

Historic

R

Centre

the Properties

O

of the Holy See

in that City

M

Enjoying  
Extraterritorial  
Rights

and San Paolo

A

Fuori le Mura

Management plan  
2024-2030

The 2024-2030 Management plan of the World Heritage Site of Rome was approved by Deliberation of Capitoline Council by resolution N° 265 of 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024.

Site Manager



Transboundary Coordination Group

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Roberto Gualtieri  
Mayor of Roma Capitale

*A little over fifty years have passed, since the signing of the Paris Convention on World Heritage (1972), whose inspiring principle lies in the conviction that cultural and natural heritage are worthy of protection and must be defended, as they contribute to defining the cultural identity of peoples and individuals. The same principle is also present in our Constitution, as stated by Art. 9: “The Republic protects the landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation...”.*  
*These assets are important not only for those who have made them, but for the whole of humanity. The communities that comply with the Convention have the duty to safeguard them from all kinds of threats, guaranteeing their maintenance, especially for future generations. Moreover, conservation is one of the key principles of the Faro Convention, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 2005 and ratified by Italy in September 2020. The Convention recognises the “right to cultural heritage” which also means individual and collective responsibility for this heritage.*  
*Since 1972 in the World Heritage List, drawn up by UNESCO with the aim of identifying the sites of Outstanding Universal Value, Italy has obtained the highest recognition: to date, our country has fifty-nine sites.*  
*The city of Rome, extraordinary and unique in the world for its thousand-year history, for the richness, variety and artistic quality of its monuments, for its cultural tradition, and also for its intangible heritage, entered in the World Heritage List in 1980, when the part of the city that develops within the circuit of the Aurelian walls was inscribed.*  
*But it was not until 1990 that the UNESCO Property of Rome reached its definitive extension, with the inclusion of the extraterritorial areas of the Holy See.*  
*The Site, which has a width of almost 1500 hectares, is a heterogeneous set of archaeological monuments, churches, palaces, parks and historic villas, fountains, streets and squares, the result of stratified human activity, which have cyclically changed the landscape of our city.*  
*After the approval, in September 2023, of the boundaries of the Buffer zone, that has the dual purpose of protecting the UNESCO Property and being a bridge between this and the most peripheral areas of the city, our Administration now presents the “Management plan of the Rome World Heritage Property” for the years 2024-2030. It is the result of a long and complex work, carried out by the Transboundary Coordination Group established in 2015 and composed of representatives of the Holy See, the Ministries of Culture and Tourism, of the Lazio Region, of the Central Appennino District Basin Authority and of the Superintendence of Roma Capitale, as Site manager of the Property.*  
*In compliance with the subsidiarity principle dictated by the Constitution, local municipality is responsible for the governance of the territory, a responsibility that, in the case of Roma Capitale, embraces a huge number of competences.*  
*For its extension and for the exceptional variety of archaeological and historical-artistic evidence, located well beyond the protected borders, and for the interweaving of multiple functions, the management of the Site is therefore particularly complex.*  
*The Management plan must be able to reconcile the protection and conservation of heritage with the development of the modern city, tradition with technology, public and private interests, aiming to overcome the possible risk factors that could threaten the Outstanding Universal Value attributed by UNESCO to Rome.*  
*It is a challenge that we are facing with passion and determination thanks, first of all, to the countless projects to enhance our cultural heritage.*

*Thanks to the huge funding resulting from the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and those linked to the celebrations of the Jubilee of 2025, the aspect of Rome will be radically changed. These interventions are concentrated mainly within the UNESCO Property, but also involve archaeological-monumental evidence distributed in the Buffer zone and in the most peripheral areas of the city.*

*The enhancement, safety, restoration and return to the public of our monuments have been inserted along integrated courses, able to add new routes to existing and more popular ones. The aim is of diversifying the cultural offer, lightening the Historic Centre from the pressure of tourist flows.*

*A strategic project for us is that of the CarMe, which aims to enhance the central archaeological area, returning to citizens and tourists a new vision of the Imperial Forums. There archaeological areas and green spaces will be integrated into the urban fabric and become vital centres of the city.*

*Finally, it is with great pride that we present the document drawn up by the UNESCO Site Management Service of the Capitoline Superintendence, which illustrates the current situation, the characteristics and the aims of the Plan, contributing substantially to outline the strategies necessary for the proper management of the UNESCO Property and for the conservation and enhancement of its Outstanding Universal Value.*

## Claudio Parisi Presicce

Capitoline Superintendent, Site manager of the WH Property “Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura”

*On 16 November 1972 in Paris, after a long process of international mediation, UNESCO adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, introducing an extraordinary new instrument for the knowledge, preservation and enhancement of the heritage that represents the richness and uniqueness of human cultures.*

*The Convention marked a fundamental turning point in the evolution of international strategies and policies for the protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage, leading to the formation of a collective consciousness aware of the need to safeguard its heritage over time, as a pact between generations.*

*This process has already led to the development of increasingly integrated strategies and operational approaches, oriented towards the pursuit of a global and organic vision of the value of intangible assets and properties, at the same time able to analyse management complexities and facilitate the identification of innovative and sustainable development solutions.*

*This process is still ongoing for the necessary adaptation to the ever-new challenges posed by modern times.*

*For all the properties included in the List, a crucial stage of this evolution has been the introduction of the mandatory Management plan. This is a fundamental strategic document of coordination and programming for the conservation and enhancement of heritage, to recognize the most peculiar values of the listed heritage and to evaluate the conservation of their characteristics of integrity and authenticity.*

*In 1980, the Historic Centre of Rome was listed a World Heritage Site.*

*According to the evaluation of ICOMOS which came with the candidature dossier for the Committee's consideration, there was no doubt about the need for Rome to be included in the List: “the inclusion of the Historical Centre of Rome on the World Heritage List is an absolute priority”.*

*The instant recognition of the Outstanding Universal Value was a confirmation of the extraordinary character of this city from a historical point of view and for the quality, quantity and variety of its cultural, tangible and intangible heritage. It represents the assumption of a great responsibility to maintain its values towards future generations, the community that populates the city and the many tourists who visit the Property each year.*

*Since its inscription, both in putting into practice the guidelines and plans drawn up nationally and internationally and in developing the necessary forms of coordination for the management and enhancement of the Site, many steps have been taken in the directions indicated by the World Heritage Centre.*

*From 1990 to the present day, the Property of Rome has faced many challenges, from the expansion of its perimeter, which led it to become Transboundary through the inclusion of the Holy See's extraterritorial properties, to the adoption, in 2014, of the retrospective Declaration of Outstanding Universal Value.*

*About the governance, first in 2009 with the establishment of the Technical-Scientific Commission and then, in 2015, with the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of the Transboundary Coordination Group, a firm foundation for the planning of the actions necessary to maintain the founding values, their enhancement and transmission to future generations, is established.*

*The first Management plan, approved in 2016 by the Extraordinary Commissioner with the powers of the Council of Roma Capitale, is the result of this commitment, involving a large number of actors and institutions.*

Meantime, the involvement of the Capitoline Superintendency has been increasingly direct and intense. Since 2014, the Superintendency, as the representative body closest to the community of which the heritage is an expression, has exercised the Roma Capitale functions related to the recognition of the site as a World Heritage Property and, since 2017, the Capitoline Superintendent has been recognized as site manager, a strategic role as referent of the Property to the World Heritage Committee.

Since 2019, within the UNESCO Site Management Service, the Technical Secretariat of the Transboundary Coordination Group has been active. The office, with great professionalism, competence and commitment, has carried out a long and complex work of support, research, data collection and processing of documentation, in a constant dialectical relationship with the guidelines given by the Transboundary Coordination Group.

In recent years, the Group's activity has been intense and rich in results: the process of defining the perimeter of the Buffer zone, understood as an urban space closely connected to the UNESCO area and relevant for its conservation, is concluded in September 2023 in Riyadh with the Commission's approval, together with the activity of mapping of the Site's Values and Attributes (2020), which make explicit the criteria underlying Rome's inclusion in the World Heritage List and summarise the identity characteristics of the Property.

Furthermore, the 3rd Periodic Reporting carried out by the Transboundary Coordination Group (GCT), through the two national focal points, and the application of the tools refined by the Commission and indicated in the periodically updated Operational Guidelines, allowed for an increased awareness of the values of the Property. This awareness has been enriched by observations and reflections on the critical issues and challenges that climate change and social transformations every day present us with.

Today, the update of the Management plan for approval by the World Heritage Committee is therefore the fruit of all this awareness, responsibility and guidance.

It is the result of collegial and intensive work, shared by all the institutions involved in the governance of the Site.

It was decided to produce a concise paper that could allow the widest audience of readers to grasp with immediacy the state of the current context and its becoming.

At the same time, it is an exhaustive document, capable of representing the extreme complexity of an urbanistically multi-layered historic centre, which also represents a great modern city and State Capital, with articulated public functions, animated by multiple forces in the social and economic profile, culturally lively, but also loaded with important challenges that must be faced.

The updating of the Management Plan, compared to the past, required a reconsideration of its methodological approach, oriented by the values expressed by the Site and the Community that populates it.

Through the definition of the Objectives that the GCT consider to be strategic for the conservation of the Properties' values, tools were drawn up to integrate, in the different fields of action, the many projects, most of which can be traced back to the PNRR and the Jubilee 2025 Fund, with the main objectives to be achieved.

In fact, the city of Rome is today experiencing a very dynamic phase, which will produce long-term effects with significant direct impacts both in Property and the Buffer areas, laying the foundations for the city of tomorrow. *This is not only intended to represent a 'snapshot' of the city in the immediate future, but through careful monitoring of the indicators that the Plan identifies as central to the enactment of Site governance, it lays the foundations for its own implementation and future planning.*

*In fact, the purpose of the Management Plan is: to combine the conservation of the Properties' values with the growth and socio-economic development of the city undergoing transformation, to balance the interests of the different actors operating within it, to monitor the progress of projects over time and to evaluate the achievement of the objectives expressed in the 4 Perspectives for Conservation, Enhancement, Sustainability and Communication.*

*In this sense, the Plan becomes an important contribution to strategically orientate the decisions of the institutional subjects in charge of its management with governmental responsibilities, but also of all those who, with public and private initiatives, wish to contribute to the transmission of this immense heritage to the new generations.*

*In setting out its strategic objectives, the Plan shapes a vision of the future of the UNESCO Property of Rome, based on the centrality of the role played by the World Heritage Site (declined in its Values and Attributes) as an element of cohesion, change and growth.*

*Raising the awareness of its function and significance, both locally and internationally, becomes a fundamental enabling factor for change, to promote solutions to mitigate the main current critical issues and to improve the conditions of use and enhancement of the Site.*

*Awareness means first and foremost seeking greater involvement of local communities, both through the strengthening of a more shared and informed cultural consciousness, and through forms of engagement and co-participation in decision-making processes, as well as the enhancement of initiatives coming from the community.*

*The mission of the Management plan, by providing guidance for a correct interpretation of its Values and Attributes, is to ensure that its Outstanding Universal Value is preserved.*

*Its role is to describe the vision of the World Heritage Site and provide the operational tools to coordinate the multiple transformative actions operating on the Property.*

*At the end of this long work, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Transboundary Coordination Group for their active contribution in the integration and validation of the various stages of work-flow; the officer of the UNESCO Site Management Service, Massimo Pentiricci, who coordinated the activities involved in drafting the Management plan; all the office staff who, with competence, passion and tenacity, have been actively involved in drawing it up, in particular Luna Gubinelli, Esmeralda Nicolichia Remotti and Angela Miele.*

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The Management plan of the **Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura** has the main objective of maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property of Rome.

The Plan has been developed following the methodological approach based on values and is aimed at the protection of attributes as elements that characterize the world heritage and its peculiarities.

The document aims to combine conservation with the development of local socio-economic resources, to balance the interests of the different stakeholders involved in management and to monitor the achievement of planned goals and activities over time.

The first chapter describes the framing of the **Rome Property** within the World Heritage, also with respect to the fulfilment achieved by the time of registration.

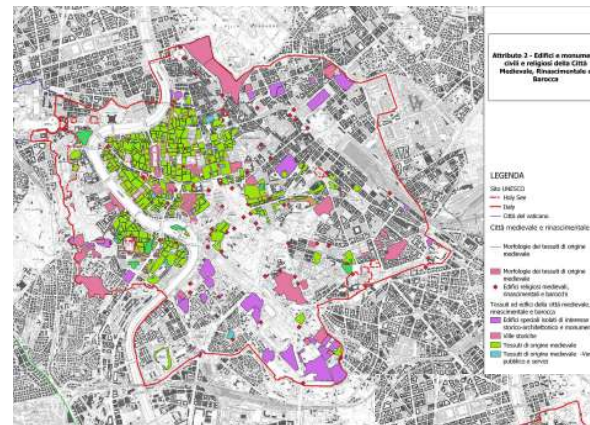
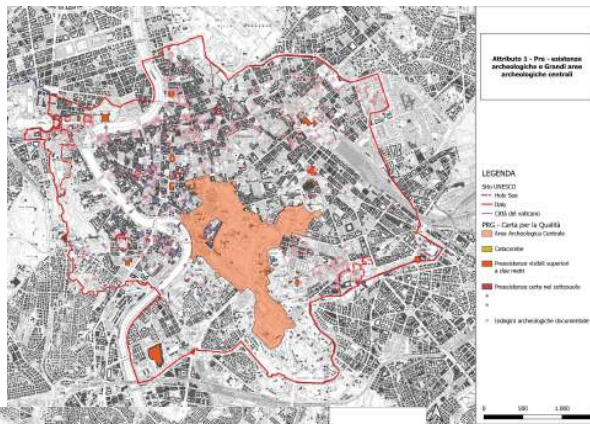
**Managing the complexity** illustrates the management context of the Property within the territory of Roma Capitale, relations and involvement of different institutions by management, stakeholders and community. It concludes with the main regulatory references that guarantee the protection.

The chapter dedicated to the **Management plan** begins with a summary on the evolution of the document in parallel with the events concerning the management of the Site. Following, the reasons for the Plan updating, the establishment of the Governance Body that has prepared the new draft, the evaluation process for which the management and strategic goals have been set, are then explained.

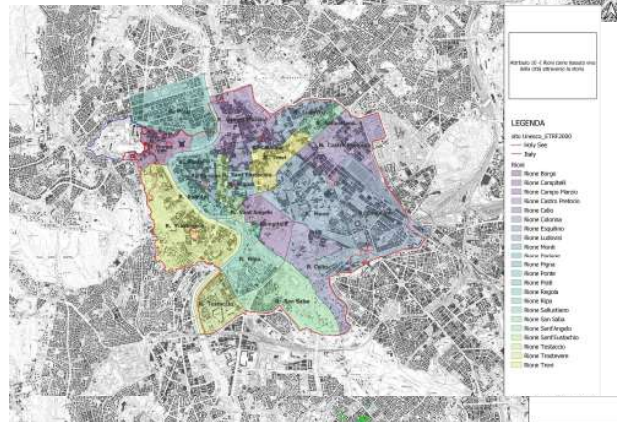
The **4 Perspectives for Rome** concerning the planning of the Conservation, the Enhancement, the Sustainability and the Communication, are introduced by an overview of the relative planning investments of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR) and the Jubilee. The Chapter has the function both to illustrate the impact that this design will have on the Property and the Buffer zone, and to prepare the actions to be taken for the resolution of identified critical issues.

The document ends with the policies of the **Transboundary Coordination Group**, followed by the Monitoring system and the Plan for the Implementation of the Management plan.



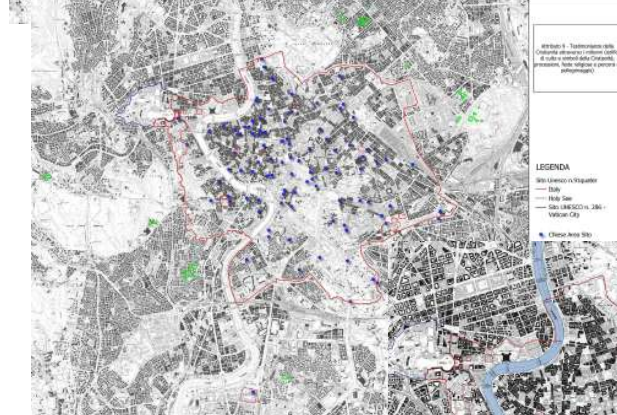
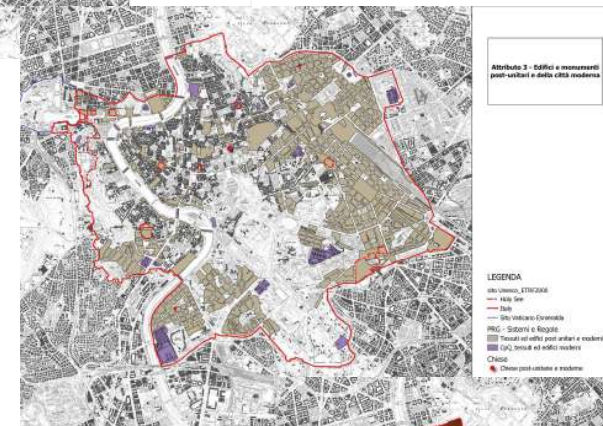


## World Heritage Property of Rome: history and topography in graphic pills

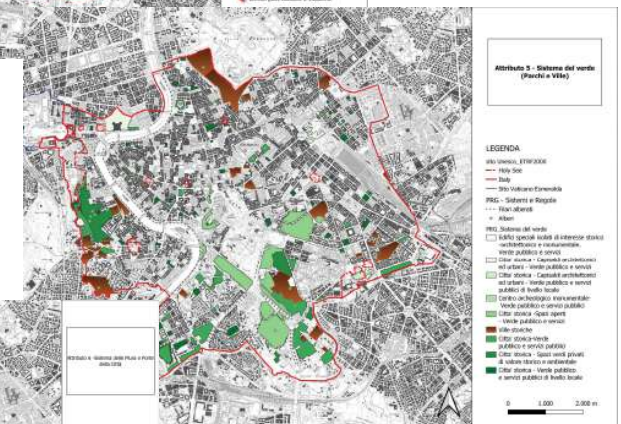
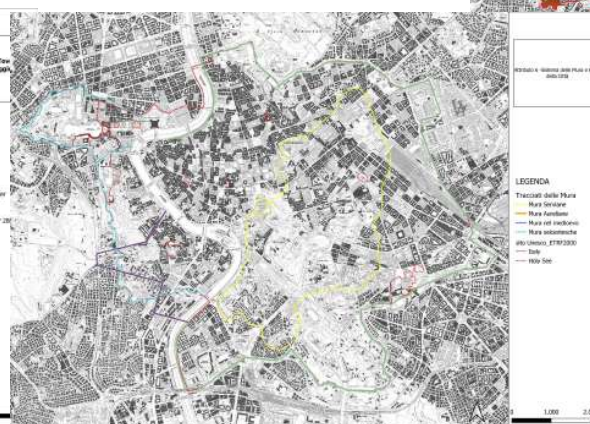
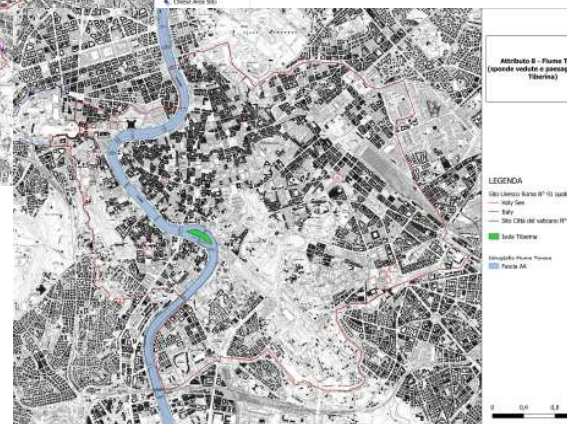


The great representativeness of the archaeological, architectural, artistic and cultural heritage of the City clearly emerges from the reading of the [OUV declaration](#), Authenticity and Integrity and the Criteria themselves (i, ii, iii, iv and vi) of Rome's inscription..

To become aware of the great complexity of the elements that constitute the UNESCO Property of Rome, both from a historical and topographical point of view, it is useful to look at those [attributes](#) that, as they are representative of the values inscribed in the Criteria of the World Heritage List, they have been indicated as iconic of the Property.



The transposition on a topographic basis of the attributes of the Property is a simple and synthetic way to describe a complex reality, stratified and bearer of multiple values, both material and immaterial, a glance to view the many «layers» of which the OUV of the City is composed.





## 1 | 1 The Inscription on the World Heritage List

# 1

### HISTORIC CENTRE OF ROME, THE PROPERTIES OF THE HOLY SEE IN THAT CITY ENJOYING EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS AND SAN PAOLO FUORI LE MURA

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* includes the area of the Historic Centre bordered by the city walls until their maximum extension of the seventeenth century.

The archaeological, historical-artistic and monumental heritage, perfectly integrated into the urban fabric of Rome, is one of the most important achievements in the history of humanity, for this reason it is recognized of Outstanding Universal Value and protected by the 1972 *UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.

The inscription in the World Heritage List of the *Historic Centre of Rome* dates to 1980. Rome was the second Italian Property to be registered, following the ratification of the Convention by the Italian State with Law No. 184 of 6<sup>th</sup> April 1977.

Decision  
04COM.V.12

The first inscription included the main archaeological monuments within the perimeter of the Aurelian walls and the archaeological area of the Appia Antica just outside the walls.

The *nomination* was accepted by ICOMOS and confirmed by the BUREAU.

In the documents no doubt are expressed about the Outstanding Universal Value of the Historic Centre of Rome. However, the extension of the perimeter to the walls of Urban VIII, on the right bank of the Tiber, is recommended, as well as the inclusion of medieval and modern urban fabrics and all the civil and religious buildings that constitute the glory of papal Rome. The complementary inclusion of the Vatican as an integral historical part of the city, albeit not political, is desired by UNESCO as a next step to be taken.

During the 12<sup>th</sup> Session of the World Heritage held in Brasilia in 1988, the Holy See, observer of the Convention, informs the Committee that within the perimeter of the Rome Site there are properties of the Vatican that should be included in the List.

In 1990, Italy and the Holy See followed the recommendation of the Committee, presenting a joint proposal, each for its own competence, in which it was requested to register 14 properties of the Holy See included in the Historic Centre of Rome. The Committee proceeds with the integration of the Cultural Criteria, which become (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi), and the boundaries of the Site are extended in response to the 1980 recommendations.

Decision  
14COM.VIIB

As emphasized by the Delegate of the Holy See, the Committee considers the situation *sui generis* and does not constitute a precedent.

The Historic Centre of Rome becomes a **Transboundary** property, where Italy and the Holy See are each responsible for their own jurisdiction, assuming the designation of *The Historic Centre of Rome, the Extraterritorial Properties of the Holy See in the City and San Paolo Fuori le Mura*.



#### The Agreement of Villa Madama.

The Agreement, signed between Italy and the Holy See on 18<sup>th</sup> February 1984, art. 12 expressly provides for a collaboration for the protection of cultural heritage, establishing that "The Holy See and the Italian Republic, in their respective order, collaborate for the protection of the historical and artistic heritage".



#### Città del Vaticano

The Vatican City was included in the World Heritage List in 1984 under No. 286 and falls under the exclusive competence of the Holy See, referring to the Lateran Treaty of 1929.

SC/84/Con  
1.004/9





## 1 | 2 The Declaration of Outstanding Universal Value

“

### Brief synthesis

The World Heritage property encompasses the whole Historic Centre of Rome within the city walls at their widest extent in the 17th century, as well as the Basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls. The property, complex and stratified, includes outstanding archaeological areas integrated in the urban fabric, which result in a highly distinguished ensemble. Founded on the banks of the Tiber river in 753 B.C., according to legend, by Romulus and Remus, Rome was first the centre of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and in the fourth century, became the capital of the Christian world. Ancient Rome was followed, from the 4th century on, by Christian Rome. The Christian city was built on top of the ancient city, reusing spaces, buildings and materials. From the 15th century on, the Popes promoted a profound renewal of the city and its image, reflecting the spirit of the Renaissance classicism and, later, of the Baroque. From its foundation, Rome has continually been linked with the history of humanity. As the capital of an empire which dominated the Mediterranean world for many centuries, Rome became thereafter the spiritual capital of the Christian world.

### Integrity

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, contains all the essential elements needed to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The property encompasses the whole historic centre of Rome, first inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1980 and extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, to the Holy See's extraterritorial properties, and to the Basilica of Saint

Paul's Outside the Walls, thereby ensuring the complete representation of the values previously recognized. The property, marked by a complex stratification, includes some of the most important artistic achievements in the history of humanity, such as the archaeological areas, the Christian Basilicas, and the masterpieces of Renaissance and Baroque art. The property is exposed to a number of threats, including development and environmental pressures, decay of historic buildings, natural disasters, visitor and tourism pressure, and changes in the social and economic framework of the city centre. There are also risks of vandalism and terrorism. All these are being addressed by the site managers.

### Authenticity

The historic city, which has constantly changed throughout the centuries, today has a multifaceted and distinctive image. From the 19th century on, a careful and thorough policy has been implemented to protect its monumental and archaeological heritage, inspiring an intense activity of restoration, based on principles and laws born of scholarly discussions which were first tested here (restoration of the Colosseum, the Arch of Titus, etc.). Conservation work in Rome has gradually passed from individual monuments to the entire historic fabric of the city, leading to provisions for the protection of urban areas, which made it possible to maintain the integrity of an immense historic district. In Rome there is the Istituto Centrale del Restauro (now Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione e il Restauro), a prestigious international study centre which played a key role in drafting the Venice Restoration Charter and which helped to define conservation methodologies and tools.

The city, centre of civilization from earliest times, today remains an extremely lively hub for meetings and exchange; it has a rich cultural, social and economic life, as well as being a leading destination for pilgrims and tourists. Rome, in all its activity, considers it a priority to preserve its outstanding cultural heritage and to ensure the effective protection of its authenticity.

### Criteria

I The property includes a series of testimonies of incomparable artistic value produced over almost three millennia of history: monuments of antiquity (like the Colosseum, the Pantheon, the complex of the Roman and the Imperial Forums), fortifications built over the centuries (like the city walls and Castel Sant'Angelo), urban developments from the Renaissance and Baroque periods up to modern times (like Piazza Navona and the "Trident" marked out by Sixtus V (1585-1590) including Piazza del Popolo and Piazza di Spagna), civil and religious buildings, with sumptuous pictorial, mosaic and sculptural decorations (like the Capitoline Hill and the Farnese and Quirinale Palaces, the Ara Pacis, the Major Basilicas of Saint John Lateran, Saint Mary Major and Saint Paul's Outside the Walls), all created by some of the most renowned artists of all time.

II Over the centuries, the works of art found in Rome have had a decisive influence on the development of urban planning, architecture, technology and the arts throughout the world. The achievements of ancient Rome in the fields of architecture, painting and sculpture served as a universal model not only in antiquity, but also in the Renaissance, Baroque and Neoclassical periods. The classical buildings and the churches, palaces and squares of Rome have been an unquestioned point of reference, together with the paintings and sculptures that enrich them. In a particular way, it was in Rome that Baroque art was born and then spread throughout Europe and to other continents.

III The value of the archaeological sites of Rome, the centre of the civilization named after the city itself, is universally recognized. Rome has maintained an extraordinary number of monumental remains of antiquity which have always been visible and are still in excellent state of preservation. They bear unique witness to the various periods of development and styles of art, architecture and urban design, characterizing more than a millennium of history.

IV The historic centre of Rome as a whole, as well as its buildings, testifies to the uninterrupted sequence of three millennia of history. The specific characteristics of the site are the stratification of architectural languages, the wide range of building typologies and original developments in urban planning which are harmoniously integrated in the city's complex morphology. Worthy of mention are significant civil monuments such as the Forums, Baths, city walls and palaces; religious buildings, from the remarkable examples of the early Christian basilicas of Saint Mary Major, St John Lateran and St Paul's Outside the Walls to the Baroque churches; the water systems (drainage, aqueducts, the Renaissance and Baroque fountains, and the 19th-century flood walls along the Tiber). This evidently complex diversity of styles merges to make a unique ensemble, which continues to evolve in time.

VI For more than two thousand years, Rome has been both a secular and religious capital. As the centre of the Roman Empire which extended its power throughout the then known world, the city was the heart of a widespread civilization that found its highest expression in law, language and literature, and remains the basis of Western culture. Rome has also been directly associated with the history of the Christian faith since its origins. The Eternal City was for centuries, and remains today, a symbol and one of the most venerable goals of pilgrimages, thanks to the Tombs of Apostles, the Saints and Martyrs, and to the presence of the Pope.

”



Decision  
38 COM 8E

On January 2012, the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to UNESCO and the Italian Ambassador to UNESCO jointly presented to the World Heritage Centre the proposal of Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). During the session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Doha in Qatar in 2014, the text was approved by decision 38 COM 8E.



<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/91/>

## 1 | 3 The Values and the Attributes

The attributes allow a precise verification of the effective adherence of the Property to the Criteria and Authenticity expressed in terms of «*form and design; matter and substance; use and function; traditions, techniques and management systems; location and settings; language, and other forms of intangible heritage; spirit and feeling; and other internal and external factors*».

Introduced in the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention* since 2019, they aim to verify the consistency between the Criteria identified for inscription and the actual characteristics of the heritage and elements that characterize the Properties: attributes are the expression of exceptional values and a tool by which to measure the conservation of the Site.

The identification of the attributes of Rome took place in the first procedural phase of updating the Management plan. The attributes outline the material and immaterial elements of the Property in typological groups. Each group is an expression of one or more values of the Site, as identified in the OUV statement, Criteria and Authenticity.

### The definition process

The process for defining attributes originated from the analysis of the documentation supporting the Outstanding Universal Value.

The subsequent description of the material elements of the city and their topographical identification have allowed us to obtain a mapping of the different layers of attributes and to consider the different relationships between elements, including intangible ones.

This is merged into a typological synthesis carried out to consider the attributes as a tool for the evaluation of conservation and recognition of critical issues.

