of the traffic plan; updating of the parking plan; realisation of tourist transport services
Actions ONGOING	The Administration has assigned the draft of a study on the mobility to the Università del Sannio. The study is introductory to the completion and adjustment of the traffic plan, the update of the parking plan and the realization of a tourist transport service.
Financial resources	First phase: to be realized with APQ "local development" funds, related to a feasibility study of the historical centre of Benevento. Second phase: Funds from POR FESR Region Campania 2007-2013.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 29	VALORISE CULTURE AS AN ENDOGENOUS ENGINE OF DEVELOPMENT
Project 29.1	Insertion of Benevento in the Artec card Campania circuit
Actions ONGOING	A museum network connecting all exhibiting structures in the province is already operative. It will be possible to include in such network the system " Campania Artec card "
Financial resources	€ 450.000,00 for three years, ordinary funds of the Province of Benevento

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 29	VALORISE CULTURE AS AN ENDOGENOUS ENGINE OF DEVELOPMENT
Project 29.2	Projecting and realization of urban videosurveillance systems
Description NEW	<p>In urban environment, following the exponential progress of IT, it is evident how videosurveillance systems, allowed for by the funds that the EU allocated for the operative programme "Security for the Development of Southern Italy", are effective. An effective and technologically advanced system can satisfy a number of needs, yet its first aim is being a valid deterrent against the city's Cultural Assets-targeted acts of vandalism.</p> <p>Realization of a domotic plant based on a BAS (Building Automation System) that allows for the system's components to talk to each other, while guaranteeing integrated management of the videosurveillance, anti-theft and anti-intrusion plants.</p> <p>The choice of such technology allows for introducing control on the whole buffer zone and its architectural sites in a virtual circuit, without materially intervening, thus avoiding invasive actions on the goods, with remarkable energy saving.</p> <p>Network surveillance, which will first interest the major city monuments and the archaeological areas already usable along Corso Garibaldi and the Longobard Walls, will be then extended to further significant areas in the historical centre of Benevento, as they are becoming usable. In particular, the most significant evidences of re-use in the Early Middle Ages and in the Middle Ages inside the historical urban fabric, will be object of videosurveillance.</p> <p>It will be possible that the system's operative electronic control unit be directly managed by the City's administration, through by-call activation of the Police or through multiple access options by the local Police and the Fire Brigade.</p> <p>In the frame of PAU, a regulation tool will be defined for the use of the assets, shared by the competent bodies, stating characteristics and modalities of the availability of public access, the possible managing forms and the features of services to be provided for within PAU.</p> <p>The action flanks the contemporary implementation of archaeological excavation sites and their arrangement for tourism and culture use, establishing the bases for the definition of a true reorganization and use of the very areas.</p>
Parties involved	Superintendency for Archaeological Assets of Salerno and Benevento Superintendency BAPPSAE of Caserta and Benevento State Archives Commune of Benevento Province of Benevento Region Campania Other stakeholders (Artsannio, Fondazione Città Spettacolo, Curia Arcivescovile; Unisannio, EPT, Chamber of Commerce, Associations).
Estimated phases and time frame	2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR Region Campania 2007-2013

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

Expected results	Major control on the actions to be taken for the protection and management of the Unesco heritage and of the assets in the communal territory. Creation of a model of reference for the PAU implementation actions, also to be exported to other territorial areas.
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SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 29	RAISING THE CONSERVATION STATUS AND REQUALIFICATION OF ANCIENT CITY CENTRUM
Project 29.3	Plan for urban decorum
Description NEW	So far, requalification and valorisation of the historical centre of Benevento occurred through diffused conservation interventions and hygienic-functional adjustments of the real estates belonging to the Cultural Assets heritage. It is necessary to go on and strengthen the sense of such manoeuvre, also controlling the minor aspects that participate to the maintaining of a quality urban image
Actions	Draft of a document with communal validity that, once acquired the legislative prescriptions and guidelines on the matter, will define the basic rules: 1. For the control of perceptive quality of the urban context, through the specification of quality standards for the signposting, also commercial and private. The action will be done upon agreement with the commerce associations, to gather specific needs and questions, in particular regarding the regulation of standards that the activities in the buffer zon will have to stick to; 2. For the definition of performance and quality standard requirements for the installation of gazeboes, dehorces, waste baskets, sitting places, flowerpots, racks, noticeboards and so on.
Involved subjects	Commune of Benevento, Province of Benevento, Superintendency for Archaeological Assets of Salerno, Avellino and Benevento, Superintendency BAPPSAE of Caserta and Benevento, Region Campania
Estimated phases and time frame	2009-2010
Financial resources	To be found: POR FESR Region Campania 2007-2013
Expected results	To qualify the historical centre as an integration model between traditional cultural values and the issues of environmental sustainability and better livability of the urban environment.
Indicators	Adoption of the Regulations

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.1	Activation of training courses of operators for marketing of cultural asset
Actions ONGOING	A course in Economy and Management of Tourism Services is active by the Università del Sannio. The Commune of Benevento has planned to define an agreement with the said University, in order to create specialization courses for the formation of Marketing Operators for Cultural Assets, in the frame of the said course.
Financial resources	Ordinary funds of the Commune of Benevento and the Ministry for Scientific Research.


SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.2	Activation of training courses of experts for the creation of businesses in the tourist section
Actions ONGOING	A course in Economy and Management of Tourism Services is active by the Università del Sannio. The Commune of Benevento has planned to define an agreement with the said University, in order to create specialization courses for the formation of experts in enterprise creation in the tourism sector, in the frame of the said course
Financial resources	Ordinary funds of the Commune of Benevento and the Ministry for Scientific Research

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.3	Activation of a master in organisation of events and congresses
Actions ONGOING	A course in Economy and Management of Tourism Services is active by the Università del Sannio. The Commune of Benevento has planned to define an agreement with the said University, in order to create specialization courses for the organization of events and congresses, in the frame of the said course.
Financial resources	Ordinary funds of the Commune of Benevento and the Ministry for Scientific Research

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Benevento Territory</i>	
Objective 31	ADAPT AND IMPROVE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF CULTURAL ASSETS
Project 31.4	Activation of courses for training orientators and tourist guides
Actions ONGOING	A course in Economy and Management of Tourism Services is active by the Università del Sannio. The Commune of Benevento has planned to define an agreement with the said University, in order to create specialization courses for the formation of orientators and tourist guides, in the frame of the said course.
Financial resources	Ordinary funds of the Commune of Benevento and the Ministry for Scientific Research

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.1	Realisation of intermodal area with the creation of an overground railway through restarting the complementary Foggia – Handcraft-Industrial Zone of Macchia railway line and constructing a tourist arrival point
Actions ONGOING	<p>Within this project and as regards the creation of the tourist centre in the intermodal area on the 26th June 2008 the permit to build was issued. On the 20th December 2008 the first stone of the object was laid. Up to now the eastern dock was built.</p> 
Phases and timeframe	2011

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.2, 32.3, 32.4, 32.5	<p>32.2 Realisation of a route alternative to the section of the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo – San Giovanni Rotondo</p> <p>32.3 Implementation of consortium activities for the full utilisation of the Gino Lisa airport of Foggia as a favoured airport for tourist flows of foreign origin</p> <p>32.4 Completion of the high-speed roadway network of Gargano in the section Mattinata – Vieste and internal road of connection with the trunk road 272 Monte Sant'Angelo-San Giovanni Rotondo</p> <p>32.5 Realization of the Macchia Madonna delle Grazie – Historic Centre of Monte Sant'Angelo cableway</p>
Actions ONGOING	<p>The long term macro-projects for the creation of fundamental infrastructures for the development of tourism in the area see the Monte Sant'Angelo Municipality as an active part in the cooperation with public institutions, which are the stakeholders of the candidature (Foggia Province, Regione Puglia), and with other public, economic and private bodies and subjects.</p> <p>All the four macro-projects have reached an advanced elaboration phase.</p>
Phases and timeframe	In 2010 the start of the various executive projects for the progress lots is envisaged

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.6	Interventions of improvement on the road network
Actions ONGOING	<p>Operations to access financing from the EU funds 2007-2013 are being carried out. Within the framework of the wider area "Capitanata 2020", the Province of Foggia (which manages the already available European funds) is defining the assignment of the single projects. In this way an intervention for the restoration and the valorisation of the historical centre of Monte Sant'Angelo was planned through the creation of a suitable parking area as a terminal of the <i>Via Sacra Langobardorum</i>.</p> <p>1. Executive projecting assignment</p>
Phases and timeframe	2010

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 32	IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THE HERITAGE
Project 32.7	Improvement of road signs
Actions ONGOING	As per programme, relations with ANAS and the Province of Foggia are being defined, for the signature of an agreement for the improvement of the road signals and advertisement installation on the road network of the territory. The operative phase needs to wait for the definition of the logo and the mapping of the territory for the installation of the signs.
Phases and timeframe	2010-2012

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 33	IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURIST STAYS
Project 33.1	Preparation of differentiated tourist "packages" and offers
Actions ONGOING	The Administration started talks with the Tourism Promotion Agency, the Association of Tourism Operators of Region Puglia and other category associations, in order to start synergic strategies in the field of tourism promotion through international sector fairs. In 2008 Monte Sant'Angelo – Italia Langobardorum attended the BIT In Milan, hosted at the stands of Region Puglia and Gargano National Park. Attendance for 2009 has been confirmed. In January, 2009, Monte Sant'Angelo, along with the Province of Foggia, attended Josp Fest in Rome, an international fair dedicated to religious and cultural itineraries. Agreements are being defined with major international tour operators and those in the Gargano area, to produce a range of tourist offers for the BIT Milan, 2010.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 33	IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURIST STAYS
Project 33.2	Structuring of a plan to incentivate the creation of a receptive system
Actions ONGOING	In such sector, two fronts are being faced with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a census of private dwellings in the buffer zone is taking place, which are uninhabited and/or in a serious state of maintenance because of their being split into various particles, in order to arrange for a plan of recovery through public contributions, provided that they will be available for the tourist market for no less than 20 years, following forms of direct management by the owners or through agencies specialized in the sector. 2. in order to increase the value of the Buffer Zone and stimulate investments by economic operators, works for the total recovery of the Complex of Clarisse Nuns were completed; the Complex will be a polyvalent cultural container, to constitute a qualified and equipped reference point for the hospitality system of the city and of the Gargano District, for conventions and high level events. So far, the complex includes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the public library; o the library of the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre; o the seat of the Michaelic and Garganic Study Centre; o a multimedial hall featuring 20 computers; o 3 conference halls equipped with projecting device and amplification plant; o 1 hall equipped for videoconference; o an auditorium seating 200, provided for with any professional equipment serving for conferences, projections, concerts and small theatre events; o professional equipment for the occasional use of the cloyster for concerts, theatre events, projections; o internet wi – fi, covering all inner spaces of the complex, the cloyster and part of the Buffer Zone, within a ray of 500 Metres about.

**8.5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN
DETAILED SCHEDULES**

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 34	DEVELOPMENT AND OPTIMISATION OF THE URBAN PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Project 34.1	Realisation of P.R.G. forecasts in relation to the areas destined for craftsmanship production in the periurban area and relaunch of productive and new entrepreneurial activities
Actions ONGOING	<p>So far, what included in the file has been respected; officina are being completed, as well as the primary and secondary urbanization works of the Stinchitiello artisans area. A public-private association has been established, for the realization of an Industrial Area in Santa Croce.</p> <p>Consulting started with the faculties of Economy at the Universities of Bari and Foggia, for the arrangement of formative paths for entrepreneurs and to start an office addressing to young entrepreneurs, to support job creation activities, also through formative initiative aiming at tutoring new firms in their start-up phases.</p> <p>Assistance to entrepreneurs for the access to European funds and to any other source of financing will be greatly stressed, for the firms to establish re-launch opportunities and development of the local economic system.</p>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN <i>Monte Sant'Angelo Territory</i>	
Objective 35	REQUALIFICATION AND RELAUNCH OF ENDOGENOUS RESOURCES IN THE TERRITORY
Project 35.1	Safe guard agro-food traditions and their use for the economic relaunch of innovative productions of quality
Actions ONGOING	<p><i>Phase A</i></p> <p>The preliminary phase of investigation on the territory, that will later be directly followed by operators identified on purpose, is being arranged in collaboration with the Universities of Bari and Foggia.</p> <p>1. Database definition</p>
Phases and timeframe	<i>Phase A - 2010</i>

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CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

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Our Ref. GB/MA 1318

Paris, 13 December 2010

World Heritage List: The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A. D.) (Italy) – Additional information

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of "The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A. D.)" as a World Heritage Site and we thank you for the additional information we received on 8 November 2010.

As part of our evaluation process, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has now reviewed this nomination and identified a few areas where it considers that further information is needed.

We would be pleased if the State Party could consider the following points and additional information related to the specific nominated property of Spolète:

- 1 Reconsider the buffer zone, so as not to reduce its size to the east and south-east of the property, compared with the nomination examined in 2009. It would seem desirable to maintain the initial buffer zone in this part, which is immediately adjacent to the property.
- 2 Reconsider the allocation of the square alongside the Basilica of San Salvatore, which is currently used as a parking area, detracting from the visual expression of the property.
- 3 Clarify the question of the visual impact of the projected underground car park, and its stairways, which are not far from the property.
- 4 Confirm the setting up of a fire protection system at the Basilica of San Salvatore.

We look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and should be considered as preliminary information. It also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **Monday 28 February 2010**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Programme

Copy to Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities
UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris



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L'AMBASCIATORE

Prot. 193

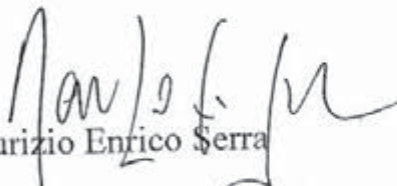
Paris, 28 FEB. 2011

Subject: Additional information about "The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)"

Dear Director,

with reference to your communication of December 13, 2010 (GB/MA 1318), I am pleased to enclose to this letter the additional information about the site "The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)". This is provided by the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and is related to the specific nominated property of Spolète.

