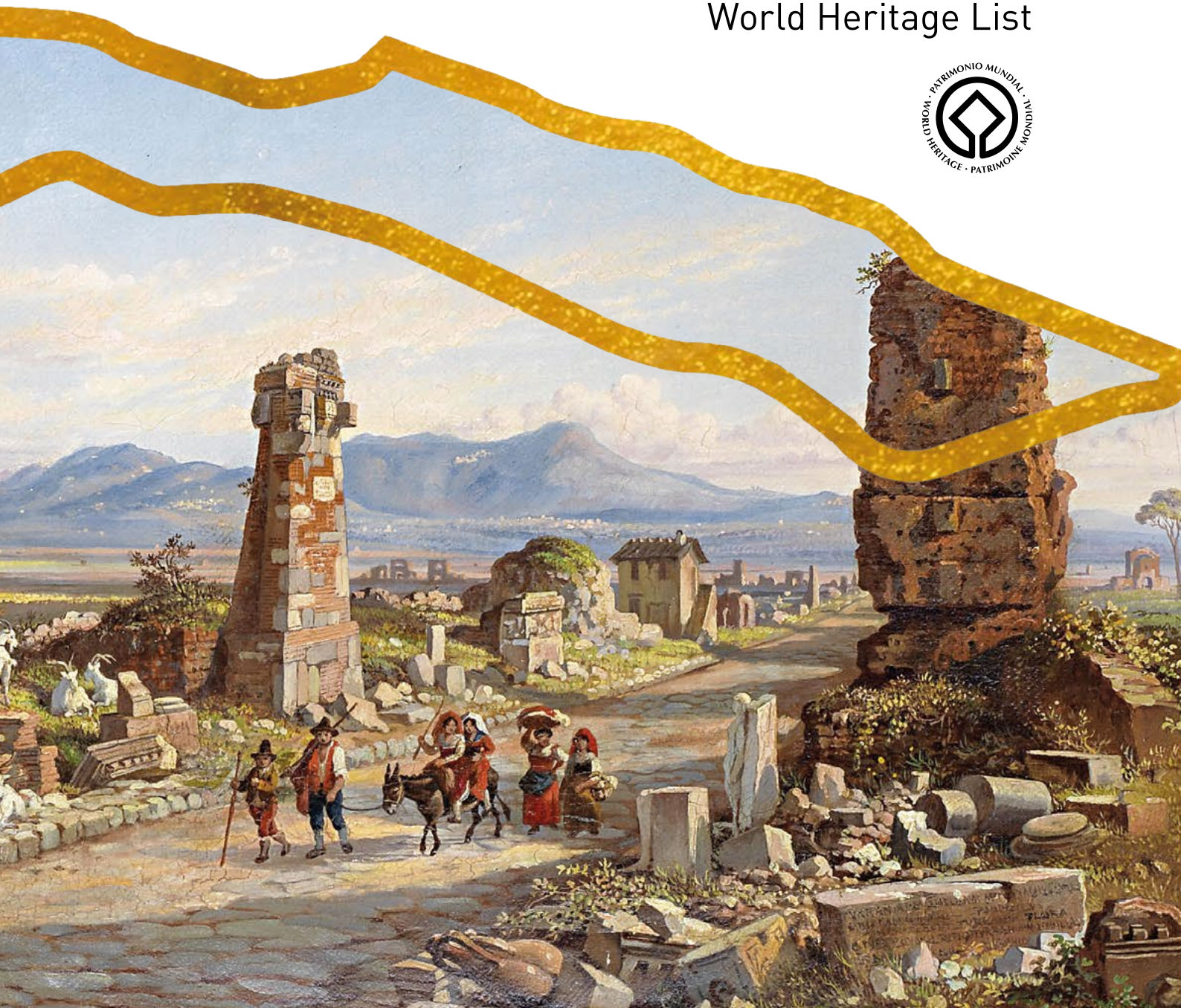
VIA·APPIA

·REGINA VIARVM·

NOMINATION FORMAT

Annex 1
Scientific insights

UNESCO
World Heritage List



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Front cover: Arthur John Strutt, *Viandanti sull'Appia antica* (1858)

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By the end of the 4th century BC Rome had become one of the largest cities in the Mediterranean. Secure on the northern and eastern fronts, against the Etruscans and Sabines, and victorious in the Latin League in 338, after the extermination of the southern Volscians, it was now overbearingly setting out to conquer peninsular Italy.

Before mid-century, the city had been enclosed by mighty walls, which were the best that the technology of the time could offer in the art of warfare: 11km long, they enclosed a town of no less than 476 hectares, an extension greater than that of Athens. Inside, the city was changing its old appearance and new and mighty monuments adorned it.

In 312-311 BC censors Appius Claudius Crassus and Gaius Plautius Venox brought the first aqueduct to Rome, which was named Appio after Appius Claudius (the same man who built the *Via Appia* in those years): the first work of a series for which Rome's civilisation has remained famous throughout the world, meeting the basic needs of an organised urban society.

The Roman government, directly or through its allies, controlled a very populous territory, stretching from the Cimini Mountains to the borders of southern Latium; since it included in its federation the Ernici people, with Anagni and Frosinone, and the Aurunci people, with Fondi and Formia, it was now in direct contact with Campania.

At the same time, in the regions immediately to the south, another



Italy before Rome's expansion

powerful political entity had formed, the largest on the peninsula, although not as populated and structurally united as the Roman government: the Samnite League. The confederation it encompassed stretched from the Maiella to the springs of the Bradano and the Gulf of Salerno, where the Greek colony of *Posidonia* (Paestum) had become Samnite, and reached as far as the Adriatic Sea from Pescara to the Tavoliere delle Puglie.

When Rome came into contact with the Samnites, the two nations were the most powerful in Italy, each expanding, in the full bloom of young and mighty forces.

The Samnite League aimed to bring *Capua*, the third largest city on the peninsula at the time after Rome and Taranto, and *Neapolis*, the largest Greek emporium in Campania, under its dominion.

The first Samnite war (340-338 BC) had already brought *Capua* under Roman dominion and Rome



Italy at the end of the 4th century BC

itself had seized the fertile Falerno countryside to the right of the Volturno, where they founded the Latin colony of *Cales* (334 BC). The siege and capture of *Neapolis* in 326 by the Romans made the second war – the hardest and most important one, lasting over twenty years – inevitable.

The *Via Appia* was created in this historical background.

It's not that there were no roads connecting Rome and the Campania area before, but they were disconnected from each other, long and winding in connecting the various cities along the route, in following the foothills, bypassing the marshes, and in climbing the difficult passes. Notably, the natural road for communication between central and southern Italy had been provided by the Sacco valley and the middle Liri valley, which made it possible to reach *Capua* from the northern slope of the Alban Hills; this route, which has since been upgraded, roughly matches the ancient Via Latina and its route is now retraced by the Autostrada del Sole.

The very first stretch, from Rome to the Alban Hills, had already existed since time immemorial, and a road, starting from the ford of the Tiber, entered the valley that would later host the Circus Maximus and the same ridge that the *Appia* later ran along to *Bovillae*. This was the road that had connected primitive Rome with *Alba Longa* and on which events linked to the city's most ancient memories had taken place: such as the epic duel between the Horatii and the Curiatii, whose tombs were still indicated at the V milestone in the imperial age.

The seacoast side was barred by the same mountains – Lepini, Ausoni and Aurunci –, by the Pontine marshes and the marshes of the Fondi plain, the Garigliano river mouth and the lower reaches of the Volturno river.

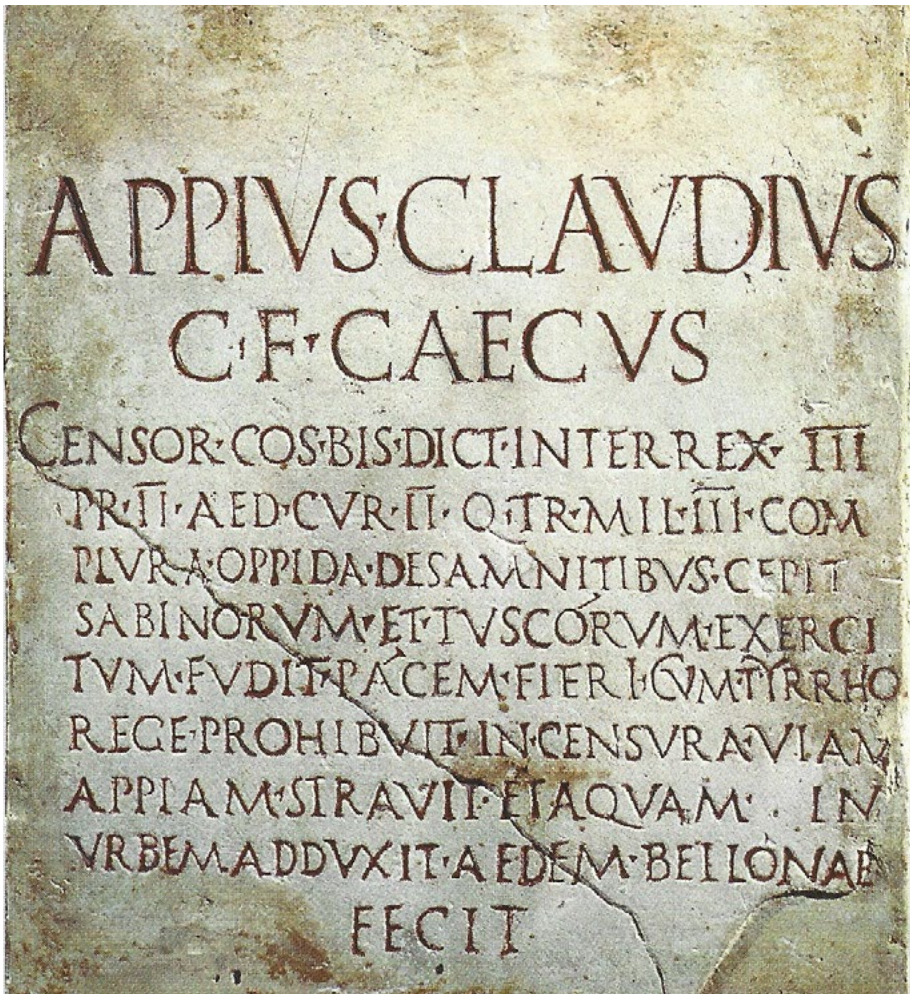
Hence the need for a new, more direct and faster road to connect Rome with *Capua* and support the Roman military expansion towards the south.

The builder of the road was Appius Claudius Caecus, a man who left a deep mark on the history of republican Rome. Member of one of the noblest Roman *gentes* (families), he was censor in 312 BC, consul twice in 307 BC and 296 BC during the Samnite wars, dictator between 292 and 285 BC; he gave space, voice and political weight, with the right to vote, to social classes that had been excluded until then;

he fought, by then old and blind, against the proposal to make peace with Pyrrhus, in a famous speech to the Senate in 280 BC. Writer of law, he was the author of rulings among which the most famous is also the one that best represents him, "*fabrum esse suae quemque fortunae*" (everyone is the author of his own fortune). This is how he is remembered in the eulogy engraved on the base of his statue in the Forum of Augustus: "He took many cities of the Samnites, he routed the army of the Sabines and Tusci, he forbade the making of peace with King Pyrrhus; during his term as censor he built the *Via Appia* and brought water to the city; he made the Temple of Bellona" (CIL 11 1827 = ILS 54 = Inscr. It. 13, 3, 79).

Appius Claudius Caecus used all the authority he gained from his position as censor, which allowed him, during the eighteen months of his term, to call censuses of citizens and their property, to decide on the honourability of candidates for election to public office (hence the meaning given to the word censor today), to collect duties, to look after government property and to tender public works. Appius Claudius' term as censor was exceptionally extended beyond the established terms so that he could carry out the two works: the aqueduct and the *Via Appia*.

The construction of the road was for Appius Claudius a means of power, as well as his own personal creation: "Illustrious was the censure of Appius Claudius and C. Plautius in that year, but the memory of Appius remains more vivid among posterity, because he built the road and brought water to Rome and these things alone he accomplished" (Livy, 9, 29, 5 7).



Elogium *of* Appius Claudius, *celebratory inscription of the censor in the Forum of Augustus*

Appius Claudius, then, in 312 BC straightened the pre-existing route to *Bovillae* and extended it through the Alban Hills and along the Pontine Marshes, then further on to *Capua* for a total of 132 miles (=195km). The building of the *Appia* therefore responded to a precise strategic and tactical purpose, that of quickly moving the armies during the second war against the Samnites (326-304 BC), especially after the defeat of the Romans in *Lautulae* in 315 BC and the following defeat of *Capua*.

Capua was then the most important road hub in southern Italy, connecting central Italy not only to Irpinia and Apulia, but also to Campania, with Cuma, Naples, Nola and Salerno, and through the latter also to Lucania and Bruzio.

The *Via Appia* was later extended to *Beneventum*, presumably after the foundation of the Roman colony in 268 BC, a few years after the victory over Pyrrhus. The latter, the most valiant Hellenistic commander of the time, had been summoned from Taranto to hold back the Romans' advance towards the Ionian Sea. But his expedition, after initial victories, ended in Benevento with his defeat (275 BC). The result of the victory was, for Rome, the surrender of Taranto and the forced pacification of all Samnites, Lucanians and Bruttians.

The heart of the new position reached was *Beneventum*: not only because the city was in the heart of a fertile basin, but because it was one of the most important places for communication between Italy's central and southern regions. From there, the roads to the pass between Campania and Apulia could be controlled, as well as those along the Apennine ridge coming from Sannio or to Lucania.



Italy in the middle of the 3rd century BC

Soon after, the road was extended to *Venusia*, already a Roman colony since 291, and then to *Tarentum* in 272 BC. As soon as this last city was taken, Rome, aiming towards the East, turned against the Salentini people, who were defeated in 267 and again the following year against the Messapians. It was then that *Brindisium* was conquered, which, some twenty years later, in 244 BC, became a Latin colony.

With the victory over Pyrrhus, Rome was able to extend its dominion over the entire Italian peninsula, ready to land on the shores of the Mediterranean in the aftermath of the clash with Carthage (Punic Wars 264-146 BC) and Greece (Macedonian Wars 214-148 BC), becoming the dominant power across the basin.

The route of the *Via Appia* therefore progressed with Rome's conquests, and *Brundisium*, blessed with a very fortunate natural harbour facing Greece, became the ideal door to the Near East. Its importance grew rapidly, until it replaced *Tarentum*, which until then had held the dominance over maritime traffic. Rome, now reaching out towards the Balkans and the East, made it the base for its overseas ventures and, on the other side of the Otranto canal, the road system was extended with a sort of Balkan extension of the *Appia*, the *Via Egnatia*, the first road built by the Romans beyond the borders of Italy, built to gradually connect a series of Roman colonies stretching from the Adriatic Sea to the Bosporus. Started probably in 146

BC, by Gnaeus Egnatius, proconsul of Macedonia, after whom it was named, retracing a millenary east-west communication route, the road started from *Apollonia* and, passing through Epirus and Macedonia, reached *Thessalonica*. A branch road connected it to *Dyrrachium*. In imperial times, the *Via Egnatia* was extended to Byzantium on the shores of the Bosporus.

The *Via Appia* therefore crossed the peninsula from one sea to the other, passing through all of ancient Latium, Campania, Samnium and Apulia. However, since it was not ultimately laid out following a consistent plan, but by consecutive stretches, which closely accompanied the conquest of the various regions during the Republican age, in the end it was not the shortest route to what had become the final destination, i.e., Brindisi. This is why emperor Trajan promoted numerous operations to make the route of the *Via Appia* easier and faster, such as the "cut of the Pisco Montano" in Terracina to make the *Appia* run along the sea.

But emperor Trajan is mostly remembered for building a bypass to the ancient route, which, branching



The Roman Empire under Trajan Emperor



Map of the Roman road system

off from the *Appia* in Benevento, reached the Adriatic coast more quickly and then followed it to Brindisi: the new road was called the *Appia Traiana*. The new stretch of road, completed as early as 109 AD, shortened the journey by a day and made it easier, which also facilitated the movement of troops. In fact, Trajan's principate was distinguished by a careful foreign policy, mainly focused on the east, reducing to provincial status the territories beyond the Danube and the Euphrates, regions that had never been subject to the power of Rome. The Dacian campaigns (101-102 and 105-106 AD), portrayed on the Column erected in the new forum wanted by Trajan in Rome, also enabled the *Optimus princeps* to address the economic crisis, thanks to the rich spoils gained from the conquest of Dacia. The emperor gradually stabilised the borders of the Empire, creating the province of Arabia and taking the trade route to India under Roman control. Trajan also tried to permanently tackle the threat of the Parthian Empire: the Parthian campaigns (114-177 AD) led to the conquest of the capital Ctesiphon and all the way to the Persian Gulf, but the outbreak of the Jewish revolt and the precarious health of the *Princeps*, which led to his death in Cilicia in 117, did not let him complete war operations in the East. The Roman Empire's extension at the end of Trajan's reign reached its peak in the history of Rome, almost 5 million square kilometres.

By now an enormous web of roads radiated across the empire's territories. As Rome had extended its borders, in fact, the road system had been continually extended; first in the Italian peninsula, where Rome remained the hub from which roads departed and arrived, then in all the conquered territories on the three continents.

2 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

The Roman road network was a political event of universal significance, destined to last over time, so well planned and organised that it profoundly influenced the territory and often formed the basis of modern road systems.

Roads were considered *moles necessariae,* or fundamental works, in the realisation of which the basic principles of architecture were applied, as recalled by Vitruvius (*De Arch*. I, 2, 3), those of *firmitas, utilitas, venustas* (solidity, utility, beauty*)*. In practice, these principles translated into construction choices that aimed at guaranteeing the safety of the layout, using materials and construction techniques appropriate to the needs of the routes, and responding to aesthetic choices of value. A description of all construction steps – from route delineation to ground digging, from casting the foundations to laying ballast and pavement – is offered by the poet Publius Papinius Statius (*Silvae*, IV, 3, 40). From this point of view, the Via Appia represented a disruptive novelty in the then-existing road network, basically made up of connections between centres, which had structured naturally over time. The Via Appia was the first planned road, a new route promoted by the censor Appius Claudius at the end of the 4th century BC, to serve direct connections between Rome and Capua, shortening the journey by a few days – an objective also pursued in subsequent extensions. The uniqueness of this road was also evident to the ancients, who called it *Regina Viarum* (Stat., *Silvae,* II, 2, 12), and the engineering techniques used in its construction would not only form the basis for the construction of all the other roads in the empire but remain a constant point of reference until the modern age.



Via Appia*, straight road section in Terracina Valley (photo Van Deman)*

The *Via Appia* responded to the need for a faster and more direct road system and used the most daring solutions available to Roman technology for this purpose. Starting with the design of the route, which envisaged straight sections, as opposed to the more tortuous natural ones, long straight stretches were thus often realised, defined through complex topographical goals. Famous remains the straight segment of about 90 km from Rome to Terracina if we exclude the slight deviation at Ariccia to overcome the volcanic slopes of the Colli Albani. But straight roads were also conducted across the Pontine plain, in the area around Fondi, in the section in Campania between present-day Mondragone and Capua, and again between *Capua vetus* (present-day S. Maria Capua Vetere) and *Calatia*, near Maddaloni, or in the Salento plains, between Mesagne and Brindisi. This *modus operandi* would be applied to later roads: think of the 15 km straight stretch of the *Via Latin*a out of Rome, of the *Via Aurelia* at Cerveteri (about 15 km) and Tarquinia (about 30 km). Longer straight stretches can be found on the *Via Flaminia*, between Otricoli and Foligno, or along the Maroggia and Clitunno valleys, with an attempt to maintain a straight route in the

mountain area along the Burano gorge. Straight routes concerned the *Via Postumia*, *Via Popilia* and *Via Annia* in northern Italy and were taken up in the roads built in the empire's eastern and western provinces. In most cases, however, these routes are not particularly long – except for the *Via Aemilia*, which could be considered a single straight stretch of 450 km – and certainly less well-known than the long straight stretches of the *Via Appia*, which remain in the collective imagination due to their proximity to Rome, the strategic importance of the areas crossed and their role as forerunners for future conquests.

When building a road, once established the direction, constructors had to define and assess the road's design, the terrain of the area to be crossed, the course and nature of the soil, and the exposure. Knowledge of the subsoil nature was fundamental, as all the stability conditions of the works depended on it. The construction of the road structural body required imposing earthworks, the opening of trenches and the construction of embankments. Excavations were performed where the roadbed was lower than the ground surface, lower grounds were raised by transporting soil from borrow quarries, or the ground was carved in steps to create a transverse plane to a slope. All these works naturally required retaining, defence, and consolidation with sub-barrier and counter-barrier walls; they required the construction of culverts, utility holes, gutters and dejection channels.

Various specialised figures carried out the road design and construction, generally belonging to the military "genius", including *architecti* (architects), *mensores* or *agrimensores (gromatici)*, levellers, etc. They also used specific tools such as the *groma*, a surveyor's square, the *dioptra*, used to draw alignments, and the *chorobates*, to calculate the land slope.

It is again Statius in the *Silvae* (IV, 3, 40-55) who describes the construction phases of a road, the first operation being "to *trace the furrows*" that would delimit the roadway. Two lines of vertically driven stones, placed to mark the pavement edges (*crepidines*) correspond to the position of these furrows and mark the width of the carriageway – generally, 4.10/4.20 m wide. For instance, 14 Roman feet, a measure that from the construction of the *Via Appia* onwards would become canonical for highways and that, as Procopius of Caesarea again reports (*Goth.*, I, 14), allowed the crossing of two carriages proceeding in the opposite direction of march. The foundations that ensured the road stability were built within the "ditch" dug between the two furrows to an average depth of 2 feet (which could vary depending on the soil consistency). The ditch was then filled with several alternate beaten layers of material from the *statumen*, consisting of coarse stones, on which was laid the *rudus* or *ruderatio,* gravel and cobblestones with layers of finer material (sand or *pozzolana*), and the *nucleus*, a layer of finer material on which the flagstones of the *summum dorsum* were laid, in case of paved roads. Whether the road was paved or not, this last layer had a characteristic hump-backed profile, functional for side



Gromatics at work

rainwater drainage to prevent stagnation that could make the transit uncomfortable. The *viae publicae* could be paved – as they almost were in urban areas – but also have only a compact layer of gravel and stones (Liv., XLI, 27, 5), *viae glarea stratae,* or consist of beaten earth roads, the *viae terrenae* (Ulp., *Dig.*, XLIII, 11); all this depended greatly on the availability of the material on site.

As far as the *summum dorsum* is concerned, the *Via Appia* was not paved in its earliest phase. However, we know that Appius Claudius paved the first section and several reports testify to the paving of the route as far as Capua in the 3rd and 1st centuries BC. As documented by literary sources and some archaeological evidence, the *Via Appia* was probably never paved in many extra-urban areas, remaining a *viae glarea stratae*. Stretches of gravel road have been unearthed at the gates of Rome and the Pontine area. In Egnatia, the urban section of the *Via Appia Traiana* was paved, while that outside featured tufa flooring mixed with mortar and stones. Sometimes, the carriageway was laid on bare rock, as for the *Via Appia Traiana* between Monopoli and Egnazia, in Apulia. Where present, the paving was made with various materials available based on the geological beds present in the areas crossed. This choice avoided expensive procurement trips. For instance, in the volcanic areas of Lazio and Campania, hard and shiny black basalts were preferred to limestone and sandstone, at least in the restoration conducted by Trajan, since in the Pontine section, the first paving seems to have been in limestone. Sandstones and limestones were widely used in the Benevento, Lucania and



Earthworks and road's foundations



Road section, foundations'layers

Apulia sections, which were rich in stones of this type. Still, in the 6th century, the historian Procopius of Caesarea described, with accents of admiration, the perfect execution of the Via Appia paving, which he attributed to Appius Claudius: "He had the stones smoothed and flattened, and cut with sharp edges he had them connected to each other, without placing lime or anything else in the joints. And the stones are so connected and fit together so well, that they give the idea that they are not adapted to each other, but form a whole; so much time has passed, and so many chariots and all kinds of animals have passed there every day, and yet the compactness has not been altered, no stone has been broken or softened, nor has it lost any of its splendour". (Procopius of Caesarea, *Goth.*, I, 14).

Since pedestrian traffic could also be hefty on the out-of-town roads, the street was flanked by pavements or footpaths made of smaller stones, allowing comfortable pedestrian transit, with widths that most commonly remained at 2 or 3 m on each side, but could vary, increasing or decreasing depending on the intensity of the traffic required by the areas crossed. Boulders with rounded tops (*gonphi*) were placed along the *crepidines* as kerbstones, usually every 3 metres, to prevent carts from climbing onto the pedestrian area.



Flagstone pavement



*Road with sidewalks (*crepidines*)*

The landscape variety, ranging from coastal and para-coastal areas, vast alluvial plains, and hilly and mountainous areas typical of the Italian morphology, makes the Via Appia the best example of road artery of the Roman world, as it provides all the construction solutions mentioned, and was the first in which the builders had



Foundations on marshy soil

to deal with such a wide range of natural obstacles.

The expedients adopted in crossing areas characterised by water subsidence are particularly interesting concerning foundations. In the Pontine area, for example, they resorted to foundations that were not particularly complex, but often conducted as superelevations, to ensure a dry route with a regular slope. The same superelevations were later used to avoid land depressions. To mention a few examples, we recall the one along the *Via Flaminia*, just before Ponte Milvio, those in the areas of Tor di Quinto and Grottarossa, or the one in the *Via Postumia*, in a section known as the Arzegon della Regina, running up from Brenta to the north of Padua, and the one to the north of Altino, where the superelevation reached 7 m. And if we go by the sources' account of the battle of *Forum Gallorum* between Marcus Antonius and the Senate troops, we must assume that elevations also characterised the route of the *Via Aemilia* near Modena.

If the expedients used to avoid the stagnation of water on the carriageway, such as the convex back of the carriageway, gutters, and utility holes, characterise all Roman roads, as also found in the Roman road segments of Spain, France and Belgium, included in the Tentative Lists, they rarely preserve the variety of solutions experimented on the *Via Appia*. In the area of

Mondragone, there is evidence of large open machicolations in the terraced structures, reminiscent of the mighty drainage ditches with a raised road surface used in the viaduct at Ariccia; all expedients also witnessed on the Salaria and Ostiense roads. The technical expertise expressed in the connection between the road and the *Decennovium*, the 19-mile-long navigable canal parallel to the road in the section between *Forum Appii* and the sanctuary of Feronia in Terracina, remains exemplary. The solutions adopted in the plain of Fondi – long rows of amphorae with a draining function to allow the passage of the *Via Appia* – also appear side to the road in some sections of the *Via Aemilia*.

In other cases, draining bottoms were laid with sand, gravel, and stones, attested in various sections of the *Via Appia*, which we find in the Trajan restorations of the *Via Campana* (or Portuensis) and on the *Via Aurelia* before Civitavecchia. In the Canosa and Apani viaducts, along the *Via Appia Traiana*, reinforcement works with wooden piling on damp soils are also found. Evidence of this technique emerges on the *Via Ostiense* (near the salt pans), but above all in the Po Valley area, in Veneto – think of the *Via Popilia* near Adria, with an oak wooden substructure – on the *Via Mansuerisca*, which ran through the Hautes-Fagnes marshy areas in Belgium, equipped with draining sub-foundations with planking and faggots and the so-called *pontes longi* (bridges made of tree trunks, which better resisted humidity). Such a solution was probably already in place in the *Forum Appii* section of the Pontine area.

The sections of the *Via Appia* that have come down to us are often pertinent to the restorations of emperors such as Nerva, Trajan and Caracalla. This makes it possible to have almost the entire casuistry of variants concerning foundations and to follow the evolution of road technique through time up to modern times. Along the route through the Valle di S. Andrea, between Fondi and Itri, the different building techniques allow us to recognise the *Via Appia* of Appius Claudius, contained by terracing in polygonal masonry. The paving resulting from Caracalla's restoration, the Renaissance rearrangements, characterised by a central spine, up to the interventions of Charles and Ferdinand IV of Bourbon, with the powerful gravel reloads and the Roman paving left as foundations can also be seen.

The *Via Appia Traiana* was the last major road artery commissioned in Italy by an emperor. Its realisation saw a series of infrastructural interventions reflecting the "new" characteristics of the Roman road system. The *Via Traiana*, like *Via Appia Claudia*, and similar to a modern motorway, did not touch important centres located close to the route nor bypassed natural obstacles represented by the complex morphology of the Apennines, particularly in the section between Benevento and Canosa. In contrast, it ran straight to the Apulian coast with its harbours and Brindisi at the end of the route. For the ancient world, the *Appia Traiana* represented the point of arrival in the art of road building due to the use of the most advanced techniques and the extensive use of bridges, viaducts, cuts and elevations to straighten and shorten routes. This made it possible the creation of road with an extensive artificial course that, far from submitting to the natural environment, imposed itself on it by modifying it.

3 ENGINEERING WORKS: VIADUCTS, BRIDGES, CUT OFFS

Roman roads crossed territories trying to exploit, as far as possible, the natural orography of places. We know, however, of works that were grandiose in terms of technical commitment, often very arduous, built where it was most convenient to guarantee in every way the efficiency of the road and, above all, a more direct route, distinctive features of the building technique of Roman roads and the *Via Appia*. The latter is emblematic of the criteria followed in the planning of Roman roads and their construction, bearing witness, exceptionally, to the systematic and, at times, contextual recourse to a series of solutions and engineering works, including monumental ones: substructures, terraces, bridges, viaducts, *chiavicotti* (narrow passages), and rock cuts.

The tendency to straighten led the Romans to look for innovative solutions to overcome natural obstacles: these included viaducts and bridges, imposing works that constitute exceptional documentation because they are often still in use, despite the passage of centuries. The *Via Appia* bridges comprise a great variety of structures due to the diversity of the watercourses and the structural characteristics of their riverbeds and subsequent rehabilitation and restoration work. At the same time, those of the *Via Appia Traiana* reveal a marked uniformity of design.

The **viaducts** were designed to overcome height gaps and maintain the road surface even when crossing depressions. One of the most famous is the bridge near Ariccia, represented in numerous past works, consisting of a massive solid wall made of peperino ashlar masonry with a concrete core (230



Viadotto di Ariccia (C. Labruzzi)



Ponte Apollosa

m long, 13 m high, and 8.2 m wide at the top). The viaduct, which allowed the *Via Appia* to cross a deep valley, has a large arch to allow the water from a ditch to flow away and a smaller arch allowing another road to pass underneath.

Still, on the *Via Appia*, the viaduct uncovered at the *pagus Sarclanus* deserves appreciation, showing the different phases in different construction works (reticulated, polygonal, square work). Today, structures that initially served to cross watercourses are often referred to as viaducts. Mention should be made of the **bridges** built to cross the Cervaro and Carapelle torrents along the *Via Appia Traiana*, between *Aecae* and *Herdonia* (Foggia). Although these watercourses have changed over time, the two imposing engineering works built, respectively, 460 m long with 12 arches and 340 m with 17 arches remains, as well as the viaduct over the Apani canal, about 140 m long and with visible brick laced front just before Brindisi.

The Romans began building **masonry bridges** with one or more arches cast on piers or *pilae*. During their construction, like any other artefact, the foundations were laid after the site had been identified. If they were built on the ground – as was the case for viaducts, for example – they could be made by excavating followed by casting the conglomerate in a free or reinforced cavity or by laying ashlar masonry blocks. On the other hand, different technical solutions could be adopted to build the pylons in direct contact with the river current when faced with marshy and insubstantial soils. In this case, the soil was consolidated using ***sublicae*** – i.e. wooden poles with tips often protected by metal spikes that were driven into the riverbed with pile drivers and stiffened by additional horizontal frames to provide a robust support surface for the wall structures. Another solution involved directly casting the pylon foundations on the riverbed, using a hydraulic mortar poured into special watertight wooden formworks mounted in the

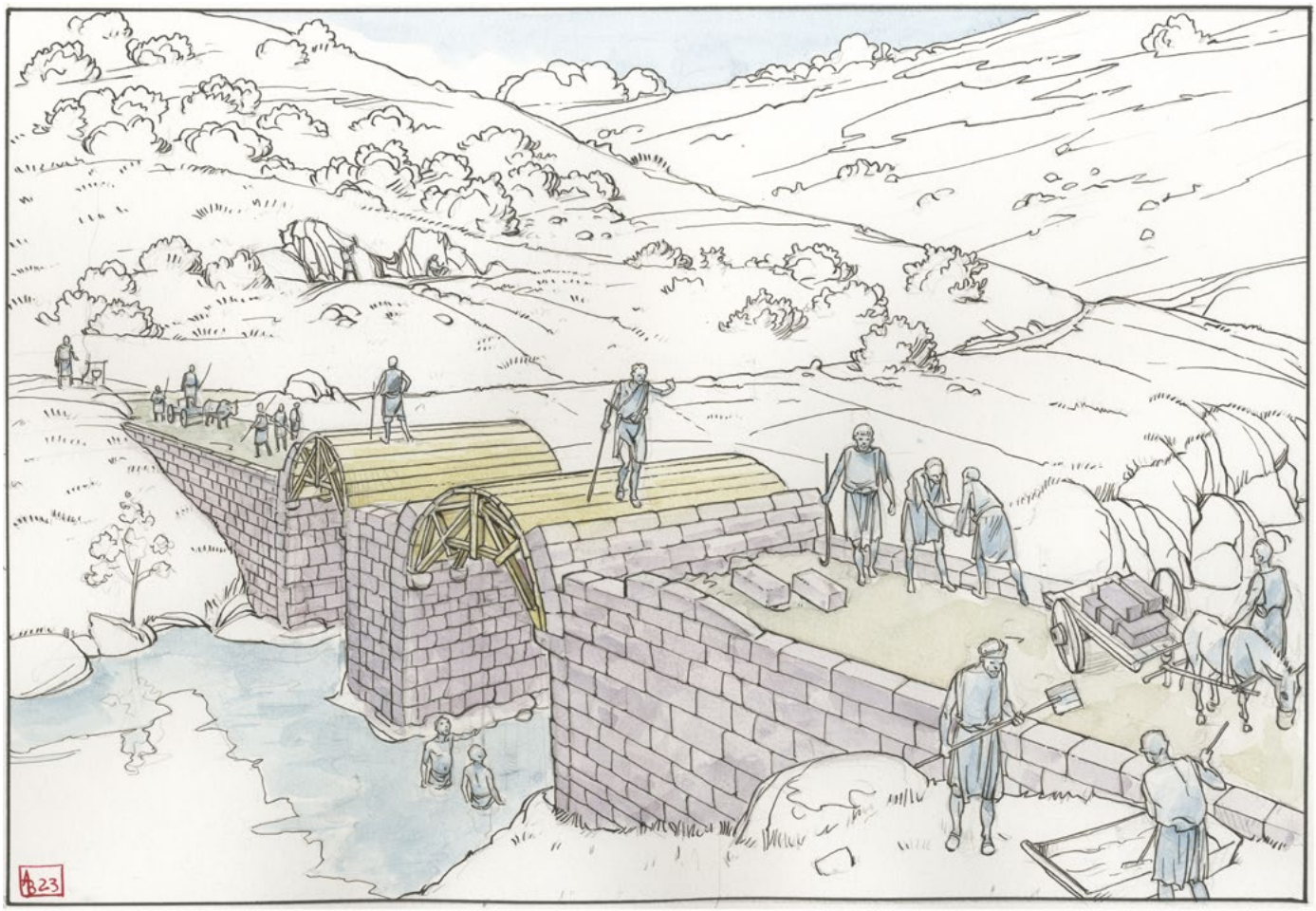


Buonalbergo, Ponte delle Chianche, phases: 12, 17, 26, 28

watercourse, appropriately emptied employing water pumps and assembled through vertical wooden elements horizontally closed by sleepers. In more complex cases, this formwork was realised with a double bulkhead, in the cavity of which clay was compacted to guarantee absolute impermeability. Finally, in some cases, i.e., the Ponte delle Chianche on the *Via Appia Traiana*, the watercourse was temporarily diverted to build the dry piers.

Then the piers were raised and the wooden ribs assembled to allow for the installation of the arches, followed by the completion of the *timpana* and abutments topped by the so-called crowning frame. In addition to forming the pavement covering, this element provided the support surface for the lateral parapets. Bridge piles were always quite massive and of considerable size; to diminish the buoyancy of the water in the event of a flood, subsidiary spans or arches were opened in the thickness of the piles at a certain height above the water surface.

Little is known of the bridges built at the end of the 4th century BC along the *Via Appia* between Rome and Capua and towards Benevento, Taranto and Brindisi. The sources in this sense are rather stingy, with a few brief mentions in Horace, who in a satire (*Sat*. 1,5,45) reports the *Pons Campanus*, between *Sinuessa* and *Capua,* and in Strabo (*Geog*. 6,3,1), who describes the bridge that connected the acropolis of Taranto to the mainland.



Bridge construction

Perhaps, at first, they were wooden structures that were later replaced by stone artefacts. Sources mention the *Pons Tirenus*, which guaranteed the passage of the *Via Appia* over the Garigliano river at *Minturnae*, which was only replaced by a stone bridge in the Trajan/Adrian period.

Among the oldest stone bridges along the *Via Appia* – datable to the 2nd century BC – are the Ponte Alto and the Ponte Antico, both with a single arch and both near Terracina, and the Ponte Tufaro near Benevento, which was destroyed during the Second World War, in *opus quadratum* with three round arches, the central one being slightly higher than the two lateral ones. Another series of stone bridges, thus built in ashlar masonry, can certainly be dated to the Augustan age, among these is the Ponte Apollosa over the Corvo stream near Benevento. Other important bridges are those dated to the Trajan era, in the Pontine countryside and near Formia. However, the Ponte Sisto (or Tor Tre Ponti bridge) over the Ninfa river – featuring a two-arched structure with a keystone on the right abutment – stands out for the structure's integrity and the use of rustication. Similarly, the bridge at *Casilinum* – destroyed during World War II – over the Volturno river, about 80 m long with five round arches, is considered one of the grandest and most splendid bridges of the *Via Appia*; and finally, the Ponte Leproso and the Ponte Rotto over the Calore.

The *Via Appia Traiana* route is instead characterised by two

ENGINEERING WORKS: VIADUCTS, BRIDGES, CUT OFFS

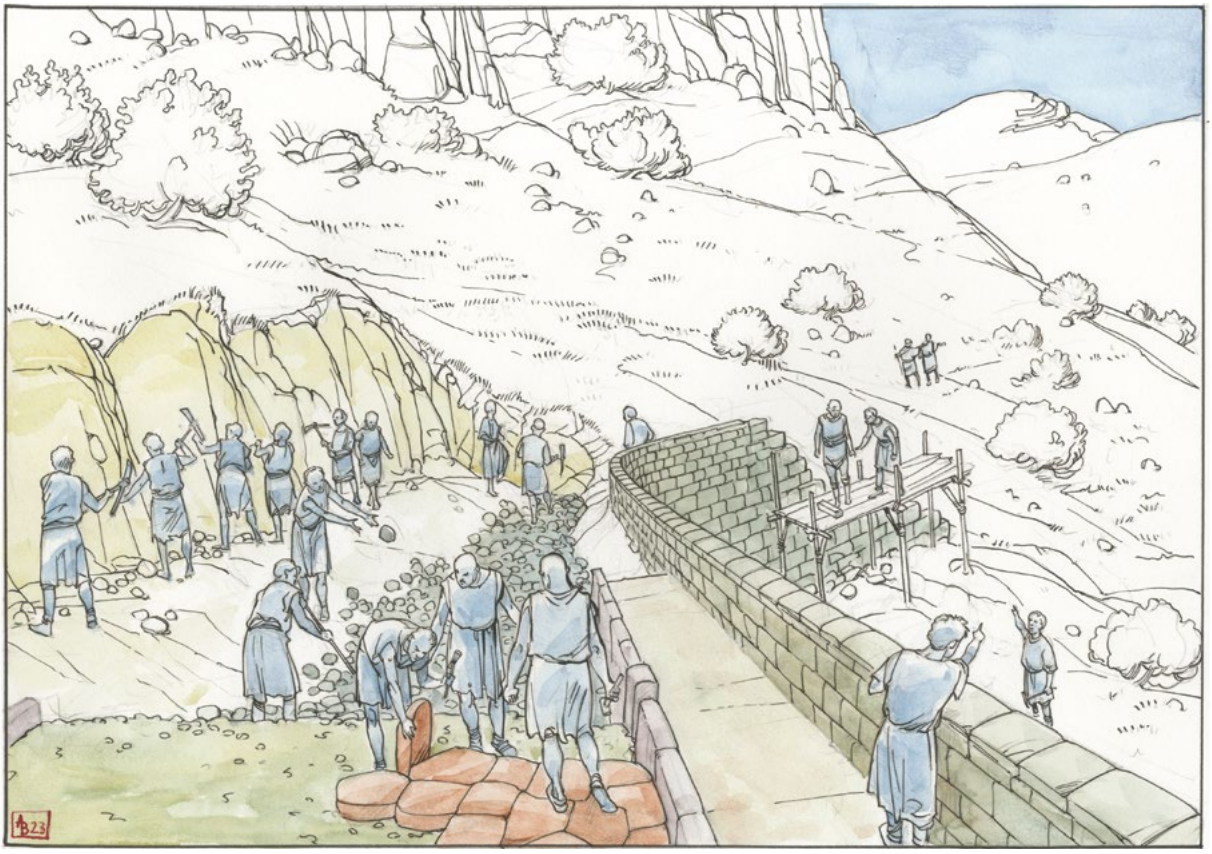
types of bridges. The first shows the use of construction techniques traced between the Augustan age and the first half of the 1st century, such as the ashlar masonry and reticulate work, absorbed into the new route of pre-existing road sections already served by bridges and viaducts. Bridges of this type include – for example – the Ponticello over the San Nicola stream at Benevento, the Ponte Valentino over the Calore river at Paduli (Bn), the bridge crossing the Ofanto river near Canosa di Puglia (Bt) – and the bridge-viaduct over the Apani canal near Brindisi (in reticulate work).

The second type is linked to the construction of an *ex novo* (from scratch) route and reveals a marked uniformity of design represented by the bridges in mud brickwork between *Forum Novum* and *Herdonia*. This 48 Roman miles (about 60 km)-stretch corresponded to 1/4 of the entire route, where, besides the planimetric versatility with more or less long structures featuring sometimes sudden direction changes, a constant width between the bridge sides of 7.10 m (24 Roman feet) is documented – where detectable. These include the Ponte Ladrone or 'dei Ladroni' over the Ferrara ditch in Sant'Arcangelo Trimonte (Bn); the Ponte delle Chianche bridge over the Santo Spirito stream in Buonalbergo (Bn) mentioned above; the Ponte Santo Spirito over the Ginestra stream near Montecalvo Irpino (Av); the Ponte Rotto over the Cervaro near Castelluccio dei Sauri (Fg) and the Ponte Rotto bridge over the Carapelle near Ordona (Fg).

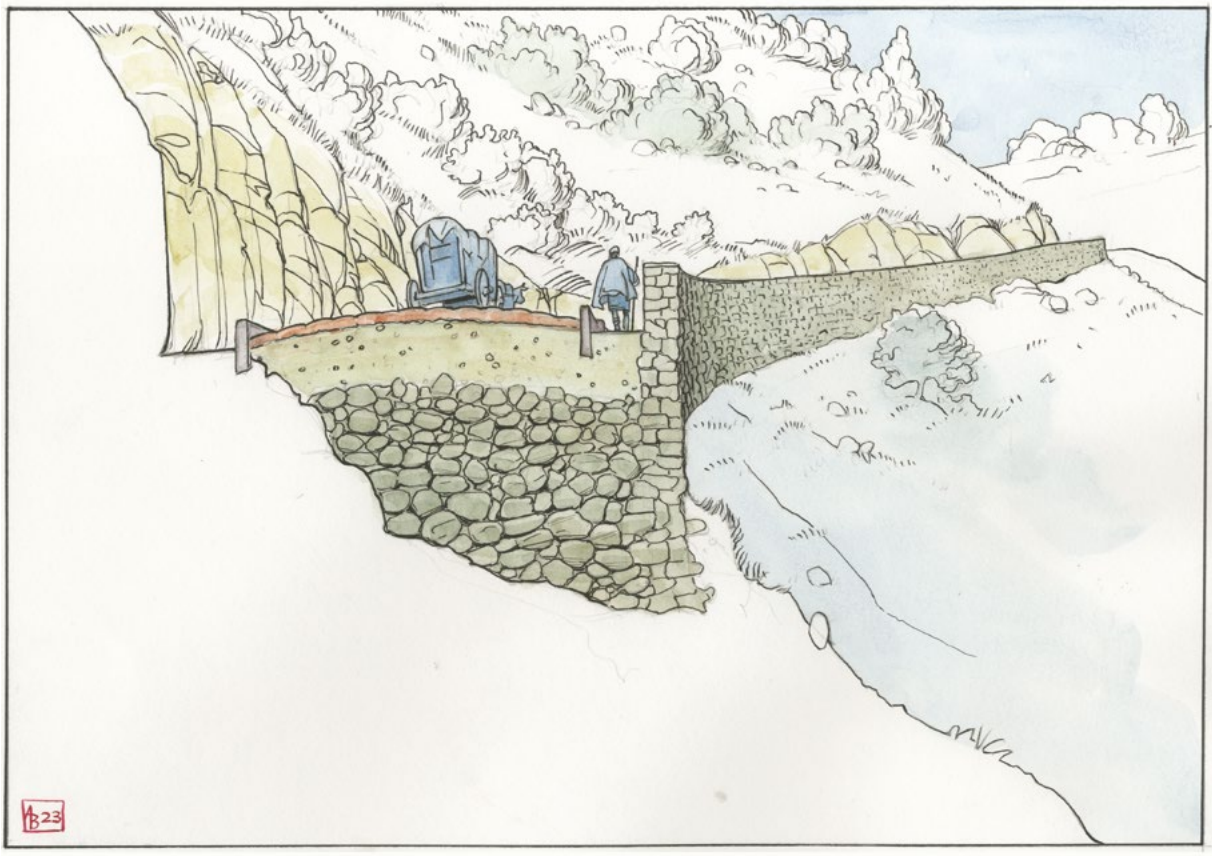
Other engineering works of great importance were the "**rock cuts**", i.e., excavation and removal operations of the rocky matrix carried out through incisions in the mountain slopes, sometimes



Montecalvo Irpino, Ponte Santo Spirito



Construction of an mountain section with road cut-off and terraced wall



Mountain road cross-section

ENGINEERING WORKS: VIADUCTS, BRIDGES, CUT OFFS

monumental concerning the consistency of the rocky obstacle, accurate rectification cuts of the relief, carried out under the open sky by exploiting the lithostratigraphic context of the rock and throwing the debris downwards. They served to ensure, where necessary, the passage in mountainous areas or the overcoming of large rocky outcrops to avoid bypassing obstacles, with a consequent lengthening of routes and travel times, shortening them or reducing their slope, or, again, especially for roads built halfway up the mountainside, widening the carriageway.

These cuts in the rock were made vertically at the foot of the wall, adopting different possible solutions, "cuts", "trenches" and "platform cuts", depending on the case. Many examples of road infrastructure document these preparatory works, widespread in Roman Italy and beyond.

In the context of these techniques, the recourse to powerful "cuts" was the most frequent solution, adopted several times along the *Via Appia*, conducted by straight lines, to guarantee the rapidity of the route, further strengthened by interventions to optimise the route carried out over the centuries and completed even at the cost of extreme difficulties. They represent evidence of constant action to maintain and improve the road during its long life due to the central role it assumed in the ancient road system. Extraordinary, in this sense, is the massive cut in the side of the Pisco Montano near Terracina: a rocky pinnacle, 100 m high, jutting out into the sea, which barred the way to the *Via Appia* in its original route. To get around it, the road had to take a longer mountain route from the plain of Terracina, climb the promontory of Monte Sant'Angelo and descend



Terracina, Pisco Montano

again towards Fondi. In the Imperial Age, as part of the renewal programme promoted by Trajan, a vast earthwork was carried out on the rocky spur of Pisco to facilitate the route and create a quick coastal road link. Cartouches, inscriptions in squared and ansate tables engraved every ten Roman feet (2.96 m) along the vertical face of the cut, from top to bottom, i.e., according to the direction of the work's progress, testify to its extent (36 m high). The work continues, beyond the straight cut, without interruption both on the eastern face of the Pisco and on the western side. On the removed and appropriately regularised rock, a rock aedicule with *tabula ansata* stands out, today anepigraphic, perhaps initially celebrating the intervention. Although challenging, its monumentality allowed the direct passage of the Via Appia from the Pontine to the Fondi plain, thus optimising the route's travel time and agility.

The extraordinary effort made by the *Via Appia* in crossing and overcoming mountain passes is testified not only by the mighty road cuts emblematic of the technique, such as the one mentioned above at Pisco Montano, but also by the widespread rock cutting and shaping practised along its route wherever necessary. We find them systematically adopted along the entire route in combination with other engineering solutions, typical of Roman road-building techniques, suitable for the road "system" properly functioning. The combination of **terracing** and cutting, using the material quarried from upstream to replace the road downstream, was a standard formula with evident savings. It was not infrequent that, while following the mountain slope, the roadway was placed against the side of the relief, cutting into the upstream side of the slope, thus obtaining and/or widening the carriageway. Such adjustments and modifications of the mountainsides are well documented along the *Via Appia*, mainly concerning the original route design. A good example is the case of the *Lautulae* cliff, a narrow pass carved between the sea and the mountains beyond Terracina, or the cuts made in the rock on the descent towards Fondi, accompanied by powerful terracing of the road, or, again, the incisive work of regularisation and systematic modelling of the mountainside carried out a little further along the Sant'Andrea gorges, between Itri and Formia. Here the Monti Aurunci constituted an inaccessible natural barrier made of steep and rugged limestone reliefs. The definition of the road route passing right to the deep torrent ditch, with sharp straight and hairpin bends, for the steep slope, necessarily entailed the incision of the natural rocky bank, with cuts up to 6 m high, and the creation of a transversal plane to the slope: a step useful for the road passage, supported downstream by grandiose terracing works.

In addition to the cuts made to provide space for the roadway, this same archaeological context also attests to the occasional exploitation of the natural rocky bank, as evidenced by the ***cave di prestito*** (borrow quarries). These were open quarries appropriately placed upstream of the road, in correspondence with natural faults, functional for the extraction of the powerful blocks employed to build the road's substructure, with obvious advantages in terms of time and methods of construction, they are symptomatic of Roman road-building techniques and the related building site practices. The use of local material resources, and the reuse of materials obtained from mountain cutting and/or borrow quarries opened along the route, are examples of its integrity and authenticity, an outstanding universal value (criterion IV). In this regard, it is worth mentioning the suggestive Roman flint quarry of Fioranello, located within the Archaeological Park of the Appia Antica; characterised by a deep rock face, it was used to extract the paving stones necessary to floor the road section running along it. Finally, the exploitation of quarries not immediately close to the route is also attested: i.e., the replacement of the limestone pavements with basalt from the volcanic area along the section between Terracina and Formia, ordered by Caracalla in 216 AD.

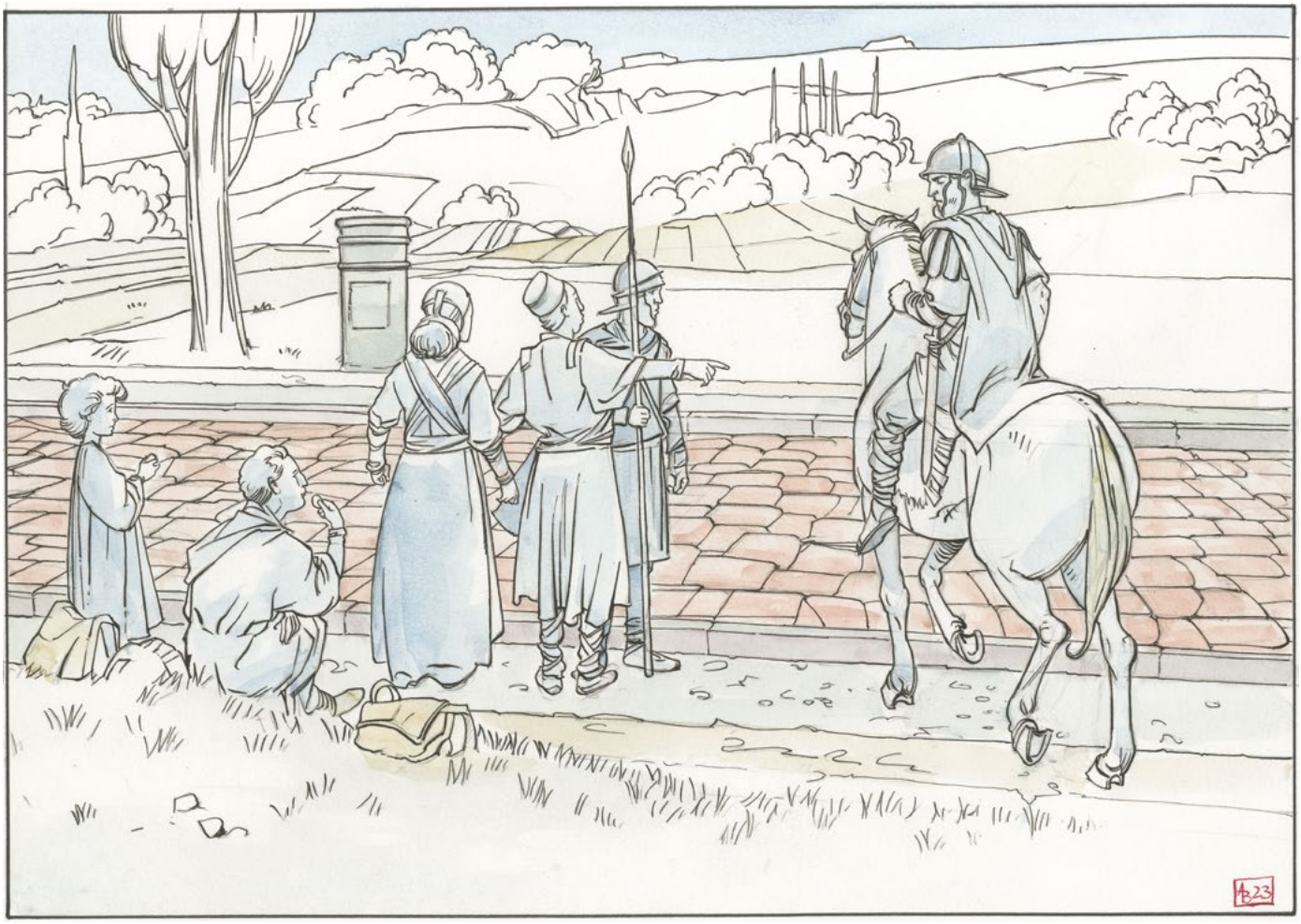
4 MILESTONES

Milestones were stone markers placed along Roman roads to mark out distances and provide a guide and reference point for travellers. Their name comes from the unit of road measurement, which for Romans was the mile, consisting of a thousand steps and thus corresponding to about 1,480 m (one step = 5 feet of just under 30 cm each = about 148 cm).

The most ancient Roman milestones known so far seem to be the two found in Posta di Mesa, along the *Appia*, and in Corleone, along the Agrigento-Palermo road, dated around mid-3rd century BC. It was not until 125 BC that such distance markers became widespread in the 2nd century BC with the great road network development plan led by Gaius Gracchus. On this, Plutarch reports that Caius Gracchus "*measured the road mile by mile, at the end of each mile he placed a stone column*" (Plut. C. Gracch. 7). More likely Caius Gracchus actually gave legal form or extended to all consular roads the system started by Appius Claudius on the *Via Appia*.

Then, in 20 BC, Augustus had the *miliarium aureum* (of which the cylindrical marble base remains today) placed in the Forum, near the temple of Saturn, which, as Pliny recalls (*Nat.Hist.*, 3.66-67), reported the distances between Rome and the main cities, thereby symbolising the organised unity of the Roman road network.

Few milestones are known from the Republican and High Imperial periods; the majority can be dated to Late Antiquity. Of the approximately 8,000 milestones known today throughout the Empire, only about 40 can be dated between the 3rd and 1st centuries BC,



while the overwhelming majority is concentrated in the late 3rd and especially the 4th centuries AD, when these artefacts must have been extremely popular, as they acquired a new commemorative and propagandistic value.

Milestones were mostly cylindrical, to facilitate reading by travellers; often, to give stability to the piece, the circumference at the base was a little wider or had a rectangular shape. Generally speaking, their size ranged from about 30-50 cm in diameter and 1-2 m in height, as did the stones used (limestone, trachyte, sandstone, basalt), most of which came from local quarries; along the various roads, in the earliest phases, they appear to be the result of unified designs and serial production by stone workshops, according to guidelines most likely issued by the central power.

As for the text, generally inscribed in an open field and in the upper part of the column, sometimes the milestones only showed the figure indicating the distance, measured, as mentioned above, in miles and often abbreviated with the formula M P, or *m(ilia) p(assuum)* (thousand steps), and calculated from the end of the road or, more often (especially north of the Po river), from the nearest urban centre crossed by that road or even from an administrative boundary or road junction.

In most known examples, however, the distance was accompanied by other information ranging from the name of the magistrate/emperor who built/restored the road, his



Pontinia, Posta di Mesa, milestone of Nerva (XLIIII)

titles, and precise indications about the nature of the work and the difficulty of the endeavour.

From the end of the 3rd century AD and throughout the 4th century AD, when these artefacts were most widespread, very frequently the milestones reported, instead, only the commemorative texts, without specifying the distance in miles. This fact, together with the occurrence of the dative case in texts (the case of dedication and homage) as opposed to the nominative case of origin (the case of subjective realisation) and the increasingly evident redundancy of honorary titles, seem to indicate that milestones in this period had acquired a new ideological and political value, acting as propagandistic columns (promoted by emperors for self-celebrating purposes) or, perhaps, even more properly commemorative ones (placed by local communities as an act of homage and devotion to rulers). This new value acquired by milestones also seems to be confirmed by another phenomenon that occurred in the 4th century AD: their surface was frequently re-written with one or even more texts, in some cases by turning the artefact upside down before re-engraving, in others by overwriting the previous inscription, probably after the stone had been plastered over. It is particularly striking how, in the absolute majority of cases, texts were overwritten very close in time, often even by emperors who immediately followed those mentioned in the previous inscription, as was the case, for instance, with the milestones bearing the names of Valentinian and Valens (i.e., between 364 and 367 AD), in some cases accompanied by a new text as early as between 367 and 375, when Valentinian also named Gratianus Augustus. Overwriting so close in time, together with all other text changes already mentioned, seems to suggest the possibility that milestones in this period were placed along roadways in order to spread a precise ideological message, showing how roadways

were important showcases for political communication at the time.



Latina, Tor Tre Ponti, milestone of Costantino (L)

In Late Antiquity, milestones also changed in appearance, losing that uniformity of size and stone composition that had previously distinguished the artefacts laid in a series along the various routes in previous historical phases. Material and text changes that milestones underwent in this period lead us to think that they were no longer built as part of long-distance and wide-ranging projects, but rather as the result of more small-scale and specific operations by local administrative communities, which in Late Antiquity had probably acquired special skills in the construction and maintenance of roads in their countryside.

A question that is still open is the location of such artefacts: whether they were placed at every mile or located at key traffic junctions and precise landmarks, such as borders, crossroads, bridges, resting places, etc., is still a matter of discussion. Significant data on this issue could come from a careful analysis of milestones found on site. However, we should bear in mind that in most cases, milestones were removed from their original location and reused for a number of reasons and purposes, such as for collecting or for practical use of such objects, which, due to their cylindrical shape, were well suited to support altars or stoups in churches, or to serve as columns, or to be transformed into sarcophagi, drinking troughs, rollers for working the fields, etc.

Because of these reuses that also took them far from their original location, assigning them to a specific road is often a problem, especially in cases where texts do not indicate the number of miles and thus do not offer any useful clues in this regard. So, the data that milestones can offer for topographical reconstructions of road routes are limited and insignificant: in fact, they can only provide evidence of the precise route of a road only if they have remained on site or when their original location is known. On the contrary, such artefacts provide us with fundamental information about the history of roads, both because in most cases they can be dated very precisely, often even in the year of their placement, and because they provide explicit information about the route along which they were placed, such as the name of the builder, the time of construction, subsequent reconstructions, etc. And even when they acquired, as we have said, a fundamental commemorative and propagandistic value, their presence along a stretch of road nevertheless proves the vitality and wide use of that road, as it is evident that such stones were placed along a road only if they could be read by as many passers-by as possible.

Milestones along the *Appia Claudia*

Along the route of the *Via Appia Claudia*, milestones, some of which are still visible, marked the distance from Porta Capena in Rome all the way to Brindisi. The first milestone of the *Via Appia*, visible when leaving Rome near the Porta San Sebastiano, is a travertine copy of the original that today decorates the balustrade of the Capitoline Hill; the inscription mentions emperors Vespasian and Nerva who restored the road. The VII milestone, also placed by the above emperors at the junction with the Raccordo Anulare in the past, is now kept in the Piazza del Campidoglio.

The XVI milestone, currently kept in the park of Villa Chigi in Ariccia, was found not far away, and commemorates a restoration of the road by Maxentius. The XIX milestone is the first to be

preserved on site, just before a beautiful stretch of flagstone pavement of the *Via Appia* visible near Monte Cagnoletto in Genzano di Roma; it was probably placed there by emperor Nerva as part of the road works he undertook in the Pontine plain.

In the Pontine section of the *Via Appia*, which stretches from Tor Tre Ponti to Mesa, there are numerous known milestones, in stark contrast with the previous section; however, only a few are still visible in their place of origin. The abundance of milestones in this area may have been caused by the marshy conditions of the Pontine area, which may have kept forms of settlement away until Pius VI recovered and rearranged the road and restored what was still preserved. An example of this are the two milestones in front of the Church of St. Paul in Tor Tre Ponti that commemorate the first Nerva and Trajan, emphasising the latter's desire to continue the work undertaken by Nerva, and the second the restoration by Constantine. Also in the Pontine section, after Borgo Fàiti, two other milestones are preserved, a quadrangular one of Nerva and Trajan, and the other, cylindrical, placed by Nerva, marking the XLIII mile from Rome.

At the Casale di Mesa, a continuation of the *mansio ad Medias* (stopping places), two Trajan milestones (XLVIII and XLIX mile) stand on both sides of the gateway, which were found during the 18th-century restoration work on the *Appia*. The elegance and beauty of Trajan-era milestones, bearing the number of succession, the large cartouche celebrating the emperor and the mile from Rome, are evident. One of these commemorates the paving of the road along the entire length of the *Decennovium*.

As part of the care given to the road, the discovery of milestone LXXI, between Terracina and Fondi, on the slopes of the village of Monte San Biagio, is of great interest. The milestone, now incorporated in the bell tower of the parish church, documents the renovation of the road surface for 21 miles (about 30 km) by emperor Caracalla in 216 AD and the replacement of the white stone paving with a flint paving. The milestones of Trajan and the milestone of Caracalla provided useful information on the new paving of the *Appia*, commissioned by the two emperors in the Pontine section and beyond, all the way to Formia.

Between Itri and Formia the road preserves two Nerva's milestones still on site. Standing on modern plinths, they bear mile marker LXXXIII and mile marker LXXXV respectively, leading to the theory that this stretch of road was restored under Nerva's empire.

Two milestones, no longer visible, show an operation by Maxentius on the *Appia*, between Minturno and Sinuessa, as part of his intense efforts to care for the road. Several Nerva milestones are known in this area, evidencing his extensive project to renovate the road up to Benevento, later completed by Trajan.

Unlike what has been recorded for the Pontine plain, perhaps due to the good condition and efficiency of the *Appia* in the section from Mondragone to Capua, no elements that can be connected to the renovation of the paving have been found in this area. The theory is that Nerva's efforts on this part of the road focused only on the construction of the bridge over the Volturno in Capua. In the Barrata area, during the excavation of the Agnena Nuova riverbed between Mondragone and Capua, two milestones bearing the same number – CXX – were found, one of Emperor Nerva, the other of Diocletian and Maximian; exhibited at the Archaeological Museum of Ancient Capua, they are evidence of the numerous restoration and maintenance operations on the *Appia*, carried out presumably to repair the damage caused by the frequent flooding that occurred in this very large plain area with its abundant watercourses. Displayed alongside the previous ones, another milestone bears the indication of the CXXI mile from Rome.

Moving on towards ancient Capua, in the Brezza area, in the town of Grazzanise, another milestone was found bearing the number CXXVI, commemorating Constantine; next to it is another one, possibly belonging to the *Via Appia*, now kept in the Museo Campano in Capua.

Other milestones of the *Via Appia* can be seen along the ancient route in the Campania stretch towards Benevento. In Arpaia,

along the edge of the road, there are two milestones found a short distance away: one linked to Augustus, the other to Constantine; commemorating restorations of the road, they both mark the XIV mile from Capua.

In Benevento, inside the Rocca dei Rettori, there are four milestones, three of which from the *Via Appia*, which place of origin is unfortunately unknown. Along with other milestones found outside Benevento, they inform that the *Appia Claudia* underwent redevelopment work by Hadrian up to the Mirabella Pass. Another milestone, with the same epigraphic and numeral text – X – is kept in the Museum of Sannio.

In the museums of Brindisi and Mesagne, two other milestones of the *Via Appia* are kept. They were found in the area of Mesagne and mention emperor Constantine, who had started road redevelopment work on that stretch.

Milestones along the *Appia Traiana*

There must have been 206 milestones on the *Via Traiana*, and besides marking out the times of the journey as the miles progressed, they clearly marked out the scope and breadth of the action promoted by that emperor. Six are the slabs found on the railings of bridges to date.

There are 62 known Trajan's original milestones, including surviving milestones (40) of which



Buonalbergo, milestone (XIIII) of Appia Traiana

we know the current location (now none on site), and those known only from literature (22). Twenty-four must be added to these that record restoration and/or maintenance work on the road.

Overall, this is a considerable series that is in fact unique in terms of completeness in the ancient road scene.

One segment in particular, from *Herdonia* to *Barium*, is an exceptional case in terms of number of milestones found – 43 out of 74.

Trajan's milestones display, with rare variations, similar traits: a slightly tapered cylindrical column at the top where the mile marker is inscribed, a slightly projecting upper margin with a collar at the summit, the epigraph panel framed by a lath and a *cyma reversa*.

The inscription also follows a uniform pattern, the letters are engraved with regularity in a decreasing module and regular punctuation, with the text varying only in the indication of the mile number placed on the first line; the inscription continues with the emperor's title and offices held, the position of *pontifex maximus* (supreme pontiff), the thirteenth *tribunicia potestas* (tribunician power), the sixth imperatorial acclamation, the fifth consulship and the title of *pater patriae* (father of the Country). The text ends not with the name of the road, but with a topographical indication of the route, i.e., the road from Benevento to Brindisi, ultimately indicating that all the work had been carried out at the Emperor's expense.

An inscription that therefore emphasised the euergetic nature of the project and qualified the construction of the road as an event of great importance within imperial programmes.

Alongside this original series, several other milestones provide evidence of the actions that took place over time and are always exceptional in terms of wealth of data on this road, informing us of changes that the milestones underwent over time. The uniformity of the Trajan series is in fact contrasted by an increasingly



Benevento, Rocca dei Rettori, milestones from Appia Traiana

varied and uneven series of milestones and texts.

The series opens with the first restorations dating back to Septimius Severus, between 195 and 197 AD, recorded just by a single milestone, although the names of Septimius Severus and Caracalla appear on a slab of the bridge over the Ofanto river belonging to the imperial restoration.

Later works, recorded by five milestones, date back to the period of the first tetrarchy, between 293 and 305 AD.

As many as 7 milestones, most of them possibly pertaining to the same maintenance operation, recall works carried out by Constantine instead. One milestone only bears the name of Licinius, therefore datable between 317 and 324 AD, as does another that records works carried out by Crispus, Constantine the Younger and Licinius.

Emperor Julian is mentioned on three milestones, probably belonging to a single operation, dated between 361 and 363 AD. One milestone, dated between 363 and 364 AD, provides evidence of Jovian's action, which affected the Irpinia section of the *Via Traiana*. And lastly, five milestones of Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius, dated between 393 and 395 AD, record the last known maintenance works on the *Via Traiana*.

5 WAY STATIONS AND *CURSUS PUBLICUS*

Along the *viae publicae* (public roads) there were post stations that arose from the need to maintain constant contact among the central government and that of the provinces, increasingly important as the conquered territories expanded. This was guaranteed by a regular transportation service, the *cursus publicus* (or *vehiculatio*), which allowed the transport of messages and people, in order for government couriers, magistrates and others who received written authorisation to move quickly along the state roads. To this end, an efficient organisation provided assistance to those who travelled along the road by means of post stations and relay stations, used to stop and change horses, both for travellers (*cursus velox*) and for goods (*cursus clabarius*), as well as for post riders (*veredarii*). These were mainly organised for the changing of horses and were located in less populated places and at regular distances, about every five to seven miles.

At greater distances, usually a day's journey apart, there were more well-stocked way stations, the *mansiones*, organised as real hotels that could provide for the travellers' rest and sleeping needs in addition to changing and resting their horses.

The postal service responded to the needs of the government; initially, private individuals were not allowed to use the *cursus publicus*, unless authorised by the state, providing their own or private services, should they need postage or correspondence.

Such an organisation was already present in the republican era, released by *tabellarii* or *statores*, who, however, during their journeys – which often took them a long distance from their point of departure – could not rely on widespread assistance along the routes. Caesar, in order to quickly inform about his victories, organised message transmission system involving horse messengers, placed at certain distances from each other. The service was then restructured and somehow re-established by Augustus, as part of a vast plan to reform all public service structures, stipulating that this type of transport was to be paid by the state, by means of a military-type organisation, making it regular and daily.

Consequently, it was necessary to organise a capillary network of post stations for the exchange of horses or draft animals, where transiting officials received hospitality and supplies. According to Suetonius, Augustus arranged young soldiers with horses along the military routes, so as to be informed about everything that was happening in the provinces.

Emperor Nerva then provided for an easing of costs for the local administrations, which were then borne by the Empire under Hadrian. In addition, by means of postal boats (*naves tabellariae*) and public ships, the *cursus publicus* also extended to river and sea traffic, with an equally efficient organisation.

Each relay station, *mutatio*, had a postmaster, the *praepositus*, whereas each *mansio* had a director, the *manceps*, to which the *praepositi (postmasters,* ed). The efficient organisation of these rest areas places was possible thanks to a



Way station

large staff, depending on their importance along the road network. In fact, we can find a police service (*custodes*), traffic controllers along the road (*speculatores*), subordinate employees (*apparitores*) and those in charge of individual services: drivers of wagons (*muliones*), those in charge of changing post horses (*stationarii*) and of the handling of animals (*hippocomi*); labourers, veterinarians and those in charge of the hotel service were included.

As for the *mansiones*, some of them developed to such an extent that they created additional facilities useful for travellers' stay, equipped with thermal baths, which allowed for hygienic needs and leisure time, police stations, places of worship and medical services; they became so well equipped and complex that they developed true local centres or even cities, open to the needs of all types of travellers, not only to *cursus publicus*.

Recent critical readings of different sources tend to blur and articulate the schematic distinction between *mansio* and *mutatio*, in consistency and time, followed in a long tradition of studies, perhaps artificial; the term *mutatio,* for instance, only appears in the itinerary sources of the 4th century AD.

In general, the service stations are structures that were sometimes isolated; some other times they were part of increasingly complex agglomerations; sometimes, they were the result of a public commission, whereas, in other cases, they were the outcome of private entrepreneurship and often disengaged from the same service of the state *cursus*. This also leads to consider the possibility of a less direct and automatic relationship between itinerary sources, rich in topographical references relating to mail services, and the road stations actually present along the route and not always supported by archaeological and topographical evidence. Recent research along the *Via Appia*, at *Forum Appi* and *Ad Medias*, and elsewhere, has shown how these settlements, in addition to serving the *Via Appia*, acted as a meeting and service places.



Faeto, Masseria San Vito, Renaissance tavern on the site of the Mutatio Aquilonis

Concerning the existence of a type of building for resting that worked as an "exchange area" where animals were substituted, the *Via Appia* offers a unique study case to demonstrate that the definition of *mutatio* refers to a separate building, opening directly onto the road, and apart from the habitation that gravitated only in its vicinity. Such could be the case of the *mutatio Aquilonis*, near Taverna San Vito as tradition has it, but which was located separately from the homonymous settlement located near Villaggio San Leonardo.

Some sources then allow us to retrieve interesting information on travelling times in antiquity. Bearing in mind that an ordinary traveller on foot travelled 25 to 30 miles a day, i.e., 35 to 40 km, the journey along the *Via Appia*, 365 miles from Rome to Brindisi, therefore required 13 to 14 days. As for the *cursus velox* service (by light tank), Cicero recalls that it took one night to reach Ameria from Rome (88 miles/118 km); from Rome to Germany (541 miles/about 800 km) five days. Correspondence took different times depending on the type of service: for instance, a private letter from Rome to Athens took 46 days. The public service was much faster: it would take nine days for a letter by Trajan to travel from Bithynia (northern Turkey) to Rome.

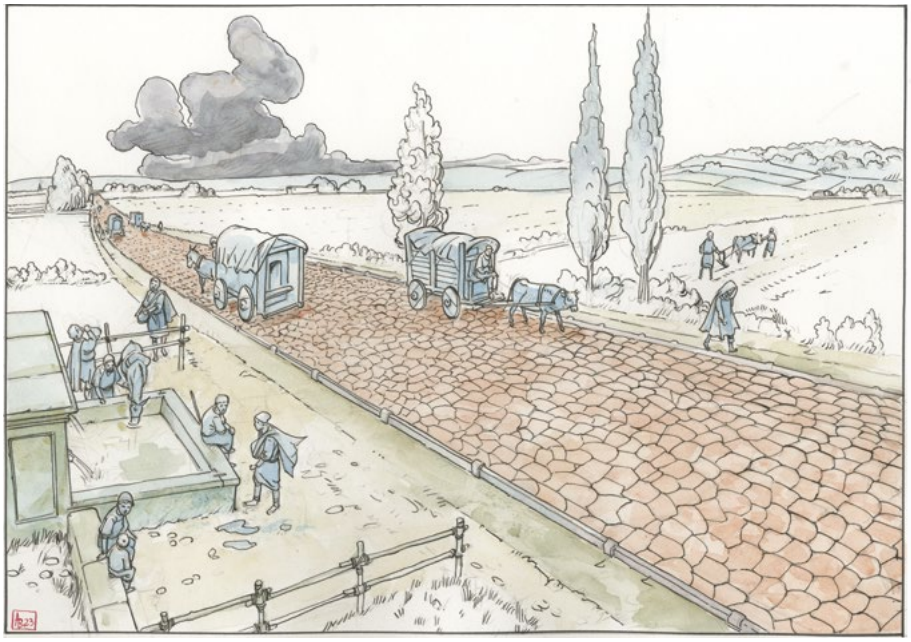
THE JOURNEY

In Roman times, people travelled on horseback, in carriages, but mostly on foot: the wide pavements built in slight relief on either side of the Via Appia's testify to the intense pedestrian traffic that travelled along this road, as recollections of Horace's journey and the arrival of the apostles Peter and Paul in Rome on foot also confirm.

The travelling outfit had to be practical and allow mobility: thus, the ancient traveller wore, for long distances, a more or less short tunic (*laena*) and, to shelter from the rain and cold, a woollen cloak with a hood (*paenula* or *caracalla talaris* with *cucullus*) or, in summer, a wide-brimmed hat; footwear was closed, laced up with strings (*parones*). A bag, called a *marsupium,* was attached to the belt; it contained the traveller's money and other valuables. Luggage consisted of saddlebags made of leather, cloth, or sackcloth, which were hung from the saddle of the horse or mule, or, depending on the size of the luggage to be carried in relation to the duration of the journey, a wooden chest or trunk.

The traveller on foot was always equipped with a weapon, a short dagger or a stick for self-defence, which also served as a support on the way. For night journeys, a lantern was used to hang from the stick.

We have more than one description of the journey by ancient authors, and certainly the best known remains that of Horace in the 5th Satire of Book I: *minus est gravis*



Appia tardis: "the *Via Appia* is less tiring for those who take their time!" (v. 6); *inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter et factum corruptis imbri:* "we arrived in Ruvo dead tired from having been forced to take an endless road badly worn down by the rain".

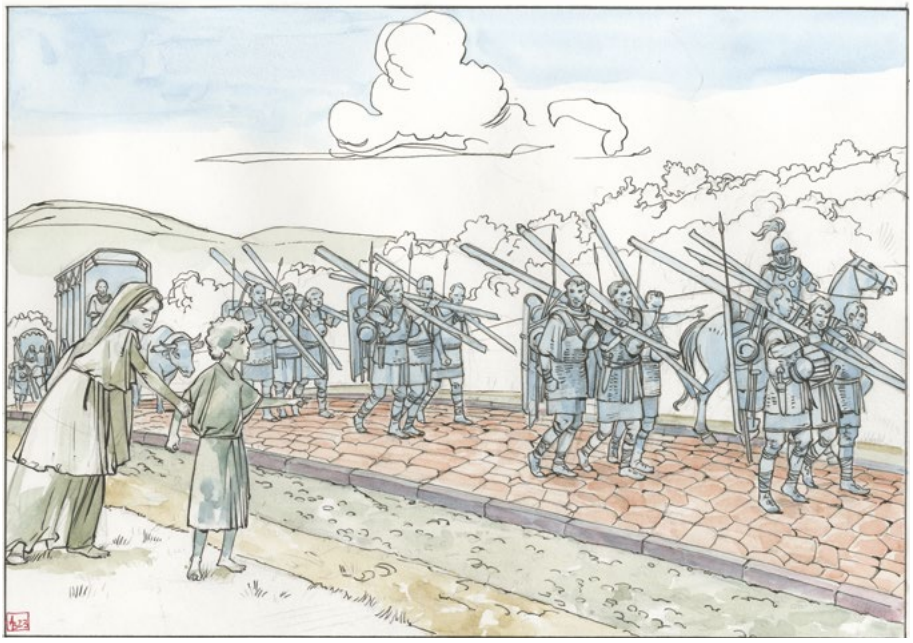
An ordinary traveller, on foot, travelled at that time 25 to 30 miles a day, or 35 to 40 km. The entire journey along the *Via Appia*, from Rome to Brindisi, 365 miles, or 530 km, therefore, took 13 to 14 days: it took Horace 13 days to complete the journey, which was made famous by his satire book.

However, it should be noted that in 191 BC Cato, evidently using the public service, covered the entire route from Brindisi to Rome in five days (Plut., *Cato maior*, 14, 4) with an average therefore of 80 miles per day, i.e. almost 120 km.

However, according to literary sources, high status individuals and wealthy people travelled in luxury and lavishly with servants and baggage, whether they travelled for pleasure, study or "tourism".

Singular episodes related to the way of travelling have been handed down, as in the case of Milo, who did not want to deprive himself of his *lararium* on the short Rome-Lanuvio journey; Poppea, who seemed to be preceded along the way by a herd of donkeys producing her cosmetic bath milk; or Caesar, who would bring along his mosaic floors if he was not pressured by time; or Marcus Aurelius, who liked to surround himself with oriental luxury even when travelling.

Vehicles were also used for travelling, and, as ancient authors report, one could sleep, play, study and even write while travelling



inside the vehicles, especially in the *carruca* (carriage).

The remains of transport vehicles found in archaeological excavations are very scarce: we only have more data on certain and particular types, such as the battle chariots found in the furnishings of archaic tombs. Some data do, however, come from Vesuvian sites, where wooden and iron parts of vehicles have sometimes been found, which, due to their perishability, are not normally found on archaeological excavations.

In general, due to the scarcity of surviving artefacts, we rely on different sources for the reconstruction of the means of transport:

- depictions on paintings and reliefs, in which vehicles are represented in a simplified and sketchy manner, often lacking important details;
- illustrations of coins, where the small size and circular shape lead to simplifications and altered proportions;
- name and the scarce descriptions of the chariots known from ancient sources.

In order to understand the size of the vehicles, the width of the roads, established by a rule of the Digest derived from the XII Tables "*Viae latitudo ex lege XII Tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id ubi flexum est, sedecim*" (eight feet in straight stretches and sixteen in curves), can be used as a reference. Another important source of information are the regulations on cargo and people who could be transported, which were incorporated into the Theodosian Codex. It is from 357 A.D. that the *angariae* and *clabula* could carry 1500 pounds (492 kg), the *rhedae* and *carpenta* only 1000 (330 kg), the *carrus* 600 (198 kg), the *vereda* 300 (99 kg.), the *birota* or carrozzini 200 (66 kg.), 30 the saddle horse (*veredus*); eight mules could be attached to the *rheda* in summer and 10 in winter, and three to the carrozzini; the size of the load was later extended by other provisions. The number of people transported was also stipulated by law: on the *carpentum*, for example, only two or three travellers could take their seats (law of 361 AD).

It goes without saying that was precisely these that were the most violated regulations, both for the interest of the hauliers and the transported.

The norms of the Theodosian Codex are precious to study the ancient means of transportation, as they hand down many names of vehicles, otherwise unknown, and also roughly indicate their characteristics, so that we can recognise some of them in depictions.

The elements of the harnesses (*iuga*) of draught and riding animals, which have come down to us in greater numbers, are better documented.

The various types of vehicles mentioned in the sources, may be distinguished as follows:

- travel carts (*cisium, carpentum, carruca, rheda*)
- cargo wagons (*plaustrum, carrus*), the most documented in Pompeii and the Vesuvian area, given the rich agricultural hinterland populated by rustic villas.

As for the animals that pulled the carts, this varied from region to

region (mules, donkeys, camels, dromedaries).

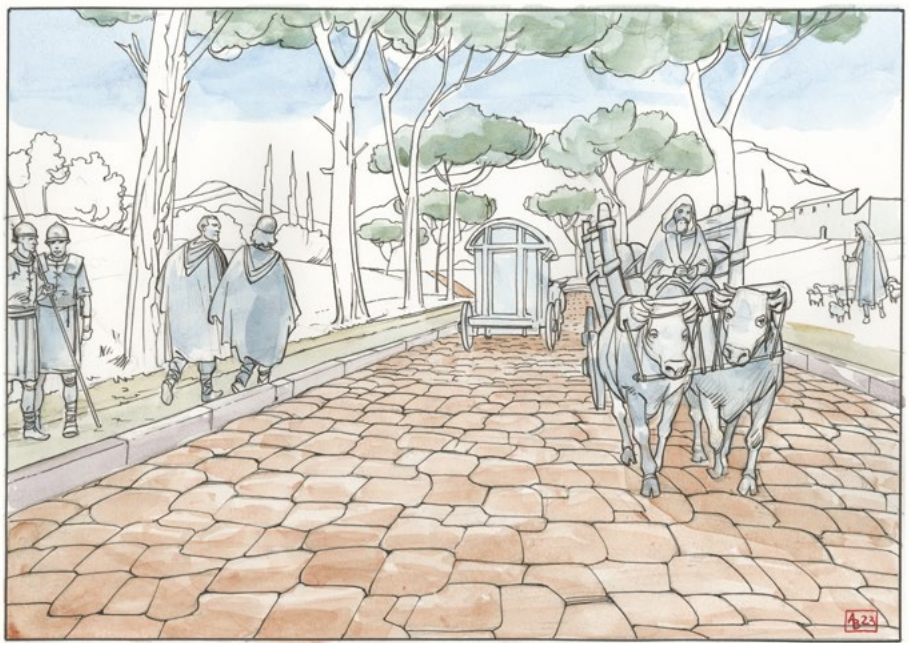
Travelling wagons could be two – or four-wheeled.

From Pompeii, from the House of Menander, comes the only vehicle for transporting people, of which all the iron elements that allowed a plausible reconstruction were found. It is a ***cisium***, a small two-wheeled light buggy, without a seat for the driver, which could carry two persons without luggage, and was drawn by a single horse. Due to its lightness, it was suitable for rapid travels.

To travel more comfortably, the Romans also used the ***essedum***, very similar to the *cisium,* but large and sturdy, with a place for the coachman, and pulled by two mules or horses. Originally a Gallic war chariot, it was adopted by the Romans for fast travel (the emperors themselves used it for their journeys: we know that Augustus ate on it and Claudius played dice on it).

The ***carpentum*** appears to be Etruscan, and was introduced by the Romans at the time of the Tarquini kings. It is a two-wheeled chariot with 6-8 spokes, enclosed with a vaulted roof. While the Etruscan *carpentum* was a squat and sturdy chariot, the Roman one had a lighter, richly ornamented case, and the luxurious cover could be made of silk, as seen on a coin of Livia. It was used by Roman matrons who were granted the privilege of using it by a law of 395 BC. It was also used for officials of the imperial court and for transporting art objects.

Four-wheeled vehicles were used for long journeys, and for the cursus *tardus*, transporting passengers with luggage.



Among the most commonly used is the ***carruca***, of Gallic origin. The Romans used three types of *carrucae* (carriages):

- common *carruca*, usually owned by the traveller himself: it was equipped with four wheels, and a simple and practical structure, with a comfortable seat for two people at the back and one in front for the coachman.
- the *carruca dormitoria* (dormitory carriage), also privately owned and intended for long journeys, was a four-wheeled, rather long vehicle, completely covered by a leather awning with windows, which also sheltered the driver.
- the richly ornamented *carruca* used by public magistrates, pulled by 4 mules: it usually had 4 wheels, of which the smaller ones were in front, with a high caisson decorated with reliefs in precious metals; here, an elegant throne for the magistrate and a stool for the coachman were located. Lampridius recalls that Alexander Severus also allowed senators to travel around Rome in *carrucae*, provided they were silver-plated; according to Suetonius Nero, he never travelled without a retinue of 1000 *carrucae*.

An *area carruces*, i.e., a parking area for privately owned travelling carts, is mentioned in the *Notitia* and the *Curiosum*, probably located near the Capena Gate and connected with a *schola carrucarum* or *carrucariorum*, as a centre of activity related to transport. Areas with a similar purpose must have been located outside each city gate,

where it was also easy to find a public coachman (*cisiarius*, v.) with the relevant means of transport to be hired for journeys out of the city.

The ***rheda*** was also a Gaulish carriage, adopted as early as the Republican Age by the Romans (the pre-eminence of the derivation of many vehicles from Gaulish prototypes is due to the very high level in the production of chariots from the early Iron Age reached in Gaul). It became the wagon type most used for the *cursus publicus velox*. Equipped with 4 wheels, it was drawn by 2 or 4 horses, which could also be doubled as needed. Covered in some cases, it was used to transport two, three or more persons – who could sit on several rows of benches – with their luggage placed on a special box (*capsus*). The driver sat on a stool at the front of the coach. It was the classic stagecoach of antiquity, for collective journeys.

They were built in various sizes. The *rhedae meritoriae* were vehicles rented by private individuals.

The ***lectica*** was also used to transport people. First used by generals, sick or wounded on the battlefield, and as a sedan chair or funeral bed, it was later also used for quick journeys mainly in the city (where animal-drawn vehicles were forbidden), but then also for short trips in the vicinity of the city. The *lecticae* could also be rented from the *lecticarii*, a college of transporters. It was transported by 6-8 slaves. Sources mention open or closed *lecticae*, as they could be covered, and have open or closed curtains. The *lecticae* were basically beds covered by a canopy that sheltered from the sun and the weather, and on the way one could sleep, write, read. Cicero tells us that Verres travelled through Sicily in a *lectica* built on the model of that of the king of Bithynia, on which, lying limply with a crown of roses on his head and another around his neck, he continually held a branch of roses to his nostrils to smell.

Cargo vehicles were completely different. The most suitable type for work in the fields was the ***plaustrum***, a massive, heavy wagon with two solid wheels, on which rested a planked surface sheltered by two side panels. The proportions of the cart varied with respect to the draught animals (mules or oxen) along with the diameter of the wheels, which could be less or more than a metre. An example of a small-sized *plaustrum* was found in the Villa Regina in Boscoreale: it was used to transport products from the vineyard. The *plaustrum* was also used by the military for the transport of materials and emergencies.

The four-wheeled ***carrus***, the pre-eminent chariot, transported merchandise, people, luggage, and letters indifferently. An example of a four-wheeled *carrus* comes from the Villa of Ariadne, from the *ager Stabianus*; from the reconstruction proposed on the basis of the iron structure and the wooden fragments found, it appears to be an open-top chariot, light and small in size. The shape of the spoked-type wheels made the *carrus* more suitable for travelling over rough and uneven country roads, compared to the solid-wheeled *plaustrum*. As is also evident from the reliefs depicting it, the *carrus* could be used to load wine, which was transported in animal skins (*cullei*) with a capacity of 91 litres and then decanted into amphorae, as documented by a fresco from Pompeii.

Goods could be secured to the wagon with wide-meshed nets or ropes. Liquids, transported in barrels or amphorae, were anchored with wooden logs.

The goods transported were diverse and travelled on the roads of the Empire for miles and miles, such as spices from the Far East along the caravan routes, wheat from Africa and Sicily, glass from Phoenicia, oil and sauces from Spain, precious marbles from Greece and Egypt and, again from Africa, ferocious beasts for circus shows, both on land and sea routes, mostly heading for the centre of the Empire, i.e., Rome.

The average hourly speed for a normal travelling pace of any animal-drawn vehicle was about 5 miles, or 7.5 kilometres per hour: a *carruca* could maintain this average.

ITINERARIA SCRIPTA AND *PICTA*

The idea of terrain representation is very ancient. Since the earliest of times, humans have understood the utility and value of representing the position of places and morphological elements of the earth's surface on a plane surface. The first documents that can be defined as maps go back to the Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilisations: we owe the Babylonians the first map of the world, dating back to the 6th century BC; to the Egyptians the tax and administrative need to know the extent of property and to draw up maps of all conquered territories.

While in Greece a scientific geography was born and developed which sought to combine practical utility with philosophical and scientific speculation, the Romans indulged their pragmatic nature by preferring a practical type of cartography, supporting social, commercial and military life. One of the greatest surviving examples is the *Forma Urbis Romae*, the detailed map of Rome engraved on marble slabs under Septimius Severus (193-211 AD), hung in a hall in the Forum of the Peace in Rome. Also relevant, although not archaeologically known, is the *Orbis Pictus*, an official representation of the world then known carved on marble slabs hung in the *Porticus Vipsania* in 12 AD by order of Augustus. It has been suggested that the *Orbis Pictus*, which represented the known world based on practical administrative, military and trade data, might have been the prototype of the maps adopted to draw up the *Itineraria*, which always had a practical purpose, used as a sort of guidebook.

It was military conquests and the development of large-scale trade that sparked the need to draw up the *Itineraria*, i.e., maps that could be of practical use, initially during military campaigns, but in time also used for trade and civil purposes.

Two types of *itineraria* can be identified: the ***Itineraria scripta*** or ***adnotata***, which reported in literary form the precise location of places, distances between them, road conditions and other useful indications for those undertaking a journey; besides the towns, they also indicated the stations of the *cursus publicus*, both the *mansiones* (way stations with accommodation) and the *mutationes* (relay stations for changing horses). The ***Itineraria picta***, instead, provided the same indications as the *Itineraria scripta* through drawn and coloured cartographic representations; these particularly schematic representations showed routes, infrastructures and towns.

Among the largest and most important *Itineraria scripta* is the ***Itinerarium Antonini*** (*or Provinciarum*), a vast collection of itineraries (with a list of 372 roads) ordered geographically; military camps, stopping places, cities and their distances are indicated along the main routes of the empire. The title of the work recalls an emperor from the 2nd-3rd century AD, probably Caracalla (211-217), however, there are later additions to some of the itineraries.

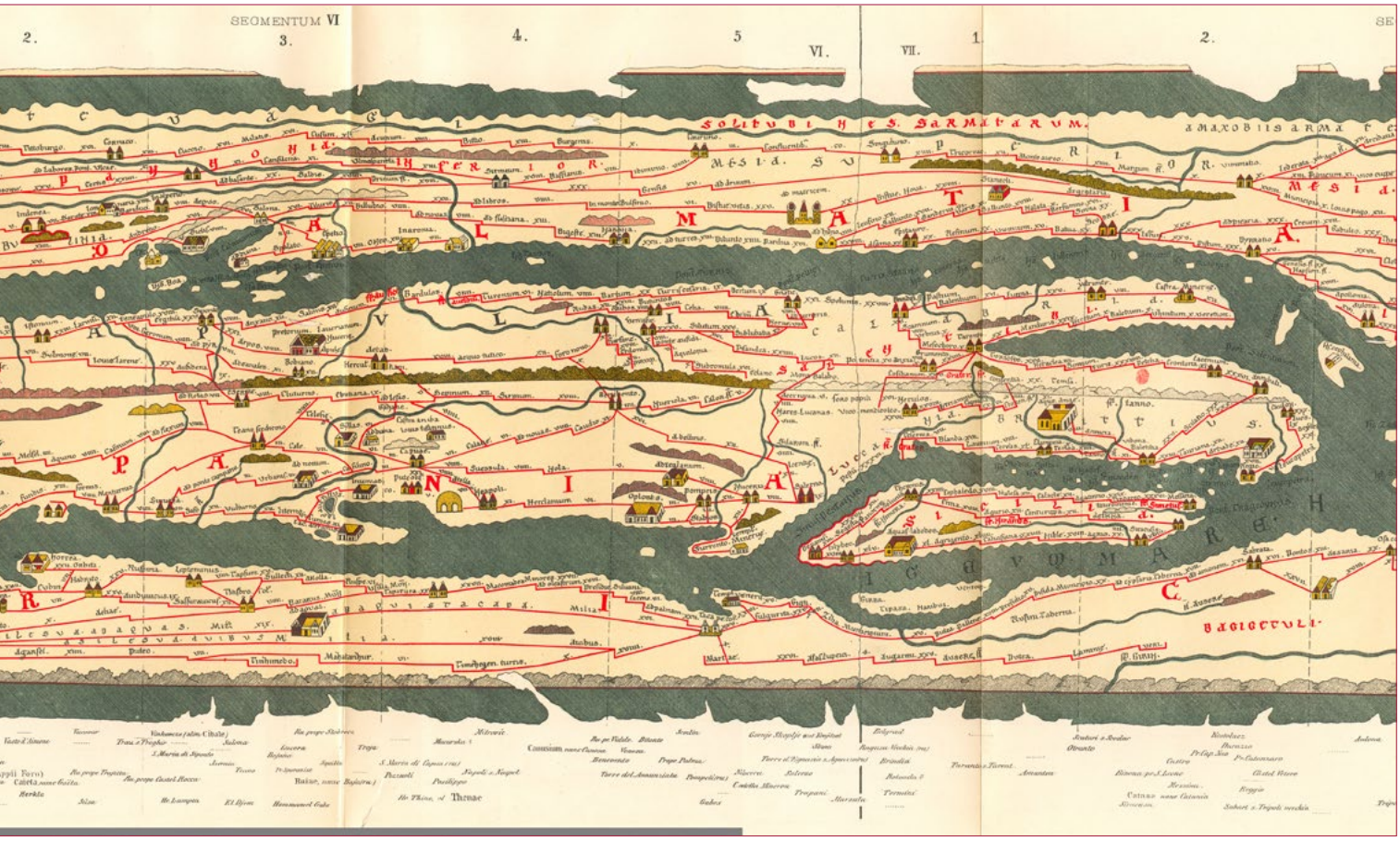
Other written itineraries worth mentioning are the ***Itinerarium Burdigalense***, a travel account from



Tabula Peutingeriana

334 AD of a group of pilgrims who, using the *cursus publicus*, set out from Bordeaux (*Burdigala*) to visit the holy places in Palestine, and the ***Itinerarium Gaditanum***, which we know from four silver cups dating back to the 1st century AD left as votive offerings near a hot spring in Vicarello (Bracciano), which have an engraved inscription listing stopping places and their distances between *Gades* (Cadiz) and Rome.

The most important of the surviving *Itineraria picta* is the **Tabula Peutingeriana**, a 12th century medieval copy of an itinerary map of the ancient world, probably drawn



up in the late 3rd or 4th century AD. The Table was discovered in 1507 by Viennese humanist Konrad Celtes, who left it in his will to his friend Konrad Peutinger, after whom it was named. The map later came into the possession of Emperor Charles VI and the National Library in Vienna, where it is still kept today. The original roll consisted of 12 sheets of parchment 34 cm high and 60 cm long, glued together so as to reach a total length of 7.40 m. Compared to the original, the surviving copy lacks the initial sheet, which shows the territories of *Hispania* and *Britannia*. The representation of the territories, given the format of parchment sheets, is particularly deformed and flattened, developed in the direction of longitude and reduced to a minimum in the direction of latitude. The sea is also reduced to a minimum to save space in favour of land; after all, the purpose of the Table is not geographical proportions, but itinerary proportions, for mainly civil or military use. In this map we can recognise all ancient geographic concepts applied, according to which in the representation of the world it was convenient to dedicate more space to the most important and most densely populated areas (no less than five sheets are dedicated to Italy, centre of the ancient world). Special attention is paid to the road network, covering a distance of more than 100,000 km, the location of stations and stopping places, accompanied by place names and distances from the previous stop. Physical indications are sketchy, mostly treated with different colours; ports and any sea routes in direct continuation with the land road network are indicated. Many cities, especially the most important ones (such as Rome, Antioch and Constantinople), are marked not only by their names but also by allegorical representations; other symbols marked settlements, emporia, stopping places and baths.

HARBOURS AND LANDING PLACES

Harbours and landing places in Campania and Lazio

Since Archaic times, the Tyrrhenian Sea, especially in its central-southern sector, has played an important role in the Roman world's communications both by sea and land due to its various harbours and coastal settlements. This role can be attributed to the characteristics of the coastline, rich in wide natural harbours, beaches and river mouths in the area, combined with particularly deep backdrops and port facilities, equipped with structures to carry out maritime and commercial activities, such as platforms, lighthouses, piers and storage depots. Especially from the 3rd century BC onwards, these structures supported a vast network of shipping routes, both medium and long-distance, both cabotage and offshore.

In particular, the *Via Appia* leads naturally to the coastline and harbours of lower Lazio and Campania. The section of the Via Appia that stretches along the Tyrrhenian strip of these regions has around 80 km of coastline, on which the Romans built harbours, bays, seaside villas, fishponds and docks. Along this crucial territory, a capillary port system developed and guaranteed protection for small and medium-sized ships. Archaeological evidence suggests that natural events and geomorphological variations led to the gradual silting up and submergence of numerous remains of lighthouses and harbours from Roman antiquity, some of which are known and some yet to be explored. Sailing southwards, from Lazio to Campania, are the landing places and harbours of *Anxur* (Terracina), *Formiae* (Formia), *Minturnae* (Minturno) and *Sinuessa* (Mondragone).

***Anxur* (Terracina)** is situated on a high hill along the sea, on the border between Lazio and Campania, halfway between Rome and Naples. The city is founded in the centre of a wide inlet between the hills of Terracina and Circeo. Strabo derives the name from the Greek *trachus* (rough), which fits its cliff (Strab. *Geogr.*, 3.5.6). After occupation by the Ausonians, it was conquered by the Etruscans and then by the Volscians, who called it *Anxur* and made it a defensive outpost against the Romans. A maritime colony deduced by the Romans in 329 BC, and named *colonia anxuras*, it was then called *Tarracina*, as recorded by Livy (Liv. *Hist.*, 4.58-59). Later, the stretch of the Via Appia reached Terracina, which is aptly described as *impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur* ("*placed on rocks that looked white from afar*") by Horace (*Sat.*, 1.5.26). The city was considerably developed in the time of Sulla and later Trajan, who brought the Via Appia up to sea level by cutting the Pisco Montano cliff below the fortress along the coast. This enormous limestone outcrop, separated from the mass of Monte Sant'Angelo that still dominates the stretch of the road network, was modified to make the passage between Terracina and Torre del Pesce accessible and to create a sea road at the foot of the cliff. (Liv. *Hist.*, 39.44.6).

The harbour, dating back to the pre-Roman phase, probably Volscian, but later subjected to severe degradation, was enlarged by Trajan and later renovated by Antoninus Pius. In fact, Trajan ordered the enlargement of the harbour of Terracina, of which the main structures are still partially visible today, equipping it with a semi-circular-shaped basin. This basin was rigged with two piers with large dock areas on each side and a breakwater at the entrance, at the end of which stood a lighthouse. The harbour facility, initially dug into the sand and near the course of the Fiumicello River, served as both a sea and river landing. Tradition attributes the restoration and enlargement of the harbour to Trajan's intervention, also because of the many similarities in construction technique with *Centumcellae* and with the barbican where the lighthouse stood. However, Julius Capitolinus attributes the restoration of the harbour to the Antonine phase (Iul. Cap. *HA*, 8.3).

The dock was built with large rocky blocks from the cutting of the Terracina cliff and at the edge of the harbour quay was a sand deposit, known as Montone; it shows evidence of the Antonine phase. Starting from the Late Imperial Age and in Late Antiquity, despite the operational continuity guaranteed by the major harbours of Lazio and Campania, including *Portus, Misenum, Puteoli*, but also *Anctium* and *Centumcellae, Anxur*

continued to be an alternative landing place in the context of the western Mediterranean harbour network, thus becoming the main Tyrrhenian harbour along the Via Appia.

***Formiae* (Formia)**, an Italic city, appears in the sources as early as 338 BC when, during the phases of the Latin war, it was awarded the title of *civitas sine suffragio* (citizenship without the voting rights) by the Romans. Following the development of the settlement and the construction of the stretch of the Via Appia, it received the title of Roman city in 188 BC by order of Gaius Valerius Tappo and was linked to the Aemilian tribe. It was strongly developed during Hadrian's principate when it became *Colonia Aelia Hadriana Augusta Formiae*. The position of the city along the Via Appia, where it laps the coast, the amenity of the place, the mildness of the climate and the coastal development of its gulf made Formia the ideal place for the establishment of numerous landing places, small bays, and natural pools for fish farming since the Republican Age. The settlement is characterised by the presence of rich villas, exemplified by the remains of the villa of Lucius Munazio Planco, Caesar's general, whose ruins cover the stretch of coast from *Caieta* to *Minturnae*. On the other hand, there is little evidence of harbour structures on the site, despite the particular predisposition provided by the gulf and the conformation of the coastline. Archaeological materials that can be dated between the 1st and 2nd century AD have been identified, along with structures that can be interpreted as temporary or supplementary piers, perhaps linked to the fish-farming activities of the site.

The main evidence of Roman maritime structures in the Formia area can be traced back to the remains of a Roman swimming pool with robust piers, which antiquarian tradition counts among the Roman harbours of the city. This structure can be found near the promontory of Gianola, which in modern and contemporary times was reused as a private roadstead by members of the local nobility, e.g., Marquis Carlo Afan De Rivera. The structure has two outer piers located under the ancient embankment; the western pier is 41 m long and 3.50 m wide overall, while the eastern pier is approximately 52 m long. This is made in *opus incertum*, partially obtained through a notch in the rock of the promontory and subsequently reinforced with reused material. The presence of tubs within the basin of the roadstead and orthogonal walls 1.20 m thick, which were then submerged, restore the rectangular pool pattern typical of Roman *piscinae*. The harbour/pool at the Gianola site is part of a broader context of residential complexes that can be dated as early as the Late Republican period.

The location of the city's main harbour is still to be verified, due to the absence of clear archaeological evidence. The presence of ports of landing places, albeit of minor importance and multiple functions, to be located along the coast of the gulf, remains ascertained due to the rich textual and archaeological evidence.

A late antique mention, dating back to 383 AD, when Symmachus sailed from the shores of *Formiae* to reach *Cumae* in Campania, confirms the lively connection of port centres in the middle and lower Tyrrhenian Sea.

***Minturnae* (Minturno):** no significant archaeological evidence has been found of the originally Auxonian city; the later Roman site presumably stood in the immediate vicinity. Historical sources first mention it around 340 BC (Liv. *Hist*., 8.10), while in 313 BC it was definitively conquered by Rome. At this stage, the construction of the Via Appia affected part of the settlement and in 295 BC it was deduced as a Roman colony.

