



**DOMUS
DE JANAS**

ARTE E ARCHITETTURA
NELLA PREISTORIA
DELLA SARDEGNA.

UNESCO
World Heritage List



ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE PREHISTORY OF SARDINIA

The domus de janas

NOMINATION FORMAT

ANNEX 1

MANAGEMENT PLAN



Art and Architecture in the Prehistory of Sardinia

The domus de janas

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World Heritage List



NOMINATION FORMAT

*Annex 1
Management Plan*

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INTRODUCTION

The management of cultural heritage is a complex issue both in terms of policies and in terms of the implementation tools to be adopted. All this is even more complex if the cultural heritage includes a serial site consisting of 26 assets located on the 24,000 square kilometers of a territory as peculiar as Sardinia, closely intertwined with a deep sense of identity of citizenship.

The Management Plan is required to meet UNESCO requirements and, at the same time, contribute to a long-lasting management capable of guaranteeing a growing demand for sustainability, expressed by institutions, operators, citizens and, in general, by the different cultural audiences. This issue, in particular, is highlighted by all the most recent manuals, recommendations and studies conducted internationally within UNESCO in line with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. In other words, managing a Cultural Site means not only preserving assets in their tangible and non-tangible dimensions – an action, this, inescapable – but building the conditions for the assets themselves to play a relevant role within a development model capable of responding to the diverse needs of all parties, from the growth of awareness of the cultural values of the territory, to economic contributions to local society.

In this framework, the development of a management plan for a site that is nominated for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List must first identify the values and specific features of cultural heritage, to be interpreted not as an stand-alone element, but as a dimension deeply intertwined with a territorial context of reference that must be observed at different scales and according to interconnected cultural, economic, social and environmental perspectives. This is the framework within which to develop the definition of strategic objectives, trigger choices and implement actions in future dynamics.

The plan – intended as a limited instrument of a broader and more elaborate nomination format – is necessary for the recognition of structuring values that characterize the territory as a bearer of meaning, which it becomes essential to identify and specify (*statement of significance*) as an element of connotation of the site in terms of its exceptional worldwide value. There is no doubt that a management plan for a site that is a candidate for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List is primarily aimed at safeguarding the site itself for future generations, but it is also necessary to define benefits for the communities that host it and generate positive impacts at different levels (cultural, tourist, economic, social, etc.) while

protecting and safeguarding the territory as a whole. See in this regard, Article 5 of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage:

"To ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party to this Convention shall endeavor, in so far as possible, and as appropriate for each country:

a. to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;

b. to set up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;

c. to develop scientific and technical studies and research and to work out such operating methods as will make the State capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;

d. to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and

e. to foster the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and to encourage scientific research in this field."

In broad compliance with the logic of Article 5 and in accordance with what was previously reported, the Management Plan of the prehistoric sites of Sardinia has been developed to hold together the overall vision and integration of the nominated property with the other anthropic or natural cultural assets present on the territory deployed throughout the Region.

The structure of the plan is very simple and is developed in Part A "Context and Analysis" and Part B focusing on a strategic vision and the definition of specific objectives and actions. The first part includes the description of the site and its value, the analysis of the site and its context as well as a broader analysis of the regional territory that provides a general picture of current conditions.

The site analysis provides information on the degree of knowledge, protection, state of conservation and level of enhancement that includes an assessment of the degree of usability of each asset. In the first part, the current management conditions are also analyzed in terms of property ownership, the parties involved, the presence of any agreements and participation in networks.

The analysis of the territory is developed on different levels: from buffer areas – or *buffer zones* – to a broader context that offers a framework relating to the presence or absence of other cultural and natural assets and

other social and economic resources. Territorial analysis obviously includes the analysis of the tourist system, accessibility, mobility, socio-economic conditions and the main aspects that allow for the reconstruction of a relevant and significant picture of the regional territory.

The second part of the plan, on the other hand, focuses on identifying strategies and plan objectives and defining the actions necessary to achieve them. The plan actions are interpreted and organized on different priority levels and offer the possibility of identifying useful solutions to improve knowledge, conservation, enhancement and promotion of the site. Finally, at the end of the plan, implementation tools are identified, ranging from the creation of a governance system to the development of a monitoring plan that allows the maintenance of optimal site conditions.



PART I

ANALYSIS



CHAPTER 1

THE NOMINATED PROPERTY

1.1 Brief description and acknowledgment of value

The “Art and Architecture in the Prehistory of Sardinia. The *domus de janas*” nominated property This application includes **the most representative monumental archaeological finds** relating to the cultures established in Sardinia which may be referred to the period of time ranging from the Middle Neolithic and the Copper Age, between the end of the 5th and the 3rd millennium BCE, in a general and comprehensive scientific vision aimed at reconstructing the daily life of prehistoric communities.

The assets included in the serial site demonstrate how the Sardinian prehistoric communities were included and participated in the two important cultural phenomena documented along the coasts of the Mediterranean and continental Europe: **hypogeism** and **megalithism**, both attested in the Island.

In general, the distinctive monuments of these two phenomena spread differently: the *domus de janas*, characterizing the funerary structures of hypogeism, spread in central-northern Sardinia and, marginally, in the central-western area of the island; on the other hand, the so-called “walls”, that is, megalithic fortified enclosures, were also located in the central-northern area of the island. The rest of the megalithic archaeological evidence (menhirs, circles, dolmens and allées couvertes) are found in inland areas and, mainly, in the Nuoro area, along the eastern part of the island.

The varied distribution of different architectural types is attributable not only to their uneven spread over the area but also to the fact that the area the south-western area of the island has been investigated less frequently for economic reasons, connected to, for instance, the exploitation of mineral deposits; on the other hand, the central-eastern area is little explored because it is difficult to reach, due to the land profile and the lack of transportation, connections, and infrastructures.

The site provides evidence of prehistoric Sardinia and includes civil, worship and funerary structures. Civil structures include caves and natural shelters, as well as open-air villages, which are frequent in the Campidano plains; the latter, however, are archaeologically poorly documented as they are made of perishable materials. However, the megalithic walls remain. Cultural complexes include monuments but also simple menhirs that, in some cases, evolved into menhir-statues. Finally, funerary struc-

tures include dolmens, but, above all, the chamber tombs carved into the rock, commonly referred to as *domus de janas* in the Sardinian language, an identity expression of the Sardinian landscape.

Most of the monuments included in the serial site are *domus de janas* necropolises as they are the most common funerary buildings dating back to the period of time under review (about 3500 *domus de janas*, some of which are decorated, while there are 255 dolmen), but they were later re-used and frequently attended.

Civil function:

- **caves and natural shelters** (Grotta Corbeddu, Shelter of Luz-zanas);
- **open-air villages** (Serra Linta);
- **fortified villages** (Monte Baranta);
- **Stone tool workshops** (Sennixeddu).

Funerary function:

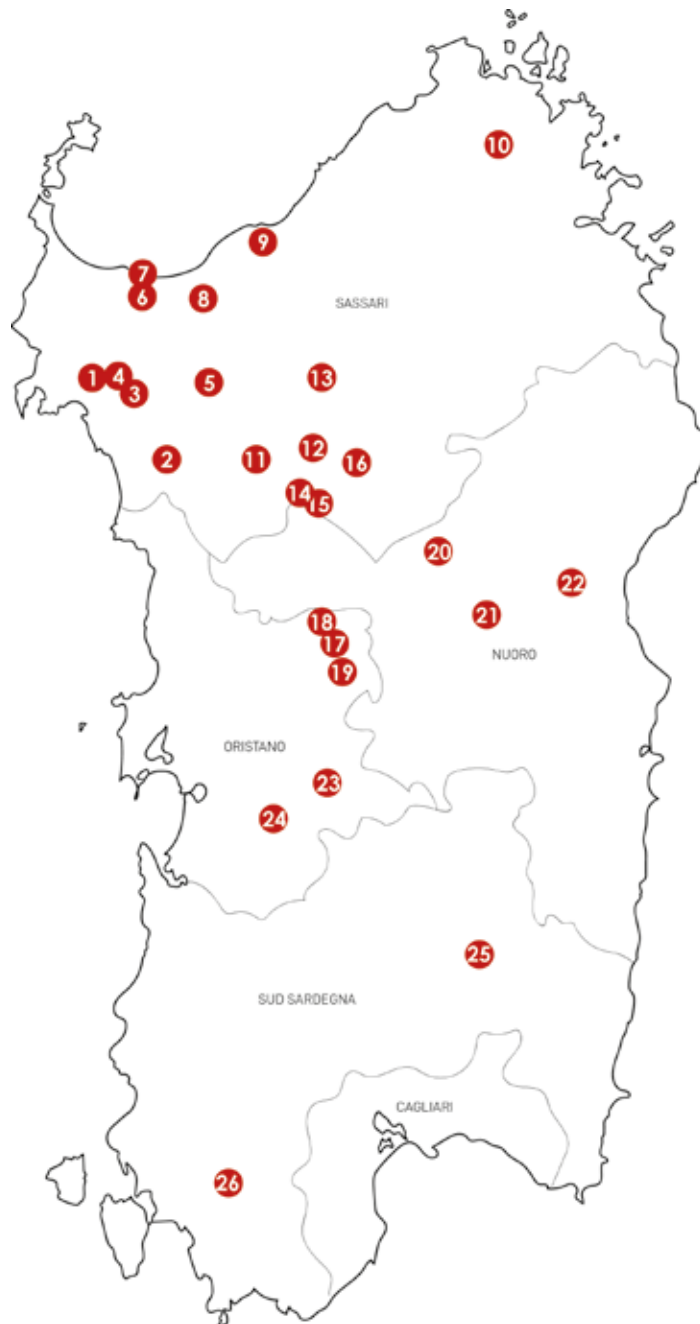
- **dolmen and allée couverte** (dolmen of Sa Coveccada);
- **domus de janas** (Anghelu Ruju, Puttu Codinu, Monte Siseri, Mesu 'e Montes, Su Crocifissu Mannu, Orto del Beneficio Parrocchiale, Roccia dell'Elefante, Petroglyph Park, Sant'Andrea Priu, Sa Pala Larga, Sos Furrighesos, Ispiluncas, Mandras, Brodu, Istevéne, Montessu);
- **funeral circles** (Li Muri, Pranu Muttetdu);
- **shelters** (Forru de is Sinzurreddus).

Worship function:

- **worship circles** (cromlech);
- **complex of Monte d'Accoddi;**
- **menhir and menhir-statues.**

The twenty-six nominated monumental complexes are located in a very large area that includes four Provinces of Sardinia (Sassari, Nuoro, Oristano and Sud Sardegna) and twenty-four municipalities.

As the map shows, the assets are distributed in the different provinces in the following way: sixteen are included in the territory of Sassari, five in Oristano, three in Nuoro and two in Sud Sardegna.



Map of Sardinia marking the locations of the nominated property across the provinces

The following is a complete list of the assets being nominated:

No.	Name of the component part	Region, Province and Municipality
01	Necropolis of Anghelu Ruju	Alghero (Sassari Province)
02	Necropolis of Puttu Codinu	Villanova Monteleone (Sassari Province)
03	Necropolis of Monte Siseri or S'Incantu	Putifigari (Sassari Province)
04	Fortified complex of Monte Baranta	Olmedo (Sassari Province)
05	Necropolis of Mesu 'e Montes	Ossi (Sassari Province)
06	Sanctuary of Monte d'Accoddi	Sassari (Sassari Province)
07	Necropolis of Su Crucifissu Mannu	Porto Torres (Sassari Province)
08	Orto del Beneficio parrocchiale	Sennori (Sassari Province)
09	Domus de janas in Rocchia dell'Elefante	Castelsardo (Sassari Province)
10	Necropolis of Li Muri	Arzachena (Sassari Province)
11	Petroglyph Park	Cheremule (Sassari Province)
12	Dolmen of Sa Coveccada	Mores (Sassari Province)
13	Shelter of Luzzanas	Ozieri (Sassari Province)
14	Necropolis of Sant'Andrea Priu	Bonorva (Sassari Province)
15	Necropolis of Sa Pala Larga	Bonorva (Sassari Province)
16	Necropolis of Sos Furrighesos	Anela (Sassari Province)
17	Village of Serra Linta	Sedilo (Oristano Province)
18	Necropolis of Iloi Ispiluncas	Sedilo (Oristano Province)
19	Necropolis of Mandras/Mrandas	Ardauli (Oristano Province)
20	Necropolis of Brodu	Oniferi (Nuoro Province)
21	Necropolis of Istevéne	Mamoiada (Nuoro Province)
22	Grotta Corbeddu	Oliena (Nuoro Province)
23	Menhir of Monte Corru Tundu	Villa Sant'Antonio (Oristano Province)
24	Stone tool workshops of Sennixeddu and Shelter of Su Forru de is Sinzurreddus	Ardauli (Oristano Province)
25	Archaeological Park of Pranu Mutteddu	Goni (Sud Sardegna Province)
26	Necropolis of Montessu	Villaperuccio (Sud Sardegna Province)

Identification of universal values

The development of a management plan for a site nominated for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List must first identify the values and specific features of the property, which will steer decisions and the creation of strategic objectives and actions to be implemented in the near future. It is a necessary first step to recognize the "structuring values that

identify the territory as a bearer of significance"¹. Indeed, it is necessary to highlight the universal value (*statement of significance*) that makes the site unique or of exceptional universal value, as a reason that could allow its inclusion in the WHL.

The nominated site meets three of the criteria identified by UNESCO as characterizing its universal value:

Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.

The different monumental categories and the related decorative arts, characteristic of the pre-Nuragic cultural system of the V - III millennium BCE, is a concrete manifestation of the interactions and exchanges that occurred between the peoples settled in Sardinia, and both European and Mediterranean groups characterized by the presence of funerary hypogea, and contemporary communities using megalithism, also settled on the European continent and along the shores and islands of the Mediterranean. In particular, the most representative monuments of the period under study are part of the framework hypogeism and megalithism that characterized both the Mediterranean basin and continental Europe in Prehistory.

Bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.

The "Art and Architecture in the Prehistory of Sardinia. The *domus de janas*" Serial site is an exceptional testimony to the cultural system that characterized prehistoric Sardinia in the long period of time between the Middle Neolithic and the Copper Age, until the Early Bronze Age (between the V and the end of III millennium BCE). This cultural system stands out for its remarkable cultural continuity, although it is divided into multiple component parts (cultures/facies), and by the number and variety of exceptional artistic finds, which stopped at the beginning of the Bronze Age with the flourishing of the Nuragic civilization.

Be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance.

¹ <https://www.sardegna.beniculturali.it/getFile.php?id=10391>

The *domus de janas* and the other pieces of prehistoric evidence serve as the basis of Sardinia's recorded history for the recollection of magical events that still remain in the cultural tradition of the island, so as to summon, in several cases, the genius loci of many locations. The *domus de janas*, "Houses of the Fairies", in particular, have always been part of the collective imagery of the island's settlers and have been mentioned since the fourteenth century in the early literary sources in the Sardinian language. The janas, being at the center of a long-lasting oral tradition, have fascinated both Sardinian writers, such as Salvatore Cambosu and Literature Nobel Prize laureate Grazia Deledda, and foreign writers, such as ethnologist, linguist and German philologist Max Leopold Wagner, the father of Sardinian linguistics.

In addition, the nomination of the serial site for the WHL is also an opportunity to highlight the overall values that characterize the site and that foresee, as a result of targeted and planned actions, a positive impact on the surrounding area.

These include:

- contemporary values of the site for **tourist use**, providing for actions to promote the serial site and the create events related to the use of archaeological assets;
- organizational values of the site for the **local economy**, providing for actions to develop networks, partnerships and agreements on the territory;
- promotion of social and symbolic values of the site for the **resident communities**, as part of their historical heritage, strongly linked to popular imagery.

1.2 Site analysis

This section highlights some characteristics of the nominated assets, such as protection, conservation, accessibility, enhancement, management methods, opening and presence or lack of services to visitors.

For a more specific description, please refer to the analytical sheets of the individual assets reported in paragraph 2.2.

Protection and management

All the monuments included in the serial site are subject to the specific protection system, provided for by specific Italian law, the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape (see chap. 5.b with detailed maps).

This archaeological heritage system is very strict, as it establishes the ban from altering or damaging and cede the property; moreover, conservation operations can only be performed by the competent authority (the Ministry of Culture) or other organization authorized by it. The requirements for the protection of archaeological assets, also pursuant to the Code, may be further strengthened by additional forms of indirect protection, aimed at preventing their integrity from being endangered, their perspective or view from being damaged, or their environmental and decorum conditions from being altered.

Given the importance of this heritage, the law also establishes that archaeological assets, once discovered, enter the protection regime and become state property. Research activities on archaeological assets are also reserved for the State; the Ministry may entrust their execution to other public or private entities (generally universities, research institutes, museums) after evaluation, by means of a specific concession.

Archaeological assets of public property are subject *ex lege* to the protection regime of the Code; those of private property are submitted to the same regime through recognition of cultural interest.

As regards the state of conservation of the assets, numerous aspects are considered, divided into three macro categories: danger, degree of criticality of the degradation mechanisms and possible presence of structural and surface damage.

Most of the nominated property is in a good state of conservation. On some assets, however, some critical elements can be detected (see nomination format, chap. 4.a). However, specific funding has already been allocated to deal with structural damage and also to improve the accessibility and security of the monumental complexes.

The Necropolis of Ispiluncas has a lower degree of conservation than the others due to the collapses/instability and detachments. However, it should be noted that improvement measures are already planned.

The stone workshops of Sennixeddu and the Shelter of Su Forru de is Sinzurreddus have a good state of conservation with the exception of the presence of localized ridge instability.

The Necropolis of Mesu and Montes shows flooding, percolation, runoff and humidity.

Finally, six assets have a minimum level of danger, six have a low level of danger, six have a medium level of danger and seven have a high or medium-high level of danger. Of the latter, in particular the Fortified Complex of Monte Baranta, the Necropolis of Ispiluncas, the Necropolis of Sos Furighesos and Grotta Corbeddu show risks of collapse and overturning. The Necropolises of Mesu and Montes and Sa Pala Larga, on the other hand, show risks of translational or rotational sliding.

Property accessibility





Most of the property, except for Orto del Beneficio Parrocchiale in Sennori, are located in rural areas, at a varied distance from towns and immersed in territories with very different geomorphological characteristics. These aspects affect the accessibility and usability of the individual nominated monumental complexes, which varies from case to case.

The maps shown in the following pages highlight the presence or absence of car parks near the site and the chance to be accessed by people with special needs.

Almost all the assets, with the exception of Sa Pala Larga, have a parking lot in their vicinity at a maximum distance 800 metres. In these cases, it is necessary to walk a path to reach the asset.

Of the 26 complex components of the serial site, only 9 of them are not accessible by people suffering from motor disabilities.

PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY

  PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY AVAILABLE
  NO PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY







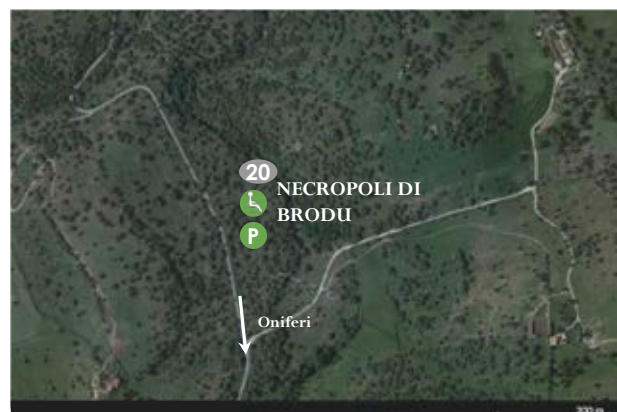
PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY

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PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY


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PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY

-  PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY AVAILABLE
-  NO PARKING AND ACCESSIBILITY



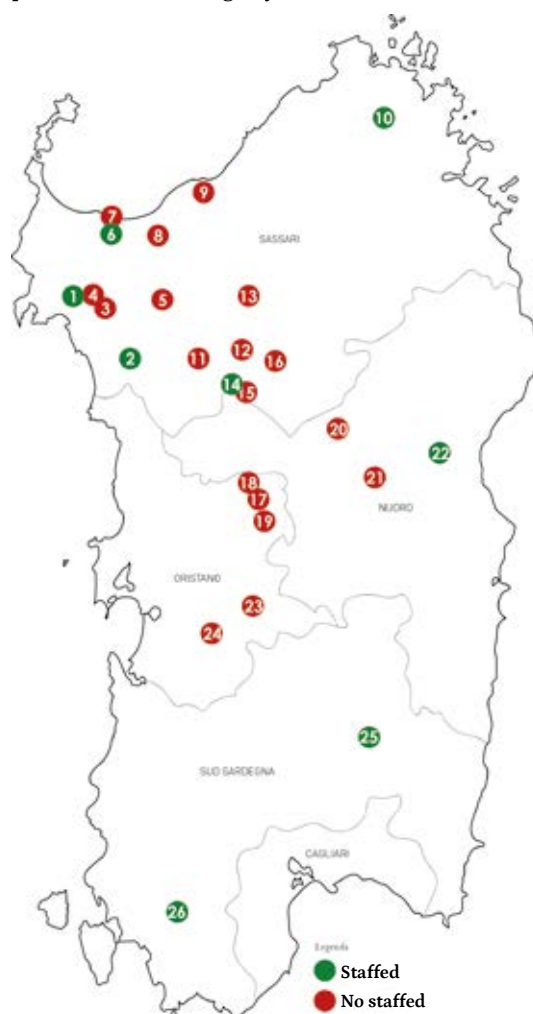
Some assets are located close to highly populated towns and are easily connected by roads (see Anghelu Ruju of Alghero, Li Muri of Arzachena or the two sites located in the Sassari-Porto Torres axis); others are located in sparsely urbanized areas, with a low population density and the presence of populations dedicated mainly to agriculture and livestock farming. In those cases, access to the site is secured by dirt roads or, in some cases, walkways only.

1.3 The current condition of the property: management methods, openings and services

The 26 nominated monumental complexes are quite different from each other, largely depending on their being attended and being provided with a management system, which regulates their opening hours and guarantees various types of services to visitors, such as guided tours (for more details, see Nomination format, chap. 5.h).

Management methods

Among the 26 candidate sites, only **8** of them are **currently attended** (30% of the assets), among which only a number of monumental complexes are already effectively museumised, with the presence of a welcome desk and various services offered to visitors (guided tours, totems, audio guides, food courts, toilets). Most of the assets, **18** of them, are still **unattended** (60%), with free access, or placed, in any case, in a fenced and closed area and, therefore, can only be visited upon reservation, temporarily closed, due to the presence of excavations or by decision of the Superintendency (see the Pala Larga di Bonorva website) or the municipal administration, which seeks to preserve the integrity of the asset.



Map of Sardinia showing currently attended and unattended sites

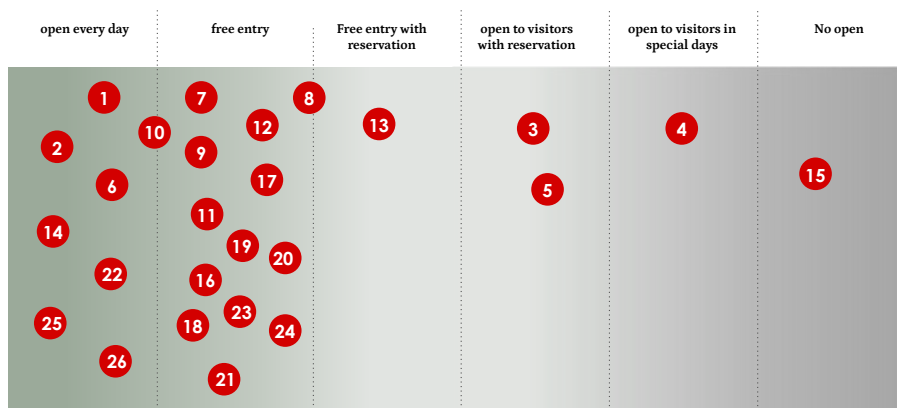
The assets currently attended are:

- **1 - Anghelu Ruju**, managed by Cooperativa SILT;
- **2 - Puttu Codinu**, managed by the Itinera cooperative of Alghero;
- **6 - Sanctuary of Monte D'Accoddi**, managed by the "Memoria Storica" cooperative;
- **10 - Li Muri**, managed by GE.SE.CO in Arzachena;
- **14 - Sant'Andrea Priu**
- **22 - Necropolis of Istevene**, managed by the Municipality of Oliena which operates through tourist guides;
- **25 - Pranu Muttedu**, managed by the Pranu Mutteddu S.R.L. cooperative;
- **26 - Necropolis of Montessu**, managed by Consorzio Sistema Culturale di Villaperuccio.

In most cases, these assets are managed by **cooperatives** that are working hard to make the visit more and more effective and inclusive, expanding the ways in which the site is presented to different audiences, also taking into account different disabilities.

Openings and access to property

The table below shows the methods for accessing and making the 26 nominated sites available to their users.



Nominated property: opening methods

7 of them are mostly attended, they are open every day at different times depending on the time of year, with admission ticket or free offer.

More than half of the assets (53%) are freely accessible, in addition to one (Shelter of Luzzanas) where it is necessary to contact local guides and notify the landlord to request the opening of the gate.

S'Incantu and the Necropolis of Mesu 'e Montes, both unattended, can only be visited upon reservation. The former with volunteer guides once a week, the latter thanks to the presence of the Pegaso Cooperative that organizes guided tours for groups in various languages.

Monte Baranta (4) is currently closed - scheduled to open by 2024 - and can only be visited upon reservation on special occasions.

Only one asset, Sa Pala Larga, is closed and unusable by decision of the Superintendency, that seeks to safeguard its interiors, but it has planned to create a copy of the asset on scale to guarantee the chance to visit it.

Visitor services and site communication

In some cases, as for the Necropolis of Mesu 'e Montes, for example, although the site is unattended, it is possible to enjoy **guided tours** thanks to groups of volunteers or cooperatives, as in the aforementioned case, who are responsible for managing the visits.

Near some assets goods there are parking areas and/or more or less equipped car parks, as well as visitor services and food courts. The table below shows in detail the methods to visit the sites, the services available at the individual sites and the information available online.

No.	Asset	Website	Guides/ audio-guides	Visitor services
1	Anghelo Ruju (Alghero)	Website present, including much information; no reservations or online ticket purchase.	Possibility of guided tour (bookable) or multilingual audio-guide available.	Ticket office, shop and restrooms.
2	Puttu Codinu (Villanova Monteleone)	Dedicated page on the municipality's website. No reservations or remote ticket purchase.	Guided tours in Italian and English available (bookable).	Ticketing. The ticket offers the opportunity to visit Nuraghe Appio and the Sa Domo Manna Ethnographic Museum.
3	S'Incantu (Putifigari)	No website is currently present.	Upon reservation guided tours by volunteer guides.	There is no service near the asset.
4	Monte Baranta (Olmedo)	No website is currently present.	Guided tours are possible only on special occasions.	Ticket office with restrooms (temporarily not yet active).
5	Necropolis of Mesu 'e Montes (Ossi)	No website is currently present.	By reservation, the Pegasus Cooperative operates, which organizes tours for groups in various languages.	There is no service near the asset.
6	Sanctuary of Monte D'Accoddi (Sassari)	A website is available, including much information; no reservations or remote ticket purchase.	It is possible to visit the asset on one's own (thanks to the presence of totems and QR codes) or accompanied by the guide in various languages.	Ticket office, restrooms, multimedia space at the ticket office. Multipurpose space near the asset, refreshment areas.
7	Su Crocifissu Mannu (Porto Torres)	Dedicated page on the municipal website and on the website of the <i>La Memoria Storica</i> . No reservations or remote ticket purchase.	By reservation, guided tours are available in various languages, organized by the <i>Memoria Storica</i> .	There is no service near the asset.
8	Orto del Beneficio Parrocchiale (Sennori)	No website is currently present.	The site may be visited on one's own by contacting the City Hall.	Being an urban asset, there are commercial activities in its vicinity.
9	Roccia dell'Elefante (Castelsardo)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
10	Li Muri (Arzachena)	A website is available, including much information; no reservations or online ticket purchase.	Possibility of guided tours in various languages.	Dedicated shuttle bus, ticket office/info-point with hall and restrooms. Possibility to purchase cumulative ticket for several sites in the surrounding area.

No.	Asset	Website	Guides/ audio-guides	Visitor services
11	Petroglyph Park (Cheremule)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment. There are explanatory signs at the entrance to the park.	There is no service near the asset.
12	Dolmen Sa Coveccada (Mores)	No website is currently present.	The site may be visited with a guide (Italian and English) by contacting the City Hall.	There is no service near the asset.
13	Shelter of Luzzanas (Ozieri)	No website is currently present.	Guided tours by reservation, contacting Istituzione San Michele.	There is no service near the asset.
14	Sant'Andrea Priu (Bonorva)	A website is available, including much information; no reservations or online ticket purchase.	Possibility of guided tours in various languages.	A wooden box with a reception point and shop is present. The ticket office, restrooms and a food court are about 600 m away.
15	Sa Pala Larga (Bonorva)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
16	Necropolis of Sos Furighesos (Anela)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
17	Serra Linta (Sedilo)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
18	Necropolis of Ispiluncas (Sedilo)	No website is currently present.	Paid guided tours available during some events with shuttle bus service.	There is no service near the asset.
19	Necropolis of Mandras (Ardauli)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
20	Necropolis of Brodu (Oniferi)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
21	Necropolis of Istevene (Mamoiada)	No website is currently present.	Guided tours are made available by the cooperative that runs the mask museum.	There is no service near the asset.
22	Grotta Corbeddu (Oliena)	A website is available, including much information; no reservations or online ticket purchase.	Guided tours in various languages, thanks to the presence of organizations working in the area. Explanatory panels available at the site.	Ticket office and restrooms. Well-equipped picnic area available.
23	Menhir of Monte Corru Tundu (Villa Sant'Antonio)	No website is currently present.	There is no guide or audio guide at the moment.	There is no service near the asset.
24	Shelter of Su Forru de is Sinzurreddus and the stone tool workshops of Sennixeddu (Pau)	No website is currently present.	By reservation, guided tours in Italian and French. Workshops are equipped with QR codes.	There is no service near the asset.
25	Pranu Muttedu (Goni)	Official website available providing all the information about the park. No reservations or online ticket purchase.	Guided tours in various languages. There are explanatory totems and signs inside.	Multi-purpose welcome center, with ticket office, bar, restrooms and a small shop. Equipped picnic area.
26	Necropolis of Montessu (Villaperuccio)	Information and inquiries can be obtained on the website. No ticket purchase or reservations.	Guided tours in various languages. There are explanatory signs inside the site.	Reception center, ticket office, restrooms. Equipped food court to be assigned for external management.

1.4 Current management methods and parties

The serial site includes monuments located within the territory of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia and under the administration of different Municipalities and Provinces.

Cesim (Centro Studi “Identità e Memoria”) played a leading role in proposing the inscription and in coordinating and managing it, involving local institutions and collaborating with the peripheral units of the Ministry of Culture and with the General Secretariat – UNESCO Bureau.

The assets of the nominated serial property are located in **publicly owned areas** (State or other local authorities: Autonomous Region of Sardinia, Provinces or Municipalities) and **privately owned areas** (natural or legal persons) or mixed, in some cases, as illustrated in the following table (already reported in the Application Dossier).

ID #	Component part name	Region, Municipality and Province	Type of site ownership	Category of land ownership Area of reference
01	Necropolis of Anghelu Ruju	Alghero (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
02	Necropolis of Puttu Codinu	Villanova Monteleone (Sassari)	Public	Public and Private
03	Necropolis of Monte Siseri or S'Incantu	Putifigari (Sassari)	Private	Public and Private
04	Fortified complex of Monte Baranta	Olmedo (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
05	Necropolis of Mesu 'e Montes	Ossi (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
06	Archaeological complex of Monte d'Accoddi	Sassari (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
07	Necropolis of Su Crucifissu Mannu	Porto Torres (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
08	Domus de janas of Orto del Beneficio Parrocchiale	Sennori (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
09	Tomba dell'Elefante	Castelsardo (Sassari)	Private	Public and Private
10	Necropolis of Li Muri	Arzachena (Sassari)	Public	Public and Private
11	Petroglyph Park	Cheremule (Sassari)	Public	Public and Private
12	Dolmen of Sa Coveccada	Mores (Sassari)	Public and Private	Public and Private
13	Shelter of Luzzanas	Ozieri (Sassari)	Private	Public and Private
14	Necropolis of Sant'Andrea Priu	Bonorva (Sassari)	Private	Public and Private
15	Necropolis of Sa Pala Larga	Bonorva (Sassari)	Public	Public and Private
16	Necropolis of Sos Furrighesos	Anela (Sassari)	Private	Public and Private
17	Village of Serra Linta	Sedilo (Oristano)	Private	Public and Private
18	Necropolis of Ispiluncas	Sedilo (Oristano)	Public	Public and Private
19	Necropolis of Mandras or Mrandas	Ardauli (Oristano)	Private	Public and Private
20	Necropolis of Brodu	Oniferi (Nuoro)	Private	Public and Private
21	Necropolis of Istevené	Mamoiada (Nuoro)	Private	Public and Private
22	Grotta Corbeddu	Oliena (Nuoro)	Public	Public and Private
23	Menhir of Monte Corru Tundu	Villa Sant'Antonio (Oristano)	Public	Public and Private
24	Stone tool workshops of Sennixeddu and Shelter of Su Forru de is Sinzurreddus	Pau (Oristano)	Public	Public and Private
25	Archaeological Park of Pranu Mutteddu	Goni (Sud Sardegna)	Public and Private	Public and Private
26	Necropolis of Montessu	Villaperuccio (Sud Sardegna)	Public and Private	Public and Private

The protection, conservation and promotion of these monuments is exercised by the Ministry of Culture and its peripheral bodies.

To date, the subjects directly involved in the management of the archaeological complexes making up the candidate serial site have therefore been:

- the **Peripheral units of the Ministry**: Regional Secretariat, Superintendencies, Regional Museum Hub;
- the **Municipalities** where the assets are located: Alghero, Villanova Monteleone, Putifigari, Olmedo, Ossi, Sassari, Porto Torres, Sennori, Castelsardo, Arzachena, Cheremule, Mores, Ozieri, Bonorva, Anela, Sedilo, Ardauli, Oniferi, Mamoiada, Oliena, Pau, Goni and Villaperuccio, Villa Sant'Antonio.

Less directly involved in the management of some property, but also involved in the application process, have been the following:

- the **territorial bodies** responsible for the administration of the territories: Autonomous Region of Sardinia, the Provinces of: Sassari, Oristano, Nuoro and Sud Sardegna;
- the **researchers** from the Universities of Sassari and Cagliari, who took part in the technical-scientific committee set up for the inscription;
- the **private owners** of areas where some of the monuments are located.

The process also involved the **Mountain Communities and Parks** present in the area where awareness-raising projects were carried out at schools, and numerous conferences in the Municipalities involved.

The bodies involved have signed a **Memorandum of Understanding** to formalize the collaboration in order to achieve the inscription of the serial site in the WHL (attached to the Nomination format).

CHAPTER 2

THE NOMINATED PROPERTY AND ITS TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

2.1 Context Analysis elements

The analysis aims at paving the way for the construction of the future vision that will be explained in the plan; it starts with an identification and mapping of the nominated assets, their specific characteristics and their reference territories, and then identifies the accessibility system and connections, and investigate the presence of various types of local services.

For each component part of the serial site, the reference area varies in size depending on territorial features; it integrates criteria of visual perception (perceptual sets), with structural elements of the territory-landscape (continuity of natural or domesticated elements, particular ecological networks, networks of cultural assets, etc.) and of the infrastructural and socio-economic system, such as the presence of major connections, accommodation facilities, cultural assets available for reuse or services.

The areas of reference therefore extend far beyond the buffer areas proposed for the candidate asset and their definition could not be separated from a direct field survey of all the useful elements, the drafting of which serves as the basic framework for the design of their boundaries.

In general, for the analysis of the territorial context, the following aspects have been explored which, for the sake of clarity, can be divided into seven thematic groups:

- **accessibility and mobility**, which includes the analysis of the current infrastructure network, road and rail connections and distance from points of interest, public transport services, pedestrian and cycling routes as well as the possibility of renting bicycles;
- **state of the area**, the type of complex under analysis and the state of conservation of the property, but also the presence of significant environmental pull and push factors and public buildings that can be used or reused as a reference point;
- **commercial, craft and catering activities**, their presence, size and frequency, also with regard to local craft activities, in terms of production and sale,

- **culture**, the presence of active cultural associations and cultural activities and events (theatre, dance, entertainment) as well as other cultural attractions and sites;
- **tourism**, the presence and quantity of events that attract visitors, accommodation facilities and beds available and used, tourist attractions and distances;
- **schools**, their presence, type and location;
- **sports**, the presence of sports activities/services and sports activities that can be practiced in the area of reference.

For each category shown in the tabs, it is possible to identify, for example, various levels of accessibility, from 30 km away up to 1 km, and the status of the different sites.

It is an analysis that has delved into the various aspects that affect the context and therefore the usability of the sites.



The in-depth elements in the analysis of sites.

terms of the presence of associations, recognisability by resident citizens, presence or absence of events, schools in the vicinity, etc.

Appeal, tourism and economy: in this case, the presence or lack of traditional undertakings in their surroundings, of nearby accommodation facilities, bars/restaurants and all those activities which can generate an economic impact on the territory surrounding the property were verified.

Management: this last aspect is intended to show the involvement of the municipality in the management of the property, the presence or lack of a network of local authorities involved or the concession of the asset to a managing body.

The property brief evaluation sheets follow.

1 NECROPOLIS OF ANGHELU RUJU



Alghero, Sassari
 Surface area 225.41 km²
 Residents 42,458
 Distinctive features: city of coral,
 wine and oil



Rural Site



Musealized and managed by the SILT cooperative.



FEATURES

The monumental complex, consisting of thirty-eight tombs, is the largest Necropolis in Sardinia by number of graves.

The SILT cooperative **is currently in charge of management, and there are services such as a ticket office, shop, restrooms, and a small refreshment stand.** It is open year-round and guided tours are available.

The cost of the ticket is €5 but it is possible to make a cumulative ticket to visit Nuraghe Palmavera.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and has a low level of structural damage.

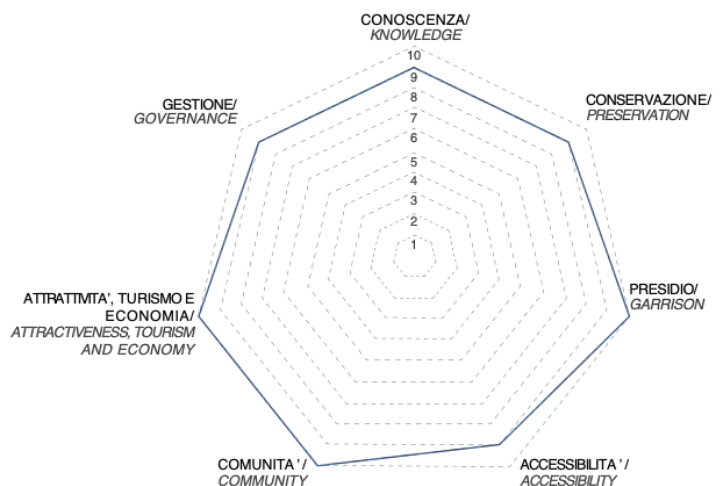
Excavations **are** complete, **the graphic documentation** is complete but to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and partially published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

CONTEXT

The complex is located in a **flat area** that can be easily used by people with motor disabilities, is about 7 km away from the city center, and is close to the airport.

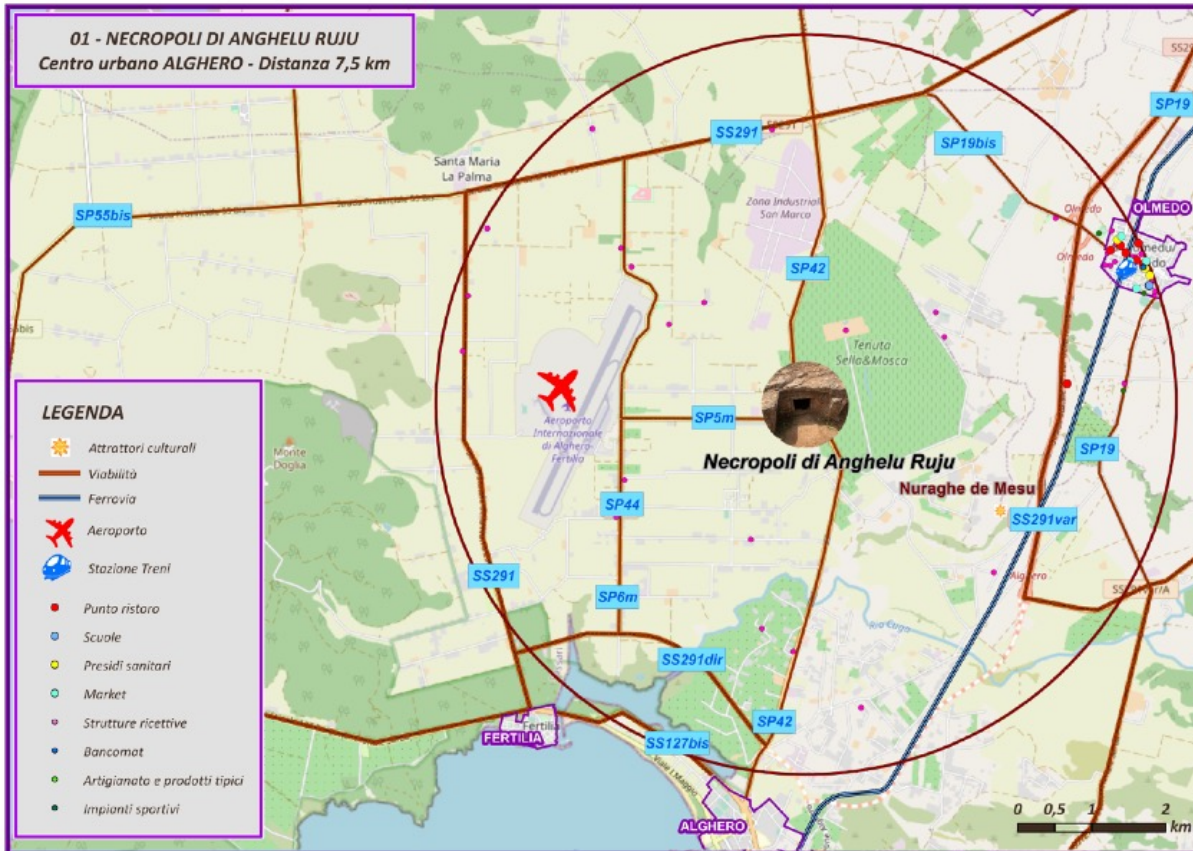
The municipality of reference is Alghero, an **amenity-rich center** that also includes 1391 accommodation facilities and 20 school buildings.

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the asset has no particular weakness.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



In the area analyzed above, there is a cultural attraction, some accommodation facilities and the Alghero International Airport. All services available in the municipality of Olmedo, the closest to the asset, are also highlighted.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Entrance and view of the vineyards



Food court

2

NECROPOLIS OF PUTTU CODINU



Villanova Monteleone, Sassari

Surface area 202.68 km²

Residents 2,124

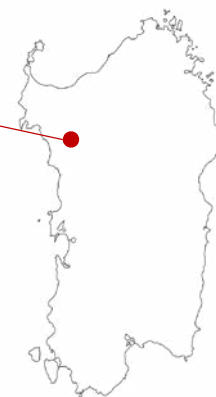
Distinctive features: textile production



Rural Site



Staff-attended and managed by the SILT cooperative.



FEATURES

The complex is an impressive pre-Nuragic site where nine hypogeal tombs have been found.

Access is granted upon purchase of a ticket priced at €4, which also includes a visit to the nearby Nuraghe Appio and the "Sa Domo Manna" Ethnographic Museum.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and shows very mild degradation and structural damage.

Excavations **are** complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete but to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and fully published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

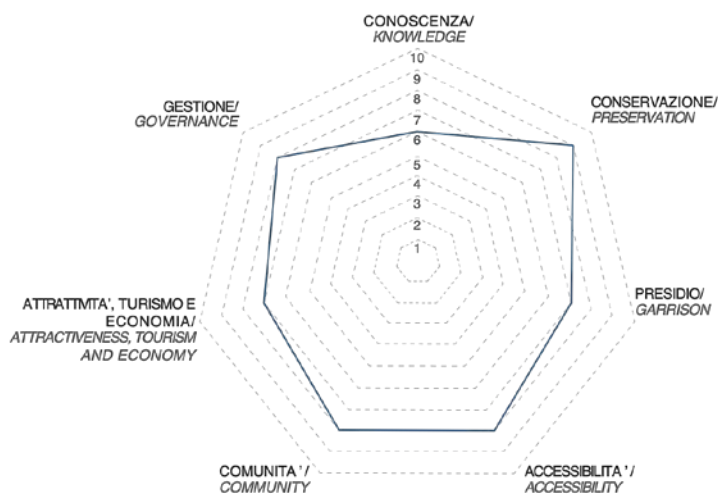
CONTEXT

The complex is located near the **Monte Minerva oasis and is embedded in a valley full of trees and surrounded by an orchard.**

The complex is located about **6 km from the town center and is staff-attended.**

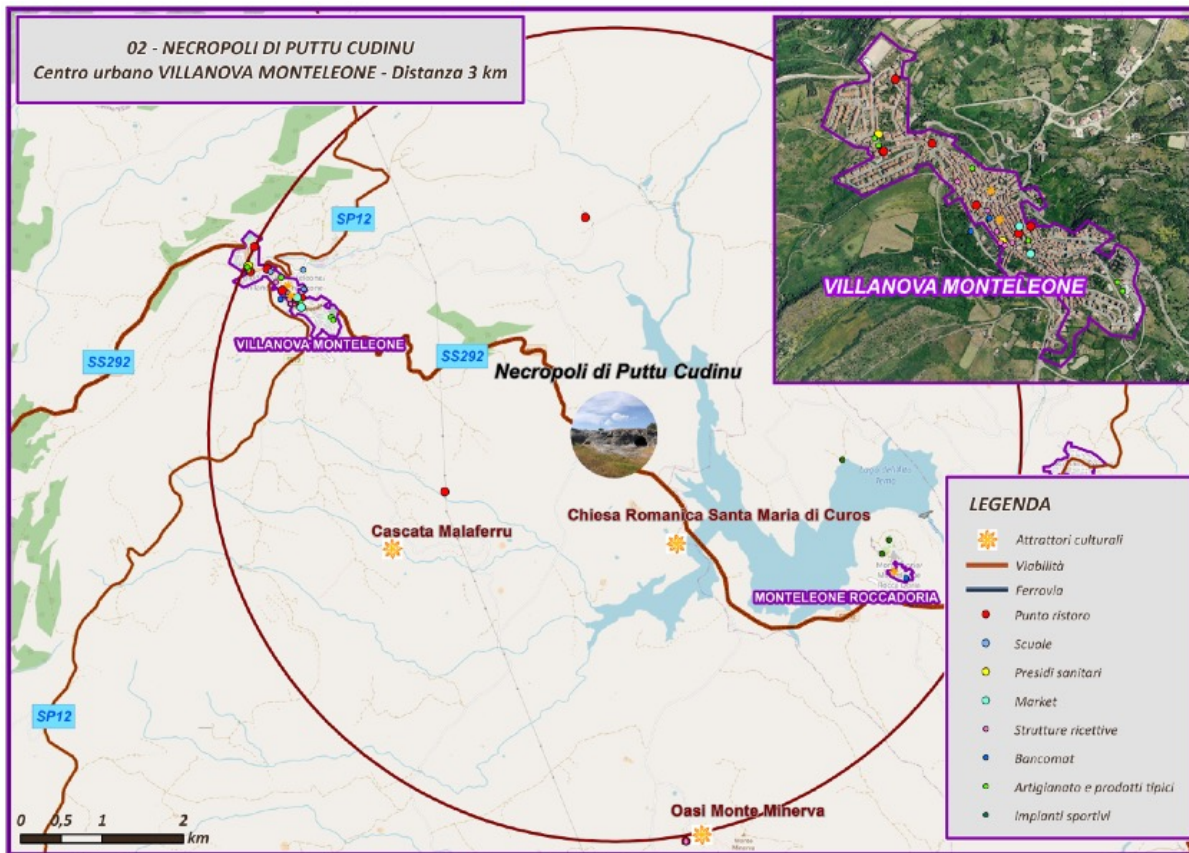
There are no services near the site, but the Municipality of Villanova Monteleone has **commercial, cultural and sports undertakings, and the reference area** – including the Municipalities of Putifigari, Monteleone Rocca Doria, Romana and Villanova Monteleone - **has 23 accommodation facilities and 4 school buildings.**

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the asset is well preserved and accessible and has no particular weakness.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



In the area analyzed above there are five cultural attractions - two of which are included in the municipality of Villanova Monte Leone -, food outlets and sports facilities. Included within the area of reference are the municipalities of Monte Leone Roccadoria and Villanova Monte Leone, where the property is located. In both municipalities various services are available.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



General view and the surrounding landscape



Detail

3 **NECROPOLIS OF MONTE SISERI/S'INCANTU**



Putifigari, Sassari
Surface area 53.1 km²

Residents 691

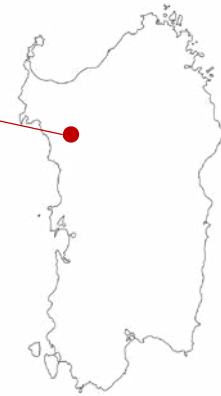
Distinctive features: dry-laid rock walls



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

This is a painted tomb, the most famous of the four found in the Necropolis of Monte Siseri. The domus is currently closed by ordinance and can be visited by contacting the municipality, which organizes free guided tours.

The **state of conservation is good** except for the presence of minor signs of degradation.

Excavations were partially carried out, partial graphic and photographic documentation is partial and to be renewed with new methodologies. The analyzed material contexts have been published in full through scientific and popular publications.

CONTEXT

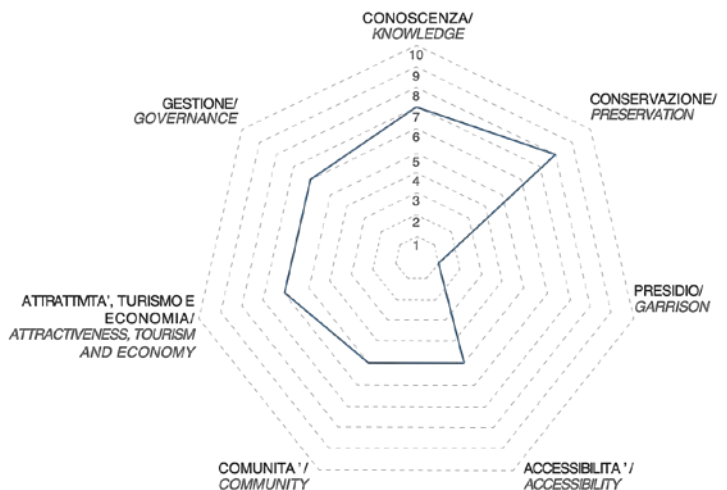
The complex is located about **5 km from the town center**.

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the site is well preserved and a tourist attraction.

The path leading to the site offers a variety of local plants and it overlooks a magnificent valley.

There are no services in the vicinity of the site, but they can be reached 5 km away in the Municipality of Putifigari, where there are commercial, cultural and sports undertakings.

The reference area includes 3 accommodation facilities, and in the area including the neighboring municipalities - Ittiri, Putifigari, Villanova Monte Leone and Uri - there are 9 school buildings.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



In the area analyzed above, there are three cultural attractions and one food court. The municipality of reference, Putifigari, is located 5.5 km from the property and includes a number of services such as food outlets, market, ATM and a health facility.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



View of the interior and the valley



Entrance

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEX OF MONTE BARANTA



Olmedo, Sassari
 Surface area 33.47 km²
 Residents 4,134
 Distinctive features: Bread nativity scene



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The Megalithic Complex of Monte Baranta, which has been studied and investigated since the 1950s, is **one of the most extraordinary examples of pre-Nuragic fortified settlements**. Currently the site is **unattended and is closed to the public except for special guided tours**.

The **overall state of preservation is good** but it has a high level of hydrogeological instability.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and partially published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

CONTEXT

The complex may be reached on foot, via a scenic footpath, or by car.