Please accept, dear Director, my best regards,


Maurizio Enrico Serra

Mrs Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Programme
ICOMOS

Copy to UNESCO World Heritage Centre, Paris



THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY.

Places of the Power (568-774 a.D.)

additional information

In reference to the ICOMOS note GB/MA 1318, the City Administration of Spoleto, with Council decision # 32/2011 has disposed to accept and integrate the requests contained therein.

1. Reconsider the buffer zone, so as not to reduce its size to the east and south-east of the property, compared with the nomination examined in 2009. It would seem desirable to maintain the initial buffer zone in this part, which is immediately adjacent to the property.

As for the request to modify the buffer zone, the invitation is accepted and we send updated tables of Spoleto, see attachment B, related to:

Tab. 1 - Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone – MAP;

Tab. 2 - Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone – Aerial photo;

Tab. 3.1 - Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit;

Tab. 3.2 - Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit.

The serial nomination table is also updated, including the new surfaces.

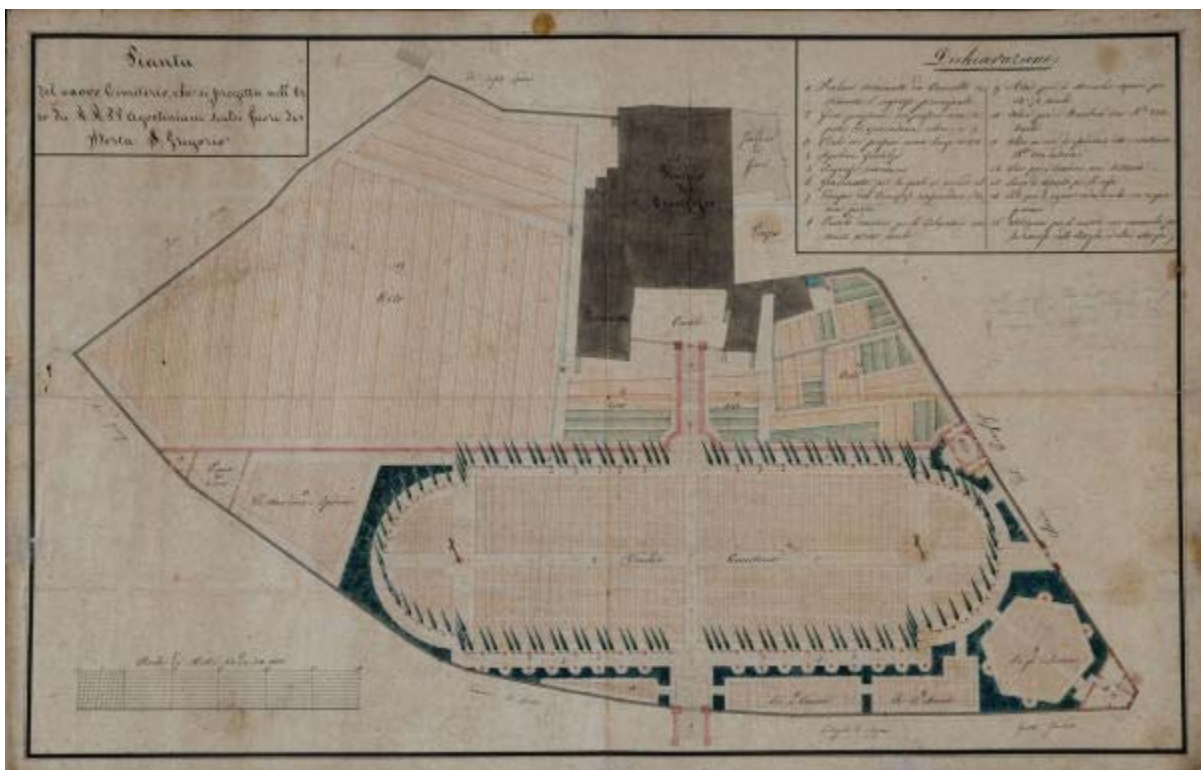
SERIAL NOMINATION TABLE FOR: **THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY. PLACES OF THE POWER (568-774 A. D.)**

Site element No.	Name	Municipality Region Province	Coordinates of Centre point	Area of core zone (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Map annex
1	The Gastaldaga area and the Episcopal complex	Cividale del Friuli Friuli Venezia Giulia (Province of Udine)	46° 05' 39" N 13° 25' 59" E	1,09	20,83	21,92	1, 2, 3, 4
2	The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	Brescia Lombardia (Province of Brescia)	45° 31' 59" N 10° 14' 06" E	3,75	84,13	87,88	1, 2, 3, 4
3	The <i>castrum</i> with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria <i>foris portas</i>	Castelseprio – Torba Gornate Olona Lombardia (Province of Varese)	45° 00' 06" N 9° 27' 11" E	8,50	38,75	47,25	1, 2, 3, 4
4	The basilica of San Salvatore	Spoleto Umbria (Province of Perugia)	42° 44' 31" N 12° 44' 36" E	0,08	66,85	66,93	1, 2, 3, 4
5	The Cilitunno Tempioletto	Campello sul Cilitunno Umbria (Province of Perugia)	42° 50' 32" N 12° 45' 25" E	0,01	51,28	51,29	1, 2, 3, 4
6	The Santa Sofia complex	Benevento Campania (Province of Benevento)	41° 07' 50" N 14° 46' 53" E	0,34	27,56	27,90	1, 2, 3
7	The Sanctuary of San Michele	Monte Sant'Angelo Puglia (Province of Foggia)	41° 42' 30" N 15° 57' 15" E	0,31	16,82	17,13	1, 2, 3
	The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 d.C.)		TOTAL	14,08	306,22	320,30	

As for the protection measures, it is not necessary to send further information because the scheduled measures for the protection of the area added to the east and south-east coincide with those included in the previous perimeter.

2. Reconsider the allocation of the square alongside the Basilica of San Salvatore, which is currently used as a parking area, detracting from the visual expression of the property.

In the frame of the revision project of the UNESCO nomination, the Culture and Tourism Dept. of the City of Spoleto, as it receives the recommendations contained in the ICOMOS relation of 2009, with manager's decree # 2096/2009, has entrusted the Architecture Studio Fabiani e Rosati in Spoleto with a propaedeutic study to the preliminary projecting concerning the area of the basilica of San Salvatore. The historical-architectural-landscape and technical-illustrative relation connected with such study was presented and given to the ICOMOS inspector, dr. A. Boschetti, on the occasion of his inspective visit. The study was inspired by the first project of the cemetery, realized by architect Ireneo Aleandri in 1836. Aleandri, as it can be seen in his project which is attached, aware of the architectural quality of san Salvatore, valorized it as scenographic background and strengthened its monumental image by positioning the cemetery's main entrance on its south-western side, in line with the basilica's prospect.



Plant of the new cemetery of Spoleto, Ireneo Aleandri 1836

Architects Fabiani and Rosati, inspired by Aleandri's project, with an eye on the urban planning and on the ongoing projects on Spoleto's historical centre, propose in particular:

- to realize a new parking lot nearby;

- to open a new pedestrian entrance on the south-western perimeter wall;
- to rearrange the pedestrian connection to the cemeterial area by restructuring the underpass that allows for crossing the A-road;
- new areas for the flower kiosks (presently they are along via della basilica) and other cemeterial services as well;
- the destination of the former Convento del Crocifisso;
- the paving of Piazza Salmi;
- the re-paving of the basilica's parvise;
- the restoration of the perimeter wall;
- the regulation of the chutes in via della Basilica and widening of the street;
- the rearrangement of the green, with particular attention to the sights towards the Basilica.

In particular, in the preliminary study to eliminate the present parking lot in Piazza Salmi and the passage of cars along the street that climbs up towards the square (via della Basilica), an area which is south/south-west of the cemetery has been identified, in the direction of the Via Flaminia, where a new parking lot can be realized. The re-paving of Piazza Salmi is also scheduled, in bricks and cobblestones, following local traditional techniques. In the square, lined by flowerpots, three car spaces for disabled people will remain anyway, on the most distant side away from the Basilica.

In this regard, the need for maintaining such three spaces destined for disabled people, derives from the presence of a number of physical obstacles, gaps and stairs, preventing access to the building by the disabled; such presence is both inside the cemetery and on the route towards the basilica and their overcoming would imply works by the strong architectural and aesthetic impact. The new project integrates with that already realized and partially started, related to the restoration and requalification of the former Convento del Crocifisso (see MP2 Protection and Conservation Plan ob. 21.1 and Enhancement Plan ob. 27.3), that includes the realization of a bookshop, library, infopoint, study and didactic halls, and exhibition spaces, with services for visitors, scholars, students.

See attachment B:

Tab. 4 - survey

Tab. 5 – photographic survey

Tab. 6 – planimetry of the projecting interventions

Tab. 7a – parvise and Piazza Salmi flooring

Tab. 7b – parvise of Piazza Salmi: photo montage

Tab. 8 – bookshop and info-point

Tab. 9 – coach parking



Piazza Salmi, Basilica of San Salvatore

3. Clarify the question of the visual impact of the projected underground car park, and its stairways, which are not far from the property.

The new parking lot serving the cemetery and the Basilica will be realized in a ground depression to the south-west, already occupied by an olive grove that won't be eradicated. As it appears evident from the sections and rendering prepared on purpose, the gap between the new parking lot and the basilica (16 Meters) and the presence of the olive trees will make the parking lot scarcely visible, thus leaving the sights of the basilica from Via Flaminia and from the basilica itself towards the town untouched. Along the south-western perimeter wall a new pedestrian entrance will be opened to both cemetery and basilica, with stairs which will reproduce Aleandri's project and a ramp to overcome obstacles preventing access to the disabled. This new entrance will restore the frontal sight of the basilica of San Salvatore from the city.

See attachment B:

Tab. 10 – new entrance to the cemeterial complex: prospects, maps and sections

Tab. 10a – new entrance to the cemeterial complex: section AA'

Tab. 10b – new entrance to the cemeterial complex: section AA'

Tab. 10c – new entrance to the cemeterial complex: section AA'

Tab. 11a – new entrance to the cemeterial complex: photo montage

Tab. 11b – new entrance to the cemeterial complex: photo montage

4. Confirm the setting up of a fire protection system at the Basilica di San Salvatore.

In relation to the ICOMOS request of providing the Basilica of San Salvatore with an anti-fire system, the City Administration, in spite of the (attachment A) certification, drawn by Studio Tecnico Associato GMG in Spoleto, which states that the fire risk inside the basilica is null, also in sight of an increase of tourist visits, is anyway about to provide the church with a plant for smoke detection.

The system will include four detectors of linear type, by reflection, positioned in the three naves at the level of the covering; a switchboard for fire detection, two optical-acoustic plates to signal fires, a manual fire alarm button and a telephone dialer that will automatically call a series of pre-determined numbers, among which the Fire Brigade of Spoleto, one airline kilometer away, to timely give notice of a prospective start of a fire.

The plant will be realized under UNI regulations 9795, with a cable by the mineral isolation respecting rules IEC 702, CEI 20-39/1-2, CEI 20/36-37 with an exercise tension up to 750 V, so that the plant will have a minor impact, considering the environment in which it will be installed.

As active measure of fire prevention, the Culture and Tourism Dept. has ordered the competent administration's offices to install 3 fire extinguishers, homologated under Ministerial Decree of 20 December 1982, with an extinguishing capacity not lower than 34 A 233 B,C; there will be a fire extinguisher every 200 sq. Meters of floor. They will be placed close to the entrances, in an easily accessible and visible position, and signs will be placed to highlight them, also from a distance.

However, we underline that:

- the basilica of San Salvatore is inside the cemetery of Spoleto
- the cemetery's guardian lives in the building right next to the basilica and vigilates 24/7;
- if needed, the guardian can immediately alert the Fire Brigade, whose station is less than one airline kilometer away;
- the *buffer zone* (see MP2, paragraph 5b4, related to the protection) is also protected by the landscape bond. The area's biotic and landscape components represent an interacting and interconnected system, geographically adjoining and in ecologic continuity with the site Natura 2000 (SIC – site of communitarian interest identified by the Eu) IT5210064 "Monteluco di Spoleto". For this reason, the area of the basilica is included in the Emergency Plans of the naturalistic site.



THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY.

Places of the Power (568-774 a.D.)

ATTACHMENT A

Certification

Comune di Spoleto
Direzione Cultura e Turismo
Piazza della Libertà, 7
06049 Spoleto (PG)

Il giorno 16 Febbraio 2011, il sottoscritto, Per. Ind. Giampaolo Pannuzzi, iscritto al Collegio dei periti Industriali e dei Periti Industriali Laureati della Provincia di Perugia, su incarico della Direzione Cultura e Turismo del Comune di Spoleto, si è recato presso la Basilica di S. Salvatore, per valutare il carico di incendio presente all'interno.

- Da un esame a vista della struttura, si è potuto constatare che all'interno della basilica non sono presenti materiali di arredo o altri materiali che potrebbero dare origine a principi di incendio.



L'unico materiale ligneo presente, è quello della orditura del tetto, da ciò ne consegue che il carico di incendio, è praticamente nullo.

Il valore nominale del carico d'incendio specifico, è stato calcolato con il metodo previsto dal D.M. 9 marzo 2007, considerando i quantitativi di materiale combustibile presente all'interno dei locali, il fattore di partecipazione alla combustione di ciascun materiale combustibile ed il fattore di limitazione della partecipazione alla combustione per ogni materiale combustibile presente.

Allo stato attuale all'interno della basilica vengono officiate solo funzioni religiose e non viene effettuata nessun altro tipo di attività riconducibile ad attività di pubblico spettacolo, ricadenti nel campo di applicazione del D.M. 19.08.96 (Approvazione della regola tecnica di prevenzione incendi per la progettazione, costruzione ed esercizio dei locali di intrattenimento e di pubblico spettacolo).

La stesa basilica, vista l'attuale destinazione d'uso, non rientra nell'elenco degli edifici pregevoli per arte o storia, soggetti al controllo dei Vigili del Fuoco (attività n.90 del D.M. 16.02.1982), destinati a contenere biblioteche, archivi, musei, gallerie, collezioni o comunque oggetti di interesse culturale sottoposti alla vigilanza dello Stato di cui al R.D. 7 novembre 1942, n.1564.