The colony developed along this road as a rectangular-shaped castrum covering an area of about 3 hectares with polygonal walls. Around 207 BC, possibly in connection with the Punic Wars, the city was considerably expanded to the west and south and provided with a new city wall with square and pentagonal towers. In the Imperial Age, Augustus favoured new settlers; in this phase, the most significant monumental works of *Minturnae* were started and later completed by Tiberius. These included the aqueduct that supplied the city directly from the Monti Aurunci and the harbour. Despite the

scarce historical and literary sources, significant archaeological documentation, found during reconnaissance and subsequent excavations, both underwater and on land, attests to the presence of an important harbour sector; in particular, underwater investigations conducted in the bed of the ancient *Liris* have revealed the presence of wooden foundations and concrete remains of the ancient *pons Tirenus* (or *Teretinus*?). In this area, and in the vicinity of the modern bridge, an important quantity of concrete blocks and wine amphorae were also found. Further downstream, along an area of 250 m along the right bank of the bridge, a structure was identified; here, marble sculptures, terracotta artefacts, common and sealed pottery, important quantities of lead, weights and hooks, and coin deposits (mostly dating to the phase 27 BC - 192 AD) were found. Therefore, the area denotes the presence of a harbour pier; although the port of *Minturnae* did not reach the levels of trade attested in the neighbouring port centres such as *Sinuessa* and *Anxur*, this site represented an ideal landing place included in a wider network of maritime and land connections between upper Campania and lower Lazio.

***Sinuessa* (Mondragone)**, a Roman colony from 296 BC, was strategic to access the Campania plain and the fertile *ager falernus*; it was characterised by an intense commercial activity located on the sea routes leading to the Sicilian and African coasts (Strab. *Geogr.*, 5.2; Tac. Ann., 12.66). The colony of *Sinuessa* and its port developed on the southern edge of the Garigliano plain, west of the Massico foothills. The town was located between the Garigliano river to the north and the Volturno river to the south,



both navigable since Roman times and used as communication routes. The settlement and its port took advantage of its ideal geographic position, its shallow waters and the fertility of the land devoted to the production of Falerno wine. These aspects favoured the economic development of the colony, which assumed centrality from the 2nd century BC onwards. The area of the colony was particularly rich in water basins and suitable for the exploitation of thermal waters, the springs of which were called *acquae sinuessanae*, well known and frequented by the Roman elite due to their therapeutic properties. As reported by Pliny the Elder, the city, thanks to its harbour and the passage of the Via Appia, became one of the most prosperous centres during the Late Republican and early Imperial Age (Plin. *NH* 3.9). In fact, between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD, *Sinuessa* went through a phase of remarkable urban development and expansion of the port area, so much so that the Roman aristocracy built several maritime villas there. Coinciding with the construction in of the Domitian Way in 94 AD, the road connecting *Sinuessa* with *Puteoli*, trade further increased. The port remained active even later, between Late Antiquity and the early Middle Ages, despite the strong geomorphologic changes in the area that progressively caused the coastline to recede and the Roman port basin to submerge at a depth of around 20 m. Amphorae, aggregates of monoliths, lead anchors and remains of ancient foundations have been found at the site of the Roman city's harbour area adjacent to the urban centre. A few tens of metres from today's shoreline, at a depth of approximately 8-10 m, cubic rocks used for the construction of the harbour quays, elements of the foundations of a road pavement with 0.50 to 1.00 m stone blocks, and anchors from the Imperial Age were found.

Intense port activity was partially maintained even during the late Middle Ages, despite the gradual rise of the sea level.

Harbours and landing places in Apulia

Apulia's natural geographical position, stretching so far out into the Mediterranean Sea, gave it an important role in the network of sea communications, especially towards the east; a role that increased further in Roman times. Apulia's several coastal settlements, based on their peculiar features, such as water depth and the presence of facilities for port activities (wharves, quays, warehouses, etc.), can be distinguished into ports with both commercial and military functions, part of a wide-ranging network, and smaller landings, mainly involved in small and medium-range shipping routes, often connected to inland centres or rural and/or production facilities or places of worship. Some of these were in close connection with the most important roads of the time, such as the Appian and the Trajan Way. Going from north to south, from the Adriatic to the Ionian Sea, we should mention the main ports of *Sipontum* (Siponto), *Barduli* (Barletta), *Barium* (Bari), *Egnatia* (Borgo Egnazia), *Brundisium* (Brindisi), the port of *Lupiae* (Lecce - San Cataldo), *Hydruntum* (Otranto) and *Tarentum* (Taranto).

Sipontum, a maritime colony founded in 194 BC, was a port with a flourishing trade activity with routes mainly towards the Dalmatian coast (Strab., *Geogr.*, VI, 3, 9); the Siponto-Salona route lasted so long that it is still documented in the *Itinerarium Marittimum*, which reports their distance as 1,550 stadia (*It. Marit.*, 497: *a Salonis Sipunte stadia MD*). Its trade vocation is confirmed by the presence of *negotiatores frumentarii* in town. The port's activity was also military: Caesar considered it a strategic stop during the conflict with Pompey and sent a legion to *Sipontum*; with Augustus, during the Pannonian War, it became a port of call for embarking troops heading to Pannonia.

The port's intense activity will be maintained even after the Middle Ages despite the constant and gradual rise of the sea level and the progressive build-up of sediment deposits in the lagoon.

An early record of the port of **Barletta**, located at the mouth of the Ofanto valley, is to be found in Strabo (Strab., *Geogr.*, VI, 2, 38) who places the Canosian seaport 400 stadia from *Barium*, without mentioning the exact place name. This port of call was connected to a river port located 90 stadia (about 16 km) from the sea. A probable

quay pertaining to this port of call was found near the Roman bridge of the Trajan on river Ofanto. The place name *Bardulos* appears for the first time in the Peutinger Table, a station on the *Via Litoranea* in the stretch between the mouths of rivers *Aufidus* (Ofanto) and *Aveldium*, now disappeared, on the border between Daunia and Peucetia. In many ways, Barletta's position is ideal for the establishment of a seaport, linked inland with *Canusium* and *Venusia*. However, the lack of organised archaeological excavations and sources prevents us from clarifying the precise timeline of establishment, volumes and types of traffic.

Moving south, we find the city of **Bari**. The peninsula on which it stands has layers of settlements from the Bronze Age to our days. The Peuceti settlement of Βάριον was active as a port of call and at this stage closely connected to the city of *Caelia* (Ceglie del Campo). But it was especially in Roman times with the construction of the Trajan Way that the activity of the port of *Barium* increased considerably. Although the remains of the ancient port are not archaeologically documented – its location is still uncertain, its presence on both the eastern and western sides has been suggested, and the possibility that the centre had two harbours on opposite sides of the peninsula has not been ruled out – the most important evidence is provided by ancient sources. Livy mentions it in connection with Roman operations against pirates during the 2nd century BC (Liv., *Ab Urbe Condita*, XL, 18, 8), Strabo includes it among the essential ports of call on the Adriatic route (Strab., *Geogr.*, VI, 3, 8) while Horace mentions its fishing activities (Hor. *Sat*., 1, 5, 96-97). The port of Bari probably never achieved an important trade function, but it was the port of call of a vast hinterland and was well integrated in the network of connections with the ports of call on the opposite shore, as an alternative to the more important port of Brindisi, and an integral part of the general framework of trade, both on the Adriatic route and on that for Greece and the eastern Mediterranean.

Among the landings along the route of the Trajan Way we find the one located near the inlet of **Cala San Vito** (Polignano, Bari), recorded in itinerary sources under various place names: *Turribus* in the Antonine Itinerary, *mutatio Turres Aurilianas* in the *Itinerarium Burdigalense*, *Turris Cesaris* at *Port. Turris* in the Peutinger Table, *Turris Caesaris* in the Ravenna Cosmography, while Guidone, besides the place name *Turris Caesaris*, also mentions the church of San Vito. This identification is confirmed by the fact that the distances between the various locations match, and also by the discovery of an inscription with a dedication for the *decennalia* of Emperor Commodus. This would therefore suggest that the site belonged to an imperial estate, which used this natural landing as a port to embark goods produced in the estates and market them. There is no archaeological evidence of port facilities. However, archaeological materials have been found that can be dated between the 1st and 6th century AD, as well as structures that can be interpreted as warehouses, possibly related to activities of the site as a port, which can be dated to the 3rd-6th century AD.

On the border between the provinces of Bari and Brindisi, still along the route of the Trajan Way, lies ***Egnatia***, which port was of great importance both commercially and militarily. It was in fact an important port of call on the route to *Dyrrachium*, where the *Via Egnatia* began: the *Via Egnatia*, passing through Illyria and Macedonia, was the best way for troops to travel overland to Thessalonica and Byzantium. Between the end of the Republican Age and the early Imperial Age, under the patronage of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, patron of Egnatia, the city underwent a process of urban renewal, and the remains of the harbour date back to this period in terms of building type and technique. There are two converging piers located in the inlet to the north of the acropolis, of which some reticulate work foundation pillars, now submerged, remain. The activity of the port was particularly flourishing up to the entire 6th century AD; the city was in fact part of a dense trade network with the entire Mediterranean basin. However, starting from this period, it seems to have undergone a gradual decline until its final abandonment in the 13th century.

Torre Santa Sabina is the site of a landing that was the coastal port of Messapian *Karbina* (Carovigno, Brindisi), but the materials recovered from the seabed of the inlet, where at least three wrecks have been found, show a much wider range of visits ranging from the Mycenaean age to the Middle Ages. Settlements in the hinterland along the route of the Trajan Way gravitated around the landing in the imperial age and Late Antiquity. According to recent archaeological research data, this harbour is to be placed along the cabotage and terminal route of trans-Adriatic routes.

Torre Guaceto, **Apani** and **Giancola** are other landings located along the Minucia and then the Trajan Way, all connected to a production settlement, in this case for the production of amphorae. The first is located in a small bay now partly occupied by a marsh where, in ancient times, a watercourse of considerable flow rate (Canale Reale - Royal canal) must have run. The second is located near the mouth of the Apani Canal and the third at the mouth of the Giancola Canal.

From these landings, goods would leave on barges or small vessels bound for larger ports, in this case Brindisi, where they would be transferred to large cargo ships or stored waiting to sail to the great emporiums of the western and eastern Mediterranean.

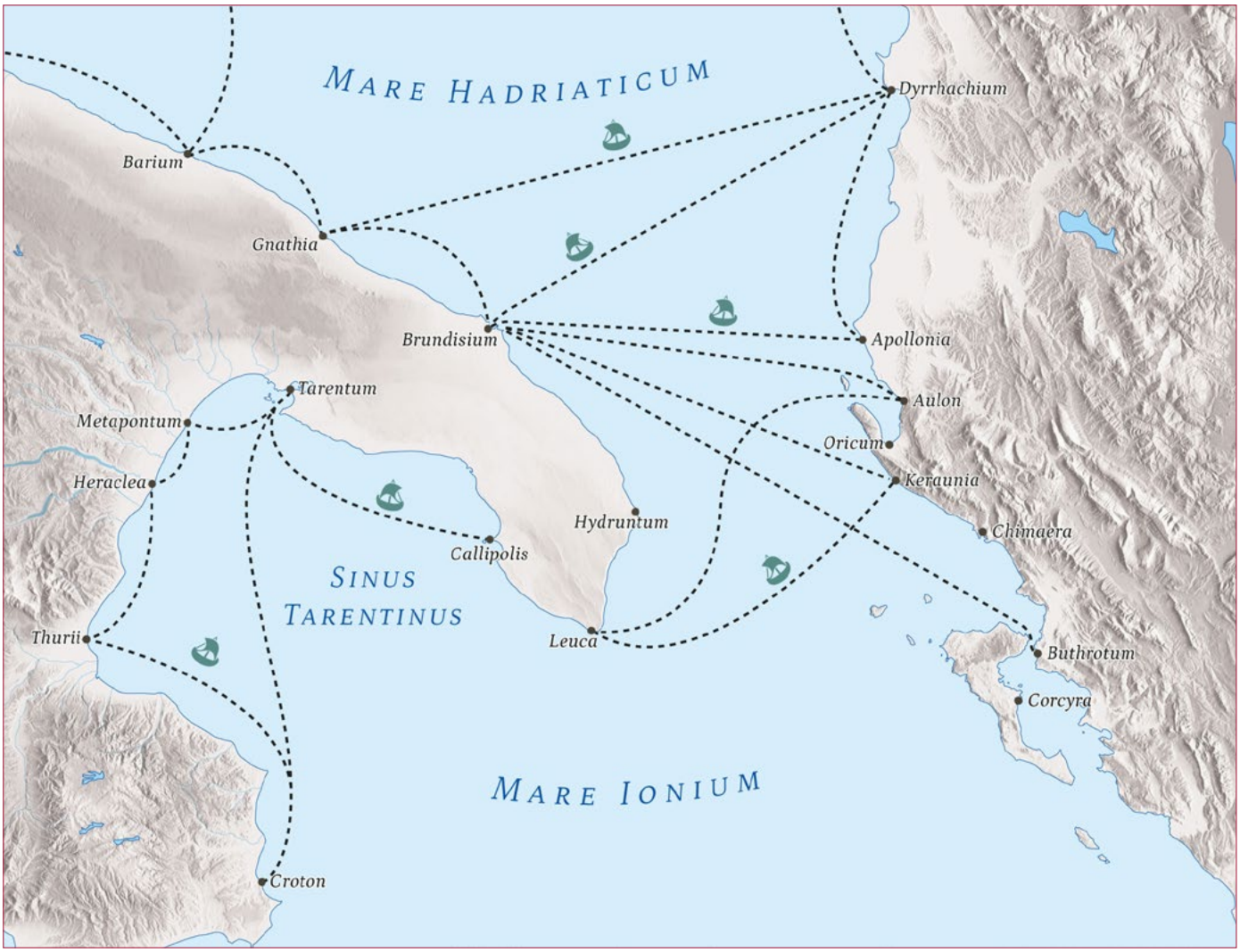
The most important port in the region, however, was undoubtedly ***Brundisium***, the hub of shipping routes to the East and of military and trade movements. From here, connections to the Illyrian and Epirus coasts departed. It was also an important port of call on the two great Mediterranean routes: the one linking Alexandria with Aquileia, and the route connecting Pozzuoli and the Tyrrhenian ports with the East. Even the name of the city is inseparably linked to the distinctive shape of its natural harbour; it is said to derive from the Messapic word *Brendon* or *Brendion*, meaning 'stag's head', due to its resemblance to the antlers of a deer. Remains of port facilities have been found at the deep inlet that opened at the mouth of the Canale della Mena (Mena canal, which crossed the city separating the two hillocks of Piazza del Duomo and Belvedere) between Corso Garibaldi – corner of Piazza Vittoria and along the banks of the Seno di Ponente. It was also equipped with a marine signalling system at its mouth and was probably divided into three basins. After the conquest of Taranto in 272 BC and the victory over the Sallentines (267-266 BC), the Romans occupied Brindisi. In 244 BC, the Latin colony (Cic., *Att*., 4, 1, 4; Liv., *Perioch*., 19; Vell., 1, 14, 8; Zonar., 8, 7, 3) was founded, later transformed into a *municipium* at the end of the Social War. The city's port played a key strategic and military role, becoming the main base of military operations during the Illyrian campaign in 229 BC and the Macedonian and Eastern wars. Its role was further enhanced by the construction of the Appian Way, and later by the Trajan Way, making the city increasingly important also in terms of trade. From here, local products were carried to various parts of the Mediterranean. Sources provide us with interesting data about this: Varro mentions local wine-growing (Varro, *Res Rust*., 1 8) and the donkey caravans that carried oil, wine and other products to the sea from Brindisi and Apulia (Varro, *Res Rust*., 2 6,5). After all, Brindisi amphorae have been found all over the Mediterranean. A port of this size was also home to important shipyards. Caesar (Caes., *Civ*., 2 4; 3 24) reports that triremes and large cargo ships with multi-storey towers were built here. The importance of Brindisi as a military port also shows in local epigraphic sources: there are several inscriptions on the crews of triremes and liburnae.

Besides archaeological findings, literary sources contribute to reconstructing the importance of this port, which became an essential stop on the way to the East, often becoming the backdrop for important events such as those that occurred during the civil war between Caesar and Pompey. The reconciliation pact between Octavian and Mark Antony was signed here; Cicero, Virgil, Agrippina who brought back the ashes of Germanicus, Nero and his court, Vespasian who had just been proclaimed in the East, Trajan for his war against the Parthians, Marcus Aurelius, Septimius Severus also passed through Brindisi.

Heading south along the Adriatic coast is **San Cataldo**, sea outlet of

Lupiae. According to Pausanias, it was Hadrian who reinforced this landing with the construction of a mighty pier, the remains of which are still visible. Recent studies, however, suggest that the structure dates back to the Augustan age. The wharf was built with exposed parallel blocks of Lecce stone, with a pseudoisodomum pattern, and a Roman concrete core-and-veneer crossed by blocks of chains.

The last port of call on the Adriatic coast is the port of **Otranto**, which was mainly dedicated to trading, with connections to the eastern world and dedicated to the distribution of products imported to the south-east of the peninsula. It was sometimes used as a military port; according to some scholars, the Roman forces in Salento were behind the rebuilding of the walls during the Second Punic War to strengthen the centre. The port of Otranto is also mentioned in literary sources during other war periods: Lucan (Luc., *Bell. Civ.*, 5 374-380) mentions the presence of a small naval unit, possibly composed of liburnae, in Otranto, Leuca and Taranto, when they were recalled by Caesar; Appian (App., *Civ.*, 2 40) mentions the port of Otranto as the base of one of the contingents tasked by Caesar to guard the Italian coast. Later, in the Imperial Age, it was the departure base for the Parthian expedition of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. In the Late Republican period,



Main sea routes to the East, linked to Via Appia

with the expansion of the port of Brindisi, it became an alternative port of call in the network of routes in the eastern Mediterranean. Only in Late Antiquity did the port of Otranto regain its prominence, especially with the Greco-Gothic War, when it played a key role until the 8th century, becoming the Byzantine base of choice and the most important port in southern Italy.

The port of **Taranto**, on the Ionian coast, played a key role in the development of the city since its foundation. The area had a peculiar but very functional conformation, a natural lagoon, the Mar Piccolo, formed by two basins, which made it an ideal location for a port of call. The port from the Greek era, located on the northern coast, in the inland lagoon, was destroyed during the construction of the Military Arsenal; two claw-shaped piers and a terrace were found here. A second port of call must have been near the entrance to the lagoon, where the presence of a mooring pier is evidenced by the discovery of an ashlar masonry base near the Scoglio del Tonno. When the *Colonia Maritima Neptunia Tarentum* was founded by the Romans in 123-122 BC, although the city had lost its importance as a landing and boarding point for the East (the port of Brindisi was preferred for this purpose), measures were nevertheless taken to strengthen its port and trading activities. In Petronius's *Satyricon*, Lica from Taranto is a maritime entrepreneur who visits the main Italian ports and owns a large ship capable of landing only in major ports (17, 101).

The port continued to play a key military role, such as during the landing of Sulla around 83 BC, Caesar's stopover in 47 BC and during the clashes between Octavian and Sextus Pompey and later Octavian and Antony. The remains of the Roman harbour are not known at the moment, but scholars believe that it is likely that the facility still exists. Strabo (Strab., *Geogr.*, VI, 3, 1) describes in a memorable passage the view enjoyed by those arriving from the sea, when arriving on the coast: the first thing that struck the eye was the remarkably beautiful harbour in the Mar Piccolo, sheltered from the southerly winds, with a 100 stadia circumference (about 18 and a half kilometres) and closed by a large bridge. The latter, now replaced in its function by today's Ponte di Pietra, connected the acropolis cape with the western coast of Scoglio del Tonno and allowed the *Via Appia* to enter the city.

SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK

ATTRIBUTES' SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK OF 22 COMPONENT PARTS OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY

ATTRIBUTES	Municipality	Region	C*	P/BZ*
1. ROAD ROUTE				
Road sections with flagstone pavement (*via lapide strata*)				
Basoli dell'Appia Antica ricollocati lungo via di Porta S. Sebastiano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tratto basolato dal civico 186 al civico 204	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tratto basolato III miglio presso il Sepolcro degli Equinozi	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tratto basolato IV miglio presso Forte Appio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tratto basolato VI miglio presso via degli Armentieri	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tratto basolato IX - X miglio - via Capanne di Marino	Ciampino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tratto basolato in loc. Montecagnoletto	Genzano di Roma (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Tratto basolato via Ottone Basso/via Paganico	Velletri (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Tratto basolato - Loc. Sole Luna	Velletri (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Tratto lastricato seconda traversa dell'antica *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Tratto lastricato asse di attraversamento dell'antica *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Tratto basolato nel Foro Emiliano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tratto basolato - via Piazza Palatina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tratto della via Appia nella Valle Sant'Andrea	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Tratto basolato - Loc. La Forcella	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Tratto urbano della via Appia a *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Tratto basolato e fontana pubblica romana	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto della via Appia e sepolture presso Masseria della Signora	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	BZ
Tratto basolato presso Baia Azzurra	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto basolato presso S. Giustino	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto con basoli reimpiegati - Loc. Incaldana	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto della via Appia e diverticolo - Strada provinciale Falciano	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto basolato tra area *Pagus Sarclanus* e il Cimitero di Mondragone	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto basolato coperto di fronte al Cimitero di Mondragone	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Tratto riferibile alla via Appia - presso Ponte Leproso	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Tracciato della via Appia nel centro urbano di *Beneventum*	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Tratto della via Appia in uscita da *Aeclanum* e necropoli - I segmento	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tracce di basolato - via Grotte	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tratto della via Appia in uscita da *Aeclanum* - Loc. Peta	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tratto della via Appia in uscita da *Aeclanum* - Loc. Passo - III segmento	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tratto via Appia in uscita da *Aeclanum* e necropoli monumentale - Loc. Passo	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tratto selciato - Loc. Sanzanello	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Tratto via Appia - Strada basolata - Masseria Viglione	Santeramo in Colle (BA)	Puglia	015	P
Tratto lastricato - via di Mezzo	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Tratto di strada lastricata riferibile alla via Appia - via Duomo	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Tratto di strada riferibile alla via Appia - via Duomo	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strada basolata - vie Pitagora, G. De Cesare, C. Giovinazzi e C.so Umberto I	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strada basolata via Nitti e via Cavallotti	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strada basolata Lungotevere Vittorio Emanuele III	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strada basolata - via Nitti	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strada basolata - via Monfalcone	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Strada basolata - via Peluso	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Strada basolata - via Cugini	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Strada basolata - via Icco	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Strada lastricata - via Appia	Francavilla Fontana (BR)	Puglia	017	P
Strada basolata - via Palma	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Strada basolata, tombe - p.zza Sedile	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Strada basolata area archeologica San Pietro degli Schiavoni	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Strada basolata Seminario Arcivescovile	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Strada basolata *Vicus Forum Novum*	Paduli (BN)	Campania	019	P

***C**: Component part
***P**: Nominated property
***BZ**: Buffer Zone

Strada basolata - Ponte delle Chianche - Monte Oliveto	Buonalbergo (BN)	Campania	019	P
Strada basolata *Aecae* - C.so Regina Margherita a Troia	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Strada basolata *Herdonia* - via Traiana	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Strada basolata *Egnatia* - via Traiana	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Strada pavimentata all'ingresso di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Road sections with surface hardened with gravel (*via glareata strata*)				
Tratto glareato - *Nuceriola* - Loc. Masseria Grasso	Benevento (BN)	Campania	013	P
Strada glareata affiancata da due acquedotti sotterranei - Frazione Passo	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	BZ
Strada glareata e impianto produttivo - Loc. San Michele	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	BZ
Asse stradale glareato - tra Loc. Marascione e Masseria Lancelloti in agro Banzi	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Tratti di strada glareata/via Appia - Masseria Minerva	Castellaneta (TA)	Puglia	015	P
Via Appia - via Pupino e via Berardi	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Via Appia - via Madre delle Grazie	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Via Appia - via Plateia	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Tratto glareato - Loc. Lama La Torre	Grottaglie (TA)	Puglia	017	P
Strada glareata pertinente alla via Traiana a NO del Podere ONC 792	Foggia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Cobbled/unpaved/traces roads (*via terrena*)				
Tratto sterrato in battuto presso Contrada Santa Clementina	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Tratto da masseria Grasso alla *Statio Calor Flumen* (Ponte Rotto)	Benevento (BN)	Campania	013	P
Tratto tra Ponte Rotto e Casa Piatto	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tratto tra Casa Piatto e Vallone dei Morti - Loc. Valle dei Morti	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Attraversamento della via Appia sul Vallone dei Morti - Loc. Guado dei Morti	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tracciato tra il Cifurio ed *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Tratto acciottolato - Loc. Albero in Piano	Melfi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Strada C.so Italia	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Wheel ruts				
Serie di carraie presso Masseria Pisciulo	Altamura (BA)	Puglia	015	P
Serie di carraie presso Masseria Cialledde	Altamura (BA)	Puglia	015	P
Serie di carraie tra Masseria Cialledde e Serra Porcaro	Altamura (BA)	Puglia	015	BZ
Serie di carraie - necropoli - insediamento presso l'incrocio SP27-SP11	Altamura (BA)	Puglia	015	P
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - Contrada Lamandia	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	BZ
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - Contrada S. Stefano	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - Contrada Lamandia	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - Villaggio Torre Cintola	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - sud-est Torre Cintola	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - Torre S. Giorgio - Contrada Capitolo	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie pertinenti alla via Traiana - Loc. San Francesco da Paola	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie nei pressi di Cala Palmieri	Savelletri di Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Serie di carraie tra Cala Palmieri e l'abitato di Torre Canne	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Serie di carraie Lido Ottagono a Savelletri di Fasano	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Serie di carraie - Borgo Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Straight roads				
Roma - Ariccia (componenti: 001 - 002 - 003)	Comuni vari	Lazio	I	P
Genzano di Roma - Terracina (componenti: 004 - 005)	Comuni vari	Lazio	I	P
Monte San Biagio - Fondi (componenti: 005 - 006)	Comuni vari	Lazio	I	P
Fondi - Valle Sant'Andrea (componenti: 006 - 007)	Comuni vari	Lazio	I	P
Formia - Minturno - 2 segmenti (componenti: 008 - 009)	Comuni vari	Lazio	I	P
Sinuessa - Mondragone (componente 010)	Comuni vari	Campania	I	P
Capua - S. M. Capua Vetere (componente 011)	Comuni vari	Campania	I	P
Madonna delle Macere - località Taverna Caduta (componente 014)	Comuni vari	Basilicata	I	P
Albero in Piano (componente 014)	Comuni vari	Basilicata	I	P
Piani di Camera (componente 014)	Comuni vari	Basilicata	I	P
Tratturo Tarantino - 2 segmenti (componente 015)	Comuni vari	Basilicata	I	P

Mesochorum - Oria (componente 017)	Comuni vari	Puglia	I	P
Oria - Mesagne (componente 017)	Comuni vari	Puglia	I	P
Troia - Ordona - 2 segmenti (componente 020)	Comuni vari	Puglia	I	P
Secondary roads/Branches				
Diramazione dalla via Appia verso *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Strada ortogonale alla via Appia in località Baia Azzurra	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Strada ortogonale alla via Appia con fontana pubblica	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Porzione di strada basolata - Diramazione Loc. Pedamenta	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
By-pass roads				
Variante Traianea Terracina - Esedra	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Circonvallazione di *Fundi*	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	P
Circonvallazione di *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Appia *ad latus*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	017	P
2. ENGINEERING WORKS				
Bridges/Viaducts				
Viadotto di Ariccia	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Viadotto sul Fosso Civitana	Velletri (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Ponte di Mele	Velletri (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Ponte ad un'arcata sul fosso Striscia - Tor Tre Ponti	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Ponte a due arcate sul fiume Ninfa - Tor Tre Ponti	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Ponte sul fiume Cavata e resti di molo - Borgo Faiti	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Ponte a due archi fosso dell'Acqua Traversa	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
C.d. Ponte Alto	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Ponte sul fosso Granci	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Ponte sul fosso Vallumana	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Ponte in loc. Rialto	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Ponte romano sul fiume Liri/Garigliano	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Ponte Leproso - viadotto sul fiume Sabato	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Ponte Ponticello	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	BZ
Ponte Rotto - viadotto della via Appia sul fiume Calore	Apice (BN)	Campania	013	P
Ponte tardoantico/medioevale sul Calore - Loc. Ponterotto	Apice (BN)	Campania	013	BZ
Ponte dell'Arcidiaconata sulla fiumara Rendina - Loc. Toppo d'Aguzzo	Rapolla (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Ponte in loc. Matinella	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Ponte sulla fiumara di Venosa	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Viadotto dell'Appia presso Masseria Vicentino - Loc. Lama La Torre	Grottaglie (TA)	Puglia	017	P
Ponte Valentino - viadotto sul Calore	Benevento (BN)	Campania	019	P
Ponte Romano in loc. Sant'Arcangelo	S. Arcangelo Trimonte (BN)	Campania	019	P
Ponte Ladrone sul fosso della Ferrara	S. Arcangelo Trimonte (BN)	Campania	019	P
Ponte delle Chianche - Vallone Santo Spirito	Buonalbergo (BN)	Campania	019	P
Ponte San Marco sul torrente Ruoffolo	Buonalbergo (BN)	Campania	019	BZ
Ponte Santa Maria in loc. Fontana Santa Maria	Casalbore (AV)	Campania	019	P
Ponte presso Masseria Bellavista	Casalbore (AV)	Campania	019	P
Ponte Santo Spirito sul torrente della Ginestra	Montecalvo Irpino (AV)	Campania	019	P
Ponte romano sul torrente Miscano - Loc. Malvizza di sotto	Montecalvo Irpino (AV)	Campania	019	P
Ponte Rotto sul Cervaro	Castelluccio dei Sauri (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Ponte Rotto sul Carapelle	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Ponte sull'Ofanto	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Viadotto di Apani	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Substructions/terraced walls				
Strutture e sostruzione - incrocio via della Stella, via del Pometo	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Sostruzione via della Strada Nuova	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Sostruzione Appia - Le Mole di Feronia	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ

Sostruzione della terrazza minore del Santuario di Giove *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Sostruzione in opera poligonale - Valle Sant'Andrea	Itri (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Resti di rampa monumentale coperta - via Mamurra	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
C.d. Muro di Nerva - viale Unità d'Italia	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Muro di sostruzione presso il Cimitero Mondragone	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Roads cut-off				
Pisco Montano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tagliata in loc. Sanzarello	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Tagliata di Vallone Mannucci e monumenti funerari	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Tagliata Masseria Vicentino	Grottaglie (TA)	Puglia	017	P
Water canals/water conduits/hydraulic structures				
Bacino idrico di *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Decennovium	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Cunicolo in loc. Sanzanello	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Struttura idraulica in loc. Fiumara di Venosa	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
3. SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURES				
Milestones				
Miliario I	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Miliario XVI ed iscrizione - Parco Chigi Ariccia	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Miliario XIX	Genzano di Roma(RM)	Lazio	003	P
Miliari di Nerva (XL) e di Costantino (L) a Tor Tre Ponti	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Miliario di Nerva (CILX 6828) a Tor Tre Ponti (96-98 d.)	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Miliari traianei (CIL X 6833 - CIL X 6835) - Posta di Mesa	Pontinia (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Miliario LXXXIII	Itri (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Miliario LXXXV	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Miliario - Museo Provinciale di Brindisi	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Miliari presso Rocca dei Rettori - p.zza Castello	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Miliari presso Rocca dei Rettori - p.zza Castello	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Miliari - Sagrato della chiesa di Santa Maria dei Bossi	Casalbore (AV)	Campania	019	BZ
Miliario XXXVII - Museo Civico di Troia	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Miliario - Museo Civico di Troia	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Quattro miliari presso Canne della Battaglia	Barletta (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Miliario presso Masseria Torrebianca	Ostuni (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Way stations (*mansiones/mutationes/stationes*)				
Mutatio ad Nonum presso il sepolcro di Galliano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mutatio ad Decimum e sostruzione della via Appia incrocio via della Repubblica	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Statio XVI miglio - ipotesi Osteriaccia - via Appia Antica 84	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Statio sub Lanuvium	Lanuvio (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Mansio ad Sponsas	Velletri (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Statio Tres Tabernae	Cisterna Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Statio Forum Appii	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Mutatio ad Medias - Casale di Posta di Mesa	Pontinia (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Mansio Pagus Sarclanus	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Statio Nuceriola	Benevento (BN)	Campania	013	P
Statio Calor Flumen presso Masseria Grasso	Benevento (BN)	Campania	013	P
Mansio in loc. Sanzanello	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Statio Blera presso Masseria Castello	Altamura (BA)	Puglia	015	BZ
Statio Sub Lupatia presso Masseria Caione	Laterza (TA)	Puglia	015	BZ
Mesochorum, mutatio presso Masseria Misicuro	Grottaglie (TA)	Puglia	017	P
Urbius, mansio presso Oria	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	P
Scamnum, statio presso Muro Tenente	Mesagne (BR)	Puglia	017	P
Statio ad Pirum - presso Masseria Perazzone	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	P

SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK

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Mutatio ad Decimum presso Masseria Piloni	Ostuni (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Mansio ad Ppeluncas - Torre Panta Pabina	Carovigno (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Public fountains				
Fontana a Valle della Portella	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Fontana di Pan Remigio e basoli ricollocati della via Appia	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Fontana con decorazione in bassorilievo di una figura sdraiata - *Pinuessa*	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Exedra				
Esedra Traianea	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Esedra di via Firenze (ninfeo)	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
4. SETTLEMENTS AND ANCIENT CITIES				
Cities				
Roma	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Bovillae	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Castra Albana	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Aricia	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Lanuvium	Lanuvio (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Norba	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Anxur/Tarracina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Fundi	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	P
Formiae	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Minturnae	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Sinuessa	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Capua	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Beneventum	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Aeclanum	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Venusia	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Tarentum	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Uria	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Brundisium	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Aecae	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Herdonia	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Canusium	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Canne della Battaglia	Barletta (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Egnatia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Villages (*Vici/Pagi*)				
Vicus Forum Novum	Paduli (BN)	Campania	019	P
Aequum Tuticum	Ariano Irpino (AV)	Campania	019	P
Villaggio neolitico/fattoria romana/*vicus* tardoantico di Pozzo d'Albero	Foggia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Rural settlements and buildings				
Resti di insediamento rurale presso passo di Mirabella	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Strutture murarie abitazione rurale - Masseria Marascione	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Strutture murarie - Loc. Marascione	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Area abitativa - Loc. Marascione	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Fattoria romana - Area archeologica di Muro Tenente	Mesagne (BR)	Puglia	017	P
Fattoria/*vicus* tardoantico/complesso paleocristiano di Coppa Montone	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	BZ
Productive settlements and plants				
Area artigianale e ambiente termale presso frazione Passo	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Impianto produttivo via Regina Margherita	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Impianto produttivo Ospedale civile "SS. Annunziata"	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Impianto produttivo p.zza Marconi	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Fornaci - via Torneo dei Rioni	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Fornace - via del Mare	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	BZ

Impianto produttivo - Loc. Vuotano Piccolo	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Impianto produttivo - Loc. Giancola	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Quartiere residenziale e produttivo a sud della Traiana ad Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Impianto produttivo - Loc. Apani	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Villas				
Villa di Massenzio - Complesso di Massenzio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Villa rustica - Casale Tor Carbone	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Villa c.d. "di Clodio"	Castel Gandolfo (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Villa di Domiziano	Castel Gandolfo (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Villa romana 'Agenzia delle Entrate'	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Villa in loc. La Villetta	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Villa in loc. Le Cese	Lanuvio (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Villa presso Montecagnoletto	Velletri (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Villa rustica pendici Monte Leano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Villa romana - via Appia, 22	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Villa romana Parco della Fossata	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Villa romana c.d. Villa di Galba	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Villa con arco d'ingresso - Contrada Pagnano I° traversa	Itri (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Peschiera romana presso la villa con criptoportico	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Villa con criptoportici - Villa Comunale Umberto I	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
C.d. Villa Colagrossi e muro difensivo	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Villa c.d. di Cicerone	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Villa romana presso masseria San Rocco	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Villa romana a Casino di Transo	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	BZ
Villa romana in loc. La Starza	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	BZ
Villa romana - Area archeologica in loc. Albero in Piano	Melfi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Villa romana, aree sepolcrali in loc. Sanzanello	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Villa suburbana - p.zza Crispi	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	BZ
Villa di Muro Rotto	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	BZ
Villa marittima - Abbazia di Santo Stefano - Contrada Santo Stefano	Monopoli (BA)	Puglia	022	P
Insediamento pluristratificato - Contrada Fascianello	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Villa rustica, resti di edificio - Masseria Scianola	Carovigno (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Villa rustica in loc. Giancola	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Various buildings/building complexes/urban sectors				
Ptrutture al di sotto dell'Oratorio dei Sette Dormienti	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Impianto residenziale presso il castello di San Gennaro in loc. Fonte	Genzano di Roma(RM)	Lazio	003	P
Settore urbano di *Aricia*	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Strutture a sud via Appia Antica	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Complesso di San Francesco	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Resti di edificio presso parcheggio via Napoli	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Abitato del Castellone	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Strutture murarie - Loc. Baia Azzurra-Levagnole	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Strutture murarie - via Eccidio delle Cementare	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	P
Strutture murarie e strada basolata - Vecchia Starza	Mondragone (CE)	Campania	010	BZ
Cardine, impianto termale e *domus*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Edificio pubblico, strada basolata e officina dei bronzi	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Resti di edificio pubblico di età tardoantica	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Settore urbano di età romana	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Stutture antiche sottostanti l'istituto Tecnico Industriale	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Strutture di età tardo imperiale - via Mazzella	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Tracce di quartieri abitativi di età tardo repubblicana	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Evidenze archeologiche dagli scavi della Cattedrale Santa Maria Assunta	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P

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Edificio pubblico di età sannitica e strutture di età romana e tardoantiche	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Strutture antiche al di sotto della Chiesa di Sant'Ilario	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Quartiere abitativo e assi stradali di età imperiale. Sepolcreto tardoantico	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	BZ
Scavi nell'area del Convento di Sant'Agostino	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Edificio pubblico di età romana presso chiesa di San Rosario	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Complesso edilizio di età sannitica e romana - Loc. Porta di Ferro	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Resti al di sotto del Castello Aragonese	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Resti al di sotto della Cattedrale di Venosa	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Struttura abitativa presso la Stazione FS	Palazzo San Gervazio (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Struttura abitativa in loc. Monteserico - Piana la Regina	Genzano di Lucania (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Abitazione di età arcaica, struttura muraria di Largo S. Martino	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Deposito votivo, necropoli, *domus* - Giardini Villa Peripato	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Settore residenziale - via Pitagora	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strutture abitative - via Regina Elena	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Strutture abitative, impianto produttivo - via Minniti	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Abitazione di età arcaica, struttura muraria di Largo S. Martino	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Piazza Porticata - vie Pupino, Di Palma, Nitti	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Resti di strutture, elementi architettonici - via Casimiro	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Edificio - Palazzo Guerrieri	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Edificio - Casa del Turista	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Strada, edificio, sistema di drenaggio - via Pergola	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Abitazioni area archeologica San Pietro degli Schiavoni	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Struttura muraria - via Santa Lucia	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Struttura muraria Lungomare Regina Margherita	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	BZ
Struttura muraria, sistema di canalizzazione, tombe	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Fossato romano e necropoli, angolo via Appia e via dei Bastioni di San Giorgio	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	BZ
Resti di abitato/epigrafi - Loc. La Starza	Buonalbergo (BN)	Campania	019	BZ
Edifici ad est del tempio A di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Tabernae a est e ad ovest del Foro di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Edificio/capanna/castello - Abitato di Villanova	Ostuni (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
Edifici a ovest della Basilica meridionale di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Piazza porticata di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Quartiere di *Egnatia* ad ovest della via Traiana	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Edificio contiguo alle Terme del Foro di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Edifici ad ovest del c.d. criptoportico ad *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Edifici a sud del Foro di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Resti di età romana/tratturo	Carovigno (BR)	Puglia	022	BZ
5. FUNERARY BUILDINGS - BURIAL SITES				
Catacombs				
Catacombe di San Callisto	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Catacombe di Pretestato	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Catacombe ebraiche di Vigna Randanini	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Catacombe di San Sebastiano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Catacombe di San Senatore	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Catacombe di Venosa - Loc. San Rocco	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Catacombe ebraiche di Venosa - Loc. La Maddalena	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Columbaria				
Colombario - via di Porta San Sebastiano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario di *Pomponio Hylas* e Colombari di Vigna Codini	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario dei Liberti di Augusto e Livia - Parco Caffarella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario in laterizio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario con arcosoli	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario con pianta a ferro di cavallo - via Lugari	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P

Colombario c.d. Costantiniano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario con arcosoli e nicchie presso Forte Appio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario in opera mista presso sepolcro del "Frontespizio"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario con vano ipogeo- incrocio via Erode Attico	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Colombario - via Piazza Palatina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Hypogea				
Area sepolcrale - Ipogeo di Vibia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Ipogeo "Genoviva"- Tomba a camera di via Polibio	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Ipogeo di via Fratelli Mellone	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Ipogeo dell'Oplito	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Mausoleums				
Mauseleo di Annia Regilla - Casale Ex Mulino	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo di Priscilla	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo di Romolo - Complesso di Massenzio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo di Cecilia Metella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo c.d. "Torre di Capo di Bove"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
C.d. Mausoleo Circolare	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo c.d. "Tumulo dei Curiazi"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausolei c.d. "Tumuli degli Orazi e dei Curiazi"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo c.d. di Casal Rotondo con quinta di Luigi Canina	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo di Gallieno	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mausoleo di Posta di Mesa c.d. Mausoleo di Clesippo	Pontinia (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Mausoleo di Porta Romana	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Mausoleo c.d. di Galba	Monte San Biagio (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Mausoleo detto "I Pannicelli"	Monte San Biagio (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Mausoleo nella chiesa di Sant'Agostino	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Mausoleo presso la Chiesa dei SS. Cosma e Damiano	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Mausoleo monumentale e *Castellum Aquae* di età augustea	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Mausoleo di Barbarossa	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Mausoleo - Loc. San Paolo	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Mausolei Casieri	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Mausoleo Bagnoli	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Necropolises				
Strutture sepolcrali sottostanti la Casina del Cardinal Bessarione	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Muro di contenimento della via Appia e resti di mausolei	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Necropoli monumentale lungo la via Appia; tratto di *ruderatio*	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Monumento funerario e necropoli monumentale lungo la via Appia	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Necropoli lungo la via Appia - Loc. Valle dei Morti	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	BZ
Monumento funerario e necropoli lungo la via Appia - Loc. Cifurio	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Necropoli tardo antica di *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	BZ
Necropoli presso Masseria Marascione	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Necropoli presso Masseria Marascione	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Necropoli, cave - Canale navigabile	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Necropoli, vie Crispi, Sauro e C.so Umberto I	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Necropoli, vie Crispi, Di Palma	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Necropoli, vie Leodida, Principe Amedeo	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Necropoli, vie Mazzini e Ramellini	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Necropoli e asse viario - via Frascata	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	P
Necropoli settentrionale - Contrada Croceifisso	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Necropoli via per Tore Santa Susanna	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Necropoli via Senatore Martini	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Necropoli via Tripoli	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Necropoli - Lungo la strada Oria - Muro Tenente	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	P

SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK

ATTRIBUTES' SYNOPTIC FRAMEWORK OF 22 COMPONENT PARTS OF THE NOMINATED PROPERTY

Necropoli nord occidentale, selciato via Appia Traiana - Loc. Ponte Grande	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	BZ
Necropoli in via Pozzillo	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Necropoli in loc. San Paolo	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Insediamento/necropoli	Barletta (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Necropoli presso città di Egnazia a nord dell'acropoli	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Necropoli presso città di Egnazia a sud dell'acropoli	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Necropoli - Masseria Cimino - Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Necropoli - Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Burial sites				
Sepolcro dei Corneli Scipioni	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcri sotto il cavalcavia di via Cilicia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. di Orazio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. di Geta	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro romano all'interno del Circolo *Quo Vadis*	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro degli Equinozi	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro con nucleo in calcestruzzo	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro con busto di statua acefala - presso Forte Appia Antica	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro di Sant'Urbano e diverticolo Appia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro dei Servili Complesso di Massenzio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
C.d. Sepolcro Dorico	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a piramide - Vicolo Tor Carbone	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a piramide presso Forte Appio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro *Hilarius Fuscus*	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a Piramide	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro di Tiberio Claudio Secondo	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a tempietto in laterizio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "dei Festoni"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "del del Frontespizio"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "Laterizio I"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "Laterizio II"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolare con torre medioevale	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. degli Aurelii	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "con scala a chiocciola"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre con camera funeraria	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre con camera funeraria presso via Casal Rotondo	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a edicola c.d. di Quinto Veranio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro di Cotta	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolare - via degli Armentieri	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolarepresso il c.d. Tempio di Ercole	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolare c.d. Monte di Terra	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre - via Appia, 87	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre e iscrizione dei Valerii	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro con frammento di statua	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "dei Grifi"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcrodi Pomponio Licinio e Settimia Gallia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a Esedra	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre presso Congregazione dei Salesiani di Don Bosco	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a edicola c.d. di Persio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro della *gens Licinia*	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolare c.d. "Berretta del Prete"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcri a tumulo presso Forte Appio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcri circolari e colombario	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolare c.d. Ruzzica d'Orlando	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P

Sepolcro della *gens Supsifana*	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a dado presso sepolcro di M. Servilio Quarto	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torretta presso la c.d. "tomba di Seneca"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro ad arco presso il c.d. "Mausoleo Circolare"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a camera presso il sepolcro di S. Urbano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Fossae Cluiliae - Tumuli Oriazi e Curiazi	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a dado o semi-dado presso il sepolcro di S. Urbano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro di Quinto Apuleio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre - via Eugenii	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro tronco-conico presso il sepolcro del "Frontespizio"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro con cortina in laterizio presso il sepolcro del "Frontespizio"	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a edicola - incrocio via Erode Attico	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a due camere - incrocio via Erode Attico	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a camera con arcosoli	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcri a torre di fronte al sepolcro "Laterizio "	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. a cuspide incrocio via Appia Pignatelli/via Pompeo Licinio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a camera incrocio via Appia Pignatelli/via Pompeo Licinio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcri a dado, dopo incrocio via Appia Pignatelli/via Pompeo Licinio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre presso Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro di Pompea Azzia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a cella di Vattena Aphrodisia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a dado con base presso sepolcro con statua togata	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a dado presso sepolcro con statua togata	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a edicola presso Casal Rotondo	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a camera presso Casal Rotondo	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a camera, dopo incrocio via del Casale Rotondo/via di Torricola	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a edicola con statua togata	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro circolare Torre Selce	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a tumulo presso Fosso delle Cornacchile	Ciampino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. a croce greca	Ciampino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. "La Mola"	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro c.d. di Giovannino	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro a torre c.d. "Torre Secchi"	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro monumentale c.d. Torraccio	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Sepolcro c.d. di Clodio	Castel Gandolfo (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Sepolcro a torre c.d. di Pompeo	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Sepolcro degli Orazi e Curiazi	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Sepolcro - vigneto via Appia, 38	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Due Sepolcri - via delle Petre Bianche	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Sepolcro c.d. "Torrione Chigi"	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Sepolcro - Monumento funerario rupestrevia della Costa	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Sepolcro - Monumento funerarioe torre funeraria	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Sepolcri a sud del viadotto dell'Appia	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Sepolcro presso la chiesa Mandonna delle Grazie	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Sepolcro a edicola via *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Sepolcro via Piazza Palatina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Due sepolcri a torre via di Piazza Palatina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Sepolcro - via Appia incrocio con Strada Consolare SP73	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Sepolcro con blocco calcareo con iscrizione - via Piazza Palatina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Sepolcro a Torre via Appia Antica, 42	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Sepolcro via Appia SS7 Km 124,800	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Sepolcro via Appia SS7 km 125,500	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Sepolcro via Appia SS7 km 135,800	Itri (LT)	Lazio	008	P

Sepolcro via G. Paone	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Sepolcro c.d. Torretta Zizzi	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
C.d. "Tomba di Cicerone"	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Sepolcro c.d. "Monumento Labruzzi"	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Sepolcreto tardoantico in loc. Gradifossi	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	BZ
Monumento funerario presso Bastioni di San Giorgio	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	BZ
Graves/tombs				
Tomba dei Rabirii	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
C.d. Tomba di Seneca	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tombe presso Masseria Grimolizzi/Piano della Mezzana	Rapolla (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Tomba di Marcello, necropoli	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Tomba a camera - Scuola Media Mazzini	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Tomba a camera di via Pio XII	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Tomba a camera con porte lapidee - via Umbria	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Tombe a camere dipinte - via Sardegna	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Tomba a camera presso la chiesa di Santa Maria dei Bossi	Casalbore (AV)	Campania	019	BZ
6. RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS AND PLACES OF WORSHIP				
Altars				
Altare L.go Sant'Agostino	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Mithraea				
Mitreo sotto le Terme di Caracalla	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Mitreo dell'antica *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Shrines				
Sacello Opedale Militare Marittimo Taranto	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Sacello di *Attis*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Sanctuaries				
Santuario di Giunone Sospita	Lanuvio (RM)	Lazio	003	P
Santuario di Giunone a *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Santuario di Feronia-Terme	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Santuario di Giove *Anxur* di Monte Sant'Angelo	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Santuario rupestre del Dio Silvano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Santuario della Dea Marica	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Luogo di culto di età Sannitica	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Santuario dedicato alla dea Mefite e necropoli romana	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	BZ
Santuario di Monte Papalucio	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Santuario delle divinità orientali di Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Temples				
C.d. Tempio di Ercole	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tempio nell'Orto di Mezzo	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Tempio p.zza San Nicola	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Templi c.d. Acropoli Minore di *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Capitolium di *Tarracina*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tempio a tre celle; "*Domus* di via Santi Quattro"	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tempio Maggiore - Cattedrale di San Cesareo	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tempietto *in antis* - Santuario di Giove *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tempio Maggiore - Santuario di Giove *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
C.d. Tempio Minore - Santuario di Giove *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Tempio del Divo Giulio di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Capitolium dell'antica *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Area sacra sotto la Chiesa di San Domenico	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Tempio Dorico presso il Duomo di San Domenico	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Stilobate di un tempio	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P

Tempio Italico di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Tempio A di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
7. MONUMENTAL EVIDENCES				
Aqueducts				
Acquedotto Antoniniano c.d. Arco di Druso	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Acquedotto dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Acquedotto di San Lorenzo dell'Amasene	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Resti Acquedotto romano	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Acquedotto di Minturno	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Castellum Aquae	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Acquedotto *Aqua Nymphalis*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Castellum Aquae	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Acropolis				
Acropoli di *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Mura ed edificio nell'area del Castello	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Edificio - Palazzo Vescovile	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Mura - piazza Cattedrale	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Area dell'acropoli/castello	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	022	BZ
Area dell'acropoli di Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Amphitheaters				
Anfiteatro Romano	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Resti dell'anfiteatro di *Formiae*	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Evidenze Anfiteatro di *Sinuessa*	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	P
Anfiteatro di età repubblicana di *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Anfiteatro Campano di *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Anfiteatro di *Beneventum*	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	BZ
Anfiteatro di *Tarentum*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Anfiteatro di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Anfiteatro di *Canusia*	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Anfiteatro di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Honorary arches				
Arco quadrifronte	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Arco di ingresso al foro Emiliano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Arco di Adriano	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Arco di Traiano	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Arco di piazza Manfredi	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Arco del Sacramento	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Arco di Varrone	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	P
Roman Basilicas				
Basilica Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Resti della Basilica	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Basilica di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Basilica di *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Basilica di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Basilica civile di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
City walls				
Mura Aureliane - c.d. Passeggiata sulle mura	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Resti cinta muraria	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Resti delle mura di cinta di *Aricia*	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Mura di *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Torre "La Loggia" a *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Torre di difesa inglobata nella moderna Porta Romana	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P

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Mura di cinta dell'antica Fondi	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	P
Mura urbane dell'antica Fondi - Villa Cantarano	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	P
Mura di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Resti di cinta muraria detto "Il siepone"	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Resti di mura medioevali - via Torre della Catena	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Mura di via Montenegro	Oria (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Resti di un impianto difensivo e di una struttura abitativa - via Montenegro	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Mura via Camassa	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Mura di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Mura di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Circuses				
Circo di Massenzio	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Circo Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Arcate del circo di *Bovillae*	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Reservoirs				
Cisterna circolare Parco della Caffarella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Cisterna - Fienile Torlonia - Parco della Caffarella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Cisterna monumentale - via Bitinia - Parco della Caffarella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Cisterna ninfeo - Parco della Caffarella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Cisterna romana presso chiesa di S. Urbano - Parco della Caffarella	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Cisterna grande Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Cisterna Mediana Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Cisterna Piranesi Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Cisterna con cortina laterizia	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
C.d. sepolcro del vaso di alabastro	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Cisterna sotterranea - Cisternoni	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Cisterna monumentale nota come "Grotte di Cesare"	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Grande conserva d'acqua - Parco pubblico via Napoli	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Cisterna - Santuario di Giove *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Cisterna - via Cimitero - via Piazza Palatina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Cisterna e resti di Villa romana - via Appia SS7	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Cisterne Valle Sant'Andrea	Itri (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Cisterna romana di Castellone	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Cisterna e tombe via Santella	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Immobile con resti di una cisterna antica	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Pozzi e cisterne - via Acclavio	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Pozzi, cisterne, silos - p.zza Maria Immacolata	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Cisterna detta Pozzo Traiano	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Complesso abitativo, cisterna - via del Mare	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Cryptoporticoes				
Criptoportici della Vittoria	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Grotte di Sant'Erasmo	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Criptoportico (Carcere Borbonico)	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Criptoportco dei Santi Quaranta	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Criptoportico e ambienti ipogei	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
C.d. Criptoportico ad *Egnatia*	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Domus				
Casa repubblicana via dei Sanniti	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Casa romana presso chiesetta di San Martino	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	P
Domus delle Terme	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Domus del Mercato e del Portico	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Domus delle *Tabernae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Domus del Teatro	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P

Domus di via degli Orti	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Domus di via Bonaparte	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Domus di età repubblicana via Convento delle Maria delle Grazie	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Domus urbana attribuita a *Publius Confuleius Sabbio*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Domus sotto la chiesa di San Pietro in Corpo	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Domus di età romana con pavimentazioni a mosaico	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Domus di età repubblicano-imperiale	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	BZ
Strutture residenziali di età imperiale	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Domus I - II - III - IV di *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Domus con mosaici	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Domus nel settore nord	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Domus sotto la chiesa Santa Maria Immacolata	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Mosaici forse pertinenti a *domus*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Domus di via SS. Annunziata	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Domus di viale Virgilio	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Domus di via Nitti	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Domus sotto Palazzo Granafei-Nervegna	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Domus area archeologica San Pietro degli Schiavoni	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Domus di via Lauro	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Domus di via San Giovanni al Sepolcro	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Domus contigua all'Anfiteatro di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Domus ad Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Casa ad ovest della via Traiana, con fornace	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Case 1-2-3-4 di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Masonry buildings and structures				
Titulus Fasciolae chiesa Santi Nereo e Achilleo	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Portici sud e nord Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Portico Santuario di Giove *Anxur*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Recinzione - via Appia SS7 km 125,600	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	007	P
Macellum di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Portico curvo di *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
C.d. *Macellum* di *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Catabulum	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Vasca in cocciopesto di età imperiale/sepolcreto tardoantico	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Edificio con statue frammentarie reimpiegate nelle muratura	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Macellum di *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Fornace in loc. Panetteria	Banzi (PZ)	Basilicata	014	BZ
Area porticata - p.zza Kennedy	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Specchia di Paretone presso casa Paretone	Mesagne (BR)	Puglia	017	BZ
Macellum di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Palestra di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Fora				
Foro Emiliano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Foro repubblicano di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Foro imperiale di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Edifici pubblici pertinenti al foro di *Beneventum* - p.zza Cardinale Pacca	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Foro, Agorà	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Foro in piazza del Mercato	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Foro di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
Baths				
Terme di Caracalla	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Impianto termale sotto la Chiesa di S. Cesareo *de Appia*	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Impianto termale di Capo di Bove	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P

Impianto termale e altri resti a Santa Maria Nova	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Terme Grandi della Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Terme Minori della Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Impianto termale incrocio via della Repubblica	Marino (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Terme di Cellomaio	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Impianto termale sotto Santa Maria della Rotonda	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Terme di *Norba*	Norma (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Terme Nettunie	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Resti delle Terme romane	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	BZ
Terme urbane di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Terme romane di San Cristiano	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Impianto termale area archeologica del Sacramento	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Terme romane	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Ambiente termale di età imperiale	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Terme di *Aeclanum*	Mirabella Eclano (AV)	Campania	013	P
Terme c.d. Casa d'Orazio	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Terme di *Venusia*	Venosa (PZ)	Basilicata	014	P
Terme *Pentascinenses*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Impianto termale Lungomare Vittorio Emanuele III	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	P
Terme area archeologica San Pietro degli Schiavoni	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Terme, blocco con iscrizione, sacello, capitelli	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Impianto termale, statue - p.zza Vittoria	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Impianto termale presso Canne della Battaglia	Barletta (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Terme del Foro di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Impianto termale ad *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Nymphaeums				
C.d. ninfeo di Egeria	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Ninfeo della Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Edificio Ottagonale detto anche "Ninfeo"	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Ninfeo di *Herdonia*	Ordona (FG)	Puglia	020	P
City gates				
Porta Capena - p.zza di Porta Capena	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Porta Appia/Porta San Sebastiano	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Posterula Ardeatina	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Porta Latina	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	BZ
Porta *Praetoria* dei *Castra Albana*	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Porta *Principalis* Sinistra dei *Casta Albana*	Albano Laziale (RM)	Lazio	002	BZ
Basto del Diavolo	Ariccia (RM)	Lazio	002	P
Porta Maggio	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Portella	Fondi (LT)	Lazio	006	P
Porta urbana	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Porta urbica lato sud-est circuito murario di Egnazia	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Theatres				
Teatro e ambienti di rappresentanza Villa dei Quintili	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Teatro e porticato del Foro Emiliano	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Teatro romano	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	P
Teatro di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Teatro di *Capua*	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	P
Teatro romano di *Beneventum*	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Teatro romano di *Tarentum*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
8. HARBOURS/LANDING PLACES				
Harbours/Landing places				

Porto romano di *Anxur/Tarracina*	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	BZ
Porto romano di *Formiae*	Formia (LT)	Lazio	008	BZ
Porto fluviale di *Minturnae*	Minturno (LT)	Lazio	009	P
Porto romano di *Tarentum*	Taranto (TA)	Puglia	016	BZ
Porto romano di *Brundisium*	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Porto romano di *Egnatia*	Fasano (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Sea and river landing places				
Resti di Molo fiume Cavata - *Forum Appi*	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	BZ
Approdo in loc. Baia Azzurra - *Sinuessa*	Sessa Aurunca (CE)	Campania	010	BZ
Porto fluviale di *Canusium*	Canosa di Puglia (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Approdo foce dell'Ofanto	Barletta (BAT)	Puglia	021	BZ
Approdo Torre Santa Sabina	Ostuni (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Approdo di Torre Guaceto	Carovigno (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Approdo di Apani	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	022	P
Approdo di Giancola	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	022	P
9. LAND DIVISIONS (CENTURIATIONS)				
Land divisions (centuriations)				
Centuriazione Pianura Pontina	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Centuriazione piana di Terracina	Terracina (LT)	Lazio	005	P
Centuriazione *Ager Beneventanus*	Benevento (BN)	Campania	013	BZ
Centuriazione *Ager Aecanus*	Troia (FG)	Puglia	020	P
10. SCULPTURAL AND *IN SITU* ELEMENTS				
Bas-reliefs/statues/sculptures *in situ*				
Sepolcro con statua togata	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Rilievo funerario con tre busti	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Statua in nudità eroica	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Statua funeraria femminile	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Quinta architettonica con frammenti di sepolcro	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Tomba dei Fasci consolari	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Bassorilievo di età repubblicana con due defunti	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Stele sepolcrale romana	S. M. Capua Vetere (CE)	Campania	011	BZ
Statua del *Bue Apis*	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Obelisco Isiaco - Stele	Benevento (BN)	Campania	012	P
Ercole brindisino (Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli)	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Statue: torso loricato acefalo - statua femminile (Museo "F. Ribezzo")	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Statua togata - statua loricata (Museo "F. Ribezzo")	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
11. COMMEMORATIVE ELEMENTS				
Commemorative elements/Epigraphs/Inscriptions				
Epigrafe dei Turranii	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Iscrizione Sesto Pompeo Giusto - Quinta architettonica di Luigi Canina	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Sepolcro di M. Servilio Quarto - Quinta architettonica di Antonio Canova	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Epigrafe di *C. Atilius Euhodus*	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Iscrizione del Sepolcro dei Trebonii	Roma (RM)	Lazio	001	P
Cippo commemorativo lavori di Traiano (CIL X, 6827)	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Iscrizione commemorativa lavori Traiano (CIL X 6824 = ILS 280)	Latina (LT)	Lazio	004	P
Colonne della via Appia	Brindisi (BR)	Puglia	018	P
Lastra iscritta da Ponte Valentino - Lapidario del Teatro di Benevento	Benevento (BN)	Campania	019	BZ
Epigrafe funeraria - Museo del Sannio	Benevento (BN)	Campania	019	BZ
Lastra iscritta Ponte Santo Spirito - Museo Provinciale di Avellino	Montecalvo Irpino (AV)	Campania	019	P
Lastra iscritta Ponte fiume Miscano - Loc. Malvizza	Montecalvo Irpino (AV)	Campania	019	P

NOTE ON THE FIRST MILE OF THE *VIA APPIA*

For the ancient Romans, there was no doubt that the *Via Appia* surpassed in popularity all other roads that radiated out from Rome into the Italian peninsula and the rest of the empire. This awareness has remained so throughout the centuries, which have accompanied the life of a road that has never lost its prominence in the perception of the peoples and cultures that have used it.

The first mile of the road, which stretched from the republican city wall to the ancient sanctuary of Mars, has been the peculiarity of this perception throughout time and its continuity. The urban section of the road has always been largely visible. The landscape of ancient, medieval and modern Rome has changed around it, but the straight line that was laid out at the end of the 4th century BC has continuously marked the axis around which historical events would unfold.

This first stretch of the *Via Appia* was initially paved with tuff blocks (Livy, 10.23.11-12), later replaced by a more efficient flint flagstone pavement (Livy, 38.28.3). When the size of Rome outgrew the boundary of the ancient republican circle, public and private buildings clustered along the sides of the road up to the sacred limit of the Pomerium, which intersected the First Mile about halfway up its course. Spreading beyond this limit were the vast necropolises that also housed the tombs of the most prominent families. The most important of these was, since the 3rd century BC, that of the Cornelius Scipios: its façade – still largely preserved today – stood out from afar against the tuff relief that still marks the morphology of the ground of that place produced by volcanic activity. The steep slope that from there led to the Temple of Mars – overlooking the valley where Hannibal stopped terrified, giving up his attack on Rome (Festus, p. 283 L) – was flattened at the beginning of the imperial age to facilitate the ever-increasing passage of men and vehicles. Two thousand years later, the vivid impression of that colossal cut still remains, conveyed by the long, narrow path carved into the valley between the boundary walls of the vineyards turned into villas and recorded in detail in all modern maps of the site.

Since the beginning, the road stood out from all other roads leaving Rome because of the prestige it gave. Along that short initial stretch the periodical parades of young men in arms took place; it was there that the triumphal arches were erected that increased its monumental look: that of General Drusus in the time of Augustus, and those of emperors Trajan and Lucius Verus. More than 1500 years later the great triumphal parades of Charles V, in 1535, and of Marco Antonio Colonna, after the naval victory at Lepanto in 1571, passed under the first of these arches – which still exists in all its monumental size.

At the beginning of the imperial age, on both sides of the road were the large collective tombs of the servants and freedmen of the most prominent figures of Augustus' court (his wives Scribonia and Livia, his daughter Octavia, his granddaughter Marcella). Their remains – resurfaced in the course of antique research undertaken between the 15th and 19th centuries – are still partly visible today and are fascinating destinations hidden in the nature of the modern landscape, heir to the exclusive gardens of the residences of the Roman aristocracy.

During the imperial age – in the most densely built-up part of the city outside the walls – several monumental baths rose alongside civil and religious buildings. One of these – the baths erected by the emperor Caracalla at the beginning of the 3rd century – remained in sight over the centuries as a gigantic relic of ancient architecture and with its enormity still shows what was, between the Middle Ages and the 18th century, the landscape of the ancient ruins facing the road, used as a quarry for materials and famous works of art.

The construction of the new, wider defensive wall circle at the time of Emperor Aurelian (275 AD) incorporated almost the entire first mile of the Via Appia into the walled city, which lost its function as a cemetery, but not as a monumental entrance to Rome. The following centuries, which saw the transformation of Rome from capital of a waning empire to seat of the new Catholic religion, accompanied the development of what would become a millenary landscape of ruins. The slow disintegration of the ancient structures gave space



Rome, Porta Appia, *view from the tower*

and materials to the birth of a new landscape, where the buildings of the new cult took over on both sides of the road: Santa Maria in Tempulo, the *Basilica Crescentiana* (later St. Sixtus) and San Giovanni a Porta Latina on the eastern side; the churches of Saints Nereus and Achilleus and San Cesareo on the western side. Churches and monasteries – notably the basilica of San Giovanni a Porta Latina – became in time the great owners of the land surrounding the road, which at the same time saw what remained of an increasingly frayed urban landscape transformed into the new landscape of vineyards and vegetable gardens.

This radical change accompanied the formation of the new medieval city, progressively centred around the Tiber, and moved the landscape of the first mile of the Via Appia into the long, slow times of farming life and its frozen cyclical nature. The landscape of the vineyards surrounding the road – still perfectly outlined in G.B. Nolli's map in mid-18th century – had been shaped a thousand years before, since the 8th century, and found for a long time its great feudal lord in the Chapter of the basilica of St. John Lateran, which acquired most of those lands in mid-12th century.

For centuries, the road retained its stable monumental status and efficiency, and continued to be travelled towards south or even just to the immediate suburbs, where the places of worship of saints and martyrs and their relics were clustered around the catacombs of the first Christian communities. Since then, the road also received the uninterrupted passage of pilgrims of all origins, who found the places of their devotion in the oratories along the road – still architecturally undamaged – (Oratory of the Seven Sleepers, Church of the *Domine quo vadis?*).

The trade or military purposes of the via Appia never faded: of the bitter clashes between Guelphs and Ghibellines in the 14th century, a monumental trace remains in the image of St. Michael depicted on the very side of the Porta San Sebastiano. But the uninterrupted cultural use of the road found a natural evolution, starting in the 15th century, in the arrival of antiquarians, who began to search the vineyards transcribing ancient inscriptions and drawing monuments, until the road became one of the main destinations of the Grand Tour animated by the educated classes of Enlightenment Europe and later by modern tourists. The traces of their passage can be found in numerous literary works, as well as in the precious engravings on the ancient marble blocks of the *Porta Appia* (or San Sebastiano).

Although seemingly unchanging, the landscape of medieval vineyards gradually transformed into that of villas and gardens, prestigious residences in the hands of the most prominent families of papal Rome. The road had indeed become increasingly charged with symbolic values, for the historical value of its monumental traces as well as for the aesthetic charge of its landscape that evoked a past grandeur, which exploded throughout the European continent at the moment of the fortuitous discovery of the Sepolcro degli Scipioni in 1780.

Since then, the *Via Appia* inside and outside the city walls, has begun to be perceived as a unique framework of exceptional universal value and has therefore been the target of the first planned protection efforts, started as early as the 19th century with the restoration and promotion of monumental sites (Arch of Drusus, columbaria of Pomponius Hylas and Vigna Codini) and then, during the 20th century, with the creation of the Monumental Archaeological Area and the restoration of major sites such as the Sepolcro degli Scipioni and the majestic Terme di Caracalla.

At the beginning of the 20th century, with the creation of the Monumental Archaeological Area, which saved a large urban space from rampant speculative building, the entire urban area around the first Mile of the *Via Appia* was definitively removed from the intensive urban development plan ordered for the rest of Rome when it became the capital of Italy. Even manufacturing activities which had been established there in the following decades were removed from the area: a fascinating vestige of them survives in the Cartiera Latina (Latin Paper Mill), now home to the Regional Park of the Ancient Via Appia. This condition of suspended time compared to the pace of the surrounding city has remained substantially so even with the more recent

transformations brought about by changes in land use and residential sociology, from ancient vineyards to modern exclusive villas, often home to important embassies.

The changes brought about by modernity to the layout of this portion of city suburbs, unlike what happened in other urban districts, have therefore only partially touched the surroundings of the first mile of the *Via Appia*, which has had the good fortune to see time almost stand still in recent centuries, and which we can still experience with historical cartography, artistic views and then the first photographs.

The pre-eminently cultural function played by the urban area of the *Via Appia* in the contemporary age is also the source of the development of widespread forms of active citizen participation, which have given rise in the last few years to numerous bottom-up enhancement initiatives, a sign of a deep-rooted sense of belonging, which the millenary history of the road inspires in the inhabitants of surrounding areas.

As part of a broader industry, in which both a government-run archaeological park and a regionally-run nature park operate, historical and archaeological research in this area of the road has had a particular boost over the last twenty years. The acquisition of new knowledge has gone hand in hand with a strong inclination towards communication capable of radically changing the relationship between the general public and cultural institutions in charge of heritage conservation. The ability to convey the millenary history of places and to make their significance and relevance perceived as necessary steps to ensure their preservation for future generations is indeed determined by communication choices, i.e., the forms through which the historical sense of places is passed on and shared.

To conclude, the historical identity of this first stretch of this great road stems from the understanding of its relationship with the very history of the city, which has made it possible to maintain and even enhance some of its features, which make it the stage for an anthology of ancient and new monuments, to be placed in the different eras that have seen its birth, life and transformation into ruins. The ability to look at the contemporary image of this urban framework from a multi-millennial perspective makes it possible to spot what survived and transformations that have occurred in these same places, all contributing to the construction of today's dynamic and complex identity, which we must not just admire like a painting, but learn to live, feeling part of a history that goes on, on the subtle balance that is both the fruit and the tool of preservation and change.

THE TERME DI CARACALLA

The 12th Augustan Regio originally called the *Piscina Publica ed.* Public Pool, stretched in the valley between the Caelian and the Small Aventine hill, flanking the western side of the *Via Appia*. The name of the *Regio* suggests the abundance of water whose presence evokes settings of the myth of Rome›s foundation.

In the 2nd century, new urban planning was developed to face a significant increase in population: they built a few *domus* and many *insulae* (ed. city-blocks), traces of which remain in the area later occupied by the Terme di Caracalla.

At the beginning of the 3rd century, with the advent of the Severan dynasty, a magnificent bath complex enriched this suburban district, where such a service could not be provided by the multitude of baths built in previous centuries.

The baths were inaugurated by Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus, known as Caracalla, in 216 AD. After his death (217 AD), Elagabalus and Severus Alexander completed the external enclosure of the bath complex. It occupied an area of about 337 x 328 m. The aqueduct built by Caracalla provided the water supply as a derivation of the *Aqua Marcia*, which took the name *Aqua Nova Antoniniana* from the Emperor.

The construction of the baths entailed the excavation of an important area, not only for the width of the complex but also to install an elaborate system of service galleries that could accommodate all the activities related to the maintenance of the baths.

The Severans also commissioned the opening of a road leading to the baths, the Via Nova.

The imperial baths were traditionally intended not only for bathing but also for study and body care. Oriented to NE/SW to make the most of sunlight exposure, a central body was separated from the perimeter enclosure.

The reservoirs and the two symmetrical libraries were located south, whereas the *tabernae* were located along the *Via Nova Antoniniana*. A monumental staircase allowed access from the Aventine Hill.

Facing north are other entrances: the four *apodyteria* (ed. changing rooms) and the doubled and symmetrical two *palaestrae* (gymnasia). The *natatio-frigidarium-tepidarium* and *caldarium* are arranged on a single central axis. On either side of the *caldarium* are other rooms, allegedly *laconica* (saunas). The building had two floors, at least in the *palestrae*, the rooms attached to them and the changing rooms.

The *caldarium* was a large circular room covered by an enormous dome, with basins in the niches of the walls. A mighty *hypocaustum* system (ed., with hot air under the floor) heated the hall. A small apse, still visible from the gardens, dates to a restoration by Emperor Constantine, commemorated by an inscription in the basement.

From the *caldarium* through the *tepidarium*, one passed into the *frigidarium*, the room intended for cold baths, covered by a triple cross vault that housed four large pools. The great hall had an *opus sectile* floor, and the walls were covered with polychrome marbles on the plinth.

The *natatio* contained a true Olympic pool: its northern façade was marked by monumental grey granite columns that framed two orders of niches designed to hold statues. The water pipes that supplied the pool are still visible.

In the gymnasia, intended for athletic training – but also interpreted as places of representation of the Severan dynasty – polychrome floor mosaics with geometric figures are still visible today. They must have been porticoed on three sides and had at least one upper floor decorated with a monochrome mosaic floor with a marine theme.

The extensive galleries suitable for chariots below the baths housed the heating system (the *praefurnia*), the water system, a mill, and a *mithraeum*.

The latter, which came to light during the extensive excavations of the 20th century, is the largest *mithraeum* in Rome and consists of a rectangular room paved in black and white mosaic, with benches on the long sides. A hole lined with bricks was connected,



Rome, Terme di Caracalla, Palestra Occidentale

through a narrow passage and a ladder, with another adjoining room: this may be the *fossa sanguinis* for bull sacrifice (*taurobolium*). Others believe that it was a trapdoor for some "spectacular apparition".

In the 5th century AD, the baths were still in use; probably, by the 6th century, they had started to go through a decline: some tombs found within the perimeter enclosure can perhaps be traced back to pilgrims from the nearby *Xenodochium* (ed. guesthouse) of Saints Nereus and Achilleus. According to the *Liber Pontificalis*, the aqueduct was restored at least until the 9th century; by the 12th century, the baths began to become a quarry for materials to decorate churches and palaces.

In 1545-1547, excavations carried out by Paul III Farnese led to the discovery of the Toro Farnese and the Ercole Farnese, now preserved in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples.

In 1824, Count Egidio Di Velo carried out systematic excavations in the main building: they brought to light, among other things, floor mosaics with depictions of athletes, which decorated the gymnasium, now in the Vatican Museums. Excavations were then conducted by Canina in the *frigidarium* in the middle of the century and then by Guidi in 1859-1867. The latter found a rich domus of the Hadrianic period in the south-eastern corner of the baths, about 10 m below the current ground



Rome, Terme di Caracalla, mithraeum

level, with mosaic floors and frescoes of the 2nd style.

In 1870, when the monument became property of the Italian government, Pietro Rosa carried out further researches. In 1878-1879, Giuseppe Fiorelli discovered the marble *opus sectile* floor of the *caldarium* and the mosaic floor of the western gymnasium, which was completely excavated. In the early 20th century, the perimeter enclosure and part of the underground levels were explored.

The systematic exploration of the galleries began in 1901 and continued to the east in the years 1937-1938 when they were restored for the installation of the Opera House stage in the *caldarium*. In the 1980s, the southern enclosure was completely cleared of later additions; restorations were carried out on the south side, in particular in the reservoirs and the south-west library, and on the eastern side, in the apsidal hall known as the "Temple of Jupiter", restored to its original layout. Then the excavation of galleries started, and in the eastern sector of the monument, a section of basalt paving was unearthed dating back to before the baths were built.

A statue of Artemis was found in 1996, reused as a paving stone in a restoration of the flooring of the galleries dating from the 5th century.

The idea to restore the ancient front of the Terme di Caracalla – which must have faced the *Via Nova Antoniniana* – led to the archaeological excavation of the front of the *Tabernae* (ed. shops) starting in 1999, along the Archaeological Promenade: one of the access staircases with the original travertine steps was thus found, and one of the *tabernae* was brought to light up to the ground level and restored.

The galleries of the Baths were opened to the public in 2012 with an exhibition focusing on the architectural decoration of the monument: the core of the tour is represented by the colossal figural capitals from the *frigidarium*, with representations of deities.

Restoration work is carried out repeatedly to protect the walls from the risk of collapse and to bring back the floor surfaces to their original splendour. In recent years, thanks to the tax credit "Art Bonus", the polychrome mosaic of the Western Gymnasium has been brought to light and restored.

The Scipios were one of the many branches of the *gens Cornelia*, who had held important public offices in Rome since the beginning of the 5th century BC. The initiative to build a monumental sepulchre near the *Via Appia* is therefore probably due to the presence in the area of land owned by the illustrious senatorial family, but perhaps also to a precise political orientation. It is in fact possible that the Scipios family, one of the most open to the Hellenistic culture, wanted to build its funerary monument near the new consular road, a symbol of that political idea of expansion towards the Magna Graecia world, supported by an important faction of noble families in the political scenario of Rome in the mid-Republican age.

The construction of the tomb, in the first decades of the 3rd century BC, is perhaps due to Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbato, consul in 298 BC, to whom the oldest burial belongs, or to his son.

The monument is dug into the tufa rock, at the base of the rise now known as Montedoro, which faces the *Via Latina* almost steeply down to the *Via Appia*.

The chamber is almost square in shape (approximately 13.5 x 14.5 m), with four wide central pillars, spared in the tufa and left to support the ceiling; they divide the space into three galleries in one direction and three at right angles to each other. Technically, four galleries delimit the perimeter and



Rome, Sepolcro degli Scipioni, entrance



Rome, Columbarium in the area of Sepolcro degli Scipioni

two intersect at the centre. The pillars themselves, however, were already heavily excavated and notched on the sides in ancient times, in order to create space for the bulky sarcophagus burials of family members. At the bottom of the central gallery, opposite the entrance, was the large monolithic sarcophagus of *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus*, considered to be one of the progenitors of the Scipios branch. The peperino sarcophagus (currently a copy, because the original, like all the inscriptions on the sarcophagi of the other members of the family, is in the Vatican Museums), has an elegant moulded base, a smooth case on the front of which is engraved the dedicatory inscription, surmounted by a Doric frieze with metopes and triglyphs and a denticulated cornice. The lid, on the front of which the name of the deceased is painted in red, is embellished with two elegant Ionic volutes.

Much simpler are all the other sarcophagi found, again in tufa, monolithic or in slabs and blocks, in peperino or Aniene tuff. To the left of the same central gallery is the sarcophagus of Lucius Cornelius Scipio, consul in 259 BC, son of Barbato.

A rich series of well-researched inscriptions testifies to the long history of the Sepolcro degli Scipioni. Around the middle of the 2nd century BC, the burial chamber

had almost run out of space. Another gallery was therefore built, almost parallel to the first but not communicating with it, with its own access from the outside. Unfortunately, there is no archaeological evidence to support the hypothesis that this activity was the work of Scipio Aemilianus, who triumphantly ended the Third Punic War with the destruction of Carthage, and whose political and intellectual gifts provided a model for the art of government in Cicero's work.

In the main chamber, the remains of 12 sarcophagi and 9 dedication inscriptions have been preserved: it has been calculated that there could have been around 30 burials, while in the side gallery, the remains of 3 sarcophagi have been found, compared to the possible location of 5 burials.

The most famous of the Scipios, however, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, the victor of Hannibal in the Second Punic War, was not in the family tomb. In fact, he died in 183 BC, aged 52, at his villa in *Liternum*, Campania, where he had gone into voluntary exile after a fierce smear campaign unleashed against him and his brother Lucius, victorious against the king of Syria Antiochus III. In response to the accusation that he had embezzled huge sums of money without providing accounts to the Republic's treasury, Scipio, after tearing up the accounts claiming that his word was worth more, left Rome, uttering, according to tradition, the famous phrase: "Ungrateful country you shall not have my bones…".

The last burial took place in the 1st century AD, when, after a long time, a collateral branch of the Corneli family decided to reuse the tomb. The archaeological area also contains the remains of other Republican tombs in tufa blocks, near the *Via Appia*, and a frescoed columbarium.

In addition to other tombs, around the 3rd century AD, a brick building was constructed in the area of the tomb, lining the side of the hill, the foundations of which also affected the underlying cavity of the Scipios tomb, which had evidently by then been completely buried. In the Middle Ages, a tower settled there, later transformed into one of the many farmhouses scattered in the Roman suburbs, within an estate used as a vineyard. In 1780, the owners decided to extend their cellars and discovered some ancient tunnels, inside which were sarcophagi with inscriptions commemorating members of the Scipios family. The tomb was then fully explored and all the inscribed or decorated materials were taken to the Vatican Museums, where they can still be found today. The present appearance of the archaeological area is the result of major restoration work carried out between 1926 and 1929, when the Municipality of Rome, having become the owner of the area after its proclamation as the capital of Italy, undertook excavations and restoration, consolidating the tomb and placing copies of the funerary inscriptions that had been taken away inside it, as closely as possible in connection with the relevant sarcophagi. The monument was reopened to the public in December 2011, after restoration and consolidation works.

THE SEPOLCRO DI PRISCILLA

The sepulchre dedicated to Priscilla was erected by the river Almone at the behest of her husband, T. Flavius Abascanthus. According to Stazio (*Silv.*, 5. 1-262), the woman`s remains were embalmed according to Eastern custom, wrapped in Sidonian purple and laid in a sumptuous marble sarcophagus. Her husband, despairing over the death of his beloved, wanted to immortalise his wife in the guise of various deities and therefore had her effigy repeated in marble and bronze statues of Ceres, Ariadne, Maia and Venus

On a square base in opus ca. 21 m high and originally covered with travertine blocks, the tomb was raised with two cylindrical drums in opus reticulatum; the upper drum, only partially preserved, was punctuated by 13 niches, intended to house the statues of Priscilla.

The ancient access is now hidden by a modern tombhouse. Inside, the funerary cell with a barrel vault and three niches, probably intended to house sarcophagi, is preserved. The monument, considered to be of the so-called "tumulus with podium" type, may have been built approximately after the middle of the 1st century BC.

Above it is preserved a round medieval tower, just over 6 m high, whose crude masonry is made up of, probably, rubble material removed from the monument itself. The mausoleum was already fortified in the 11th century by the Tuscolo counts, later passing to the Caetani in the 13th century.



Rome, Sepolcro di Priscilla



Sepolcro di Priscilla (M. Bril il Giovane, second half of the 16th century)

The catacombs represent a type of collective burial generally associated with Christian and Jewish religion.

The term derives from a toponym used in the 4th century AD to describe a place located at the 3rd mile of the *Via Appia*, near the cemetery dedicated to the martyr Sebastian. The importance assumed by this cemetery during the Middle Ages and the fact that it was one of the few still accessible and visitable caused the toponym to be extended to all the burial areas with the same characteristics.

The need for Christian communities to have shared burial spaces began to be felt between the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century AD; the oldest nuclei of Rome's catacombs can be dated to the very first years of the 3rd century AD.

The innovative characteristics compared to other types of burial areas are to be found in the systematic use of hypogeal spaces employing an articulated network of interconnected galleries, generally arranged according to regular patterns and susceptible, already from the initial planning, to possible enlargements linked to the progressive need to accommodate an ever-increasing number of depositions.

The tunnels were intensively and rationally occupied above all by burials in niches, homogeneous in design and size, dug into the tufa and closed with simple tiles or marble slabs, even engraved; rarer, especially in the first periods of catacomb construction, were the types of monumental tombs, such as "*a mensa*" (Latin "banquet, table") (a table-top tomb often found under an oblong niche), or *arcosolia* (Latin *arcus,* "arch" and *solium* "throne") (arched recess used as a place of entombment), and niches for sarcophagi, as well as *cubicula* (Latin "chambers"), exclusive spaces often reserved, for example, for single wealthy families.

The importance of the *Via Appia* regarding the catacombs is underlined by the conspicuous presence of community burial areas linked to the Christian religion; in particular, between 2nd and 3rd mile, some of the largest catacombs of the Urbe were excavated, often embellished by venerated burials or by some famous sanctuaries, linked to cults and hagiographic legends closely anchored to the roots of Christianity, such as those concerning the apostles Peter and Paul.

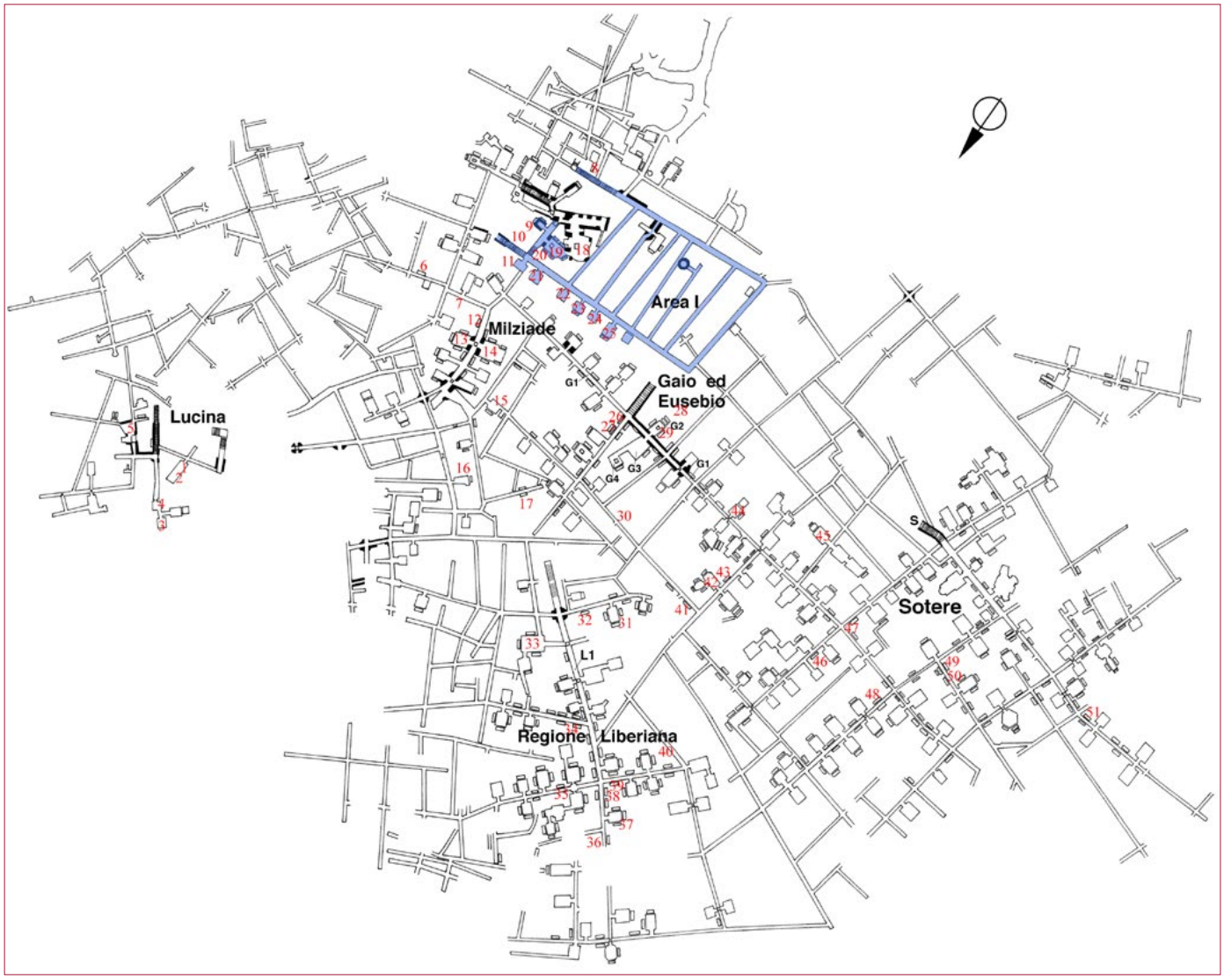
Among these, the catacombs of St. Callistus, St. Sebastian and Pretestatus are certainly representative for their history, the cults they host and their decorative features.

Catacombs of San Callisto

St. Callistus catacombs excavations have their focal point in 1849 when Giovanni Battista de Rossi discovered a fragment of the epitaph of Pope Cornelius in the then Molinari vineyard. The event marked the start of the extraordinary scientific biography of the famous Roman archaeologist, who suggested to Pope Pius IX that the Holy See purchase the land that would form the Callistian complex, stretching from the "*Quo Vadis?*" crossroads to the Via delle Sette Chiese.

This episode constituted the first step in de Rossi's discoveries, which, in a short space of time, brought to light the two oldest nuclei of the catacombs, namely the Lucina region and Area I, as well as a 75 x 30 m funerary enclosure and the "rediscovery" of the two triapsal mausoleums, i.e. the western and the eastern triconch, now focal points, together with the valuable exhibition space of the Torretta, of the "diffuse museum" of the Callistian district, but at that time used one as a rustic house, the other as a wine cellar.

As far as the crypts of Lucina are concerned, archaeological investigations have shown that, between the 2nd and 3rd centuries, two modest hypogea originated from that articulated surface necropolis above the region, which underwent a significant topographical development, so much so that they were joined and then incorporated into the community cemetery of Callistus, by virtue of the exceptional location of the tomb of Pope Cornelius, who died an exile in *Centumcellae* in the year 253, decorated by the original inscription, a Damasian carmen, a *mensa oleorum* and some frescoes from the early Middle Ages, depicting the Roman pontiff next to images of Cyprian, Sixtus II and



Rome, Catacombs of San Callisto, plan

Ottato di Vescera. These remains also include a double cubicle frescoed at the beginning of the 3rd century, whose pictorial design marks the beginning of Christian art, proposing the earliest scene of Christ's baptism in the Jordan, the so-called "Eucharistic fishes", as well as the image of the condemnation of the prophet Daniel *ad bestias* (Latin for "condemnation to beasts").

Area I, on the other hand, is configured as the official cemetery of the Church of Rome, conceived by Pope Zephyrinus (199-217), but entrusted to the care of Deacon Callistus, his future successor (217-222), as reported in a passage from the *Philosophumena* and the *Liber Pontificalis*. The area is set up on two extensive and parallel directing galleries, connected by a series of transversal connections, according to the principle of the "gridiron" system, and characterised to express the egalitarian sentiment of the primitive Christian community, by undifferentiated burial niches, arranged in *pilae* (Latin "vertical rows"). This system was reorganised in the 1930s-40s, with the construction of the Orpheus cubicle at the foot of the

entrance staircase, featuring the image of the mythical Thracian cantor painted on the vault – recently subjected to archaeological excavation and restoration work –, but especially the Crypt of the Popes, that *cubiculum duplex* which housed the tombs of nine Roman pontiffs of the 3rd century: Ponziano (230-235), Anterote (236), Fabiano (236-250), Lucio (253-254), Stefano (254-257), Dionisio (259-268), Felice (269-274) and, finally, Eutichiano (275-283), so much so that it deserved the nickname "little Vatican", according to the definition coined by Giovanni Battista de Rossi himself.

In this same phase, and later, some of the earliest figurative manifestations of early Christianity appear in the Sacrament cubicles. Their decorative designs, as already mentioned for the Lucina crypts, propose a highly composite pictorial sampler, which, using the decorative "grid" of red-green linearity, alternates images of banquets, criophorus shepherds and fossores, stories of Christ and the biblical episodes of Jonah, Abraham, and Moses.

The nuclei just described constitute the most ancient sectors of the catacomb, which, however, due to its vast extension, also includes other areas of considerable importance, such as the region to the north of the crypt of St. Cecilia, which proposes the facing cubicles of Popes Gaius (283-296) and Eusebius (309), or the later sectors of Miltiades, the region known as Liberian and that of Sotere.

Catacombs of Pretestato

According to the same chronological dynamics as the Callistian complex, the *Coemeterium Praetextati* – a name that can perhaps be traced back to the name of the founder or land donor – is also assigned to the beginning of the 3rd century. The complex, now located on the via Appia Pignatelli and systematically excavated since the 1920s, after the purchase arranged by Pope Benedict XV of the property above the catacomb, was planted on a sector of the Roman Suburbium, which was probably part of the luxurious estate, better known as Triopio, owned by Herod Atticus, that famous orator of Athenian origin, chosen by Emperor Antoninus Pius as tutor to Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius.

This area, which passed to the imperial domain after the death of Herod Atticus, hosts a sumptuous pagan necropolis dating back to the closing decades of the 2nd century and used by the Roman aristocracy. From this necropolis come those valuable sarcophagi that make up the Classical Museum of the Catacombs of Pretestato, recently embellished by a new layout and among the most significant collections of funerary plastic between the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Here, one can admire the sarcophagus of the Argonauts, the monumental sarcophagus of the Hunting, and, of course, that marble ark believed to have been commissioned by the emperor Balbinus, traditionally attributed to the emperor, without neglecting the



Rome, Catambs of Pretestato, Sarcofago di Balbino (Archive of the Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra)



Rome, Catacombs of Pretestato, Coronatio *cubicle (Archive of the Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra)*

Christian section, which houses the early Christian funerary sculpture recovered in the catacomb complex of the Via Appia Pignatelli.

The earliest areas of the catacomb belong to the beginning of the 3rd century, namely the regions known as the Scala Minore and Scala Maggiore, where the famous cubicle of the *Coronatio* opens right at the foot of the access staircase, frescoed with an early, but already mature, Christological cycle, embellished by the oldest image of the crowning with thorns. Also of particular importance is the reuse for funerary use of an imposing hydraulic cistern, the *Spelunca Magna*, which became one of the most prominent sanctuaries of late antique underground Rome, not only because of the density of venerated burials but also because of the refinement of some of its *cubiculae*, whose architectural solutions, with their refined brickwork facades, seem to project the rich mausoleums of the underground world underground.

The *Spelunca Magna* housed several tombs. These include the tombs of Pope Urban (222-230), the two deacons Felicissimo and Agapito – martyred in 258 together with Sixtus II during Valerian's bloody persecution, and celebrated by a Damasian inscription, now in situ, although found in the 1920s while the church of San Nicola dei Cesarini in Largo Argentina was being demolished – the military martyr Quirino and, finally, the martyr of the Roman Empire, Gennaro, one of the seven sons of Felicita, the only venerated burial site, clearly located in the centre of the Spelunca and further monumentalised by Pope Damasus (366-384) through an architectural elevation bordered by two porphyritic columns and a dedicatory epigraph, now placed near the entrance to the grandiose cubicle known as the Stagioni.

Catacombs of San Sebastiano

The archaeological history of the monumental area of San Sebastiano is extremely complex. This area is located at mile III of the Via Appia Antica, where lies the church dedicated to the Milanese martyr, whose present appearance is due to the Baroque reconstruction by Cardinal Scipione Borghese in the early 17th century.

Here, in the 1st century AD, as clarified by archaeological excavations conducted in the early 20th century under the basilica, was located, but at a considerably lower altitude, that place or, better, that depression known by the toponym "*ad catacumbas*", i.e. a deep depression of the ground, sloping from east to west, where the Via Appia ran, in this section supported by an embankment, which also included some layers of *pozzolana* exploited as quarries.

This site was soon used for funerary purposes, through the placement of individual burials but, especially, through the planting of a necropolis, the use of which continued at least until the 3rd century, which was later also equipped with a two-storey structure, proposed for funerary rites, the so-called "Villa Piccola".

Shortly afterwards, further to the east of the large residential complex, better known as the "Villa Grande", some of the quarry's rooms began to be occupied by burial niches, two of which related to the freedmen of Emperor Trajan, in use until, perhaps due to the partial collapse of the tufa vaults, these hypogeal rooms were buried, giving rise to an 'open-air' burial ground, ascribable to the mid-2nd century, commonly referred to as the "*Piazzola*".

This burial area makes up an extremely composite archaeological reality, which had its beating heart in the three mausoleums, datable between the 2nd and 3rd centuries, known as the Mausoleum of the Axe, the Mausoleum of the Innocentiores and the Mausoleum of Marcus Clodius Hermes, the latter of which has an attic decorated with a controversial cycle of frescoes, which seems to be inspired, according to the most recent interpretations by the Homeric saga of Ulysses and, in particular, by the story of Circe, but we must also point out the presence of a series of loculus tombs, including around twenty epitaphs, which can be traced back to a Christian commission. As an emblematic example, we need only think of the epigraph of Ancotia Irene, accompanied by a formulary, but also by imagery, which seems to refer to the *religio christiana*, configuring itself as one of the first tangible signs of the spread of Christianity.

Around mid 3rd century, when the actual catacomb was also implanted, this burial ground was buried and then obliterated by the famous "*Memoria Apostolorum*", a modest porticoed body, whose cultic value, however, has never been in question, thanks to the presence of hundreds of devotional graffiti, engraved by visitors on the painted plaster of the walls of the 'Triclia', which invoke Peter and Paul and repeated *refrigeria*, or funeral meals, performed in honour of the two apostles.

Although the final word has not yet been spoken on the age-old question as to the correct devotional nature of the monument, the traditional hypothesis considers the "Memoria Apostolorum" to be an alternative cultic pole to the sepulchral memories of the Vatican and the Via Ostiense, constituting a shrine that celebrated the double apostolicity of the Roman Church, probably installed in connection with the measures of Valerian's persecution in 258, as suggested by some literary documents and, in particular, by the Depositio Martyrum and the Martyrologio Geronimiano.

It was precisely this singular organism that was the driving force behind the macroscopic transformations of the 4th century, to which the Constantinids must have contributed in a decisive way, with the installation of the building (with a layout recalling a Circus) dedicated to the *principes apostolorum*, which composed – as is well known – a vast covered community cemetery, capable of containing hundreds of tombs, which were arranged, especially, on the floor level.

From the tombs that occupied the subsoil of the Basilica Apostolorum, but also from the twenty or so mausoleums that clustered around the building, comes the extraordinary collection of early Christian sarcophagi gathered in the Museum of Sculptures



Rome, Catacombs of San Sebastiano, Mausolei della Piazzola (Archive of the Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra)



Map of Christian and Jewish catacombs in Rome (Archeo monografie n. 31, 2019)

of Saint Sebastian, for which the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Archaeology has recently prepared a capillary restoration work, completed in 2020, which allows us to appreciate in the proper perspective, also in the light of the new layout, some of the most famous known early Christian sarcophagi, such as the sarcophagus of the Traditio Legis, whose figurative programme seems to sinter the lost decoration of the apsidal basin of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, or the sarcophagus of the two sisters, with the personification of the two ecclesiae carved on the front, without forgetting certain specimens still located underground, namely the Albani sarcophagus and the ark of Lot, which still retains traces of its original polychrome covering, as shown, in an exemplary manner, by the recent restoration.

The central nave of the basilica also gave access to a small hypogeum, in which the martyr St. Sebastian was buried, probably a victim of Diocletian's persecution, whose tomb was rearranged between the end of the 4th and the beginning of the following century by the presbyters of the titulus of St. John and St. Paul, Proclinus and Ursus.

The monumental complex of San Sebastiano constituted an exceptionally attractive cultic pole, where the joint cult of Peter and Paul was intertwined with that of St Sebastian, and the martyr Eutychius, of whom the only intact Damasian carmen remains, now preserved in the basilica, whose burial place belonged to that late offshoot of the catacombs, known as the region of the former Vigna Chiaraviglio, which, beyond the alley of the Seven Churches, unravels into the final section of the Callistian district. This area, unearthed during the House of the Catacombs construction in the 1920s, has yielded paintings of a high standard. Suffice it to think of the concluding section of gallery F12, known as the "*finarello*", decorated by the famous fresco depicting the embrace between Peter and Paul, in turn addressed to the painted *arcosolium* of Primenius and Severa, where the oldest representation of the Ascension of Christ on the Mount of Olives has been discovered in recent months, thanks to a recent restoration and a photogrammetric campaign conducted using the most up-to-date technology.

14 JEWISH CATACOMBS

According to historical, epigraphic and material sources, we know that Jewish people were present in southern Italy throughout the first millennium and especially in certain areas and cities. In Rome, for instance, where the existence of a Jewish community is confirmed as early as the 2nd century BC (Val. Max., 1, 3, 3), there were 40,000 to 50,000 Jews at the end of the 1st century, i.e., 5 % of the population.

Rome's corpus of Jewish inscriptions is the most important in the western Mediterranean and comes almost entirely from catacombs. Those known in Rome (two moderately sized and four actual catacombs), all outside the city walls, were perhaps located near neighbourhoods where they lived. Juvenal reports the multitude of "ragged Jews" who roamed near Porta Capena, in the woods of the Nymph Egeria, so not far from the **Catacomb of Vigna Randanini**.

Discovered in 1859, it was studied and published in 1862 by R. Garrucci. The complex is carved into the rocky side of a hill and the main entrance is on today's via Appia Pignatelli, formerly a side road of the *Via Appia*, almost across from the Praetextatus cemetery. It is headed by a series of funerary structures, with arcosolia and a masonry mosaic floor. In the area near the entrance, the tunnels are mostly wide but low and rather irregular; here are most of the chambers, generally of modest size and all covered in white plaster, except for one that has geometric partitions and a *menorah* on the back wall. The next area has a more regular layout and the galleries, besides the burial recesses, feature the classic *kokhim* (oven-shaped tombs perpendicular to the walls) at the base; in this area, one chamber shows a rich painting of marble panels with craters and palms in the corners. Another irregular and partly collapsed section, consisting of two perpendicular tunnels with *kokhim*, is connected to the *Appia* by a staircase with three flights and a landing; according to Jewish sources, the system was used for the resting of corpses before burial (Talmud, Baba Batra 6, 8). A nearby gallery opens into a double chamber with good quality painted decorations consisting of pagan motifs within geometric partitions.

The catacomb, which contains just over 1,200 burials in *kokhim*, *cubicula* (chambers), recesses, *arcosolia* (arched recesses), *formae* (the most humble burials), and stone sarcophagi, provided 196 inscriptions, mostly in Latin, sometimes with Greek characters.

In the area of today's Basilicata Region, the presence of a Jewish community dates back to the late imperial age. Most notably, the ancient city of ***Venusia*** provided a significant amount of epigraphic and archaeological evidence of the presence of an important community for a long period of time from the 4th to the 10th century. The most significant information comes from the **Jewish catacomb** which was used from mid-4th century until the 7th century.

The catacomb looks like a network of underground tunnels organised around three main corridors, from which a series of small side corridors branch off. The walls of the side corridors are occupied by *cubicula*, small niches and recesses, or open into larger compartments housing several tombs, surmounted by the *arcosolium*, which could be plastered or frescoed. Along with the typical symbols of the Jewish religion (the *menorah*, the horn, the palm, the cedar, the amphora), the numerous inscriptions found on the walls provide a faithful insight into the internal organisation of the Jewish community, which coexisted peacefully with the Christians, as evidenced by the discovery of the Christian underground cemetery on the same hill. Originally, the catacomb had more grave inscriptions, many of which were destroyed during early explorations.

The Jewish presence in Venosa is newly documented in the 9th century by epigraphic sources that paint a picture of a booming, culturally vibrant community, still visited by rabbis and teachers who travelled there from the Land of Israel.



Rome, Catacombe of Vigna Randanini, epitaph of the butcher Alexander *(3rd-4th century AD), Oxford, Ashmolean Museum*

ROMAN VILLAS

The term *villa* generally refers to a building located in a land property outside the city walls, with the functions of farm and rural house, in which productive and residential features penetrate in balanced forms and relationships.

A distinctive feature of rural, hilly, maritime and lake landscapes, villas were a consequence of several economic and social models, systems of relations and integrations with the landscape and the settlement fabric, individual choices and common trends, which can be framed in the long term between the Republican age and late antiquity. This complexity is reflected in the terminology adopted in the sources *de agri culturae* (*urban villa, villa rustica, villa maritima, suburban villa, praedium, praetorium*) and is reflected in the modern scholarly literature, which distinguishes villas in different historical moments with respect to form, the relationship between *otium* (ed. idleness) and *negotium* (ed. business), the choice of sites, ownership and above all the economic model represented.