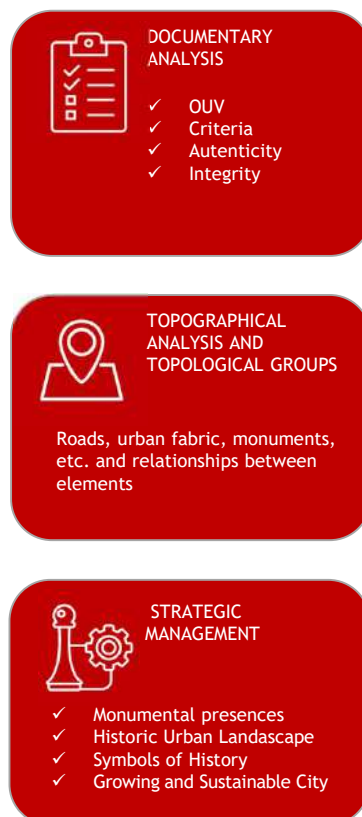


Fig.1. The process for defining attributes by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G

OUV CRITERIA AUTHENTICITY INTEGRITY	VALUES	ATTRIBUTES
«Rome has maintained an extraordinary number of monumental remains from antiquity»	Impressive monumental remains from antiquity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas (1)</li> <li>City Walls and Gates System (6)</li> </ul>
«This evidently complex diversity of styles merges to make a unique ensemble, which continues to evolve in time»	Complex diversity of styles blending into a unique set in the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city (2)</li> <li>Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city (3)</li> </ul>
«...testimonies of incomparable artistic value produced over almost three millennia of history»	Uninterrupted sequence of three millennia of history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia (4)</li> </ul>
«For more than two thousand years, Rome has been both a secular and religious capital»	Evidence of Christian history and faith	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes) (9)</li> </ul>
«...extremely lively hub for meetings and exchange»	Extremely lively focus of meetings and exchanges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets) (11)</li> </ul>
«...multifaceted and distinctive image»	Polyhedral and distinctive image	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tevere river (banks, views and landscape, Tiberina Island) (8)</li> <li>The Rioni as living elements of the city through history (10)</li> </ul>
	Exceptional blend of architecture and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green System (Parks and Villas) (5)</li> <li>Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains) (7)</li> </ul>

Tab.1. From OUV to Attributes

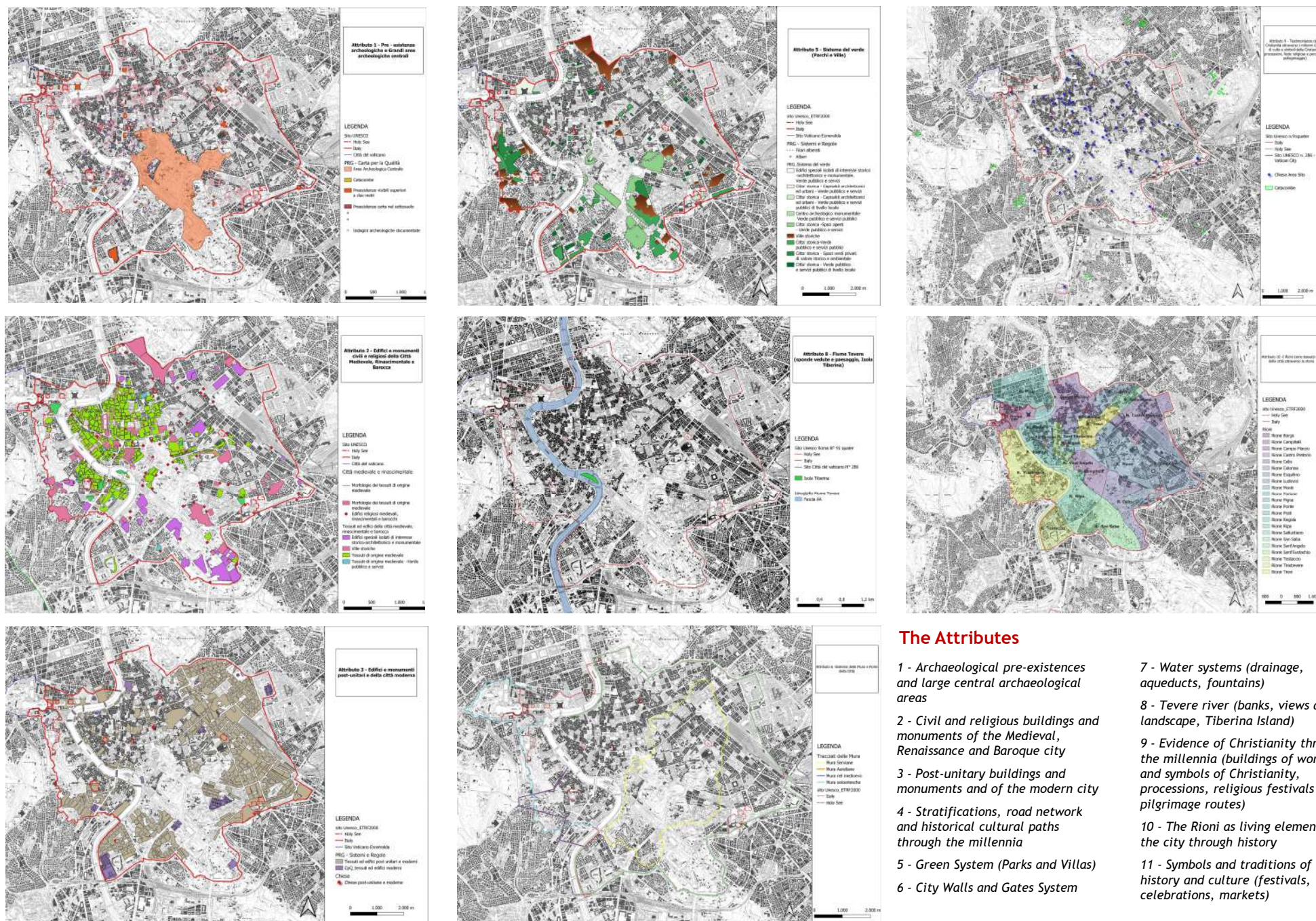
The attributes are those elements of a World Heritage Property or an Intangible Cultural Heritage that transmit its values and allow a better understanding. It can be physical qualities, material fabric and other tangible characteristics, but it can also be processes, social agreements or cultural practices, as well as intangible aspects such as associations and relationships. Identifying attributes is also vital to understanding the conditions of Authenticity and Integrity of a heritage site.

Distinguishing between values and attributes can be a complex task because the two concepts are often confused.

An easy way to tell them apart is to ask:

- 'Why is heritage important?' (the answer will be on values)
- 'What should I protect and save to keep the meaning of the site?' (the answer will be on attributes)

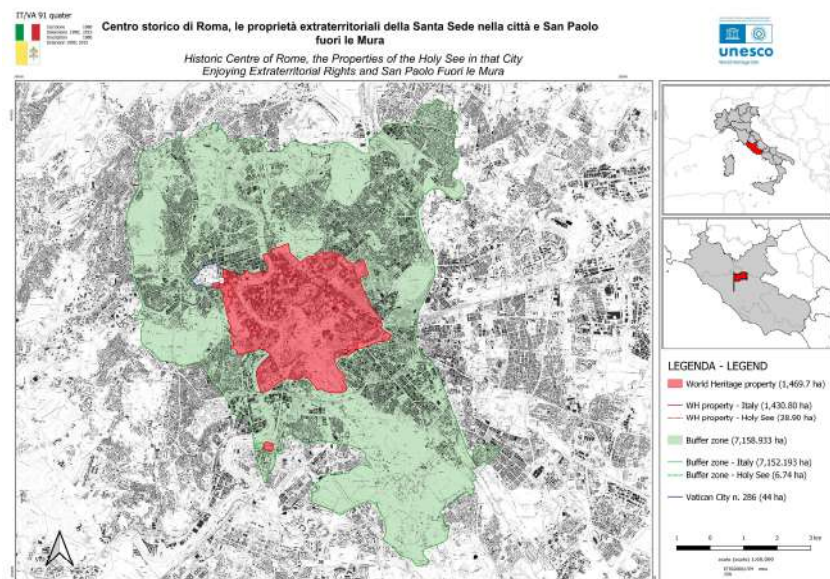




## The Attributes

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 6 - City Walls and Gates System
- 7 - Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains)
- 8 - Tevere river (banks, views and landscape, Tiberina Island)
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)





## 1 | 4 The Property boundaries

The territory inscribed in the World Heritage List includes the entire Historic centre of the city within the circle of the city walls, in their extension in the seventeenth century, as well as the complex of the Basilica of San Paolo fuori le Mura.

The area includes all the historical districts with the sole exception of a part of Rioni Borgo and Prati. As part of the activities carried out by the **Technical Scientific Commission** (Commissione Tecnico Scientifica), the need to properly formalize the perimeter of the UNESCO Site has been identified.

The outcome of the detailed and joint study of the process of revising the perimeter of the Property has enabled the procedure of minor boundary modification aimed at identifying the final route.

The proposal was accepted by the World Heritage Committee at its 39th session in Bonn (Germany) in 2015.

The total area of the registered Property is 1,469.7 hectares of which 1,430.8 relating to the Italian part (Historical Centre of Rome) and 38.9 of the competence of the Holy See.

Decision  
39COM.8B.43

## 1 | 5 The Buffer zone

The minor boundary modification related to the Buffer zone of the Rome Transboundary Property was approved during the 45th Session held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in 2023. The Buffer zone covers 7,158.93 hectares of which 7,152.19 relating to the Italian part and 6.74 pertaining to the Holy See; it has the function of protecting the Property and operating as an interconnection with the wider setting.

The protection instrument, to guarantee structural, visual and socio-economic relations, in line with the principles of the [2011 UNESCO Recommendation](#) and subsequent developments, adopts an approach centred on the Historical Urban Landscape

The size of the Buffer zone is designed to include most of the fabrics of the Historic City of the **Rome General Urban Plan** (PRG). It allows an adequate Management system based on national and regional regulatory tools (archaeological, architectural and landscape constraints; PTPR).

Particular attention has been given to the communities through the inclusion of those areas that, for historical, architectural, anthropic and socio-economic characteristics contribute to make Rome and its various settlements more incisive, lasting and sustainable.

### Criteria for defining the Buffer zone

1. *Archaeological continuity - Continuity of large structures - Visual continuity or Intervisibility*, in relation to visual and perceptive qualities;
2. *Main access Roads, visual cones understood as 'continuous view', and not as a simple view, of access roads and consular roads and panoramic points* (Monte Mario, Monteverde Vecchio etc.), from which the landscape values of the World Heritage Site can be perceived. Are included:
  - *visual cones and panoramic views;*
  - *historic roads;*
  - *functional access roads;*
3. *Railway belt*, with reference to those sections connected to adjacent urban transformation areas and directly linked with the World Heritage Property (Trastevere and Tiburtina Stations);
4. *Villas and historic parks*, as elements strongly characterizing the territorial context of the Historic City;
5. *Tiber River;*
6. *Fabrics of the General Urban Plan (PRG)*, relating to the Historic City, the Consolidated City and the City to be Restored;
7. *Main areas of urban transformation/transformability*, identified by the current General Urban Plan;
8. *Areas to be used for Site services.*

Ann. No. 1  
Dossier  
Buffer

## 2

## MANAGING THE COMPLEXITY

## 2|1 The management context

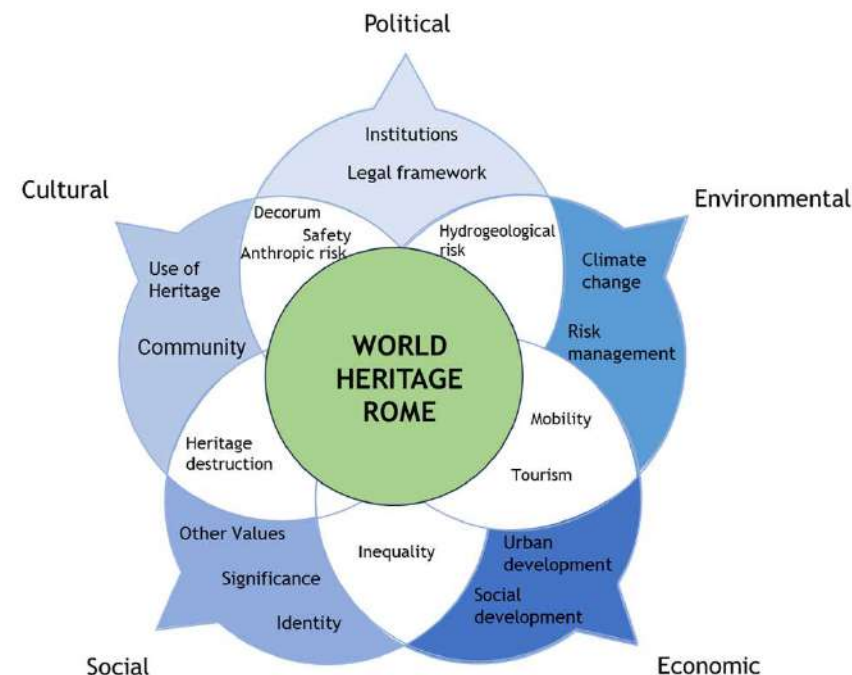


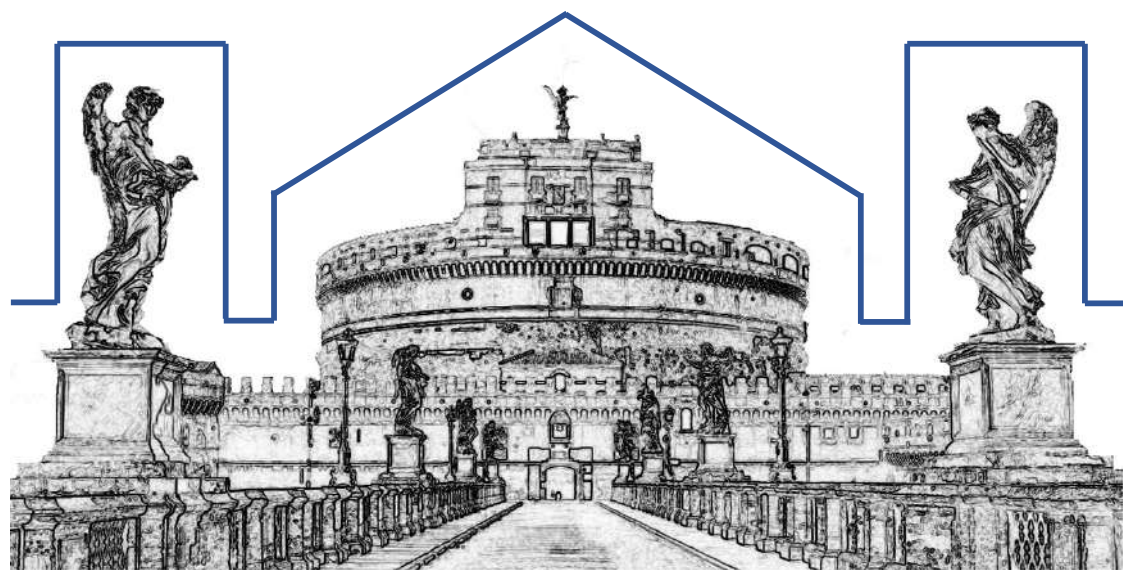
Fig. 3. The management context  
by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

The Rome World Heritage Property is a very large site, with an exceptional variety of archaeological, historical and artistic heritage that extends even beyond protected borders, and above all, it plays multiple functions in different levels of management for each area of influence on the heritage: this causes a particularly complex management.

Rome is a living city in which the functional, social and economic components are always evolving.

Managing this complexity requires an integrated approach that balances heritage protection and conservation with the development of the modern city, tradition with technology and public interests with private ones.

To ensure the preservation of the great heritage of the Property without estranging it from the socio-economic context that determines its vitality, cooperation between the various local, national and international institutions represents the basis of the various management processes.





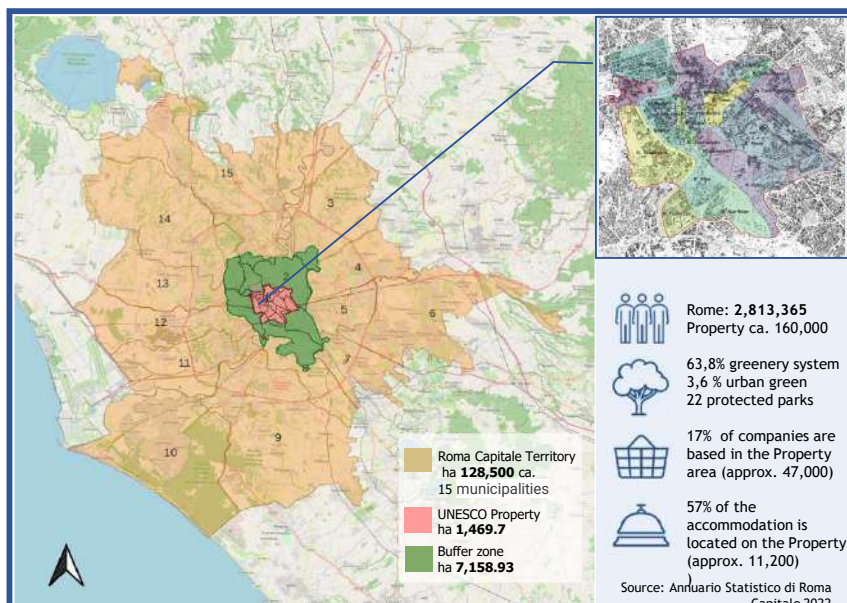


Fig. 4. The territorial context and the Property in numbers by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G., E.N.R

### FACTSHEET 1 - Socio-economic and territorial data

The Property Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura is part of the complex territorial system of the city of Rome. The territory of Roma Capitale covers 1,286.89 Km<sup>2</sup>.

The area of the WH Site, including the extraterritorial property of San Paolo fuori le Mura, occupies 1.15% of this area and collects most political, institutional, social, cultural and economic activities.

The population is about three million people, a number that grows exponentially with the daily influx of commuters, tourists and city users.



Fig. 5. Relationship between Properties, Buffer Zone and Wider settings by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

Administratively, the area of the Property is located almost entirely within the 1st Municipal district (0.18% in the 2nd Municipal district) and includes all the Rioni, the historical territorial subdivisions recognized among the attributes, except for a part of Rione Borgo and Rione Prati).

Residents within the Site, calculated with respect to this territorial subdivision, are about 160,000.



Fig. 6. Museums of the City. The symbol is proportional to the number of visitors. by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

Technically, the management of the Site is included in the administrative structure of Roma Capitale.

This local public authority, deals with ordinary administrative functions, takes care of the enhancement of the historical, artistic and environmental heritage of the municipality, sets the development of the productive sector and tourism, urban development, urban services (including public transport) and civil protection.

The Italian Constitution, in compliance with the principle of subsidiarity, provides that the government of the territory is carried out by the administrative level closest to the citizens. The higher levels, according to the competences assigned by the Law, support the administrative action or intervene if they can make the service more effective and efficient.

Since 2012, for the valorisation of the historical and artistic assets in the territory of Rome, the **Conference of the Superintendences for Cultural Heritage of Roma Capitale** (*Conferenza delle Soprintendenze ai beni culturali del territorio di Roma Capitale* - D.lgs. No. 61/2012, Arts. 5-7) has been active.

It consists by the *Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali di Roma Capitale* and the

central and peripheral organs of the Ministry of Culture (MiC) with expertise on the historical and artistic heritage present in Rome.

The Conference defines and strategically coordinates the common goals of enhancement, promotes and concludes agreements for public heritage, ensures forms of collaboration to regulate common instrumental services for the enjoyment of cultural heritage.

The management of the UNESCO Site in Rome refers to national, regional and local regulatory instruments.

It is based on an integrated model of administration that provides for the coordination of actions concerning Property from the municipal level, refining and connecting with regional and national levels, according to the skills and the different factors that have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value.

This integrated model also makes it possible to consider management on the assumption that the world heritage is an integral part of the context around it and of which it forms part, of the political choices concerning the city and of its development.



**Roma Capitale** is represented by the Mayor, the political authority responsible for the administration. The Capitoline Council is a collegial body composed of the Councillors and the Mayor and collaborates in the government of the city in implementation of the general guidelines of the Capitoline Assembly, the elective body composed of the Mayor and 48 councillors: it is responsible for the fundamental acts of the institution, including Statute, Regulations, planning and budgetary acts. The administration is articulated in Staff structures, supporting to the administrative bodies and directions, territorial structures (Municipalities) with decentralized functions and Line Structures divided by thematic areas: Services to the territory and decorum; Personal services and health; Culture and enhancement; Planning, PNRR, digital transition and finance



Ann. No.2 RC Territory\_2022

### Territorial articulation of Roma Capitale

The fifteen Municipalities of the city include 155 urban areas. At a toponomastic level we recognize the 22 historical districts (Rioni), 35 neighborhoods outside the Walls (Quartieri - including the 3 «marine districts»), 6 territories beyond the district (Suburbi) and 53 zones of the Roman countryside (Agro Romano). The suburb is historically known as the territory connecting the urban area of the city with the Roman countryside. The suburbs were originally 10 (1926), their extension was progressively scaled down with the urban expansion of the city. The Roman countryside today is the territory that extends beyond the suburb to the municipal boundaries of the city.



The main organizations and organizational systems involved in the administration of the UNESCO Site in Rome and the management and/ or planning tools, with respect to the different levels of competence, are listed below.

## Local level

### Roma Capitale - Capitoline Superintendence For Cultural Heritage Of Rome (Roma Capitale - Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali)

The **Capitoline Superintendent** is the **Site Manager** of the UNESCO Property of Rome. The Secretariat of the Transboundary Coordination Group, the organ of Property Governance, lies within the Capitoline Superintendent for Cultural Heritage.

With a view to harmonising the various jurisdiction areas, the Superintendent coordinates conservation and enhancing actions, relating to the departments of Roma Capitale and acting as a link with the other institutions involved in management for legally over-ordered competencies.

The **Capitoline Superintendence for Cultural Heritage** is the oldest territorial institution that deals with the Conservation of the Heritage of Rome.

Its current activity includes projects of cultural heritage enhancement oriented to the recovery, restoration and valorisation of the historical, archaeological and artistic heritage owned or managed by Roma Capitale, according to three main addresses:

- maintenance of existing heritage;
- enhancement and management;
- communication.

**Directorate for Interventions on Monumental Buildings** (Direzione Interventi su Edilizia Monumentale) is responsible for the maintenance of the existing heritage. It deals with activities of planning, valorisation through restoration, excavation, regeneration, recovery and exhibition of cultural heritage. The Directorate carries out the operational planning, management, coordination and implementation of all technical and scientific activities and the enhancement of the archaeological heritage, artistic and architectural history of the Historic City and the Suburb of Roma Capitale. Its officials are responsible for the territory according to the subdivision based on *Rioni* and *Municipi*.

The activities for enhancement and revenue generation of the patrimony, are provided by the **Organizational Unit for Enhancement and Management** (U.O. Valorizzazione e Gestione), related to the Top Management, which is also in charge of the Superintendence's Catalogue and educational activities. The U.O. includes the **Service UNESCO Property, Major Urban Events, Occupation of public spaces** (Servizio Sito UNESCO, Grandi Eventi Cittadini, Occupazioni suolo pubblico) which in turn includes the UNESCO Property Office of Rome with functions of Communication of the Property, Secretariat of the Transboundary Coordination Group (GCT) and the Office Documentation Centre of the World Heritage of Rome, Film and photo shooting.

The Directorate for Artistic Heritage **management of Historical Villas** (Direzione Patrimonio Artistico delle Ville Storiche) deals with technical scientific activities and the enhancement of the artistic heritage of villas and historic parks, as well as, through the related U.O., with the activities of the Capitoline Historical Archives that retains the documentation produced by the Administration of the City of Rome - Roma Capitale since 1874.

Superintendence cultural promotion takes place through programming temporary international exhibitions of high scientific level and in the overall organization of the museum services of the Museums in Municipality network (Musei in Comune).

According to the provisions of current local regulations, the Superintendence offices give advisory opinions about requests for temporary and permanent occupation of public spaces within the Historic City or involving villas, palaces, artefacts of particular historical and archaeological interest, streets and squares of artistic, architectural and environmental value (DAC No. 21/2021), about buildings construction within territory included in the Charter for Quality (PRG - Charter for Quality), advices on filming and photography of cultural assets belonging to Roma Capitale (DGC No. 221/2013) as well as, through the competent Capitoline Commission, opinions on advertising and public billposters (DAC No. 141/2020).

About improving of urban decorum, the Superintendence has taken initiatives aimed to the enhancement and correct use of the public spaces of the World Heritage Property and the Historic City. Inter-institutional and inter-departmental technical desks have been set up for:

- assessment of applications for the occupation of public spaces and for the instrumental and precarious use of immovable cultural heritage for the staging of large events;
- uniform and shared rules and criteria in joint evaluation of all urban furnishing's projects;
- the identification of methods for reordering street trade in the Historic City.

## SIMARTweb

The SIMARTweb is the Information System created by the Capitoline Superintendence for the cataloguing and management of cultural, monumental and territorial heritage belonging to Roma Capitale.

In SIMART archives, museums, collections, monuments and archaeological areas and almost a million catalogue cards including images, bibliographic and archival references, biographies of authors, exhibitions, purchases and gifts are collected and reported.

The SIMARTweb is the public-opened interface that draws in real time data from the SIMART database, presenting them in an easy and web-oriented way.

As the activity of reviewing the cards for online distribution proceeds, the number of assets published on SIMARTweb grows.

The increasing publication of the varied amount of data will allow the public to explore more and more the Roman cultural heritage, using special research tools: full text, by dynamic filters on key fields as well as on map.

In addition, each sheet, in its various levels of display and detail, is accompanied by links that show all the manufacts and artworks attributable to the same author or object, category, container or belonging collection.

The section Rome from A to Z has been set up to facilitate an integrated reading of the heritage and to invite further analysis. There, starting from the sheets published on SIMARTweb, a series of thematic items illustrate specific historical, artistic and archaeological aspects of the Eternal City.



### The origins of the Capitoline Superintendence for Cultural Heritage

In 1872, the Municipal Archaeological Commission was established to monitor the construction activities that were transforming the image of the city. Later, in 1900, the need to establish the Committee of History and Art and the Commission for the Conservation of the Walls was acknowledged. Over the years, from the unification of Italy onwards, there has been a significant increase of the heritage. This has led to redesign the role and functions of the old commissions and to achieve the establishment of a single municipal structure.

This one had to be able, in collaboration with the competent State Superintendences, to coordinate both the management of the huge cultural heritage and the interventions for its use and enhancement. In 1998, the Capitoline Superintendence was transformed into an extra departmental office and, finally in 2002, it was classified among the macrostructures of the City Administration.

### Forma Romæ - Information system on the historical, archaeological and architectural heritage of Rome

Looking at an integrated and collaborative approach of institutions, sharing with citizens, tourists, stakeholders and professionals, the Capitoline Superintendence carried out the project FORMA ROMÆ: a new service for the searching, requesting and acquiring archival documentation and historical cartography present in the Archives of the Superintendence or in the archives of the Institutions connected to it, technical and scientific documentation for operators and professionals working in the area (also aimed at the inquiry for the legal advisory). The System is part of GeoRoma, geoportal of Roma Capitale.

### Cultural services

Roma Capitale manages the cultural offer in a varied and articulated way.

#### The Department of Cultural Activities (Dipartimento Attività Culturali)

coordinates the cultural offers in the city, as a set of activities generated by the organisation on the territory, entities and institutions.

This offer includes the exhibition areas and the Polo del Contemporaneo, shows and live events and events.

The **Library Cultural Centres Institution** (Sistema delle Biblioteche Centri culturali) of Roma Capitale plans and coordinates the activities and services of the current 41 municipal libraries in the city, 16 libraries in the prisons and 71 Bibliopoints in the schools.

The **Capitoline Superintendence** takes care of cultural promotion through a plentiful program of temporary exhibitions of international level and in the overall organization of the museum services throughout the network of 21 *Musei in Comune*.

For the management of cultural activities and heritage, the administration relies on different companies and bodies, including Zétema Progetto Cultura S.r.l., an instrumental company owned by Roma Capitale with relationships regulated by service contracts, and other cultural agencies regulated by the specific statutory provisions, providing for the appointment of a certain number of members on the board of directors of each institution and the economic participation of Roma Capitale, by virtue of its status as a shareholder.

### Roma Capitale - Urban planning

The General Urban Plan pursues goals of Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of resources, through a series of approaches and strategies.

It governs the territory according to three large systems which in turn are subdivided into components:

- settlement system (whose components are the Historic City, the Consolidated City, the City to be restored, the Transformation City, Structuring projects and Backup areas with bound transformability);
- environment and agriculture system (whose components are protected Natural areas, Hydrographic networks, the *Agro Romano* and Agricultural parks);
- services, infrastructures and facilities system (whose components are Public Services, Private services and equipped gardens and parks that are privately - owned, Mobility infrastructures, Technological infrastructures, Technological networks).

The System of Urban Tissues identified by the [General Urban Plan \(PRG\)](#) is not only a protection tool for the Property and the heritage that is beyond the walls, but also a management tool.

The Property is included in the Historical city. Here are provided "valorization zones" as urban portions that over time have not reached or have lost the characters of identity. However, having retained a positional value, they are significant opportunities for redevelopment both through an increase in morphological quality and through the inclusion of strategic functions.

Any transformation concerning the Historical city is subject to a prior assessment of the project, which is guided by two other instruments, the Charter for Quality and the Guide for the quality of interventions.

### Roma Capitale - Tourism

Roma Capitale is engaged in large-scale activities for the promotion of tourism and heritage with *Caput Mundi*, the submeasure of the PNRR, also in view of the upcoming Jubilee 2025.

The tourism management activities taken care of by the **Department of Major Events, Sport, Tourism and Fashion** (Dipartimento Grandi Eventi, Sport, Turismo e Moda) have as their first objective the restructuring of the management and promotion of destination Rome.

The city intends to ensure the sustainability of its tangible and intangible heritage through the mitigation of *overtourism* and encouraging the rapprochement between citizenship and tourism practices.

Among the different strategies expected, the establishment of the Destination Management Organization (DMO) provides for the establishment of a subject capable of promoting the tourist offer on national and international markets by enhancing the Roma brand.