L'impianto elettrico all'interno della basilica, è molto scarno, pertanto, ai fini della prevenzione incendi e per la sua conformazione, non costituirà causa primaria di incendio o di esplosione o via privilegiata alla propagazione di eventuali incendi.

Inoltre, la struttura è costantemente monitorata dal custode del cimitero, che risiede nell'edificio attiguo.

Da quanto sopra esposto e secondo le normative di riferimento, per la struttura in oggetto non è necessario prevedere nessuna protezione passiva contro l'incendio.

Tanto si doveva per l'incarico ricevuto.

Spoletto, 23.02.2011

Il tecnico

Per. Ind. Giampaolo Pannuzzi





Comune di Spoleto
Direzione Cultura e Turismo
Piazza della Libertà, 7
06049 Spoleto (PG)

On 16 February 2011, the engineering technician Giampaolo Panuzzi, member of the College of Engineering Technicians and enrolled in the list of engineering technicians by the Province of Perugia, thus commissioned by the Culture and Tourism Dept. of the City of Spoleto, went to the Basilica of San Salvatore to estimate the fire risk inside the basilica. From a sight survey, it emerges that inside the Basilica of San Salvatore in Spoleto there are no furnishings or other materials that may originate a start of fire.



The only present wood material is the roof's supporting structure, hence the risk of fire is in practice absent.

Attachment A – Spoleto, certification

The nominal value of the specific fire risk has been calculated through the method under Ministerial Decree 9 March 2007, considering the quantities of inflammable materials present inside the spaces, the factor of the participation to combustion for each inflammable material and the factor of limitation to combustion for each inflammable material present.

Presently, only religious functions are held inside the basilica and no other kind of activity takes place there, that can be reconducted to activities of public performances as ruled by Ministerial Decree 19 August 1996 (Approval of the technical rules of fire prevention for the projecting, construction and exercise of buildings destined for entertainment and public shows).

The basilica itself, given the present destination of usage, is not included in the list of buildings which are valuable for history or art, subject to the control by the Fire Brigade (activity # 90 of Ministerial Decree 16 February 1982), destined for hosting libraries, archives, museums, galleries, collection or whatsoever object of cultural interest that undergo State surveillance, of which under Royal Decree # 1564 of 7 November 1942.

The electrical plant inside the basilica is very basic, therefore, in the light of fire prevention and because of its nature and characteristics it cannot be the primary cause of fire or explosions, nor can it be a privileged way of perspective fire propagation.

Besides, the structure is constantly monitored by the cemetery's guardian, who lives in the adjoining building. Because of what explained above and under the present law regulations, the structure does not need any passive protection against fires.

Spoletto, 23.02.2011

The Engineering Technician
Giampaolo Pannuzzi



THE LONGOBARDS IN ITALY.

Places of the Power (568-774 a.D.)

ATTACHMENT B

TABLES

Tab. 1 - Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone – MAP;

Tab. 2 - Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone – Aerial photo;

Tab. 3.1 - Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit;

Tab. 3.2 - Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit.

Tab. 4 - survey

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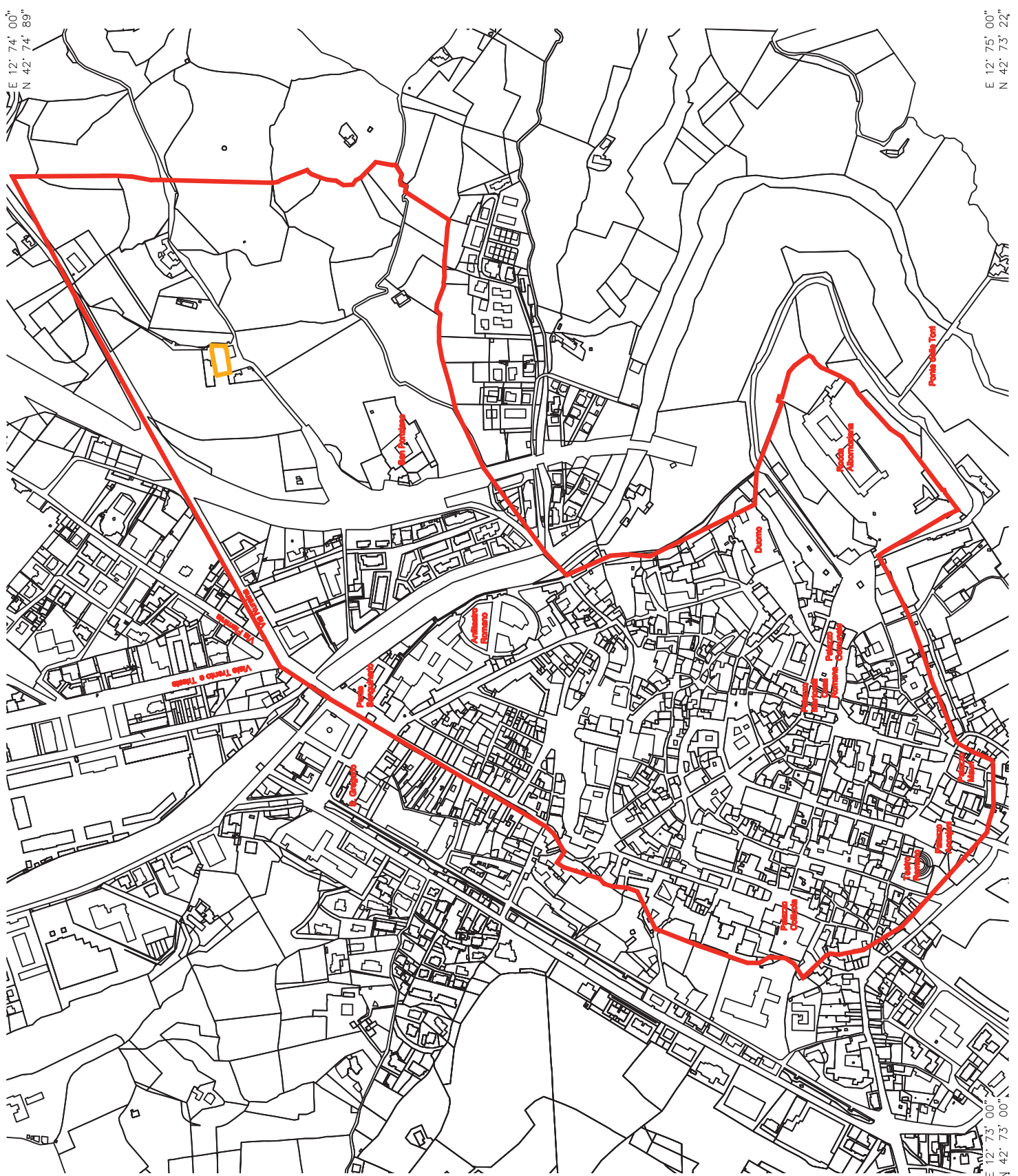
**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(688-774 A.D.)**

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelnuovo - Torino
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monreale Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 66,65 Ha)





**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Tab. n. 2 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Aerial photo

1. Chiusale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelnuovo - Torba
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

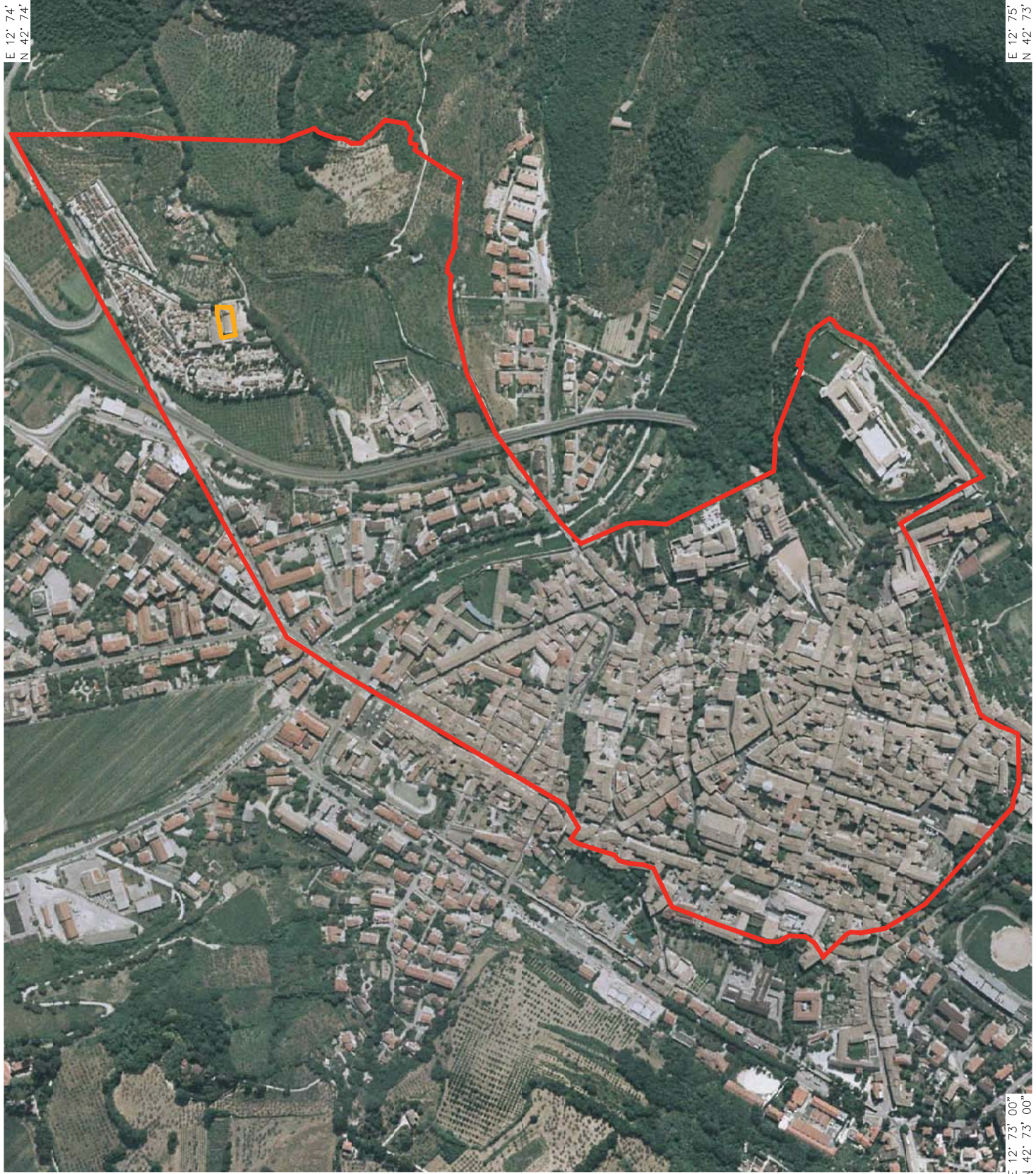
Legend

 Nominated core zone (superficie 0,00 Ha)

 Proposed buffer zone (su superficie 66,85 Ha)



E 12° 74' 89"
N 42° 74' 00"



E 12° 75' 00"
N 42° 73' 22"

E 12° 73' 00"
N 42° 73' 00"



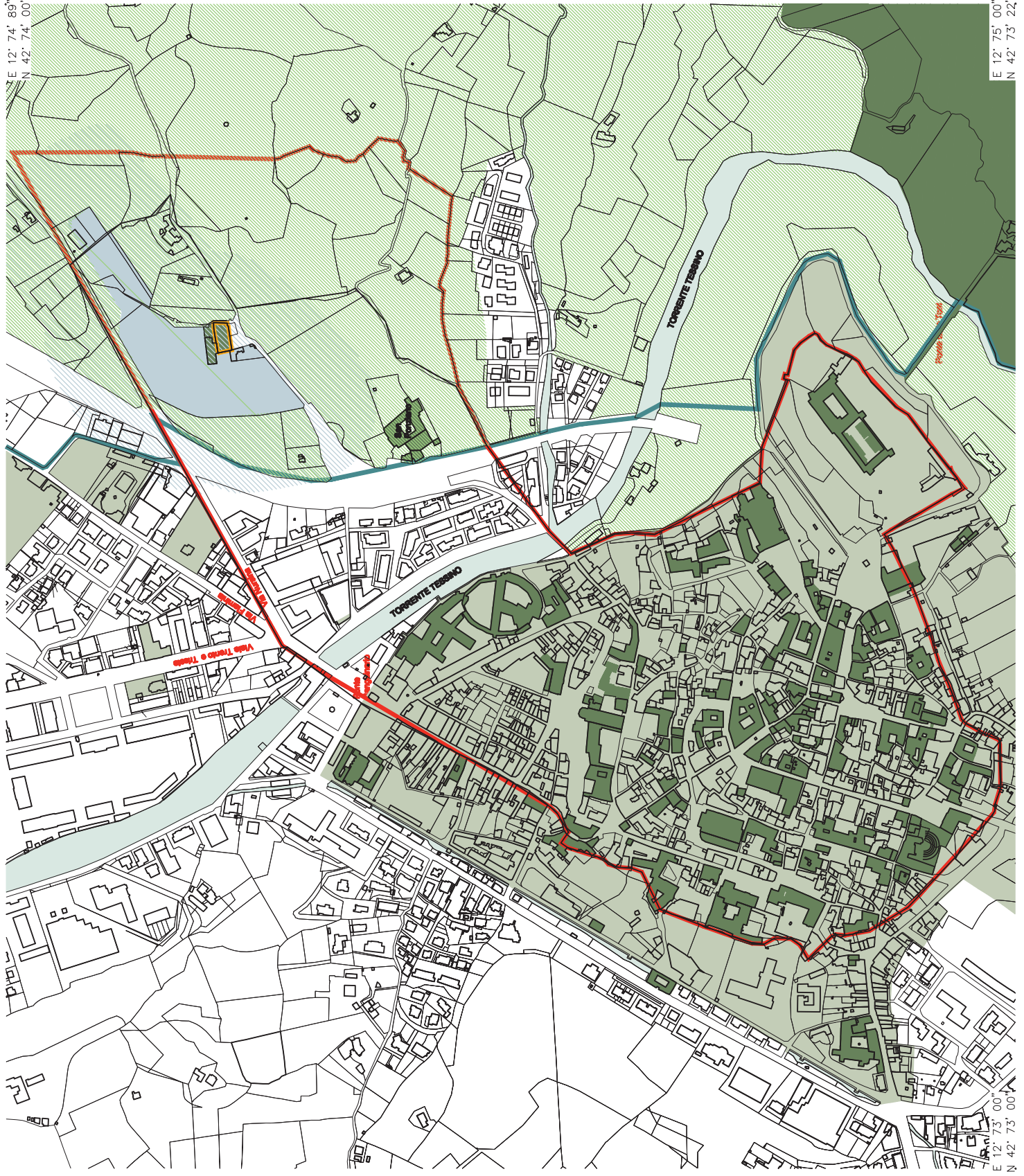
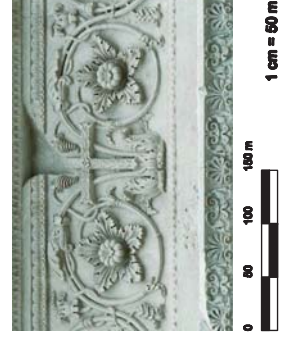
**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Tab. n. 3.1 Administrative arrangements and special legal protections from which the property and its buffer zone benefit