The villa described by Cato was a buildings compound in a not too extensive estate, at the centre of a productive system intended for self-sufficiency. The *dominus* also exercised direct control over it through constant presence, as it was located not too far from the city and facilitated by the presence of comfortable living quarters, albeit always sober and modest.

The emergence of the new social and economic balance, produced by the Roman victories in the East and the consequent wealth and slave labour into Rome, had an enormous impact affected this paradigm and the structure of the countryside: members of the senatorial aristocracy and *domi nobiles* (ed. local notables) invested in extensive landed estates oriented towards intensive production aimed at export. The introduction of the latifundium and the slave villa weakened the small estates, already challenged by wars and deprived of labour power, which gradually shrank as it was no longer competitive, despite the attempted agrarian reform such as those implemented in the Gracchan era. In this scenario stands the late republican villa, a complex reality that integrates typical elements of agricultural farms and typical solutions of the most luxurious residences of notables and aristocrats, with an ever-increasing quest for luxury and opulence, stigmatised on several occasions by Cicero (*Off.* I, 140), Varro (*Rust.* 1, 13, 6) and later by Seneca (*Epist.* 86,5). This dualism is reflected in the choice of the places where the villas were built; these places were conditioned by functional and aesthetic factors, with a preference for places well served by (main and secondary) land, river and sea communication networks, close to water supply sources but not too far from urban centres, in protected and well-exposed hilly or foothill areas and in panoramic, dominant and scenic positions. From an architectural point of view, the most widespread types fall into the block buildings, modelled on the base of the Roman *domus* and centred on vestibules (even double atria) and peristilia (according to Vitruvius, generally in rural areas placed before the vestibule [Vitr. 6, 5, 3]; see *Villa di Muro Rotto*, AT_16_21_AR_504). Especially in particularly bumpy areas, or when it was necessary to follow the terrain, the pavilion model was adopted (see *Villa di Gianola* between Formia and Gaeta), with buildings distributed in space with different orientations and in separate zones connected by staircases, porticoes, ramps and terraces; this model was destined to be particularly fortunate even in the late times (*see Villa di Massenzio*, in the suburbs of Rome). When organising spaces, the trend was to separate *pars rustica* and *pars urbana*, the productive areas from the residential areas. In the first one, there were service rooms, such as kitchens and bathrooms, and production rooms or areas functional to the production cycle, such as oil mills, wine and oil cells, stables, warehouses, and labour quarters; in the second one, the owner conducted his private life, as he occasionally or regularly resided in the villa both to directly control production and to exercise his *otium* through intellectual and other activities, far from urban commitments (Plin. IX, 36). The residential parts of the villas contained the most varied environments, for strictly private use (*privata loca*), such as *cubicula, triclinia, cenationes, balnea,* libraries, pinatotheques, swimming pools, or areas also open to the attendance of outsiders and representation (*communia loca*), such as exedras, reception rooms (*oeci*), porticos and cryptoporticos, nymphaea, and avenues.

The adoption of innovative and sometimes daring architectural solutions, enabled by the absence of stringent town-planning constraints outside urban centres resulted in a very wide variety of combinations and models. As proof of this, the *villae maritimae*, widely attested starting from the 1st century BC, when the fashion of holidaying populated the coasts, profoundly affected the landscape. Maritime villas preferably occupied promontories or sheltered coves at unsteady distances from the coastline and not excessively exposed to the sea breeze; they were often equipped with fishponds, pavilion pushed into the water for fish-farming, an extremely pricy activity, which could however generate significant income, as well as being a source of pleasure for the owner. The wealth produced by means of these activities or invested in them was displayed by placing *coenationes* (ed. dining rooms) near fishponds, similarly to what happened in rural contexts where *pastio villatica* was practised in different forms (see Varro's birdhouse, also equipped with a banqueting space) and in general in places intended for the storage and processing of agricultural products (such as the *cellae vinariae* – wine cell) of monumental villas.

With the imperial age, above all, the taste for architectural experimentation became bolder and the villas grew in size: the villas of the emperors (see Villa di Domiziano at Castel Gandolfo, Villa degli Antonini at Genzano) were places of luxury and recreation (including theatres and amphitheatres), but also centres of political activity and government. Imperial properties attracted residences of senators and notables, drawn by prestigious issues and political expediency. The relationship between the private and imperial property sometimes resulted in conflicting attitudes, up to extreme acts of confiscation, as in the case of the Villa dei Quintili confiscated by Commodus (*see Villa of the Quintili*), or in transfers by will to the imperial treasury, as documented above all for the maritime villas, phenomena that during the mid-imperial age often reduced the ownership structure. The literature has long spoken of a crisis in the villa system occurring from the 2nd century AD onwards, when the number of settlements reduced, essentially due to the collapse of the Italic agricultural system. Recent reinterpretations re-dimension the extent of the phenomenon, excluding a generalised collapse and interpreting the transformation of villas between the Middle and Late Empire, with the use of villa burial grounds and the reduction of residential areas, as the result of social, political and religious, rather than economic, changes.

Finally, the Late Antique period was marked by a radical change, as the large estates of private individuals and emperors were strengthened and the control of the *fundus* and the residence of owners, who preferred to reside there permanently, did not renounce all the services of urban dwelling.

The Villa di Massenzio

The complex extends between mile II and mile III of Via Appia Antica and consists of three main buildings: the palace, the Circus, and the dynastic mausoleum, architecturally intertwined. The Circus combined with the imperial palace, already known in other Tetrarchic residences, is enriched here, as in the palace of Galerius in Thessaloniki, by the presence of a dynastic mausoleum, better known as the Tomb of Romulus, which becomes the central nucleus of the entire complex.

The three buildings were constructed following the natural orography of the territory: the palace was built on the remains of the oldest villa attributed to Herodes Atticus, and the Circus, with a west-east axis, was inserted into the hollow that gradually rises from the Via Appia Antica towards today's Via Appia Pignatelli.

Only partially investigated in the palace, the elevation of the apse of the "Aula Palatina" stands out. The building was constructed on the villa's remains that belonged to the Greek rhetorician Herodes Atticus (2nd century AD) and transformed into the sanctuary he dedicated to the memory of his wife, Annia Regilla. The Circus is still well preserved: the two towers at the ends of the *carceres*, the *Triumphalis* gate on the curved side of the building and two entrances at the beginning of the long sides, on whose vaults the tiers of seats for the spectators were set. The emperor's stage (*pulvinar*) and the tribunal of the judges (*tribunal iudicum*) dominated the 296 m long (1000 Roman feet) spine,



Rome, Villa di Massenzio, tower of circus' carceres

which divided the track (492 m long) into two lanes featuring pools and sculptures. In the centre stood the granite obelisk that was transported to Piazza Navona in 1650 to decorate Bernini's "Fountain of the Rivers".

The mausoleum, known as the "Tomb of Romulus" after the name of the emperor's son, constitutes the central core of the entire complex; enclosed in a quadriporticus originally covered by cross vaults, it had a circular plan, preceded by a pronaos. Of the building on two levels, the circular crypt is preserved, while in place of the pronaos is now the modern Torlonia farmhouse.

According to the Chronograph of 354 AD, emperor Maxentius "*fecit et circum in catecumbas*", thus linking these buildings to the toponym connected with the cemetery complex consecrated to apostles Peter and Paul from the 3rd century AD onwards. One can reasonably assume that the area, already an integral part of Herodes Atticus' Triopio, had been incorporated like other areas of the *suburbium* into the imperial property. Equally likely is that the Maxentian buildings from Constantine passed to the Church of Rome and thus, at least from the 6th century onwards, were part of the *Patrimonium Appiae*.

A document from 850 preserved in the Sublacense archives reconfirms the ecclesiastical ownership of a plot of land at the second mile of the Via Appia; in it are ancient, ruined structures called *parrionis* that allow the recognition of a *locus qui dicitur girulus* (the Circus) and a *curtis quae vocatur maruli* (mausoleum area).

In 1081, the Basilica of Saint Paul Outside the Walls received part of the Circus, while the palace area was attributed to the Counts of Tuscolo. Although not attributed to Maxentius, in the first half of the 12th century, these buildings were included in the *Mirabilia Urbis* for their majesty.

In the centuries that followed, information on the area became increasingly scarce, and the monuments were divided between different owners who followed one another (Cenci, Mattei, Leni, Mutini, etc.). The Cenci possession was responsible for constructing the gateway to the area. In the 16th century, the toponym "*la giostra*" (the merry-go-round) appeared to indicate the structures of the Circus, later extended to the entire area north of the Via Appia Antica.

At the beginning of the 19th century, the estate was further divided. While Monsignor Fabio de Vecchis owned the tomb of Romulus, the area of the "giostra" belonged to the Giorgi lords. A few years later, the Circus area and, after, that of the mausoleum were acquired by the Torlonia dukes of Bracciano. Under this administration, they were annexed to the broader Caffarella estate.

Don Giovanni Torlonia, who supported the plan to redevelop the Via Appia Antica, initiated the systematic excavation campaigns of the Maxentian area through Nibby (1825). Most of the numerous works of art became part of the private collection of the Borgo palace. Until the expropriation, the estate on the Via Appia was turned into a farm. While the mausoleum as a closed structure was used as a room for salting cheese, the courtyard served as a vegetable garden, and the area of the Circus cultivated, in derogation of the Regional Office for the Conservation of Monuments of the Provinces of Rome Aquila and Rieti, which stipulates its use as a "scythe meadow". On the palace ruins, until expropriation, the Grandi family's vineyard and olive grove will extend.

On the monumental structures, except for the farmhouses of the Torlonia estate and a medieval farmhouse on the pulvinar of the Circus, no substantial architectural superimpositions can be seen from periods after the 4th century; the isolated position of these buildings meant that, until the previous excavations in the 19th century, a large part of the architectural and sculptural decorations, later dispersed in private collections, still lay in ruins. The removal of the granite obelisk, for its elevation on Bernini's fountain, had not required excavation.

Further protection, recovery and connection of the Via Appia Antica and its monuments to the central archaeological area were already felt necessary in the late 19th century, following the restoration of the Via Appia urban stretch up to the church of S. Sisto Vecchio.

In 1926, the Governorate of Rome established in a deliberative act the criteria that would guide the competent offices in preparing definitive plans for arranging the Via Appia Antica. The 1931 Town Plan

envisaged the interpenetration into the urban fabric of the "southeast green system", which circled the city from south to southeast, connecting the archaeological area to the monumental centre.

The study for the Detailed Plan of 1941, which involved the Maxentian area and the adjacent monumental area of Cecilia Metella and the *Castrum Caetani*, was drawn up by the architect Marcello Piacentini with the intention of both restoring the monumental emergencies and greening them and of widening and normalising the roadways, also foreseeing the shifting of the axis of the Via Appia Pignatelli to give more space to the curve of the Circus.

The ambitious initial project was abandoned for reasons related to the development of the war events, and in 1943 the Capitoline Administration only proceeded to expropriate most of the monumental structures and the relevant buffer strips: the present archaeological area was thus formed.

On the occasion of the 1960 Rome Olympics, the Circus underwent excavation and restoration; subsequent, similar works involved the palace structure, while the spine of the Circus was restored in the 1970s. Finally, in the early 1980s, the mausoleum underwent partial restoration. Following this work, the archaeological area was opened to the public.

In 1999, Casale Torlonia (Torlonia farmstead) was restored; in 2015, the mausoleum restoration was finalised.

The Villa dei Quintili

The Villa dei Quintili is the largest residential complex in the suburbs of Rome and preserves structures of mighty dimensions. In 1985, the Italian state purchased 24 ha of land containing the large imperial residence's remains; in 2000, the site was opened to the public. The discovery of a lead pipe bearing the owners' name confirmed that the complex belonged to the brothers Sextus Quintilius Condianus and Sextus Quintilius Valerius Maximus, members of a senatorial family and consuls in 151 AD. The Quintili brothers were convicted to death by the emperor Commodus in 182-183 AD on the pretext of hatching a conspiracy against him, so the residence on the *Via Appia* was confiscated and became imperial property. The rank of the two personalities who built the Villa in the central decades of the 2nd century AD, as well as the reasons that led to their deaths, are well illustrated by their contemporary historian Dion Cassius Cocceianus (*Roman History*, epitome of Book LXXIII, 5-6): "Commodus also killed the two Quintili, Condiano and Maximus, because they were known for their culture, military art, concord and wealth. And, because of their wealth, it was suspected that they had grown bored with the present state of affairs, although they did not aspire to anything new. And, as they had always lived together, together they died with a son. In fact, of all their contemporaries, they loved each other very much, to such an extent that not even in office they wanted to be divided; they were wealthy, they were consuls and ruled together".

Commodus likewise killed the two Quintili, Condianus and Maximus; for they had a great reputation for learning, military skill, brotherly accord, and wealth, and their notable talents led to the suspicion that, even if they were not planning any rebellion, they were nevertheless displeased with existing conditions. And thus, even as they had lived together, so they died together, along with the son of one of them. They had offered the most striking example ever seen of mutual affection; and at no time had they ever been separated, even in the offices they held. They had grown prosperous and exceedingly wealthy, and were wont to hold office together and to act as assistants to each other.

As we learn from the contemporary historian Herodianus (*History of the Empire from the Death of Marcus* I, 12), the emperor Commodus, having eliminated his adversaries, confiscated the villa, decided to stay there for a long time with his court and proceeded with suitable enlargements. The material evidence of the events narrated by the sources is found in the building phases identified within the complex, perhaps already included by Commodus in that vast territory, extending between mile V of Via Appia and mile VI of Via Tuscolana and terminating in the villas of the Quintili and the Sette Bassi. The complex first became imperial property and later, under pope Sylvester (314-335), was included in the Constantinian donations under



Rome, Villa dei Quintili, nymphaeum

the name of *fundus Bassi* (perhaps from a Septimius Bassus who owned the large Villa on the via Latina). Since then, Commodus and other emperors after him lived in the Villa, leaving traces of their presence in the grandeur of the architecture, the richness of the sculptural decorations and the refinement of the wall and floor coverings in coloured marble slabs, still splendidly preserved. The original access to the Villa was from the Via Appia Antica, through a large hippodrome garden with a monumental nymphaeum overlooking the consular road, a few hundred metres from the Santa Maria Nova farmhouse. The nymphaeum's large exedra is deeply modified today by the medieval structures that reused its walls to raise a fortification with a watchtower. Beyond the garden lies the core of the Villa, built on the hillside with a series of courtyards and reception rooms, a large thermal bath and the rooms of the private residence overlooking the surrounding valley. Recent archaeological investigations promoted by the Archaeological Park of the Via Appia Antica have revealed a series of monumental buildings annexed to the Villa dedicated to entertainment, such as a theatre and a circus for horse racing. Surprising was the discovery, along the northern boundary of the latter, of a cellar for wine production and a wine shop. In the modern house on the Via Appia Nuova is an *Antiquarium* that houses valuable sculptural and architectural pieces from the Via Appia Antica and the Villa itself, together with rare and precious panels reconstructed from polychrome marble inlays unearthed over the last 20 years. Proceeding eastwards, the large area extending over three

hectares beyond the monumental nymphaeum has been identified as a "hippodrome" garden. It was perhaps matched, beyond the aqueduct, by a green area occupied by a pond that still forms seasonally around one of the cisterns. The first complex of structures is related to the thermal area of the Villa, of which the monumental structures of the *caldarium, tepidarium* and *frigidarium* are preserved. There are numerous mosaic and *opus sectile* floors in the various rooms of the Villa. From the frigidarium, proceeding eastwards through a sector identified as a services area, one enters the area of the Villa occupied by the reception rooms. The sector, including other service rooms, is centred on two large rooms: to the north, the so-called "octagonal" room, a sort of winter triclinium formerly covered with a dome, and, on the opposite side, a square measuring 36 x 12 m, paved with marble slabs and provided with steps on the long sides. There are also remains of a building identified as a small temple and of a fountain-nymphaeum. At the same time, along the southern side, there is a rectangular room with a vaulted roof identified as a water reservoir serving the private rooms behind it. There is also a circular building defined as a "maritime theatre": an elliptical area with a diameter of 36 m, possibly intended as a garden, was circumscribed by an ambulatory, probably originally covered and framed by columns, underlined by a water drainage channel. Facing the Via Latina, the so-called *basis villae* was built between the 2nd and 3rd century AD to support the large complex. It was a sort of terrace set on the slope of the land, marked by a series of vaulted rooms that housed the storerooms and kitchens and the heart of the residence›s water supply and sewage system. This articulation of the structures, facing eastwards on the course of the ancient ditch of the Statuario (from the allusive medieval name of the estate) that cuts the extreme eastern edge of the area occupied by the Villa, can be appreciated especially from the Via Appia Nuova. Some remains near the so-called Ponte del Dazio, a Roman bridge over the Statuario with a single brick arch, have been identified with the substructures of the original access ramp to the Villa on this slope, the arrival point of a side road possibly coming from the *Via Castrimeniense*.

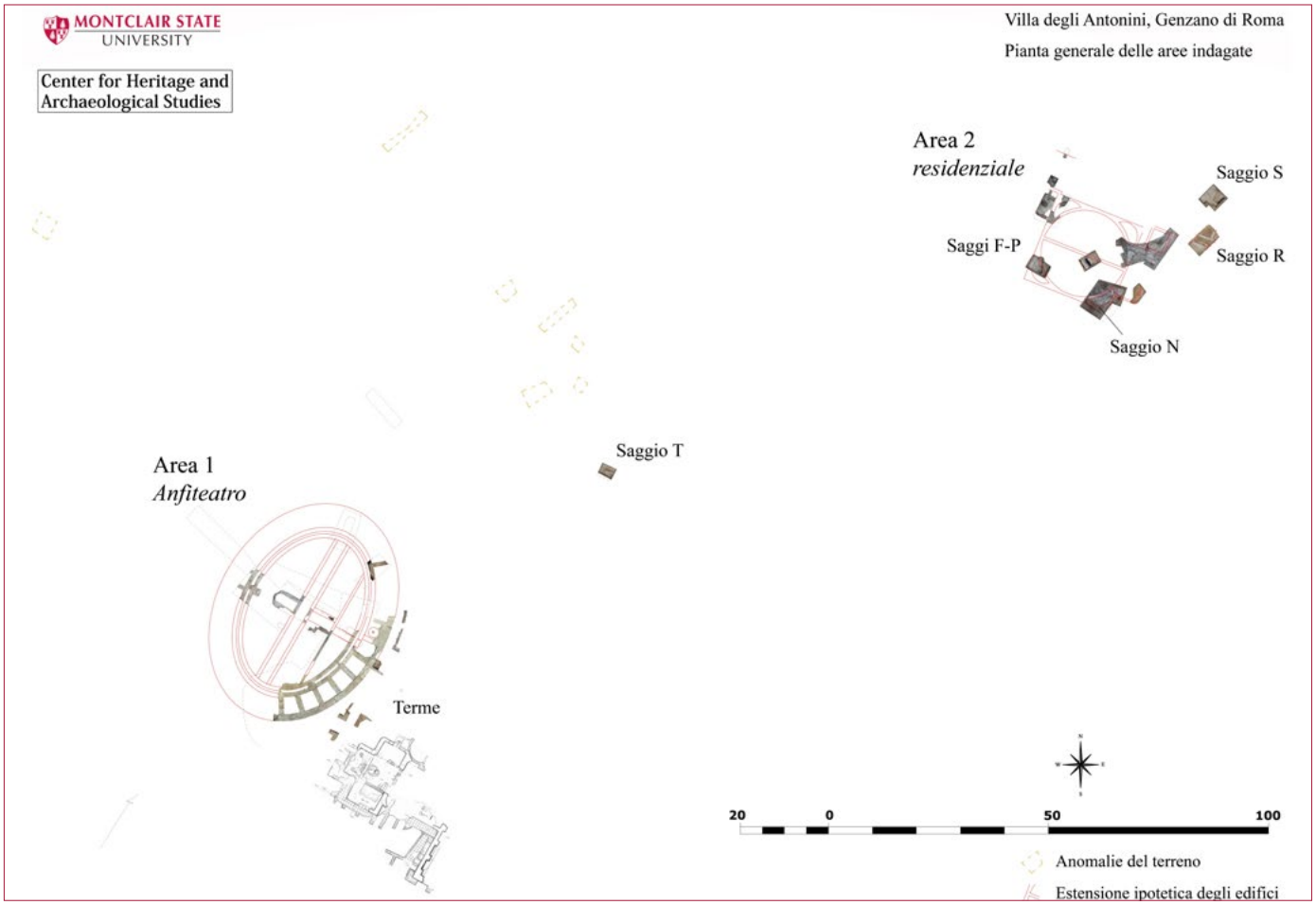
Edging the Via Appia, there is a magnificent **nymphaeum**, whose current appearance is due to the medieval fortification that affected the part of the Villa facing the Via Appia, owned by the Counts of Tusculum and later by the Astalli, who built a castle to control road traffic. There are numerous water reservoirs located in the area that surrounded the residential nucleus of the Villa: on the side of the Via Appia Antica, there is, from north to south, a large circular reservoir with a diameter of about 30 m, made of concrete, divided internally by walls; two reservoirs, similar in layout (a rectangular interior divided into two naves by a median row of pillars) but of different construction technique (the first, in brick laced with signs of adaptation in the Middle Ages, the other in mud brickwork). The **Quintili aqueduct**, of which large sections of the brickwork archways remain, fed the reservoirs.

The Villa degli Antonini at the 18th Mile of the *Via Appia*

Among the vestiges of Roman civilisation along the *Via Appia* are the remains of the villa of the Antonine dynasty *ad Lanuvium*, south of the XVIII mile of this crucial communication artery, where, according to ancient sources, the emperors Antoninus Pius and Commoduswereborn.Theattribution has been almost unanimously accepted following the discovery in 1701 of a series of fine marble busts from *Lanuvium* depicting members of this imperial family, now in the Capitoline Museums. According to Edward Wright, one of the many travellers on the Grand Tour, the busts were found in various niches of a mosaic-paved room that is unfortunately no longer traceable.

The history of scientific investigations at this site is a relatively recent one. The discovery of the busts was followed, between the 19th and early 20th century, by only occasional non-systematic excavations at various locations in and around the site. Among the very scarce documentation referring to these investigations are some anonymous watercolour drawings, now in the Albertina Museum in Vienna, dated 1717, depicting opus sectile floors of the villa with various types of precious coloured marble.

The scant archive information on this area, where a baronial villa belonging to the Sforza Cesarini



Genzano di Roma, General plan of Villa degli Antonini

family was established as early as the 16th century, although not very detailed and mainly relating to occasional interventions, testifies to the presence in this location of various wall structures, unfortunately no longer traceable, and a large number of archaeological materials, particularly wall and floor decorations, which, according to Lanciani, "bring to mind the beautiful ones found at the Farnesina" in Rome. The grounds of the villa had to become part of the ecclesiastical patrimony of the *Massa Neviana* around the 6th century, and, between the 10th and 11th centuries, became the property of the Monastery of San Lorenzo Fuori le Mura until, in the 15th century, they were donated to the Colonna family and finally passed to the Sforza Cesarini family in 1564. The Grand Duke Giangiorgio II, in the first half of the 17th century, had a baronial villa built there, which was later destroyed. Between the 19th and 20th centuries, these plots of land, subdivided and parcelled out, passed into the hands of various private individuals.

Finally, in the mid-1980s, the land where these ruins stand was purchased by the Municipality of Genzano di Roma and subjected to an archaeological restriction. The rapid and continuous modern urbanisation that has affected the areas immediately surrounding the still-existing ruins has unfortunately led to the disappearance of portions of the villa and does not allow for a clear interpretation of this residential complex to this day. References to the remains of this imperial residence can be found in the notes and publications of scholars such as Colburn and Galieti. The first scientific excavations were carried out in the late 1980s and early

1990s by the then Soprintendenza Archeologica per il Lazio. Although limited, the investigations allowed the still visible ruins to be identified with those of the thermal complex. Subsequently, in 1996, a portion of the building, now recognised as belonging to an amphitheatre, was brought to light for the first time. In addition, during the construction of social housing complexes along today's Via Toscana in the 1990s, a section of a paved road came to light, a probable side road that led from the ancient Via Appia to the main entrance of the villa. Since 2010, the Center for Heritage and Archaeological Studies (CHAS) of the American Montclair State University (New Jersey) has initiated new investigations (still ongoing) at this site as part of the 'Villa of the Antonines Project'.

To date, the available archaeological evidence believed to be attributable to the site of the villa is distributed over two distinct areas. In the southernmost area are the remains of the villa's thermal complex and, to the west of it, an amphitheatre. The thermal baths had at least a *caldarium*, a *laconicum*, a *tepidarium* and a large heated pool. The amphitheatre, still largely buried and mainly preserved for its substructures, had a central gallery and service rooms below the arena that were accessed by at least one helicoidal staircase, one of the few Roman architectural structures of this kind to have been preserved almost entirely. It seems conceivable to see in this amphitheatre building (max. measurement at the perimeter wall of the *summa cavea* ca. m 50.70 x 39.40; probable capacity ca. 1,260 spectators) the *ad Lanuvium* mentioned in ancient sources where the emperor Commodus earned the nickname "Roman Hercules" for having killed ferocious beasts there (*Hist.Aug*., Lamprid., Vi*ta Commodi*, 8.5). This performance building is one of the few examples of amphitheatre structures built within private, almost always imperial, property. Other examples include the Villa Adriana in Tivoli, the luxurious villa between the III and IV mile of the Via Latina, the Castrense amphitheatre in Rome, and the villa at the V mile of the Via Appia of the Quintili brothers, consuls in 151 AD, where the elliptical structure there, apparently never completed, is attributed to the renovation carried out by Commodus after he came into possession of this villa in the suburbs of Rome after 181 AD. Interestingly, the Villa dei Quintili also presents a close topographical connection between the baths and the amphitheatre.

In an area approximately 150 m north of the baths and the amphitheatre, a series of rooms have emerged. Due to their position overlooking the valley that slopes gently towards the coastal plain, they are believed to belong to the residential area of the villa. These rooms still partly show the floor decorations in black and white mosaic, which is typical of the fine Italic tradition. Two mosaics feature geometric decorations: one with circles laced to form hexagons, almost identical to that of the large back room of the *Hospitalia* at Villa Adriana; the other with an elegant composition with adjacent octagons. Among the mosaics with vegetal/figurative decoration, again of the black and white type, one reproduces a phytomorphic motif in which spiral vine racemes with vine shoots with vine leaves, a widespread phytomorphic kind of decoration in the Roman imperial period, depart from a kantharos in an angular position and flanked by birds. Two other mosaic decorations come from a large circular room (ca. 20 m in diameter) with four niches also brought to light in this area. The mosaic decoration of this room has been lost almost entirely except for the northwest and southeast niches, and it represents an iconographic *unicum*. The niches in both cases depict the head of Medusa placed in an unusual position, that is, at the midpoint of the apsidal wall of the niche from which a semi-shield of scales departs.

The materials found include countless fragments of precious white and coloured marble, frescoes, mosaic tesserae, elements of opus sectile and vitreous paste slabs, and some pieces of glass mosaic. They are decorated with figurative or floral compositions, which undoubtedly testify to the extreme ornamental richness of this residential complex and, thus, to the patron's opulence. The chronology of the materials (datable to the 2nd century AD), their quality and artistic level, the presence of the amphitheatre building, and the identification of rooms decorated with mosaic floors and wall coverings in marble slabs are all elements that therefore corroborate the identification of this complex as the residence along the Via Appia of the emperor Antonini's family *ad Lanuvium*, mentioned in ancient sources.

The 'tower' building, of which the burial chamber and two other floors are retained, has a rectangular floor plan measuring 7.50 x 10.30 metres and consists of a concrete core made of flint and peperino flakes, the layers of which can be seen in connection with the various stages of work. The cladding, now lost, was in opus quadratum: projecting headers can still be seen, which joined the masonry with the cladding.

The inner burial chamber (which opens on the east wall), originally an hypogeum (street level was also originally lower than today), is highlighted on the outside by an ashlar arch, on which the Greek cross chamber's barrel vault was set.

Some 18th - and 19th-century prints illustrate the location of the tomb, which does not directly overlook the *Via Appia* and has a series of boundary stones. It is not known how the structure developed above the preserved portion: a comparison with similar 'multi-storey shrine' type structures suggests a spire roof. The date is around the middle of the 1st century BC.

The monumental nature of this burial, like that of others along this same stretch of the *Via Appia* , makes them similar to comparable examples preserved in the East, commissioned by victorious generals, knights and senators of the Republican era to glorify their deeds or possessions.

The association of the burial with Clodius stems from the interpretation of scholars, later resumed by Lorenzo Quilici (1997), according to whom the *fundus* (estate) of Publius Clodius was there, who was leader of Caesar's side who, according to the sources, clashed with T.A. Milo, of the senate side, near the town of *Bovillae*, along the *Via Appia* between the 13th and 14th mile.



Castel Gandolfo, so-called Sepolcro di Clodio

THE SO-CALLED SEPOLCRO DI POMPEO

Located between the 14th and 15th mile of the *Via Appia*, it has the typical tower shape and, in terms of type and technique, is dated to the 1st century BC.

The burial monument features upward sloping storeys, originally perhaps four. According to comparisons, it probably had a spire roof. Until the Second World War, the second storey, later damaged by bombing, was also preserved.

All that remains of the original building, which today has been restored, is the mortar concrete core with peperino flakes, brick bands, rows of travertine blocks on the side facing the road and then on the north-western and south-eastern sides, and peperino on the rear side. The difference between the elevations suggests an opus quadratum cladding, travertine on the visible side of the tomb and peperino on the side opposite the *Via Appia*.

Luigi Canina suggested that the monument was 45 metres high; more recently, Von Hesberg suggested a maximum height of 24-29 metres, imagining a fourth level that would make the 'multi-storey shrine' truly unique.

There are numerous depictions by artists passing through the *Via Appia* during the Grand Tour between the 18th and 19th centuries: Giovan Battista Piranesi, Luigi Rossini, Gaetano Cottafavi, Carlo Labruzzi, who depicted stringcourses and the entrance on the south-east side. The burial chamber could be accessed through an entrance at the base of the monument, which is pictured on a photo.



Albano Laziale, Sepolcro di Pompeo

The multi-storey shrine originated in the East and was spread to the West in the late imperial age, by victorious generals who found in Hellenistic designs the right manifestation of magnificence for propaganda purposes. Among the various associations, which are in any case uncertain, the one that has frequently been reported is that which sees in the monument the burial place of Pompeius Magnus, whose mansion (as testified by Cicero, *Pro Mil.*, 19-20) was in the Albanum, which most scholars have identified in the area of the former Villa Doria, nearby. The association of the tomb to a high-ranking figure is however undeniable.

The entire area formed part, like much of that later incorporated into the *Albana* barracks, of Emperor Domitian's mansion, which had in turn incorporated earlier buildings.

The **Amphitheatre of Albano** is located north-east of the barracks (*Castra*), out of town. Partly built on the slope, by hollowing out the rocky bank (*lapis albanus*), and partly on substructions consisting of vaulted rooms, it had two arcades, of which only the first remains today. The shape is that of a large ellipse, the axes of which measure 113 x 90 m (arena: 67.50 x 45), with the arena in the centre surrounded by the *podium*, a railing used to separate the audience and protect them, especially in the case of performances involving ferocious animals (*venationes*).

The amphitheatre had five entrances (*vomitoria*), two of which were triumphal and on the main axis. Each entrance had a single or a double flight of stairs on either side leading to the *podium*, which was reserved for high-ranking individuals; the rest of the audience used staircases located in the arches. The remains of the *pulvinar*, the seat of honour reserved for the emperor and his court, can still be seen in the middle of the southern side. According to Lugli, the amphitheatre could hold up to 14,850 spectators.

Recent re-examination and analysis of the monument confirmed that it was built as a single unit in the early 3rd century AD. Depicted several times by Grand Tour artists, the amphitheatre changed its function and was destroyed many times: between Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, it became a place of worship and burial. Considerable damage was caused by the bombing in 1944, due to the fact that the substructing terrace became an artillery emplacement to defend the Roman Castles, given its strategic position dominating the plain all the way to the sea.

PLACE OF WORSHIP IN PANTANACCI

In July 2012, a brilliant investigation operation by the Guardia di Finanza's Archaeological Heritage Protection Group uncovered an important and sizeable votive deposit in the area on the border between Genzano di Roma and Lanuvio, about 30 km south-east of Rome. Places of worship are widespread in this area, which are evidence of a religious faith that is tied to the territory. While on the one hand there is evidence of federal Latin sanctuaries, such as that of *Iuppiter Latialis* (Jupiter Laterius) on *Mons Albanus* (Monte Cavo) and of Diana Nemorensis in Nemi, on the other hand we find votive deposits located mainly along the largest connection routes, especially between the coast and the interior. These are places of worship '*sine tecto*', i.e., without a proper temple, connected to nature, especially to the presence of water, which revealed mainly anatomical votive offerings (hands, feet, heads, genitals, etc.), as well as figurines of animals, offerers, infants, local and imported pottery, which can be dated between the 4th and 3rd-2nd centuries BC.

The location of many of these (*Lucus Ferentinae, Tria Fata*, Solforata, Valle Caia, Pescarella, S. Palomba, Secciano, Valle Pozzo, S. Cristina) along the route that connected the coast to the sanctuary of *Iuppiter Latiaris* and that perhaps also divided different areas, such as those of *Bovillae* and *Aricia*, is significant.

The Pantanacci votive deposit (immediately excavated thanks to funding from the town of Lanuvio and the support of the Sapienza University of Rome, the Lanuvio Civic Museum and the Latium Archaeological Heritage Office) also revealed several hundred votive offerings that can be dated between the 4th and 3rd-2nd centuries BC.

The deposit is one of the rare examples of primary deposit and not a redeposition of objects of worship. Of particular interest is the relationship between votive materials (some of which relate to particular diseases, such as those of the oral cavity) and the place of deposition: a cave with a water basin fed by a series of tunnels, partly natural and partly carved.

In light of the investigations, the relationship of the Pantanacci votive deposit with the nearby sanctuary of *Iuno Sospita* (Juno Sospita), the patron deity of *Lanuvium*, seems more than likely. The cave could likely be the one where the snake ritual mentioned by Propertius (IV 8, 3-14) and Aelian (*Nat. anim*. 11, 16) took place every year in honour of the goddess: a procession left the temple to reach the wood where the cave was, where a group of virgins brought propitiatory flatbreads as gifts.

The site of *Tres Tabernae*, mentioned in historical sources as an important stopping place along the *Via Appia*, is located at the 23rd mile of the *Via Appia*, in the *Piscina di Zaino* area, near the junction, in the Pontine Plain, between the *Appia* and the road to Ninfa, which fairly closely follows the branch that led to ancient *Norba*.

Excavations conducted in the 1990s identified the site with the well-known way station mentioned several times by Cicero, who had stayed there in 59 BC. The surveys revealed multiple structures belonging to a residential complex on the right margin of the ancient *Appia* (*Tarracina* direction) faithfully retraced by today's Appia/SS7 state highway. The remains brought to light have been conventionally grouped into four sectors. The first sector includes a number of buildings arranged on a paved side road perpendicular to the *Appia*; these include a structure with five rooms, probably used as a shelter for vehicles and animals, and public or trading buildings. Behind a room decorated on the façade by three masonry columns are small baths composed of a *tepidarium* and an apsed *calidarium*; both with floors on *suspensurae* (piers of square bricks).

The second sector, located in the central area, included several reticulate work structures of uncertain use. Among these are a large room with a white mosaic floor and a large open space, perhaps a *hortus* (garden), enclosed in reticulate work.

The third sector, in the north-eastern part, features a small neighbourhood with buildings, some of them two storeys high, which were probably used to store foodstuffs. In the south/west part, four parallel rectangular rooms were found, served by a long corridor, probably of residential nature, which are paved with black and white mosaics with geometric or botanical motifs.

In the fourth and last sector, a complex prestigious building was brought to light, arranged in a large open central area, probably a porticoed courtyard, surrounded by a series of richly decorated rooms with remarkable mosaic floors. The high level of prestige of this building, also compared to the other buildings in the settlement, makes it possible to link this structure to the presence of individuals of a certain rank, with duties related to the care of the public road or the management of the way station itself. Or, we could speculate that it was a private building, erected near the way station, equipped with considerable comforts, perhaps a real hotel to accommodate and refresh the most demanding travellers and wealthy *mercatores*.

Chronologically speaking, building techniques and materials recovered indicate an occupation of the complex between the 1st century BC and the 4th century AD, with various phases of restoration. During the period of abandonment, there were some tile and barrel graves, which seem to indicate the possible partial defunctionalisation of some of the buildings. During the 4th century, a religious building was established on the settlement, evidenced by sculptural furnishings with a ritual function, probably linked to the bishop's seat that sources place at the site of *Tres Tabernae* in 313. After all, the fame of this place is also linked to the figure of St. Paul who, in 61 AD, met some Christian followers from Rome in this area, who came to meet him before he arrived in Rome to be tried (Acts, 28, 15-16). The occupation of the site, with religious functions, seems to have lasted at least until the 9th century, when the bishop's seat was moved.

VICI AND *PAGI*

The Roman rural landscape is organised in various structures, which are not always easy to define. Among these, the *vicus* is a more or less densely populated rural village, made up of groups of buildings, which form a compact structure in space, unlike *villae* or other scattered settlements. The *vicus* also plays an important economic and productive role, a market outlet for farming products and the base from which countryside dwellers can obtain resources and means of production. Some information on the types of *vicus* can be found in Festus' glosses (502-508L, s.v. *vici*), which distinguishes between *vici in agris*, i.e., rural, *vici oppidi* and *vici in oppido*, i.e., urban. As for strictly rural settlements, the author seems to distinguish between two different types: the first is *vici*, compact clusters of houses, to which those who do not have an isolated house (*villa*) return after working in the fields; the second, which is not explicitly described, could instead be those lands with isolated houses located on individual farms, i.e., *pagus*.

The *pagus* is an administrative and regional district, which may include other entities related to the organisation of the countryside, such as *agri*, *villae* and *vici* themselves. *Pagi* leave few tangible traces, so much so that archaeology cannot give certain indications either on their extent or on their diffusion, much less can it directly shed light on the structures and legal and institutional relations of these farmland structures. However, ancient sources enable us to sketch a productive farming community, with its own regulations, cults and rites, all shared by local residents, the pagans, bearers of a rural culture as opposed to urban culture. This population, which the sources see gathered in assemblies and in participation in games and festivals, lived the countryside in scattered units, unified by the sharing of these aspects of community life. And it is precisely the sharing of these values that defines the *pagus* as both a physical and symbolic space, perceived visually through the units that compose it and symbolically by the cultural and social practices manifested within it. These community practices require the existence of gathering places, recorded in epigraphic sources, such as theatres, temples, buildings, worship complexes, to accommodate all pagans, but also the residents of one or more *vici*. Both *pagi* and *vici* also maintained their own independent organisation, as shown by the presence of *vici magistrates*, whose functions were often similar to those of the *magistri* and other figures in charge of the *pagi*.

The *pagus* is therefore defined as a rural settlement system, in functional subordination to the Roman municipal structure. Among its main functions was census, but also local government and worship. *Pagi* ensured the management of the countryside in function of city centres, colonies or municipalities, which were its final reference point. The mainly administrative function of the *pagus* was progressively defined in the imperial age, i.e., land registration and the practice of functions and tasks directly related to the administration of the countryside by the city, as an alternative system to the practice of *limitatio*, i.e., the geometric delimitation of land boundaries.

The *vicus*, which has pre-Roman roots, is a vibrant and complex entity, almost an alternative form of settlement to the city, even though it plays a relatively marginal role in Roman land organisation, at least within the municipalisation process of Italy. Pre-existing villages just survived within the new arrangement, integrating with the pagan system. The *vicus*, on the other hand, seemed to play a new pivotal role in late imperial age, at a time of great and profound changes in rural structures, marked by the weakened relations between city and countryside, becoming the pivotal element of rural settlement and a response to the scattered population crisis, linked to the municipal and urban-centred model. The strengthening of the role of the *vicus*, in fact, could correspond to a weakening of the system of *pagi*, which lasted until the tax organisation of the Late Empire succeeded in preserving an adequate land register reference framework, only to disappear at the beginning of the Middle Ages.

The Amphitheatre of *Capua* in Santa Maria Capua Vetere, the second largest after the Colosseum (165m on the major axis, 135m on the minor axis at arena level), was erected between the end of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century AD to replace a Republican-age structure, the remains of which have been found south/east of the archaeological area.

The discovery of an inscription with a dedication (*CIL*, 10, 3832) in 1726, near the southern gate now kept in the Campania Provincial Museum in Capua, informs us of its construction history: built by the colony of *Capua*, it was restored and completed with marble columns and decorated with new sculptures by Hadrian, and inaugurated by Antoninus Pius.

The building stood at the centre of a large foundation paved in limestone blocks and bordered by a series of quadrangular pillars, which were used for placing wooden barriers to isolate the area when needed. One of them features a relief decoration with the image of Silvanus, on the outer façade, and Heracles, on the inner one.

The structure, entirely built on eighty arches, had its outer façade organised on four Doric architectural orders (*ima, media* and *summa cavea*, attic), larger in the lower arches, gradually thinner in the upper ones. The four storeys were over 40 metres tall: the first three orders were in stone blocks with arches framed by Doric-Tuscan half-columns; the last mud brick work order consisted of a continuous wall punctuated by windows and pilaster strips, and also had corbels to support the poles of the velarium. Four monumental entrances, two on the major axis and two on the minor axis, highlighted by the presence of half-columns resting on the Tuscan order pillars, allowed access to the building; the tiers of seats were accessible through porticoes and ambulacra, where a precise system of stairs led to the *cavea* (seating section), divided into



Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Anfiteatro Campano

horizontal sectors (*praecinctiones* and *maeniana*) and vertical sectors (*cunei*), and crowned by a portico in the *summa cavea*. The floor of the arena consisted of removable wooden planks, with several openings communicating with the underground areas, divided into four sectors by two perpendicular axes, and organised into 11 corridors, two circular corridors and nine parallel to the major axis, which formed a network of service areas needed for the games. In this enormous space (more than 2737 square m) the preparations for the spectacle took place: a system of hoists raised beasts, scenery and gladiators, surprising the audience with sudden appearances; also, on the eastern side, we can still see a channel connecting to an *opus reticulatum* (reticulate work reservoir), where water was collected for cleaning the underground areas.

The sculptures decorating the amphitheatre are very rich: the keystones of the first two orders of arches of the façade were embellished with 240 relief busts of deities, including Jupiter, Juno, Demeter, Diana, Mercury, Minerva, Volturno, Apollo, and Mithras, as well as heads of Pan, satyrs and theatre masks, in the third order; only 20 of these are preserved on site, a few others in the National Archaeological Museum in Naples and the Campania Provincial Museum, while most were repurposed. Additionally, splendid marble statues, larger than life-size, stand out within the arches of the second and third floors; a Venus, the so-called "Adonis" and the group of Cupid and Psyche are preserved.

The function of the amphitheatre changed during the 4th and 5th centuries, with a number of prohibitions issued by emperors, such as the abolition of the *munera sine missione* (combats in which no mercy would happen), issued by Constantine in 325, and especially with the abolition of the *ludi gladiatorii* (gladiatorial games) decreed by Honorius in 404 AD. The loss of performance-related functions in the amphitheatre of Capua is evident in the transformation of a space in the north-western part of the underground area, which became a place of Christian worship. Recent investigations conducted inside the arena have found that the change of use of the amphitheatre occurred during the Greek-Gothic wars, when the amphitheatre became a defensive fortress. The structures were plundered and destroyed mainly during the Norman period, but materials kept being removed into the modern age, even after the edict of 1514 prohibiting the extraction of blocks and material from the amphitheatre.

In 1811, with Carolina Murat's ancient site recovery policy, the first excavation campaigns and restorations began; in the Bourbon era, Ferdinand I of Bourbon was the first to implement protection measures. Declared a National Monument in 1822, the amphitheatre archaeological area has been open to the public since 1913.

At the entrance of the archaeological area of the Amphitheatre of Capua is the **Gladiator Museum**, opened in 2002 in this very city that was the seat of the most important school and the prestigious *familia gladiatoria* established in 49 BC by Julius Caesar.

The exhibition space is divided into two rooms. The first hosts the keystones of the amphitheatre's outer portico and other sculptures that decorated it; in the middle of the room is a model of the amphitheatre showing its complex architectural structure, in its original form and as a ruin. Copies of gladiators' armour found in Pompeii are also on display, as well as other evidence of the site's history, from necropolis to showground. In the second room, a section of the cavea is reconstructed with several marble bas-reliefs, depicting stages of the construction of the amphitheatre, parades with deities, mythological scenes, hunting scenes and animal fights hinting at the *venationes* (type of entertainment in Roman amphitheaters) represented in the imperial arena. At the back of the room is a relief with a parade of magistrates and lictors, depicted in the act of entering the amphitheatre to occupy their seats. The side railings depict felines biting their prey; other fragments of side railings depict animals, gazelles, bears, elephants and lions running towards the arena. Fragments from the frontal plutei are also placed on the walls of the same room. Among the most frequently depicted scenes are sacrifices, a depiction of the amphitheatre under construction and, above all, mythological scenes: notably the exploits of Heracles and two fragments with the Dioscuri.

The term *fornix* (Latin "vault, arch") indicates the earliest examples of archways in late Republican[1] Rome. A well-known case is that of L. Stertinius, who, in 196 BC, thanks to the spoils of the wars in Spain, was able to build two *fornices* in the Forum Boarium and another fornix in the Circus Maximus, all three containing gilded statues (Livy, XXXIII 27, 3-4).

The new definition of *arcus* (Latin "arch") spread between the end of the Roman Republic and the beginning of the Augustan age[2]: the colony of Pisa in 4 AD dedicated an *arcus* to the grandsons of Augustus, Gaius and Lucius Caesar, embellished with different types of statues (CIL 11 1421).

The change of name, from *fornix* to *arcus*, most likely also reflects a change in the building meaning, which, while taking up motifs already present in the previous phase, now decisively develops a communicative system (with inscriptions, statues and sculptural groups, reliefs) aimed at celebrating the civil and military valour of the individual to whom the monument is dedicated.

The commemorative and triumphal significance coexists, with different accents, in the various examples known to us, and the Arch of Benevento, too, represents an exemplary case from this point of view. From this perspective, the *arcus* isolates and draws the spectator's attention to the qualities of a character. This visual and monumental strategy can be pursued by the spatial isolation of the arch, as far as by positioning the arch in relation to a gate in the urban wall. In any case, the architectural value of the arch is enriched with urbanistic significance when it marks the passage and access to particularly significant areas and monuments.

The architectural characteristics of the triumphal arch can be summarised as follows: a one – or three-arched passageway (rarely with two parallel arches) or a *tetrapylon* – or four-sided arch – that emphasises the passage in two different directions; the vertical development of the pillars emphasised by columns and pilasters, which may be decorated with sculptural reliefs or with niches for the placement of statues; the horizontal entablature, which divides the pillars from the attic, completes the arch in the upper part, where the dedication inscription, other sculptural reliefs are usually placed; sometimes statues and quadrigas were settled on the upper level.

The whole architectural structure of the arch – with its geometric lines, the play of light and shadow by the protruding and receding elements, the iconographic motifs, and the dedicatory inscription – emphasises a critical passage in the urban or extra-urban space[3]: the entrance to the forum area or to the sanctuaries sacred space, the beginning or end the intersection of the city's main streets (*decumanus* and *cardo* often coinciding with the urban section of the consular roads), the access to the city via an important urban gate or an area near an urban gate; the starting point of essential extra-urban roads; the access to bridges or other structures as in the exceptional case of Ancona where Trajan's arch marks the restoration of the new port wharf.

The importance of the arch in Rome's power communication system can be better appreciated by referring to a few elements. Considering overall the archaeological, epigraphic and literary available on the presence of an arch in the Roman world, we identify over 400 examples, distributed as follows[4]:

- Rome: 60 (9 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Italy and Alpine Provinces: 67 (25 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Africa (Tripolitania (western Libya), Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco): 134 (76 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Iberia (Spain and Portugal): 25 (10 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Gaul and Germany (Belgium, France, West Germany, Switzerland): 38 (11 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Britain: 6;
- the Danube and Balkan countries (Austria, Croatia, Romania, Hungary) and Greece: 31 (8 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Asia Minor, Cyprus and Crete: 39 (22 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Syria, Palestine, Arabia: 18 (12 arches in a good state of preservation);
- Egypt and Cyrenaica (eastern Libya): 4 (2 arches in a good state of preservation).

Regarding the location of arches in critical urban and extra-urban spaces, we can recall a few examples confirming the following: the single-arched arch dedicated by the Senate on the occasion of the colonial foundation of Aosta (25 BC) and placed in front of the city walls at the beginning of the road leading to Lyons through the Alpes Graies; the one-arched arch serving as a monumental gateway in Rimini (27 BC), dedicated by the Senate to Augustus for the completion of the Via Flaminia, a similar case to the "Porte de Mars" in Rheims inserted in the city walls during the 2nd century A.D. In the late Augustan age, we can mention the Gavi family[5] arch in Verona, a *tetrapylon* arch at the crossroads between the Via Postumia and an important urban road; the single-arched Sergi family arch in Pola facing a gate in the city walls; the single-arched Saint-Remy arch in front of the northern walls on the Via Domitia and aligned with the *decumanus maximus*; the arch with two parallel arches erected in Aquitaine between AD 18 and 19 near the Charente bridge. In the Augustan age, we also find the Nabatean Gate at Bosra (Syria), a one-arched arch marking the passage between the ancient Nabatean quarters to the east and the new Roman quarters. For the Julio-Claudian period, two important examples can be recalled: in Carsulae two tetrapylon arches were erected in relation to the Via Aemilia and to the entrance to the city's Forum, similarly to Herculaneum, with two *tetrapylon* arches settled close to the Forum and the *decumanus maximus*. Trajan's successor, the emperor Hadrian, also used the arch typology to mark significant spaces in the urban area, as the following two examples clerly illustrate: the Arch of Hadrian in Athens (single archway), located between the ancient city of Theseus and the Hadrian's urban re-foundation ; the Arch of Hadrian in Jerash-Gerasa, in Jordan, located on the Chrysohoras Street heading to Jerusalem. For the Severan dynasty, we may recall the Arch of Septimius Severus (four-faced arch) in Leptis Magna (Tripolitania), located at the junction of the decumanus and the cardo, and the monumental three-arched arch in Palmyra, probably erected by Septimius Severus himself at the junction of two sections of the famous Great Colonnade route; we may also recall the arches erected in honour of Caracalla: the tetrapylon of Thebessa (Algeria), placed at the junction between decumanus and cardo, the one-arched arch of Djemila (also in Algeria) marking the entrance to the Forum of the city and the one-arched arch of Volubilis (Morocco) at the end of the decumanus maximus. A brief final remark concerns the arches in Rome: Augustus' role is undoubtedly crucial for the diffusion of the arch and for the definition of its commemorative and triumphal function (suffice it to recall at least the arch of Naulochus; the Aziaco and Parthico arches flanking the temple of deified Caesar in the Roman Forum; the arch dedicated to Gaius and Lucius Caesar still on the east side of the Roman Forum; the arch dedicated to his father Octavius on the Palatine Hill); in addition to the previous, other examples are: the Arch of Titus, built at the junction between the road coming from the Roman Forum and the road climbing the Palatine Hill; the Arch of Septimius Severus, placed at the end of the Via Sacra that crosses the Roman Forum at the point where the path of triumphs turns to climb the Capitoline Hill; and, finally, the Arch of Constantine erected in an area rich in motifs related to the cultural memory of Rome. The Constantine arch is located at the northeastern corner of the Palatine, the hill where Romulus founded Rome. Consequently, in this area, the tradition located the *Curiae veteres*, the oldest political institution desired by Romulus. Here, at the crossroad of important roads converging from the different *regiones* (regions) of Rome and towards the extra-urban road system (including the *Via Appia*), Augustus had built the *Meta Sudans,* a monumental fountain that marked the starting point of the new foundation of Rome. Moreover, the Arch of Constantine stood next to the Flavian Amphitheatre (the Colosseum) and unfolded its architectural design in the area that had been of great interest to Maxentius, later defeated by Constantine himself.

The Arch of Trajan in Benevento

The Arch erected in Benevento by Rome's Senate to honour *princeps* Trajan is an extraordinarily important monument because its outstanding preservation state makes it possible to have an almost



Benevento, Arch of Trajan, Adventus

complete dossier on the type of monument, the range of meanings entrusted to the images of the reliefs placed on the two faces of the Arch, and the urban setting where it is located. This opportunity for a complete reading is all the more relevant since the Arch was built in a city far from Rome, the centre of power, but the context (including the connection with the *Via Appia*) and the different communication aspects of the Arch have something to do with an overall and up-to-date vision of the Roman empire.

Above all, numismatic sources suggest that several arches were dedicated to Trajan in Rome[6], while the arch dedicated by the Senate to Trajan in Ancona to celebrate and thank the emperor for the overall refurbishment of the port[7] is well preserved (although restored in parts, starting with the staircase). The dedication inscribed on the arch specifies that the work had been done with his own money, thus celebrating the *princeps*' euergetism. The new harbour made the arrival and access to Italy (*accessum Italiae*) safer and the arch placed on a podium with steps on the harbour wharf made the imperial work, which favoured the prosperity of the city and the integration of the different areas under Roman rule, fully visible from the sea and the city. The arch of Ancona, almost contemporary with that of Benevento, does not feature an iconographic programme and the communication of its meanings is entirely entrusted to the inscription and architectural value, amplified by its scenic location at the point of intersection between sea and land.

The arch dedicated by the Senate of Rome to Trajan in Benevento is located just outside the north-eastern edge of the city, where it marked the beginning of the new section of the *Via Appia* towards Brindisi[8]. Rising above a base plinth are two pylons bordered by half-columns lining the single archway; each pylon is decorated with two large relief panels divided by a minor frieze. The entablature with three horizontal bands marks the passage to the attic and includes a small frieze depicting a triumphal parade running around the arch. The dedicatory inscription can be seen in the attic, alongside two other large relief panels; statues were probably placed above the attic. Depictions of Victory and probably Nemesis[9] fill several spaces in the arch.



Benevento, Arch of Trajan, (ICCD Archive)

The arch displays an extraordinary story in images[10], perfectly preserved, which lets us understand the significance of the arch in its relation to the junction that marks the beginning of the stretch of the *Via Appia*, just outside the city boundary, in the direction of Brindisi. Inside the archway, two relief panels show the distribution of *alimenta* that takes place *extra urbem* (outside the city)[11]: young people from the colonies and municipalities receive food supplies before the emperor, their fathers and the personifications of the cities. This is a fundamental operation in the construction and perception of Trajan's power, and this motif expands in all its aspects in the iconographic programme of the pylons and the attic, which includes a *pars militaris* (military part), i.e., the façade of the arch facing outwards, and a *pars civilis* (civil part), which is instead the façade of the arch facing towards the city.

The distribution of *alimenta* has to do, in the military part, with border security (signing of treaties with foreign barbarian populations and enlistment of auxiliary troops) and with the prosperity of the colonies (growth of youth which means populating the colonies and strengthening the army's legions); all this climaxes in the attic scenes where Trajan helps the personification of Italy stand up before the deities who protect farming activities connected to the production of *alimenta*.

In the civil part we find Trajan's *adventus* (ceremony held to celebrate the arrival of a Roman emperor) in Rome, welcomed into the Curia by the personifications of the main social and political orders, guaranteeing the *annona* (the free distribution of wheat to which every citizen of Rome was entitled) to the urban tribes before the deities who guaranteed the *frumentationes* (supply of wheat). The urban *annona* is the direct counterpart of the distribution of *alimenta* in the colonies and municipalities, a distribution now guaranteed by the emperor's *liberalitas* (generosity) and wealth. The attic of the civil part depicts the triumph of Trajan welcomed by Rome, the consuls, Romulus-Quirinus, Jupiter and a large *concilium deorum* (divine council). This is not a triumph replicating the triumphal parade of the small frieze that runs above the entablature, but a triumph encompassing Trajan's civil and military virtues that ensured security and prosperity within the borders of the empire forever. The marble-clad limestone of the arch depicts a visual storytelling similar to the "panegyric" Pliny the Younger addressed to emperor Trajan in the Senate. In this perspective, the distribution of *alimenta* is not a specific event, but rather becomes the symbol of prosperity and security that from the borders of the empire reach the centre of

power, Rome, passing through all the colonies and municipalities. This system is guaranteed by the civil virtues and military prowess of Trajan who, for this, deserves a triumph "forever" with the gods. Trajan's power is synonymous with *Aeternitas*.

The message of the arch has nothing to do with a specific event, but rather with a vision of the world and the power of Rome, even though it was made in a remote city. Actually, the context is by no means remote and marginal, it involves the *Via Appia*, an exceptional communication road connecting the different parts of the empire. The distribution of *alimenta* took place outside the city and the location of the arch at the beginning of the *Via Appia* confirms what we know about the function of the *praefecti* connected to the road system and *alimenta*: in fact, in the 2nd century AD we find the titles of *praefectus alimentorum per Aemiliam, praefectus alimentorum viae Flaminiae, curator viae Flaminiae praefectus alimentorum, curator viae Appiae praefectus alimentorum*. The Arch of Trajan in Benevento is the most complete illustration of this vital relationship, within the framework of Rome's dominion, that links road and food. Consular roads had a military function but also made the conception of a power that guaranteed prosperity and security as far as the borders of the empire[12] fully visible. The dire economic situation of so much of Italy and many parts of the provinces between the 1st and 2nd centuries AD translates into a life-saving action by the emperor who literally rescues citizens by providing food and security. This whole operation is largely based on the financial means guaranteed by the spoils of the conquest of Dacia (Romania), but of course this aspect is completely marginal in this type of representation.

The arch of Benevento was inaugurated in 114 AD, as indicated by the dedicatory inscription (CIL 9, 1558), and is only indirectly related to the inauguration of the new stretch of the *Via Appia* leading to Brindisi in 109 AD. However, the relationship with the *Via Appia* is fundamental and structural: the construction of the arch not only gives visibility to a hub of the road system, as is the case for many other examples we have mentioned above, but above all the relationship with the *Via Appia* becomes an extraordinarily effective symbol of the connection between all areas of the empire, a symbol of prosperity and security of the borders – where the border meets the barbarians – as far as the centre of Rome. The distribution of *alimenta* in the colonies and municipalities and of the *annona* in Rome passes through consular roads and ports. Trajan's triumph, as depicted on the arch of Benevento, is not only military but also has something to do with the salvation of all citizens, and for this reason the arch is a well-deserved panegyric justifying the *princeps*' ascension next to Jupiter and the other gods. The arch of Benevento is an extraordinarily clear and effective depiction of a new conception of power, not only in military terms, by one of the most important emperors of one of the most important civilisations of the ancient world.

Notes

[1] See De Maria 1988, 31-53 more specifically see pp. 262-263 for the fornices in Stertinius.

[2] See De Maria 1988, 56-85; Mazzucco 2008.

[3] See De Maria 1988, 143-163.

[4] See Paromuzzi, Zanchetta 2008 based on the collection of Pallottino's repertoires 1958; De Maria 1988 and 1994. See also Kleiner 1989.

[5] To know more about commissioned arches, see De Maria 1988, 165-177.

[6] De Maria 1988, 123-133.

[7] De Maria 1988, 227-228. According to some iconographic evidence, it has been suggested that two arches were made by Trajan on the pier of the port of Puteoli-Pozzuoli (De Maria 1988, 257-259).

[8] Meomartini 1899; Rotili 1982; Adamo Muscettola, Balasco, Giampaola 1986.

[9] According to a theory by Aglaia McClintock (https://www.unisannio.it/it/articoli/nemesi-dea-di-traiano).

[10] Petersen 1892; von Domaszewski 1899; Merrill 1901; Snjider 1926; Goethert 1936; von Garger 1943; Pietrangeli 1947; Veyne 1960; Vessberg 1962; Hassel 1966; Fittschen 1972; Rotili 1972; Lorenz 1973; Gauer 1974; Tomei 1974-75; Andreae 1979; Simon 1979-80; De Maria 1988, 232-235

[11] The interpretation of the arch friezes as distribution of alimenta was developed by Torelli 1997.

[12] For an overview of communication routes in the Roman world, see Quilici Gigli, Quilici 2019.

THE *NUCERIOLA* WAY STATION

In the Benevento countryside, 6 km from Benevento (4 miles) at Masseria Grasso, the stopping place of Nuceriola was found, known from *itineraria* such as the Peutinger Table. Some clues come from the study of place names and cartographic documents, as in the case of the place name *Recerola*, which appears in a document of the Montevergine monastery referring to properties near '*Santa Maria Abbuto*', a place in obvious connection with the church that left a tangible toponymy mark until the early 19th century in the area of Masseria Grasso. Additionally, in the De Paola estate, located near the same area, Meomartini in 1907 found a stretch while deep-tilling, oriented north-east/south-west at an angle of 41° and identified by him as the *Via Appia*. The picture is expanded by the data of recent investigations carried out in this area, which document a large multi-layered site between the 4th century BC and Late Antiquity. Notably, verification tests (currently unavailable) have revealed a roadway with an overall width of 5.6 m (approximately 19 *pedes*), which corresponds to the width of consular roads. The route, although profoundly altered by farming activities, has a N 42° E orientation and ancient levels of frequentation that date the initial period of life of the infrastructure between the end of the 4th and 3rd century BC, or more likely in connection with the foundation of the Latin colony of *Beneventum* in 268 BC. The road is built with two longitudinal curbs of roughly hewn limestone and sandstone that delineate a series of thin levels of compacted sandy soil to form a levelled earth road. The road surface was maintained and levelled to keep it alive for a long time, as shown by the succession of ground levels indicating repeated works at least as far back as the Imperial period and Late Antiquity. Further to the north-west, a third sampling has brought to light a fortification system that can be placed between the 4th and 3rd century BC, consisting of a wall made of yellow tuff blocks, on a single row with buttresses arranged with a certain regularity, set within a foundation trench. This type of defence must have included an earthwork bank, probably built with soil recovered from a large moat, parallel to the wall. After the defensive structure was decommissioned and built over, the area was occupied in the Imperial age by a craftwork area divided into rooms and working areas arranged around three kilns used for the production of fine pottery.

Furthermore, after the discovery of an interesting epigraphic document (not on site, but still visible) confirming the rebuilding of the *censorium* by the *Duumviri*, which can be dated on palaeographic grounds to the triumviral age and thus to the foundation of the colony in 421 BC, the hypothesis of the presence of the building outside the urban area has become widespread, indicating a decentralisation that would give *Nuceriola* important administrative values. A settlement marked by an administrative, economic and road control vocation.

The nearby Centofontane area, a sacred area dating back to the Samnite period, is closely connected to the Masseria Grasso settlement, documented by the discovery of miniature vases and clay figurines. The area probably continued to be a place of worship over the centuries: archaeological excavations have brought to light the remains of a Late Antique-Early Medieval church with a small necropolis, and the sacredness of the place can still be perceived today thanks to the evocative presence of an Imperial age headless statue.

Palazzo Chigi in Ariccia with the fronting Piazza di Corte constitutes one of the most exceptional architectural complexes of the Roman Baroque, designed commissioned by Pope Alexander VII (1655-1667) to Giovan Lorenzo Bernini, who also took care of the urban restructuring of the village.

The monumental Chigi residence was ceded with special terms by Prince Agostino Chigi Albani della Rovere to the Municipality of Ariccia in December 1988. In the following years, it was restored and completed with the Jubilee of 2000, when the Palazzo was definitively opened to the public. It is accessible through guided tours or during the several temporary exhibitions, concerts and cultural events.

The residence stands on the Roman *Aricia* acropolis which in the 10th century was occupied by a medieval castle that strategically controlled the southern area of the Alban Hills on the Via Appia, which passes below the village along Vallericcia.

Renovated by the Savelli family in the 16th century, it was enlarged between 1664 and 1672 under the direction of Carlo Fontana, following a design by Bernini, who transformed it into a magnificent Baroque residence. The monument is an architectural hybrid of the towered castle, the u-shaped villa, typical of the Roman country



Ariccia, view of Palazzo Chigi



Ariccia, Palazzo Chigi, Sala da Pranzo d'Estate

villas, and the palace, as it appears from the piazza.

It was the main residence of the Chigi family, a Sienese-born lineage among the most prestigious of the Italian aristocracy, and former owner of Palazzo Chigi in Rome. It is a unique example of a historical residence that has remained substantially unaltered in its original furnishings, supplemented with precious pieces of furniture from the various Chigi properties, primarily the Roman palace.

In fact, the palace is famous for its exceptional furnishings and furniture from the Bernini period, many of them were created by the



carver Antonio Chicari, such as the two splendid wall tables designed by Bernini or the "Farmacia" designed by Fontana, providing an important source of knowledge for the history of 17th century Roman furniture.

One of the most prestigious features of the furniture is the precious 17th century printed leather wall coverings, known as "Cordova", once widespread throughout Europe, and extremely rare today; thus, they make Ariccia an international reference point in the sector.

The picture gallery consists of masterpieces by Baciccio, Cavalier d'Arpino, Pierfrancesco Mola, Salvator Rosa, Mario de' Fiori,

Carlo Maratti, Giacinto Brandi, Bernardino Mei, landscapes by Jos de Momper, Tempestino, Pandolfo Reschi, numerous important portraits by Ferdinand Voet, Giovanni Maria Morandi, Alessandro Mattia da Farnese, as well as paintings by artists from the 18th century, including Pierre Subleyras and Domenico Duprà.

Some thematic series, such as the "galleria delle belle", with portraits the noblewomen of the Roman aristocracy of the 17th century, the "galleria delle suore", with portraits of the nuns of the Chigi house, or the "Gabinetto dei Ritratti", illustrating the entire succession of the Chigi family from the 15th century to the present day (a unicum in the portrait-genealogical genre) are iconographically interesting.

The Palace hosts 17th-century sculptures by Bernini-inspired artists, such as Giuseppe Mazzuoli, Bernardo Fioriti, Ercole Ferrata, and Orfeo Boselli, among which an absolute masterpiece of Baroque portrays: the terracotta bust of Alexander VII by Melchiorre Cafà.

Among the wall decorations, in addition to Bernini's famous sanguine depicting St. Joseph with Child conserved in the chapel, are the airy illusionistic decorations of the vaults of the ground floor flat depicting zodiac signs and birds, attributed to Pietro Mulier known as "Il Cavalier Tempesta". The neoclassical decorative cycles in the flat on the piano nobile document the 18th-century artistic patronage, executed by Giuseppe Cades, Liborio Coccetti, Felice Giani and other artists, with scenes partly inspired by Orlando Furioso, constituting one of the pinnacles of 18th-century Roman flat decoration.

The palace hosts the Museo del Barocco Romano in the left mezzanine wing, a museum section consisting of paintings from the 17th and 18th centuries that have been donated since 2002 on the initiative of art historian Maurizio Fagiolo dell'Arco. The museum, consisting of the works by Fagiolo, Lemme, Laschena, others, offers a picture of the Baroque painting in Rome, with works by Mattia Preti, Pietro da Cortona and his school, Giacinto Brandi, Borgognone, Carlo Maratti and his school, Andrea Pozzo, Francesco Trevisani, Sebastiano Conca, Corrado Giaquinto, Pompeo Batoni, Giuseppe Cades and other artists, up to the threshold of Neoclassicism.

Archaeological artefacts from Roman *Aricia*, the homeland of the Emperor Augustus' maternal family, are preserved here to constitute a small antiquarium inside the palace.

Palazzo Chigi is also important in the history of cinema, having provided the setting for numerous historical films. The great director Luchino Visconti made Palazzo Chigi the main set of his masterpiece The Leopard (1962), filming all the interiors of Donnafugata, including the attics. In recent years, numerous other successful films have been shot at Palazzo Chigi, including Roberto Faenza's I Viceré (2007) and Matteo Garrone's Il Racconto dei racconti (2014), as well as TV series such as Orgoglio or Elisa di Rivombrosa.

The Parco or "Barco" Chigi, is the last remain of the ancient Nemus Aricinum consecrated to Diana, an extraordinary example of a 17th-century pre-romantic park. Covering an area of 28 ha, it consists of a mixed deciduous forest representing the original vegetation of the Castelli Romani, with centuries-old specimens of oaks, maples, holm oaks and hornbeams, as well as some Californian sequoias imported in the 19th century.

In the past, it has hosted artists such as Corot, Turner, Hackert, Ivanov, etc., attracted by its wild and picturesque nature, the presence of fountains and ancient ruined buildings, among which the monumental Uccelliera built by the Savelli family around 1628 stands out. The park, celebrated by Latin poets such as Horace and Ovid, described by illustrious men of letters such as Johann Walfgang Goethe, Stendhal, John Ruskin and Gabriele D'Annunzio, still retains the intact sacrality and charm that the ancients attributed to it.

A RELEVANT "SECTION ROAD" FOR THE ITALIAN IDENTITY

Between the 18th and 19th centuries, the *Via Appia* section extending towards Terracina and climbing up to Itri after the Fondi Pontifical border became the destination of pilgrims. It attracted the romantic and benevolent looks of those who visited those wild, primitive, and lively places to collect souvenirs and pictures of the Italian identity: genre scenes, popular costumes, shepherds, bagpipe players, bandits, brigands, and above all, ruins.

The Rome-Naples section, restored by Pio VI, became the obliged way for all those who wanted to trace back the *Regina Viarum*, following the ancient sources and exploring the flamboyant nature. A typical Italian scenario made of prestigious ruins embedded into natural landscapes discovered during those years and depicted in many artistic representations featuring brigands as their main characters.

19th-century prints of Terracina and Itri often show brigands' ambushes along the Via Appia, proving a significant link between places, historical events and characters. Such a link is also reported by historical sources and described as a specific attribute of the ancient route connecting Rome to Naples, famous for the passage of postal couriers, diplomatic agents, traders and pilgrims, as well as soldiers, *birri*, *barracelli* (similar to today's Carabinieri) and customs agents, all subject to brigands' attacks at dusk. Along and around the consular road, the presence of brigands accompanies the traveller's mind. Impressed by the chronicles, memories and paintings left by those who conducted the Grand Tour, that

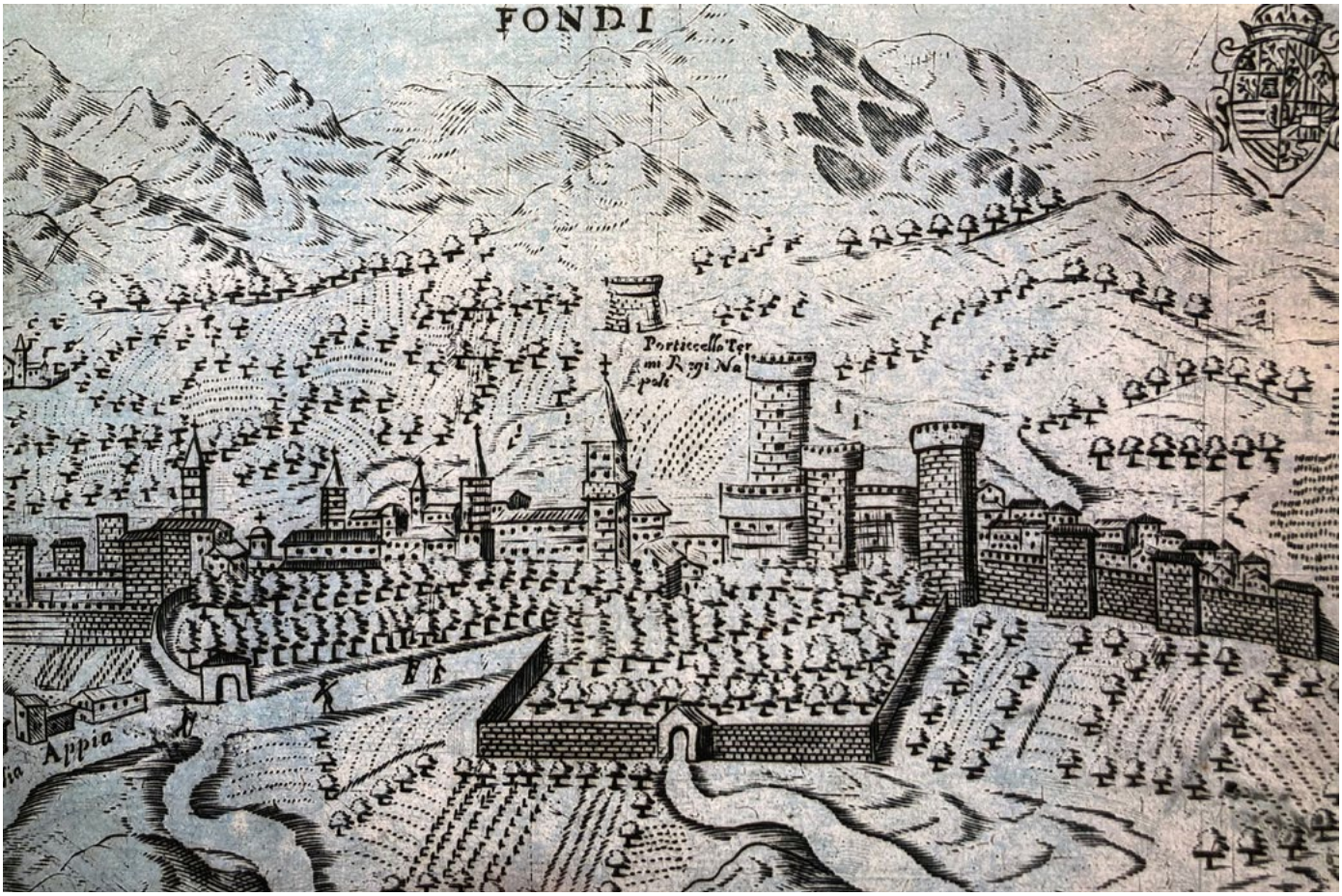


'Terracina', engraving published in Vienna by Léopold Burdeart (19th century)

A RELEVANT "SECTION ROAD" FOR THE ITALIAN IDENTITY



'The Italian Brigand' s Wife', painting by Leon Coignet (1825-1826)



'Veduta della città di Fondi tratta dall'opera di Francesco Scoto Itinerario overo decrittione de'viaggi principali in Italia edita a Padova nel 1670 per Matteo Cadorin detto Bolzetta'

road section not only received the fame of romantic landscapes and path of antiquities, but that of a true "pictoresque journey".

The spirit of this place owes a lot to the link we specified above. Moreover, this link became part of the collective memory in the 19th century because of the macabre "*custom of leaving the corpses of slain brigands on display for a very long time. Heads separated by quartered bodies, stuck on stakes, and displayed along the consular road, hung inside rudimentary cages at the entrance gates of towns and villages, a staging of justice that was meant to be a reassurance and a warning to locals and travellers alike. A hellish landscape, so usual in the Papal States and emphatically reported by travellers in the first half of the 19th century*" (Padiglione 2006: 96).

Fra' Diavolo, born Michele Pezza (1771-1806), stands out among the brigands in the museum. His life from 1797 onwards became so eventful that it became fictional. After he absconded for passionate reasons, he became a colonel in the Bourbon military command. Later, he was captured and imprisoned in Castel Sant'Angelo, from which he escaped. He spent part of his life at court and joined the anti-French guerrilla. Finally, after his fame in Europe, he was captured by General Sigismondo Hugo, father of the illustrious French writer, who led him to the gallows in the Market Square in Naples. Thanks to his fame and artificial, controversial, enigmatic and nevertheless fascinating image, Michele Pezza became the protagonist of several theatrical performances (Auber and Scribe, 1830) shortly after his death, which propelled him into literary myth. This metamorphosis from the historical to the literary character was fuelled by romantic and picturesque aesthetics. These factors are reflected in the pictures depicting him, transforming him from a bandit into a tragic and exotic hero.

V. Padiglione, Museum of Banditry. *Storie contese e ragioni culturali*, Museum Catalogue, Itri, Edizioni Odisseo, 2006. This information is taken from the Itri Museum's section entitled "Lungo e intorno la via Appia" ("Along and around the via Appia"), which provides insights into this place's perception and identity values.

FREDERICK'S CASTLES AND PALACES

Frederick II, after the imperial coronation in Rome on 22 November 1220, vigorously imposed his rule over the Kingdom and had castles and towns surrendered to him; he inherited both the dominions of the Swabians from his father Henry VI and the Kingdom of Sicily from his mother Constance of Hauteville; from his Norman ancestors he used the concept territorial organisation controlled by the castles that created a sort of very capillary system. During his rule, he had both castles from previous times restored and new ones built: from the 1930s onwards, the castle administration was organised more efficiently, as evidenced by the "statute on the repair of castles" (which states which communities were responsible for the maintenance of the various buildings). The castle was built on the edge of the settlement, and facilitated the control over it. As the famous thirteenth-century chronicler Salimbene de Adam wrote: "the Emperor had a *palatium* or *castrum* in every town under his rule. These castles can be identified through certain characteristics showing their purpose: they are usually built near the walls, on the edge of the town, in the direction that could guarantee an easy escape route. They are classified into two categories: the palace, with a residential purpose, and the castle, with a military purpose. They appear both as symbols and as instruments of domination, strongholds on which to base imperial policy, material support for his several military campaigns. This is why they were built to protect the borders of the Kingdom and along the main communication routes, including the Via Appia, both Claudia and Traiana, demonstrating their vitality in the Late Middle Ages.

If the official capital of the Kingdom was Palermo, Frederick II preferred to reside in Apulia and, in particular, in Capitanata, for both strategic and logistical reasons, as well as personal ones, since he appreciated the landscape rich in woods and marshes that favoured one of his favourite activities, hunting with falcons. In this regard, the residential buildings were divided into two categories: palaces (usually one or two storeys around a courtyard) and *sollazzi* (villas for recreation, with gardens and swimming pools).

The first palace that Frederick II ordered to be built on his return to the Kingdom was the one in **Foggia**, dated 1223, as recorded in the still-preserved epigraph naming the *protomagister* (architect) Bartholomew. This building has not survived to our time; only the archivolt of its access portal remains, evidencing the style of Frederick's art, combining classicism and the new Gothic instances.

Capitanata also had the important palace of **Lucera**, rich in precious marbles, now in ruins and replaced by the Angevin fortress.

The castle of **Fiorentino**, where Frederick II died in 1250, is emblematic.

Bari shows the evolution of the structure of castles; the oldest ones, sometimes inherited from the Norman period, with a roughly trapezoidal layout, while those that arose after the Crusade, from the 1330s onwards, adopt the four-wing layout around the courtyard, with high towers at the corners and in the middle of the outer curtain walls and the use of concentric walls. Modifications and additions were already recorded during the reign of Charles I of Anjou and, above all, between the 15th and 16th centuries.

The castle of **Melfi** is the result of several alterations and currently looks like a fortified town on a hill, at the foot of which the city lies.

The castle of **Lagopesole** is located on a 830-metres high hill, dominating the road connection between Benevento and the Bradano valley. The structure is a massive, elongated parallelepiped: it is the largest Frederician castles. Externally, it appears enclosed by a mighty bossaged wall, with square corner reinforcement towers. The entrance opens on the western slope and is divided into two symmetrical foreparts. The palace is marked internally by two courtyards of different sizes: the largest is to the north, laid out on two floors with a residential function. To the south is the smaller courtyard, which is characterised by a quadrangular donjon.

On the same route, a little south of Benevento, is the Palace of **Calvi**, *a domus solatiorum*, which is part of the extensive imperial heritage of



Melfi, Frederick's castle

sites intended for the leisure and hunting of the court in Southern Italy.

Palazzo San Gervasio is a quadrangular castle, with corner towers and a central courtyard around which the various rooms develop on three levels. The entrance consists of a wide portal with a round arch, which leads through an uncovered passageway to the inner courtyard, around which arcades and stables are arranged.

The palace in **Gravina** has a rectangular plan and is built on two levels using local tuff. It has no corner towers but is surrounded by a wall about 30 m high.

The Swabian Castle in **Bari** is an impressive fortress dating back to the 13th century, now used as a museum; located on the edge of the old town, near the port area and the Cathedral, its bulk represents one of the most important and well-known monuments in the city.

The castle of **Brindisi** stands on the eastern shore of the city harbour; it has a trapezoidal plan with angular towers and is surrounded by a deep moat.

Castel del Monte is the absolute masterpiece of Frederick's building



Melfi, Museo Archeologico Nazionale del Melfese 'Massimo Pallottino' – Sarcofago di Rapolla, from a necropolis along the Via Appia*, related to the* fundus *of the* gens Seppia

production. The construction is conceived as an octagonal prism with octagonal corner towers, perhaps to be interpreted as a symbol of the crown, and the sovereign's power. It represents the synthesis of the emperor's culture: he was interested in the classical world, love of nature, relations with the Cistercian and transalpine Gothic spheres, familiarity with the technical knowledge and products of Islamic civilisation all come together. The building is based on the rigour of the geometric figure and the symmetry mirroring the order of the universe.

Since ancient times, Apulia, due to its very geographical position and configuration leaning towards the sea, has played a key role as an intermediary between continental Europe and the lands bordering the eastern Mediterranean, cradles of ancient civilisations. This allowed its most vibrant cities to reach remarkable levels in the production of culture and art between the 11th and 13th centuries, not only within the region, but throughout the entire European Middle Ages. This period is defined by the alternation of Romanesque and Gothic.

Ruled by the Byzantines, then conquered by the Normans, this land, which was already rich in layers of civilisation due to the Greek and then Roman colonisation, followed by the Arabs and the Lombards, was at the centre of important events and the most delicate political balances at the beginning of the second millennium; thus, it become a place where the dialogue with the Byzantine and Middle Eastern territories was developed, along with the expansionist strategies of Western Europe.

During the Middle Ages, the road system inherited from the Roman era was used to the greatest extent possible: of great importance was the *Via Appia Claudia* which, coming from Benevento, headed towards Taranto, arriving inland at Brindisi. The *Via Appia Traiana*, on the other hand, headed from Benevento towards *Aecae* (coinciding with today's Troia) and passed through *Herdonia*, Canosa and then headed towards Brindisi following the coastline. Historical events, of course, influenced the modification of this route; some towns declined, others arose in connection with the Lombard and then Byzantine conquest, and points of aggregation became the seats of dioceses.

Due to the particular spirituality that characterised the beginning of the second millennium, pilgrimage became important; worshippers moved towards the great sanctuaries of Christianity (Rome, St. Michael on the Gargano, Jerusalem); this affected the regional area along itineraries that also led to lesser pious places. Another strong aggregator was the spread of monasticism, at first Benedictine, then also Cistercian and Franciscan. All these phenomena contributed to the great development of Romanesque religious architecture. As the monk Raul the Glabro stated in his Chronicles: "It seemed as if the earth itself, as if shaking off and ridding itself of old age, was all clothed in a white mantle of churches".

The church became the focal point of the urban settlements that multiplied from the 11th century onwards; it overlooked the main square where political and economic life gravitated. Cities seemed to compete in the construction of the grandest cathedral with the tallest steeple. In the 12th century, the philosopher Bernard of Chartres stated: "We are like dwarfs on the shoulders of giants, but on those shoulders, we can look higher and farther". Awareness on human capabilities rose in a world studded with symbols, powerfully visionary, imbued with great spirituality.

With the Normans, Apulia became the main port for the intense military campaigns of the Crusades; but the dense network of harbours also allowed for the development of maritime trade on an international scale. The consequence of this extraordinary situation is the broadening of cultural horizons, with appreciable results especially in the field of figurative arts.

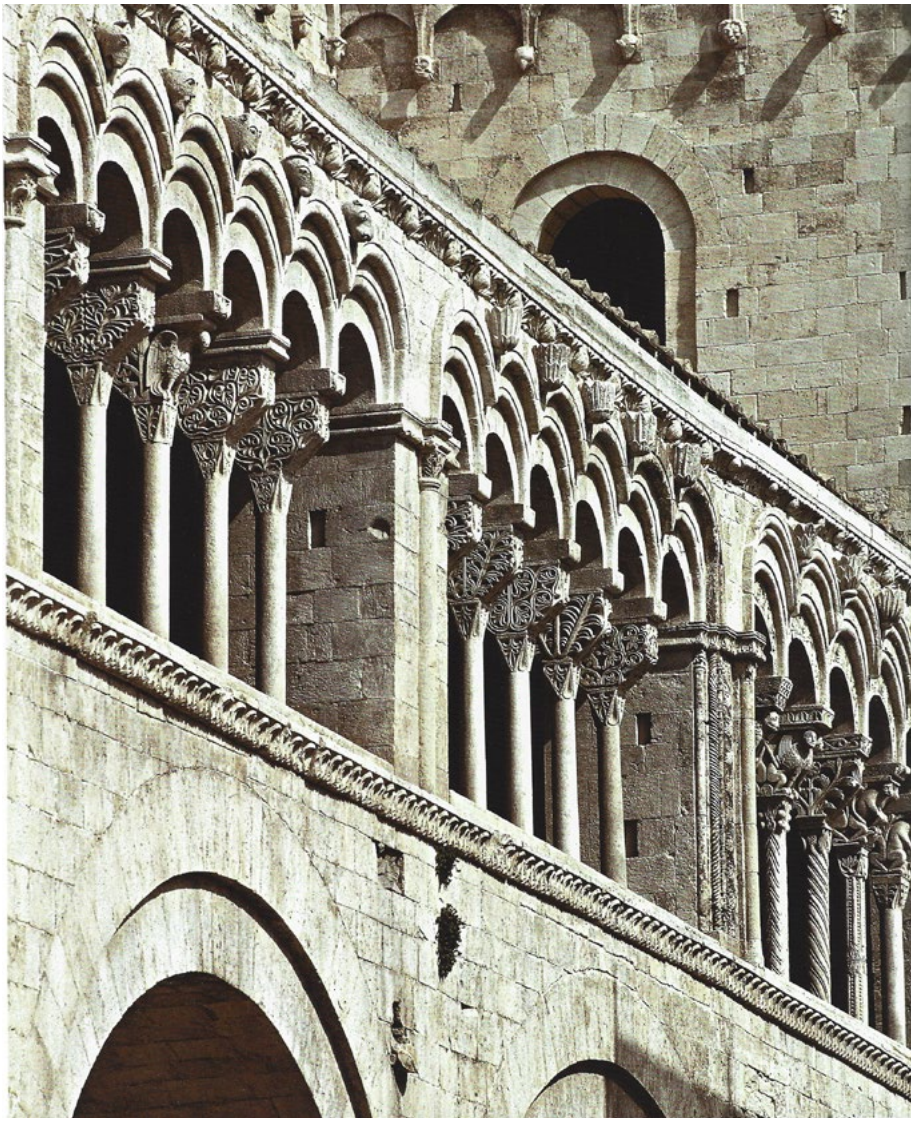
Already rich in indigenous tradition, Apulia is a great "laboratory" of an art that succeeds in combining Eastern and Western influences, Romanesque stylistic features and Byzantine and Arabic inflections, giving rise to a highly original linguistic synthesis of remarkable modernity and undoubtedly European scope. From the second half of the 11th century, grandiosity and richness of form characterised Apulia's Romanesque churches, the most significant documents of the intense building activity of the period, which, while clearly showing strong western and eastern influences, present many original elements that attest to the existence of a unified regional culture. In churches, it is possible to find an extremely rich range of planimetric, spatial and construction solutions, supported by a refined taste for purity of form and for the sumptuousness and elegance of the materials and furnishings, from the magnificent floor mosaics to the dense sculptural ornamentation.



Ruvo di Puglia, Cathedral

The plastic decoration of frames, portals, windows and rose windows lends a further original accent to Apulian Romanesque architecture. Classical and Byzantine motifs, arranged in innovative compositional schemes were transformed into geometric shapes. Apulian sculpture also elaborates its own unique repertoire of figures, which tell of animals, exotic or imaginary, in perpetual struggle with men, who always seem to succumb to this fantastic and terrible nature. What makes these sculptures particularly interesting is the trend towards the full relief, which is typical, along with the ability to control the dynamism and movement of the sculpted figures. The struggle between good and evil is the central theme of the sculptures, connoting ecclesiastical buildings in a moral and religious sense.

The Romanesque cathedrals in Apulia are an exceptional cultural, aesthetic and historical value for European civilisation, representing the extreme measure of the meeting of the two great worlds of the ancient continent, West and East. Apulian Romanesque represents a phenomenon of innovative scope that is based on the important experiences of previous centuries (Classical, Byzantine, Lombard, Arab) and the new cultural influences following the establishment of Norman power in the region, composed in an original architectural and plastic language, with technical and formal characteristics that cannot be found in other constructions of the time. As in the rest of Europe, the Apulian Romanesque style marked the rebirth of the city and the reorganisation of the Church; at the same time, it elaborated an unprecedented architectural language found mainly in the presence of Byzantine and classical models arranged in new compositional schemes, in elements of transalpine origin (such as the towers), in the architectural ornamentation with a distinctly oriental flavour and in the sculptural apparatus expressed with distinctly local characteristics. Here, the first known architects (Bartolomeo, Giordano and Maraldo da Monte Sant'Angelo, Riccardo da Foggia) and prestigious sculptors appear: Acceptus, Nicolaus, Anseramo,



Bitonto, Cathedral, hexafore loggia

Gualtiero and Nicola di Bartolomeo da Foggia.

A number of monuments served as guiding sites and models for neighbouring churches, can be identify. The basilica of St Nicholas of Bari constitutes the prototype of Apulian Romanesque: here, elements proper to this language, such as the *matroneus* and cross vaults, coexist with original choices such as the continuous eastern wall, which connects and hides the apses, or the deep blind arcades open along the sides together with the transalpine bell towers. The model was soon adopted in the cathedrals of Bari and Bitonto.

The cathedral of San Corrado in Molfetta stands out for the type of churches with domes in axis. This is a particular category of religious buildings built in Apulia from the early Middle Ages until the 12th century; typically, the central aisle is covered with domes in axis, while half-barrel vaults cover the side naves.

In the northernmost part of the region, the stronghold is the cathedral of Troy, which introduces, along with the plastic decoration on the outside, colour contrasts due to the presence of Arabic and Norman polychrome materials.

For the Gothic period, the cathedrals of Altamura (the only religious building founded by Frederick II) and Lucera, commissioned by the new Angevin sovereigns and modelled on the types found in Naples, stand out.

Due to their significance, the Romanesque cathedrals in Apulia have been included in the Italian UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List since 2006.

THE *VIA APPIA* AS AN URBAN ORDERING AXIS

During the Republican age, with the advancement of conquests and the dedication of colonies, the Romans were faced with the problem of urban planning. The previous layouts were often respected, and something was then added or renovate; in other cases, they proceeded with new works, often based on Greek urban planning practice, integrated with Etruscan augural discipline and, above all, Roman land surveying techniques.

In particular, the colonies under Roman law, small settlements with mainly military purposes, show, for the earliest phase, an essential urbanistic model, based on a rectangular perimeter with an intersection of the two main axes at its core, the cardo in the north-south direction and the decumanus in the east-west direction. This scheme dates back to the Etruscan augural discipline, connected to the definition of the *templum*, the projection on earth of celestial space.

Latin-law colonies, on the other hand, larger settlements fulfilling a plurality of functions, developed with a more complex urban layout, although still linked to augural practices. Greek town-planning models were often adopted, as in the layout *per strigas*, namely with very elongated rectangular lots the short side on the decumanus, or *per scamnas*, with the short side on the cardo.

The Forum – lacking in Roman colonies only due to the lack of real political autonomy – constitutes the nucleus of the Roman city, the public space that is formed where the cardo and decumanus maximus intersect, and around which are the religious and civil buildings, symbols of city life, such as the *Capitolium*, the *Curia-Comitium* complex, the *tabernae*, temples and sanctuaries.

A direct relationship also exists between the construction of the Roman *viae publicae* and the



Terracina, Via Appia *adjacent to 'Foro Emiliano' (Piazza del Municipio)*



Minturnae, Via Appia, decumanus

colonial deductions. The *Via Appia* constituted a significant topographical reference in the Latin and Roman colonisation phase, representing the backbone of the urban planning of the cities founded in the newly conquered areas and in the structuring of their territories.

The role played as generating axis of urban landscapes is easily appreciated in cases such as that of Terracina, a Roman colony in 329 BC, of which the *Via Appia* was the main urban thoroughfare. It entered the area of today's Porta Roma and reached the forum, of which it bordered the left side, skirting the *Capitolium* on one side and the theatre on the other.

The layout of Fondi, *civitas sine suffragio* in 334 BC, is an example of the role played by the Via in urban planning. Its modern layout still exceptionally maintains the quadrilateral plan and the ancient road network, which defined squares of 45 m on each side.

In Aurunco territory, the *Via Appia* crossed the river *Liris* by crossing a favourable natural ford; in this strategic site, the Romans founded the Roman colony of *Minturnae* in 296 BC. Dividing the urban area delimited by the walls into two perfectly equal sectors, the route of the *Via Appia* constituted the main thoroughfare in an east-

west direction and intersected the major north-south axis exactly in the centre of the colony. As the centuries went by and the military function of the ancient road disappeared, the small original settlement expanded considerably, expanding outside the walled circuit and acquiring a forum, temples and performance buildings: in the urban and monumental development involving the city during the 2nd century BC, the Via Appia continued to be the main element, demonstrating that it maintained its importance, transforming from a military road into a means of communication and connection, which supported for the city's economic development.

The *Via Appia* also served as the main crossing axis (with an east-west trend) for the Campanian centres of *Capua* and *Calatia*, whose road networks, public monuments and stately homes were oriented along its route. In Capua, the course of the road – coinciding with today's Via A. Moro – is testified by the position and orientation of the main monuments, including the amphitheatre (just outside the western side of the city), the so-called Arch of Hadrian, the cryptoporticus and the *domus* of *Confuleius*. In *Calatia*, on the other hand, the road was brought to light thanks to stratigraphic researches, which showed that it coincided with the modern S.S. 7. Similarly, in the ancient centre of *Beneventum*, the *Via Appia* was the decumanus maximus of the urban layout, corresponding, for the most part, with today's Corso Dante-Corso Garibaldi.



Troia, aerial view: the modern Corso Regina Margherita proposes the route of the Via Traiana*, main axis of the ancient* Aecae

Arriving in Brindisi with a route that was probably more southerly than today's S.S. 7, the *Via Appia* entered the city through a gate that roughly coinciding with today's Porta Mesagne, then continued into the urban area with a course taken up in the medieval and modern age by Via Carmine, Via Fornari and vico Palma. It thus followed the natural depression created by the torrential course of the Mena, terminating at the inner harbour inlet; the main urban public areas – the forum and the monumental complex of Via Casimiro (*forum adiectum*?) – were arranged along the route.

In many cases, before the road entered the city, alternative routes arose, which, running outside the urban areas, acted as "ring roads" and made it possible to avoid crossing the city and the consequent traffic delays, if it was necessary to reach the next stops along the route quickly. Similar situations occurred in Terracina, Fondi, Eclano and Taranto. In the latter case the road, as it approached the city (a few kilometres to the northwest) diverged: one branch proceeded in a straight line and entered the city centre; the other one formed a ring road that passed further north, skirting the Mar Piccolo.

In the towns it passed through, near the entry to the road, imposing gates were built, sometimes with lateral towers, underlining the military and strategic role played by the road at different times. Fondi is an example, with the remains of the gate flanked by square towers in *opus incertum* (Porta Portella) or Terracina, with its structure incorporated within the modern Porta Romana, an out-of-town tower that represented an advanced defence with respect to the route of the walls.

In other cases, the entrance of the *Via Appia* into the city was announced and emphasised by the presence of monumental arches, such as the one built in the imperial age astride the road, at the western edge of ancient *Capua* (Santa Maria Capua Vetere), the so-called Arco Felice or Arco di Adriano.

In the suburban areas the road was a strongly attractive element in relation to the layout of the funerary monuments and necropolis areas. As is well known, the stretch corresponding to the first miles of the *Via Appia* at the gates of Rome was studded with a series of funerary monuments built by the city's most prominent personalities and families. Numerous other centres crossed by the road still offer significant evidence, such as the set of mausoleums built near Formia and portrayed in drawings, paintings and engravings of the 18th and 19th centuries; or the funerary monuments known as the "Carceri Vecchie" and the "Conocchia", built in the suburbs of *Capua*, still visible and enjoyable thanks to their exceptional level of preservation.

Upon arrival in Brindisi, on the western edge of the city, the *Via Appia* crossed a vast area of necropolis, without interruption from the mid-3rd century BC until the 4th century AD. Although no remains of the road have come to light in this area, archaeological investigations have shown that, especially from the 1st century BC onwards, the burials located here, organised in plots, were arranged and ordered according to a constant north/west-south-east orientation, which attests to the passage of the great road.

THE *VIA APPIA* AS ORDERING AND GENERATING AXIS OF LAND DIVISIONS

The *Via Appia*, originally designed as a military penetration route and consolidated as the backbone of many territories, progressively influenced the forms and infrastructure of rural landscapes. Partly structured on new routes, partly tracing stretches of existing roads, the ancient road determined anthropic transformations in the surrounding environment.

Along the *Via Appia* we experience the first centuriated lands. Centuriation is a practice involving the regular subdivision of unallocated or recently conquered territories. The purposes are manifold, from the creation of a cadastral base, defined by certain and verifiable limits, to the agricultural and infrastructural enhancement of the territory, and to the distribution of land to settlers with purposes of integration and assimilation of the acquired territories.

Centuriation is not an innovation in the agrarian subdivision, as it mainly from **Greek experiments of land survey** and Etruscan *limitatio*. In the first case, the implementation of regular subdivisions of space is related to social reasons: founding of new colonies required the definition of the social status of new citizens, who are guaranteed an *oikos* and a *kleros*, that is, a house and a plot of land, originally with established and equal dimensions for all. Geometry becomes the tool with which to imprint the land with forms of equality, which are manifested in the regular scanning of city and rural spaces. The agrarian divisions of the Greek age, at Metapontum, in the Pestana plain, and at Heraclea, are significant of the progressive structuring of agrarian landscapes, whose infrastructures were preserved, reused and integrated in later Roman interventions.

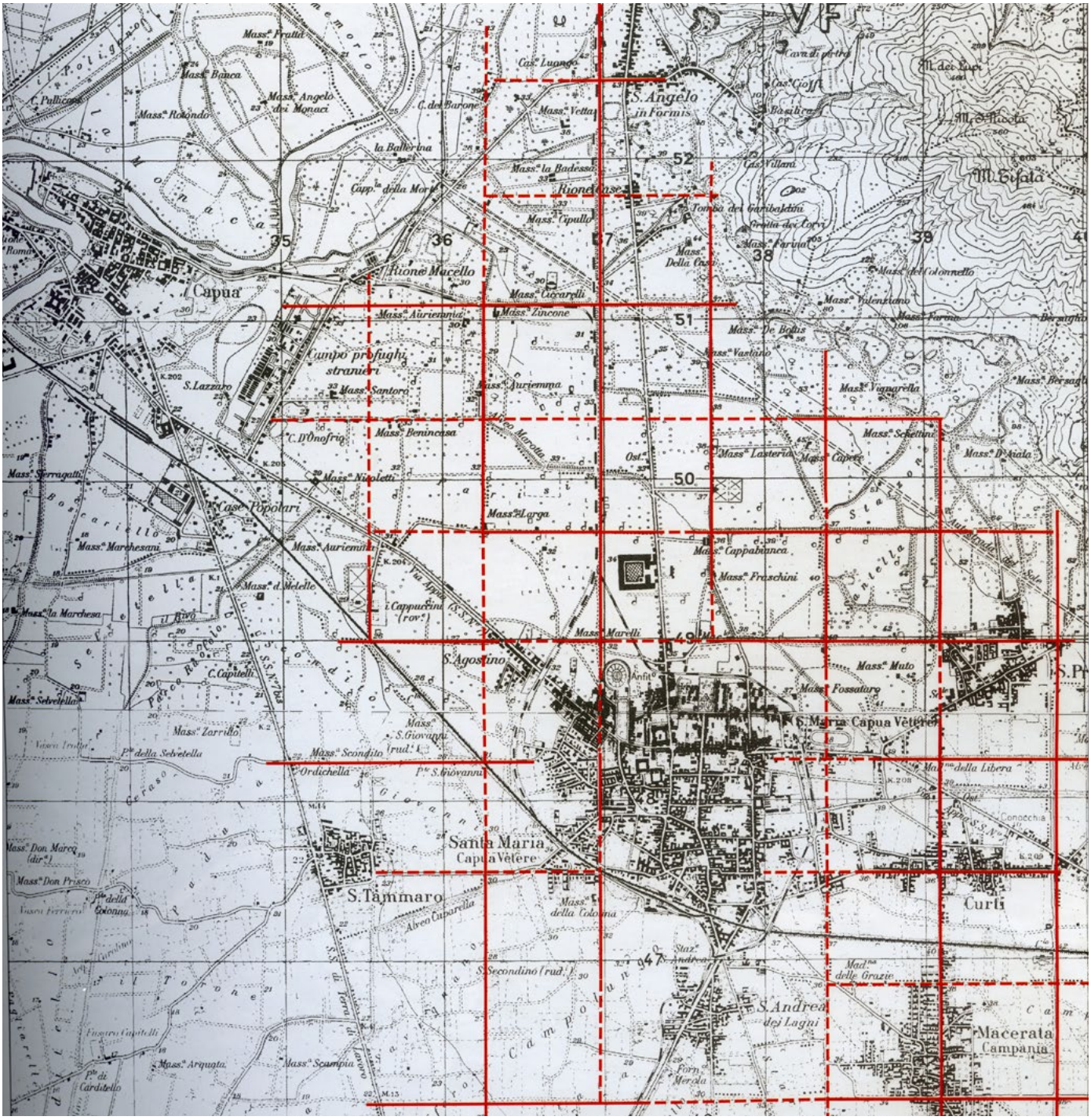
To date, **Etruscan** *limitatio* is recognised as the key driver to the emergence of Roman land surveying practice. The sacral elements that pervade the operations of subdividing the land according to celestial orientation derives from it. In the Etruscan world, *limitatio* concerns not only the sacred component; in fact, in responds to the development needs of substantial urban communities that expanded especially from the Archaic age onward. At this stage, the countryside is occupied through farms and small settlements, which presuppose a wise division of land. Many data on the land survey organization of the Etruscan rural world are lacking, although some substantial traces, strongly reworked or validated by the later Roman presence, are found in the Florentine plain (Gonfienti settlement), in the Albegna valley, in the territory of Adria, in the Campanian plain (Gricignano d'Aversa, near Capua), between Bologna and Modena.

As far as the classical form of **Roman centuriation** is concerned, it is represented by a system of square *centurions* of 20x20 *actus* (710 m-long edge) bounded by two perpendicular road axes, *cardo* and *decumanus*, which in many cases were represented by the main road system. However, centuries of varied widths and shapes are attested on the ground. The different solutions adopted by the Roman land surveyors in the design of the territory derive from different factors: first, they are determined by the existence of pre-existing infrastructures, some of which could be taken up and propagated over long distances; second, the axes of the centurial mesh had to respond to the morphology of the places (*natura loci*) by determining arrangements capable of guaranteeing water flows, paths, and dimensional coherence.

The structuring of agrarian landscapes in Roman times also influenced settlement in the territory, beginning with Latin and Roman colonial deductions; centuriation often determined the forms of new settlements, the distribution of farms, production villas and clusters of *vici* and *pagi*, settlement structures that still survive today in rural Italian areas, in the form of country houses and farmhouses.

Some centuriated landscape survived to this day, as they did in the Po Valley, whose regular forms, metrical occurrences, and repetitions have also influenced later land survey practices.