The property is the core of an area redevelopment project expected to be completed in late 2023. The project includes: the construction of the parking area;

the implementation of the ticket office with services and a food court;

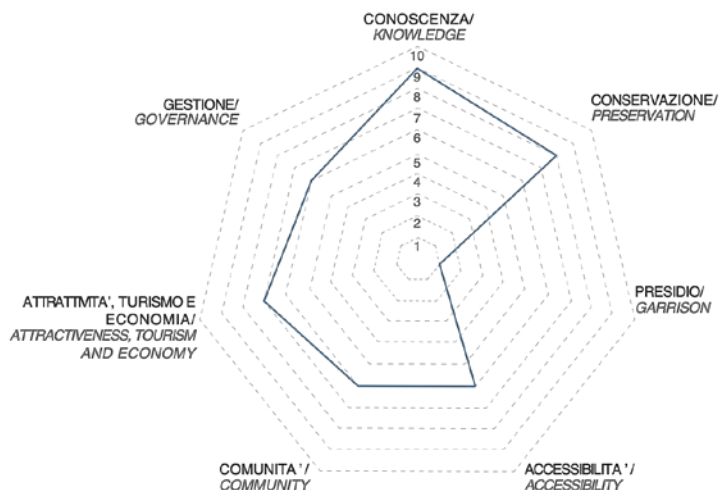
the arrangement and securing of access pathways (pedestrian and driveway);

the implementation of an electric car shuttle service for people with motor impairment;

vertical signs marking the route to be followed;

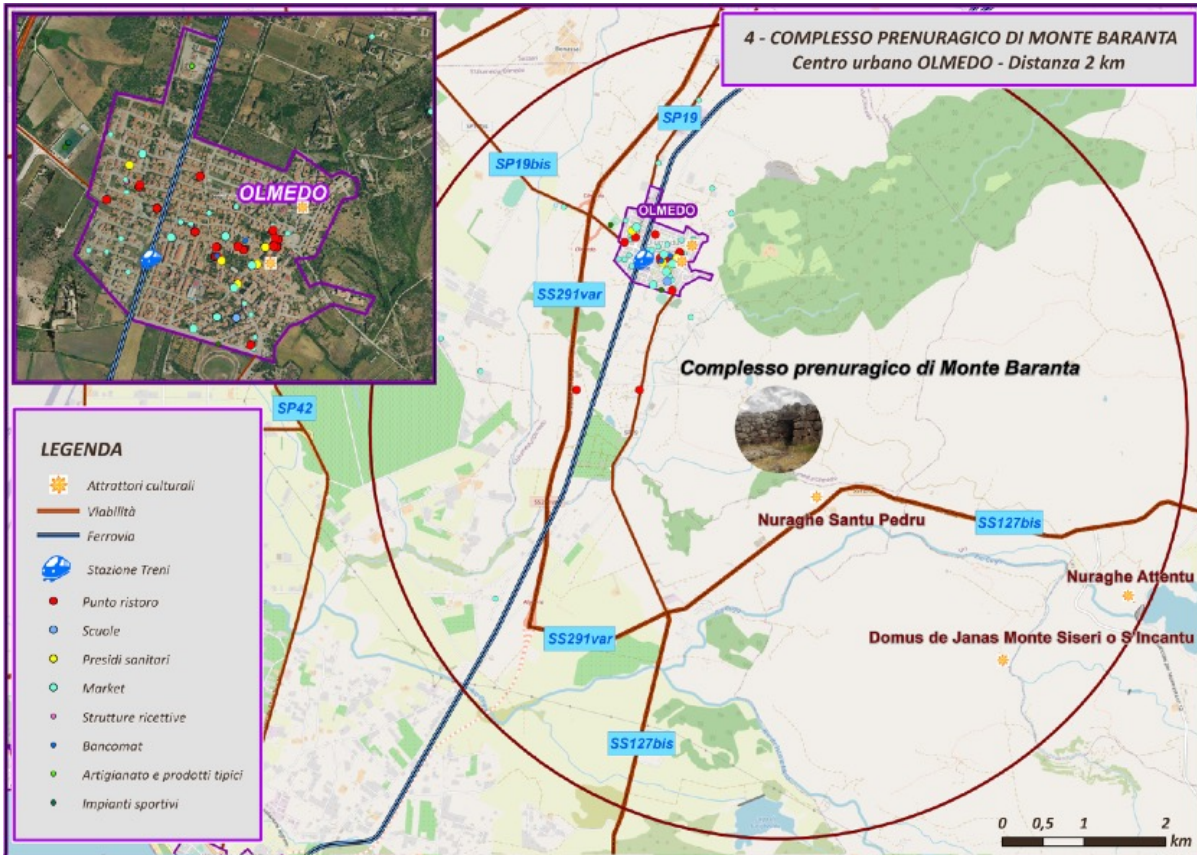
information totems with historical archaeological and environmental content, which will be placed along the route and near the complex.

As can be seen from the analysis of the characteristic elements, the strengths of the property appear to be its knowledge and state of preservation in addition to its appeal and tourist capacity.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area analyzed above includes five other cultural attractions-two of which are in the municipality of Olmedo-and encompasses the municipality of reference, Olmedo. Being only 2 km away from the property, the municipality is served by a railway line and includes numerous services including food outlets, health care facilities, market, etc.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



The city wall and the view of the valley



Entrance

5

NECROPOLIS OF MESU 'E MONTES



Ossi, Sassari
 Surface area 30.09 km²
 Residents 5,513

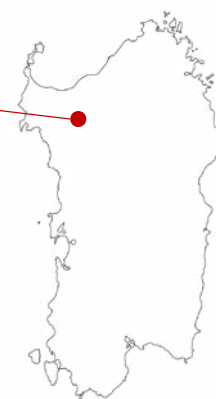
Distinctive features: the village of snails



Rural Site



Guided tours organized by the Pegaso cooperative



FEATURES

It is a **hypogeal necropolis consisting of 18 domus**, all multi-chamber, and is located about 8 km from the town of Ossi.

The overall state of preservation is good but it has a high level of hydrogeological instability.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and fully published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

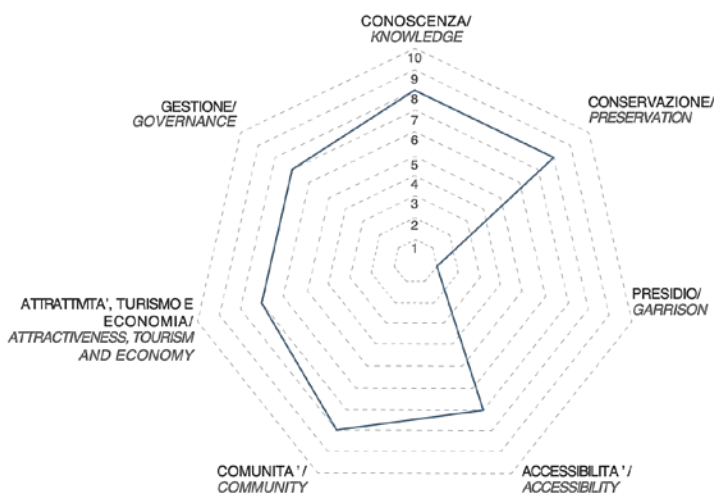
CONTEXT

The site is located on the slopes of Monte Mamas, and the natural landscape is very beautiful and striking, rich in typical Mediterranean flora.

The municipality recently obtained funding to adjust the accessibility and usability of the site and plans to build a facility to be used as a welcome center and Information point where the Ethnographic Museum will also be hosted.

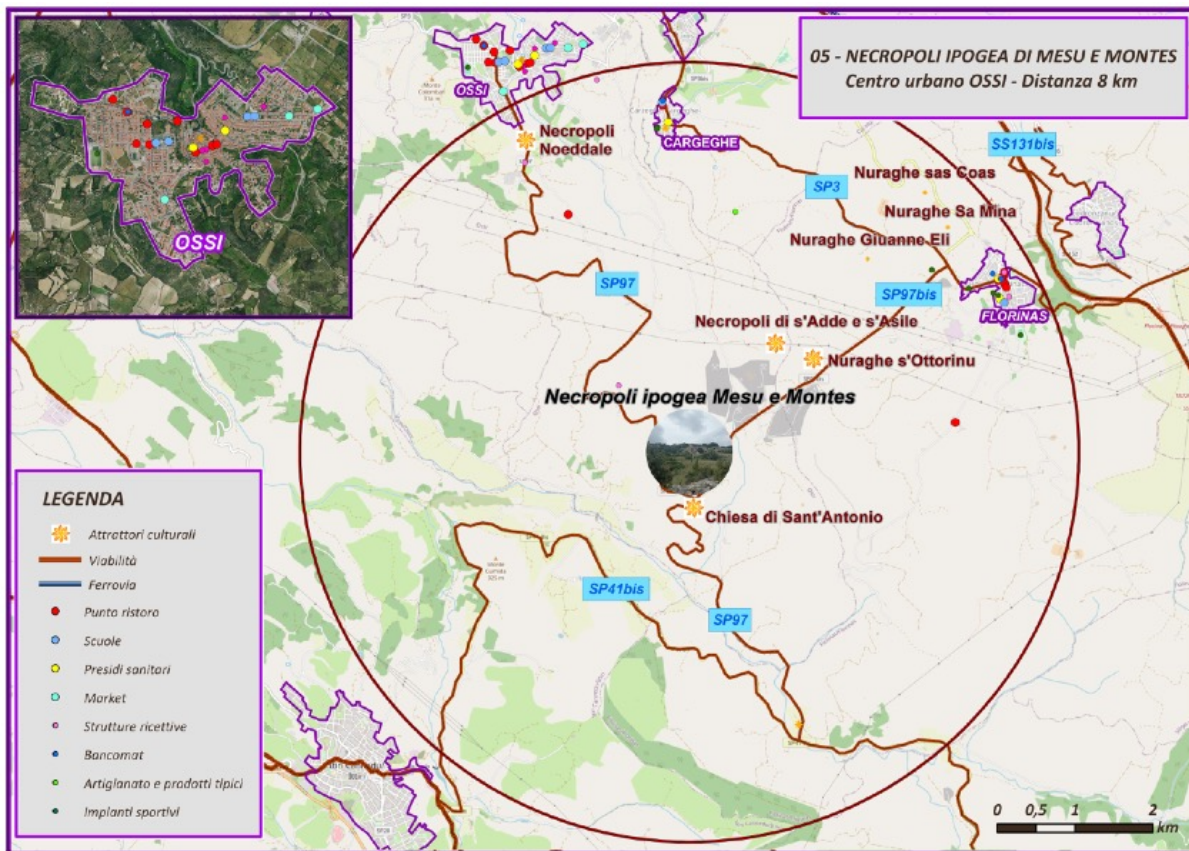
Currently, **there are no services in the vicinity but there are commercial, sports and cultural undertakings in the municipality of reference**. The target area, which includes the Municipalities of Cargeghe, Muros, Ossi, Tissi and Usini, is served by 14 accommodation facilities and 78 schools.

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the asset has particular strengths.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area analyzed above includes numerous cultural attractions, food outlets, and some other services found in the municipalities of Florinas and Cargeghe. Ossi is the municipality of reference and it is 8 km from the property.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Interior and general view of the complex.



Detail

6 **SANCTUARY OF MONTE D'ACCODDI**



Sassari, Sassari
Surface area 547.04 km²

Residents 122,159

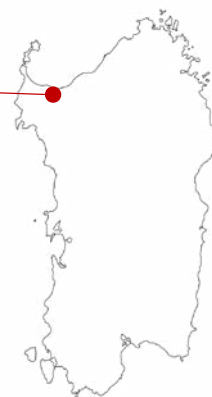
Distinctive features: Faradda di li Candareri – UNESCO World Heritage since 2013



Rural Site



Musealized – Memoria Storica Cooperative



FEATURES

It is a **pre-Nuragic sanctuary**, a unique monument in the Mediterranean basin. **Museumed**, it falls under the Regional Directorate of the Museums on Sardinia, a peripheral branch of the Ministry of Culture, but it is managed by the Municipality of Sassari, which has entrusted it to a local cooperative.

Served by a reception center with a ticket office, it can be visited – for a fee - on one's own or with a guide.

The property is in good conditions overall and shows very mild degradation and structural damage.

Excavations are yet to be completed, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and fully published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

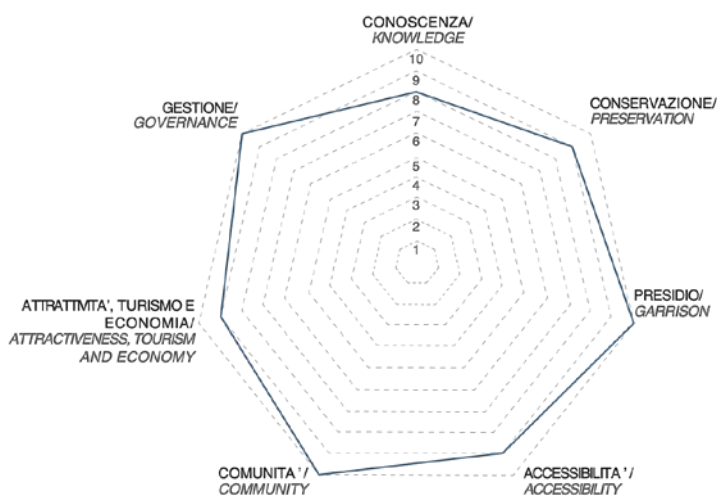
CONTEXT

The site is located between Sassari and Porto Torres and is about 13 km from the town of Sassari, the municipality of reference.

The complex is located within a **portion of territory that has a great number of prehistoric monuments** a few hundred meters apart, including the Necropolis of Su Crucifissu Mannu, Ponte Secco, Marinaru, Sant'Ambrogio, Li Lioni, as well as the dolmen and the menhirs of Frades Mereos.

The target area, including the municipality of Sassari, is rich in services and is served by 227 accommodation facilities and 78 schools.

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the asset has no particular weakness.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

7 SU CRUCIFISSU MANNU

Porto Torres, Sassari
 Surface area 104.41 km²
 Residents 21,330
 Distinctive features: tourist-oriented

Rural Site
Unattended



FEATURES

This is a complex of domus de janas, currently privately owned but soon to be acquired by the municipality, that may be **visited freely**.

It is possible to possibly have a guided tour by contacting the municipal tourist office.

The overall state of conservation is average as there is moderate structural damage.

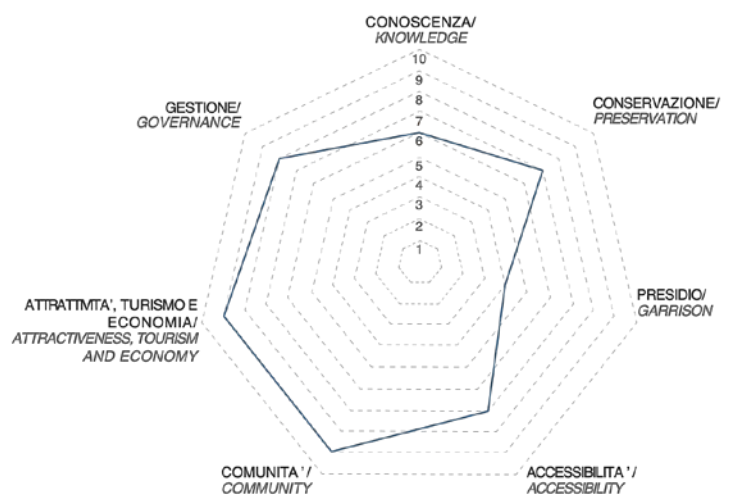
Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and fully published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

CONTEXT

The necropolis is about 3 km from the entrance to the municipal territory of Porto Torres and is located in a striking natural landscape and **it attracts many people who take the trekking routes**.

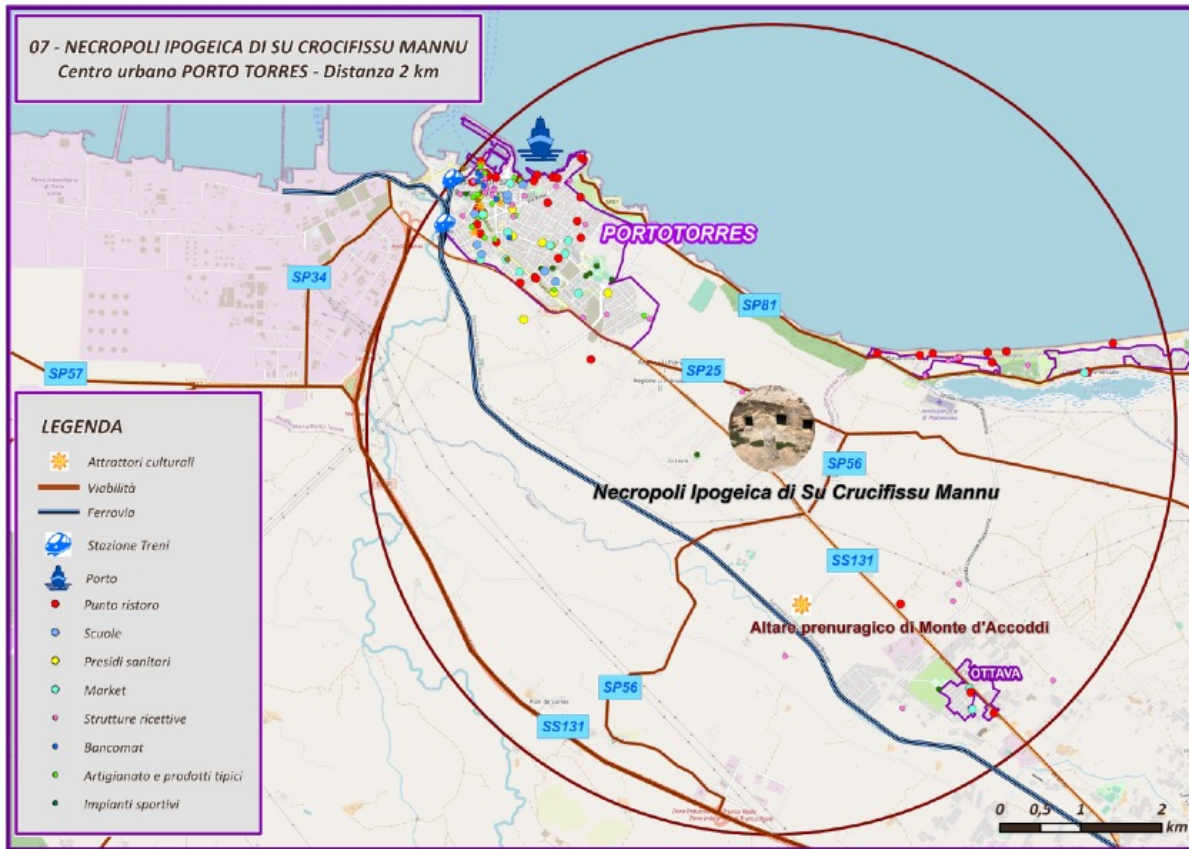
Porto Torres is one of the most important maritime ports in the region and attracts large flows of tourists. It is equipped with many different kinds of services and served by 98 accommodation facilities (in the municipality of Porto Torres alone) and 10 schools.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the asset is very appealing from a tourist point of view and is representative for the community.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area analyzed above includes another cultural attraction and numerous services. Its proximity to Porto Torres, a tourist resort and a major trading post, ensures the presence of numerous services.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



General view and surrounding landscape



Tomb

8

NECROPOLIS OF ORTO DEL BENEFICIO PARROCCHIALE



Sennori, Sassari
Surface area 31.34 km²

Residents 6,935

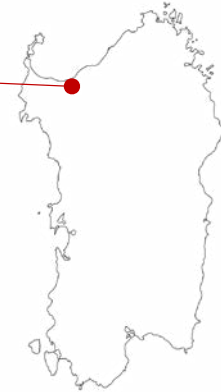
Distinctive features: city of wine
and oil



Urban site



Unattended



FEATURES

The funerary area includes a large hypogeum consisting of two individual domus de janas excavated in the limestone outcrop inside the old parish garden of Chiesa di San Basilio, located in a square in front of the Town Hall.

The site is fenced off and accessed through a gate that is followed by a pathway that is easy to walk even for those with motor disabilities. The site is unattended and access management is entrusted to the Municipality, which opens the entrance gate to the site at the request of interested people.

The asset is in an excellent state of conservation.

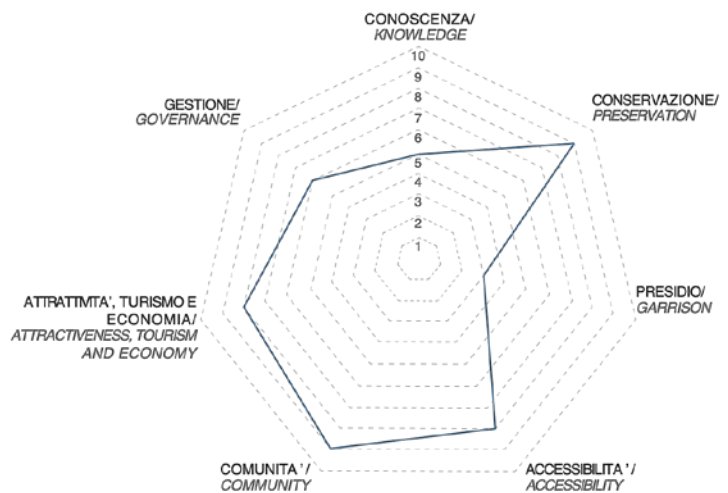
Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications related to the property but no material contexts has been found.

CONTEXT

The site is included in the pedestrian route that runs from the main square, through the old town and up to the tuff quarry, which is located on a natural terrace above the complex and overlooks the Gulf of Asinara.

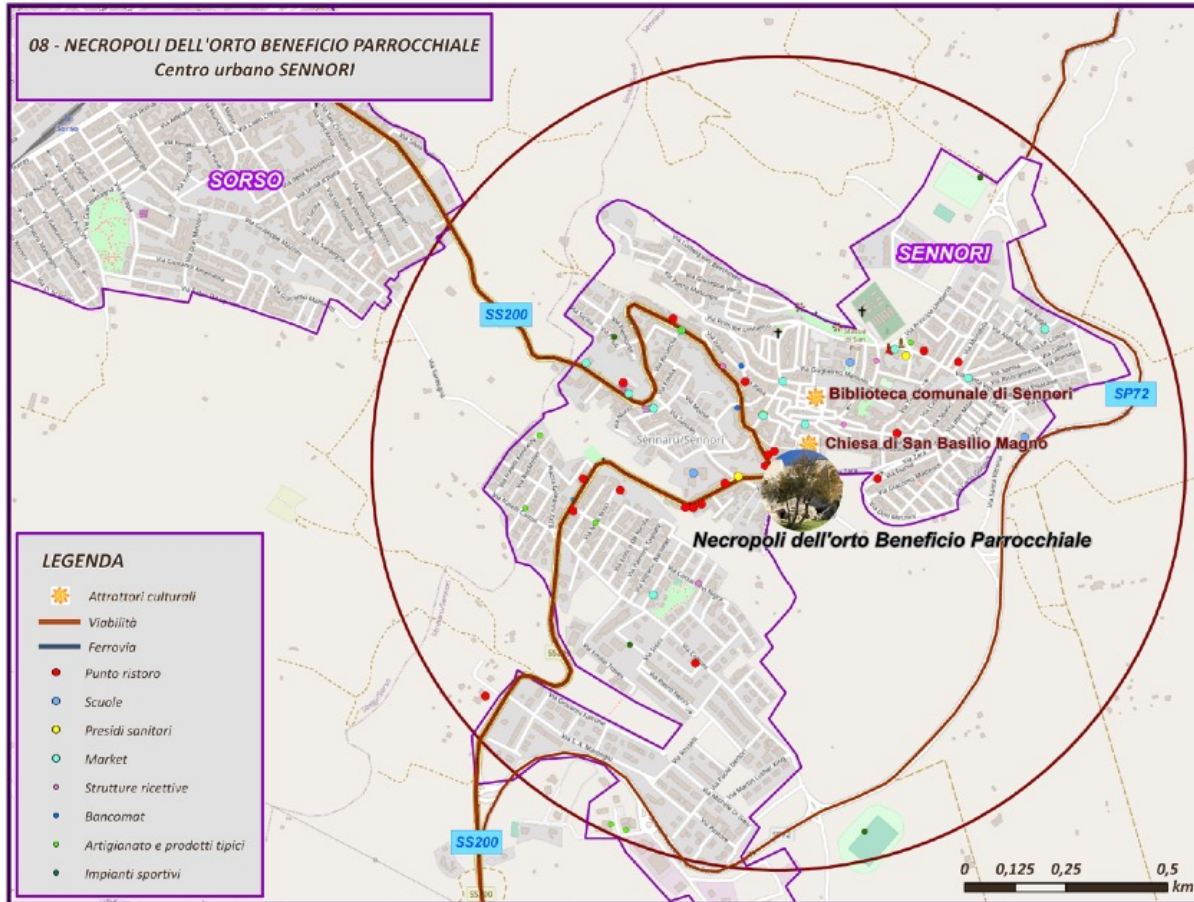
The municipality offers different commercial, cultural and sports services and is served - along with the neighboring municipality of Sorso - by 94 accommodation facilities.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the strengths of the asset are conservation, appeal and community.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The asset is located inside the town of Sennori, which has two other cultural attractions and many services including food courts, health care facilities, market, schools, etc.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Details of the interior of the domus



View from the outside

9

ROCCIA DELL'ELEFANTE



Castelsardo, Sassari
Surface area 45.5 km²

Residents 5,711

Distinctive features: handmade baskets



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

It is an **erratic boulder of volcanic rock**, that slipped halfway down a slope. **Two separate domus de janas were excavated within it**: the most ancient one has almost disappeared due to rock degradation. The site is **privately owned and can be visited free of charge**.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and has a slight degradation of anthropogenic and environmental nature.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific, popular publications and printed guides related to the property, but no material context has been found.

CONTEXT

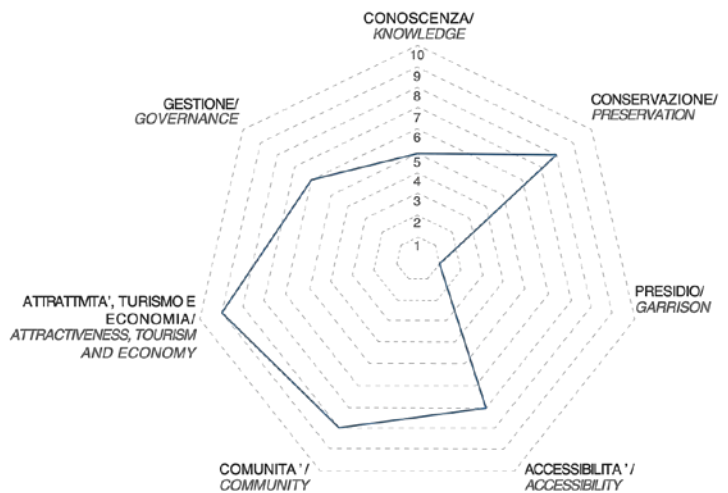
The site is located 5.4 km from the Municipality of Castelsardo along the provincial road.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the asset is paradigmatic in terms of appeal, value for the local community and good accessibility level.

A series of upgrades are planned by the Region, the Metropolitan Network and the Municipality that include: improving accessibility, installing a scenic lighting system and dedicated signposts, and providing a ticket booth/infopoint.

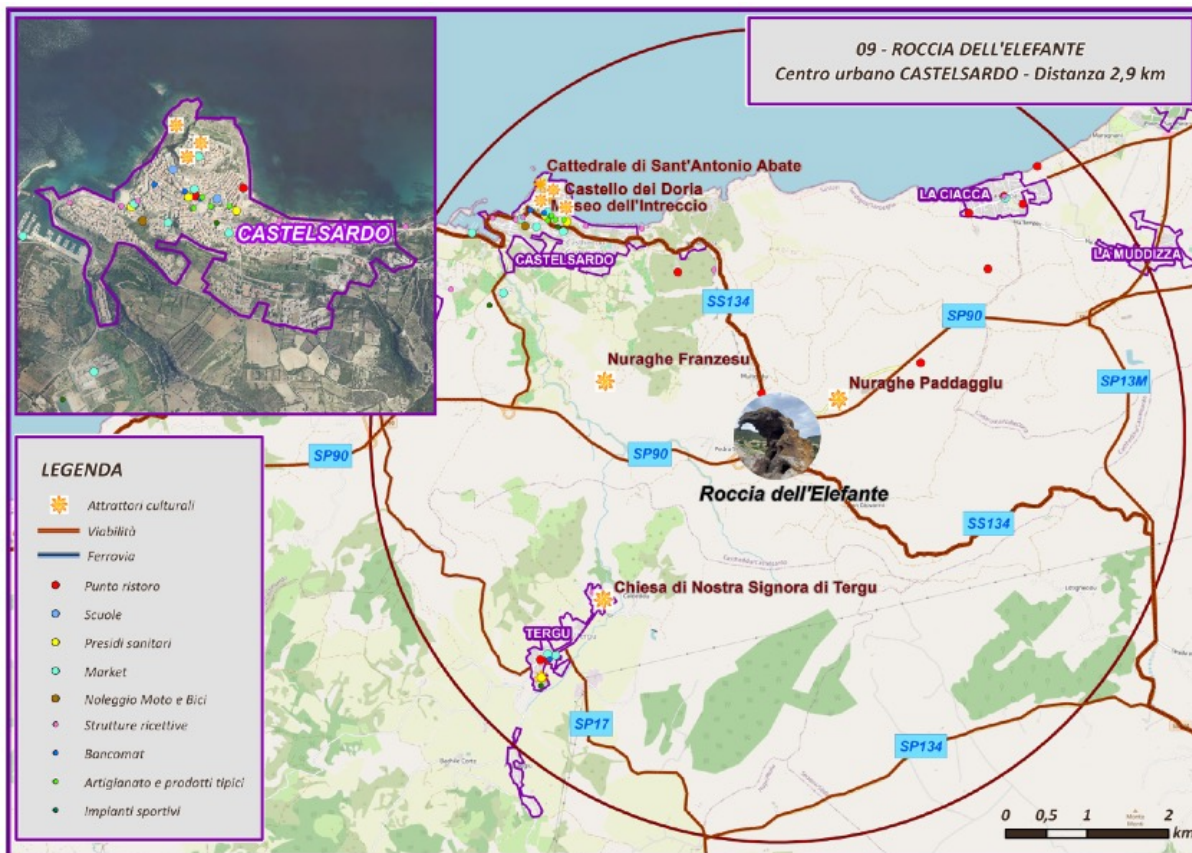
The management is expected to be assigned to a cooperative that will ensure its use guided by an archaeologist.

The municipality of Castelsardo offers services of various kinds, and there are more than 200 accommodation facilities within a 5-km radius of the property.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area of reference includes four municipalities, including Castelsardo. The area contains six other cultural attractions - three of which are in the municipality of Castelsardo - and a range of services. The property is well connected by state and provincial roads.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Details of the interior and view of the landscape



View from the outside

10

NECROPOLIS OF LI MURI



Arzachena, Sassari

Surface area 230.85 km²

Residents 13,362

Distinctive features: Costa Smeralda



Rural Site



Musealized and managed by GE.SE.CO.



FEATURES

Necropolis comprising **four burial circles from the second half of the 5th millennium BCE and a more recent *allèe couverte***. The site is managed by an in-house company of the Municipality, and different ticket options are possible for visiting one or more sites with discounted rates for children and families.

The property is in good conditions overall **and has minor structural damage**.

The excavations appear to be complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete but to be renewed with new methodologies. There are scientific, popular publications, printed guides and a virtual tour (Sardinia Virtual Archaeology) related to the property but no material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

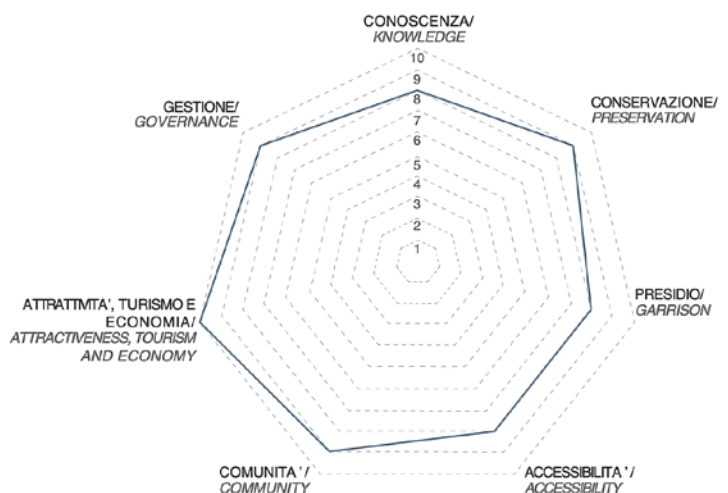
The site, about 10 km from the Gulf of Arzachena, is located **in an accessible flat area**. It can be reached by a dedicated shuttle bus and a series of projects are planned concerning the improvement of its fruition (audio guides, 3d reconstruction of the site).

Near the site there is a 20-seat hall and restrooms.

The site is located in a very tourist area full of cultural initiatives not only in the summer period.

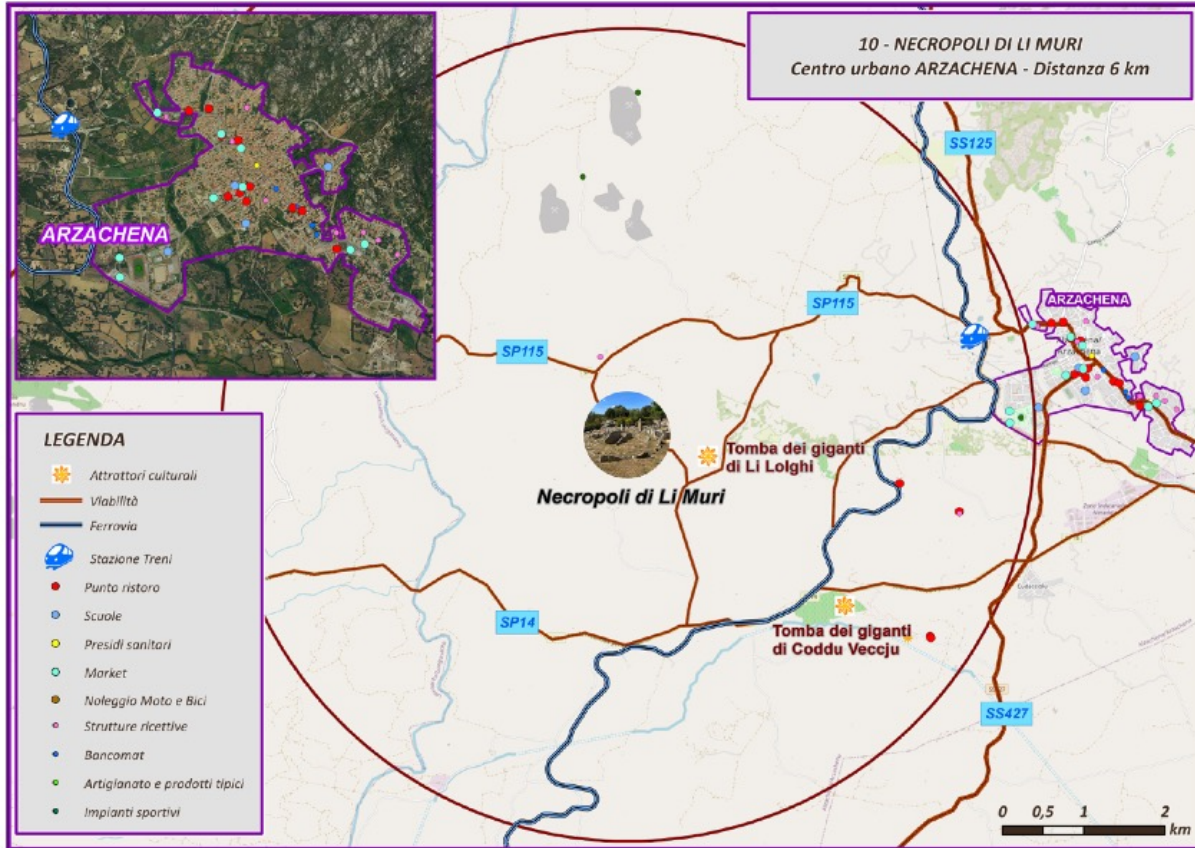
There are also more than 500 accommodation facilities and the target area including Arzachena, Luogosanto and Sant'Antonio di Gallura has 9 schools.

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the asset has no particular weakness.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The reference area includes three other cultural attractions and some food outlets. The municipality of reference, Arzachena, includes numerous services including food courts, markets, schools, and is served by the train station.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



The necropolis and the view of the landscape in front of it



The necropolis

11

PETROGLYPH PARK



Cheremule, Sassari

Surface area 24.25 km²

Residents 402

Distinctive features: Monte

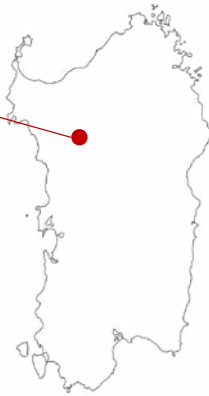
Cuccuruddu (extinct volcano)



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

Located in the striking garrigue landscape of the Miocene limestones of the Nurighe plain, **it includes three central hypogea, totaling thirty-seven tombs.** The property is unmanned and access is free.

Overall, **the property is in a good state of preservation and shows slight anthropogenic and hydrogeological degradation.**

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications related to the property but no material contexts has been found.

CONTEXT

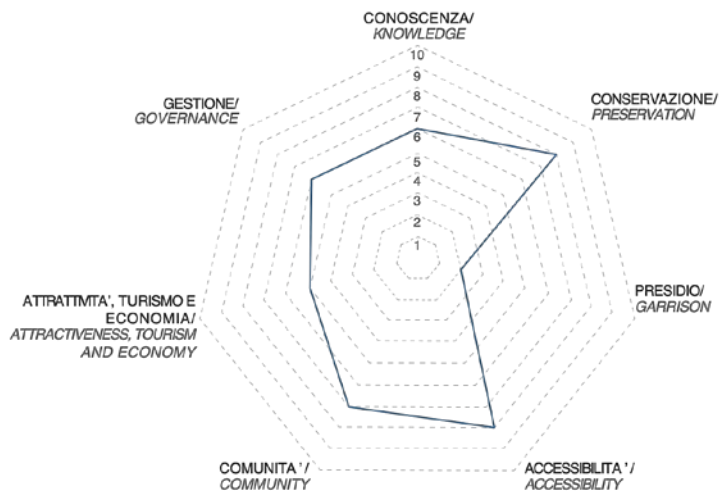
The site, about 2 km from the center of Cheremule, is well marked by the presence of signs.

The complex is located near the su Tippiri forest, a wildlife protected oasis.

Adjacent to the site is the necropolis of Museddu, and not far away is one of Sardinia's most beautiful nuraghi, Santu Antine.

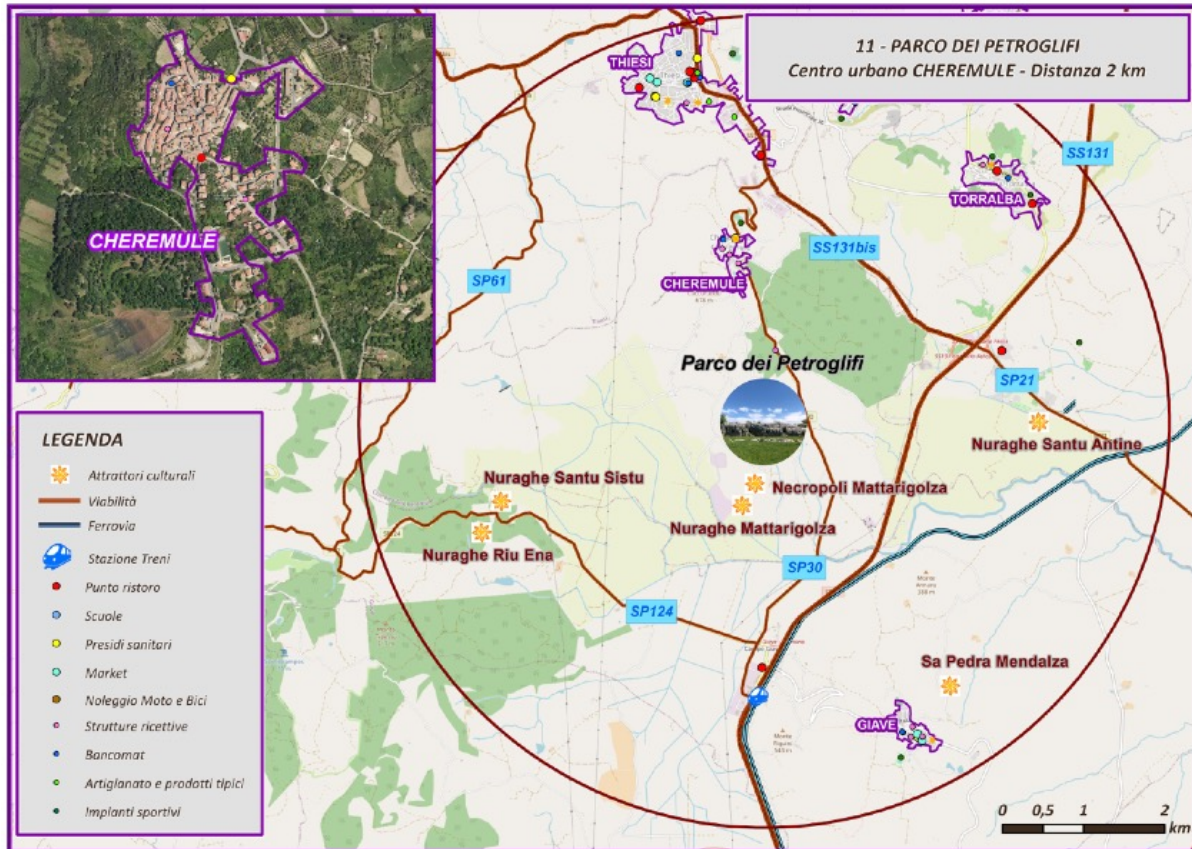
The municipality of reference has only a few essential services while in the area of reference - which also includes the municipalities of Thiesi, Bonnanaro and Torralba - there are 17 accommodation facilities.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the property appears to have a good level of accessibility and conservation.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The target area is rich in cultural attractions and includes six of them. In addition to the municipality of Cheremule, the town of reference, the Municipalities of Giave, Torralba and Thiesi are also in the area.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



The necropolis and the view of the landscape in front of it



The necropolis

12

DOLMEN OF SA COVECCADA



Mores, Sassari

Surface area 93.85 km²

Residents 1,758

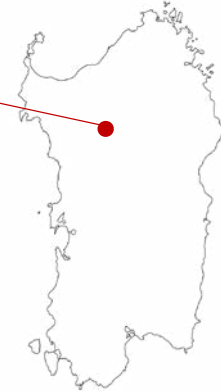
Distinctive features: it is home to the only regional racetrack



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The dolmen of Sa Coveccada, in the territory of Mores, stands out among the Sardinian megalithic structures for its **exceptional size and peculiar elements**, such as the access door carved on the front slab.

The monument was **the recently excavated and restored by the reference archaeological superintendency**. It is currently fenced off and covered by scaffolding, but restoration is expected to be completed by 2024. Currently fenced off for restoration, it is unattended.

Overall, **the property is in a good state of preservation** although it shows major degradation due to erosion phenomena.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications related to the property but no material contexts has been found.

CONTEXT

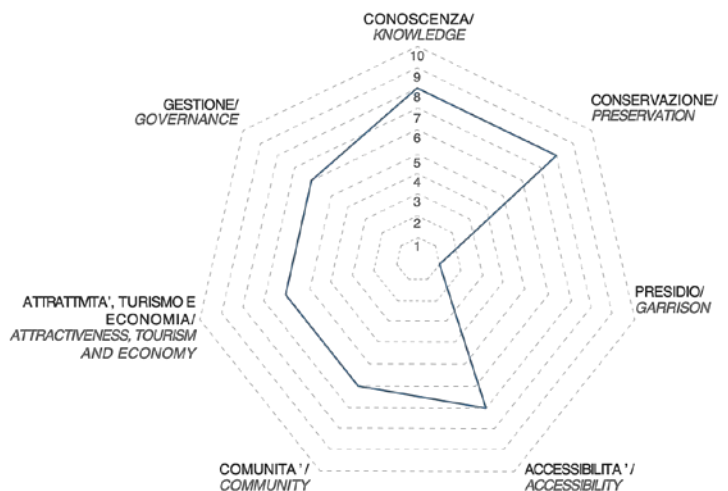
The Dolmen is **set in a beautiful and picturesque valley** rich in sheep and cattle pastures.

The site, 7 km from Mores, **can be reached by car via a provincial road**.

In the vicinity of the site there are no services, which can be reached in the reference municipality that has some essential and commercial services and two accommodation facilities.

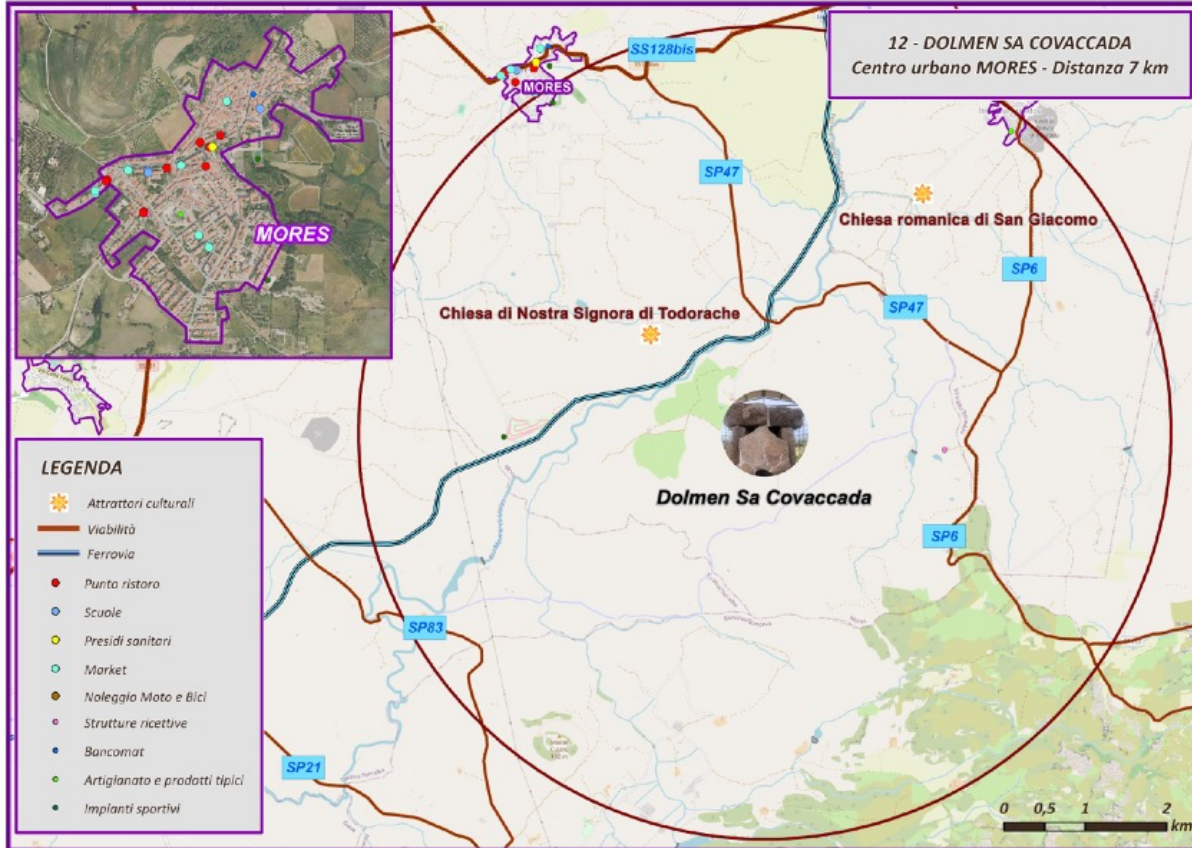
In contrast, within 30 km of the property there are 339 accommodation facilities and some other services.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the strengths of the asset are conservation, appeal and accessibility.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The target area includes two other cultural attractions but has no services nearby except in the town of Mores, about 7 km away.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Access road and surrounding landscape



Dolmen

13

SHELTER OF LUZZANAS



Ozieri, Sassari

Surface area 252.13 km²

Residents 9,935

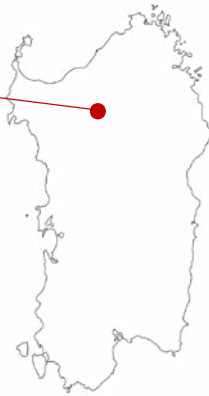
Distinctive features: town of bread



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The site is an **shelter under a rock** featuring **rock paintings**. It is currently unattended and is located in a very interesting scenic area.

Admission is free but visitors must arrange with local guides and notify the landowner to open the gate.

The property is in **good conditions and** has a medium hydrogeological risk.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. No publications seem to be available.

CONTEXT

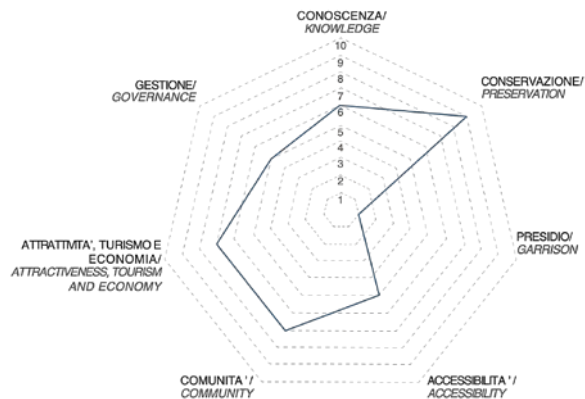
The property is surrounded by nature and can **currently be reached** by crossing the fields of a farm.

Its proximity to the Basilica of Sant'Antioco di Bisarcio also makes it potentially attractive in relation to the project of defining a pedestrian path.

There are no services near the site, but they can be reached in the towns of Ozieri and San Nicolò, landmarks of the site.

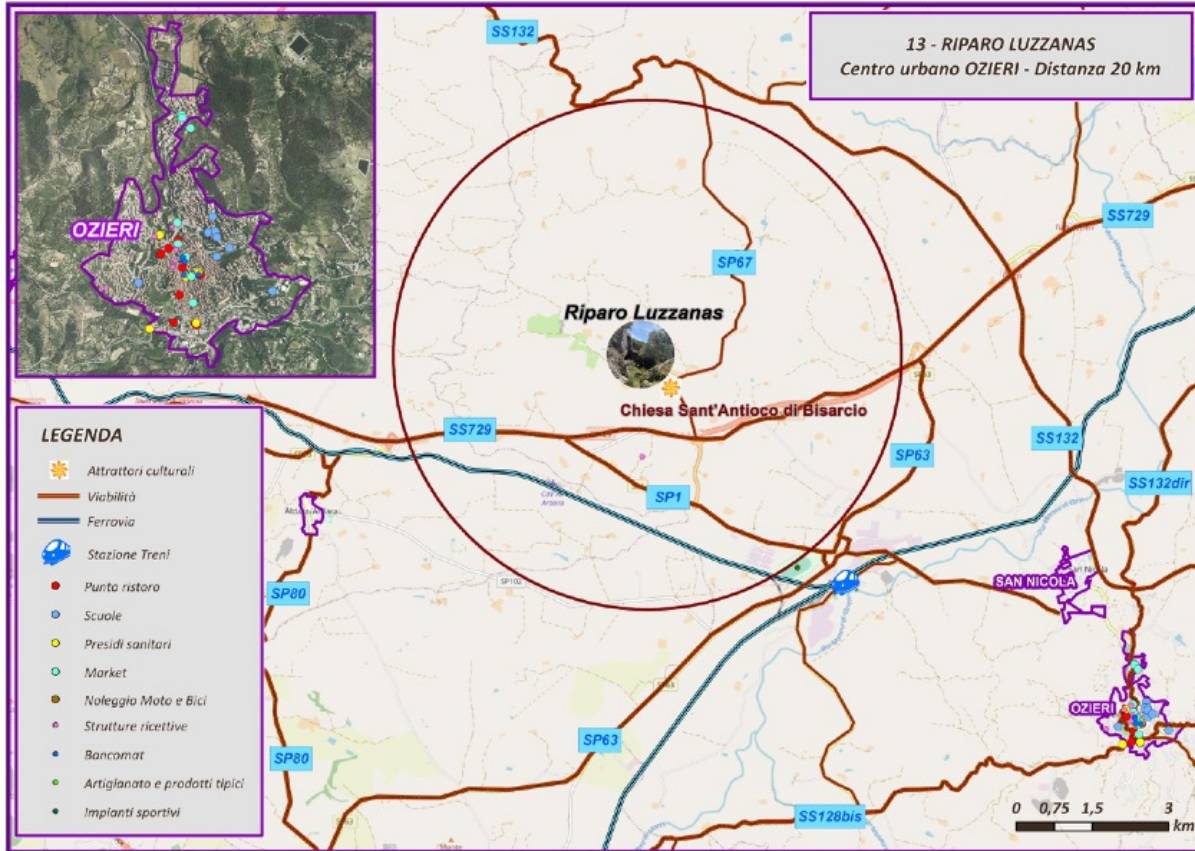
There are commercial, cultural, and sports undertakings there, and the area is served by 14 accommodations and 5 schools.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the strengths of the asset are conservation, appeal and community.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area of reference includes the Church of Sant'Antioco di Bisarcio. The town of Ozieri, 20 km away, is the only landmark where a number of essential services and businesses are located.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Shelter and detail of the rock paintings



Basilica of Sant'Antioco di Bisarcio

14

NECROPOLIS OF SANT'ANDREA PRIU



Bonorva, Sassari

Surface area 149.74 km²

Residents 3,233

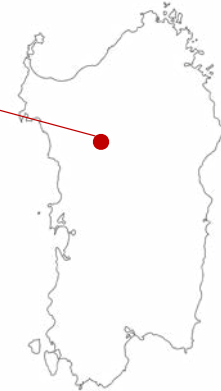
Distinctive features: Acqua Santa Lucia



Rural Site



Staff-attended



FEATURES

The **Necropolis of Sant'Andrea Priu** consists of **15 tombs**, almost all of which include **multiple chambers**. As a result of the erosion of the rocky front, the hypogea have collapsed and part of the rock detached; therefore, the entrance to some tombs are currently raised from the ground level.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and has mild degradation and structural damage.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific, popular publications, printed guides and a virtual tour (Sardinia Virtual Archaeology) related to the property but no material contexts have been found.

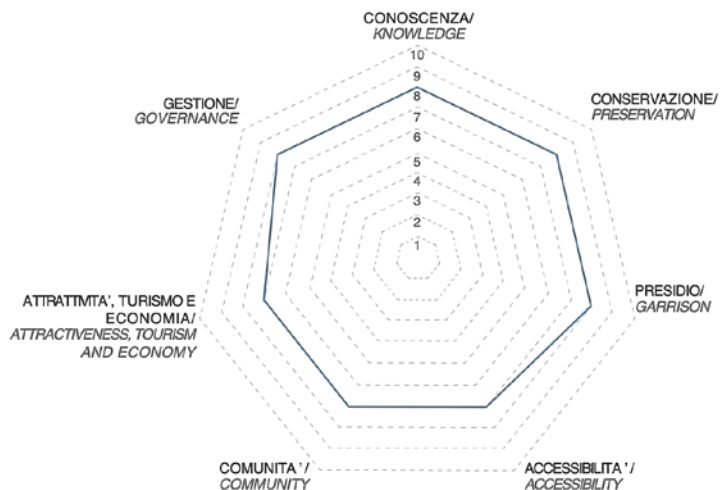
CONTEXT

Reached **fairly easily**, it is located a short distance from the town of Bonorva, where there are a number of public services, sports associations, and various types of commercial establishments.

The target area, which includes Bonorva, Cossoine, Giave and Semestene, is served by 10 accommodation facilities - primarily room rentals or B&Bs.