The forms of promotion of the city aim to combine the historical memory of Rome with the needs of the contemporary.

In this direction, the Roma Smart Tourism project, for the enhancement of UNESCO Sites, bases its strategy on the intensive use of a large amount of data, available in real time. This data, together with other more "traditional" data (arrivals, airport passages, etc.), can better serve the guests of the city. It aims to offer a more detailed understanding of the tourist phenomenon and allow the promotion and enhancement of its historical and artistic heritage in an innovative way, combining the usual forms of communication with new ways possible thanks to virtual and augmented reality (VR/AR), such as virtual "immersions" in the city even remotely and the real time creation of personalized tourist itineraries.

Rome is part of the "Great Destinations for Sustainable Tourism", in line with current projects and in synergy with the municipalities of Florence, Venice, Naples and Milan.

The initiative is part of the **Development and Cohesion Plan** of the Ministry of Tourism and provides new routes and urban paths, imagined by partner cities to relieve the risk of mass tourism and improve the tourist offer through digital promotion systems, provided in the interoperable interface of the Tourism Digital Hub - TDH022.

## Roma Capitale - Environment and Green

The protection of the environment, green and its biodiversity on the territory of Roma Capitale is managed by the **Environmental Protection Department** (Dipartimento Tutela Ambientale), that acts in harmony with the above-mentioned laws and following the main international conventions and directives.

About the urban green, the Department deals with the different types of green areas, as defined according to ISTAT classification:

- A. Road furniture
- B. Rest areas
- C. Furnished green areas of neighbourhood
- D. Historical and archaeological green
- E. Large Urban Parks
- F. Special Green

Category Historical and archaeological green includes the large historic villas such as Villa Borghese, Villa Pamphili, Villa Ada, Villa Sciarra and all the green areas subject to legal constraints.

Among the Great Urban Parks are included parks, villas and urban gardens extended with archaeological pre-existences, monuments, villas and farmhouses protected and characterized by habitats of particular naturalistic value and a variety of natural environments and ecological niches that retain within them naturalistic and/or historical architectural values recognized by the local urban planning tools.

Particular attention is given to the arboreal heritage of the city, with specific programming targeted to control, maintenance, felling and planting.

To the **Department of Waste Cycle, Pollution Prevention and Recovery** (Dipartimento Ciclo dei Rifiuti, Prevenzione e Risanamento dagli Inquinamenti) are assigned competences related to noise

pollution, through acoustic planning of the territory as a tool for prevention and environmental protection.

For emission reduction pursuant to the regional **Air Quality Improvement Plan** (Piano di Risanamento della Qualità dell'Aria - PRQA), a specific office finalizes the adoption of the measures required by the Norms of Performance of the PRQA, for the prevention and control of the polluting emissions (e.g. restriction of vehicular traffic in the environmental protection zones of Roma Capitale).

## Roma Capitale - Economic Development and Productive Activities

Within the activities of the **Department of Economic Development and Productive Activities**, particular importance assumes the program of Redevelopment and Enhancement of local (rional) markets.

The program, in addition adapting the facilities to health and fire prevention regulations, it aims to restore functional characteristics of the buildings and the architectural heritage destined for markets, also in the promotion and expansion of its commercial potential and taking care of the possible diversification of the offer (crafts, administration, services to citizens, etc.).

A special regulation, approved by DAC No. 101/2023, regulates commercial activities in public spaces, with reference to commercial activities in markets (both covered and on-street and occasional) and outside the markets, as well as sales activities without a stall.

Together with the Local Police Corps, the contrast of commercial and advertising abusivism is also aimed to contain the so-called phenomena of *malamovida* and to the protection of decorum, both with respect to ordinary legislation and according to the Covid-19 emergency (OSP Covid).

In reference to the initiatives for the enhancement of historical activities and artistic crafts, as well as the protection of historic shops and workshops, in order to adopt national/ regional legislation and to ensure the protection of the Historic City and Urban decoration, the Regulation for the exercise of commercial and craft activities in the territory of the Historic City (DAC No. 109/2023) is to be mentioned.

Finally, the **Urban Economic Innovation Plan** (Piano di Innovazione Economica Urbana) provides for a series of projects that can be coordinated between different departments of Roma Capital and institutions, among these the District of artistic craftsmanship of Tor di Nona bears particular relevance within the Property.

## Roma Capitale - Mobility

The city of Rome adopts a **Strategic Plan for Sustainable Mobility** (Piano Strategico per la Mobilità Sostenibile - PUMS). This represents the management system and action strategies for a wide range of services that concern the urban area of

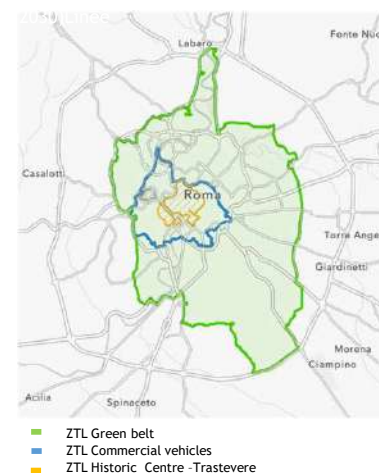


Fig. 7. Green belt - restriction of circulation  
<https://romamobilita.it/en>

Rome, according to the Eltis European Guidelines, with the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC 2030), the National Strategic Plan for Sustainable Mobility (PSNMS) and the Regional Plan for Mobility and Transport.

The PUMS directs mobility in a sustainable way with a long-term time horizon (10 years). Its planning involves a comparison between the current and the reference situation and develops a vision of the mobility system by correlating and coordinating with sectoral and urban planning plans.

The overall goals of the PUMS are in line with five goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They concern the accessibility to mobility of people and goods in a fair and inclusive perspective, the efficiency of the sustainable mobility system, the development of the territory, increasing economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability, livability with a view to improving the quality of life and the urban environment and the safety and protection of people and vehicles. urbano e la sicurezza e tutela di persone e veicoli.

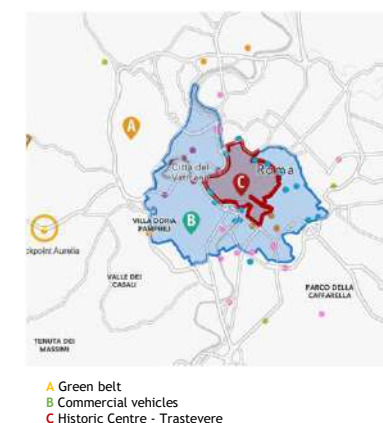


Fig. 8. Access restrictions  
<https://romamobilita.it/en>



The **GRAB**, the **Large Cycle Ring Road**, with a ring of about 50 km, is under construction. It ideally has its starting point close to the Colosseum - in Via di San Gregorio. From the Colosseum, going counterclockwise along the ring, the cycle path intercepts green open spaces of great natural interest such as the Caffarella Park or the Valle dell'Aniene Nature Reserve, places of exceptional historical interest such as Via dei Fori Imperiali, Via di San Gregorio, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Via Appia Antica, the Parco delle Tombe Latine, Ponte Nomentano, nineteenth-century neighborhoods, ancient Rioni of the city and places of the contemporary city.



The **Green Belt** is the area within which the circulation of the most polluting vehicles, including those of residents, is restricted during the working days. The areas with more restrictions are those of the Historic Centre and Trastevere. For tourist buses there are permits for access and parking in areas A, B. In Area C, authorisations are granted by way of dispensation for particular events and for a limited time in the day. The exceeding of the pollution limits is detected by **ARPA Lazio** (Regional Agency for the Protection of the Environment of Lazio, instrumental agency of the Lazio Region), that carries out the monitoring of the state of the environment and the different matrices (air, water, soil, etc.) for Roma Capitale.



Many of the interventions foreseen by the PUMS have been incorporated into the planning of the PNRR and the 2025 Jubilee. Such measures regard the improvement of the local public transport and the strengthening of the intermodality, the incentive of the services of sharing, the efficiency and the decarbonisation of the urban logistics.

In view of the integration between the development of the mobility system and the planning of the development of the territory, in accordance with the policy lines of Roma Capitale, it is intended to create links between different residential and commercial settlements by reducing the average travel time (the city of 15 minutes) and to encourage the development of slow tourism, improving the signage system to enhance the cultural and natural heritage throughout the territory.

For active mobility, the Biciplan (PUMS Cycling mobility master plan), deals with the management and monitoring of existing infrastructure. The current network of cycle paths is about 320 km of which about 100 km fall in parks and historic villas.

Roma Capitale joined the *Fossil Fuel Free Streets* declaration of the international C40 network, committing to the achievement of two specific goals: the purchase of local public transport with zero emissions (by 2025) and the creation of, at least, one zero-emission urban area (by 2030).

With this perspective, progressive amendments are made to the restriction of the movement of the most polluting vehicles and the expansion of the green belt and limited traffic areas (ZTL).

These were incorporated into the General Urban Traffic Plan (PGTU-DAC No.21/2015) with the addition made by Order of the Mayor. No. 27 of 28<sup>th</sup> February 2023.

In the PGTU are identified three concentric areas, with different vulnerability related to the risk of air pollution and with greater danger for the most central areas.

These zones are: the Green Belt, the Railway Ring and the Historic Centre, that have been over time affected by progressively more restrictive measures, to protect the most exposed population, the environment and the landscape.

Ecological Sundays in which vehicular traffic is prohibited for the whole day are provided; additional extraordinary measures, in case of emergency according to the *Operational Intervention Plan* (Piano di Intervento Operativo - PIO), are to be adopted.

The management of the activities related to the mobility concerns numerous Departments of Roma Capitale, with the collaboration of Roma Servizi per la Mobilità, an instrumental company 100% owned by Roma Capitale.

#### **Lazio Region - Area for the Enhancement of Cultural Heritage and Planning**

The relationship between the UNESCO Property of Rome and the regional territory outside the borders of the city is historically and traditionally characterized by significant interactions and integrations, especially regarding to the aspects related to the development of cultural tourism.

The Lazio Region has concentrated a lot of efforts and energies to the activities of valorization and enhancing of the vast patrimony of sites, places and monuments of the regional territory outside of Rome. The aim is, on the one hand, to support the strategies of decongestion of tourist flows that insist on the Historic Centre of the city and, on the other, to propose new and wider itineraries of visit, knowledge and enjoyment of the beauties of Rome integrated with those of the rest of Lazio.

Lazio Region's **Area for the Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage and Planning** (Regione Lazio - Area Valorizzazione del Patrimonio Culturale e Programmazione) takes care of the knowledge and enhancement of the material and intangible cultural heritage, in order to support and promote the economic development of the territory and the cultural and social growth of local communities.

It deals with planning and carrying out models of valorization and systemic fruition of the cultural, environmental and tourist resources present in territorial areas of strategic importance, paying specific attention to the issue of economic and managerial sustainability.

Also takes care of the enhancement of regional properties included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and the planning of nominations for new sites on its territory. In collaboration with the General Affairs Area, it deals with the cataloguing of the cultural assets of regional ownership.

#### **Lazio Region - Regional Directorate for Housing and Territorial Planning, Landscape and Urbanistic Planning** (Regione Lazio - Direzione regionale per le politiche abitative e la pianificazione territoriale, paesistica e urbanistica)

Takes care of territorial and landscape planning, relations with regional, national and UE bodies, competent in the field of spatial planning, adopts guidelines for provincial and municipal planning activities.

Also manages the procedures related to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (VAS).

It deals with issues related to urban planning and participates in the regional planning of the sector for the urban and

landscape aspects, carries out the technical inquiries of municipal urbanistic tools and their amendments.

Ensures full and uniform implementation of urban regeneration legislation through monitoring and proposed action, to improve the ability of municipalities to reduce land and energy consumption and to promote the enhancing of urban spaces and implement multifunctionality and accessibility.

#### **Central Appennino District Basin Authority**

The **Central Appennino District Basin Authority** (Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale dell'Appennino Centrale) is one of the seven National hydrographic districts established pursuant to art. 63 of Legislative Decree. 152/2006. It is characterized by the integrated competences on a vast physiographic - and planning - field that includes the national basin of the Tiber, the regional basins of Lazio, Marche and Abruzzo and the interregional basins of the Fiora, Sangro and Tronto for a total area of about 45,000 Km2, from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic and from Emilia Romagna to Abruzzo-Molise.

The District Authority exercises functions and tasks relating to soil protection, water protection and water management.

According to current legislation, it deals with the planning and programming activities at the basin and river district scale related to: the defense, protection, use and sustainable management of soil and water resources; the protection of the environment and the defense and recovery of soil and subsoil, the protection of water quality and quantity, the mitigation of hydrogeological risk, the fight against desertification, the protection and the reclamation of the coastline.

Particularly important for the territory of Rome is the **Hydrogeological Layout Plan** (Piano di Assetto idrogeologico - PAI). It is the river basin planning tool that allows to manage hydrogeological risk phenomena and prevent them by protecting the natural river dynamics and slopes.

The PAI, however - as hydraulic risk management tool - is being redefined to converge in the new common instrument to all Member States of the European Union.

This is the **Flood Risk Management plan** (Piano di Gestione del Rischio Alluvioni), introduced by the Flood Directive (FD 2007/60/EC).

The latter introduces environmental issues characteristic of our times, such as adaptation to climate change, land consumption, integrated environmental interventions, green transition.

Within the Roman region, the Plan for the Roman metropolitan area from Castel Giubileo to the mouth (Piano di bacino stralcio per l'area metropolitana romana da Castel Giubileo alla foce) also establishes special protections for the "river corridors" of the Tiber and Aniene and for the "ecological corridors" of the watercourses of the minor river grid, considered structuring elements of the territory of the Tiber basin in Rome.

## National level

### Ministry of Tourism (MiTur)

The **Ministry of Tourism** (Ministero del Turismo) was established by Decree-Law No. 22 of 1st March 2021, converted with amendments by Law No. 55 of 22nd April 2021, as portfolio department with functions and tasks of the State in the field of tourism, previously under the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism (MiBACT).

The Ministry is responsible for the planning, coordination and promotion of tourism

policies at the national level, relations with the regions and with local authorities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI), with the European Institutions and with the supranational bodies, as well as with the professional associations and tourism companies.

The main areas in which the MiTur carries out its functions are:

- **elaboration and implementation of plans for the development and integration of national tourist policies** and the reception system, as well as of European and international policies; definition and implementation of government policies for the enhancement of mountain areas, inland areas and smaller islands;
- **promotion of initiatives aimed at strengthening the tourist offer and improving tourist and accommodation services**, including those related to fairs and agritourism, in conjunction with the regions, local authorities and supervised bodies, without prejudice to the different responsibilities of the other administrations;
- **development of initiatives to assist and protect tourists**; development of programmes and promotion of initiatives aimed at raising awareness of sustainable and heritage-friendly tourism;
- **promotion and implementation of innovation projects** in favour of the tourism and hospitality sector, both on national funds and in co-financed programmes by the European Union; planning and management of interventions under the Structural Funds; promotion of investments of its own competence in Italy and abroad.

The MiTur also exercises the functions of support and supervision over any legal entity constituted with the participation or supervised by the Ministry, including the National Agency for Tourism (ENIT) and the Italian Alpine Club (CAI).

### Ministry of Culture (MiC)

The **Ministry of Culture** (Ministero della Cultura), through its territorial offices, implements the norms of protection present in the **Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code**, the normative corpus that regulates at the national level the protection and the enhancement of the cultural heritage.

The monitoring of the conservation status of the properties included in the World Heritage List is carried out in coordination with the UNESCO Office of the MiC, established at the **General Secretariat - Service II**, which also plays the role of **National Focal Point for cultural properties**.

The **Regional Secretariat for Lazio** (Segretariato Regionale per il Lazio) has as main prerogatives the activities of

protection of cultural heritage, which it carries out together with the peripheral institutes, for the identification, protection and conservation of cultural heritage both public and private.

These functions are explained through the procedures and measures of *Verification of cultural interest*, *Declaration of cultural interest*, *Declaration of significant public interest*, indirect protection requirements, loan for use and deposit of the cultural heritage with public institutions, authorisation for the disposal of the cultural heritage and concessions for its use.

The **Special Superintendence for Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of Rome** (Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma - SSABAP - RM), institute with special autonomy (scientific, financial, organizational and accounting) ex art. 14, c. 2, D.L. No. 83/2014, has among its peculiarities the territorial protection, both on the cultural heritage (state property, not the property of the state and private owned), and on the landscape-environmental heritage.



Fig. 9. ArcheoSitar Project  
<https://www.archeositarproject.it/en/>



### Rome Cultural Hub

The integration with the thematic area Cities of Etruria has been tested through the **project Rome Cultural Hub (Roma Crocevia Culturale)**, with the installation, in San Pietro railway station, of totems and illustrative panels that intend to enhance and promote the UNESCO Site of Rome along with that of Cerveteri and Tarquinia and the connected ancient Etruscan town of Vulci. The municipalities of the territory also took an active part in the project. The project was carried out with the funds of Law No. 77/2006.



### ArcheoSitarProject

SITAR - The Archaeological Territorial Information System of Rome (Sistema Informativo Territoriale Archeologico di Roma) - is a public participatory archaeology project promoted by the Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio of Rome. Its goals is to give visibility, transparency and dissemination to the scientific data of the city's archaeological excavations: a digital cadastre dedicated to Rome's heritage, freely accessible and consultable by all.

These functions are explained through enhancement interventions and restoration projects (with direct funding or different subjects), preventive verification of the archaeological interest for the interventions related to public works and through the function of address and coordination.

Among the main activities it carries out those of study and enhancement, preparatory to every organic protection act. The SSABP - RM is responsible for the planning and direction of restoration works both on state property and public property (bodies and institutes legally recognized), with its activities of dissemination of acts and initiatives of institutional competence.

It also carries out all the related activities, within which it proposes new measures of archaeological, architectural, historical-artistic and landscape protection, care and update the Archives of the protection measures issued pursuant to the [Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code](#).

The [Archaeological Park of the Colosseum](#) (Parco archeologico del Colosseo - ParCo) was established with the Ministerial Decree (DM) No. 15 of 12 January 2017, with the aim of assigning to an institution with special autonomy the task of providing for the protection and enhancement of the Central archaeological area of Rome and to give effect to the agreement signed by the MiBACT (today MiC) and from Roma Capitale on 21st April 2015.

The territorial competence of the ParCo includes both areas and monuments of direct statal competence (Colosseum, Domus Aurea, Roman Forum, Palatine, Meta Sudans, Arch of Constantine and, since DM No. 380 of 22nd October 2021, also Auditorium of Adriano and Colonna Traiana) as areas delivered to Rome Capital (Circus Maximus, Imperial Forums). Also included in the Park is the rich ecclesiastical heritage consisting of churches that overlook Via dei Fori Imperiali and along the Palatine and its slopes (such as the Basilica of Saints Cosma

and Damiano, San Bonaventura and Sant'Anastasia al Palatino) owned by several institution (Fondo Edifici di Culto - FEC) of Ministry of Interior - MINT, Vicariato of Rome and others).

The ParCo has among its functions the protection, conservation and enhancement of the assigned heritage.

Pursuant to the *Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code* (D.lgs. No. 42/2004, art. 101), performs a public service and a social function in a territorial area characterized by important archaeological evidence and the presence of historical, artistic, architectural and landscape values, equipped as an outdoor museum.

As an autonomous institute, it is committed to find the financial resources appropriate to the conservation of monuments, the increase of services offered to the public in areas of competence, the organization of exhibitions, events, conferences, studies and research, educational and divulgative activities.

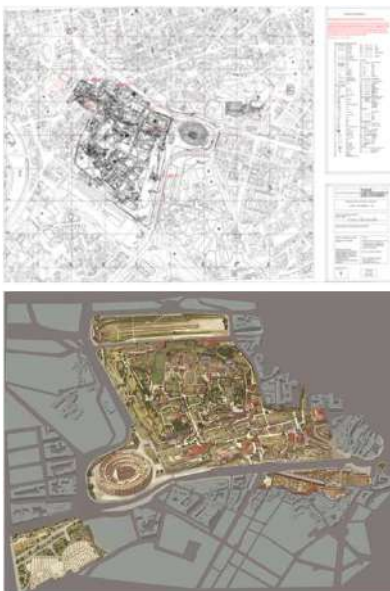


Fig. 10. Plan and 3D view of the Colosseum Park.  
[Interactive map of ParCo's ancient floors](#)

The **Archaeological Park of Appia Antica** (Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica - PAAA) was established as an Institution with special autonomy (scientific, financial, accounting and administrative) within the Franceschini reform of reorganization of the Ministry of Culture (DM 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014).

Its aims to promote the territory crossed by the Ancient Appian Way, recognizing the specificity between the places of culture and the unity of the different archaeological complexes, monuments and landscapes.

The Archaeological Park of Appia Antica extends from Porta Capena of Aurelian Walls to the village of Frattocchie, in Marino municipality, between via Ardeatina and via Appia Nuova, including the Caffarella Valley and the Tenuta of Tormarancia.

The PAAA exercises its competences in the field of protection, conservation and enhancement in order to contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage of competence, material and intangible, the promotion and enhancement of monuments and landscape as a whole.

Really, its perimeter coincides with that of the Regional Park of Appia Antica (established with L.R. 66/1988) which has naturalistic competence and contributes to the enhancement of the same territory.

## Holy See - The System of Protection

### Vicariate of Rome

The **Vicariate of Rome** (Vicariato di Roma) carries out the activities related to the management of its assets and the supervision of the goods of other entities falling within the diocesan jurisdiction.

In relation to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the implementation of the agreements signed by the Italian Episcopal Conference (CEI - Conferenza Episcopale Italiana), the

Vicariate of Rome, takes care of the related construction interventions, including the building of new churches, the maintenance and restoration of different architectural complexes of worship. This action is carried out through its offices for the Building of Worship and Cultural Heritage and in relation to the actual availability of resources from the shares of "8 x thousand" (i.e. Eight per thousand, a legal rule according to which Italian taxpayers devolve a compulsory 8 % from their annual income tax return to an organised religion recognised by Italy) and of the post deriving from national and regional legislation.

In particular, the Vicariate of Rome:

- takes care for the protection and enhancement of historical, artistic, architectural, landscape heritage with planning and implementation of conservation and rehabilitation, both with direct designs, and with high surveillance even for different works of plastic-figurative nature;
- carries out all the actions of conservation, protection, restoration and exhibitions. Following existing protocols, these actions are carried out in agreement with the responsible Superintendences;
- takes care for knowledge and for adaptation to various forms of existing constraints, without prejudice to the ecclesial characteristics of heritage;
- supervise and control activities, with relative authorizations, for publications, exhibitions, reproductions, films of every historical and artistic asset of significant importance for ecclesial reasons, including copyright rights, in Italy and abroad;
- attends, in the appropriate offices, to identify the resources that differently are assigned to the Diocese.



### WH Property "Appia Regina Viarum"

In February 2023, the UNESCO Office of the General Secretariat II of MiC submitted the application of the serial Property **"Via Appia. Regina Viarum"** in the UNESCO Tentative List, which is the first one entirely promoted and funded by the MiC. On 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, the long evaluation mission, conducted by Dr. Sanjin Mihelc on behalf of ICOMOS - (International Council on Monuments and Sites) upon the 22 components of the serial site, was concluded.

The Via Appia has therefore officially concluded the process for its candidacy for the recognition of UNESCO and the final evaluation of the UNESCO Committee is scheduled for 2024.



## 2|2 The community and the stakeholders

### The Holy See

The structure of the management of cultural assets in the extraterritorial areas of the Holy See present in the Rome UNESCO Site provides that all the buildings are subject to the Vatican law on the protection of Cultural Heritage No. CCCLV of 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001 and the relative Implementing Regulation, No. CCCLVI of 26<sup>th</sup> July 2001.

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Regarding construction, maintenance and restoration, the buildings in question depend, in addition to their respective administrations, also from the central technical bodies of the **Governorate of Vatican City State: Directorate of Museums and Cultural Heritage and Directorate Infrastructure and Services** (Governatorato dello Stato Città del Vaticano - Direzione dei Musei e dei Beni Culturali, Direzione Infrastrutture e Servizi), and of the **Administration of the Patrimony of the Apostolic See** (Amministrazione del Patrimonio della Sede Apostolica - APSA).

Finally, the **Permanent Commission for the Protection of Historical and Artistic Monuments of the Holy See** (Commissione Permanente per la Tutela dei Monumenti Storici e Artistici della Santa Sede) performs advisory and general functions on conservation and restoration works. Interventions are normally programmed based on annual budgets, except for projects of greater commitment, which may extend over a longer period.

The role of stakeholders in property management has changed significantly over the past decade. This is clear from UNESCO literature and through the evolution of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention, in relation to the growth of the importance of the context of influence of Properties and to the increased sensitivity towards diversity and the principles of participation.

The effectiveness of properties management, directed by policies and by the 5C strategy, depends on the level of stakeholder and community involvement. Their active role is at the basis of the acquisition of awareness of the different values that are attributed to places.

The stakeholders are all the subjects that, in various ways, participate in the management of the Property: institutions, economic operators (public and private), cultural operators (institutional and non-institutional), representatives of interest-bearing categories, communities and citizens.

The involvement of communities and stakeholders in the World Heritage Site of Rome began in 2011, with four public hearings addressed to different interest-bearing categories, to analyse their orientations and collect health tips from the Property.

The venture has allowed to receive the proposals of the main players involved in social, economic, associative and cultural life present in the Site and, more broadly, in the city of Rome. This allowed to activate a synergistic action between the various partners and to start the process of awareness of the meaning of UNESCO inscription.

Following the Pandemic Covid Sars-2019 and with the start of the process of revision of the Management plan, the Governance of the Property monitored the participation of citizens both through the analysis of the participatory budget of Roma Capitale (an instrument for verifying community involvement in matters relating to territorial transformation, social policies, equal opportunities and the environment), as through an assessment of the various actors active in the area.



#### [Romasitounesco.it](https://romasitounesco.it) and the Documentation Centre (Centro di Documentazione del Sito UNESCO - CDSU)

With the aim of increasing awareness and knowledge of the Properties and the guiding principles of UNESCO, a specific dissemination project has been launched through the creation of the website [romasitounesco.it](https://romasitounesco.it). As part of the portal, published online during the last phase of the pandemic, the first activities of the Documentation Centre of the UNESCO Site in Rome, officially opened in 2022, have been realized. Located at the Porta del Popolo, one of the main entrances to the Property, the Centre is the point of contact available to the community for research, knowledge and teaching regarding the World Heritage Property of Rome. CDSU's programme currently includes guided tours, specialized lessons for adults and programs for children.

The participation of stakeholders requires, for first, their identification and then the definition of the level and scope of involvement in the management of the Site.

By addressing the complexity of Property management, to update the Management plan, the stakeholder recognition's aim was to streamline the application processes to create networks for data interchange and expand the participatory audience.

The framework of the survey carried out has therefore seen the transition from a perspective of protection and conservation, which for structural and cultural reasons is necessarily the focus of attention in Italy, to a perspective that focuses on the benefits that the community should potentially gain from the recognition of World Heritage Property status.

This is because the management of the UNESCO Site of Rome is in close connection with the sustainability of the development of the city in a local, regional, national and extra-national dimension.

The involvement of the community and stakeholders is an ongoing process of creating synergies and connecting with the different categories of citizens who live in the city. In this perspective and following the ratification of [Faro Convention](#) by Italy, in 2023, Roma Capitale approved the first *Regulation for the shared administration of tangible and intangible common assets*, aimed at strengthening the identity of the community through the enhancement of goods recognized as belonging to the citizenship.

### The recognition of stakeholders

In the management of a Property based on values and in the approach that provides for the integration between people, nature and culture, participation is based on the principle of inclusivity of both real and potential stakeholders.

In the survey carried out for the Property it was useful to identify classes of stakeholders through the possession of one, two or all three of the following qualities:

1. power of the stakeholder to influence the maintenance of the OUV, the Authenticity and Integrity of the Site;
2. legitimacy (moral) of the stakeholder's relationship with the Site Manager;
3. urgency of the claim of the stakeholder on the enterprise.

This division makes it easier to assess the weight that stakeholders represent in the management processes of the Site. Typology of stakeholder is based on the regulatory assumption that the stakeholder classes thus identified constitute those entities to which management should pay attention.

The relevance of the stakeholder is assessed in terms of:

- number of common points with the central objective of the management process;
- distance (in physical and metaphorical terms) between subject and actions directly aimed at achieving this goal;
- number of stakeholders, or stakeholder groups, with whom there are permanent and actively aimed relationships at achieving the given objectives (formation of coalitions, project partnerships, sharing of good practices, etc.).

(Cf. Cap. 3)

### FACTSHEET 2 - The process followed in defining areas of action

Process	Area of action	Operativity of Areas within the Plan	Role of Areas in future planning
<b>Operational plan/Methodological process (GCT approval 29/11/2020):</b>  <b>I step:</b> elaboration of a methodological strategy, functional to the revision of the MP drawn up in 2015. Recognition of all operators involved in management processes, with a view to a "Value-led" Management System; enlargement of the audience of possible stakeholders (institutional and non-institutional) involved or to be involved.  <b>II step:</b> schematization of all actions and projects introduced by the stakeholders with the specific purpose of achieving the expected strategic objectives.  <b>III step:</b> organization of the data collected in an organic way according to the main action plans, i.e. <i>the 4 Perspectives</i> :  1. Conservation, 2. Valorisation, 3. Sustainability, 4. Communication.	The backbone of the operational process of the Plan is represented by the definition of <b>five areas of intervention</b> . Each one includes all the fundamental issues for the implementation of the actions necessary to achieve the objectives pursued by the GCT as Outputs of the Management plan:  ✓ Knowledge of the heritage; ✓ Conservation and protection; ✓ Valorization; ✓ Organization and city sustainable development; ✓ Education, Capacity building; Communication.  The areas described above have been formulated by applying the "5C" strategy of World Heritage to the management context of the Rome Property.	2021. Stakeholder recognition, organized since the five areas of action identified: for each identified entity, its potential or actual involvement in one or more of the Areas of action has been assessed. Assessment of the degree of community participation in the development of areas.  2022. Collection of Property and Buffer zone projects. The Areas of action are used to define groups and to order the complexity of the many identified GCT projects.  The strategy has allowed the overall evaluation of the orientation of the planning in place on the Property during the current five-year period.	In anticipation of the Plan Monitoring actions and its future Implementation, the Areas are a logical and organizational tool for the presentation of future planning.