1. Civiltà del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Casertano
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 86,85 Ha)
- Urban development plan - Hydrological bond (R.D. 3267/25)
- Specific protection provision for cultural heritage by national law (Legislative Decree 42/2004)
- Urban development plan - zone A
- Urban development plan - area of naturalistic interest
- Urban development plan - cemeterial zone
- Urban development plan - respect zone for cemeterial area





**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

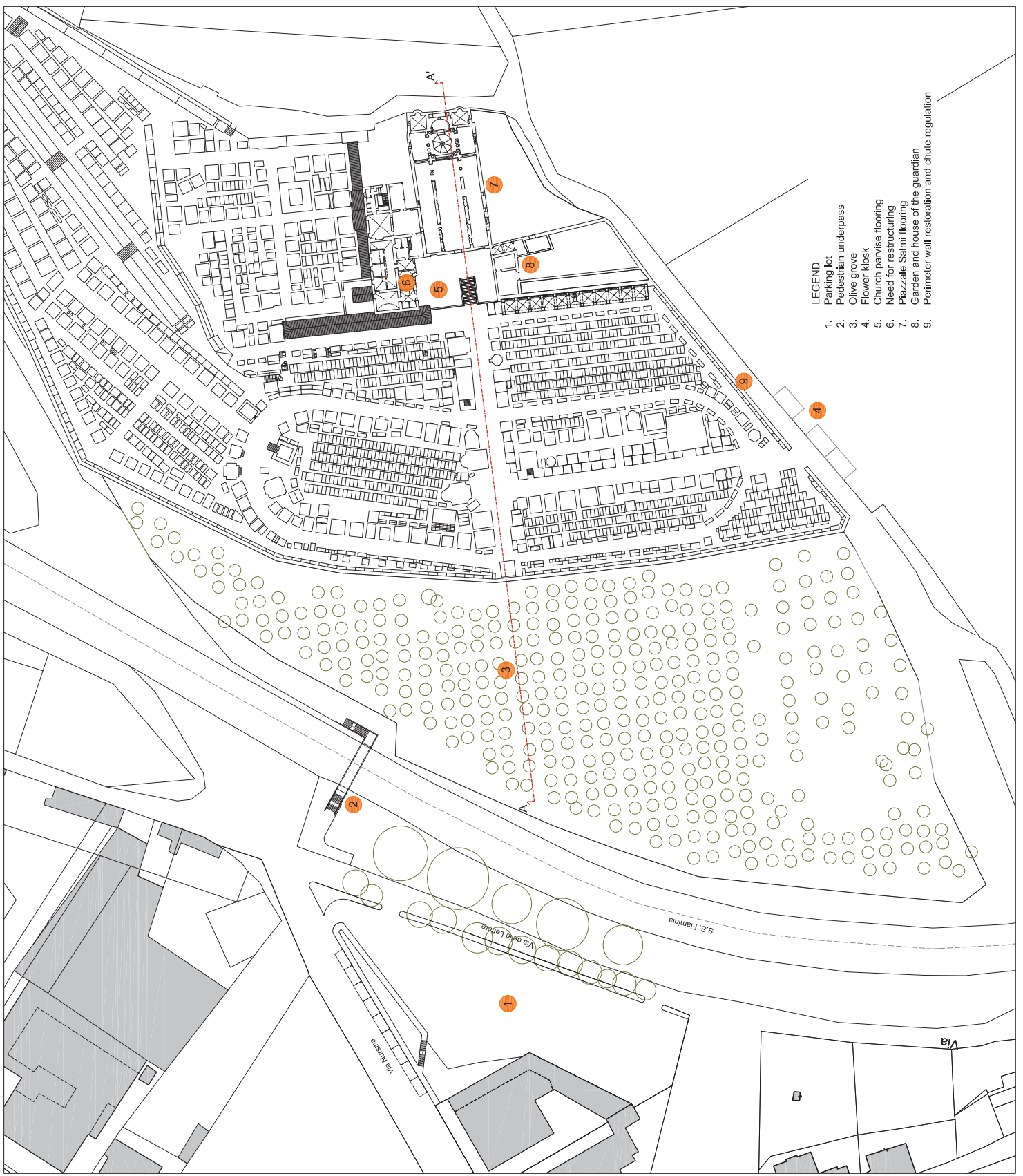
Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dott. Laxmi Sargentini

Tab. n. 4 Survey



scale 1:1000



LEGEND

1. Parking lot
2. Pedestrian underpass
3. Olive grove
4. Flower kiosk
5. Church parvise flooring
6. Need for restructuring
7. Piazzale Salimi flooring
8. Garden and house of the guardian
9. Perimeter wall restoration and chute regulation



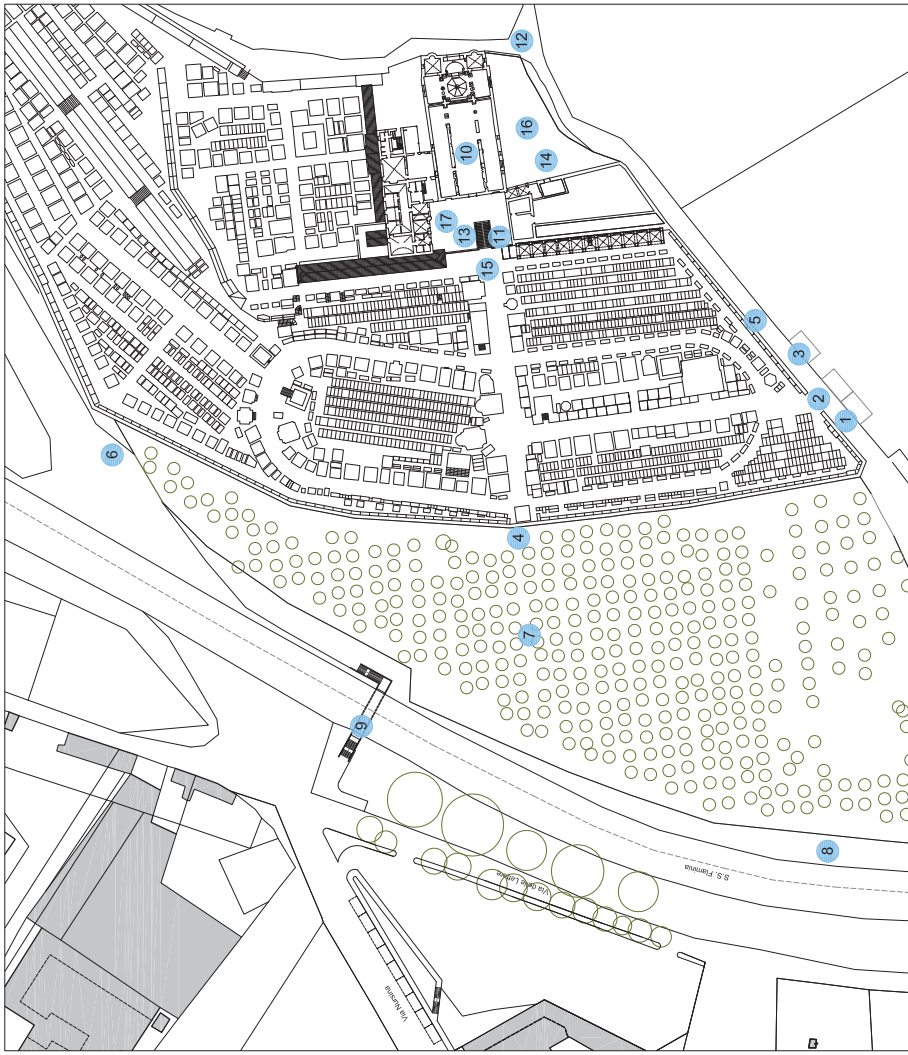
**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani – Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Laxmi Sargenti

Tab. n. 5 Photographic survey



View 7 - Olive grove



View 8 - Basilica of S. Salvatore



View 9 - Pedestrian underpass



View 10 - Interior Basilica of S. Salvatore



View 12 - Piazza Salmi - Basilica of S. Salvatore



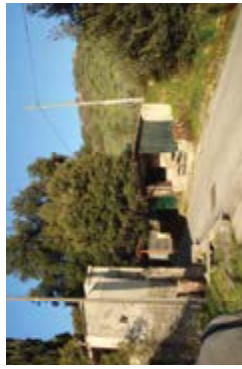
View 13 - San Salvatore parvisse flooring



View 2 - Cemetery's side entrance



View 3 - Present flower kiosks



View 1 - Flower kiosks



View 4 - Localization of the new parking lot's entrance



View 14 - Piazza Salmi - Basilica of S. Salvatore



View 16 - Piazza Salmi



View 6 - Localization of the new parking lot's entrance



View 5 - Cemetery's side wall



View 4 - Localization of the new parking lot's entrance



View 17 - Basilica of S. Salvatore parvisse side



**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Laxmi Sargentì

Tab. n. 6 Pianimetry of the projecting interventions



scale 1:1000



LEGEND

1. New parking lot for coaches
2. Restructuring of the pedestrian underpass
3. New natural parking lot for cars
4. New pedestrian entrance to the cemetery
5. Information stand
6. Flower kiosk
7. Church parvise flooring in nut travertine slabs
8. Info-point and dialect halls preparation
9. New stone pavement in Piazzale Salmi
10. Guardian's house and garden arrangement
11. Perimeter wall restoration and chute regulation



**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Laxmi Sargenti

Tab. n. 7a Parvise and piazza Salmi flooring



scale 1:200



LEGENDA

1

Portion of the new parvise's
paving of Basilica of S. Salvatore
in nut-coloured travertine slabs

2

Portion of the new parvise's
paving of Piazza Salmi
in bricks and cobblestones,
following local traditional techniques



**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Laxmi Sargenti

Tab. n. 7b Parvise of piazza Salmi: photo montage



Parvise of piazza Salmi
Survey



Parvise of piazza Salmi
Project



**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

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Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

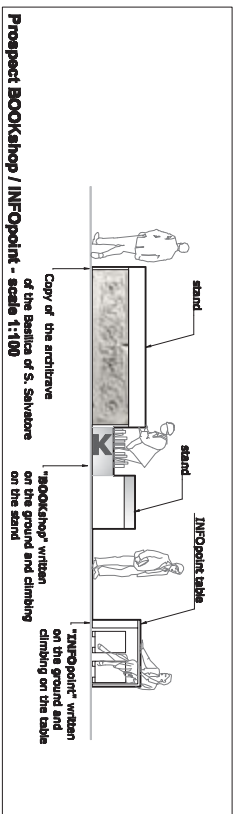
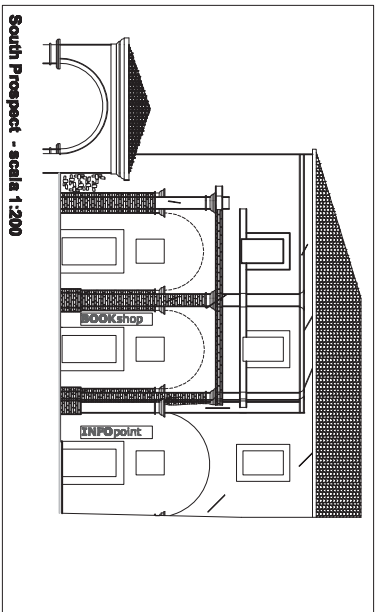
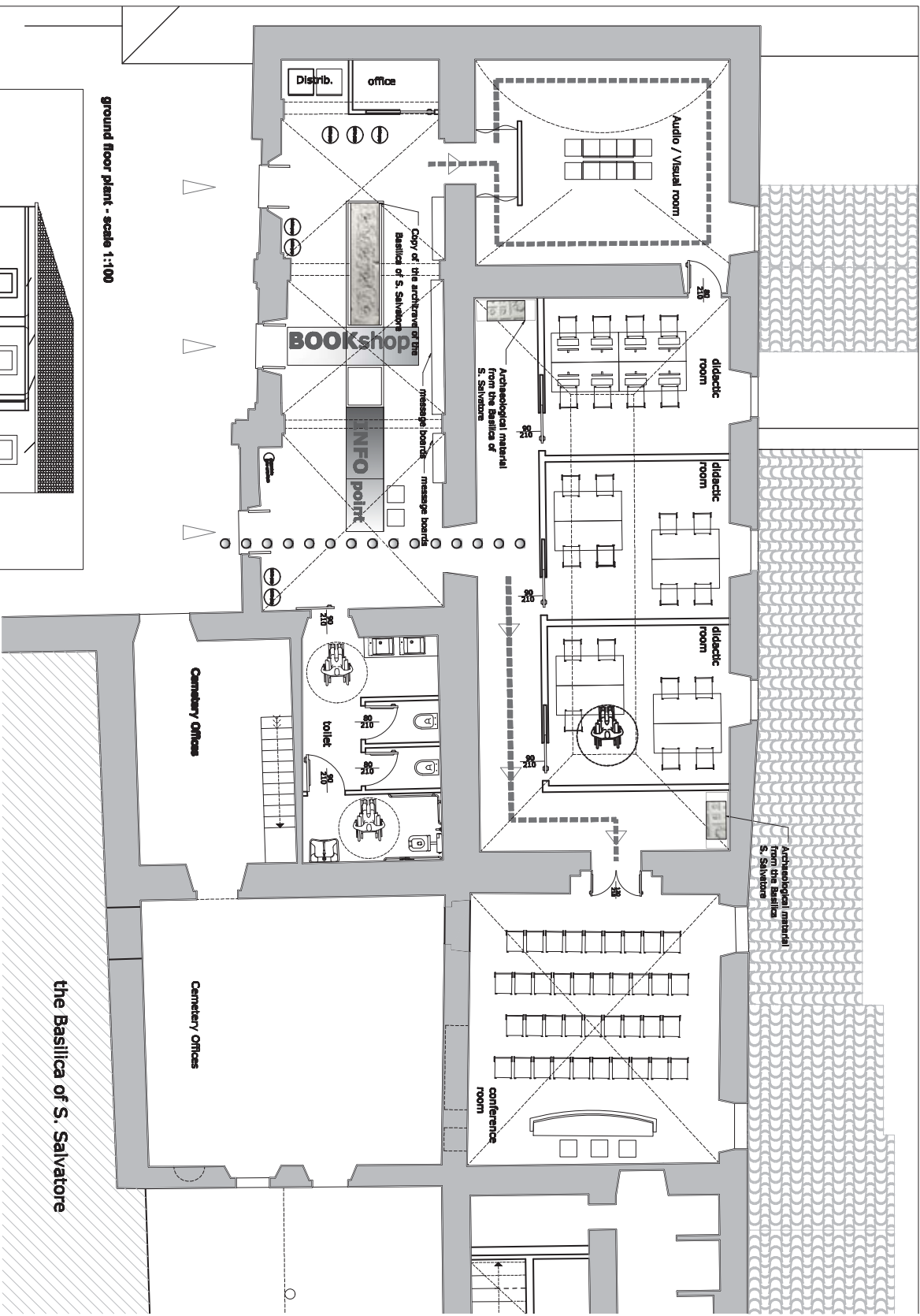
Collaborator
Dot. Lucini Sargenti