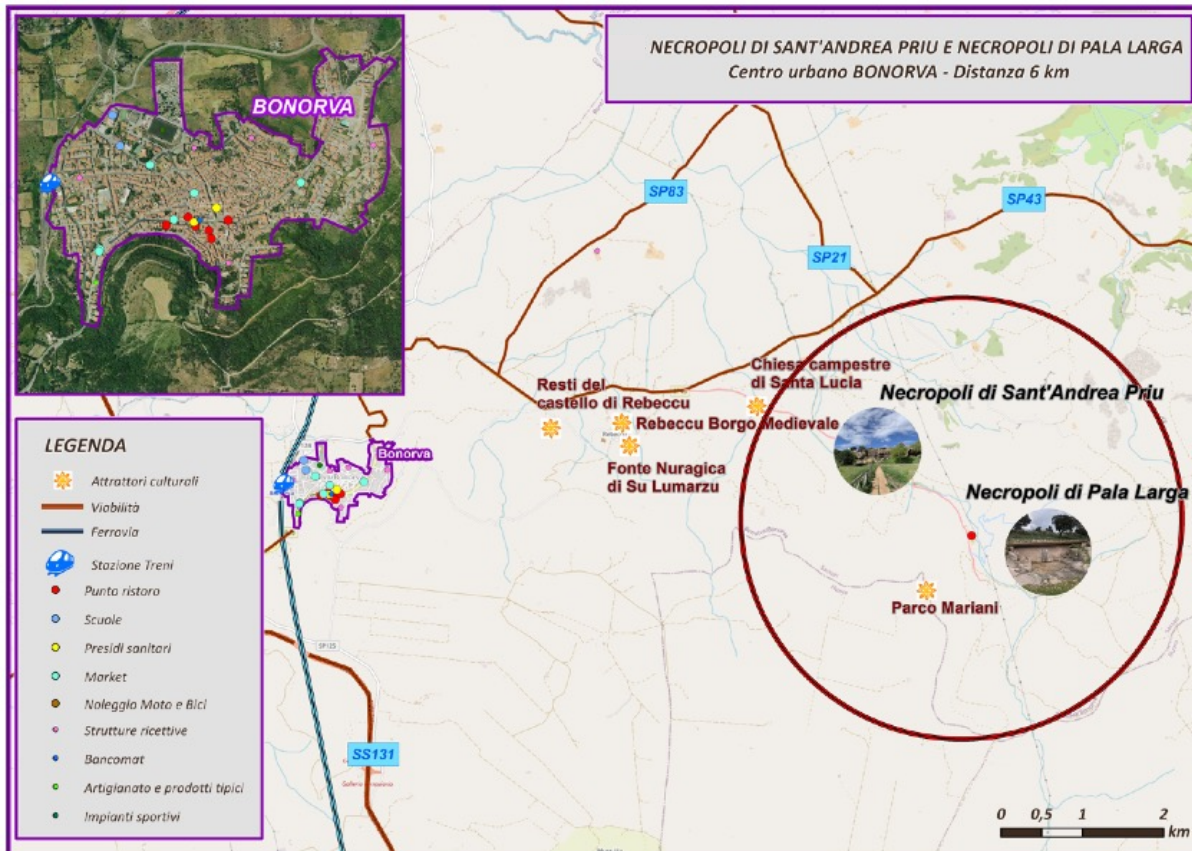
The site is **part of the Santa Barbara and Santu Jaccu** mining route, and a number of pedestrian and bicycle paths useful for the development of slow tourism in the area will be secured shortly.

As can be seen in the analysis of features, the asset has no particular weakness.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The target area includes, in addition to Parco Mariani, the necropolis of Sa Pala Larga, described in the next sheet. There is no service in the neighboring area other than a food court, but there are several cultural attractions nearby.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Sant'Andrea Priu



Detail of paintings inside the necropolis dating back to 700 CE

15

NECROPOLIS OF SA PALA LARGA



Bonorva, Sassari

Surface area 149.74 km²

Residents 3,233

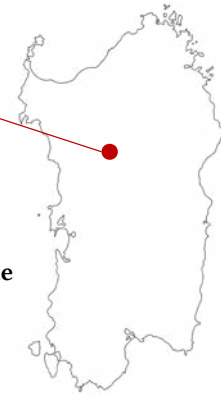
Distinctive features: Acqua Santa Lucia



Rural Site



Closed and unavailable



FEATURES

The Necropolis of Sa Pala Larga (or Aidu 'e Santos), about 8 km from the inhabited center of Bonorva, it is located on the south-western slope of the homonymous relief, about 600 m above sea level, in the Mariani Park. It consists of eleven tombs, but the presence of other hypogea may not be excluded. So far seven tombs, those in the northern part of the rocky ridge, have been investigated, and not all of them completely.

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications related to the property but no material contexts has been found.

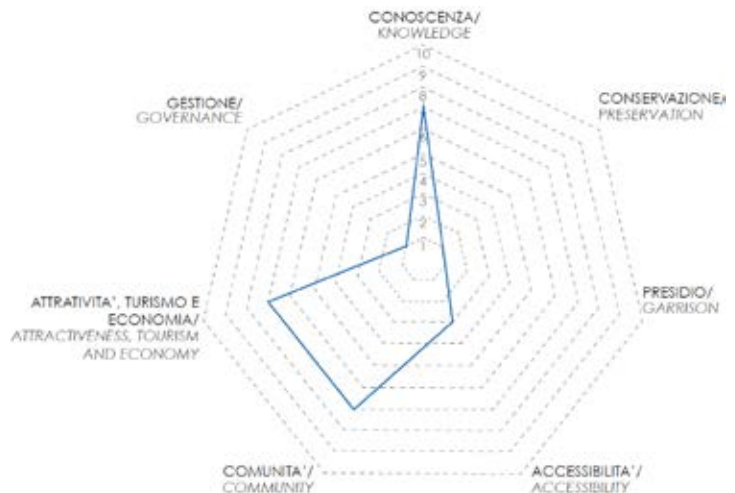
CONTEXT

The property is surrounded by nature and is accessible, not easily, through private land. It is located a short distance from the town of Bonorva, where there are a number of public services, sports associations, and various types of commercial establishments.

The target area, which includes Bonorva, Cossoine, Giave and Semestene, is served by 10 accommodation facilities - primarily room rentals or B&Bs.

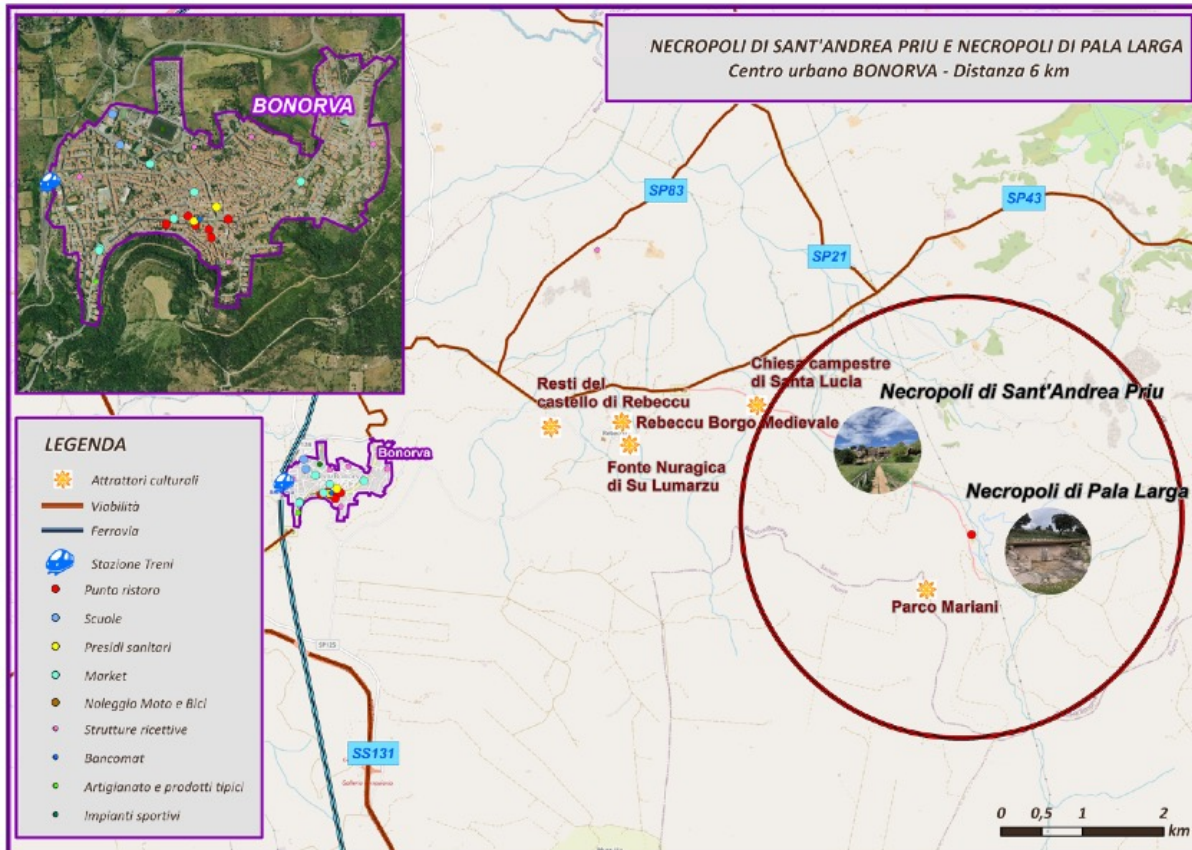
The site is part of the Santa Barbara and Santu Jaccu mining route, and a number of pedestrian and bicycle paths useful for the development of slow tourism in the area will be secured shortly.

As the analysis shows, the property is not accessible and is currently closed to the public. A replica of the tomb is planned to be built, which will be located in an easily accessible area.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The target area includes, in addition to Parco Mariani, the necropolis Sant'Andrea Priu, described in the previous sheet. There is no service in the neighboring area other than a food court, but there are several cultural attractions nearby.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Sa Pala Larga



16

NECROPOLI OF SOS FURRIGHESOS



Anela, Sassari

Surface area 36.89 km²

Residents 588

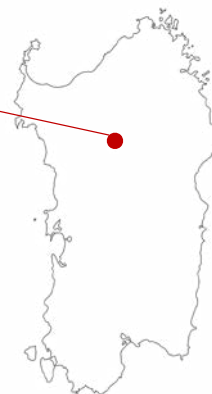
Distinctive features: Forest'Anela



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The Necropolis of Sos Furrighesos is located in the SW-facing ridge bordering the Pianu Oschiri plateau overlooking the valley where the Buttule stream flows. **It includes 18 domus de janas dug in the rock face, with the exception of Tomb XV, that is located high up on the edge of the same ridge.**

The property is in **good conditions and** has a very high hydrogeological risk.

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and only partial material contexts have been found.

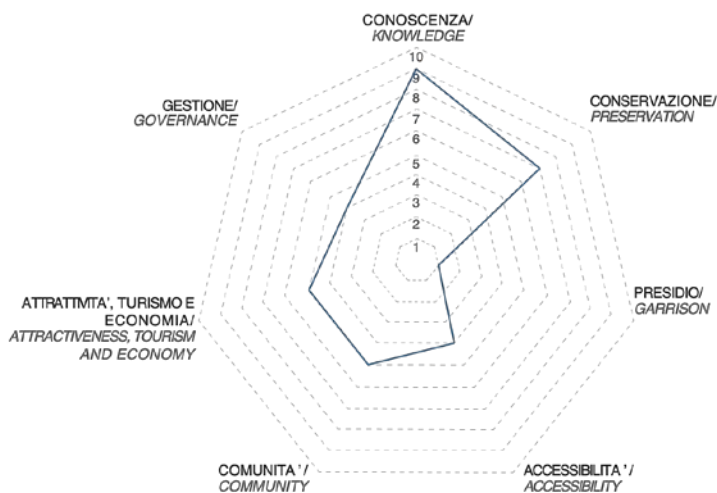
CONTEXT

The site **is currently privately owned, including a farm, but the municipal administration would like to promote a trail to reach it more easily.**

Knowledge and conservation are the strengths of this asset.

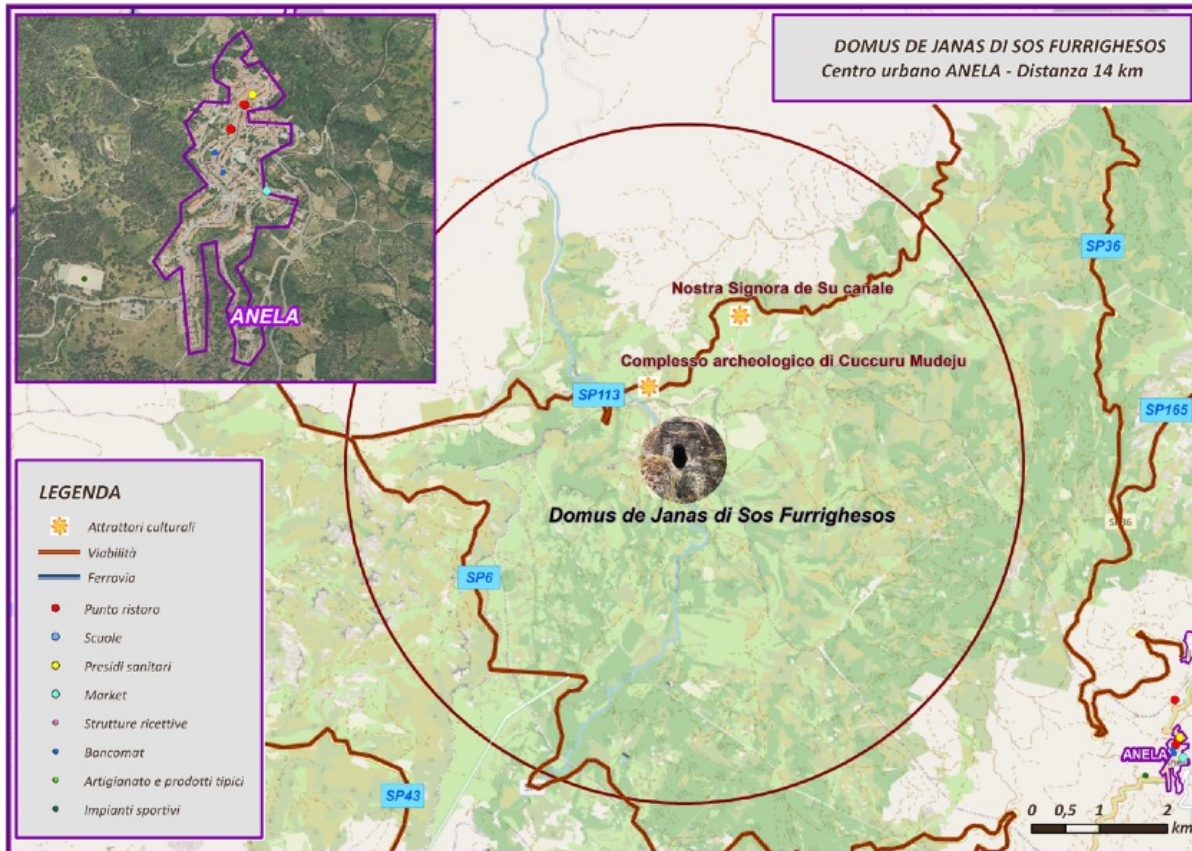
Located on the volcanic plateau of Pianu Oschiri, it is in an unspoiled wilderness area **where pedestrian and bicycle paths are being planned.**

The small Municipality of Anela offers some basic services while in an area of only 5 km - which also includes the Municipalities of Bono and Bultei - there are 7 accommodation facilities.



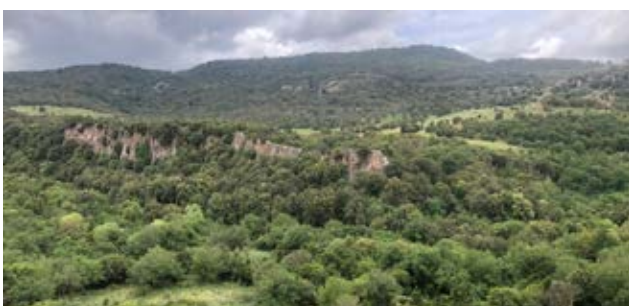
Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The reference area includes two other cultural attractions. There are no reachable services in the vicinity. Fourteen kilometers away is the small town of Anela, which includes two schools, a market, a health center, and two food courts.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



The entrance to Domus XV and the surrounding landscape



Sa Tumba de Su Re

17

VILLAGE OF SERRA LINTA



Sedilo, Oristano

Surface area 68.45 km²

Residents 1,995

Distinctive features: Ardia – horse race for the feast of St. Constantine



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

It covers more than 40 hectares on the summit and along the gentle slope of a low hill located on the shores of Lago Omodeo.

The area is characterized by the presence of several wall structures associated with a large number of obsidian stone artifacts, that provide evidence as to the prehistoric origin of the settlement.

The asset is in an **excellent state of conservation**.

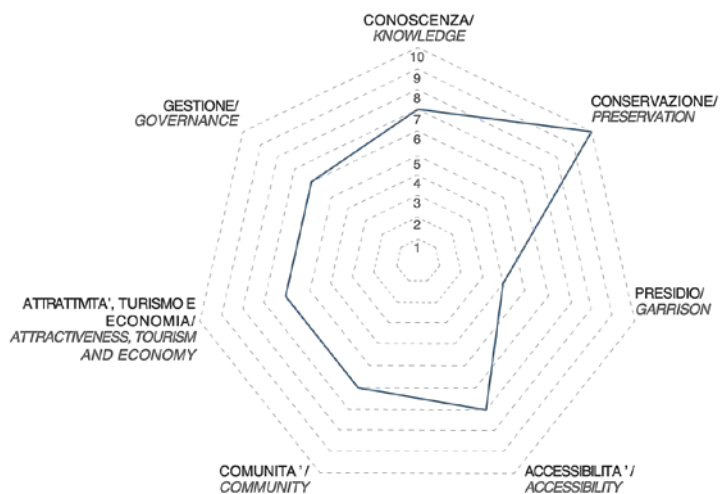
Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and only partial material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

The site is located 5 km from the municipality of Sedilo in an area where the main attraction is Lago Omodeo, the largest artificial reservoir in Europe, under whose waters the huts of Serra Linta are submerged for many months.

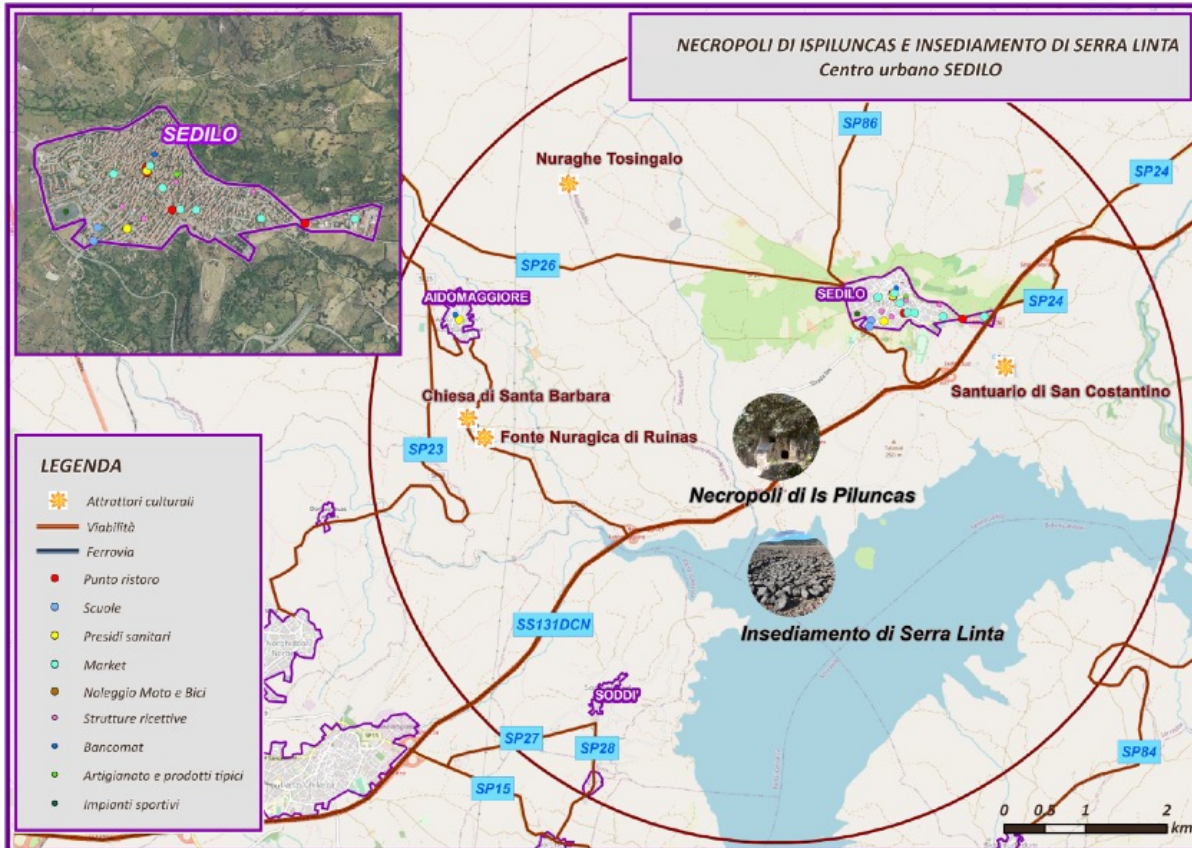
The site is usually submerged in the water and can be visited in the dry season while it is not accessible when the water level of the Lake is at full capacity.

Its **proximity to the Nuragic Park of Iloi offers the opportunity to create an integrated itinerary that includes visits to both sites.**



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



In addition to the Necropolis of Is Piluncas, described in the next tab, the reference area includes four other cultural attractions. The municipality of reference, Sedilo, includes a number of services which are not available in the immediate vicinity of the property.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



The adjacent site, the Necropolis of Iloi Is Piluncas



Serra Linta

18

NECROPOLIS OF ILOI - IS PILUNCAS



Sedilo, Oristano

Surface area 68.45 km²

Residents 1,995

Distinctive features: Ardia – horse

race for the feast of St. Constantine



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The vast hypogeal necropolis, located in the Iloi-Ispiluncas area, consists of about thirty-six small caves of different size and type, arranged according to two main groupings, with a total overall stretch of about 460 m.

The state of conservation of the property is poor since frequent structural damage and degradation may be seen.

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and complete material contexts have been found.

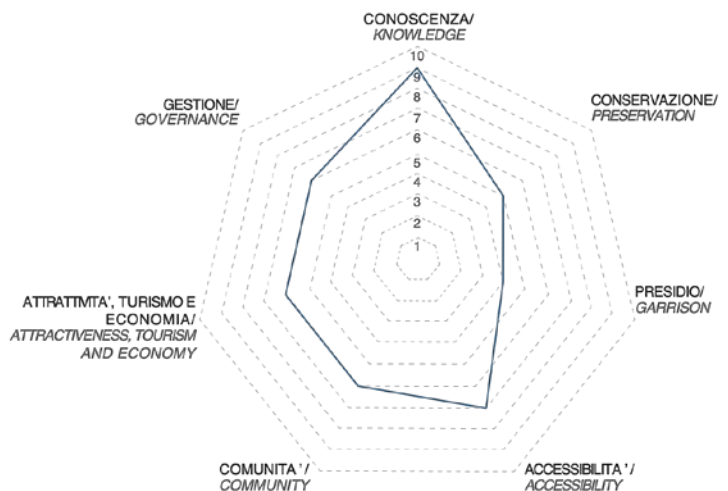
CONTEXT

The site is located 5 km from the municipality of Sedilo in an area where the main attraction is Lago Omodeo, the largest artificial reservoir in Europe, under whose waters the huts of Serra Linta are submerged for many months.

There is already a parking lot near the necropolis, but the administration is doing some work to secure the area and make the path more accessible.

Its proximity to the Nuragic Park of Iloi offers the opportunity to create an integrated itinerary that includes visits to both sites.

The property appears to be well preserved and easily accessible.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area of reference includes four other cultural attractions in addition to the Village of Serra Linta, described in the previous sheet. The municipality of reference, Sedilo, includes a number of services which are not available in the immediate vicinity of the property.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Necropolis of Iloi Is Piluncas
 Source: <https://www.donnanuragica.com/siti-archeologici-sardi/domus-de-janas/sedilo-domus-de-janas-di-ispiluncas/>



Necropolis of Iloi Is Piluncas
 Source: <https://www.donnanuragica.com/siti-archeologici-sardi/domus-de-janas/sedilo-domus-de-janas-di-ispiluncas/>

19

NECROPOLIS OF MANDRAS OR MRANDAS



Ardauli, Oristano

Surface area 20.53 km²

Residents 780

Distinctive features: "nebidedda"

wild oregano



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The area surrounding the Necropolis of Mandras is hilly, ranging between 500 and 600 meters above sea level, and it includes **three hypogea excavated on two different trachytic outcrops**.

It is unattended and therefore access is free and unrestricted.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and has mild degradation.

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and only partial material contexts have been found.

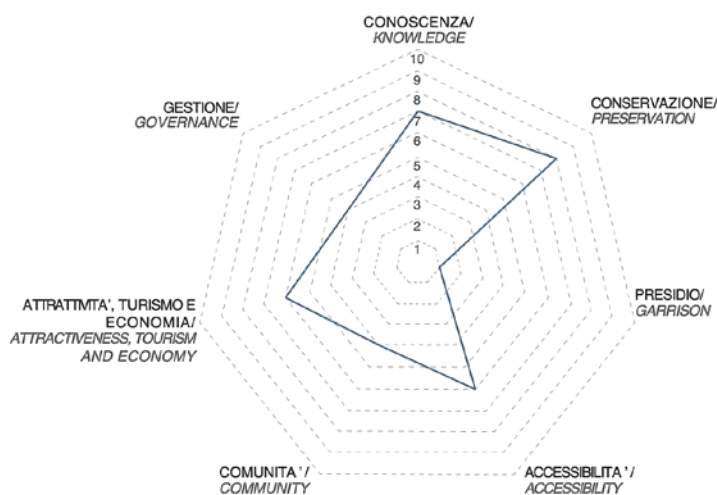
CONTEXT

The site is located on **privately owned land but is being acquired by the city government**.

The surrounding area is rich in vineyards and pinnetos, that is, traditional huts featuring stone domes. **A short distance away it is possible to visit the Domus of Crabiosu and Istudulè.**

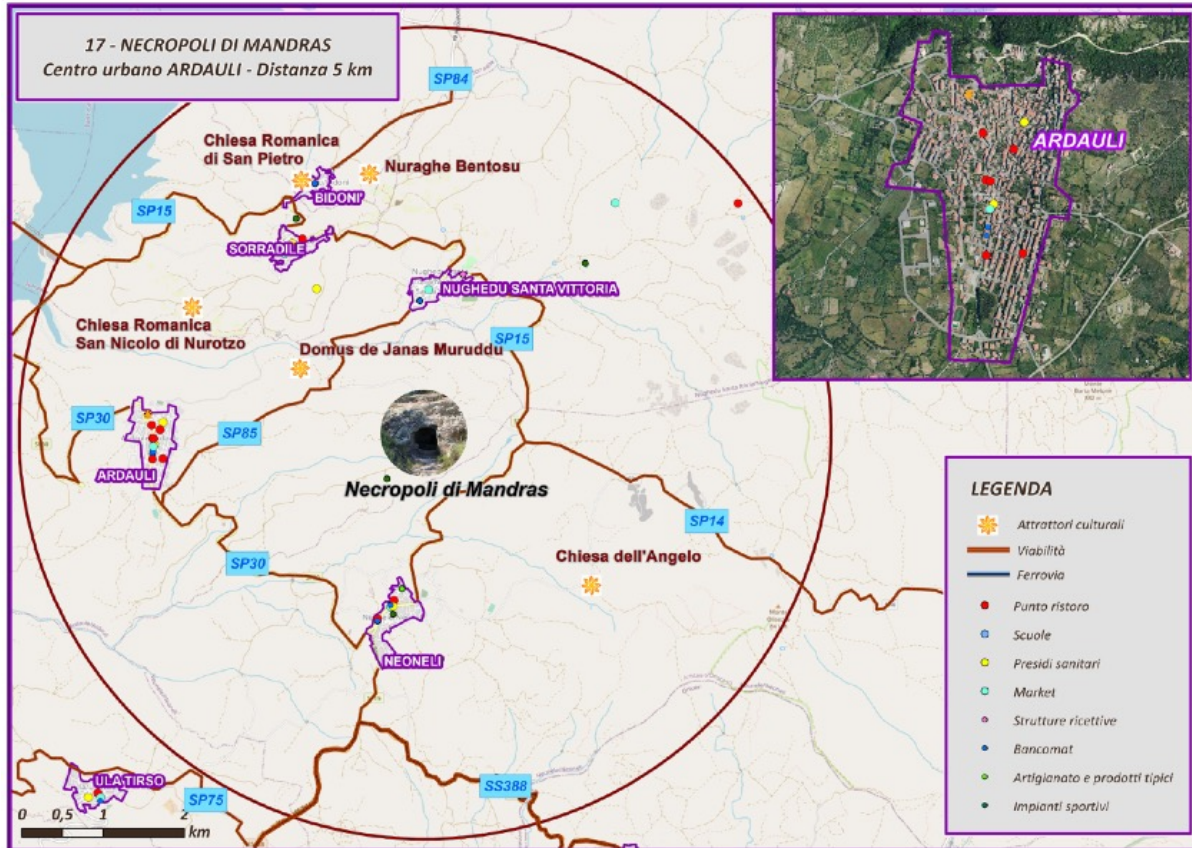
The town of Ardauli, 5 km from the site, has some public services and several shops. In the 5-km reference area, there is a B&B while within a 10-km radius there are 16 schools.

Strengths of the property are its accessibility, appeal and tourist capacity, in addition to its state of conservation and knowledge.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The target area includes five other cultural attractions and five municipalities including the municipality of reference, Ardauli. Some basic necessity services are present here.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Exterior of the necropolis



Interior of the necropolis

20 **NECROPOLIS OF BRODU**



Oniferi, Nuoro

Surface area 35.67 km²

Residents 859

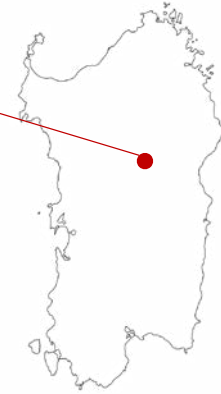
Distinctive features: tenor singing, a Unesco World Heritage Site



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The necropolis consists of **four multi-chamber hypogea arranged longitudinally, excavated in the rocky outcrop of the low Brodu Hill, where the homonymous nuraghe is located.**

Currently there is no service, but plans are in the near **future to establish an archaeological association to regulate access through tickets and guided tours** with a view to an overall enhancement of the site.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and has mild degradation.

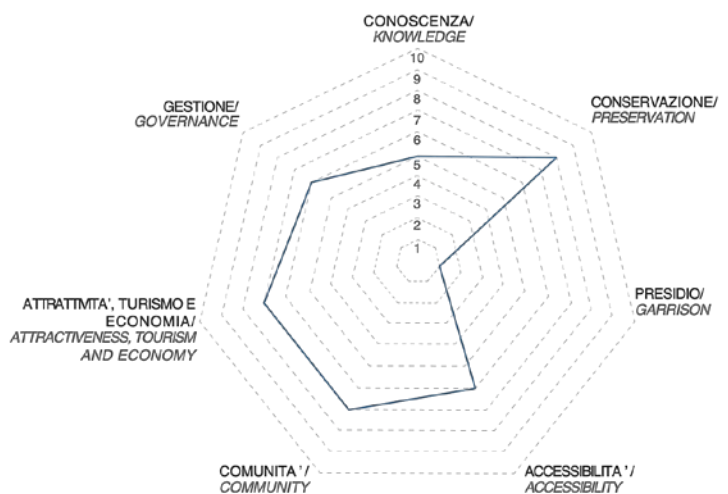
Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and only partial material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

The site is located 5 km from the town of Oniferi **within a private property**. A few meters away is the Nuraghe Brodu.

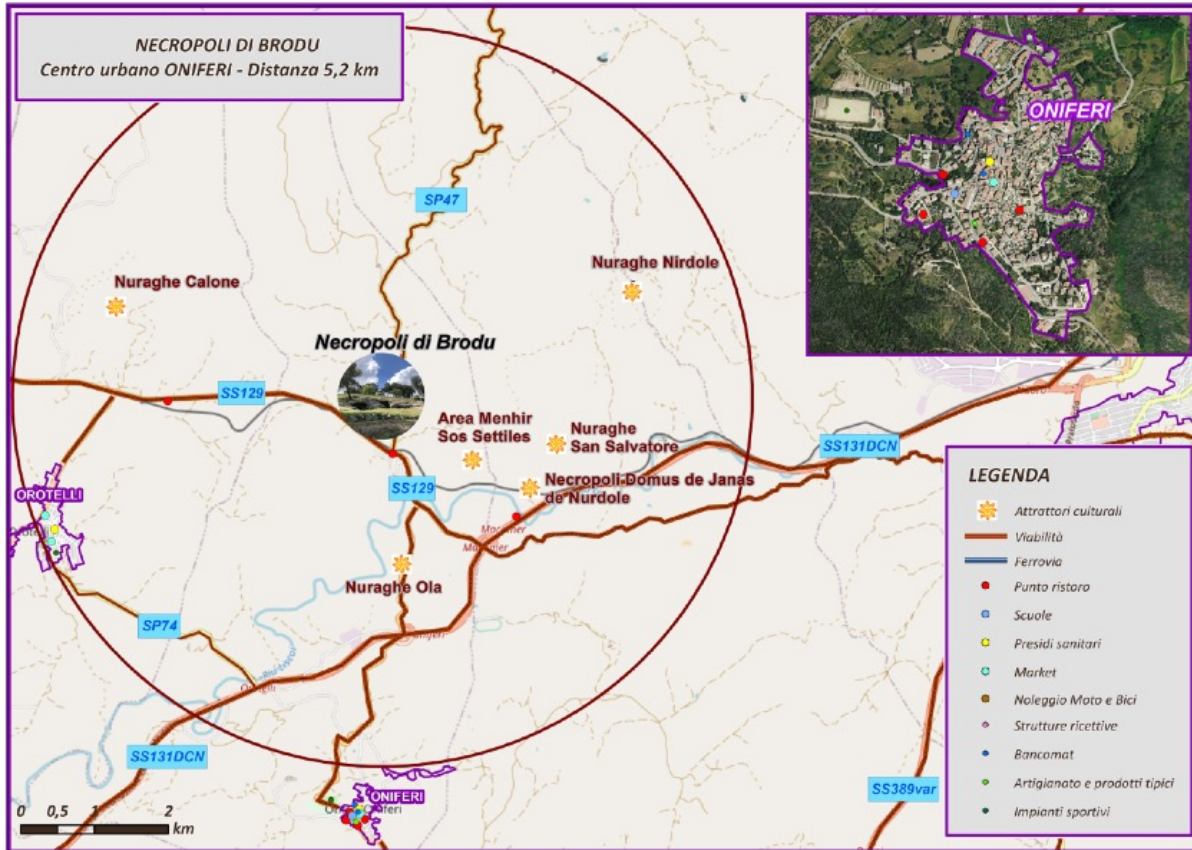
The municipality of Oniferi has some essential and commercial services and a holiday farm. On the other hand, within a radius of 10 km from the property, there are 239 accommodation facilities and 6 schools including primary and lower secondary schools.

As can be seen in the analysis of the characteristic elements, the asset is well preserved, accessible, with a high tourist appeal and its value is acknowledged by the community.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The reference area includes five other cultural attractions. A short distance away there are food courts while, for other services, it is necessary to reach the town of reference, Oniferi, but also the neighboring town of Orotelli.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Picture of the site



Domus I

21 **NECROPOLIS OF ISTEVE'NE**



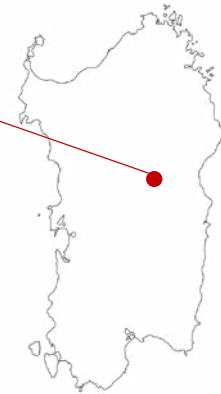
Mamoiada, Nuoro
 Surface area 48.83 km²
 Residents 2,385
 Distinctive features: the town of the Mamuthones



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The Necropoli of Isteve'ne, located in the south-eastern area of Mamoiada, **consists of six tombs and rests on the granite slope that dominates the Isteve'ne basin and the valley crossed by the Riu Conca 'e Bachis from the SE.**

The site is unattended and could be visited freely and free of charge. The cooperative that runs the mask museum organizes guided tours, and some interventions have already been funded through a call for bids to build an indoor parking lot and a welcome point.

The property is in good conditions overall and has minor structural damage.

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and complete material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

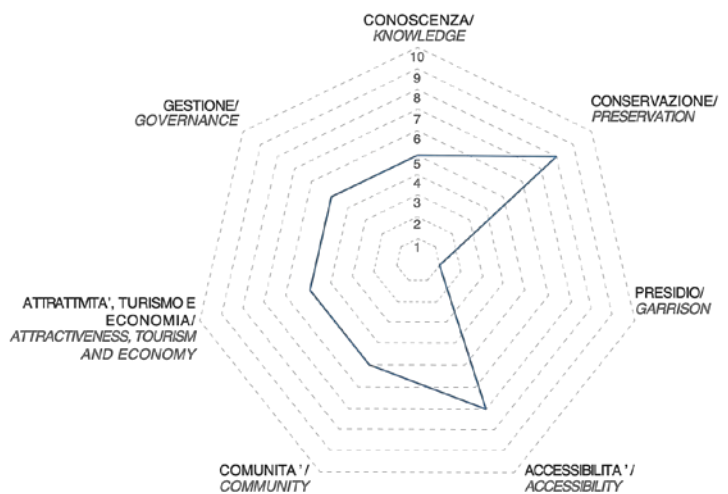
The site is located about 2.5 km away from the town of Mamoiada.

The path leading to the site is surrounded by lush nature and is very pleasant and accessible.

There are currently no pedestrian and bicycle paths mapped by RES.

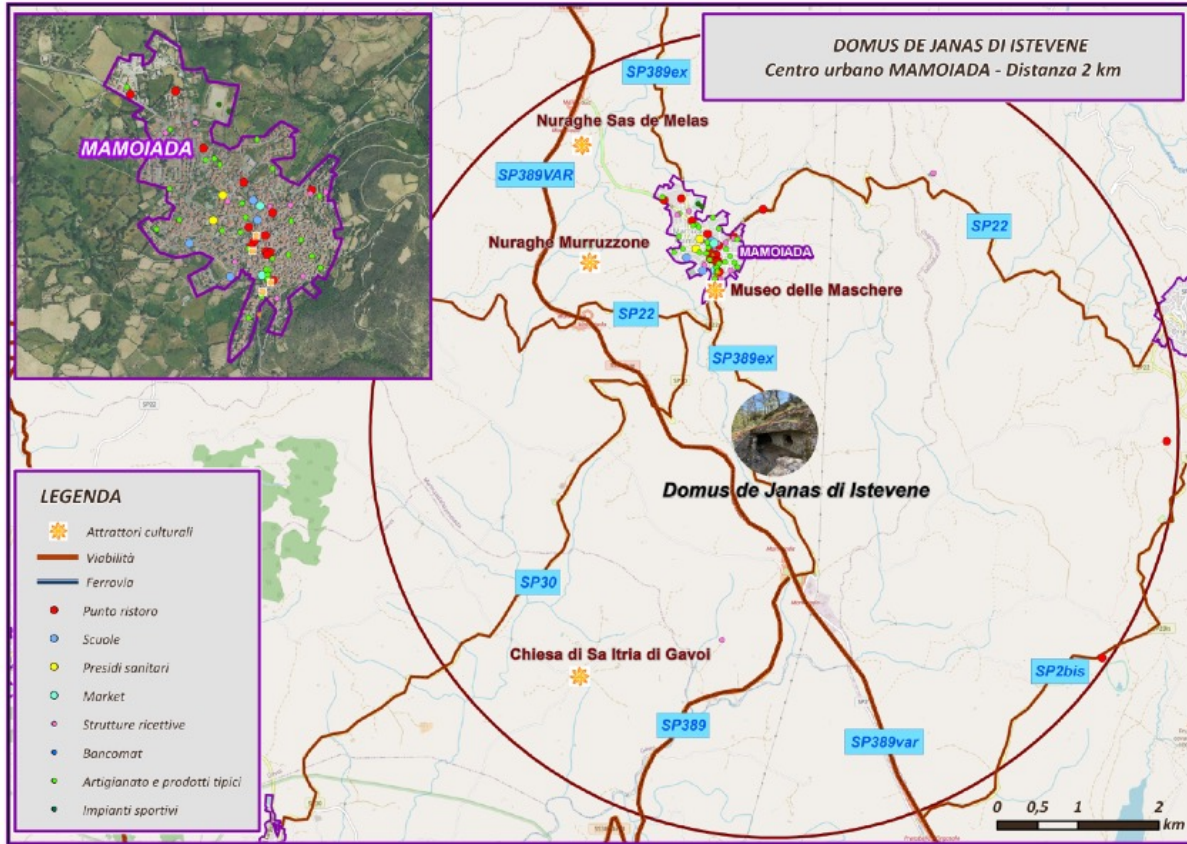
The municipality of reference is served by 15 accommodation facilities and there are 12 schools within a 10 km radius. It is also possible to rent bicycles, including pedal-assist bicycles.

Strengths of the asset are conservation and accessibility.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area of reference includes four other cultural attractions and the municipality of Mamoiada, where there are several services.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Necropolis I



Menhir of S. Eredadu

22

GROTTA CORBEDDU



Oliena, Nuoro

Surface area 165.74 km²

Residents 6,657

Distinctive features: the town of wine



Rural Site



Municipal management



FEATURES

Grotta Corbeddu is carved in one of the rocky faces of the Lanaitho valley, that extends for about 7 km, located in the last ends of the Supramonte limestone formations. **The cave consists of three easily accessible rooms, where excavation trials area clearly visible and the exposed sections show the stratigraphic succession that allowed the reconstruction of human presence in the cave from the Late Paleolithic Age.** Therefore, the use of the site has a major educational value to study the methods of the modern archeology.

It may currently **be visited by contacting a cooperative that also manages other sites at a cost of 10€ including a guide.**

The property is **in good conditions overall and has minor structural damage and medium hydrogeological instability.**

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific and popular publications and only partial material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

The property **is served by a parking area, the ticket office, and restrooms. There is also an equipped picnic area.**

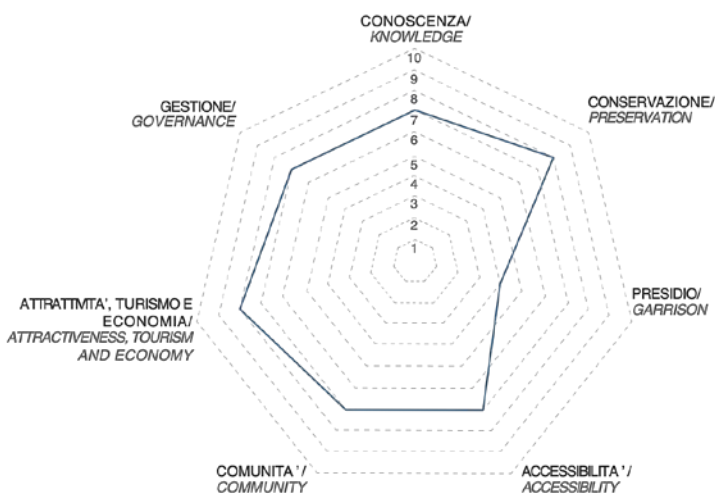
A call for bids is being **published for the full renovation of the former farmhouse and some outbuildings to create a reception, a restaurant, information and exhibition venue.**

There are a number of public services and shops in the municipality of reference.

There are 53 accommodation facilities and there are 15 trails mapped by RES in the area.

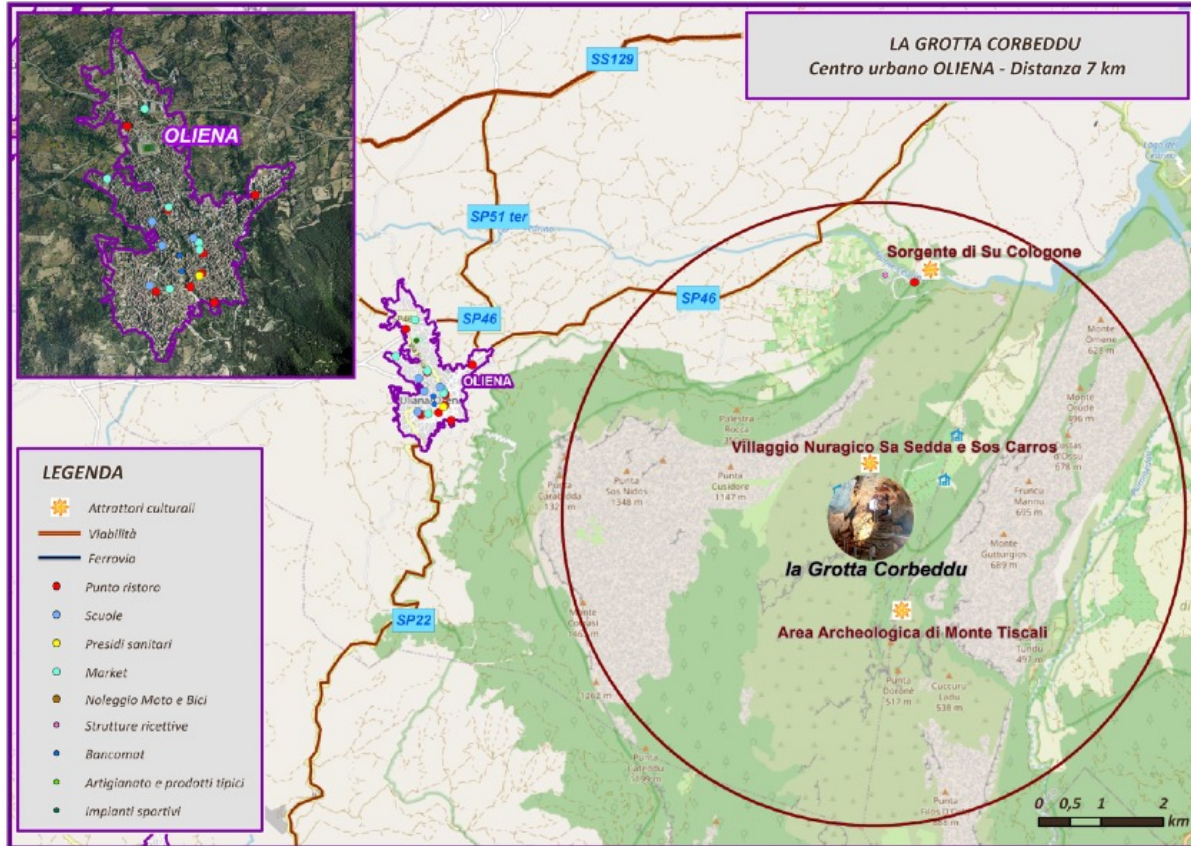
Within a radius of 10 km there are 30 schools, not including preschools.

Strengths of the asset appear to be its tourist appeal and conservation capacity.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The reference area includes two other cultural attractions. The municipality of reference, Oliena, about 16 km away, has several services.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Cave entrance



Interior of the cave

23

MENHIR OF MONTE CORRU TUNDU



Villa Sant'Antonio, Oristano

Surface area 19.05 km²

Residents 333

Distinctive features: menhir valley



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

It consists of a menhir and three groups of hypogea about 200 meters apart that have also been damaged over time due to their use as occasional shelters for shepherds and animals. The site is unattended and it is located in a private lot.

The municipality is planning the expropriation of the area and interventions to improve accessibility and the parking area, as well as the implementation of totems with QR codes. Currently, there is no guided tour in the area, one can enjoy the area on an individual basis.

The asset is in an **excellent state of conservation**.

Excavations are incomplete, the graphic and photographic documentation is complete, but to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific publications related to the property but no material contexts has been found.

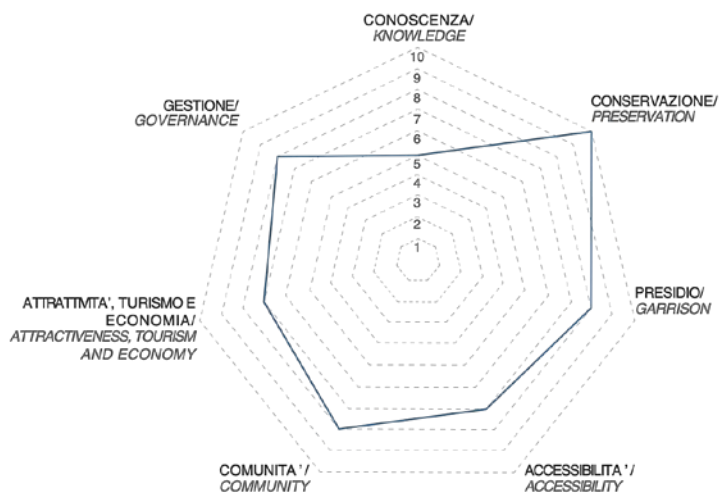
CONTEXT

The landscape, made up of hills covered with lush Mediterranean scrub in which stand out, cork oaks, holm oaks and mastic trees is characterized by volcanic formations and trachytic rocks.

The municipality has a pharmacy, a post office and grocery store while there are no restaurants or sports activities.

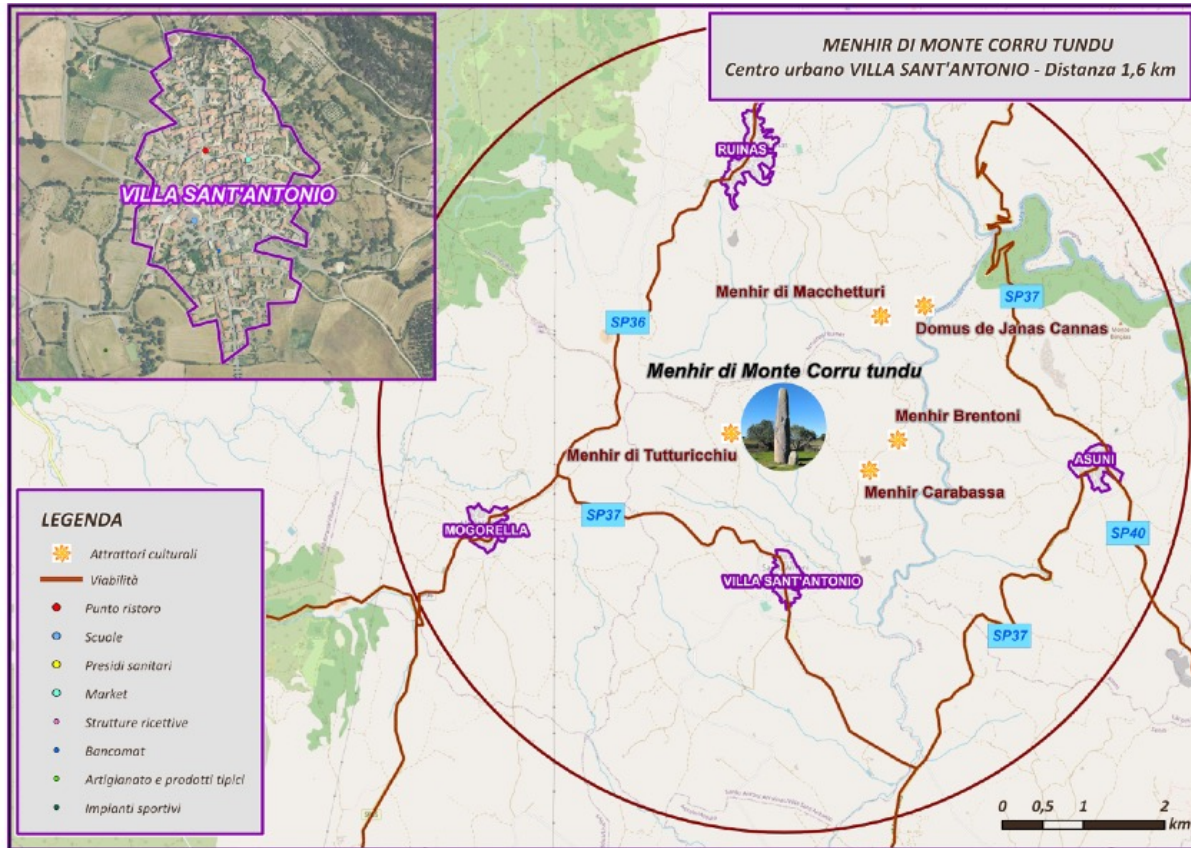
Within a radius of 5 km there are 2 accommodation facilities and within a radius of 10 km there are 5 schools - primary and lower secondary.

The state of conservation that is importance to the local community, and the current management system are the strengths of the asset.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area of reference includes four other menhirs and a domus. There is no service in the vicinity.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Menhir



Domus de janas close to the Menhir

24

STONE TOOL WORKSHOPS OF SENNIXEDDU AND SHELTER OF SU FORRU DE IS SINZURREDDUS



Pau, Oristano

Surface area 13.82 km²

Residents 276

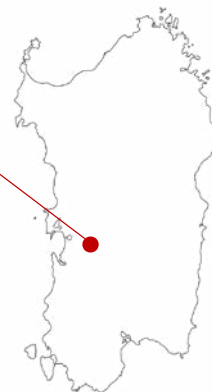
Distinctive features: the village of obsidian



Rural Site



Unattended



FEATURES

The **natural cave of Su Forru de is Sinzurreddus** opens at an altitude of 500 m on the NE side of Monte Arci, about 500 m E-NE from the stone tool workshop. The cave has an area of about 20 m² and owes its name to the elliptical floor plan with a regular vault that recalls, precisely, the shape of an oven. At the current state of knowledge, the site is the oldest evidence of a stable human presence on Monte Arci. The area can be visited freely, or by guided tour that also includes admission to the Obsidian Museum.