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The  
recognition  
of  
stakeholders

The map of the stakeholders has become the operational tool from which to derive indications for monitoring actions to be undertaken in the management of the Property and for possible implementation measures and/or correction of management strategies.

For first, in the survey were included the internal departments of local authorities, the institutions that actively collaborate with them and the non-institutional stakeholders involved in actions and projects (commercial, partners, active subjects).

Then, the list was implemented with the following "collective subjects": citizens, tourists, anyone who actively relates to the Site (passive subjects who become active).

The hierarchy of institutional stakeholders is based on the data collected on:

- Field of competence in relation to codified Areas of action;
- Legal capacity and level (National, Regional, Local);
- Institutional capacity to take action and level (National, Regional, Local);
- Resources actively used in the programming of actions for the period considered (Human, Financial, Intellectual).

For non-institutional entities has been detected:

- Area of action;
- Inference capacity on regulatory decisions (high, medium, low);
- Inference capacity on the actions of institutions (high, medium, low);
- Resources actively used in the programming of actions for the period considered (Human, Financial, Intellectual).

To the above were added the data that can be detected in relation to the impact of other active subjects, called collective stakeholders:

- Inference field in relation to Action areas;
- Resources actively used in the programming of actions for the period considered (Human, Financial, Intellectual) (when possible).

From the analysis of the data collected emerged a detailed picture of the many actors interacting on the Property, with considerable differences in relation to the various Areas of action.

The evaluation of the distribution of "collective efforts", institutional and otherwise, has direct repercussions in the guidelines that the Management plan must provide in the programming of future actions to be expected in the management of the Site.

The authorities responsible for the Protection, Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage act in constant synergy with other actors, here defined as "non-institutional stakeholders", which are represented by the numerous companies involved (or in house) contributing to the management of the Site, and more generally of the city.

The programmatic and operational contribution of these stakeholders has relevance and is clear in the projects and actions of intervention reported in the following chapters.

Area of action	Collective stakeholder		Resources (Element 3)	
	Denominatio n	Short description	Typology	Short description
Protection and Conservation	Patrons	Patronage actions by private entities	Financial	Contributions for the restoration and conservation of the archaeological heritage
Knowledge	Foreign Academies of studies	Funding archaeological excavations and research	Human, financial and intellectual	Research in the archaeological area of Caesar's Forum
Enhancement	Patrons	Patronage actions by private entities	Financial	Enhancement of the Archaeological area of Largo Argentina; Lighting of the Villa of Maxentius; Relamping of the Museum of the Ara Pacis; Enhancement of the Belvedere Gardens, Rupe Tarpea and Capitoline Hill
Education and Capacity building	Public and private University	Chairs recognised by the UNITWIN/UNESCO Chairs Programme	Intellectual	(Source: <a href="https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/media/s/fichiers/2023/08/List%20of%20UNESCO%20Chairs%20and%20UNITWIN%20Networks%2004%20August%2023.pdf">https://www.unesco.org/sites/default/files/media/s/fichiers/2023/08/List%20of%20UNESCO%20Chairs%20and%20UNITWIN%20Networks%2004%20August%2023.pdf</a> , August 2023) <b>7 active chairs in Rome in 5 universities</b>
Organizzazione e Sviluppo sostenibile della città	Private Enterprises	Private operators enjoying the image within the UNESCO Property (including Museums and Archaeological Areas)	Financial	Film shoots, photographs for advertising purposes, Events for advertising purposes
Organization and sustainable development of the city	Cultural Associations and Private Enterprises	USP Occupations (Occupazioni ad uso strumentale e precario)	Financial	Contributions for Shows, Events, Fashion Shows, Inaugurations, Conventions, ecc.
Organization and sustainable development of the city	Sustainable mobility Operators	Private operators offering sustainable mobility services (car sharing, electric scooters, e-bikes, scooters)	Instrumental	(Source: <a href="https://www.agenzia.roma.it/it-settori-28-sharing_mobility">https://www.agenzia.roma.it/it-settori-28-sharing_mobility</a> , July 2023) • 4 car sharing operators, for a total fleet of approximately 2,000 cars; • 3 scooter sharing operators, for a total fleet of 3,200 electric scooters; • 6 bike sharing operators, for a total fleet of 10,000 pedal-assisted bikes; • 7 kick scooter sharing operators, for a total fleet of 14,500 electric kick scooters.
Organization and sustainable development of the city	Public Mobility Operators	Private operators offering mobility services (taxis)	Instrumental	(Source: <a href="https://www.agenzia.roma.it/it-settori-6-taxi_e_ncc">https://www.agenzia.roma.it/it-settori-6-taxi_e_ncc</a> , July 2023) • 7,800 taxi licences and 1,000 NCC licenses
Organization and sustainable development of the city	Public Mobility Operators	Private operators offering mobility services (Bus Airports - Centre of Rome)	Instrumental	(Source: <a href="https://www.adr.it/">https://www.adr.it/</a> , Luglio 2023) 5 operators
Enhancement	Tour operators	Private operators offering services for visiting tourist sites in the city (hop-on hop-off)	Instrumental	(fonte: <a href="https://www.turismoroma.it/it/pagina/linee-turistiche">https://www.turismoroma.it/it/pagina/linee-turistiche</a> ) n. 5 operatori
Organization and sustainable development of the city	Commercial operators	Commercial operators, Bars, Restaurants	Instrumental	(Source OpenData Roma Capitale, July 2023: <a href="https://dati.comune.roma.it/catalog/dataset/534a-f5d5-d559-40c7-83a9-607344bb4665/resource/1b95c331-ffc2-4f83-a05f-d35454673c33/download/opendata_suap_luglio_2023.zip">https://dati.comune.roma.it/catalog/dataset/534a-f5d5-d559-40c7-83a9-607344bb4665/resource/1b95c331-ffc2-4f83-a05f-d35454673c33/download/opendata_suap_luglio_2023.zip</a> ) <b>About 22,400 in 1<sup>st</sup> Municipal District</b>
Organization and sustainable development of the city	Commercial operators	Accommodation facilities	Instrumental	(Source OpenData Roma Capitale, luglio 2023: <a href="https://dati.comune.roma.it/catalog/dataset/06cd760b-3093-494f-9711-da53e9a9c831/resource/77b9a8c3-3cae-4278-a4fa-95c956ae03c/download/suar2023-07.csv">https://dati.comune.roma.it/catalog/dataset/06cd760b-3093-494f-9711-da53e9a9c831/resource/77b9a8c3-3cae-4278-a4fa-95c956ae03c/download/suar2023-07.csv</a> ) <b>About 14,000 available structures</b>

Tab. 2. Collettive stakeholders

(Cr. Cap. 3)





Fig. 11. Percentage distribution of institutional and non-institutional stakeholders by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

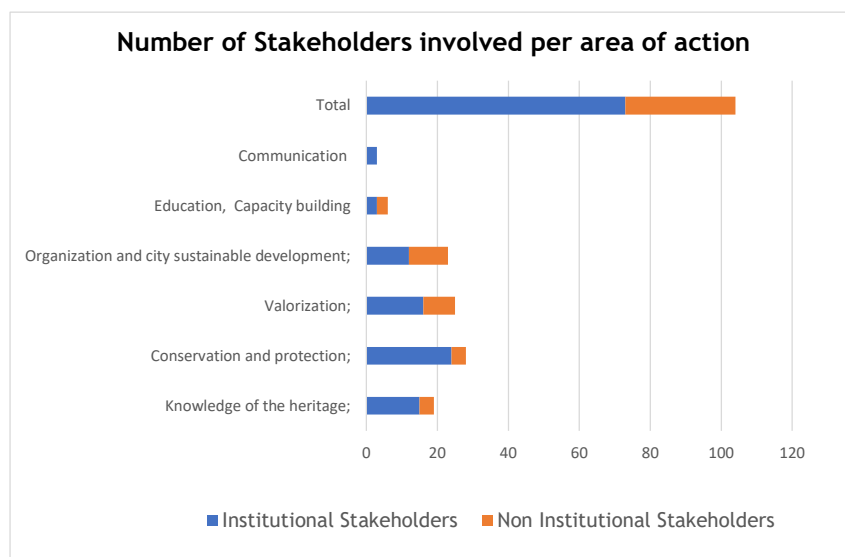


Fig. 12. Number of stakeholders per area of action by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

The evaluation of data in the Areas of Education/Capacity building and Communication are underestimated compared to others, since both activities are difficult to distinguish both from the communication and training actions that take place internally to each institution/company. It is also impossible to take note of all the specific projects being carried out on the Property by the numerous university institutes, including the activities of [UNESCO Chairs](#).

The actors that, for convenience of treatment of the data, have been defined “collective stakeholder” are represented by groups of subjects of the same typology. This operation allowed to include in the analysis those subjects, belonging to civil society but also to the intellectual world in general, that otherwise would have escaped observation. The relationship, both active and passive, of the collective stakeholders with the management of the Property is difficult to assess in quantitative terms. For this reason, they have been considered in relation to the weight that the presence of these subjects has on the different areas of action established according to the type of resources (human, financial, intellectual).

The stakeholder analysis has allowed to focus on the breadth of the audience of subjects and on the complex galaxy of relationships that gravitates on the World Heritage of Rome.

The survey, although not exhaustive due to the multiplicity of levels of interest, has allowed to identify for each Area the needs that management will face in establishing new synergies and collaborations, especially where such relations need to be strengthened.

## 2|3 The protection system

The defence and conservation of the cultural heritage of Rome find the main instruments of protection in the international and European Conventions, in national and regional laws and in the instruments of local land management.

The Protection and Management Tools (Fig. 12) scheme summarizes the complex cosmology of the main rules and regulations for the conservation of the Property in the different levels of jurisdiction, the charters and recommendations and operational instruments and policy management tools, relating to the duration period of the Management plan.

The Transboundary Property also refers to specific agreements between the two States for cooperation on cultural heritage.

Already in 1984, with the new Lateran Concordat known as the [Villa Madama Agreement](#) (art. 12), the Holy See and Italy renew the 1929 Treaties, specifying cooperation for the protection of the historical and artistic heritage “...in order to harmonize the application of Italian law with the requirements of a religious nature, the competent bodies of the two

*Parties will agree on appropriate provisions for the safeguard, the enhancement and enjoyment of cultural goods of religious interest belonging to ecclesiastical bodies and institutions”.*

As regards the management of the UNESCO Property and Buffer zone, the will to collaborate for the preservation of the heritage has been ratified through specific Protocols of Understanding between the Holy See and the Italian State (through the MiC).

Due to the peculiarities of the centuries-old relations that exist between the city of Rome and the Government of the Universal Church and the Vatican City State, relations with the bodies and offices of the Holy See, at the local level, are regulated with organizational modalities and forms defined by the Capitoline Council ([Rome Capital Statute](#), Chapter I, art.1 paragraph 5).

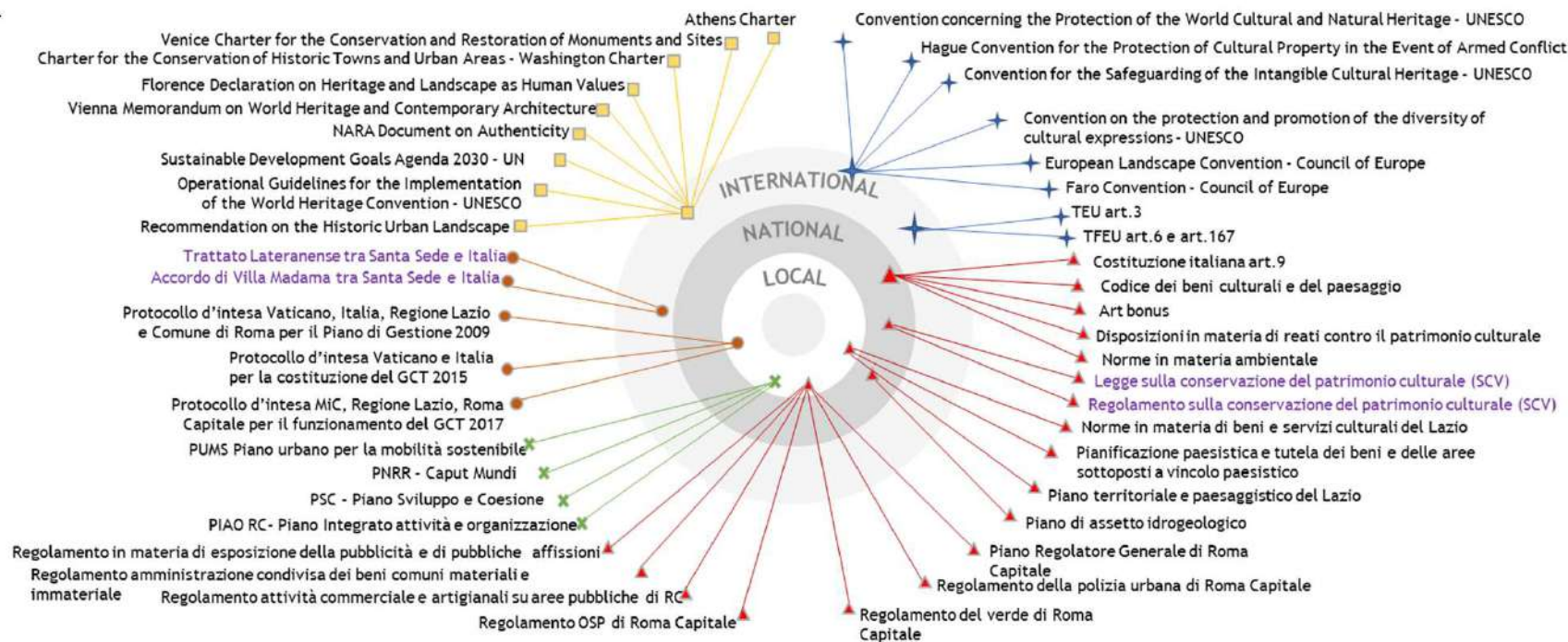


Fig. 13. Protection and management tools by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

## National Legislation

### Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code (Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio)

Cultural and landscape heritage is recognised and protected under D.lgs. No. 42 of 22nd January 2004, the [Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code](#), which is currently the national regulatory framework. The Code replaced the previous L. No. 1089 of 1<sup>st</sup> June 1939, *Protection of Things of Artistic or Historical Interest*, and L. No. 1497 of 29<sup>th</sup> June 1939, *Protection of Natural Beauties*, and the subsequent D.lgs. No. 490 of 29<sup>th</sup> October 1999, *Consolidated Text of Legislative Provisions on Cultural and Environmental Heritage*.

The unified exercise of the functions of protection and safeguarding of heritage is the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture (MiC) through its bodies, while in matters of enhancement, management and provision of the best conditions of use of heritage, the Ministry's competence is complemented by that of the regions and of the other local public entities.

Protection and enhancement are the main goals that, through the rules contained in the Code, the State, the Regions and the local public bodies are called upon to pursue.

Pursuant to art. 3 of the Code, the 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”. While enhancement, according to art. 6, 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” and

“also includes the promotion and the support of conservation work on the cultural heritage”, as well as, with reference to the landscape, “the requalification of impaired or degraded buildings and areas under constraints, or the creation of new coherent and integrated landscape values”.

The Code distinguishes cultural heritage in the two macro-categories of cultural heritage (arts. 10-11) and landscape heritage (art. 134), for the protection of which it identifies several legal instruments, including mainly:

- ❖ **Direct protection measures** (direct constraints), which protect immovable and movable things of artistic, historical, archaeological, ethno-anthropological, archival and bibliographic interest. These measures provide for preservation obligations and limitations on the use of the Property, in the name of the cultural interest to be safeguarded.

For privately owned cultural heritage, as well as for other assets referred to art. 10, c.3 of the Code, measures are taken at the end of a specific procedure called Declaration of Cultural Interest (art. 13).

Any activity or intervention to be carried out on the cultural heritage requires the authorisation of the competent body of the Ministry of Culture (arts. 21-22), which may deny it for reasons of conservation and may also order the suspension of any intervention carried out not in conformity to what was authorised or undertaken in the absence or pending the Declaration of Cultural Interest (art. 28).

- ❖ **Indirect protection prescriptions** (arts. 45-47), which protect areas surrounding cultural property. Through this instrument, 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 natural light

be damaged or that conditions of the setting or decorous aspect of the buildings be altered”. These prescriptions are immediately enforceable and the local public authorities concerned transpose them into building regulations and urban planning instruments.

- ❖ **Specific provisions and authorisations for protected landscape areas**, specifically for buildings and areas of significant public interest (art. 136), for areas protected by law (art. 142) and for additional buildings and areas identified pursuant to art. 136 and subject to protection by the landscape plans provided for in arts. 143 and 156 of the Code.

### Law No. 77/2006

The [L. No. 77 of 20<sup>th</sup> February 2006](#) (*Special measures for the protection and use of Italian properties of cultural, landscape and environmental interest, included in the World Heritage List, under the protection of UNESCO*) recognizes the symbolic value of Properties and Elements of Italian material and intangible cultural heritage that, for their uniqueness as points of excellence of Italian cultural, landscape and natural heritage, have been recognized by UNESCO.

This law provides for financial measures to support the activities of enhancement, communication and fruition of Italian UNESCO Properties and Elements, also destined for the study of specific issues related to them, including the drawing up of Management plans, recognised as instruments essential for “...ensure the preservation and enhancement of Italian UNESCO Sites and Elements” (art.3).

For the compatible management of the sites and elements and a correct relationship between tourist flows and cultural services offered, the law also provides funds dedicated to: the realisation

of services for the public and for the implementation of rest areas and mobility systems functional to the Sites, even in neighboring areas; the promotion, protection and enhancement of the Sites and the Elements; the dissemination of their knowledge and their upgrading. The enhancement is also implemented through the support of study tours within educational institutions.

### Conference of the Cultural Heritage Superintendencies in the territory of Roma Capitale (Conferenza delle Soprintendenze ai beni culturali del territorio di Roma Capitale)

Under the Roma Capitale system, established by L. No. 42 of 5<sup>th</sup> May 2009, additional provisions were introduced by D.lgs. No.61 of 18<sup>th</sup> April 2012 concerning historical, environmental and river assets, social and economic development with regarding the productive, tourist and civil protection sectors.

Thus, the art. 5 of the legislative decree, establishes the **Conference of Superintendencies**, to ensure the collaboration of the enhancement of historical and artistic heritage in the territory of Roma Capitale.

The Conference has the function of coordinating the valorisation activities of the Superintendency of Cultural Heritage of the Capital City of Rome and the central and peripheral bodies of the Ministry of Culture with jurisdiction over the historical and artistic heritage of the entire city.

It decides the plan of the interventions of enhancement of particular importance having as object the historical and artistic assets characterizing the image of Roma Capitale, through agreements to stipulate by art. 112 of the *Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code*.

It shall give its opinion on the authorizing titles, *nulla osta* and any preventive approvals necessary for the implementation of the specific valorisation measures submitted to it.

Ann. No.6.  
D.lgs. No.  
42/2004:  
Cultural  
heritage and  
landscape  
code

Ann. No.7.  
D.lgs No.61  
of 18<sup>th</sup> April  
2012



The functioning of the Conference refers to Law No. 241/1990 on the administrative procedure, according to which Roma Capitale and the MiC conclude agreements to define further acceleratory procedures and simplification of the Conference's work.

The Conference of Superintendences, respecting the principle of loyal cooperation, pursuant to art. 112 of the *Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code*:

- a) “defines common valorisation strategies and objectives, as well as draws up strategic plans and cultural development programmes, with regard to the cultural assets of public relevance;
- b) performs strategic coordination functions for the enhancement of the cultural assets falling under their respective competences;
- c) promotes the stipulation of agreements for the valorisation of assets belonging to the public domain, as well as forms of collaboration to regulate common instrumental services for their use and valorisation;
- d) adopts the management plans of the sites inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List present in the territory of the capital city of Rome”.

### Environmental regulations

The Legislative Decree No. 152 of 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2006, also called the **Consolidated Environmental Act** (Testo Unico Ambientale), contains the main rules governing the environmental discipline; its general aims are to promote levels of quality of life, to be achieved through the preservation and improvement of the environment and the careful and rational use of natural resources.

The Legislative Decree transposes the main European directives on the environment in relation to the wide field of verification of

the effects of human intervention on the environment through the procedures of VIA (*Environmental Impact Assessment* - Valutazione di Impatto Ambientale), VAS (*Strategic Environmental Assessment* - Valutazione Ambientale Strategica) and IPPC (*Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control*); in relation to the protection and use of water, through the transposition of the WFD 200/60/EC (*Water Framework Directive*), and with regard to the management of waste and polluted sites, air quality and environmental damage.

The Decree is therefore divided into the following parts concerning almost all the main fields of environmental discipline:

- ❖ *Part One - Common provisions and general principles;*
- ❖ *Part Two - procedures for Strategic Environmental Assessment (VAS), Environmental Impact Assessment (VIA) and Integrated Environmental Authorisation (IPPC);*
- ❖ *Part Three - soil protection and fight against desertification, protection of water against pollution and management of water resources;*
- ❖ *Part Four - waste management and remediation of contaminated sites;*
- ❖ *Part Five - Air protection and reduction of emissions into the atmosphere;*
- ❖ *Part Five-bis - Provisions for particular installations;*
- ❖ *Part Six - Compensation for damage to the environment;*
- ❖ *Part Six-bis - Penalties for administrative and penal violations in the field of environmental protection.*

D.lgs. No. 152/2006 is applied by means of Implementing Decrees that make operational and effective its institutions and principles.

### Law on the Conservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Holy See (Legge sulla conservazione del patrimonio culturale della Santa Sede)

All movable and immovable things, that are of artistic, historical, archaeological or ethnographic interest, belonging to the Holy See, the Vatican City State, the Bodies, Administrations, Institutions and Entities based in the State and in the properties mentioned in articles 15 and 16 of the Treaty between the Holy See and Italy of 11th February 1929 and subsequent amendments are subject to the **Vatican Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage** No. CCCLV of 25<sup>th</sup> July 2001 and to the relative **Implementing Regulation** No. CCCLVI of 26<sup>th</sup> July 2001.

The law lays down provisions for the conservation, integrity and safeguarding of that heritage; it establishes that no alterations that could compromise its integrity or authenticity are permitted and that any intervention on the protected areas is subject to the authorisation of the President of the Governorate of Vatican City State (Governatorato dello Stato Città del Vaticano); it prohibits the destruction or alienation of the heritage; it regulates archaeological discoveries and excavations.

Concerning construction, extraordinary maintenance and restoration works, the buildings in question depend not only on the respective Administrations, but also on the central technical bodies of the Governorate of Vatican City State (Directorate of Museums and Cultural Heritage, Directorate of Infrastructure and Services - Direzione dei Musei e dei Beni Culturali, Direzione Infrastrutture e Servizi) and the Administration of the Patrimony of the Apostolic See (Amministrazione del Patrimonio della Sede Apostolica).

Finally, the Permanent Commission for the Protection of Historical and Artistic Monuments of the Holy See (Commissione Permanente per la Tutela dei Monumenti Storici e Artistici della Santa Sede) has advisory and general policy functions on conservation and restoration work.

Ann. No.8.  
L. No.  
355/2001 &  
Reg. No.  
356/2001  
Holy See

## Local Legislation

### Regulations of the Lazio Region

The Regional Law No. 24/1998 of **Landscape Planning and protection of property and areas subject to landscape restrictions**, contains provisions aimed at ensuring uniform standards of protection on the regional territory for buildings and areas of considerable public interest and for areas protected by law (artt. 136 and 142 of D.lgs. No. 42/2004).

The L.R. No. 8/2016, on **Interventions to enhance the mansions, villas, architectural complexes, parks and gardens of historical and cultural value of the Lazio Region**, establishes the Regional Network of residences, villas, architectural complexes, parks and gardens of historical and historical-artistic value.

With this Network, the Lazio Region promotes and supports activities of enhancement, fruition, knowledge, information and training in relation to residences, villas, architectural and landscape complexes, parks and gardens of historical-artistic value, having a cultural or landscape and environmental features and declared of cultural or public interest pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 42 of 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2004 (*Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code*), owned by public or private entities upon Region's territory.

Finally, the L.R. No. 24/2019, concerning the **Provisions on regional cultural services and cultural enhancement**, dictates provisions on the management and enhancement of Lazio's cultural heritage to strengthen the public or private service function the, of social utility, performed by regional cultural services.

It also identifies, among its priority lines of action, enhancement of regional UNESCO Sites and intangible cultural heritage, in its territories.

Regional spatial planning tools and their operation are crucial in managing the safeguard, analysis and monitoring the Property, the Buffer zone and the Wider setting of Rome.

The current landscape planning instruments relevant to the protection of values are:

the **Territorial Landscape Plan** (Piano Territoriale Paesistico - PTP) 15/12 "Valley of the Caffarella, Appia Antica and Aqueducts" and the **Regional Territorial Landscape Plan** (Piano Territoriale Paesistico Regionale - PTPR). The PTP and PTPR are the planning tools through which the Lazio Region regulates the methods of landscape protection provided by the Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code, indicating the relevant actions aimed at the conservation, enhancement, restoration or creation of landscapes.

In Lazio Region currently the PTPR, approved by the Regional Council in 2021, does not constitute a tool for the protection of the urban areas of the Historic City within the walls, since it considers more than adequate the level of protection guaranteed by the archaeological, monumental and landscape constraints present within the World Heritage Property, as well as by the territorial management tools of municipal level. According to the provisions of art. 44, co. 19 of the [PTPR Rules](#), these provisions do not apply to the *historic urban settlement Unesco site - historic centre of Rome*. Specific requirements are to be defined, in relation to the particularity of the Property, jointly by the Region and the Ministry. Pending the definition of these specific prescriptions, the control of the interventions is in any case guaranteed by the competent Superintendency in compliance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between MiBAC (now MiC) and the Municipality of Rome.

The Plan covers the entire regional territory and represents the contribution of Lazio Region to landscape knowledge and the defence, care and enhancement of landscape and land assets. It is also a planning tool that allows the Lazio Region public administration to protect the landscape and regulate its proper use, indicating the actions necessary for the preservation, restoration or creation of landscapes.

The PTPR assumes and applies the principles, criteria and contents of the *Cultural Heritage and Landscape Code*; accommodates and transfers to the regional level the actions and policy goals for the European territory related to landscape, natural and cultural heritage assets, as defined in the European Landscape Convention.

The **General Urban Plan** (Piano Regolatore Generale di Roma Capitale - PRG) regulates the activities of physical and functional transformation, of urban relevance, in the municipal territory. Its objectives are the redevelopment and enhancement of the territory, according to the principles of environmental sustainability and urban equalization and in compliance with the criteria of economy, effectiveness, advertising and simplification of administrative action, within the framework of existing legislation.

The PRG is an innovative tool for the conservation and enhancement of the World Heritage Property, as:

- extends to the entire World Heritage Property of Rome and to other surrounding urban areas the classification of "Historic City", in which urbanistic planning rules are related to the integrity of the urban tissues and to the characteristics of the building categories, with the prediction of different methods of implementation and quality verification;
- identifies, perimeter and regulates the areas of strategic planning (river Tiber, Appia Antica Park etc.), as well as the areas of possible enhancement and transformation;
- identify mechanisms aimed at the recovery of resources to be used for the conservation and enhancement of the Site;
- elaborates a strategic planning, containing actions and interventions with relevant effects also on the conservation and enhancement of the Property. The PRG, in fact, introduces the Charter for Quality

Ann. No. 9.  
General  
Urban Plan.  
Synthesis

## GENERAL URBAN PLAN OF ROMA CAPITALE

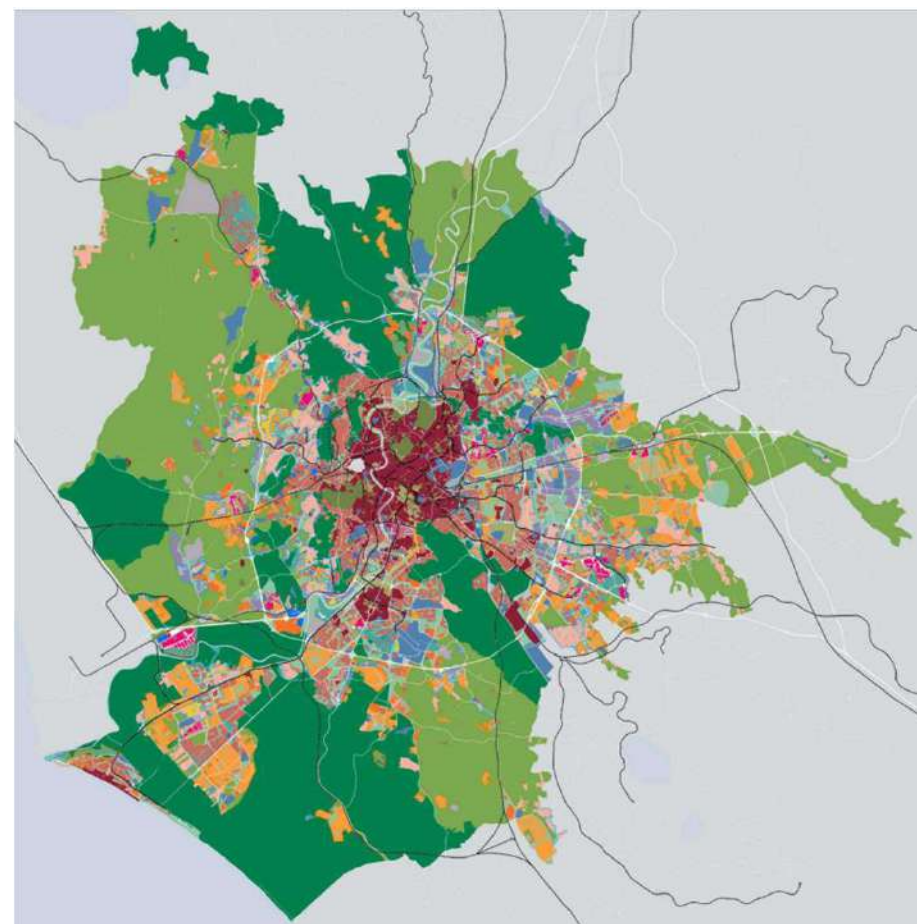
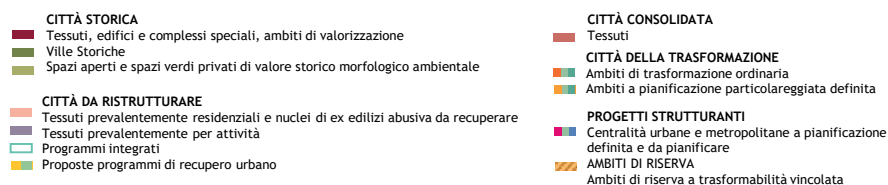


Fig.14. Summary of the General Regulatory Plan by Roma Capitale - Urban Planning Department



### Sistema ambientale

**ACQUE**  
 Fiumi e laghi  
**PARCHI**  
 Parchi e Tenuta di Castel Porziano  
**AGRO ROMANO**  
 Aree agricole

### Sistema dei servizi e delle infrastrutture

**SERVIZI**  
 Verde pubblico e servizi pubblici di livello locale  
 Servizi pubblici di livello urbano  
 Verde privato attrezzato e campeggi  
 Servizi privati

**INFRASTRUTTURE MOBILITÀ**  
 Ferrovie nazionali, metropolitane  
 Strade  
 Nodi di scambio  
 Infrastrutture tecnologiche

(Carta per la Qualità - 34 sheets in scale 1:10.000). The Charter brings attention to the entire history of the city, identifying and describing "...the elements that present particular urban, architectural, archaeological and monumental, cultural value, to be preserved and enhanced..." on the Roman territory, including not only buildings, complexes, archaeological deposits, but also open spaces and urban installations (Technical Implementing Rules, art. 16).