Tav. n. 8 BOOKshop - INFOpoint



different Scale

ground floor plant - scale 1:100





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.
Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rossi
Collaborator
Dot. Lorenzi Sargenti

Trav. n. 9 Coach PARKING



scale 1:500





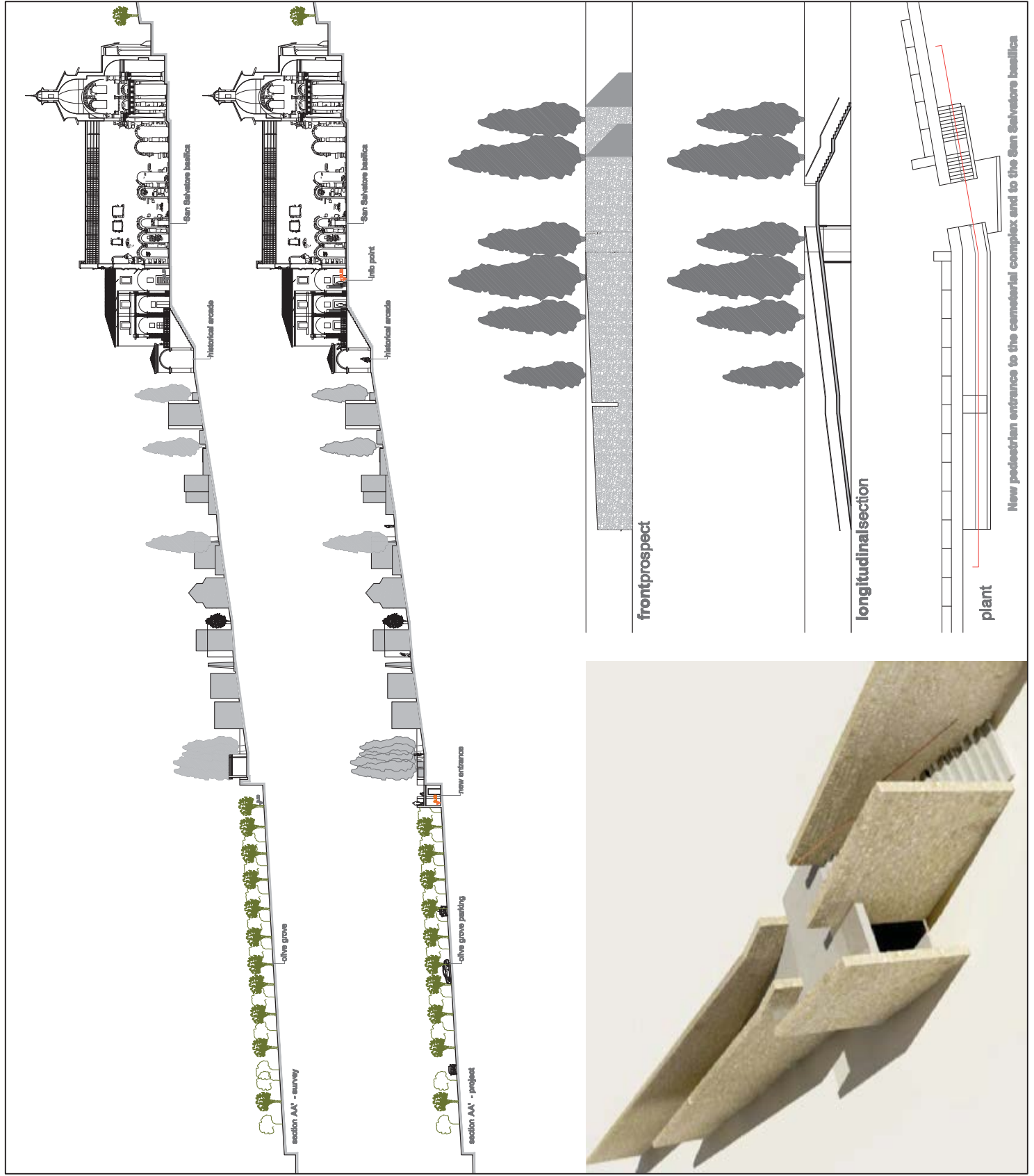
**The Longobards in Italy.
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Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Lucini Sargand

Tab. n. 10 New entrance to the cemeterial complex
- prospects, maps and sections.





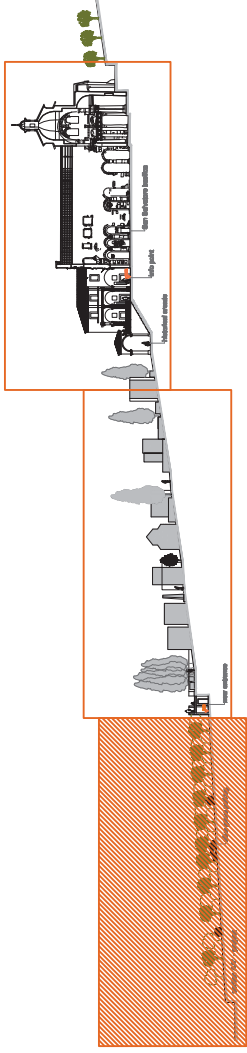
**The Longobards in Italy.
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Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Lucini Sargand

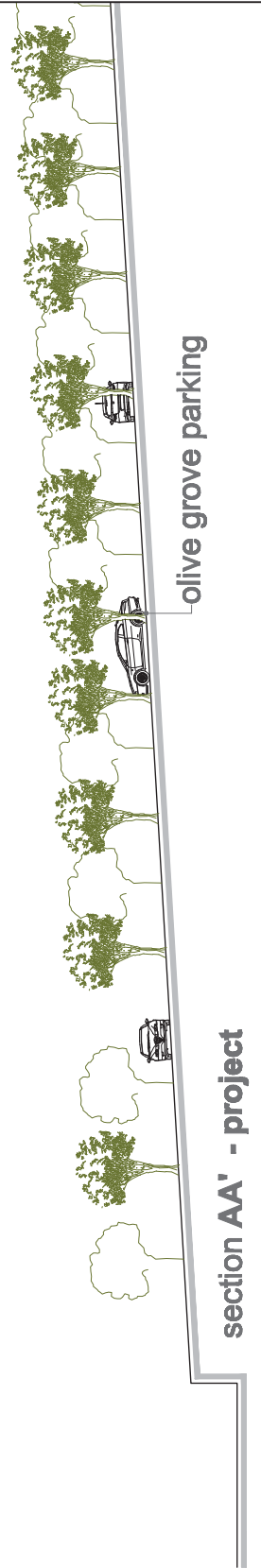
Tab. n. 10a New entrance to the ceremonial complex
- section AA'.



TAB. 10a

TAB. 10b

TAB. 10c





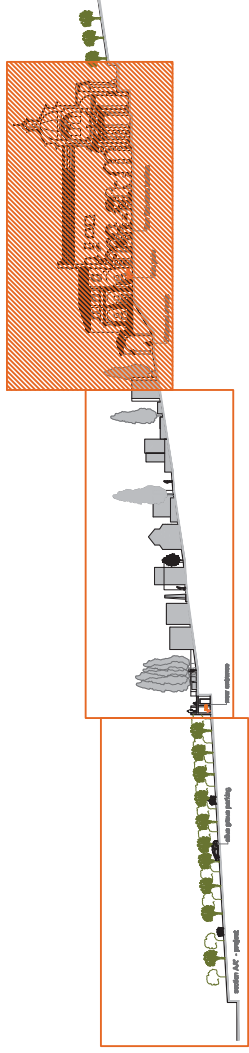
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Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Lucini Sargand

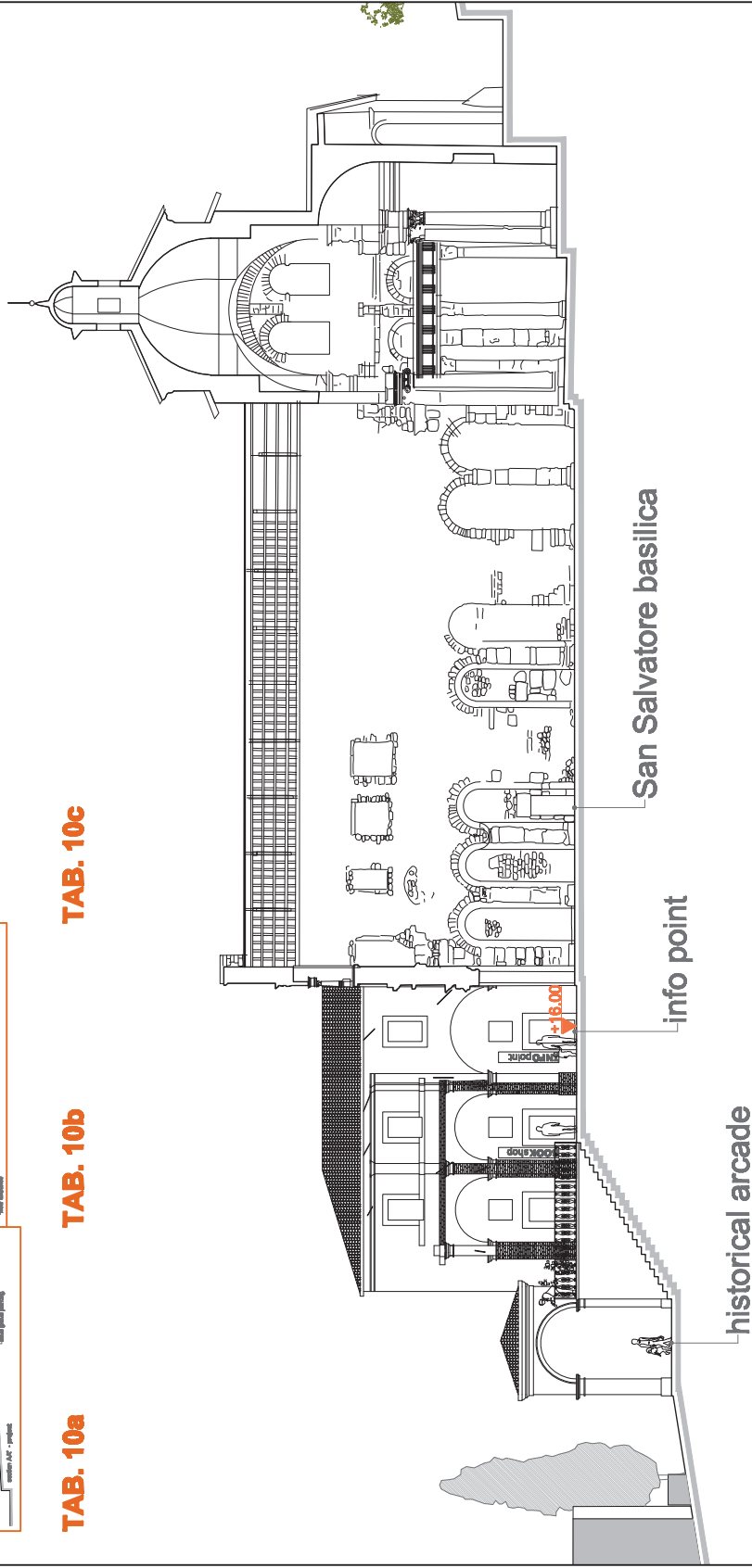
Tab. n. 10c New entrance to the commercial complex
- section AA'.



TAB. 10a

TAB. 10b

TAB. 10c





**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.
Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati
Collaborator
Dr. Lucini Sargand

Tab. n. 11a New entrance to the consistorial complex
- photos/montage.



**New entrance to the consistorial complex
- survey**



**New entrance to the consistorial complex
- project**



**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

Commissioner
Comune di Spoleto - Culture and Tourism Dept.