The **Sennixeddu workshop** is the best known and most easily accessible among the different areas of prehistoric obsidian production preserved in the Pau territory, along the NE side of volcanic range of Mount Arci. The area stretches along the slopes of a deep canal dug by the stream that originates from the homonymous spring of Sennixeddu, and it may be recognized by the large piles of waste material from obsidian reduction activity.

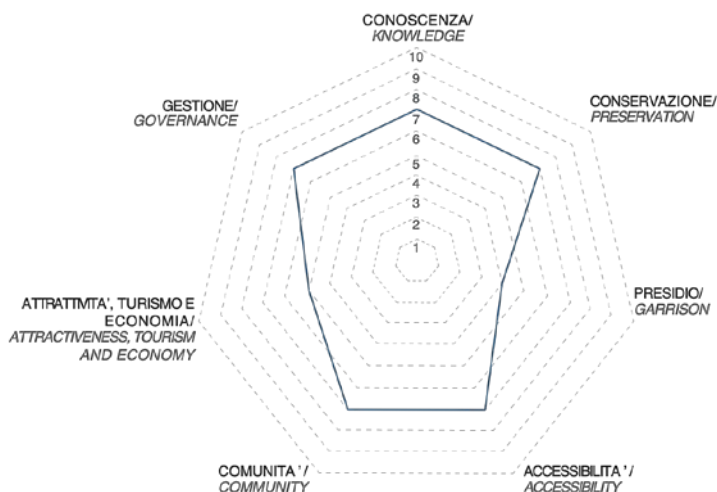
The **conservation status of the asset is average** as it has high **structural damage** and a **major hydrogeological instability**. **Excavations** are complete (although the Lithic Workshops are partially to be excavated), the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific, popular publications and printed guides on the asset and only partial material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

The monument complex is about 3.8 km from the town of Pau. The area is unattended and has no service; it is freely accessible and a guided tour may be booked that includes a visit to the Obsidian Museum.

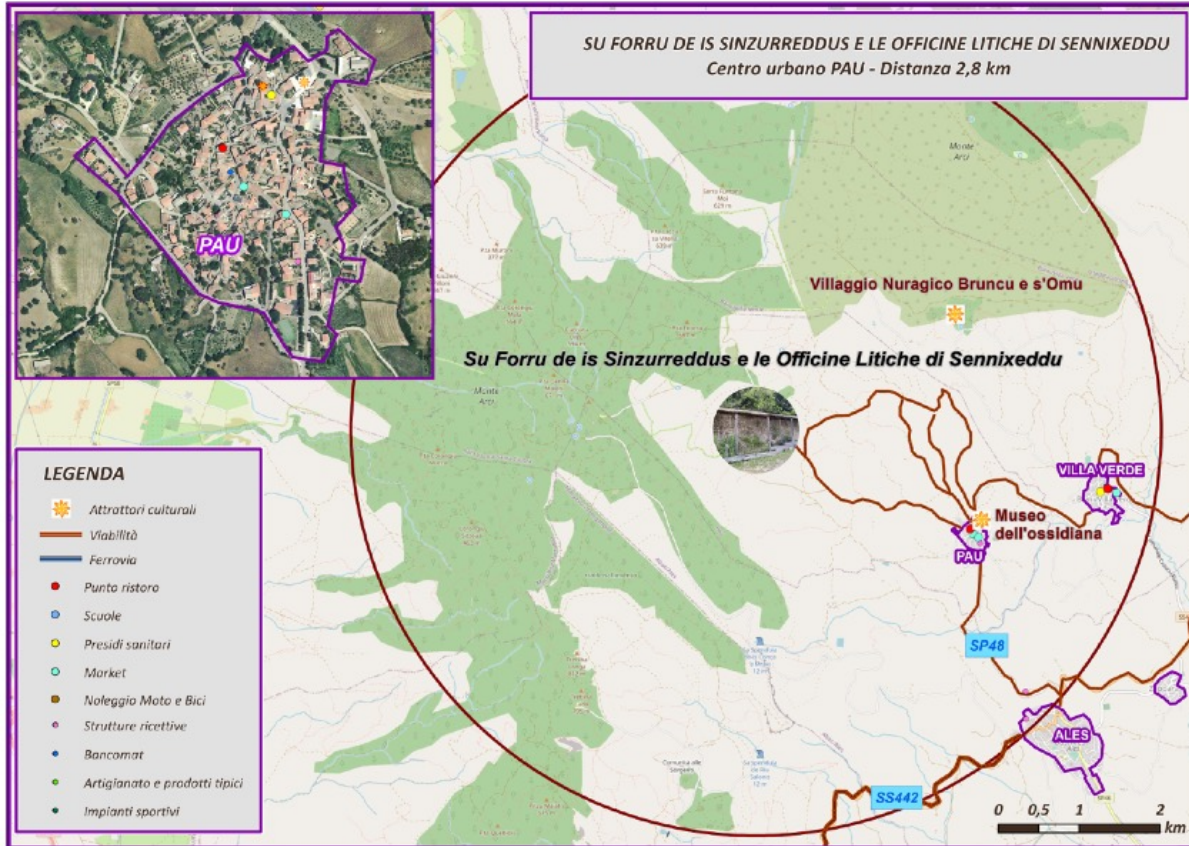
The small town of reference has only a pharmacy and a post office. Within a radius of 5 km there are 4 accommodation facilities and within a radius of 10 km there are 3 schools.

The state of conservation that is importance to the local community, and the current management system are the strengths of the asset.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The area of reference includes two other cultural attractions and the two small Municipalities of Villa Verde and Pau, where there are some basic services.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Shelter of Su Forru de is Sinzurreddus



Stone tool workshops of Sennixeddu

25

PRANU MUTTEDU



Goni, Sud Sardegna

Surface area 18,70

Residents 455

Distinctive features: Pranu Muteddu – the Italian Stonehenge



Rural Site



Musealized and managed by Cooperativa Pranu Muteddu Srl



FEATURES

The archaeological area is located SW of the town of Goni, on the Pranu Muteddu plateau, a **plateau of sandy and shale rock**, about 540 m above sea level, covered by Mediterranean scrub and, in the northernmost area, by oak forests. **The Necropolis includes different types of tombs**, built using local sandstone, **which all included circular containment structures**, usually consisting of two or three circular and concentric lineups of boulders, sometimes even with a stepped structure.

The property is **in good conditions overall** and has moderate structural damage.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. There are scientific, popular publications and printed guides and only partial material contexts have been found.

CONTEXT

The site is 3 km from the town of Goni, driving along SP23 in the direction of San Basilio.

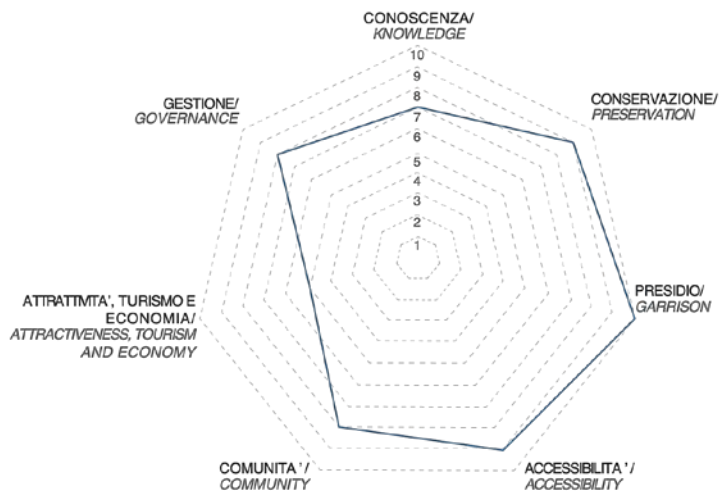
The site is **easy to use and accessible even to people with motor disabilities**. **Internal signposts are widely available, making it easier to use within the entire park.**

The park area is divided into two parts, with a total extension of about 200 thousand square meters and has the highest concentration of Menhirs known in Sardinia, about sixty.

There is only one pharmacy and one post office and some commercial activities in the municipality of reference. Within 5 km there is a single B&B with 6 beds.

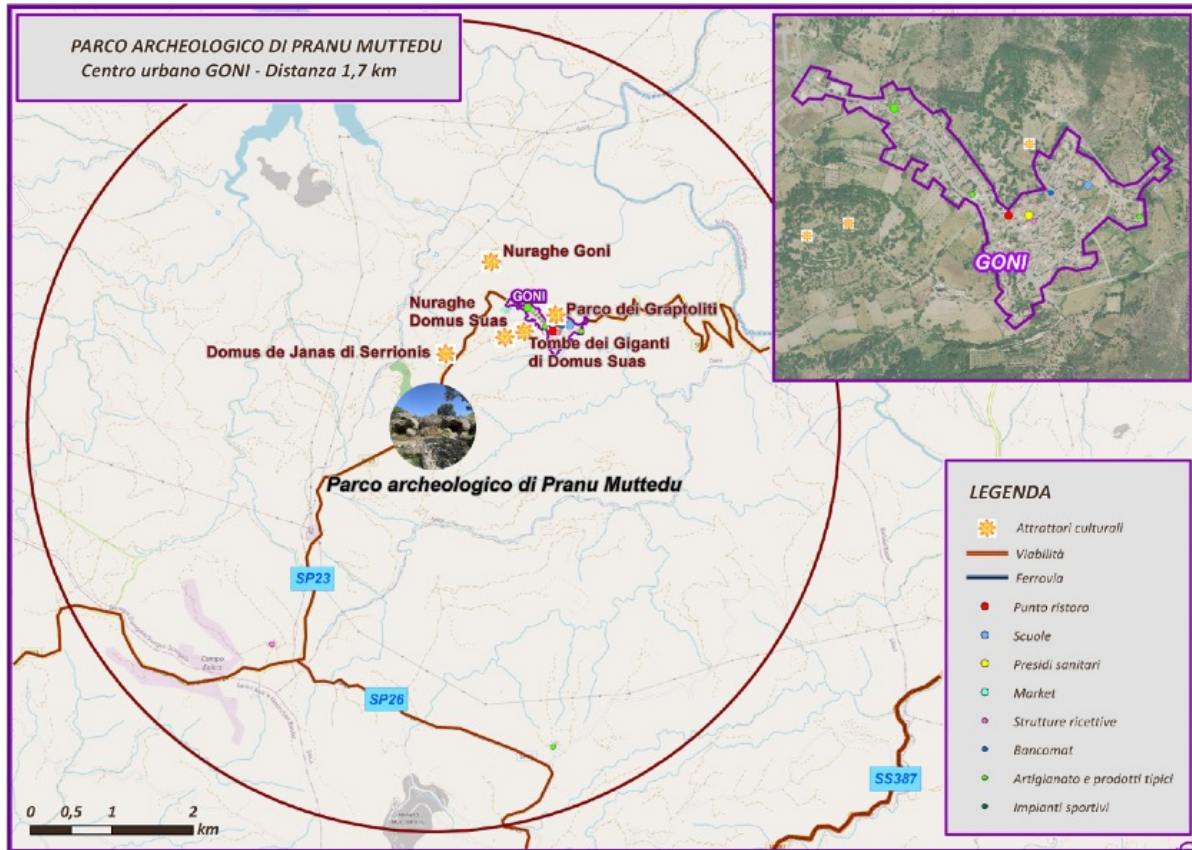
Within a radius of 10 km there are 11 schools.

The property has many strengths that ensure its good completion.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE

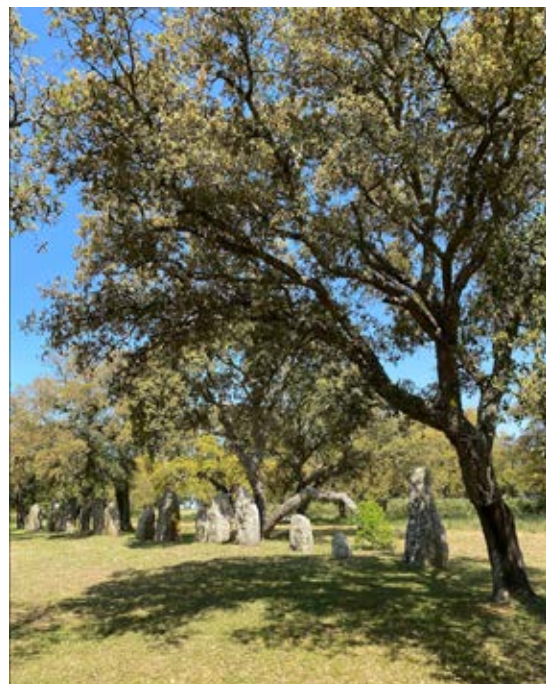


The area of reference includes five other cultural attractions and the small town of Goni, where there are a number of services including a food court, a school, a health center, and some handicraft stores.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Photo of other domus



Menhir

26 **NECROPOLIS OF MONTESSU**

Villaperuccio, Sud Sardegna
 Surface area 36.43 km²
 Residents 1,010
 Peculiar features: high concentration of menhirs



Rural Site
Musealized and managed by Consorzio Sistema Culturale di Villaperuccio.



FEATURES

The Necropolis develops at the foot of the southern edge of the Sa Pranedda plateau, that overlooks the Rio Palmas plain. In a strikingly beautiful setting, **a natural theater hosts one of the largest and most monumental domus de janas necropolises of Sardinia, that was built on the walls of rocky outcrops starting from the Late Neolithic Age.**

The property is **also easily accessible to the handicapped and has restrooms.** The University of Cagliari has developed plans for the analysis and possible restoration of critical issues and repair techniques for the site.

The property is in **good conditions overall** and has mild degradation.

Excavations are complete, the graphic and photographic documentation is incomplete, and is to be renewed using new methodologies. Material contexts have been analyzed and partially published through scientific, dissemination publications and printed guides.

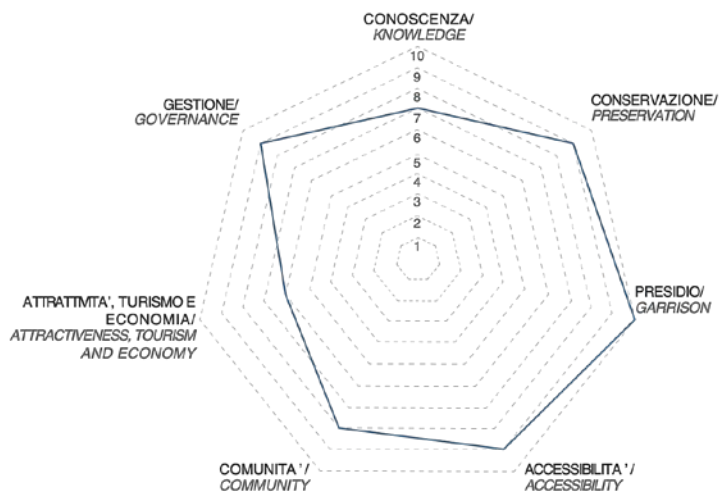
CONTEXT

The Necropolis is **located at the foot of the southern edge of the Sa Pranedda plateau, from the top of which it overlooks the large plain crossed by the Rio Palmas and has a wonderful panorama with the sea on the horizon. Nearby are two nuraghi: Nuraghe S'Angioni and Nuraghe Argiola Beccia.**

There is only one pharmacy and one post office and some commercial activities in the municipality of reference.

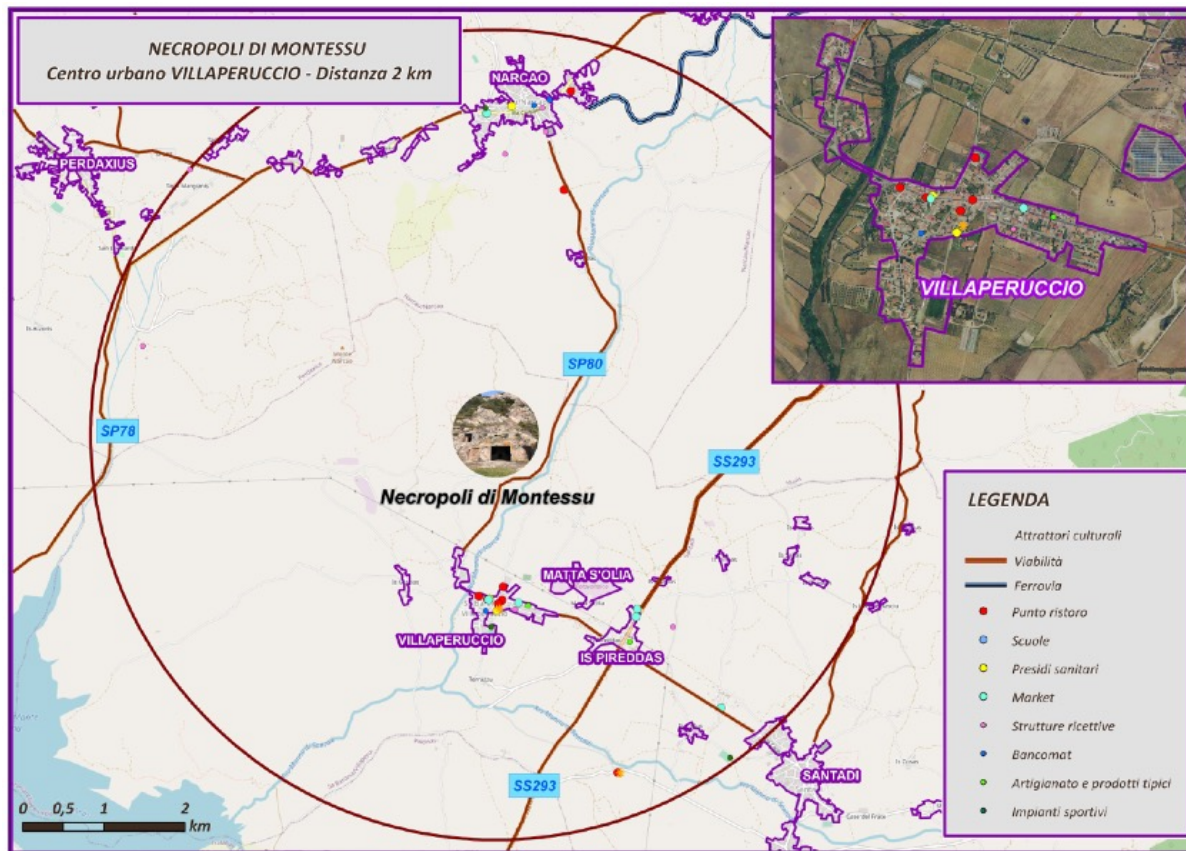
Within a radius of 5 km there are 2 accommodation facilities (more than 1000 by a radius of 30 km) and within a radius of 10 km there are 15 schools - primary and lower secondary.

The property has many strengths that ensure its good completion.



Radar chart of the features of the asset

MAP OF THE SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASSET AND IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REFERENCE



The reference area includes no other cultural attractions. The municipality of reference, Villaperuccio, has some basic necessity services.

PICTURE OF THE PROPERTY AND FEATURES OF THE AREA



Su Muntessu and the entrance of the infopoint



Sa Grutta de Is Procus

CHAPTER 3

THE REGION OF SARDINIA: THE CONTEXT

The analysis of the territorial context of Sardinia aims to provide an overall picture, with a focus on internal and external connections, the demographic and socio-economic condition, the tourism sector and the cultural and environmental offer.

The analysis aims to identify strengths and any critical issues of the system that could affect the use of sites referable to the nominated serial site of prehistoric Sardinia and the dissemination of their knowledge.

The identification of other resources and components of the territory that can serve as pull and push factors with respect to the sites, the analysis of potential user base and the identification of networks and territorial synergies that can contribute to the promotion of the sites are fundamental to determine the strategic guidelines for their management.

The data reported in this chapter have been extrapolated from statistics and data reports already existing and available online.

3.1 Accessibility, connections and mobility

This section includes a description of the main connections of the island both with the Italian peninsula and with foreign countries, while also analyzing passenger flows. It also includes a general overview of Sardinia's internal mobility and transport system.

This is a large-scale analysis that, together with the more specific one of the candidate goods, offers a complete picture of the possible ways of using the entire site.

The external connections of Sardinia

Flight connections

The Sardinian airport system consists of **three main airports: Alghero, Olbia and Cagliari.**

In **2022**, there were a **total of 90,457 air flights** involving a total of **9,097,389 passengers**. Air traffic in Sardinia is mainly national (with a percentage of about 70%), connecting the main Italian cities throughout the year.



Sardinia's main airports

Source: Google maps - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Some of the most important domestic routes are connect Rome, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Bari, Catania, Bologna and Turin.

The **largest number of international connections involve the airports of Cagliari and Olbia**; as an indication and considering the seasonal trends, some data relating to **destinations connected with Sardinia** are reported. A substantial number of routes connect **German** airports in Berlin, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart, and **France** airports in Paris, Lyon, Nice and Bordeaux.

Connections are active with the **United Kingdom** connecting with Manchester, London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Dublin in Ireland. As for northern Europe, connections are planned with some of the main cities such as Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Brussels and Vienna.

Finally, there are connections with destinations in Eastern Europe, such as Warsaw and Bratislava.

All three of Sardinia's main airports fall within the 1 to 5 million passenger traffic bracket. According to 2022 data, after the stop due to the pandemic, the recovery of air traffic was driven by medium and small airports, many of which exceeded the 2019 levels and which also include Sardinian airports and, mostly, Olbia and Alghero.

Airport	Movements	% var vs 2021	% var vs 2019	Passengers (domestic)	Passengers (international)	Passengers (total)	% var vs 2021	% var vs 2019
Alghero	12,592	45.0	15.1	1,114,093	419,334	1,533,427	68.8	10.3
Olbia	40,125	23.2	17.7	1,895,554	1,271,814	3,167,368	52.2	6.3
Cagliari	37,740	33.4	-4.9	3,337,815	1,048,392	4,386,207	60.2	-7.4

Source: Final airport traffic data 2022 by Assaeroporti

> 15 mln ppl per year *		between 5 and 15 mln ppl per year *		between 1 and 5 mln ppl per year *		< 1 mln ppl per year *	
Malpensa	-26%	Linate	17.5%	Brindisi	13.6%	Foggia	1,721.4%
Fiumicino	-32.6%	Bari	11.9%	Alghero	10.3%	Bolzano	513.9%
		Palermo	1.4%	Olbia	6.3%	Trapani	116.7%
		Napoli	0.5%	Torino	6.1%	Grosseto	81.6%
		Catania	-1.2%	Cagliari	-7.4%	Cuneo	73.4%

Source: Final airport traffic data 2022 by Assaeroporti

Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

NOTE: *Size classes defined according to traffic 2019

By analyzing the data relating to the **airports serving the northern part of the island - Olbia and Alghero - there is a traffic record of over 4.7 million** passengers, with an increase of about 332,000 units, +8% compared to 2019.

The domestic segment steered traffic growth, with over 3 million passengers transited, +26% compared to 2019 (+620,000 units).

Regarding the **international segment**, 1.7 million passengers traveled to Sardinia, with a **75% recovery compared to the pre-pandemic period**. Significant increases were also reported outside the summer season, resulting in an increase in winter traffic of +4% compared to 2019.

1,533,427 passengers traveled to the **Alghero airport** in 2022, **1,114,093** of which came from the **domestic market**, having a **+13.1% increase compared to 2019** and +56.5% compared to 2021.

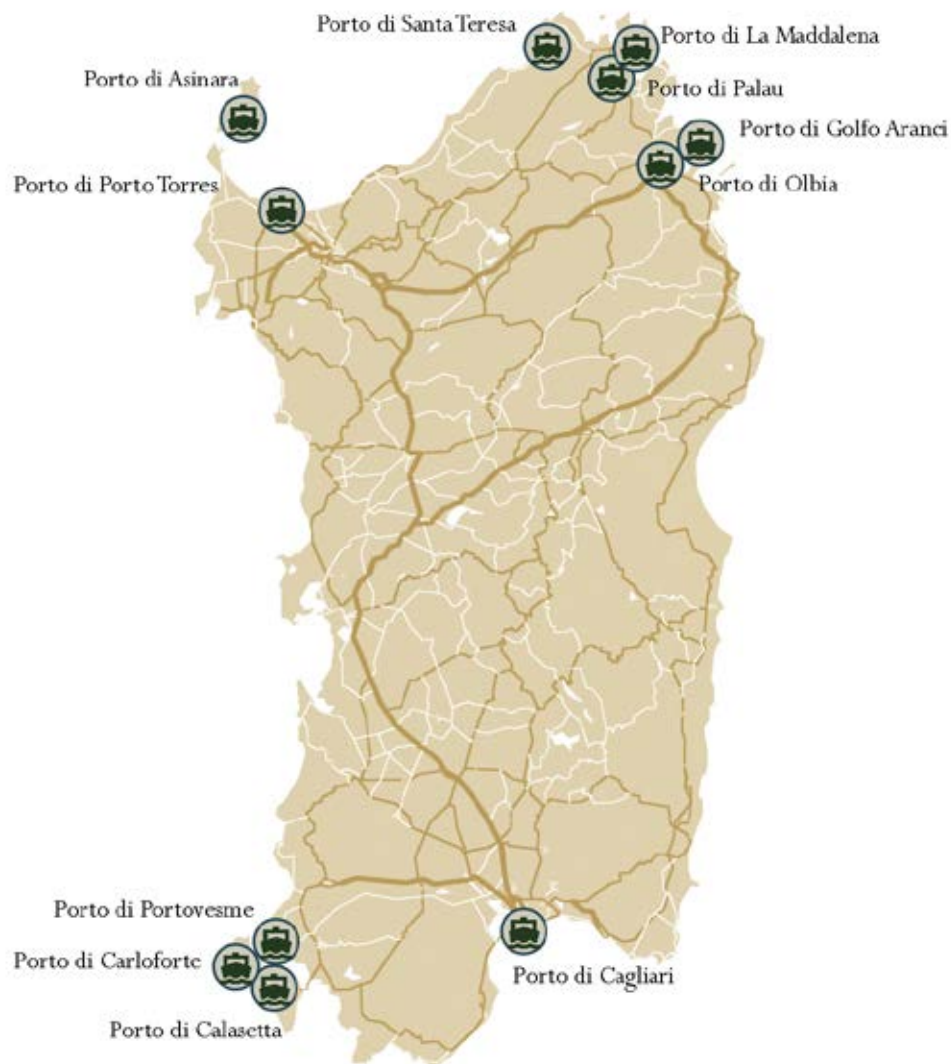
On the **international market** - with 419,334 passengers - there was a **+3.4% increase compared to 2019** and +113.3% compared to last year. The significant +10.3% passenger increase compared to 2019 places **Alghero airport above the national average**, making it **one of the best performing airports in terms of traffic recovery** in Italy (with over 1 million passengers).

With 3,167,368 visiting passengers, the Olbia airport reported the highest traffic record. Over 1,895,554 passengers traveled from **domestic locations**, a **+35% increase** (over 491,000 passengers in absolute terms) compared to 2021 (and 2019), when the traffic lost during the pandemic had already been fully recovered. The 1,271,814 passengers generated by the **international routes** account for **-20% compared to 2019** (-303,093 passengers) and +88% compared to 2021 (+594,780 passengers). Q4 results in November and December were also positive, showing a +4.1% and +6.1% growth, respectively, compared to 2019.

Maritime connections

The port system consists of several hubs including one or more diverse ports:

- The **Cagliari Hub**, consisting of the commercial port (traveled by passenger traffic and, partially, cargo movement) and the industrial terminals of Assemini and Porto Foxi;
- the **Arbatax Hub**, consisting of the commercial and industrial port of Arbatax-Tortoli;
- the **Olbia Hub**, consisting of the commercial and industrial port complex of Olbia and the commercial port and rail terminal of Golfo Aranci;
- the **Northeast Hub**, consisting of the ports of Palau, La Maddalena and Santa Teresa Gallura;
- the **Porto Torres Hub**, consisting of the commercial port and the industrial port to support the related area;
- the **Sulcis–Iglesiente Hub**, consisting of the Portovesme, Calasetta and Carloforte ports, plus the Sant'Antioco port dedicated to cargo handling and yachting.



The port system in Sardinia

Source: Sardegna Mobilità interactive maps

As for passenger traffic, **Sardinia is connected by sea with the Italian Peninsula and with some ports in France, Spain, Africa and with several industrial ports around the world.**

The boarding points are: Cagliari, Olbia, Palau, Golfo Aranci, Porto Torres and Arbatax.

Reporting some information with reference to ports in the Sassari Province, the port of Olbia is connected with Genoa, Livorno, Piombino, and Civitavecchia; the port of Golfo Aranci is connected with Livorno, Piombino, Porto Vecchio, Bastia, Civitavecchia, Savona, Toulon, and Nice; and the port of Porto Torres is connected with Genoa, Civitavecchia, Livorno, Barcelona, Toulon, Nice, Marseilles, Porto Vecchio, and Ajaccio.

The following are some examples related to passenger traffic concerning the same area: in the **3,111,369 passengers traveled to the Port of Olbia in 2022**; there was a 21,99% increase compared to the previous year when 2,550,502 passengers traveled **approaching 2019 levels** when 3,121,294 passengers traveled.

The **Port of Golfo Aranci in 2022 was visited by 581,071 passengers** with a 8,7% increase compared to 2021 where 534,556 passengers visited the port, but **with a 5,98% decrease compared to the 618,003 passenger flow in 2019.**

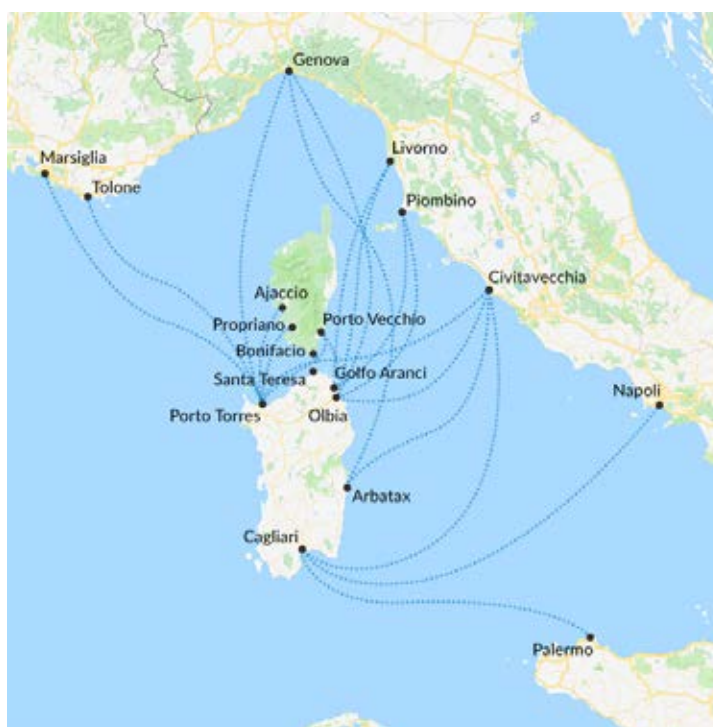
The **Port of Porto Torres recorded 1,138,697 passengers in 2022 with a 35,83% increase** compared 838,340 passengers in 2021, and **2,01% compared to the 1,116,242 passengers in 2019.**

The frequency of connections and the routes taken are affected by season trends, with the cost of tickets being considered high during the high season, thus affecting the competitiveness of the destination.

This is the island's most effective seaport for passenger and cargo transport and it includes a passenger terminal and a maritime station. There is also a shuttle bus connection to the city and a day-and-night security service, for the safety of travelers calling at the port of Cagliari. The port of Cagliari is the main maritime access to the southern part of Sardinia and a stopover point for reaching other locations. The maritime port is located near the built-up area and served by:

- numerous city bus lines;
- the bus station with arrivals and departures from all locations in Sardinia;
- the railway station connected to Sassari, Oristano, Olbia and Porto Torres;
- Cagliari airport 10 km away from the port.

The island can also be reached by sea by private means that make up part of the boat traffic to and from the marinas.



Routes from the peninsula to Sardinia

Source: www.traghettilsardegna.com

INTERNAL MOBILITY

The railway network



The RFI railway network

Source for basic map: RFI and ARTS website - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

The railway network is about 1,035 km long, it is not electrified, and only 4% of it is double-track.

Railway operations on the island are currently the responsibility of **two companies**:

- Through its subsidiaries RFI and Trenitalia S.p.A., the Ferrovie dello Stato group operates the four ordinary-gauge railway lines that make up Sardinia's main network;
- ARST S.p.A. operates the remaining five active public transport routes, all of which are narrow-gauge, forming the secondary network, covering 205 km. The latter company also controls 404 km of tourist lines, also narrow-gauge, operating mainly in summer and on demand.

There are a total of 43 stations served by Trenitalia, only 6 of which have services for people with spacial needs, representing a major constraint to physical accessibility for this segment of the population.

The lines on which the RFI (Rete Ferroviaria Italiana) service extends are Cagliari - Macomer - Sassari - Porto Torres; Cagliari - Macomer - Ozieri Chilivani - Olbia - Golfo Aranci; Porto Torres - Sassari - Ozieri Chilivani - Olbia - Golfo Aranci; Cagliari - Decimo - Villamassargia - Iglesias.

Tourist rail services

There is a transportation system that provides tourist services on the regional rail network totaling 404 km.

It is available at certain times of the year according to a schedule defined by the company.

Public transportation network

Road transportation is operated by local companies:

- CTM S.p.A. - Metropolitan city of Cagliari;
- ATP Sassari - Metropolitan city of Sassari;
- ATP Nuoro - Nuoro urban area;
- ASPO Olbia - Olbia urban area;
- ARST S.p.A – Alghero, Carbonia, Iglesias, Macomer and Oristano urban areas.

In Cagliari and Sassari, metropolitan-type lines named **Metrocagliari e Metrosassari**, managed by ARST S.p.A.

There are also suburban lines spread throughout the region, with connections between the territory of two or more provinces and between two or more municipalities in the same Province, with urban discontinuity.

There is also an on-demand public transportation service, Amico Bus, which is available to people with special needs who cannot use regular Public Transportation service.

Bicycle Mobility

"A regionally widespread **Bicycle Mobility System** began and was launched in 2014, when the Autonomous Region of Sardinia approved the PRS 2014-2019, in which it identified the establishment of the **regional network of trails and bicycle paths** as a goal."

A process that provides for the planning and implementation of a mobility system focusing on the **spread of bicycle use** that promotes **sustainable transport**, enabling the **revival of local tourism** with particular reference to inland areas and creating **new opportunities for economic growth** through the **promotion of the territories crossed**. For this reason, a series of infrastructural, physical and social actions, measures and interventions have been identified.

The **Regional Cycling Mobility Plan of Sardinia**, approved in 2018, is designed as a Territorial Project that aims, in addition to the promotion of an alternative way of using the territory, the construction of opportunities for economic growth through the promotion of the territories crossed, bringing together contexts, with different resources and geomorphological and demographic characteristics. The plan focuses on **cycle routes defined as cycleways** and the components of the system that, in a network configuration, enable those who use bicycles for tourism purposes to move from the most important landing spots of the island to the location where the most important settlements and natural, scenic, cultural and historical finds are located.

The following map shows the routes resulting from the analyses carried out during the planning phase. These routes may be subject to changes and additions during the design and implementation phases and are

therefore not to be considered as final and currently practicable in the proposed configuration."



The identified bicycle routes with an indication of the location of the nominated property

Source for basic map: Sardegna ciclabile website - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo
 Note: Routes identified with dotted line are currently under construction

The plans describes **46 bicycle routes totaling about 2,200 km** including 6 routes combining the use of bicycle and train for a total of 550 km. The choice of this route configuration also aims to **promote both nature and landscape tourism and archaeological and cultural-artistic tourism by enhancing connections between sites of historical-architectural value throughout the region.**

Most of the cycle routes are located within the ring consisting of the following sections:

- Porto Torres-Alghero: an itinerary that connects the two largest of the historical Nurra area and is involved by both maritime and airport connections; 53% of it is practicable;
- Alghero-Bosa: a difficult section of great appeal and currently only 22% practicable;
- Bosa-Macomer: a route of medium appeal that is 65% practicable;
- Macomer-Illorai: of medium difficulty and practicable 72%;
- Ozieri-Illorai: which marks the old route of the decommissioned

railway of the former "Ferrovie Complementari Sarde" railway service and is 47% practicable;

- Sassari-Ozieri: with a significant difference in elevation and currently 49% practicable.
- Cagliari - Carbonia and Nuoro - Oristano stretch.

The map allows to observe how the proposed bicycle system develops with respect to the sites of naturalistic value on the island.

Networks and systems

In addition to the traditional transportation systems described above - rail, road, and sea - there are other sustainable transportation systems that are part of not only national but also international networks.

Eurovelo

"The Sardinian route proposed to be part of the EuroVelo network is developed in such a way as to create a ring-shaped tour of the island that connects the main airports, Sardinian ports of national and international connection and the main points of interest."



Eurovelo Network

Source for basic map: Sardegna ciclabile website
 Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Bicitalia

"The continuation of the Bicitalia national bicycle network in Sardinia is developed on an itinerary that follows the one proposed for the EuroVelo route, expanded with the inclusion of three additional routes, allowing for more loop tours of the island."

National cycle tourism system



Bicitalia Network

Source for basic map: Sardegna ciclabile website
Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Ciclovia della Sardegna

"Ciclovia della Sardegna, within the National System of Tourist Cycle Routes, is also based on the route proposed for the Eurovelo network with the inclusion of two additional routes by which it seeks to integrate soft mobility with the promotion of the island's cultural and tourist heritage." It is "a widespread cycling mobility infrastructure project at the territorial level that aims to streamline a whole series of actions that are already implemented or are in the process of implementation/planning."

The Ciclovia plans an extension of 1,147 km with 19 routes that cross 115 municipalities, 45 natural areas, 3 National Parks and connect the 3 main airports and 6 commercial ports.



Ciclovía Sardegna Network

Source: Sardegna ciclabile website

Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

THE REGION OF SARDINIA - Non-island mobility - what data reveal:

- The Sardinian airport system includes three main airports: Alghero, Olbia and Cagliari. Their size bracket is between 1 and 5 mln passengers, that help recover air traffic in the year 2022;
- The largest number of international connections involve Cagliari and Olbia airports; however, for 2022 the domestic segment drove traffic growth with more than 3 million passengers passing through;
- Alghero and Olbia airports, in particular, reported a traffic record of more than 4.7 million passengers;
- Sardinia has a railway network of about 1,035 km long, it is not electrified, and only 4% of it is double-track.
- The Regional Cycling Mobility Plan of Sardinia includes bicycle routes that allow those who use bicycles for tourism purposes to move from the most important landing spots of the island to the location where the most important settlements and natural, scenic, cultural and historical finds are located;
- The 46 bicycle routes, totaling about 2,200 km, allow to promote both nature and landscape tourism and archaeological and cultural-artistic tourism by enhancing connections between sites of historical-architectural value throughout the region.

In summary: Sardinia is an island affected by complex issues in terms of accessibility with the outer territories that, on the other hand, make it suitable for local and territorial forms of exploration. The connections with the outside are ports and airports well located on the island and able to accommodate substantial flows of visitors from outside, especially during the summer season. Internally, all the various connection networks (road, rail and bicycle) have weaknesses, but also great opportunities when connected with the strategic vision being proposed. The goal, also with respect to an extensive promotion of the prehistoric Sardinian system, is to strengthen accessibility and fast connection infrastructures and to promote and facilitate slow tourism in spring and autumn that would also allow to compensate for seasonality.

3.2 The cultural and environmental system, and other resources

This chapter describes the cultural portfolio and modes to enjoy culture, in terms of significant cultural properties, museums and events, at the regional level.

Natural and environmental portfolio

Sardinia is **the second largest island in the Mediterranean** - after Sicily - with a total area of 24,100 sq. km. Eighty percent of the territory is mountainous and hilly, with 68% consisting of hills and rocky plateaus. Mountains account for 14% of the territory, and flatlands 18%.

The coasts have a total length of 1,897 km and much of the Sardinian territory also extends to smaller islands, the largest being Sant'Antioco.



Maddalena Arcipelago

The coasts are divided into different areas, such as the Gulf of Asinara to the north, the Gulf of Orosei to the east, the Gulf of Olbia to the northeast, the Gulf of Cagliari to the south, and the gulfs of Alghero and Oristano to the west. The coasts are characterized by high cliffs and small inlets, while the southern and western areas have shallow and sandy beaches, often marshy, which are ecologically important because of coastal ponds that are home to resident and passage birds.



Pink flamingos in the Santa Gilla pond in Cagliari, Italy

The **regional territory, which is vast and wide and not densely populated, has remained largely unaffected by anthropization processes and tourist flows.**

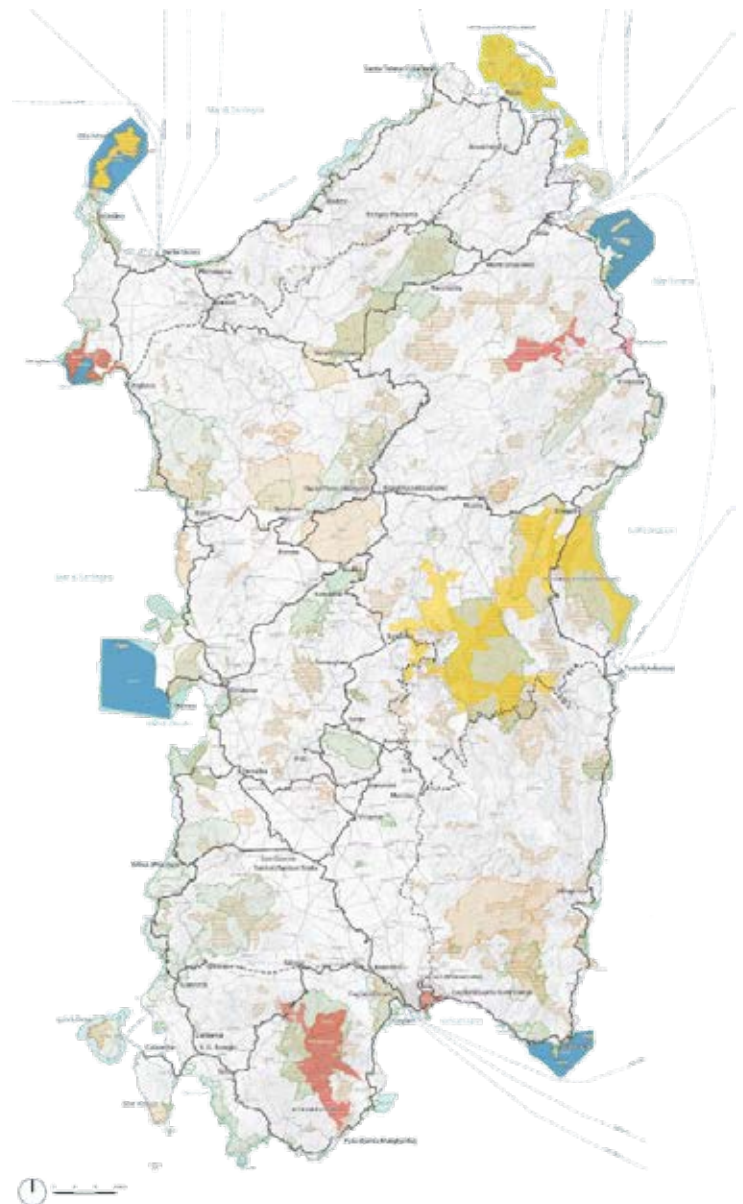
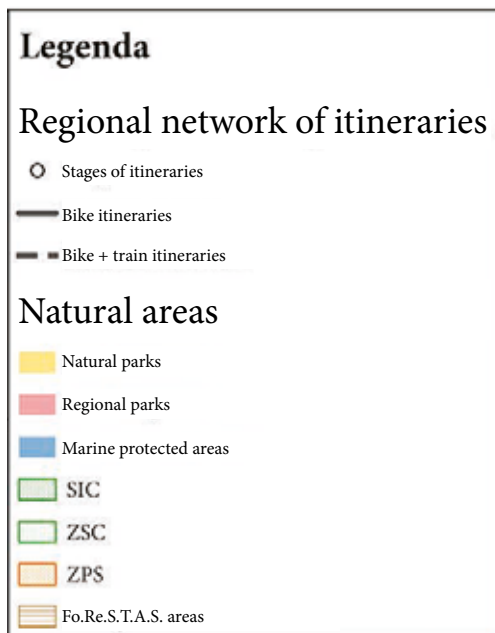
However, the richness and variety of the environment, resulting from the complexity of the geo-morphological framework and a number of historical events, resulted in more recent times in Sardinia becoming a popular and celebrated holiday destination.

Landscape and nature are the main tourist resources and the main pull factors on the island. There are many "thematic" environmental scenarios that Sardinia offers: in addition to the many marine habitats, grottoes, ponds, salt pans, geological outcrops (such as Gallura granites, Arbatax porphyries, and the limestone formations of Barbagia), morphological varieties, and floro-faunal endemisms. Indeed, Sardinia's geographical isolation has resulted in the development of a large number of native plant and animal species, as well as preserving large areas of species which have now become rare in the rest of the Mediterranean basin. The "**maquis**", a predominantly shrub-like plant formation, is still the main type of vegetation that populates the coasts and the inland of Sardinia; the shrubs and bushes of arbutus, lentisk, and juniper, together with euphorbias, broom, rosemary, and myrtle, form the typical Sardinian ecosystem, a refuge for wild animals, protecting its hydrogeological balance, as well as a resource for characteristic productions, such as honey and the typical liquor extracted from myrtle berries. These species are then complemented by tall shrubs, holm oaks, wild olive trees, and cork oaks. The vast cork oak forests, in particular, have always been a major source of subsistence for the population, and even today the precious bark of these beautiful trees is a source of sustainable wealth: indeed, the island supplies two-thirds of the national production of this valuable raw material used for a variety of purposes, as well as for traditional handicraft products.

Therefore, it is essential to preserve these resources so as to **promote and maintain the authenticity and landscape values that make those places stand out.**

An interesting statistic from Legambiente's database is the degree to which the island's coastal landscape has been preserved from 1985 to 2017, with only 14 km of coastline (1 percent) having undergone transformations.

To protect the huge and varied landscape and natural heritage, with the aim of promoting and preserving its value, a number of **protected natural areas**, including **national and regional parks, marine protected areas, natural monuments and areas under the Natura 2000 Network** have been created. The region's national parks are the island of Asinara, the Maddalena Archipelago, and the Gulf of Orosei and Gennargentu. These areas feature untouched ecosystems and great naturalistic, cultural and educational values.



Regional Cycling Mobility Plan of Sardinia- Protected natural areas and proposed bicycle network

Source: Sardegna ciclabile website

Regional Parks, consisting of areas of naturalistic and environmental value included in a homogeneous system, acknowledged as having a naturalistic and cultural value by the local communities, include the Tepilora Regional Natural Park, Molentargius - Saline, Gutturu Mannu and Porto Conte. Marine Protected Areas, characterized by the presence of elements of naturalistic and environmental value are as follows: Isola dell'Asinara, Tavolara - Punta Coda Cavallo, Capo Carbonara, Penisola del Sinis- Isola di Mal di Ventre and Capo Caccia - Isola Piana.

"The Natura 2000 Network consists of Sites of Community Interest (SCIs), identified by Member States in accordance with the Habitats Directive, later designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) established pursuant to the 2009/147/EC "Birds" Directive concerning the conservation of wild birds.

The Natura 2000 Network in Sardinia currently consists of a total of 128 sites, of which 31 SPAs (type "A" sites), 89 SACs (type "B" sites), 8 SCIs awaiting Ministerial Decrees approving conservation measures. Among the 31 SPAs, 10 sites are type "C," that is, areas for which SCIs/SACs completely overlap with SPAs."

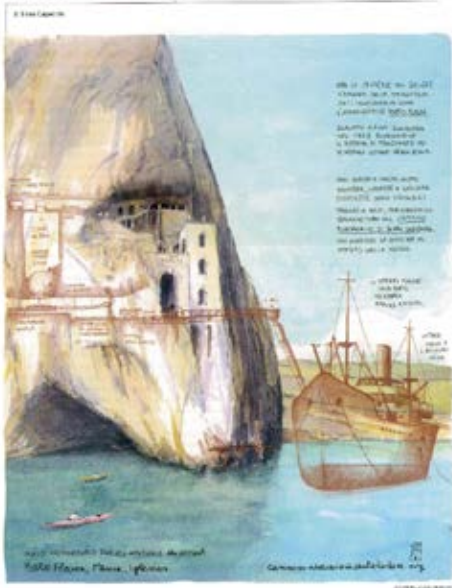
In addition to the protected areas, three WWF Oases have also been established, including the Monte Arcosu Oasis, which is the largest Mediterranean scrub forest in the Mediterranean basin.

A number of areas included in the following component parts of the candidate serial site fall within SCI, SAC and SPA areas:

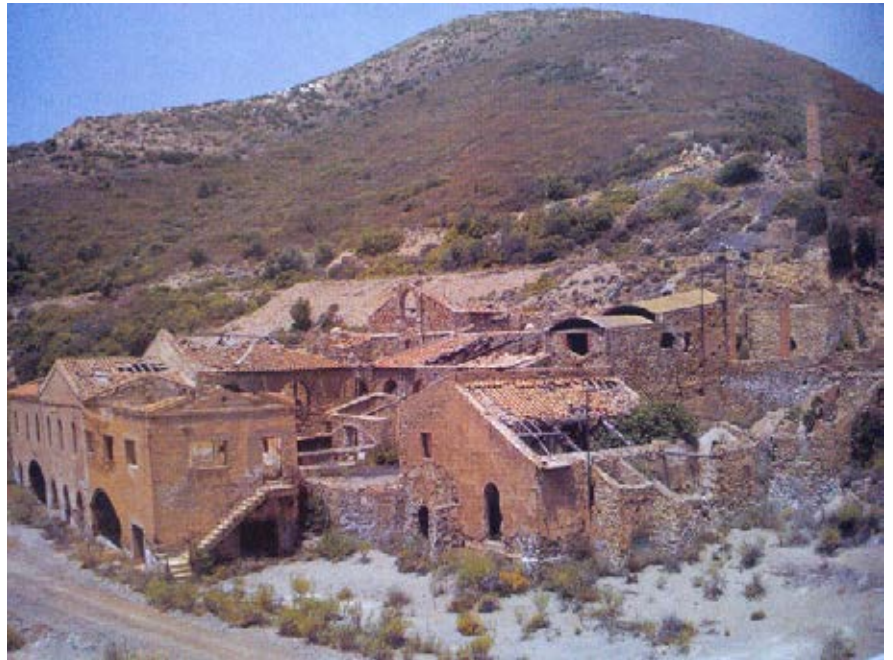
- Necropolis of Sos Furrighesos di Anela - "Catena del Marghine e del Goceano" SCI/SAC, code ITBO11102.
- Necropolis of Ispiluncas and Settlement of Serra Linta - "Media Valle del Tirso e Altopiano di Abbasanta - Rio Siddu" SCI/SAC, code ITBO31104.
- Grotta Corbeddu, "Supramonte di Oliena, Orgosolo e Urzulei - Su Sercone" SCI/SAC/SPA, code ITBO22212.
- Shelter of Luzzanas, "Piana di Ozieri, Mores, Ardara, Tula e Oschiri" SPA, code ITBO13048.
- Necropolis of Sant'Andrea Priu and Necropolis of Sa Pala Larga, "Piana di Semestene, Bonorva, Macomer e Bortigali" SPA, code ITBO23050.

A particular landscape of Sardinia is the Sulcis-Iglesiente area in the south-west of the island, characterized by the vestiges of Sardinia's mining past. In order to preserve the remains of mining architecture, relevant examples of industrial archaeology, and the other traces left on the ground by the exploitation of the rich and varied mineral resources - an exploitation that began as early as Antiquity - at the end of the 1990s, the Historical and Environmental Geo-mining Park of Sardinia was established, which was inscribed by UNESCO in the Global Geoparks Network.

SARDEGNA LA STORIA SCAVATA NELLA ROCCIA



Flavia Harbor carved into the cliff



Production facilities and dwellings at the Seddas Moddizzis mine.

To promote naturalistic resource, it is worth mentioning the **mapping of trails throughout the region** that has resulted in the Sardegna Sentieri portal, **also very important in relation to the possible connections between the sites covered by this nomination.**

Cultural portfolio

Sardinia has a major **cultural tangible and intangible heritage**, which tells its "complex story from the Paleolithic Era to date, documenting the human presence that winds its way through all the successive eras, pre-historic and historical, transforming the island's landscape. Archaeology, in particular, documents cultural evidence from prehistoric to Byzantine times, while architecture, art and literature accompany the historical journey from the Judicial age to date."

Among the hundreds of historical and cultural sites located throughout Sardinia, a major role is certainly played by the **sites of archaeological interest.**

If the earliest traces of human settlements on the island are documented only by the large amount of stone industry referable to the Lower Paleolithic found in several parts of the island, the most ancient traces of human cave settlements date back to final stage of the Upper Paleolithic: Grotta Corbeddu, a component part of the nominated property, is an exceptional testimony to this phase.

It is with the Neolithic and the following Copper Age that archaeological evidence multiplied, when the island's peoples developed the first forms of megalithic architecture and the characteristic rock-cut burial chambers, included in the inscription: dolmens, menhirs, stone circles, but es-

pecially the famous *domus de janas*, found in the Sardinian territory by the thousands. Movable artifacts found in villages, places of worship and burials are preserved in the major national museums of Sardinia, Sassari, Cagliari and Nuoro, and in the civic museums of Alghero, Cabras, Ozieri, Santadi and Sedilo.

Resulting from the evolution of the pre-existing megalithic cultures present in Sardinia is the **Nuragic culture**, which was named after its most distinctive monument, the nuraghe. This civilization developed during the Bronze Age and the first phase of the Iron Age, surviving longer in the mountain interior areas. Nuraghi, the characteristic stone truncated-cone buildings, featuring one or more towers, are scattered throughout Sardinia and are a distinctive characteristic element in the perception of the island. The most famous nuraghe, Su Nuraxi of Barumini, with its village has been on the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1997 as representative evidence of the Nuragic civilization.



Su Nuraxi di Barumini

Typical tombs of the period are the "Tombs of Giants," collective burials consisting of a burial chamber up to 30 meters long, originally covered by a mound, with a curved facade. Also characteristic are the cult architectures, the so-called sacred wells that were built on a water source and around which a village-sanctuary usually developed, such as the Sanctuary of Santa Cristina in Paulilatino or Santa Vittoria in Serri, where artistic bronze products, such as figures or typical vessels, were offered. In the later phase, the Nuragic civilization also expressed itself through large stone statues, such as those found in Monte Prama in Sinis.