The General Urban Plan of Rome is characterized by the evolution of the concept of Historic Centre in that of Historical City. It assumes that the dense and stratified memory of the city of Rome extends far beyond the perimeter of the walls, although they play a strong symbolic role in identifying the space in which the most important values to safeguard are concentrated. The concept of history and dissemination of values is extended to modern and contemporary architecture and to those places that have a recognized symbolic value for the city.

The Plan moves away from the division of the territory by zones in favor of the recognition of the different types of fabric (tessuti). For each one of them, the Plan provides a system of rules to be complied with, made explicit in the **Technical Implementing Rules** (Norme Tecniche di Attuazione - NTA), in which categories of intervention, special requirements and possible uses are specified.

In relation to the UNESCO Property and the Buffer zone, the General Urban Plan pursues the goals of conservation, protection and enhancement of resources, through a series of approaches and strategies.

Three major systems are identified:

1. settlement (the components of which are Historical City, Consolidated City, City to be Restored, City of Transformation, Structuring projects, Reserve areas to bounded transformability;

2. environmental and agricultural (the components of which are Protected natural areas, Hydrographic grid, Agro Romano, Agricultural parks);

3. services, infrastructure and facilities (the components of which are Public services, Private services and equipped private green, Mobility infrastructure, Technological infrastructure, Technological networks).

In the Historical City, inside and outside the walls, 'relations' are proposed in such a way as to favor a reconnection with the rest of the cities to be consolidated and transformed.

In this view, the areas such as Ostiense and Flaminio are interrelated with the Property and in direct connection and exchange with the periphery. Their enhancement, in addition to contributing to the decompression of the Site itself, is aimed at the dissemination of its values and their extension to the modern city.

The PRG in its cognitive, prescriptive and transformative approach is based on an historical palimpsest with respect to which it is obliged to consider, in the individuality of cases, the regulatory coordinates of the interpretative descriptions produced.

The description for urban fabrics and open spaces "binds inseparably the different modes of aggregation, arrangement and morphological conformation, architectural and construction of buildings and open spaces pertaining to the different historical phases and therefore to the different cultures of living and urban space, returning to the Historical City that planning-in-time that is the basis for the definition of city. The design dimension of conservation is therefore evident and is a strategic element for the achievement of urban sustainability of which the historical-environmental heritage system is the starting point for the city project" (from E. Trusiani, *Dal Centro Storico alla Città Storica: la dimensione progettuale della conservazione - Il caso di Roma*, in *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente*, No. 9, Jan./Jun. 2004, pp. 98-99).

*conservazione - Il caso di Roma*, in *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente*, n. 9, jan./jun. 2004, pp. 98-99).

The art. 10 of the PRG provides, for direct public and private interventions falling within the Ecology network, in the private green areas of the Consolidated City, in the Strategic planning areas, as well as in the executive urban planning tools (integrated programs, urban projects and interventions in the discipline of Agro Romano), the Preliminary Environmental Assessment (Valutazione Ambientale Preliminare - V.A.P.). It includes: preliminary environmental analysis, as knowledge and description of the landscape components of the places and their state of conservation or alteration; the assessment of the effects on the environmental and landscape components on the basis of the results of the environmental analysis; the identification of the categories of environmental intervention to be applied, as well as the technical-design of specific environmental category interventions.

Moreover, art. 16 paragraph 8, provides that, in the event that in any project excavations, one must obtain the prior opinion of the Archaeological Superintendence.

The control of the transformations and the search of quality, in terms of conservation and enhancement of the resources and of congruence/compatibility/synergy of the participations regarding the fixed goals, are pursued through various technical passages, both regulatory and procedural. In management terms, the **Charter for the Quality** (Carta per la Qualità) and the **Guide for the quality of interventions** (Guida per la qualità degli interventi) play a fundamental role.

The Charter describes all the richness of heritage. In fact, it covers the entire municipal territory and contains a vast amount of type - morphological, archaeological-monumental and historical-documentary elements that constitute the most significant aspects of the Roman territory.

All the elements in the Charter for Quality, in the different categories, are reflected in the Technical Implementation Rules and in the prescriptive-behavioural indications of the Guide for the quality of interventions. The use of the Guide is mandatory for interventions concerning the components of the Historic City.

For this reason, the instrument contributes, in compliance with the above regulations, to ensuring an additional level of protection of both the UNESCO Site and its Buffer zone.

In particular, art. 24 of the NTA of the PRG prescribes which advisory opinions of the SSABP - RM (Soprintendenza Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma) must be acquired in advance for the approval of construction projects relating to buildings falling within the Historical City. For the implementation of this provision, a specific **Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the MiBACT (now MiC) and the Municipality of Rome** (now Roma Capitale).

### The Charter for the Quality (Carta per la Qualità)

The uniqueness of Rome's historical heritage is also an immense resource to guarantee quality for future transformations. Two tools of great importance for the purposes of knowledge, protection, conservation and enhancement of the Property are the [Charter for the Quality](#) and [the Guide to the quality of interventions](#).

Through the 34 tables of the Charter, the entire panorama of this wealth is described: from the urban installations with their public spaces to the archaeological heritage, from the structure of every fabric of the Historical City to contemporary architecture.

The purpose is: to specify and clarify the rules relating to each of the components of the Historic City; to define the procedures of knowledge and design for the typological

Ann.No.10.  
Mem. of  
Understanding  
No. RI 21629  
of 22<sup>nd</sup>  
October 2009



#### From Historic Centre to Historical City

Historical City means the integrated whole consisting of:

- the Central historical area within the walls;
- urban areas of the consolidated 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century expansion, within and outside the walls;
- individual sites and artefacts located throughout the municipality, which have a historical and cultural



identity defined by particular qualities. These must be recognisable and recognised from the point of view of the morphogenetic and structuring characteristics of the urban system and the type-morphological, architectural and use of individual fabrics;

- buildings and open spaces, also with regard to the meaning and significance they take into account in the memory of the established communities.



and morphological recovery of existing buildings and for the morphological-environmental recovery of open spaces; to direct the individual projects in the choice of the most appropriate category of intervention among those allowed for each of the afore mentioned components.

It is divided into two parts: the first illustrates the way in which the Charter for Quality is used to support the project; the second illustrates the regulation of the restoration works in the Historical City.

It contains a series of annexes to support the project and a list of building types (*Abaco dei tipi edilizi*), which corresponds to the indication of compatible interventions both of conservation and transformation.

All the cartographic materials are available on the [Geoportal of Roma Capitale](#).



Fig. 15. CHARTER FOR QUALITY G1 A. UPDATED 2022  
Morphologies of urban installations  
Elements of open spaces

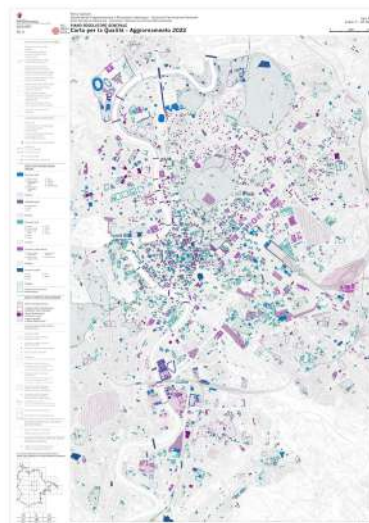


Fig. 16. CHARTER FOR QUALITY G1 B. UPDATED 2022  
Buildings with special typology  
Modern buildings and building complexes

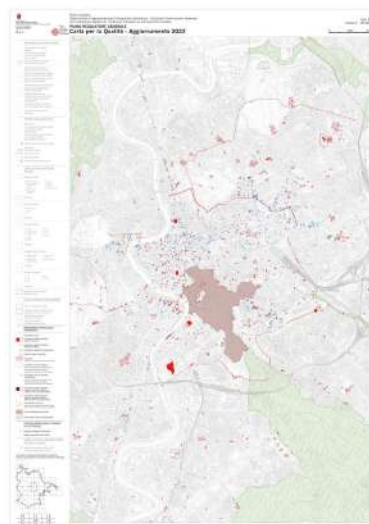


Fig. 17. CHARTER FOR QUALITY G1 C. UPDATED 2022  
Archaeological and monumental pre-existences  
Archaeological and natural underground deposit

## Regulations of Roma Capitale

Ann. No. 11.  
DAC No. 43  
of 6<sup>th</sup> June  
2019

The **Urban Police Regulation** (Regolamento di Polizia Urbana - DAC No. 43/2019) contains rules aimed at promoting the culture of legality, the spirit of community, solidarity and the development of civil conscience, as well as the protection of the rights of the most vulnerable.

For these purposes, it identifies among its principles a particular attention to the protection and enhancement of the artistic, historical and monumental heritage of the city, the preservation of the landscape and the usability of the parks. According to the goals of UNESCO Property Management plan, it identifies specific regulatory provisions that ensure the proper conservation and proper use of these goods by citizens and tourists.

Art. 19, in particular, deals with the conduct to be carried out in order to safeguard the protection of areas and of historical, artistic, monumental and places of worship.

Ann. No. 12.  
DAC No. 17  
of 12<sup>th</sup>  
March 2021

The **Regulation of the public and private green and of urban landscape** (Regolamento del verde pubblico e privato e del paesaggio urbano - DAC No. 17/2021) regulates the planning, the realisation and the conservation of the green and dictates the rules for a correct defense of the vegetal systems, the ecosystems and the atmosphere in the respect of the biodiversity.

Among its principles it identifies the unitary vision of green spaces as an organic system and guarantee of urban quality as an integral part of the culture of the identity landscape. Urban greenery falls within the broader context of landscape values to be protected and enhanced in view of its environmental, urban and social functions, as well as for the considerable role of environmental education, improvement of urban quality and for the beneficial effects on the tourist and economic development of the city on sustainable bases.

The Regulation protects villas, parks and historic gardens in synergy and historical integration with the museum and library collections and with the educational and cultural realities housed in the complexes or in the ancient buildings and architectural structures present in the perimeter of the villas, parks and gardens. Each park is assigned a curator who provides for the preparation of an annual Management plan, in consultation with the Capitoline Superintendence.

The **Regulation on the occupation of public land** (Regolamento in materia di occupazione di suolo pubblico - DAC No. 21/2021) discipline occupations, both in a temporary or permanent form, that insist on the territory of Roma Capitale.

Ann. No. 13.  
DAC No. 21  
of 24<sup>th</sup>  
March 2021

Among these, particular attention is paid to so-called permanent occupations for food and beverage supply activities, for which requirements are laid down to ensure that their inclusion in the urban context complies with the Highway Code (Codice della strada) and meets the indications of the administrative offices responsible for urban greenery and trees, roads and safety, protection of decorum of historical and monumental heritage. The Regulation divides the territory of Rome Capital in three areas (UNESCO Property, Historical City excluding UNESCO Property and Suburbio) on the basis of their historical, archaeological, monumental and urban features, as identified in the PRG and in the rules for the protection of cultural heritage, providing for the first two of them the obligation to request the prior opinion of the Capitoline Superintendence and of the competent Offices of MiC.

Annexed to the Regulation is the **Catalogue of Commercial Urban Furniture** (Catalogo dell'Arredo Urbano Commerciale), which collects all eligible furniture, organizing them by categories and indicating for each type of urban area in which it is allowed to use.



### Charter for the Quality - Agro Romano Map

The *Charter for the Quality* derives from a great work of survey of the heritage throughout the territory of Rome. The *Agro Romano Map* originated in 1960, when the urban development of the city threatened the disappearance of many minor monuments. The document is the result of the work of many employees of the Sovrintendenza Capitolina, then called X Repartition (X Ripartizione), subsequently merged into the *Historical Archaeological Monumental and Landscape Map of the Suburbio and Agro Romano*, annexed to the General Urban Plan, thus acquiring a substantially urban value. It happened in 1980, the same year Rome was listed as a World Heritage Property.

Ann. No.14,  
DAC No. 109  
of 30<sup>th</sup> May  
2023

The *Regulation for the exercise of commercial and craft activities in the territory of the Historical City* (Regolamento per l'esercizio delle attività commerciali e artigianali nel territorio della Città Storica - DAC No. 109/2023) establishes the types of activities allowed in the UNESCO Property and within the Historical City, encouraging especially craft workshops, as defined by LR No. 14 of 2015.

Art. 10 identifies protected activities and lays down special provisions for commercial activities for the administration of food and beverages and for craft workshops. It also provides that, where a protected activity has been carried out for at least two consecutive years, in the event of the cessation of the business activity, only another activity that is also protected may be activated.

In consideration of the impact that advertising posters have on furniture, the urban fabric and the environment, Roma Capitale has approved a specific *Regulation governing the exhibition of advertising and public posters* (Regolamento per l'esposizione della pubblicità e di pubbliche affissioni - DAC 141/2020).

Ann. No.15,  
DAC No. 141  
of 15<sup>th</sup>  
December  
2020

It regulates advertising initiatives carried out by third parties with their own means on property belonging to the state or municipal heritage, or on private and public property not belonging to the municipality, that is visible from streets or squares or other public places or open to the public, or by the municipality itself or by third parties with municipal-owned means.

The Regulation identifies the advertising media allowed and establishes the technical standards for their installation, regulates the procedure for issuing the due authorisations and dictates the criteria for drawing up the General Urban Plan for advertising installations and media, starting with the classification of the territory in the homogeneous areas identified.

The *Regulation for the shared administration of tangible and intangible common assets of Roma Capitale* (Regolamento per l'amministrazione condivisa dei beni comuni materiali e immateriali di Roma Capitale - DAC No. 102/2023) regulates the collaboration between active citizens and the Administration for the implementation, on the territory of Rome, of forms of shared management of places of significance, to be removed from the state of abandonment, and the heritage of social and cultural values constituting historical identity, as recognized by the Italian Constitution and the Statute of Roma Capitale.

The collaboration, to be stipulated in specific Pacts, aims to enhance, regenerate and make accessible and knowable spaces and elements belonging to the community. It acts according to principles of civic autonomy, social activation, inclusiveness, integration and sustainability.

The proposals of citizens and associations and collaboration Pacts are published on the Common Goods Section (Sezione Beni Comuni) of the institutional website of Roma Capitale, together with the reports and documentation and/or links useful to promote knowledge and participation in them.

In addition, the Citizens' Forum is hereby established with the aim, inter alia, of encouraging the promotion, dissemination, direct discussion and exchange of ideas and good practices on the implementation of this Regulation.

Ann. No.4,  
DAC No. 102  
of 23<sup>rd</sup> May  
2023

## Protocols of understanding between Italy and the Holy See for the management of the UNESCO Property of Rome

Ann. No.16  
DGC No. 294  
of 23<sup>rd</sup>  
September  
2009

➤ *Memorandum of Understanding between the Municipality of Rome, Lazio Region, Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities, Vicariate of Rome - DGC No. 294 of 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2009.*

Topic: preparation and implementation of a proposal for a Management plan for the UNESCO Property in Rome, to be subsequently agreed with the Holy See for assets of extraterritorial competence. Establishment of a Technical Scientific Commission for the drafting of the Plan.

Ann. No.17,  
Memorandum  
of  
Understanding  
No. 555718 of  
26<sup>th</sup> November  
2015

➤ *Memorandum of Understanding No. 555718 of 26<sup>th</sup> November 2015 between the Governorate of the Vatican City State and the Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities of the Italian Republic.*

Pursuit of cooperation in the protection and enhancement of the UNESCO Rome Property in accordance with the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and its *Operational Guidelines*.

Topic: Establishment of the Transboundary Coordination Group.

Ann. No.18,  
DGC No. 297  
of 28<sup>th</sup>  
December  
2017

➤ *Memorandum of Understanding between Roma Capitale, Ministry for Heritage, Cultural Activities and Tourism and Lazio Region - DGC No. 297 of 28<sup>th</sup> December 2017. Transboundary Property Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura.*

Topic: Composition of the Italian delegation of the Transboundary Coordination Group and definition of functions. Capitoline Superintendence (Roma Capitale) oversees the implementation of the Memorandum.

## 3

THE TRANSBOUNDARY  
PROPERTY  
MANAGEMENT PLAN

## 3|1 The beginnings 2007-2016

The events concerning the Rome Property Management plan originated in the early years of the new millennium, following the introduction by the World Heritage Committee of the obligation to have an instrument to ensure the preservation of Outstanding Universal Values.

The preparation of the Rome Site Management plan had a long gestation phase during which two important papers were produced. They formed the basis of the work that led to the drafting of the Plan adopted in 2016.

The preliminary study Towards the Management plan of 2007, prepared within the former Historic City Office with the scientific coordination of Prof. Paola Falini of the University la Sapienza of Rome follows, in the absence of a unique reference model by the World Heritage, the Guidelines for the Management of Italian properties drawn up by the Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities (ex MiBACT) and the directives provided by Law No. 77/2006.

In 2010, following the establishment of the Technical Scientific Commission at the

Tourism Department of Roma Capitale, a second five-volume work was produced: Proposal of Management Plan for the UNESCO Property of Rome (Proposta Piano di gestione del Sito UNESCO di Roma), edited by Enhancement of the Historic Centre, UNESCO Sites, Toponymy Organisational Unit (U.O. Valorizzazione del Centro storico, Siti UNESCO, Toponomastica).

The descriptive document, returned by the Commission in 2012, has since been made more responsive to World Heritage Committee requirements, both in terms of strategy and agility of consultation.



Fig. 19. "Proposed management plan for the UNESCO Property of Rome" 2012, Technical Scientific Commission - Tourism Department



Fig. 18. Preliminary study "Towards the Management Plan" 2007, Historic City Office of the Rome Municipality

The timeline on the following page briefly shows the different steps of Site management and the major national and local regulatory changes.





## PROPERTY MANAGEMENT TIMELINE 2001-2017

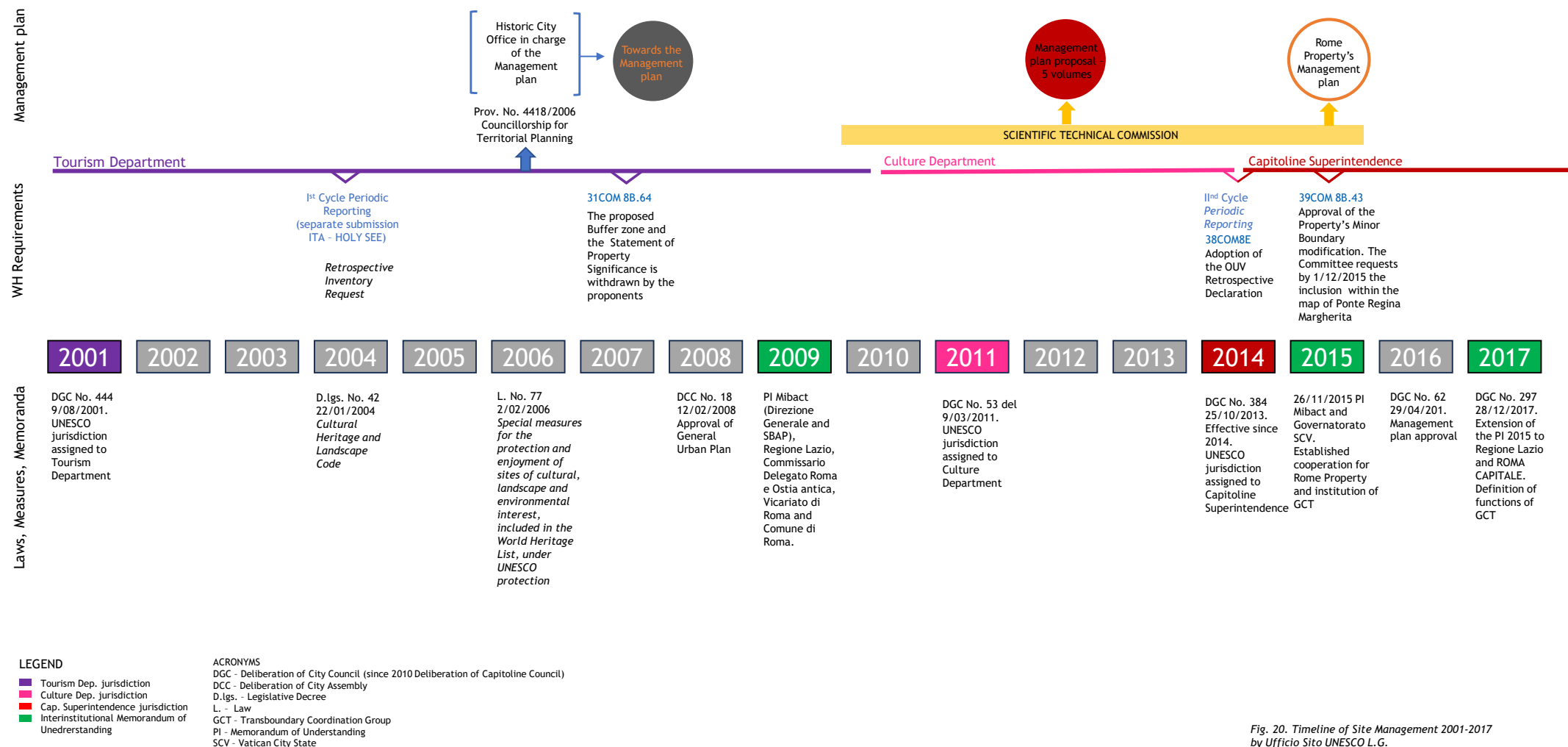


Fig. 20. Timeline of Site Management 2001-2017 by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

**The Technical Scientific Commission 2010-2015**

The Technical Scientific Commission, established in 2010 at the Tourism Department of Roma Capitale, was provided by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities (now MiC), the Region of Lazio, the Deputy Commissioner for the implementation of urgent interventions in the archaeological areas of Rome and Ostia Antica (*Commissario delegato*), the Vicariate of Rome (*Vicariato di Roma*) for the assets under its exclusive jurisdiction, and Roma Capitale. Its specific function was to provide for the drafting of the Management plan. It identified the Site Manager and Project Manager, with reference to Law No. 77 of Feb. 2006, within the UNESCO Office at the Department of Tourism, whose functions in the management of the Property were recognized by DGComunale No. 444 of 9<sup>th</sup> August 2001.

Ann. No. 16  
DGC No. 294  
of 23<sup>rd</sup>  
September  
2009

**The Commission's results**

During the drafting of the Management plan, the Commission, assisted by the municipal UNESCO office, has complied with requests for retrospective inventory by delivering the Declaration of Outstanding Universal Value and the exact perimeter of the Property (2015) with the inclusion of the Ponte Regina Margherita, as required by Decision 39COM8B.43. The work of the Commission ended in 2015 with the dismissal of the Management plan of the Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura. The Management plan was approved by Resolution of the Extraordinary Commissioner with powers of the Capitoline No.62 of 29th April 2016.

OUV/2014.  
Decision 38  
COM.8E

MBM/  
Decision 39  
COM.8B.43

## 3 | 2 The adapting and updating of management

Among the main goals of the previous Management plan, the creation of a Governance system had the main purpose of consolidating, through specific Memoranda of understanding, collaborations between all the Italian institutions and those of the Holy See and to coordinate the operations related to the management of the conservation of the Property.

The establishment of the Governance system has allowed greater cohesion in the management of the Site and it has been made possible to proceed with the processing of the Minor boundary modification with the new Buffer zone (approved in September 2023). It was also possible to integrate the Convention's protection system with the main instruments of spatial planning at local level.

Systematising what has been learnt from the exercise of the III Periodic Reporting delivered in 2023, it has been possible to integrate the Monitoring system of the 2016 Management plan adding detailed, previously unforeseen descriptions.

The reasons for updating the Management plan have emerged with the establishment of the new Governance and in view of the projects that will affect the entire city of Rome following the Covid Sars 19 pandemic (National Recovery and Resilience Plan - PNRR) and the Holy Jubilee of 2025.

The revision of the document included a new value-led methodological approach: a shift from description-based planning to programming guided by a comparison of significance assessment (Values and Attributes) and condition assessment of the Site, the Buffer zone, and the Wider setting.

The Management system is designed to be more consistent with the strategies of the Convention (5C), Agenda 2030 and the Recommendations on Historic Urban Landscape.

The proposed revision and update of the Management plan followed a process established and approved by the Transboundary Coordination Group.

### GOVERNANCE



### PROTECTION



### EVALUATION



### PLANNING



### METHODOLOGY



### STRATEGY

### Preparatory activities for the new Management plan

[Cfr. Cap. 5](#)

The Transboundary Coordination Group (GCT), the Site's governance body, met for the first time in 2019 at the Capitoline Superintendency of Roma Capitale.

In the start-up phase of the work, the Group met bimonthly for the purpose of planning the many activities to be undertaken.

The first objective of the GCT was to define the Buffer zone to strengthen the protection of the Property through the proposed Minor boundary modification.

A special technical subcommittee, whose experts were identified by the various representatives of the Group's institutions, was convened to define the Buffer zone.

The Buffer zone was defined considering the work previously done by the Technical Scientific Commission, and the proposed Minor boundary modification was jointly submitted by the two States Parties to the World Heritage Centre in January 2020.

During the months of lockdown due to the global Covid Sars-19 pandemic, the GCT continued to meet by videoconference and initiated the review of the 2016 Management plan. The proposal for the new Plan was compiled at the initiative of the Site Manager and the Group Secretariat who proposed to revise the document according to the value-led methodological approach.

For this purpose, it was necessary to draw up and define Property attributes, suitable to identify the values to be preserved for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value.

At the same time, to start the data collection, specific operational tools have been developed to manage the complexity of the information on stakeholders and projects.

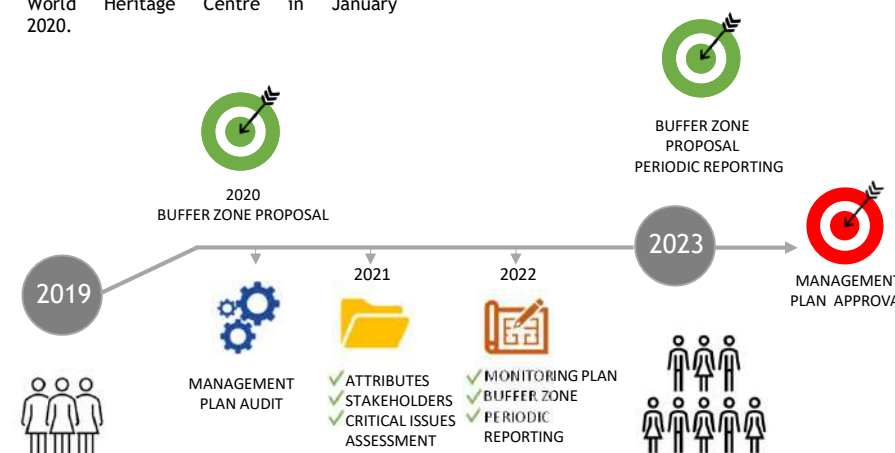


Fig. 21. GCT activities  
by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.



The 1972 UNESCO Convention, in addition to the implementations set forth in the Operational Guidelines, is assisted by a set of policies organized around the strategic objectives of the Convention, known as the 5Cs:

- Strengthen the **Credibility** of the World Heritage List;
- Ensure the effective **Conservation** of World Heritage Properties;
- Promote the development of effective **Capacity-building** in States Parties;
- Increase public awareness, involvement and support for World Heritage through **Communication**;
- Enhance the role of **Communities** in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

The policies implemented over the years have been compiled into a database, presented at the 43<sup>rd</sup> session of the Committee in Baku in 2019, and called the [World Heritage Policy Compendium](#).

### 3|3 The 2024-2030 Plan

The Rome World Heritage Property Management plan is the result of intensive reconnaissance and study work done by Governance, began during the lockdown due to Sars pandemic Covid-19.

In response to the major changes that the city of Rome has undergone in recent years and those that will be, the Management plan stems from the need to update the previous in its methodology, proposed projects and goals.

To make the MP a dynamic and effective tool for the maintenance of the OUV of the World Heritage Property, a new methodological approach is needed.

Some key parts of the existing document have been retained and a system of data collection has been provided for the identification of precise and timely indicators, making it possible to develop cyclical monitoring to verify objectives and implement the Plan itself over time.

The decision to pursue a value-led and integrated method (as defined by UNESCO/ICCROM/ICOMOS/IUCN in the document *Managing World Heritage*, Paris 2013) is due to the need to take a broad and elastic view of management through stakeholders' involvement and presupposes the reconnaissance and evaluation of the different elements (heritage, economy, tourism, local life, etc.) of the Property, in order to look to the future of the preservation of its Outstanding Universal Value.