Along the *Via Appia* some of the oldest and most complex centurial plots still recognizable in the present landscape were found. Among the most significant is the city of Terracina – *Anxur*: with the maritime colony (deducted in 329 BC), which from 312 BC was among



Ager Campanus *land division, between* Capua, Casilinum *and Volturno (S. Quilici Gigli in "Lo sguardo di Icaro", Rome, 2003, p. 465, fig. 829)*

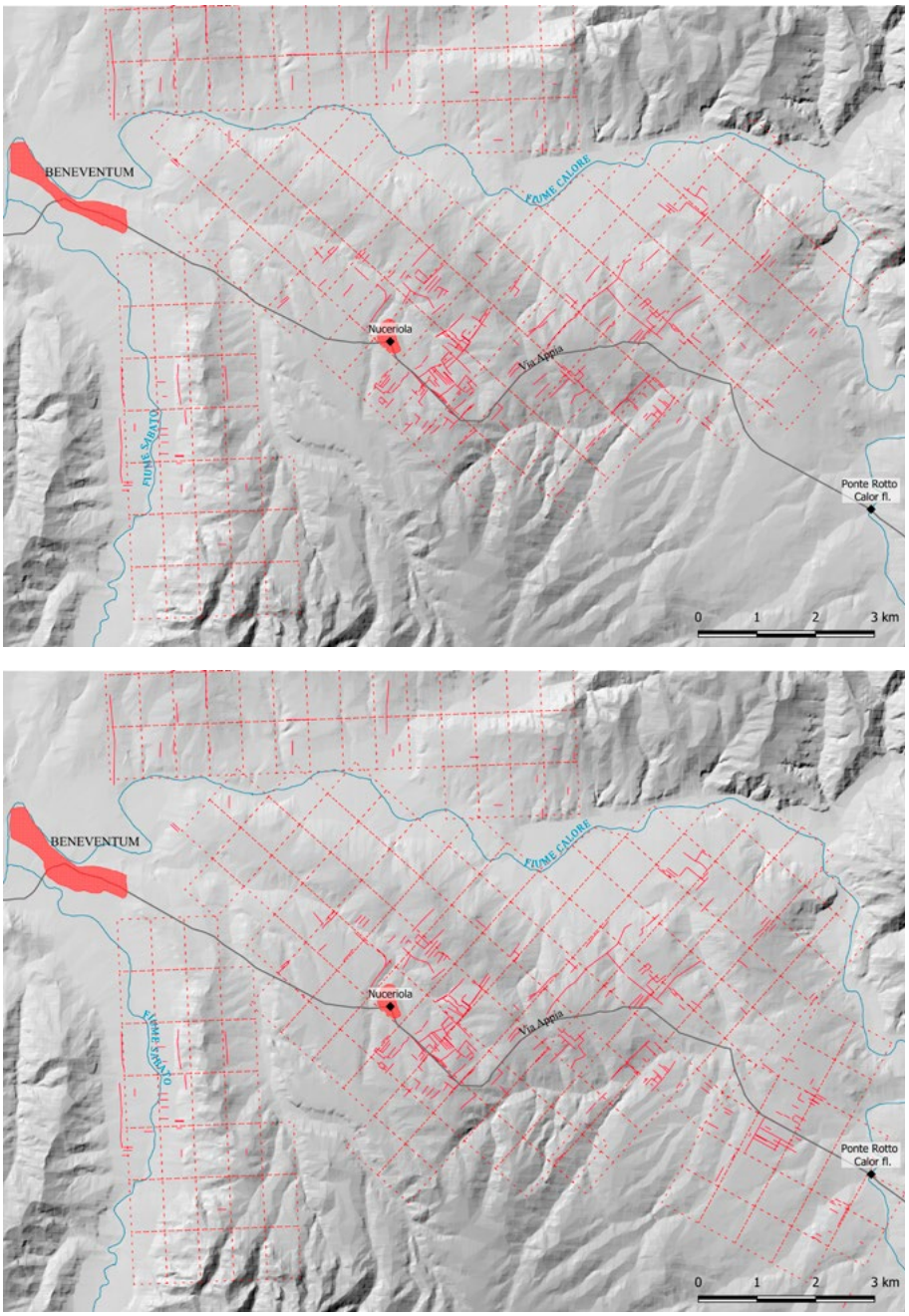
THE *VIA APPIA* AS ORDERING AND GENERATING AXIS OF LAND DIVISIONS

the first to be crossed by the *Via Appia*, a centurial landscape is going to be structured; its decumanus maximus is precisely constituted by the consular road. Secondary road axes and canalization systems are to be distributed perpendicularly on it, defining a system of *strigatio/ scamnatio*, which is then succeeded by a centuriation by squares in the triumviral age.

Further north, towards Rome, the definition of the consular road affects the entire drainage system of the Pontine plain. Here, a very long straight road of some 50 km built on a raised embankment diagonally dissects an agrarian system by centurial squares and determines the structuring of drainage channels and waterways. The most important, the *Decennovium* (precisely 19 miles long) parallel to the *Via Appia*, ensured better water runoff and faster movement of goods and men, as witnessed by Horace in his fifth satire; in fact, in the Pontine section, he chooses to use the canal to continue his journey south (Sat, I, 5, 3-4).

The *Via Appia* also determined the forms and orientations of the original nucleus of *Minturnae*, a Roman colony founded in 296/5 BC, with an agrarian system composed of rectangles of 4x8 *actus* having the consular road itself as its decumanus maximus.

In Campania, the *Via Appia* runs through one of the most important agricultural areas of the Roman world, namely the *Ager Falernus,* which is especially renowned for the production of wine (Falerno is praised by major Latin authors, including Catullus, Cicero, Horace, Tibullus, etc.) and oil; the area surrounding the Massiccio del Massico still shows distinctive features of a rural landscape consistently structured since the Middle Republican age, with the creation of terraced systems and *basis villae* along the limestone hillsides, and a dense system of



Reconstructive hypotheses of the agrarian divisions in the Ager Beneventanus *from republican and imperial age*

fields determined by the ancient road system: at least three parallel and equidistant paths 3976 m (112 *actus*) apart define square modules of 14 *actus* per side. The southernmost of the three axes is the *Via Appia*.

Also enjoying great fame in antiquity was the *Ager Campanus*, whose most important city, *Capua*, must have had a land survey system that pre-existed the Roman conquest. A major redefinition of the agrarian *limites*, initiated in the mid-2nd century BC, represents the main structuring of that landscape, which is still clearly evident nowadays. In its extension toward the Sannio Irpino, the *Via Appia* became the diagonal of many centurial squares, which originated here in a cardo and decumanus oriented according to the cardinal points.

The valleys of Samnium, although less wide than the coastal plains of *Latium* and *Campania*, also proved to be suitable places for the planning of complex agrarian infrastructures. One case is that of *Caudium*, today's Montesarchio, where studies have reconstructed two hypothetical centurial systems, both structured on two sections of the *Via Appia* with different orientations, and probably succeeding each other over a time span of at least two centuries: the first between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, the second in the Augustan age.

The extension of the *Via Appia* from *Capua* eastward occurred following the deduction of the Latin colony of *Beneventum* in 268 BC. The availability of large rural spaces leads to an organization of the territory into *formae* that have been recognized to the north and east of the city. The earliest agrarian division is divided into rectangles of 16x25 *actus*, with two different orientations that match the natural directions of the land. The consular road, at this stage, is an essential element of the territory. A new phase of agrarian reorganization occurs in this area in the Triumviral-Augustan age, with square centuries of 20x20 *actus* overlapping the previous cadastral grid.

After the completion of the *Via Traiana*, which in the early second century AD integrates the road system with a faster route towards the Adriatic, the *Via Appia* continued to be the main axis of the minor road system in the Benevento countryside; this is visible in the area of the Cubante, near the Ponte Rotto, where a punctual centurial mesh of 20x20 *actus* is located – dated precisely to the Trajan-Adriatic age – with a slightly divergent inclination from the previous one, probably necessary to solve the continuous environmental disruptions of this area.

An extensive centuriation has been reconstructed through topographical surveys based on photo interpretation, between the ancient cities of *Aecae* and *Herdonia*. One of the centurial axes of this extensive *limitatio* – attributed to the *ager aecanus,* and perhaps in part to the ager *Arpanus* and the *ager Collatinus/Carmeianus* – partly corresponds to the route of the Via Appia Traiana; Thomas Ashby saw a short road whose surface was hardened with gravel. The agrarian division was organized in regular centurions of 20 actus-long edge, with a SO-NE orientation conditioned by the course of the local hydrographic system; the grid extends over a very large area between the Vulgano, Celone and Cervaro rivers, amounting to about 12,500 ha. The coincidence of the route of the Via Traiana with one of the hinges of the agrarian division makes it possible to date the *limitatio* to an age before the Trajanic arrangement of the road artery, perhaps to the late Republican times; it persisted in until late Imperial times.

The ordering axis still persists today: both the route of the ancient *Via Appia* and the traces of agrarian divisions can be recognized in the contemporary landscape.

ICONOGRAPHIC FORTUNE OF THE *VIA APPIA*

The extraordinary monumental, archaeological, and historical-artistic presences are at the basis of the iconographic fortune of the *Via Appia* in the various spheres of artistic representation: from painting, graphics (drawings and prints), photography, both historical and recent, to contemporary artistic expressions.

From the Renaissance to the present day, an uninterrupted succession of images by Italian and foreign authors attests the fascination for the places and scenarios across the ancient road as a cultural itinerary and a great historical-social palimpsest of over 2000 years.

This was possible even though the surviving monumental system especially from the Renaissance onwards suffered heavy despoliation due to the continuous reuse of ancient materials readily available from the ruined buildings, also prompted by the extreme interest that scholars and antiquarians had in ancient artefacts, which often resulted in the misappropriation of many relics.

The Middle Ages and the early modern age in Rome, removing marble coverings and paving stones as building materials was common practice. To curb the phenomenon, and in the wake of the appeals of Raphael (in his famous letter of 1519 to Leo X written with Baldassarre Castiglione) and Pirro Ligorio for the preservation of memories, Paul III Farnese instituted the figure of the *Commissario delle Antichità* (Commissioner of Antiquities) in 1534.

The burgeoning feeling of respect and awareness of the value of Antiquity, and consequent criticism of destruction, foiled the demolition of the Mausoleum of Cecilia Metella, which would have taken place in 1589 at the request of Pope Sixtus V to provide building material for the Villa d'Este in Tivoli. This was averted by the intervention of the conservator Paolo Lancellotti who strongly opposed it and thus contributed to preserving one of the most admired and reproduced monuments on the *Via Appia*.

The 16th century, also in the wake of the Hapsburg armies (sack of Rome in 1527), was a moment of astonishing discovery for the artists travelling to Italy from beyond the Alps and, especially to the Rome of the Popes (Hadrian VI, Julius II, Leo X), to find a comparison with Michelangelo and Raphael, the great masters. Their fame had reached Flanders through admiration for the preparatory sketches of the "Acts of the Apostles" translated into tapestries for the Sistine Chapel.

The "Flemish" painters, later renamed "Romanists" by critics, were fascinated by the language and art forms of the Renaissance, as well as by the sunlit landscape and ancient and modern monuments, translating it first into drawings and travel sketches, then into quotations within their pictorial production in a language similar to that of Italian Mannerism.

Jan Van Scorel, Herman Posthumus, **Maerten van Heemskerck**, Jan Cornelisz Vermeyen, Lambert Sustris, Jan Stephan van Calcar, Michiel Coxcie, Lambert Lombard, Bartholomeus Spranger, Pieter Brueghel, and others travelled down to Italy to visit several cities of the peninsula. Around the middle of the century, the Eternal city became part of this journey, which included Venice, Florence, Milan, Naples and other places on the peninsula. Ruins and the landscape are the leitmotifs of the artistic production of these authors, responding to imagery rooted in the humanistic culture of the 16th century, already widely practised by the Italian masters (as attested by drawings and prints on the *Via Appia* from the school of **Raffaello, Peruzzi, Sangallo, Serlio**, etc.).

Various reasons favoured the use of the *Via Appia* in the suburban section of Rome in the 16th century. The archaeological remains of tombs, mausoleums, villas, the catacombs and Christian cemeteries close to the road route were visited by antiquarians, painters, and architects, but also by pilgrims to the venerable memories of early Christianity, which, in the extramural basilica of St. Sebastian and the small church of Domine Quo Vadis had their crucial stages.

In 1536, Emperor Charles V, after staying overnight at San Paolo Fuori le Mura, reached the *Via Appia* through Via delle Sette Chiese in correspondence with the church of St Sebastian and then entered the city in a triumphal procession through the city gate adorned with a frieze commemorating the ancient triumphs of republican Rome, by **Baldassarre Peruzzi**.

In the mid-16th century, the architect **Pirro Ligorio** (Naples 1514-1583 Ferrara), as part of a reconstruction of the vast panorama of Roman architecture, surveyed the funerary monuments distributed along the *Via Appia*, which offers extraordinarily consistent models and insights into ancient forms. The surveys, carried out according to the "three modes" already indicated by Raphael in his letter to Leo X, plan, elevation and section, converge in *Book XLVIIII of Antiquities,* drawn up between 1560 and 1566, part of a larger corpus now partially preserved in the National Library in Naples. Ligorio investigated 20 burials between miles II and V of the *Regina Viarum*; among them, the Tomb of Cecilia Metella is critical. To these is added the cusped monument that still stands at mile XV of the road, near Albano (the so-called Sepulchre of the Horatii and Curiatii). Only one building is extraneous to the sequence of aristocratic tombs: the "temple of Proserpine", part of the Triopio of Herod Atticus, whose circular structure echoes the Pantheon. There is no shortage of omissions, mostly concerning structures with no epigraphic evidence and therefore no ownership, as in the case of the tomb known as the tomb of Priscilla at the 2nd mile of the road, later portrayed in a view by **Jan Bruegel, the Elder** (1568-1625). With his gallery of sepulchral monuments, accompanied by a textual apparatus focusing on the uses and customs of the Romans, with virtual and often visionary reconstructions, Ligorio paved the way for subsequent reconstructions of the image of the *Regina Viarum*: from Piranesian to contemporary ones.

From then on, the iconographic fortune of the *Via Appia* also continued and consolidated, as shown by the later 18th-century depictions, at the time of the ***Grand Tour***, when copper engraving techniques and the production of printers (Papal, Royal, etc.) allowed producing and distributing the reproduction of sites, monuments, landscapes and roads. They were refined souvenirs, easy-to-take manifestos of Italian magnificence, which the throngs of aristocratic travellers took with them on their return to their countries of origin.

The main centres of Vedutism linked to the Grand Tour phenomenon are still Rome and Venice, but there are many views of other famous locations linked to the Italian journey, such as Naples, Palermo, Tivoli and Ariccia on the *Via Appia*.

The 18th century was the century of archaeological discoveries that brought much of Rome's greatness to light. That extraordinary season led to the scientific revival of excavations throughout Italy and Europe. The most important and famous of the Roman archaeologists of the 18th century was Winckelmann (1717-68); the most passionate soul of this research was the Veronese Francesco Bianchini (Verona 1673-Rome 1729) – the discoverer of the *Domus Flavia* on the Palatine, as well as the Columbarium of the slaves and freedmen of Livia Drusilla on the *Via Appia*-, who became the historiographer of the Roman synod under Pope Benedict XIII.

In his wake are figures such as Alessandro Albani or the collector and connoisseur Cardinal Melchior de Polignac (French ambassador to Rome from 1724 to 1732), to whom this era of research and excavation owes much. It was probably Alessandro Albani, who became cardinal in 1721 and called the young Winckelmann to Rome in 1755, who would become prefect of the Antiquities of Rome eight years later.

In this context, with reference to the *Via Appia*, precious evidence comes from the travel notes that many of the scholars and scholars passing along the ancient road on their *Grand Tour* decided to undertake to follow in Horace's footsteps and retrace the route that the poet took in 38 BC with Maecenas and Cocceus along the road to embark in Brindisi for Athens ***(Hor., Sat., I, 5)***. Their descriptions of the ruins that lined the road significantly contributed to defining the original appearance of these monuments. One example among many is that of **Sir Richard Colt Hoare**, a learned English Latinist and archaeologist who, on 31 October 1789, undertook the journey along the *Regina Viarum* followed by the painter **Carlo Labruzzi** (Rome 1748-Perugia 1817), who was commissioned to draw for him the monuments they would encounter. Labruzzi executed 226 drawings, faithfully reproducing what he saw and leaving us with the memory of a countryside populated by peasants working near the ruins without caring about their historical and artistic value or resting in the shade of the ruined walls of a mausoleum.

ICONOGRAPHIC FORTUNE OF THE *VIA APPIA*

Among the most popular iconographic documents are the famous engravings by **Giovanni Battista Piranesi** (Mogliano Veneto (?), 1720-Rome, 1778), reporting images of the paved road of the *Via Appia* and construction details, as well as monuments and sepulchres contained in various collections (*Le Antichità Romane, Le Vedute di Roma, Antichità di Albano e di Castel Gandolfo – Roman Antiquities, Roman Views, Albano and Castel Gandolfo Antiquities*). In addition to these come the later ones by Luigi Rossini (Ravenna, 1790-Rome, 1857; *Le Antichità dei contorni di Roma ossia le più famose citta del Lazio; Viaggio Pittoresco da Roma a Napoli... – Antiquities around Rome, namely the most famous cities of Lazio; Pictorial Journey from Rome to Naples...*), documenting various sections of the route of the consular road.

Numerous drawings and engravings are also dedicated to the emergencies of the route from Rome to Brindisi, even by lesser-known authors such as the French **Nicolas Didier Boguet** (1755-1839), who depicts in his drawings some sections between Albano and Ariccia; or **Georg Abraham Hackert** (1755-1805), younger brother of the more known Jacob Philipp, who became popular for his famous pictorial inventions.

The subjects depicted include monuments along or near the route, i.e., the *Septizodium*, the tomb of Cecilia Metella, the so-called Conocchia in Santa Maria Capua Vetere, the Arch of Benevento, the Trinity Church in Venosa and the Roman column in Brindisi, and landscapes, i.e., the Roman countryside, the ravines of Castellaneta; moreover, they focus on historical or mythological events that took place along the *Via Appia*, from the battle of the Horatii and Curiazi to Agrippina landing in Brindisi bringing the ashes of Germanicus. Finally, genre scenes are set in places along the route of the *Regina Viarum*.



Formia, roman villa, vaulted rooms (C. Labruzzi)

The illustrious painter from beyond the Alps, **Jakob Philipp Hackert**, headed for Italy in 1768, travelling to Genoa, Livorno, Pisa, Florence and Rome, where he stayed and devoted himself to studying Roman painting and antiquities. Visiting the surroundings, Frascati, Grottaferrata, Marino, Albano, Nemi, Subiaco, Palestrina and Tivoli, he portrayed the landscapes in paintings and drawings for *grand-touristes*. From Albano, where he spent the summer, the painter produced numerous drawings of the *Via Appia*, the countryside and the Roman Castles. In 1770, he left for Naples, recommended by the British ambassador William Hamilton and executed numerous drawings in Pozzuoli, Sorrento, Vietri sul Mare and Cava dei Tirreni during the journey. After entering the circle of Johann Joachim Winckelmann and working for a prestigious and international clientele that included, among others, the Grand Duke of Tuscany Pietro Leopoldo, Prince Marcantonio Borghese, Tsarina Catherine II of Russia (through his advisor Johann Friedrich Reiffenstein), Hackert moved permanently to Naples in 1785, in the service of Ferdinand IV of Bourbon with the title of First Painter of Land, Hunts and Seas. The

most significant undertaking that Hackert undertook as an official painter over seventeen years was the grandiose documentation of all the ports of the Kingdom of Naples. The series was not yet completed when in 1788 the painter was commissioned to travel to Apulia to prepare sketches of the Apulian coast from which he drew, between 1789 and 1792, views with the ports of Manfredonia, Barletta, Trani, Bisceglie, Monopoli and Brindisi on the Adriatic coast, as well as Otranto, Gallipoli and Taranto on the Ionian coast. There are 23 works dedicated to the ports of the Kingdom of Naples, which became French loot and were later returned in 1806 (seventeen views), now in the Royal Palace of Caserta.

Many other works by the authors mentioned above are part of the Istituto Centrale per la Grafica* holdings, also belonging to the Ministry of Culture.

In the 19th century, defined as the age of collodion, a new medium, photography, was used to document the appearance of the *Via Appia* in images that were even easier to circulate and disseminate. The implicit possibility of mimicking nature, of reproducing it faithfully and without any subjective mediation, meant that photography was invested with that cultural and informative function, entrusted to the dissemination and reproduction of the image, of which chalcography had until then held the supremacy and undisputed monopoly. The lower cost of photography and its small size, which made it an easily transportable souvenir object, accelerated this process enormously, especially as regards urban views and the documentation of artistic heritage.

Inspired again by Piranesi's cuts and subjects are the views of the



'Brindisi harbour', 1789, J, Philippe Hackert (oil on canvas)

ancient *Via Appia* by **Pompeo Bondini** (Ancona 1828-Rome? Post 1893), who in 1853 published the volume *Della Via Appia e dei sepolcri degli Antichi Romani* – (of which a copy with a dedication to Pius IX is preserved at the Avery Architectural Library, Columbia University, New York) which can be considered one of the first works of publishing illustrated with photographs (sixteen plates, salted paper).

Robert Macpherson (Dalkeith, 27 February 1814-Rome, 17 November 1872, Alinari Archives) from 1851 onwards, was very successful in reproducing images of the past of Rome and the Roman countryside, using the technological innovations of photography and producing a lively last account of the so-called Grand Tour age. Alongside him were photographers such as Tommaso Cuccioni (Rome, c. 1790[2]-23 August 1864), first an engraver and print dealer, then a photographer and author of small-format views and for the tourist market, Giacomo Caneva (Padua 1813-Rome 1865) a painter-photographer and others such as James and Domenico Anderson (1813-77; 1854-1938), **Cesare and Alessandro Vasari** (1846-1901, 1866-1929), Romualdo Moscioni (1849-1925), Francesco Fiorani and later Carlo Baldassarre Simelli, Giacomo Brogi (1822-1881), the Alinari brothers, Giovanni Gargioli (1839-1913).

Until the middle of the 19th century, the stretch of the *Via Appia* Antica from Rome to the 11th mile still looked like an unmaintained country road, whose only peculiarity was the row of ruined sepulchres immersed in vegetation and with medieval and later superfetations lining it. It was Pius IX who, taking note of the growing fervour of excavations and the new exegetical contributions offered by Canina, Nibby, and Visconti, promoted a vast recovery plan for the Appia Antica, in the stretch between the ancient Porta Capena and the town of Boville, formerly the colony of Alba Longa, with the desire to enhance the great catacomb systems and basilicas in the area. In 1851, work began under Piedmontese architect and archaeologist Luigi Canina. The project aimed to lay out the first section of the *Via Appia* so that visitors could walk along the road admiring the monuments on its sides in a sort of open-air museum route, along which the works of art were arranged. A commemorative column (1852) recalling the work completion was erected in front of the Church of St Sebastian.

The celebratory prints of the Monuments of the *Via Appia from the Porta Capena to Mile XI in 1859* date back to the same celebratory sphere. They are chalcography engravings in two plates made by Paolo Cacchiatelli and Gregorio Cleter to a design by Vincenzo Marchi, printed in Rome at the Calcografia Marfelli by D. Tabanelli in 1859. They document the state of conservation of monuments in the mid-19th century and the state of archaeological knowledge at the time. Taking a seventeenth-century model layout (Matteo Greuter), twenty views of the *Via Appia* appear, placed around a panoramic and perspective view of the same street, larger than the others, in which the commemorative column of Pius IX stands out in the foreground.

Since the end of the 19th century, there has been a natural proliferation of photographs of landscapes and monuments taken by scholars, archaeologists and photographers who have handed us a unique and invaluable wealth of images and information.

Particularly noteworthy is the copious photographic documentation produced by **Thomas Ashby** (b. Staines, Middlesex, 1874-d. train, Surrey, 1931) on the entire route of the *Via Appia* from Rome to Brindisi (ICCD, see *The Photographs of Thomas Ashby 1891-1925, The Via Appia from Rome to Brindisi* – Exhibition Catalogue, Rome, 2003, British School at Rome), with which the English archaeologist, foreign associate of the Lincei (1918), deputy director (1903) and director (1906-25) of the British School in Rome left us a fund of fundamental importance for our knowledge of the places. Ashby studied Roman and Latium topography (The Roman Campagna in classical times, 1927; revision and edition of S. B. Platner's *Topographical dictionary of ancient Rome*, 1929), researched, collected, and published Renaissance documents, plans and views of ancient monuments (now partly in the Vatican Library, partly in the British School of Rome).

A renewed, recent interest in the *Via Appia* has resulted in the remarkable photographic reportage by Andrea Frazzetta, published by National Geographic in July 2022 (*A Roman-era "superhighway" is*

disappearing. Italy has a plan to save it), as well as that of Giulio Ielardi, the subject of a travelling exhibition set up for the first time at the Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica (*Still Appia. Fotografia di Giulio Ielardi e scenari del cambiamento. Immagini e prospettive per la Via Appia*).

* The patrimony of the Istituto Centrale per la Grafica, into which the Chalcography, first a Chamber institution, then a Royal and National institution, together with the National Prints Cabinet, has merged, consists of collections that cover a chronological span from the 15th to the 21st century, divided into different typologies: drawings, prints, engraved plates, photographs, volumes and multimedia works.

The Institute holds over 250,000 works, more than 300 document aspects of the *Via Appia*. In particular, 158 prints, 87 matrices, 38 drawings, and 24 photographs, referring to:

Settizonio: 27 prints, 3 matrixes, 5 drawings
Porta San Sebastiano: 16 prints, 16 matrixes, 3 drawings, 4 photographs
Porta Capena: 13 prints, 7 matrixes, 1 drawing
San Callisto: 1 print
Pretestato: 1 print
Albano: 187 prints, 97 matrices, 130 drawings, 5 photographs
Lanuvio: 1 print, 1 drawing, 1 photograph
Tomb/Villa di Pompeo: 4 matrices, 4 prints
Villa of Domitian: 18 prints, 15 plates, 1 drawing
Orazi and Curiazi: 4 prints, 18 stencils, 3 drawings, 1 photograph
Ariccia: 45 prints, 12 stencils, 69 drawings, 5 photographs
Terracina: 60 prints, 14 stencils, 3 drawings, 8 photographs
Itri: 2 prints, 1 matrix
Formia/Gaeta: 10 prints, 5 drawings
Minturno: 2 prints
Santa Maria Capua Vetere ('Conocchia'): 2 prints, 2 stencils
Santa Maria Capua Vetere: 20 prints, 7 stencils, 2 drawings
Benevento: 47 prints, 14 matrixes, 7 drawings
Melfi: 1 print
Venosa: 2 photographs
Gravina: 1 drawing, 1 print
Taranto: (ancient tract) 1 print
Brindisi: 1 photograph, 1 print

Many artists are represented within the selection of works relating to the *Via Appia*; among them **Marteen Van Heemskerck** (1498-1574) is the author of two drawings that are located within the ICG collection (IGC-FN 491/1381 and FN 492) among the oldest testimonies of the Settizonio, a majestic monumental building that overlooked the *Via Appia* and until its destruction was an ideal arrival point for travellers from Africa who came to Rome via the *Regina Viarum*.

From the drawings of Giovanni Antonio Dosio, the engraver Giovanni Battista De Cavalieri (c. 1525-1601) published a series of prints in 1569 in which the external view of Porta Capena (ICG-FC 94886) stands out.

Among the production of the Lorraine-born Vedutist **Israel Silvestre** (1621-1691), the Grotto of the Nymph Egeria (ICG-FC 67076) is particularly interesting.

Among the numerous views of the Mausoleum of Cecilia Metella, executed in different centuries and interpreting the monument according to the taste of the time, the drawing by Alessio de Marchis (1684-1752) stands out (FC 125211).

By **Giovanni Battista Piranesi** (1720-1778), the Institute conserves almost the entire corpus of engraved matrices. Particularly in the series *Antiquities of Albano and Castel Gandolfo and Roman*



'Avanzi dell'anfiteatro di Santa Maria Capua Vetere', Luigi Rossini (19th century) (Istituto Centrale per la Grafica 18314)



Roman column in Brindisi, Frans Vervloet, 1829 (Istituto Centrale per la Grafica)

Antiquities, views alternate with details highlighting Roman construction techniques. (See ICG-M 1400/119 View of the ancient *Via Appia* passing under the walls; ICG-M 1400/162 View of the Tomb of the Horatii and Curiatii in Albano).

Georg Abraham Hackert (1755-1805) engraved the View of Rome and the *Via Appia* from the Torre di Mezzavia (ICG-FC 67830) in 1802, providing us with an example of the naturalistic study present in the painting of his elder brother Jacop Philipp; the etching is derived from a painting by the latter kept in Frankfurt.

A landscape painter of great sensitivity, witness of a new look at nature that preludes to Romanticism, the French **Nicolas Didier Boguet** (1755-1839) depicts in his drawings, with his particular approach to nature, some stretches between Albano and Ariccia (ICG FN 6081, FN 6077, FN 5695, FN 5683, FN 5680, FN 5572, FN 5573, FN 5641, FN 5643, FN 5721 and others)

Luigi Rossini (1790-1857) documents several sections of the consular route in his suite *Viaggio pittoresco da Roma a Napoli – Pictorial Journey from Rome to Naples*. (See ICG-M 1709/502 fountain or aqueduct at Mola di Gaeta on the *Via Appia*; ICG-M 1709/ 514 Ancient sepulchre called the Conocchia two miles from Caserta; ICG-M 1706/356 Arch of Trajan at Benevento).

The Roman column in Brindisi (ICG-D-FN 732), designed by the Belgian painter **Frans Vervloet** (1795-1852), ideally closes the route from Rome to Brindisi.

A director for more than two decades and an engraver of great sensitivity, **Alfredo Petrucci** (1888-1969) dedicated a series of prints to Apulia, the etching the Grave di Castellaneta is a twentieth-century testimony of an evocative landscape near the Apulian road route. (IGC-M 1917/22)

The photographic fund includes shots by **Alessandro Vasari** (1866-1929) immortalising the landscape of the Roman stretch of the Appia Antica (ICG-F-N1289; IGC-F-N 1391 and others). Photographs by **Romualdo Moscioni** (1894-1925) capture the Cathedral of Terracina, built on the ancient road route, and the Trinity Church in Venosa, Basilicata. (ICG FP 4154; ICG FP 4053). Finally, Duilio Cambellotti (1876-1960) portrays two women in the background of the mausoleum of Romulus (ICG-F-P 1639).

Andrea Lelario's (1965) etching Via dei Campi, the most recent work in the ICG collections related to the *Via Appia*, is currently being acquired.

In Late Antiquity, Procopius referred to the Via Appia as "one of the most marvellous works in the world". It was present in medieval cosmographies and described in the Itineraries of Pilgrims to the Holy Land, the *Via Appia* gained particular attention until it became a real attraction thanks to the *renovatio dell'Antico* (renovation of the Antique) promoted by humanists. Inaugurated by **Francesco Petrarca** in his recollections of Roman walks to the Dominican Giovanni Colonna contained in his *Familiar Letters* (IV-VII), this attention was consolidated by the dissemination of a work by **Poggio Bracciolini** (*De varietate fortunae*) published in 1448, in which ruins of Rome are described in detail and which was even decisive for the birth of scientific archaeology.

Montaigne's stay in Rome (1580-1581), described in his *Journal de voyage*, made a strong contribution to the promotion of this re-discovery of classical antiquity and would allow J. J. Winckelmann in 1755 and W. Goethe in 1786 to share, even on the Via Appia, this feeling of *renovatio*.

> "*Today I visited the Nymph Aegeria, the Circus of Caracalla, the ruined tombs along the Via Appia, and the tomb of [Cecilia] Metella, which made me realize for the first time what solid masonry means. These people [the Romans] built for eternity; they omitted nothing from their calculations except the insane fury of the destroyers to whom nothing was sacred. A fine and great purpose, to quench the thirst of a people with such an imposing work!"* (W. Goethe, *Italian Journey*, 1786-1788).

The trips to Italy of the sons of the European aristocracy in the 17th-18th centuries could not disregard a long stop in Rome, where the young people went to visit the ruins of the past and buy works of art and antiques. From the **Marquis de Seignelay** (*L'Italie en 1671. Relation d'un voyage*) to **M. Misson's** *Voyage d'Italie*, (1691) and then to **Chateaubriand** (*Mémoires d'Outre-tombe*, 1833) and **J. Whiteside**, (*Italy in the nineteenth century*, 1849) or **E. Zola** (*Rome*, 1896), the *Via Appia* does not fail to be present with its important remains and monuments. Throughout the literature of the Grand Tour, the *Via Appia* and its territories are undisputed protagonists.

In his *Voyage en Italie*, **Montesquieu** (1728-1729), marvelled at the greatness and state of preservation of the Roman road:

> *"As we approach Rome, we encounter intact sections of the Via Appia. One can see an edge that still resists, and I believe that it has contributed to the preservation of this road more than anything else for two thousand years: it has supported the slabs on both sides and prevented them from collapsing there, as our slabs do in France, which have no support at the edges. These slabs are very large, very long, very wide, and very well interlocked with each other; moreover, this pavement rests on another pavement, which serves as a base. The emperor's roads are made of gravel placed on a paved base, which is very narrow*



'Goethe nella campagna romana', Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Tischbein, 1787, Francoforte, Städelshes, Kunstinstitut

and compressed. Afterwards, they put some gravel on it. This makes the road eternal. Is it any wonder that no thought has been given in France to building stronger roads? Entrepreneurs are happy to have a similar deal like every five years".

The expression of magniloquence returns in **Charles de Brosses**, who in his *Viaggio in Italia* (1739-1740) notes:

"It is now, or never, the moment to tell you about the Via Appia, that is the greatest, most beautiful and most worthy monument that remains of antiquity; since, apart from the astonishing grandeur of the work, it had no other purpose than public utility, I believe that one should not hesitate to place it above everything that the Romans or other ancient nations have ever done (...) For sixteen or fifteen centuries, not only have they not repaired this road, but on the contrary they have destroyed it as much as they could. The miserable peasants of the surrounding villages have scaled it like a carp, and have torn up in many places the large cutting stones, both the sidewalks and the pavement. This is the reason for the bitter complaints that travellers always make about the hardness of the poor Via Appia, which is not to blame; in fact, in the places that have not been broken up, the road is smooth, flat as a board, and even slippery for the horses which, by dint of beating those large stones, have almost smoothed them out but without piercing them (...) However, despite the fact that it has been passed over for so long, without repairing or adjusting anything, the roadbed has not denied its origins. It has but few or no rails but only, from time to time, rather ugly potholes".

An interesting example is that of **Sir Richard Colt Hoare**, who on 31 October 1789 undertook the journey along the *Regina Viarum* followed by the painter Carlo Labruzzi, who was commissioned to draw for him the monuments they would encounter. The itinerary along the *Via Appia* followed in Horace's footsteps and the route the poet had taken with Maecenas and Cocceus along the *Via Appia* to embark in Brindisi for Athens (Hor., *Sat*.,I, 5) in 38 BC. The cultured English Latinist and archaeologist, who had already visited Italy in 1785, returned there "to restore our minds the classical studies of our youth; to visit the places indicated in history as the dwellings of illustrious personages of antiquity, or made interesting by historical facts and anecdotes; to admire and reflect on what has remained of the refined architecture and sculpture, which the hand of time has fortunately spared" (*A Classical Tour through Italy and Sicily*, London, 1819).

A great traveller and sensitive observer of Rome, the villages and Italian landscapes, **Stendhal** in his *A Roman Journal*, 1827, describes the church of the martyrdom of St. Paul on the *Via Appia* ("Domine *quo vadis?*") and in in 1928, he talks about brigands and what happened to him on the *Via Appia* near Terracina when he was the victim of a robbery, on 5 May 1828.

The stretch of *Via Appia* that runs straight towards Terracina and then climbs up to Itri crossed the papal frontier near Fondi and between the 18th and 19th centuries, it became a typical Italian scenery of ruins embedded in places of wild nature and primitive vitality, where shepherds, pipers, idlers and brigands are part of the landscape.

Fra' Diavolo, born Michele Pezza (1771-1806) was a brigand who played a leading role in this frontier. Starting in 1797, his life livened up and became fictional. From an ambiguous escape for passionate reasons, to becoming a colonel in the Bourbon military command, from imprisonment in Castel Sant'Angelo to escape, from life at court to anti-French guerrilla warfare, from European fame to capture by General Sigismund Hugo, father of the illustrious French writer, who led him to the gallows in the Market Square in Naples. Thanks to his fame, and to his artificial, controversial, enigmatic and nonetheless fascinating image, Michele Pezza became the protagonist of a comic opera in three acts, *Frà Diavolo ou l'Hôtellerie de Terracine*, composed by **Daniel Auber** to a French libretto by **Eugène Scribe**, first performed in Paris in 1830 and which propelled the brigand and his territory into literary myth.

The Rome-Naples road network restored by Pius VI became an obligatory route for those who wished to experience through the *Regina Viarum* the emotion of a journey that was no longer just

antiquarian and romantic but now "picturesque".

The 19th century painting and art history made the *Via Appia* and its monuments attractive despite the signs of time, which – according to Gustave Flaubert in 1850 - "*make people dream and the landscape poetic*". In *Pictures from Italy* (1844/1845), 1846, **Charles Dickens** gives us a chiaroscuro example of this perspective:

> *"One day we walked out, a little party of three, to Albano, fourteen miles distant; possessed by a great desire to go there by the ancient Via Appia, long since ruined and overgrown. [...]. For twelve miles we went climbing on, over an unbroken succession of mounds, and heaps, and hills, of ruin. Tombs and temples, overthrown and prostrate; small fragments of columns, friezes, pediments; great blocks of granite and marble; mouldering arches, grass-grown and decayed; ruin enough to build a spacious city from; lay strewn about us. Sometimes, loose walls, built up from these fragments by the shepherds, came across our path; sometimes, a ditch between two mounds of broken stones, obstructed our progress; sometimes, the fragments themselves, rolling from beneath our feet, made it a toilsome matter to advance; but it was always ruin. Now, we tracked a piece of the old road, above the ground; now traced it, underneath a grassy covering, as if that were its grave. In the distance, ruined aqueducts went stalking on their giant course along the plain; and every breath of wind that swept towards us, stirred early flowers and grasses, springing up, spontaneously, on miles of ruin; and the fierce herdsmen, clad in sheepskins, who now and then scowled out upon us from their sleeping nooks, were housed in ruin".*

Or, most recently, **G. Carducci** in the *Barbarian Odes*:

> *"'The ruinous tombs stand in the grey winter/covered in ivy and laurel/in the Via Appia.*
>
> *They pass through the turquoise sky/that still drips from the rain/ before the sun shining white clouds.*
>
> *Egle, raising her head towards that serene promise/of spring, looks at the clouds and the sun.*
>
> *She watches, and before her beautiful forehead/more than before the sun/the clouds above the ancient tombs laugh".*

This literature produced a foreign gaze on heritage that reinforced the symbolic value of the *Via Appia*. It is a repertoire of gazes and attention to cultural, social and economic heritage that will be taken up and relaunched by the **cinema** throughout the 20th century. To prove it, for example, documentaries (*Le paludi di Gregorovius*/ Massimo Mida, Rome, Nexus Film, 1965), short films (L*a Via Appia*/ Alberto Bonucci, Biancalia Brunori, 1969), newsreels ([*Agro pontino*], in Giornale Luce, 1932; [*Nozze in costume*], in Giornale Luce, 1934, *Una gita a li Castelli*/ F. Tomini, M. Fioretti, 1955; *Scheda Terracina* by Lorenzo Gulli, in Telegiornale (22 June 1983); *Agro Pontino ieri e oggi*, I and II, Sede regionale per il Lazio, 1982) but above all art-house films (*Ben Hur, Quo Vadis?, La Ciociara, La Dolce Vita, La Pelle, Lo sbarco di Anzio, La ricotta*) which favoured the Appia as a set.

The fascination of the travel story along the *Via Appia* has continued to fuel this literary "genre" even in modern times. There are many printed and online guides that emphasise the history of the *Regina Viarum* and, among them, there are some that have reinforced the memory of the site through quite unique initiatives.

This is the case of the diary of the journalist **Paolo Rumiz**, who in 2015 walked the entire route, recounting it in episodes for the daily newspaper *La Repubblica*, an experience that later became a successful book (Appia, 2016).

Or, again, the travel diary made by **Marino Curnis**, who in 2019 produced a guidebook (*La via Appia a piedi*) and a book (*A piedi sull'Appia Antica*).

THE FORTUNES OF THE *VIA APPIA*: THE HISTORY OF STUDIES

The repertoire of images and studies on the *Regina Viarum* is endless: a complete review is impossible. Nearly all scholars, events and conferences have always concentrated on the stretch between Rome and Capua, neglecting the more peripheral territories.

The work "*Della Via Appia riconosciuta e descritta da Roma a Brindisi*" ("About the Via Appia, recognised and described from Rome to Brindisi") was written in the mid-18th century by Francesco Maria Pratilli, who dealt with the reconstruction of the original road and examined its entire route for the first time: this was the basis for every study on the Via Appia, even if some data have raised doubts as to their reliability.



Cover of the volume by Francesco Maria Pratilli "Della Via Appia riconosciuta e descritta da Roma a Brindisi", 1745

Scientific and archaeological studies and investigations on the *Via Appia* date back to the 19th century. Between 1850 and 1853 Luigi Canina carried out the first research concerning the section between 4th and 9th miles: they led to the first detailed archaeological documentation and boosted the systematic analysis of the road.

In the early 20th century, Thomas Ashby, who came to Rome as a member of the British School at Rome, retraced the entire *Via Appia* together with his friend and scholar Gardner. When he arrived in Taranto, he decided to take the *Via Traiana* to return to Benevento; during the journey Gardner took a set of photos and notes, now preserved at the British School. The outbreak of the First World War and Gardner's premature death prevented Ashby from completing the work; in fact, only a preliminary version remains today, which was used to reconstruct the route.

After World War II, the vestiges of the *Via Appia* started to be preserved; in this sense, an important role was played by Antonio Cederna, who in 1953 led a campaign in the press in favour of a municipal land-use plan that would restrict the area of the urban stretch of the *Via Appia*, threatened by illegal building. A few years later, in 1956, a constraint order was issued, celebrated with a famous exhibition held at Palazzo Venezia, curated by Carlo Ceschi.

From the 1950s onwards, several important scholars dealt with the *Via Appia*: among them, Giuseppe Lugli, who tackled the entire route of the road, used traditional research and aerial photographs, which in those years were becoming one of the main tools of ancient topography studies.

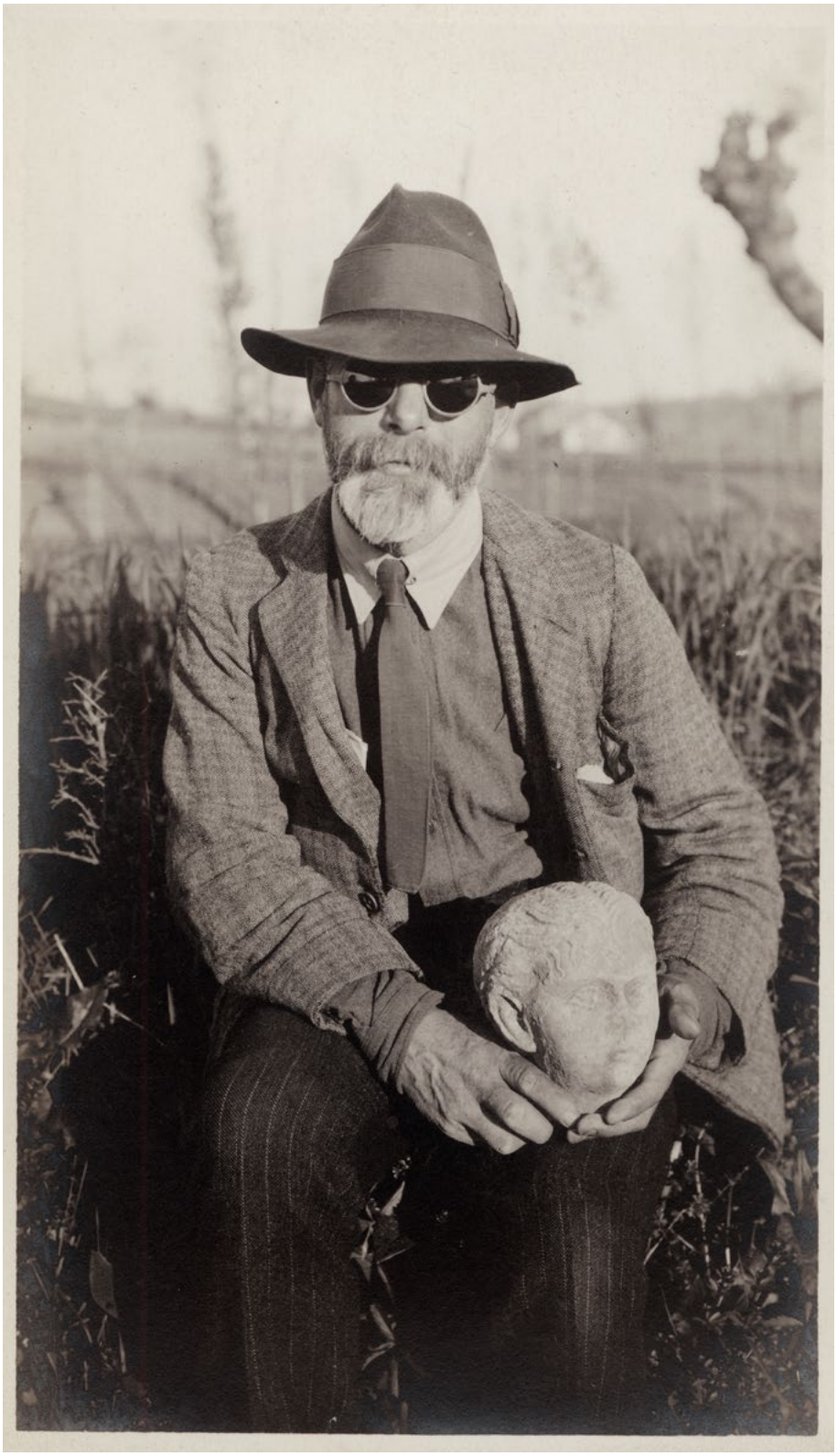
At the turn of the 1960s and 1970s, Ferdinando Castagnoli mainly focused his analysis on the stretch from Rome to Capua.

In the same years, Giovanna Alvisi, in reconstructing the streets of Daunia, examined the southern section of the road from *Aeclanum* to *Venusia*.

Radke analysed the Roman road system, mainly focusing on the Appius Claudius and the question of the *hemiotikèodos* that Strabo identified with the *Via Minucia*.

The following year Paul Vinson Rome published an important contribution regarding the identification of the *mansio* of *Silvium* in the "*Papers of the British School*", as a result of his recon between Venosa and Gravina. The study was recently resumed by Alastair Small.

Since the 1970s, the leading scholar of the *Via Appia*, Lorenzo Quilici, has reconstructed the Lazio Region section of the road in numerous contributions, giving space to archaeological remains and the analysis of construction techniques. This decade-long season of studies on the *Via Appia* resulted in a number of publications from 1989-1990, which help Quilici to complete his analysis of the road, in particular, he concluded two works



Thomas Ashby portrait by Gardner

concerning the sections "da Roma alla pianura Pontina" ("From Rome to the Pontine plain") and "dalla pianura Pontina a Brindisi" ("From the Pontine plain to Brindisi").

A little earlier, Attilio Stazio, who wanted to promote the route of *Regina Viarum* as a "tourist itinerary", focused on the diverse landscapes and the archaeological and historical-artistic findings along its route. Thus, he created an itinerary to enjoy the several cultural and territorial realities of southern Italy.

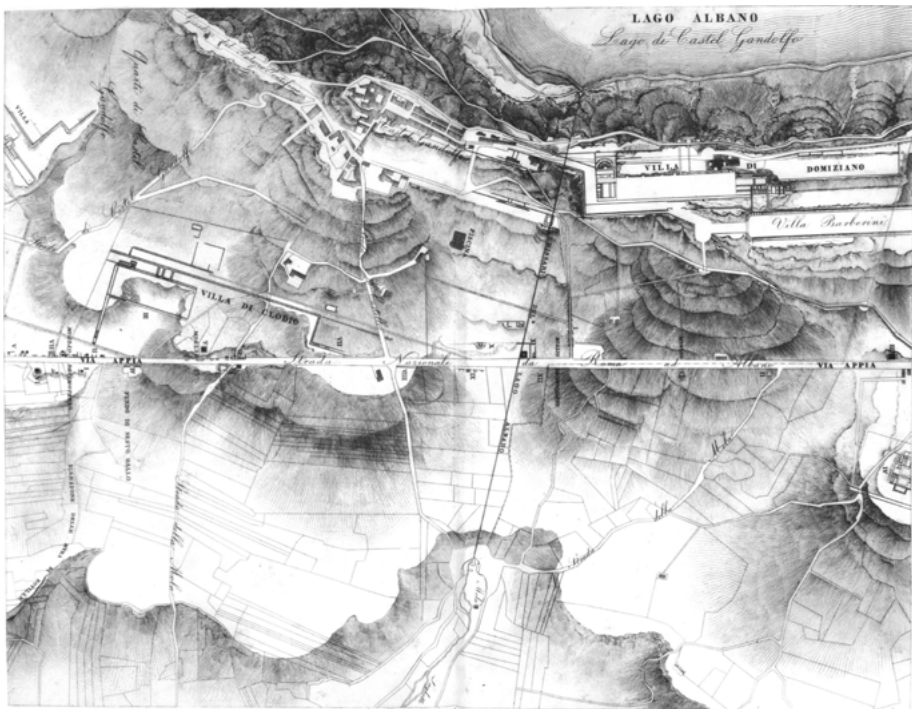
The magazine *Atlante Tematico di Topografia Antica*, which has often published various volumes on the Roman road system, dedicated an entire issue to the Via Appia.

Arcangelo Fornaro offered useful insights into the Irpinian section, undoubtedly the least studied. Thus, it has recently raised new hypotheses that focus on a route that was neglected in the past. These studies are based on technical data and the principle that "Roman engineers had to carefully study the territory before correctly and safely tracing the *Via Appia*".

The Beneventan section is now the subject of research aimed at reconstructing the stretch between *Beneventum* and the Ponte Rotto sul Calore, where the *statio ad Calorem* is supposed to be located, hitherto linked to 19th-century hypotheses by local scholars.

Two recent volumes edited by Giuseppe Ceraudo are centred on the studies conducted by

THE FORTUNES OF THE *VIA APPIA*: THE HISTORY OF STUDIES



Extract of the reconstructive plan by P. Rosa and L. Canina

Ashby and Gardner. They include evocative unpublished photographs preserved in the archives of the British School at Rome. The photographs tell about the landscapes and architectural vestiges that the two scholars encountered on their journey along the *Appia* and the *Traiana*. Preceding Ceraudo's work was the publication of Ashby's collection of photos, edited by Susanna Le Pera and Rita Turchetti, who commented on the photos taken on the entire route of the road from 1892 to 1925, with a special focus on the section closest to Rome.

It is worth mentioning a summary article presented by Ceraudo in 2015, on the occasion of the Conference of Magna Grecia Studies, and a work by Lorenzo Quilici and Stefania Quilici Gigli titled "*Per la via Appia tra i Monti Ausoni e Aurunci*" ("Along the Via Appia between the Ausoni and Aurunci Mountains"), which, in addition to a summary of the history of the road, provides an itinerary between those mountains.

A very recent booklet, "In cammino sulla via Appia nel Lazio", strongly supported by the Lazio Region, has been presented as a guide to travelling the road from Rome to Garigliano.

Among the numerous initiatives (conventions, exhibitions, conferences, etc.) that have focused on the road, two milestones shall be mentioned. First of all, the tenth meeting of the Comitato dell'Archeologia Laziale, in 1989; on the occasion of Massimo Pallottino's 80th birthday, the monographic part was dedicated to the *Via Appia*, with the presentation of unpublished data on the route between Rome and Campania; secondly, the conference organised in Santa Maria Capua Vetere in 2002, titled "La Via Appia Iniziative e interventi per la conservazione e la valorizzazione da Roma a Capua" and published in a volume of the Atlante Tematico di Topografia Antica. Here again, investigations concentrated on the stretch between Rome and the Campania area.

Only recently, the study meeting held in Melfi in May 2017 specifically considered the southern stretch of the *Via Appia*.

For the Lucanian territory, recovering the few previous studies, one may recall the 2019 volume by M.L. Marchi, "Appia antica".

A recent synthesis of the bibliography on studies of the *Via Appia* was drafted for the project promoted by the Magna Grecia Society, to protect and enhance the road, with particular regard to the conservation of the landscape and environment affected by this important road route.

The reconstruction of an ancient road – and the *Via Appia* is no exception – is achieved through the analysis and use of multiple sources and methodologically falls within the scope of landform topography research.

The **Archaeological Map** is the basic tool for the study of cities and lands. Studies on the Archaeological Map go back to an ancient tradition, the 'Archaeological Map of Italy'(CAI), *Forma Italiae*, which has its roots in the 19th century.

The history of the Archaeological Map begins in the first years after the Unification of Italy, when it was conceived and launched as an effort supported and conducted by the Ministry of Education. The aim of the Archaeological Map of Italy was to "serve as a preparation and foundation for future discoveries: also, to ensure the preservation of Italy's monuments", with the aim of "acquiring a broad knowledge base upon which to firmly establish the necessary plans to protect, manage and develop the Italian archaeological heritage". The project's approach was therefore historical and topographical and was based on the thoroughness of the research, understood both as a complete and methodical coverage of Italy's territory through the direct survey of sites, and as an examination of any kind of record.

The creation of the Office for the Archaeological Map of Italy was established by royal decree in 1889, under the Antiquities and Fine Arts Directorate of the Ministry of Education. However, the records collected in the early years, especially for the regions of Etruria and Sabina, remained unpublished.

In 1926, during the First National Etruscan Conference, R. Bianchi Bandinelli and O. Marinelli introduced the Archaeological Edition of the Map of Italy on a scale of 1:100,000, a map based on published material and what was known from the archives of the Superintendencies. The project was short-lived and unsuccessful and was only resumed many years later with a Ministry project, in partnership with Rome's Sapienza University and the National Research Council of Italy. This project involved a survey of archaeological presence in Italy (2000-2008). The Archaeological Map of Italy thereby became a scientific initiative, under the name *Forma Italiae*, thanks to the efforts of Giuseppe Lugli, who published the first volume (Anxur-Terracina) in 1926.

Lugli's *Forma Italiae* would later be taken up by Ferdinando Castagnoli and later by Paolo Sommella, edited by universities and promoted by Italy's National Academic Union, supervised by the Accademia dei Lincei, and funded for many years by the National Research Council of Italy.

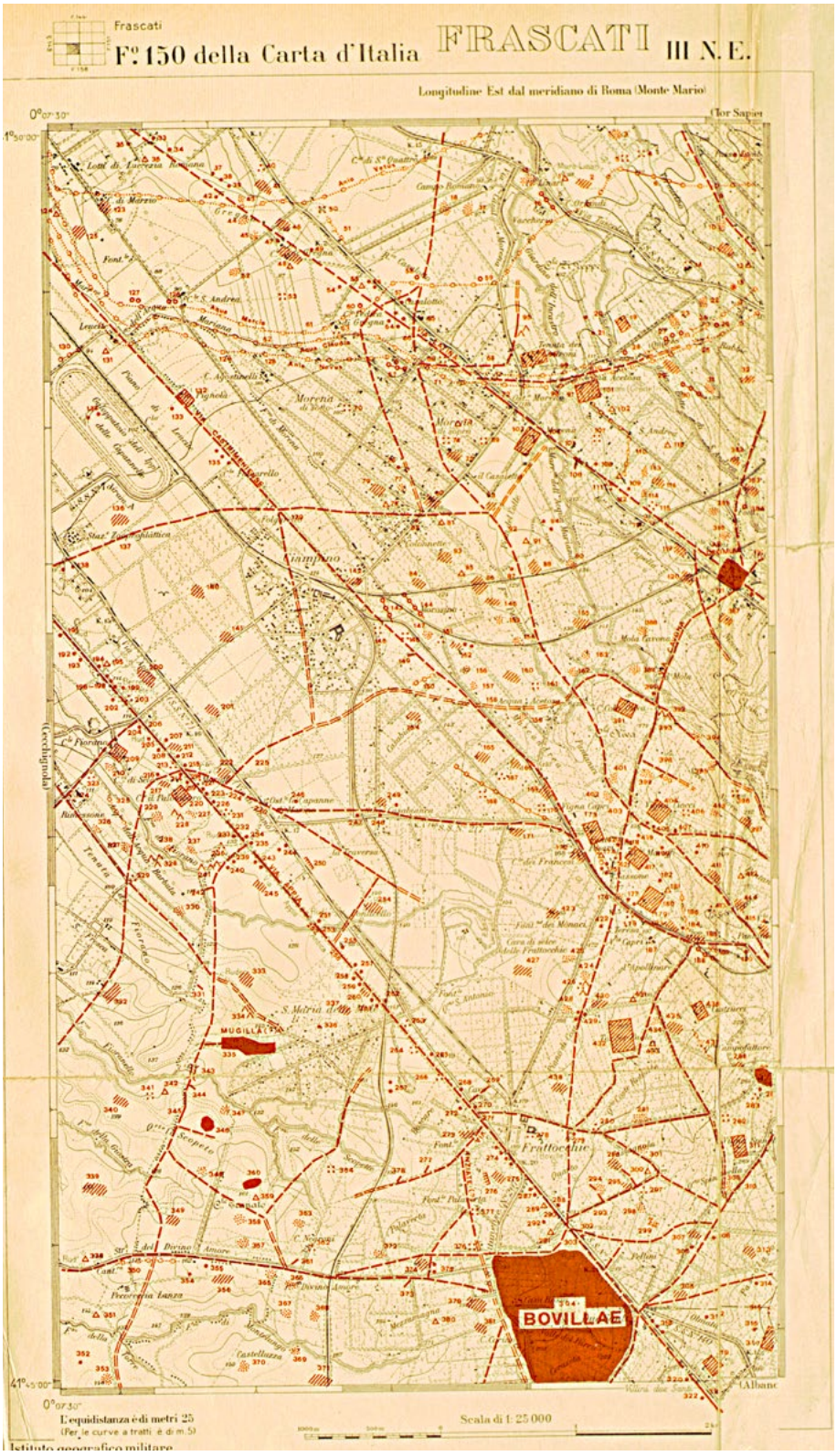
Works published, which are based on the IGM (Italian Military Geographic Institute) maps on a scale of 1:25,000, now cover almost the entire national territory, although still not uniformly, focusing mainly on central and southern Italy.

In drawing up an Archaeological Map, the first step is undoubtedly that of gathering indirect data, i.e., bibliographical or archival data, without confirming them on the field and, therefore, with a tendency towards symbolisation, simply defining the degree of reliability of the data (precise location, generic location). To this end, consulting published material and examining the records in Government, Superintendency, private, religious, community and local associations' archives is necessary. Moreover, the initial historical and archaeological analysis cannot disregard the in-depth study of ancient and medieval written sources, Roman and late ancient *Itineraria*, medieval geographic works, ancient *gromatici* texts, historical cartography, iconographic and epigraphic sources, as well as any surviving terms in contemporary place names that can refer to ancient roads and land ownership.

These activities contribute to the elaboration of a Topographic Index, which outlines an initial chronological picture of historical and socio-political events that affected the area under investigation, an essential condition to draft the actual Archaeological Map, which includes the examination of the finds.

In order to reconstruct the ancient environment, a study of the geomorphology of the investigated region should also be carried out as part of this first phase of work. This study can be used to identify possible variations in coastlines,

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paleochannels, swampy areas, and areas with natural resources, such as mineral deposits, clay, travertine, tuff and basalt terrains, potentially exploited in ancient times for material extraction.

The next step is the careful examination of air and satellite photographs of the area under survey, with the aim of identifying potential anomalies in the terrain associated with settlements, structures, roads, agricultural land divisions and graves. The available air coverage is compared in order to verify how readable the traces are over time. The interpretation and, where possible, georeferencing of historical cartography is sometimes valuable in reconstructing landscape elements, especially in the historical reconstruction of infrastructures, such as roads, or of the evolution and geomorphological changes of the landscape.

The main factor, methodologically speaking, is however represented by the direct, methodical and extensive topographical survey of the area, with its total coverage; therefore, survey plots are systematically searched by groups of researchers with the aim of identifying every trace of human activity. The comprehensive examination of topographical data, including the extent of the density of finds, and of the chronological and typological data of the artefacts recovered - especially pottery artefacts - makes it possible to link the evidence identified to specific settlement categories (*villae, vici*, settlements, houses, farms, huts,

burial areas, frequented areas) and to outline the timeline of each of them and, in the case of sites that continue to exist, to define the specific features of each phase of settlement.

For a correct interpretation of data collected in the field, it is necessary to consider and report on the map the level of visibility of the terrain at the time of the surveys. This



Implementation of the Archaeological Map - research phases

will also make it possible to plan future investigations to verify whether or not archaeological evidence exists near areas that were initially marked by the presence of spontaneous, crop-related, or covering vegetation, stagnant rainwater, etc.

The descriptive data for each of the archaeological assets surveyed during the above surveys, and correctly located with GPS georeferencing, are included in special sheets, progressively numbered, complete with graphic and photographic documentation.

In some cases, geomagnetic or electromagnetic prospecting can be added to the on-site investigations. This may provide additional information on underground presences, also providing valuable additional elements to reconstruct the floor plans of buildings.

The chronological and functional interpretation of the finds is left to the final phase of research, which involves the reconstruction of the ancient population by positioning the information on the map for each individual archaeological finding; the base used is the 1:25.000 map of the Military Geographical Institute IGM, which in the last few years has been combined Regional and Municipal Technical Maps in different scales (1:10,000; 1:5,000; 1:2,000), which are more up-to-date and can ensure that evidence is placed on the map with greater topographical detail.

Geographical and archaeological data then converge on the webgis platform so that all implemented information can be easily sorted, queried and managed.

The last thirty years have seen the methodical evolution and development of the use of archaeological maps in land protection and preventive archaeology. This use, especially in the development of local government tools, has provided an opportunity for best practices in agreement with regional offices of the Ministry of Culture (the Superintendencies of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape): data processed for the webgis for Archaeological Maps have become a valid support for the Landscape Plans of many regions and are also a valid tool for protection, a necessary basis for proper land planning and management.

The Archaeological Map could also be a new frontier in the national programme of surveyed archaeological sites digitisation, recently launched by the Ministry to produce *Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Landscape Maps*.

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The modern world, which is inclined to the oblivion and resistant to historical memory, due to a long-term collective cultural effect the history of the *Via Appia*, has settled into social memory in the form of ***genius loci*** (ed. protective spirit of a place). The enduring fortune of the spirit was *familiarisation with the ancient* promoted over the centuries by those mediators of memory who are the political and cultural institutions, but also, as a reflection, the very communities that the *Regina Viarum* travelled along and experienced it closely.

The *ancient*, even as a "ruin" is not a mute wreck, but rather frames social life. Moreover, in the forms chosen by tradition, it becomes an expression of collective identity, it becomes a shared feeling. According to W. Benjamin (*Angelus Novus*), the *Via Appia* is the ***secularised relic***: a souvenir-object that draws its dense and topical symbolic value from a long-lived experience of time.

The **aura** around a space described in ancient, late ancient, modern and even contemporary times, and which pervades the topography and toponymy of the territory, makes the *Via Appia* an authentic **place of cultural memory**, a space that lives on significant internal and external histories



Farming buffaloes in the Roman countryside (ICCD Archive)

and traditions. The success of memory over oblivion, thanks to which landscape is still perceived as heritage, was made possible by incorporating the features of a landscape of proximity marked by **collective memories** transmitted from one generation to the next within local communities.

Among the attributes contributing to the credibility of the cultural values that determine the authenticity of the ancient *Via Appia*, the anthropological imagination represents a direct expression of the spirit and sentiment of the communities that have lived and still live in the area; therefore, they play a significant role.

With reference to the *Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro, 2005),* this aspect refers to the link between the cultural heritage of the site and the heritage communities, and that raises the question on the complex relationships between social memory and cultural memory.

In order to catch the spirit of the communities that keep traditions alive or give cultural continuity to the imaginary signs of the place, we shall turn to **intangible cultural heritage** promoted by the 2003 UNESCO Convention.

The *Via Appia* has been a privileged itinerary for **pilgrimages** to the Holy Land or to the *micaelici* and *mariani* sanctuaries along its territory (southern Lazio, Campania and Apulia) and devotional processions, rites and ceremonial religious and civil events, still take place in many towns along its stretches. Local seasonal festivals, especially in spring such as the "infiorate" or wine festivals, where there are musical performances, songs and popular dances evoking blood events linked to brigandage, legendary characters and atmospheres of past centuries. The Via Appia, moreover, has had its own **"soundscape"** for centuries, produced by the people who inhabit it: work in the fields, cattle breeding, pastoral practices, rituals, religiosity, festivals, music and oral expression, games, conviviality, travel, all the places inhabited or passed through by peasants, *guitti*, *bifolchi*, *pecorari*, vaccari, *butteri*, etc. produced specific sound effects (shouts, calls, whistles, cowbells, songs, music, etc., a classic example being the 'wine cart' with its iron and bucket), traces of which can still be found in local traditions.

In recent years, important festive events have included initiatives known as ***Appia Day***: festivals created to celebrate the charm and enchantment of the Appia Antica, with extraordinary and free openings of monuments between Rome and Brindisi and many events – walks, trekking, cycle tours, music and shows – promoted by local communities and organised by numerous associations and local groups.

Historical re-enactments play an important role, with theatre shows, costume parades and artistic performances, representing many ages linked to the history and intercultural meetings that the territory has witnessed. Examples are the representations of the *Legio II Parthica* in Albano and the *X Legio* on the battle of Capua and the cult of Mithras and its spirituality.

Some segments of the main routes of the *Via Appia*, *Claudia* and *Traiana*, are still today affected by the **transhumance**, i.e., the cyclical transfer of large cattles, especially sheep, between two so-called complementary pastures: the mountain pastures, used in summer, and the plain pastures, used in winter. The public pastures and the routes followed by the cattle in their seasonal movements were regulated by the *epigraphic lex agraria* of 111 B.C., which mentions the *calles*, namely the grassy roads that the codices of Theodosius and Justinian refer to as *tractoria*, sheep migration trails, and which later Alfonso I of Aragon (1442-1458) officially established, thus regulating their management. The discipline of the sheep migration trails fixed the network of cattle tracks in the territory, exploiting and reactivating from time to time ancient paths that sometimes coincided with Roman consular roads. This is the case of the ancient route of the *Via Traiana* coinciding with the current L'Aquila-Foggia sheep-track, in the coastal stretch, and the case of the *Appia Claudia* in the long route from Basilicata to Apulia, coinciding with the Melfi-Castellaneta and "Tarantino" sheep-track. In central-southern Italy, the complementary pastures amongst which large transhumance has taken place for centuries and still take place today are the summer pastures of the Abruzzo and Molise Apennine ridge and



Altamura, Masseria Jesce, sheep counter

the winter pastures of northern Apulia. Transhumant shepherds have an in-depth knowledge of the environment, ecological balance and climate change. They also possess specific knowledge and techniques regarding handicrafts and food production, which they pass on to younger generations to ensure the continuity of the practice. In 2019, this practice was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage, with reference to the communities in the Alpine region (Northern Italy and Austria), Central and Southern Italy and Greece.

In recent years, many local economic activities have actually entered the global market. One interesting aspect concerns the introduction of the **Via Appia brand** in forms of commercial self-representation and territorial marketing (shop signs, product brands, advertising), which significantly connect productivity and identity through explicit reference to the Roman road and its history.

A particularly yet significant case is worth mentioning: the car manufacturer Lancia chose the name of the ancient Roman road for its new car – thus called Appia – which was presented at the Turin Motor Show in April 1953.

A particular case concerns the **bakers of Venosa** in Basilicata, who are already tied to the traditional custom of marking bread with wooden stamps identifying family or local production, and have decided to adopt the *Via Appia* stamp to enhance the ancient *Regina Viarum* and promote a sustainable territorial economy.



Advertising of the Lancia Appia

a. Mapping the *Via Appia*

The research project "Mapping the *Via Appia*" is an international collaboration of several universities and institutions led by the Radboud University of Nijmegen – Netherlands (coordinated by S. Mols), focusing on the archaeological landscape of the *Via Appia Antica* between the 5th and 6th mile. The project aims at the inventory and in-depth analysis of ancient and post-antique interventions in the suburban landscape, focusing on a section of the *Via Appia Antica* and adjacent areas. The wealth of both emerging and buried archaeological monuments and the conspicuous documentary evidence in the archives – mostly photographs – make a very detailed multidisciplinary analysis of the history of the road and its surroundings possible. At the same time, this enormous amount of wide-ranging data poses methodological challenges and requires the development of new documentation and analysis strategies. The complex architectural design of the various monuments – as is also evident from the detailed archive documents – has produced an archaeological and historical landscape that cannot be studied using established recording systems such as traditional field survey projects alone. Therefore, an innovative research strategy has been implemented to efficiently record and study complex, monumental archaeological landscapes characterised by a long history and complex diachronic development. For these reasons, professional GPS (DGPS) is used, which refines archaeological survey techniques and autopsy documentation of remains, in addition to mapping techniques and 3D spatial analysis. These methods are combined with geophysical prospecting, remote sensing techniques, field surveys, archaeological excavations and archival studies. As a result, the project offers new data on the functioning of this particular and other Roman road infrastructures and provides a new methodological approach to the study of monumental archaeological landscapes that can be applied to other case studies. The *Via Appia* section, identified in 2008 as the starting point of our investigation, is bounded by two modern crossroads with the ancient road; to the north, the junction with via Erode Attico-via di Tor Carbone, and to the south, the junction with via di Torricola-Via di Casal Rotondo. The section is just over 2 km long (exactly 2030 m) and starts at about km 7 (about 7130 m) from the original starting point of the road, near the south-eastern slope of the Palatine and Circus Maximus, where *Porta Capena* opened into the Servian Wall. In 2009 we started, with a small group of colleagues, with what has become an annual four-week campaign, with a break in 2020 and 2021. In 2011, we began archaeological excavations as part of the research to clarify the chronological and functional development of various sites along the stretch under investigation, e.g., at the so-called Tumuli degli Orazi. In 2012, the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) granted funding for a five-year multidisciplinary research programme, much larger than the initial one. Their research area included the land between *Via Appia* and Via Ardeatina to the southwest and *Via Appia Nuova* to the northeast. The area was investigated under the supervision of Jeremia Pelgrom, then Director of Ancient Studies and Archaeology at the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome (KNIR), who organised several reconnaissance campaigns. During all excavation campaigns, the KNIR provided accommodation and logistical support. Besides the KNIR, the Spatial Information Laboratory (SPINLab) and the Institute of Geo – and Bio-archaeology (IGBA) of the Free University of Amsterdam are partners in the project. The German Archaeological Institute in Rome (DAIR) provided professional 3D drone photographs and laser scans of the interior of the tombs in the area. The Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica is collaborating on the project as the Institute of the Ministry of Culture responsible for archaeological, monumental and landscape protection.

b. Exploded View (project on the *Via Appia* in the agro Romano)

"Exploded View" is a recent valorisation project on the Parco dell'Appia Antica in Rome (coordinated by G.J. Burgers). It engages archaeologists and artists in artistic research on the layerdness of the Park. Together

with various scholars, stakeholders and practitioners – ranging from architects and planners, to park managers and geographers, a volcanologist, a falconer and a crow (not to mention several volunteers and locals) – the archaeologists and artists have mapped different parts and layers of the Appia Antica Park. This has brought to light a diversity of new perspectives on this centuries-old heritage landscape. Thereby, the artists acted as pilgrim, interviewer, gardener, dancer, game master or campaigner; they observed and participated. The results of this interdisciplinary research by heritage specialists and artists/researchers have been exhibited in the form of art projects, film productions and installations.

c. Villa of the Antonines Project

The project "La 'Villa degli Antonini' al 18th Miglio della Via Appia", coordinated by archaeologists from the Center for Heritage and Archaeological Studies (CHAS) of the Montclair State University – USA, New Jersey (coordinated by D. Chatr Aryamontri, T. Renner).

d. The *Via Appia* in the Pontine plain: past and future research by the Pontine region Project

The "Pontine Region Project" is a long-running landscape archaeological research program coordinated by archaeologists from the University of Groningen – Netherlands with collaborations across the globe (coordinated by T. de Haas, Groningen University; G. Tol, University of Melbourne). Since 1987, the project has investigated the history of settlement and land use in the Pontine Region through archaeological field surveys, excavations, geophysical prospections and complementary geo-archaeological and palaeo-environmental research. In an early phase of the project, areas along the *via Appia* were investigated occasionally through systematic field surveys, but the first surveys that specifically targeted a rural area along this road was the so-called Pontinia survey of 2006-7.

d.1 The "Minor Centers Project" (2011-20016)

To understand better how the use of this marshland changed upon the arrival of Rome, and especially to understand its position within the regional economy of the Roman period, an extensive program of archaeological field research was undertaken between 2012 and 2016 as part of the 'Minor Centres'-project, funded by the Dutch Organisation for Scientific Research NWO. In this project, a suite of non-invasive methods (systematic field surveying, magnetometry and artefact studies) was applied to study two Roman settlements along the *Via Appia* in the Pontine Marshes, *Forum Appii* and *Ad Medias*, and their surroundings. This research showed that in conjunction with the construction of the *Via Appia*, the marshes were subjected to a planned., large-scale reclamation and colonization which transformed this marsh into a densely settled agricultural landscape in which road stations such as *Forum Appii* and, to a lesser degree, *Ad Medias* functioned as local service centres for local populations and passing travellers. In particular, these sites housed substantial ceramic production workshops that produced coarse ware ceramics, building materials (tiles) and transport amphorae used to export locally produced wine. However, it also became clear that most of the small farm sites were already abandoned after the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC; the phase of intensive exploitation of the area was therefore short-lived.

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e. Research on the *Via Appia* in Southern Lazio and in Northern Campania

The project envisaged the implementation of reconnaissance and archaeological survey campaigns along the *Via Appia* and in the surrounding area, processing of aerophotogrammetry and archaeological photo-interpretation studies. Accomplished research has

concerned geomorphological and territorial analyses, geophysical prospections, chemical analyses with particular regard to the *Via Appia* in the section between Fondi and Itri (P. Carfora). Studies have been carried out or are still in progress to define the urban layout of some cities crossed by the road (Fondi, Formia: S. Quilici Gigli; *Caudium*: P. Carfora). The main results have been published in books and papers.

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f. Archaeological map and research in Campania. Research on the *Via Appia* route, monuments, and the surrounding territory in various Municipalities of northern Campania

The project aims to draw archaeological maps of a large sector of northern Campania affected by or adjacent to the *Via Appia* route and reconstruct historical landscapes (coordinated by S. Quilici Gigli). The work, begun in 1999, is still ongoing (coordinated by G. Renda and P. Carfora University of Campania 'L. Vanvitelli'). The research is published in the series *Carta archeologica e ricerche in Campania*, a supplement to the *Atlante Tematico di Topografia Antica*, with 12 volumes published between 2004 and 2021. The activities follow the methodological approach proper to Ancient Topography, with a careful examination of all available sources (literary, epigraphic, itinerary, cartographic, archival, bibliographic, remote sensing) and, above all, direct knowledge of the territory through on-site surveys and investigations, precise recording of the archaeological evidence identified, and the production of adequate cartographic, graphic, and photographic documentation.

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g. Cleopatra Project – Multimedia content and an interactive map of the *Via Appia*

The "Cleopatra Project" (2019-2022), established by the University of Campania L. Vanvitelli to enhance and promote the quality of research under the 'V:ALERE' programme, is led by a team of software engineers, archaeologists and art historians from the Departments of Engineering and Humanities and Cultural Heritage of the University of Campania (coordinated by G. Renda). The objective is the creation of an Artificial Intelligence System for the knowledge of archaeological and historical-artistic sites. The project planned objectives (structuring thematic itineraries and contents that dialogue with the *Artificial Intelligence for learning agents prototype*) require the creation of a multimedia map of the *Via Appia* (from Rome to Brindisi) aimed at a broad audience and containing linear layers relating to the *Appia Claudia* and *Appia Traiana* routes and punctual layers recording infrastructures, monuments, tombs, public and private buildings in close connection with the road. Each point of interest is associated with text content and images that assist in disseminating textual information.

h. The *Via Appia* and the research of "Ancient Appia Landscapes"

The research carried out as part of the "Ancient Appia Landscapes"

project initiated in 2011 with an agreement between the Department of Cultural Heritage Sciences of the University of Salerno and the then Archaeological Superintendency of Campania, covered the entire territory to the southeast of the city of Benevento (Scientific Director: A. Santoriello; Supervisor: D. Musmeci; Co-supervisor: I. Lombardi; M. Vigorito, M. Covolan, L. Radaelli, Dipartimento di Scienze del Patrimonio Culturale dell'Università degli Studi di Salerno; L. Fornaciari, École française de Rome). The goal pursued by the project is the topographical study of the *Via Appia* route in the *Beneventum* area, combined with the recognition of environmental phenomena and socio-economic and productive activities that contributed to the settlement dynamics which developed along the consular road.

For the research on the *Via Appia* landscapes in the Benevento area, a 'global' approach was used, starting with the collection of published data and documents in the historical and current archives of the preservation bodies, together with the retrieval of cartographic sources and the aero-topographical study of historical and current photos. A sub-regional and detailed geomorphological study was prepared, oriented towards a complete understanding of morphogenetic and stratification formation processes. The project involved the organisation of several survey campaigns together with infra-site investigations and geophysical prospecting. The data cross-checking led to verification through excavation campaigns at Masseria Grasso, which revealed a roadway with a total width of 5.6 m (approximately 19 pedes – Latin "foot") and a surveyed length of 14 m, ancient settlement levels that date the initial period of life of the infrastructure between the end of the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, or more likely in connection with the foundation of the Latin colony of *Beneventum* in 268 BC. Further to the northwest, a third verification essay uncovered wall structures and traces of occupation of a craft production area articulated by rooms and processing areas arranged around three kilns, specialised in the production of thin-walled pottery, attributable to the Augustan-Tiberian period and the middle of the 1st century AD. Geophysical prospecting, cross-referenced with aerial photo readings and survey data, has revealed numerous linear anomalies throughout the Masseria Grasso plateau. The available data allow for the reconstruction of a settlement between the 4th century BC and the Late Antique period, a phase in Roman times corresponding to the *Nuceriola statio* – at mile IV from Benevento – exactly matched by the exit from the city at the height of the Rocca dei Rettori, and not by the Arch of Trajan, as has often been hypothesised.

An important part of the project concerned the application of the principles of the Faro Convention, in order to give social value to scientific research on an archaeological heritage that is a structuring element for the recognition of the cultural heritage of an area. The main aim, implemented through social marketing and communication strategies, is to share knowledge and experiences to offer, through the involvement of the local community in the research process, a contextual vision of the territorial, environmental and archaeological resources in which the various elements characterising the historical and cultural identity of the places are enhanced. The aim is, therefore, the creation of integrated networks of operators and knowledge, which would allow a total and multi-level management of the territory, which would allow the recovery of differentiated ecological and social forms and entire areas threatened by deconstructive dynamics due to a break in the relationship between the community and the territory, the effect of a lack of rational exploitation and eco-sustainable activities.

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i. The imperial estate at Vagnari, Apulia

The researches concern the *vicus* of Vagnari are carried out by the Department of Archaeology University of York the King's Manor York, UK (coordinated by M. Carroll with A. M. Small).

As a result of conflicts with Rome in the late 4th and 3rd centuries B.C., the rural settlement on the Vagnari plateau, that was associated with the nearby Peucetian capital of *Silvium* (Gravina), was abandoned. After about a century, a new Roman settlement was established on the plateau in the 2nd B.C. The probable extension of the *Via Appia* to *Tarentum* in the second half of the 2nd century B.C. was undoubtedly a significant factor in reviving occupation at Vagnari. Although we do not know precisely how close the *Via Appia* came to the settlement, the road lay close to both it and *Silvium*. This main Roman artery, and the east-west and north-south drove ways (*tratturi*) from upland Lucania to Apulia and from Apulia to *Samnium*, must have contributed significantly to the selection of Vagnari for occupation and also to the prosperity of the site.

In the late 1st century B.C. or the early 1st century AD, Vagnari became the central settlement (*vicus*) of a new agricultural estate of at least 25 km^2 belonging to the Roman emperor. Established in an area of western Apulia without an urban character, this large village was an administrative and redistributive centre of the emperor's extensive domain, providing some of the daily amenities, social connections, and economic networks offered by bigger towns and cities that are typical elsewhere in eastern Apulia. Vagnari occupied a strategic position on the *Via Appia* almost equidistant between the Roman colonies of *Venusia* and *Tarentum*, with no other major towns in the vicinity. In fact, the *vicus* at Vagnari must have gone a considerable way to alleviate some of the remoteness of the whole district, attracting a diverse population to live and work there. The longevity of the *vicus* of the imperial estate into the 3rd and 4th centuries AD is testament to its importance to the region.

The location of the *vicus* near the *Via Appia* and its nature as the hub of an imperial possession justify the suggestion that a government or official posting station and a *mansio* for official travellers, government representatives, and seconded military personnel also existed at Vagnari. Furthermore, the settlement must have been the focus of frequent markets and the exchange of goods transported on the *Via Appia* and other secondary routes

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j. Excavation and valorisation in the Park of the Messapi of Muro Tenente (Apulia)

The Park of the Messapi of Muro Tenente, on the border between the municipalities of Mesagne and Latiano in the province of Brindisi, is currently the only regularly managed and usable extra-urban archaeological Park along the Apulian section of the *Via Appia*. Some of the most important attractions of this area are the exceptionally well-preserved fortified Messapian settlement and some well-preserved sections of a road that is part of the Appian system.

From 1993 to 2022, the Institute of Archaeology of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam conducted stratigraphic excavations with a concession from the Ministry (Scientific Director: G. Burgers). These excavations revealed living

quarters, roads, fortifications, a necropolis, and both Messapian and Roman cult sites. The Park (director G. Burgers) was realised thanks to an operation co-financed by the EU under the POR FESR-FSE 2014/2020 of the Apulia Region – Axis VI – Action 6.7 'Interventions for the valorisation and fruition of the cultural heritage'. The project originated from the initiative of two communities, Mesagne and Latiano, which have recently initiated a process of rediscovery and enhancement of their cultural heritage and landscape, moving towards a sustainable development plan.

k. Heriland Appia Project

In 2021, a new study related to the Ecomuseum of the *Via Appia* began, focusing on the enhancement of the cultural landscape along the entire axis of the *Via Appia Brindisina*, between Francavilla Fontana and Brindisi. This project is carried out within a PhD programme that is part of the European project HERILAND, coordinated by Burgers. Heriland is a pan-European research and training network on cultural heritage and landscape concerning spatial planning and design (www.heriland.eu). This research aims to test a series of participatory mapping and spatial design tools for enhancing heritage and cultural landscape. Of these, the first tool used was an online mapping questionnaire (PPGIS), which was used for citizens to map their own cultural landscape and its criticalities and transformations. The results collected with the questionnaire were then used as a starting point to develop an enhancement proposal for the sustainable development of the study area. Accordingly, the second tool consisted of a series of participatory co-design workshops (Geo-design), which involved citizens and stakeholders in creating project proposals to valorise their heritage.

The research was structured around real opportunities and problems for the territory and fundamental planning regulations and international trends. In fact, with the questions and objectives of the questionnaire and workshops, the research aimed at linking up with development strategies undertaken at a national level, such as the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's project for the creation of a route for slow and sustainable tourism along the *Via Appia*, and with the guidelines of the Apulia Region's Territorial Landscape Plan (PPTR).

References

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l. "The Via Traiana" Project

The "Via Traiana Project" (Scientific Directors: G. Ceraudo and V. Ferrari), launched in 2005 jointly by the Department of Cultural Heritage of the University of Salento (LabTAF) and the A.B.A.P. Superintendencies of the various territories involved in the route, aims at systematically and analytically reconstructing the route of the important road.

The methodological approach at the basis of the research, i.e., the integration within a GIS system of systematic surface reconnaissance with photo-interpretation and the most sophisticated remote and proximal sensing techniques of the entire territory crossed by the *Via Traiana*, aimed not only at the acquisition of new elements but also at the precise verification of known data, led to significant new acquisitions along the entire route.

Closely connected to the Via Traiana Project, the LabTAF has two other ongoing sub-projects:

l.1 "The Milestones of the *Via Traiana*"

The main objective is to catalogue all archaeological evidence directly or indirectly related to the route of the road; namely, this project concerns the milestones of the road. The project consists of two levels, on the one hand the epigraphic digitisation by means of photogrammetric survey and 3D processing, which makes it possible to return an objective and complete three-dimensional representation of the artefact. The model obtained is suitable for various uses: from scientific research to the protection and even the valorisation of the route. As far as research is concerned, being the 3D model a faithful reproduction of the original, it can be used for an in-depth study of the artefact, avoiding signs misinterpretation and easily shareable with the scientific community. Moreover, the possibility of processing the 3D model a posteriori allows an interactive epigraphic study of the artefact that is much more precise and detailed than autopsies.

On the other hand, chemical and physical analyses will be carried out on each milestone, which will be used in determining the stone material, its origin, as well as in identifying the supply basins and quarries where they were extracted. This will also allow to reconstruct how such a vast and complex construction site, which crossed different territories, even geologically dissimilar, was organised.

l.2 "The Bridges of the *Via Traiana*"

The project (Scientific Director: I. Ferrari – CNR-ISPC) focuses on the study of the infrastructures of the *Via Traiana*, in particular the bridges and viaducts located along the ancient road. Alongside bibliographical and archive research, systematic surveys in situ were carried out in order to verify the existing archaeological evidence, aimed at recovering all useful information to outline the technical and constructive features adopted and developed during the Trajan era. In the course of this activity, great importance was given to the systematisation of the data collected with the use of GIS systems and specially structured databases. In particular, new documentation and representation protocols of the identified archaeological evidence were tested. Photogrammetry and 3D modelling pushed this new research field forward.

References

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m. "The Roman Road System in Apulia" Project

The research, conducted by the Department of Cultural Heritage of the University of Salento (LabTAF), is aimed at developing new reconstructive hypotheses regarding the Roman road system in Apulia, for a deeper understanding of the historical events and population dynamics at the time of Roman domination. The intention is to update available archaeological data directly related to the development of the road system by integrating them into a digital, georeferenced GIS catalogue.

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n. "*Olea (et vinea) prima omnium arborum est*: olive groves and vineyards of the Roman Age in Apulia. Innovative Remote Sensing and Proximal Sensing Strategies for the Reconstruction of the Apulian Agricultural Landscape"

The project's main goal is to study the centuriated territory pertaining to the *Ager Aecanus* crossed by the *Via Traiana* (Scientific Director: V. Ferrari).

o. Archaeological Map of Italy: Apulia. Research on the route of the *Via Appia* and *Via Traiana*, monuments and territories involved in the various municipalities of Apulia

The project aims to draw up archaeological maps in territories affected by or bordering the route of the *Via Appia* and *Via Traiana* and to reconstruct historical landscapes (Scientific Director: G. Ceraudo).

p. "The Roman Road System in Irpinia" Project

The Irpinia area in Campania is currently the subject of targeted topographical research initiated jointly by the Superintendency for Archaeological Heritage of Salerno and Avellino, the Superintendency of Benevento and Caserta and the University of Salento as part of a structured research project on the "Roman road system in Irpinia". As it happens with the *Via Appia*, whose traces after *Aeclanum* area are lost precisely at the point where the geomorphology can offer different solutions for the possible road system, this project is attempting to reconstruct the road systems of the *Via Aemilia*, the *Via Minucia*, the *Via Herdonitana* (*Aurelia Aeclanensis*) and the Via Herculia (Scientific Director: G. Ceraudo).

References

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FERRARI V., *La via Aemilia in Hirpinia*, in "ATTA" 31, 2021, pp.297-320.

q. Non-invasive investigations at *Aequum Tuticum*

In addition to systematic field survey and photo-interpretation, the most sophisticated remote and proximal sensing techniques were used in the *vicus* of *Aequum Tuticum* (Ariano Irpino, Avellino), a crucial road junction in Irpinia crossed by the *Via Traiana* (Scientific Director: V. Ferrari).

References

FERRARI V., *Indagini aerotopografiche e geofisiche a Aequum Tuticum*, in "Folder. The Journal of Fasti Online", 2020, 480, pp. 1-27.

r. Archaeological excavation in concession to *Forum Novum*

The excavation will involve the vicus (village) of *Forum Novum* (Paduli, Benevento), the first *mutatio* of the *Via Traiana* from Benevento (Scientific Director: G. Ceraudo).

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT

PLATES

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

006_L'Appia a Fundi

Context data

18 m
Altimetry

186,8 Km²
Buffer zone

145,4 Km²
Core zone

Locationing:
Hinterland

3.521
Buildings

13.893
Population

11
Archeological heritage

45
Architectural heritage

4
Landscape heritage

Climate data

5 to 33°C
Range temperature

38°C
Maximum temperature

-2°C
Minimum temperature

29.8 mm
PR95percentile (95°perc. precipit.)

28.4 gg
Maximum number of dry summer days

21.8 gg
Maximum number of dry winter days

4% (year)
% days/year with precipitation>20mm

Nov 10%
% days/ year worse precipitation

Climatic Zone C. Mediterranean climatic region, at the transition from the upper thermo-Mediterranean thermotype to the lower sub-humid meso-Mediterranean.

Threat factors		Risk assessment to 2022	Risk assessment to 2050
LC Local conditions affecting phisical fabric	wind		
	relative humidity		
	temperature		
	radiation/ light		
	water (rain/ water table)		
CC Climate change and severe weather events	sea level rise		
	drought and desertification		
	storms, extreme rain and flooding		
	extreme temperature		
	extreme wind		
SE Sudden ecological or geological events	avalanche/ landslide		
	fire		
	earthquake		n.a.
	vulcanic eruption		n.a.
	tsunami/ tidal wave		
SP Invasive/ alien species	invasive/alien terrestrial species		

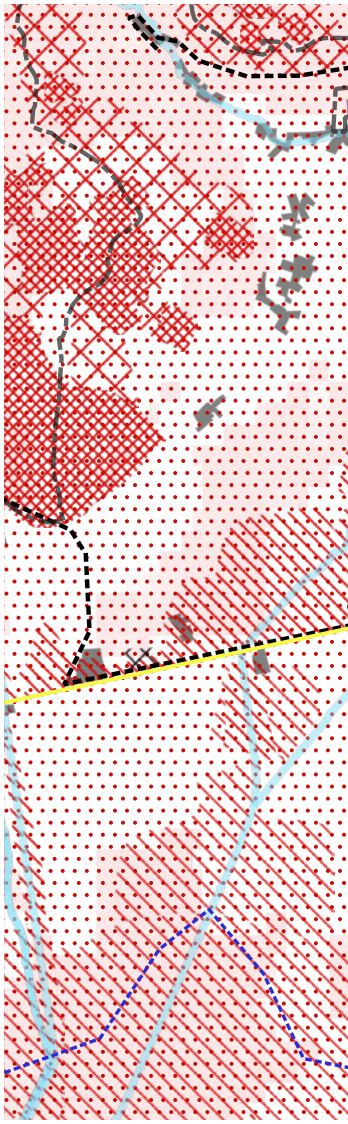
Exposure of the capital present in the context area

Archeological heritage

Architectural heritage

Landscape heritage

high
medium-high
medium
low



LEGEND

Appia Regina Viarium route
Core Zone
Buffer Zone

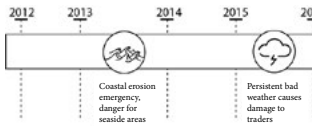
SYSTEMS AND AREAS
Settlement systems

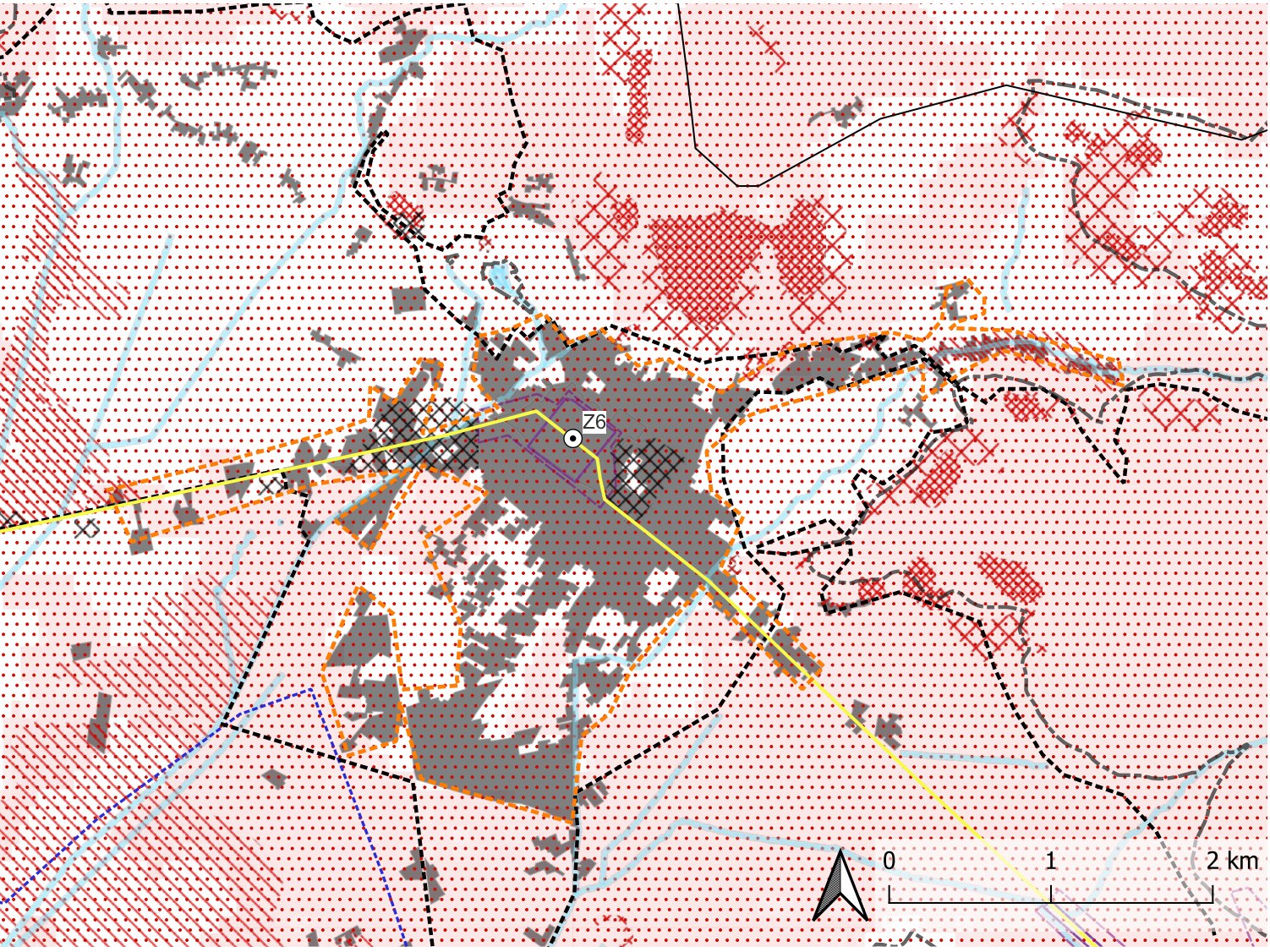
Urbanized areas

Areas of interest with a landscape value

Landscape heritage: protected areas, parks, buffer strips and network of sheep tracks

TIMELINE





Environmental systems

Water network

Areas subject to hydrogeological constraints

Primary and secondary water network

Wetland

Areas of archaeological interest

Archaeological areas and related buffer zones

LOCAL CONDITION AFFECTING PHYSICAL FABRIC (See section LC)

Temperature change
Urban Heat Island (UHI)

-1,5/0

0/+1,5

+1,5/+3

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS (See section CC)

Sea level rise:

Coastline at 2050

Costline

receding coast line

advancing coastline

port areas

Drought and desertification:
Desertification risk

Dry days>105

Dry days<105

Storms, extreme rain and flooding:
Flood risk

R1 - Moderate

R2 - Medium

R3 - High

R4 - Very High

Extreme temperature change:
Risk of rising temperatures

- See section CC

Extreme wind:
Extreme ventilation risk:

- See section CC

Invasive/Alien or Hyper-Aboundant species (See section IS)

SUDDEN ECOLOGICAL OR GEOLOGICAL EVENT (See section SE)

Vulcan eruption
Presence of active volcanoes

- See section SE

Earthquake
National seismic classification

Seismic class dividing line

Avalanche/landslide:
Landslide risk

AA - Areas of Attention

P1 - Moderate

P2 - Average

P3 - High

P4 - Very High

Tsunami/tidal wawe

Area subject to tsunami risk

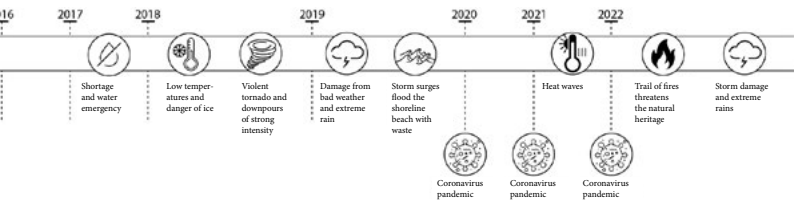
Fire
Fire risk

R1 - Null

R2 - Low

R3 - Medium

R4 - High

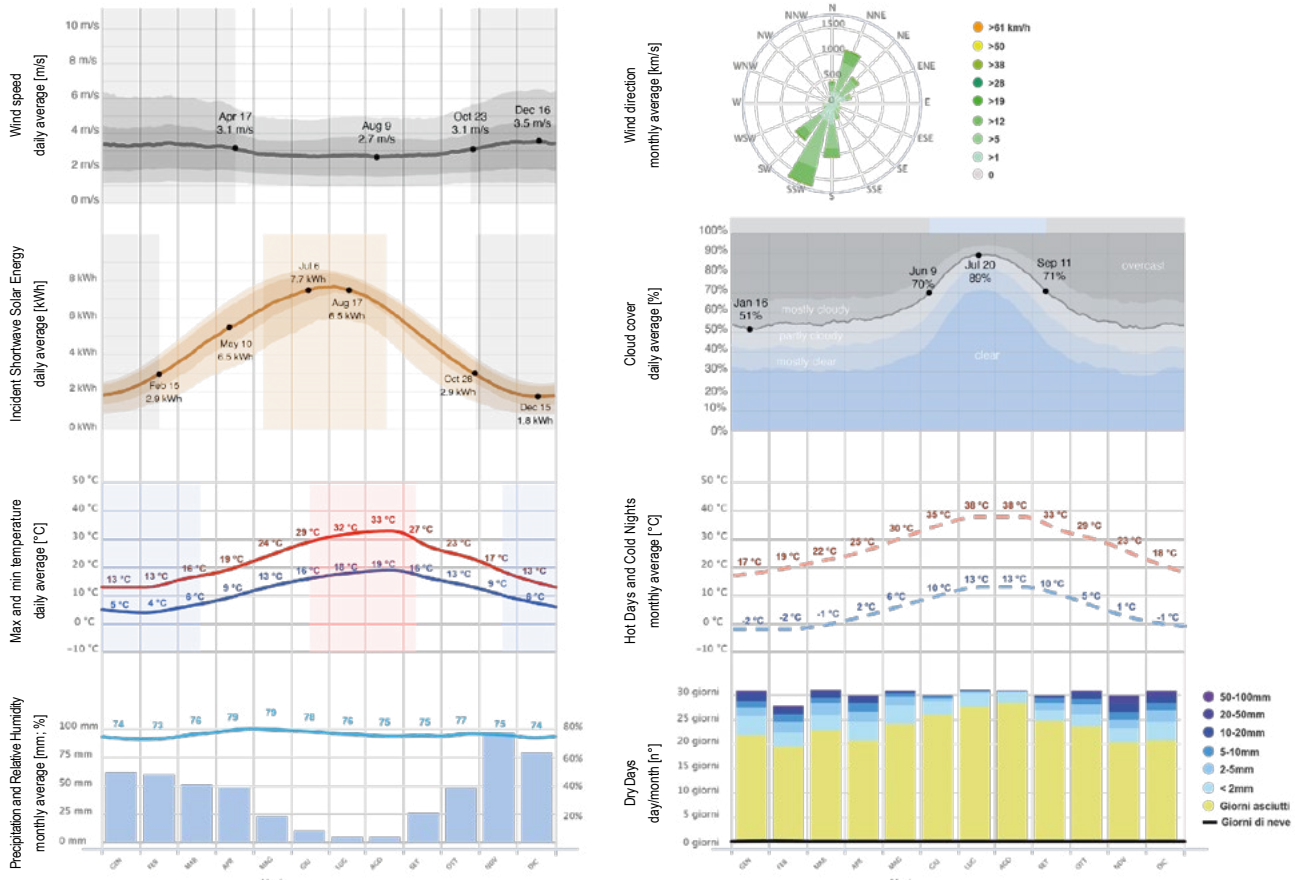


DESCRIPTION

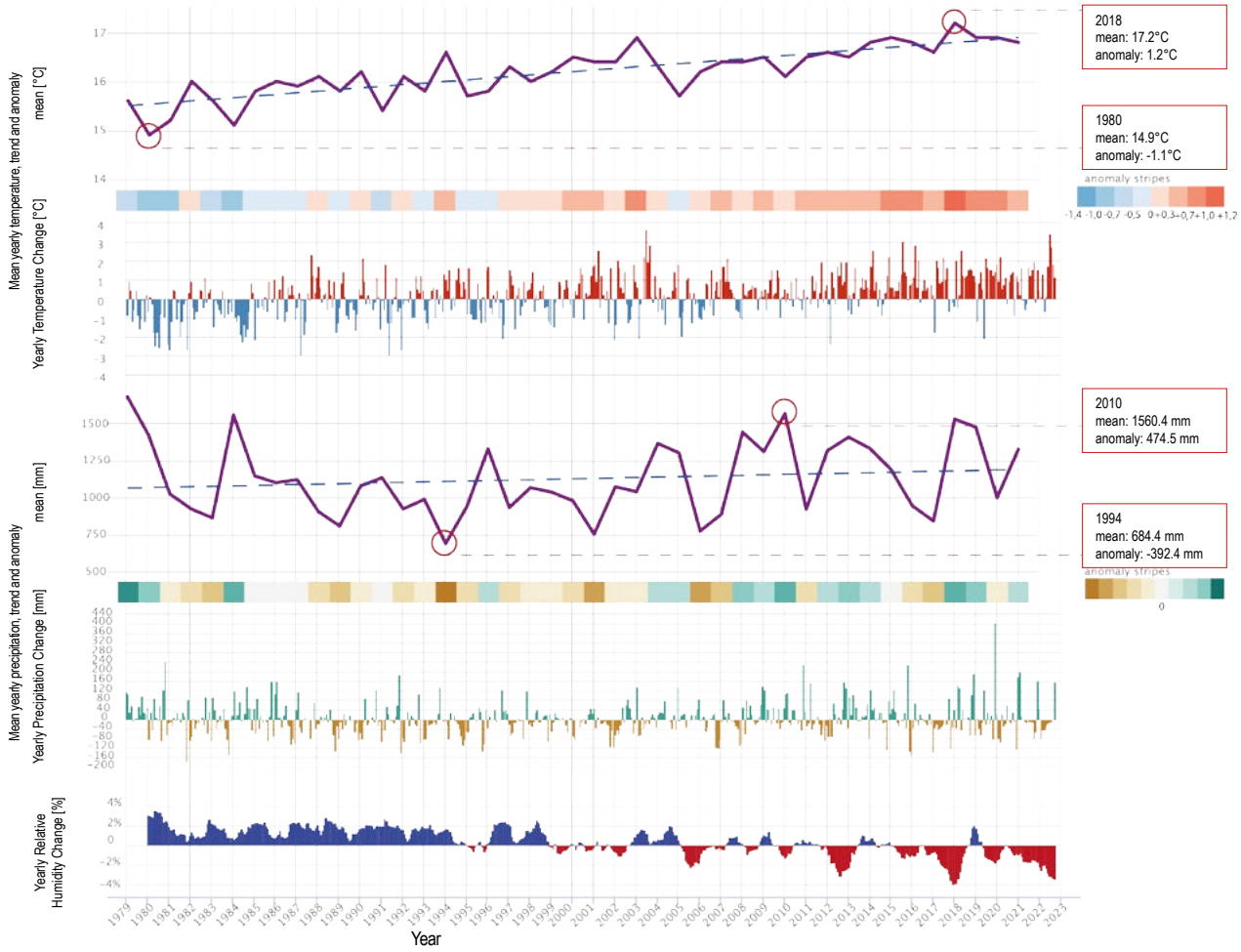
Z6 includes the city of Fondi and a flat suburban area in which the Via Appia is clearly recognisable as it is used as a provincial road. Within Fondi, the Via Appia represents the Decumanus Maximus, while in its surroundings it crosses valuable and relevant agricultural landscapes, as well as various emergencies and archaeological areas.
In the Z6 area, the prevalence of risks related to the threat of extreme temperatures is evident [CC4]. The high risk of heat waves (recorded as an increase in the number of days hotter than average), is worsening in the forecast scenario. This goes hand in hand with low to medium rainfall levels [LC5], thus aggravating the fire risk. In addition, in the core zone of Fondi, a UHI [LC3] with a range of 1.5 to 3 °C increase compared to the surrounding rural areas, the highest of the analysed Zones, has been recorded.