In the buffer zones of the 26 component parts of the site, there are numerous monumental testimonies to the Nuragic civilization, as well as other pieces of evidence of the prehistoric cultures that anticipated it, coeval with those selected for the inscription.

The **Phoenician expansion**, directed mainly toward the rich silver deposits of Spain, also involved Sardinia, where some important trading stations flourished, such as Nora, Bithia, Sulci, Tharros. The Roman conquest



Roman roads in Sardinia

partially obliterated the settlements of the Phoenician-Punic emporia, but some parts are preserved, such as the *tophet* sanctuaries in Tharros and Sulci (Sant'Antioco). Phoenician cities from the second half of the 6th century BCE entered the political and cultural sphere of Carthage, and trade, previously limited to the coastal settlements of southern Etruria, expanded to the entire Mediterranean basin, as evidenced by the precious grave goods secured in major museums.

In 238-237 B.C., Sardinia was conquered by the **Romans** which created the *Provincia Sardinia et Corsica*. Augustus promoted some existing towns to the status of *municipium* and created the colony of *Turris Libisonis* (modern Porto Torres). *Carales* (Cagliari), with its active harbor, always maintained a favored position in the Roman period, when the construction of the aqueduct, the building of the baths, an amphitheater, a temple-theater, etc., can be traced back to. The island's main coastal and inland roads originated in *Carales*, being built by the Romans to connect the main towns and facilitate the transport of grain produce heading to Rome.

The countryside, although exploited by the Romans, experienced very little urbanization; therefore, the construction of the Temple of *Sardus Pater* in Antas (Fluminimaggiore) was an exception.

With the invasion of the Vandals in 456 CE, Sardinia experienced a period of various dominations (Byzantines, Ostrogoths, Lombards, Arabs) that left no significant monumental evidence. During the Early Middle Ages only the churches resulting from evangelization are worth mentioning, and in particular the two basilicas of San Saturno in Cagliari and San Gavino in Porto Torres.

Also characteristic are the Romanesque churches built by Tuscan craftsmen, stressing the supremacy of the Republic of Pisa on the island.



Church of Saccargia in Romanesque-Pisan style

In 1323, the Aragonese domination of Sardinia began, with the great naval expedition Alfonso of Aragon, which lasted about 400 years, leaving on the territories major intangible cultural influences (in language, customs, traditions), but rare evidence in courtly architecture and art. The scarcity of major, original monumental complexes, except for a few examples in the major cities, characterizes the entire modern age.

However, small farmers' villages were characteristic of inland Sardinia, the traditional villages where the most authentic forms of the island's **ways of life, folklore and folk traditions** persist: the semi-nomadic sheep farming, the communal uses of farming and urban spaces, the language varieties (testifying to the many relations with the outside), the vocal polyphony of the *cantos a tenore* (included since 2005 in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity), the great variety of festivals and ceremonies (such as the famous procession of *mamuthones*), the richness and care of clothing, artistic handicrafts, food and wine traditions, and the multiplicity of fables and legends; all major identity elements of the island's peoples, relevant distinguishing factors of the region's cultural system.



Sant'Efisio celebration in Cagliari



Tenor singing

Places of culture include the **museum** and library networks. In addition to major archaeological sites and monumental complexes, Sardinia has more than 150 museums, a substantial number dedicated to archaeology or having dedicated sections. There are also museums dedicated to the island's mining activities. Special mention should be made of the "Arborenses Museum System, a network of museums, museum collections, cultural sites and eco-museums in the provincial territory of Oristano and other territories connected to Oristano, in the landscape areas envisaged by the Regional Landscape Plan... an integral part of a broader project of the Regional Council for the establishment of the Regional Museum System."

With the approval of the **Regional Landscape Plan in 2006**, the Region defined a **development model that puts the environment at the center of public policy-making** in order to "preserve, protect, promote and hand down to future generations the environmental, historical, cultural and settlement identity of the Sardinian territory, protect and safeguard the cultural and natural landscape and its biodiversity; ensure the preservation of the territory and promote sustainable forms of development in order to preserve and enhance its qualities".

This principle, which focuses on the enhancement and promotion of environmental and cultural resources, has also been a key element in the realization of a **Tourist strategic plan in 2018 to promote a "sustainable, responsible and accessible" destination**, creating clear proposals and original experiences enhanced with identity and distinctive cultural elements.

In this perspective of sustainable development, it is important to highlight the plan for "connecting the site through the **Network of Characteristic Villages of Sardinia**", established by Regional Law No. 16 of July 28, 2017, which acknowledges the role of small towns in the development of tourism related to historical, cultural and identity heritage. Currently, there are 38 villages classified as Authentic Villages of Italy, Most Beautiful Villages in Italy and Orange Flag Villages of Touring Club Italia". Initiatives to promote archaeological heritage include the "Archeologika" project, which aims to "situate Sardinia in the cultural tourism market, in Italy and abroad, for twelve months a year."

Cultural sites and consumption

This section shows some figures to better understand cultural supply and consumption in Sardinia.

The following table and graphs show data on the **visitor flow trends over time** (2018 to 2021) and to the change in revenue in terms of the state institutions present in the region. Thus, it is possible to observe the decrease of visitors and revenue as a result of the pandemic, and the beginning of the recovery; however, according to the latest available data, in 2021 visitors were significantly less than the pre-pandemic scenarios. Indeed, the number of visitors in 2021 reached less than 50% of the number reported in 2019.

Type of cultural place	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	No. of organizations	Visitors	Revenue	No. of organizations	Visitors	Revenue	No. of organizations	Visitors	Revenue	No. of organizations	Visitors	Revenue
State museums and galleries	8	173,765	589,225 €	6	156,970	561,297 €	7	39,670	166,278 €	7	64,235	320,544 €
State monuments and archaeological areas	11	319,144	873,837 €	11	339,487	895,363 €	11	109,406	307,122 €	10	175,450	619,25 €
State museum circuits	2	10,822	106,042 €	2	9,795	93,302 €	1	1,449	15,354 €	1	2,454	25,892 €
Total	19	503,731	1,569,04 €	17	506,252	1,549,962 €	18	150,525	488,754 €	17	242,139	966,161 €

Data: Sardegna Statistiche - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

NOTE: Museum circuits consist of a subset of museums, galleries, monuments and archaeological areas that are accessible to the public with a single cumulative ticket fee. For this reason, the number of circuits is not included in the total number of museum institutions while the number of visitors and the revenue figure is, these data being collected separately.

It is also interesting to understand how the **cultural state organization** are distributed throughout the region and how visitor flows are concentrated by territorial area.

Geographical area	TOTAL MONUMENTS STATE MUSEUMS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS							
	No. of organizations		Visitors					Revenue
	fee	free of charge	of organizations requiring fee payment			of organizations free of charge	Total	
			Paying	Non-paying	Total			
Cagliari	2	2	61,423	7,633	69,056	4,524	73,580	471,563.50 €
Medio Campidano	-	1	-	-	-	47,286	47,286	0 €
Nuoro	2	-	13,028	4,096	17,124	-	17,124	39,274 €
Olbia-Tempio	2	-	26,972	7,845	34,817	-	34,817	187,103.00 €
Oristano	1	1	30,530	2,867	33,397	13,300	46,697	206,698.50 €
Sassari	6	-	15,697	6,932	22,629	-	22,629	61,514.50 €
Sardinia	13	4	147,650	29,373	177,023	65,110	242,133	966,153.50 €

Data: MiBCT - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

One element that can be emphasized is the fact that **about 72% of visitors and about 64% of the total revenue concerning state institutions result from visits to monuments and archaeological areas.**

It can also be pointed out that **about 24% of the total number of visitors visit the Province of Sassari, including the territorial areas of Olbia-Tempio and Sassari.**

Type of cultural place	2015		2018		2019		2020	
	No. organizations	Visitors	No. organizations	Visitors	No. organizations	Visitors	No. organizations	Visitors
Non-state museums and galleries	158	697,697	178	708,529	193	748,549	149	197,485
Non-state archaeological areas or parks	43	250,584	60	517,145	56	602,513	52	162,027
Non-state monuments or monument complexes	28	229,170	33	488,624	40	528,190	36	164,988
Total	229	1,177,451	271	1,714,298	289	1,879,252	237	524,500

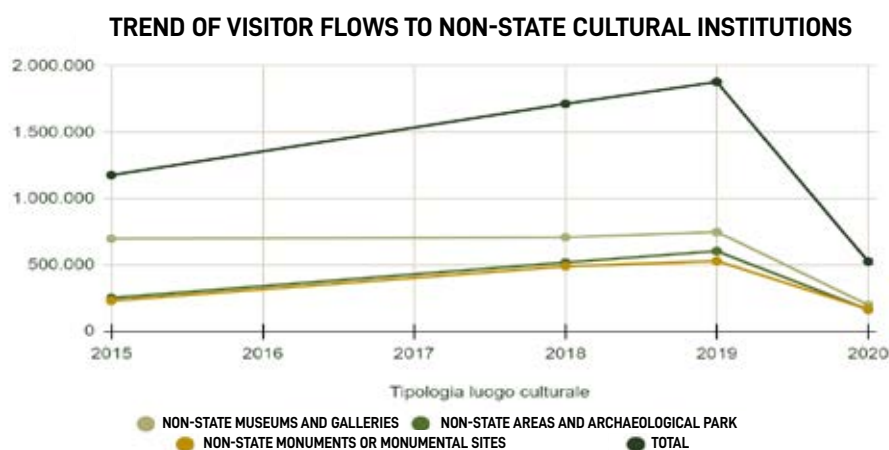
Data: Sardegna Statistiche - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

NOTE: By comparing the data reported for 2018 and 2019 with those collected in previous censuses, it is worth taking into account that any differences in values can be traced to the ability to identify the units being surveyed and the progressive improvement of the initial lists of museum institutions on the territory with the inclusion or exclusion of units eligible for the survey.

By examining the data related to the **non-state organizations** some observations may be made with regard to the trend of visitor flows, including by type of institution, according to available data covering the period from 2015 to 2020.

In this case **from 2015 to 2019, a steady growth in visitor flows can be reported for all types of the cultural organizations surveyed.** Between 2015 and 2019 the **total number of visitors to non-state institutions in Sardinia increased more than 60 percent**; this was the case until 2020, when the onset of the pandemic resulted in a major decline in visitor flows due to restrictions on the movement of people and the closure of many cultural sites. Since the available data stopped in 2020, the start of the flow recovery process may not be studied.

Finally, making a comparison with the data available for the Region of Sicily regarding non-state organizations, it can be observed that although Sardinia has a higher number of cultural sites than Sicily -except in the year 2015- **the number of visitors in Sicily during the years from 2015 to 2020 is significantly higher** reaching -according to the year of reference- 3.5 to 4.5 times the number reported in Sardinia.



Data: Sardegna Statistiche - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

THE REGION OF SARDINIA - The cultural and environmental system, and other resources - WHAT DATA REVEAL:

- It is characterized by a major territorial capital and a strong cultural identity that is a distinctive element for the perception of the island;
- It is a very vast and wide territory that is not densely populated, and for these reasons, in many cases, it has remained untouched by anthropization processes and tourist flows;
- Sardinia's cultural system includes a major intangible and tangible heritage, with a total of 254 historical-cultural sites;
- Sardinia has more than 150 museums, a substantial number dedicated to archaeology or having dedicated sections;
- Approximately 72% of visitors and about 64% of the total revenue concerning state organizations result from visits to monuments and archaeological areas; about 24% of the total number of visitors involve the Province of Sassari, consisting of the territorial areas of Olbia-Tempio and Sassari;
- As for non-state organizations, from 2015 to 2019 a steady growth in visitor flows can be identified for all types of cultural institutions surveyed, with the total number of visitors increasing more than 60 percent;

In summary: a sparsely anthropized territory with good landscape quality and traces of prehistory potentially elevate Sardinia to a cultural site worthy of year-round visitation, thanks in part to the presence of more than 250 cultural sites and 150 museums. The nomination as a UNESCO site needs to connect with this cultural heritage and with the landscape so that the project may involve not only the 26 nominated property assets, but the regional territory as a whole.

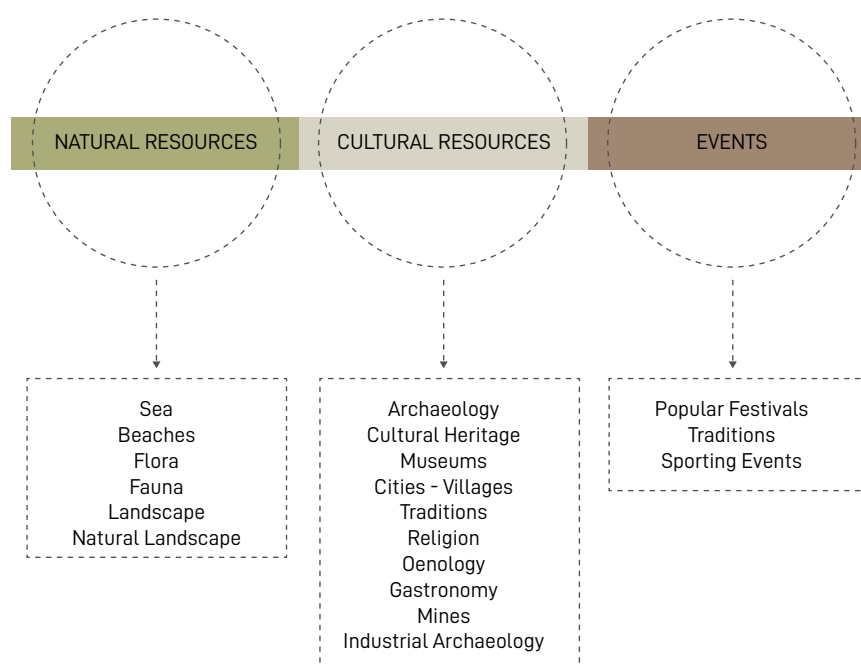
3.3 The tourist system

This chapter aims to offer an overall picture of the tourist sector: flows, demand and supply, effectiveness of promotion and communication, considering the important issue of season trends and the existence of networks and circuits that can contribute to the promotion of the territory.

Tourist data collection in the Region

According to the **Eurispes survey**, published in 2018 and based on a sample of more than a thousand people in Italy, **the coasts clearly are the main element of Sardinia's tourist appeal**. Indeed, the survey results put coastlines in first place (53% of respondents), followed by cultural assets and attractions (19%) and traditions (12%). In contrast, sea grottoes (9%), entertainment (4%) and cities (only 2%) were identified as less popular elements.

The elements of appeal and resources of Sardinia can be classified as follows:



Source: Destinazione Sardegna 2018-2021 Strategic Plan for the Development and Tourist Marketing of Sardinia
 Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

As also pointed out in the previous paragraphs, "Sardinia is **an area with a strong cultural base, great natural and environmental value, low anthropogenic pressure and a prevalence of sustainable economic activities**. It therefore shows all the **potential necessary for the development of various forms of tourism**, in particular it may rely on:

- a **widespread hospitality base**, currently mostly supporting beach tourism demand, thus focusing in the summer months;
- a **considerable cultural heritage** consisting of museums and sites of which some express uniqueness, others represent distinc-

- a **considerable natural heritage** with several areas of special environmental value as described above.

Tourist demand in Sardinia

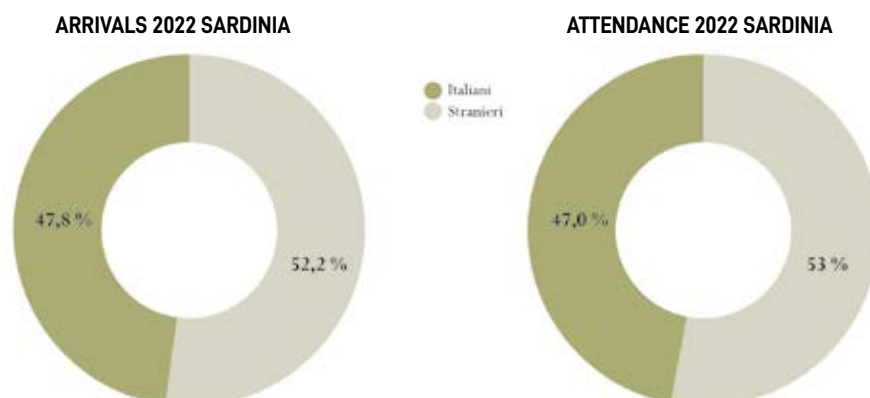
A total of 3,720,184 arrivals and 16,387,887 stays were recorded in 2022, a slight increase compared to the 2019 figures and with an average stay of 4.41 days.

It can be pointed out that **tourist flows from Italy show a total recovery from pre-pandemic data, even a reporting a 10% plus increase** while foreign tourist arrivals did not reach 2019 stats.

As the data show, tourist demand in Sardinia is mostly made up of Italians at 52.2% of total arrivals and 53% of total stays and with an average stay on the island of 4.47 days, slightly higher than foreign tourists.

SARDINIA'S TOURIST FLOWS								
Origin	2022			2019			% variation 2022 vs 2019	
	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance
Total	3,720,184	16,387,887	4.41	3,558,350	15,834,400	4.45	4,55%	3,50%
Italian	1,941,952	8,686,379	4.47	1,748,897	7,720,488	4.41	11,04%	12,51%
Foreigners	1,778,232	7,701,508	4.33	1,809,453	8,113,912	4.48	-1,73%	-5,08%

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory



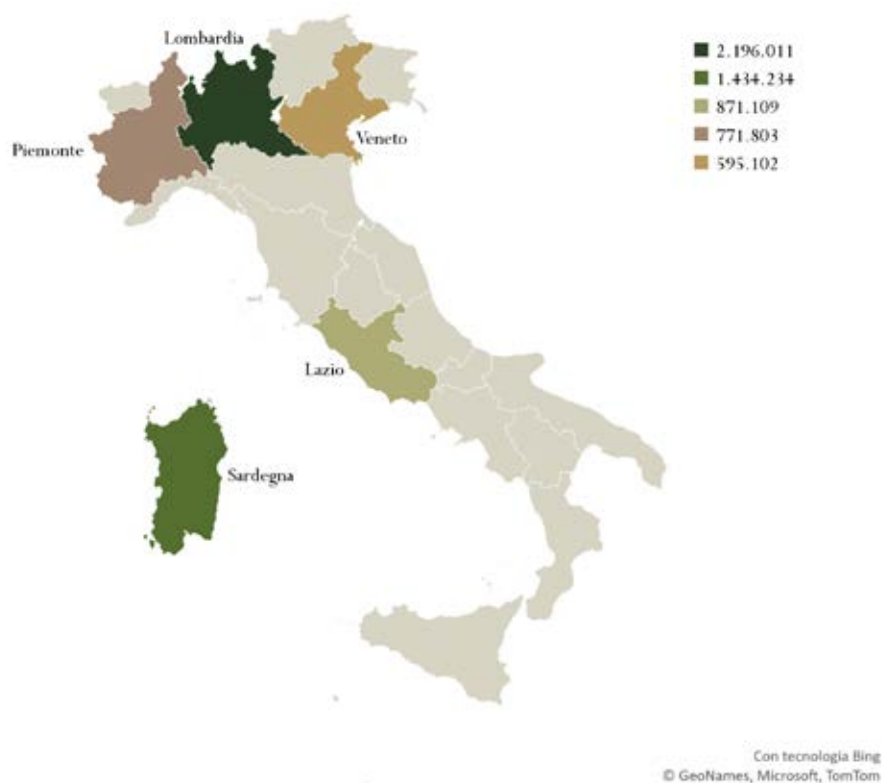
Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory
Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Regarding the breakdown of the Italian market, as revealed by the disaggregated analysis of arrivals and stays by region of origin, **Italian tourists come mainly from Lombardy**, with 360,627 arrivals and 2,196,011 stays, **Lazio** with 163,356 arrivals and 871,109 presences, **Piedmont** with 134,081 arrivals and 771,803 stays and **Veneto** with 113,280 arrivals and 595,102 stays.

Also significant are domestic tourism flows, which move Sardinia to a second region of origin with 614,155 and 1,434,234 stays.

The region with the longest stays is Lombardy with 6.09 days, a figure that has remained relatively stable compared to 2019.

As data show, **all the provinces in the Top 5 positions in the composition of national tourism showed an increase of more than 10-15% in both arrivals and stays, with Lazio being the only exception** having reported a slight decrease in terms of arrivals while keeping stays stable.



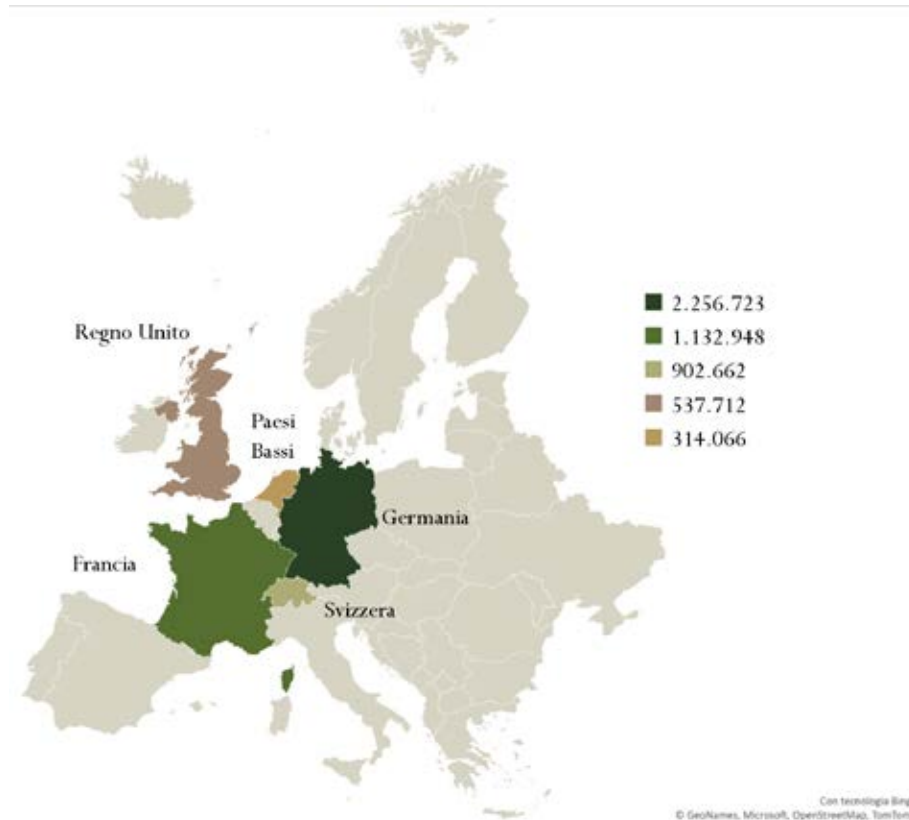
Top 5 regions of origin with the highest number of stays

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

In examining the available data on the **composition of the foreign market**, **Germany remains the top international country of origin** with 454,743 arrivals and 2,256,723 stays; **France** with 299,829 arrivals and 1,132,948 stays, **Switzerland** with 187,501 arrivals and 902,622 stays and **the United Kingdom** with 104,151 arrivals and 537,712 stays, follow. **Among the countries that have traditionally been the main foreign markets, a significant drop in arrivals and stays of up to 20% may be observed for almost all of them, with the exception of Germany, which maintains relatively stable flows, and Switzerland, which accounts for a 14.70% increase in stays.**

Among the remaining countries that make up the list of largest foreign markets, substantial growth in flows from some countries such as Poland, the United States and the Czech Republic can be highlighted, which report a positive change in arrivals exceeding 30%.

The highest average stay refers to tourists from the United Kingdom with 5.16 days, followed by Germany with 4.96 days.



The Top 5 countries making up the international market

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory Processing; Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Main concentrations of tourist flows

Data on tourist flows by province of destination show that **the province of Sassari concentrates the largest tourist flows** with 1,774,662 arrivals and 8,344,768 stays, of which **56% consist of Italian tourists**, keeping the total flows relatively stable compared to 2019 data with a slightly increasing trend.

Regarding the breakdown by origin, for the province of Sassari there is an increase in domestic arrivals by 12.37% and a decrease in international arrivals by 4.49%, in line with the general trend.

The province of Sassari reports 47.7% of arrivals and 50.9% of total stays on the island.

The province reporting the second largest tourist flows is the Province of Nuoro with 598,315 arrivals and 2,896,781 stays, while the first province by average presence is the Province of Sud Sardegna with 4.97 days. Regarding the change in flows compared to 2019, a slight increase can be seen for all provinces, greater for the Province of Nuoro with an increase in arrivals by 10.65%.

BREAKDOWN BY PROVINCE OF DESTINATION - Sardinia								
Province	2022			2019			% variation 2022 vs 2019	
	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance
Metropolitan city of Cagliari	549,009	1,748,387	3.18	518,995	1,655,067	3.19	5,78%	5,64%
Province of Sud Sardegna	513,521	2,554,432	4.97	496,130	2,473,364	4.99	3,51%	3,28%
Province of Nuoro	598,315	2,896,781	4.84	540,746	2,671,800	4.94	10,65%	8,42%
Province of Oristano	284,677	843,519	2.96	274,082	816,823	2.98	3,87%	3,27%
Province of Sassari	1,774,662	8,344,768	4.7	1,728,397	8,217,346	4.75	2,68%	1,55%
Total	3,720,184	16,387,887	4.41	3,558,350	15,834,400	4.45	4,55%	3,50%

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory

The 5 municipalities receiving the greatest tourist flows include Alghero, Arzachena and Olbia, all three located in the Province of Sassari, where the largest number of nominated property monument complexes are located.

Alghero, ranking first, with 357,364 arrivals in 2022, reports a 12.22% increase in flows compared to 2019, while Arzachena and Olbia show a decrease in arrivals.

Positive results are reported for Cagliari, which ranks second after Alghero, with an increase in arrivals by 11.05%.

ARRIVALS AND STAYS IN THE MAIN MUNICIPALITIES								
Municipality	2022			2019			% variation 2022 vs 2019	
	Arrivals	Attendance	Stays	Arrivals	Attendance	Stays	Arrivals	Attendance
ALGHERO	357,364	1,291,721	3.61	318,457	1,172,016	3.68	12,22%	10,21%
ARZACHENA	231,770	1,202,744	5.19	234,697	1,221,813	5.21	-1,25%	-1,56%
OROSEI	141,900	863,116	6.08	128,367	826,612	6.44	10,54%	4,42%
OLBIA	254,676	822,274	3.23	272,301	890,582	3.27	-6,47%	-7,67%
CAGLIARI	322,837	771,330	2.39	290,720	665,798	2.29	11,05%	15,85%

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory

The supply of accommodation facilities in Sardinia

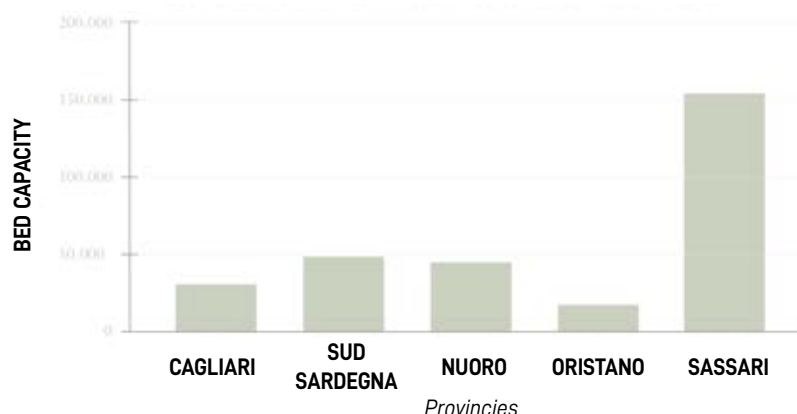
There are a total of 21,443 accommodation facilities in Sardinia, including, hotel and non-hotel establishments, which offer 298,083 beds. Compared to the 2019 data, an increase in accommodation supply is reported, accounting for 18.68% of available beds while the number of facilities shows a 72.82% increase, a fact mainly due to the substantial increase in private accommodation facilities and holiday homes, which in 2022 was two-fold compared to 2019.

ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY BY TYPE - NUMBER OF FACILITIES AND BEDS						
Type	Number of facilities			Number of beds		
	2022	2019	% var 2022 vs 2019	2022	2019	% var 2022 vs 2019
Hotel facilities	20,412	11,427	5,1%	40,477	39,314	2,96%
Non-hotel facilities	1,031	981	78,63%	257,606	211,852	21,6%
Total	21,443	12,408	72,82%	298,083	251,166	18,68%

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory
 Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

As for the **distribution of beds**, **51.65% are found in the Province of Sassari** with 153,960 beds and the remaining 48.35% is distributed among the Metropolitan City of Cagliari, and the Provinces of Sud Sardegna, Nuoro and Oristano, which has the lowest number of beds.

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOMMODATION (BEDS) FOR THE YEAR 2022



Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory
 Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Seasonal tourist trends in Sardinia

Seasonal trends are a challenge for the tourist industry, having negative effects on several aspects. In accommodation services, for example, seasonal variations can cause **a shortage of beds during periods of high demand and severe underutilization of facilities during periods of low demand**. This can therefore lead to difficulties in managing full-time staff and maintaining quality standards.

Seasonality also affects employment, creating **discontinuity and staff turnover**, thus leading to losses for companies and businesses that have invested in employee training. In addition, it can lead to the **emigration of the skilled workers, causing a loss of social capital** in local communities. There are **significant impacts on the quality of life as well**, in particular for residents. During periods of major tourist trends, problems such as traffic congestion, difficulty in accessing stores, and queues for public services may arise. In addition, increased demand means that infrastructures and services need to be upgraded, but local tax revenues may not be sufficient to meet the needs.

Month	Arrivals	Attendance
January	33,323	80,936
February	44,447	98,570
March	55,956	124,620
April	166,103	414,726
May	322,883	959,109
June	590,374	2,476,473
July	757,141	3,919,759
August	778,851	4,440,118
September	600,056	2,638,794
October	254,923	936,657
November	59,258	168,035
December	56,874	130,325

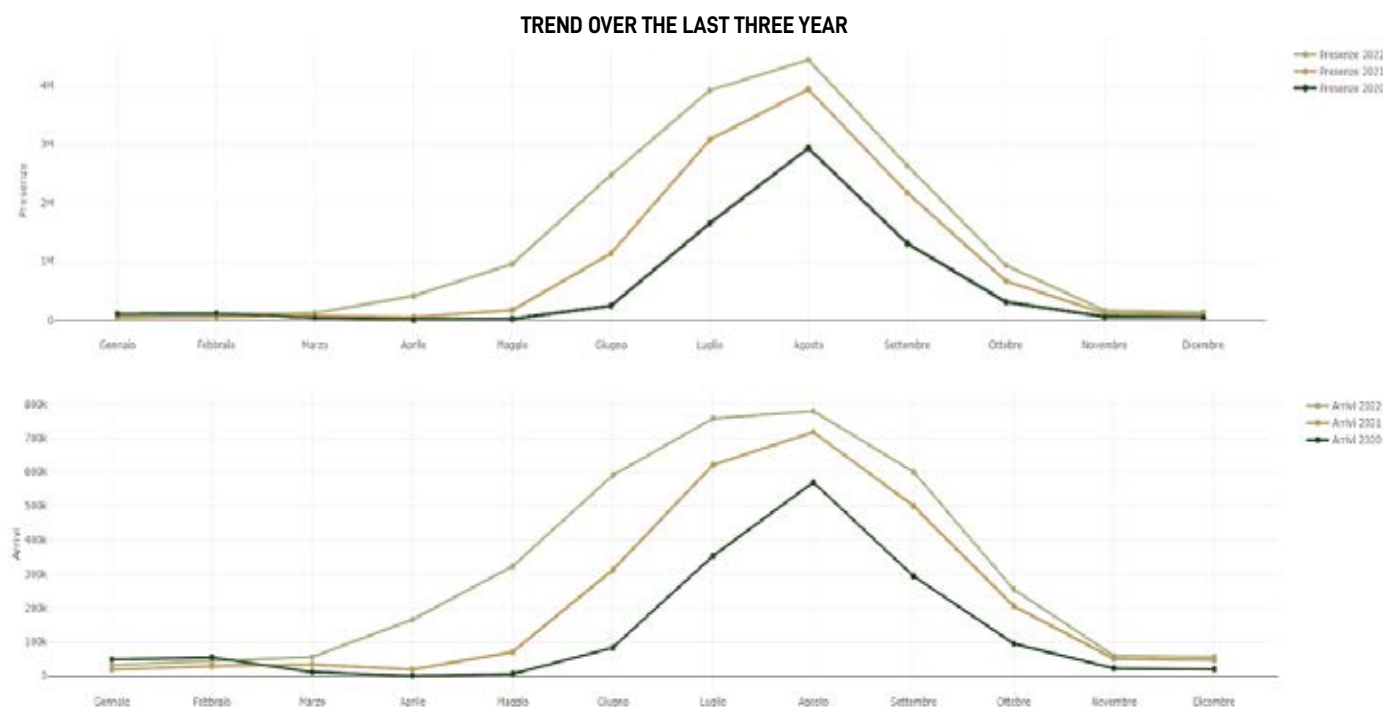
Sardinia Tourism Observatory Dashboard 2022 of Tourist flows.

Another consequence of seasonal trends is **the ecological impacts**: erosion of natural resources, waste production, disturbance of wildlife, sea and air pollution, and congestion of coastal roads.

As for Sardinia, **the concentration of tourist flows mainly in coastal areas, while it may burden the most affected areas from an environmental point of view, has allowed the preservation of an unspoiled natural landscape in areas with lower tourist flows, especially in inland areas, which are most affected by the presence of prehistoric heritage.**

As the data on arrivals and stays by month for the year 2022 show, **more than 2 million arrivals are concentrated in the summer season, more than 80% of total arrivals in the May to September period.**

Regarding the **trend of arrivals in the last three years, a better distribution of tourist flows for the year 2022 can be seen**, with an increase in flows in March and a significant number of tourist movements as early as April.



Source: Diagram extrapolated from the website of the Sardinia Tourism Observatory Dashboard 2022 of Tourist Flows
 Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Future challenges and opportunities

Despite Sardinia's tourist success, there are some **challenges facing the island**. The **sustainable management of natural resources**, such as water and energy, is an area of concern, especially during peak seasons. In addition, the promotion of **responsible tourism** that respects the environment and local culture is crucial.

On the other hand, to counter the phenomenon of tourism seasonality previously discussed, it becomes important to adopt strategies and policies to mitigate these negative effects and promote more sustainable and diversified tourism.

It is also important to have a more systemic vision in tourism enhancement processes, with functional integration between coastal and inland areas and between the different forms of local tourism, with the networking of environmental and cultural attractions.

In 2018, the Strategic Plan for Tourism Development and Marketing of Sardinia "Destinazione Sardegna 2018-2021" was put in place, seeking also to increase competitiveness and appeal for the development of Sardinia as a destination and to structure effective strategies for tourist marketing and promotion, highlighting the need for the promotion of a **tourist portfolio that encourages the seasonal adjustment of tourist flows**.

At the same time, the island's strong identity character and considerable cultural and natural heritage makes Sardinia fertile ground for seizing the opportunity and **developing a diversified tourism system** with a portfolio based on types of tourism ranging from beach tourism, archaeological tourism, rural tourism, wine and food tourism, active tourism and ecotourism.

In this regard, the Region of Sardinia is investing significant resources particularly in sports tourism, slow tourism and cultural tourism, focusing on the region's history, identity, traditions, and food and wine.

THE REGION OF SARDINIA - The tourist system - WHAT DATA REVEAL:

- Sardinia is an area with a strong cultural base, great natural and environmental value, low anthropogenic pressure of the stable population and a prevalence of sustainable economic activities; therefore, it has all the necessary potential for the development of various forms of tourism;
- The international tourism market includes Germany as the first country of origin, followed by France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom;
- All the provinces that are in the Top 5 places of origin for national tourism have shown an increase of more than 10-15% in both arrivals and stays;
- The Province of Sassari receives most of the tourist flows, in the year 2022, it reported 47.7% of arrivals and 50.9% of total stays in the island;
- Among the 5 municipalities receiving the largest number of tourists are Alghero, Arzachena and Olbia;
- The concentration of tourist flows is mainly found in coastal areas; this fact may, on the one hand, be a problem in terms of environmental pressure, but on the other hand, it allows the conservation of an unspoiled natural landscape in areas with smaller tourist flows;
- There are a total of 21,443 accommodation facilities in Sardinia, including hotel and non-hotel establishments, which offer 298,083 beds;
- For the year 2022, compared to the 2019 data, there is an increase in accommodation supply, that accounts for 18.68% of available beds;
- Seasonality is definitely a challenge for the tourist industry;
- More than 2 million arrivals are concentrated in the summer months, with more than 80 percent of total arrivals reported in the period from May to September.

In summary: tourism is on the rise, it is concentrated in coastal areas and 80% of arrivals are between May and September: these are the main pieces of evidence. Moreover, the province of Sassari-which hosts most of the assets of the serial site-is also the province that receives most of the tourist flows, with peaks in Alghero, Arzachena and Olbia. These data show the need for the nominated site to intercept share of the existing tourist flows that can lead to a good visibility of the sites, increasing the sustainability of the system and the creation of added value for the territory. The strong point is that with respect to tourism, new destinations should not be created, but existing and popular routes should be modified.

3.4 Demographic and socio-economic data

The analysis of population composition, together with the study of connections and mobility, is a key element in identifying the potential tourist base of the site system covered by this management plan and the typological and demographic characteristics of the users.

Younger segments of the population, potential future users, are given special attention. In the following paragraphs, some data are analyzed from the demographic composition and socio-economic conditions regarding the entire regional territory.

Demographic data

The region of Sardinia had a population of 1,575,028 as of January 1, 2023 of whom 772,578 are men and 802,450 are women. From the population trends over the past six years, **a steady decrease** may be observed, with a 2.91% decrease compared to 2018. The downward trend is higher than the national trend and has decreased slightly by 1.61 percent compared to 2019.

YEAR	RESIDENT POPULATION IN SARDINIA (since Jan 1)	RESIDENT POPULATION IN ITALY (since Jan 1)
2019	1,622,257	59,816,673
2020	1,611,621	59,641,488
2021	1,590,044	59,236,213
2022	1,587,413	59,030,133
2023	1,575,028	58,850,717

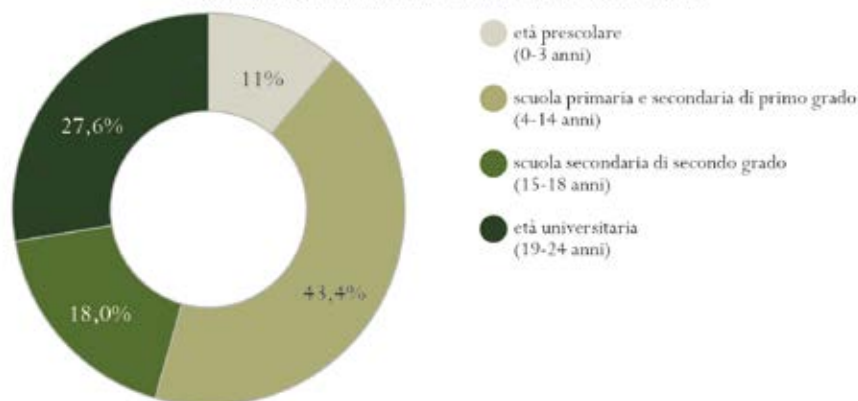
Source: Istat data and processing by the Region Statistics Office on Istat data - Demographics in Figures

At the same time, also the **average age of the population turns out to be 48.4 years, above the Italian average** that is 46.6.

As of January 1, 2023, the population was 19% young people under the age of 25, 10.7% for people aged 25 to 35, 12.6% for people aged 36 to 45, 16.6% for people aged 46 to 55, 16.1% for people aged 55 to 65, and 24.8% for people over 65.

YOUNG RESIDENTS IN SARDINIA, BY SCHOOL CYCLES

- PRE-SCHOOL AGE
(0-3 years), 33,243
- PRIMARY AND LOWER
SECONDARY SCHOOL
(4-14 years), 130,550
- UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOL
(15-18 years), 54,172
- UNIVERSITY AGE
(19-24 years), 83,158



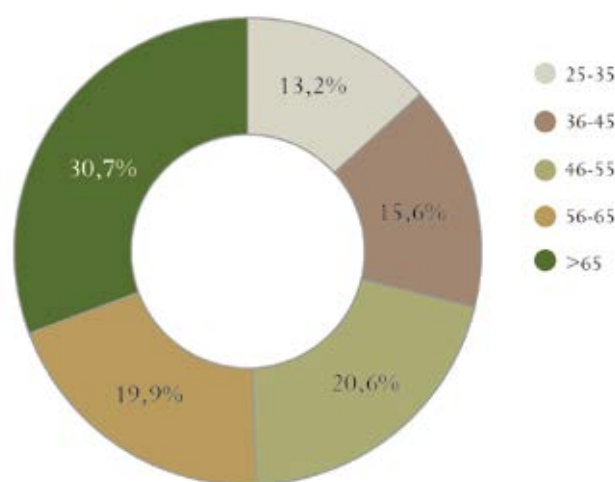
Source: Istat data
Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

The figure for the young population is lower than the Italian trend, the latter being 22% of young people under the age of 25 compared to the total population.

However, despite the smaller figure compared to the percentage of the total Italian population, **the portion of the population under the age of 25 (301,123 people) is a large proportion of Sardinia's residents, including in terms of participation in cultural consumption.**

11% of them are preschoolers, 43% are between the ages of 4 and 14 and attend primary and lower secondary school, 18% attend upper secondary school, and 28% are of university age.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS



<25	301,123
25-35	168,743
36-45	198,685
46-55	262,110
55-65	253,322
>65	391,045

Source: Istat data
Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

Socioeconomic data

An interesting aspect that contributes to the description of the characteristics of potential users, related to the willingness to pay for cultural enjoyment and indirectly affecting site management and pricing policies, concerns the average household income and economic status of resident households.

Indeed, it is necessary to take these data into account not only when critically analyzing the state of affairs but also when assessing the possible social, cultural and economic impacts that would have an effect on residents and the entire Sardinian territory.

The average annual income of resident households in Sardinia is generally lower than in other Italian regions, especially those in the

central and northern regions. According to Istat data, in 2020 the average household income in Sardinia was 28,841 €, about 13% lower than the Italian 32,812 €. Significant variations also occur within the region with respect to the type of municipality with a significant difference between metropolitan areas and municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants. **Sardinia also traditionally has a higher unemployment rate** compared to the Italian average. This **piece of information** is partially **affected by the seasonality of the tourist industry, with an increase in job opportunities during the high season and a decrease during the low season**. Sardinia's economy relies heavily on services, which account for around 80% of the regional GDP, according to 2022 data from the Bank of Italy. Within this sector, after trade and public administration, an important contribution is made by the tourist sector and advanced services. The advanced tertiary sector is a point of pride in the evolution processes of the Sardinian system. There is a high concentration of activities related to Information & Communication Technology, covering the whole range of support activities for manufacturing and service enterprises. Another very important sector in Sardinia is the agro-industry, which is characterized by a rich supply of the traditional products, including many excellences that actively benefit from the PDO and PGI label (*41 in total*). In this area certainly worth mentioning are the cheeses (*Sardinia has 3 PDOs*) and wines, with 1 DOCG; 17 CDOs, 15 IGT.

However, lack of investment and poor modernization in these areas may limit opportunities for economic growth.

Despite the steps forward made in Sardinian economy, it is necessary to highlight the phenomenon of **skilled youth emigration to other Italian regions** or abroad in search of better job opportunities.

Development opportunities

One of the main objectives for Sardinia's development is diversification into higher value-added market sectors.

The current image of Sardinia (an unspoiled territory, where quality of life and psychophysical well-being are combined with high quality agri-food productions) must help define the new strategic positioning of the Island.

It is useful to mention just some of the lines of action that the "Programma regionale di sviluppo 2020-2024" seeks to implement.

In particular, reference can be made to:

- Investing in **scientific research, innovation and technological development as a key element for Sardinia's development**: attracting research institutions, promoting collaboration between universities, businesses and research centers, and supporting the development of start-ups and innovative enterprises. Fostering the creation of new job opportunities and the development of high-tech sectors, while also increasing the competitiveness of the industrial system, with a focus on the implementation and development of new digital frontiers. These efforts aim to create new job opportunities, stimulate innovation and attract investment.
- to the promotion of **sustainable development to conserve and promote the island's natural environment**, increase the use of

renewable energy, encourage the sustainable management of natural resources and the development of environmentally responsible tourism, so as to contribute to long-term growth while preserving the beauty and uniqueness of the island.

Despite the benefits of economic diversification, **tourism still continues to play an important role in the development of the island.** Promoting sustainable and quality tourism by offering alternative off-season experiences and improving the quality of accommodation facilities contributes to the creation of economic opportunities for local people and makes balanced development of the sector possible.

REGION OF SARDINIA - Demographic and socio-economic data – WHAT DATA REVEAL:

- As of January 1, 2023, the Sardinia had a population of 1,575,028 with a steady decrease in population in recent years and a 2.91% decrease since 2018.
- The young population accounts for 19% of Sardinia's resident population. This figure is lower than in Italy (22% of young people under 25 years of age in the total population), the portion of the population under 25 years of age remains an important segment of island residents.
- The average annual income of resident households in Sardinia is generally lower than in other Italian regions.
- There is a major concentration of advanced service companies in Sardinia, and the focus of the new planning goes toward higher value-added sectors/market segments through investments in scientific research, innovation, technological development and promotion of sustainable development to preserve and promote the island's natural environment.

In summary: population density is very low, the territory is mostly based on agriculture and livestock farming, the percentage of young residents is below average, as is the income. This is a starting point that serves as the basis for new development processes that can also attract young people as a result of a greater presence of advanced businesses and services. The inscription may have a positive effect on the search for a local economic improvement and the work of local associations.

PART II

STRATEGIES,
OBJECTIVES,
ACTIONS



CHAPTER 1

STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Plan vision and mission

The project *vision* seeks to firmly emphasize the need to enhance an identity inherent in the territory of Sardinia relating to a time when it was characterized as a strategic exchange hub, an identity that still characterizes the culture and richness of the territory.

It is enunciated as follows:

To make evident and actualize, in the depths of time going back to prehistory, the strategic role of Sardinia as a crossroads of trade, commerce and civilization in the heart of the Mediterranean and the identity of its peoples that rests on a process of reworking and integration of multi-cultural components coming from the whole Mediterranean basin in prehistoric times. An identity that is still strong and original and that has made centuries-long diversity a bond to hold together the richness of different cultural components.

In particular, the plan aims to contribute to the dissemination of the culture of Sardinian prehistory:

- cultivating communities' sense of belonging with respect to their historical roots;
- by enhancing the environmentally-friendly sustainable, scientific, economic and social promotion of the sites and the different territories that host them;
- by developing solidarity and inter-municipal connections through the establishment of an engaged and proactive territorial network.

The *mission* reads as follow:

To work for the strengthening of heritage communities that can actively take care of the assets, both in tangible terms, contributing to their conservation and promotion, and in intangible terms, by witnessing the importance of historical and cultural values when connecting to local visitors and tourists, promoting the knowledge of the assets and the territories where they rest. The plan encourages the creation of an offering system for visits and hospitality that can generate significant economic impacts for the development of the local community and its value.

The identity element characterizes the actions taken to promote the territory through an offering system oriented to create a wide and diversified impact on the territory and the local community.

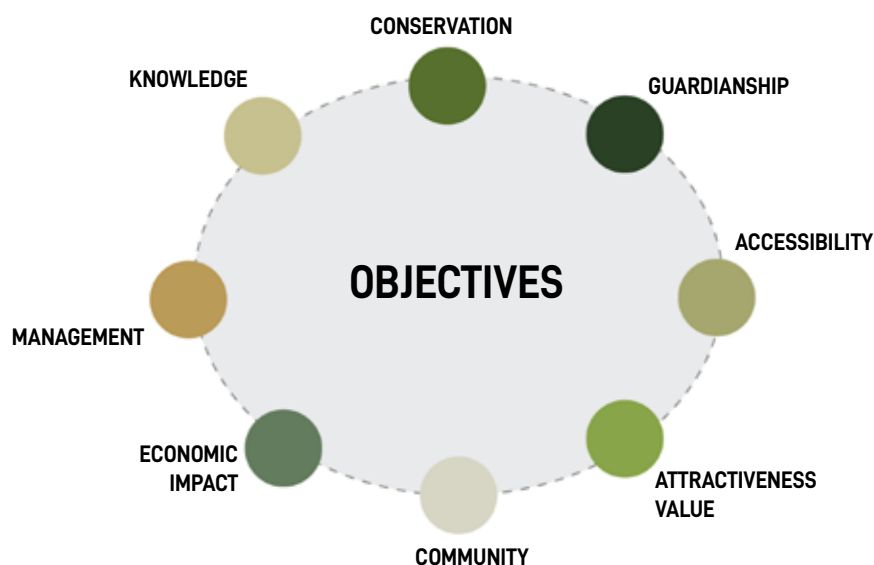
1.2 General objectives

The plan follows the approach and directions found in the UNESCO strategy based on the five strategic objectives of **Credibility** (to strengthen the credibility of the World Heritage List), **Conservation** (to ensure the protection of sites), **Capacity Building** (to facilitate World Heritage education), **Communication** (to foster the dissemination of knowledge) and **Community** (to raise awareness among the public).

Therefore, a strategic line should be identified through the definition of a series of general objectives that, considered as a whole, contribute to achieving integrated site management.

The strategic objectives to be pursued within the management plan are defined below:

- **KNOWLEDGE:** study and spread the history of the assets in order to ensure their proper and effective promotion.
- **CONSERVATION:** planning maintenance, restoration and restoration operations; preventing or mitigating factors that may affect the heritage.
- **ATTENDANCE:** intended as giving sites a function to promote conservation and socio-economic vitality of the places, and fostering the conservation of sites so that they are available to users.
- **ACCESSIBILITY:** Identify and strengthen, whenever possible, multiple physical access routes, both from outside and within the network of sites, including through the strengthening of local public transport, at least during specific periods of the year. Also, identify different modes of use - alternative or complementary, virtual or physical - using a design-for-all approach.
- **APPEAL:** around the central role of heritage protection, conservation, and promotion, build a narrative that reinforces a new imagery, enhances the identity of the property by underlining its uniqueness, and fosters sustainable ways of tourism consumption.
- **COMMUNITY:** strengthening the active engagement and participation of communities with respect to the values of the sites and their needs for care. Actions aimed at *capacity building* and social inclusion, targeting different groups.
- **ECONOMIC IMPACT:** Promote and enhance the places of the network integrated with other cultural resources, as well as other internal resources related to the territories. Enhance local productions linked to the area by promoting increased appeal with direct positive impacts on tourism and indirect impacts on other local economic sectors.
- **MANAGEMENT:** Coordinate relations and integration processes between actors and facilitate and support the exchange of ideas, planning and best practices.



The strategic objectives of the plan

It is important to emphasize that the objectives described above are significant individually, but effective especially when integrated with each other. This element is the basis of the management plan for the Domus de Janas and prehistoric sites, focusing on the promotion and strategic streamlining of the nominated property.

In addition, it is important to emphasize how the cross-cutting components of each objective inform the connective tissue that make it possible to secure an integrated property promotion.

1.3 Long-term, medium-term and short-term objectives

The general goals listed in the previous paragraph are intended as benchmarks to strive for in the long term, while short- and medium-term goals are defined simultaneously in relation to the economic resources that are already currently available or can possibly be obtained. Specifically relating the objectives to the planned actions, priority levels were identified for short- and medium-term objectives to be achieved within an overall time frame of **three years**.

The objectives identified as **priorities** in the **short run** and described in the action plan are the following:

- **the organization of knowledge**, in order to construct a reasoned, public and accessible bibliography, together with the update of a single photographic database of the assets useful to promote scientific and research activities on the property;
- **highlighting degradation states**, in order to plan and carry out conservation and safety operations, securing safe pathways during the operational campaigns;

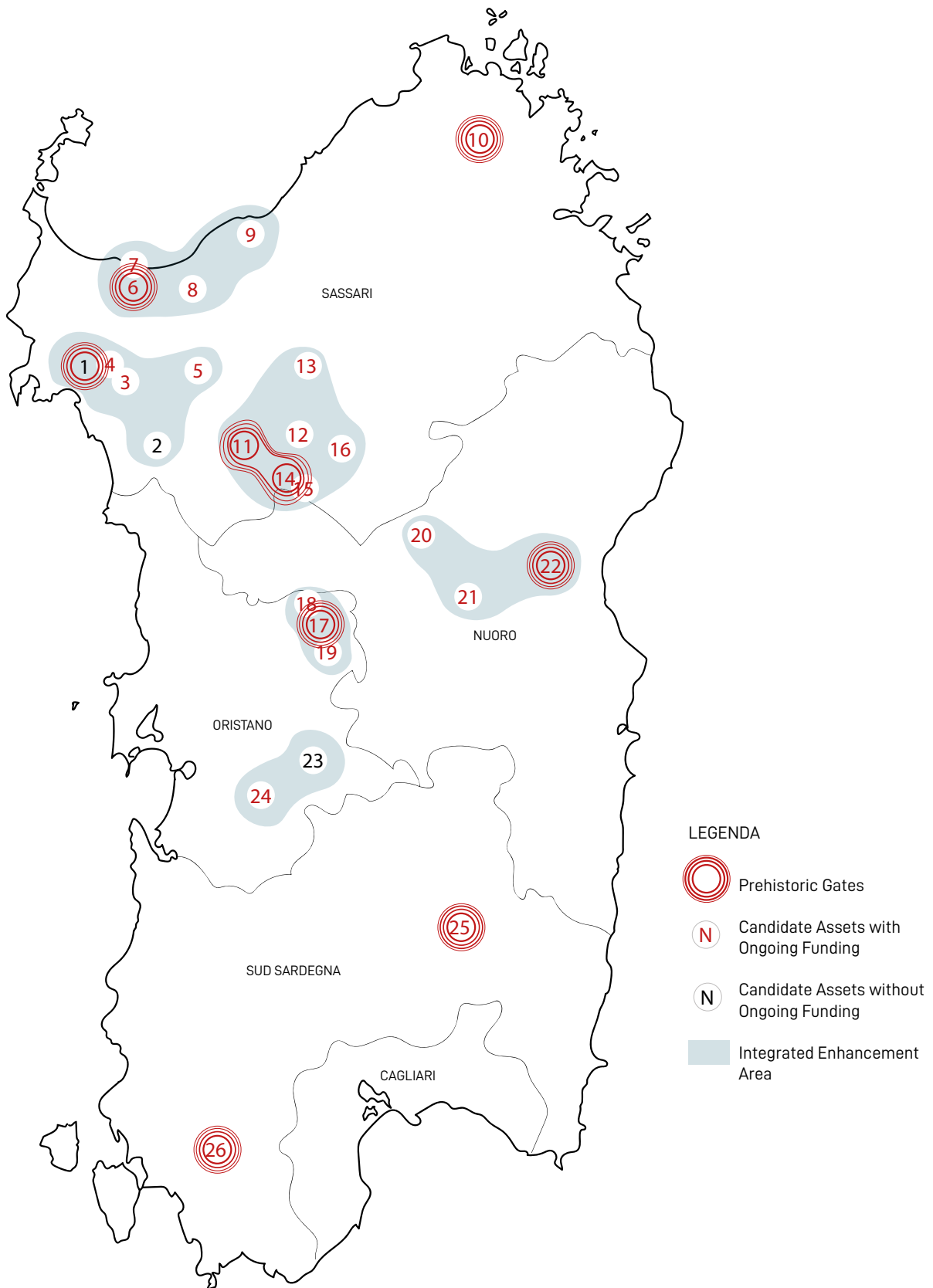
- **the territorial promotion**, acting on the improvement and strengthening of the access modes to the assets through interventions on infrastructure development, the removal of architectural barriers, and the strengthening of transversal integrations with other natural, historical, and landscape systems;
- **targeted promotion and communication** to be achieved, firstly, through the definition of the components of the shared imagery to be conveyed; secondly, through the identification of the different types of audience, useful to develop:
 - the design of the "Sardinia in Prehistory" website as a supplementary knowledge tool for less practicable property asset and for users who are unable to reach some of them;
 - the drafting of a downloadable brief digital format with the information of individual properties, openly targeting tourists and the organization of tours;
 - the creation of informational QR codes for individual property assets;
 - the design of a consistent set of signs based on clear shared elements identifying the overall system.