The significance assessment based on attribute recognition and the need to

ensure OUV protection allowed Governance to consider elements that were absent in the 2016 Management plan. These elements are to be considered as a fundamental part of the OUV maintenance process:



#### PROTECTION OF THE INTANGIBLE

Extension of the concept of Protection and Management of Heritage (Assets) to the totality of the Property (economy, citizens, city life);



#### RISK and PREVENTION

Expansion of risk prediction and assessment due to major climate change and severe anthropogenic impact;



#### PARTICIPATION

Greater involvement of management processes and all stakeholders who are engaged in various ways in the life of the Site: economic and cultural operators, interest-bearing categories, etc.

The multiplicity of elements to be dealt with made it necessary to identify Areas of action, considered as a synthesis of fields of intervention, whose function is to simplify the various forms of data collection and to focus more attention on the strategic objectives of the Convention (5C strategy). By way of example, in the stakeholder survey, Areas of action identified connections between different interested parties and any gaps to be filled.

At the same time, the Areas put in connection with the attributes made it possible, during data analysis, to

understand which concrete elements of the Site are the subject of intervention or planned actions in the management of the city.

To systematize the collection of information, in compliance with the *Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention*, and the main international policies contained in the literature compiled by the advisory bodies, some operational tools, i.e. a series of documents drafted considering the peculiarities of the Site, were developed. These tools, which were also developed with the support of the Geographic Information System, enabled a more rapid and streamlined assessment of the various elements that emerged from the analysis of the management context and factors impacting the Property.

The evaluation phase ended with the compilation of Cycle III of the Periodic Reporting, in July 2023.

The definition of the strategic goals originated from the urgencies and management needs that emerged during the analysis and evaluation phases and from the comparative reconnaissance of all projects that are planned for the city in the period 2023-2026.

The potential and impact of the PNRR and Jubilee projects formed the basis for defining the 4 Perspectives for Rome.

Thus, action plans become a tool for monitoring the impact that major projects will have on the Property and, at the same time, identify the necessary actions to be taken for the conservation, evaluation, sustainability and communication of the Site.

The potential and impact of the PNRR and Jubilee projects formed the basis for defining the 4 Perspectives for Rome. Action plans, in this way, become a tool for monitoring the impact that planned major projects will have on the Property and, at the same time, identify the necessary actions to be taken for the conservation, evaluation, sustainability and communication of the Site.

#### THE NEW MANAGEMENT PLAN

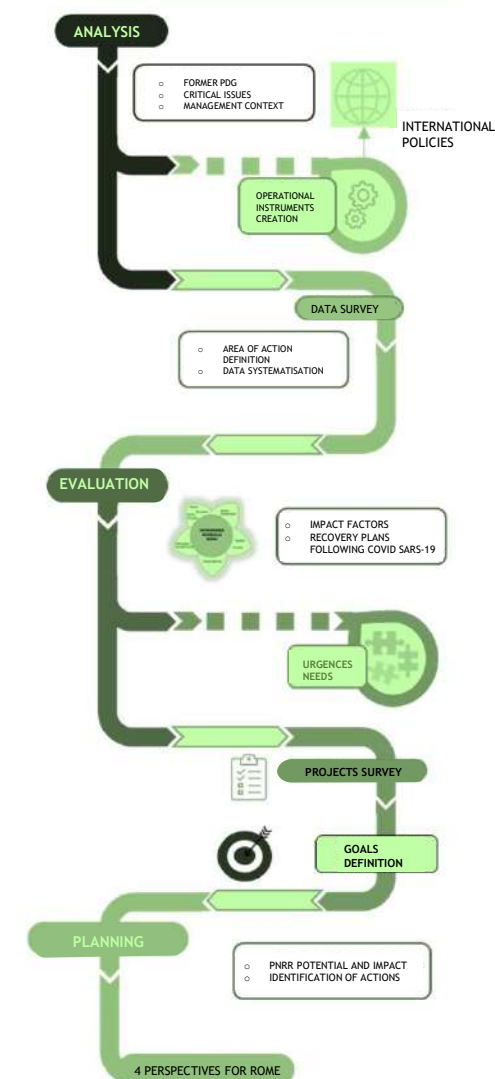


Fig. 22. Workflow for the new Management plan by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.



### 3|4 The Management Outcomes

Management outcomes are aimed at maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value, Integrity and Authenticity of the Transboundary Property.

These are wide-ranging goals that are intended to endure over time and are materialized materially through the preservation of attributes.

The identification of goals originates from the analysis of the management context, the assessment of critical issues revealed by empirical observation of phenomena, and the impact that a wide variety of factors may have on the Property.

The need to consolidate the Management system in order to make the collaboration of the various actors involved in management durable and constant is a prerequisite for achieving the outcomes. Another assumption is the expansion of the participatory sphere of communities in the decision-making processes affecting the Property.

The outcomes are based on three main strategic assets:

#### ✓ SUSTAINABLE APPROACH

The adoption of a sustainable approach mainly concerns urban development practices, strategies and policies for tourism, and cultural enhancement processes.

Tool: the World Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

#### ✓ RISK MANAGEMENT

Ensuring heritage protection through monitoring and prevention of phenomena is a necessary step with respect to threats from climate change.

Tools: activation of partnerships with professionals and universities.

#### ✓ AWARENESS

Promoting awareness of the Site and the importance of UNESCO recognition, communicating values and increasing heritage knowledge become effective tools for engaging diverse communities in participating in management processes.

Tools: website, meetings, conferences.

#### ➤ Strategic outputs

- *Preserve heritage, natural and urban landscape*
- *Promote the development of sustainable tourism*
- *Spread values and promote learning and knowledge*
- *Strengthen the centrality of the community*

### 3|5 The factors affecting conservation

The identification of real or potential factors, that have a positive or negative impact on the Property, was done initially through a comparative analysis of what was recorded in the first and second Cycles of Periodic Reporting. Comparison with data, regarding different aspects of the city for the past six years, showed that some important issues have been completed.

The main questions, that are reported for example, are the establishment in management of the Site Governance body responsible for OUV conservation and the identification of the Buffer zone as an additional means of protecting the Property.

The previous chapter highlighted how Property fits into the complexities of managing the entire city of Rome, with its development and ever-changing economic, cultural and social life, and how many actors are involved in the different areas.

From this perspective, ensuring the preservation of the OUV involve considering aspects beyond the perimeter of the Property, affecting the Buffer zone and the Wider setting, from which different phenomena may originate. Moreover, although the protection of the Site is the priority, the conservation of assets cannot be limited by boundaries.

The significant factors have been briefly resumed in the chart of the management context, for each sector data were evaluated, with respect to positive or negative impact on the Site, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. In addition to key statistics, surveys and sector studies, data were also collected on citizens' and tourists' perceptions of the city and its services. Factors affecting negatively the Property are often caused by a mixture of several dynamics and often constitute the origin of other factors.

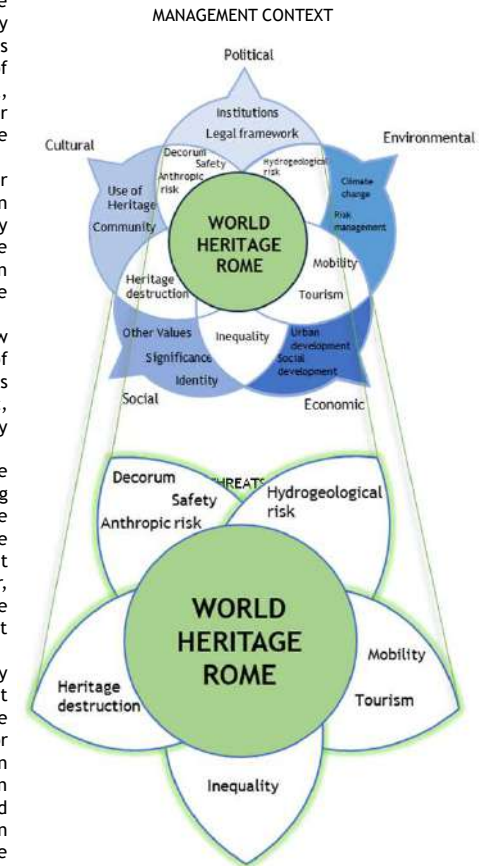


Fig. 23. The management context and threats by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

### 3|6 The main critical issues

The process of identifying critical issues was started before the regular resumption of the city's functional activities following the Sars Covid-19 pandemic and continued by analysing what was prepared in the outlook for reconstruction introduced by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).

This has allowed to balance the weight of the critical issues identified, compared to what was planned for the city in the coming years through the selection of the projects of the PNRR and the Jubilee, the monitoring of the effectiveness of the Plan and the further actions to be taken for its implementation.

FACTSHEET 3 - Critical issues in relation to the attributes of the Property		
	Issues	Involved Attributes
Post covid Economic Activities	Strong tourist pressure in some areas of the City Centre.	1,2, 4, 7, 9, 11
	Pressure from economic operators to expand public land occupations.	2, 3, 4
Mobility and Road access	Lack of public transport/Crowding.	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10,11
	Strong concentration of traffic in some areas of the Site.	2,3,6,8,9,10,11
	Inconvenience due to high number urban yards.	all attributes
Hydrogeologic al safety	Lack of regulation of light mobility.	all attributes
	Ground effects of climate change (floods, flash floods and drought, gravitational movements).	1,5,6,7,8
	Management of water outflows in waterproofed urban areas.	4,7,8
	Planning and control of the use of the Tiber river areas.	7,8
Urban Decorum	Poor maintenance of the tributary water network and the floodplains of the Tiber.	7,8
	Acts of vandalism on heritage.	1,2,3,5,8,9
	Inadequate waste collection system.	all attributes
Community & Communication	Poor maintenance of green spaces and public spaces.	all attributes
	Lack of awareness and understanding of the Property values.	2,3,4
	Massive conversion of residential housing into extra-hotel facilities.	all attributes
<b>Attributes</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas</li> <li>2. Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city</li> <li>3. Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city</li> <li>4. Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia</li> <li>5. Green System (Parks and Villas)</li> <li>6. City Walls and Gates System</li> <li>7. Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains)</li> <li>8. Tevere river (banks, views and landscape, Tiberina Island)</li> <li>9. Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)</li> <li>10. The Rioni as living elements of the city through history</li> <li>11. Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)</li> </ol>		

### 3|7 The risk management

In recent decades, climate change undoubtedly seems to have accelerated the natural factors that, together with anthropogenic impact, are responsible for catastrophic events of increasing magnitude, highlighting the fragilities in our Country.

The Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica - MASE), acknowledging the signs of vulnerability of the Peninsula relating to climate change, in order to implement the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (Strategia nazionale di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici - SNAC) approved by Ministry Directorial Decree (DD) No. 86 of June 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015, has started the elaboration of the **National Adaptation Plan** (Piano nazionale di adattamento - **PNACC**). The objective of the Plan is to offer a guideline for the planning and implementation of the most effective adaptation actions in the Italian territory, in relation to the findings and for the integration of these criteria into existing procedures and tools.

The PNACC, drawn up in 2018 and published in its [review of December 2022](#), is currently subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (Valutazione ambientale strategica - VAS) process:

The Plan “...aims to make the national reference framework outlined in the 2015 National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Strategia nazionale di adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici - SNAC) functional to the planning of national adaptation measures. The PNACC is also intended to incorporate the addresses contained in the acts of international and EU sources that occurred after the adoption of SNAC, with the aim of making the PNACC a fundamental tool

with which Italy will contribute to the achievement of the global objective of adaptation to climate change defined by the 2015 Paris Agreement, consisting of: improving the adaptability, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in order to contribute to sustainable development and to ensure an adequate adaptation response to contain global temperature rising. The main objective of the PNACC is to provide a national guiding framework for the implementation of actions aimed at minimizing risks from climate change, improving the adaptive capacity of natural, social and economic systems as well as taking advantage of any opportunities that may arise with new climate conditions”.

The activities undertaken by the agencies and structures responsible for the assessment and mitigation of environmental risks fit, at the local level, within the national framework outlined by the MASE, which has incorporated the guidelines contained in acts of international and EU sources: for first the **Paris Agreement COP-21** of 2015, which came into force in 2016, the new **Adaptation Strategy** that the European Commission presented in 2021 (COM-2021 82 final of 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021) and the so-called **European Climate Act** (Reg EU 2021/1119 of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021).

## Main prevention and protection tools

The UNESCO Site of Rome is provided with a series of tools, aimed at the identification and monitoring of environmental risk factors, as well as ways of activating warning procedures and implementing actions to prevent and resolve critical issues. These instruments are taken care of by the municipality, through the Civil Protection Department (Dipartimento Protezione Civile) of Roma Capitale and the Central Apennine Basin Authority (Autorità di Bacino dell'Appennino Centrale), supported by the activities carried out by institutions and research centres including the Superior Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale - ISPRA) and the Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change (Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici - CMCC).

### Civil Protection Plan of Roma Capitale

Rome has a *Civil Protection Plan* (Piano di Protezione Civile - last update approved with DGC No. 30/2024) drafted by the eponymous Department in accordance with current legislation (*Municipal Civil Protection Plan* - art. 12, co. 2, lett. e of D.lgs. No. 1/2018; *Municipal Emergency Plan* - DGR Lazio No. 363/2014). The Plan constitutes the organizational model of the operational response to events that, within the municipal territory, may produce harmful effects on humans, the environment and heritage, determining the strategies directed at damage reduction and overcoming the emergency. Its main aim is to protect people, the environment and heritage in risk areas.

The document, annually revised, is divided into [eight separated folders](#), accompanied by related digital maps, each structured as an independent operational tool, to be used within the

specific risk to which it relates:

- ✓ **Folder I:** general framework information, general aspects of the Civil Protection System of Roma Capitale;
- ✓ **Folder II:** hydraulic risk scenarios for flooding of the main and secondary reticulum;
- ✓ **Folder III:** hydrogeological risks caused by landslides;
- ✓ **Folder IV:** snow and ice risk;
- ✓ **Folder V:** risk from forest and interface fires;
- ✓ **Folder VI:** major industrial accident hazards;
- ✓ **Folder VII:** earthquake risk;
- ✓ **Folder VIII:** "other risks": risk from the emission of endogenous gases from the subsoil; risk from underground cavities and rapid soil sinking; risk from waste fires; risk from heat waves; risk from events and manifestation with a significant local impact and health risk.

For each dossier, the risk scenario dealt with is shown. Also are treated: the resources available for the emergency, the description of the different states and conditions of activation and the relevant intervention procedures envisaged.

Cartographic information contained in the Plan are organized in a unified database, consisting of data held by the Civil Protection and several official Open Data sources, which will be gradually integrated and updates, with specific and sectoral databases.

Folder I reports, in addition to a great deal of general information, the Support Functions that constitute the Municipal Operations Center (C.O.C.), the fulcrum of the management and operational and organizational response of the Civil Protection System of Roma Capitale in the event of an emergency.

The emergency areas, identified in relation to the different types of risk, are also indicated in detail.

A total of 766 sites were identified including waiting areas, reception areas and buildings, and areas for the amassing of relief workers, territorially distributed in each municipality with an average of about 50 sites per municipal territory. Within UNESCO Site (Property and Buffer zone) were provided: 27 waiting areas i.e. reception places where assistance will be guaranteed to the population in the moments following the disaster event or as a result of alerts in the warning phase; 5 reception areas for setting up facilities (tent cities) capable of providing shelter for those who had to leave their homes; 2 short-term lodging facilities; and finally, 9 stacking areas where materials, vehicles and men necessary for relief operations will gather.

The other folders are devoted to examining specific risks and describing the intervention measures planned for each of them. In addition, based on experiments carried out in the past and from studies conducted by the Department of Environmental Protection Dipartimento Tutela Ambientale di Roma Capitale), fenced sites have been identified where pets can be safely kept if they cannot follow their families during an evacuation.

As part of Civil Protection tasks, non-structural prevention activities are also included, such as *"...the dissemination of civil protection knowledge and culture, including also the involvement of educational institutions, in order to promote community resilience and the adoption of conscious behaviors and self-protection measures by citizens"* (D.L. No. 1/2018 art. 2, co. 4, lett. e).

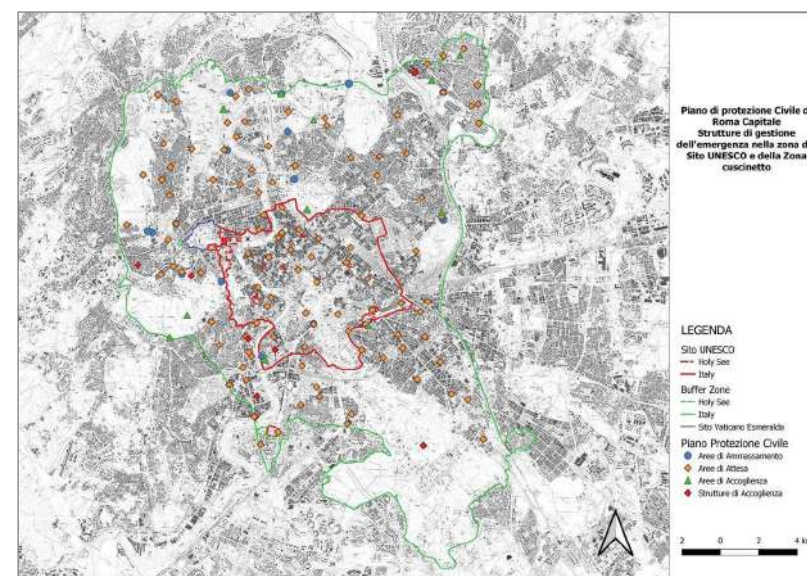


Fig. 24. Emergency management facilities placed within the Property and the Buffer zone.  
Plan Data Source: RC Civil Defense.  
Map by Ufficio UNESCO E.N.R.



In addition, Roma Capitale systematically collects, among others, data on Civil Defense interventions, noise pollution, air pollution, and urban waste management. This data is available for consultation in Roma Capitale's [Open Data](#) and was the subject of a specific issue in the [2022 Statistical Yearbook](#).

#### Hydrogeological Hazard and Risk. Tiber Basin Plan - hydrogeological planning stralcio (PAI) and Tiber Basin Plan stralcio for the Roman metropolitan area (PS5)

[Central Apennine District Basin Authority](#)  
(Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale dell'Appennino Centrale - A.B.D.A.C.)

In the territory of Roma Capitale, the Central Apennine District Basin Authority (Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale dell'Appennino Centrale - AUBAC) has drafted and approved, pursuant to LD No. 152/2006, art. 65, co. 1, the **Tiber Basin Plan - hydrogeological planning stralcio** (Piano stralcio per l'assetto idrogeologico del bacino del Tevere - PAI).

The Plan still represents the main tool for the management of land transformations in hydrogeological safety conditions.

The PAI identifies areas affected by slope and flooding phenomena in the dual component of hazard and risk, identifies exposed assets and defines nonstructural measures to regulate land uses and best practices in addition to a general framework of safety interventions.

The **Tiber Basin Plan stralcio for the Roman metropolitan area** (Piano stralcio - PS5) represents an in-depth study that integrates hydrogeological risk phenomena with environmental protection in basin planning in Rome.

It introduces actions to limit, mitigate, and compensate for soil waterproofing in river and environmental corridors, measures for hydraulic invariance and to regulate land uses to prevent hydraulic risk.

In particular, the Plan, in order to contribute to the definition of an ecological protection network at a metropolitan scale that has water as its backbone, identifies fourteen environmental corridors delimiting the valley areas of the main tributaries of the Tiber and Aniene rivers, falling in the Roman basin for a total length of the river courses of about 276 km.

As the main tributaries of the two major rivers in the Roman area, these watercourses need a priority and integrated form of protection of the natural features still present and recovery of qualitatively and quantitatively degraded situations.

Their role as structuring elements of the Roman river basin is reinforced by the fact that a large part of these watercourses flow through territories already safeguarded by the Lazio region through the system of protected natural areas; in addition, they can form corridors connecting isolated natural constrained areas that have the need to be reconfigured into an environmental network.

Based on the data provided by A.B.D.A.C., Roma Capitale has made a cartographic transposition of the normative areas of PS1 and PS5 to the prescriptive drawings of the current PRG (Systems and Rules, scale 1:10,000. Redesign Del. C S. No. 48/2016; Approval Del. C.C. No. 18/2008).

This documentation is available on the website of the [Urban Planning Department's website](#).

Finally, in 2018, the Central Italy Hydrographic District Authority, in collaboration with #ItaliaSicura - PCM, Civil Protection and Superior Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale - ISPRA) implemented the **Roma Sicura Plan** (Piano Roma Sicura).

*First report on flood risk, landslides, subsurface cavities, and groundwater.*

This, through an in-depth analysis of risk data, lists the flood, landslide, sinkhole and general maintenance prevention interventions planned for the years 2018 - 2027.

Are estimated 1,040 Mln euro interventions of which, as of the date of publication, 120 interventions for a total of 667.4 Mln euro for the urban area up to the mouth of the Tiber at Fiumicino have been financed.

Totally, the planned interventions for the City of Rome are No. 143, for 745 Mln euros.

## Studies and surveys

### Inventory of landslide phenomena in the territory of Roma Capitale.

[Rome Landslides Project](#) - Superior Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale - ISPRA)

The first systematic collection of data on instability phenomena in the territory of the Municipality of Rome, edited by the Geological Survey of Italy (Servizio Geologico Italiano - SGI), began in the 1990s with the contribution to the publication of Volume 50 of the *Descriptive Memoirs of the Geological Map of Italy* (Memorie Descrittive della Carta Geologica d'Italia), a monograph on the geology of the Historic Centre of Rome.

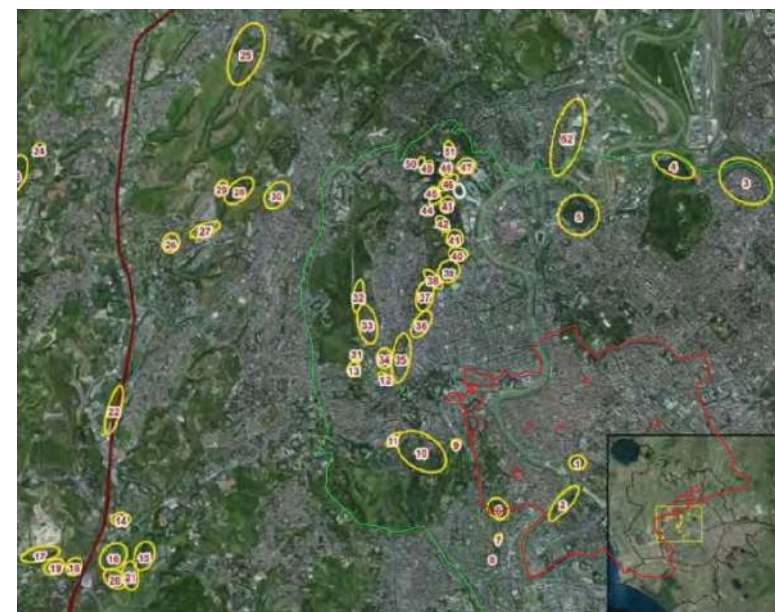


Fig. 25. Landslide phenomena in the territory of Roma Capitale. The study area comprising part of Municipalities I, II, XII, XIII, XIV and XV, with the sites selected for the inspections carried out in July 2013 highlighted. (from M. Amanti et alii, "Le frane a Roma tra territorio e istituzioni", in *Professione geologo*, n. 41, 2014. Map by Ufficio Sito UNESCO - E.N.R.



The PAI documentation can be found on the Basin Authority's website:

<https://aubac.it/>

Updated maps can be found at the following link :

<https://aubac.it/attivita/pianificazione>

Consultation of data on A.B.D.A.C. - Geoportal is also available: :

<https://aubac.it/webgis#digital-twin>

In this volume, SGI edits articles related to slope failures and the presence of underground cavities within the perimeter of the Aurelian Walls, i.e. within the territory of the UNESCO Property.

In 2014, the inter-institutional Pilot Project between Roma Capitale, ISPRA- Italian Geological Service (Servizio Geologico d'Italia) and the Lazio's Register of Geologists (Ordine dei Geologi) for the *Review and Update of Areas Identified by Previous Studies as Subject to Landslide Phenomena (Potential and Observed) in the central-western sector of the city of Rome* continued working for a direct understanding of the phenomena, including experts from other disciplines and decision makers.

In subsequent years, data collection was extended to a wider area, covering the entire municipality. Compared to the 2008 version, all locations of phenomena have been critically revised and posted on the institution's website (upd. [July 2014](#)).



Fig. 26. Positioning of the city of Rome with reference to the sections analyzed in the study. Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change Foundation

Climate Risk

[Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change \(CMCC\)](#)

The Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change (Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici - CMCC) carried out a specific predictive study in relation to risks due to climate change in six Italian cities, including Rome.

The study, published as a report for the city of Rome in 2021, through the application of nationally and internationally recognized methodologies, analyzed the available climate data for the past and present and described the climate impacts, preparing a risk analysis and assessment of adaptation tools.

Methodology, tools and data can be found at the following link: <https://www.cmcc.it/it/report-roma>.



3 | 8 The Strategic outputs

The strategic objectives of the Management plan (outcomes) were identified to give possible resolution to what emerged from the analysis and assessment of factors, critical issues identified by the Transboundary Coordination Group, and risk management arrangements.

While these goals, framed within the four main management objectives, represent the challenges to be addressed by the Management plan, they are designed to

enhance all those existing activities and programs that are already an integral part of the city's management planning and that involve the wide range of communities and stakeholders.

The outcomes will be pursued in the medium and long term through the actions outlined in the *4 Perspectives*, thus filling in the aspects concerning the complexity of the Site that were not included in the major projects of the PNRR and Jubilee 2025.

FACTSHEET 4 - From Outcomes to Strategic Outputs	
Outcomes	Strategic Outputs
Preserving Heritage, Natural Landscape and Urban Landscape	Mitigate the negative effects of human activity on <i>decorum</i> .
	Strengthen knowledge tools for the preservation of Urban Landscape and Natural Landscape.
Promoting the development of sustainable tourism	Safeguard the Property's history and identity culture through the preservation and enhancement of its tangible and intangible heritage.
	Strengthen coordination among management structures by directing it towards identity values and relieving pressures on the Property (Tourism, Transportation, etc.).
Spreading values and promoting education and knowledge	Encourage regulation of the accommodation system to safeguard the urban tissue and communities.
	Foster coordinated communication of the Property among GCT institutions.
Strengthening the centrality of the community	Promote Capacity building and Site awareness programs.
	Enhance initiatives from the community and provide for their greater involvement in decision-making processes.

## 4

PERSPECTIVES  
FOR ROME

Ann. No. 19.  
Data sources  
for projects

Overcoming the pandemic crisis through the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and organising the Jubilee Year celebrations (2025) are the main challenges the city is currently facing.

This means an impressive number of actions/projects to be implemented, matched by an equally exceptional economic effort, made by the European Community, the Italian State (PNRR funds and ordinary funds) and many other public and private stakeholders (regional and municipal funding, project financing, private investors, etc.).



SOURCE OF FUNDINGS

## 4|1 The project framework

The following data summarises the survey of all projects that affect Rome's heritage and its context and that concretely allows us to verify how the planned programming at the city level will be effective in maintaining the OUV, the Authenticity and Integrity of the Property and, more generally, contribute to its management.

For this purpose, a specific methodology was applied to select the numerous planned interventions into nine distinct thematically homogeneous groups. This subdivision was necessary to highlight the connections with the attributes and values of the Site and to organise them by fields of action.

Each of the nine groups concerns projects planned in the Property and Buffer zone\*.

[Cf. Cap. 3.2](#)

For each group are highlighted the different attributes involved and the actuating bodies. Actions and projects concerning the territory out of the Property and of the Buffer zone (i.e. the Wider setting) of city of Rome have not been included.

## THE AGGREGATE NUMBERS

394 PROJECTS	242	PROPERTY	€ 597.664 (Mln)
	94	BUFFER ZONE	€ 401.996 (Mln)
	58	PROPERTY + BUFFER	€ 1,880.216 (Mln)
€ 2,879.88 (Mln)			

Fig.27. Total number of projects planned in the Property, Buffer zone and both areas and sources of funding by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)



In the graphs and tables, the projects financed over the next five years have been broken down territorially as follows:

- **Property** = Projects taking place exclusively within the territory of the UNESCO Site;
- **Buffer zone** = Projects involving interventions in the territory included in the Buffer zone;
- **Property + Buffer zone** = Projects whose intervention is scheduled in large areas, falling both within the Property and its Buffer zone.