Primary and secondary threats factors
006_L'Appia a Fundi

LC - Local condition affecting physical fabric



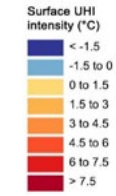
Climate Change: mean yearly temperature and precipitation, trend and anomaly, 1979 al 2022



Macro-Area analysis

Urban Heat Island (UHI)

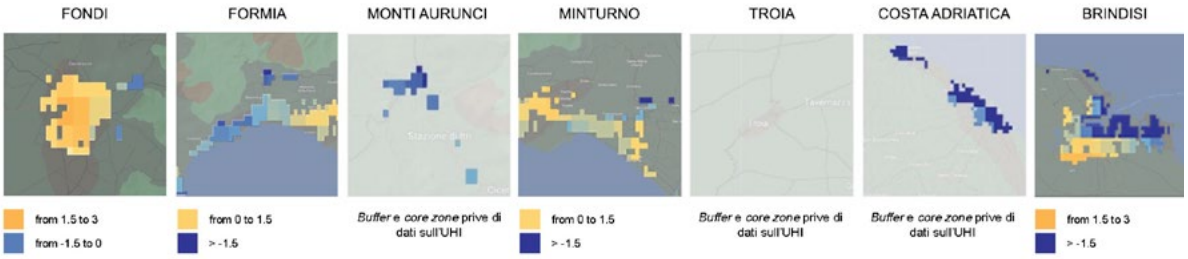
Source: data elaboration from Global Surface UHI Explorer

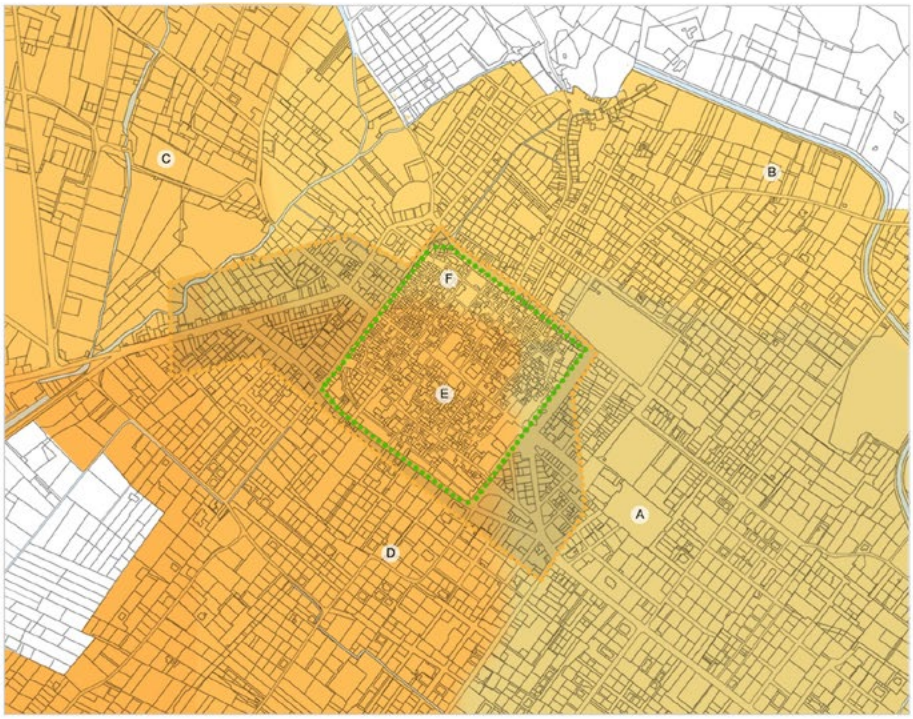


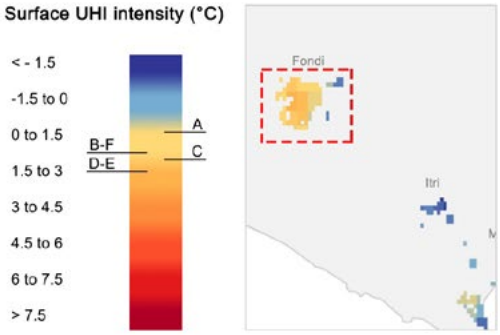


Study areas

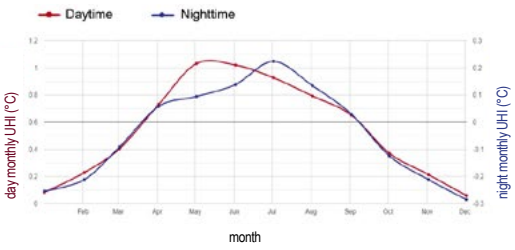
scale 1:250.000







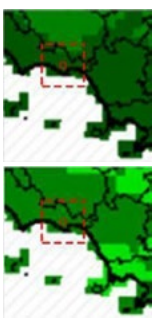
Seasonal variability of UHI intensity



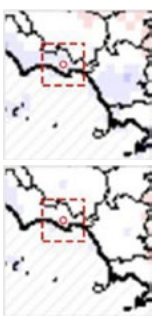
Source: data elaboration from Global Surface UHI Explorer

Forecast data for 2050 for RCP 4,5 and RCP 8,5 scenarios

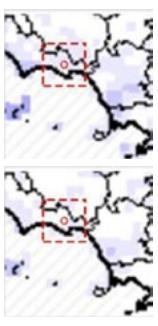
T mean (*Tmean daily temperature*)



R20 (*days without heavy rain <20mm*)



PR95percentile (*95° perc. precipit.*)



SP - Invasive/alien species

Invasive/alien terrestrial species

IAS: Presence of numerous alien species and scarce use of native species for urban green areas. Ailanthus altissima invasive alien species occasionally present which may pose a hazard.

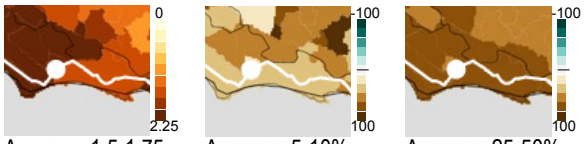
PEST: Not detected

CC - Climate change and severe weather events

Drought and desertification

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Aridity index - actual [dimensionless]

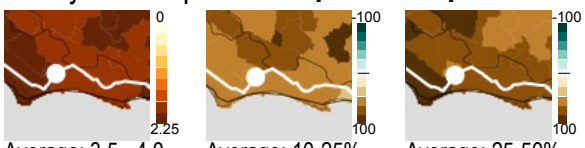


Average: 1,5-1,75
Peak: May-Aug 2,25

Average: 5-10%
Peak: Jun 50-100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-Mar/Jul/
Oct-Dec 100%

Aridity index - pontential [dimensionless]

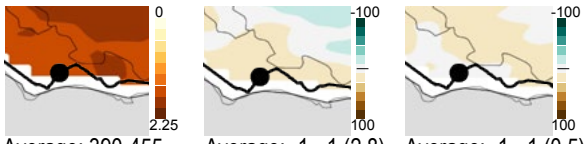


Average: 3,5 - 4,0
Peak: Jan-Mar/
May-Sep 100%

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Jan-Mar/May/
Sep/Dec 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-May/
Oct-Dec 100%

Number of dry spell [number of spells]

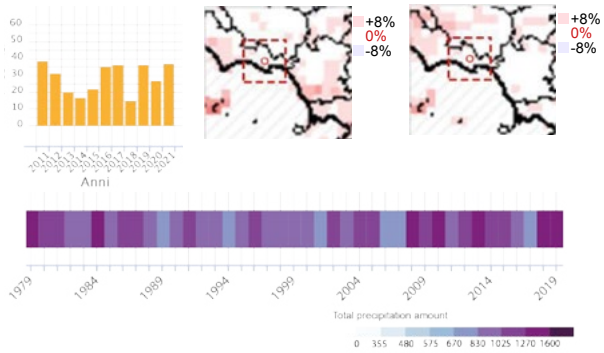


Average: 390-455
Peak: 474,1

Average: -1 - 1 (2,8)
Peak: 6,35

Average: -1 - 1 (0,5)
Peak: 7,0

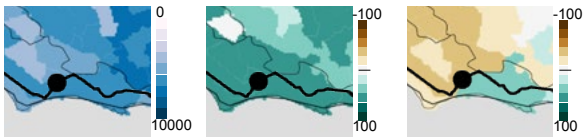
Number of day without rain [day]



Storms, extreme rain and flooding

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Flood recurrence (10 years) [m^3s^{-1}]



Average: 149
Peak: 205,2

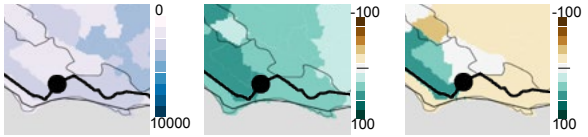
Average: 17,7%
Peak: 42%

Average: 5-10%
Peak: Jul/Aug 100%

CC - Climate change and severe weather events

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

River discharge (mean) [m^3/s]

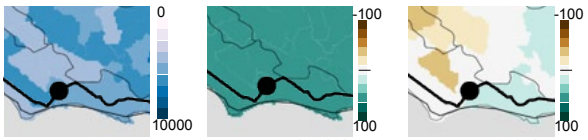


Average: 5 - 10
Peak: Dec 23,3

Average: 5 - 10%
Peak: Jul 100%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Jul/Aug 100%

River discharge (max) [m^3/s]

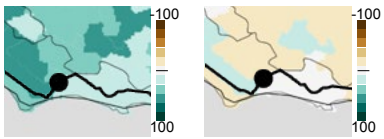


Average: 99,5
Peak: 129,3

Average: 10,4%
Peak: 35,1%

Average: 2,1%
Peak: 20,2%

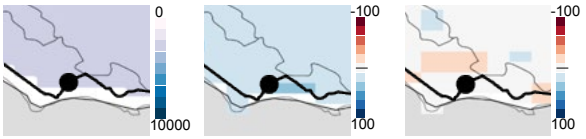
Runoff [mm $month^{-1}$]



Average: 1/5 %
Peak: Jul 100%

Average: -1 - 1%
Peak: Aug 100%

Rain [mm day]

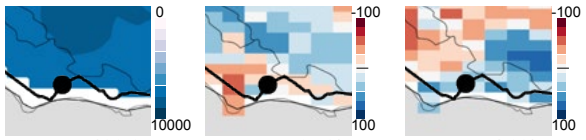


Average: 2-3
Peak: Oct-Nov 4,7

Average: 5-10%
Peak: Jul 92,9%

Average: -1/1%
Peak: Jul 60,1%

Highest 5 days precipitation amount [mm $5day^{-1}$]



Average: 183,2
Peak: Oct 246,3

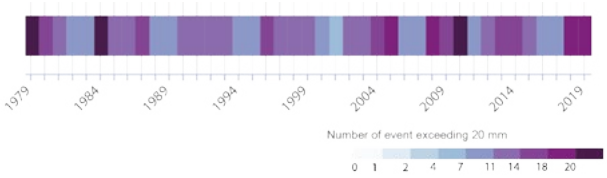
Average: -0,5%
Peak: 18,3%

Average: 4,3%
Peak: 37,4%

Number of event exceeding 20 mm [%]



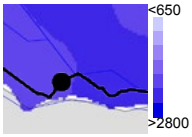
Average: 4% of the year
high 11-20 event
Peak: nov 10% of the month



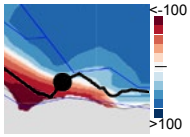
CC - Climate change and severe weather events

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Rainfall erosivity [MJ mm ha^{-1} h^{-1} yr^{-1}]



Average: 1806,9
Peak: 2255,5

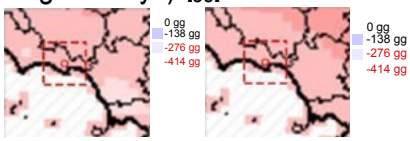


Average: 1823,7
(-5/+5%)
Peak: 2234,4

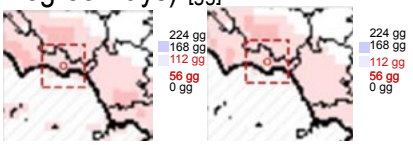
Extreme temperature change

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

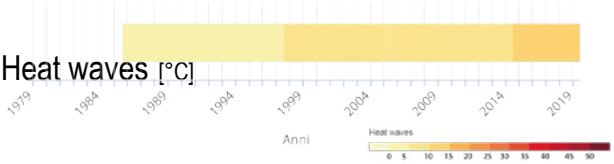
HDDs (Heating Degree Days) [gg]



CDDs (Cooling Degree Days) [gg]



Heat waves [°C]



Extreme wind

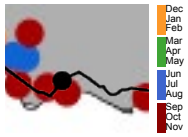
Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Wind gusts [km/h]



Average: 57
Peak: Dec 68

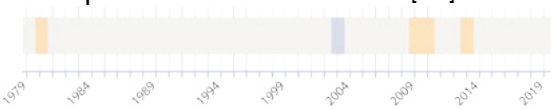
Tornadoes [dimensionless]



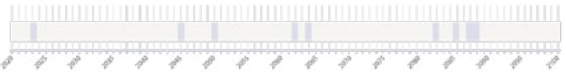
Average:
Peak: Sep/Nov

CC

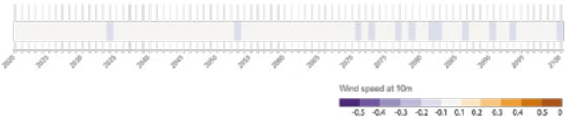
Wind speed anomalies historical [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 4.5 [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 8.5 [m/s]

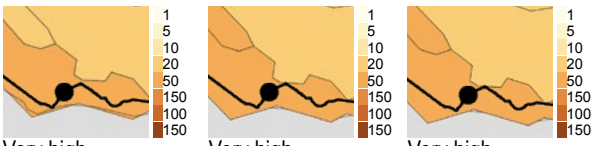


SE - Sudden ecological or geological events

Fire

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Number of days per annum with very high danger average over fire season [dimensionless]

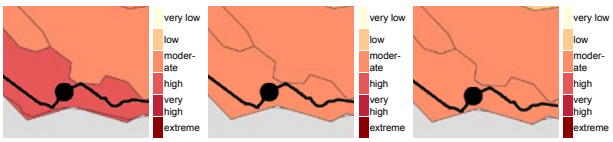


Very high
Average: 24,6
Peak: 49,1

Very high
Average: 27,6
Peak: 47,2

Very high
Average: 28,0
Peak: 52,3

Average danger over fire season (Jun-Sep) [dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 25,0
Peak:36,3

Very high
Average: 26,1
Peak: 36,9

Very high
Average: 26,9
Peak: 37,9

009_Minturnae e il superamento del Garigliano

Context data

141 m
Altimetry

7.303,9 Km²
Buffer zone

641,1 Km²
Core zone

Locationing:
Hinterland

4.177
Buildings

10.315
Population

10
Archeological heritage

6
Architectural heritage

2
Landscape heritage

Climate data

4 to 32°C
Range temperature

37°C
Maximum temperature

-3°C
Minimum temperature

29.8 mm
PR95percentile (95°perc. precipit.)

28.4 gg
Maximum number of dry summer days

21.8 gg
Maximum number of dry winter days

4,1% (year)
% days/year with precipitation>20mm

Apr/Nov 9,9%
% days/ year worse precipitation

Climatic Zone C. Mediterranean climatic region, zone of upper thermo-Mediterranean thermotype in contact with lower meso-Mediterranean thermotype.

Threat factors		Risk assessment to 2022	Risk assessment to 2050
LC Local conditions affecting phisical fabric	wind		
	relative humidity		
	temperature change		
	radiation/ light		
	water (rain/ water table)		
CC Climate change and severe weather events	sea level rise		
	drought and desertification		
	storms, extreme rain and flooding		
	extreme temperature change		
	extreme wind		
SE Sudden ecological or geological events	avalanche/ landslide		
	fire		
	earthquake	n.a.	
	vulcanic eruption	n.a.	
	tsunami/ tidal wave	n.a.	
SP Invasive/ alien species	invasive/alien terrestrial species		

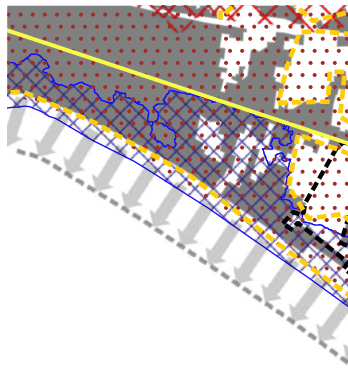
Exposure of the capital present in the context area

Archeological heritage

Architectural heritage

Landscape heritage

high
medium-high
medium
low



LEGEND

Appia Regina Viarium route
Core Zone
Buffer Zone

SYSTEMS AND AREAS

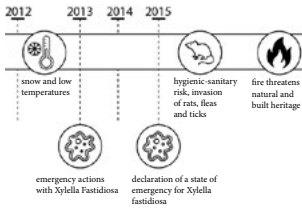
Settlement systems

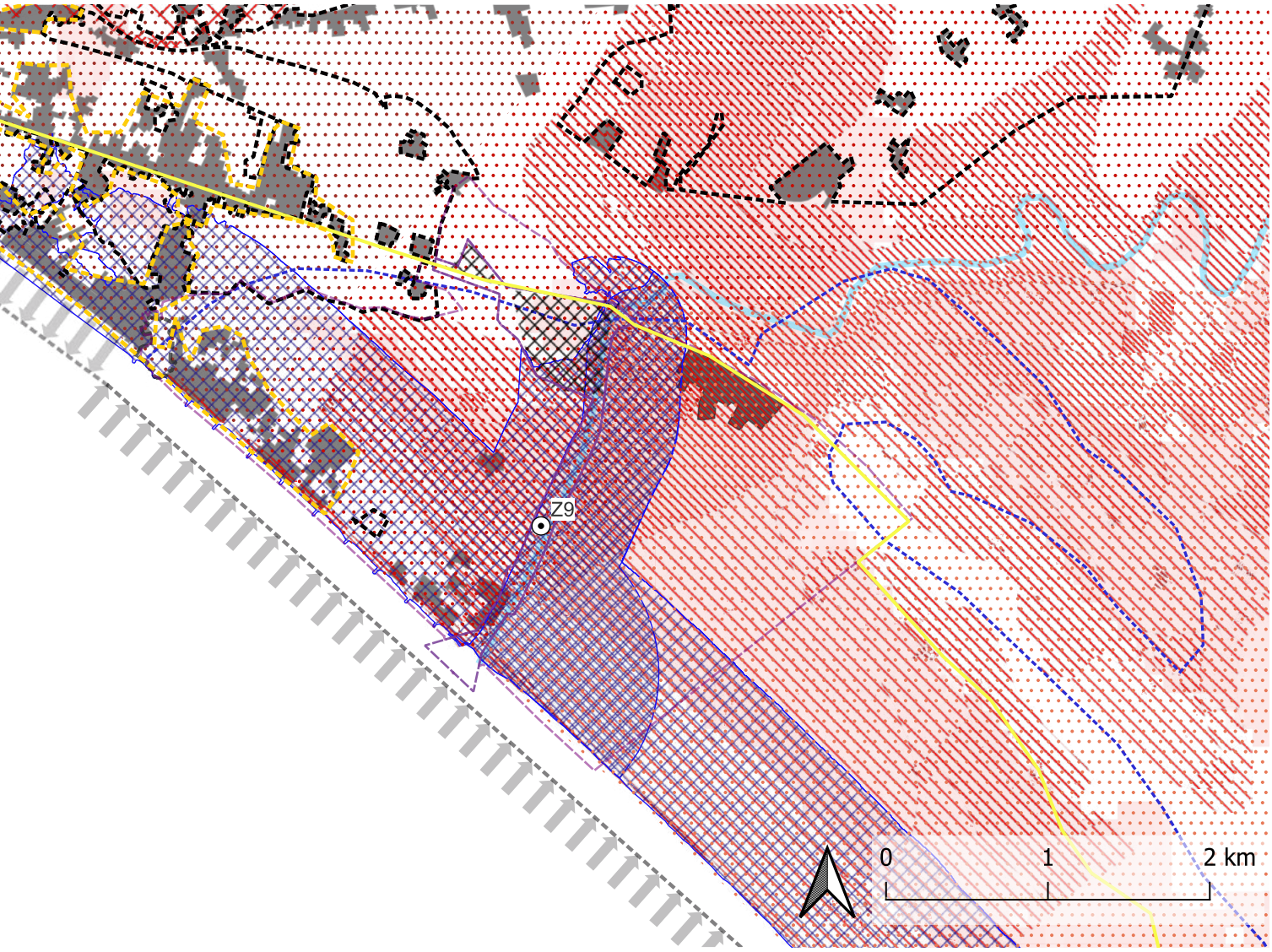
Urbanized areas

Areas of interest with a landscape value

Landscape heritage: protected areas, parks, buffer strips and network of sheep tracks

TIMELINE





Environmental systems

Water network

Areas subject to hydrogeological constraints
Primary and secondary water network
Wetland

Areas of archaeological interest

Archaeological areas and related buffer zones

LOCAL CONDITION AFFECTING PHYSICAL FABRIC (See section LC)

Temperature change
Urban Heat Island (UHI)

-1,5/0
0/+1,5
+1,5/+3

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS (See section CC)

Sea level rise:

Coastline at 2050

Costline

receding coast line
advancing coastline

port areas

Drought and desertification:
Desertification risk

Dry days>105
Dry days<105

Storms, extreme rain and flooding:
Flood risk

R1 - Moderate
R2 - Medium
R3 - High
R4 - Very High

Extreme temperature change:
Risk of rising temperatures

- See section CC

Extreme wind:
Extreme ventilation risk:

- See section CC

Invasive/Alien or Hyper-Aboundant species (See section IS)

SUDDEN ECOLOGICAL OR GEOLOGICAL EVENT (See section SE)

Vulcan eruption
Presence of active volcanoes

- See section SE

Earthquake
National seismic classification

Seismic class dividing line

Avalanche/landslide:
Landslide risk

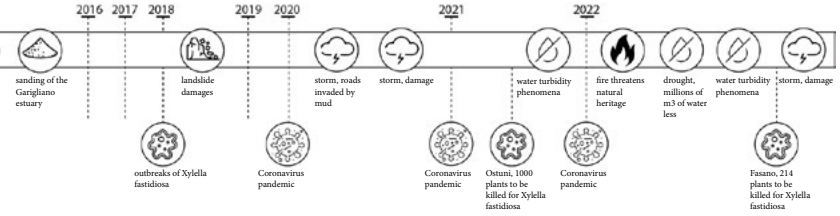
AA - Areas of Attention
P1 - Moderate
P2 - Average
P3 - High
P4 - Very High

Tsunami/tidal wawe

Area subject to tsunami risk

Fire
Fire risk

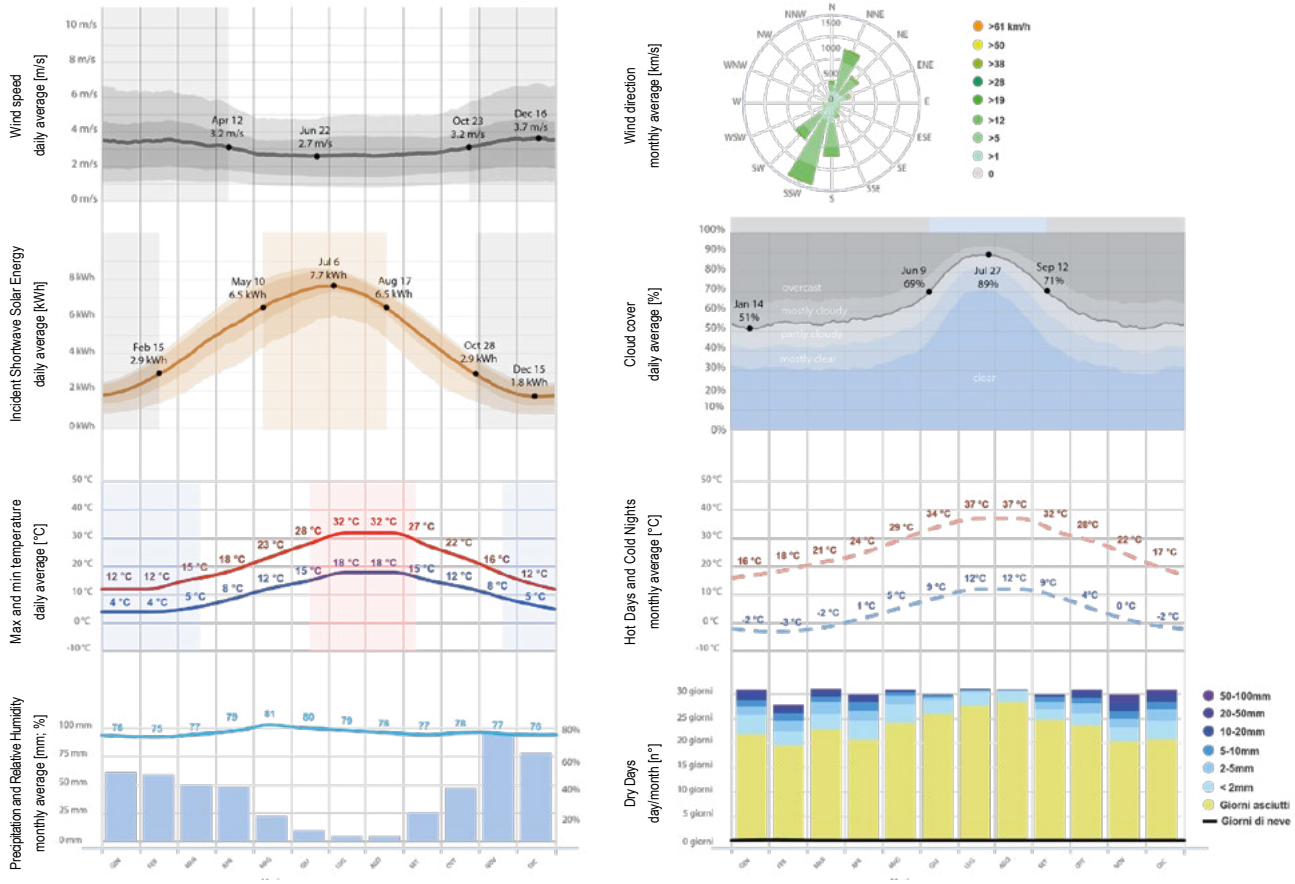
R1 - Null
R2 - Low
R3 - Medium
R4 - High



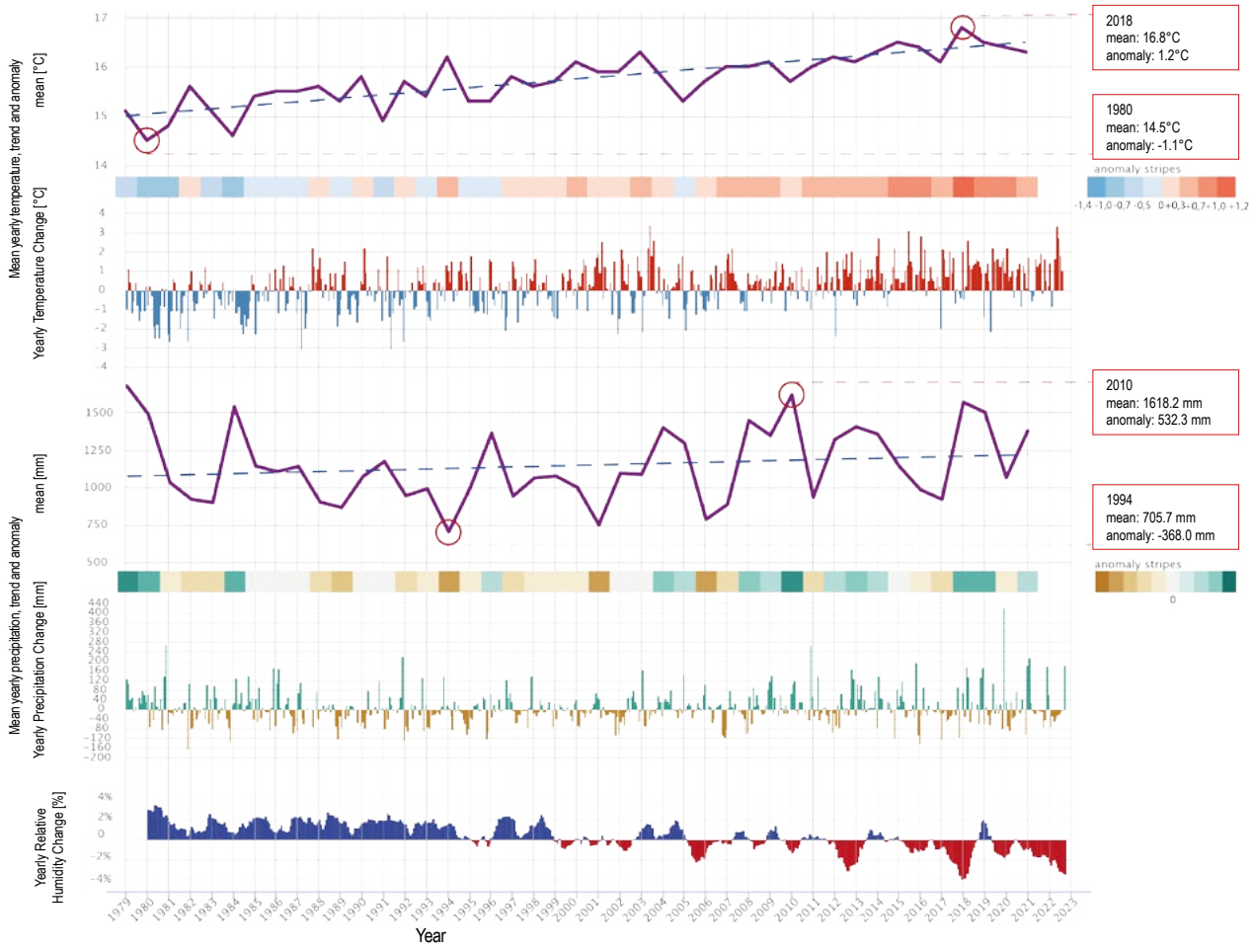
DESCRIPTION

Z9, on the Tyrrhenian coast on the border between Lazio and Campania, is characterised by the presence of the mouth of the Garigliano river, whose course coincides with the buffer zone. In the Marina di Minturno area, discontinuous and unauthorised building expansion, in which numerous invasive alien species are widespread, has destroyed the natural dune system. In addition, the coasts are regressing, and sea level is rising due to climate change [CC1]. Urban areas and assets are therefore subject to flood risk, also due to increasingly intense sea storms related to tsunami risk [CC4].
The buffer zone is also subject to high flood risk in the Garigliano river basin where there are widespread settlements [CC3], with the archaeological area of *Minturnae* significantly exposed to danger due to its proximity to the river and its topography.

Primary and secondary threats factors
009_Minturnae e il superamento del Garigliano



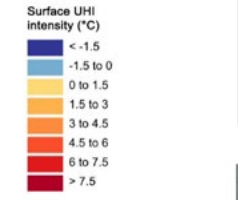
Climate Change: mean yearly temperature and precipitation, trend and anomaly, 1979 al 2022



Macro-Area analysis

Urban Heat Island (UHI)

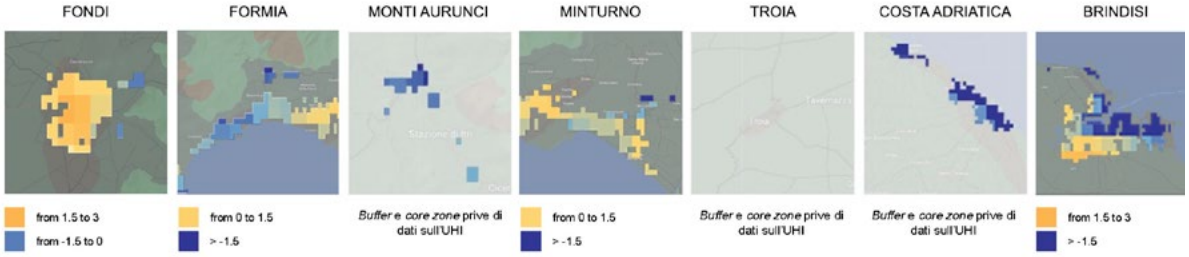
Source: data elaboration from Global Surface UHI Explorer

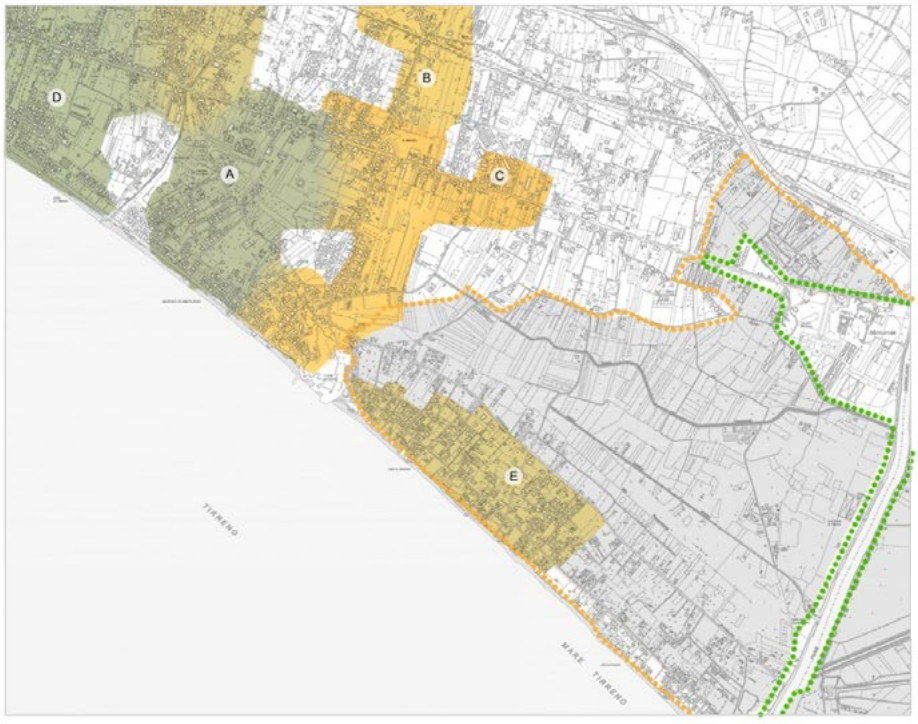


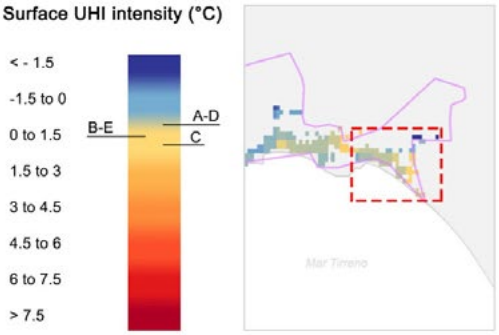
Study areas

scale 1:250.000

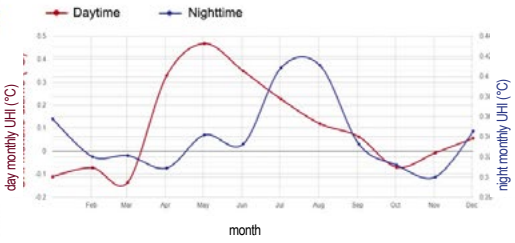








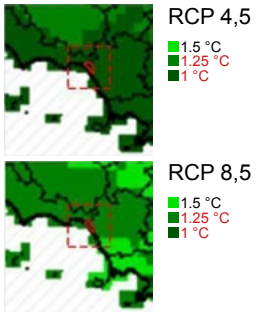
Seasonal variability of UHI intensity



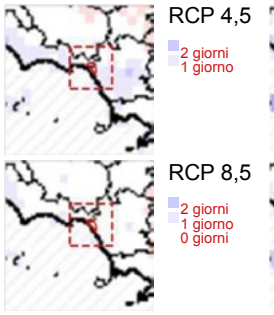
Source: data elaboration from Global Surface UHI Explorer

Forecast data for 2050 for RCP 4,5 and RCP 8,5 scenarios

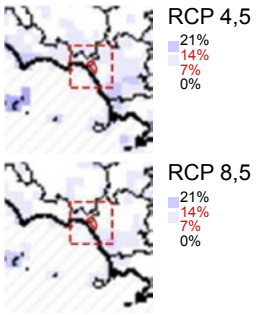
T mean (*Tmean daily temperature*)



R20 (*days without heavy rain <20mm*)



PR95percentile (*95° perc. precipit.*)



SP - Invasive/alien species

Invasive/alien terrestrial species

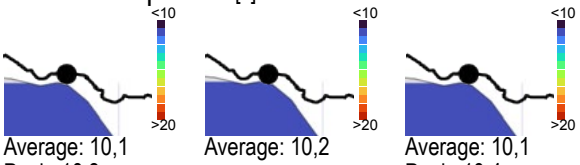
IAS: Numerous invasive alien species are very abundant and widespread in the urban area along the coast. The ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima) dominates, followed by the black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia). Broussonetia papyrifera, Acer negundo, Yucca gloriosa, Pittosporum tobira have also been found.

PEST:Potential impact on Pinus pinea trees of Toumeyella parvicornis and Heterobasidion irregulare.

Sea level rise

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Peak wave period [s]

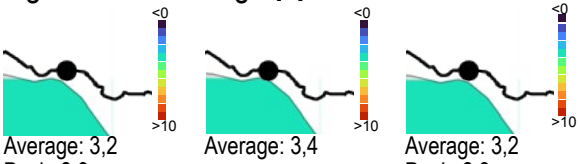


Average: 10,1
Peak: 10,3

Average: 10,2
Peak: 10,6

Average: 10,1
Peak: 10,4

Significant wave high [m]

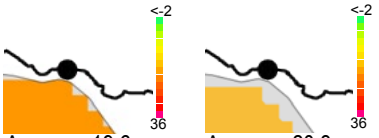


Average: 3,2
Peak: 3,9

Average: 3,4
Peak: 4,1

Average: 3,2
Peak: 3,9

Sea water potential temperature [dimensionless]



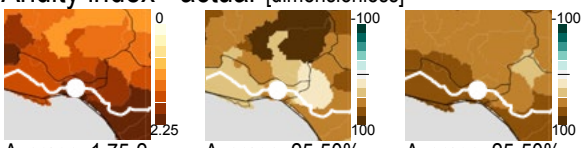
Average: 19,6
Peak: 27,4

Average: 20,3
Peak: 28,5

Drought and desertification

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Aridity index - actual [dimensionless]

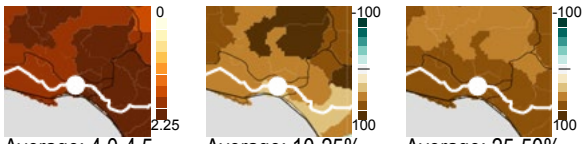


Average: 1,75-2
Peak: Jan-Mar/ May-Aug 2,25

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-Apr/Jun/ Jul/Sep/Dec 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-Apr/Jun-Aug/Oct/Dec 100%

Aridity index - pontential [dimensionless]

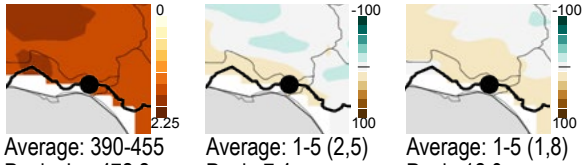


Average: 4,0-4,5
Peak: Feb-Oct 4,5

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Jan-Apr/Sep/ Dec 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-Apr/ Sep-Oct/Dec 100%

Number of dry spell [number of spells]



Average: 390-455
Peak: Jun 472,2

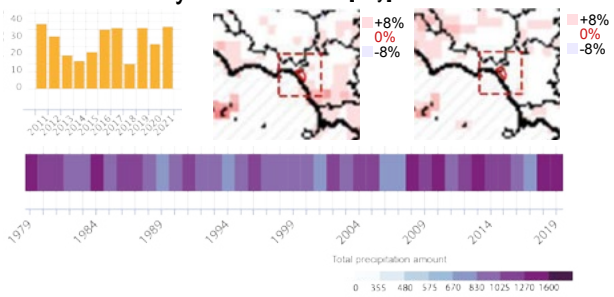
Average: 1-5 (2,5)
Peak: 7,4

Average: 1-5 (1,8)
Peak: 12,0

CC - Climate change and severe weather events

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

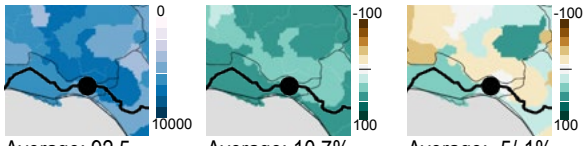
Number of day without rain [day]



Storms, extreme rain and flooding

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Flood recurrence (10 years) [m^3s^{-1}]

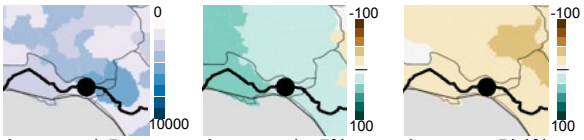


Average: 92,5
Peak: 130,9

Average: 10,7%
Peak: 34,7%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: 58,9%

River discharge (mean) [m^3/s]

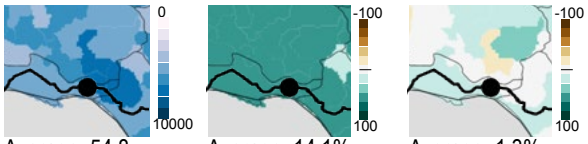


Average: 1-5
Peak: Dec 13,7

Average: 1 - 5%
Peak: Jul/Aug 100%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Jul/Aug 100%

River discharge (max) [m^3/s]

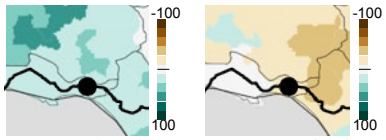


Average: 54,8
Peak: 71,0

Average: 14,1%
Peak: 25,1%

Average: 1,3%
Peak: 32,7%

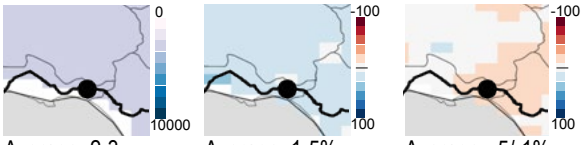
Runoff [mm $month^{-1}$]



Average: 1-5 %
Peak: Aug 94,5%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Aug 100%

Rain [mm day]



Average: 2-3
Peak: Oct-Dec 4,4

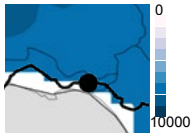
Average: 1-5%
Peak: Jul 64,2%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Jun 44,2%

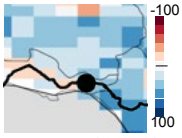
CC - Climate change and severe weather events

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

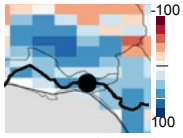
Highest 5 days precipitation amount [mm 5day^{-1}]



Average: 100-200
Peak: 225,6



Average: 10-25%
Peak: 52,3%

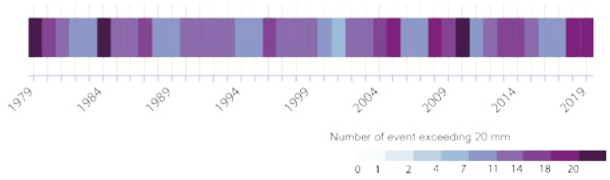


Average: 10-25%
Peak: 36,4%

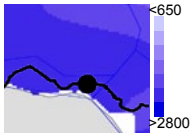
Number of event exceeding 20 mm [%]



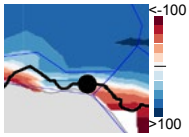
Average: 4,1% of the year
high 11-20 event
Peak: Apr/Nov 9,9% of the month



Rainfall erosivity [MJ mm ha^{-1} h^{-1} yr^{-1}]



Average: 1806,9
Peak: 2255,5

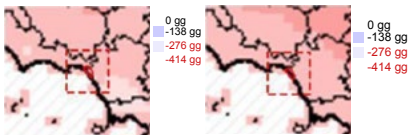


Average: 1823,7
(+25-50%)
Peak: 2234,4

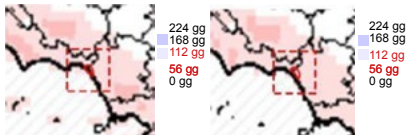
Extreme temperature change

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

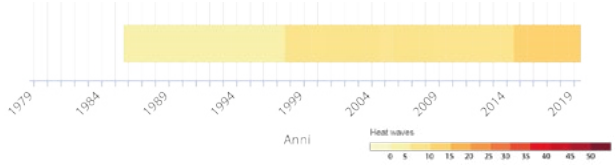
HDDs (Heating Degree Days) [gg]



CDDs (Cooling Degree Days) [gg]



Heat waves [°C]

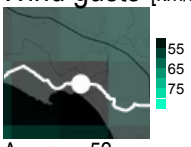


CC - Climate change and severe weather events

Extreme wind

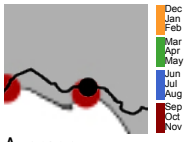
Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Wind gusts [km/h]



Average: 52
Peak: Dec 64

Tornadoes [dimensionless]

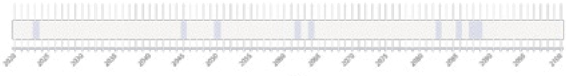


Average:
Peak: Sep/Nov

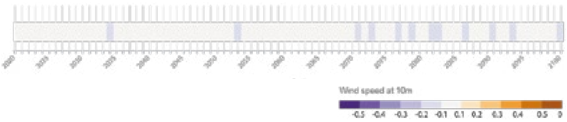
Wind speed anomalies historical [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 4.5 [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 8.5 [m/s]

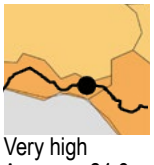


SE - Sudden ecological or geological events

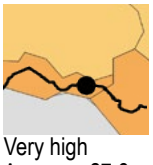
Fire

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

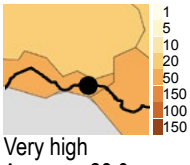
Number of days per annum with very high danger average over fire season [dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 24,6
Peak: 49,1

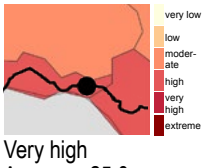


Very high
Average: 27,6
Peak: 47,2

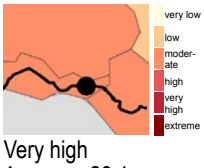


Very high
Average: 28,0
Peak: 52,3

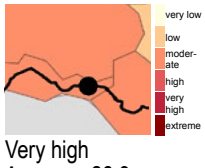
Average danger over fire season (Jun-Sep) [dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 25,0
Peak:36,3



Very high
Average: 26,1
Peak: 36,9



Very high
Average: 26,9
Peak: 37,9

018_Brundisium

Context data

5 m
Altimetry

1.210,1 Km²
Buffer zone

694,0 Km²
Core zone

Locationing:
Coast

1.462
Buildings

12.162
Population

20
Archeological heritage

70
Architectural heritage

2
Landscape heritage

Climate data

2 to 31°C	38°C	-4°C	21.4 mm
Range temperature	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature	PR95percentile (95°perc. precipit.)
27.4 gg	**21.6 gg**	**1,5%(year)**	**Oct 3,5%**
Maximum number of dry summer days	Maximum number of dry winter days	% days/year with precipitation>20mm	% days/ year worse precipitation

Climatic Zone C. Mediterranean climate region, oceanic Mediterranean climate zone of southern Italy and the major islands.

Threat factors		Risk assessment to 2022	Risk assessment to 2050
LC Local conditions affecting phisical fabric	wind		
	relative humidity		
	temperature change		
	radiation/ light		
	water (rain/ water table)		
CC Climate change and severe weather events	sea level rise		
	drought and desertification		
	storms, extreme rain and flooding		
	extreme temperature change		
	extreme wind		
SE Sudden ecological or geological events	avalanche/ landslide		
	fire		
	earthquake		n.a.
	vulcanic eruption		
	tsunami/ tidal wave		n.a.
SP Invasive/ alien species	invasive/alien terrestrial species		

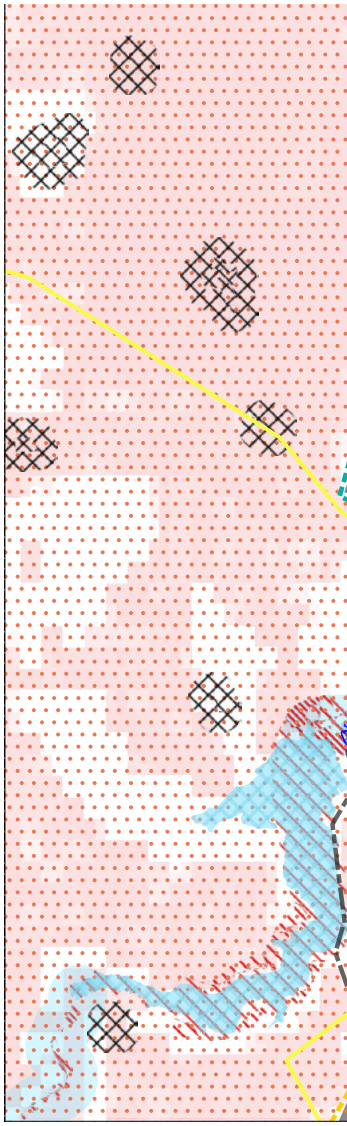
Exposure of the capital present in the context area

Archeological heritage

Architectural heritage

Landscape heritage

high
medium-high
medium
low



LEGEND

Appia Regina Viarium route
Core Zone
Buffer Zone

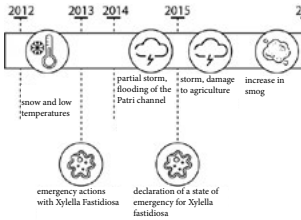
SYSTEMS AND AREAS
Settlement systems

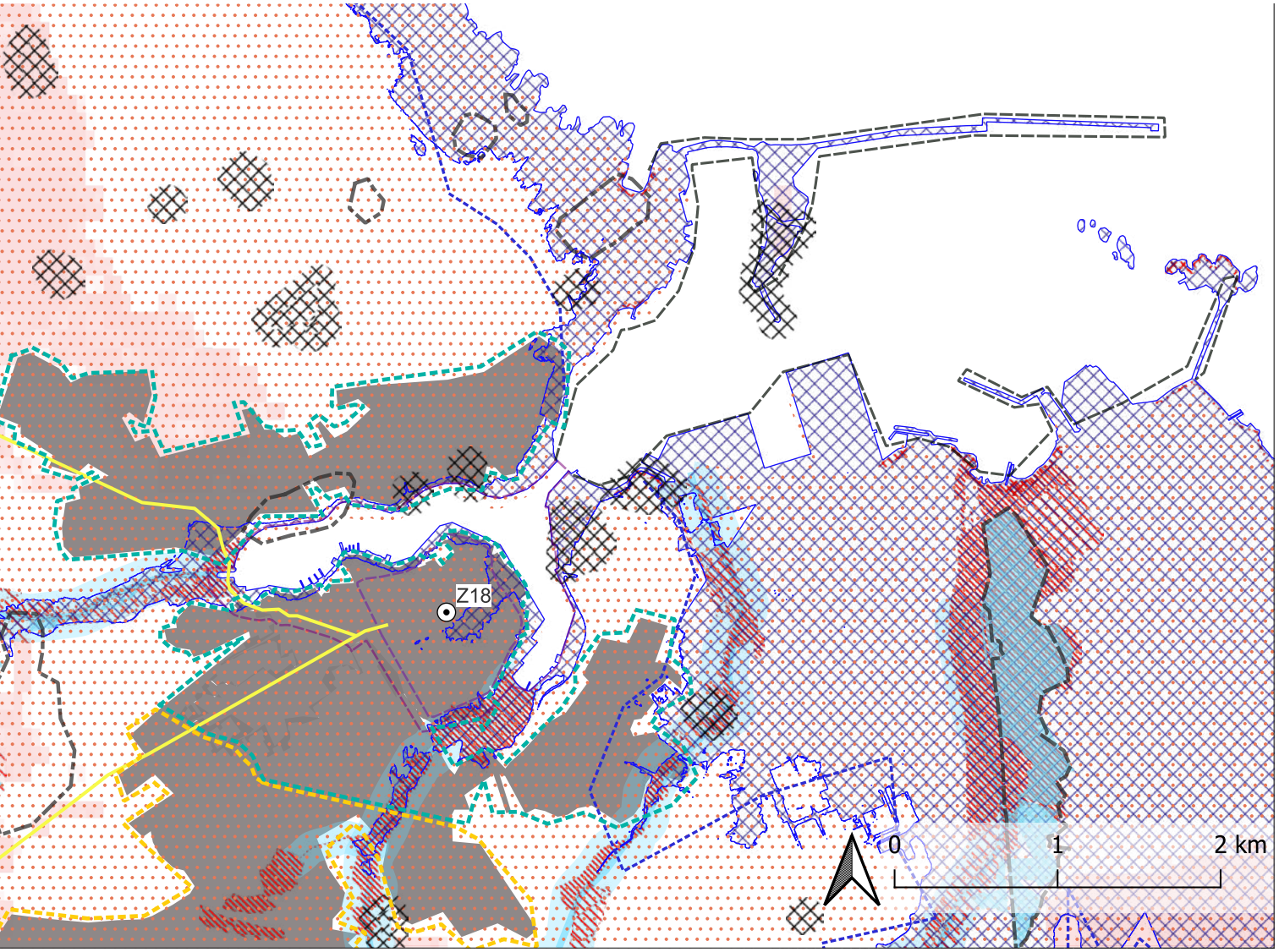
Urbanized areas

Areas of interest with a landscape value

Landscape heritage: protected areas, parks, buffer strips and network of sheep tracks

TIMELINE





Environmental systems

Water network

Areas subject to hydrogeological constraints

Primary and secondary water network

Wetland

Areas of archaeological interest

Archaeological areas and related buffer zones

LOCAL CONDITION AFFECTING PHYSICAL FABRIC (See section LC)

Temperature change
Urban Heat Island (UHI)

-1,5/0

0/+1,5

+1,5/+3

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS (See section CC)

Sea level rise:

Coastline at 2050

Costline

receding coast line

advancing coastline

port areas

Drought and desertification:
Desertification risk

Dry days>105

Dry days<105

Storms, extreme rain and flooding:
Flood risk

R1 - Moderate

R2 - Medium

R3 - High

R4 - Very High

Extreme temperature change:
Risk of rising temperatures

- See section CC

Extreme wind:
Extreme ventilation risk:

- See section CC

Invasive/Alien or Hyper-Aboundant species (See section IS)

SUDDEN ECOLOGICAL OR GEOLOGICAL EVENT (See section SE)

Vulcan eruption
Presence of active volcanoes

- See section SE

Earthquake
National seismic classification

Seismic class dividing line

Avalanche/landslide:
Landslide risk

AA - Areas of Attention

P1 - Moderate

P2 - Average

P3 - High

P4 - Very High

Tsunami/tidal wawe

Area subject to tsunami risk

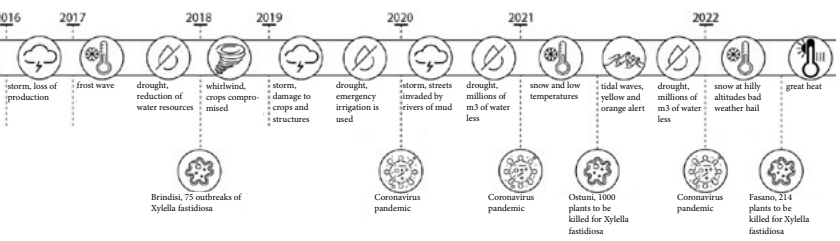
Fire
Fire risk

R1 - Null

R2 - Low

R3 - Medium

R4 - High

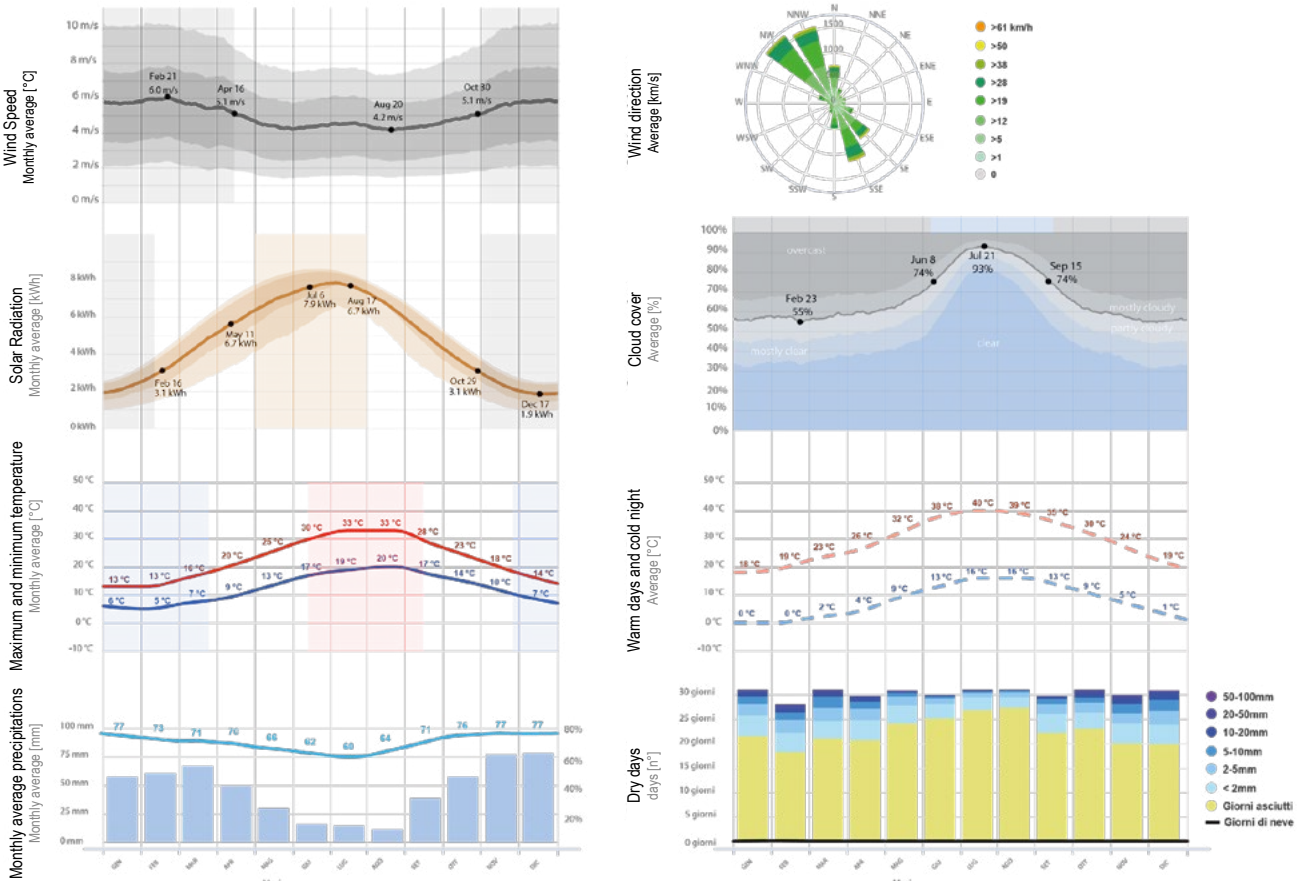


DESCRIPTION

Z18 involves Brindisi, which incorporates the first urban settlement of *Brundisium*, and does not include any agricultural and natural areas.
The risk of sea level rise [CC1], which is expected to increase in the forecast scenario, is mitigated by human activities which have shaped the port area. The area is also sensitive to historical tsunami risk [SE4].
Although Brindisi is a densely urbanised centre, the UHI [LC3] values are quite low, thanks to the mitigating effect of the sea, which contributes to reducing excessive heat phenomena within the urban fabric. Outside core and buffer zones, and in fact at a greater distance from the sea, temperature values increase, reaching the range of 0 to +1.5 °C. A constant risk factor over the entire area is fire [SE5], increased by desertification (high level) [CC2].

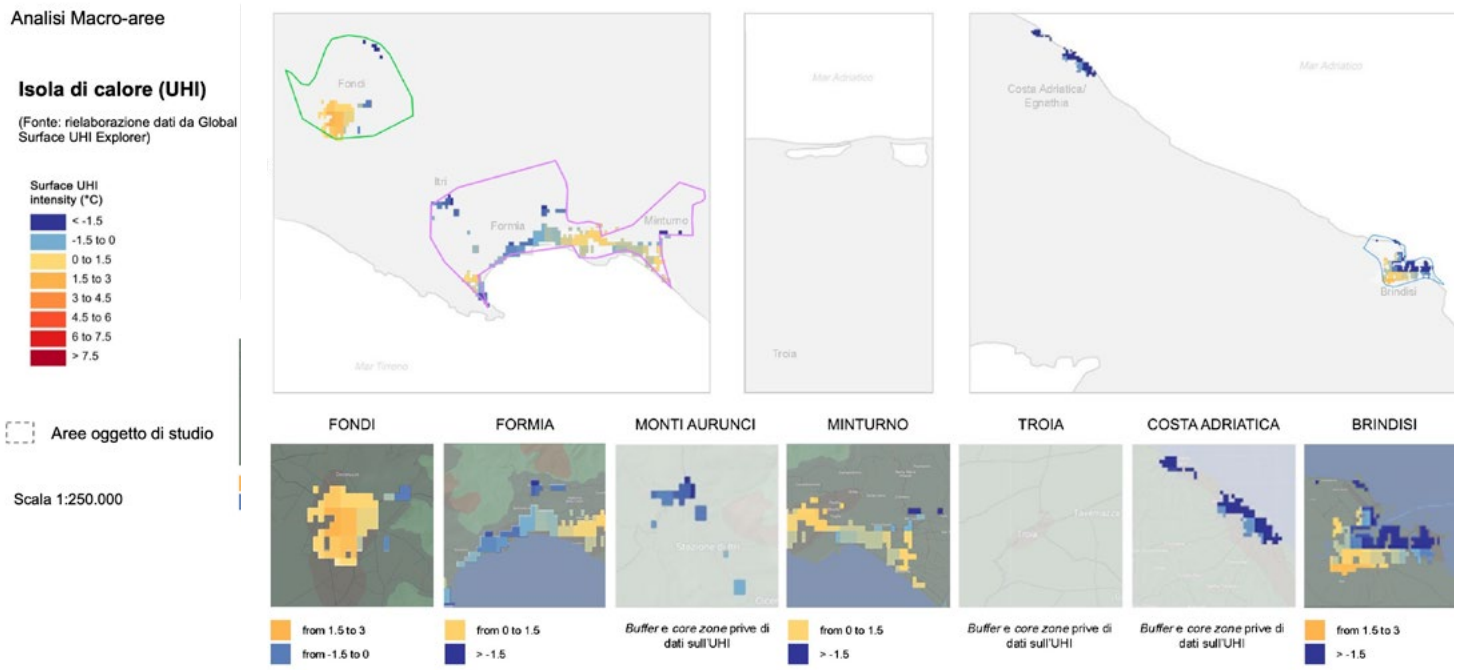
Primary and Secondary threats factors
018_Brundisium

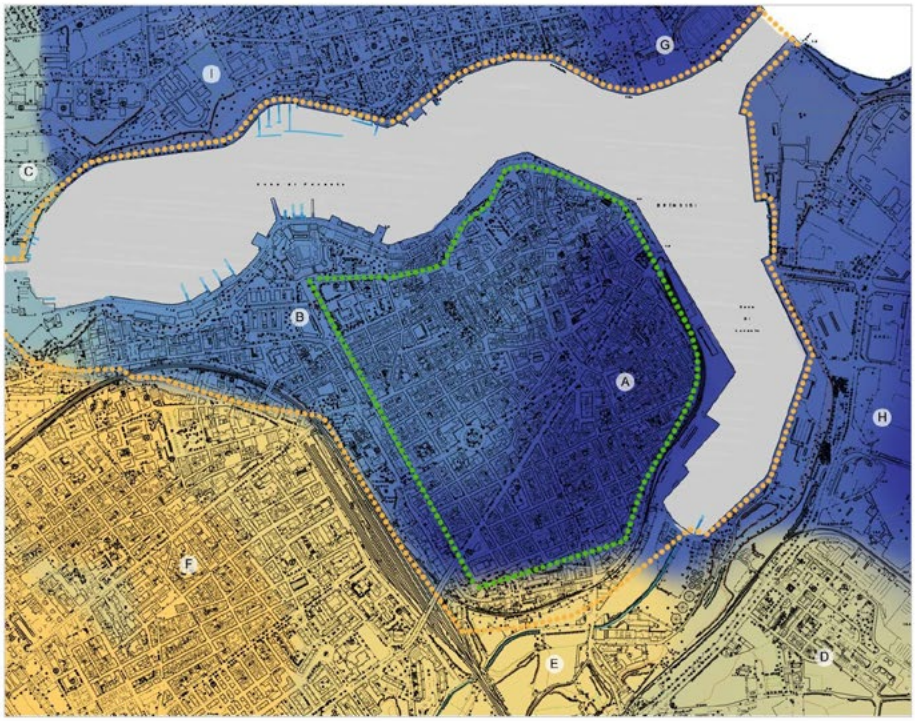
LC-Local condition affecting physical fabric

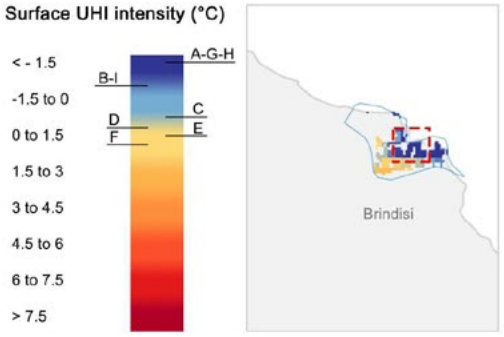


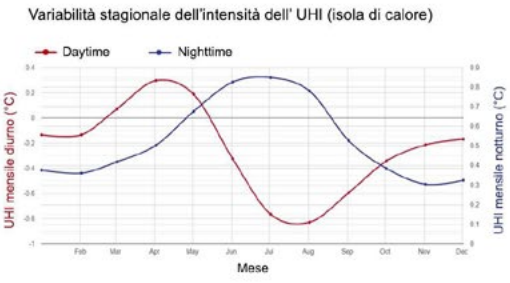
Mean yearly climate change of temperatures and precipitations, trends and anomalies from 1979 to 2022







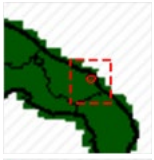


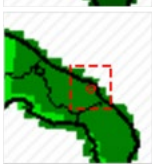


Fonte: rielaborazione dati da Global Surface UHI Explorer

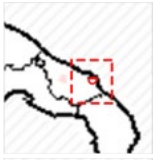
Forecast data to 2050 RCP 4,5 and 8,5 scenarios

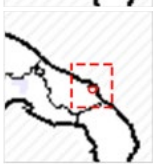
T mean *(Mean daily temperature)*



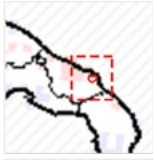


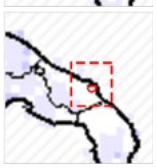
R20 *(heavy precipitation days)*





PR95percentile *(95° perceived perc.)*





SP-Invasive/alien species

Invasive/alien terrestrial species

IAS: Predilection for alien species for urban greenery, with a particular preference for palm trees, which are very distant from the characteristics of the traditional Apulian landscape. The ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima) and the black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) are occasionally present.

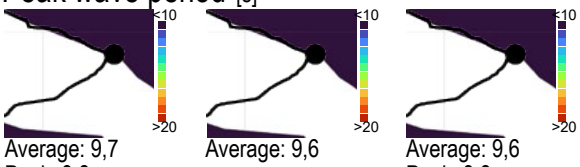
PEST: The containment of the Xylella fastidiosa infection can affect the few surviving olive trees in the urban context, thus causing the loss of historical-landscape memory.

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Sea level rise

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Peak wave period [s]

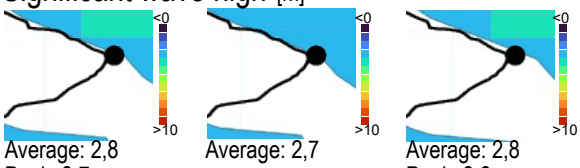


Average: 9,7
Peak: 9,8

Average: 9,6
Peak: 9,8

Average: 9,6
Peak: 9,8

Significant wave high [m]

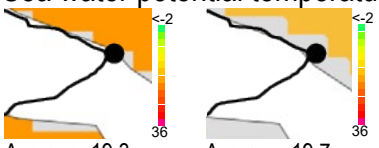


Average: 2,8
Peak: 3,7

Average: 2,7
Peak: 3,7

Average: 2,8
Peak: 3,8

Sea water potential temperature [dimensionless]

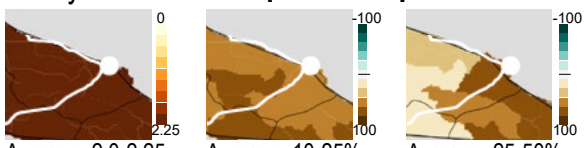


Average: 19,3
Peak: 27,4

Average: 19,7
Peak: 28,6

Drought and desertification

Aridity index - actual [dimensionless]

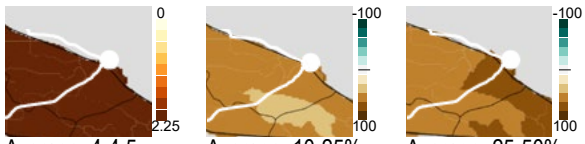


Average: 2,0-2,25
Peak: Feb-Aug
100%

Average: 10-25%
Peak:Jan/Mar-Jun/
Aug-Sep/Dec 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-Apr/
Aug-Dec 100%

Aridity index - pontential [dimensionless]

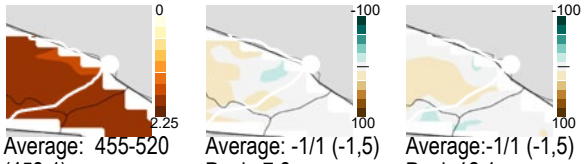


Average: 4-4,5
Peak: Apr-Oct
4,5%

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Jan/Mar/Apr/
Sep-Dec 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan-Apr/
Sep-Dec 100%

Number of dry spell [number of spells]



Average: 455-520
(453,1)
Peak: 474,4

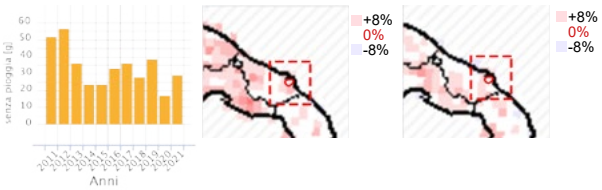
Average: -1/1 (-1,5)
Peak: 7,6

Average:-1/1 (-1,5)
Peak:12,1

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

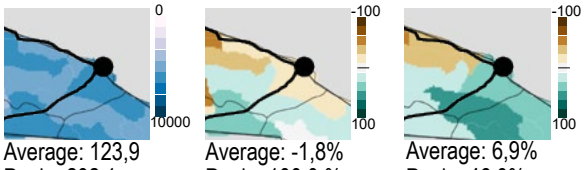
Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Number of day without rain [day]



Storms, extreme rain and flooding

Flood recurrence (10 years) [m^3s^{-1}]

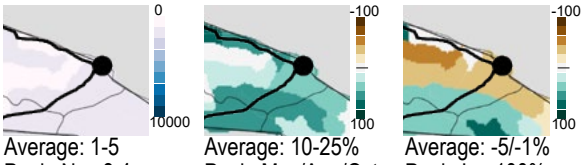


Average: 123,9
Peak: 202,1

Average: -1,8%
Peak: 100,0 %

Average: 6,9%
Peak: 46,0%

River discharge (mean) [m^3/s]

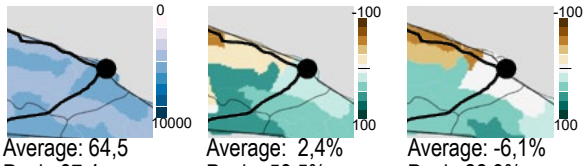


Average: 1-5
Peak: Nov 8,4

Average: 10-25%
Peak: May/Aug/Oct
100%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak:Jun 100%

River discharge (max) [m^3/s]

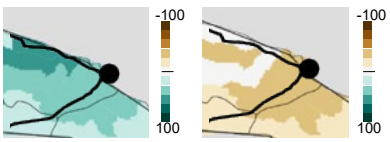


Average: 64,5
Peak: 87,4

Average: 2,4%
Peak: 58,5%

Average: -6,1%
Peak: 22,9%

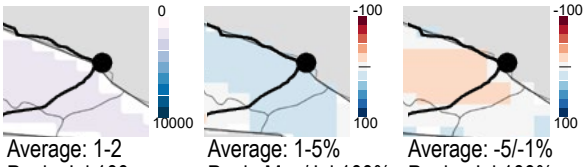
Runoff [mm $month^{-1}$]



Average: 5-10 %
Peak: Aug/Oct/Nov
100%

Average: -10/-5%
Peak: Jun 100%

Rain [mm day]

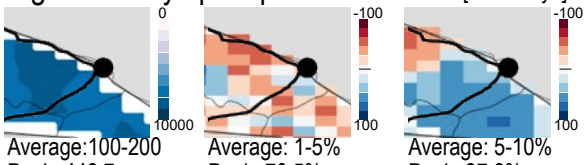


Average: 1-2
Peak: Jul 100

Average: 1-5%
Peak: May/Jul 100%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Jul 100%

Highest 5 days precipitation amount [mm $5day^{-1}$]



Average:100-200
Peak: 446,7

Average: 1-5%
Peak: 70,5%

Average: 5-10%
Peak: 37,6%

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Number of event exceeding 20 mm [%]

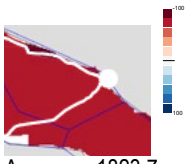


Average: 1,5% of the year
high 0<11 event
Peak: Oct 3,5% of the month

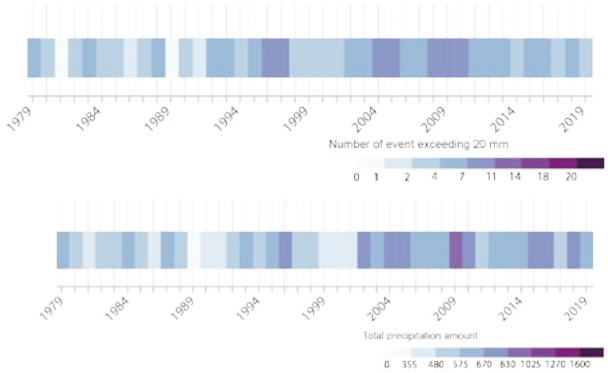
Rainfall erosivity (R factor)



Average: 628,8
Peak: 678,0



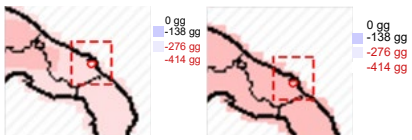
Average: 1823,7
(+50-100%)
Peak: 2234,4



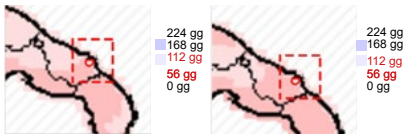
Extreme temperature

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

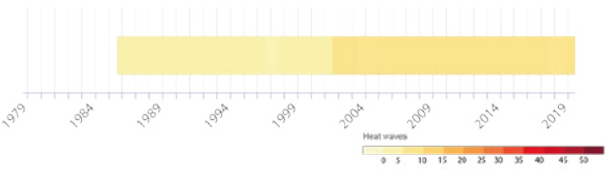
HDDs (Heating Degree Days) [gg]



CDDs (Cooling Degree Days) [gg]



Heat waves [°C]



CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Extreme wind

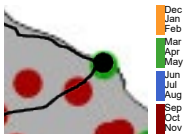
Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Wind gusts [km/h]



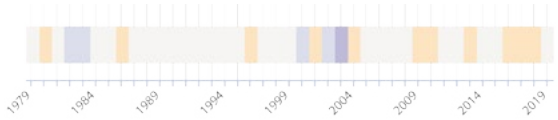
Average: 65,6
Peak: Nov 74

Tornadoes [dimensionless]

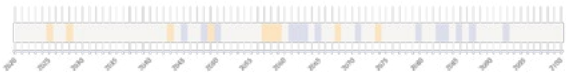


Average:
Peak: Sep/Nov

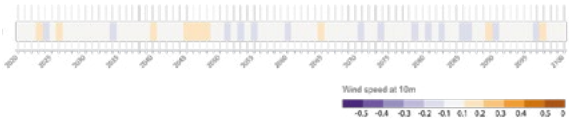
Wind speed anomalies historical [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 4.5 [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 8.5 [m/s]

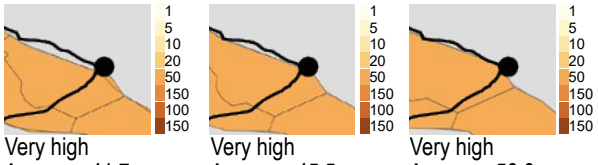


SE-Sudden ecological or geological events

Fire

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Number of days per annum with very high danger average over fire season [dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 41,7
Peak: 74,5

Very high
Average: 45,5
Peak: 76,6

Very high
Average: 50,0
Peak: 84,5

Average danger over fire season (Jun-Sep) [dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 32,8
Peak: 45,9

Very high
Average: 33,8
Peak: 45,8

Very high
Average: 35,9
Peak: 48,9

020_L'Appia Traiana da Aecae a Herdonia

Context data

439 m
Altimetry

45.384,4 Km²
Buffer zone

40.304,5 Km²
Core zone

Locationing:
Hinterland

525
Buildings

2.501
Population

15
Archeological heritage

13
Architectural heritage

1
Landscape heritage

Climate data

6 to 33°C
Range temperature

40°C
Maximum temperature

0°C
Minimum temperature

19.1 mm
PR95percentile (95°perc. precipit.)

27.1 gg
Maximum number of dry summer days

22 gg
Maximum number of dry winter days

0,7% (year)
% days/year with precipitation>20mm

Nov-Dec 1,4%
% days/ year worse precipitation

Climatic Zone D. Mediterranean climatic region, transitional temperate oceanic-semi-continental climate zone of the coastal areas of the middle Adriatic.

Threat factors		Risk assessment to 2022	Risk assessment to 2050
LC Local conditions affecting phisical fabric	wind		
	relative humidity		
	temperature change		
	radiation/ light		
	water (rain/ water table)		
CC Climate change and severe weather events	sea level rise		
	drought and desertification		
	storms, extreme rain and flooding		
	extreme temperature change		
	extreme wind		
SE Sudden ecolagical or geological events	avalanche/ landslide		
	fire		
	earthquake	n.a.	
	vulcanic eruption		
	tsunami/ tidal wave		
SP Invasive/ alien species	invasive/alien terrestrial species		

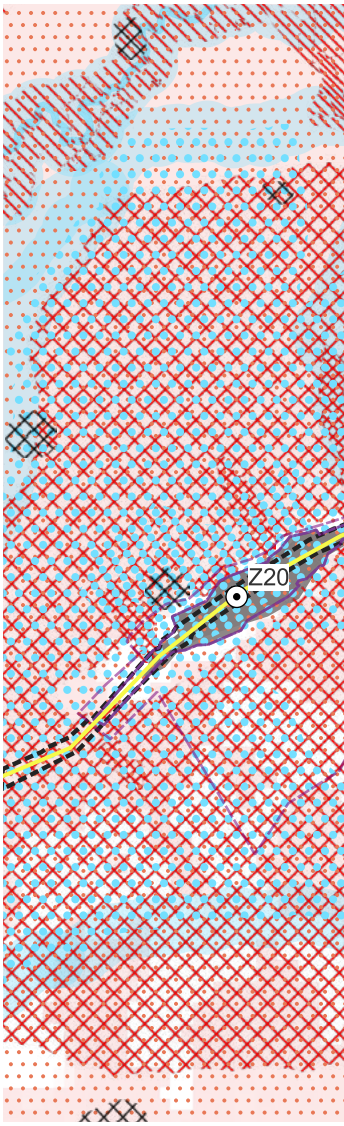
Exposure of the capital present in the context area

Archeological heritage

Architectural heritage

Landscape heritage

high
medium-high
medium
low



LEGEND

Appia Regina Viarium route
Core Zone
Buffer Zone

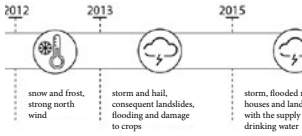
SYSTEMS AND AREAS
Settlement systems

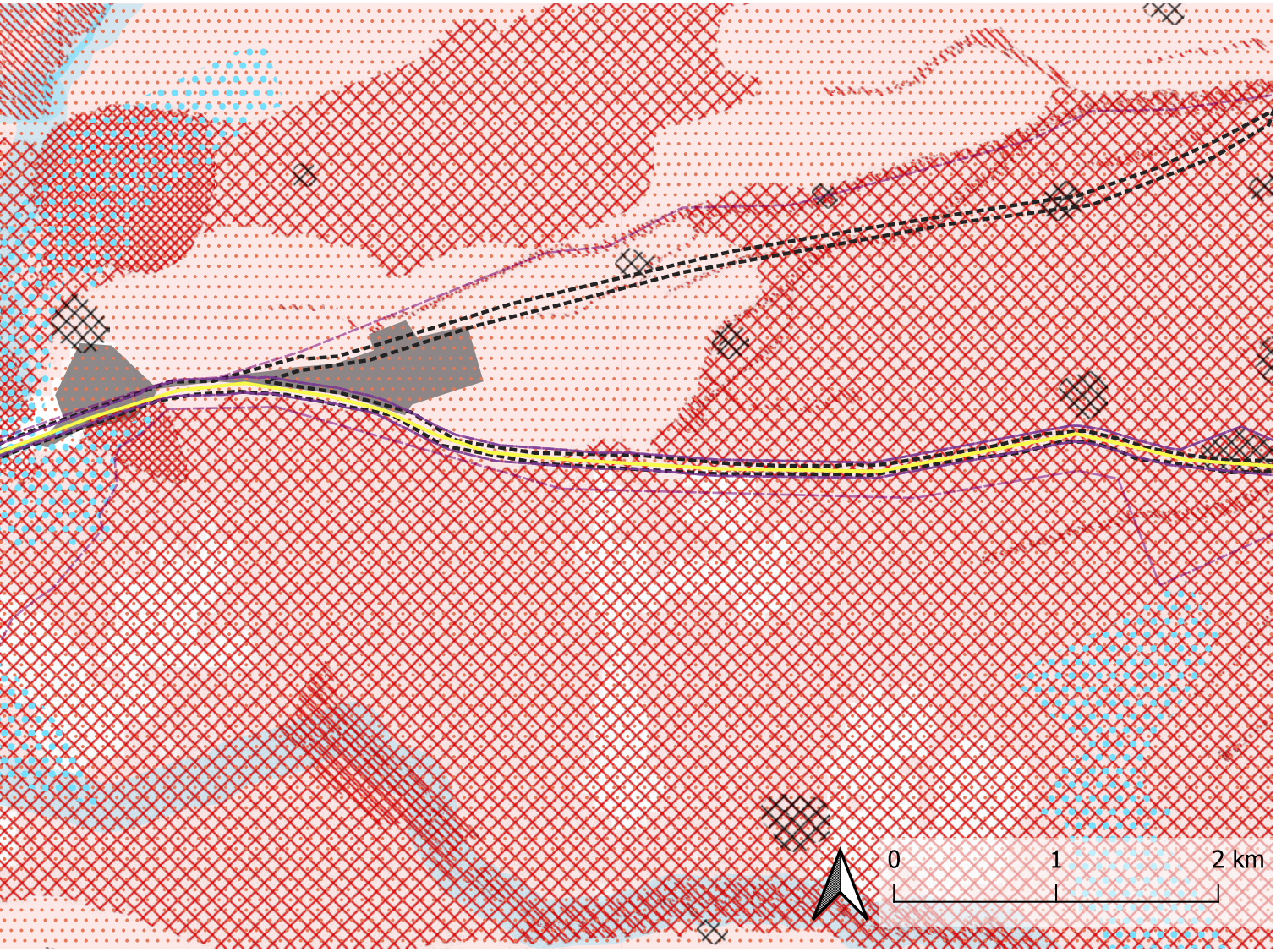
Urbanized areas

Areas of interest with a landscape value

Landscape heritage: protected areas, parks, buffer strips and network of sheep tracks

TIMELINE





Environmental systems

Water network

Areas subject to hydrogeological constraints

Primary and secondary water network

Wetland

Areas of archaeological interest

Archaeological areas and related buffer zones

LOCAL CONDITION AFFECTING PHYSICAL FABRIC (See section LC)

Temperature change
Urban Heat Island (UHI)

-1,5/0

0/+1,5

+1,5/+3

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS (See section CC)

Sea level rise:

Coastline at 2050

Costline

receding coast line

advancing coastline

port areas

Drought and desertification:
Desertification risk

Dry days>105

Dry days<105

Storms, extreme rain and flooding:
Flood risk

R1 - Moderate

R2 - Medium

R3 - High

R4 - Very High

Extreme temperature change:
Risk of rising temperatures

- See section CC

Extreme wind:
Extreme ventilation risk:

- See section CC

Invasive/Alien or Hyper-Aboundant species (See section IS)

SUDDEN ECOLOGICAL OR GEOLOGICAL EVENT (See section SE)

Vulcan eruption
Presence of active volcanoes

- See section SE

Earthquake
National seismic classification

Seismic class dividing line

Avalanche/landslide:
Landslide risk

AA - Areas of Attention

P1 - Moderate

P2 - Average

P3 - High

P4 - Very High

Tsunami/tidal wawe

Area subject to tsunami risk

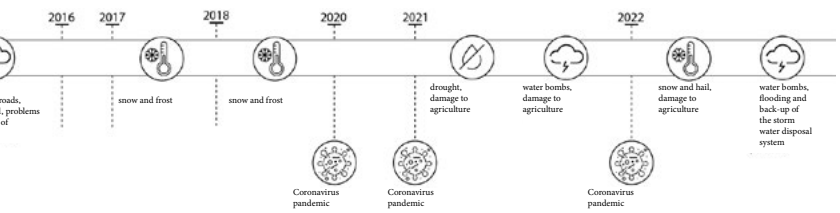
Fire
Fire risk

R1 - Null

R2 - Low

R3 - Medium

R4 - High



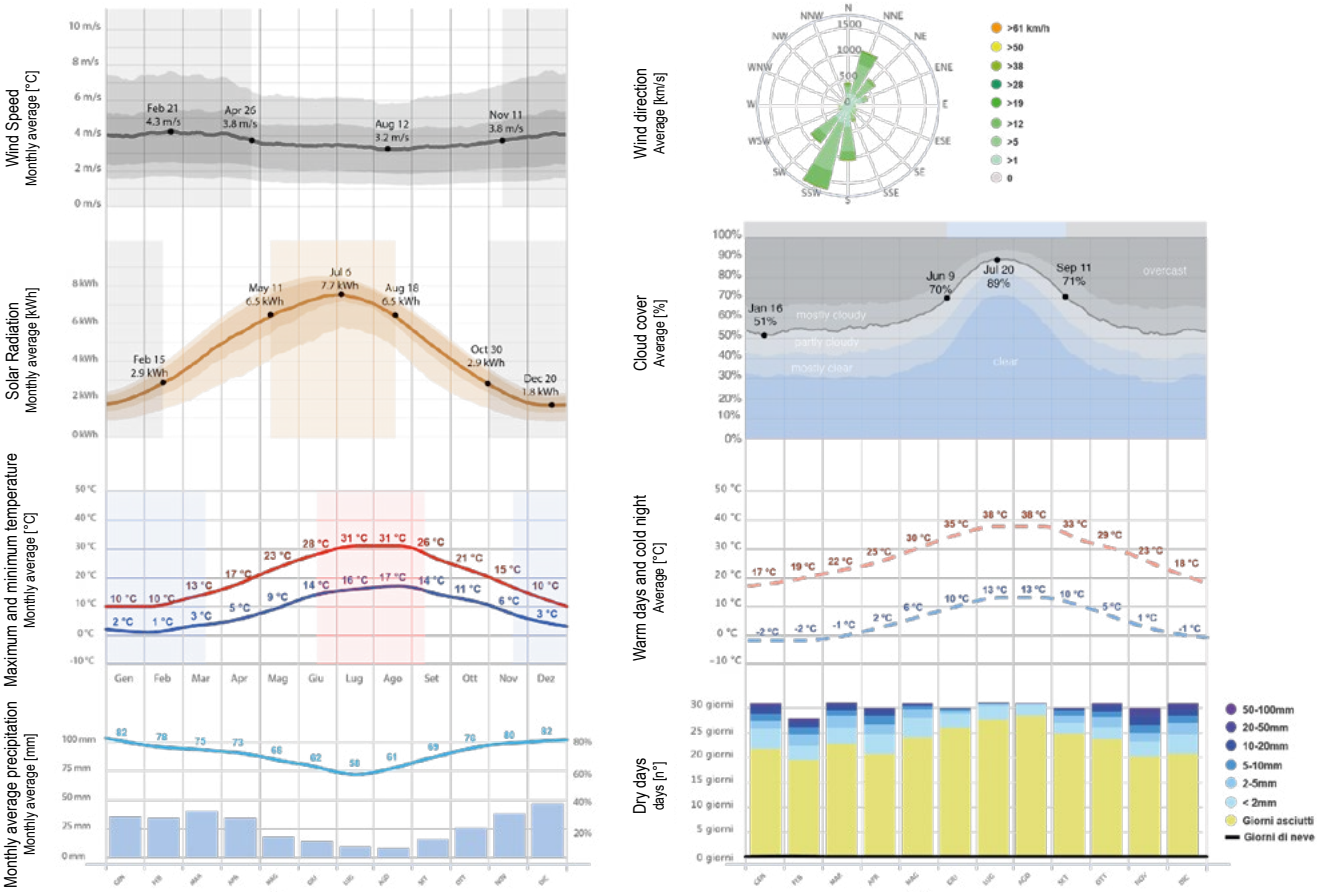
DESCRIPTION

Z20, between the city of Troia and the monumental complex of *Herdonia*, is dominated by an intensive agricultural matrix in which cultivated fields and olive groves dominate a landscape with almost no trees and natural areas. The urban centre of Troia, a small but dense settlement, is located on a hilly ridge and therefore in a high position with respect to the surrounding plain, surrounded by low-density agricultural areas, with a widespread distribution of archaeological assets along the route of historical sheep migration trails (ed. the so-called tratturi).

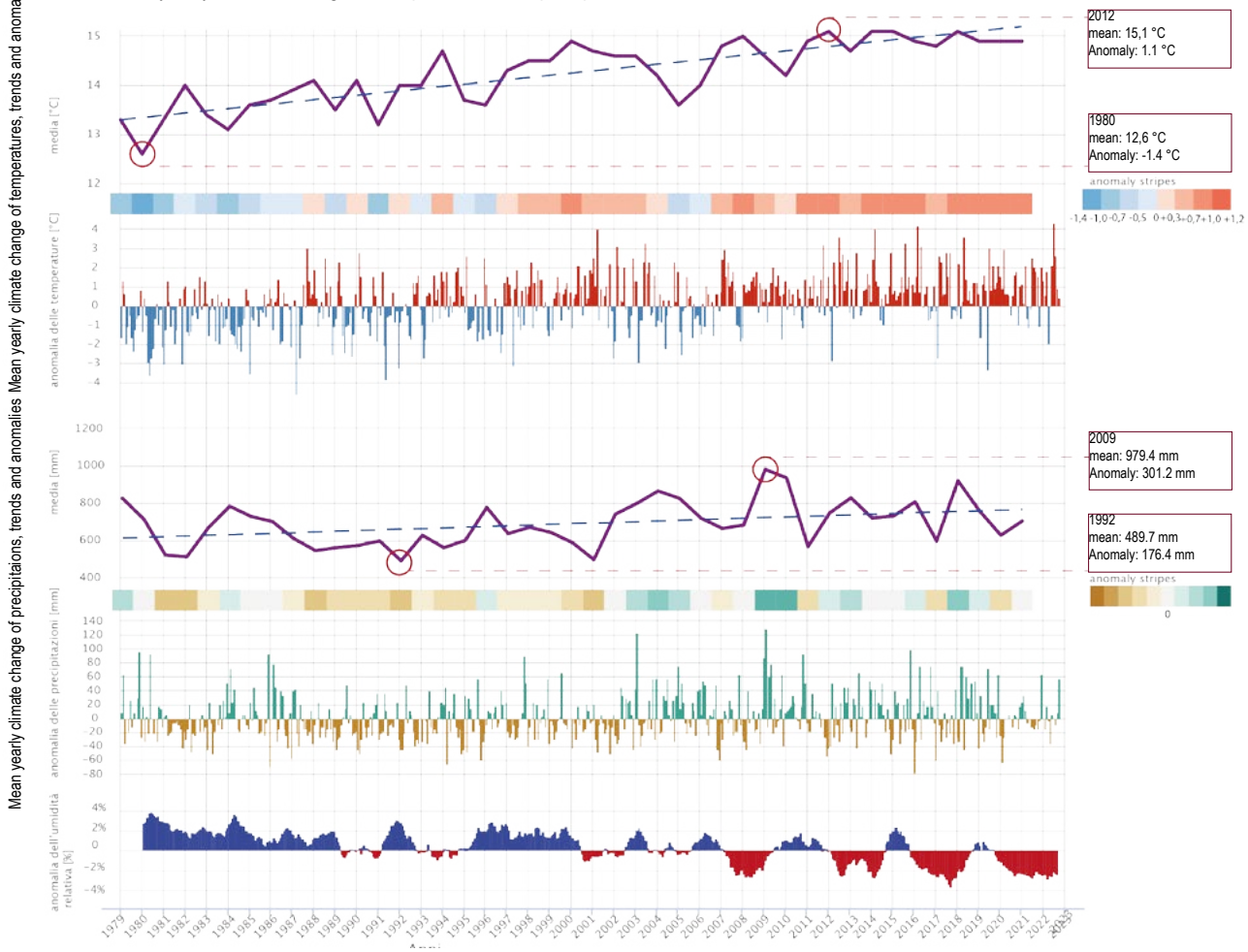
The territory is subject to hydro-geological restraints in the river basin, with a landslide risk (medium level) [SE3] spread throughout the territory. Seismic risk is constant (Class 2) [SE2], among the highest in the areas analysed. The desertification phenomenon is high and widespread (medium/high level) [CC2] compared to the average of the surveyed areas.

Primary and Secondary threats factors
020_L'Appia Traiana da Aecae a Herdonia

LC-Local condition affecting physical fabric

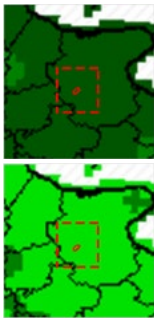


Mean yearly climate change of temperatures and precipitations, trends and anomalies from 1979 to 2022

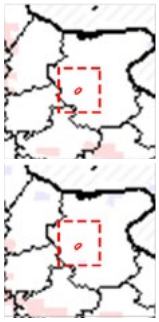


Forecast data to 2050 RCP 4,5 and 8,5 scenarios

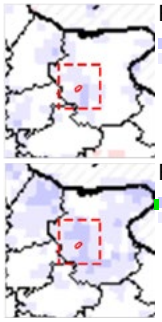
T mean *(Mean daily temperature)*



R20 *(heavy precipitation days)*



PR95percentile *(95° perceived perc.)*

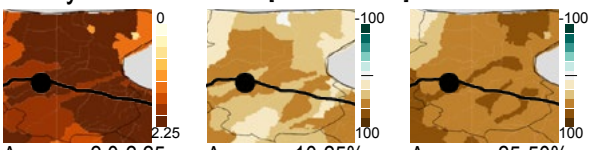


CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Drought and desertification

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Aridity index - actual [dimensionless]

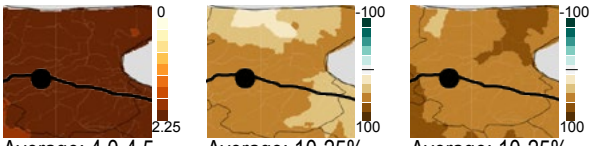


Average: 2,0-2,25
Peak: Feb-Aug/Oct 2,25

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Feb/May/Jul 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: Jan/Feb/Apr/May/Sep/Oct/Dec 100%

Aridity index - pontential [dimensionless]

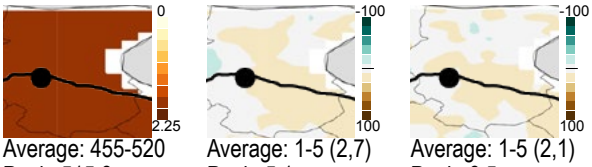


Average: 4,0-4,5
Peak: May-Sep 4,5

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Feb/May/Sep 100%

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Jan/Feb/Apr/May/Sep/Oct/Dec 100%

Number of dry spell [number of spells]

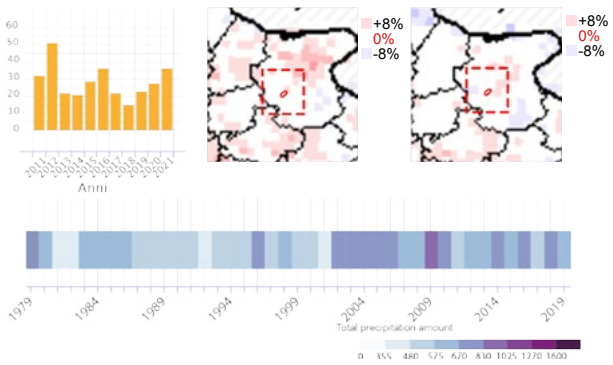


Average: 455-520
Peak: 515,8

Average: 1-5 (2,7)
Peak: 5,1

Average: 1-5 (2,1)
Peak: 6,5

Number of day without rain [day]



SP-Invasive/alien species

Invasive/alien terrestrial species

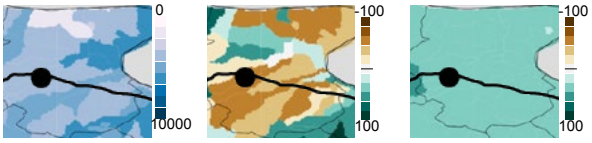
IAS: The most common alien species in the area are Robinia pseudoacacia and Ailanthus altissima. In the urban area of Troia, where there is no predilection for autochthonous species characterizing the autochthonous vegetation for urban greenery, the presence of Broussonetia papyrifera was also detected.
PEST: Potential impact of elm disease, serious for the town of Troia where Ulmus minor has an important role in urban greenery.

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Storms, extreme rain and flooding

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Flood recurrence (10 years) [m^3s^{-1}]

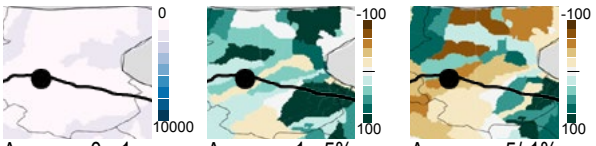


Average: 56,8 mc/s
Peak: 96,5 mc/s

Average: -17,8%
Peak: 55,1%

Average: -11,9 %
Peak: 97,3%

River discharge (mean) [m^3/s]

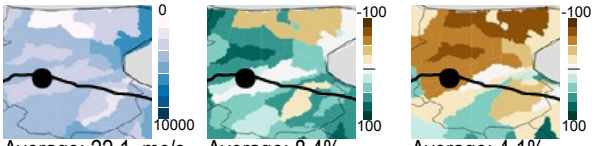


Average: 0 - 1
Peak: Feb 4,2 mc/s

Average: 1 - 5%
Peak: Jun/Nov 100%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Jun/Nov 100%

River discharge (max) [m^3/s]

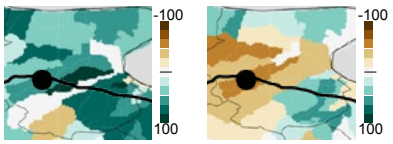


Average: 22,1 mc/s
Peak: 31,6 mc/s

Average: 8,4%
Peak: 38,3%

Average: 4,1%
Peak: 38,3%

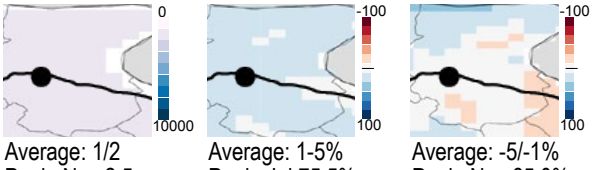
Runoff [mm $month^{-1}$]



Average: -1/1 %
Peak: Jul/Sep/Nov 100%

Average: -10/-5%
Peak: Jun/Sep/Nov 100%

Rain [mm day]



Average: 1/2
Peak: Nov 2,5

Average: 1-5%
Peak: Jul 75,5%

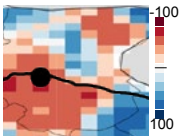
Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Nov 65,0%

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

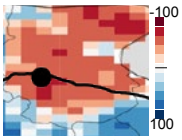
Highest 5 days precipitation amount [mm 5day^{-1}]



Average: 145,5
Peak: 232,1



Average: -19,4%
Peak: 52,4%



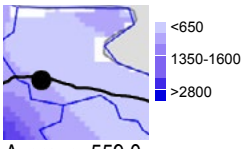
Average: -21,1%
Peak: 100,0%

Number of event exceeding 20 mm [%]

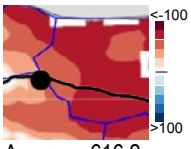


Average: 0,7% of the year
medium 2-7 event
Peak: Nov-Dec 1,4% of the month

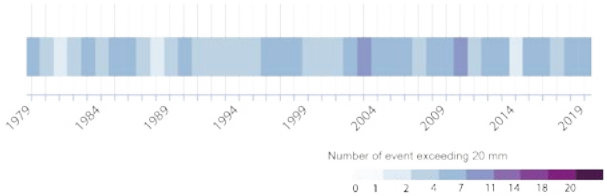
Rainfall erosivity [mm/h]



Average: 559,0
Peak: 924,3



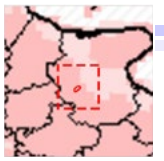
Average: 616,2
(+50-100%)
Peak: 977,0

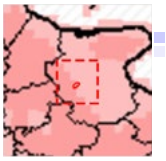


Extreme temperature change

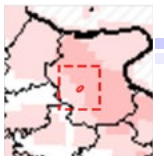
Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

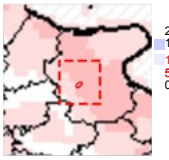
HDDs (Heating Degree Days) [gg]



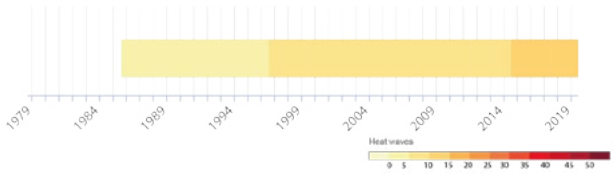


CDDs (Cooling Degree Days) [gg]





Heat waves [°C]

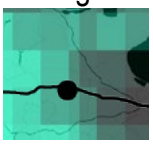


CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Extreme wind

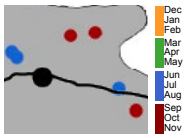
Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Wind gusts [km/h]



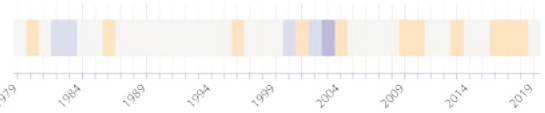
Average: 60,6
Peak: Mar 71,0

Tornadoes [dimensionless]

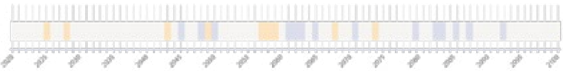


Average:
Peak: Sep/Nov

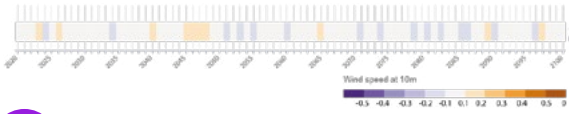
Wind speed anomalies historical [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 4.5 [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 8.5 [m/s]



SE-Sudden ecological or geological events

Fire

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Number of days per annum with very high danger average over fire season

[dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 30,1
Peak: 57,3



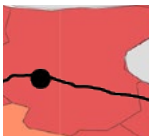
Very high
Average: 36,3
Peak: 61,7



Very high
Average: 37,1
Peak: 63,9

Average danger over fire season (Jun-Sep)

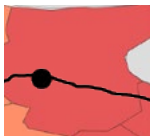
[dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 26,9
Peak:39,3



Very high
Average: 29,0
Peak: 40,4



Very high
Average: 29,8
Peak: 41,0

022_L'Appia Traiana lungo la costa adriatica, passando per Egnatia

Context data

5 m
Altimetry

114.945,3 Km²
Buffer zone

13.886,3 Km²
Core zone

Locationing:
Coast

512
Buildings

886
Population

35
Archeological heritage

19
Architectural heritage

6
Landscape heritage

Climate data

2 to 31°C
Range temperature

38°C
Maximum temperature

-4°C
Minimum temperature

21.4 mm
PR95percentile (95°perc. precipit.)