Other objectives, on the other hand, have been identified as being to be achieved in the **medium term**, either because they are considered to have a minor priority level, or because achieving relevant results is more complex and it requires a longer time frame, or again, because in the current state of affairs there are no policies and funding in place that can be oriented toward these objectives.

With respect to the actions, however, it is appropriate to define a promotional strategy that starts from the in-depth analysis of the state of the art and it connects the site to the strategic objectives. The precondition is that all sites possess very different characteristics in terms of both conservation status, appeal and accessibility. Noting that the goal to strive for is an improvement of the property toward high standards that are as even as possible, in defining priority objectives it is good, however, to consider the differentiation of sites on a case-by-case basis.

At present, a geographical perspective based on the state of the property identifies some places with suitable characteristics to represent the **Gates of Prehistory**; in other words, they are attended places that can facilitate a guided discovery of remote places connected to the inscription, which are less practicable.

The list of these places is shown in the map below, where the Gates of Prehistory are identified, to be intended as territorial hubs, capable of representing significant nodes toward the discovery of local territories or deemed universally relevant.



Gates of prehistory and integrated enhancement areas

Thus, the **Gates of Prehistory** are - as of today - places which are highly accessible, with a high hospitality capacity, local significance and an appealing proximity system that can play an important functional driving role towards other sites and vast areas.

Their privileged position is not due to a different importance of the site, but only to the objective potential to open a pathway to discovery itineraries involving multiple property assets.

Level II is represented by places that can be reached by minor tourist routes, including through bicycle tracks and pedal-assist bicycles on routes that are attractive and significant, and in the vicinity of the Gates.

Level III defines sites to be reached off the main routes or hardly accessible, attributable to routes that need to be promoted through specific hiking activities, or through digital representations on the web for users who are unable to reach the destinations on their own.

The differentiation between the second and third levels is not reported within this management plan and requires specific insights.

In the next chapter, all objectives related to each action plan, will be explored in depth and all actions identified as priorities will be made explicit.

1.4 SWOT analysis: main evidence emerged in the previous steps

The SWOT analysis was developed to organize all the information collected during the analysis, with a view to a strategic project design. It summarizes the results of the individual thematic and context analyses and those that emerged during the work sessions with the various parties.

The resulting document seeks to analyze strengths and weaknesses, which concern the internal environment, and opportunities and threats, which concern the external environment, with a focus on the topics that emerged as most relevant to the construction of the Management Plan.

STRENGTHS

- BENI DI GRANDE VALORE STORICO
RICCA DOCUMENTAZIONE
INFO E FOTOGRAFIE REPERIBILI
- PRESERVED ASSETS
- SOME ASSETS ALREADY MANAGED
CESIM AND MUNICIPAL INTEREST
- ACCESSIBILITY FROM PORTS AND AIRPORTS
PRESENCE OF A CYCLING AND PEDESTRIAN NETWORK
ACCESSIBLE ON FOOT AND BY PRIVATE MEANS
PRESENCE OF PARKING SPACES
- EVOCATIVE POWER OF LANDSCAPES
INTEGRITY
LIMITED MASS TOURISM
UNSPOILED ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE
EXCELLENT FOOD AND WINE HERITAGE
- THEMATIC APPEAL FOR SCHOOL
OPPORTUNITY FOR AGGREGATION
- TOURIST REGION
LOCAL CRAFTSMANSHIP
INTEREST FROM LOCAL CULTURAL ENTITIES
PROXIMITY TO PRISTINE TERRITORIES
INNOVATIVE TERTIARY SECTOR SUPPORTING COMPANIES AND ENTITIES
- PRESENCE OF A NETWORK OF MUNICIPALITIES

WEAK POINTS

- LOW VISIBILITY OF ASSETS
ASSETS LESS EMOTIONALLY ENGAGING FOR NON-EXPERTS
- COMPLEX SAFEGUARDING
CRITICAL CONSERVATION CONDITION
INADEQUATE PAST INTERVENTIONS
- LIMITED RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL DENSITY
- DISPERSION OF ASSETS THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY
POOR ACCESSIBILITY BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT
SEASONALITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT
DIFFICULT ACCESS TO ASSETS
LACK OF CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ASSETS
PRESENCE OF ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS
LACK OF SIGNAGE
- ASSETS FAR FROM MASS ITINERARIES
POOR TOURIST EDUCATION
- UNCLEAR VALUE FOR THE COMMUNITY
- SPECIALIZATION IN MARITIME AND BEACH TOURISM
POORLY INTEGRATED TOURIST-TERRITORIAL SYSTEM
SEASONALITY
LIMITED RECEPTION EXPERIENCE
PRESENCE OF LANDSCAPE DETRACTORS
- COMPLEX CONDITIONS

OPPORTUNITY

- EDUCATIONAL TOURISM
APPLICATION AS A STUDY OPPORTUNITY
- CANDIDACY AND BUFFER ZONE
PREHISTORY NETWORK PROMOTES GOOD PRACTICES
- ACCESS AND OPENINGS WITH DIGITAL SUPPORT
INFORMATIONAL INCREASE
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- NETWORK FACILITATES THE CREATION OF ITINERARIES
SLOW ENJOYMENT
SMALL-SCALE INTERVENTIONS
DIGITAL ENJOYMENT
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SARDINIA CYCLE PATH
- DEVELOPMENT OF A DIGITAL PORTAL
ENHANCEMENT OF ASSETS LEVERAGED FOR THE HINTERLAND
COUNTERACTING DEPOPULATION
- TARGETING
WORK ON AWARENESS AND VALUE
- PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
DIVERSIFIED TOURIST SYSTEM
INTEREST IN TOURISM AND NEW OPPORTUNITIES
INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN TOURISM
STRENGTHENING TIES WITH LOCAL PRODUCTION
AND AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPE
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
- DEFINITION OF A MANAGING ENTITY

THREATS

- RISK OF FORGETTING SOME ASSETS
- EXCESSIVE TOURIST BURDEN ON THE TERRITORIES
DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN CONSERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT
- ATTRACTIVE VALUES OF SOME ASSETS DO NOT JUSTIFY GUARDIANSHIP
- CENTRALIZATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK AROUND
TOURIST HUBS AND EXCLUSION OF INTERNAL LOCATIONS
- UNCONTROLLED INCREASE IN FLOWS AND COMPROMISE OF
ASSETS AND LANDSCAPE
- INCREASE IN FLOWS = CONFLICTS BETWEEN LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND TOURISTS
- POSSIBLE INADEQUACY
OF ACCOMMODATION SUPPLY
- LIMITED COMMITMENT FROM MUNICIPALITIES
POOR MAINTENANCE

LEGENDA

- KNOWLEDGE
- CONSERVATION
- GUARDIANSHIP
- ACCESSIBILITY
- ATTRACTIVE VALUE
- COMMUNITY
- ECONOMIC IMPACT
- MANAGEMENT

SWOT analysis summarized and organized according to plan objectives

To highlight the thread connecting the different areas within the plan, the SWOT analysis was organized according to the strategic objectives defined in the previous paragraph.

A shorter version of the SWOT analysis is presented on the previous page, while the full version is included in the appendix. A complex system stems from it, as the values of the individual sites in the network are very diverse. In a nutshell, it shows that there are several strengths and opportunities related to the benefits that the inscription is capable of generating.

CHAPTER 2

ACTION PLANS

2.1 Introduction

The consolidation of heritage in the imagination and culture of local society, the maintenance of the value of the site and the recognition of the significance of the assets, require planned, organized and continuous actions over time, structured in an overall framework organized on the logic of priorities and opportunities, strongly consistent with the strengthening and management of the overall vision.

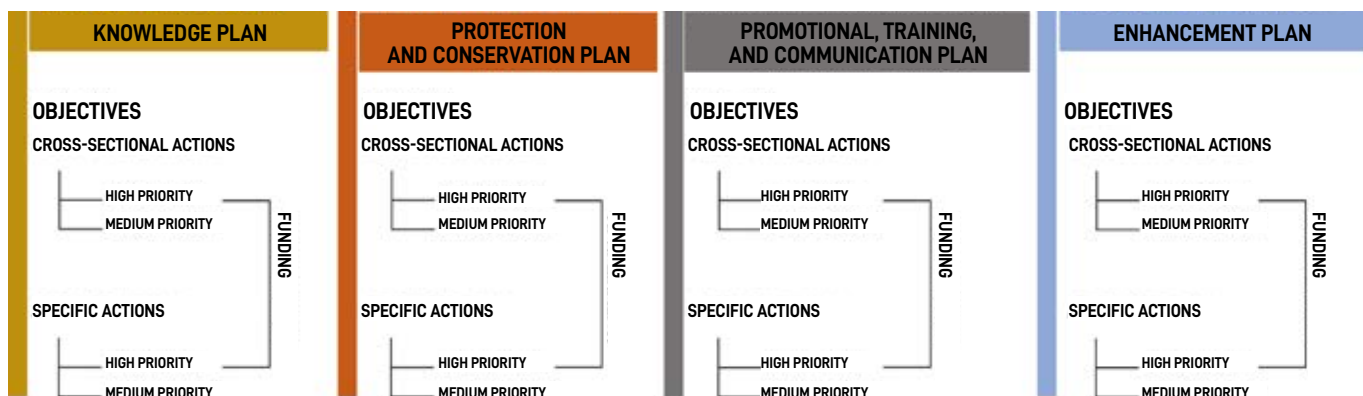
Within this framework, the Management Plan cannot avoid the identification of actions and their hierarchical organization in terms of priority and relevance.

As a result, action plans are articulated on different levels, both in terms of the planned time lines of action and objectives.

More specifically, they are defined as:

- development of **4 different action plans**: (the knowledge plan; the protection and conservation plan; enhancement plan; Promotional, training, and communication plan). Each of them sets specific **objectives and actions** and provides a **level of priority** (high or medium) placing the individual actions over a three-year planning period;
- definition of system **plan actions** involving one or more diverse sites, having a time priority assigned to them.
- setting **specific actions** on individual sites (again in relation to the 4 different action plans) **to supplement the actions included in the approved budget** and, in the process of approval, to take action on individual sites in the next two-year period.

The diagram below shows the structure of the planned actions and highlights the relationship between the high priority actions and the funding schemes already available and provided for individual assets.



the four plans and action development

2.2 The four action plans

2.2.1 Knowledge plan

The work carried out for the drafting of the nomination format is a step forward in organizing, deepening and comparing the knowledge related to prehistoric Sardinia. However, they are not the destination, but rather the origin. **Knowledge** is not an action that opens and closes within a specific time frame, but a **continuous process that accompanies, precedes, and evaluates in its effects every other action, whether related to protection and preservation or to the promotion and enhancement of the property.** It is a cumulative process that stratifies new knowledge as a result of actions, but also in relation to the evolving capacities of local society to increase use values and connected imageries over time.

The knowledge plan includes several stages:

- a) **Continuous organization of knowledge** from the insights drafted during the application process through publications to experts and professionals responsible for generating the knowledge media for site visits
- b) **Defining strategic research priorities** on individual assets and construction of a priority matrix, useful for organizing action hierarchies according to urgency related to conservation, enhancement strategies, availability of financial resources and specific opportunities;
- c) **Drafting of the executive knowledge plan on a multi-year or at least three-year basis and building of the time line for the research phases** in relation to the operational time lines.

Continuous enrichment of the published knowledge corpus in any digital or analog medium with new acquisitions from knowledge campaigns.

Below are the objectives and actions planned for the Knowledge Plan:

1. Organization of knowledge

- Construction of an annotated, public and accessible, periodically updated bibliography;
- Creation and update of a single photographic database of the assets, indexed and searchable on the website;
- Promotion of scientific research activities on the property;
- Organization of scientific initiatives (meetings, conferences, coordinated knowledge campaigns) also in cooperation with institutions (universities and research centers), bodies and associations working on comparable issues in other territories, to compare, evaluate and adopt best practices;

2. Setting strategic research priorities.

- Setting a long-term comprehensive strategy over at least a 10-year time span;
- Definition of timely knowledge priority actions with respect to each individual monument/monumental complex;

2.2.2 Protection and conservation plan

The hierarchization of protection and preservation operations, which will place particular emphasis within the set of benchmarks (as described in the previous paragraph) based on the needs set by the analysis of the current state of conservation, the severity and urgency of the damage detected. Therefore, actions to mitigate/prevent damage and impact on the property, **will be organized on a territorial basis and according to three-year plans, within the framework of a planning of the tools, human and economic resources available** and to be further streamlined for the conservation of the property.

The first three-year plan which will be characterized by choices made according to the needs stemming from the integration of different parameters, given the start of the planning process, **will also seek to set up the logic and technical tools needed to gradually move to planned maintenance**, to anticipate major restoration and rehabilitation works over time: this is a process that needs to be deployed over several three-year planning periods in order to get back on our feet and access structured, non-emergency planning, the foundations need to be laid from the very beginning.

With this in mind, within the first three-year planning period, **it will also be necessary to define the tourist capacity for each monumental complex** considering the walkability and extent of access routes, the morphology of the site, its accessibility and visitability under safety condition for each target group, the reception capacity, and the allowed anthropogenic pressure beyond which phenomena of property degradation may arise. This is a complex assessment, the methodology of which needs to be fine-tuned and tested in different cases, but it offers an essential reference framework that is to be set at the centre of promotional and enhancement campaigns, in order not to risk crowd effects or harmful polarization on individual assets, even providing, in cases of greater fragility, differentiated and remote promotional solutions. The crowd effect is not only connected to the number

of visitors, but also to property constraints, its shape, and the narrowing of paths that can result in crowd posing a threat to the property and risky or annoying for the public, even in the presence of a limited number of people. Hence the need for a preliminary educated management of flows, including by setting quotas or booking systems.

Below are the objectives and actions planned for the Protection, enhancement and conservation plan:

1. Detection and coding of degradation.

- Operations necessary to conserve and secure a property asset;
- Implementation of a constant monitoring plan on all individual assets;
- Representation and identification of tools for the management of maximum carrying capacity on individual assets;
- Specific monitoring of anthropogenic impact indicators on the property and possible feedback on flow management methods;

2. Action priority according to planned and non-emergency logic

- Construction of planning tools on the property and individual components (e.g., water regulation campaigns, defense against infestation plants using biocides, specific consolidations, protection of wall paintings, etc.);
- Construction of cross-cutting and multi-asset intervention timetables;
- Updating safety pathways to ensure the protection of the asset during campaigns and the safety of visitors.

2.2.3 Cultural, territorial and economic enhancement plan

The previous two plans help define the freedom of action, the attention and caution that must be at the core of plans for cultural, territorial and economic enhancement of the Prehistory circuit in Sardinia.

The three terms that characterize enhancement, i.e., cultural-territorial-economic, must be considered from time to time as adaptive integrations: a cultural plan may and is expected to have major intangible and remotely accessible components, to guide future visitors, but - more significantly - to strengthen and enlarge the network of scholars and field operators at the national and international level. **The contribution of researchers** in the study and interpretation of the property is a key to other types of impact, including direct impact as in the case of the organization of excavation and knowledge campaigns involving universities from different countries.

The territorial enhancement plan has to do first and foremost with the **improvement and construction of infrastructures**, in particular road and access systems, which make the territory practicable, the property usable (with varying degrees of accessibility, given the geomorphological conditions of the areas where the sites are located) **but also with the enhancement of other naturalistic, historical or scenic destinations** that can complement the presence of the nominated archaeological assets in a context rich in opportunities and that allows one to "live" in a place, appreciating its complexity and variety, avoiding reducing the territory to

merely a place to cross to reach a single destination, but on the contrary, offering a rich experience.

The economic development plan has much to do with the ability to increase the wealth of the territory and **it is, de facto, the strategy used to connect the assets, the landscape and a vibrant range of services**, appealing to resident or tourist visitors and, therefore, integrated and communicated according to a specific perspective. The plan will **identify incentive instruments to increase the hospitality and commercial portfolio** around archaeological and natural heritage: indeed, the economic impact depends on the presence of goods and services accompanying cultural destinations and the possibility of visitors to find appealing spending opportunities locally. As a matter of fact, cultural property, even a major one, located in an area lacking any services and undertakings, is not capable of triggering any economic impact. In these cases, the property is located in very different territories, also as part of undertakings and reception services: **the design of itineraries and routes** using different methods (e.g. using cars or bicycles, walkways, exploring paths, etc.) that take into account the different locations of the services is **an integral part of the strategies to enhance the economic impact** and to also allow an understanding and awareness of local added-value products, including local handicraft and/or food products.

Below are the objectives and actions planned for the Enhancement Plan:

1. Cultural enhancement

- Definition of coordinated time lines of popular events for individual assets related to the area;
- Identification of meetings with the local community for the implementation of micro-activities for the enhancement of assets;
- Development of networked scientific activities that can also be accessed remotely.

2. Territorial enhancement

- Improvement and enhancement of access to public and private property through actions on infrastructures, accessibility, safety, and transportation;
- Removal or architectural barriers to access public and private property through actions on infrastructures, accessibility, safety, and transportation;
- Strengthening of cross-cutting integrations with other natural, historical, and landscape systems and production of maps for integrated use of cultural, historical, and natural assets.

2. Economic enhancement

- Strengthening the network of parties and partnerships with local business operators;
- Improvement of the reception capacity in terms of accommodation and catering facilities also through the identification of specific incentive policies for the improvement and increase of available services;
- Building larger partnerships and hybrid cooperation networks, including players from the world of culture, hospitality and local producers.

2.2.4 Promotional, training, communication and awareness-raising plan

Starting from the planning described in the paragraphs above, the goal is to create what French institutions call *mise en tourisme*: in other words, having major cultural resources and an adequate service infrastructure is not enough, since **all them is to be promoted, communicated and it must contribute to creating a territorial image in the eyes of the tourist, before the visit, as an essential factor in the priority choice of destination.** Also in this case, creating the imagery is a long process that exploits all means of communication, from word of mouth to the web, through specialized magazines. Also, it needs to have a consistent content to conserve and protect the property, as well as economically promote the territories.

This plan, the ability to promote territories and extensive networks of destinations, avoiding the artificial focus on unmissable sites and flagship property, provides the potential to manage sustainable tourism over vast territories, without particular crowd effects and with both positive and negative impacts spread over vast areas.

The pursuit of these objectives requires **not only the use of professional communication experts, but a widespread capacity to welcome local citizens**, which is not something to be taken for granted. The recognition by the citizens of the assets is, indeed, to be encouraged, although it is necessary to highlight how the situation is quite positive in several sites, where these values are deeply rooted among local citizens; the presence of privileged witnesses who guide the visitor's gaze, the ability to adjust services on demand, to make available "angels of the territory" capable of mediating with the local culture, are fundamental in the management of sustainable and non-predatory tourism, and are also the result of specific training activities.

In this context, **a training plan tailored to the different parties is most necessary to increase the awareness of local citizens** to tap the full potential of the territory and its assets.

In this regard, **it should be noted that all types of plans have the same time line from the start, namely, three years**, to strengthen the horizontal components of integration necessary to build the complex portfolio, in compliance with conservation and protection constraints.

Once an experimental phase has ended, however, it may be necessary for some components to have longer planning time frames, which will require an adjustment of the cross-sector relations.

Below are the objectives and actions planned for the Promotional, training and communication plan:

1. Promotion and communication

- Definition of a shared imagery to be conveyed to different target audience groups;
- Publication of the Sardinia in Prehistory website, organized according to different levels of knowledge (e.g., researchers, adult audiences, high schools, kids) that will also serve as an additional knowledge tool for less accessible properties and for users unable to reach some of them;
- Drafting of a downloadable brief digital format with the infor-

- mation of individual properties, openly targeting tourists and the organization of tours;
- Definition of the internal structure of the different networks used to promote the property;
 - Definition of the main communication channels to be used and planning of media management;
 - Construction of a local community through strategic marketing actions and social media presence management;
 - Creation of informational QR codes for individual sites;
 - Design of a consistent set of signs for all the sites based on clear shared elements identifying the overall system;
 - Identification of technological tools supplementary to physical use, such as augmented and virtual reality for individual assets identified on the basis of access potential, in-depth analysis opportunities, peculiarities of imaginable narratives;
 - Active involvement of tour operators in building and promoting the new organized portfolio.

2. Training

- Design of training activities in schools and universities to raise awareness and bring users closer to the world of cultural heritage;
- Training locals as "angels of the territory" for the promotion and cultural mediation of tourists;
- Through promotional and communication activities among institutions (universities and research centers), bodies and associations, dissemination of the acquisitions and operational projects included in this nomination format;
- Development of advanced training courses concerning the assets of prehistoric Sardinia.

2.3 The actions: priorities, time line and reports

The actions described by the action plan have different priority and duration. Not all actions are equally important and not all actions can be initiated at the same time. In addition, the actions may have a different duration. Some of the actions described already benefit from some approved funding that consolidate and help complete some of the objectives described in the action plan. Operations already subject to financing are indicated in a grouped manner within the **sheets relating to in-depth priority actions** and individually in the sheets **relating to actions on individual property assets**.

The following diagram classifies the actions by assigning them a high or medium priority and assuming a development over the time frame of a three-year plan.

PLAN ACTIONS	Year 1 Q1	Year 1 Q2	Year 1 Q3	Year 1 Q4	Year 2 Q1	Year 2 Q2	Year 2 Q3	Year 2 Q4	Year 3 Q1	Year 3 Q2	Year 3 Q3	Year 3 Q4
KNOWLEDGE PLAN												
Organization of knowledge and interpretative frameworks												
<i>Construction of an annotated, public and accessible, periodically updated bibliography;</i>												
<i>Creation and update of a single photographic database of the assets, indexed and searchable on the website</i>												
<i>Promotion of scientific research activities on the property</i>												
<i>Organization of scientific initiatives (meetings, conferences, coordinated knowledge campaigns) also in cooperation with institutions (universities and research centers), bodies and associations working on comparable issues in other territories, to compare, evaluate and adopt best practices</i>												
Setting strategic research priorities.												
<i>Setting a long-term comprehensive strategy over at least a 10-year time span</i>												
<i>Definition of timely knowledge priority actions with respect to each individual monument/monumental complex</i>												

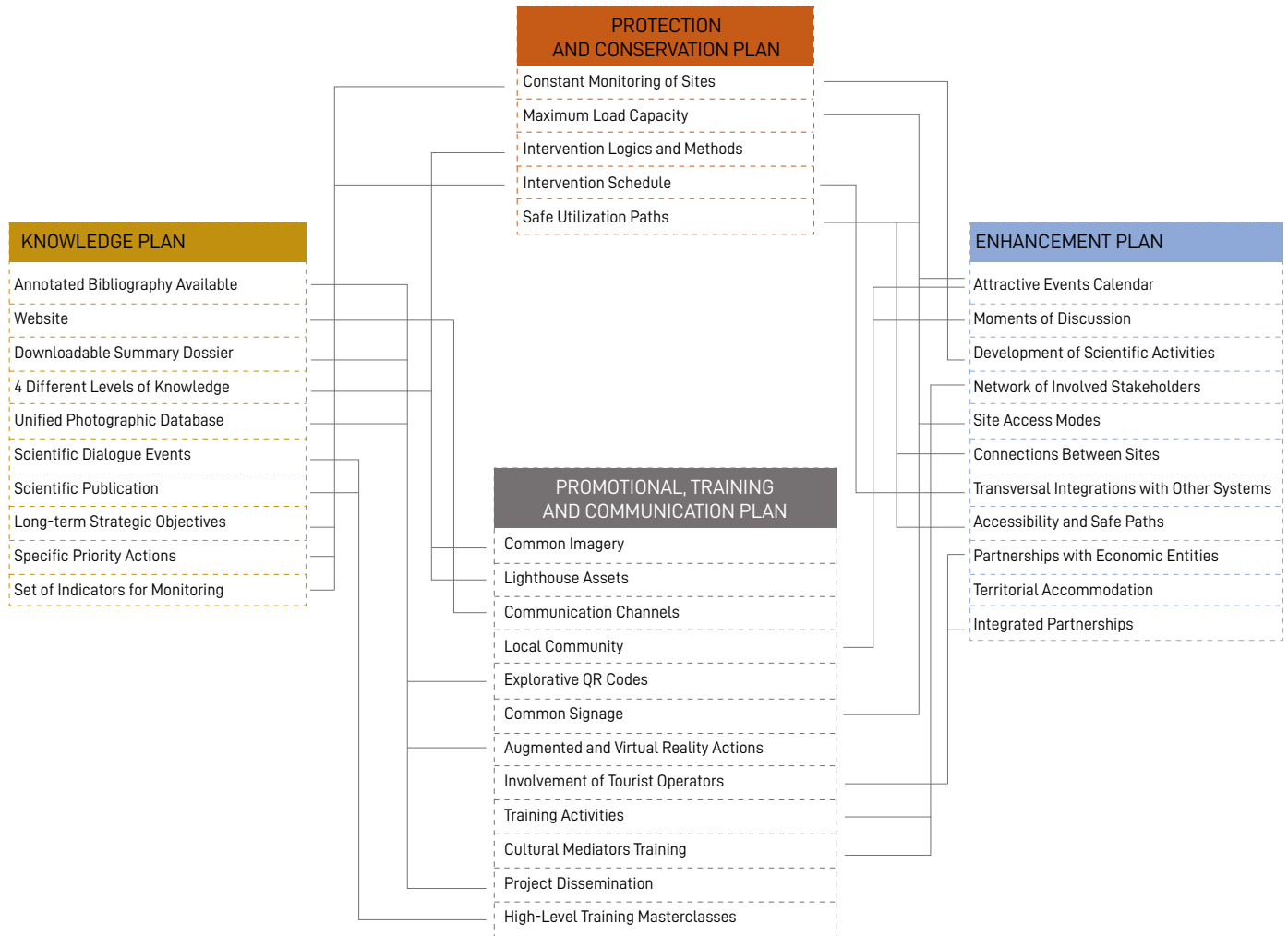
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN												
Detection and coding of degradation.												
<i>Operations necessary to conserve and secure a property asset</i>												
<i>Implementation of a constant monitoring plan on all individual assets</i>												
<i>Representation and identification of tools for the management of maximum carrying capacity on individual assets</i>												
<i>Specific monitoring of anthropogenic impact indicators on the property and possible feedback on flow management methods</i>												
Action priority according to planned and non-emergency logic												
<i>Construction of planning tools on the property and individual components (e.g., water regulation campaigns, defense against infestation plants using biocides, specific consolidations, protection of wall paintings, etc.)</i>												
<i>Construction of cross-cutting and multi-asset intervention timetables</i>												
<i>Updating safety pathways to ensure the protection of the asset during campaigns and the safety of visitors</i>												

PLAN ACTIONS	Year 1 Q1	Year 1 Q2	Year 1 Q3	Year 1 Q4	Year 2 Q1	Year 2 Q2	Year 2 Q3	Year 2 Q4	Year 3 Q1	Year 3 Q2	Year 3 Q3	Year 3 Q4
ENHANCEMENT PLAN												
Cultural enhancement												
<i>Definition of coordinated time lines of popular events for individual assets related to the area</i>												
<i>Identification of meetings with the local community for the implementation of micro-activities for the enhancement of assets</i>												
<i>Development of networked scientific activities that can also be accessed remotely</i>												
Territorial enhancement												
<i>Improvement and enhancement of access to public and private property through actions on infrastructures, accessibility, safety, and transportation</i>												
<i>Removal of architectural barriers for access and improvement of usability of the area</i>												
<i>Strengthening of cross-cutting integrations with other natural, historical, and landscape systems and production of maps for integrated use of cultural, historical, and natural assets</i>												
Economic enhancement												
<i>Strengthening the network of parties and partnerships with local business operators</i>												
<i>Improvement of hospitality capacity in terms of accommodation and food services</i>												
<i>Building larger partnerships and hybrid cooperation networks, including players from the world of culture, hospitality and local producers</i>												

				HIGH PRIORITY
				MEDIUM PRIORITY

PLAN ACTIONS	Year 1 Q1	Year 1 Q2	Year 1 Q3	Year 1 Q4	Year 2 Q1	Year 2 Q2	Year 2 Q3	Year 2 Q4	Year 3 Q1	Year 3 Q2	Year 3 Q3	Year 3 Q4
PROMOTIONAL, TRAINING AND AND COMMUNICATION PLAN												
Promotion and communication												
<i>Definition of a shared imagery to be conveyed to different target audience groups</i>												
<i>Publication of the Sardinia in Prehistory website, organized according to different levels of knowledge (e.g., researchers, adult audiences, high schools, kids) that will also serve as an additional knowledge tool for less accessible properties and for users unable to reach some of them</i>												
<i>Drafting of a downloadable brief digital format with the information of individual properties, openly targeting tourists and the organization of tours</i>												
<i>Definition of the internal structure of the different networks used to promote the property</i>												
<i>Definition of the main communication channels to be used and planning of media management</i>												
<i>Construction of a local community through strategic marketing actions and social media presence management</i>												
<i>Creation of informational QR codes for individual property assets</i>												
<i>Design of a consistent set of signs based on clear shared elements identifying the overall system</i>												
<i>Identification of technological tools supplementary to physical use, such as augmented and virtual reality for individual assets identified on the basis of access potential, in-depth analysis opportunities, peculiarities of imaginable narratives</i>												
<i>Active involvement of tour operators in promoting the new organized portfolio</i>												
Training												
<i>Design of training activities in schools and universities to raise awareness and bring users closer to the world of cultural heritage</i>												
<i>Training locals as "angels of the territory" for the promotion and cultural mediation of tourists</i>												
<i>Through promotional and communication activities among institutions (universities and research centers), bodies and associations, dissemination of the acquisitions and operational projects included in this nomination format</i>												
<i>Development of advanced training courses concerning the assets of prehistoric Sardinia</i>												

				HIGH PRIORITY
				MEDIUM PRIORITY



The diagram shown on the previous page shows that the action plans are not four autonomous elements that develop in parallel, but are strongly connected. The diagram shows the complexity and relations among actions also pertaining to different plans. All the actions identified have more or less clear links with others, such as the creation of a single database (relating to knowledge improvement) is very strongly linked to the promotional plan, in particular to those actions that concern the dissemination and creation of dissemination tools, such as QR codes.

2.4 Focus: high-priority actions

On the following pages, all the high-priority actions planned for each plan are collected and detailed through a sheet.

The sheets include the description of the action, the funding already approved - in some cases already partially used - with its amount, the property assets and the partners involved in addition to the funding institution.

For each action, the expected duration is also indicated - except in some cases, where it was not available - and the performance indicators to be considered during the monitoring phase.

Finally, the subjects responsible for monitoring are assumed in addition to some notes relating to future developments necessary to complete actions already in place, involving all the assets of the serial site.

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Objective: Organization of knowledge

Action	1 - Construction of an annotated, public and accessible bibliography and its update
Priority	High
Description	Activities to collect, organize, digitize existing sources and continuously update them.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	173,705.73 € 2022 - 2024 10 - Necropolis of Li Muri, Arzachena "conoscenza e ricostruzione del paesaggio storico del territorio di Arzachena"
Funding institution(s)	State
Partners	National Research Council, Istituto di scienze del patrimonio culturale, Autonomous Region of Sardinia, MIUR
Duration	Continuous update, including annual audit
Indicators	Number of scientific publications at the time of survey; Number and % increase of new scientific publications/ three-year period; Number of dissemination publications at the time of survey; Number and % increase of new dissemination publications over the three-year period
Organization subject to audit	Cesim/ Plan manager
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to develop action on all nominated property assets.

Action	2 - Creation and update of a single property photographic database
Priority	High
Description	Starting from Action 1 and in connection with Actions 2 and 3 of the promotion plan, the involvement of professional photographers is recommended for the editing of photo sets for the whole nominated property, organization and use of the images produced in all communication channels.
Funding already received	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Step 1-Defining the type of photographs to be taken and organizing the photo sets: 1 - 3 months Phase 2 - Organizing materials and publication on database: 1 - 3 months
Indicators	Database presence; Database entry on the website; Database access requests for different purposes/year; Number of photographs accessed.
Organization subject to audit	Cesim/ Plan manager
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to develop action Possible engagement of private partners.

Action	3 - Promotion of scientific research activities on the property
Priority	High
Description	Excavation/scientific research activities on nominated property, whenever necessary. The property assets where partial excavation activities have currently been carried out are No. 3 - 6 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	3,500 € /year 2019 - 2024 17 - Necropolis of Iloi Is - Piluncas and 18 - Village of Serra Linta, Sedilo research contract and scientific activities for excavation, survey, restoration in site 17 and the territory of Sedilo
Funding institution(s)	Municipality of Sedilo
Partners	Municipality of Sedilo, University of Sassari
Duration	Three-year period on each property asset requiring research activities
Indicators	Number of conferences and research projects/year; Number and amount of research funds/year; Distribution of projects vs number of sites.
Organization subject to audit	Cesim/ Plan manager
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored and partnership with University/scholars to develop the action

PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION PLAN
Objective: detection and coding of degradation

Action	1 - Operations necessary to conserve and secure a property asset
Priority	High
Description	Restoration, preservation and securing activities of nominated properties in order to ensure visitors' usability, whenever possible.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	4,500,000 € total 2023 - 2024 property no. 3 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 24 - 25 enhancement of cultural and museum heritage provided for in table D of regional law no. 17 of 22 November 2021 and safety work on the decorated Domus de janas
Funding institution(s)	Region of Sardinia
Partners	Municipalities (implementing parties) and Superintendency.
Duration	It may range from 1 to 5 years depending on the current state of the property.
Indicators	New maintenance and restoration activities/three-year period; Amount of funding for maintenance and restoration activities/year; Number of completed diagnostic campaigns/year.
Organization subject to audit	State, Municipalities
Notes	It is necessary to provide for inspection activities on the state of preservation of property.

Objective: Action priority according to planned and non-emergency logic

Action	3 - Updating safety pathways to ensure the protection of the asset during campaigns and the safety of visitors
Priority	High
Description	Identification of critical issues, prioritization of actions, clearing of existing routes, establishment of new routes whenever needed, and routine maintenance.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Phase 1 - Identification of critical issues and prioritization of actions: 12 months Phase 2 - Pathway securing activities: varies depending on current status Phase 3 - Maintenance of routes: seasonal
Indicators	Number of infrastructure works and completion of routes carried out/three-year period; Kilometers of routes made (or renovated)/three-year period; Number of maintenance operations/year; Number of operations to upgrade and equip information and guidance systems/three-year period.
Organization subject to audit	Municipalities
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to develop action.

ENHANCEMENT PLAN

Objective: Territorial enhancement

Action	1 - Improvement and enhancement of access to public and private property through actions on infrastructures, accessibility, safety, and transportation
Priority	High
Description	Actions to improve physical accessibility of infrastructures (roads and public transportation)
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	1,100,000 € 2023 - 2024 property No. 3 - 5 - 11 - 16 - 17 - 18 actions to improve accessibility from an infrastructural point of view
Funding institution(s)	Region of Sardinia
Partners	Municipalities
Duration	It may range from 1 to 5 years depending on the current state of the property.
Indicators	Number of new routes opened/three-year period; Number of projects completed/three-year period; Number of promoted routes/three-year period; Number of operations and resources used for the accessibility of the visit venues/three-year period; Number of visitors/year;
Organization subject to audit	Municipality
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to develop actions.

Action	2 - Removal of architectural barriers for access and improvement of usability of the area
Priority	High
Description	Actions to guarantee access to all according to the principles of <i>accessibility for all</i> .
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	1,540,000 € 2023 - 2024 Property no. 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 13 removal of architectural barriers
Funding institution(s)	Region of Sardinia
Partners	Municipalities
Duration	Phase 1 - Identification of the architectural barriers in place: 12 - 18 months Phase 2 - Implementation of actions: variable duration depending on the current state
Indicators	Number of actions carried out/three-year period; Number of actions to guarantee information according to the principles of <i>design for all</i> ; % increase in visitors/year.
Organization subject to audit	Municipality
Notes	Sources of funding should be identified to develop actions on other assets that need operations to remove architectural barriers, in particular No. 3 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 22 - 23.

Action	3 - Strengthening of cross-cutting integrations with other natural, historical, and landscape systems and production of maps for integrated use of cultural, historical, and natural assets
Priority	High
Description	Networking activities to connect different property assets and systems through maps and partnerships
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	9,064,284.98 € 2023 - 2024 property no. 2 - 3 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 17 - 18 - 22 - 24 connection of assets and systems
Funding institution(s)	Region of Sardinia EU funds
Partners	Municipalities in collaboration with the coordinating body
Duration	Variable
Indicators	Number of partnerships made/year; % increase in visitors/year; Number of information materials published and types/year; Number of copies/visualizations of published materials.
Organization subject to audit	Plan manager Municipality network
Notes	Other sources of funding should be found to serve the serial site as a whole.

PROMOTIONAL, TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION PLAN
Objective: Promotion and communication

Action	1 - Definition of a shared imagery to be conveyed to different target audience groups;
Priority	High
Description	Identification of a common identity based on the vision and mission identified in the MP and definition of a shared value at the base of all communication and dissemination activities to the various public targets
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Variable
Indicators	Presence and definition of a common identity; Number of advertising campaigns financed/three-year period; Number of articles published in specialized magazines/websites.
Organization subject to audit	Plan manager
Notes	This is a high priority activity necessary in order to launch the actions and funding for the creation of a "Domus de janas system".

Action	2 - Publication of the Sardinia in Prehistory website, organized according to different levels of knowledge (e.g., researchers, adult audiences, high schools, kids) that will also serve as an additional knowledge tool for less accessible properties and for users unable to reach some of them
Priority	High
Description	Creation of a website dedicated to the serial site that contains information (video, audio, texts) and is an additional tool to improve the usability of the property for all, built according to the principles of accessibility for all.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Phase 1 - Building the platform: 6 -12 months Phase 2 - Continuous update: every 12 - 24 months
Indicators	Presence of a dedicated website; % increase in sections/pages/ services/year; % increase in visitors/year; % increase in visitors/year by type;
Organization subject to audit	Plan manager
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to develop action.

Action	3 - Drafting of a downloadable brief digital format with the information of individual properties, openly targeting tourists and the organization of tours;
Priority	High
Description	The action involves the digitization of information relating to individual assets and their publication in a downloadable digital formats available to visitors. The action aims to provide clear and legible tools for independent use of the site.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Phase 1 - Collection and systematization of the information to be included in the format: 6 -12 months Phase 2 - Creation of the nomination format: 4 - 6 months Phase 3 - Continuous update: every 12 - 24 months
Indicators	Number of tourist information publications currently available; Number of files downloaded/year; Number of visitors involved through the format (survey via questionnaires);
Organization subject to audit	Cesim with the collaboration of the plan management body
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to develop actions.

Action	5 - Creation of informational QR codes for individual property assets
Priority	High
Description	The action involves the creation of QR codes dedicated to individual goods containing additional information and multimedia content in different languages to facilitate the independent use of the heritage to all the target groups involved and to promote accessibility for all
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Variable according to the presence or lack at the current state
Indicators	Number of QR codes created; Number of views/year of QR codes and %.
Organization subject to audit	Plan manager
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to implement actions

Action	6 - Design of a consistent set of signs based on clear shared elements identifying the overall system
Priority	High
Description	A single logo and a system of information panels, signs, multimedia totems should be developed to promote an autonomous use of the heritage.
Funding already obtained/years/property involved/description	-
Funding institution(s)	-
Partners	-
Duration	Variable
Indicators	Number of information panels/structures created and placed inside the property/three-year period; % increase in visitors at the individual sites subject to operation/year.
Organization subject to audit	Plan manager
Notes	Funding opportunities should be monitored to implement actions

2.5 Focus: actions on the individual property assets

Starting from the plan actions on the four operational levels - knowledge plan, protection and conservation plan, enhancement plan and promotion, training and communication plan - the following pages contain summary sheets for each asset relating to the priority action programme.



Initial diagram of the action sheets on individual assets

Each sheet reports specific actions on each property asset referring, whenever possible, to funding already in place. In some cases there is already plenty of funding that guarantee the partial or total coverage of some actions, in other cases it is necessary to identify new ones.

1

NECROPOLIS OF ANGHELU RUJU

DETAILED ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Adding **internal tour route**;

Improving the current **bookshop** as a hub for knowledge about prehistoric Sardinia as a whole.

Protection and conservation plan

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, and filling of gaps, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Securing the crossing by building a **pedestrian overpass or underpass**.

Improving the visibility of the **ARTS stop** by including seats and shades.

Given the major presence of foreign tourists, it is necessary to strengthen the connections with local businesses to offer an integrated discovery experience of the area (vineyards, Cantina Sella and Mosca etc.);

Promoting the Alghero/Necropolis/Airport **bicycle routes**, since 11 bicycle rental services are available in Alghero, but without any bicycle network;

Maintenance of current conditions of openness and **services** provision.
Incentive for on-site cultural activities, with events focusing on prehistory.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Updating content on the **website** www.necropoliangheloruju.it aligned with respect to the overall graphic line;

Increased **road visibility**. *The site is located facing directly the SP42 road;*

Increased **communication at the Alghero Airport** and the main tourist beaches (Le Bombarde, Lazzaretto);

Present in some of the main **events** in Alghero;

Signing of **agreements with the main restaurants** in the surroundings due to presence of incoming visitors.



2

NECROPOLIS OF PUTTU CODINU

DETAILED ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

This is an understudied site, and scientific knowledge should be increased on the site.

Protection and conservation plan

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, and filling of gaps, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Enhancement of the surrounding natural landscape (rich in oaks, olive trees and orchards) through the creation of dedicated **paths** to reach the complex and viewpoints;

Management of the Nuraghe Appiu **archaeological park** and ethnographic museum *(also including the site of Puttu Codinu), regional funds for a total of 200,615.22 €.

Improvement of the structure present at the entrance, currently used as a **ticket office**, according to the programs already in place (management under Cooperativa Itinera);

Strengthening of already active **partnerships** with other neighboring assets (Nuragic Complex of Appiu);

Maintenance and possible improvement of current conditions of openness and **services** provision.

Enhancement of the **shared visiting routes** with the other assets and currently included in the ticket (Nuraghe Appiu and Sa Domo Manna Ethnographic Museum);

Securing the area used for informal parking.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Improvement of information (opening hours and guided tours) currently available on the municipality's **website** but difficult to find and inclusion of links to the website dedicated to the domus de janas;

Production of **communication materials** having the same graphic layout;

Increased **visibility and communication** of the presence of the site starting from the town of Villanova Monteleone;

Incentive for on-site **cultural activities**, with events focusing on prehistory.



3

MONTE SISERI/S'INCANTU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Dissemination of research already done on the site.

Protection and conservation plan

Conservation and enhancement works on the Necropolis of Monte Siseri/S'Incantu, (100,000 euros in 2023 and 50,000 in 2024) as part of the "Securing the decorated domus de janas" programme, regional funds;

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, filling of gaps, and isolation in a controlled environment, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

The site is hardly accessible: Enhance light accessibility even with respect to hiking trails;

Enhancement interventions on the domus de Janas of S'incantu financed by regional funds (€200,000 in 2023), in the planning stage for: balance conservation; protection and conservation of geosystems; enhancement of historical, cultural, social, and archaeological aspects; education of local people and visitors; sustainable development; improvement of the site traffic circulation;

Following the construction of **a new infopoint and conference room** within the village, ensure greater integration between the site and town and initiatives to promote site visits;

Promoting **public site visits by reservation and not on a continuous basis.**

Promotional, training and communication plan

Implementation of the mycological exhibition and expansion of the proposed offer with the inclusion of **side events** focusing on archaeology and **guided tours of the site.**

*Increased **visibility** using signposts and information material provided by the Municipality of Putifigari with respect to the site.*



4

MONTE BARANTA

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Networking **published papers** focusing on it on the website;

Increasing the availability of material of the **distinctive features** of this site.

Protection and conservation plan

Protection and conservation of the site but also of the **scenic pedestrian paths** (footbridges) made of wood that ensure accessibility to all users.

Interventions for removal of infesting weed vegetation, consolidation of detached parts, bonding and grouting, mitigation of hydrogeological risk starting from the information already available in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Ongoing spatial planning - joint development project "Anglona Coros, terra di tradizioni **removal of architectural barriers**", PT15 - POR ERDF AZ.6.7.1, regional funds (150,000 €);

Reopening to the public following the redevelopment project, which includes: the construction of the parking area; the implementation of the ticket office with services and food court; the arrangement and securing of the access paths (walkways and driveway); and the implementation of an electric shuttle service for people with motor impairment;

Enhancement of the **surrounding landscape** through specially designed trails and proper arrangement of informative totems. Promoting the scenic location of the site located at 667 asl;

The proximity to the town of Olmedo (3km) - equipped with food services and train station - stimulates the search for a tree-lined, shaded and signposted connecting path between the town and the city.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Planning and implementation of **guided tours and events** that can be carried out on site, with an archaeological focus and illustrative of the features of the property;

Implementation of interventions related to vertical **signposts** marking the route to be followed and information totems with historical archaeological and environmental content, which will be placed along the route and in the vicinity of the complex.



5

MESU 'E MONTES

 PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
 ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Adding **visit route supported by guides and information materials** such as totems and QR codes linked to multimedia materials.

Protection and conservation plan

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, consolidation of detached parts, bonding and grouting, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

In 2018, a **feasibility study** was performed to design an Intervention to improve the accessibility and usability of the archaeological area of Mesu 'e Montes. The funding (876,690,51 € in total with other municipalities) came from the "PT17 - Programmazione territoriale PST-PT-CRP-15/INT- Progetto di sviluppo territoriale Anglona Coros - Terre di Tradizioni" scheme;

In 2023, the Region of Sardinia allocated, within the "Interventions for securing the decorated domus de janas" scheme, funding to the municipality of Ossi of 150,000 € (100,000 in 2023 and 50,000 in 2024) for conservative and enhancement interventions of the necropolis;

Necessary improvement of the **accessibility** and reachability conditions of the site;

Enhancement of the valuable natural landscape where the site is located through the creation of **trails and scenic views**;

Creation of the **reception center and Info point and Ethnographic Museum** according to programme;

Improvement of opening conditions and availability of guided tours.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Implementation of the number of **events** to be held close to the site;

Publicizing the presence of the site from the main road infrastructure and in the nearest towns.



6

MONTE D'ACCODDI

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Making **information** about the site more user-friendly by producing dedicated content on a dedicated website.

Protection and conservation plan

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, consolidation of detached parts, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Accessibility and site safety interventions financed by regional funds (1,000,000 €) are underway;

Executive design of interventions **to remove physical barriers and improve cognitive accessibility is also underway**, thanks to funding from the General Secretariat under PNRR;

Enhancement of the presence of **other significant assets** in the area, by providing comprehensive tickets for multiple visits;

Maintenance of the site's **open conditions** and the possibility of guided tours;

Replacement of the **site entrance signpost** and the gate located at the entrance to the avenue;

Given the major presence of foreign tourists, it is necessary **to strengthen the connections with local businesses** to offer an integrated discovery experience of the area;

Given the major presence of foreign tourists it is necessary to strengthen connections with local businesses to offer an integrated discovery experience of the area.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Increased communication and **visibility** from the nearest municipality, Sassari. The major appealing and emotional value of the site should be used in the communication of the "Sardinia in prehistory" project;

Organizing as many **events** as possible at the site, enhancing the landscape characteristics of the place and promoting knowledge of the asset;

Continuous **update of multimedia content** that can be accessed on site, both at the ticket office and around the altar through informative panels and QR codes.



7

SU CROCIFISSU MANNU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Inclusion of **guided tours**, currently available only on demand;

Maintain the possibility of free tours for **schools** for educational purposes.

Protection and conservation plan

Taking **care of the site intact**, as is currently the case, even following a transfer of ownership.

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, consolidation of detached parts, integration of gaps and coverage, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

In line with current processes, once the area is acquired by the Municipality, provide for the construction of **information panels**, the presence of a parking lot, and the construction of an **info point** (wooden kiosk with minimum impact) and **restrooms**;

Conservation and enhancement works of the necropolis on **regional funding**, resolution no. 32/13 of 6.10.2023 of €150,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €50,000 in 2024);

Ongoing project "Percorsi di Archeologia, Storia, Cultura ed Ambiente nel territorio di Porto Torres" funded by the Municipality and the Region (239,799.76 €);

Adjacent to the site, the quality of the landscape is compromised by recent industrial settlements. Enhancement must seek **links, connections and routes with the pine forest, the sea, the beaches of Farrizza and Platamona and with Porto Torres**.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Embed the property within the domus de janas **website** and use it as an information channel for booking guided tours and purchasing tickets;

Promote the site to **attract** already interested target users such as school groups, trekkers. spiritual groups seeking energetic places;

Create a **single integrated route**, with an access ticket, that includes monuments in the surrounding area (such as Monte d'Accoddi and Basilica of San Gavino) that also includes the Necropolis of Su Crucifissu Mannu;

Use the site area for the organization of cultural **events**.



8

ORTO DEL BENEFICIO PARROCCHIALE

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Increased accessibility of **information** available on the site.
Dissemination of the site's value among residents and nearby businesses.

Protection and conservation plan

Care and conservation actions for the surrounding buildings to preserve the beauty of the overall view.

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, consolidation of detached parts, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

North Sardinia Metropolitan Network, a territory of cities: actions for the protection, **enhancement and networking of cultural** tangible and intangible heritage, in areas of attraction of strategic importance, such as to consolidate and promote development processes. Funded by ERDF 2014-2020-aZ 6.7.1 (320,000 €) but still to be kicked-off;

Conservation and enhancement works funded with €150,000 (€50,000 in 2023 and €100,000 in 2024) under regional fund Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

It is the only urban site, present its value and uniqueness.

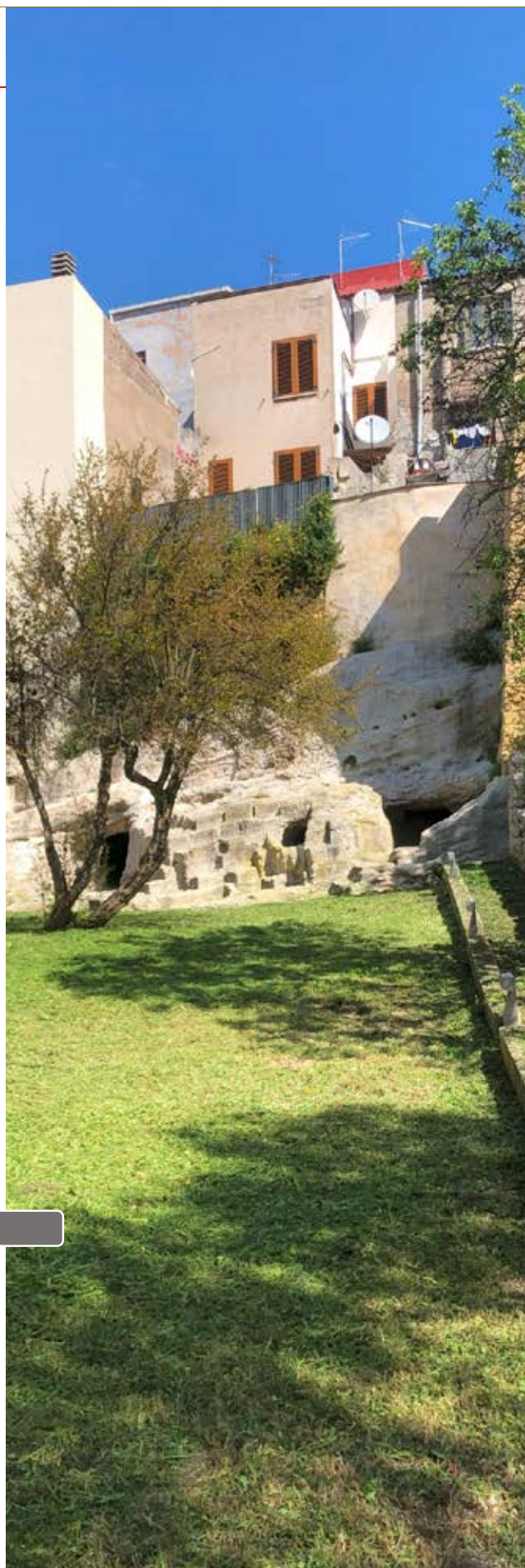
The proximity to the parking lot, the location between the main square and the tuff quarry above, where cultural events are held and overlooking the Gulf of Asinara foster the enhancement of not only the site but the entire context;

Cultural activities already take place in its vicinity.
Improvement of existing activities.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Monitoring the **number** of users who visit the site, useful data for developing promotion and communication strategies;

Use of the area in front of the site to host cultural, literary, food and wine **events** that attract visitors, and as a result potential users of the site.