Designers
Arch. Massimiliano Fabiani - Arch. Riccardo Rosati

Collaborator
Dr. Lucini Sargand

Tab. n. 11b New entrance to the cemeterial complex
- photos/montage.



New entrance to the cemeterial complex
- survey



New entrance to the cemeterial complex
- project



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织

Secteur de la Culture

S. Exc. M. Maurizio Enrico Luigi
SERRA
Ambassadeur
Délégation permanente de l'Italie
auprès de l'UNESCO
Maison de l'UNESCO

02 AOUT 2011

Réf. : CLT/WHC/4215/IT/PA/AB/JSW

**Objet : Inscription d'un bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial
Les Lombards en Italie. Lieux de pouvoir (568-774 après J.C.)
(C 1318) Italie**

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous informer que le Comité du patrimoine mondial, lors de sa 35e session (UNESCO, 19 - 29 juin 2011), a examiné la proposition d'inscription des ***Les Lombards en Italie. Lieux de pouvoir (568-774 après J.C.)*** et a décidé d'**inscrire** ce bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Veuillez trouver ci-joint la décision du Comité concernant cette inscription.

Je suis certain que votre Gouvernement continuera de prendre les mesures nécessaires à la conservation de ce nouveau bien du patrimoine mondial. Le Comité du patrimoine mondial et son Secrétariat, le Centre du patrimoine mondial, feront tout leur possible pour collaborer avec vous dans ce sens.

Les Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial (paragraphe 168), demandent au Secrétariat d'envoyer à chaque Etat partie disposant d'un nouveau bien inscrit une carte de la ou des zone(s) inscrite(s). Veuillez examiner la carte ci-jointe ainsi que le tableau d'inscription et nous informer de toute erreur éventuelle dans ces informations avant le **1er décembre 2011**.

L'inscription d'un bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial est une excellente opportunité d'attirer l'attention des visiteurs, tout comme des résidents, sur la *Convention du patrimoine mondial* ainsi que sur la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien. A cet égard, vous souhaiterez peut-être apposer une plaque avec les emblèmes du patrimoine mondial et de l'UNESCO. Vous trouverez dans les *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial* des suggestions à cet effet.

Dans la plupart des cas, les Etats parties décident d'organiser une cérémonie d'inscription du bien sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial. Sur demande de l'Etat partie au Centre du patrimoine mondial, un Certificat peut être préparé pour cette occasion.

Par ailleurs, je vous serai très reconnaissant de me faire parvenir le nom, l'adresse, les numéros de téléphone et de fax, ainsi que le courriel de la personne ou de l'institution responsable de la gestion du site, ce qui nous

permettra de lui/leur envoyer les publications du patrimoine mondial ultérieurement.

Veillez trouver ci-dessous une brève description de votre site, préparée par l'ICOMOS et le Centre du patrimoine mondial, en français et en anglais. Ces descriptions étant amenées à être reprises par la suite dans des publications, ou sur le site Internet du Centre du patrimoine mondial, nous aimerions avoir votre plein accord sur les termes employés. Je vous prierai donc d'examiner ces descriptions, et de nous informer au plus tard le **1er décembre 2011** d'éventuels changements devant être apportés. Si nous ne recevons aucune contestation d'ici là, nous en concluons que vous approuvez le texte soumis.

De plus, comme vous le savez probablement, le Centre du patrimoine mondial possède un site Internet à l'adresse : <http://whc.unesco.org>, sur lequel on trouve des informations générales relatives aux biens du patrimoine mondial. Etant donné que nous ne pouvons fournir sur ce site qu'un nombre limité d'informations concernant chaque bien, nous essayons de relier nos pages avec celles provenant du site Internet de votre bien inscrit au patrimoine mondial ou de votre bureau, afin d'offrir au public des informations fiables et constamment mises à jour. Si vous possédez un site Internet pour le bien nouvellement inscrit, je vous remercie par avance de bien vouloir nous en transmettre l'adresse.

La liste complète des décisions adoptées par le Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 35e session est disponible sur notre site Internet à <http://whc.unesco.org/fr/sessions/35COM>

Comme vous le savez, conformément au paragraphe 172 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, le Comité du patrimoine mondial invite les Etats parties à la *Convention* à l'informer, par l'intermédiaire du Centre du patrimoine mondial, de leurs intentions d'entreprendre ou d'autoriser, dans la zone protégée par la *Convention*, des restaurations importantes ou de nouvelles constructions, qui pourraient modifier la valeur universelle exceptionnelle du bien.

Je saisis cette opportunité pour vous remercier de la coopération de votre gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre de la *Convention du patrimoine mondial*, et vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.



Kishore Rao
Directeur
Centre du patrimoine mondial

Pj.

Cc : Commission nationale italienne pour l'UNESCO
ICOMOS International
Points focaux nationaux pour le patrimoine mondial
Bureau de l'UNESCO à Venise (BRESCE)
Ministre des Biens et des Activités culturels

Extrait des Décisions adoptées par le Comité du patrimoine mondial lors de sa 35e session (Maison de l'UNESCO, 2011)

Décision : 35 COM 8B.33

Le Comité du patrimoine mondial,

1. Ayant examiné les documents WHC-11/35.COM/8B et WHC-11/35.COM/INF.8B1,
2. Inscrit **Les Lombards en Italie. Lieux de pouvoir (568-774 après J.-C.), Italie**, sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des **critères (ii), (iii) et (vi)**.
3. Adopte la Déclaration de valeur universelle exceptionnelle suivante ;

Brève synthèse

Le bien en série représente la quintessence du patrimoine bâti et de l'art des Lombards subsistant aujourd'hui en Italie. Peuple d'origine germanique sédentarisé et christianisé, les Lombards assimilent les valeurs matérielles et culturelles que leur lègue le monde romain finissant. Également au contact des influences byzantines, hellénistiques et moyen-orientales, les Lombards effectuent une synthèse culturelle, architecturale et artistique unique, tant par sa diversité monumentale et stylistique que par ses différents usages civils et religieux. Il s'agit de l'une des racines majeures de la naissance du monde médiéval européen et de l'établissement de la chrétienté occidentale.

Critère (ii) : Les monuments lombards témoignent de façon exemplaire de la synthèse culturelle et artistique faite en Italie, du VI^e au VIII^e siècle, entre l'héritage romain, la spiritualité chrétienne, l'influence byzantine et des valeurs issues du monde germanique. Ils préparent et annoncent l'épanouissement culturel et artistique carolingien.

Critère (iii) : Les lieux de pouvoir lombards expriment de nouvelles formes artistiques et monumentales remarquables, témoignant d'une culture lombarde caractéristique du haut Moyen Âge européen. Elle se concrétise par un ensemble culturel bien identifié et unique, dont les langages et les objectifs multiples expriment le pouvoir des élites lombardes.

Critère (vi) : La place des Lombards et de leur héritage dans la structuration spirituelle et culturelle de la chrétienté médiévale européenne est très importante. Ils ont considérablement renforcé le mouvement monastique et contribué à l'instauration d'un lieu précurseur des grands pèlerinages, à Monte Sant'Angelo, avec la diffusion du culte de saint Michel. Ils ont également joué un rôle important dans la transmission des travaux littéraires, techniques, architecturaux, scientifiques, historiques et juridiques de l'Antiquité au monde européen naissant.

Intégrité

Les biens remplissent les conditions d'intégrité, en particulier pour la justification de la série. L'application de critères de sélection rigoureux a conduit à ne pas y inclure les anciennes capitales royales lombardes et à des délimitations strictes. Ils comprennent toutefois les éléments nécessaires à l'expression de la valeur universelle exceptionnelle de la

série, notamment par un état de conservation satisfaisant de ses composants.

Authenticité

Les conditions d'authenticité des éléments monumentaux, décoratifs et épigraphiques présentés sont satisfaisantes. Ils sont accompagnés d'une documentation architecturale, artistique, archéologique et historique approfondie qui justifie tant leur sélection que leur authenticité.

Mesures de protection et de gestion

Tous les biens bénéficient du plus haut niveau de protection légale, fixé par le décret législatif n° 42 du 22 janvier 2004 (Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio). Il s'agit d'un bien complexe dont nombre d'éléments importants sont intrinsèquement fragiles et délicats à conserver, comme les vestiges archéologiques, les peintures et les stucs. Toutefois, des mesures de conservation appropriées sont mises en place par l'État partie. Il existe un système de gestion propre à chacun des sept biens, comprenant des intervenants multiples et variables suivant les régimes de propriété. Le réseau associatif Italia Langobardorum s'est transformé en une autorité transversale propre à assurer l'harmonisation et le suivi de la série. Un ensemble très complet de projets sont inscrits au Plan de gestion. Il serait toutefois nécessaire de les hiérarchiser en fonction de la conservation durable des biens et l'expression environnementale de leur valeur exceptionnelle. Outre les risques naturels sismiques ou d'érosion fluviale liés à certains des sites, la pression du développement touristique pourrait menacer les composants du bien les plus sensibles à la présence humaine.

4. Recommande que l'État partie prenne en considération les points suivants :
 - a) porter une attention soutenue à la conservation des peintures murales et des éléments décoratifs en stuc les plus fragiles qui peuvent être menacés par une fréquentation touristique excessive ou mal contrôlée,
 - b) identifier, hiérarchiser, consolider financièrement et garantir sur le long terme les projets de conservation compris dans le Plan de gestion,
 - c) préciser, et éventuellement renforcer les personnels permanents de l'association Italia Langobardorum,
 - d) examiner la possibilité d'étendre la série aux vestiges lombards de Pavie.

Surface and coordinates of the property inscribed on the World Heritage List by the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO, 2011) in accordance with the *Operational Guidelines*.

Italie				
C 1318 Les Lombards en Italie. Lieux de pouvoir (568-774 après J.-C.)				
Serial ID No.	Name	Property	Buffer zone	Centre point coordinates
1318-001	The Gastaldaga area and the Episcopal complex	1.09	20.83	N46 05 39 E13 25 59
1318-002	The monumental area with the monastic complex of San Salvatore-Santa Giulia	3.75	84.13	N45 32 23 E10 13 34
1318-003	The castrum with the Torba Tower and the church outside the walls, Santa Maria foris portas	8.50	38.75	N45 43 44 E8 51 34
1318-004	The basilica of San Salvatore	0.08	66.85	N42 44 31 E12 44 36
1318-005	The Clitunno Tempietto	0.01	51.28	N42 50 32 E12 45 25
1318-006	The Santa Sofia complex	0.34	27.56	N41 07 50 E14 46 53
1318-007	The Sanctuary of San Michele	0.31	16.82	N41 42 29 E15 57 17
TOTAL		14.08	306.22	

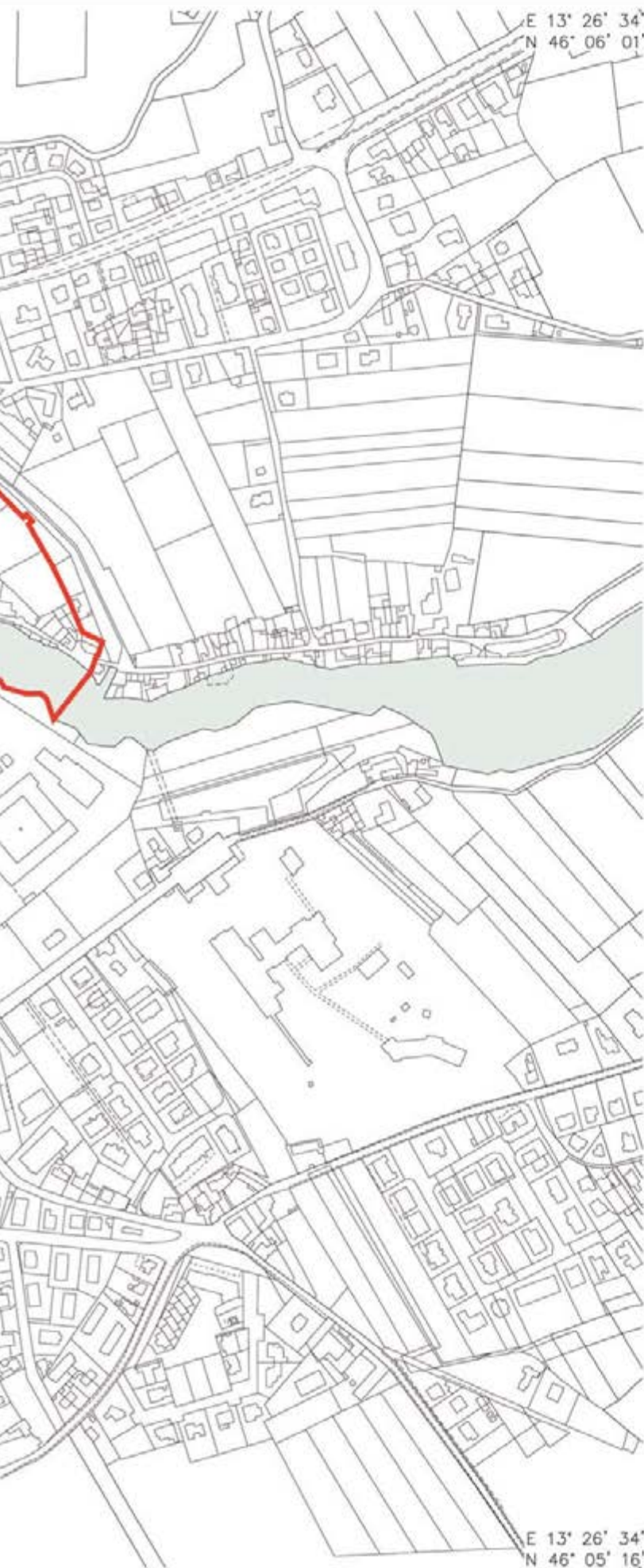
Brève description en français

Ce site comprend sept groupes de bâtiments importants (avec des forteresses, des églises, des monastères, etc.) situés à Friuli, Brescia, Castelseprio, Spolète, Campello sul Clitunno, Bénévent, Monte Sant'Angelo. Ils témoignent des réalisations des Lombards, venus d'Europe du Nord pour s'implanter en Italie où ils ont développé une culture spécifique et dirigé de vastes territoires du VI^e au VIII^e siècle. La synthèse lombarde de plusieurs styles architecturaux marque la transition entre l'Antiquité et le Moyen Age européen ; elle s'appuie sur l'héritage de l'ancienne Rome, la spiritualité chrétienne, l'influence de Byzance et de l'Europe germanique. Les sept sites témoignent du rôle important joué par les Lombards dans le développement culturel et spirituel de la chrétienté médiévale, notamment en appuyant le mouvement monastique.