27.4 gg
Maximum number of dry summer days

21.6 gg
Maximum number of dry winter days

1,1% (year)
% days/year with precipitation>20mm

Oct 3,3%
% days/ year worse precipitation

Climatic Zone C. Mediterranean climate region, oceanic Mediterranean climate zone of southern Italy and the major islands.

Threat factors		Risk assessment to 2022	Risk assessment to 2050
LC Local conditions affecting phisical fabric	wind		
	relative humidity		
	temperature change		
	radiation/ light		
	water (rain/ water table)		
CC Climate change and severe weather events	sea level rise		
	drought and desertification		
	storms, extreme rain and flooding		
	extreme temperature change		
	extreme wind		
SE Sudden ecological or geological events	avalanche/ landslide		
	fire		
	earthquake	n.a.	
	vulcanic eruption		
	tsunami/ tidal wave	n.a.	
SP Invasive/ alien species	invasive/alien terrestrial species		

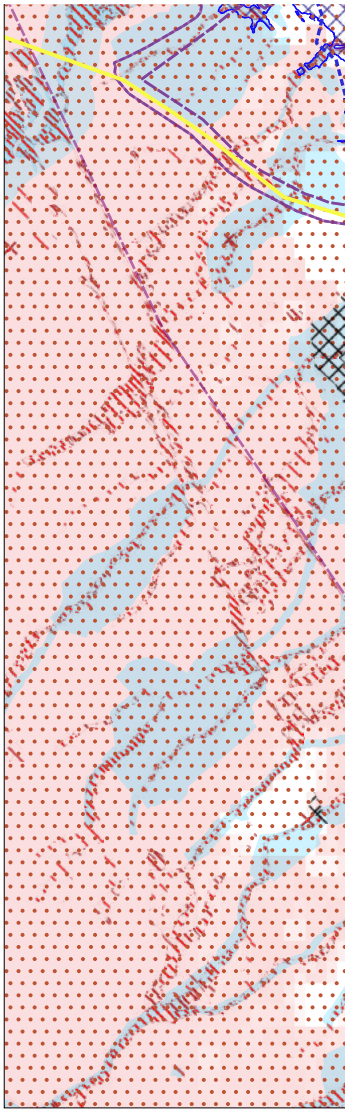
Exposure of the capital present in the context area

Archeological heritage

Architectural heritage

Landscape heritage

high
medium-high
medium
low



LEGEND

Appia Regina Viarium route
Core Zone
Buffer Zone

SYSTEMS AND AREAS

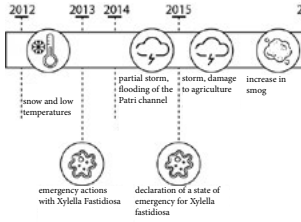
Settlement systems

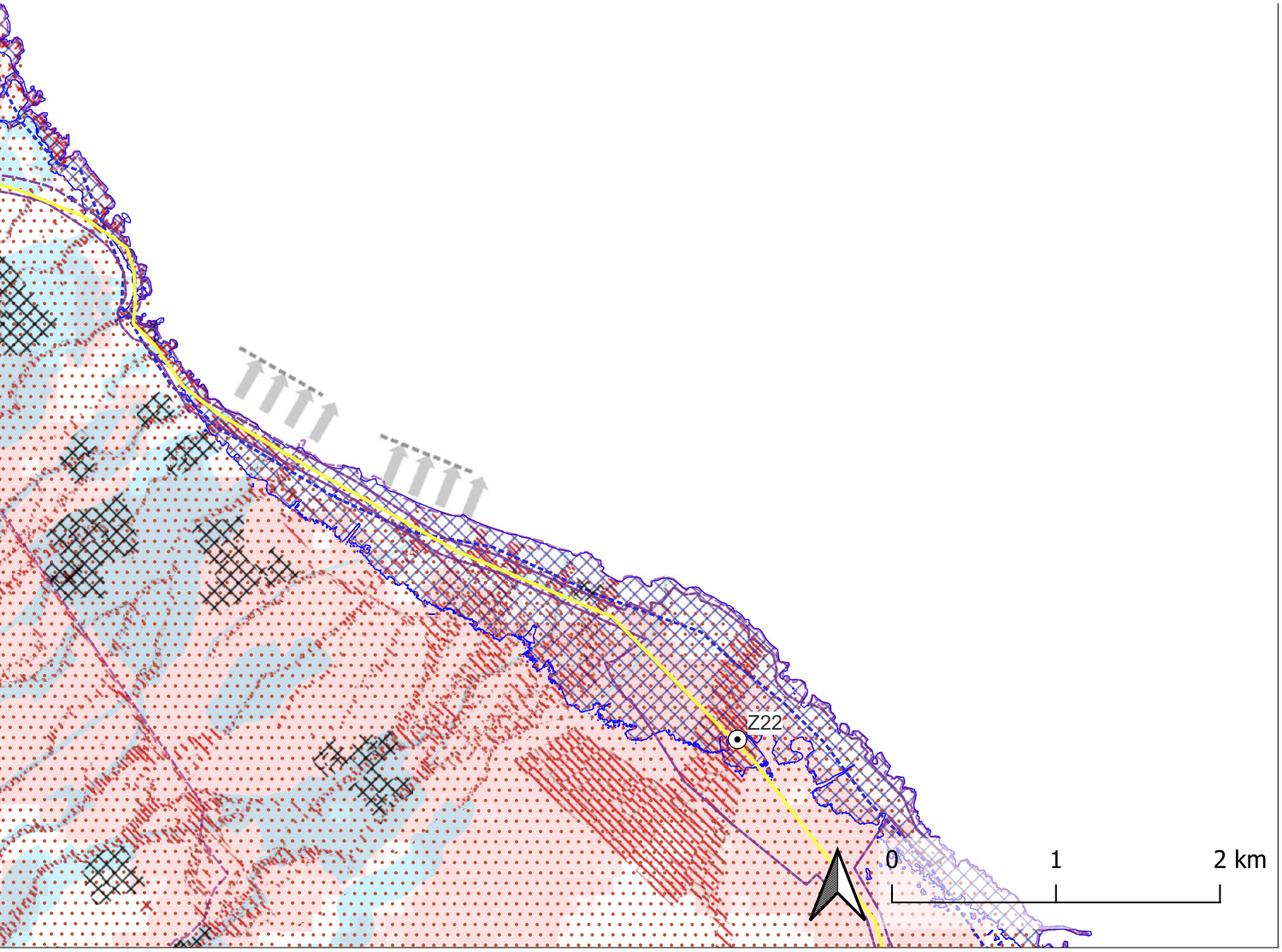
Urbanized areas

Areas of interest with a landscape value

Landscape heritage: protected areas, parks, buffer strips and network of sheep tracks

TIMELINE





Environmental systems

Water network

Areas subject to hydrogeological constraints

Primary and secondary water network

Wetland

Areas of archaeological interest

Archaeological areas and related buffer zones

LOCAL CONDITION AFFECTING PHYSICAL FABRIC (See section LC)

Temperature change
Urban Heat Island (UHI)

-1,5/0

0/+1,5

+1,5/+3

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS (See section CC)

Sea level rise:

Coastline at 2050

Costline

receding coast line

advancing coastline

port areas

Drought and desertification:
Desertification risk

Dry days>105

Dry days<105

Storms, extreme rain and flooding:
Flood risk

R1 - Moderate

R2 - Medium

R3 - High

R4 - Very High

Extreme temperature change:
Risk of rising temperatures

- See section CC

Extreme wind:
Extreme ventilation risk:

- See section CC

Invasive/Alien or Hyper-Aboundant species (See section IS)

SUDDEN ECOLOGICAL OR GEOLOGICAL EVENT (See section SE)

Vulcan eruption
Presence of active volcanoes

- See section SE

Earthquake
National seismic classification

Seismic class dividing line

Avalanche/landslide:
Landslide risk

AA - Areas of Attention

P1 - Moderate

P2 - Average

P3 - High

P4 - Very High

Tsunami/tidal wawe

Area subject to tsunami risk

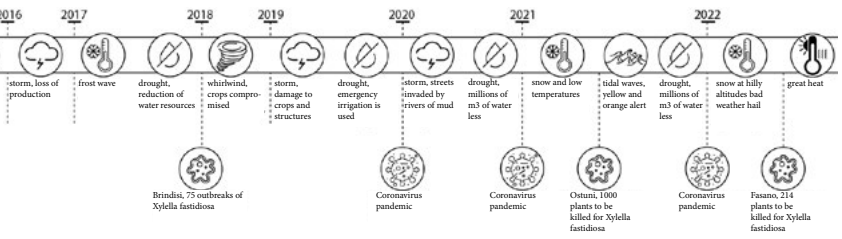
Fire
Fire risk

R1 - Null

R2 - Low

R3 - Medium

R4 - High



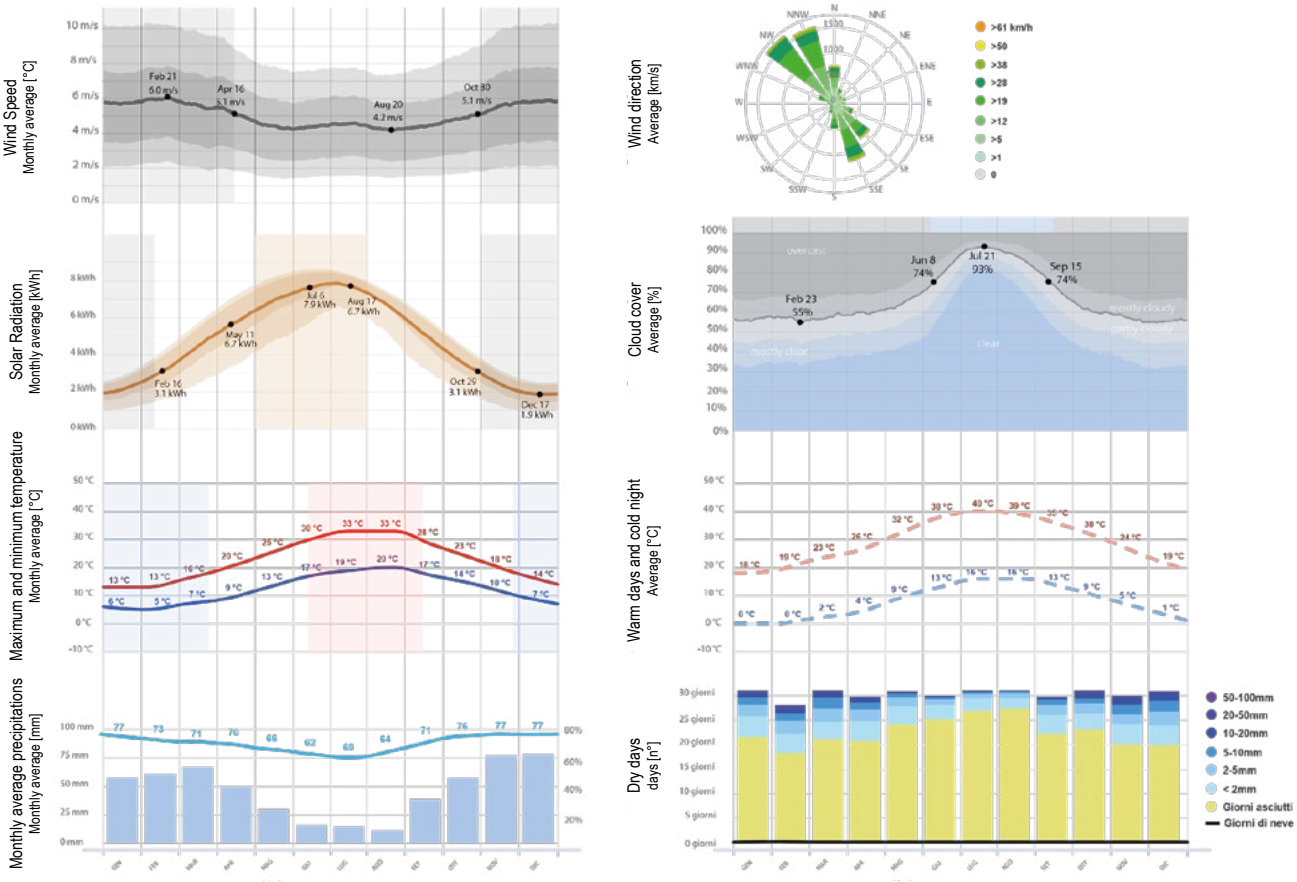
DESCRIPTION

The Z22 area, a large coastline between Monopoli and Brindisi, is dominated by the agricultural matrix, with cultivated areas that reach up to a few tens of metres from the sea and urbanised areas that are mainly tourist-receptive, concentrated along the Adriatic coast.
Several archaeological assets in the area of *Egnathia*, located on the Adriatic coast, are already submerged (harbour) or semi-submerged (necropolis), testifying to a progressive retreat of the coastline. The danger of assets flood is therefore high in relation to a currently medium sea level rise [CC1], which in the forecast scenario rises to high in correlation with the climate change. Coastal erosion is also affected by the area's susceptibility to tsunami events [SE4], which have historically affected the area. Seismic risk [SE2] and fire risk [SE5] are constant, increased by desertification (high level) over the entire area [CC2].

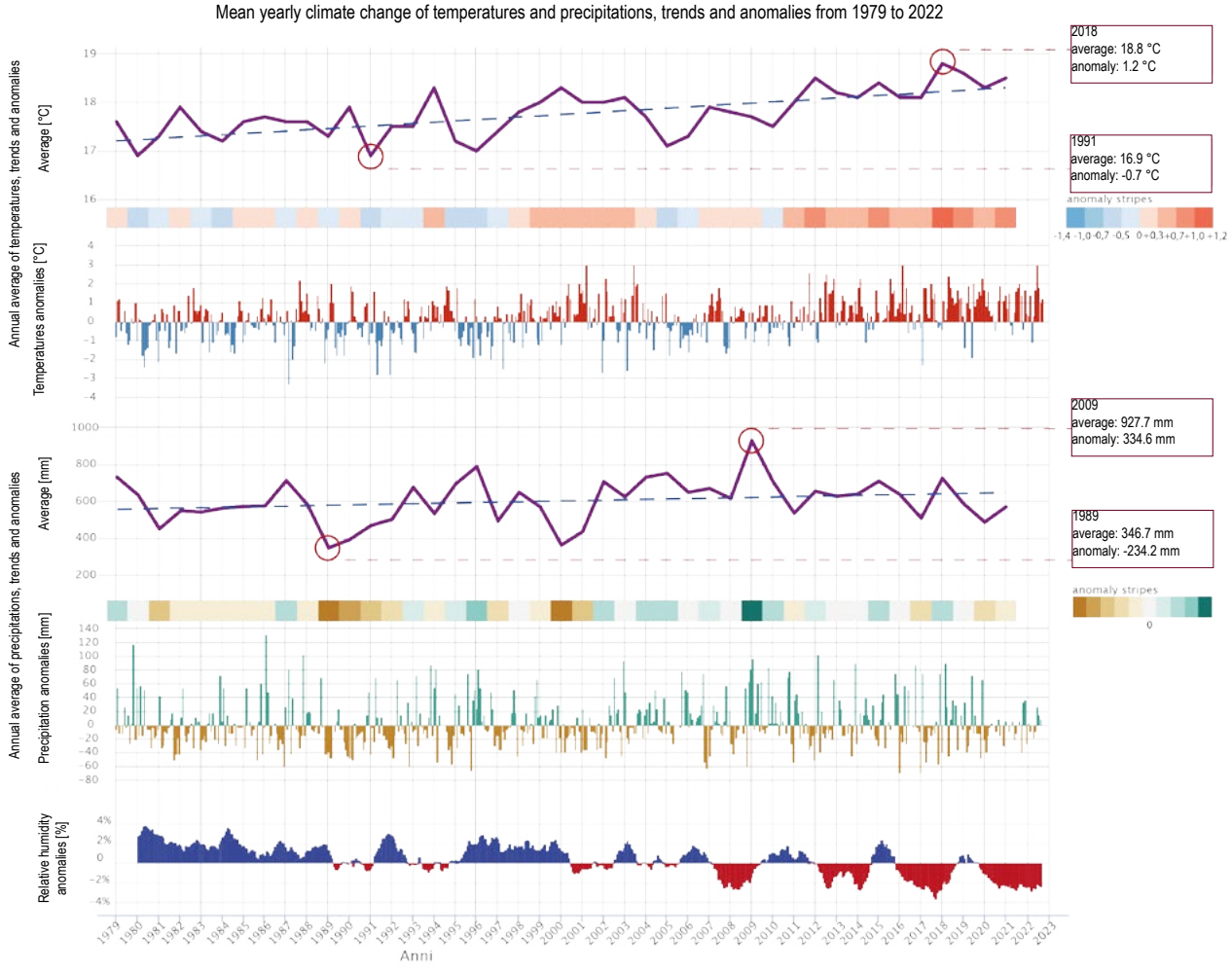
Primary and Secondary threats factors

022_L'Appia Traiana la costa adriatica, passando per Egnatia

LC-Local condition affecting physical fabric

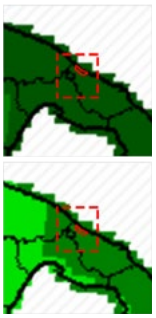


Mean yearly climate change of temperatures and precipitations, trends and anomalies from 1979 to 2022

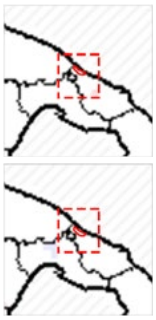


Forecast data to 2050 RCP 4,5 and 8,5 scenarios

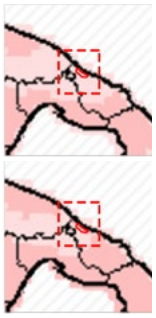
T mean *(Mean daily temperature)*



R20 *(heavy precipitation days)*



PR95percentile *(95° perceived perc.)*



SP-Invasive/alien species

Invasive/alien terrestrial species

IAS: In the archaeological area of Egnazia, as well as in the area of Torre Guaceto, there are numerous specimens of ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima), prickly pear (Opuntia ficus-indica) and Arundo donax. In particular, the first two species represent a concrete danger to the conservation of archaeological assets.

PEST: The containment of the Xylella fastidiosa infection can lead to a drastic change in the traditional agricultural landscape, in which ancient secular olive trees represent a fundamental element.

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Sea level rise

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Peak wave period [s]

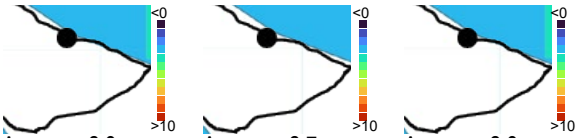


Average: 9,1
Peak: 9,8

Average: 9,1
Peak: 9,7

Average: 9,1
Peak: 9,7

Significant wave high [m]

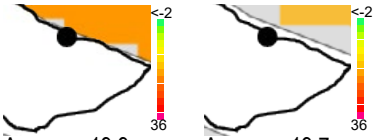


Average: 2,8
Peak: 3,1

Average: 2,7
Peak: 3,1

Average: 2,8
Peak: 2,8

Sea water potential temperature [dimensionless]



Average: 19,9
Peak: 27,4

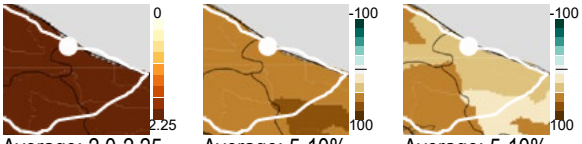
Average: 19,7
Peak: 28,56

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Drought and desertification

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Aridity index - actual [dimensionless]

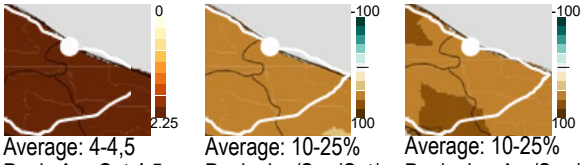


Average: 2,0-2,25
Peak: Mar-Aug 2,25

Average: 5-10%
Peak:Jan/May/Aug/Sep 100%

Average: 5-10%
Peak: Jan/Feb/Apr-Jul/Oct/Nov 100%

Aridity index - pontential [dimensionless]

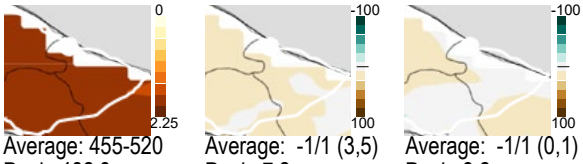


Average: 4-4,5
Peak: Apr-Oct 4,5

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Jan/Sep/Oct/Dec 100%

Average: 10-25%
Peak: Jan-Apr/Sep/Oct/Dec 100%

Number of dry spell [number of spells]

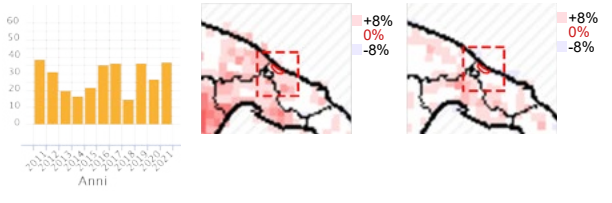


Average: 455-520
Peak: 482,3

Average: -1/1 (3,5)
Peak: 7,2

Average: -1/1 (0,1)
Peak: 8,2

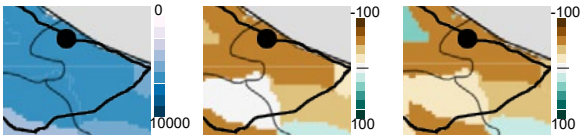
Number of day without rain [day]



Storms, extreme rain and flooding

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Flood recurrence (10 years) [m^3s^{-1}]

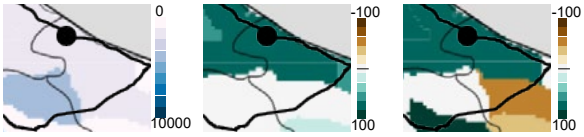


Average: 105,3
Peak: 231,1

Average: -13,3
Peak: 76,9 %

Average: -15,4
Peak: 88,4 %

River discharge (mean) [m^3/s]

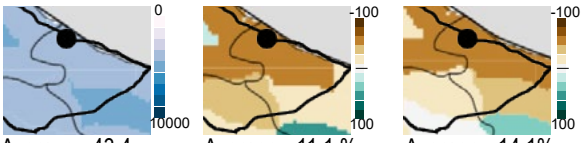


Average: 1-5 Jan
Peak: 6,8

Average: 25-50%
Peak: May-Nov 100%

Average: 25-50%
Peak: May-Oct 100%

River discharge (max) [m^3/s]

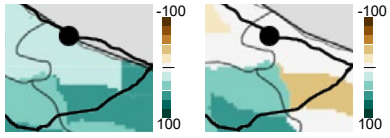


Average: 43,4
Peak: 73,2

Average: -11,1 %
Peak: 92,3%

Average: -14,1%
Peak: 59,2%

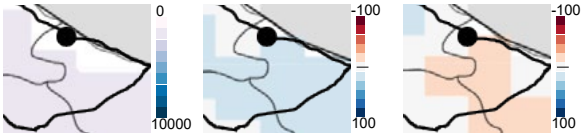
Runoff [mm $month^{-1}$]



Average: 1/5 %
Peak: Nov 100%

Average: -1 - 1%
Peak: Sep 100%

Rain [mm day]

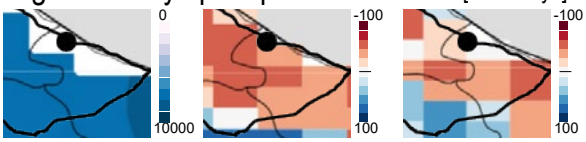


Average: 1-2
Peak: Nov 3,6

Average: 1-2%
Peak: Jul 92,7%

Average: -5/-1%
Peak: Jun 66,4 %

Highest 5 days precipitation amount [mm $5day^{-1}$]



Average: 100-200
Peak: 405,9

Average: -10-5%
Peak: 53,6%

Average: -20-10%
Peak: 72,2%

CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Number of event exceeding 20 mm [%]

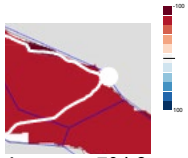


Average: 1,1% of the year
high 0<11 event
Peak: Oct 3,3% of the month

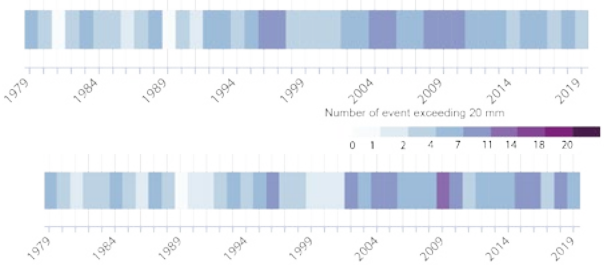
Rainfall erosivity (R factor)



Average: 628,8
Peak: 678,0



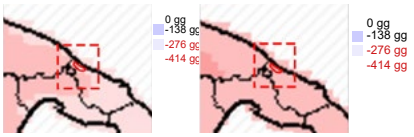
Average: 704,2
(>100%)
Peak: 784,3



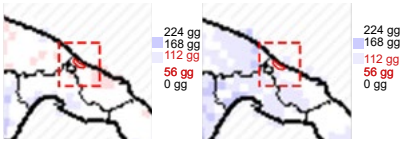
Extreme temperature

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

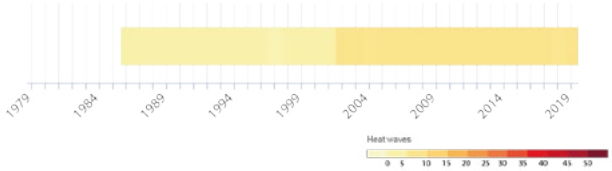
HDDs (Heating Degree Days) [gg]



CDDs (Cooling Degree Days) [gg]



Heat waves [°C]



CC-Climate change and severe weather events

Extreme wind

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

Wind gusts [km/h]



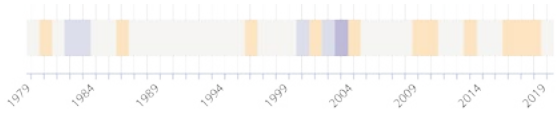
Average: 64,8
Peak: Feb 74

Tornadoes [dimensionless]

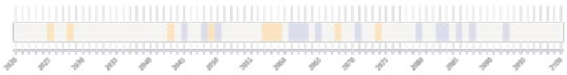


Average:
Peak: Sep/Nov

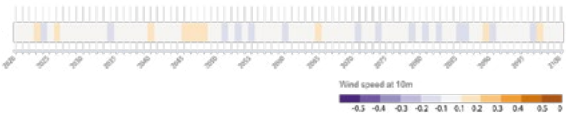
Wind speed anomalies historical [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 4.5 [m/s]



Wind speed anomalies RCP 8.5 [m/s]

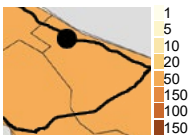


SE-Sudden ecological or geological events

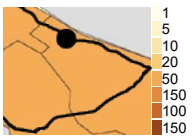
Fire

Historical 1971-2000	RCP 4.5 Scenario	RCP 8.5 Scenario

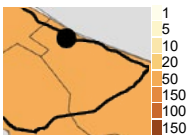
Number of days per annum with very high danger average over fire season [dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 41,7
Peak: 74,5



Very high
Average: 45,5
Peak: 76,6



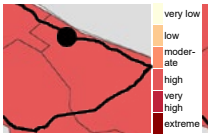
Very high
Average: 50,0
Peak: 84,5

Average danger over fire season (Jun-Sep)

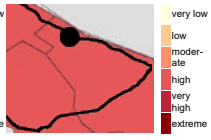
[dimensionless]



Very high
Average: 32,8
Peak: 45,9



Very high
Average: 33,8
Peak: 45,8



Very high
Average: 35,9
Peak: 48,9





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VIA·APPIA

·REGINA VIARVM·

NOMINATION FORMAT

Annex 2

Documents relating to protective designation

UNESCO

World Heritage List



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Front cover: Arthur John Strutt, *Viandanti sull'Appia antica* (1858)

VIA·APPIA

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TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 144

SIGNED IN ROME on 10 January 2023

CODE OF THE CULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

CODE OF THE CULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE HERITAGE

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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 enjoinment.

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 Ad ministrations 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 Form s 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 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 Proper ties 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;
   b) ticket categories and the criteria for establishing their relative prices. The ticket price shall include the costs deriving from the stipulation of the agreements provided for in letter *c)*;
   c) the modalities for the issue, distribution and sale of admission tickets and for the collection of the corresponding fee, which may also be carried out through agreements with public bodies and private persons. New computer technologies may be utilised for handling

admission tickets, with the possibility of advance sales and sales by third parties with which agreements have been established.

d) the percentage of ticket sales proceeds which may be assigned to the National Institute for Social Assistance and Pensions (Ente Nazionale di assistenza e previdenza) for painters, sculptors, musicians, writers and playwrights.

4. Any special rates for admission must be regulated so as not to create unjustified discriminations against the citizens of other European Union Member States.

Article 104
Enjoyment of Privately Owned Cultural Property

1. The following may be subject to public access for cultural purposes:
   a) immovable cultural properties indicated in article 10, paragraph 3, letters *a)* and *d)*, which are of exceptional interest;
   b) the collections declared under article 13.
2. The exceptional interest of the immovable properties indicated in paragraph 1, letter *a)* shall be declared by an act of the Ministry, after consultation with the proprietor.
3. Visiting procedures shall be established by agreement between the proprietor and the superintendent, who shall notify the Municipality or the Metropolitan Area in which the properties are located.
4. The provisions in article 38 shall remain in force.

Article 105
Rights of Use and Public Enjoyment

1. The Ministry and the Regions shall, within the sphere of their competence, ensure that the rights of use and enjoyment which the public has acquired over the things and properties subject to the provisions of the present Part are respected.

Section II
Use of Cultural Property

Article 106
Individual Use of Cultural Property

1. The 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 an d of Film s 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 fidei commissum* 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 previsions 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.

Chapter IV
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 Ad ministrations

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 interested 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 previsions 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 he 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 Waterbirds, 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 infrastructural 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

b) consultation with the National Council for the Cultural and Environmental Heritage, add to the lists of natural beauties approved by the Regions;

c) the granting of authorisations and permits for their modification;

d) the opening up of roads and quarries;

e) the installation of hoardings or other means of advertising;

f) the adoption of preventive measures, even when these assets are not included in the relative lists;

g) 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 Euganeian 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 beautifies, 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) *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 Tim e 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:

d) 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;

e) 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;

f) 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 200, 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 Audi ting 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:

g) measures emanated after deliberation by the Council of Ministers;

h) 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,

i) regulatory measures with external relevance, planning decisions involving expenditures and general actions taken for implementing European community regulations;

j) decisions of inter-ministerial department committees or the designation of funds and other deliberations emanated on matters referred to in letters *b)* and *c)*;

k) [abrogated];

l) measures for the disposal of State property and real estate assets;

m) 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.

n) 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;

o) actions for the initiation of which a written order has been issued by the Minister;

p) 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 previsions 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.

TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

the Italian Ministry of Culture

the Lazio, Campania, Basilicata, and Apulia Regions

the Metropolitan Cities of Roma Capitale and Bari, the Provinces of Latina, Caserta, Benevento, Avellino, Potenza, Matera, Taranto, Brindisi, Foggia, Barletta-Andria-Trani,

Roma Capitale and the municipalities of Ciampino, Marino, Castel Gandolfo, Albano Laziale, Ariccia, Genzano di Roma, Nemi, Lanuvio, Velletri, Cisterna di Latina, Latina, Norma, Sermoneta, Sezze, Pontinia, Terracina, Monte S. Biagio, Fondi, Itri, Formia, Gaeta, Minturno, Sessa Aurunca, Mondragone, S. Maria Capua Vetere, Benevento, S. Giorgio del Sannio, S. Nicola Manfredi, Calvi, Apice, Venticano, Bonito, Mirabella Eclano, Melfi, Rapolla, Venosa, Palazzo S. Gervasio, Banzi, Genzano di Lucania, Altamura, Sant'Eramo in Colle, Matera, Laterza, Castellaneta, Taranto, Grottaglie, Francavilla Fontana, Oria, Latiano, Mesagne, Brindisi, Paduli, Sant'Arcangelo Trimonte, Buonalbergo, Casalbore, Montecalvo Irpino, Ariano Irpino, Troia, Foggia, Castelluccio dei Sauri, Ascoli Satriano, Ordona, Cerignola, Canosa di Puglia, Barletta, Trinitapoli, Margherita di Savoia, Monopoli, Fasano, Ostuni, Carovigno,

the Torre Guaceto State Nature Reserve

the Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology

FOR THE INSCRIPTION OF THE SITE "*VIA APPIA. REGINA VIARUM*" ON THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST

HAVING REGARD TO the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* (UNESCO 1972);

HAVING REGARD TO Legislative Decree No. 368 of 20 October 1998 *establishing the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities;*

HAVING REGARD TO Prime Ministerial Decree No. 169 of 2 December 2019*, "Regulations for the organisation of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, the offices directly collaborating with the Minister and the Independent Performance Assessment Body"*;

HAVING REGARD TO Legislative Decree No. 22 of 1 March 2021, "*Urgent provisions on the reorganisation of the attributions of Ministries";*

HAVING REGARD TO Prime Minister's Decree No. 123 of 24 June 2021, *"Amendments to the Regulation on the Organisation of the Ministry of Culture, the Offices of Direct Collaboration of the Minister and the Independent Performance Assessment Body";*

HAVING REGARD TO the *Consolidated Text of Laws on the organisation of local authorities* approved by Legislative Decree No. 267 of 18 August 2000, updated to include the amendments made by Legislative Decree No. 41 of 4 May 2022, bearing: *"Urgent provisions for the simultaneous holding of local elections and referendums provided for in Article 75 of the Constitution to be held in the year 2022, as well as for the application of operational, precautionary and security methods for the purposes of vote collection";*

HAVING REGARD TO Legislative Decree No. 42 of 22 January 2004 *"Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code";*

HAVING REGARD TO Article 3 of Constitutional Law No. 3 of 18 October 2001. *"Amendments to Title V of Part Two of the Constitution";*

HAVING REGARD TO Article 133 of the Concordat between the Holy See and the Italian State and to the provisions of Article 12 § 2 of the Agreement for the revision of the Lateran Concordat between the Holy See and the Italian Republic of 18 February 1984, made executive by Law 25 March 1985, No. 121, of and any subsequent implementing agreements;

HAVING REGARD TO law No. 77 of 20 February 2006, " *Special measures for the protection and use of Italian sites and elements of cultural, landscape and environmental interest, inscribed on the 'World Heritage List', placed under the protection of UNESCO* ", and, in particular, Article 3 (Management Plans);

WHEREAS the signatories to this MoU agree on the exceptional cultural relevance of the *Via Appia Antica*, which, given its well-preserved infrastructural, archaeological, architectural, funerary and civil testimonies, represents not only a cultural but also a geographical and political phenomenon of exceptional importance, and on the need to preserve its exceptional universal value for present and future generations

WHEREAS, the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture has promoted the project for the nomination of the *Via Appia Antica*, in its integral route from Rome to Brindisi, including the Trajanic variant, for inscription on the UNESCO list, and has financed the procedure with specific funds from the National Plan for Complementary Investments to the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), Intervention No. 12 - *Paths in History - Historical Trains and Cultural Itineraries;*

WHEREAS the Local Authorities and the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Archaeology, the signatories of the present agreement, in response to the requests of this Ministry (Protocol No. 23024 of 30.11.2021 and Protocol No. 15411 of 05.05.2022) have given their willingness to collaborate in the

process of the nomination of the Site "*Via Appia Regina Viarum*" on the UNESCO World Heritage List and to promote all valuable and necessary initiatives for the most satisfactory achievement of the set objective;

CONSIDERED that all the signatories of the present document are already actively collaborating for the drawing up of the documentation to be submitted to UNESCO in order to request the inscription of the Site "*Via Appia. Regina Viarum*" on the World Heritage List and, in particular, for the drawing up of the scientific dossier and the elaboration of the Management Plan;

CONSIDERED the need to increase the cooperation of the signatories for the protection and redevelopment of urban and landscape planning and the socio-economic enhancement of the territories concerned through the promotion of the archaeological, historical, artistic, architectural and landscape heritage, as well as the intangible cultural heritage and the natural heritage;

CONSIDERED IT NECESSARY to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to submit the application documentation useful for obtaining UNESCO recognition and implementing the site's Management Plan "*Via Appia. Regina Viarum*";

THE FOLLOWING IS AGREED UPON

Article 1

The Ministry of Culture, through its central and peripheral Offices and Institutes, the territorial Authorities, competent also for the Natural Parks, the State Natural Reserve of Torre Guaceto, the Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology, signatories of the present document, undertake to coordinate and collaborate each within the scope of its competences, for the valorisation of the areas falling within the site for which inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List is sought, as well as for the protection and urban and landscape rehabilitation and the socio-economic valorisation of the territories of reference of the application areas.

Article 2

The collaboration activity is aimed at fostering, within the context of the regulatory instruments in force, the utmost cooperation between the subjects involved to achieve effective coordination and avoid overlapping and duplication of actions and the dispersion of resources that could result from the multiplicity of subjects in charge of the management of individual properties that, even following UNESCO recognition, maintain their legal and management status unchanged.

Article 3

The signatories of the present Memorandum agree that the site "*Via Appia. Regina Viarum*" also includes a more comprehensive interactive system of articulated relations with other human and social

resources of the territories of reference, the services of accessibility and reception, and the system of enterprises. Therefore, the Site Management Plan will guide urban and economic planning choices through the knowledge, conservation, and enhancement of the historical, cultural and environmental resources.

Article 4

The signatories of the present Memorandum agree on the priority aim of the Management Plan to maintain the integrity of the values that will allow the inscription of the site "*Via Appia. Regina Viarum*" on the World Heritage List over time. This action should be achieved through fundamental strategic objectives trying to ensure a proper balance between conservation, sustainability, and development so that the site can benefit from adequate protection activities that also contribute to the socio-economic development and the quality of life of the communities.

Article 5

In order to achieve the above objectives, the signatories to this document may establish collaborations with other subjects, at a national or international level, operating in the sectors related to cultural heritage management.

Article 6

The signatory parties agree on the opportunity to set up a technical structure dedicated to coordinating and monitoring the "*Via Appia. Regina Viarum*" site. Such actions include the Management Plan implementation and monitoring, and, in case of a successful application and inscription of the site on the UNESCO World Heritage List, the implementation of the issues concerning the status of the UNESCO site and consequent fulfilments.

Ministero della cultura

Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra

Regione Lazio

Regione Campania

Regione Basilicata

Regione Puglia

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Città metropolitana di Roma Capitale	Città metropolitana di Bari
Provincia di Latina	Provincia di Caserta
Provincia di Benevento	Provincia di Avellino
Provincia di Potenza	Provincia di Matera
Provincia di Taranto	Provincia di Brindisi
Provincia di Foggia	Provincia di Barletta-Andria-Trani
Roma Capitale	Comune di Ciampino
Comune di Marino	Comune di Castel Gandolfo
Comune di Albano Laziale	Comune di Ariccia
Comune di Genzano di Roma	Comune di Nemi
Comune di Lanuvio	Comune di Velletri
Comune di Cisterna di Latina	Comune di Latina
Comune di Norma	Comune di Sermoneta
Comune di Sezze	Comune di Pontinia

Comune di Terracina	Comune di Monte S. Biagio
Comune di Fondi	Comune di Itri
Comune di Formia	Comune di Gaeta
Comune di Minturno	Comune di Sessa Aurunca
Comune di Mondragone	Comune di S. Maria Capua Vetere
Comune di Benevento	Comune di S. Giorgio del Sannio
Comune di S. Nicola Manfredi	Comune di Calvi
Comune di Apice	Comune di Venticano
Comune di Bonito	Comune di Mirabella Eclano
Comune di Melfi	Comune di Rapolla
Comune di Venosa	Comune di Palazzo S. Gervasio
Comune di Banzi	Comune di Genzano di Lucania
Comune di Altamura	Comune di Sant'Eramo in Colle
Comune di Matera	Comune di Laterza

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Comune di Castellaneta	Comune di Taranto
Comune di Grottaglie	Comune di Francavilla Fontana
Comune di Oria	Comune di Latiano
Comune di Mesagne	Comune di Brindisi
Comune di Paduli	Comune di Sant'Arcangelo Trimonte
Comune di Buonalbergo	Comune di Casalbore
Comune di Montecalvo Irpino	Comune di Ariano Irpino
Comune di Troia	Comune di Foggia
Comune di Castelluccio dei Sauri	Comune di Ascoli Satriano
Comune di Ordona	Comune di Cerignola
Comune di Canosa di Puglia	Comune di Barletta
Comune di Trinitapoli	Comune di Margherita di Savoia
Comune di Monopoli	Comune di Fasano
Comune di Ostuni	Comune di Carovigno

Riserva naturale statale di Torre Guaceto



Rome, 10 January 2023

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VIA·APPIA

·REGINA VIARVM·

NOMINATION FORMAT

Annex 4
Boundaries insight

UNESCO
World Heritage List



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VIA·APPIA

·REGINA VIARVM·

NOMINATION FORMAT

Annex 4
Boundaries insight

UNESCO
World Heritage List

BOUNDARIES INSIGHT

Boundaries of the nominated property were determined, based on following criteria:

- Via Appia Claudia and Traiana main routes and their branches,
- existing archaeological evidence linked to the Roman road or related to it,
- existing safeguard measures in force.

Given the typology of the nominated site, boundaries generally include a 70 m wide strip running along the axis of the Roman road.

The boundaries also vary in extent, in order to include:

- further monuments and elements of archaeological interest (i.e. villas, burial places, sanctuaries, aqueducts, etc.) connected to the ancient road or its life stages,
- ancient towns and cities along the Via Appia, included in archaeological areas,
- ancient towns and cities still occupied, whose boundaries are based on archaeological data,
- road or river branches directly connected to the Via Appia route.

To enhance reading of the nominated property, detailed maps showing all extensions of the 70 meter strip are enclosed herewith. These maps are accompanied by explanatory archaeological maps used to set boundaries of each component.
Given the metric scale used, these maps provide a more detailed and accurate view of boundaries already shown in the maps included in the nomination format (cap. 1).

For an overall view of boundaries you can refer to the WebGis created specifically for the nomination, available at the following address:

http://appiaunesco.cultura.gov.it/appia/

All cards related to the archaeological assets present on the entire route -corresponding to the "attributes" identified for the property- can be visualized in GIS maps.
The comparison between maps enclosed herewith and those ones in chapter 5, paragraph 2, of the nomination format shows the all nominated property and its buffer zone are protected by several stringent safeguarding measures.

The boundary of component 1 includes the route of Via Appia, within a continuous 70 m wide strip.
The boundary extensions include:

- the fenced boundary of the **Terme di Caracalla** archaeological area (State owned), bounded by Via Antoniniana and Via Guido Baccelli; the entire **Parco degli Scipioni**, with the burial site of the Scipioni and two Colombaria (owned by the Municipality of Rome), which extends from Via Appia Antica to Via Latina;
- the **Valle della Caffarella**, bounded in the north-east by the ancient River Almone up to Via dell'Almone; on the other side of Via Appia- the boundary include the district of Christian Catacombs as far as Via delle Sette Chiese and Via Ardeatina. All these areas are included in the Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica; also the ancient baths in the Capo di Bove complex are included in this extension;
- the archaeological area of the **Villa dei Quintili** (State owned), which extends from Via Appia Antica to Via Appia Nuova.

The buffer zone follows the boundaries of the Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica (which coincide with those of the Appia Regional Park), excluding some extensions that relate to other ancient roads, as described in the Executive Summary.

The boundary of component 2 includes the route of Via Appia, within a continuous 70 m wide strip.
The two extensions are added to take in the ***Porta Praetoria*** of the *Castra Albana* (partly incorporated in a modern building) to the north-east, located in Piazza della Costituente and bounded by Via de Gasperi and Vicolo del Montano. Opposite, on the other side of Via Appia, the boundaries include the whole block between Via Andrea Costa, Via Don Carlo Gnocchi and Via Vascarelle, where the remains of the **Terme di Cellomaio** are partly incorporated in modern structures.
The buffer zone, north of Via Appia, corresponds to the boundary of the Parco dei Castelli Romani, while south to it, the buffer zone include a 500 m strip from Appia Antica route.

For component 3, the boundary of the nominated property

widens from the 70 m strip, to take in the ancient branch from Via Appia that went to ***Lanuvium***, along the route of the current Via Appia Vecchia (also with a 70 m strip), up to include the San Lorenzo hill, the highest sector of the ancient city, with the archaeological area of the **Santuario di *Juno Sospita***.
The buffer zone follows the route of Via Appia Vecchia and continues around the hill on which ancient *Lanuvium* is located, along Via G. Matteotti, Via A. Gramsci, Via Roma, Via Giovanni XXIII, Via della Vagnere, Via Diomede and Via Montecagnolo, before returning to the 400 m servitude imposed around Via Appia.

For component 4 of the nominated property the boundary extends to include the ancient branch road to *Norba,* climbing from the plain to upland, and then divides in two streets that enter the town via two different city gates. The branch road, which corresponds to modern-day Via Ninfina and partly Via Norbana, is, like the Appia, included in a 70 m strip.
The archaeological area of ***Norba*** (owned by the Norma Municipality), on the summit of the highlands, is fully within the boundary of the nominated property.
Before reaching the heights, the buffer zone widens out to the right to include the Oasi di Ninfa and then it follows Via Norbana and the SP 32 (Passeggiata S. Giovanni) and, having passed beyond the archaeological area, it comes down to join up with the branch road servitude strip again.

For component 5, the boundary includes:

- a first extension to take in the area of the **ancient centuriation**, clearly visible on the spot, whose outer and inner delimitations correspond to current roads and canals (e.g. Via Caselle, Via Selvotta, Via Monticchio, Via Salissano); the buffer zone around the centuriation runs along the bases of the surrounding mountains, along the boundaries of the areas of archaeological interest, identified by Lazio's Regional Territorial Landscape Plan (PTPR);
- as regards the urban centre, the boundary of the nominated site includes the whole of the Roman town of ***Tarracina***, in which the Via Appia constituted the main axis (*decumanus maximus*). The boundary runs northwards along Via Anxur and southwards 35 metres from the route of Via Appia Traiana. It then widens to take in the whole of Monte Sant'Angelo, on which the **Santuario di Giove Anxur** stands, and the entire area between Via Appia Claudia above it, and the Traiana by-pass road at sea level, until they join up near the so-called Esedra Traianea.

The buffer zone extends northwards to also take in the Via Appia Claudia ring road, climbing towards the *Lautulae* Pass without entering the town, and southwards to include the Roman lower town bounded by Via Lungolinea Pio VI, Via Stella Polare, and Lungomare G. Matteotti.

The **boundary of component 6** includes the route of Via Appia entering and leaving the ancient ***Fundi***, of which it constituted the main axis (*decumanus maximus*).
The 70 m strip extends to take in the entire perimeter of the ancient town, marked by the city walls still visible, as well as incorporated in modern buildings, bounded by Via Guglielmo Marconi, Via dei Volsci, Via degli Ausoni, Viale Regina Margherita and Via Giulia Gonzaga.
The nominated site's boundary extends further to the south, to take in the route of the Via Appia that passed outside the town (ring road), now Via Fabio Filzi and Via Damiano Chiesa.
The buffer zone around the town includes a servitude around the boundary of the nominated site that, in any case, is still within the area of archaeological interest recognised in the existing safeguarding plans.

For component 8 the boundary at the entrance to the ancient town of ***Formiae*** widens slightly towards the south, from the Appia's 70 m strip as far as Via Vitruvio, to take in the remains of the Roman Basilica, and to the north to take in the Roman Theatre and the whole entire Borgo di Castellone (medieval hamlet), bounded by the walls of the Roman town, which followed the slope of the hill eastwards.
The corresponding buffer zone extends to Via Olivetani, follows the railway route, and then Via XXIV Maggio. To the southwards it goes as far as the coastal belt, including Roman archaeological evidence on land and underwater (maritime villas, fisheries, port

structures) protected by various existing safeguarding measures.

Component 9's boundary extends northwards to include the remains of the Roman aqueduct along Via Metello Macedonico, and southwards to take in the entire archaeological area of the ancient ***Minturnae*** (State owned) along with the amphitheatre, outside the *castrum*, also protected by law, following Via Virilassi.
Given the existence of the river port in Roman times, the boundary also includes the course of the ancient river *Liris* (now Garigliano), in whose bed the remains of the Roman bridge's *pilae* are still preserved. This river is followed by SP 130 on the west bank to the river mouth, with a wider strip to the west where are the remains of the emporic sanctuary of the Goddess Marica.
The buffer zone to the north follows Via Pacelli and then Via Ponte Garigliano, the SS 7 and SP 276, while to the west it follows Via Gelso Rosso, Via Cappelli and Via Starzetta all the way to the coastline.

The boundary of component 10 extends beyond the normal 70 m strip along Via Appia to the east, as far as modern-day Via Domiziana, to take in the area occupied by the Roman town of ***Sinuessa***, and two extensions -to the west- include the *forum* and *cardo* areas of the ancient town, orthogonal to Via Appia, with structures uncovered during digs that related to the maritime harbour.
The buffer zone's boundary runs along the strip from the coast inland, protected by law, as described in the Executive Summary.

After entering the ancient ***Capua*** (actually S. Maria Capua Vetere), the **boundary of component 11** extends northwards to include the archaeological area owned by the State, in which there are the **Anfiteatro Campano**, the amphitheatre from the Republican age and the remains of the so-called octagonal building. The archaeological area is bounded by Piazza Adriano, Via Antonino Pio, Via Martiri Cristiani and Via D. Russo.
South of Via Appia, the 70 m strip widens to include the block between Via Roberto d'Angiò and Via P. Morelli, which includes the Roman theatre, the area of the *Capitolium*, the *Mithraeum* and the archaeological Museum that houses milestones from Via Appia Claudia.
The buffer zone's boundary takes in the whole extent of the ancient town currently known, as described in the Executive Summary.

The servitude along Via Appia, in the urban portion of **component 12**, includes the extent of the walled town of ***Beneventum***. This means that the nominated area is bounded on the north by Via Posillipo, Via del Pomerio, Viale dei Rettori, Piazza IV Novembre, Via delle Puglie, Via delle Poste, and Via Torre della Catena. There is a further extension on the northern boundary that incorporates the archaeological area of the monumental **S. Ilario** complex in Port'Aurea, an exhibition area related to Trajan's Arch, which was incorporated into the town walls in Lombard times.
The buffer zone is very wide, taking in the area between the Calore river to the north and Sabato river to the south, which corresponds to the extent of the town in Imperial Roman times (see Executive Summary).

The **boundary of component 13** extends beyond the 70 m servitude to take in the ancient walled town of ***Aeclanum*** south of Via Appia, most of which is included in the State owned archaeological area. In any case, the town, with a broad servitude around it, is covered by archaeological constraints.
The extent of the buffer zone follows the boundary of the servitude around the ancient town that is listed archaeologically in accordance with the Italian protection law. To the east it partly follows Via Calcazanco, before widening to take in the entire listed area of the Late Antique necropolises located south of Via Appia, as far as SS 303, before returning to the Via Appia as it exits *Aeclanum*.

Component 14's boundary only extends to include the Roman colony of ***Venusia***, including the extent of the ancient town on the ridge, bounded by orographic limits, as visible in the archaeological map. To the north-east the boundary includes the State owned archaeological area on both sides of SP 18, where the remains of the amphitheatre, houses, baths, and roads are preserved, together with l'**Abbazia della Ss. Trinità**.

The buffer zone extends further north-east to take in the Maddalena hill, an area outside the Roman town, where two Christian catacombs and a Jewish catacomb were located.

The **boundary of component 16** includes the whole extent of the Roman *municipium* of ***Tarentum***, as known from archaeological evidence (see archaeological map).
The buffer zone is much more extensive to the east, where the boundary coincides with the line of the walls of the Greek town, a number of parts of which have been brought to light.

In the urban setting, **component 18's boundary** coincides with the extent of the Roman town of ***Brundisium***, bounded by its city walls (see archaeological map).
The buffer zone includes the two arms of sea that housed the Roman harbour.

The **boundary of component 20** has extensions from the normal 70 m strip in order to include:

- ancient ***Aecae***, a Roman city on a ridge, in which Via Appia was the main axis (*decumanus maximus*), covered by current Via Regina Margherita in the town, and SP 123 outside it.
- To the north-west the boundary of the ancient town corresponds with Corso G. Matteotti while to the south with Via Vittorio Emanuele, before returning to its usual servitude width, in the section that corresponds to modern-day Via S. Girolamo.
- To the north the buffer zone follows boundary of the nominated site by about 50 m, while to the south it widens to follow modern roads as described in the Executive Summary.
- Compared to the Via Appia servitude, it extends slightly northwards at the ancient stopping place ***ad Pirum*** and once again to return part of the **centuriation** identified by aerial photographs and non-invasive investigations in farmlands. To the east Via Appia is its axis officer.
- Excepting for a short section in the south east, the nominated site's boundary does not coincide with the current road limits / confines. To the south, the buffer zone follows Strada Provinciale 113 and Via S. Nicola Montecalvello, before returning north along SP 105. Then it turns west along the S. Giusta ditch, before going north again following Contrada Coppa Montone.
- The strip's last extension is south-easterly, where the boundary takes in the whole extent of the ancient town of ***Herdonia***, embraced into an archaeologically listed area, including a servitude all-around.

The buffer zone boundary follows the roads indicated in the description in the Executive Summary, to include areas listed in accordance with the Italian protection law in force.

For component 22 the boundary includes 4 extensions:

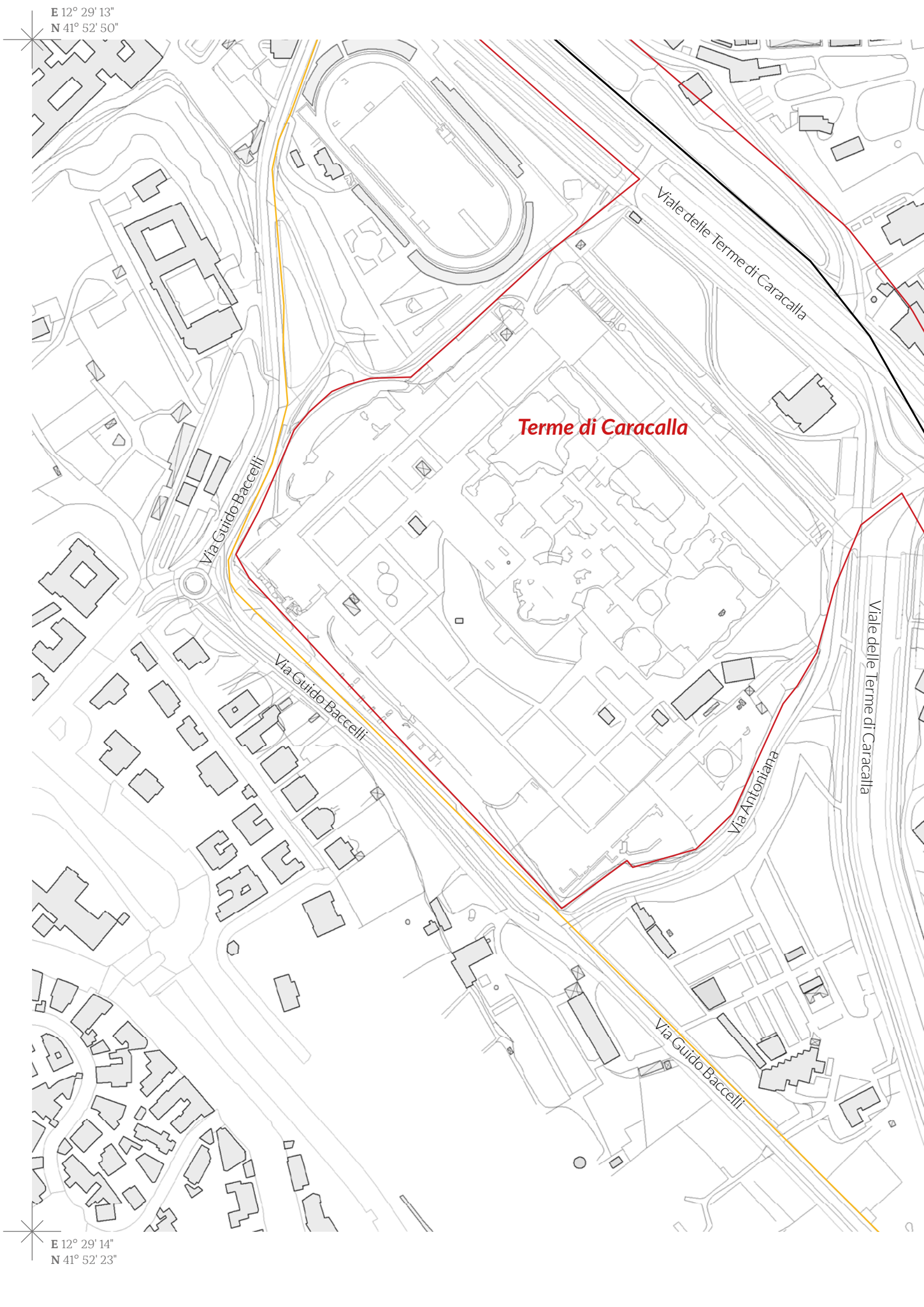
- the first one, towards the sea, at the intersection between SP 90 - Via Traiana and Contrada Lamandia, to include the Roman villa that was connected to Via Appia Traiana by a secondary road that ran along the ravine. The boundary partly follows Contrada S. Stefano and then widens to enclose the bay that housed the landing place of the Roman villa, on which the **Abbazia di S. Stefano** was built;
- the second extension takes in the archaeological district of ancient ***Egnatia***, made up of the archaeological area that incorporates the ancient town, necropolis areas, and wheel ruts of Via Appia Traiana brought to light in several places. The nominated property boundary then departs from the normal strip northwards in 'I Pantanelli' area, along two farm roads, one towards the coast and the other inland. To the south it runs along the municipal road, Via Maizza and Via S. Domenico Golf. To the west short sections coincide with farm roads, while to the north-east it follows the coast;
- the 70 m strip once again widens towards the sea at the ***statio ad Speluncas***, which gets its name from the open caves in the ravine and includes the ancient landing place that was the coastal port of the so-called Messapic *Karbina* (Carovigno), much visited in Roman times and through to the Middle Ages, as shown by wrecks and other finds recovered from the sea. This harbour, which corresponds to modern-day

Torre S. Sabina, was located where the ravine reached the sea. The boundary departs from the 70 m strip, following the SP 34 - Via della Torre, then it follows to the east Via Tevere and to the west Largo Isoletta;

- the final extension takes in the entire boundary of the *Parco di* ***Torre Guaceto***, in the area between Via Appia Traiana and the coast. This nature reserve houses very ancient evidence from the Bronze Age and a canal port from Roman times. This was associated with Via Appia, for discharging oil and wine produced inland, and used for the production activities of the nearby furnaces. One of the little islands opposite it shows remains of a lighthouse from Roman times. To the south-east there is a further minor extension beyond the Park's boundaries, which takes in the structures of the Apani viaduct, also protected in accordance with the protection law.

The buffer zone follows the coastline to the north-east, with a minor extension at the sea, where there are harbour structures, now submerged, of the ancient town of *Egnatia*. Inland, it extends to the route that was often used in medieval times as an alternative to Via Traiana, because it was safer. For this reason it takes in a large area, all listed anyway in terms of existing safeguarding measures. Along this route numerous evidence of medieval times are preserved, connected to Via Appia Traiana (for a textual description of the boundaries, see the Executive Summary).

MAPS


E 12° 29' 13"
N 41° 52' 50"
Terme di Caracalla
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Via Guido Baccelli
Via Guido Baccelli
Via Antoniana
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Via Guido Baccelli
E 12° 29' 14"
N 41° 52' 23"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

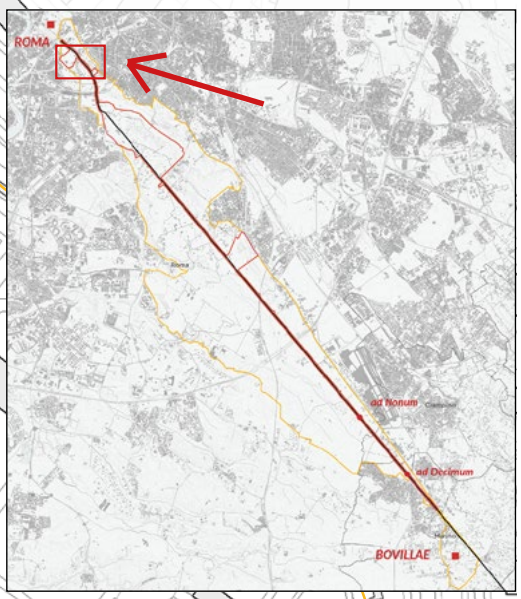
001 - The *Via Appia* in Rome, from the 1st to the 13th mile

Map n. 1.e.i.1 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

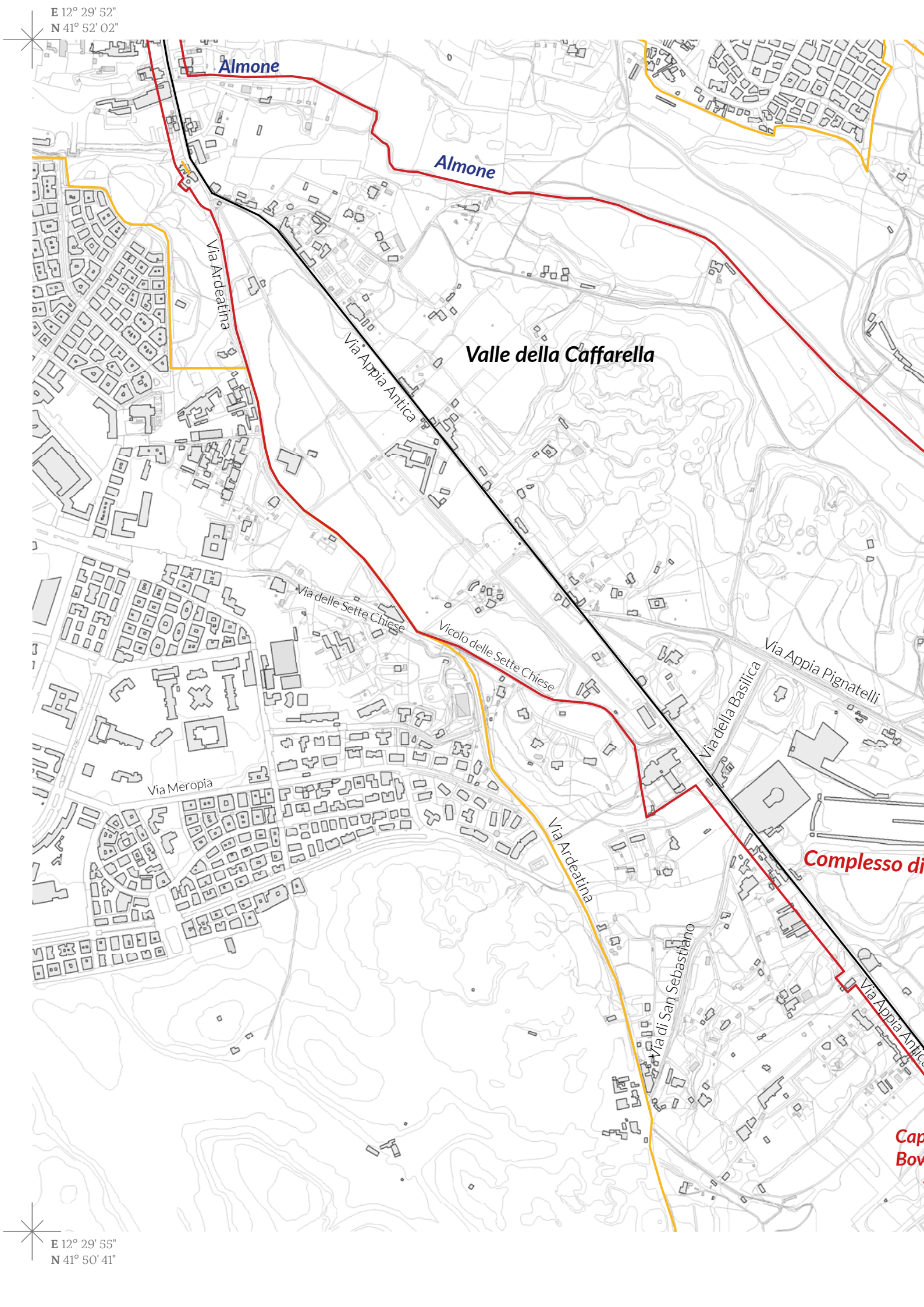
- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 50 100 m



Via Druso
Viale Metronio
Via di Porta Latina
Via Appia Antica
Via di Porta Latina
Parco degli Scipioni

E 12° 30' 08"
N 41° 52' 24"


E 12° 29' 52"
N 41° 52' 02"
Almone
Almone
Via Ardeatina
Via Appia Antica
Valle della Caffarella
Via delle Sette Chiese
Vicolo delle Sette Chiese
Via della Basilica
Via Appia Pignatelli
Via Meropia
Via Ardeatina
Via di San Sebastiano
Via Appia Antica
Complesso di
Cap
Bov
E 12° 29' 55"
N 41° 50' 41"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

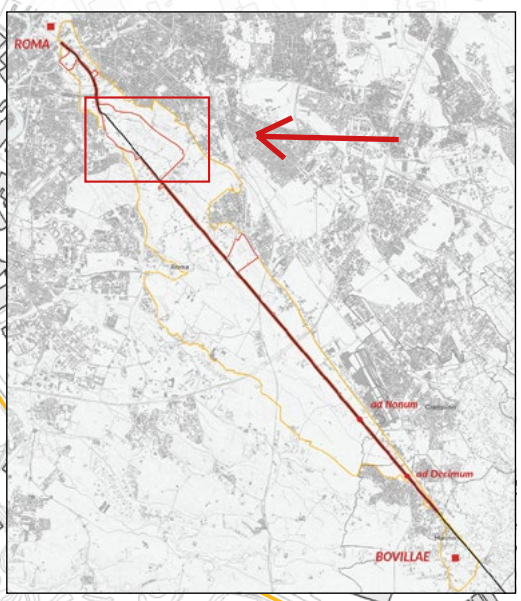
001 - The *Via Appia* in Rome, from the 1st to the 13th mile

Map n. 1.e.i.1 - 1b
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

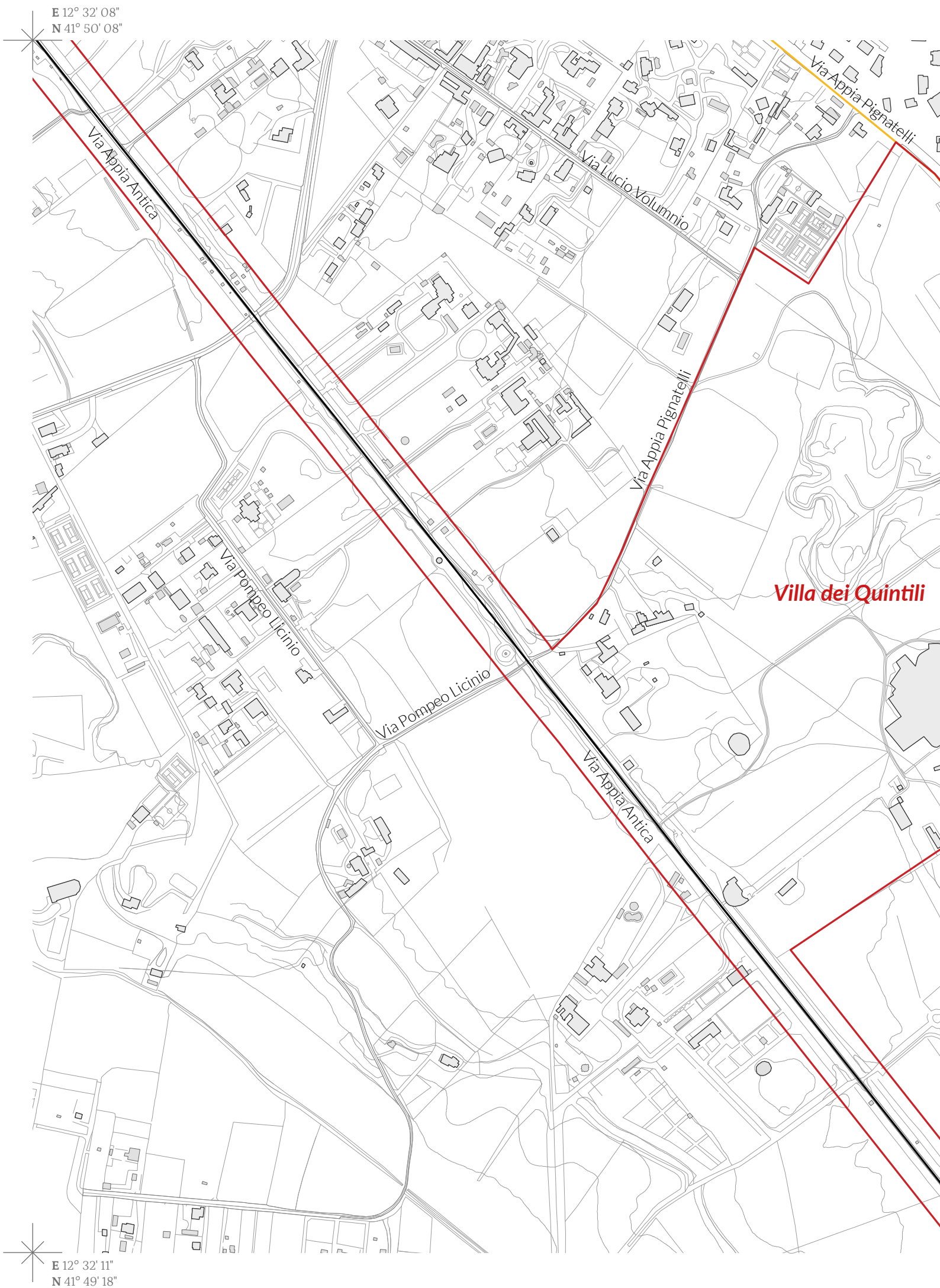
- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 150 300 m



Via Latina
Via Appia Nuova
Almone
Via dell'Almone
Massenzio
Via di Cecilia Metella
Via Appia Pignatelli
Via Appia Nuova

E 12° 32' 38"
N 41° 50' 44"


E 12° 32' 08"
N 41° 50' 08"
Via Appia Antica
Via Lucio Volumnio
Via Appia Pignatelli
Via Appia Pignatelli
Villa dei Quintili
Via Pompeo Licinio
Via Pompeo Licinio
Via Appia Antica
E 12° 32' 11"
N 41° 49' 18"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

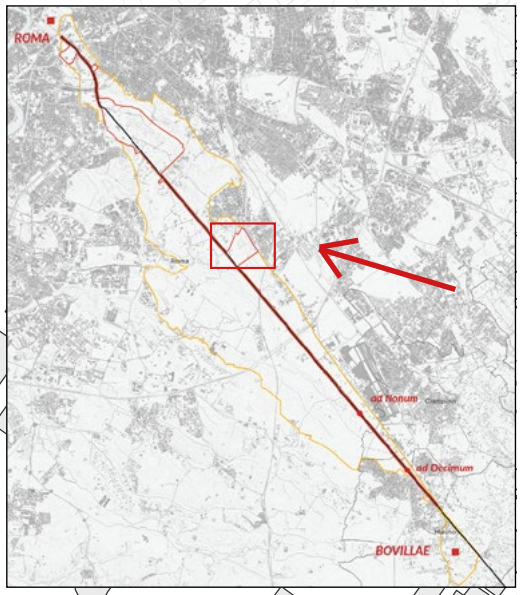
001 - The *Via Appia* in Rome, from the 1st to the 13th mile

Map n. 1.e.i.1 - 1c
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 200 m



Via Appia Nuova
Via Parghella
Via Squillace
Via S. Severina
Via Appia Nuova

E 12° 33' 51"
N 41° 49' 20"

E 12° 39' 08"
N 41° 43' 45"

Corso Giacomo Matteotti

Via Don Carlo Gnocchi

Via della Rimembranza

Via Vascarelle

Via Vascarelle

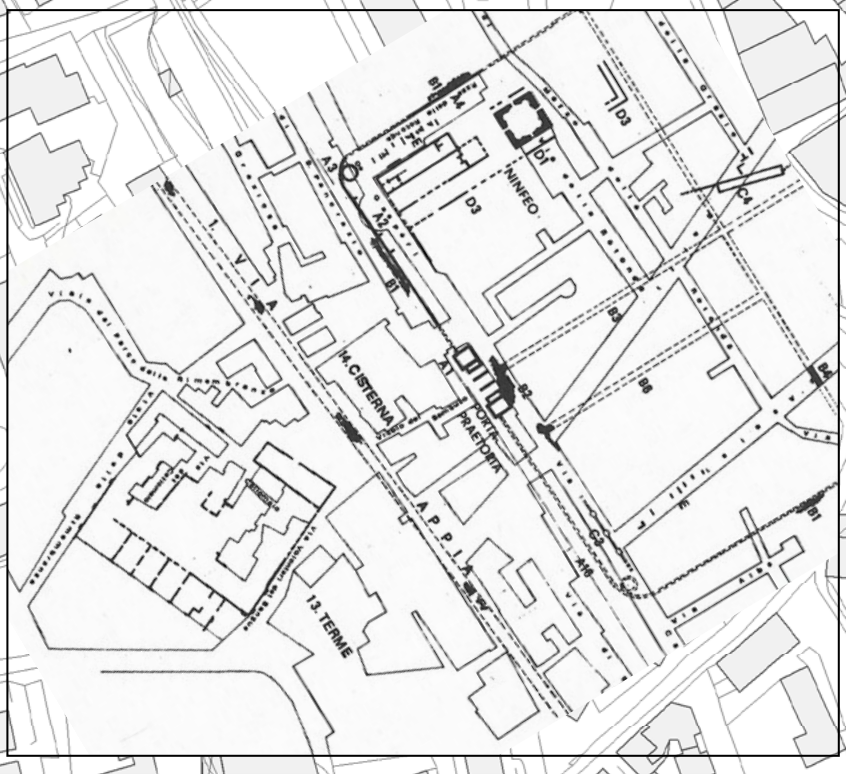
P.zza dell

Porta
Praet

Vicolo del

Terme di
Cellomaio

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 12° 39' 09"
N 41° 43' 25"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

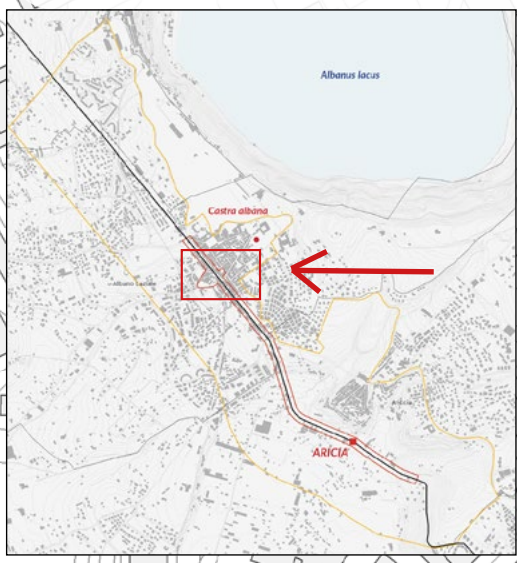
002 - The *Via Appia* across Alban Hills

Map n. 1.e.i.2 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

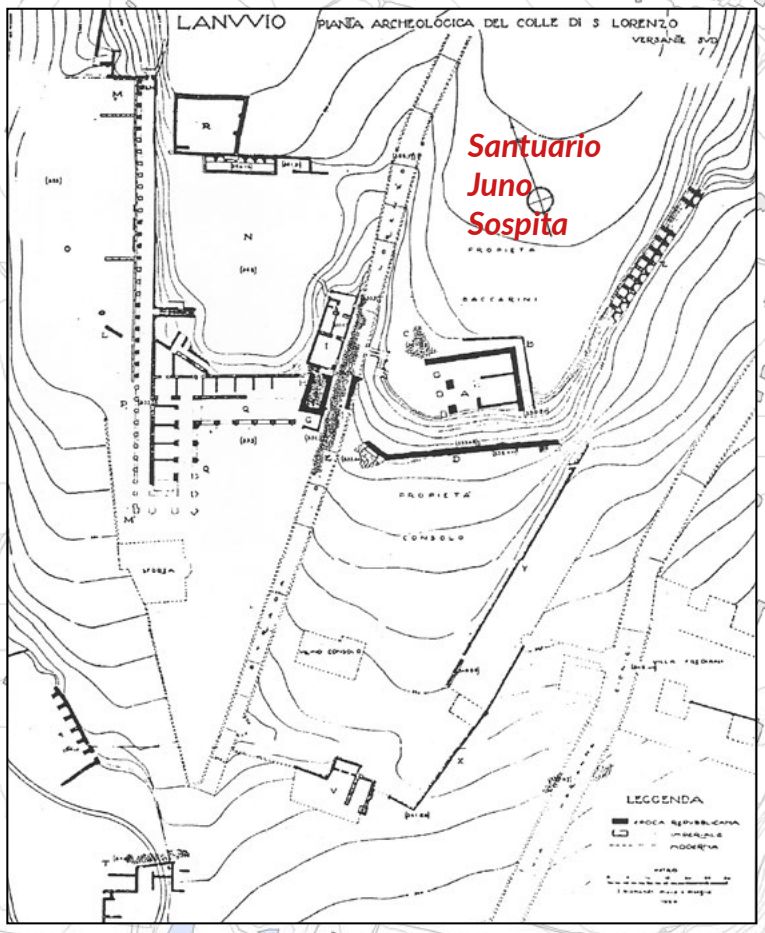
0 50 100 m



Castra albana
Via Aurelio Saffi
Via San Francesco d'Assisi
Via Costituente
Via A. de Gasperi
Corso Giacomo Matteotti

E 12° 39' 49"
N 41° 43' 25"

E 12° 41' 15"
N 41° 41' 36"



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

Sub Lanuvio

Via Appia Nord

Via Appia

Via Appia Vecchia

Via Montecagnoletto

Via G. Matteotti

Via G. Matteotti

LANUVIUM

Via Appia Vecchia

Santuario
Juno
Sospita

Via Tempio di Giunone

Via Giovanni XXIII

Via delle Vagnare

Via Giovanni XXIII

Via Roma

E 12° 41' 18"
N 41° 40' 19"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

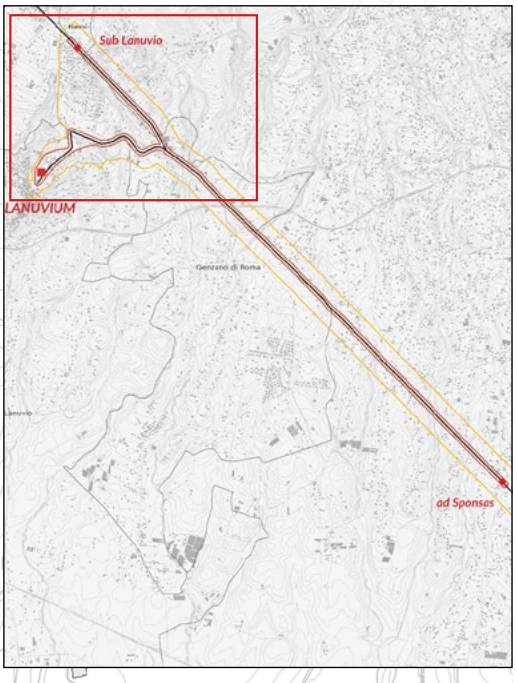
003 - The *Via Appia* from the 14th to the 24th mile, with a branch to *Lanuvium*

Map n. 1.e.i.3 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 150 300 m



SS 7
Via Montecagnoletto 2°
Via Appia Vecchia
Via Montecagnolo
Via Appia Vecchia
SP 95a

E 12° 43' 53"
N 41° 40' 22"

E 12° 56' 55"
N 41° 35' 44"

Via Passeggiata S. Giovanni

NORBA

Via Norbana

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 12° 56' 56"
N 41° 34' 56"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

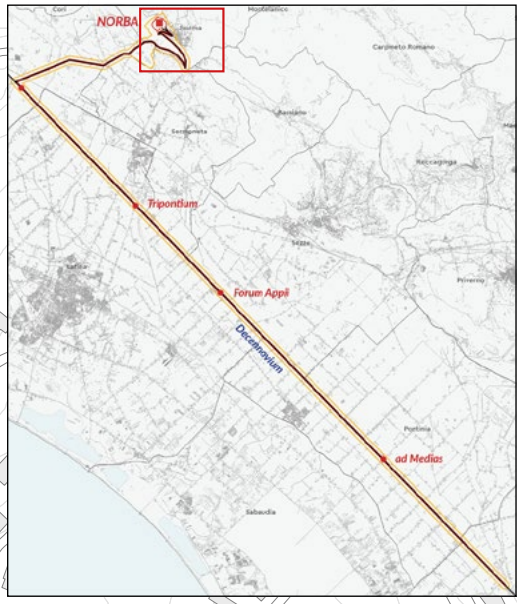
004 - The *Via Appia* in the Pontine Plain, with a branch to *Norba*

Map n. 1.e.i.4 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

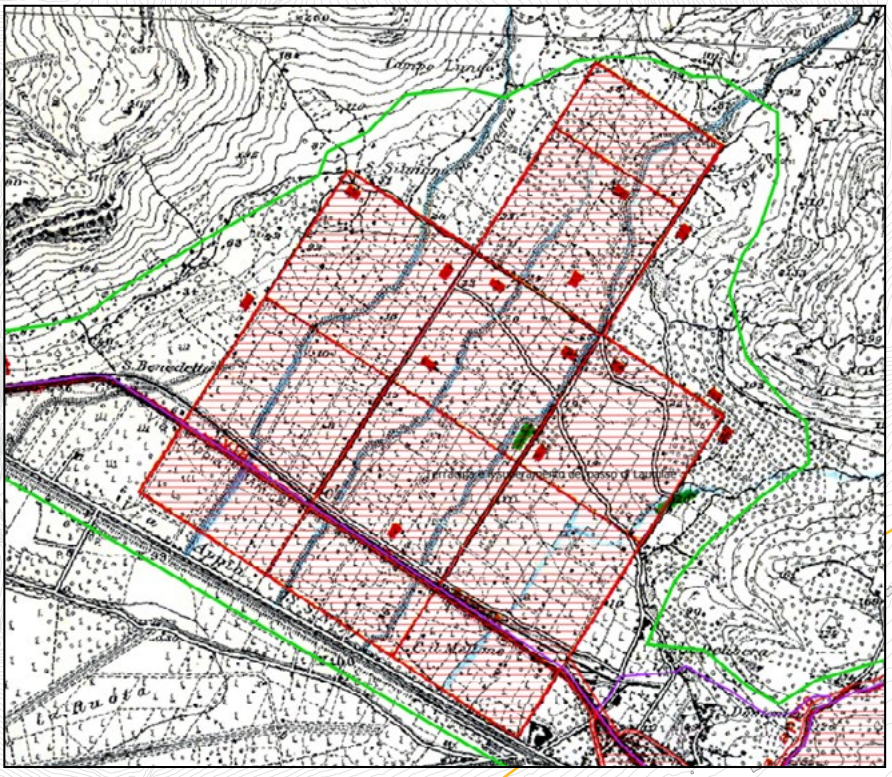
0 100 200 m



Via Frumale
Via Passeggiata S. Giovanni
Antica Norba
Via Giulio Cesare
Via Norbana
Via Norbana
Via Frumale
Via Passeggiata S. Giovanni
Via Norbana

E 12° 58' 30"
N 41° 34' 58"

E 13° 12' 11"
N 41° 19' 15"



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

Via Caselle
Via Croce di S.Silvano
Via della Quercia
SS 7
Via Appia

E 13° 12' 14"
N 41° 17' 28"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

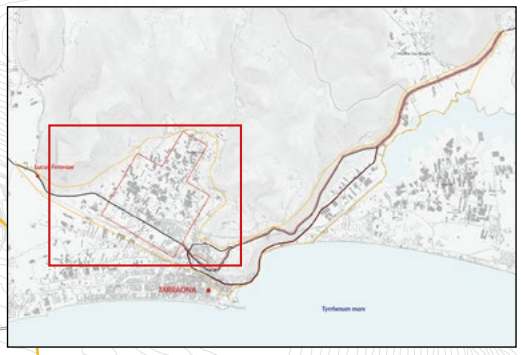
005 - *Tarracina* and the crossing of the *Lautulae* Pass

Map n. 1.e.i.5 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

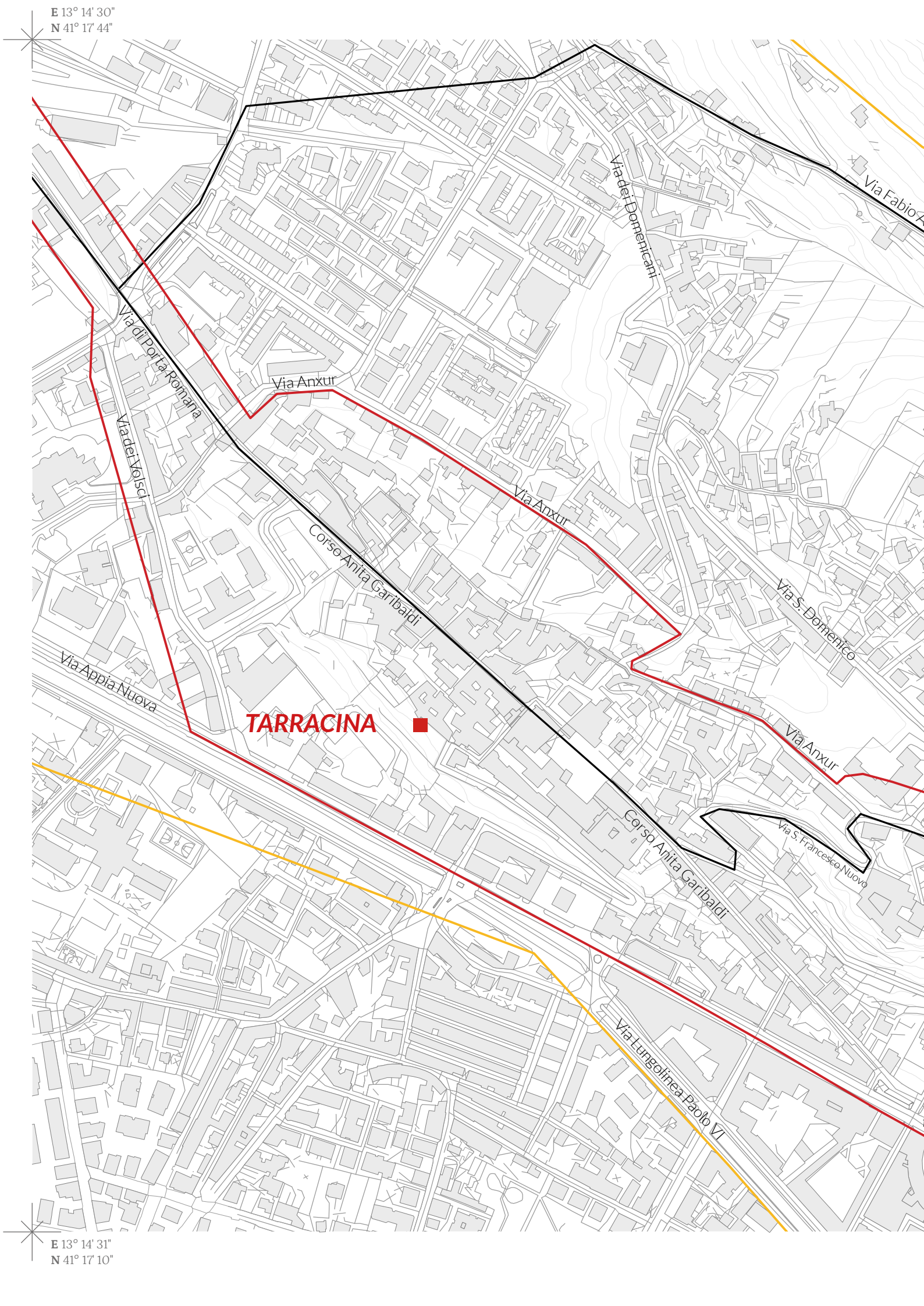
- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 200 400 m



Via Selvotta
Via Monticchio
Via Scifelle
Via Salissano
Via Ponticelli
SS 7
Via Fabio Ambusto
Via Piazza Palatina
Via Piazza Palatina
Via la Neve
Via dei Domenicani

E 13° 15' 48"
N 41° 17' 31"


E 13° 14' 30"
N 41° 17' 44"
Via Fabio
Via dei Domenicani
Via di Porta Romana
Via dei Volsci
Via Anxur
Via Anxur
Corso Anita Garibaldi
Via S. Domenico
Via Appia Nuova
TARRACINA
Via Anxur
Corso Anita Garibaldi
Via S. Francesco Nuovo
Via Lungolinea Paolo VI
E 13° 14' 31"
N 41° 17' 10"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

005 - *Tarracina* and the crossing of the *Lautulae Pass*

Map n. 1.e.i.5 - 1b
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

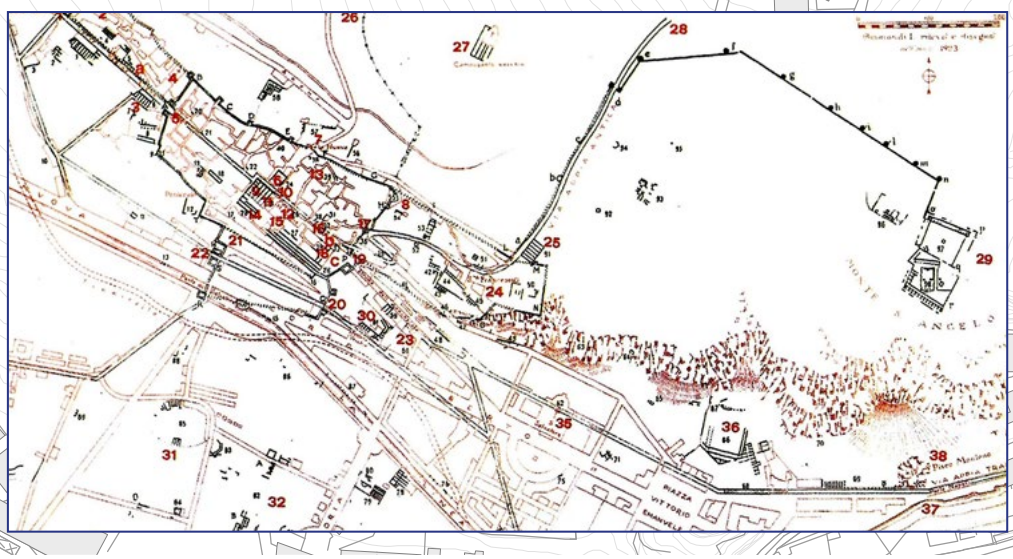
0 50 100 m



Via Appia Antica
Via Piazza Palatina
Via Anxur
Via Panoramica
Str. Panoramica
Via Roma

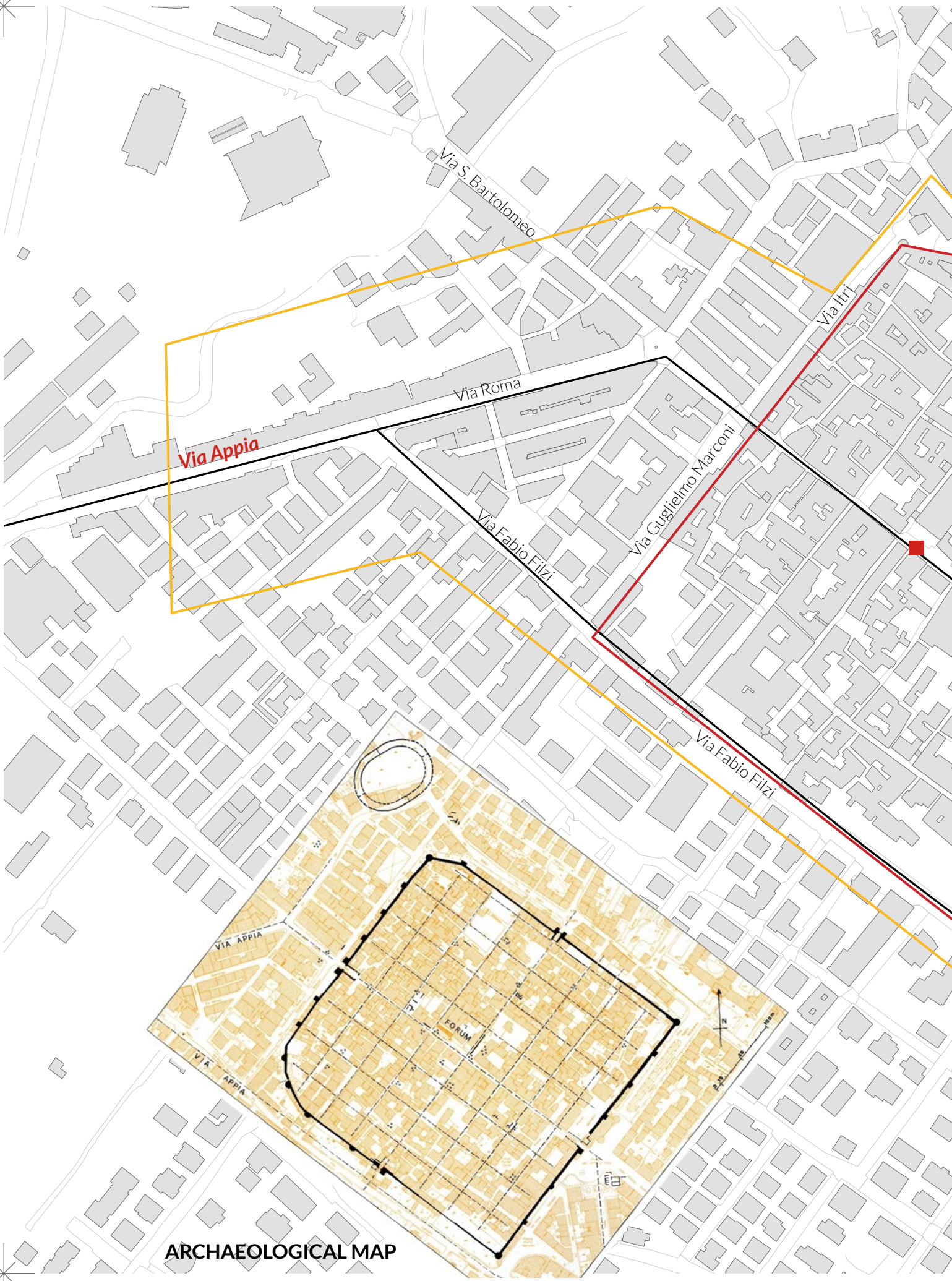
Santuario Giove Anxur

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 13° 15' 38"
N 41° 17' 11"

E 13° 24' 59"
N 41° 21' 41"

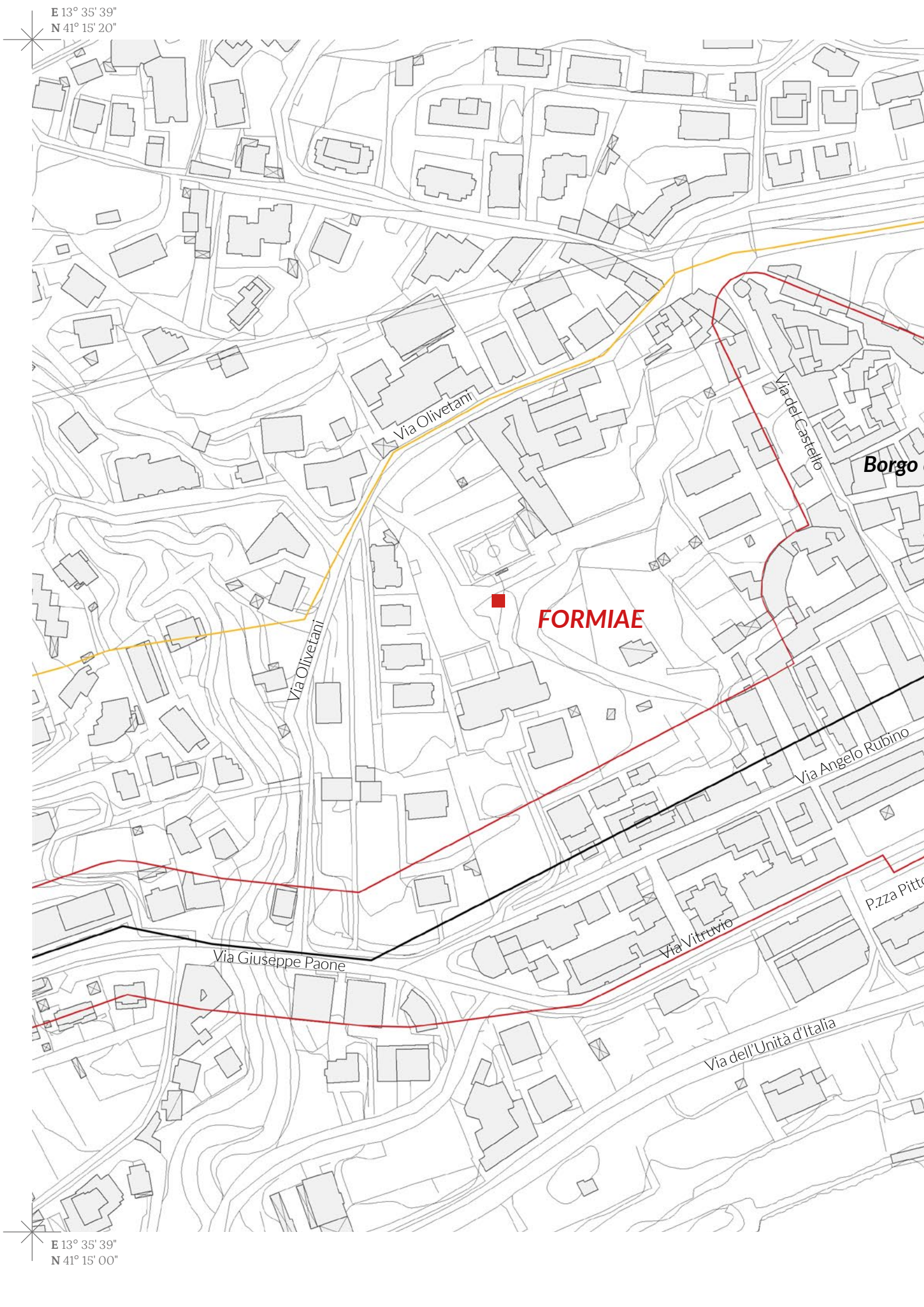


ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

E 13° 25' 00"
N 41° 21' 07"



E 13° 26' 09"
N 41° 21' 08"


E 13° 35' 39"
N 41° 15' 20"
Via Olivetani
Via del Castello
Borgo
FORMIAE
Via Olivetani
Via Angelo Rubino
Via Giuseppe Paone
Via Vitruvio
P.zza Pitto
Via dell'Unità d'Italia
E 13° 35' 39"
N 41° 15' 00"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

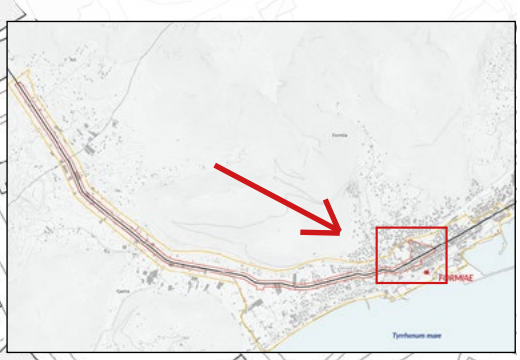
008 - The *Via Appia* from 83th mile to *Formiae*

Map n. 1.e.i.8 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

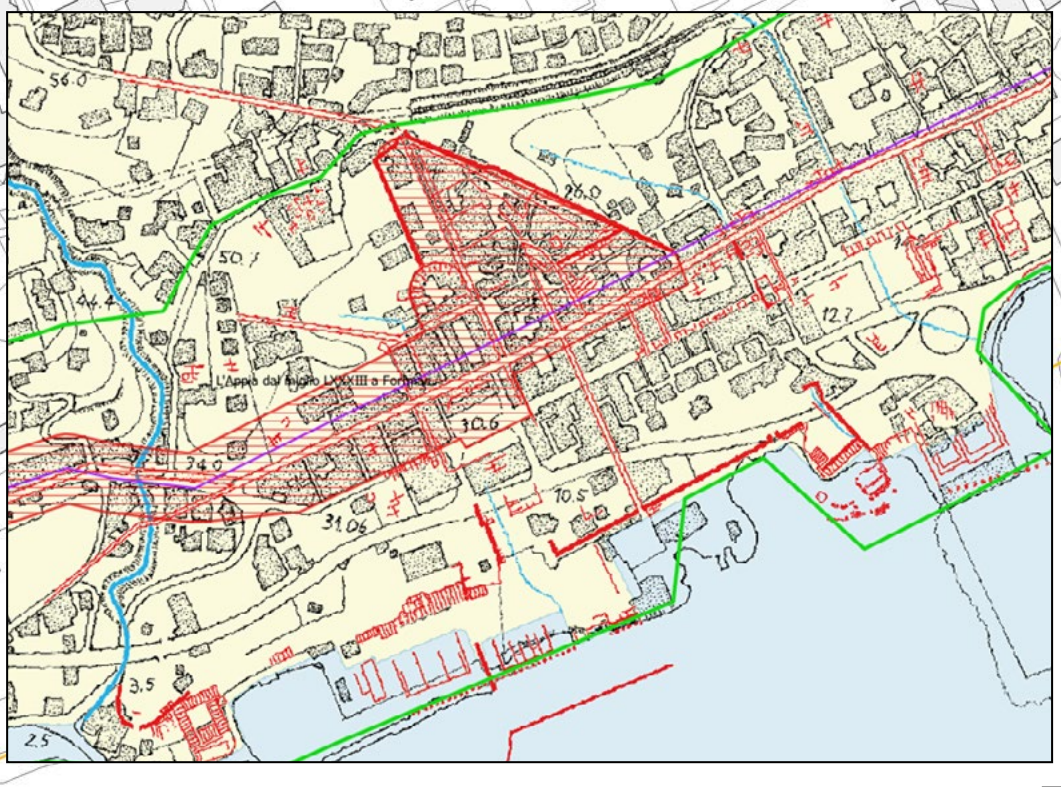
LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