9

ROCCIA DELL'ELEFANTE

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Strengthening symbolic and iconic value;

Inclusion of information about the asset on the website and also making it usable on site through QR codes.

Protection and conservation plan

Protecting the **site in relation to the surrounding landscape** in line with planned projects.

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, and filling of gaps, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

North Sardinia Metropolitan Network, a territory of cities: actions for the protection, enhancement and networking of cultural tangible and intangible heritage, in areas of attraction of strategic importance, such as to consolidate and promote development processes. Funded by ERDF 2014-2020-aZ 6.7.1 (320,000 €) but still to be kicked-off;

Conservation and enhancement works funded with €150,000 (€50,000 in 2023 and €100,000 in 2024) under regional fund Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

Landscape enhancement through the creation of a **scenic and protected spot** near the Roccia dell'Elefante, according to the current funded projects that also include the installation of a **scenic lighting system**, the implementation of security, the creation of a relax area, the installation of various types of signposts and the provision of audio guides in various languages, a ticket booth / infopoint and facilities necessary for the routine maintenance of the site.

Intercepting visitor **flows** (consider that Castelsardo, in the summer season alone has about 100,000 visitors) and transforming the rock into a stopping point for the itineraries, encouraging the creation of a food service/fast stop;

Promotional, training and communication plan

Arrangement of single and cumulative tickets with other neighboring archaeological sites through guided tours with an archaeologist;

Installation of **scenic signposts/lights** along the pathway.



10

NECROPOLIS OF LI MURI

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Conoscenza e ricostruzione del paesaggio storico del territorio di Arzachena, Project in collaboration with the National Research Council, Institute of Cultural Heritage Sciences funded by state funds (173,705.73 € between 2022 and 2024) in the planning stage.

Protection and conservation plan

Protection of the site following the increasing number of tourist flows and setting maximum attraction thresholds;

Work on the cleaning of patinas and incrustations, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement works funded with €200,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €100,000 in 2024) under regional fund Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

Maintain in place the current **conditions for opening** and visiting the site (managed by Ge.Se.Co), as well as the possibility of using single or cumulative ticket;

According to existing programming, implement **audio guide** service in multiple languages and the inclusion of descriptive **banners** and **QR codes**.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Publish on the dedicated website (https://www.gesecoarzachena.it/?page_id=1558) a **link** for cross-referral with the domus de janas website.



11

PETROGLYPH PARK

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Make the information on the website dedicated to the domus de janas public and usable.

Protection and conservation plan

Pay special attention not only to the site but also to the landscape protection of the surrounding areas.

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, integration of gaps and coverage, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement works funded with €150,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €50,000 in 2024) under regional fund Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

Framework Programme Agreement PT-CRP 25/INT “Pro Te Dal Villanova al Meilogu: cultura, natura, identità” - **Works for the enhancement and usability** of the archaeological site of Museddu in Chermule, EU CSF 2014-2020 funds on 2022 for € 240,870.

Landscape enhancement of the Monte Cuccuruddu overlook and proximity to the Tippiri forest;

Visiting and ticketing system **networked** with other sites of interest such as the Nuseddu necropolis and the Santu Antine nuraghe.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Monitoring visitor flows to implement promotional, education and communication strategies;

Implementation of musical and cultural events already offered in the summer period at other times of the year.



12

DOLMEN OF SA COVECCADA

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Implementation of **informationn** available on site (panels and QR codes) and usable online on the website dedicated to the domus de janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Completion of restoration and increased usability the artifact.

Restoration of the “Dolmen Sa Coveccada” megalithic complex, MIC funds (2023-2024) for 1,000,000 €.

Work on the cleaning, consolidation of detached parts, bonding and grouting and coverage, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement works funded with €150,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €50,000 in 2024) under regional fund Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

Construction of a **parking lot** in the surrounding area according to the current program and construction of a wooden structure to become the new **reception point**;

Increasing the possibility of **access** to the site and implementing the availability of **guided tours**, currently only available by contacting the municipality;

Enhancement of the surrounding **landscape** through the creation of dedicated trails and viewpoints;

Removal of the existing temporary cover and feasibility study for one that enhances its uniqueness.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Implementation of a **single tour route and single ticket** to also visit the adjacent Menhir, Caves and Museum.

Implementation of existing cultural, musical and folklore **events** and production of new events focusing archaeology.



13

SHELTER OF LUZZANAS

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Implementation of **informationn** available on site (panels and QR codes) and usable online on the website dedicated to the domus de janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Completion of restoration and improvement of utilization.

Work on the cleaning, consolidation of detached parts, bonding and grouting and coverage, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement works funded with €200,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €100,000 in 2024) under regional fund Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

Luzzanas verso l'UNESCO. Study and securing, protection and conservation of the site, funded by the Sardinia Region with €120,000, to be kicked-off in 2024;

Establishment of **right of passage and construction of pedestrian access road**, funded by the Sardinia Region with 120,000 €, to be kicked-off in 2024;

Critical access conditions and poorly visible site. Enhancement needs to go through the search for connections (real or virtual) with the **Basilica of Sant'Antioco** also through the creation of a **new access path**;

Search for connection also with common ticketing policies with the Basilica.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Monitoring of **flows and connections with the Basilica**;

Realization of cultural events, including traveling events focusing on archaeology, linked to the currently scheduled events calendar.



14

NECROPOLIS OF SANT'ANDREA PRIU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Dissemination of research already done on the site.

Archaeological excavation works at the Roman Baths located in Sant'Andrea Priu, financed by municipal surplus funds of the Municipality of Bonorva (2021) for €110,000.

Protection and conservation plan

Protection and conservation of the **painted surfaces** of the domus.

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Implementation of **pedestrian and bicycle routes**, given the possibility of renting electric bikes in the town center of Bonorva.

Enhancement of the relationship with **other sites** of interest in the area (Roman baths, Nuraghe Iuanne, Su Rebeccu), through cumulative guided tours and connected visitor routes, particularly with the Necropolis of **Sa Pala Larga** also within the park.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Realization of cultural events focusing on archaeology, linked to the currently scheduled events calendar.

Maintain, innovate or implement existing **signposts** and reception **facilities** (wooden reception box and shop).

Keep the **website updated** <https://santandrepriu.mystrikingly.com/> and insert link to the new domus de janas site.



15

NECROPOLIS OF SA PALA LARGA

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Deepen research regarding the **conservation** of the decoration of the Pala Larga site.

Protection and conservation plan

Protecting and preserving the **painted surfaces of the** main domus of Pala Larga, and ensuring the maintenance of microclimate stability.

Archaeological excavation and restoration works for the promotion and conservation of the Necropolis of Sa Pala Larga in Bonorva., RAS funds (2022) for 140,000 €.

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, consolidation of detached parts, bonding and grouting, isolation in a controlled environment, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Construction of **new pedestrian and bicycle paths**, particularly for the Pala Larga site, where currently access is not available for people with motor impairment;

Partial reopening of the Pala Larga site, currently closed to the public due to ongoing excavations, following conservation and restoration works;

Creation of a **replica** of the Pala Larga tomb to allow visitors to see the interior painted surfaces;

Enhancement of the relationship with **other sites** of interest in the area (Roman baths, Nuraghe Iuanna, Su Rebeccu), through cumulative guided tours and connected visitor routes.

Completion of works - currently underway - on the replica of Tomb 7 to ensure better use of the property.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Realization of cultural events focusing on archaeology, linked to the currently scheduled events calendar.



16

NECROPOLI OF SOS FURRIGHESOS

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Inclusion of information about the asset on the dedicated website.

Inclusion of guided tours.

Protection and conservation plan

Implementation of **protection** and conservation measures for the archaeological site and surrounding landscape.

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Extraordinary maintenance of the existing **access roadway** to the archaeological area of Sos Furrighesos, with municipal funding totaling €405,000 (2023/2024) and currently in the design phase technical-economic feasibility;

Conservation and enhancement interventions of the Domus de Janas necropolis of Sos Furrighesos, investment grants Ex. Art. 4, par. 3 of R.L. 17/2021 (Mission 5, Programme 1, regional funding of 330,000 € (2023/2024), currently started the final-executive design;

Construction of **new pedestrian and bicycle paths** within the park to reach the site of interest, in line with the will of the Administration;

Opening of the site to the public, following acquisition of the area by the municipality, and adjustment and improvement of accessibility.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Monitoring **visitor flows**.

Realization of cultural events focusing on archaeology, linked to the currently scheduled folk events calendar.

Establish agreements with the nearby Badu Addes mountain campground, an accommodation complex that attracts mountain and archaeology enthusiasts.



17 NECROPOLIS OF ILOI - IS PILUNCAS AND VILLAGE OF SERRA LINTA

18 PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Contract for research and **scientific activities** between the Municipality of Sedilo and the University of Sassari for excavation, survey, restoration in the archaeological site of Iloi and the territory of Sedilo, Municipal funding, 3,500/year (2019-2024):.

Implementation of **informationn** available on site (panels and QR codes) and usable online on the website dedicated to the domus de janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Implementation of **protection** and conservation measures for the archaeological sites and surrounding landscape.

Conservative restoration and securing/consolidation of Nuragic complexes in the Iloi and Talasai areas, regional development and cohesion fund for 100,000 €, completed in 2022 and new funding for 190,000 € in the process of starting.

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, consolidation of detachment parts, bonding and grouting, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and **Enhancement** Interventions of the Necropolis of Iloi Ispiluncas and Conservation and Enhancement Interventions of the Village of Serra Linta, with funding totaling to €200,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €200,000 in 2024) following Regional Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.110.2023;

Progetto di **Sviluppo Territoriale** (PST)-PT-CRP 22 «VIVI BARGUI! Comunità, esperienze e percorsi intorno al Lago Omodeo», Framework Programme Agreement, funded by the Region of Sardinia with 2014- 2020 CSF for €3,706,000, and 2014-2020 for €2,693,000 (kicked-off);

Development Program aimed at the **reclamation of Lake Omodeo and enhancement activities** to establish the related Lake Contract, R.L. No. 48/2018, Directive 2000/60/EC, Directive 2007/60/EC, River Contracts "DPCM of 27 October 2016, funded by the Region of Sardinia of € 500,000, 2019-2021 (kicked-off);

Construction of new reception facilities and parking lots near the site;

Inclusion of Serra Linta in the hiking routes of the lake.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Organization of cultural events focusing on archaeology.



19

NECROPOLIS OF MANDRAS OR MRANDAS

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Sharing and continuously updating the information available about the Necropolis on the dedicated website.

Protection and conservation plan

Restoration and arrangement of the prehistoric painted hypogeal tomb of Mandras, project funded under Article 1, paragraphs 9 and 10 of Law No. 190 of December 23, 2014 (2015 Stability Law). Annual 2022-2024, on funding from Region of Sardinia for €173,705.73, being planned.

Work on the water regulation, and bonding and grouting, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement of the domus de janas Necropolis of Mandras, Regional Law of 22 November 2021 No. 17, art. 4, paragraph 3, Annex 4 - Table D, on funding from Region of Sardinia for €150,000, to be kicked-off;

Envisioning a tour system that enhances and connects **sites of interest** near the necropolis such as the Pinnetos, the domus de janas of Crabiosu, and the palmenti vinari;

Open to the public and staff attendance following acquisition by the Municipality.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Placing appropriate **signposts from the town**, given the difficulty of finding the location even on the Google search engine.



20

NECROPOLIS OF BRODU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Sharing and continuously updating the information available about the Necropolis on the dedicated website.

Protection and conservation plan

Implementation of **protection** and conservation measures for the archaeological site and surrounding landscape.

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement works at the Necropolis of Brodu, Region of Sardinia funding of €150,000 (2023) following Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023;

Creation of new **paths** to easily reach the site from the entrance gate and a parking area available to visitors;

Supervision and regulation of **access and guided tours** to pursue the overall enhancement of the site;

Removal or **mitigation of environmental barriers** identified as abandoned structures;

Provision of a system of visits and hiking trails that enhances and connects **sites of interest** near the necropolis such as the Nuraghe Brodu and the landscape elements of the hills of the Nuoro's Barbagia.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Improving signposts from the town of Oniferi to the site;

Organization of **thematic events** during festivals and celebrations that bring visitors to the area (e.g., tenor singing inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage).



21

NECROPOLIS OF ISTEVÉNE

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Expansion of research regarding the archaeological site and drafting of easily usable **information materials** to be made public on website dedicated to the domus de janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Implementation of **protection** and conservation measures for the archaeological site and surrounding landscape.

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, filling of gaps, and isolation in a controlled environment, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation and enhancement works at the Necropolis of Istevene, Region of Sardinia funding following Resolution No. 32/13 of 6.10.2023, of €150,000 (2023) ;

Maintenance and possible improvement of the **reception point and indoor parking lot** already funded by a previous funding scheme;

Mitigation/removal of the abandoned building near the site, an environmental barrier of the area.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Organization of **thematic events** during the *Archeomusicando* festival;

Presence also through the proposal of **side events** at events related to the *Mamuthones* mask festival.



22

GROTTA CORBEDDU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Production of easily usable **information materials** to be made public on website dedicated to the domus de janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Protection and conservation of the site and the surrounding landscape to face any **increase in visitor flows** compared to current levels.

Work on the cleaning and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Design of **hiking trails** across the vegetation to reach the site;

Re-purposing of Forni della Calce (Lime Kilns), currently in a state of abandonment and posing environmental problems;

Conservation and enhancement works of Grotta Corbeddu funded by the Region of Sardinia by resolution No. 32/13 of 6 October 2023 with €150,000 (€100,000 in 2023 and €50,000 in 2024);

Supra Tutto – Local tourist promotional system: Network of tourist reception centers: redevelopment of the building in the Budorrai area (currently a major environmental obstacle) to be used as a visitor reception center. Funding of € 600,000 from the Regional Department of Tourism, work contracted.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Increased accessibility and online sharing of information via the website **on how to visit** the site and the cost of the ticket;

In conjunction with the many events held in Oliena throughout the year, promotion of **dedicated events** at the site focusing on archaeology and dedicated to the discovery of the cave and its history.



23

MENHIR OF MONTE CORRU TUNDU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Production of easily usable **information materials** to be made public on website dedicated to the domus de janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Implementation of **protection** and conservation measures for the archaeological site and surrounding landscape.

Cleaning, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Implementation of actions to improve **accessibility** and the parking area and installation of totems with QR codes, following the expropriation of the area;

Implementation of **protected pedestrian and bicycle paths** for a different use of the site;

Enhancement of the **landscape** where the site is located through the creation of new pedestrian and bicycle paths and scenic rest stops;

Creation of a **welcome center and infopoint** with the possibility of also holding a dedicated exhibition venue in this area;

Strengthening of relationships and creation of **new paths to enhance the archaeological heritage** in the area.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Offering **thematic guided tours to discover the landscape and the widespread archaeological heritage**;

Guided nature walks, day and night.



24 SHELTER OF SU FORRU DE IS SINZURREDDUS AND THE STONE TOOL WORKSHOPS OF SENNIXEDDU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Implementation of **research** of this important prehistoric obsidian stone workshop;

Inclusion of the information collected **on the website** dedicated to the Domus de Janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Maintaining the current state of preservation with periodic operations.

Work on the removal of infesting vegetation, cleaning, water regulation, consolidation of detachment parts, bonding and grouting, filling gaps, covers and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Conservation, enhancement and promotion of the Shelter of Forru de Is Sinzurreddus, funded by Geominerary Park funds for €650,000 from 2020-2022 for a technical-economic feasibility study;

Maintenance, enhancement and promotion of the stone workshop of Sennixeddu, with LAG Marmille funds for €350,000 in 2020-2022 for a technical-economic feasibility study;

Creation of a **base** equipped with services and ensure guided tour possibilities;

Strengthening **relations** with shelters and camping in the surrounding area through forms of agreement;

Removal of the existing canopy.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Strengthening of the relationship with the **Obsidian Museum** and implementation of the possibility of guided tours and cumulative tour routes;

Developing **specific events, workshops and formats** on stone working, dedicated to children and schools and curated in part by the Obsidian Museum.



25

PRANU MUTTEDU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN
ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Sharing the information collected regarding the asset **on the website** dedicated to the Domus de Janas.

Protection and conservation plan

Protection and conservation of the site and the surrounding landscape to face any increase in visitor flows (currently 12,000€/year).

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, bonding and grouting, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Maintenance of **the site**, the signposts and the relax area which are currently well functioning and in effective conditions, through periodic operations;

Implementation of **services** available to face any increase in visitor flows resulting from greater visibility gained by the domus de janas sites;

Strengthening **public transportation** to reach the site;

*Given the presence of foreign tourists, it is necessary to **strengthen the connections with local businesses** to offer an integrated discovery experience of the area;*

Promotional, training and communication plan

Provide for **nighttime visits** to the site, particularly in conjunction with other events in the area that could draw more visitors;

Promotion of the site as part of the paths network and for **specific events** related to sports or spiritual activities, linked to groups that already frequent the site regularly.



26

NECROPOLIS OF MONTESSU

PRIORITY ACTION PLAN ON THE FOUR LEVELS OF INTERVENTION

KNOWLEDGE PLAN

Implementation and testing of **research** conducted by the University of Cagliari that has developed plans for the analysis and possible restoration of critical issues and repair techniques for the site.

Protection and conservation plan

Maintaining the current state of preservation with periodic operations.

Work on the cleaning, water regulation, filling the gaps, covers, and mitigation of hydrogeological risk, starting from the indications already contained in the analytical report (Ch. IV).

Promotional plan

Purchase of **new equipment for the reception center**, funding from the municipal budget for €12,226.70 in 2023, in its initial phase;

Maintenance of **the current conditions** of the site and reception center; possibility of guided tours and workshops held by the Consortium (www.consorzioculturalesardegna.it);

Audio guides available via QR code for blind users;

Opening a **food service** and a facility equipped with toilets, in line with ongoing projects;

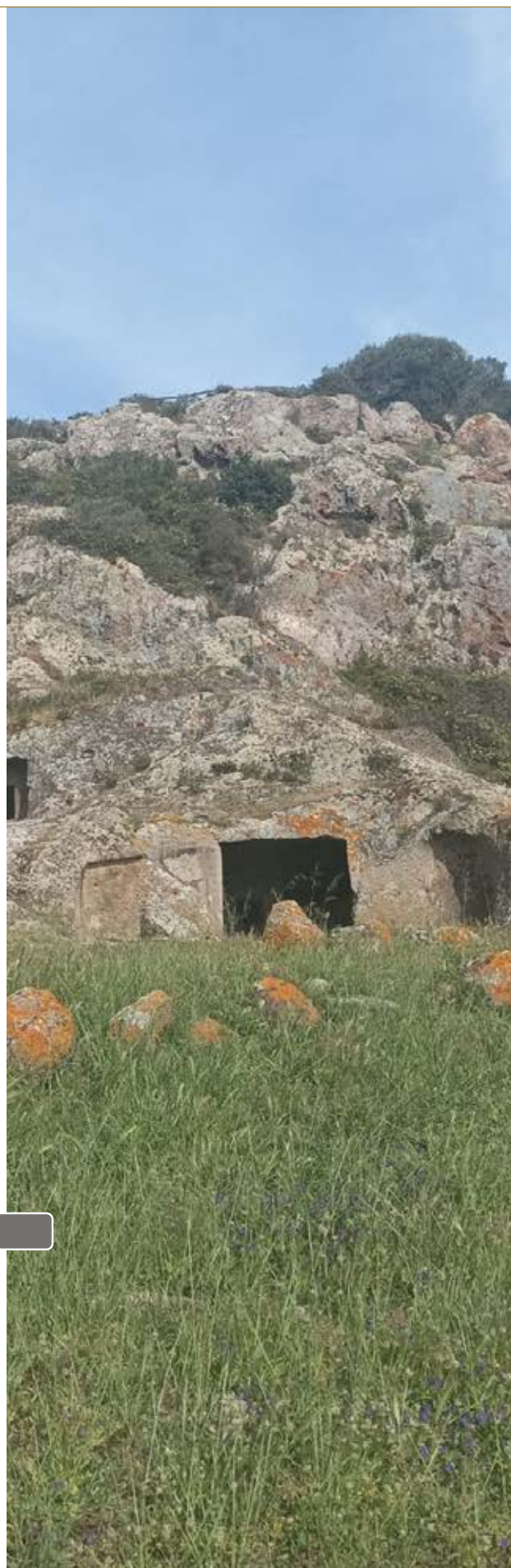
Enhancement of **scenic view spots** to enjoy the view from the site;

Creation of visitor routes that also include Nuraghi Angione and Argiolo Beccia and the Menhir of Terrazzo.

Promotional, training and communication plan

Design and implementation of new signposts: descriptive panels, signposts, directional panels, etc., funding from municipal budget, 8000 € in 2023, in its initial phase.

Organization of open-air events characterizing the site, fed by electricity, such as: night tours of the park, musical, theatrical and cultural events.



CHAPTER 3

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS
AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
MONITORING**3.1 The construction of the governance system****The complexity of the serial site**

The prehistory of Sardinia and the *domus de janas* are set up as a highly complex serial site, consisting of a considerable number of sites, artifacts and monuments deeply characterized by a great diversity with respect to the type of goods, size, methods of visit, accessibility of the site, reference contexts and available facilities. Their distribution, despite some aggregations, covers the entire regional territory and involves a variety of Local Authorities in different ways. This involves a large number of different parties having prior and consolidated management and enhancement experiences that have given rise, at the local level, to forms of management, contracts and agreements for the use of the sites with specialized companies and cooperatives, still in place and with varied contractual durations.

On the other hand, at the national level, there are several serial sites, from the Medici Villas and gardens in Tuscany, to the Residences of the Royal House of Savoy in Piedmont, to the Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy, to the Pile Dwellings around the Alps included in a transnational network, to the Lombard sites located in different regional areas of the North of Central and Southern Italy, which have given rise to different forms of governance and allowed the accumulation of important and widespread literature and experiences in terms of management methods. Certainly every situation has its own peculiarities, but undoubtedly the seriality of the sites implies a need to build networks of relations and connections necessary for a smooth management. From this point of view, the prehistoric Sardinian sites show a historically consolidated vocation for both short- and long-range networking, depending on the density of sites in geographically uniform areas. The strong identity and recognition component of the property among local communities has bound been the binder for the consolidation of networks of different territorial reach, but related and recognized among them, which represents an important precondition for scaling-up in the future and strengthening networks in a more structured institutional framework. The management experiences gained at the national level, find a fertile ground in Sardinia and an ongoing process of potentially productive

development having effective and innovative implications.

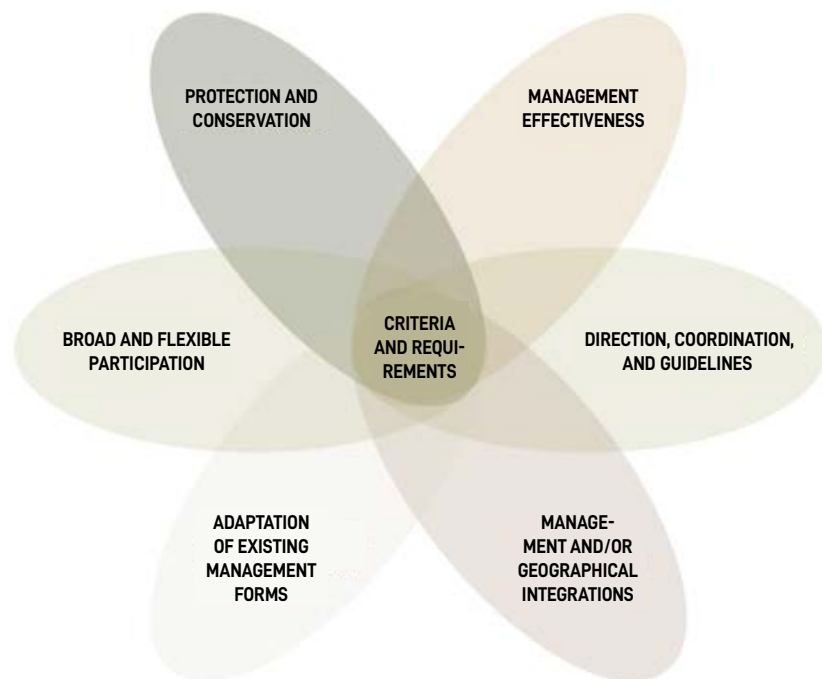
The specificity of the Sardinian regional autonomy system has led to assign responsibility for the management of archaeological sites to Local Authorities, which in turn turn to concessionaires and cooperatives for operational management. This aspect makes the situation in Sardinia different from the rest of the national territory, favouring a more direct commitment of the Municipalities and a greater responsibility to carry out expropriations and fund allocation for most of the works, requiring a major financial contribution from the Autonomous Region of Sardinia. In this situation, without prejudice to the need to request permits to MiC offices under the Code, Regional Law 14/2006 and, in particular, Article 3 allow municipalities to work more closely with the State and grant them more extensive powers.

This specific regional condition, which has consolidated over time, makes it highly preferable – also in terms of greater feasibility – to think of a governance model inspired by federal principles, instead of models characterized by strong vertical integration, and to design a process of governance construction organized by stages, to help the different parties to structure and organize themselves for effective and responsive participation. More horizontal governance and decision-making processes, capable of fully benefiting from the network structure, offer an opportunity that already govern the ongoing relations between local communities, and will be supported by CESIM in its capacity as promoter and coordinator during the inscription phase, possibly resulting in a new institutional governance layout in the future.

In this context, processes of convergence towards forms of integrated cooperation or the adoption of common instruments and/or contracts are, by no means, excluded, but it is necessary for all to be developed based on evaluations of appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency by each party, so that stable and non-opportunistic forms of participation are created. And as in all local development processes, the time frame will depend not so much on the actual adoption of transformations, but rather on the ability to convince participants, to iron out mistrust sedimented over time, to successfully test forms of cooperation that are not immediately binding. This means adopting a modular approach involving multiple parties on the timescales necessary to achieve convergence built into daily practice and, if necessary, by taking small steps. In these cases, rushing is counterproductive: mountains can be moved using the right equipment, but to change an idea or take on another attitude, there are no tools or machinery to increase productivity.

General requirements to inspire governance

The framework described above can be broken down, first of all, into main requirements to which the governance system should respond: in other words, a statement describing the guiding principles, defined as a general reference, before creating a legal entity, allows the use of a (loose) set of criteria to guide the selection of the most effective legal form and the institutional architecture that best suits each situation. Below is a first set of requirements/criteria that can be used.



Criteria and requirements for defining governance

Protection and management

Among the fundamental tasks of the governance of a serial site is to promote a specific culture, to supervise and accompany the individual asset managers to implement protection and conservation rules – and whenever necessary – restoration works at the highest possible levels, with constant scientific support, putting in place all the fund-raising, advocacy, and lobbying actions to improve their capacity to conserve the property, facilitate its adoption by a heritage community, strongly rooted in the territory. Heritage community refers to adoption in terms of interest and care of cultural, historical, artistic or landscape heritage by a cohesive and motivated local community. In this perspective, the strong identity roots of local communities around the *domus de janas*, their legends and the monuments of prehistory are an advantage that raises the issue of how to strengthen, develop and provide prospects to a social fabric that is already active around its assets and that has already gained experience and capacity for a long-lasting connection with the heritage. Although property managers and competent institutions such as the Superintendencies, are responsible for individual actions, the governance of the serial site has one fundamental task, that is, creating the political, economic and social conditions so that all this can take place in a scheduled maintenance framework.

In this context, it should be noted that the nominated archaeological property is in any case already subject to an integrated set of legislative, regulatory and planning provisions on safeguarding and protection, that serve as the basis for the conservation and promotion of assets.

This does not mean that a dedicated heritage community is the basic cultural infrastructure that allows the continuity of the life of assets in both

material, intangible and imagery terms: it is not a social condition that is to be taken for granted and, despite currently enjoying basic interest and very favorable participation, it requires patient and long-lasting effort to train the local population and administrators, with a view to strengthening ties with cultural heritage and its future use.

Enlarged participation, flexible over time and modulated on the actual responsibilities of each party

In addition to the opportunities for enhancement and development it offers, participation in the management and governance of a UNESCO site entails direct responsibilities and burdens, to maintain high standards of property protection and conservation over time, as well as an ability to offer it in a framework of sustainability, safety and high accessibility for users. For these reasons, participation must be well-grounded and responsible, and tailored to the specific capacity and contribution of the individual parties. On the other hand, to achieve adequate levels of property conservation and enhancement, the contribution of multiple parties is necessary, including landlords and managers, private operators and those responsible for transport, reception and services operating in the enlarged context. In this case, Sardinia's autonomous special statute has allowed – unlike other Regions being governed by ordinary statutes – to test concessions for the management of archaeological areas to local organizations and to involve the private sector in management and enhancement activities, thus helping create a widespread fabric of expertise and care for the heritage. Various corporate and institutional architectures, from cooperatives, to consortia and networks, have been able to operate in this framework, that currently serves as the existing infrastructure where further development may be designed.

The type of service and the quality of the service provided is the guiding principle for defining the positioning of the different parties and participants in the various areas of governance: the definition of minimum standards and excellence that can represent the benchmark performance metric in all cases, must be a shared evaluation tool both with regard to the conditions of minimum service acceptability, and in defining the objectives aimed at providing top-quality services.

All this concerns the institutional actors and the local communities where the nominated serial property rests but, in such a wide interconnected area, other territories and other institutional and private actors connecting the several nominated assets are also involved.

For these reasons, the overall organization will have a mostly horizontal configuration that must provide for a democratic representativeness in decision-making for each type of participant at different levels; there is no doubt that there is a substantial difference in the role and responsibilities of a local authority based in the areas where the nominated property rests, a local authority located inside the buffer zone or a provider of services which supplement standard visits and participates in the economic development of the territory. Nevertheless, the parties that contribute to network operations are still to be deeply involved in the general governance. In any case, the objective is to strengthen the specificity and uniqueness of each site within a global framework of identity recognition of the entire prehistoric heritage of the region.

In addition to the representation mechanisms that will be adopted, the basic principle is that the structure of the parties involved can be adjusted, internally according to the assignment of more or less responsibilities, but also in the access and/or exit from governance participation. For example, a party that contributes financially in a significant way to some specific actions or to the creation of some necessary infrastructure, could greatly reduce its contribution over time and, therefore, change its internal positioning, or even stop participating and funding, and decide to leave the governance structure.

The open structure allows negotiation with stakeholders of great importance, without further constraints and on the basis of agreements, the duration of which is negotiable.

Of course, this is not applicable to those responsible for the goods included in the list, except in cases of major breaches and structural deficiencies.

Maintenance and transition of the ongoing management strategies

The management of some sites is currently entrusted to cooperatives, service companies, associations that take care of surveillance, open the sites, manage ticketing if required, accompany visitors.

Inscription as a UNESCO serial site undoubtedly requires some coordination and a reception "style" characterized by some shared elements, but this does not necessarily mean providing a single top manager with greater responsibilities compared to individual municipalities, but the gradual adoption of some guidelines regarding communication – especially regarding the form of the network and the rest of the serial property – and compliance with agreed performance levels.

In this framework, Local Authorities remain free to maintain existing relationships or change them, but without any form of external pressure. Entering into contracts for the management of multiple sites and developing different forms of management is an option that remains available to the different Local Authorities according to the relations they will be able to establish.

Variable-geometry agreements and actions; management and/or geographical integrations

Provision should be made for the possibility of closer cooperative arrangements between the managers of certain sites, either on the basis of cost optimization and increased efficiency criteria or on the basis of geographic proximity. It is possible to develop, for instance, forms of cumulative tickets or smart tickets for assets that have strong territorial integration, without necessarily involving larger sets; or again, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, to adopt a single service manager for multiple properties to achieve sufficient critical mass and develop higher-level services and benefits.

While allowing for the development of variable-geometry agreements and actions, such actions should not contradict the general lines pursued as a whole by the serial site, or again, that there are no exclusions of certain assets from services and visiting opportunities in the area that may become confusing and annoying to visitors.

What must be reiterated is that the core of the whole process is the improve-

ment of all aspects concerning the prehistoric heritage, from protection to enhancement using the definition of standard levels to measure progress and acquisitions in all sites and in their territories; individual excellences will find the space they deserve, but the main objective is the smooth improvement of the entire network and its territories because there it lies the possibility to offer quality services to visitors and residents, and the possibility of building a significant economic impact over time. These processes, on the other hand, need to be planned and deployed according to a process that defines the short, medium and long-term objectives and to be subject to constant monitoring to steer routine operations striving for improvement.

Guidance, coordination, guidelines and autonomy of individual properties

Not only for its fundamental aspects related to preservation and described above, a serial site needs to be recognizable and appreciated for how it may be accessed, for the opportunities it provides, for the promotional and communication system used in traditional and digital channels, for the opportunities for in-depth study before, during and after the visit, for how easily information can be found, including the provision of clear and recognizable signs that - in this case - not only lead the way, but also describe accessibility conditions given that some sites are not easily reachable on foot.

So, the drafting of guidelines and minimum performance standards seem to be necessary, that can be applied effectively in different contexts: this does not mean overriding the autonomy of individual cases, but on the contrary they are intended to improve their action with contributions that cannot be obtained for individual sites only. It is clear that a promotion and communication campaign at the national level can only fall within the development of a general governance, although this is, by no means, to say that mechanisms for sharing and collective decision-making should not be sought. At the same time, tools for promoting and communicating the asset at the local level can coexist smoothly with national and international campaigns, within preventing contradictions and downgrading powers. Within this framework, the relationship between the guidelines and perspectives for the entire serial site, the application to the individual case, and the autonomy of action of each property manager is the result of a negotiation that may not require, in most cases, signing specific structural development, but merely signing agreements and sharing consistent guidelines.

Management effectiveness: outsourcing or dedicated spin-offs

It would be necessary to allow for-profit spinoffs - nowadays practicable even in the case of third-sector organizations, such as foundations or associations - to develop operational units characterized by a flexible economic and financial management inspired by the private sector: spinoffs might be owned by a third-sector organization that would collect the revenue - costs and expenses deducted - to be re-invested in its corporate mission. This is a possibility that could prove to be an advantage in particular situations: development of particularly profitable tourist packages, but

requiring significant investments and promotional activities that involve entrepreneurial competence; management of brokerage web services and/or including commercial offers to be developed in a digital environment, and so on.

Similarly, there is a chance for outsourcing the management of particular services through normal concession relations. The use of the private system is essential when routine management involves large quantities of transactions, an extensive range of suppliers, investment capacity and the assumption of business risk, all of which pose major and complex constraints to public institutions. In terms of value for money, in case of outsourcing or spinoffs, flexible management is often an essential condition of operation, in the absence of which even complex governance systems risk ineffectiveness and – in the long run – the disengagement of part of the community base.

The state of affairs and the next step

CeSim, Associazione Centro Studi “Identità e Memoria”, is the initiator of the inscription process for the Prehistory of Sardinia and the *domus de janas* in the UNESCO WHL and, at the same time, the promoter of an extensive network of Local Authorities interested in promoting archaeological sites and finds concerning prehistory and the *domus de janas*.

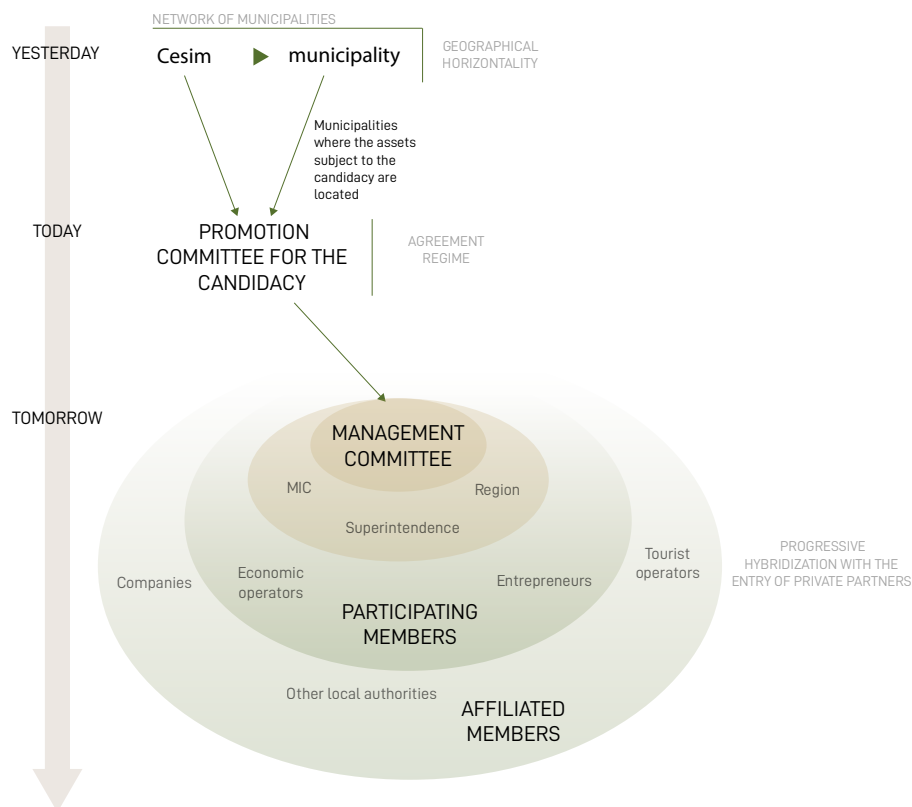
The network, so far, has also been an arena for sharing choices regarding the nomination and how to build the nomination format. The municipalities that joined the network have different degrees of involvement: some govern the territory where the nominated property is located; others host prehistoric assets that, due to special conditions, cannot be included in the list; others may be included because they are located in the buffer zones of the serial nominated property; and others because they play an important role of territorial and logistical connection for the construction of significant itineraries or for the presence of naturalistic and historical assets that complement and enrich the visit to the sites.

The current network represents the geographical horizontal profile of the nominated property and also provides an extended context thereof.

Currently, in order to follow up on the nomination process, a further step is needed to summon a panel that can incorporate UNESCO's guidelines and build timely and progressive governance for the entire system.

The first core is identified in a management committee chaired by CeSim and the Local Authorities governing the territories where the serial nominated property rests. Internal relations should be regulated routinely or by signing new memoranda of understanding.

However, the network remains the framework where choices will be shared and policies to be submitted to the Regional Government will be made, to strengthen and support the territory as a whole, through the serial site. The promoting committee thus formed will be responsible for establishing the governance that will be responsible for the the serial site.



Criteria and requirements for defining governance

The process for defining future governance

In the process that will lead to a final set-up for WHL inscription, whichever nature will be deemed most suitable for the situation - participatory foundation, recognized association, etc. - a structure organized into concentric rings defined by the role and responsibilities of individual participants is appropriate, and more specifically:

- **Innermost ring: founding members** (even if it were an Association) will include CeSim, the Superintendencies, the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, the local authorities governing the territories where the WHL nominated property rests, and the institutions (in various capacities: honorary, effective, etc.) which may and are willing to participate in the governance.
- **Second ring: participating members.** All local authorities in the various buffer zones may be included in this ring, and contributors who are significantly committed to supporting the actions and operation of the serial site, whether they are contributions in kind or financial contributions.
- **Third ring: associate partners.** This ring includes all participants in the current network plus public or private bodies that contribute to supporting specific actions or initiatives.

The general meeting will be an expression of the stakeholders and operators interested and involved, in the perspective of a governance extended to the

different territorial components, encouraging operational participation in the different sectors of competence, from the improvement of reception systems, to the raising awareness on the value of the heritage, to the development of the local economy driven by the heritage enhancement. In this perspective, stakeholders have already signed a memorandum of understanding to create a management body capable of governing system actions and defining reference guidelines.

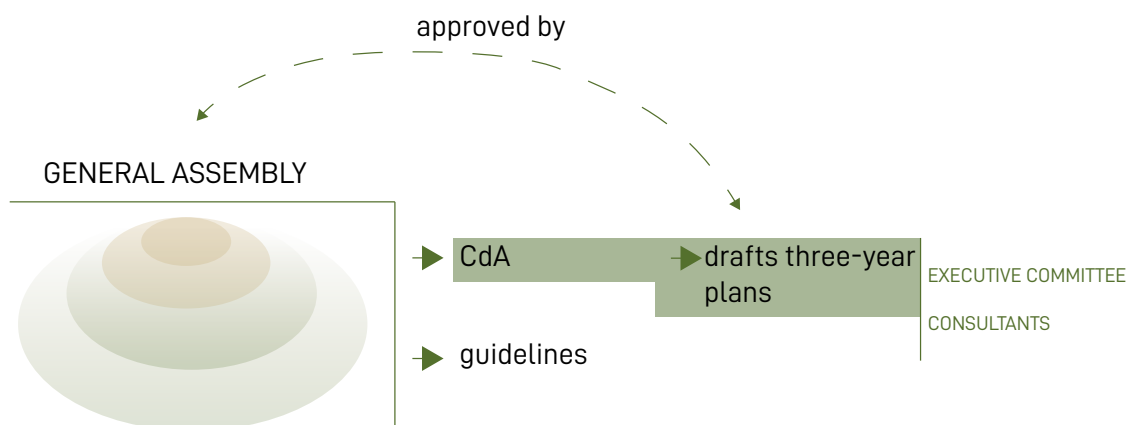
Governance bodies

The essential structure of future governance must provide for a **BOARD OF DIRECTORS** that is representative of the membership base, having the fundamental task of implementing annual and/or multiannual programmes according to the strategic guidelines defined by the management plan, carrying out the actions that concern the entire property network and coordinating individual actions at the local level consistently with the entire network. The BOARD OF DIRECTORS will use action and continuous monitoring instruments, such as the timely verification of performance levels, and will propose over time, in the different implementation phases, the review of the actions taken and the management plan guidelines consistent with the evolution of the situation. If necessary, to achieve greater effectiveness and , the BOARD OF DIRECTORS may set up a restricted executive committee with special powers.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS will be elected and will refer to a **General Assembly** that will be an expression of the wide range of stakeholders and territorial operators involved.

Although in a more formalized structure, the network of Municipalities already established will not be disbanded but, in addition to appoint its representatives in the governing bodies, it will serve as the territorial point of reference for Extended Area Policies and Plans, and an important venue for negotiation with the upper bodies, primarily the Autonomous Region of Sardinia.

In addition to the BoD and the General Assembly, operational units may be created to operate with the necessary effectiveness and efficiency, consisting of a spin-off, or a managing body that takes care of operations and secures all network actions under the direction and mandate of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



General Assembly and BoD: objectives and relationships among the bodies

Accountability and social responsibility reporting

Whatever institutional architecture is chosen, the territorial extent, the multiplicity of parties and their specificities require, from the very beginning, a strict accountability mechanism, and economic and strategic reporting of the resources invested and the effectiveness of the choices made. Building and maintaining trust in the work of the institution is a precondition for effective operation and to ensure further development. In this context, it is highly advisable to provide for the drafting of a social responsibility report where stakeholders actively contribute to evaluation and reporting. Transparency also lies in the plurality of stakeholders evaluate the work done and take responsibility for drawing guidelines and steering future actions.

3.2 Sources of funding

The actions defined within the plan are implemented through the use of different sources of funding that are to be considered far from being unvarying, but rather flexible depending on priorities and systemic opportunities that may be available as a result of specific actions. Examples of these dynamism in funding sources are, for example, the opportunity of PNRR funds, which had not been planned before the global pandemic, leading to major investments in, among others, hamlets or rural landscapes; or the adjustment of certain operational guidelines by some major economic players such as banking foundations or large investment funds that open up new scenarios that can hardly be planned in advance.

Alongside these opportunities there remain some funding strands that have been stable over time, often linked to political decisions or institutional planning cycles at different levels. Each of the actions in the management plan refers to different entities, which can also result in concurrent contributions in many cases.

The following are the main ones:

European Union and European Commission: in particular thanks to the implementation of some policies concerning cultural heritage. The EU level operates through missions, measures, components and investments on all four dimensions identified in the management plan (knowledge, protection and conservation, enhancement and promotion).

Within the system of planned resources in the 2021-2027 policy cycle (National Programme "Cultura 2021/2027". Sardinia Regional Programme 2021/2027) it is consistent that an integrated serial site enhancement programme is supported.

The Ministry of Culture (MiC) responsible for the protection and conservation of artistic, cultural and landscape heritage, provides funding both for the protection (expropriation), conservation (restoration and maintenance), safety, accessibility and enhancement through routine and emergency funds. In addition, the Ministry supports the activities of the sites also through LAW NO. 77 of 20 FEBRUARY 2006 - "Special measures for the protection and use of Italian sites and elements of cultural, land-

scape and environmental interest, included in the 'World Heritage List', placed under the protection of UNESCO".

The Ministry of Education and Merit (MiM) which has the institutional role of carrying out the functions and tasks of the State in terms of school, university and higher artistic, musical and choreographic education, scientific and technological research. This institution can contribute directly to stimulating research activity, thus operating at the level of knowledge.

The Autonomous Region of Sardinia: being a region with a special status, there are additional lines of action that the Region can use to actively support all dimensions, namely, research, protection, enhancement and promotion.

Universities and research centres: they can steer direct specific funding from the Ministry for the study of prehistoric Sardinia or directly implement research projects, which would guide even the youngest to discover this heritage. University funding is mainly linked to research actions.

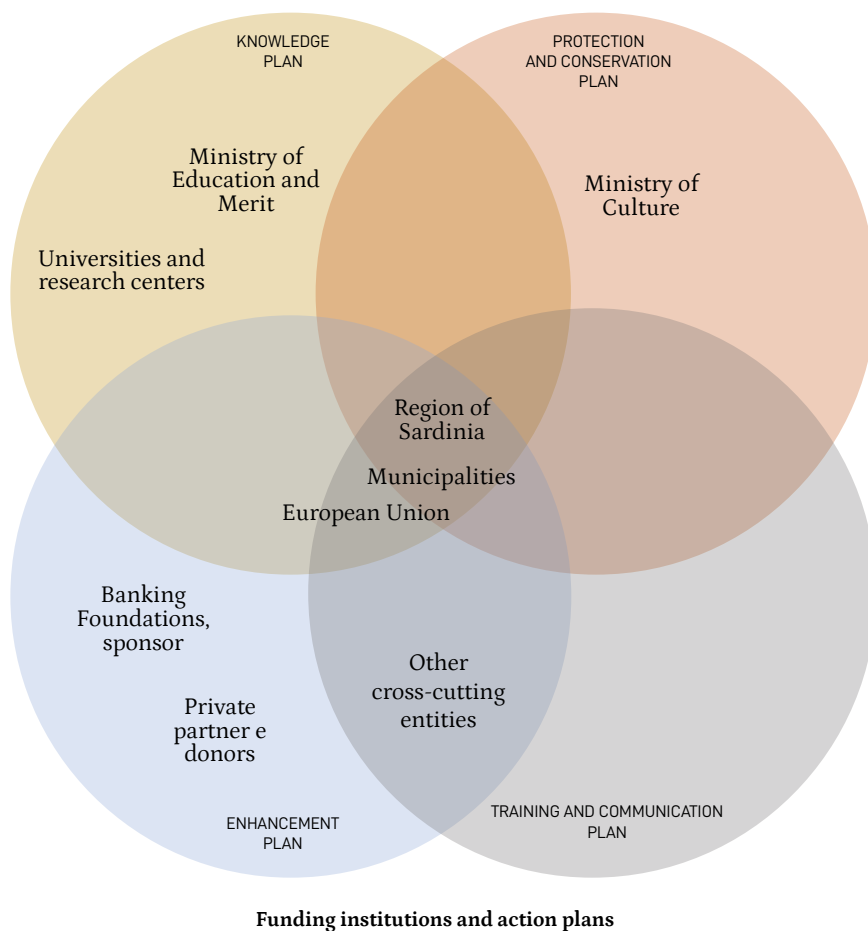
Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities: being beneficiaries of higher level funding, they serve as nodes between multilevel policies and actions. They are among the main parties which can support individual actions starting from the nomination as they are directly involved in the systemic governance of the existing network and in the future in the site management body.

Other transversal bodies such as Local Action Groups (LAGs), ATL Local Tourism Promotion Bodies, Tourist Offices. Parties most interested in the activities of enhancement and promotion of the territories.

Bank foundations, Sponsors: can be involved in specific objectives that meet the action guidelines and the priority objectives of the site. These stakeholders may be involved more easily for major sites with greater visibility.

Private partners and donors: stakeholders and often involved for their territorial proximity and interested in actions to enhance specific parts of territories.

In these cases, they can be involved routinely and can guarantee part of the necessary funding and contribute to the protection and enhancement of the site. Systemic actions also need to be supported and consolidated through network actions which, in accordance with Law 77/2006, must be promoted by the participating members (regions, municipalities, research centres) as defined in chapter 3.1 The construction of the governance system.



3.3 The plan monitoring and verification system

The monitoring system of the Management Plan verifies the achievement of the objectives related to the implementation of the planned activities. To ensure an adequate monitoring system, it is necessary to work immediately on the definition of output and outcome indicators, necessary terms of reference to effectively enter and measure the performance achieved over a three-year period (or in some cases even annually, whenever required). An adequate monitoring system identifies how to measure specific objectives, resources, expected results, and related time lines, making its implantation as early as the initial set-up stages fundamental. In addition, monitoring makes it possible to check critical issues that may emerge during work and adjust planned actions, if necessary. The list of indicators, already partially anticipated earlier in the sheets (Ch. 2.4) regarding high priority actions, is given in full below. They relate to the performance of the site - or specific assets - in relation to the strategic goals and actions.

The following main competencies apply as a set of guidelines:

- monitoring of actions related to the protection and conservation plan will be the main competence of the State Superintendencies and the Ministry;

- monitoring of actions related to enhancement will be the main competence of the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, the municipalities and the plan management body;
- monitoring of indicators related specifically to the promotion and communication plan will be the responsibility of the coordinating body or municipalities.

In particular, defining performance indicators within the plan's monitoring system allows for an understanding of how the goals initially set are achievable, whether they have been timely acquired, in what proportion, and how. In addition, unlike the indicators presented in the sheets in chapter 2.4, which useful for identifying the individual project **outputs**, as the first level of verification of the achievement of the objectives, the evaluation of the **outcomes is added**, interpreted as the achievement of the most overall effects and the most general objectives.

In this way, along with quantitative indicators (e.g., number of publications/year, number of visitors/year) it will be useful to add **qualitative and indirect indicators** needed to monitor complex objectives, such as knowledge promotion or the level of enhancement, which are otherwise difficult to assess. It is therefore necessary to assess the implementation of those objectives that cannot be described solely on the basis of figures, but require an evaluation of greater complexity

For a constant verification of the performance of the site, and especially in relation to the outcome indicators, it is recommended to **periodically start**, following different administration methods according to the sites monitored, **a data collection campaign through questionnaires and interviews with privileged witnesses and visitors** that achieves the objective of profiling the audience of reference, through personal data (such as age and origin), in addition to collecting data that can measure satisfaction, appreciation as well as time and methods of stay in the territory.

Lastly, the need to detect the state of the art at the beginning of the first management plan should be underlined, in order to benchmark each indicator and calculate their variation over time.

Below is the list of recommended indicators, related to the individual objectives and plan actions.

PLAN	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTPUT INDICATORS
KNOWLEDGE	Organization of knowledge and interpretative frameworks	Construction of an annotated, public and accessible bibliography and its update	Number of scientific publications at the time of survey; Number and % increase of new scientific publications/ three-year period; Number of dissemination publications at the time of survey; Number and % increase of new dissemination publications over the three-year period.	Verification of the actual publication of the online photographic database and knowledge tools and monitoring of its use. Sample interviews of users on an annual basis)
		Creation and update of a single photographic database of the property, indexed and available on the website (see the actions included in the promotion, training and communication plan)	Database presence; Database entry on the website; Database access requests for different purposes/year; Number of photographs accessed.	
		Promotion of scientific research activities on the property	Number of conferences and research projects/year; Number and amount of research funds/year; Distribution of projects vs number of sites.	Verification of the actual creation of a stable collaboration network. Evaluation of opportunities for exchange and sharing within the network. Sample interviews every three years.
		Organization of scientific initiatives also in cooperation with institutions (universities, research centers), bodies and associations working on comparable issues in other territories, to compare, evaluate and adopt best practices	Number of conferences/year; Number of collaborations with other research bodies/year.	
	Setting strategic research priorities.	Setting a long-term comprehensive strategy over at least a 10-year time span	Drafting of the strategic vision plan. Approval of a strategic guidance document by the plan management body and shared with the General Assembly	Achievement of the priority objectives in line with the proposed deadlines (verification of the declarations of the priority objectives in relation to the results achieved)
		Definition of timely knowledge priority actions with respect to each individual monument/monumental complex	Number of study actions on the property as a whole.	

PLAN	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTPUT INDICATORS
PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION	Detection and coding of degradation.	Operations necessary to conserve and secure a property asset	New maintenance and restoration activities/three-year period; Amount of funding for maintenance and restoration activities/year; Number of completed diagnostic campaigns/year.	Number of assets accessible in full safety and total use, equipped with a constant monitoring system. Outcomes of downstream monitoring of maintenance and restoration operations (analysis on a three-year basis).
		Implementation of a constant monitoring plan on all individual assets	Number of sites subject to constant monitoring; Increase/year of the number of sites subject to constant monitoring;	
		Representation and identification of tools for the management of maximum carrying capacity on individual assets		Compliance with the maximum dimensional load capacity thresholds for each asset. Monitoring of any degradation elements attributable to anthropogenic pressure.
		Specific monitoring of anthropogenic impact indicators on the property and possible feedback on flow management methods	Verification and count of the number of visitors/asset/year; Presence of a shared annual access monitoring database.	
	Action priority according to planned and non-emergency logic	Construction of planning tools on the property and individual components (e.g., water regulation campaigns, defense against infestation plants, consolidations, protection of wall paintings, etc.)	Number of urban and regulatory plans and instruments of the territory that adopt highlight the boundaries of buffer zones in their maps/three-year period	Acquisition and implementation of guidelines for operations and the use of buffer zones by local authorities.
		Construction of cross-cutting and multi-asset intervention timetables	Presence and number of transversal operational time lines per site/three-year period.	
Updating safety pathways to ensure the protection of the asset during campaigns and the safety of visitors		Number of infrastructure works and completion of routes carried out/three-year period; Kilometers of routes made (or renovated)/three-year period; Number of maintenance operations/year; Number of operations to upgrade and equip information and guidance systems/three-year period	Verification of the effectiveness of an integrated system of protection and use of the site. Monitoring on a three-year basis.	