## PLANNED INVESTMENTS OVER THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

Areas of Action	Property		Buffer		Property and Buffer		Total	
	N°	€	N°	€	N°	€	N°	€
Knowledge of the heritage	12	15,35	4	12,93	2	7,63	18	35,91
Conservation and protection	210	285,581	46	45,273	5	31,745	261	362,599
Valorization	198	342,448	71	118,643	30	175,38	299	636,471
Education, Capacity building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	6	6,81	2	1,317	3	8,38	11	16,507
Organization and city sustainable development	27	212,34	34	340,739	40	1299,056	101	1852,135

## INVESTMENTS BY AREA OF ACTION (Mln euro)

■ Property ■ Buffer ■ Property and Buffer

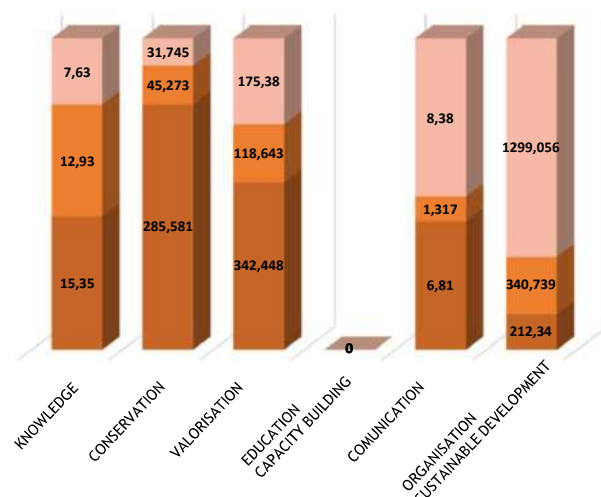


Fig.28 Total project-related investments for each field of action identified by the GCT. by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

Areas of Action	Property %	Buffer %	Property and Buffer %	Tot %
Knowledge of the heritage	42,75%	36,01%	21,25%	100,00%
Conservation and protection	78,76%	12,49%	8,75%	100,00%
Valorization	53,80%	18,64%	27,56%	100,00%
Education, Capacity building	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%
Communication	41,26%	7,98%	50,77%	100,00%
Organization and city sustainable development	11,46%	18,40%	70,14%	100,00%

Tab. 3. Projects and areas of action: distribution of projects, for each of the area of action, by territory. Number of projects and related investments (above), percentage distribution of interventions for each area of action (below).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROME  
(Group 1)

## Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 6 - City Walls and Gates System
- 7 - Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains)
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

## PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022 - 2026

Actuators: RC - SSABAP RM - ParCO - PAAA - Diocesi di Roma - RLazio

## CAPUT MUNDI - NEXT GENERATION UE

No. projects in Property 49  
tot. € 142,4  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 2  
tot. € 1,9

## CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI

No. projects in Property 60  
tot. € 62,97  
No. projects in Buffer 4  
tot. € 3,3

## CAPUT MUNDI - LA CITTÀ CONDIVISA

n. projects Property 10  
tot. € 11,91  
n. projects Buffer 14  
tot. € 15,68  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 3  
tot. € 4,5

## CAPUT MUNDI - ROMA 4.0

n. projects Property 7  
tot. € 7,81  
No. projects in Buffer 2  
tot. € 1,317

## CAPUT MUNDI - AMANOTESA

No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,7

## JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023 - 2025

Actuators: Università Roma Tre

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,0

## OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

## RC- Sovrintendenza Capitolina

No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 2,391  
TIMEFRAME 2023 - 2025

## RC- Sovrintendenza Capitolina (private funding)

No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 5,368  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,08  
TIMEFRAME 2023 - 2025

## MiC - SR Lazio

No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 2,275  
TIMEFRAME 2022-2024

## ParCO

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,995  
TIMEFRAME 2021-2024

## RLazio

No. projects in Property/Buffer 4  
tot. € 4,4  
TIMEFRAME 3 projects closed, 1 ongoing

The nine groups of projects, organised by type of funding (PNRR, Jubilee Funds, others), are presented in detail in the sheets below, with an indication of the actuating bodies. For each group, the expected time of realisation and the attributes involved are listed.

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

RC - Roma Capitale  
MiC-SR Lazio - Lazio Regional Secretariat of MiC  
ParCO - Colosseum Archaeological Park  
RLazio - Lazio Region

### ROME VILLAS, PARKS, FOUNTAINS AND RIVERS (Group 2)

#### Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 6 - City Walls and Gates System
- 7 - Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains)
- 8 - Tevere river (banks, views and landscape, Tiberina Island)
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

Actuators: RC - SSSABAP - ParCO - PAAA

#### CAPUT MUNDI - NEXT GENERATION UE

No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 2,01  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,5

#### CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI

No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,0

#### CAPUT MUNDI - MITINGODIVERDE

No. projects in Property 13  
tot. € 14,94  
No. projects in Buffer 24  
tot. € 21,48

#### CAPUT MUNDI - LA CITTÀ CONDIVISA

No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,7

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

Actuators: RC - SSSABAP RM Lazio, Società Giubileo 2025

No. projects in Property 3  
tot. € 5,5  
No. projects in Buffer 9  
tot. € 15,8  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 7  
tot. € 21,5

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

#### RC- Sovrintendenza Capitolina

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 0,04  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,73  
TIMEFRAME 2023 - 2025

#### RC- Sovrintendenza Capitolina (fondi privati)

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 0,06  
TIMEFRAME 2023 - 2025

#### RLazio

No. projects in Buffer 2  
tot. € 0,388  
TIMEFRAME 2017-2021 (closed)  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 2  
tot. € 4,01  
TIMEFRAME 2021-2023 (1 closed, 1 ongoing)

### ROME AND CHRISTIANITY (Group 3)

#### Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

Actuators: RC - SSABAP RM - ParCO - PAAA - MIT

#### CAPUT MUNDI - NEXT GENERATION UE

No. projects in Property 7  
tot. € 21,35  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,5

#### CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI

No. projects in Property 61  
tot. € 58,67  
No. projects in Buffer 2  
tot. € 1,5

#### CAPUT MUNDI - LA CITTÀ CONDIVISA

No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 4,0  
No. projects in Buffer 6  
tot. € 8,026  
No. projects in Property/ Buffer 1  
tot. € 4,33

#### CAPUT MUNDI - ROMA 4.0

No. projects in Property/ Buffer 1  
tot. € 3,3

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

Actuators: RC - Società Giubileo 2025 - Università Roma Tre

No. projects in Property 1\*  
tot. € 10,0  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 3  
tot. € 27,0

\*the project is entirely financed with funds of Roma Tre University

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

#### Holy See

No. projects in Property 5  
tot. € 7,55  
TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

#### MiC - SR Lazio

No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 1,1  
TIMEFRAME 2020-2023

#### RLazio

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 0,376  
TIMEFRAME 2021 - 2024

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

ACEA ATO 2 - Municipal Energy and Environment Company - Integrated Water Service in the Optimal Territorial Area  
ANAS - National Highway Agency  
ATAC - Municipal Tram and Bus Company  
MiC - Ministry of Culture  
MiTur - Ministry of Tourism  
MiC SR Lazio - Lazio Regional Secretariat of MiC  
ParCO - Archaeological Park of the Colosseum  
PAAA - Appia Antica Archaeological Park

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

PAAA - Appia Antica Archaeological Park  
PDCM - Presidency of the Council of Ministers  
RC - Roma Capitale  
RFI - Italian Railway Network  
RLazio - Lazio Region  
Roma Mobilità - Roma Mobility Services  
SSSABAP RM - Special Superintendency for Archaeological Fine Arts and Landscape of Rome

### ROMA POST-UNIFICATION BUILDINGS (Group 4)

#### Related Attributes:

- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

Actuators: RC - SSABAP RM - RLazio

**CAPUT MUNDI - NEXT GENERATION UE**  
No. projects in Property 6  
tot. € 19,22

**CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI**  
No. projects in Property 4  
tot. € 3,89

**CAPUT MUNDI - MITINGODIVERDE**  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,393

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

Actuators: Società Giubileo 2025

No. projects in Buffer 3\*  
tot. € 26,01

\* two of the projects are co-financed by Roma Capitale  
(for €16,025 Mln)

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

**Holy See**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 3,7  
TIMEFRAME 2024 -2026

**MiC - SR Lazio**  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 16  
Timeframe 2021-2024

**MiC - SR Lazio (DGArchivi)**  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 3,3  
TIMEFRAME 2018-2020 (closed)

### MEDIEVAL AND MODERN ROME (Group 5)

#### Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 6 - City Walls and Gates System
- 7 - Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains)
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

Actuators: RC - SSABAP RM - ParCO

**CAPUT MUNDI - NEXT GENERATION UE**  
No. projects in Property 6  
tot. € 28,41  
n. projects Property / Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,5

**CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI**  
No. projects in Property 14  
tot. € 12,824

**CAPUT MUNDI - LA CITTÀ CONDIVISA**  
No. projects in Buffer 5  
tot. € 10,060

**CAPUT MUNDI - MITINGODIVERDE**  
No. projects in Property 21  
tot. € 13,959  
No. projects in Buffer 20  
tot. € 15,395

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

Actuators: SSABAP RM - Società Giubileo 2025 -Roma Tre University

No. projects in Property 3\*  
tot. € 11,5

\*one of the projects is financed entirely with funds of  
Un. Roma Tre (€10,0 Mln)

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

**Holy See**  
No. projects in Property 3  
tot. € 2,35  
TIMEFRAME 2024 -2026

**MiC - SR Lazio**  
No. projects in Property 13  
tot. € 22,793  
TIMEFRAME 2020-2024 (n. 3 projects closed)  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 9,0  
TIMEFRAME 2014-2020 Ex Arsenale Clementino  
Pontificio - New Headquarters of La Quadrinnale

**MiC - SR Lazio - Roma Capitale**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,5  
Timeframe 2014-2020

**RC - Sovrintendenza Capitolina**  
No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 0,974  
TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

**RLazio**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 0,376  
TIMEFRAME 2021-2024  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,250  
TIMEFRAME 2018-2022 (closed)

**RC (finanziamento MiC)**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 0,059  
TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

ACEA ATO 2 - Municipal Energy and Environment Company - Integrated Water Service in the Optimal Territorial Area  
ANAS - National Highway Agency  
ATAC - Municipal Tram and Bus Company  
MiC - Ministry of Culture  
MiTur - Ministry of Tourism  
MiC SR Lazio (DGArchivi) - Lazio Regional Secretariat of MiC - Directorate General Archives  
ParCO - Archaeological Park of the Colosseum

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

PAAR - Appia Antica Archaeological Park  
PDCM - Presidency of the Council of Ministers  
RC - Roma Capitale  
RFI - Italian Railway Network  
RLazio - Lazio Region  
Roma Mobilità - Roma Mobility Services  
SSABAP RM - Special Superintendency for Archaeological Fine Arts and Landscape of Rome



### REGENERATION OF URBAN SPACE AND TOWN PLANNING (Group 6)

#### Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 8 - Tevere river (banks, views and landscape, Tiberina Island)
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

Actuators: RC - SSABAP RM

#### CAPUT MUNDI - NEXT GENERATION UE

No. projects in Property 4  
tot. € 15,96

#### CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,4

#### CAPUT MUNDI - MITINGODIVERDE

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,0

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

Actuators: RC - Roma Mobilità - Società Giubileo 2025 - La Sapienza University - ACEA ATO 2 - ANAS - ATAC

No. projects in Property 22  
tot. € 169,774  
No. projects in Buffer 17  
tot. € 107,680  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 20  
tot. € 693,196

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

#### MiC - SR Lazio

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 6,909  
TIMEFRAME fundings 2018-2020 (closed); fundings 2021-2023 (ongoing)  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 3,3  
TIMEFRAME 2018-2020 (closed)

#### MiC - SR Lazio (DGArchivi)

No. projects in Property/buffer 1  
tot. € 16,250  
Timeframe 2021-2024

#### Roma Capitale - Sovrintendenza Capitolina

No. projects in Property 1\*  
tot. € 0,578  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,733  
TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

\* Funds from PDCM

### INFRASTRUCTURE AND MOBILITY (Group 7)

#### Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

Actuators: RC

#### CAPUT MUNDI - AMANOTESA

No. projects in Property/Buffer 3  
tot. € 15,58

#### CAPUT MUNDI - Roma 4.0

No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 8,0

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

Actuators: RC - Roma Mobilità - Società Giubileo 2025 - RFI - ACEA ATO 2 - ANAS

No. projects in Property 15  
tot. € 112,995  
No. projects in Buffer 20  
tot. € 275,108  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 16  
tot. € 605,129

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

ACEA ATO 2 - Azienda Comunale Energia e Ambiente - Servizio Idrico integrato nell'ambito territoriale ottimale  
ANAS - National Highway Agency  
ATAC - Municipal Tram and Bus Company  
MiC - Ministry of Culture  
MiTur - Ministry of Tourism  
MiC SR Lazio - Segretariato Regionale Lazio del MiC  
PaRCo - Archaeological Park of the Colosseum  
PDCM - Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

PAAA - Appia Antica Archaeological Park  
PDCM - Presidency of the Council of Ministers  
RC - Roma Capitale  
RFI - Italian Railway Network  
RLazio - Lazio Region  
Roma Mobilità - Roma Mobility Services  
SSSABAP RM - Special Superintendency for Archaeological Fine Arts and Landscape of Rome

### COMMUNITY (Group 8)

#### Related Attributes:

- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 - Green System (Parks and Villas)
- 6 - City Walls and Gates System
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)
- 10 - The Rioni as living elements of the city through history
- 11 - Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

#### Actuators: RC

**CAPUT MUNDI - AMANOTESA**  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 3  
tot. € 15,58

**CAPUT MUNDI - ROMA 4.0**  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 8,0

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

#### Actuators: RC - Roma Mobilità - Società Giubileo 2025 -La Sapienza University

No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 3,0  
No. projects in Buffer 6\*  
tot. € 26,310  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 5\*\*  
tot. € 118,784

\*two projects are co-financed by Roma Capitale (for € 16.025 million)  
\*\*including 1 Project Financing investment (for € 72.784 million)

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

**MiC - SR Lazio**  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 3,3  
TIMEFRAME 2018-2020 (closed)  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 2  
tot. € 25,250  
TIMEFRAME 2019-2024 (several funding sources)

**Roma Capitale - Sovrintendenza Capitolina**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 2,086  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,05  
TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

**MiC - SR Lazio e RC**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,5  
TIMEFRAME 2020-2023

**Roma Capitale (funds from MiC)**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 0,059  
TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

### INSTRUMENTS FOR KNOWLEDGE, PLANNING AND RISK ASSESSMENT (Group 9)

#### Related Attributes:

- 1 - Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 - Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 - Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 - Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 9 - Evidence of Christianity through the millennia (buildings of worship and symbols of Christianity, processions, religious festivals and pilgrimage routes)

### PNRR FUND - TIMEFRAME 2022-2026

#### Actuators: RC - SSABAP RM - PAAA - MiTur

**CAPUT MUNDI - PERCORSI GIUBILARI**  
No. projects in Property 10  
tot. € 8,3  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,0

**CAPUT MUNDI - LA CITTÀ CONDIVISA**  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 4,0  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 4,33

**CAPUT MUNDI - AMANOTESA**  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 1,7

**CAPUT MUNDI - ROMA 4.0**  
No. projects in Property 7  
tot. € 7,81  
No. projects in Buffer 2  
tot. € 1,317  
No. projects in Property/Buffer 2  
tot. € 4,05

### JUBILEE FUND 2025 - TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

#### Actuators: RC

No. projects in Property/Buffer 1  
tot. € 15,0

### OTHER PLANNED FINANCING

**Holy See**  
No. projects in Property 1  
tot. € 1,5  
TIMEFRAME 2022 -2023

**Roma Capitale - Sovrintendenza Capitolina (funds from Regione Lazio)**  
No. projects in Buffer 1  
tot. € 0,930  
TIMEFRAME 2023-2025

**MiC - SR Lazio**  
No. projects in Property 2  
tot. € 7,091  
TIMEFRAME 2018-2023

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

ACEA ATO 2 - Azienda Comunale Energia e Ambiente - Servizio Idrico integrato nell'ambito territoriale ottimale  
ANAS - National Highway Agency  
ATAC - Municipal Tram and Bus Company  
MiC - Ministry of Culture  
MiTur - Ministry of Tourism  
MiC SR Lazio - Segretariato Regionale Lazio del MiC  
PaRCo - Archaeological Park of the Colosseum

\* All funding are here expressed in millions of euro (Mln euro)

PAAA - Appia Antica Archaeological Park  
PDCM Presidency of the Council of Ministers  
RC - Roma Capitale  
RFI - Italian Railway Network  
RLazio - Lazio Region  
Roma Mobilità - Roma Mobility Services  
SSABAP RM - Special Superintendency for Archaeological Fine Arts and Landscape of Rome

## 4|2 Protecting Attributes, safeguarding OUV

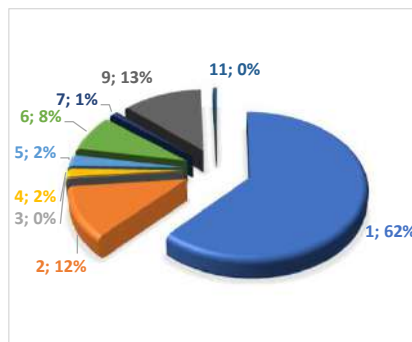
When, for well-known historical and social reasons, the amounts of funding and the number of projects involving the Property far exceeds usual planning, the definition of the attributes of the Site is fundamental for a correct perception of the effective impact of the actions planned on the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value.

As seen, the sets into which the projects were grouped, fall on a plurality of attributes, but not uniformly and with the same weight.

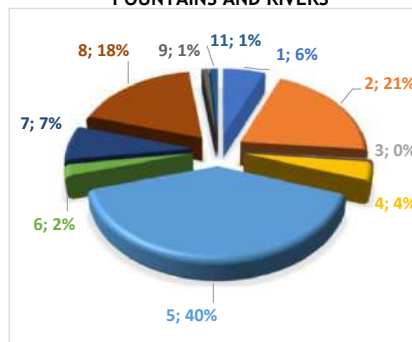
To give an example, Group 1 - Archaeological Rome, includes projects that affect numerous attributes of the Site, but while the archaeological pre-existences and the area of the city walls (attribute No. 1), are the subject of most of the actions related to the projects in this group, other elements are only marginally affected.

Graphs of the percentage, calculated on project funding for each group, in relation to the 11 attributes that the Transboundary Coordination Group identified for the Property are shown below.

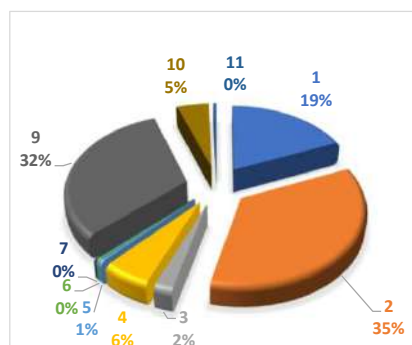
Group 1 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROME



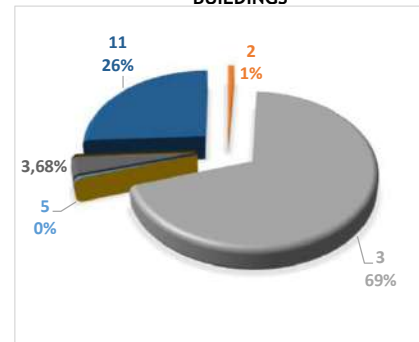
Group 2 - ROME VILLAS, PARKS,  
FOUNTAINS AND RIVERS



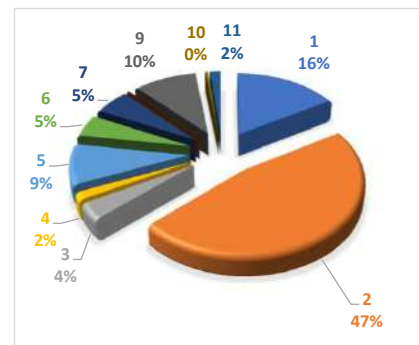
Group 3 - ROME AND CHRISTIANITY



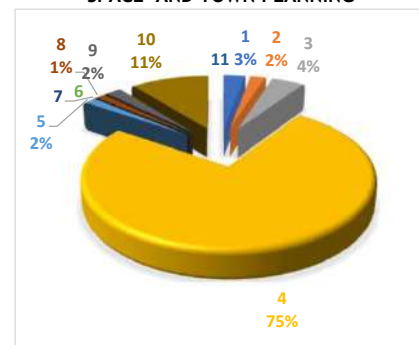
Group 4 - ROME POST-UNIFICATION  
BUILDINGS



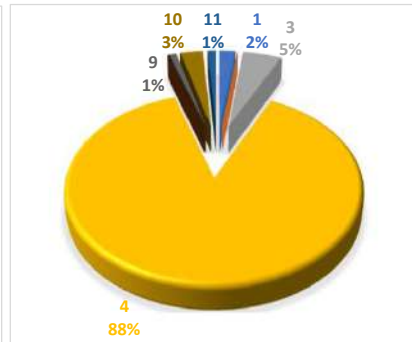
Group 5 - MEDIEVAL AND MODERN ROME



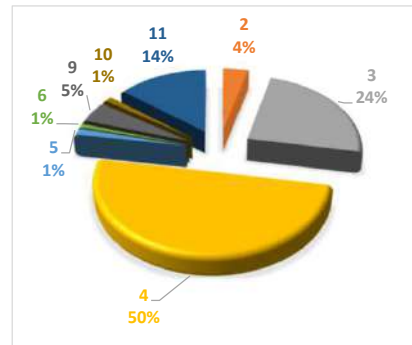
Group 6 - REGENERATION OF URBAN  
SPACE AND TOWN PLANNING



Group 7 - INFRASTRUCTURE AND MOBILITY



Group 8 - COMMUNITY



Group 9 - INSTRUMENTS FOR KNOWLEDGE,  
PLANNING AND RISK ASSESSMENT

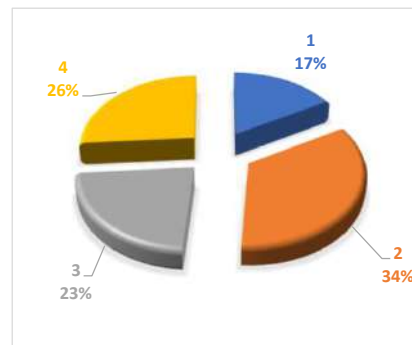


Fig.29. Percentage distribution of investments (Mln €), for each group of projects, relating with the Site attributes.  
by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

### ATTRIBUTES

- 1 Archaeological pre-existences and large central archaeological areas
- 2 Civil and religious buildings and monuments of the Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque city
- 3 Post-unitary buildings and monuments and of the modern city
- 4 Stratifications, road network and historical cultural paths through the millennia
- 5 Green System (Parks and Villas)

- 6 City Walls and Gates System
- 7 Water systems (drainage, aqueducts, fountains)
- 8 Tevere river (banks, views and landscape, Tiberina Island)
- 9 Evidence of Christianity through the millennia
- 10 The *Rioni* as living elements of the city through history
- 11 Symbols and traditions of history and culture (festivals, celebrations, markets)

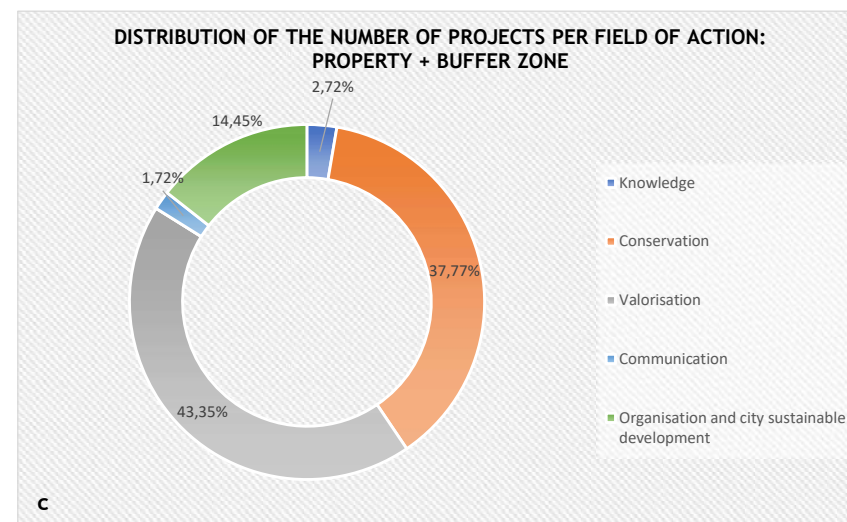
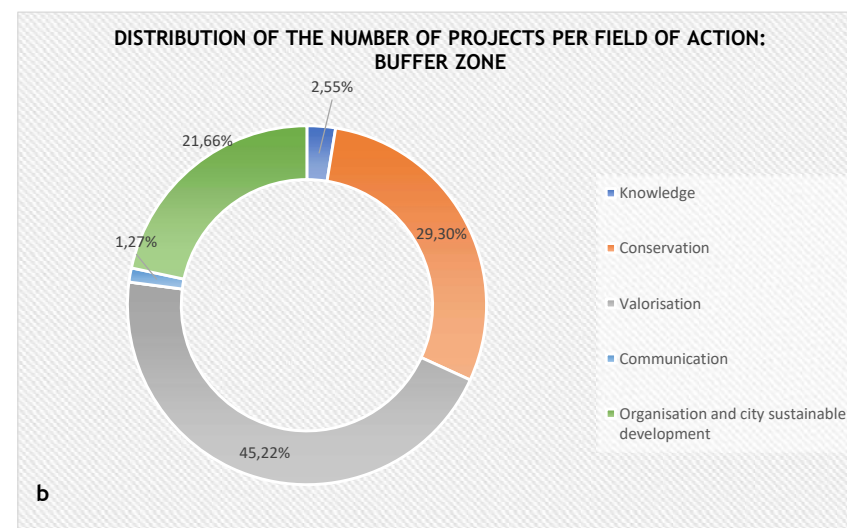
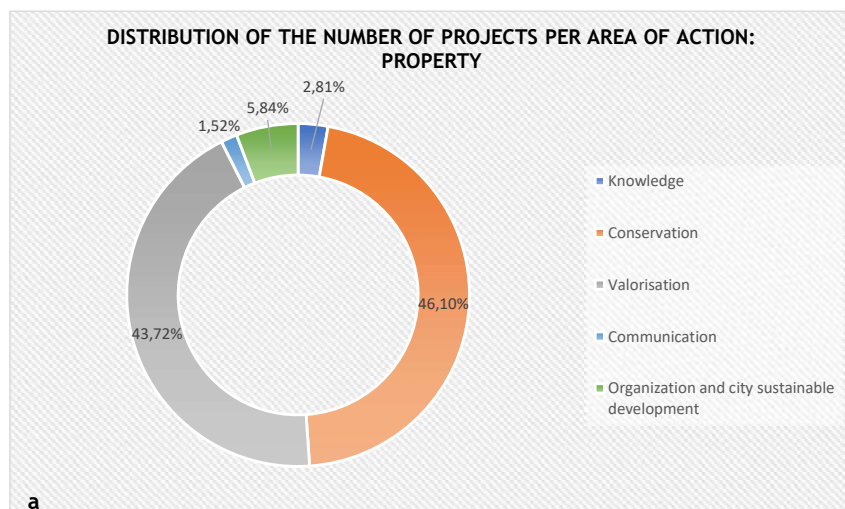


These graphs illustrate the percentage distribution of planned actions in the five identified Areas of action.

The data analysis then made it possible to identify the four action plans, defined for the Management plan as the *4 Perspectives for Rome*, which, based on the five-year planning, highlight the management strategies in place at the Site.

These perspectives also identify some operational assets towards which programming should be directed, on the basis of expected outcomes, and indicate possible future paths to follow in order to implement what is envisaged in the Plan.

Fig.30. Percentage distribution of the number of projects per Area of action: projects involving the Site, the Buffer zone and projects involving both areas (Site and Buffer)  
by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.



## 4 | 3 Perspective on Conservation

The need to preserve the huge archaeological, architectural and monumental heritage protected by the OUV declaration, as well as the desire to guarantee its Identity and Authenticity, are directly reflected in the large number of projects/actions contributing to the formation of this action plan, which contributes more than 12 % of the total investment effort on the Site over the considered timeframe.

The great commitment of economic and human resources, and the involvement of a wide range of professionalism and know-how, are evidenced by the above-mentioned numbers, the variety of institutional bodies and the numerous

stakeholders involved, also thanks to the contribution of considerable resources such as the funding of the PNRR, primarily the CAPUT MUNDI measure, and the funds made available for the Jubilee 2025.

The projects included in this plan are directed towards conservation, restoration, and securing of heritage, mainly within the Site (43%), but also within the perimeter of the Buffer Zone (36%); the remaining 21% of investments concern projects involving both districts.

The projects largely concern the archaeological heritage, with the Central Archaeological Area and the City Walls, as well as the City's ecclesiastical heritage.

### CONSERVATION FUNDING

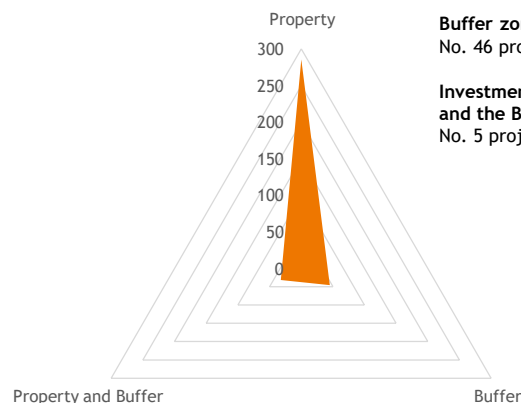


Fig. 31. Distribution of investments (Mln €) on the territory. Interventions aimed at heritage conservation are mainly concentrated in the Property area.  
by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R..

### Conservation perspective

Some funding includes tools and actions to deepen the knowledge of assets, aimed at assessing and mitigating the risk situations to which they may be subjected (especially for seismic risk). However, the percentage of these projects (about 2.5% of the total number of conservation projects) is still low, especially when compared to the truly large amount of heritage to be protected. For that it is desirable, in future programming, that more space is given to the knowledge of assets, understood in its broadest and most articulate sense.

### Outcome of the perspective

- Mitigating the negative effects of human activity on decorum.
- Strengthening knowledge tools aimed at the protection of the Urban and Natural Landscape.
- Safeguarding the history and identity culture of the Property through the conservation and enhancement of its tangible and intangible heritage.

### Actions

The actions will concern the signing of collaboration agreements and the development of projects for the widespread updating of hydrogeological criticality maps.

Relating to major projects, the development of good practices aimed at hydrogeological risk mitigation is hoped for. It will also be necessary to promote the introduction of both regulatory and financial interventions, aimed at a greater diffusion of practices for assessing the vulnerability of the historical monumental heritage, in support of the prevention of seismic and calamitous risks in general.

Furthermore, it will be necessary to create the conditions for the full use of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) methodology, including through the development of guidelines to facilitate its introduction within the current Management system.

### Operational assets

New technologies and information systems (GIS, BIM, remote sensing, etc.), research into materials and technologies for restoration, development of know-how and good practices for restoration and conservation, involvement of stakeholders in raising funds.

## 4 | 4 Perspective on Enhancement

The enhancement of the archaeological and monumental heritage, together with conservation, are the topics on which the city's management is concentrating its greatest efforts. Conservation measures often also include actions more specifically aimed at ensuring the valorisation of the property and its enjoyment by citizens and visitors.