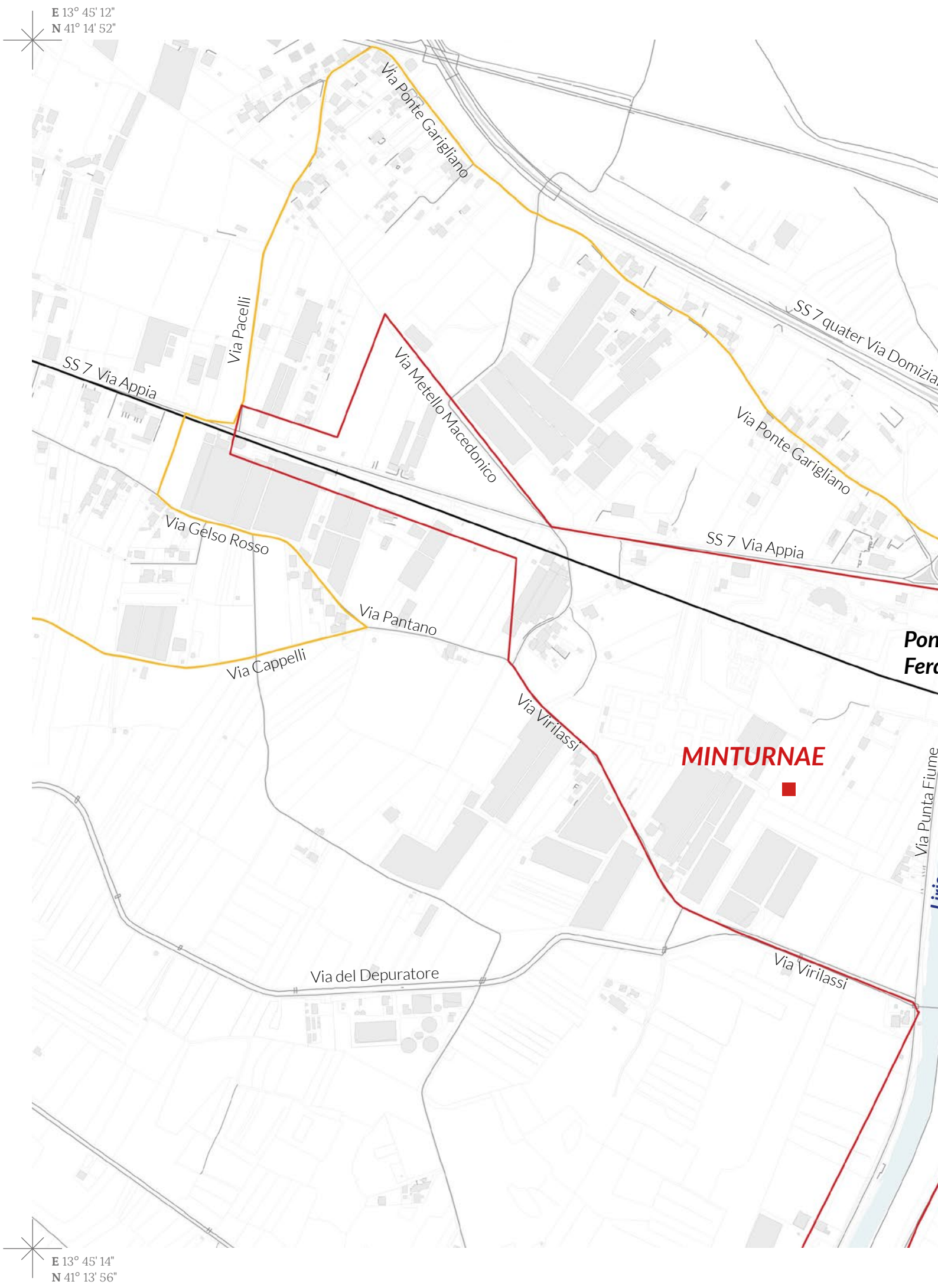
0 50 100 m



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 13° 36' 19"
N 41° 15' 00"


E 13° 45' 12"
N 41° 14' 52"
Via Ponte Garigliano
Via Pacelli
SS 7 quater Via Domizia
SS 7 Via Appia
Via Metello Macedonico
Via Ponte Garigliano
Via Gelso Rosso
SS 7 Via Appia
Via Pantano
Via Cappelli
Via Virilassi
MINTURNAE
Via Punta Fiume
Via del Depuratore
Via Virilassi
E 13° 45' 14"
N 41° 13' 56"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

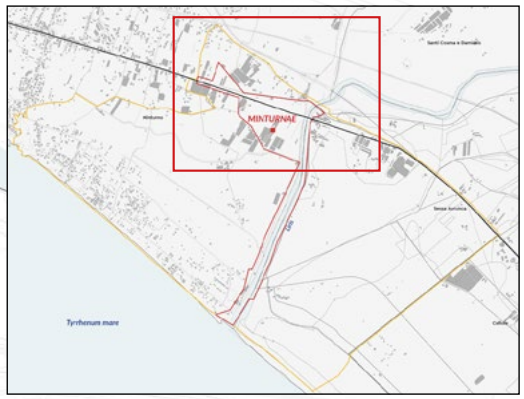
009 - *Minturnae* and the Garigliano crossing

Map n. 1.e.i.9 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

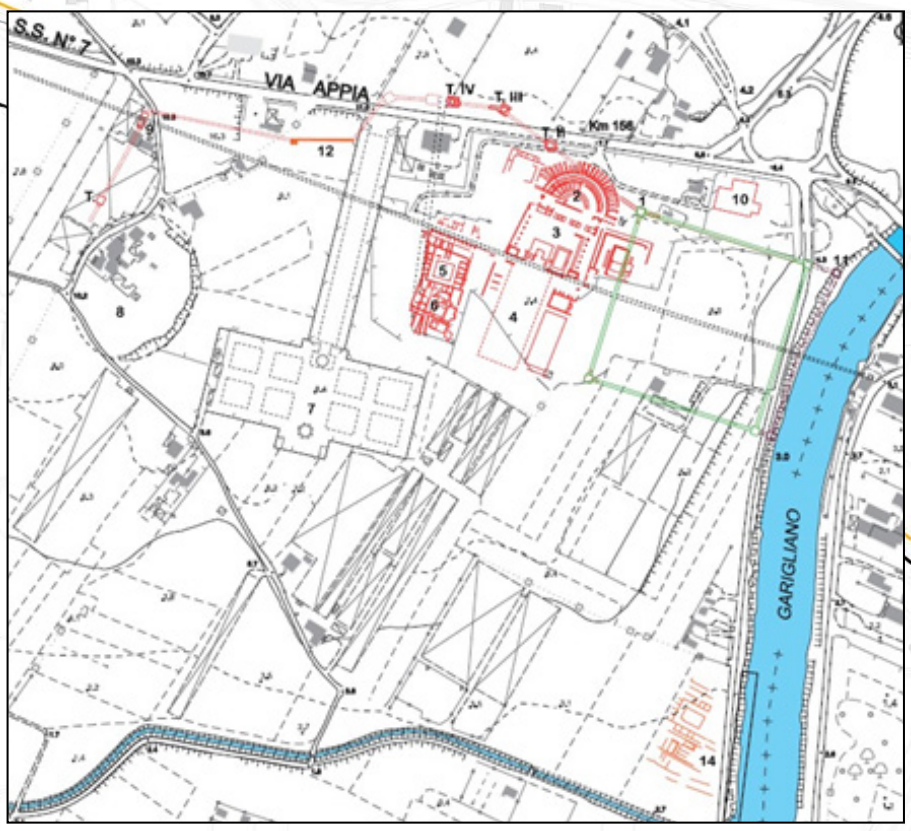
LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 200 m



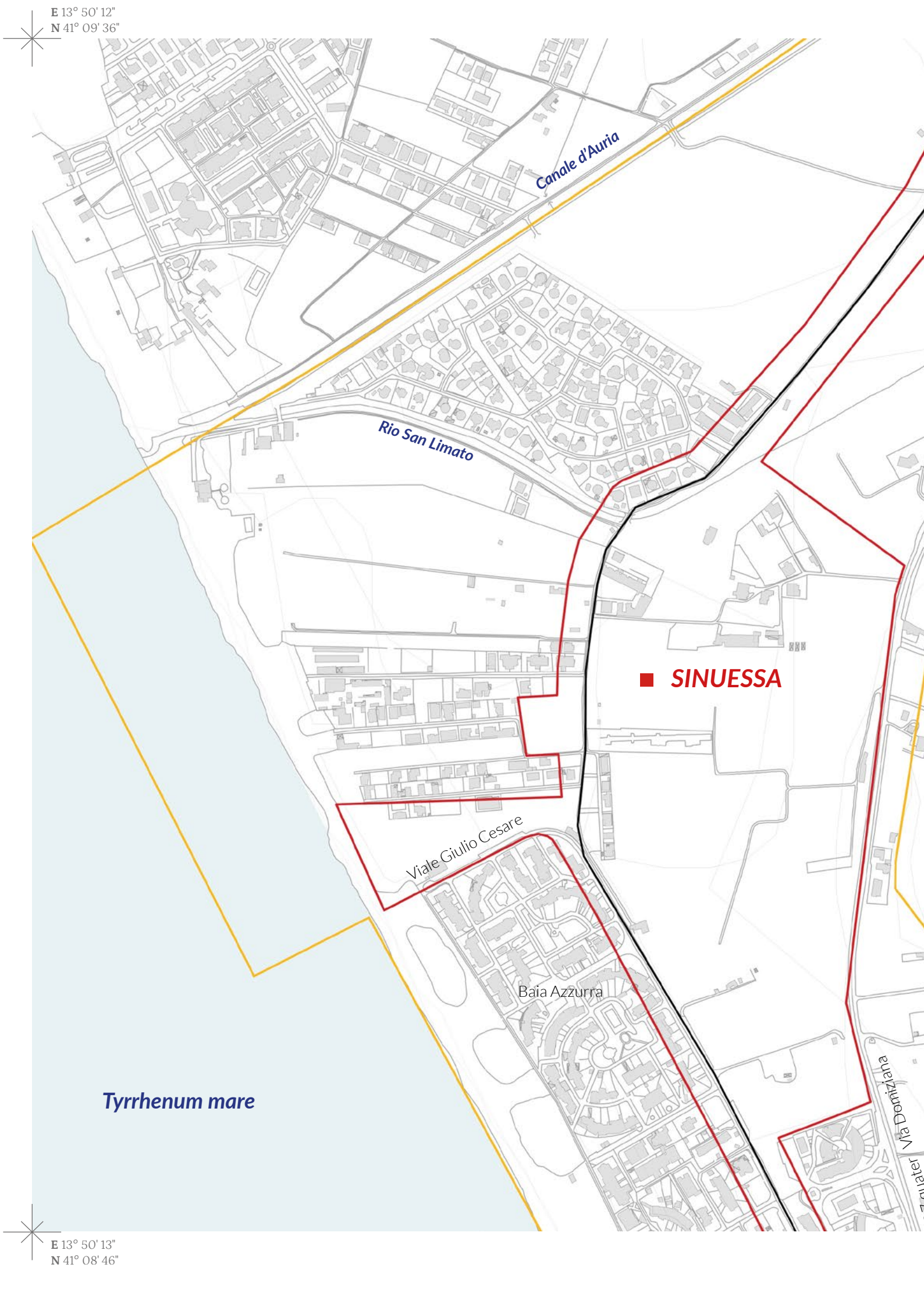
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



SS 7 Via Appia

SP 130

E 13° 47' 05"
N 41° 13' 57"


E 13° 50' 12"
N 41° 09' 36"
Canale d'Auria
Rio San Limato
SINUESSA
Viale Giulio Cesare
Baia Azzurra
Via Domiziana
Tyrrhenum mare
E 13° 50' 13"
N 41° 08' 46"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

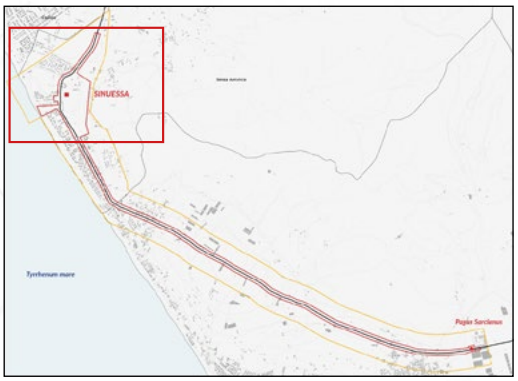
010 - The *Via Appia* from *Sinuessa* to the *Pagus Sarclanus*

Map n. 1.e.i.10 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

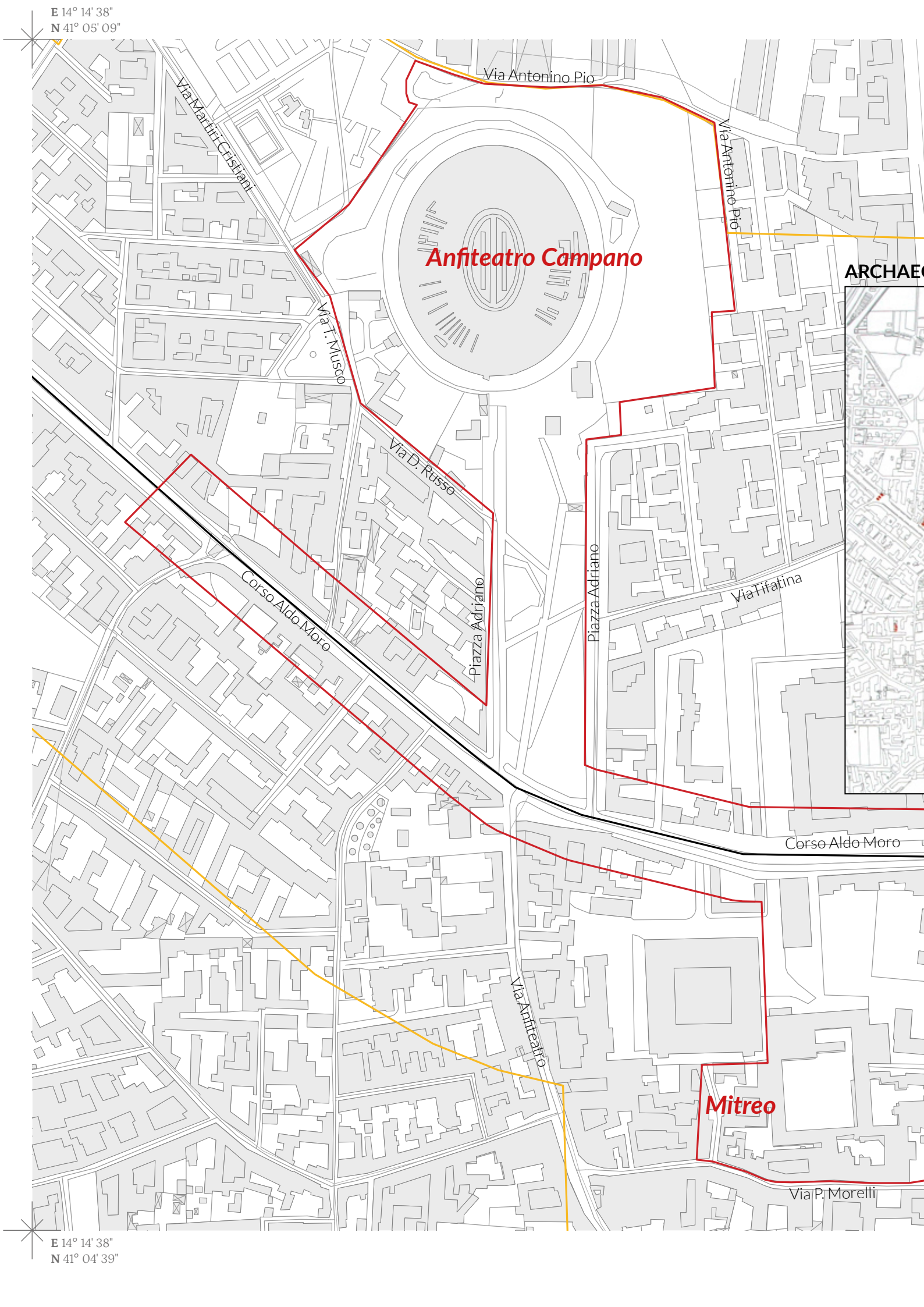
0 100 200 m





Via Piedimonte
Via Domiziana
SS 7 quater
Rio San Limato

E 13° 51' 52"
N 41° 08' 47"


E 14° 14' 38"
N 41° 05' 09"
Via Antonino Pio
Via Martiri Cristiani
Via Antonino Pio
Anfiteatro Campano
ARCHAE
Via T. Musco
Via D. Russo
Piazza Adriano
Corso Aldo Moro
Piazza Adriano
Via Tifatina
Corso Aldo Moro
Via Anfiteatro
Mitreo
Via P. Morelli
E 14° 14' 38"
N 41° 04' 39"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

011 - Ancient *Capua*

Map n. 1.e.i.11 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 50 100 m

OLOGICAL MAP





Corso Aldo Moro

CAPUA

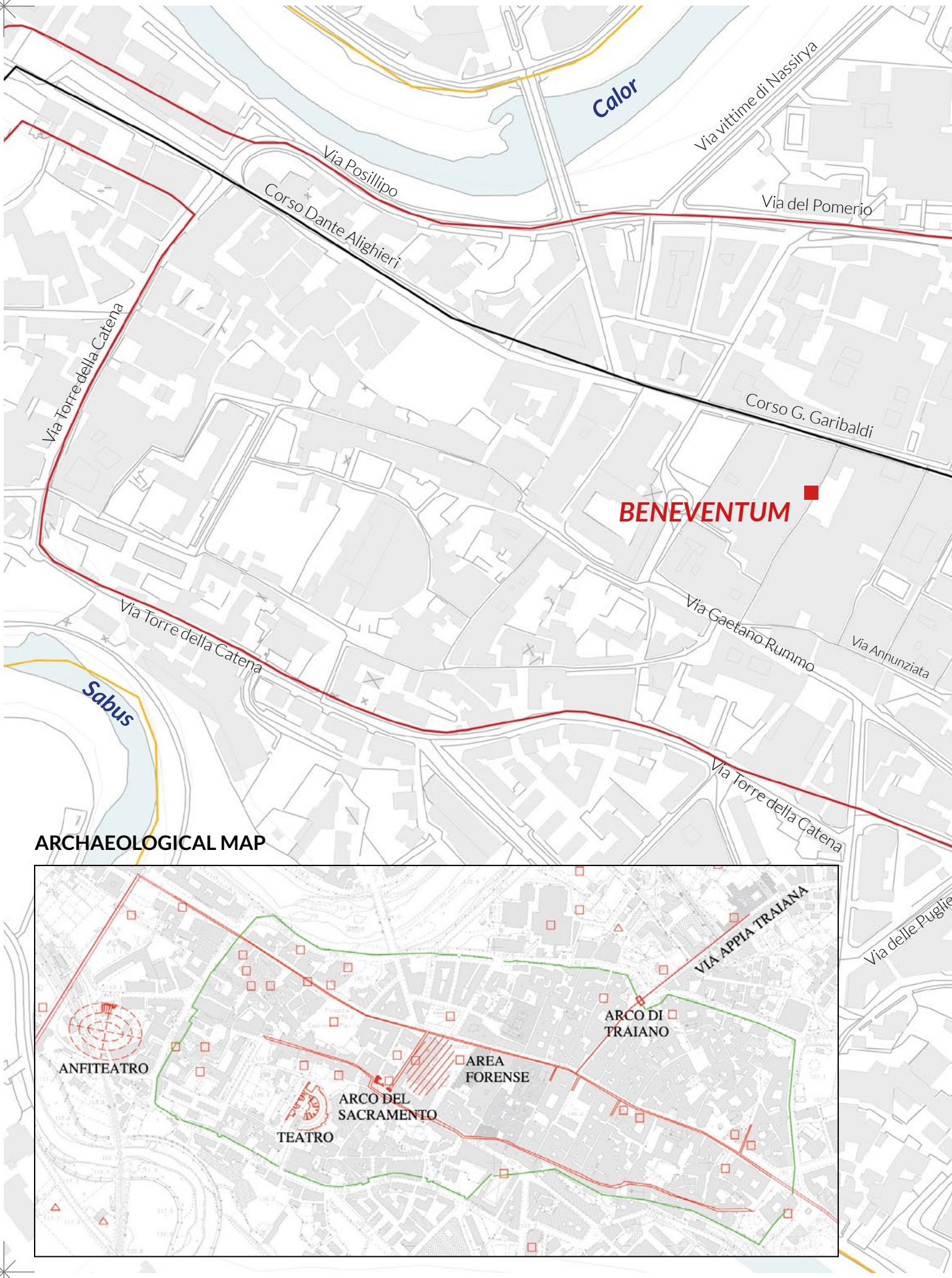
Via A. Martucci

Corso Giuseppe Garibaldi

Via R. d'Angio

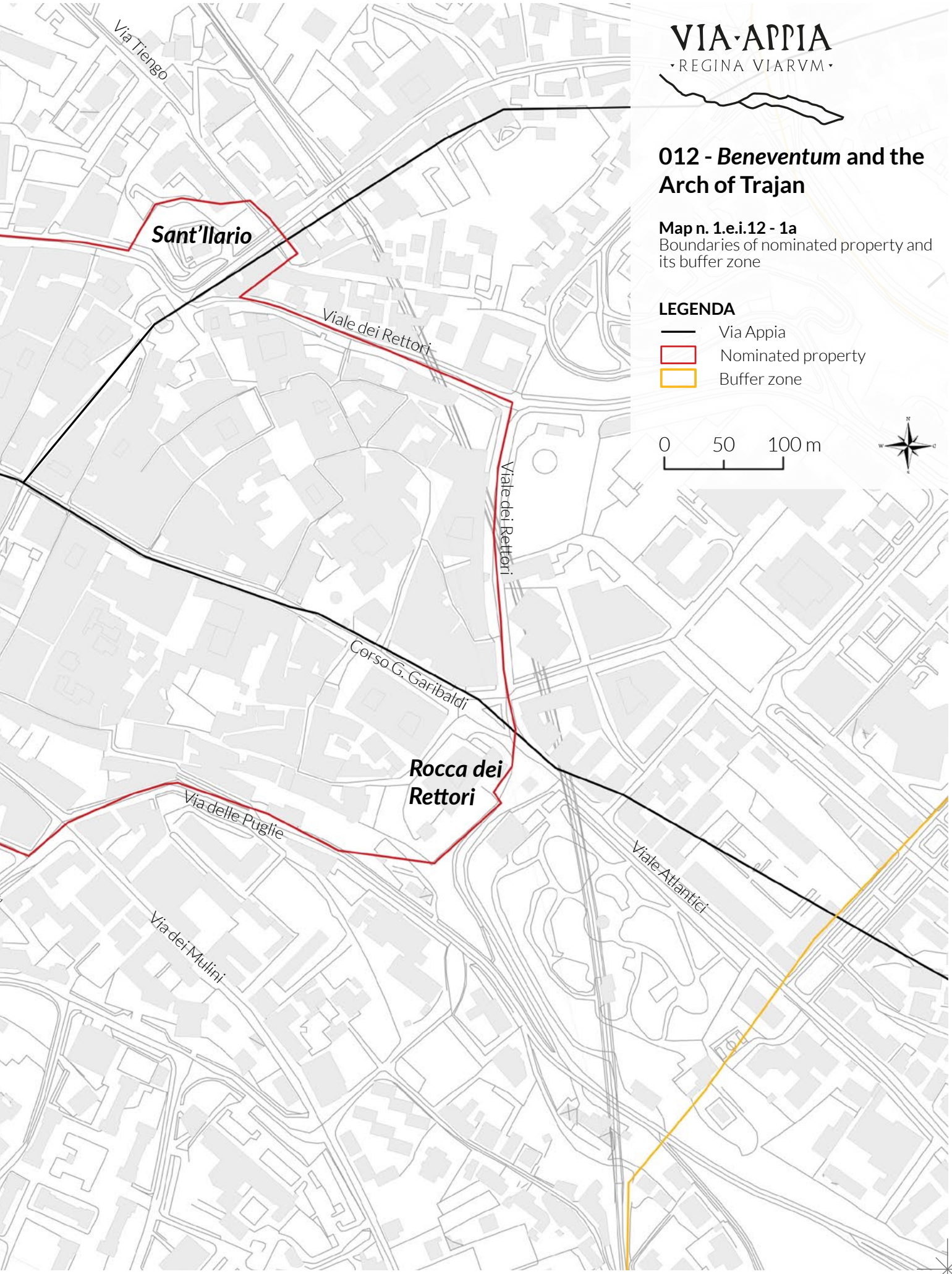
E 14° 15' 38"
N 41° 04' 40"

E 14° 46' 00"
N 41° 07' 59"



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

E 14° 46' 00"
N 41° 07' 25"



VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

012 - *Beneventum* and the Arch of Trajan

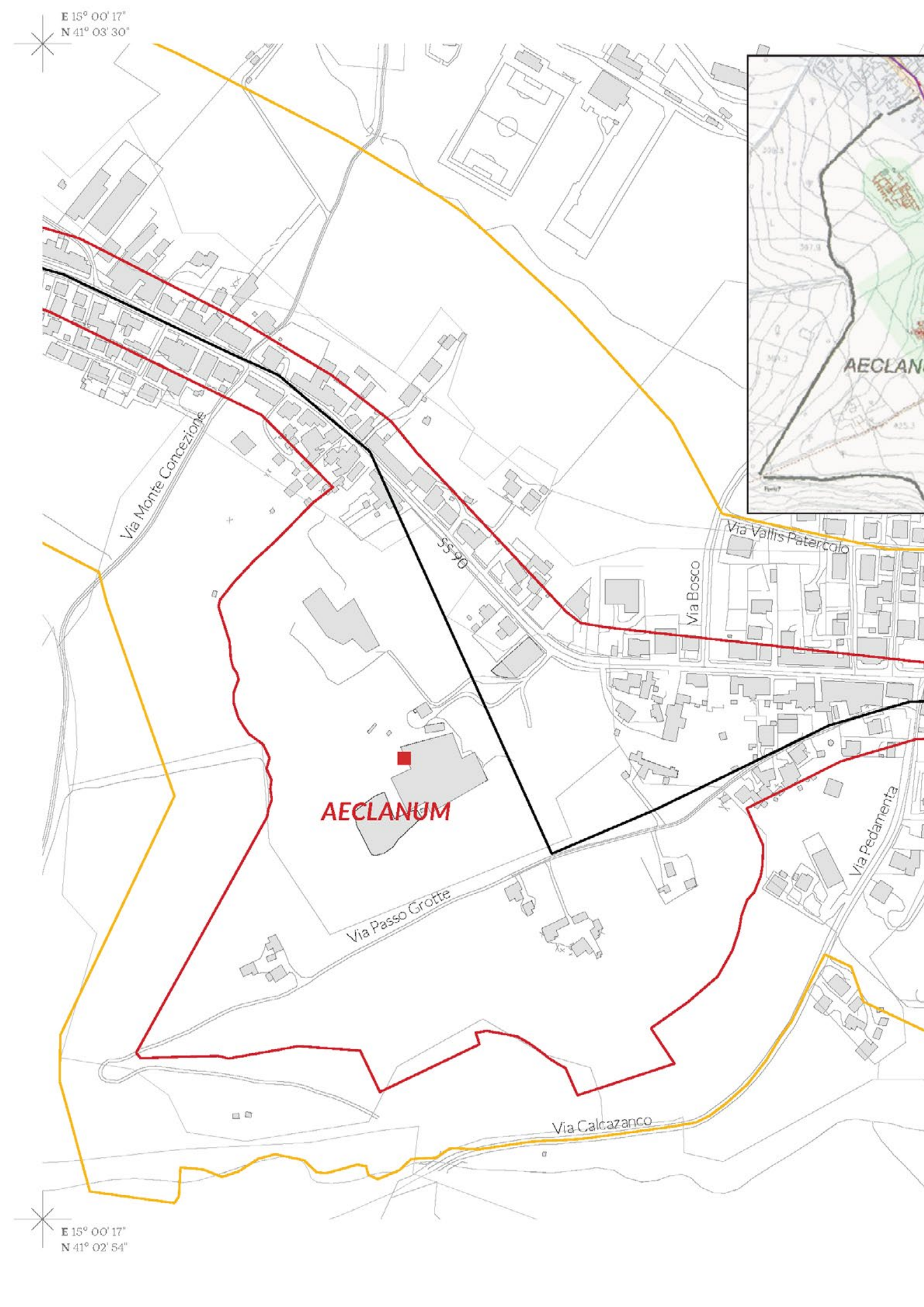
Map n. 1.e.i.12 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 50 100 m

E 14° 47' 09"
N 41° 07' 25"


E 15° 00' 17"
N 41° 03' 30"
Via Monte Concezione
SS 90
Via Vallis Patercolo
Via Bosco
AECLANUM
Via Passo Grotte
Via Pedamenta
Via Calcazanco
E 15° 00' 17"
N 41° 02' 54"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

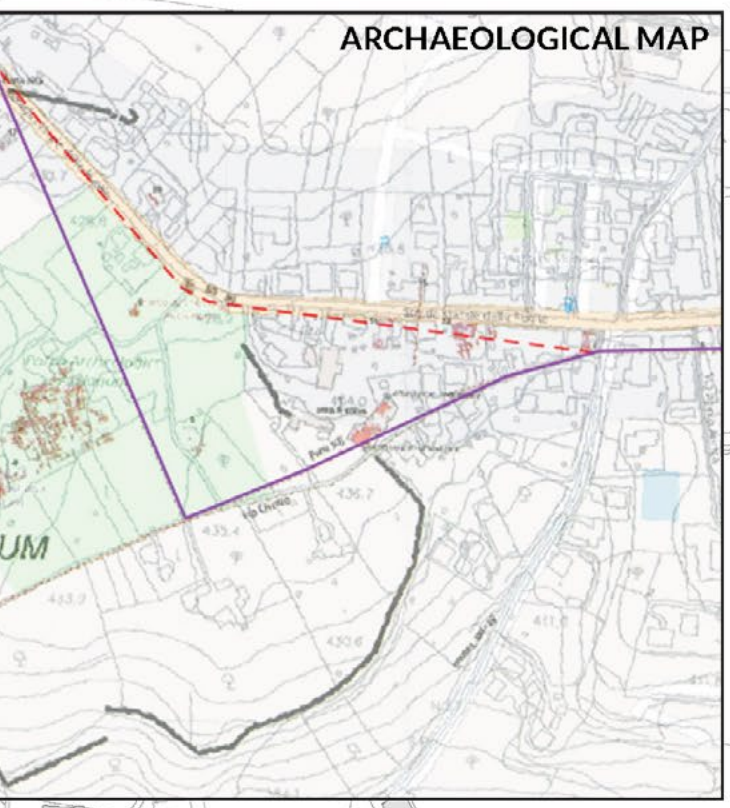
013 - The *Via Appia* on the route from *Beneventum* to *Aeclanum*

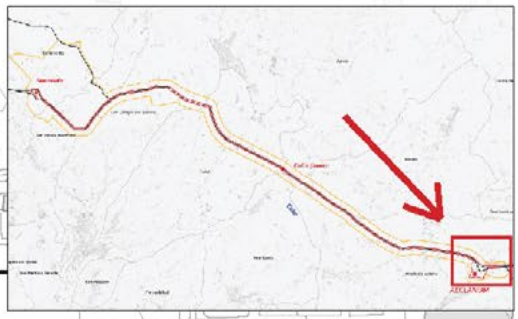
Map n. 1.e.i.13 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

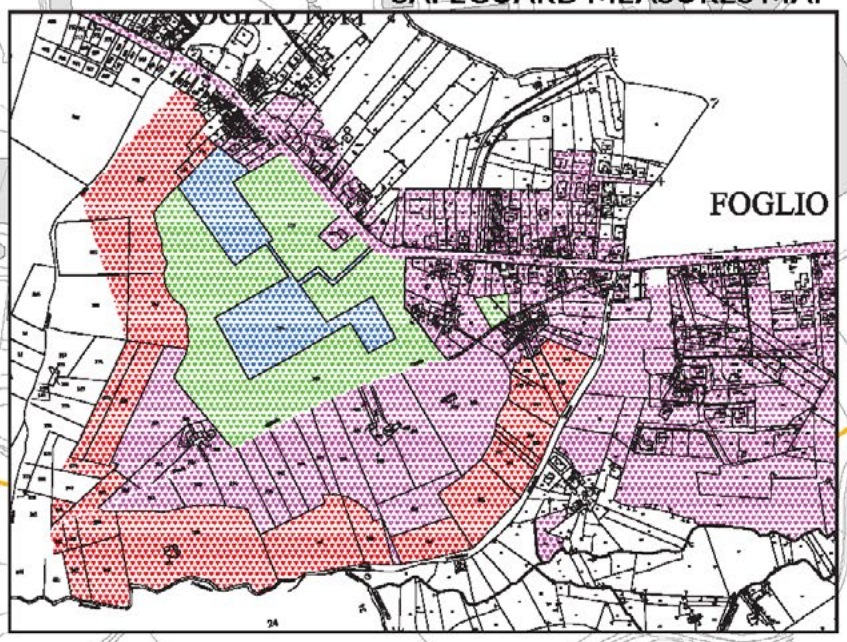
- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 m





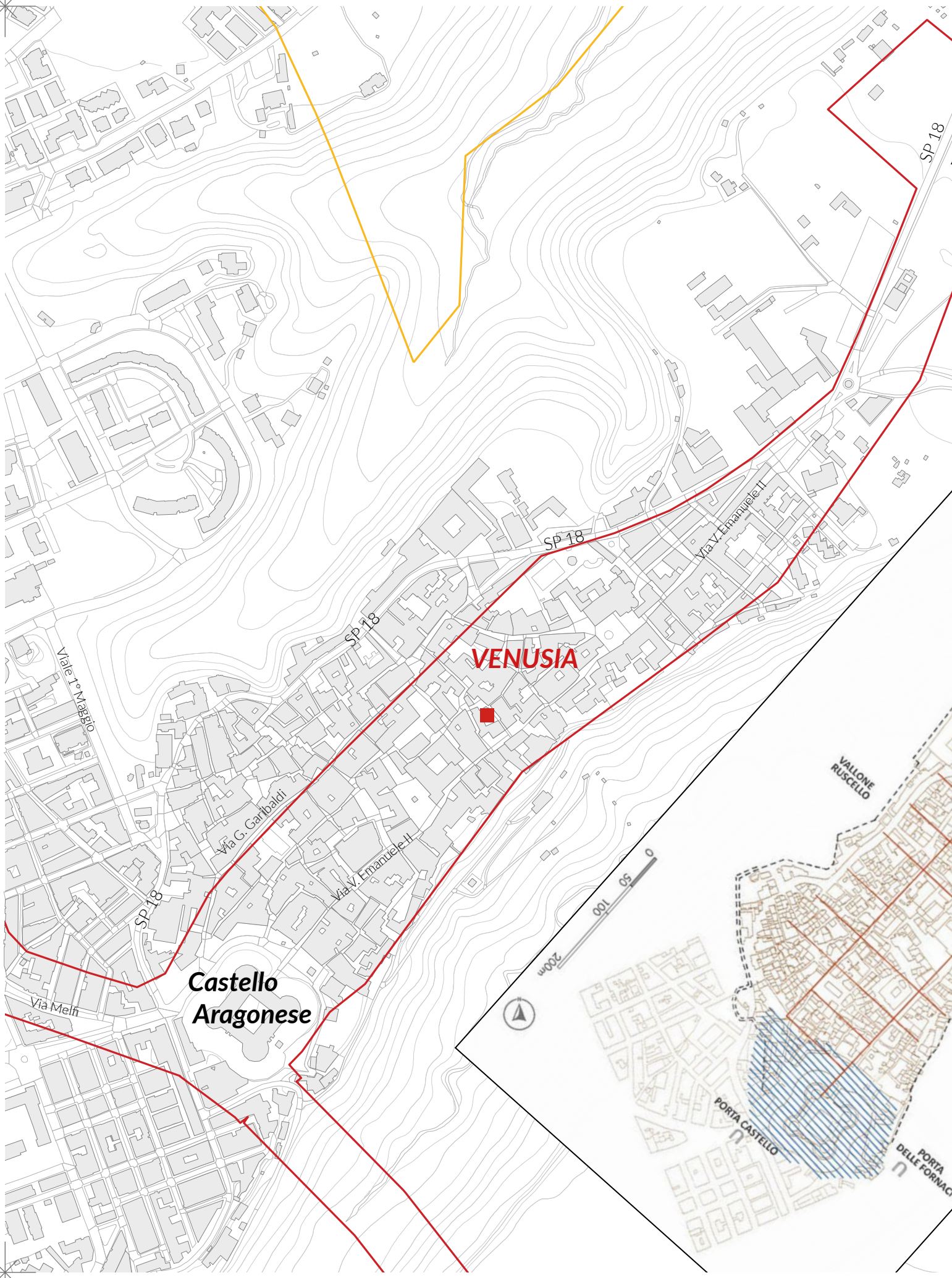
SS 90 Via Nazionale



Via S. Michele passo Eclano

E 15° 01' 29"
N 41° 02' 54"

E 15° 48' 50"
N 40° 58' 08"



E 15° 48' 50"
N 40° 57' 25"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

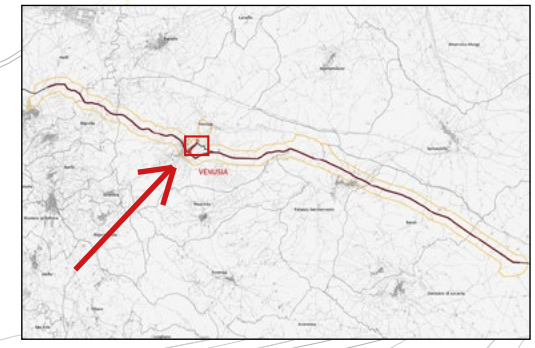
014 – The *Via Appia* in the upper Bradano Valley

Map n. 1.e.i.14 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 75 150 m



Abbazia SS. Trinità

PORTA DELLE GABELLE

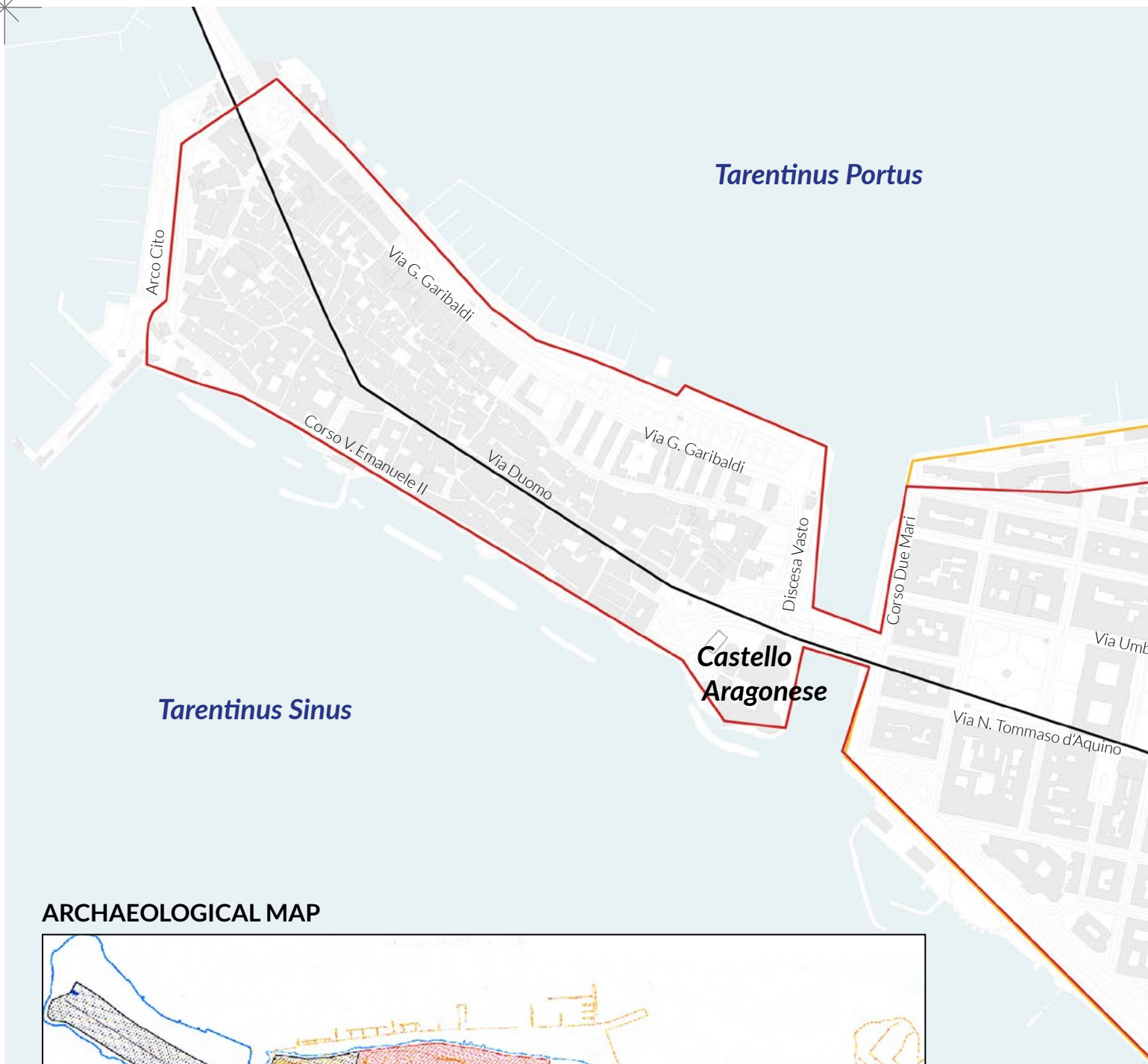
VALLONE REALE

Contrada Piano di Camera

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

E 15° 50' 15"
N 40° 57' 24"

E 17° 13' 20"
N 40° 28' 43"

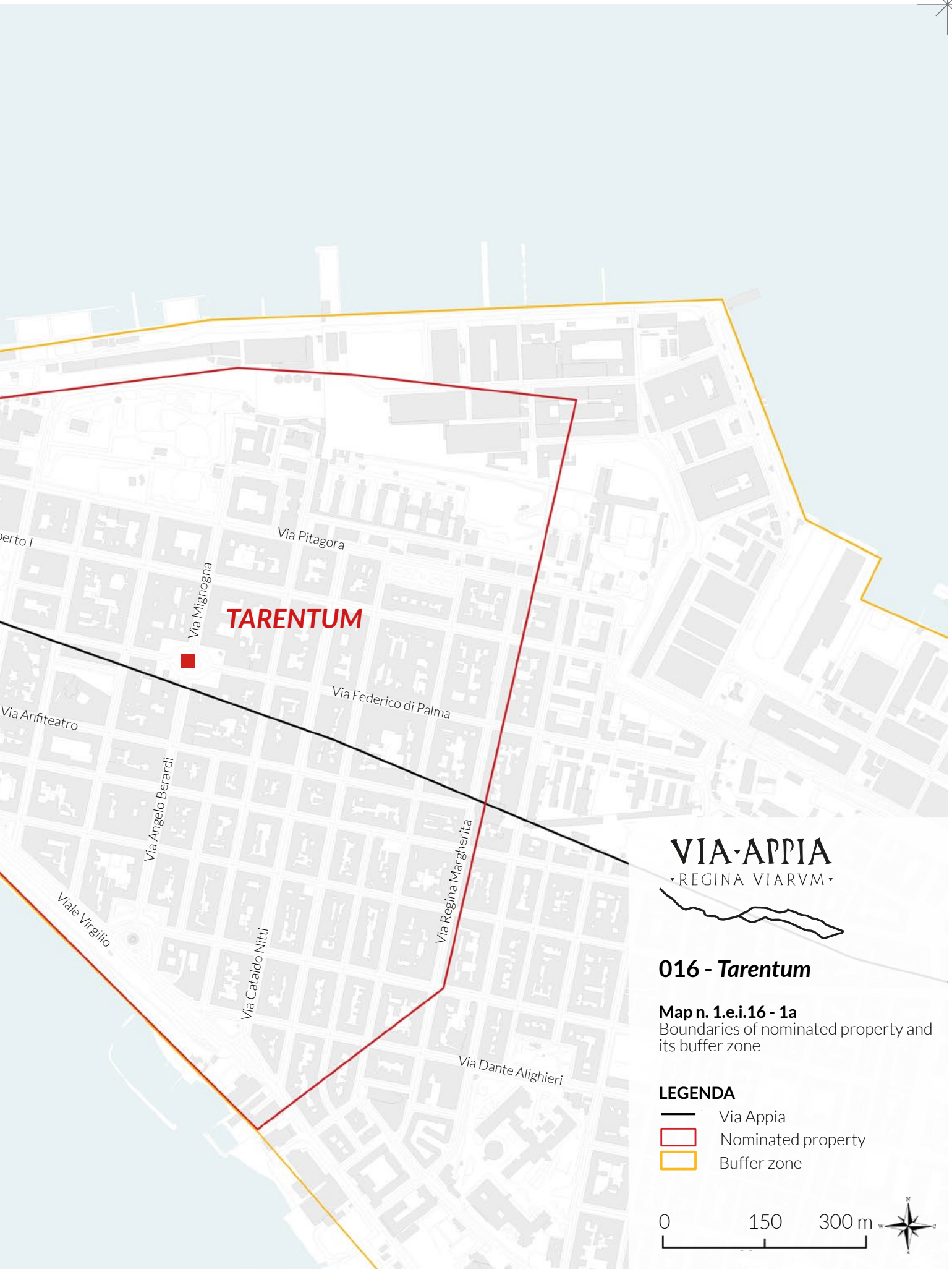


ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 17° 13' 18"
N 40° 27' 43"

E 17° 15' 19"
N 40° 28' 40"



VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

016 - *Tarentum*

Map n. 1.e.i.16 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone


E 17° 55' 58"
N 40° 38' 26"
Via P. Camassa
Largo Sciabiche
Via dei Mille
Viale della Libertà
Via Vespasiano
BRUNDISIUM
Via Carmine
Via Appia
Via Osanna
Corso Umberto I
Via Cristoforo Colombo
Via Appia
Corso Roma
Via Tor Pisana
Corso Roma
Via Bast
E 17° 55' 57"
N 40° 37' 48"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

018 - *Brundisium*

Map n. 1.e.i.18 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 200 m

Via Colonne
Via F. Consiglio
Corso G. Garibaldi
Via del Mare
tioni San Giacomo

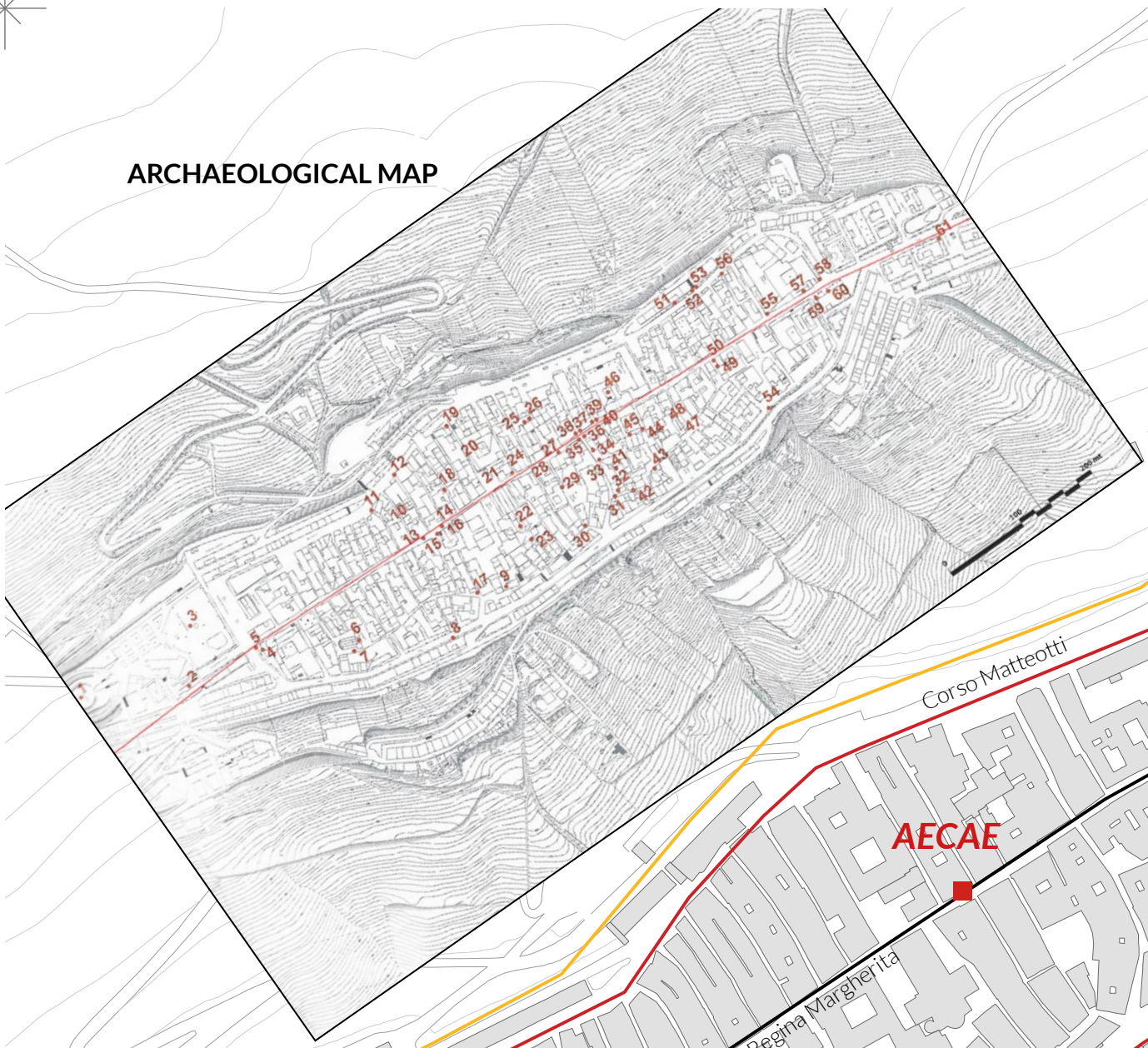
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 17° 57' 13"
N 40° 37' 46"

E 15° 18' 05"
N 41° 21' 50"

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



AECAE

Corso Matteotti

Corso Matteotti

Via Regina Margherita

Via Vittorio Emanuele

SP 123

Via Ignazia

E 15° 18' 04"
N 41° 21' 20"

E 15° 19' 04"
N 41° 21' 50"

SP 123
Via San Girolamo
Via Regina Margherita
Via Vittorio Emanuele

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

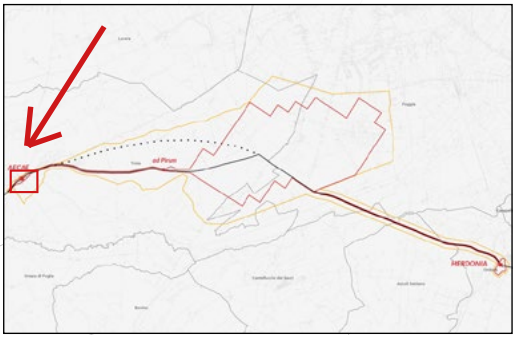
020 – The *Appia Traiana* from *Aecae* to *Herdonia*

Map n. 1.e.i.20 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

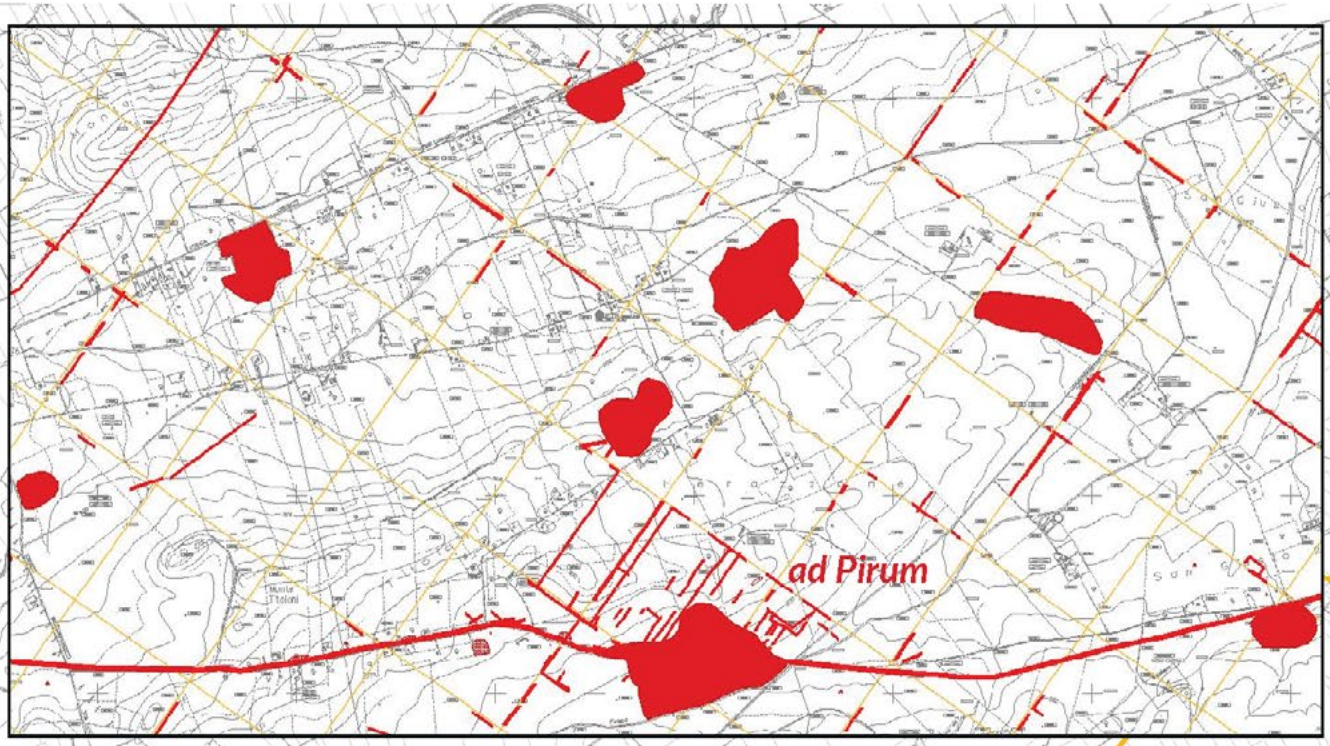
LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 75 150 m



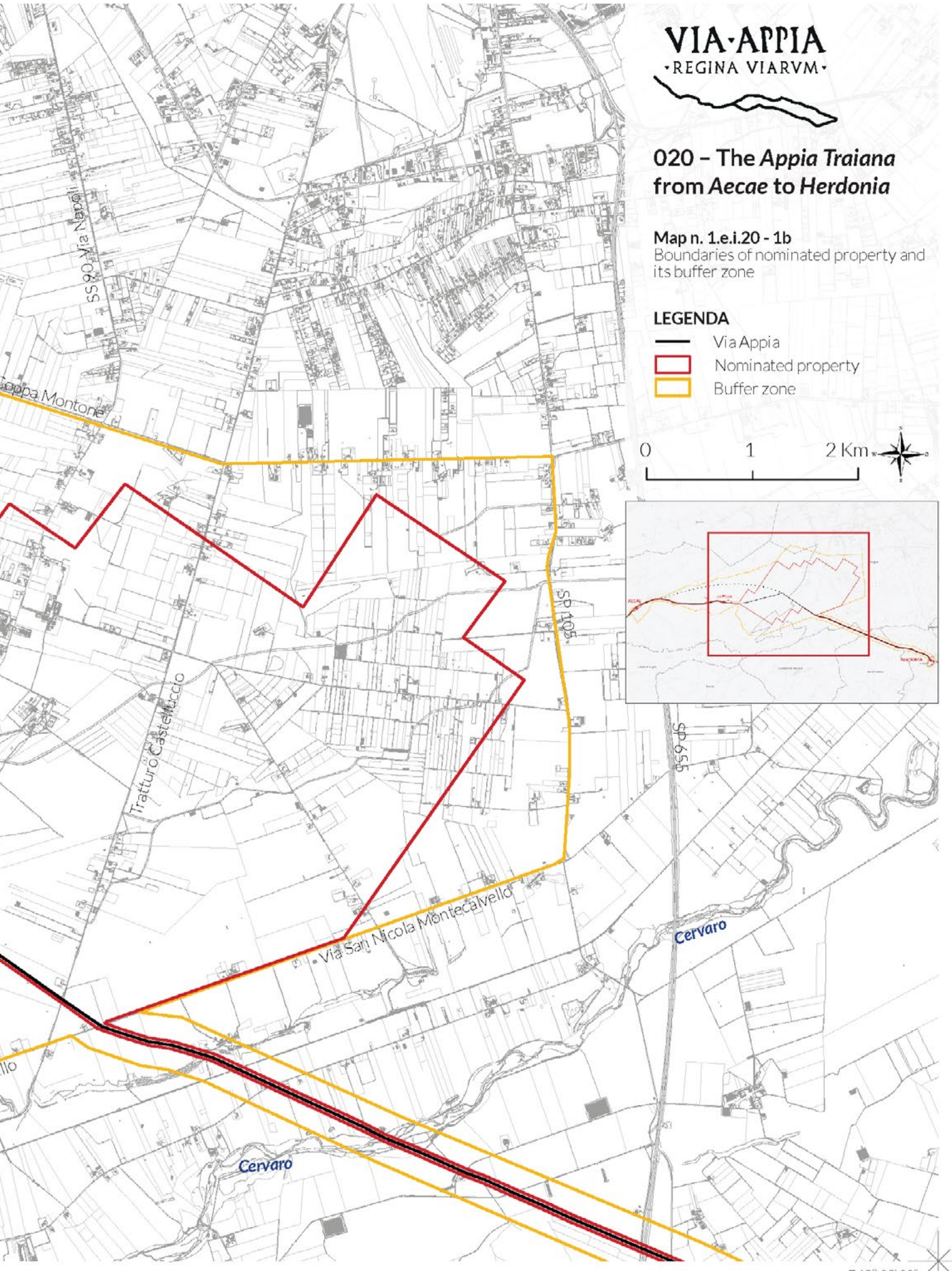
E 15° 22' 53"
N 41° 26' 09"



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

SP 116
SP 115
SP 116 Strada per S. Giusto
SP 114
ad Pirum
SP 113
Via San Nicola Montecalve
SP 113

E 15° 22' 52"
N 41° 19' 46"



VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

020 – The *Appia Traiana* from *Aecae* to *Herdonia*

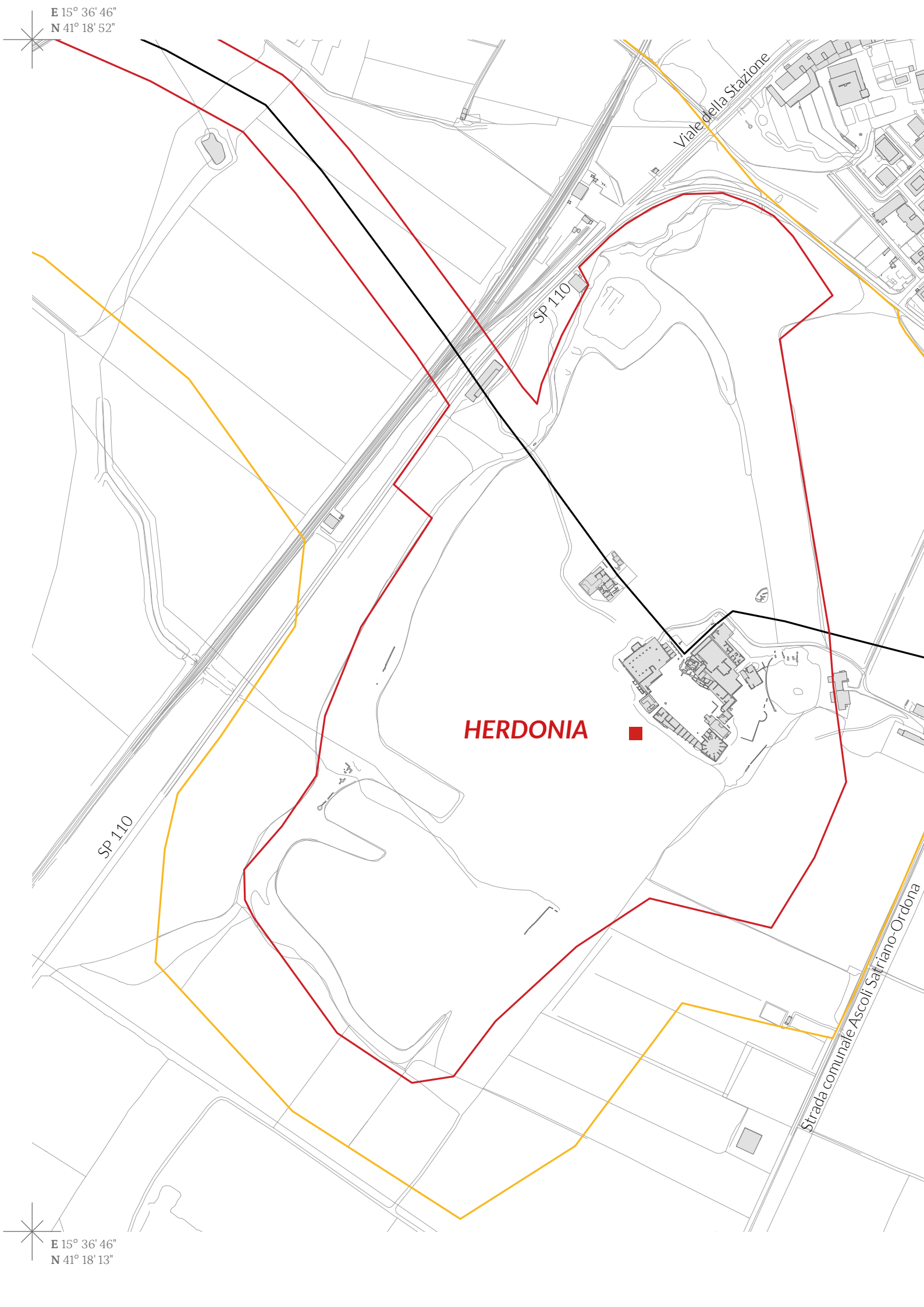
Map n. 1.e.i.20 - 1b
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 1 2 Km

E 15° 35' 33"
N 41° 19' 42"


E 15° 36' 46"
N 41° 18' 52"
Viale della Stazione
SP 110
HERDONIA
SP 110
Strada comunale Ascoli Satriano-Ordona
E 15° 36' 46"
N 41° 18' 13"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

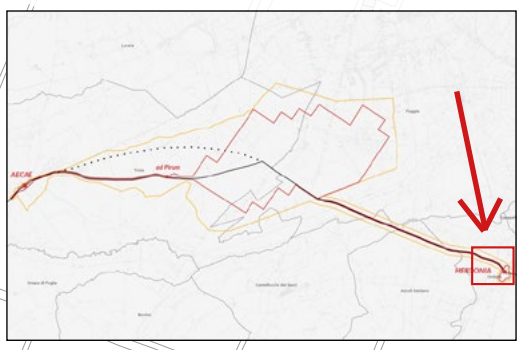
020 – The *Appia Traiana* from *Aecae* to *Herdonia*

Map n. 1.e.i.20 - 1c
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 200 m

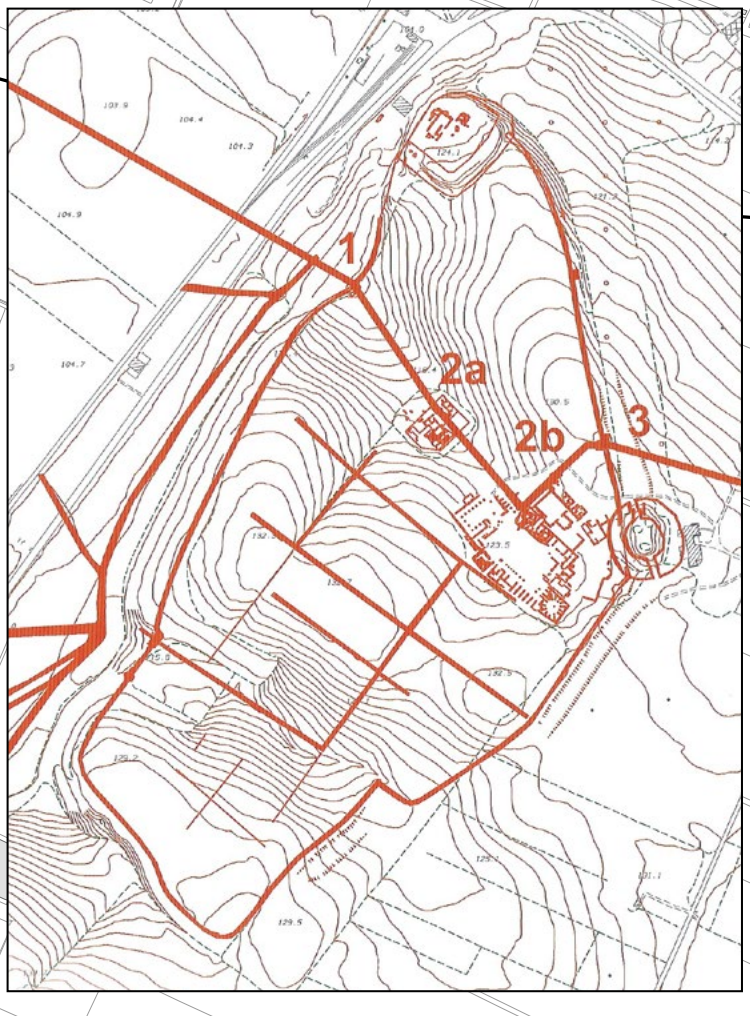


SP 110

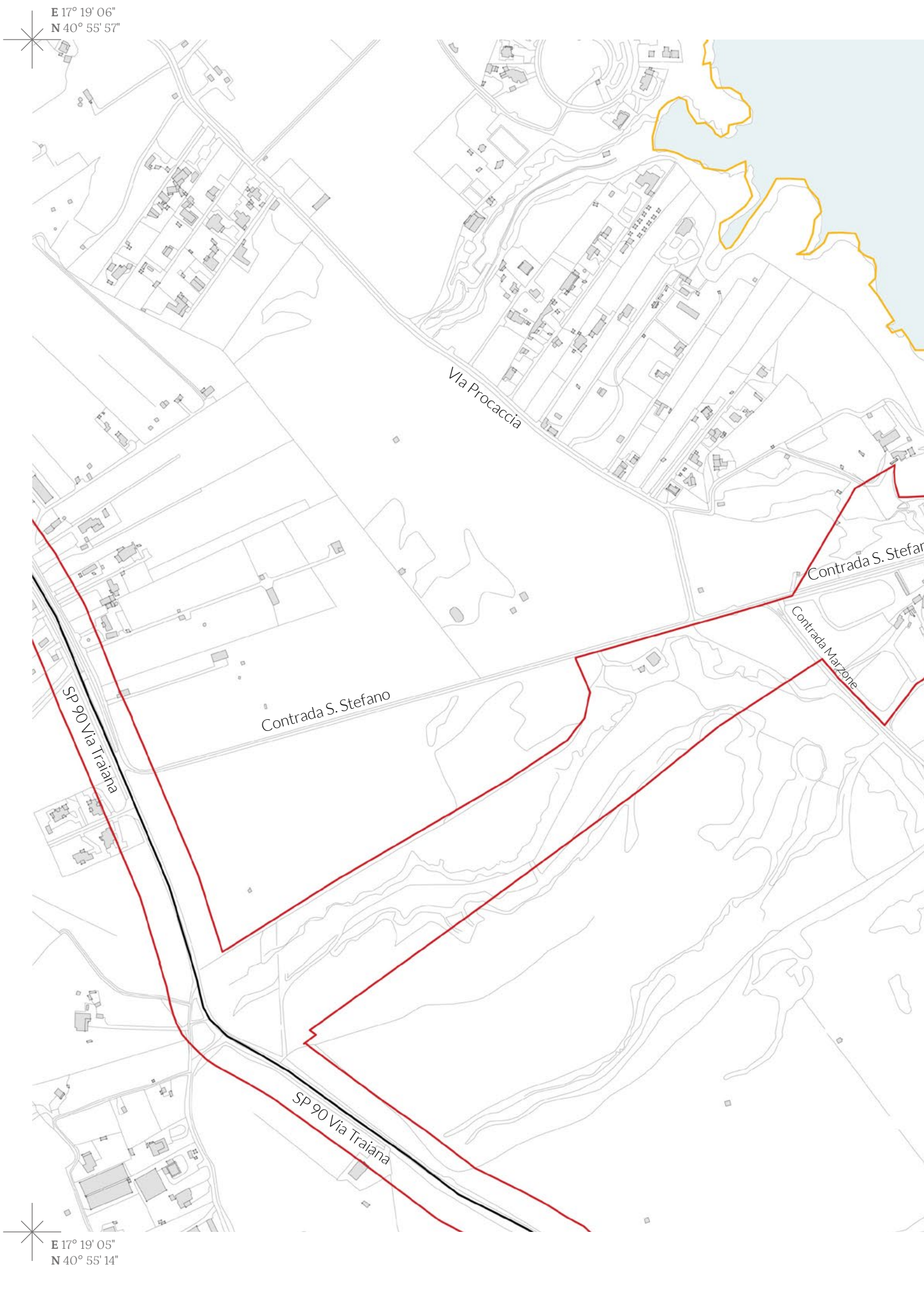
Strada comunale Ascoli Satriano-Ordona

Contrada Ponte Rotto

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP



E 15° 38' 03"
N 41° 18' 13"


E 17° 19' 06"
N 40° 55' 57"
Via Procaccia
Contrada S. Stefan
Contrada Marzone
Contrada S. Stefano
SP 90 Via Traiana
SP 90 Via Traiana
E 17° 19' 05"
N 40° 55' 14"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

022 - The *Appia Traiana* along the Adriatic coast, through *Egnatia*

Map n. 1.e.i.22 - 1a
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 200 m



Hadriaticum mare

Abbazia S. Stefano

E 17° 20' 30"
N 40° 55' 13"

E 17° 22' 15"
N 40° 53' 39"

i Pantanelli

SP 90 Contrada Capitolo

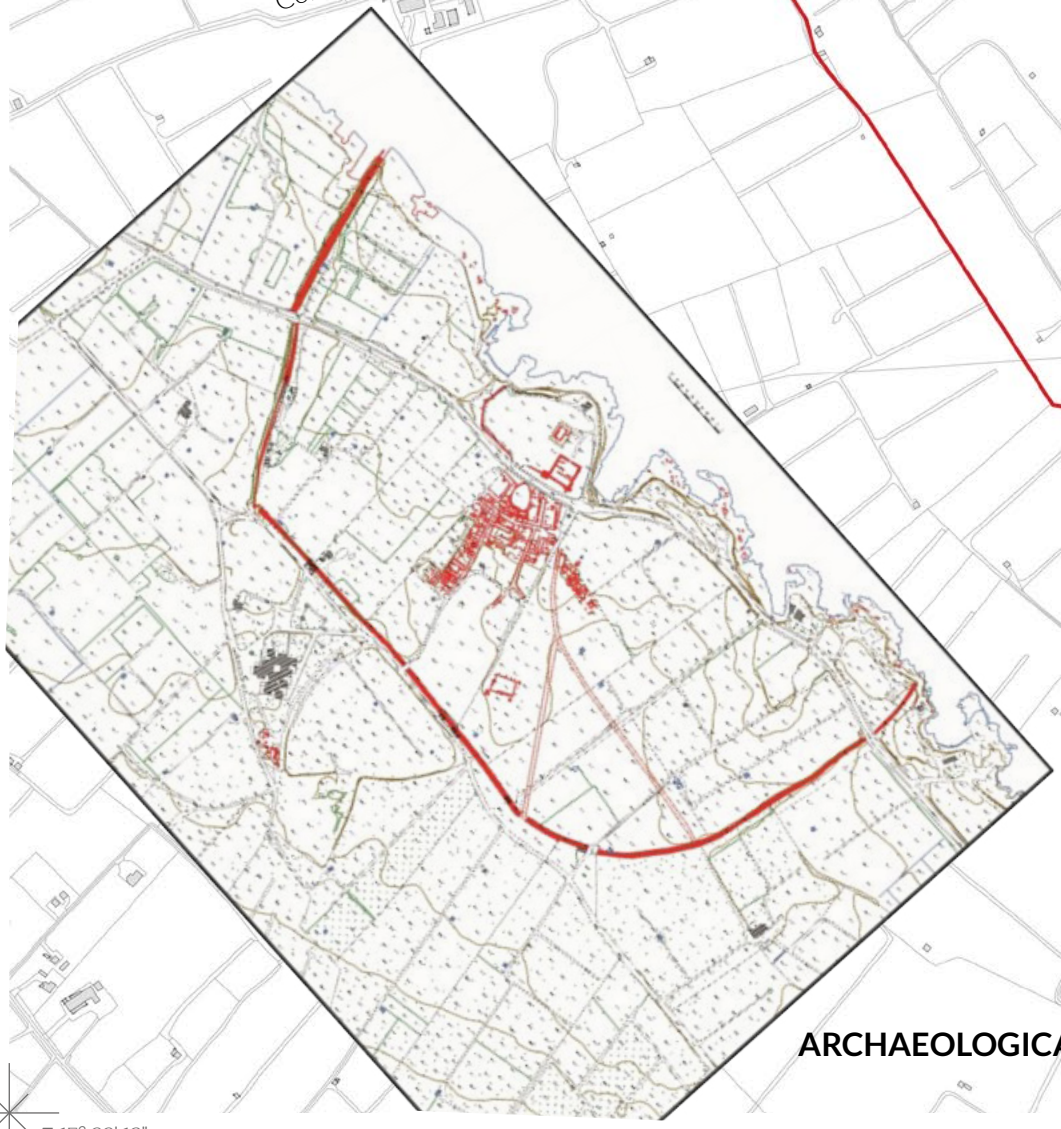
SP 90 Contrada Garrappa

Strada comunale Egnazia

Contrada Egnazia

Contrada Egnazia

Via degli Scavi



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

E 17° 22' 13"
N 40° 52' 35"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

022 - The *Appia Traiana* along the Adriatic coast, through *Egnatia*

Map n. 1.e.i.22 - 1b
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 150 300 m



Hadriaticum mare

EGNATIA

SP 90 Contrada Garrappa

Strada comunale Egnazia

San Domenico Golf

E 17° 24' 20"
N 40° 52' 32"


E 17° 41' 25"
N 40° 45' 39"
Largo Isoletta
Largo Isoletta
Via Platone
Via Tevere
Via della Torre
Circonvallazione Clodia
ad Speluncas
E55 SS379
SP 34
E 17° 41' 24"
N 40° 45' 00"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

022 - The *Appia Traiana* along the Adriatic coast, through *Egnatia*

Map n. 1.e.i.22 - 1c
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 100 200 m

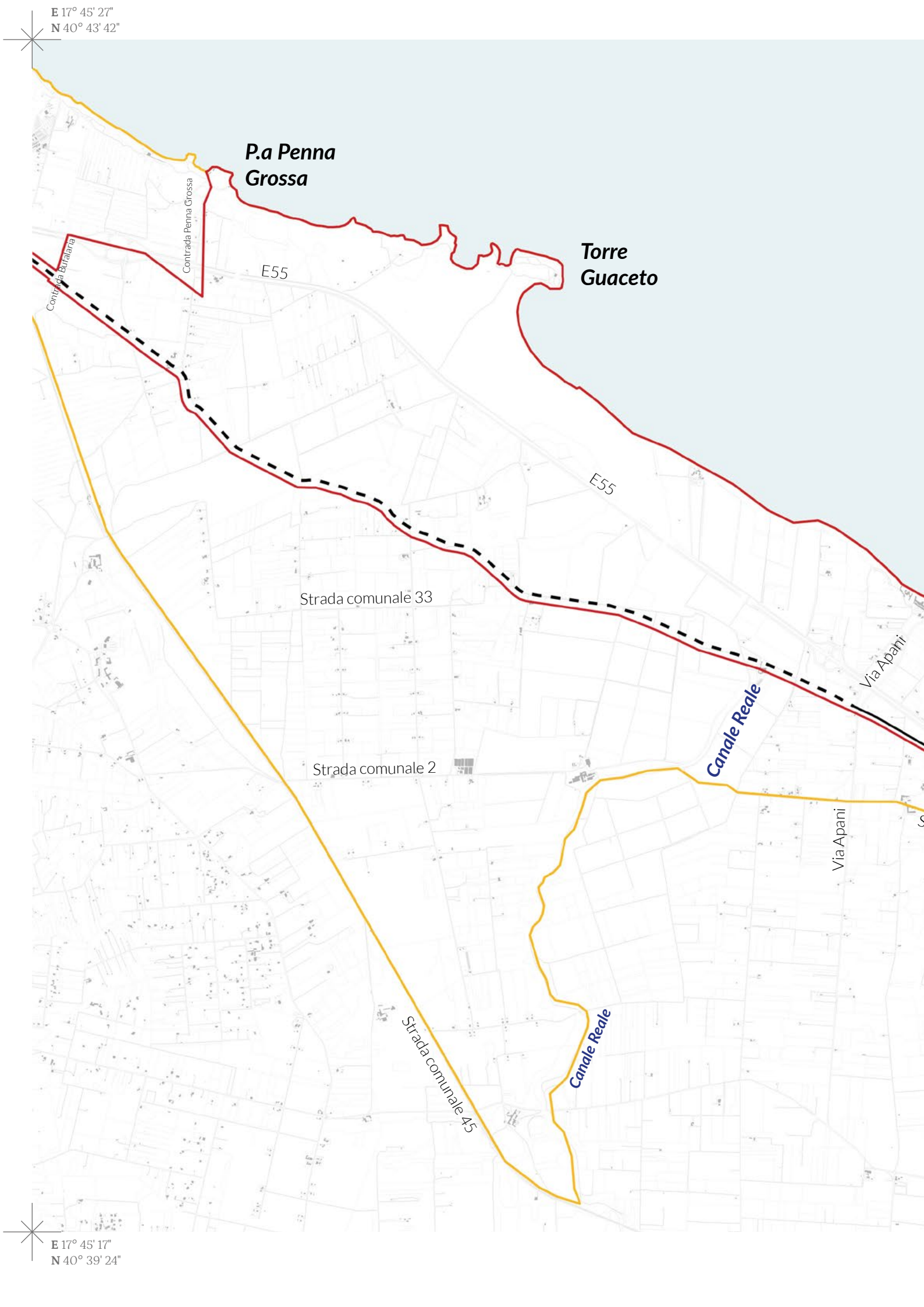


Hadriaticum mare

Torre Santa Sabina

Via Mezzaluna

E 17° 42' 40"
N 40° 44' 58"


E 17° 45' 27"
N 40° 43' 42"
P.a Penna Grossa
Torre Guaceto
Contrada Penna Grossa
Contrada Burafaria
E55
E55
Strada comunale 33
Strada comunale 2
Strada comunale 45
Via Apani
Via Apani
Canale Reale
Canale Reale
E 17° 45' 17"
N 40° 39' 24"

VIA·APPIA
·REGINA VIARVM·

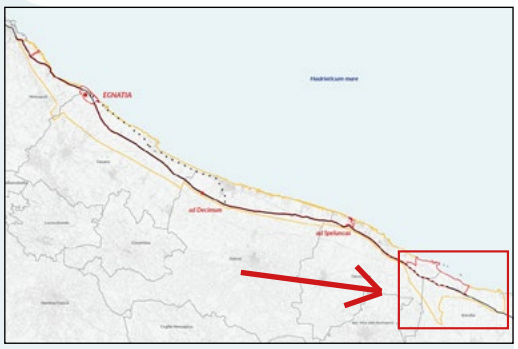
022 - The *Appia Traiana* along the Adriatic coast, through *Egnatia*

Map n. 1.e.i.22 - 1d
Boundaries of nominated property and its buffer zone

LEGENDA

- Via Appia
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

0 500 1000 m



Hadriaticum mare

Torre Testa

Canale Apani

SP 41

SP 41

Strada per Apani

Strada per Apani

E55

Via Bari

E55

E 17° 53' 45"
N 40° 39' 12"





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ROMA

Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali
U.O. Valorizzazione e Gestione
Servizio Gestione Sito Unesco, Grandi Eventi
cittadini, Occupazioni di Suolo Pubblico

Brief report on the proposal for minor boundary modification of the World Heritage Site Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura, Holy See and Italy.

The buffer zone proposal of the "Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura," was first submitted to the World Heritage Commitee in January 2020. The proposal was referred to the Holy See and Italy, by Decision 44 COM 8B.55 of 27 July 2021, in order to:

a) Consider extension of the proposed boundary of the buffer zone based on further examination of the conceptual and physical interconnections between the property and its immediate setting,

b) Provide further details on the mechanisms in place in the proposed buffer zone to assess the impact of development projects on the World Heritage property,

c) Indicate how and when the delimitations of the proposed buffer zone will be transcribed into existing local and national regulations in order to provide a statutory status to its boundaries.

In October 2021 the Transboundary Coordination Group, the managing body of the Site, requested through the Focal Point of the Italian Ministry of Culture a comparison meeting with ICOMOS in order to clarify the recommendation at point a) about the extension of the perimeter. After the meeting, held in videoconference on 28/10/2022, the Group sent to ICOMOS the documentation object of the clarification request. With protocol MIC SG Serv II- 0002451 of 27 January 2022, the responses of the international consultation body were provided.

The minor boundary modification proposal submitted is the result of measures taken by the Transboundary Coordination Group in response to the Committee Decision and in the light of the comparison with ICOMOS.

As required by Annex 11 of the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convetion,* the submitted documentation is composed of:

- n.1 – **Buffer Zone Dossier that implement what is required in points a) and b) by the World Heritage Committee by Decision 44 COM 8B.55** and that represents the extension of the proposed perimeter following comparison with the advisory body ICOMOS, *International Council of Monuments and Sites*. (Rome_Buffer Zone Dossier.pdf);

- n.1 - Maps booklet (01.maps.pdf) composed of:
  - Map of the World Heritage Site with representation of the Core Zone and the proposal of Buffer Zone in scale 1:60.000.
  - n.7 Detailed maps in scale 1:25.000

Annexes to the Dossier:

- n.1 in-depth technical tables and constraints lists booklet (02.03.Tables_Constraints lists.pdf)

Roma Capitale
Servizio Gestione Sito Unesco, Grandi Eventi cittadini, Occupazioni di Suolo Pubblico
Piazza del Popolo, 11D 00186 Roma
Telefono +39 06 6710.4585
sovraintendenza.int@comune.roma.it;
Pec: protocollo.sovrintendenza@pec.comune.roma.it

- n.1 booklet containing the documentation being compared with ICOMOS (04.After Decision 44 com.pdf)
- n.1 dossier containing the reference legislation of the two States Parties (05.Documents)
- n.1 GIS folder containing:
  - Buffer Zone, Core Zone and Vatican City Site perimeter in vector format
  - Buffer Zone and Core Zone Area in vector format
  - Map in ECW (Enhanced Compression Wavelet), Regional Technical Cartography CTR 2014

In response to point c) of the Decision of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, the buffer zone has been approved by the Capitoline Council (Giunta Capitolina di Roma Capitale) with Resolution n. 10 of 26 January 2023.

The above mentioned documentation in the electronic version is contained in the attached pen drive and it is also available at the following link:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1SJFpQa1yPl9X73Z6iszX5EOqD1fqyOTr?usp=share_link

The Secretariat of the Transboundary Coordination Group

RC/2090/23 gennaio 2023

ROMA

Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali

Proposta di deliberazione che si sottopone all'approvazione della Giunta Capitolina

Prot. RI/2023/0001793
del 19/01/2023
Prot. RF/2023/0007874
del 23/01/2023

OGGETTO: Approvazione della *Minor boundary modification* (Modifica minore dei confini) relativa alla zona cuscinetto del Sito UNESCO Centro Storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città e San Paolo fuori le Mura

L'Assessore alla Cultura
Miguel Gotor
Firmato digitalmente da
MIGUEL ANGEL GOTOR FACELLO
GOTOR FACELLO MIGUEL ANGEL

L'Assessore all'Urbanistica
Maurizio Veloccia
Firmato digitalmente da
MAURIZIO VELOCCIA

Visto reso ai sensi dell'art. 30, comma 1, lett. *i)* e *j)*
del Regolamento sull'Ordinamento degli Uffici e dei Servizi

Il Sovrintendente Capitolino
ai Beni Culturali
Claudio Parisi Presicce
Firmato digitalmente da
CLAUDIO PARISI PRESICCE

Il Direttore Dipartimento Programmazione
e Attuazione Urbanistica
Gianni Gianfrancesco
GIANNI GIANFRANCESCO
19.01.2023 13:29:41 GMT+01:00

P.O. Paolo Graziani

Parere Ufficio proponente	Parere della Ragioneria Generale	Attestazione avvenuta assistenza giuridico amministrativa ai sensi dell'art. 97, comma 2 del D.Lgs. 18/08/2000 n. 267.
Ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 49, comma 1, del D.Lgs. del 18/08/2000 n. 267 si esprime parere favorevole in merito alla regolarità tecnica della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto.	Ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 49, comma 1, del D.Lgs. del 18/08/2000 n. 267 si dichiara che la proposta di deliberazione in oggetto non ha rilevanza contabile.	Il Vice Segretario Generale aggiunto Direttore della Direzione Supporto Giuridico - Amministrativo agli Organi e all'Amministrazione Caterina Cordella Il Vice Segretario Generale Gianluca Viggiano Il Segretario Generale Pietro Paolo Mileti
Il Sovrintendente Claudio Parisi Presicce Firmato digitalmente da **CLAUDIO PARISI PRESICCE** Il Direttore Dipartimento Programmazione e Attuazione Urbanistica GIANNI GIANFRANCESCO 19.01.2023 13:29:41 GMT+01:00	Il Ragioniere Generale Marco Iacobucci marco iacobucci 23.01.2023 10:59:03 GMT+01:00	

DELIBERAZIONE N.
10 | 26/1/2023
DELLA GIUNTA CAPITOLINA

Premesso che:

il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO, nella sessione svolta a Parigi nel settembre 1980, ha iscritto il Centro storico di Roma nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale;

successivamente, sulla base di quanto rappresentato nel parere dell'ICOMOS n. 91 del 2 maggio 1980, il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO ha approvato il 12 dicembre 1990 a Banff (Alberta - Canada), con Decisione n. 14 COM VII.B, la proposta presentata congiuntamente dalla Santa Sede e dallo Stato Italiano, relativa all'inclusione nel sito del Centro storico di Roma dei beni extraterritoriali della Santa Sede (così come individuati dagli articoli 13-16 dei Patti Lateranensi), nonché l'estensione alle mura di Urbano VIII;

per effetto di tale decisione il sito è stato così denominato: "Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città e San Paolo fuori le Mura";

il sito UNESCO di Roma comprende i beni extraterritoriali della Santa Sede e, pertanto, la sua gestione investe anche aspetti propri del diritto internazionale;

la Convenzione sulla protezione del patrimonio culturale e naturale mondiale, adottata a Parigi dalla Conferenza Generale ONU in data 16 novembre 1972, prevede all'art. 6 che, nel pieno rispetto della sovranità degli Stati sul cui territorio si trova il patrimonio culturale e naturale e senza pregiudizio dei diritti previsti dalla legislazione nazionale relativamente a detto patrimonio, gli Stati parte della Convenzione riconoscono che esso costituisce un patrimonio universale per la cui tutela ha il dovere di cooperare tutta la comunità internazionale;

atteso che:

per l'inserimento o la permanenza nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale (WHL), l'UNESCO richiede la formulazione di adeguati strumenti di gestione del Sito, atti a garantire la Conservazione e il Mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale;

la legge 20 febbraio 2006, n. 77, recante "Misure speciali di tutela e fruizione dei siti italiani di interesse culturale, paesaggistico e ambientale, inseriti nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale posti sotto la tutela dell'UNESCO" prevede, all'art. 3, l'approvazione di appositi piani di gestione al fine di assicurare la conservazione dei siti italiani UNESCO e creare le condizioni per la loro valorizzazione;

il Piano di Gestione è lo strumento strategico, espressamente deputato a garantire la conservazione nel tempo dei valori che hanno motivato l'iscrizione del sito nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale ed è, altresì, lo strumento necessario per definire e rendere operativo il processo di tutela e sviluppo del sito, in forma condivisa dai diversi soggetti competenti;

il Piano di Gestione indica le priorità di intervento e le modalità attuative volte a garantire il mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale anche recependo i programmi o gli strumenti normativi che perseguano finalità complementari nella gestione del territorio.

pertanto, il Piano di Gestione individua il Piano Regolatore Generale di Roma Capitale quale fondamentale strumento di gestione del territorio di Roma Capitale e condivide con esso gli obiettivi di conservazione, tutela e valorizzazione delle risorse della Città storica; tali finalità sono perseguite sia attraverso l'articolazione delle componenti del Piano Regolatore stesso (Tessuti, Edifici e complessi speciali, Spazi aperti, Ambiti di valorizzazione), sia per il tramite della Carta per la Qualità, componente gestionale del PRG soggetta ad aggiornamenti periodici, che individua gli elementi di particolare valore urbanistico, architettonico, archeologico e monumentale, culturale, da conservare e valorizzare;

in data 29 settembre 2009 è stato sottoscritto tra Roma Capitale, Regione Lazio, Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo e Vicariato di Roma, un Protocollo d'Intesa, approvato con deliberazione di Giunta Comunale n. 294/2009, che al punto 2 prevede la redazione del Piano di Gestione del Sito da parte di Roma Capitale, recependo i contenuti strategici e le azioni da attuare, proposte e sostenute dai diversi soggetti istituzionali coinvolti, rappresentati all'interno di una Commissione Tecnico Scientifica;

in data 22 febbraio 2010, con Determinazione Dirigenziale n. 66 del Dipartimento Turismo, è stata istituita la Commissione Tecnico Scientifica composta dai rappresentanti delle istituzioni firmatarie del suddetto Protocollo d'Intesa;

gli Stati parte si impegnano di conseguenza, e conformemente alle disposizioni della Convenzione, a concorrere all'identificazione, alla tutela, alla conservazione e alla valorizzazione del patrimonio culturale e naturale ove lo richieda lo Stato sul cui territorio è situato;

l'Accordo, concluso in data 18 febbraio 1934 fra la Repubblica Italiana e la Santa Sede, all'art. 12 prevede espressamente che "La Santa Sede e la Repubblica Italiana, nel rispettivo ordine, collaborano per la tutela del patrimonio storico ed artistico";

a tal fine la Repubblica Italiana e il Governatorato dello Stato della Città del Vaticano hanno sottoscritto in data 26 novembre 2015 un Protocollo d'Intesa che impegna i due Stati a proseguire la cooperazione per la protezione e la valorizzazione del sito transfrontaliero "Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città e San Paolo fuori le Mura" per la conservazione del suo Valore Universale Eccezionale, mediante l'istituzione del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero;

a seguito di specifiche attività di approfondimento e analisi effettuate dalla sopracitata Commissione Tecnico Scientifica, in collaborazione con i rappresentanti della Santa Sede, è stato redatto il Piano di Gestione del Sito UNESCO di Roma, approvato con deliberazione n. 62 del 29/04/2016 del Commissario Straordinario, Prefetto Francesco Paolo Tronca, con poteri di Giunta Capitolina;

considerato che:

al fine di cooperare nella protezione e tutela del Sito Transfrontaliero, in conformità con quanto stabilito nel Protocollo d'Intesa fra Italia e Santa Sede, all'interno del Piano di Gestione è stato istituito e regolamentato un Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero;

i firmatari del Protocollo d'intesa hanno condiviso l'esigenza di sottoscrivere un ulteriore protocollo d'intesa per la composizione della delegazione italiana del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero;

con deliberazione della Giunta Capitolina n. 297 del 28 dicembre 2017 è stato approvato lo schema di Protocollo d'Intesa tra Ministero dei beni culturali e del Turismo, Regione Lazio e Roma Capitale, che definisce le funzioni e compiti del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero;

i firmatari di detto protocollo identificano il soggetto referente e il soggetto responsabile del progetto di Roma Capitale, nella persona del Sovrintendente Capitolino ai Beni Culturali, e si impegnano a coordinarsi e collaborare nell'ambito delle proprie competenze, in conformità con quanto stabilito e regolamentato dal Piano di Gestione del Sito Unesco di Roma;

nella riunione del 20/05/2019, come da verbale prot. RI/17374/2019, il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero, provvedendo all'individuazione delle priorità e delle modalità di lavoro sulla cui base impostare le proprie attività, ha programmato la verifica del perimetro della zona cuscinetto (Buffer Zone) approvato nell'ambito dei lavori della Commissione Tecnico Scientifica del 27/10/2015 e suo tempo non inserito nel Piano di Gestione;

la Buffer Zone è una zona che circonda il Sito e ha la funzione di garantire un ulteriore livello di protezione del Sito, volto al mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale, i cui attributi e caratteristiche sono funzionalmente improntati alla salvaguardia dell'area tutelata;

la Buffer Zone non costituisce di per sé uno strumento di pianificazione e programmazione urbanistica e pertanto è complementare e non interferisce con gli elaborati prescrittivi e gestionali del vigente Piano Regolatore Generale di Roma, né con il periodico aggiornamento della Carta per la Qualità previsto dello stesso Piano Regolatore;

la predetta Buffer zone non aggiunge nuovi vincoli, riaffermando invece misure di tutela già previste dagli strumenti di protezione del territorio esistenti;

la proposta di *Modifica Minore dei Confini* relativa alla zona cuscinetto (Buffer Zone) del Sito UNESCO di Roma, approvata dal Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero, è stata trasmessa con nota RI 1165/2020 al Focal Point della Santa Sede e al Focal Point del Ministero della Cultura, per i successivi adempimenti previsti per l'inoltro della documentazione al Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO;

durante la 44^ Sessione del Comitato Mondiale del Patrimonio, con Decisione 44 COM 8B.55, il Comitato ha restituito il documento agli Stati proponenti con richiesta di integrazioni;

per il tramite del Focal Point del Ministero della Cultura, il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero ha richiesto un incontro di chiarimento con l'organo consultivo ICOMOS (International Council for Monuments and Sites);

con nota RI 34255/2021 è stato inviato all'ICOMOS un report di approfondimento della proposta di *Modifica Minore dei Confini,* in risposta alla quale l'organismo di consultazione internazionale ha inoltrato, con nota al Ministero n. SG SERV II 27/01/2022 _0002451P le raccomandazioni consigliate;

tali raccomandazioni sono state integrate alla precedente proposta e approvate dal Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero nel Verbale della riunione del 10/10/2022 (prot. N. RI/36661/2022);

pertanto, è necessario provvedere all'approvazione della proposta di *Modificazione Minore dei Confini* relativi alla Zona Cuscinetto (Buffer Zone) del Sito UNESCO di Roma al fine di garantire un ulteriore livello di protezione al Sito Transfrontaliero e approntare gli strumenti e le risorse per assicurarne l'attuazione;

Visti:

la Convenzione sulla protezione del Patrimonio Mondiale Naturale e Culturale, Parigi 16 novembre 1972
la Deliberazione del Commissario Straordinario n.62 del 29 aprile 2016;
la Delibera della Giunta Capitolina n. 297 del 28 dicembre 2017;
la Decisione 44 COM 8B.55 del Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale.

atteso che:

in data 17/1/2023..., il Direttore del Dipartimento Programmazione e Attuazione Urbanistica ha espresso il parere che di seguito integralmente si riporta: "Ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 49, comma 1, del Decreto Legislativo 18 agosto 2000, n. 267 "Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli enti locali", si esprime parere favorevole in merito alla regolarità tecnica della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto".

Il Direttore F.to: Gianni Gianfrancesco

in data 19/1/2023, il Sovrintendente Capitolino ai Beni Culturali ha espresso il parere che di seguito integralmente si riporta: "Ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 49, comma 1, del Decreto Legislativo 18 agosto 2000, n. 267 "Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli enti locali", si esprime parere favorevole in merito alla regolarità tecnica della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto".

Il Sovrintendente F.to: Claudio Parisi Presicce

in data 17/1/2023, il Direttore del Dipartimento Programmazione e Attuazione Urbanistica ha attestato, ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art.30, comma 1, lett. i) e j) del Regolamento degli Uffici e dei Servizi, come da dichiarazione in atti, la coerenza della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto con i documenti di programmazione dell'Amministrazione, approvandola in ordine alle scelte aventi ambiti di discrezionalità tecnica con impatto generale sulla funzione dipartimentale e sull'impiego delle risorse che essa comporta.

Il Direttore F.to: Gianni Gianfrancesco

in data 19/1/2023, il Sovrintendente Capitolino ai Beni Culturali ha attestato, ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art.30, comma 1, lett. i) e j) del Regolamento degli Uffici e dei Servizi, come da dichiarazione in atti, la coerenza della proposta di deliberazione in oggetto con i documenti di programmazione dell'Amministrazione, approvandola in ordine alle scelte aventi ambiti di discrezionalità tecnica con impatto generale sulla funzione dipartimentale e sull'impiego delle risorse che essa comporta.

Il Sovrintendente F.to: Claudio Parisi Presicce

in data 23/1/2023, il Ragioniere Generale ha espresso il parere che di seguito integralmente si riporta: "Ai sensi e per gli effetti dell'art. 49 del D.Lgs. n. 267/2000, si esprime parere di non rilevanza contabile in ordine alla proposta di deliberazione di cui all'oggetto.
Il Ragioniere Generale F.to: Marco Iacobucci";

Considerato che sulla proposta in esame è stata svolta, da parte del Segretariato Generale, la funzione di assistenza giuridico-amministrativa di cui all'art. 97, comma 2, del Decreto Legislativo 18 agosto 2000, n. 267.

Tutto ciò premesso e considerato

LA GIUNTA CAPITOLINA

DELIBERA

1. di approvare la Modifica Minore dei Confini relativa alla Zona Cuscinetto (Buffer Zone) del Sito UNESCO "Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città e San Paolo fuori le Mura", come da dossier allegato alla presente deliberazione quale parte integrante e sostanziale;
2. di prendere atto che la Buffer Zone non costituisce di per sé uno strumento di pianificazione e programmazione urbanistica e pertanto è complementare e non interferisce con gli elaborati prescrittivi e gestionali del vigente Piano Regolatore Generale di Roma, né con il periodico aggiornamento della Carta per la Qualità previsto dello stesso Piano Regolatore;
3. di prendere altresì atto che la predetta Buffer zone non aggiunge nuovi vincoli, riaffermando invece misure di tutela già previste dagli strumenti di protezione del territorio esistenti;
4. di incaricare la Sovrintendenza Capitolina della trasmissione del dossier della Buffer Zone approvato con il presente atto al Focal Point della Santa Sede per l'attuazione della Convenzione per la Protezione del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale Mondiale e al Focal Point italiano per l'attuazione della Convenzione per la Protezione del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale Mondiale presso il Ministero della Cultura, per il seguito degli atti di competenza.

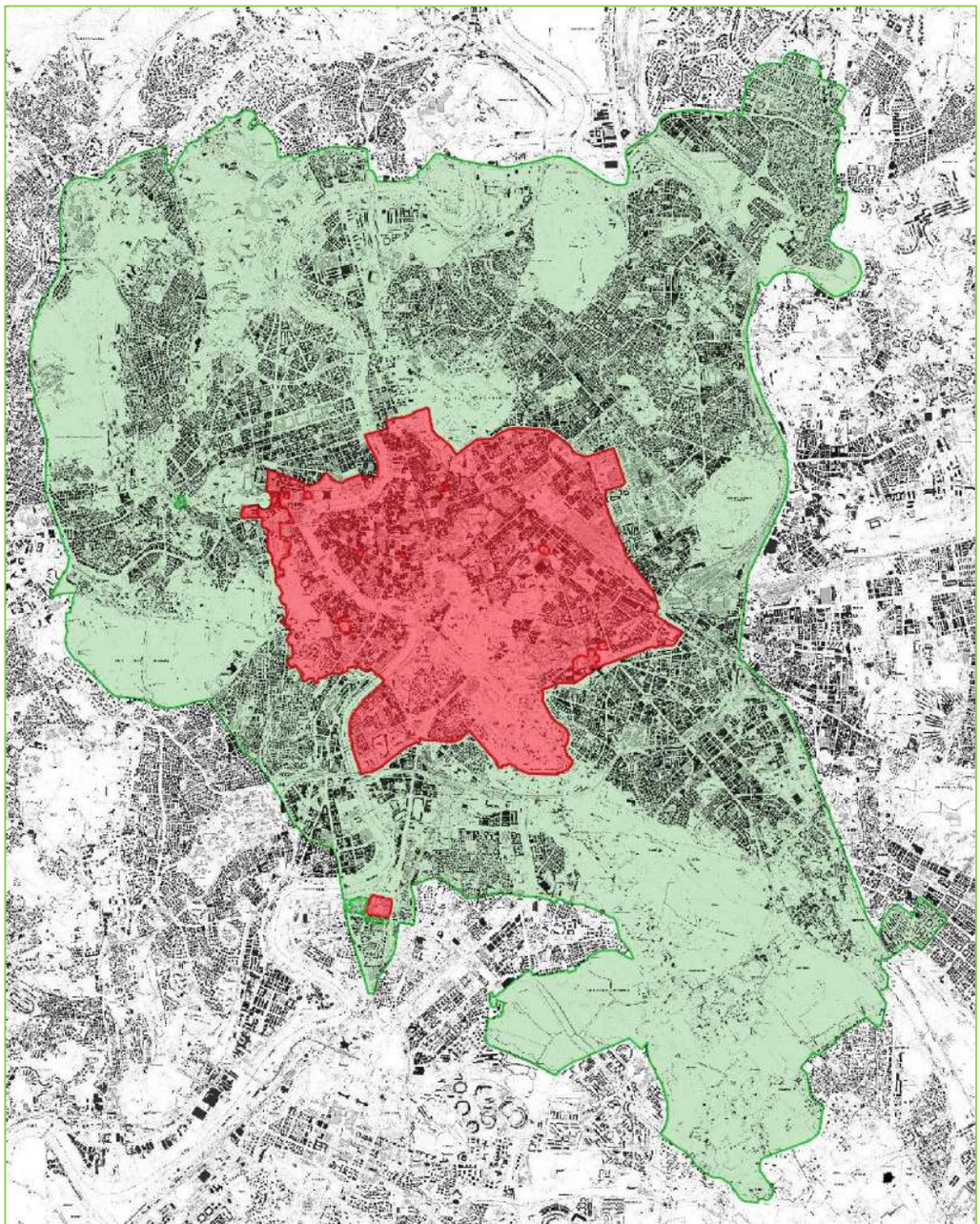
Infine la Giunta in considerazione del **l'urgenza** di provvedere, dichiara, all'unanimità immediatamente eseguibile la presente deliberazione a norma di legge.