Brève description en anglais

The Longobards in Italy. Places of Power, 568–774 A.D. property comprises seven groups of important buildings (including fortresses, churches, and monasteries) throughout the Italian peninsula. They testify to the high achievement of the Lombards, who migrated from northern Europe and developed their own specific culture in Italy where they ruled over vast territories in the 6th to 8th centuries. The Lombard synthesis of architectural styles marked the transition from antiquity to the European Middle Ages, drawing on the heritage of Ancient Rome, Christian spirituality, Byzantine influence and Germanic northern Europe. The serial property testifies to the Lombards' major role in the spiritual and cultural development of medieval European Christianity, notably by bolstering the monastic movement





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

**Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map**

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 1,09 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 20,83 Ha)

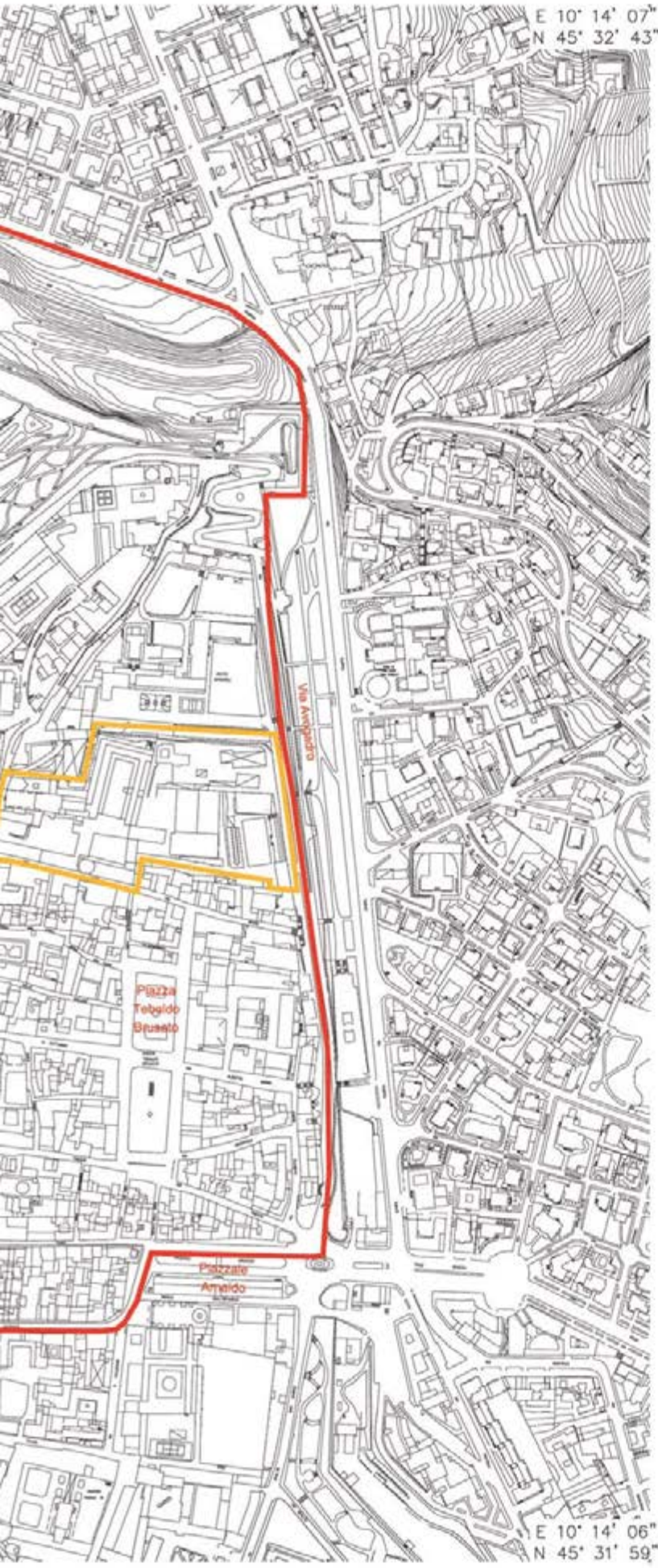


0 50 100 150 m



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

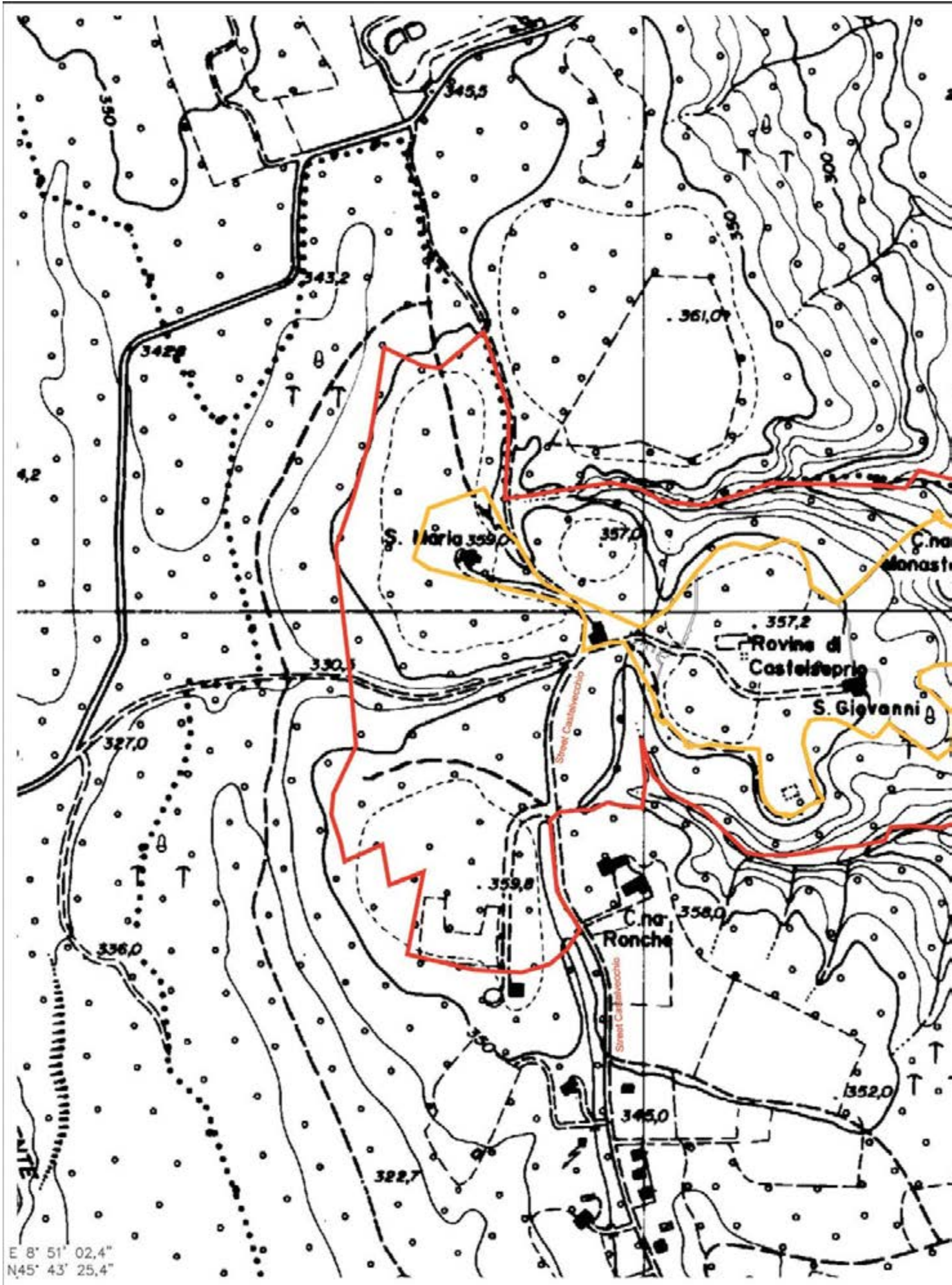
- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. **Brescia**
- 3. Castelseprio
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

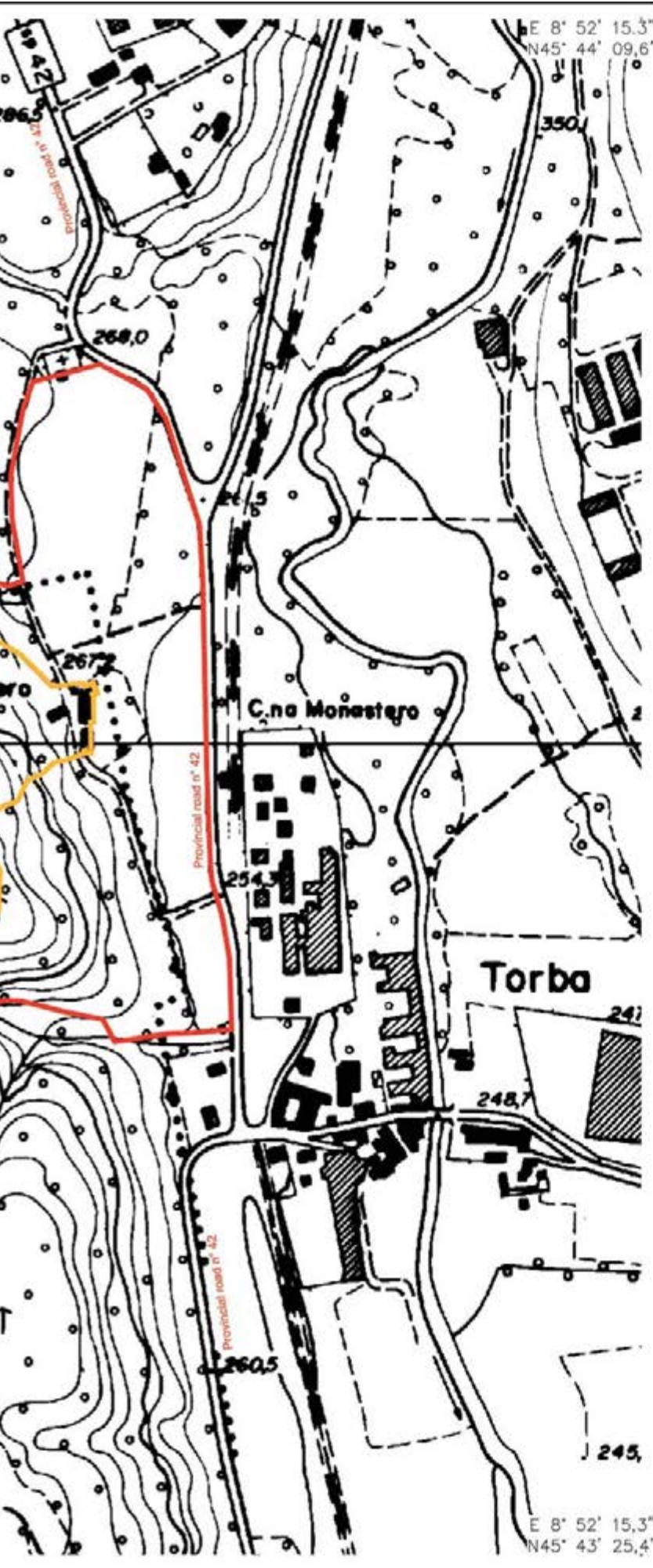
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 3.75 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 84.13 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION



The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map

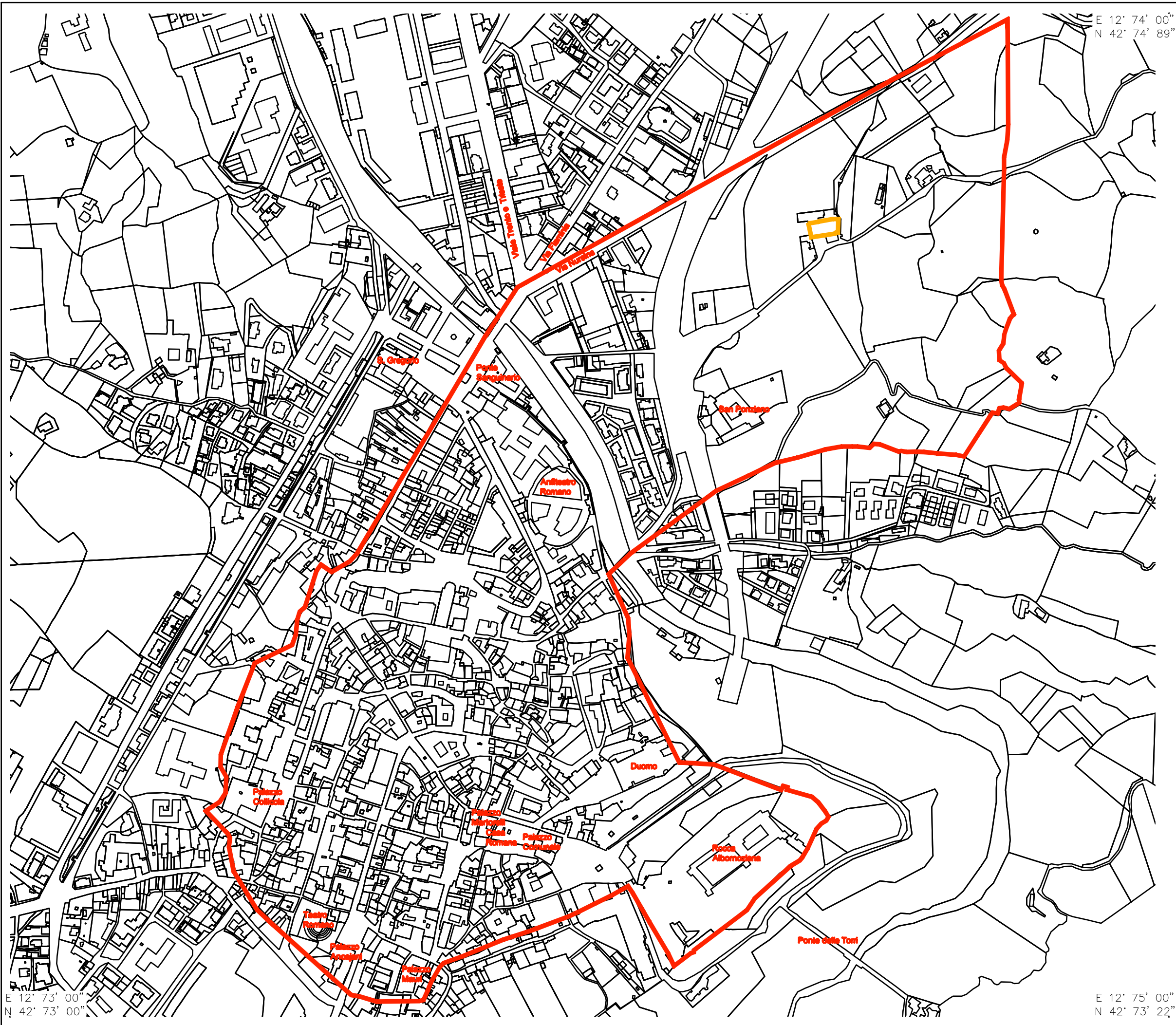
- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. Brescia
- 3. **Castelseprio**
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 8,50 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 38,75 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m



**UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION**



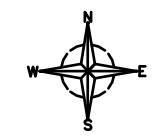
**The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)**

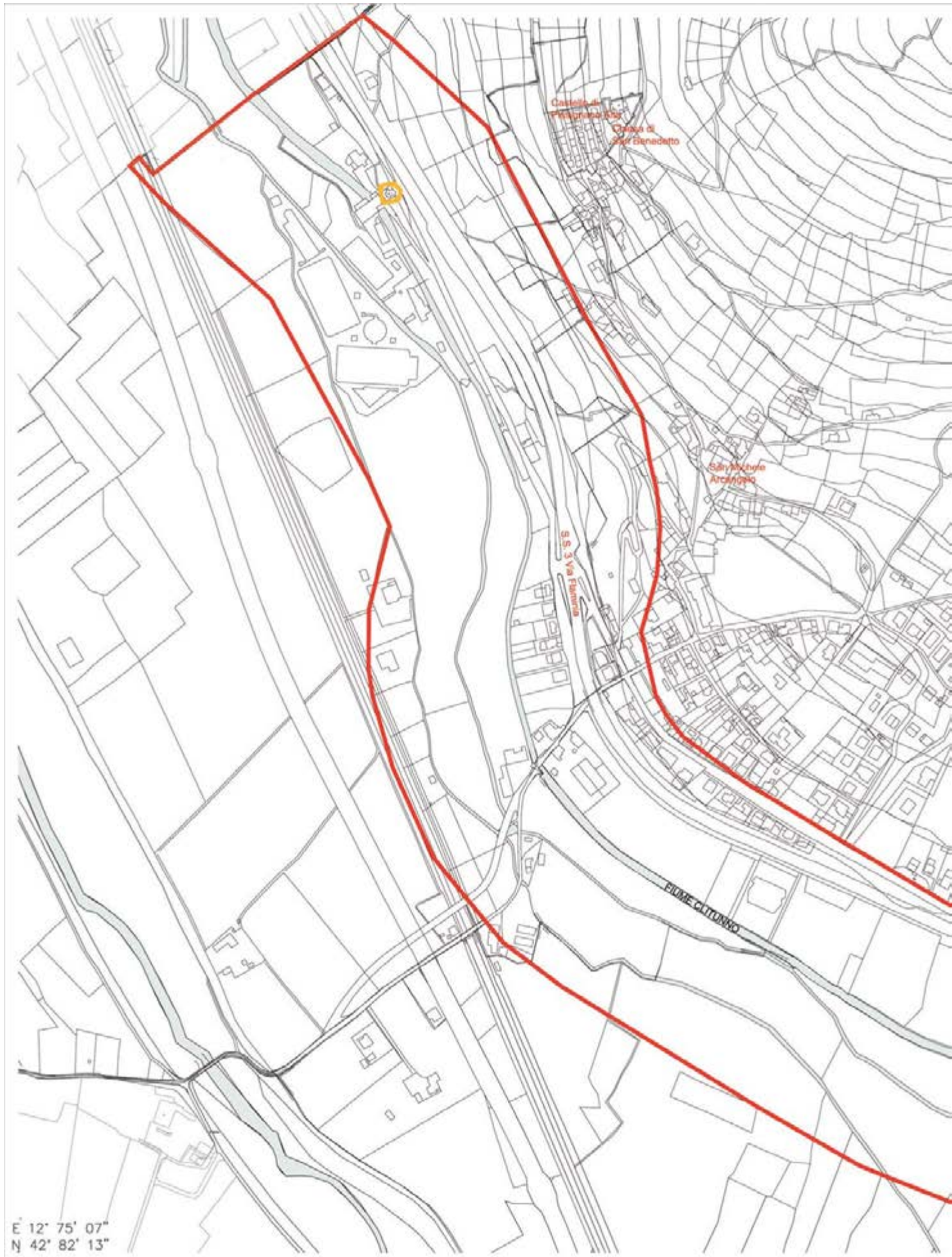
Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. Brescia
- 3. Castlesprio - Torba
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. Benevento
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

- Nominated core zone (surface 0,08 Ha)
- Proposed buffer zone (surface 66,85 Ha)







UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy. Places of the power (568-774 A.D.)

**Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property
and its buffer zone - Map**

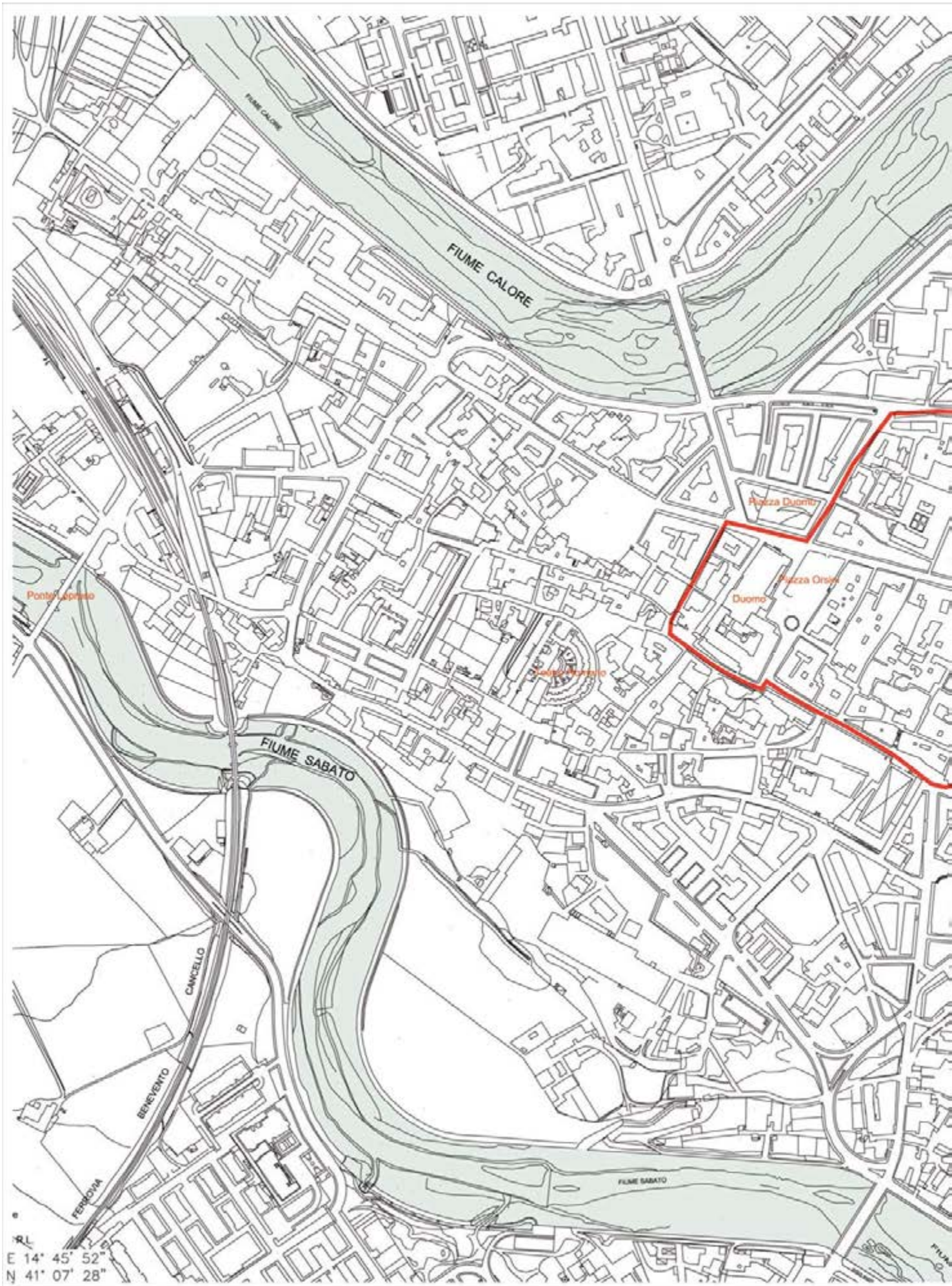
1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. **Campello sul Clitunno**
6. Benevento
7. Monte Sant'Angelo

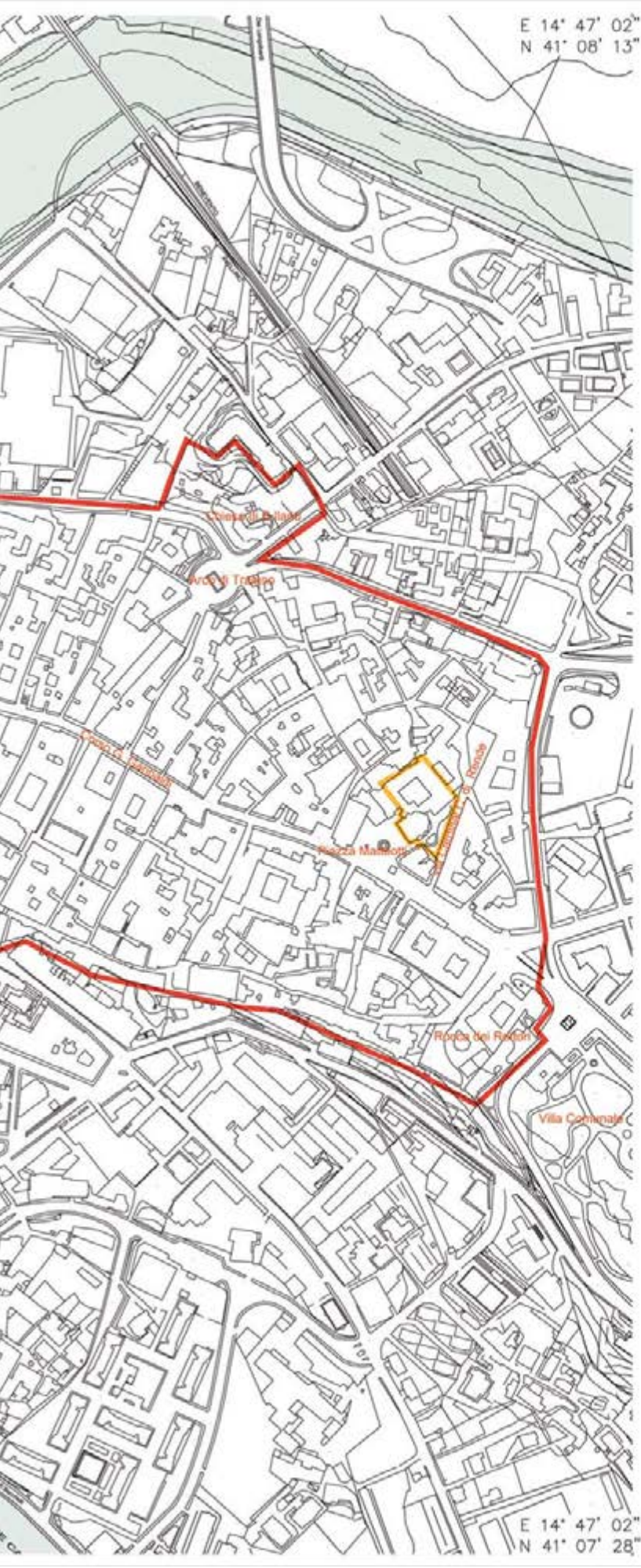
Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,01 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 51,28 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





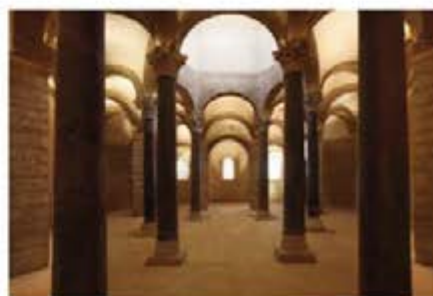
The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

- 1. Cividale del Friuli
- 2. Brescia
- 3. Castelseprio - Torba
- 4. Spoleto
- 5. Campello sul Clitunno
- 6. **Benevento**
- 7. Monte Sant'Angelo

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,34 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 27,56 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m





UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST
NOMINATION





The Longobards in Italy.
Places of the power
(568-774 A.D.)

Tab. n. 1 Boundaries of the nominated property and its buffer zone - Map

1. Cividale del Friuli
2. Brescia
3. Castelseprio
4. Spoleto
5. Campello sul Clitunno
6. Benevento
7. **Monte Sant'Angelo**

Legend

-  Nominated core zone (surface 0,31 Ha)
-  Proposed buffer zone (surface 16,82 Ha)



1 cm = 50 m