Due to the centrality of the places, the number of subjects involved and the consistency of the financial commitment made (282 million euros), particularly relevant is the project of the **Monumental Archaeological Centre** (Centro Archeologico Monumentale - CArMe): the transformation plan of the area between

Forums, Colosseum, Oppian Hill, Caelian Hill, Baths of Caracalla, Circus Maximus, Forum Boarium and Capitoline Hill. Developed by Roma Capitale, edited by the Capitoline Superintendency, on the basis of the Report to the Mayor presented by Walter Tocci, with the technical support of Risorse per Roma and the collaboration of the competent departments and other municipal companies, this project represents the largest investment ever in the central archaeological area and is inspired by three fundamental principles: the multiplicity of spaces and places, aiming for both vertical (between the contemporary city and the ancient one) and horizontal (urban planning between the central area of the Forum and the city) reunification; the proximity to the ancient,

which overcomes a remote use of the monuments through a series of transversal routes and pedestrian rings; the opening towards the city of an area currently closed to daily life, which must instead return to a place of public enjoyment, with itineraries coming from the city.

The push towards digitisation, also strongly supported by the EU, has been an opportunity to design and implement new forms of valorisation as well, which are increasingly advanced and inclusive.

Part of the projects included in this plan are aimed at the development of digital technologies for emotional and intellectual enjoyment and involvement, such as informative and interactive apps and tools to facilitate immersive visits and tourist enjoyment.

### Enhancement perspective

As emphasised in II and III Cycles of Periodic Reporting, increasing tourism pressure is among the factors that significantly affect the Property. For the proper management of flows, and greater visitor satisfaction, it is hoped that better development of tools, including digital ones, for the enhancement of the so-called minor or peripheral sites will be achieved. By this definition, we mean the numerous museums, archaeological and monumental areas, of which the city is rich, and which generally do not fall within the routes of the great tourist flows. A special focus on both the creation of facilitated routes and dedicated services to expand the tourist offer can certainly be a contribution to the preservation of the central and most crowded areas, on which future enhancement projects will focus.

### Outcome of the perspective

- Strengthening coordination between management structures, directing it towards identity values and relieving pressure on the Property.
- Safeguarding the history and identity culture of the Site through the conservation and enhancement of its tangible and intangible heritage.

### Actions

The projects to be undertaken to alleviate tourist pressure will have to pass through the creation of alternative tourist routes, which also favour forms of remote and customised enjoyment.

For this reason, it will be important to enhance the numerous decentralised assets and hidden heritage, also through the creation of networks and the development of both real and virtual itineraries and routes.

### Operational assets

Development of digital tools for exploitation (ICT technologies), development of multifunctional and sustainable integration strategies between city life and heritage enhancement.

### ENHANCEMENT FUNDING

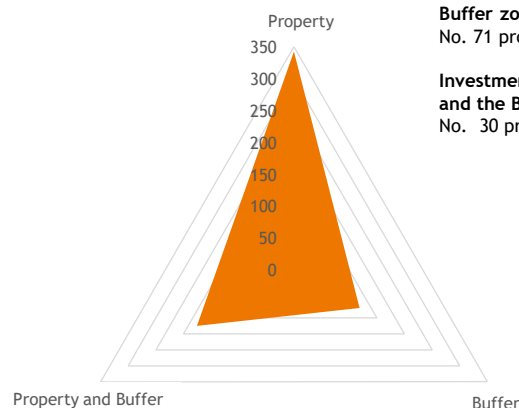


Fig. 32. Distribution of investments (Mln €) on the territory. Interventions aimed at enhancing the heritage are mainly concentrated in the Property area, but also involve an important portion of the testimonies in the Buffer zone by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.



## 4|5 Perspective on Sustainability

In this area, in addition to the resources provided at the national level by the PNRR, an enormous financial and programming effort is concentrated on Rome in connection with the interventions planned with the Jubilee Funds.

Significant investments are planned for the medium term within the Property and the Buffer zone, in addition to a good number of projects that can be defined as territorially transversal between the two areas, including the redevelopment of the riverbanks of the Tiber.

Thanks to this funding, together with the PNRR measures aimed at the management of green spaces and the socio-economic aspects closer to the citizens, actions are planned for the regeneration of urban

spaces, the reorganisation of railway infrastructures and public mobility, the decoration of green spaces, also in close correlation with the extraterritorial properties of the Holy See, and the reclamation and return to use of the Tiber banks.

The topics are the reception of pilgrims and visitors, urban redevelopment and city greenery, but also, and above all, public and private mobility, roads and infrastructure in the broadest sense. Through the realisation of these projects, not only will the level of reception for pilgrims, tourists and visitors be increased, but the quality of life of citizens and those who interface with the city for professional reasons will also benefit.

### SUSTAINABILITY FUNDING



Fig. 33. Distribution of investments (Mln €) on the territory. Interventions characterised by development and sustainability measures are mainly concentrated in the Buffer zone by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

### Sustainability perspective

The directions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are clear and require a strategic change in the planning of future actions in all major city components.

The preservation of the OUV, the Integrity and Authenticity of the site passes through precise actions aimed at the sustainability of city life, tourist enjoyment, air quality, hydrogeological and geomorphological structure of the territory, energy management and citizen services.

An overall assessment of the effects of these interventions will be possible over a period of five to ten years. However, for future planning, it will be important to maintain a high level of attention on the urgent actions aimed at the decorum, cleanliness and organisation of the Site, both in terms of measures to prevent and combat misbehaviour, and on the proper management of the resources available for the effective maintenance of the city.

### Outcome of the perspective

- Strengthening knowledge tools for the protection of the Urban and Natural Landscape.
- Strengthening coordination between management structures directing towards identity values and relieving pressure on the Property.
- Encouraging the regulation of the accommodation system to safeguard the city fabric and local communities.
- Valuing initiatives from the community and providing for their greater involvement in decision-making processes.

### Actions

Future planning should encourage the use of smart technology for monitoring and preventing vandalism in sensitive areas.

In addition, the development of increasingly powerful technological networks will be able to enhance the tools for mapping presences in real time, fostering actions aimed at streamlining tourist routes and itineraries.

Another aspect to be included in the planning concerns tourist services: diversifying the offer, also directing it towards new products that evoke culture, traditions and values of the Site, may favour a better distribution of flows and, at the same time, constitute a benefit for tourist and commercial operators.

### Operational assets

Use of AI and 5G for the mapping and management of tourist flows, development of sustainable forms of mobility for citizens and tourists.

## 4 | 6 Perspective on Communication

The interventions included in this Perspective are of two different types: those focused on heritage education and communication and those aimed more at deepening knowledge of the heritage itself.

For communication, the largest investments relate to transversal projects for both the Property and its Buffer zone, although the planned projects regarding the heritage located in Property area are also considerable. The funding provided in the field of deepening heritage knowledge, in the narrow sense, is evenly distributed across the territory.

The actions envisaged in the current five-year financial planning examined here, for the most part, support the enjoyment of the Site and the development of applications to facilitate visitor services.

It is important to emphasise that in recent years several major projects have been carried out and recently concluded, aimed at communicating the enormous heritage represented by the UNESCO Site of Rome, an heritage consisting not only of places and monuments that can be enjoyed by visiting the city, but also of the assets held by Museums, Archives and Institutions,

as well as testimonies of intangible values linked to the city in general, and to the Property in particular.

### Perspective on Communication

Raising awareness of Rome as a UNESCO Property is undoubtedly the main challenge and starting point for actions concerning communication. The promotion of the values recognised by the World Heritage Convention, in their outstanding to be transmitted to future generations, can be the basis both for a greater involvement of the communities that are dynamic in the territory and for acting on the consciousness of visitors not only for tourism purposes.

To this end, it is necessary to start coordinating communication activities concerning the Rome Site at the different institutional levels involved in its management.

A communication of the Property aimed at the knowledge and deepening of identity values, at a greater education towards the common good, can become an effective tool to prevent disrespectful actions towards heritage, now increasingly widespread in the city.

### COMMUNICATION FUNDING

#### Property investments:

No. 6 projects for a total of € 6.81

#### Buffer zone investments:

No. 2 projects for a total of € 1.317

#### Investments involving both the Property and the Buffer zone:

No. 3 projects for a total of € 8.38



### Outcome of the perspective

- Mitigating the negative effects of human activity on decorum.
- Strengthening coordination between management structures directing it towards identity values and relieving pressures on the Property.
- Providing for the coordinated communication of the Site.
- Promoting Capacity building and Property awareness programs.
- Enhancing initiatives from the community and providing for their greater involvement in decision-making processes.

### Actions

The recent approval of the Buffer zone of the Rome Property will be the subject of a specific communication campaign that will promote knowledge of the borders of protection by institutions and citizens. These activities will also cover the Management plan communication, following its approval, with the aim of increasingly broadening participation processes for its future implementation.

### KNOWLEDGE FUNDING

#### Property investments:

No. 12 projects for a total of € 15.35

#### Buffer zone investments:

No. 4 projects for a total of € 12.93

#### Investments involving both the Property and the Buffer zone:

No. 2 projects for a total of € 7.63

Awareness-raising campaigns, courses and meetings aimed at the community, students and administrators will aim to increase knowledge of the values of the UNESCO Site and promote consciousness of the common good, also with a view to preventing inappropriate behaviour and approaches to heritage. Particular attention will be paid to the communities of local economic operators and promoters of cultural initiatives for the dissemination of knowledge of the heritage.

In order to strengthen and create new skills in the field, it is necessary to foster cooperation between administrators, citizens, economic operators and tourists and to aim at the development of good community shared practices. To this end, it will be necessary to initiate inter-institutional agreements for the implementation of advanced training courses for administrative staff and economic operators.

### Operational assets

Interpretive planning, web and social communication, digital tools for communication (i.e. ITC technology), action networking, communication plans.

Fig. 34. Distribution of investments (Mln €) on the territory concerning education and communication (above) and heritage knowledge (beside) by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

## 5

GOVERNANCE  
AND MONITORING

## 5|1 The Transboundary Coordination Group

The Transboundary Coordination Group (Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero - GCT) constitutes the governance body of the Property *Historic Centre of Rome, the Properties of the Holy See in that City Enjoying Extraterritorial Rights and San Paolo Fuori le Mura*.

Ann. No. 17.  
Memorandum of  
Understanding  
No. 555718 of  
26<sup>th</sup> November  
2015

The establishment of the Group was envisaged by the Memorandum of Understanding between Italy and the Governorate of the Vatican City State (Governorato dello Stato Città del Vaticano) in 2015. It reaffirmed the cooperation in the protection and enhancement of the Property of Rome and the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value, in accordance with the provisions of the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* and its *Operational Guidelines*. The operational rules of the GCT are laid down in the Management plan and reiterated in the Memorandum of Understanding of 28th December 2017 between the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism (now Ministero della Cultura - MiC), the Lazio Region and Roma Capitale.

Ann. No. 18.  
DGC No. 297  
of 28<sup>th</sup>  
December  
2017

### Goals

The Group is responsible for coordinating the protection and safeguarding of the Site.

It monitors the compliance with the obligations under the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* in regards of the Property.

It coordinates the network of national, regional and local institutions involved.

It also contributes to the promotion of public knowledge of the World Heritage in general and of the outstanding cultural, religious and spiritual values of this Property, in particular.

### Tasks and competences

#### ❖ Coordination

The Group coordinates the conservation and the protection of the Transboundary Site by monitoring it. At the international level, it operates as a connecting body with the Centre and the World Heritage Committee, through the Focal Points designated by the two parties, and the Permanent Delegations of Italy and the Holy See to UNESCO. It gathers and coordinates information provided by the Parties on any relevant initiative concerning a component of the Property.

#### ❖ Conservation

The Group keeps itself constantly informed on the conservation status of the Property. It is the responsible body for the presentation, discussion and evaluation of conservation issues, as well as the examination of management and monitoring methods related to the Site, according to the highest scientific standards. In its meetings, the Group may examine any action that might endanger the Outstanding Universal Value of the Property. It can also deliver general recommendations (best practices).

#### ❖ Research and enhancement

The Group generally promotes the knowledge and dissemination of World Heritage in general, and of the exceptional cultural, religious and spiritual values of the Property in particular. It draws up an annual report on its activities.





### ❖ Management plan

Il Gruppo cura l'attuazione e il regolare aggiornamento del Piano di gestione. Le indicazioni del Piano di gestione non implicano una deroga alle competenze della Repubblica Italiana e della Santa Sede né alle prescrizioni dei rispettivi ordinamenti.

### ❖ Periodic reporting/monitoring

Il Gruppo cura la redazione dei Rapporti periodici sullo stato di conservazione del Sito, secondo le norme della Convenzione. Assiste le Parti nell'eventualità di una richiesta di Rapporto sullo stato di conservazione (SOC).

### Membership

#### ❖ Delegations

Members of the Group are the delegations of the two Parties, composed of their respective Focal Points and experts in the field of cultural heritage and World Heritage Convention issues. The experts' office lasts four years.

#### ❖ Chairmanship

The Group is chaired in turn by a representative of the Parties, chosen from within the Group. The pace of this alternation is three years for Italy and one year for the Holy See beginning with Italy. The Chairman convenes the meetings of the Group and coordinates and promotes their actions.

#### ❖ Secretariat

the Group's Secretariat functions are assigned to the UNESCO Site Office at the Capitoline Superintendency of Rome. Its ordinary tasks are to ensure that information reaches all members of the Group, to prepare the documents necessary for the holding of meetings, to draft and file the relevant reports and any other documents acquired and produced by the Group.

### ❖ Other participants

The Parties may invite external experts, such as representatives of the World Heritage Centre or the Advisory Bodies, to the meetings of the Group.

### Proceedings

#### ❖ Meetings

The group normally meets at least twice a year. Each Party may call extraordinary meetings at any time, as required.

#### Decisions

All decisions of the Group are taken by both Parties by consensus. The publication of any document in the name of the Group must be authorised by its members.

### The Site Manager and the Project Manager

With Memorandum of Understanding No. 294 of 23rd September 2009 between the Mibact (today MiC), the Regione Lazio, the Commissioner for Rome and Ostia Antica, the Vicariate of Rome, and the Municipality of Rome (today Roma Capitale), it was established that the referent and project manager, as identified by Law No. 77/2006, would be identified in the Municipality of Rome.

The Site Manager, following the signing of the Protocol establishing the Transboundary Coordination Group on 28th December 2017, was recognised in the figure of the Capitoline Superintendent for Cultural Heritage.

Ann. No.  
16 DGC No.  
294 of 23<sup>rd</sup>  
September  
2009

Ann. No.  
18. DGC  
No. 297 of  
28<sup>th</sup>  
December  
2017



Fig. 35. Transboundary Coordination Group and Secretariat of GCT. Vatican City, 31.03.2023 Vatican Museums Conference Hall (Photos © Vatican Museums - Governorate V.C.S.)

### Institutions in the GCT

Focal Point della Santa Sede per l'attuazione della Convenzione sulla Protezione del Patrimonio Mondiale dell'UNESCO

Musei Vaticani

Governatorato dello Stato della Città del Vaticano. Direzione Infrastrutture e Servizi

Amministrazione del Patrimonio della Sede Apostolica (A.P.S.A.)

MiC. Segretariato Generale - Servizio II - Ufficio UNESCO

Focal Point nazionale per l'attuazione della Convenzione per la Protezione del Patrimonio Culturale e Naturale Mondiale (siti culturali)

MiC. Direzione Generale Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio - Servizio III - Tutela del patrimonio storico, artistico e architettonico

MiC. Segretariato Regionale per il Lazio

MiC. Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma

MiC. Parco Archeologico del Colosseo

MiC. Parco Archeologico dell'Appia Antica

Ministero del Turismo. Segretariato Generale

Regione Lazio. Direzione Regionale Cultura, Politiche Giovanili e della Famiglia, Pari Opportunità, Servizio Civile. Area Valorizzazione del Patrimonio Culturale e Programmazione

Regione Lazio. Area Pianificazione Paesaggistica e di Area Vasta Direzione Regionale Urbanistica e Politiche Abitative, Pianificazione Territoriale, Politiche del Mare

Regione Lazio. Ente Parco Regionale dell'Appia Antica

Autorità di Bacino dell'Appennino Centrale. Distretto idrografico dell'Appennino Centrale

Roma Capitale. Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali

### The Secretariat of the GCT

Roma Capitale. Sovrintendenza Capitolina ai Beni Culturali.

U.O. Valorizzazione e Gestione. Ufficio Sito UNESCO - gestione comunicazione del Sito - attività di segreteria del Gruppo di Coordinamento Transfrontaliero (G.C.T.)

## 5 | 2 The GCT policies

The policies represent the addresses that the Transboundary Coordination Group intends to suggest as good practices for the management of the Property.

Since its establishment in 2019, several topics have emerged, that the GCT hopes will be translated into intervention policies.

Starting from the Management outcomes and through the definition of punctual Strategic goals, the Group expresses the need to identify the limits within which the guarantee of the Site's enjoyment can be reconciled with the conservation of the assets.

Firstly, it is necessary to reaffirm the centrality of the heritage safeguarded by the Convention in decisions concerning the use of public property, not only for commercial purposes, and more generally the organisation of the rhythms of city life. This also means providing for an increase in human and financial resources to strengthen the organisational structures in charge of decorum.

The shortcomings in the coordination of institutions that sometimes affected the management of the Property prior to the formation of the GCT, lead to provide for the identification of precise lines of communication through which to narrate the values of the Site.

These will have to include good practices to educate the widest range of people about the values of the Convention, with a particular focus on the next generations.

Thus, bringing Heritage back to the community so that it can be more involved in decision-making processes, gain awareness and benefit from the activities undertaken in respect of the Property values.

Finally, considering Heritage management as a set of policies aimed at reconciling nature, culture and people, and in a scenario increasingly threatened by climate change and anthropic pressure, ensuring the defence of the most vulnerable systems has become imperative.

This turns into the provision of actions and investments aimed at defending the Natural Landscape as well as the Historic Urban Landscape.

## 5 | 3 The Monitoring plan for the implementation of the Management plan

The implementation monitoring of the Management plan covers the 2024 -2030 timeframe and will consider the major changes that will affect the World Heritage Property in the coming decade.

The Monitoring system identified aims to verify the maintenance of Integrity and Authenticity and primarily the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value expressed through the Site's attributes.

The results of the monitoring process will be evaluated through the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the data collected on projects and actions over the time span identified and covered by the action plans (*the 4 Perspectives for Rome*) of the Management plan.

### The Monitoring system

The Monitoring system is the essential tool for controlling the action of the Management system, verifying the achievement of Outcomes and Outputs and studying possible remedies and corrections to the Management system itself.

Other important aspects are the direct fallout on future planning, the possibility of improving the legal asset, as well as a qualitative and quantitative expansion of the services provided to users also through the possibility of increasing the attractiveness to financiers and partners.

It must also be considered that some specific processing of the data collected while monitoring, such as the possibility of application of statistical and geographic economy models to the indicators, constitute added value.

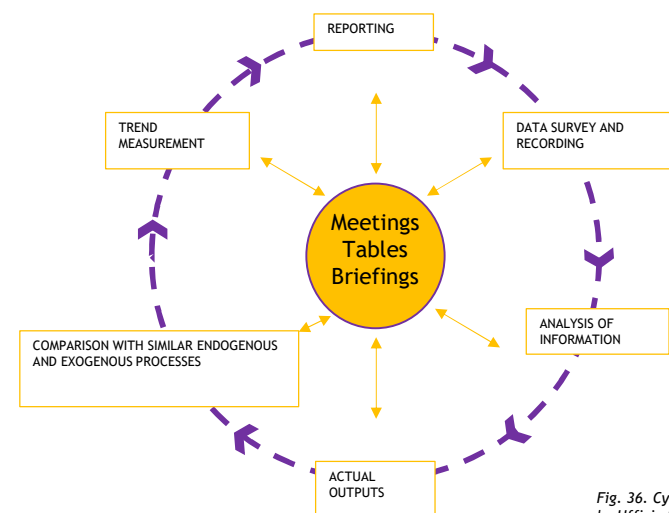


Fig. 36. Cyclical monitoring process by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

Therefore, the system elaborated here is articulated into several levels suitable for illustrating situations with a varying degree of complexity, depending on the type of areas referred to.

It must also be considered that some specific processing activities of the data collected while monitoring, such as the application of statistical and geographic economy models to the indicators, constitute added value.

These tools are not merely summarising and evaluating what has been achieved during the management of the Site but are themselves capable of producing new data useful in the perspective of greater effectiveness in planning future actions.

The monitoring system follows a cyclical and continuous process of collecting information over the frame time of the Plan.

In 2020, the process began with the identification of the main issues that constitute a potential threat to the Property, to which additional considerations, arising from the need to address potential new scenarios following the global pandemic, were added.

The system foresees a periodic screening of the data that will be aimed at the verification three main actions:

1. Status of planning and selected actions in the 2023-2026 timeframe.

The Outcome indicators, aimed at verifying the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value, as well as the project grouping sheets gathered into *the 4 Perspectives for Rome*, are established on the basis of:

- attributes, inscription criteria, Authenticity, Integrity;
- areas of action;
- critical issues identified by the GCT.

Quantitative markers will be expressed through numerical data in graphs, while qualitative indicators will be expressed in the form of ratings.

2. Data collection and verification of new planning for the period 2027-2030.
3. Verification of the coherence between *the 4 Perspectives for Rome* and the Management plan. The verification will be carried out by means of appropriate **evaluation sheets**.

### Indicators

The Outcome indicators aim to monitor the maintenance of OUV, Authenticity and Integrity and mainly concern the actions taken by the institutional actors involved in the management of the World Heritage Property.



Fig. 37. Outcome monitoring by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G

The Output indicators are functional to ensure, in the context of projects and actions undertaken by a broader range of stakeholders, the supervision of operations related to the conservation, enhancement and use of the Site.

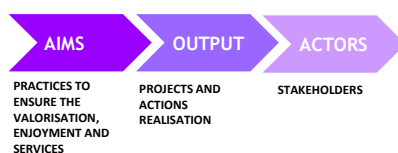


Fig. 38. Output monitoring by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

The markers identified to monitor the actions and projects undertaken over the established timeframe (Outputs) are functional to verify qualitatively the efficiency of what is foreseen through the Action plans. The Outcomes, therefore, are the result of the verification of the selection of data in the perspective of the planning of future actions.

The measurement of indicators is therefore based on the identification of those elements that are deemed most suitable to describe, in the short-medium and long term, the state of conservation of the Heritage and the maintenance of the OUV, as well as to effectively support the compilation of Periodic Reporting.

### Workflow and Tools

#### Fase 1. Stakeholder

During 2021, the main stakeholders with an active role in Property management were identified. The **Stakeholder survey sheet**, developed as a model for gathering information, proved to be a decisive tool for the quantitative analysis of stakeholders in both the institutional (National, Regional, Local, Extraterritorial) and private sectors.

#### Fase 2. Tools and survey

The second phase involved the reconnaissance of projects and actions related to both the Property and the Buffer zone.

To provide for the survey of projects and the collation of homogeneous data, a **Project Survey sheet** was made available to the various institutional actors, part of the Site Governance body (GCT).

Following the gathering of the projects and actions, the collected data was fed into a

spreadsheet in which the information was implemented with:

- additional topographical reference data (municipality, *Rione*, Property/Buffer zone);
- data on the issues addressed by the GCT: attributes, areas of action, objectives;
- descriptive data of each project (founding/investment).

The survey approach allowed the extrapolation of numerical data and rating references with respect to the generic audit indicators. The data were brought back to a GIS (Geographic Information System) to enable the multilevel graphical processing of Step 3 below..

### Step 3\_Data processing

The preliminary data analysis, in addition to forming the basis for the elaboration of the 4 Perspectives and the application of the strategic objectives identified for the maintenance of the Property's values, made it possible to verify in the first instance the need to supplement any shortcomings and to identify strengths.

In addition, it allowed an immediate feedback on the five strategic objectives of the Convention, the 5C (a fundamental tool for testing Credibility, Conservation, Capacity Building, Communication and Community Involvement) as early as the first draft of the Management plan with the identification of areas for action.

The inclusion of projects concerning the Buffer zone within the monitoring allows an integrated territorial management, in accordance with the protection function of the latter; at the same time, it also enables the identification of the potential of Buffer zone's enhancement projects as a sounding board for the values of the Property.



During the preliminary analysis, eleven **Groups of project** were created as a tool for summarizing the main collated data.

The Groups, with reference to what was indicated in Step 2, allow for immediate information with respect to the attributes, objectives, and areas of action and report the total funding/resources used with respect to the timeframe.

They also allow the monitoring to be photographed on a time basis, while the database will be constantly updated.

The monitoring system described above enables the identification of indicators aimed at:

- ✓ checking how many projects have been started/suspended/completed for each Group;
- ✓ checking how many projects have been started/suspended/completed in the different *Rioni*;

- ✓ quantifying the number of projects/amounts of funding, categorizing them by scope of action, in order to develop programming statistics;
- ✓ statistically integrating data between the Property and Buffer zone;
- ✓ verifying the impact of interventions by Area of action and topographic zoning;
- ✓ verifying the degree to which critical issues are resolved;
- ✓ verifying the degree to which strategic objectives (Outcomes) are being achieved.

The most significant data will be collected on a GIS (Geographic Information System) and charted in thematic maps. This will be able to have representations of different thematic levels whose reading may vary with respect to a specific objective or potentially critical situation to be monitored.

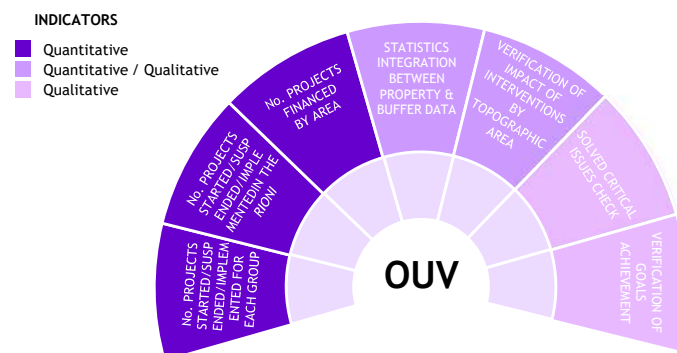


Fig. 39. The indicators system by Ufficio Sito UNESCO L.G.

## The Monitoring plan

The results obtained from the above process will flow periodically into monitoring reports every two years.

The Monitoring plan will allow quantitative and qualitative verification of the effectiveness of the identified tools, *the 4 Perspectives for Rome* and the Monitoring plan itself.

The final evaluation forms will be the connecting tool through which it will be possible to test the adequacy of the

primary planning document (Management plan), compare the updated Management plan with previous versions, evaluate the entire management process, identify the need for any corrections/implementations, and thus assess the effective maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value.

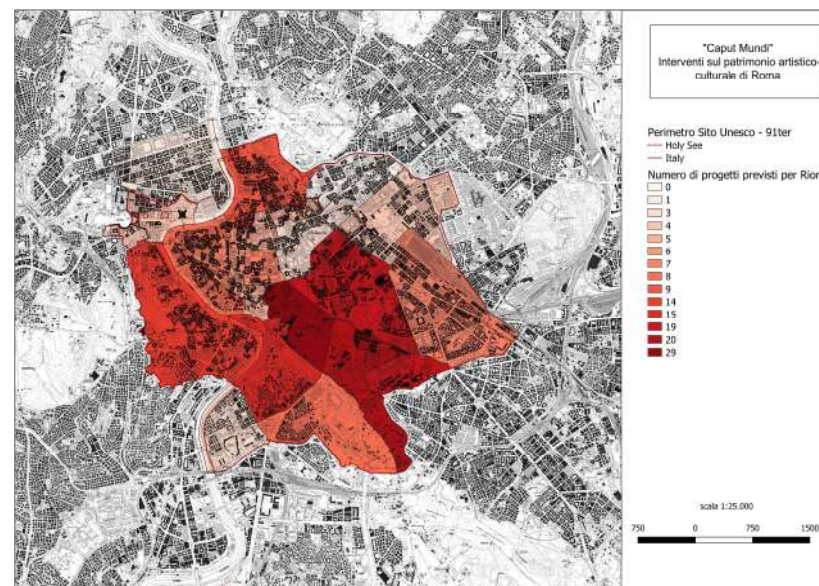


Fig. 40. Example of monitoring tools: Heat map for the assessment of the impact of worksites related to the development of projects of the PNRR on the Property area. by Ufficio Sito UNESCO E.N.R.

## 5 | 4 The Implementation of the Management plan

The implementation of the Management plan will be based on the results of the first monitoring of the projects and actions under *the 4 Perspectives for Rome*.

Current schedules envisage a conclusion between the medium and long term. Thus, it will be necessary to check the status of progress of the different projects and the forecast for their actual conclusion.

Based on the weighting of what has been achieved in relation to the above Strategic objectives, the forecasts for the implementation of the Plan will be an opportunity to suggest the directions towards which the Property Governance intends to address future actions for the continued pursuit of the Management objectives.

In view of institutional programming and planning periodicities, the Plan will be implemented every five years.

In relation to what has been analyzed in this document, it is possible to identify some areas of intervention to which special attention should be paid both during monitoring and implementation of the Plan.

First, it will be necessary to facilitate the inclusion, within the Property Management system, of the *Heritage Impact Assessment* (HIA) methodology as called for in the recommendation of the World Heritage Committee.

[Decision  
04COM.V.12](#)

In addition, in view of the multiple ongoing investments on infrastructure for the improvement of public transport and road system, considering that current schedules envisage a conclusion between 5 and 10 years, it is postponed to future implementation to check the critical issues related to public transport crowding, traffic management and discomfort due to the numerous worksites.

In anticipation of the Jubilee year (2025), several interventions are planned for the renovation of floodplain areas, walkways and roadways, including pedestrian ones, of the banks of the Tiber in the urban area, which aim to improve their accessibility and increase their usability.

Future planning could include specific actions to enhance the perception of the Great Papal Basilicas.

In the specific case of the Basilica of San Paolo fuori le Mura, it would be desirable to envisage a reconnection between the basilica plant and the river landing also with the help of cutting-edge technologies capable of virtually reconstructing the ancient topographical arrangements.

Some of the projects currently envisaged by this Plan concern the replacement of tree species and the maintenance of urban greenery.

However, future specific actions will have to be studied in consideration of the climate changes of the last decade, to which are added others degradation structural due to the very planting age of most of the trees present in the Property, which occurred in conjunction with the great political, social and urban changes of the late XIX century.

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