91
quater

BUFFER ZONE DOSSIER

Minor Boundary Modification dossier

Centro Storico di Roma le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella Città e San Paolo fuori le Mura



colophon

Soggetto referente

ROMA

SOVRINTENDENZA CAPITOLINA AI BENI CULTURALI
Sovrintendente Capitolino dott. Claudio Parisi Presicce

Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero

Governatorato dello Stato della Città del Vaticano
Direzione delle Infrastrutture e Servizi
Direttore: Rev.do Rafael García de la Serrana Villalobos
Ing. Silvio Screpanti

Direzione dei Musei Vaticani
Direttore: Dott.ssa Barbara Jatta
Dott.ssa Claudia Valeri

Amministrazione del Patrimonio della Sede Apostolica (A.P.S.A.)
Segretario: dott. Fabio Gasperini
Ing. Mauro Villarini
Arch. Annalisa Zilli

Focal Point della Santa Sede per l'attuazione della Convenzione per la Protezione del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale Mondiale
Dott. Alessandro Vella
Dott. Jean-François Genotte
Dott.ssa Alessandra Uncini (fino al 12/2022)
Dott.ssa Maria Serlupi (fino al 12/2021)

MINISTERO DELLA CULTURA– MiC
Segretariato Generale – Servizio II Ufficio UNESCO
Dirigente: Dott.ssa Mariassunta Peci
Focal Point Nazionale per la Convenzione del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO
Arch. Adele Cesi
Dott.ssa Laura Acampora

Direzione Generale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio
Servizio III
Dirigente Arch. Esmeralda Valente (dal 10/2022)
Arch. Alessandra Mele (dal 10/2022)

Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma
Dott. Renato Sebastiani (dal 10/2022)
Arch. Alessandra Fassio

Parco Archeologico del Colosseo
Dott.ssa Federica Rinaldi
Arch. Stefano Borghini

Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica
Arch. Simone Quilici

Segretariato Regionale del MiC per il Lazio
Dott.ssa Alessia Contino
Arch. Francesca Romana Liguori

MINISTERO DEL TURISMO
Segretariato Generale
Dott.ssa Federica Lixi (dal 10/2022)

REGIONE LAZIO
Direzione Regionale Cultura e Lazio creativo
Direttore Regionale: Dott.ssa Miriam Cipriani
Area Valorizzazione del Patrimonio Culturale
Dott.ssa Clarissa Belardelli

Direzione Regionale per le Politiche Abitative e la Pianificazione Territoriale, Paesistica e Urbanistica
Arch. Gabriella De Angelis
Arch. Manuela Manetti

Pianificazione Paesaggistica e di Area Vasta
Dott.ssa Giuseppina Colonnelli (dal 10/2022)

Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica
Dott.ssa Alma Rossi

Autorità di Bacino dell'Appennino Centrale
Distretto idrografico dell'Appennino Centrale
Arch. Paola Malvati (dal 10/2022)

La redazione del *Dossier* è a cura della Segreteria del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero - Ufficio Sito Unesco della Sovrintendenza Capitolina:

Dott. Massimo Pentiricci - coordinamento
Dott.ssa Luna Gubinelli - testi e progetto grafico
Dott.ssa Angela Miele - testi
Dott.ssa Esmeralda Nicolicchia Remotti - tavole tecniche

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Proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città

1. Complesso di San Giovanni in Laterano (Basilica, Palazzo Apostolico Lateranense, edifici annessi)
2. Complesso della Scala Santa
3. Complesso di Santa Maria Maggiore (Basilica, edifici annessi)
4. Palazzo di San Callisto in Trastevere
5. Edifici su via S. Egidio
6. Palazzo della Cancelleria
7. Palazzo di Propaganda Fide, in Piazza di Spagna
8. Palazzo Maffei (Palazzo della Pigna)
9. Palazzo dei Convertendi
10. Palazzo detto dei Propilei
11. Palazzo Pio
12. Immobili sul Gianicolo
13. Palazzo del Santo Uffizio
14. Basilica di San Paolo fuori le Mura

Numerazione: **91 ter**

Coordinate:
N 41 53 24.8 E 12 29 32.3

Bandiere

Criteri di iscrizione:
Criterio (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) e (vi)
Dimensioni: **1.469,17 ettari**
1.430,8 relativi alla parte italiana
38,9 di Santa Sede

Italia
Santa Sede
Referenti:
Sovrintendenza Capitolina

IL SITO PATRIMONIO MONDIALE DI ROMA

Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città e San Paolo fuori le Mura

unesco World Heritage Site

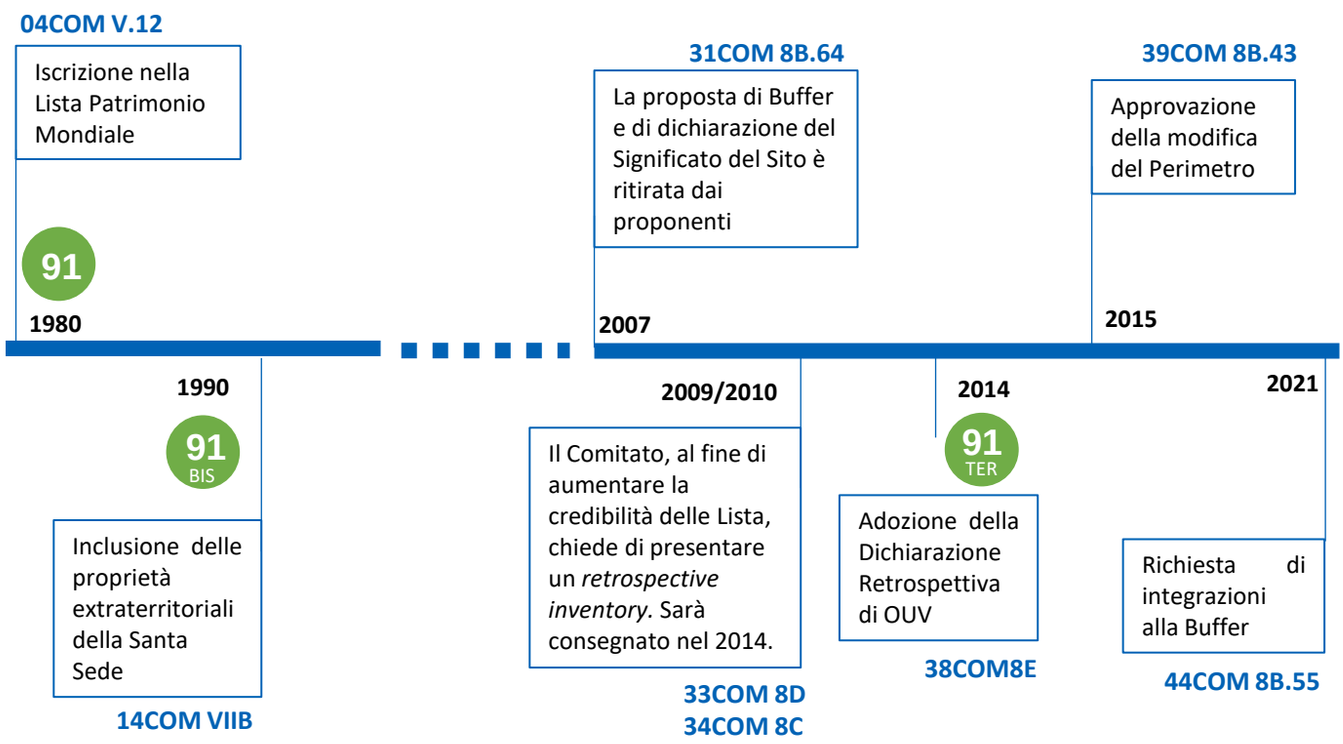
Il Sito "*Centro Storico di Roma*" è stato iscritto nella Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale nella sessione svoltasi a Parigi nel settembre 1980. È stato il secondo Sito italiano. Nel 1990 il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale ha approvato la proposta presentata congiuntamente dalla Santa Sede e dall'Italia relativa all'inclusione delle proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede e all'estensione alle Mura di Urbano VIII (come raccomandato nel parere dell'ICOMOS n. 91 bis del 1990). Per effetto di tale decisione il Sito è divenuto transfrontaliero, in quanto di competenza dell'Italia e della Santa Sede, ciascuna secondo la propria giurisdizione, e ha assunto la denominazione di "*Centro Storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella Città e San Paolo fuori le Mura*".

Nella sessione del Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale svoltasi a Doha, Qatar, nel 2014, è stata approvata la proposta di aggiornamento della Dichiarazione di Valore Universale Eccezionale presentata congiuntamente dalla Santa Sede e dall'Italia al Centro per il Patrimonio Mondiale.

Nella sessione svoltasi a Bonn nel 2015, il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale ha accolto una proposta di modifica minore del perimetro finalizzata alla correzione del tracciato definitivo.

Nel 2021 il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale ha restituito la proposta di modifica minore della zona cuscinetto per consentire integrazioni che favorissero una maggiore protezione del Sito.

La superficie totale del Sito iscritto è di 1.468,17 ettari, dei quali 1.430,8 relativi alla parte italiana (Centro Storico di Roma) e 38,9 di competenza della Santa Sede.





Dichiarazione di Valore Universale Eccezionale di Roma

(estratto del testo originale)

Il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale comprende il Centro storico di Roma, delimitato dalle mura della città nella loro massima estensione nel XVII secolo, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede entro le mura e la Basilica di San Paolo fuori le Mura. Il sito comprende importanti aree archeologiche integrate nel tessuto urbano, che risultano in un insieme di grande pregio. Fondata sulle rive del fiume Tevere nel 753 a.C., Roma fu prima il centro della Repubblica, poi dell'Impero Romano e, nel IV secolo, divenne la capitale del mondo cristiano. La città cristiana è sorta sulla città antica, riutilizzandone spazi, edifici e materiali. Dal XV secolo i Papi promossero un profondo rinnovamento della città e della sua immagine, riflettendo lo spirito del classicismo rinascimentale e, più tardi, del barocco. Dalla sua fondazione Roma è stata continuamente legata alla storia dell'umanità, come capitale di un impero che ha dominato il mondo mediterraneo per molti secoli, Roma divenne in seguito la capitale spirituale del mondo cristiano.

Autenticità

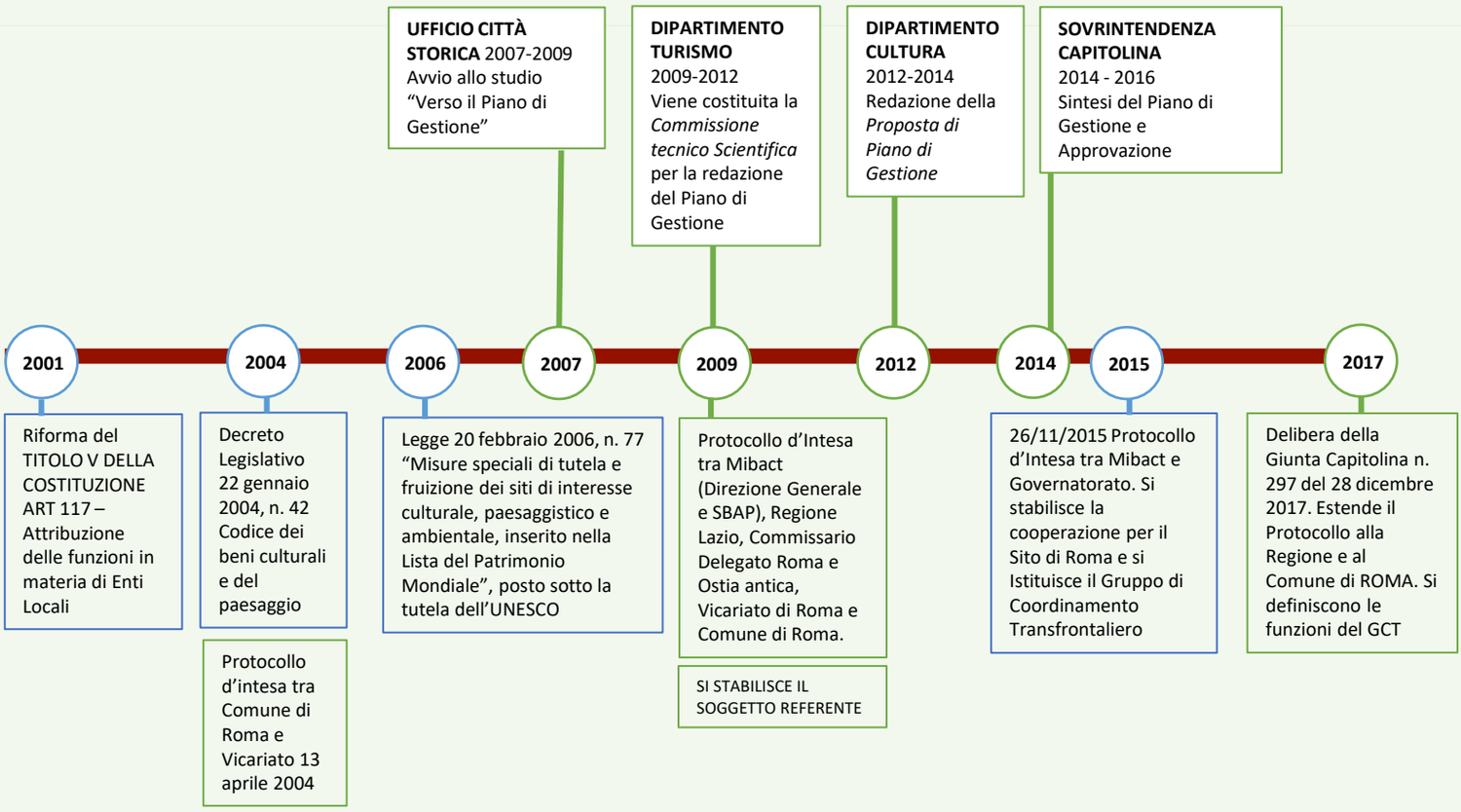
La città storica è cambiata costantemente nel corso dei secoli. Oggi presenta un'immagine poliedrica e distintiva. Dall'Ottocento è stata attuata un'attenta politica di tutela del patrimonio monumentale e archeologico, ispirando un'intensa attività di restauro, basata su principi e leggi nati da discussioni accademiche qui sperimentate per la prima volta (restauro del Colosseo, Arco di Tito, ecc.). L'opera di conservazione a Roma è passata dai singoli monumenti all'intero tessuto storico della città, attraverso disposizioni per la tutela delle aree urbane che hanno permesso di mantenerne l'integrità.

La città rimane oggi un fulcro estremamente vivo di incontri e scambi, con una ricca vita culturale, sociale ed economica, è meta di primo piano per pellegrini e turisti. Roma ritiene prioritario preservare il suo eccezionale patrimonio culturale e garantire l'effettiva tutela della sua autenticità.

Integrità

Il Sito Patrimonio dell'Umanità di Roma racchiude tutti gli elementi essenziali necessari per esprimere il suo Valore Universale Eccezionale. La proprietà, segnata da una complessa stratificazione, comprende alcune delle più importanti realizzazioni artistiche della storia dell'umanità, come le aree archeologiche, le Basiliche cristiane, i capolavori dell'arte rinascimentale e barocca. La proprietà è esposta a una serie di minacce, tra cui pressioni ambientali e di sviluppo, degrado di edifici storici, disastri naturali, pressione dei visitatori e del turismo e cambiamenti nel quadro sociale ed economico del centro città. Esistono anche rischi di vandalismo e terrorismo. Tutti questi aspetti vengono affrontati dai responsabili della gestione del sito.

TIMELINE DELLA GESTIONE DELSITO



Principali attività del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero 2019-2022

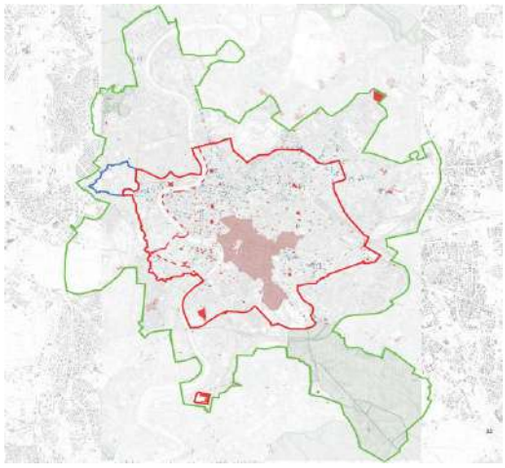
- Definizione del perimetro della Buffer Zone
- Analisi e revisione del Piano di Gestione del 2015
- Proposta di aggiornamento del Piano di Gestione
- Definizione degli *Attributes* del Sito
- Aggiornamento del PDG in vista del Giubileo del 2025 e dei progetti Caput Mundi (*Recovery Fund Europe*)

In occasione dell'aggiornamento del Piano di Gestione, il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero ha individuato il seguente elenco di *attributes* che caratterizzano il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale.
L'identificazione degli attributi è uno strumento necessario per focalizzare più coerentemente quali aspetti identitari della città che sono più rappresentativi dei criteri di Iscrizione e, di conseguenza, più strettamente funzionali al mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale, dell'Autenticità e dell'Integrità della Proprietà.

ATTRIBUTI

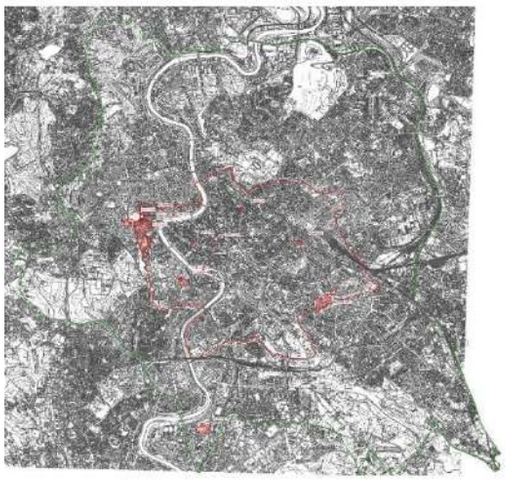
1. Preesistenze archeologiche e grandi aree archeologiche centrali
2. Edifici civili e religiosi e monumenti della città medievale, rinascimentale e barocca
3. Edifici e monumenti post-unitari e della città moderna
4. Stratificazioni, viabilità e percorsi culturali storici attraverso i millenni
5. Parchi e ville storiche
6. Mura e porte monumentali
7. Sistemi idrici (drenaggio, acquedotti, fontane)
8. Fiume Tevere (rive, scorci e paesaggi, isola di Tiberina)
9. Testimonianze del Cristianesimo attraverso i millenni (edifici di culto e simboli del cristianesimo, processioni, feste religiose e percorsi di pellegrinaggio)
10. I Rioni come elementi vivi della città attraverso la storia
11. Simboli e tradizioni della storia e della cultura (feste, feste, mercati)

IL PROCESSO PER LA DEFINIZIONE DELLA ZONA TAMPONE



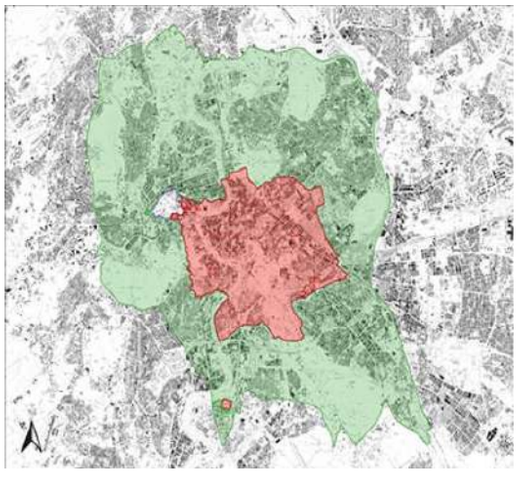
2009 – 2012

La prima Buffer, che misurava 2.846,344 ettari, è stata concepita come un'area filtro funzionale all'effettiva tutela del Sito: tra i criteri principali posti alla base del perimetro vi sono infatti quelli relativi al monitoraggio della localizzazione di parcheggi e attrezzature a servizio del centro storico e alla salvaguardia dello skyline. I criteri adottati sono fondati sul concetto di *integrità* nella sua triplice articolazione (visiva, funzionale e storica).



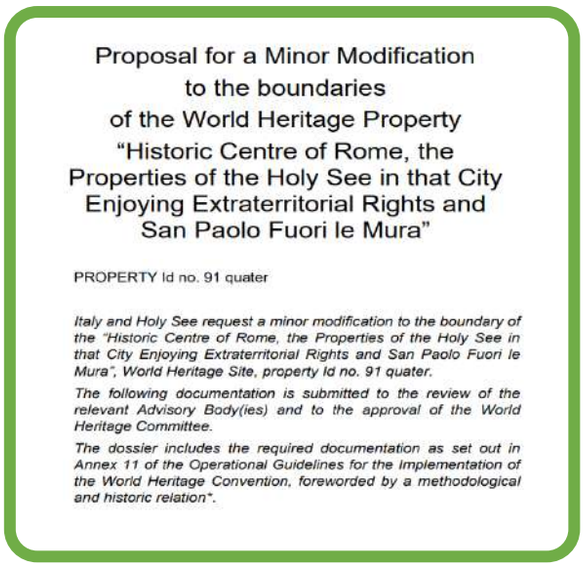
2012 – 2015

La Commissione Tecnico Scientifica in questi anni ha lavorato a una modifica del perimetro del Sito identificando nuovi criteri sulla base di più cogenti criticità funzionali in relazione allo sviluppo della città previsto dal Piano Regolatore. Il perimetro definitivo della Buffer Zone del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale (5.893,83 ettari) è stato infine approvato dalla Commissione nella riunione del 27 ottobre 2015.



2019 – 2020

Il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero si è riunito per la prima volta nel 2019.
Il Gruppo ha istituito al suo interno una speciale Sottocommissione per la definizione della Buffer Zone. Grazie al supporto tecnico della segreteria del Gruppo, il perimetro della Buffer e la descrizione di *minor boundary modification* sono stati inviati al Centro del Patrimonio Mondiale nel gennaio 2020.



Proposal for a Minor Modification
to the boundaries
of the World Heritage Property
"Historic Centre of Rome, the
Properties of the Holy See in that City
Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and
San Paolo Fuori le Mura"

PROPERTY Id no. 91 quater

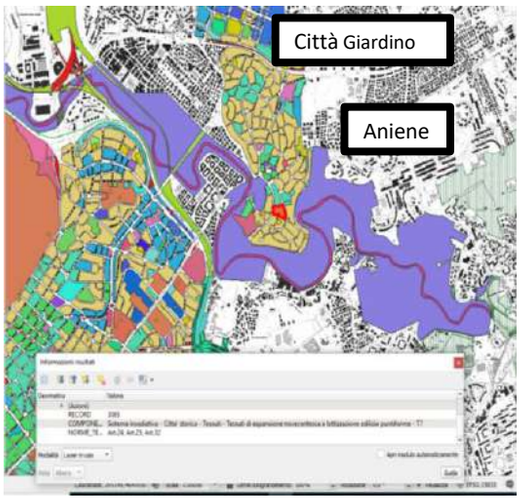
Italy and Holy See request a minor modification to the boundary of the "Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura", World Heritage Site, property Id no. 91 quater.

The following documentation is submitted to the review of the relevant Advisory Body(ies) and to the approval of the World Heritage Committee.

The dossier includes the required documentation as set out in Annex 11 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, foreworded by a methodological and historic relation".

2020

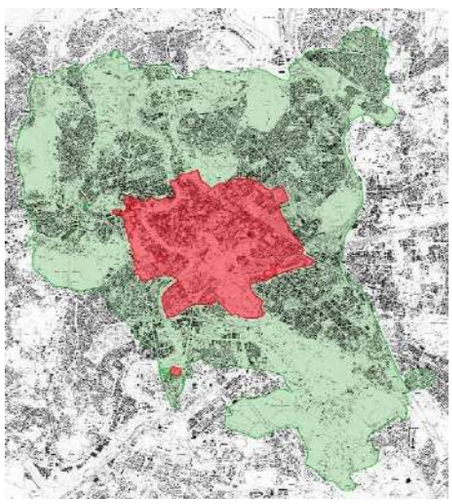
La Buffer Zone proposta ha un'area di 5.893,83 ettari, dei quali 5.887,09 relativi alla parte italiana e 6,74 di competenza della Santa Sede.
A causa della pandemia mondiale COVID-SARS 19 il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale ha rimandato il processo decisionale all'anno successivo



2021

Il Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale con decisione 44 COM 8B.55, restituisce la proposta di Buffer chiedendo l'integrazione di tre punti precedentemente evidenziati da ICOMOS:

a. considerare l'estensione del confine proposto sulla base di un ulteriore esame delle interconnessioni concettuali e fisiche, tra la proprietà e il contesto immediato;
b. Fornire ulteriori dettagli sui meccanismi in atto nella zona cuscinetto proposta per valutare l'impatto dei progetti di sviluppo sulla proprietà;
c. Indicare come e quando le delimitazioni della zona cuscinetto saranno trascritte nelle normative al fine di fornire uno status legale ai suoi confini.



2022

In risposta ai quesiti di chiarimento richiesti dal Gruppo in una seduta congiunta tenutasi nell'ottobre 2021, ICOMOS invia le specifiche richieste per l'ampliamento del perimetro in relazione alla zona a nord di Ponte Milvio, alla Città Giardino e all'area del Tuscolano e del Parco dell'Appia antica.

I lavori per l'elaborazione della nuova proposta si concludono nel mese di ottobre.

LA BUFFER ZONE DEL SITO DI ROMA

La *minor boundary modification* proposta consiste nell'individuazione di una zona tampone per il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale "Centro Storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella Città e San Paolo fuori le Mura". La definizione di un'area a tutela del Sito si pone come necessaria alla luce delle profonde trasformazioni urbane e della crescita del turismo e della popolazione in transito che hanno interessato la città di Roma negli ultimi 30 anni e che rischiano di incidere negativamente o comunque di influenzare il Valore Universale Eccezionale del Sito.

Nel tentativo di rispondere a tale funzione, la Buffer Zone che si propone deve tenere conto delle numerose peculiarità legate alla complessità della città nel suo insieme: l'ambiente storico e architettonico, l'ambiente naturale, le infrastrutture, l'organizzazione spaziale e le relazioni visive, fino a includere le pratiche sociali e culturali, i processi economici e le dimensioni immateriali del patrimonio.

La presente proposta è il risultato di un lungo e approfondito processo di discussione e confronto intrapreso contestualmente all'inizio della predisposizione del Piano di Gestione del Sito, che ha coinvolto le diverse proprietà del Sito attraverso la Commissione Tecnico Scientifica incaricata della redazione del Piano e, successivamente, il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero, al cui interno è stata istituita un'apposita Sottocommissione 'Buffer Zone'.

La proposta finale individua un perimetro che include aree archeologiche, ville e parchi storici, tessuti di qualità urbana adeguata, ambiti di trasformazione urbana, aree funzionali al Sito ed emergenze culturali e ambientali ad esso limitrofe, anche in un'ottica di futuro sviluppo sostenibile.

Roma è dotata di strumenti di urbanistica che prevedono una capillare tutela del patrimonio culturale, a cui si aggiungono le leggi nazionali e le normative regionali in modo sovraordinato (dai decreti ministeriali alla legislazione regionale; dalla pianificazione territoriale regionale all'urbanistica generale di Roma).

La definizione del perimetro e il suo inserimento nelle strategie individuate nel Piano di gestione del Sito e negli strumenti di conoscenza e monitoraggio del territorio cittadino, costituirà un importante riferimento da considerare nell'ottica di pianificazione e progettazione degli interventi.

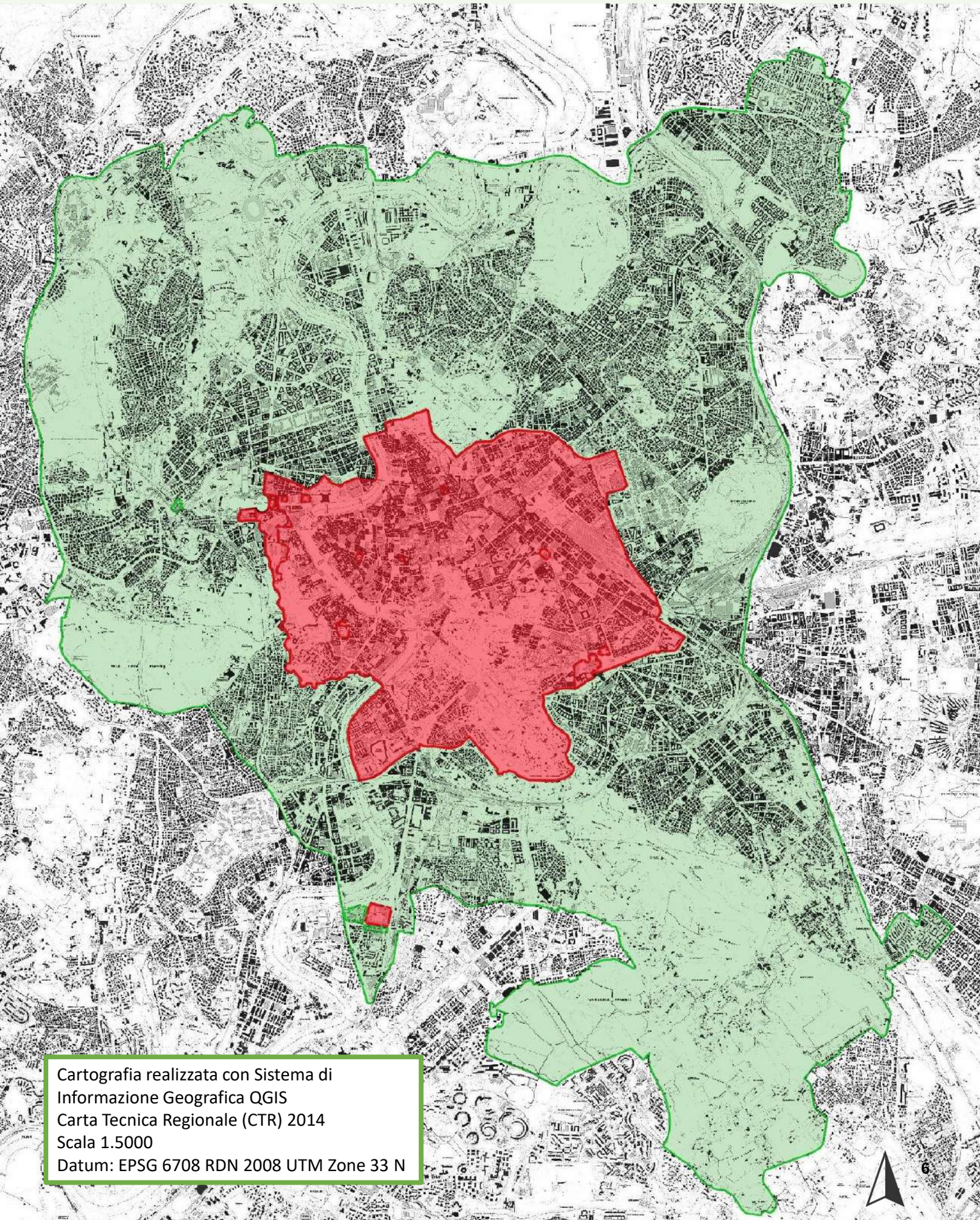
Principi e metodologia

- Adozione di un approccio centrato sul Paesaggio Urbano Storico, a garanzia delle relazioni strutturali, visive e socio-economiche del Sito, in linea con i principi della Raccomandazione UNESCO del 2011 e con i successivi sviluppi nella New Urban Agenda.
- Individuazione di una dimensione della Buffer Zone tale da garantire, pur nella complessità del sistema, l'efficacia della gestione e del monitoraggio.
- Individuazione di criteri certi per la definizione del perimetro.
- Individuazione degli strumenti normativi a disposizione di tutti i soggetti responsabili della tutela e della valorizzazione del Sito e della Buffer Zone, mediante una puntuale ricognizione di tutti i vincoli archeologici, architettonici e paesaggistici presenti all'interno del perimetro proposto. L'area della Buffer è stata altresì analizzata mediante sovrapposizione della sua pianta agli strumenti di piano del Piano Regolatore Generale, al fine di evidenziare l'incidenza di questi ultimi sulla Buffer anche sul piano delle modalità di gestione, ossia degli strumenti di tutela presenti, dei provvedimenti assunti, delle eventuali criticità, delle aree a rischio esistenti e delle trasformazioni previste o possibili.
- Ricognizione dei progetti in atto nell'area interessata, con la collaborazione del Dipartimento Programmazione e Attuazione Urbanistica del Comune di Roma.
- Individuazione di percorsi procedurali in grado di gestire i processi di trasformazione urbana, ad esempio attraverso l'espressione di valutazioni congiunte sugli interventi più rilevanti, coniugando tutela e valorizzazione e garantendo pronunciamenti rapidi e condivisi. Si evidenzia, sul punto, l'attività del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero quale struttura in cui sono rappresentate le diverse competenze coinvolte e che pertanto è in grado di fornire, nelle fasi iniziali di progettazione degli interventi interni al Sito e alla Buffer Zone, indicazioni volte a garantire la qualità delle trasformazioni proposte – considerando anche l'impatto sul Sito e sul suo contesto, l'integrità visiva (le altezze), l'integrità funzionale (la destinazione d'uso) e l'integrità strutturale (cambiamento della struttura fisica) – a fini di tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione del Paesaggio Urbano Storico del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale e della Buffer Zone. Non è stata prevista l'introduzione di nuove norme di tutela, essendo sufficienti quelle esistenti.
- Maggiore attenzione per la sostenibilità e le comunità, attraverso l'inclusione e il monitoraggio di quelle aree che, per caratteristiche storiche, architettoniche, antropiche e socio-economiche, contribuiscono a rendere Roma e i suoi diversi insediamenti più inclusivi, sicuri, duraturi e sostenibili, in un'ottica di tutela e di mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale, in linea con i principi dell'Agenda 2030 per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile (2015), Obiettivo 11.

criteri

1	**Continuità archeologica - Continuità delle grandi strutture - Continuità visiva o intervisibilità**	Considerati in relazione alle qualità visive e percettive.
2	**Assi viari, coni visuali e punti di vista**	Gli assi viari e i coni visuali sono intesi come 'visuale continua' e non come semplice veduta delle strade di accesso e delle consolari. Questi comprendono: • **coni visivi** e **visuali prospettiche** o **punti di vista paesistici**: vie Flaminia, Nomentana (fino a Sant'Agnese fuori le Mura), Salaria e Tiburtina (parte), Ostiense, Trionfale; • **vie di valore storico**: vie Appia Antica, Aurelia Antica, Latina, Prenestina e Casilina (ingressi monumentali); • **vie di accesso funzionale**: vie Appia Nuova, Cristoforo Colombo, Tiburtina, Ostiense, Gregorio VII-Stazione S. Pietro. I punti di vista (Monte Mario, Gianicolo etc.), da cui si percepiscono i valori paesaggistici del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale, si configurano come prospettive significative sul Paesaggio Urbano Storico del Sito.
3	**Cintura ferroviaria**	Si fa riferimento ai tratti pertinenti ad ambiti di trasformazione urbana limitrofi e in diretto collegamento con il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale (Stazione Trastevere e Stazione Tiburtina);
4	**Ville e parchi storici**	Le ville e i parchi sono fortemente caratterizzanti il contesto territoriale della Città storica;

5	**Fiume Tevere**	L'ambito urbano del Tevere con le sue opere di difesa idraulica, "i muraglioni", caratterizza l'area centrale della città per l'unicità del contesto storico archeologico ed architettonico e presenta una forte vocazione alla fruizione, ma è anche lo spazio più esteso del "corridoio fluviale", definito dalle aree di pertinenza del Tevere, dell'Aniene e dei fossi tributari, a costruire l'ossatura idrografica del Sito e della Buffer zone; al suo interno i fenomeni naturali (esondazioni, specificità geomorfologiche e idrogeologiche, vegetazione e fauna degli ecosistemi fluviali) si integrano con i sistemi e gli usi antropici (infrastrutturali, insediativi, produttivi, agricoli).
6	**Tessuti del Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG)**	I tessuti relativi alla Città storica, alla Città consolidata e alla Città da ristrutturare sono individuati come funzionali al Sito per prossimità e caratteristiche qualitative, con la conseguente necessità di garantire la qualità dell'ambiente urbano.
7	**Principali ambiti di trasformazione/trasformabilità urbana**	Sono gli ambiti previsti dal vigente PRG a ridosso del Sito e che potrebbero interferire con i valori del Sito stesso; questo criterio è finalizzato a garantire un controllo corretto e coerente delle azioni trasformative in corso sui tessuti e sui singoli beni.
8	**Aree da utilizzare a servizio del Sito**	Si tratta delle aree da utilizzare per la localizzazione di servizi e la promozione di attività che possono migliorare il Sito e apportare benefici alla comunità locale.



Cartografia realizzata con Sistema di Informazione Geografica QGIS
Carta Tecnica Regionale (CTR) 2014
Scala 1.5000
Datum: EPSG 6708 RDN 2008 UTM Zone 33 N

Descrizione del perimetro

Area of the property
Description of the modification

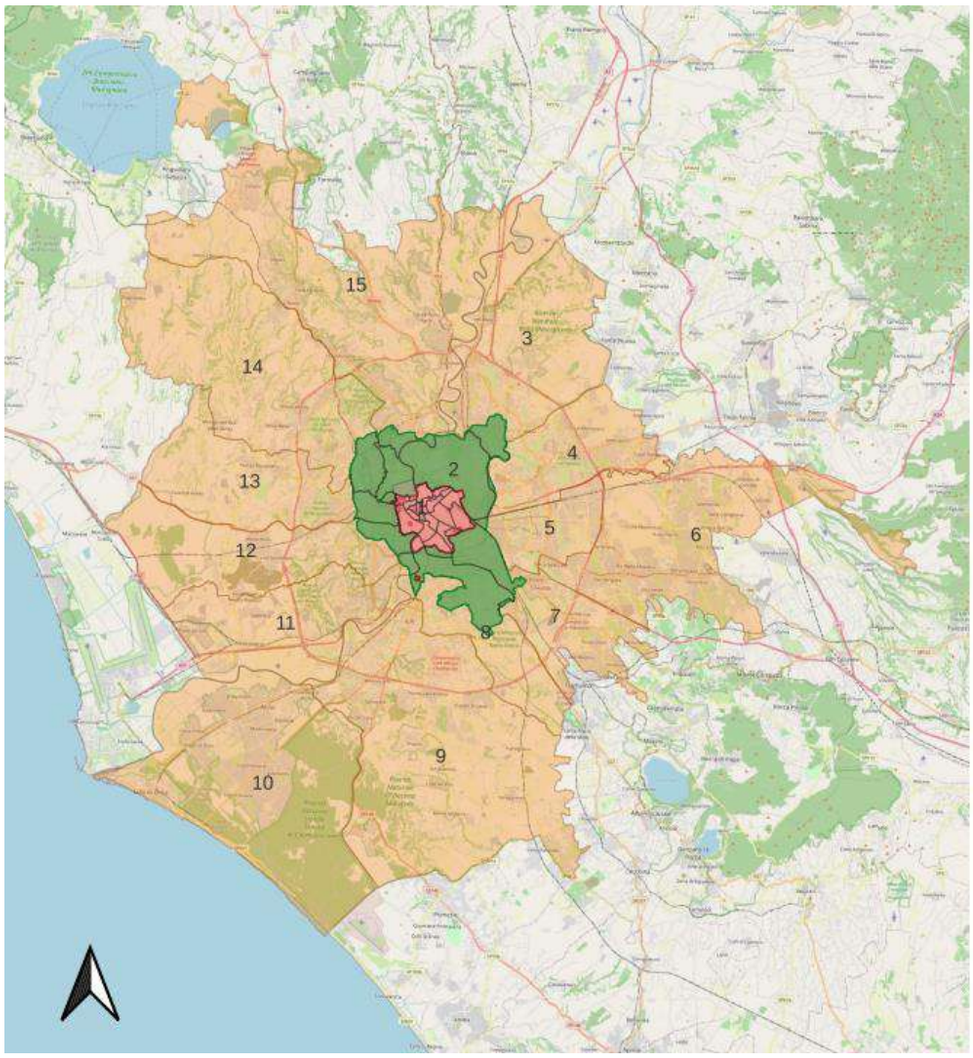
Area Territorio Roma Capitale
ha **128.500**

Area Sito UNESCO
ha **1.469,17**
ha **1.430,8**
ha **38,9**

Area Buffer Zone
ha **71589,33**

ha **71521,93**
ha **67,40**

Popolazione Roma: **2.813.365**
Popolazione Area Sito: ca. **160.000**

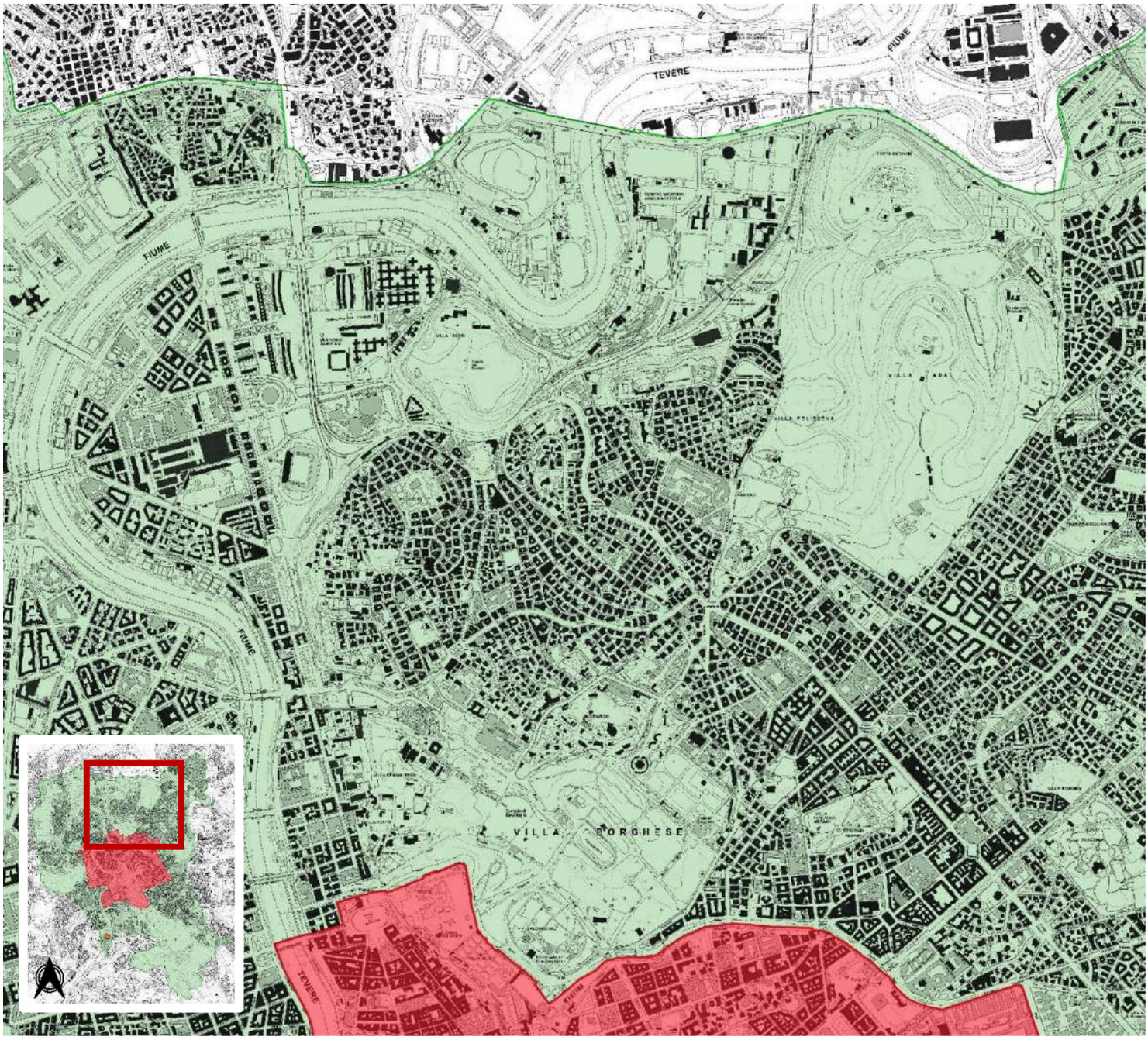


La linea di perimetrazione segue elementi infrastrutturali antropici, in primis la rete ferroviaria, gli elementi naturali e le reti viarie.
Nelle pagine che seguono è riportata la descrizione dei confini della zona tempone e la loro rappresentazione cartografica elaborata su Sistema Geografico informatizzato QGIS.
Il perimetro come presentato è stato approvato dal Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero durante la riunione del 15 settembre 2022 (RI/31760/2022).

Il perimetro è stato ampliato in risposta alla Decisione del Comitato del Patrimonio Mondiale e in armonia con quanto emerso dal confronto con l'ICOMOS.
La linea di perimetrazione e le aree in essa incluse rappresentano le interconnessioni fisiche e concettuali con la proprietà come indicato dai principi e criteri individuati dal Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero.

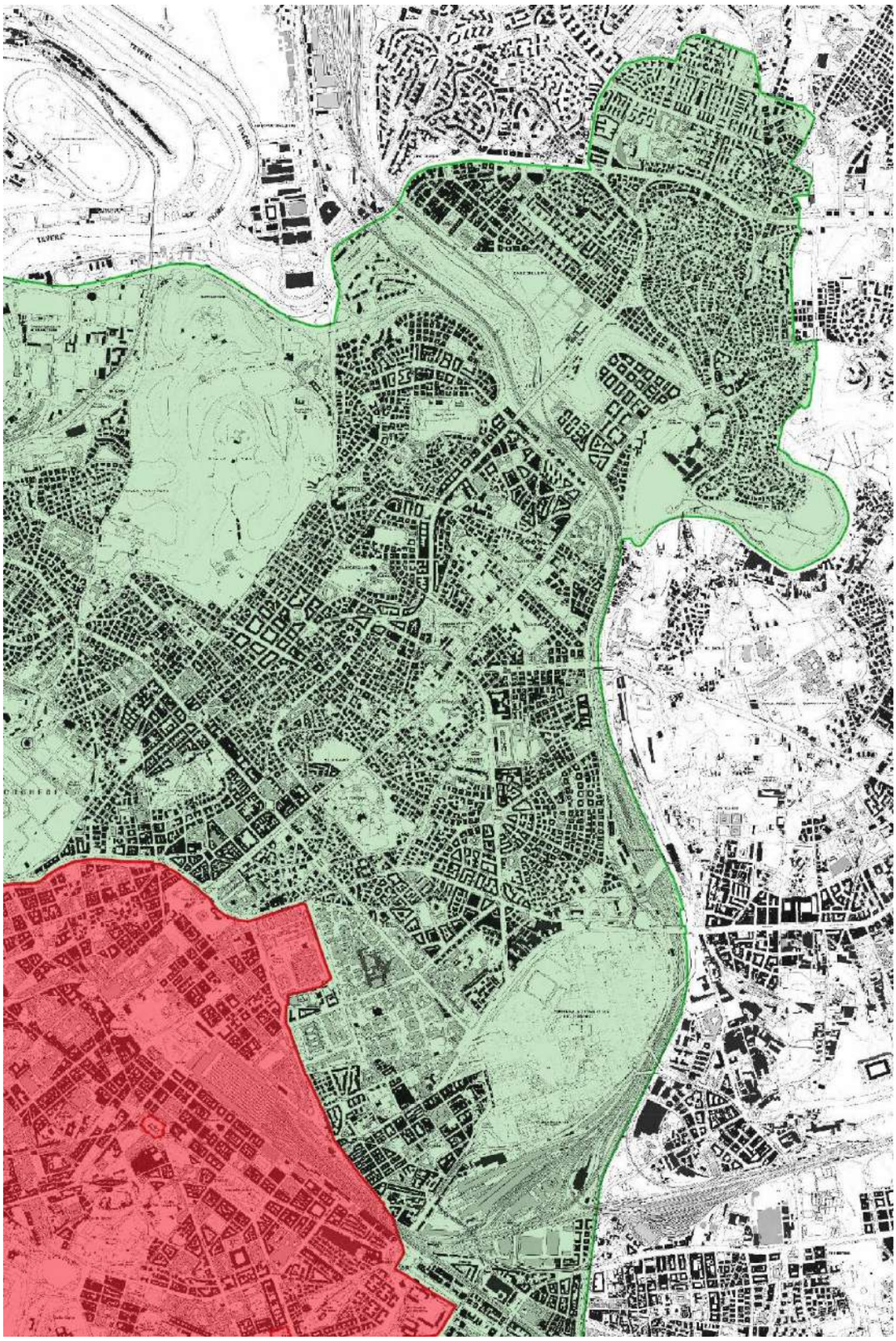
In coerenza con i tessuti della Città storica e della Città consolidata del PRG, sono state incluse le seguenti aree: l'area intorno a ponte Milvio; Città giardino; l'area del Tuscolano adibita agli edifici dell'INA casa.
Il Parco dell'Appia antica è stato inserito nella sua intera porzione nord, caratterizzata dalla più stretta continuità con il sito e con le maggiori interrelazioni con i suoi vincoli.

***Area di Ponte Milvio - Fiume Tevere – viale Tor di Quinto – via del Foro Italico fino all'incrocio con circonvallazione Salaria**:* in quest'area il fiume Tevere *(criterio 5)* descrive la prima delle due grandi anse nella città di Roma, attraversata dall'ultimo tratto dell'asse Flaminio (corso di Francia), punto di accesso primario al Sito attraverso Ponte Flaminio (*criteri 1. intervisibilità*, *2. assi viari)*. Sono inclusi:

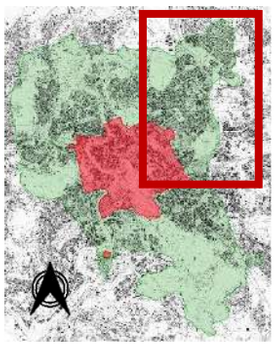


- l'area di Ponte Milvio nella porzione di città storica (*criterio 1,2*)
- il Villaggio Olimpico e il quartiere Flaminio, importante ambito di trasformazione urbana nonché nuovo distretto culturale grazie alla presenza del Museo MAXXI, dell'Auditorium Parco della Musica e dello Stadio Flaminio e al riuso della ex caserma di via Guido Reni (*criteri 7, 8*);
- a nord del Tevere il Parco di Tor di Quinto (*criteri 1, 4*), a sud del Tevere Villa Glori, Villa Ada e Villa Borghese (*criterio 4*);
- l'area degli impianti sportivi Acqua Acetosa e della Moschea Islamica di Roma (*criteri 7, 8*);
- a est di viale Tiziano (tra Villa Glori, Villa Ada e Villa Borghese), i quartieri Pinciano e Parioli (*criterio 6*);
- le Catacombe di via Salaria e via Nomentana (*criterio 1*).

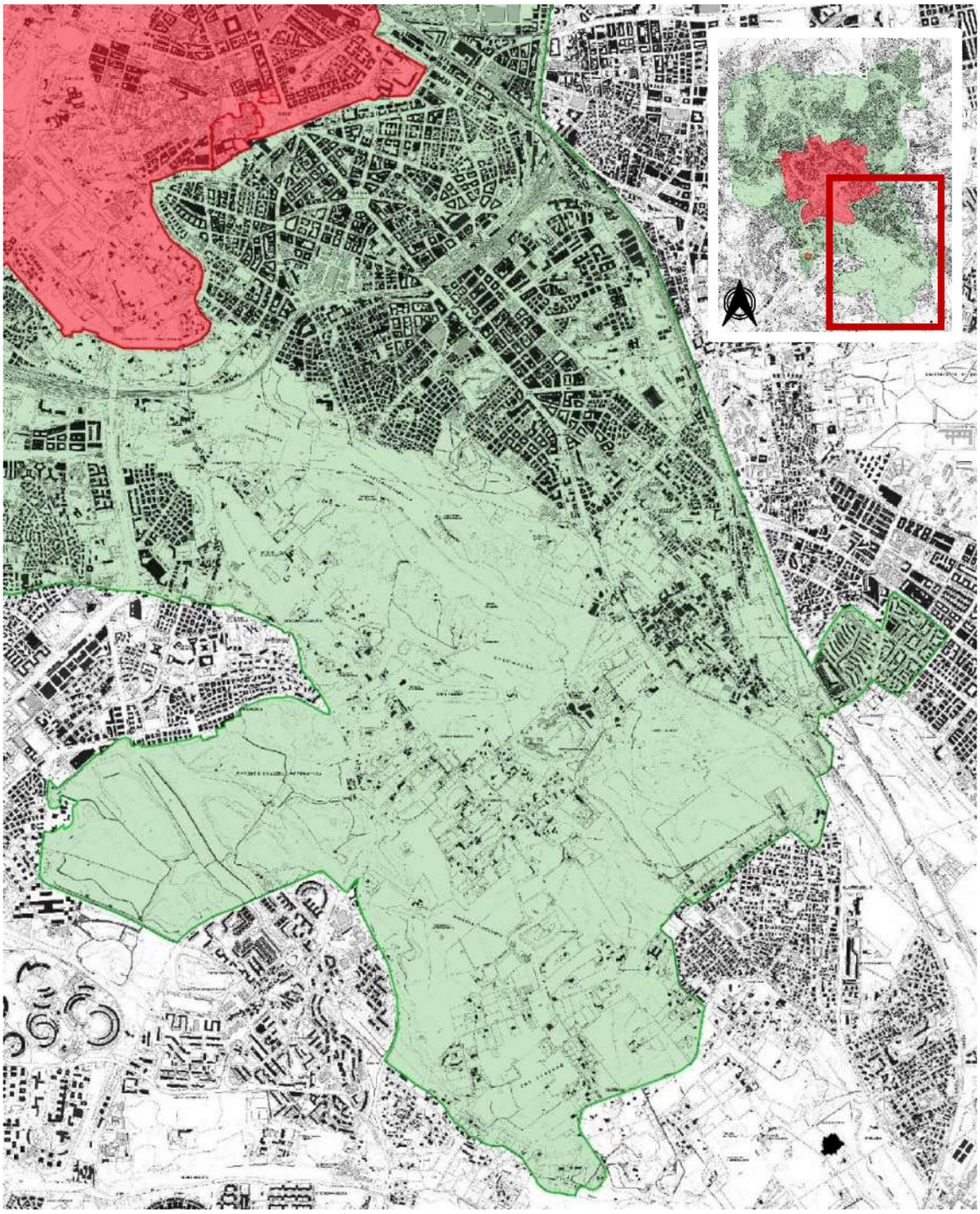
Incrocio Circonvallazione Salaria con Prati Fiscali – Città Giardino – Ponte Nomentano – Parco Aniene fino alla rete ferroviaria – Ferrovia fino all'altezza della Stazione Termini*:* l'area comprende alcuni dei principali assi viari di connessione tra la città e l'hinterland, rappresentati dalle vie Salaria, Nomentana, Tiburtina (*criteri 1, 2*) insieme alla rete autostradale, nonché i due più importanti nodi ferroviari della città, ossia le Stazioni Termini e Tiburtina (*criteri 3, 8*). Vi sono inclusi:



- il quartiere Trieste (*criterio 6*) con Villa Chigi, Parco Virgiliano, Villa Leopardi e Villa Blanc (*criterio 4*), il mausoleo di Santa Costanza e la basilica di S. Agnese fuori le Mura (*criterio 1*);
- il quartiere Città Giardino (*criterio 6,7,8*), il Parco dell'Aniene (criterio 4) e Ponte Nomentano (criterio 1)
- il quartiere Nomentano (*criterio 6*) con Villa Torlonia e Villa Paganini (*criteri 2. punti di vista, 4*) e il Museo Macro (*criterio 8*);
- il quartiere Tiburtino e San Lorenzo (*criteri 3, 7,8*) con il complesso monumentale del Verano (*criterio 1*) e la città universitaria della Sapienza (*criteri 6, 8*).

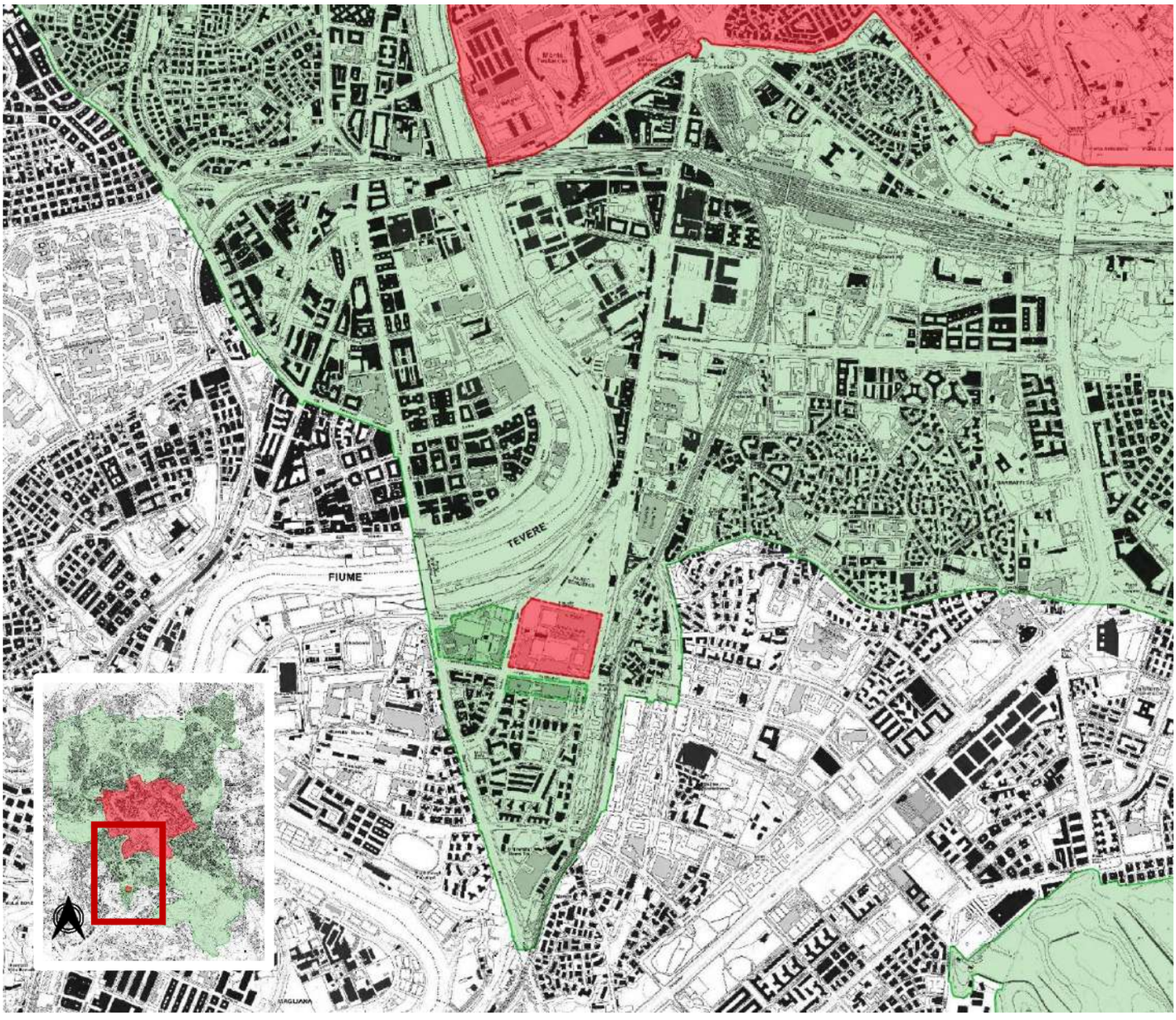


Dalla Stazione Tiburtina, rete ferroviaria fino all'incrocio con via del Quadraro – Area Tuscolano I-II-III – via del Quadraro – via Appia Nuova (direzione sud) – via di Tor Carbone fino all'incrocio con Vigna Murata – linea di confine del Parco dell'Appia fino a via Ardeatina (direzione nord) – via delle Sette Chiese fino all'incrocio con via Cristoforo Colombo (criteri 2. vie di accesso di valore storico e vie di accesso funzionale, 3): l'area comprende Porta Maggiore, il tratto iniziale delle vie consolari (Casilina e Prenestina) e l'importante percorso storico-monumentale di via Appia Antica, nonché due dei principali assi di accesso funzionale da sud/est e di collegamento con l'aeroporto di Ciampino (vie Tuscolana e Appia Nuova). Vi sono inclusi:

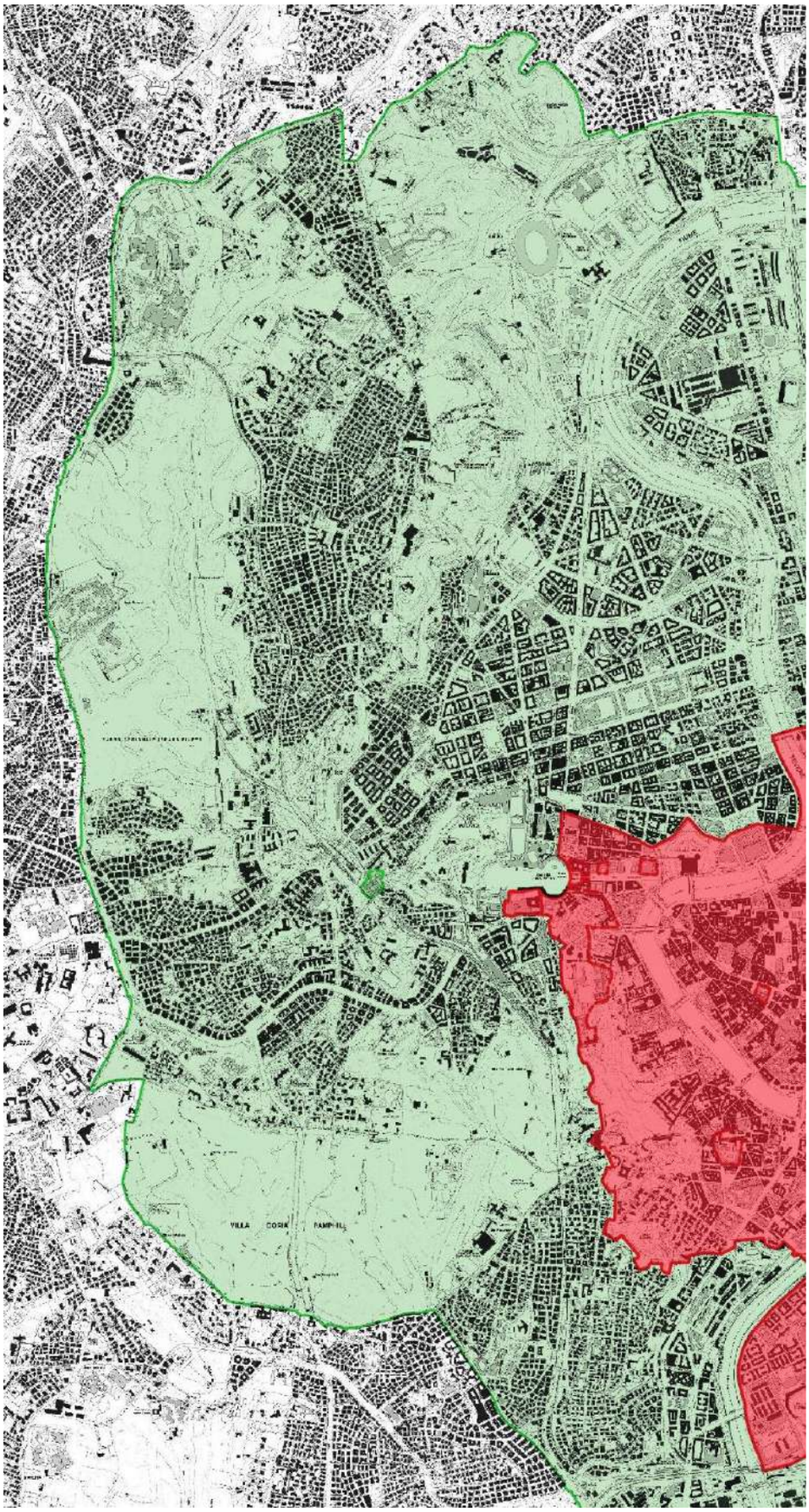


- *la parte più occidentale del Pigneto (criteri 6, 7, 8) e il quartiere Appio Latino (criteri 7, 8);*
- *il parco della Torre del Fiscale (criterio 1);*
- *Edifici INA casa Tuscolano I-II-II (criteri 6,7,8);*
- *la parte nord del territorio del Parco Regionale (criterio 1) e del Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica (criteri 1,4) con le tombe della Via Latina, la Caffarella, il mausoleo di Cecilia Metella, il Circo e la Villa di Massenzio, la Tenuta di Tor Marancia;*
- *le catacombe di S. Callisto, di Domitilla, di S. Sebastiano (criterio 1).*

***Da via Cristoforo Colombo, via delle Sette Chiese fino alla Stazione della Metropolitana S. Paolo – via Ostiense (direzione sud) fino all'incrocio con viale Guglielmo Marconi – viale Guglielmo Marconi (direzione nord) fino all'incrocio con via Francesco Grimaldi – via Quirino Majorana fino a piazzale Enrico Dunant, all'altezza della Stazione Trastevere* (*criteri 2, 3, 8*):** l'area è attraversata, oltre che dal Tevere (*criterio 5*), dagli importanti assi di accesso funzionale da sud (vie Cristoforo Colombo e Ostiense, viale Gugliemo Marconi) e comprende i nodi ferroviari della Roma-Lido e delle Stazioni Ostiense e Trastevere. Vi sono inclusi:

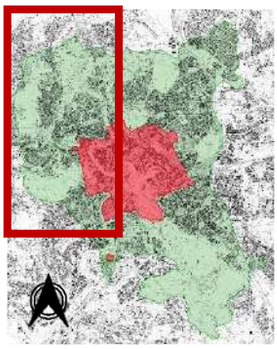


- il rione Garbatella (*criterio 6*);
- il quartiere Ostiense, con i suoi ambiti di trasformazione urbana legati anche alla presenza di importanti edifici della Roma industriale su entrambe le sponde del Tevere (Centrale Montemartini, Gazometro, Teatro India ex Mira Lanza) e quella dell'Università di Roma Tre, che ha a sua volta recuperato parte del tessuto industriale del quartiere (*criteri 7, 8*);
- la Necropoli di S. Paolo, l'Oratorio di S. Paolo, gli edifici di via Baldelli e via Colossi (Ospedale Bambino Gesù) (*criterio 1*).



Via di Donna Olimpia fino a via Vitellia (direzione ovest) – via della Nocetta fino a via Aurelia Antica (direzione ovest) – via di Torre Rossa – piazza di Villa Carpegna – circonvallazione Aurelia – via Domenico Tardini – via della Pineta Sacchetti – via Enrico Pestalozzi – via Pieve di Cadore – via Mario Fani – via della Camilluccia – via dei Colli della Farnesina – via del Foro Italico – via Maresciallo Caviglia – viale di Tor di Quinto fino a ponte Flaminio: l'area comprende gli assi storici delle vie Trionfale e Aurelia Antica e importanti assi di collegamento con il G.R.A. (Grande Raccordo Anulare) (*criterio 1*). Vi sono inclusi:

- i quartieri di Monteverde Vecchio (*criteri 2. punti di vista, 6*) e Monte Mario (*criterio 2. punti di vista*);
- l'area di Porta Portese e di viale Trastevere (*criteri 7, 8*);
- Villa Doria Pamphilj (*criterio 4*) e Pineta Sacchetti (*criteri 2. punti di vista, 4*);
- i quartieri Aurelio, Prati, Balduina, Trionfale e della Vittoria (*criterio 6*);
- l'area del Foro Italico con lo Stadio Centrale del Tennis e lo Stadio Olimpico (*criteri 6, 7, 8*).



Le ragioni della *Minor Boundary Modification*

Justification for the modification

Il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale di Roma è sottoposto a una costante pressione antropica. Ai numeri della popolazione residente entro la cinta muraria (poco meno di 160.000 abitanti su un totale di 2.813.365) vanno aggiunte coloro che ogni giorno si muovono verso il centro storico (lavoratori e studenti) i cui numeri possono essere stimati con una presenza media di un milione di persone in transito (fonte: *Le caratteristiche dell'occupazione a Roma anni 2008-2015, U.O. Statistica Roma Capitale)*.

Sebbene nel triennio marzo 2020-2022 ci sia stato un alleggerimento delle presenze dovuto all'introduzione dello *smart working* nel lavoro pubblico e privato, per i mesi futuri si prospetta il ritorno ad una condizione simile al periodo pre-COVID19.

Alle presenze in transito per il centro storico vanno aggiunti i turisti. Nel 2019 solo nel primo semestre si erano registrati 14.000.000 di presenze (fonte EBTL). Nel 2021 le presenze hanno subito un calo del 78,9% rispetto al 2019, dovuto all'assenza del turismo straniero. Nel primo semestre del 2022 le presenze dall'estero sono triplicate rispetto all'anno precedente, anche se gli arrivi rimangono inferiori del 36% al 2019.

Tale incremento, sommato alle azioni strategiche per il rilancio del settore da parte delle amministrazioni, porta all'ipotesi di un riallineamento dei numeri di affluenza turistica a breve termine.

Alla luce di una simile pressione e delle sue dirette conseguenze sull'assetto e sullo sviluppo urbano, in atto e potenziali, in varia misura incidenti sul Sito, l'individuazione di una Buffer Zone risulta fondamentale ai fini di una piena azione di tutela, conservazione e valorizzazione del Sito stesso.

In questa prospettiva, infatti, è necessaria una gestione efficace degli ambiti di influenza indiretta del Sito, anche attraverso il controllo degli interventi suscettibili di impattare sullo skyline del Sito e/o sulla sua integrità.

La definizione di una Buffer Zone si pone quindi come uno strumento strategico per potenziare la tutela e la conservazione del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale attraverso una migliore e più efficace azione di monitoraggio e controllo di quelle trasformazioni che possono mettere a rischio il Valore Universale Eccezionale del Sito. L'elaborazione di una proposta di Buffer Zone rappresenta anche l'occasione per una nuova riflessione sul Sito Patrimonio Mondiale diretta all'identificazione di quegli elementi strutturali, visivi e socio-economici che, pur essendo collocati all'esterno del Sito, costituiscono i punti chiave di una nuova mappa che ha nel Sito Patrimonio Mondiale il suo nucleo principale.

Il mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale

Contribution to the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value

Il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale "*Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella città e San Paolo fuori le Mura*" si caratterizza per la sua complessità e la sua stratificazione e soprattutto per il fatto di costituire una testimonianza unica di almeno tre millenni di storia. In massima parte, il Sito iscritto trova il suo confine morfologico nel perimetro delle Mura e tuttavia, come espresso nella definizione di Città storica del Piano Regolatore Generale, il suo valore si estende ben oltre le fortificazioni che ne determinano il limite.

Per tale ragione, nella definizione della Buffer Zone è stato necessario partire dal presupposto che questo Eccezionale Valore è in qualche modo disseminato non solo nei monumenti e negli edifici (tutelati dalle leggi statali e regionali italiane e dello Stato della Città del Vaticano), ma anche in quei valori immateriali che riguardano la comunità. Nell'individuare soluzioni efficaci per il mantenimento del Valore Universale Eccezionale è stato importante, altresì, tenere conto della vocazione turistica della città e delle conseguenze di forte impatto che da essa derivano.

La proposta di istituzione di una Buffer Zone, ponendosi come strumento di protezione attiva nei confronti del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale, tenta di raccogliere la nuova sfida posta ai centri storici a partire dalla Raccomandazione UNESCO sul Paesaggio Urbano Storico (2011). Poiché il futuro dell'umanità dipende da un'efficace pianificazione e gestione delle risorse, la conservazione è diventata una strategia per raggiungere l'equilibrio tra crescita urbana e qualità della vita su una base sostenibile. Per questo risulta necessario rispondere a tre questioni di importanza cruciale:

1) la tutela dell'integrità e dell'autenticità del profilo urbano;
2) la salvaguardia dello skyline urbano;
3) la promozione di uno sviluppo sostenibile del Sito.



Vista del fiume Tevere e Basilica di San Paolo fuori le Mura



Vista della città da Monte Mario

Ai fini del rispetto di questi obiettivi – strettamente collegati al mantenimento dell'*Outstanding Universal Value* (OUV) del Sito – la definizione di una Buffer Zone risulta infatti fondamentale per l'attivazione delle seguenti azioni:

- monitoraggio e verifica della qualità dei progetti di intervento interni alla Buffer Zone, ma che interessino lo skyline del Sito e/o ricadano sulla sua integrità visiva (le altezze), funzionale (la destinazione d'uso) e strutturale (cambiamento della struttura fisica), mediante indicazioni volte a garantire la qualità delle trasformazioni proposte;

- individuazione e potenziamento, anche sul piano dei servizi pubblici, di nuove polarità esterne al Sito, allo scopo di limitare gli effetti di congestione della *Core zone* in una prospettiva di tutela indiretta;

- realizzazione, qualificazione e potenziamento dei servizi per cittadini e turisti (punti informativi, servizi igienici, etc.) nell'area contigua al Sito al fine di facilitarne l'accesso;

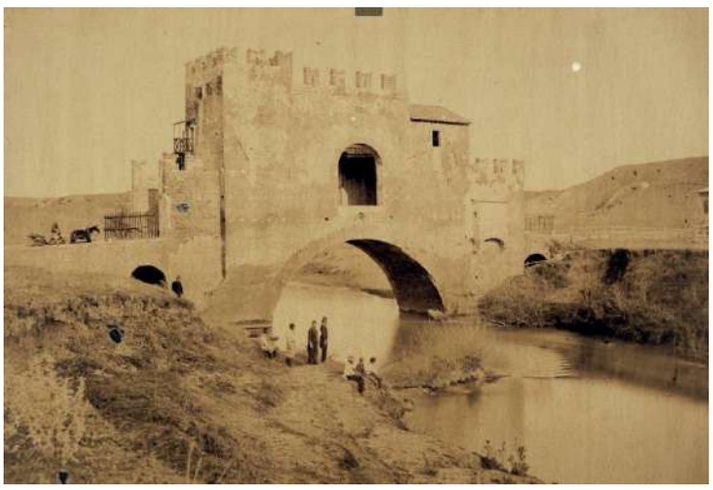
- potenziamento della distribuzione e dell'articolazione funzionale delle strutture di ricezione turistica nel territorio della Buffer Zone – anche (ma non esclusivamente) con riferimento al turismo con ridotte capacità economiche e privilegiando gli ambiti prossimi alla rete su ferro –, nella prospettiva di alleggerire la pressione antropica sul Sito Patrimonio Mondiale e di arginare le dinamiche di sradicamento delle comunità locali nell'area del Sito, preservando l'autenticità e lo spirito dei luoghi.

Il SISTEMA DI PROTEZIONE E GESTIONE

Implications for legal protection



Giambattista Bassi
Ponte Milvio dopo l'assedio del 1849
Museo di Roma



Ponte Nomentano 1865 (circa) - albumina
Collezione fotografica Cianfarini, Museo di Roma



Fiume Almone, Valle della Caffarella, Parco dell'Appia

I confini della Buffer Zone sono stati tracciati includendo un'area già soggetta a vincoli archeologici e architettonici, a misure di tutela paesaggistica e a strumenti di pianificazione urbanistica. La delimitazione di una Buffer Zone per il Sito Patrimonio Mondiale UNESCO "*Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella Città e San Paolo fuori le Mura*" non aggiunge pertanto nuovi vincoli per le attività che si svolgono nell'area urbana, riaffermando piuttosto un perimetro di tutela che si fonda su strumenti di protezione del territorio già esistenti.
Nello specifico, il Sito transnazionale è sottoposto alla seguente normativa:
- per la **Santa Sede**, *Legge sulla conservazione del patrimonio culturale* n. 355 del 25 luglio 2001 (*Doc. 4*) e relativo *Regolamento* n. 356 del 26 luglio 2001 (*Doc. 5*). La legge tutela il patrimonio culturale esistente nello Stato della Città del Vaticano e nelle aree extraterritoriali; stabilisce misure per la conservazione, l'integrità e la salvaguardia del patrimonio; stabilisce che non sono consentite alterazioni che possano compromettere la sua integrità o autenticità e che qualsiasi intervento sulle aree protette è soggetto all'autorizzazione del Presidente del Governatorato dello Stato della Città del Vaticano; proibisce la distruzione o l'alienazione del patrimonio; regolamenta le scoperte e gli scavi archeologici.
- per l'**Italia**, il patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico è riconosciuto e protetto dal D.Lgs. n. 42 del 22 gennaio 2004, *Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio* (*Doc. 6*), che ha sostituito le precedenti Legge n. 1089 del 1° giugno 1939 e D.lgs n. 490 del 29 ottobre 1999, e rappresenta il quadro normativo di riferimento nazionale. L'esercizio unitario delle funzioni di protezione e tutela del patrimonio è di competenza del Ministero della Cultura e dei suoi uffici competenti (Segretariati Regionali, Soprintendenze e Parchi Archeologici). Inoltre, la valorizzazione, la gestione e la predisposizione delle migliori condizioni d'uso del patrimonio sono anche di competenza delle Regioni e degli altri Enti pubblici territoriali.

Legislazione statale

Tav.1,2,3

Il ***Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio*** protegge il patrimonio culturale e paesaggistico su tutto il territorio nazionale, stabilendo che non sono ammesse alterazioni o modificazioni che potrebbero alterarne le caratteristiche intrinseche e che gli interventi sulle aree tutelate sono soggetti all'autorizzazione degli organi competenti del Ministero della Cultura (Soprintendenze e/o Parchi archeologici). Secondo la stessa legge nazionale, ogni intervento relativo al paesaggio che sia stato riconosciuto di interesse pubblico deve essere autorizzato dall'ufficio competente (Soprintendenze, Parchi archeologici, Amministrazioni regionali/municipali). Più specificamente, il Codice distingue il patrimonio culturale in due macrocategorie – beni culturali (artt. 10-11 del Codice) e beni paesaggistici (art. 134 del Codice) – e per proteggerli individua vari strumenti giuridici, e tra cui principalmente:

- ***prescrizioni di tutela diretta*** (vincoli diretti), che tutelano le cose immobili e mobili che rivestono interesse artistico, storico, archeologico, etnoantropologico, archivistico e bibliografico. Queste prescrizioni prevedono obblighi di conservazione e limitazioni nell'uso della proprietà, in nome dell'interesse culturale da salvaguardare.

Per il patrimonio culturale di proprietà privata (nonché per i beni di cui all'articolo 10, c. del Codice) le prescrizioni sono imposte al termine di una procedura specifica denominata *Dichiarazione di interesse culturale* (art. 13 del Codice).
Per qualsiasi attività o intervento da attuare sul patrimonio culturale è richiesta l'autorizzazione del rappresentante locale del Ministero della Cultura, che può negarla per ragioni di conservazione (Art. 21 del Codice) e può altresì ordinare la sospensione di ogni intervento eseguito difformemente da quanto autorizzato o intrapreso in assenza o in attesa della Dichiarazione di interesse culturale (art. 28 del Codice).

- ***prescrizioni di tutela indiretta*** (vincoli indiretti) (artt. 45-47 del Codice), che tutelano le aree circostanti i beni culturali. Attraverso questo strumento, il Ministero può prescrivere "le distanze, le misure e le altre norme dirette ad evitare che sia messa in pericolo l'integrità dei beni culturali immobili, ne sia danneggiata la prospettiva o la luce o ne siano alterate le condizioni di ambiente e di decoro". Queste prescrizioni sono immediatamente precettive e gli enti pubblici territoriali interessati le recepiscono nei regolamenti edilizi e negli strumenti urbanistici.

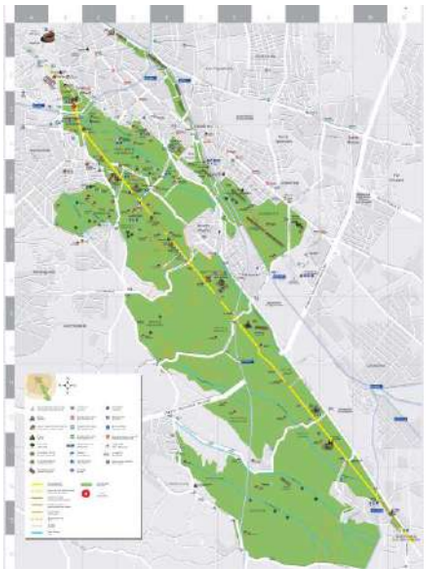
- ***prescrizioni e autorizzazioni specifiche per le aree tutelate del paesaggio***, e specificatamente per gli immobili e le aree di notevole interesse pubblico (art. 136 del Codice), per le aree tutelate per legge (art. 142 del Codice) e per gli immobili e le aree individuati a termini dell'articolo 136 e sottoposti a tutela dai piani paesaggistici previsti dagli articoli 143 e 156 del Codice.

Per gli ultimi aggiornamenti: https://www.normattiva.it/uri-res/N2Ls?urn:nir:stato:decreto.legislativo:2004-01-22;42

Normativa Regionale

Il quadro di tutela dei beni paesaggistici inclusi nella Buffer Zone è definito dai seguenti strumenti:

- ✓ **L.R. n. 66/1988** (Istituzione del Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica);
- ✓ **L.R. n. 29/1997** (Norme in materia di aree naturali protette regionali);
- ✓ **L.R. n. 24/1998** (Pianificazione paesistica e tutela dei beni e delle aree sottoposti a vincolo paesistico), che contiene disposizioni finalizzate a garantire standard uniformi di tutela sul territorio regionale per gli immobili e le aree di notevole interesse pubblico (art. 136 Cod.) e per le aree tutelate per legge (art. 142 Cod.);
- ✓ **Piano Territoriale Paesaggistico Regionale/PTPR**: Il PTPR approvato dal Consiglio Regionale nel 2021 è un piano che copre l'intero territorio regionale e rappresenta il contributo della Regione Lazio alla conoscenza del paesaggio e alla difesa, alla cura e alla valorizzazione dei beni del paesaggio e del territorio. È altresì uno strumento di pianificazione che permette alla Pubblica Amministrazione della Regione Lazio di tutelare il paesaggio e di disciplinarne l'uso corretto, indicando le azioni necessarie alla conservazione, al ripristino o alla creazione di paesaggi. Il PTPR assume come propri e applica i principi, i criteri e i contenuti del Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio; accoglie e trasferisce in ambito regionale le azioni e gli obiettivi politici per il territorio europeo relativi ai beni del patrimonio paesaggistico, naturale e culturale, come definiti nella Convenzione Europea del Paesaggio;
- ✓ **Piano del Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica**, approvato con deliberazione del Consiglio Regionale n. 9 del 18 luglio 2018 (https://www.parcoappiaantica.it/home/ente-di-gestione/il-piano-del-parco): è lo strumento urbanistico di riferimento per il territorio del parco, che fissa le linee d'azione e di intervento dell'Ente di gestione.



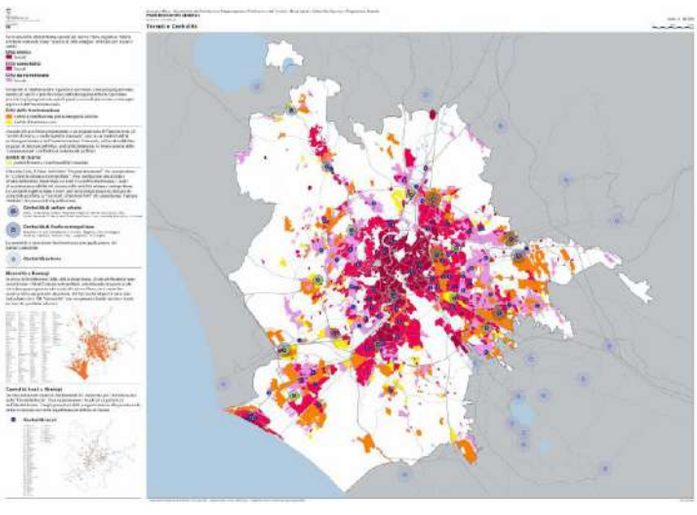
Un caso peculiare compreso nella Buffer Zone è costituito dal **Parco dell'Appia Antica**, che è oggetto di una duplice tutela – statale e regionale – che fa capo al Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica (istituito con D.M. n. 44/2016 e D.M. n. 198/2016) e al Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica (istituito con la citata Legge Regionale n. 66 del 10 novembre 1988).
Il territorio del parco è soggetto ai seguenti strumenti di gestione e protezione: Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio; decreti ministeriali di vincolo; PTP 15/12; Piano del Parco, sopramenzionato, approvato dal Consiglio Regionale con Deliberazione n. 9 del 18 luglio 2018.

https://www.parcoarcheologicoappiaantica.it/
https://www.parcoappiaantica.it/

Amministrazione locale
Strumenti urbanistici:

Piano Regolatore Generale (PRG) del Comune di Roma: disciplina le attività di trasformazione fisica e funzionale, di rilevanza urbanistica, nel territorio comunale, perseguendo gli obiettivi della riqualificazione e valorizzazione del territorio, secondo i principi della sostenibilità ambientale e della perequazione urbanistica e nel rispetto dei criteri di economicità, efficacia, pubblicità e semplificazione dell'azione amministrativa, nel quadro della legislazione vigente. Il PRG si configura come strumento innovativo ai fini della conservazione e della valorizzazione del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale, in quanto:

- ✓ estende all'intero Sito Patrimonio Mondiale di Roma e ad ulteriori ambiti urbani circostanti la classificazione di "Città storica", nella quale le norme sono relazionate all'integrità dei tessuti urbani e alle caratteristiche delle categorie edilizie, con la previsione di differenti modalità attuative e di verifica della qualità;
- ✓ individua, perimetra e regolamenta gli ambiti di programmazione strategica (fiume Tevere, Parco dell'Appia Antica etc.), nonché gli ambiti di possibile valorizzazione e trasformazione;
- ✓ individua meccanismi finalizzati al recupero di risorse da utilizzare per la conservazione e valorizzazione del Sito;
- ✓ elabora inoltre una programmazione strategica, contenente azioni ed interventi con effetti rilevanti anche sulla conservazione e valorizzazione del Sito. Il PRG, infatti, introduce fra gli elaborati gestionali la *Carta per la Qualità* (34 fogli in scala 1:10.000), nella quale viene posta l'attenzione su tutta la storia della città individuando e descrivendo "gli elementi che presentano particolare valore urbanistico, architettonico, archeologico e monumentale, culturale, da conservare e valorizzare" sul territorio romano, includendo tra questi non solo edifici, complessi, depositi archeologici, ma anche spazi aperti e impianti urbani (NTA, art. 16).



Per Città storica si intende l'insieme integrato costituito dall'area storica centrale interna alle mura, dalle parti urbane dell'espansione otto-novecentesca consolidata, interne ed esterne alle mura, e dai singoli siti e manufatti localizzati nell'intero territorio comunale, che presentano una identità storico-culturale definita da particolari qualità, riconoscibili e riconosciute dal punto di vista dei caratteri morfogenetici e strutturanti dell'impianto urbano e di quelli tipo-morfologici, architettonici e d'uso dei singoli tessuti, edifici e spazi aperti, anche in riferimento al senso e al significato da essi assunti nella memoria delle comunità insediate.

http://www.urbanistica.comune.roma.it/images/uo_urban/prg_adottato/d4.pdf

STRUMENTI DI PIANIFICAZIONE TERRITORIALE E BUFFER ZONE

PTP
PTPR
Tav.4

Gli strumenti di pianificazione territoriale e il loro funzionamento sono determinanti per la gestione della salvaguardia, dell'analisi e del monitoraggio del cambiamento della Core zone e della Buffer zone.
Gli strumenti di pianificazione territoriale paesistica attualmente in vigore in Italia, rilevanti ai fini della tutela dei valori, sono:
il **Piano Territoriale Paesistico (PTP) 15/12 "Valle della Caffarella, Appia Antica e Acquedotti"** e il **Piano Territoriale Paesistico Regionale (PTPR).**
Il PTP e il PTPR sono gli strumenti di pianificazione attraverso i quali la Regione Lazio disciplina le modalità di tutela del paesaggio previste dal Codice, indicando le relative azioni volte alla conservazione, valorizzazione, al ripristino o alla creazione di paesaggi.
Il PTPR attualmente vigente nella Regione Lazio non si presenta come strumento di protezione delle aree urbane storiche nel centro storico dentro le mura, poiché considera più che adeguato il livello di tutela garantito dai vincoli archeologici, monumentali e paesaggistici presenti all'interno del Sito Patrimonio Mondiale nonché dagli strumenti di gestione territoriale di livello comunale.

PAI
Tav.9

Il Piano di Assetto idrogeologico (PAI) è lo strumento di pianificazione dei bacini idrografici mediante il quale sono perimetrate le aree soggette ad inondazione e/o a movimenti gravitativi secondo classi di pericolosità e rischio crescenti in modo da permettere la programmazione di azioni volte alla mitigazione del rischio che si concretizzano in interventi di difesa strutturale, misure tecnico – normative che disciplinano l'uso dei suoli, misure di protezione civile, delocalizzazioni. Il PAI si propone quindi l'obiettivo di gestire i fenomeni di rischio idrogeologico e di prevenirli mediante la tutela delle naturali dinamiche fluviali e dei versanti.

PRG
Tav.5,6,7,8

Il Piano Regolatore Generale della Città di Roma si caratterizza per l'evoluzione del concetto di Centro storico in quello di Città Storica. Parte dal presupposto che la memoria densa e stratificata della città di Roma si estenda ben oltre il perimetro delle mura, quantunque esse svolgano un ruolo simbolico forte di identificazione dello spazio in cui si concentrano i valori più rilevanti da salvaguardare.
Il Piano si allontana dalla suddivisione del territorio per zone a favore del riconoscimento delle differenze dei 'tessuti'.
Per ogni tessuto il Piano prevede un sistema di regole da rispettare, esplicitato nelle Norme tecniche di Attuazione (NTA), in cui sono specificate categorie di intervento ammesse, prescrizioni particolari e destinazioni d'uso possibili. Il concetto di storia e di diffusione dei valori è ampliato all'architettura moderna e contemporanea e a quei luoghi che hanno un riconosciuto valore simbolico per la città.
Rispetto al Sito UNESCO e alla Buffer Zone, il Piano Regolatore Generale persegue gli obiettivi di Conservazione, tutela e valorizzazione delle risorse, attraverso una serie di impostazioni e strategie.
Sono individuati tre grandi sistemi:

1. insediativo (le cui componenti sono Città storica, Città consolidata, Città da ristrutturare, Città della trasformazione, Progetti strutturanti, Ambiti di riserva a trasformabilità vincolata);
2. ambientale e agricolo (le cui componenti sono Aree naturali protette, Reticolo idrografico, Agro romano);
3. dei servizi, infrastrutture e impianti (le cui componenti sono Servizi pubblici, Servizi privati e verde privato attrezzato, Infrastrutture per la mobilità, Infrastrutture tecnologiche, Reti tecnologiche).

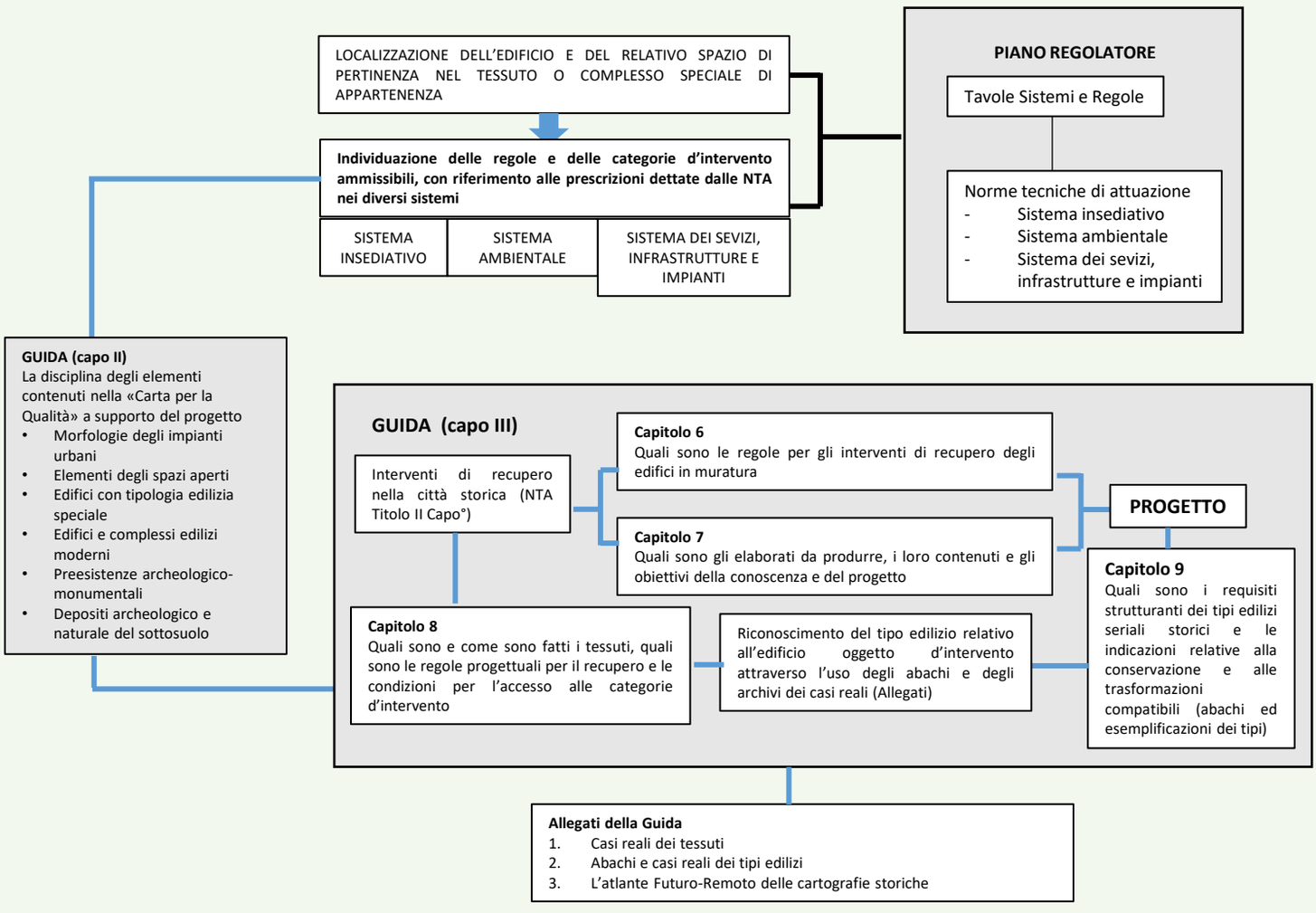
Nella Città storica, all'interno e all'esterno delle mura si propongono 'relazioni' in modo tale da favorire una ricucitura con il resto delle città da consolidare e da trasformare.
Le zone come Ostiense e Flaminio nell'ottica sopra descritta sono interrelate con il Sito e in diretta connessione e scambio con la periferia. La valorizzazione di queste aree, oltre a contribuire alla decompressione del Sito stesso, è volta alla diffusione dei suoi valori e alla loro estensione alla città moderna.
Il Piano Regolatore Generale, nella sua impostazione conoscitiva, prescrittiva e trasformativa, si basa sul racconto di un palinsesto storico e rispetto al quale si è obbligati a considerare, nell'individualità dei casi, le coordinate regolative delle descrizioni interpretative prodotte. La descrizione per tessuti e spazi aperti lega inscindibilmente le diverse modalità di aggregazione, disposizione e conformazione morfologica, architettonica e costruttiva di edifici e spazi aperti di pertinenza alle differenti

fasi storiche e quindi alle diverse culture dell'abitare e dello spazio urbano, restituendo alla Città storica quella progettualità in itinere fondamento stesso della nozione di città.
La dimensione progettuale della conservazione risulta pertanto evidente ed è un elemento strategico fondamentale per il raggiungimento della sostenibilità urbanistica di cui il sistema del patrimonio storico-ambientale è il punto di partenza per il progetto della città.Il controllo delle trasformazioni e la ricerca di qualità, in termini di conservazione e valorizzazione delle risorse e di congruenza/compatibilità/sinergia degli interventi rispetto agli obiettivi prefissati, sono perseguiti attraverso diversi passaggi tecnici, sia normativi che procedurali.In termini gestionali assumono un ruolo fondamentale la Carta per la Qualità e la Guida per la qualità degli interventi.
Nella Carta per la Qualità è descritto l'intero panorama della ricchezza del patrimonio. Essa, infatti, copre l'intero territorio comunale e riporta una vasta quantità di elementi conoscitivi tipo-morfologici, archeologico-monumentali e storico-documentali che costituiscono gli aspetti di maggior connotazione del territorio romano. Tutti gli elementi presenti nella "Carta per la Qualità", nelle diverse categorie, trovano riscontro nelle "Norme Tecniche di Attuazione" e nelle indicazioni prescrittivo-comportamentali della "Guida per la qualità degli interventi".
L'utilizzo della Guida è obbligatorio per gli interventi riguardanti le componenti della "Città storica". Per tale ragioni lo strumento contribuisce, nel rispetto della normativa sovraordinata, a garantire un ulteriore livello di protezione sia del Sito UNESCO sia della sua zona cuscinetto.

Doc. Report di approfondimento per ICOMOS 2021

La Carta per la Qualità

La Carta per la Qualità è uno strumento gestionale in cui sono presenti tutti gli immobili e le aree urbane che sono sottoposti ad uno speciale regime di tutela.
La Carta è composta da 34 tavole in scala 1.10.000 in cui sono riportate le morfologie, gli edifici a edilizia speciale e le preesistenze. Gli interventi previsti nelle aree comprese nella Carta sono soggetti a parere preventivo delle Sovrintendenza Capitolina chiamata ad esprimersi rispetto alla tipologia di azione richiesta nel rispetto dei vincoli, della normativa NTA e dei vincoli di ordine superiore.



La gestione

Implications for management arrangements

Il 26 novembre 2015 l'Italia e la Santa Sede hanno sottoscritto un Protocollo d'intesa ai sensi del quale è stato istituito un Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero al fine di cooperare nella protezione e tutela del Sito.
Conformemente a quanto stabilito dal Protocollo d'intesa tra il Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo (oggi Ministero della Cultura, MiC), la Regione Lazio e Roma Capitale approvato con Delibera della Giunta Capitolina n. 297 del 28 dicembre 2017, il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero è composto dai rappresentanti delle istituzioni coinvolte nella gestione del Sito :

- Governatorato dello Stato della Città del Vaticano;
- Musei Vaticani;
- Focal Point della Santa Sede per l'attuazione della Convenzione per la Protezione del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale Mondiale;
- Amministrazione del Patrimonio della Sede Apostolica (A.P.S.A.);
- Focal point italiano per l'attuazione della Convenzione per la Protezione del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale Mondiale presso il Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo, oggi MiC;
- Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo, oggi MiC – Segretariato Generale – Servizio II Coordinamento - Ufficio UNESCO;
- Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo, oggi MiC – Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma;
- Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo, oggi MiC – Parco Archeologico del Colosseo;
- Ministero per i beni e le attività culturali e per il turismo, oggi MiC – Segretariato Regionale per il Lazio;
- Regione Lazio – Direzione Regionale per le Politiche Abitative e la Pianificazione Territoriale, Paesistica e Urbanistica;
- Regione Lazio – Direzione Regionale Cultura e Lazio creativo;
- Roma Capitale – Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali.

All'interno di questo Gruppo è stata istituita una speciale Sottocommissione incaricata di identificare definitivamente la Buffer Zone e alle cui attività hanno preso parte anche il Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica e il Parco Regionale dell'Appia.
Servendosi degli strumenti di tutela illustrati nel paragrafo precedente, i soggetti coinvolti coordinano la protezione e la tutela del Sito attraverso il monitoraggio dell'area compresa in esso e nella Buffer Zone.
Il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero si riunisce periodicamente con il compito di:

- monitorare lo stato di conservazione del Sito e della Buffer Zone secondo le norme della Convenzione;
- presentare, discutere e valutare i problemi conservativi del Sito;
- disaminare i metodi di gestione secondo i più elevati standard scientifici;
- esaminare qualsiasi azione che possa mettere a rischio il Valore Universale Eccezionale del Sito;
- emanare raccomandazioni di carattere generale (best practices).

Per i casi specifici che coinvolgono interessi, stakeholders e proprietà diversi da quelli citati, il Gruppo ha il compito di individuare e invitare ulteriori soggetti al fine di mettere a punto, caso per caso, soluzioni adeguate volte alla tutela del Sito.
L'istituzione di una Buffer Zone si inserisce pertanto in un'organica e rodata piattaforma di analisi e monitoraggio dello stato di conservazione del Sito transfrontaliero.
Nel corso del 2022 il Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero è stato esteso ai rappresentanti di:

- Direzione Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio del Ministero della Cultura
- Segretariato Generale del Ministero del Turismo
- Distretto idrografico dell'Appennino Centrale dell'Autorità di Bacino dell'Appenino Centrale.

ALLEGATI

Mappe Buffer Zone

n.1 *Mappa di modifica minore del "Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella ciità e San Paolo fuori le Mura"*, scala 1:60.000

n.7 *Mappa di modifica minore del "Centro storico di Roma, le proprietà extraterritoriali della Santa Sede nella ciità e San Paolo fuori le Mura", scala 1:25.000 (Tavole 7/7)*

Tavole di approfondimento

Tavola 1	Mappa dei vincoli archeologici nella Buffer Zone
Tavola 2	Mappa dei vincoli architettonici nella Buffer Zone
Tavola 3	Mappa dei vincoli paesaggistici nella Buffer Zone
Tavola 4	Piano Territoriale Paesaggistico - Regione Lazio
Tavola 5	Piano Regolatore Generale. Sistemi e Regole
Tavola 6	Piano Regolatore Generale. Sistemi e Regole. Elementi della Città Storica
Tavola 7	Piano Regolatore Generale. Ambiti di programmazione strategica
Tavola 8a	Piano Regolatore Generale. Carta per la Qualità - Elementi degli spazi aperti; Morfologie degli impianti urbani
Tavola 8b	Piano Regolatore Generale. Carta per la Qualità - Edifici e Complessi Edilizi Moderni; Edifici con Tipologia Edilizia speciale
Tavola 8c	Piano Regolatore Generale. Carta per la Qualità - Preesistenze archeologico monumentali; Deposito archeologico e naturale nel sottosuolo
Tavola 9	Piano di Assetto Idrogeologico

Lista dei vincoli

Lista 1	Lista dei vincoli archeologici nella Buffer Zone
Lista 2	Lista dei vincoli architettonici nella Buffer Zone
Lista 3	Lista dei vincoli paesaggistici nella Buffer Zone

Documenti

- Valutazione ICOMOS 2021
- Decisione Comitato 2021 – Decisione 44 COM 8B.55
- Doc. Report confronto con ICOMOS 2021
- Valutazione ICOMOS a seguito delle richieste di chiarimento ICOMOS 2022

Normativa

Doc. 1	Protocollo d'Intesa del 23 settembre 2009 tra il Comune di Roma, la Regione Lazio, il Ministero dei Beni culturali e Turismo e il Vicariato di Roma
Doc. 2	Protocollo d'Intesa tra il Ministero dei Beni Culturali e Turismo e la Santa Sede del 26 novembre 2015
Doc. 3	Protocollo d'Intesa tra il Ministero dei Beni Culturali e Turismo, la Regione Lazio e Roma Capitale, approvato con Deliberazione di Giunta Capitolina no. 297 del 28 dicembre 2017
Doc. 4	Legge sulla tutela dei beni culturali, n. CCCLV, 25 luglio 2001
Doc. 5	Regolamento per l'esecuzione della legge 25 luglio 2001, n. CCCLV, sulla tutela dei beni culturali – 26 luglio 2001
Doc. 6a	D.Lgs. 42/2004, Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio e ss. mm.
Doc. 6b	D.Lgs. 42/2004, Codice dei Beni Culturali e del Paesaggio) – english version updated to 2004
Doc. 7	L.R. n. 66/1988, Istituzione del Parco regionale dell'Appia Antica
Doc. 8	L.R. n. 29/1997, Norme in materia di aree naturali protette regionali
Doc. 9	L.R. n. 24/1998, Pianificazione paesistica e tutela dei beni e delle aree sottoposti a vincolo paesistico
Doc. 10a	Piano Territoriale Paesaggistico Regionale/PTPR - Relazione
Doc. 10b	Piano Territoriale Paesaggistico Regionale/PTPR - Norme
Doc. 11	Piano Regolatore Generale/PRG – Norme Tecniche di Attuazione