PLAN	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTPUT INDICATORS
ENHANCEMENT	Cultural enhancement	Definition of coordinated time lines of popular events for individual assets related to the area	Number of events organized in the individual assets or in their vicinity/year; % increase of events organized in the individual assets or in their vicinity/year;	Verification of the adoption of a calendar of events and citizen engagement meetings. Sample monitoring of the user experience via questionnaires on a three-year basis.
		Identification of meetings with the local community for the implementation of micro-activities for the enhancement of assets	Number of meetings organized with residents/year; % increase of meetings organized with residents/year;	
		Development of scientific activities that can also be accessed remotely.	Number of meetings organized online; Number of online participants; Territorial distribution of participants.	
	Territorial enhancement	Improvement and enhancement of access to public and private property through actions on infrastructures, accessibility, safety, and transportation	Number of new routes opened/ three-year period; Number of projects completed/ three-year period; Number of promoted routes/ three-year period; Number of operations and resources used for the accessibility of the visit venues/three-year period. Number of visitors/year	Number of assets accessible in full safety and total use
		Removal of architectural barriers for access and improvement of usability of the area	Number of actions carried out/ three-year period; Number of actions to guarantee information according to the principles of design for all; % increase in visitors/year.	
		Strengthening of cross-cutting integrations with other natural, historical, and landscape systems and production of maps for integrated use of cultural, historical, and natural assets	Number of partnerships made/ year; % increase in visitors/year; Number of information materials published and types/year; Number of copies/visualizations of published materials.	
	Economic enhancement	Strengthening the network of parties and partnerships with local business operators	Number of local private entities involved in the site activities; % increase of local private entities involved in the site activities;	Verification of the actual creation of a stable collaboration network and renewed on a territorial basis.
		Improvement of hospitality capacity in terms of accommodation and food services	Number of accommodation facilities present in the municipalities that host the assets; % increase of the number of accommodation facilities present in the municipalities that host the assets/year; % increase in hotel and non-hotel stay rate/year.	
		Building larger partnerships and hybrid cooperation networks, including players from the world of culture, hospitality and local producers	No. of memoranda of understanding/territorial pacts etc. signed/three-year period.	
				Verification of the actual creation of a stable collaboration network and renewed. Sample customer satisfaction surveys to evaluate the perception of an integrated offer system by visitors. Interviews with local undertakings on perceived dynamics On a three-year basis

PLAN	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	INPUT INDICATORS	OUTPUT INDICATORS
PROMOTION, TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION	Promotion and communication	Definition of a shared imagery to be conveyed to different target audience groups	Presence and definition of a common identity; Number of advertising campaigns financed/three-year period; Number of articles published in specialized magazines/websites.	Verification of the recognition of the identity of the site (qualitative and quantitative survey), monitoring of digital communication tools and growth of social and web exposure.
		Publication of the Sardinia in Prehistory website, organized according to different levels of knowledge (e.g., researchers, adult audiences, high schools, kids) that will also serve as an additional online knowledge tool	Presence of a dedicated website; % increase in sections/pages/ services/year; % increase in visitors/year; % increase in visitors/year by type;	
		Drafting of a downloadable brief digital format with the information of individual properties, openly targeting tourists and the organization of tours	Number of tourist information publications at the time of survey; Number of files downloaded/year; Number of visitors involved through the format (survey via questionnaires);	
		Definition of the internal structure of the different networks used to promote the property	Number of communication campaigns; % increase in communication campaigns/year.	
		Definition of the main communication channels to be used and planning of media management	Presence of the serial site on the main social media channels; % increase in the number of followers/year.	Verification of the actual publication of the community and growth monitoring.
		Construction of a local community through strategic marketing actions and social media presence management	Analysis by SMM Analytics:	
		Creation of informational QR codes for individual property assets	Number of QR codes created; Number of views/year of QR codes and %.	
		Design of a consistent set of signs based on clear shared elements identifying the overall system	Number of information panels/structures created and placed inside the property/three-year period; % increase in visitors at the individual sites subject to operation/year.	
	Identification of technological tools supplementary to physical use, such such as augmented and virtual reality for individual assets identified on the basis of access potential, in-depth analysis opportunities, peculiarities of imaginable narratives	Number of augmented reality operations; % increase of the number of augmented reality operations/three-year period; Amount of resources available for the maintenance/improvement of the use/year; % increase of the amount of resources available for the maintenance/improvement of the use/year;	Verification of the effectiveness of the communication system and its update over time. Monitoring via questionnaires and sample interviews with local operators and visitors. On a three-year basis	
	Active involvement of tour operators in promoting the new organized portfolio	Number of hotel facilities that have information material on the site; % increase in operators involved/year.		
	Training	Design of training activities in schools to raise awareness and bring users closer to the world of cultural heritage	Number of schools involved at all levels; Number of activities organized at school; % increase of the number of activities organized at school; Material produced during activities with schools; Number of university/vocational training internships within the construction sites	Verification of the presence of paper and digital information material distributed by the operators involved.
		Training locals as "angels of the territory" for the promotion and cultural mediation of tourists	Number of trained active mediators; % increase in the number of trained active mediators/year. Number of training sessions % increase in the number of training sessions/year.	
		Through promotional and communication activities among institutions (universities and research centers), bodies and associations, dissemination of the acquisitions and operational projects included in this nomination format	Number of associations and institutes involved; % increase in institutes and number of associations involved/year.	
		Development of advanced training courses concerning the assets of prehistoric Sardinia	Number of master classes organized and participants; % increase in the number of master classes organized and participants/year;	

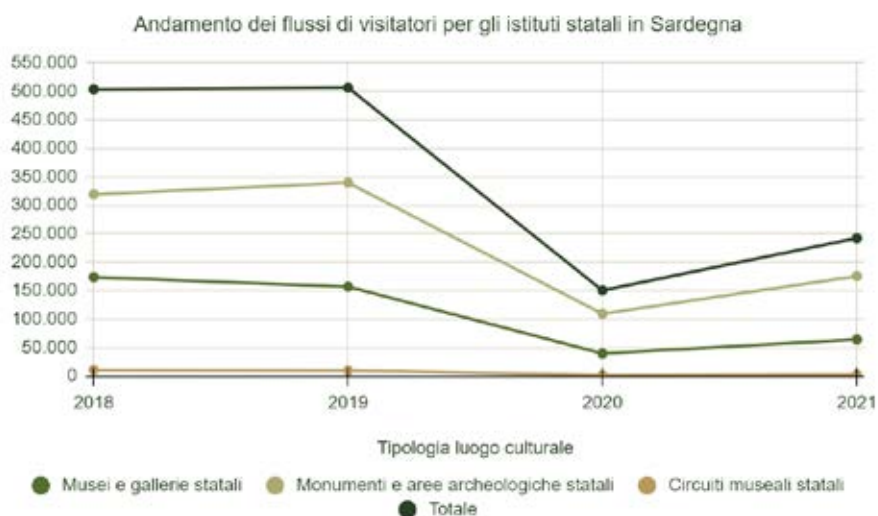
APPENDIX

CHAPTER 4

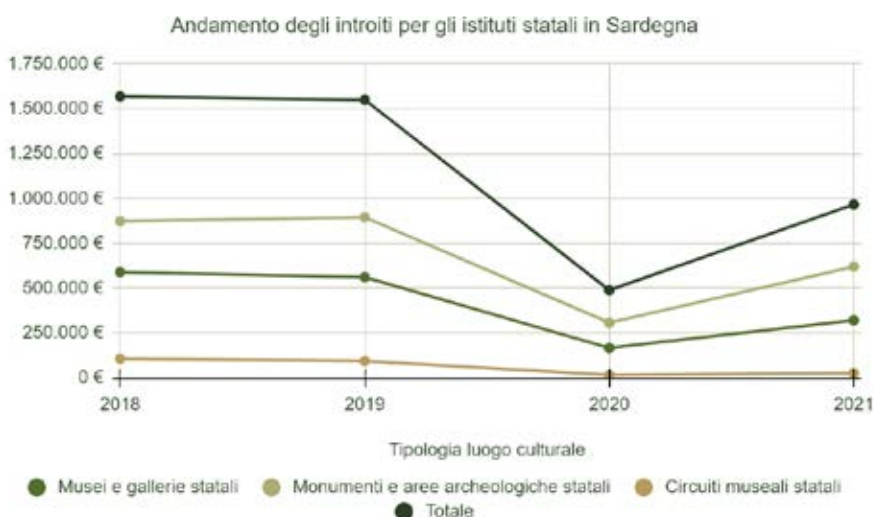
4.3.1

Additional data on cultural consumption in Sardinia

The following diagrams show the trend over time both in terms of visitor flows and revenue by type of state cultural organization.



Data: Sardegna Statistiche - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo



Data: Sardegna Statistiche Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo

The following tables show the territorial distribution of state organizations as a whole, but also by type, access methods and category of visitors for the year 2021.

Geographical area	STATE MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES							
	No. of organizations		Visitors					Revenue
	fee	free of charge	of organizations requiring fee payment			of organizations free of charge	Total	
			Paying	Non-paying	Total			
Cagliari	1	-	17,310	6,253	23,563	-	23,563	138,796 €
Nuoro	1	-	768	528	1,296	-	1,296	2,812 €
Olbia-Tempio	2	-	24,517	7,845	32,362	-	32,362	161,205.50 €
Sassari	3	-	4,100	2,907	7,007	-	7,007	17,718 €
Sardinia	7	-	46,695	17,533	64,228	-	64,228	320,531.50 €

Geographical area	STATE MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS							
	No. of organizations		Visitors					Revenue
	fee	free of charge	of organizations requiring fee payment			of organizations free of charge	Total	
			Paying	Non-paying	Total			
Cagliari	1	2	44,113	1,380	45,493	4,524	50,017	332,767.50 €
Medio Campidano	-	1	-	-	-	47,286	47,286	0 €
Nuoro	1	-	12,260	3,568	15,828	-	15,828	36,462 €
Oristano	1	1	30,530	2,867	33,397	13,300	46,697	206,698.50 €
Sassari	3	-	11,597	4,025	15,622	-	15,622	43,796.50 €
Sardinia	6	4	98,500	11,840	110,340	65,110	175,450	619,724.50 €

Geographical area	STATE MUSEUM CIRCUITS							
	No. of organizations		Visitors					Revenue
	fee	free of charge	of organizations requiring fee payment			of organizations free of charge	Total	
			Paying	Non-paying	Total			
Cagliari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sassari	1	-	2,455	-	2,455	-	2,455	25,897.50 €
Sardinia	1	-	2,455	-	2,455	-	2,455	25,897.50 €

4.4 Additional data relating to tourist flows

Disaggregated data by region of origin

Origin	2022			2019			% variation 2022 vs 2019	
	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance
Lombardy	360,627	2,196,011	6.09	313,110	1,945,415	6.21	15,18%	12,88%
Sardinia	614,155	1,434,234	2.34	556,389	1,217,799	2.19	10,38%	17,77%
Lazio	163,356	871,109	5.33	168,669	855,963	5.07	-3,15%	1,77%
Piedmont	134,081	771,803	5.76	114,242	666,055	5.83	17,37%	15,88%
Veneto	113,280	595,102	5.25	96,754	514,279	5.32	17,08%	15,72%

Origin	2022			2019			% variation 2022 vs 2019	
	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance	Stay	Arrivals	Attendance
Germany	454,743	2,256,723	4.96	458,412	2,250,829	4.91	-0,80%	0,26%
France	299,829	1,132,948	3.78	332,640	1,404,467	4.22	-9,86%	-19,33%
Switzerland	187,501	902,622	4.81	163,473	772,423	4.73	14,70%	16,86%
United Kingdom	104,151	537,712	5.16	121,114	657,936	5.43	-14,01%	-18,27%
The Netherlands	76,143	314,066	4.12	93,011	402,220	4.32	-18,14%	-21,92%
Austria	70,484	304,995	4.33	61,683	270,017	4.38	14,27%	12,95%
Spain	96,787	302,703	3.13	111,580	368,864	3.31	-13,26%	-17,94%
Poland	64,561	276,026	4.28	47,030	224,495	4.77	37,28%	22,95%
USA	51,567	173,513	3.36	37,831	115,710	3.06	36,31%	49,96%
Czech Republic	37,103	167,880	4.52	28,089	141,994	5.06	32,09%	18,23%

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory - Processing: Fondazione Fitzcarraldo
 NOTE: the Top 10 countries from which the highest number of tourist flows are recorded

Detail on the accommodation capacity of hotel and non-hotel facilities.

ACCOMMODATION CAPACITY BY TYPE - NUMBER OF FACILITIES AND BEDS						
Type	Number of facilities			Number of beds		
	2022	2019	% var 2022 vs 2019	2022	2019	% var 2022 vs 2019
Privately-owned accommodation	15,963	6,704	138,11%	82,871	90,555	-8,49%
Bed and breakfast	1,942	2,881	-32,59%	76,312	32,948	131,61%
Guest house	1,147	723	58,64%	49,184	55,190	-10,88%
Hotel	813	813	0,00%	21,986	17,435	26,10%
Holiday farm	559	543	2,95%	14,477	14,311	1,16%
Holiday homes and apartments	565	379	49,08%	13,173	5,015	162,67%
Residential hotel	90	87	3,45%	9,138	13,291	-31,25%
Camping	83	82	1,22%	9,089	5,852	55,31%
Country tourism	70	54	29,63%	6,875	6,675	3,00%
Residence	42	40	5,00%	6,207	2,521	146,21%
Vacation homes	30	25	20,00%	3,648	3,308	10,28%
Inn	35	21	66,67%	1,715	1,502	14,18%
Scattered hotel	30	15	100,00%	1,482	1,023	44,87%
Village hotel	28	12	133,33%	996	890	11,91%
Youth hostels	18	14	28,57%	532	442	20,36%
Tourist village	16	12	33,33%	348	197	76,65%
Boat and Breakfast	12	3	300,00%	50	11	354,55%
Total	21,443	12,408	72,82%	298,083	251,166	18,68%

Data: Sardinian Tourist Observatory

CHAPTER 1.4 SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT ANALYSIS				
OBJECTIVES	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Knowledge	<p>Prehistoric assets with great documentary historical value and relevant to the identity of prehistoric Sardinia</p> <p>Numerous study dossiers and monographs on the nominated property</p> <p>Easily available information and photographic equipment</p>	<p>Places that are not visible and need to be "told"</p> <p>Some assets are not very emotional for non-experts</p>	<p>Places of historical knowledge for school tourism</p> <p>The successful outcome of the nomination can open up new opportunities for study and an exponential increase in global scientific appeal</p>	<p>The risk of forgetting some assets</p>
Conservation	<p>Prehistoric artifacts that have been preserved mostly intact, with various types of interior decorations</p>	<p>The preservation of assets, the territory and the landscape and the conservation action is not easy in all cases</p> <p>Assets in critical conservation conditions</p> <p>Interventions of the last decades carried out in the territory that have completely ignored the value of the assets, producing opposition</p>	<p>The application and creation of buffer zones can promote protection and conservation</p> <p>The creation of a Prehistoric Network can introduce criteria and good practices for conservation</p>	<p>For some assets, a fine balance between the conservation and enhancement of assets with a consequent threat to the sustainability of the ecosystem</p>
Staff attendance	<p>Some assets are already managed and attended by staff and this facilitates the choice of a managing entity</p> <p>The presence of the CeSim and the attention of some mayors favour a supervisory activity</p>	<p>Locations in places with very low dwelling and business density</p>	<p>Possibility of evaluating a system of accesses and openings with the help of digital technologies</p> <p>Opportunities to easily enlarge the asset information system</p> <p>Possibility of working on territorial units, rather than individual assets</p>	<p>The appeal values of some individual assets do not justify a constant monitoring activity</p>
Accessibility	<p>Reachability of most assets from the island's port and airport hubs</p> <p>Existence of a cycling and pedestrian mobility network for the promotion of naturalistic, landscape and archaeological itineraries</p> <p>All assets can be reached by private transport, in some cases after a short walk</p> <p>There are parking lots</p>	<p>Dissemination of prehistoric assets throughout the Sardinian territory, with the presence of aggregation clusters</p> <p>Connections to public transport are absent or poor</p> <p>Public transport that suffers from seasonality</p> <p>Difficult access to individual assets, often hypogeal, with small entrances and not visible from the outside</p> <p>Lack of connections between the assets and absence of a network, including infrastructure, that connects them in an easily recognizable way</p> <p>Inability to access and visit the property by people suffering from motor disabilities</p> <p>Lack of even, dedicated and recognizable signposts</p>	<p>The presence of a network of assets can allow the creation of paths and narratives, such as the Santa Barbara Trail or the Aragonese coastal towers</p> <p>Many routes are interesting for trekking, biking or electric biking</p> <p>Many assets can be made easily accessible with small-scale actions</p> <p>Digital tools can increase the methods of narration and enhancement of sites, as well as the methods of access</p> <p>Implementation of the existing and planned cycling and pedestrian mobility network (e.g. Sardinia cycle path)</p> <p>The publication of a digital portal that allows accessibility also to assets where access is impaired for people suffering from motor disabilities</p>	<p>Centralization of the infrastructure network around the most important tourist attractions with the consequent exclusion of the internal areas and the cultural heritage that is located there</p>

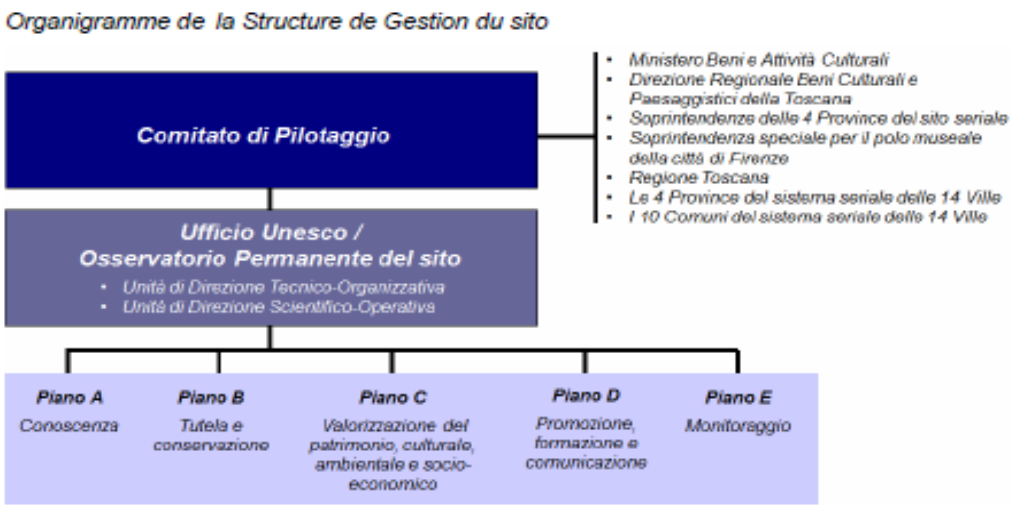
<p>Appealing value</p>	<p>The evocative power of the image of these unspoiled landscapes, their history and the scenarios they hint</p> <p>Territory where the assets are located in a good state of preservation, which gives an evocative image of history</p> <p>The environment is untouched and little contaminated by mass tourism and that preserves and shows its original characters</p> <p>Rich and pristine environmental heritage</p> <p>Food and wine heritage with a high number of excellences</p>	<p>Little known and therefore not attended by mass tourism, far from tourist itineraries mainly linked to beach tourism</p> <p>Poor education of tourists with respect to local values and local traditions</p>	<p>The enhancement of these assets could serve as a lever for the revitalization of areas of the Sardinian hinterland, currently at high risk of abandonment and depopulation</p> <p>A rediscovery of the places could counteract depopulation phenomena</p>	<p>Uncontrolled increase in tourist flows and damage of archaeological assets and the landscape</p>
<p>Community</p>	<p>Thematic appeal compared to school audience</p> <p>Assets can be places and occasions of gathering of the local community during events</p>	<p>The value of some assets is unclear to the community</p>	<p>Ability to create texts for different target groups</p> <p>Possibility to work on awareness and value</p>	<p>For some assets, the increase in visitor flows could generate conflicts between the local community and visitors</p>
<p>Economic impact</p>	<p>The presence in Sardinia, a region that hosts major tourist flows every year</p> <p>The presence in the region of productive and handicraft undertakings still active and linked to traditional products</p> <p>Presence of cultural stakeholders that are interested in the cultural promotion and enhancement of assets</p> <p>Presence near areas of considerable naturalistic value, minimally affected by large tourist flows and able to offer an unspoiled landscape of great environmental value</p> <p>Presence of an important innovative tertiary sector to support companies and entities</p>	<p>Regional specialization on the marine - seaside tourism product</p> <p>Little integrated system of tourist - territorial offer</p> <p>Seasonality of tourism</p> <p>Poor "experience" in accommodation and hospitality undertakings</p> <p>Presence of some significant landscape pull factors</p>	<p>Promotion of a more sustainable tourism than that linked to coastal resorts, but able to trigger a network of local companies and productions of the territory</p> <p>Promotion of a diversified tourism system and proposal of new tourist itineraries that encourage the seasonal adjustment of flows</p> <p>Local citizens not saturated with tourists but willing and ready to welcome new visitors and opportunities</p> <p>Good margin of increase with respect to the percentage of tourists from abroad</p> <p>Searching and strengthening ties with local producers and the farmland</p> <p>Investment in scientific research and innovation, attraction of research institutions and promotion of collaboration among universities, businesses and research centers</p> <p>Promotion of sustainable development to conserve and enhance the island's natural environment, development of ecologically responsible tourism</p>	<p>Accommodation supply and in proximity potentially may not be adequate</p>
<p>Management</p>	<p>Presence of a network of municipalities interested in the enhancement of assets</p>	<p>Complex management conditions due to the seasonality of tourism and the number of accesses in many cases unable to justify constant forms of staff attendance</p>	<p>Definition of an entity that can connect municipalities that promote an asset in their territory</p>	<p>Limited takeover of assets subject to nomination by municipalities</p> <p>Limited maintenance of assets</p>

CHAPTER 3.2

Benchmarking – governance systems: roles, competences, responsibilities

The most relevant case studies of serial assets, nominated or already included in the UNESCO list, are analyzed, where an in-depth study has been carried out within the Management Plan regarding the governance, roles, competences and responsibilities of the parties involved, as well as the structure of decision-making bodies and the methods of interaction between subjects.

• Medici villas and gardens in Tuscany – Management Plan (2011)

<p>Plan subject and general objectives</p>	<p>To promote the involvement and collaboration of several stakeholders in the protection, conservation and enhancement initiatives of the Medici Villas and Gardens serial site, consisting of 14 assets, shown in the following sector plans: knowledge (A), protection and conservation (B), cultural, environmental and socio-economic heritage enhancement (C), promotion, training and communication (D), and monitoring (E).</p>
<p>Partners</p>	<p>Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, Regional Directorate of Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Tuscany, Superintendencies of the 4 Provinces of the serial site, Special Superintendency for the Museum Hub of the Municipality of Florence, the Region of Tuscany, 4 Provinces of the serial site, 10 Municipalities of the serial site, 4 private owners, other local authorities and association.</p>
<p>Roles, competences, responsibilities and management structure</p>	<p>The organization of such a complex structure requires a "control room" capable of ensuring the carrying out of all the activities envisaged by the Plan, as well as coordinating the partners involved. This task is carried out by the Cultural Heritage Enhancement Sector of the Region of Tuscany. Under its direct management there are two bodies operating in parallel with the following responsibilities: the Steering Committee, with tasks defined by the Agreement entered into and coordinated by the Region of Tuscany, and the UNESCO Bureau responsible for operational activities, coordination, technical assistance and monitoring for the implementation of the operations (sector plans A, B, C, D, E) provided by the Plan.</p> <div data-bbox="459 1240 1474 1742" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Organigramme de la Structure de Gestion du sito</i></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministero Beni e Attività Culturali • Direzione Regionale Beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Toscana • Soprintendenze delle 4 Province del sito seriale • Soprintendenza speciale per il polo museale della città di Firenze • Regione Toscana • Le 4 Province del sistema seriale delle 14 Ville • I 10 Comuni del sistema seriale delle 14 Ville </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Organization chart, Management Plan for the Medici Villas, p. 738</i></p> <p>In the medium to short term, the UNESCO Bureau for the Medici Villas and Gardens will be made up of technicians from the bodies, assisted, whenever necessary, by external experts, and headed by the Director of the Cultural Heritage Enhancement Sector. The Region of Tuscany could be reorganized, in its internal organization, into two separate units: one responsible for the Technical and Organizational direction, with tasks related mainly to the Secretariat; the other more clearly responsible for the Scientific and Operational Department, organized into 5 working groups, each of which refers to one of the sector plans.</p> <p>In the medium to short term, the management structure initially promoted could be transformed into a more complex organization with its own resources in the form of an Association or Foundation.</p>

• **Pile Dwellings around the Alps included in a transnational network – Management Plan (2010)**

<p>Plan subject and general objectives</p>	<p>The Pile Dwellings around the Alps (transnational serial site) include a selection of 111 of the 937 known pile-dwelling archaeological sites in six Alpine countries (Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Slovenia), dating back to 5000-500 BCE. The six States involved have agreed on common goals and objectives of joint management and adopted the management strategy, set out in the Plan, as a whole.</p>
<p>Partners</p>	<p>Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Slovenia.</p>
<p>Roles, competences, responsibilities and management structure</p>	<p>In January 2010, the nomination format was signed by the States involved, which adopted the Management Commitment among the States Parties formally establishing the International Coordination Group. The International Coordination Group defined and approved working methods and rules and established a secretariat, hosted by Switzerland, for technical support.</p> <div data-bbox="448 734 1347 1209" data-label="Diagram"> <pre> graph TD ICG[International Coordination Group] --- Secretariat[Secretariat] ICG --- Switzerland[Switzerland] ICG --- Austria[Austria] ICG --- France[France] ICG --- Germany[Germany (Baden-Württemberg / Bavaria)] ICG --- Italy[Italy] ICG --- Slovenia[Slovenia] Switzerland --- NS_S[national coordination structure] Austria --- NS_A[national coordination structure] France --- NS_F[national coordination structure] Germany --- NS_G[national coordination structure] Italy --- NS_I[national coordination structure] Slovenia --- NS_Slo[national coordination structure] NS_S --- ISM_S[Individual Site Management] NS_A --- ISM_A[Individual Site Management] NS_F --- ISM_F[Individual Site Management] NS_G --- ISM_G[Individual Site Management] NS_I --- ISM_I[Individual Site Management] NS_Slo --- ISM_Slo[Individual Site Management] </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tools and structure, Management Plan, p. 67</i></p> <p>As the diagram shows, the system of governance and the breakdown of responsibilities works on three levels: each state is represented within the International Coordination Group by experts and representatives; at a second level, within each state there is a working group, which operates according to individual national structures and is responsible for organizing operational activities; and finally, there are the local entities that are responsible for managing individual sites.</p>

• **Residences of the Royal House of Savoy - Management Plan (2010-2012)**

<p>Plan subject and general objectives</p>	<p>The site includes 22 residences, scattered in the territories of 2 provinces and 9 municipalities, placed in metropolitan, urban, sub-urban and rural settings. Most of the residences are state-owned, some are municipal and privately owned. The buildings are mostly open to the public as a museum or other cultural venue; only a few are used for administrative purposes and office headquarters. In some cases the management of the properties is direct, in other cases it is entrusted by the owner to foundations, companies or consortia.</p>
<p>Partners</p>	<p>The Memorandum of Understanding was signed on 24 September 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Piedmont - Region of Piedmont - Province of Turin - Province of Cuneo - 9 municipalities: Turin, Agliè, Bra, Govone, Moncalieri, Nichelino, Racconigi, Rivali and Venaria Reale - 1st infrastructure department station - Fondazione Teatro Regio - Fondazione Torino Musei - Politecnico di Torino - “La Venaria Reale” Cultural Enhancement Consortium - La Mandria Park Management Authority - currently, the Protected Areas Management Authority of the Turin Metropolitan Area - Fondazione Ordine Mauriziano - Castello di Rivoli – contemporary art museum - Agenzia di Pollenzo S.p.A.
<p>Roles, competences, responsibilities and management structure</p>	<p>The 2010 document, although considered a somewhat weak coordination tool in terms of detailed definition of roles and procedures, in order to facilitate the drafting of the management plan established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing Commission: a body that brings together the signing entities, the directors of the Residences managed by MiBAC, the regional director of Strategic Planning, Territorial Policies and Construction, the regional director of Culture, Tourism and Sports, the regional director of Environment, the director of the Heritage and Internal Services Area of the Province of Turin, and the director of the Heritage Division of the Municipality of Turin; • Standing Operational Group: consisting of the representatives of the Standing Committee or their delegates; • Restricted Operational Group: elected by the Standing Operational Group, in charge of drafting the management plan; • Control room: internal coordination body of the Regional Directorate -point of reference. <p>Thus, the Memorandum of Understanding, through the establishment of its bodies, has involved entities which are diverse in nature and function to draw up the management plan, and that may be divided into three main categories: :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Territorial and local bodies: they are the regional, provincial and municipal public administrations; 2. Residence Directorates: subject to public management or private in nature; 3. Contact body: currently Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Piedmont. <p>In the future, hopefully the group of stakeholders involved in site management and networks for dialogue and collaboration (proposed below) will be expanded to include other parties who are actively working on the UNESCO nominated property, in particular: the Superintendencies, the managers of Museo del Risorgimento, and the owner of the Pollenzo Castle.</p> <p>Individual stakeholders have different interests but all are functional in the pursuit of the proposed long-term goals regarding the UNESCO Residences of the Royal House of Savoy. The creation of a management body for sharing objectives is a fundamental step that facilitates shared activities and determine a progressive strengthening of both internal dialogue among stakeholders, and external communication through the dissemination of the values and the UNESCO label connected to the Savoy Residence site. In this regard, it is suggested that the entity of reference promotes the periodic organization of a cultural event involving as many residences as possible (with particular reference to those that can be visited); this activity has, indeed, the two-fold advantage of being effective both for internal communication (given the need for coordinated organization) and external communication.</p> <p>For the management of the UNESCO site, an organizational structure may consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision-making body: consisting of members specifically appointed by individual stakeholders, this representative body will be called upon to approve changes to be made to the management plan and share projects, it has the right to question the governing body on the development of activities, its members are given the authority to make proposals for changes, insights and projects to be submitted to the Committee, it elects representatives to serve on the governing body; • Governing body: representative body consisting of two representatives of the body of reference, other representatives of the decision-making body in a number not exceeding four, and representatives of the main backing foundations interested in the activities of the UNESCO site; the body discusses any changes or additions to the management plan to be submitted to the decision-making body, supports the referring party in the selection of projects to be funded by Law 77/06 or other available forms of funding, shares views on the joint activities of the UNESCO site; • Body of reference: it plays the role of coordinator and driving force behind all the activities aimed at managing the UNESCO site and monitoring the management plan, it summons the meetings of the governing and decision-making bodies by proposing the agenda, it performs only the activities necessary for compliance with UNESCO requirements (including those related to Law 77/06); • Technical Commission(s): dedicated bodies that adapt their composition as needed, summoned to work on specific goals. <p>The operating and appointment procedures of the bodies will be established within the framework of an memorandum of understanding that will be prepared as soon as possible, and that stakeholders will be asked to share within one year from the signing of the approval of this management plan.</p>

		Categorie di enti coinvolti		Direzioni Residenze		Soggetto referente		Enti territoriali e locali	
		Obiettivi strategici di lungo termine		Obiettivi specifici di medio termine		a. tutelare integrità e autenticità del bene	b. garantire la fruibilità	c. portare all'identificazione e al riconoscimento dei valori	d. favorire lo sviluppo socio-economico
Piano della conoscenza	Incrementare la conoscenza dei beni mobili e immobili di valore storico-artistico e documentario								
	Facilitare la gestione di informazioni storico-artistiche relative al sito UNESCO								
	Indagare strumenti di tutela dei giardini e parchi storici legati alle proprietà UNESCO								
	Favorire l'accesso ad informazioni e dati inerenti al sito seriale								
	Indagare i rischi sul territorio								
	Individuare sistemi di monitoraggio dei costi e dei ricavi del sito								
	Indagare sui modelli di governance più efficaci per il sito UNESCO								
Piano della tutela	Conservare e riqualificare gli edifici del sito								
	Conservare i beni mobili conservati negli edifici del sito								
	Conservare i giardini e i parchi storici legati alle proprietà UNESCO								
	Ridurre e prevenire dissesti idrogeologici								
	Consolidare, mettere in sicurezza e preservare immobili e spazi delle buffer								
	Tutelare i beni paesaggistici delle buffer zone del sito UNESCO								
	Migliorare il decoro del sito UNESCO								

		Categorie di enti coinvolti		Direzioni Residenze		Soggetto referente		Enti territoriali e locali		
		Obiettivi strategici di lungo termine		Obiettivi specifici di medio termine		a. tutelare integrità e autenticità del bene	b. garantire la fruibilità	c. portare all'identificazione e al riconoscimento dei valori	d. favorire lo sviluppo socio-economico	
Piano della valorizzazione culturale	Rafforzare la governance del sito seriale									
	Ampliare l'utenza e fidelizzare il pubblico									
	Agevolare l'accessibilità culturale al sito									
	Agevolare l'accessibilità fisica del pubblico diretto verso le proprietà UNESCO									
	Migliorare la fruibilità delle componenti del sito UNESCO core e buffer zone									
	Migliorare la fruibilità dei luoghi per l'accoglienza dei visitatori									
	Aumentare la consapevolezza presso la popolazione dei valori del bene e della Lista del Patrimonio Mondiale									
	Sviluppare la partecipazione attiva dei fruitori, in particolare persone con disabilità e a rischio di emarginazione sociale									
	Valorizzare il patrimonio e le attività legate al sito UNESCO									
	Recuperare e riorganizzare gli spazi									
	Incrementare l'offerta culturale del territorio									
	Piano valorizz. economica e territorio	Riqualificare e valorizzare aree comunali afferenti al sito UNESCO								
		Riqualificare e valorizzare i centri storici								
Valorizzare i prodotti caratterizzanti il sito										
Facilitare l'accesso ai centri storici e al sito UNESCO										
Valorizzare le risorse turistiche, culturali e ambientali del territorio										
Favorire la sostenibilità economica delle componenti del sito										
Piano della comunicazione	Rilanciare l'immagine del sito									
	Migliorare la comunicazione rivolta all'ampio pubblico delle singole componenti del sito UNESCO									

Relationship between the specific objectives and priorities of the three categories of entities, p.

• **Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy – Single Management Plan (2012)**

Plan subject and general objectives	Sacri Monti in the Alpine arc, seven in Piedmont and two in Lombardy, were added to the list of UNESCO-protected World Heritage Sites of World Importance in July 2023. The Sacri Monti are architectural complexes of great value, built on the top of a hill and organized in a sequence of chapels inside which the history of Christ, the life of Mary or the saints, or the mysteries of the Rosary are represented with paintings and sculptures.
Partners	Mibac, Region, Diocese, municipalities, managing bodies, religious bodies
Roles, competences, responsibilities and management structure	<p>Given the variety and complexity of the organizations involved in the management of the UNESCO site of Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy, the following bodies were established and operate to ensure consistency and coordination of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standing Committee: all the organizations involved in the management (Mibac, Regions, Dioceses, Municipalities, managing bodies, religious bodies) are represented within it; it expresses opinions and proposals on matters and topics that it considers to be of particular interest for the UNESCO site, as well as for the context where the Sacri Monti are embedded examines, also for cognitive or reconnaissance purposes only, issues related to the UNESCO site, its relations with third parties, the quality and type of services offered and the planning of interventions; it verifies the implementation of the activities envisaged by the Single Management Plan; it carries out its activities in coordination with the Standing Operational Working Group; • Standing Operational Working Group: it consists of representatives of the Regions, Mibac, the Management Body of Sacri Monti of Piedmont and Lombardy; it defines technical-operational guidelines, formulates single enhancement, protection and management programmes; it drafts financial plans, it collaborates in the procurement of resources and in the permanent monitoring of management, the publication and presentation of a periodic report on the activity of protection, conservation and management; • Standing Secretariat: it is based in the Region of Piedmont; it organizes, schedules and manages the various work activities, it manages external relations; • Standing Study and Documentation Center: it is based in Sacro Monte di Crea; it carries out study, research and documentation activities on the UNESCO site and European devotional complexes.

• **Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto) – Management Plan (2018)**

<p><i>Plan subject and general objectives</i></p>	<p>Those involved, within the scope of their competencies and functions, have committed to preserve, respect and promote the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Site, as identified in the reasons for inscription and the declaration of outstanding universal value, to protect the tangible and intangible features that make its value explicit and to ensure the maintenance of authenticity and enhancement of the integrity of the site, and to promote sustainable and equitable forms of local community development by implementing joint mechanisms for protection, planning and management, based on current regulations and a shared plan of actions, defined in the Management Plan.</p>
<p><i>Partners</i></p>	<p>Region of Liguria, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, Cinque Terre National Park, Municipality of Porto Venere-Regional Natural Park of Porto Venere, Municipalities of Levanto, Monterosso al Mare, Pignone, Riomaggiore, La Spezia, Vernazza, Beverino, Riccò del Golfo.</p>
<p><i>Roles, competences, responsibilities and management structure</i></p>	<p>In a site as extensive and complex as this one, protection and management are implemented by a multiplicity of actors that include central and peripheral state articulations, the Region of Liguria, the Municipalities, the Cinque Terre National Park, and the Porto Venere Regional Natural Park, and cannot be assigned to a single managing body. It was therefore necessary to identify an instrument, provided for by Italian law, that would ensure community of intent, coordination and commitment by all entities in various capacities responsible for or in charge of the management of the site inscribed on the World Heritage List. This made it possible to provide a legally valid framework for interinstitutional cooperation aimed at achieving the common goal of long-term protection of the site and its management compatible with the Universal Outstanding Value, and with a view to its sustainable sociocultural and ecological use, moreover as required by ICOMOS.</p> <p>The identified instrument is the Programme Agreement pursuant to Article 34 of Legislative Decree No. 267 of 18 August 2000, as amended and supplemented, bearing the "Consolidated text of laws on the organization of local authorities," according to which it is possible for local and state administrations to enter into agreements if the definition and implementation of works, actions or operational programmes require, for their full implementation, the integrated and coordinated action of municipalities, provinces and regions, state administrations and other public entities.</p> <p>The Programme Agreement then becomes a pivotal element for the management system, including the Management Plan that describes the commitments of each signatory party and the priorities for action, in order to ensure the conservation, enhancement and sustainable and equitable development of the UNESCO Site, based on its values and with respect for the tangible and intangible attributes that support them.</p> <p>In order, therefore, to set up a coordinated and shared management strategy, a Programme Agreement was signed on 1 August 2016 by all parties in various capacities responsible for the site and the buffer zone (see <i>Partners</i>).</p> <p>It is a formal act undertaken by the parties involved, whereby parties and their commitments and activities for site management, protection and enhancement activities are defined.</p> <p>The Agreement establishes the site management structure, broken down into the signing bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating Committee – steering and control body that ensures the effective management of the Site • Community of buffer zone municipalities with the task of coordinating objectives, issues, and activities related to the buffer zone • Technical-administrative working group in charge of implementing the Management Plan and joint activities with operational functions of implementing the directions of the coordinating committee • UNESCO site Bureau, carrying out joint activities to promote the Site and ensure the smooth running of the activities of the technical-administrative table • Technical Secretariat supporting the Coordinating Committee, the Working Group and the UNESCO Site Bureau. • Advisory Committee with advisory functions addressed to the Coordinating Committee in relation to knowledge programmes, general directions of the plan, specific projects, monitoring of Agreement implementation, and periodic reporting. <p>Coordinating Committee The Coordinating Committee is the steering and controlling body that ensures the effective management of the site and compliance with the commitments made in the Agreement, directing the activities aimed at management and those of the working group. The Coordination Committee consists of the President of the Region of Liguria or his/her delegate, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism or his/her delegate, the Prefect of La Spezia or his/her delegate, the President of the Cinque Terre National Park or his/her delegate, the Mayor of the Municipality of Porto Venere as legal representative of the Porto Venere Regional Natural Park or his/her delegate, the Mayors of the Municipalities whose territory is included in whole or in part in the UNESCO site or their delegate, and a representative of the Municipalities of the buffer zone elected within the Community of the same Municipalities.</p> <p>Community of Buffer Zone Municipalities The Community of Buffer Zone Municipalities coordinates objectives, managing problems and activities related to the Buffer Zone, which performs the function of additional and indirect protection of the values of the Site. The Community consists of the mayors of the municipalities whose territory is wholly or partially included in the zone. A representative of the Community elects a representative to sit on the Coordinating Committee in order to ensure connection and integration of the objectives, issues and activities of the Buffer Zone with those of the UNESCO Site.</p>

<p><i>Roles, competences, responsibilities and management structure</i></p>	<p>Technical-administrative working group The Technical-Administrative Working Group is responsible for implementing the Management Plan and joint activities, with proposals to be approved by the Coordinating Committee. The following are part of the Working Group: the contact person of the Region of Liguria, the MiBACT Regional Secretary or his/her delegate, the Superintendent of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of Liguria or his/her delegate and an official of the Superintendency, the Director of the Cinque Terre National Park or his/her delegate and a technical official of the park, the official in charge of the Portovenere Regional Natural Park or his/her delegate and an official of the planning department of the Municipality of Portovenere, a technical official for each of the signatory municipalities. Another member of the working group is a representative of the MiBACT General Secretariat - Service I, Coordination and International Relations - UNESCO Bureau in those cases when the issues specifically addressed are of national or international relevance or concern relations with the bodies of the Agreement.</p> <p>UNESCO site Bureau On August 03, 2018, an Implementing Protocol for the establishment of the Office of the UNESCO Site "Portovenere, Cinque Terre and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)" was signed by the Region of Liguria, Cinque Terre National Park, Municipality of Porto Venere - Porto Venere Regional Natural Park, Municipalities of Levanto, Monterosso al Mare, Pignone, Riomaggiore, La Spezia, Vernazza, Beverino, and Riccò del Golfo. The UNESCO site manager operates at the Bureau. The Bureau: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · supports and operationally coordinates the permanent technical-administrative working group and joint and unified public relations for the UNESCO site, in collaboration with the Technical Secretariat; · supports the implementation in the territory of the actions provided for in the Management Plan, as defined by the Working Group and the Coordination Committee; · is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the actions provided in the Management Plan (efficiency of the management system) and the achievement of the objectives pursued through the actions of the Plan (effectiveness of the Plan); · is responsible for submitting the periodic report, drafted by the Working Group, to the UNESCO Central Office; · performs liaison functions with the World Heritage Center through the MiBACT General Secretariat - Service I, Coordination and International Relations - UNESCO Bureau. The Office also includes the Contact Person in accordance with Law No. 77/2006, which is also the Site Manager and performs the duties of the Contact Person at the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities in accordance with that Law. The role of Site Manager and Contact Person is held in turn by the President of the Cinque Terre National Park and the Mayor of the Municipality of Porto Venere for periods of 12 months. The Office is also dedicated to the improvement of services rendered to users within the site, according to UNESCO provisions, in order to provide an increasingly effective response to the emerging needs of the territory. In this activity it ensures the establishment of an information and communication desk for users regarding the Site, the management structure and its activities.</p> <p>Technical Secretariat The Technical Secretariat (whose functions are performed by the Region of Liguria) supports the activities of the Coordinating Committee, the Working Group and the UNESCO Site Bureau.</p> <p>Advisory Committee The Advisory Committee supports the Coordination Committee, with advisory functions in relation to knowledge programs, general plan directions, specific projects, monitoring of Agreement implementation, and periodic reporting. The Advisory Committee includes: a representative of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, a representative of the Ministry of the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea, a representative of the National Landscape Observatory, a representative of the Regional Landscape Observatory, a representative of the University of Genoa, no more than two experts of clear reputation in matters relevant to the protection and promotion of the values of the UNESCO site. One representative from each of the advisory bodies of the ICCROM World Heritage Committee and ICOMOS International are invited to join the Committee.</p>
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There are some common characteristics that emerged from the analysis:

- the presence of a "**control room**", called, in the various projects, as a "Comitato di Ordinamento" (Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands), "Comitato di Pilotaggio" (Medici villas and gardens), or "Commissione", "Conferenza Permanente", a body responsible for defining guidelines and coordinating initiatives, subjects and local authorities, consisting of representatives of all parties involved;
- the involvement of the **UNESCO Bureau**, not only as the body responsible for monitoring the actions and operations undertaken but also having an operational and technical consulting role with respect to the actions provided for in the Plan;
- the presence of a **vertical breakdown of roles** with a distribution of tasks from a more strategic level to a more operational one, starting with international bodies and reaching local authorities.

SOURCES

CHAPTER 3 SITOGRAPHY

3.4.1

Flight connections

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<https://assaeroporti.com/dati-annuali/>

<https://www.sardegnamobilita.it/open-data/collegamenti-aerei>

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<https://www.adspmaredisardegna.it/>

<https://www.traghettiper-sardegna.it/>

<https://www.assoporti.it/it/autoritasistemaportuale/statistiche/statistiche-annuali-complesive>

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3.2

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<https://www.sardegnacultura.it/index.html>

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3.4

Destinazione Sardegna 2018-2021: Strategic Plan for Tourism Development and Marketing of Sardinia, November 2018

<http://osservatorio.sardegnaturismo.it/it/dashboard/dati-2022>

<http://osservatorio.sardegnaturismo.it/it/content/report-annuale-2022-su-2019>

CHAPTER 3

- *istat.it*
- *tuttitalia.it*
- *comuni-italiani.it*
- *sardegna statistiche.it*
- *sardegna turismo.it*
- *sardegna salute.it*
- *posteitaliane.it*
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- *sardegna geoportale.it*
- *sardegna cultura.it*
- *sardegna sport.it*
- *pagine gialle.it*
- *istruzione.it*
- *viaggio in sardegna.net*
- *sardegna in blog.it*
- *musei.sardegna.beniculturali.it*
- *Google Maps*
- *Google earth*
- *websites of all involved municipalities*
- *websites of all involved LAGs and/or Unions of Municipalities*
- *Complex monumental sites (if applicable)*

MEMORANDUM OF
UNDERSTANDING



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

the Autonomous Region of Sardinia

the Provinces of Sassari, Nuoro, Oristano, South Sardinia,

the Metropolitan City of Cagliari, and the candidate Municipalities of Alghero, Anela, Ardauli, Arzachena, Bonorva, Castelsardo, Cheremule, Goni, Mamoiada, Mores, Oliena, Olmedo, Oniferi, Ossi, Ozieri, Porto Torres, Pau, Putifigari, Sassari, Sedilo, Sennori, Villanova Monteleone, Villaperuccio, Villa Sant'Antonio,

The Municipalities located in the buffer zones of the candidate monuments, Aidomaggiore, Ales, Bono, Dorgali, Macomer, Monteleone Rocca Doria, Narcao, Neoneli, Nughedu San Nicolò, Sedinì, Tergu, Uri, Villa Verde.

The **Regional Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture for Sardinia**, the Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the Provinces of Sassari and Nuoro, the Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the Metropolitan City of Cagliari and the Provinces of Oristano and South Sardinia, the Regional Directorate of Museums Sardinia,

The “Identità e Memoria” Study Center (Cesim/APS),

The Network of Municipalities of the Domus de Janas,

as promoters,

FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE SITE “ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF PREHISTORIC SARDINIA. THE DOMUS DE JANAS” IN THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST.

CONSIDERING the *Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage* adopted by UNESCO in Paris on November 16, 1972;

HAVING REGARD TO Legislative Decree No. 42 of January 22, 2004, the Code of Cultural Heritage *and Landscape*;

CONSIDERING Law No. 77 of February 20, 2006, *Special Measures for the Protection and Enjoyment of Sites of Cultural, Landscape, and Environmental Interest, included in the “World Heritage List,” placed under the protection of UNESCO*,” and in particular, Article 3. Management Plans;

CONSIDERING Regional Law No. 14 of September 20, 2006, *Rules on Cultural Heritage, Institutes, and Places of Culture*, and in particular, Article 3.

SEEING Law Decree of March 1, 2021, No. 22 “Urgent provisions for the reorganization of the attributions of the Ministries”;

SEEING the Prime Minister’s Decree of June 24, 2021, No. 123, which includes “Modifications to the organization regulation of the Ministry of Culture, the offices of direct collaboration with the Minister, and the Independent Performance Evaluation Organism”;

SEEING the Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, No. 167, of October 17, 2023, containing: “Organization regulation of the Ministry of Culture referred to in the Prime Minister’s Decree of December 2, 2019, No. 169”;

SEEING that the Municipality of Alghero, as the lead partner of the Network of Municipalities of the Domus de Janas and the CeSim/APS - Center for Identity and Memory Studies (hereinafter “Cesim/APS”), has submitted to the Ministry of Culture, General Secretariat - Service II UNESCO Office, the candidacy of the site “Art and architecture of prehistoric Sardinia. The domus de janas” for inclusion in the Italian Proposing List;

CONSIDERING that on April 9, 2021, the site “Art and architecture of prehistoric Sardinia. The domus de janas” was included in the Italian Proposing List deposited at the World Heritage Center;

SEEING the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Regional Secretariat for Sardinia, the Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the Provinces of Sassari and Nuoro, the Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the Metropolitan City of Cagliari and the Provinces of Oristano and South Sardinia, the Regional Directorate of Museums Sardinia, Service II - UNESCO Office of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture, the Municipality of Alghero, and the CeSim/APS (Rep. No. 7 of Service II - UNESCO Office of the General Secretariat of October 27, 2022);

SEEING paragraph 36 of Article 7 of Regional Law No. 17 of November 22, 2021, which authorized the expenditure of €300,000 for each of the years 2021, 2022, and 2023, in favor of the Center for Studies “Identity and Memory” (Cesim/APS) and the Network of Municipalities of the decorated Domus de Janas, to promote the candidacy of the prehistoric monuments “Domus de Janas” for UNESCO World Heritage, enable the preparation of a technical-scientific dossier on the 35 sites, promote their safety, and develop a management plan (mission 05 - program 01 - title 1);

SEEING paragraph 27 of Article 13 of Regional Law No. 1 of February 21, 2023, which authorized the expenditure of €500,000 for each of the years 2023, 2024, and 2025, in favor of the local authorities in whose territories the “Decorated Domus de Janas” are located, for the continuation of interventions to ensure the safety of the sites referred to in Article 7, paragraph 36, of Regional Law No. 17 of November 22, 2021, specifying that the program of interventions be approved by the Regional Council with a resolution, adopted on the proposal of the Councillor for Public Education, Cultural Heritage, Information Entertainment, and Sports, in concert with the Councillor for Planning, Budget, Credit, and Territorial Arrangement;

CONSIDERING that, following these regulations, the Autonomous Region of Sardinia has allocated resources for conservation and enhancement interventions for the sites included in the list, supporting the path towards inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List of the proposal developed by the Center for Studies “Identity and Memory” (Cesim/APS) and the Network of Municipalities of the decorated Domus de Janas, called “Art and architecture of prehistoric Sardinia. The domus de janas.”

CONSIDERING the will of all the signatory Parties to present the candidacy of the site “Art and Architecture of Prehistoric Sardinia. The Domus de Janas” for inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List;

WHEREAS the undersigned of this Protocol agree on the exceptional cultural significance of the monumental and artistic heritage of the Prehistory of Sardinia and the need to preserve its outstanding universal value for present and future generations;

CONSIDERING that the CeSim/APS, as the promoting body on behalf of the candidate municipalities, in collaboration with the Network of Municipalities, Superintendencies, and the Regional Directorate of Museums Sardinia, signatories of this Protocol, is using funds specifically provided by the Region of Sardinia to prepare the documentation to be submitted to UNESCO to request the inscription of the site “Art and Architecture of Prehistoric Sardinia. The Domus de Janas” on the World Heritage List, including the preparation of the scientific dossier and the development of the Management Plan;

CONSIDERING the need to increase collaboration among the signatory entities for the purpose of protection and urban, landscape redevelopment, and socio-economic enhancement of the affected territories, through the promotion of archaeological, historical-artistic, architectural, and landscape heritage, as well as intangible cultural heritage and natural heritage;

DEEMED NECESSARY to sign a Memorandum of Understanding for the presentation of the candidacy documentation useful for obtaining UNESCO recognition and for the implementation of the Management Plan for the site “Art and Architecture of Prehistoric Sardinia. The Domus de Janas”;

IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Art. 1

The Region of Sardinia, metropolitan cities, provinces, municipalities, all territorial offices of the Ministry of Culture, and CeSim/APS, signatories of this Protocol, commit to coordinating and collaborating, each within its own competence, for the enhancement of the areas falling within the site for which inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List is sought, as well as for the protection and urban and landscape redevelopment and socio-economic enhancement of the reference territories of the candidate areas.

Art. 2

The collaboration aims to achieve, within the framework of existing regulatory instruments, the maximum cooperation among the entities involved, with the goal of achieving effective coordination and avoiding overlaps and duplications of interventions and the dispersion of resources that could result from the multiplicity of entities responsible for managing individual assets, which, even following UNESCO recognition, maintain unchanged legal and managerial status.

Art. 3

The signatory parties of this Protocol agree that around the site “Art and Architecture of Prehistoric Sardinia. The Domus de Janas,” a broader interactive system of relationships is composed with other resources in the reference territories, with human and social resources, with accessibility and hospitality services, and with the business system. Therefore, the Management Plan of the site can guide the choices of urban and economic planning. attraverso la conoscenza, la conservazione e la valorizzazione delle risorse di carattere storico, culturale e ambientale.

Art. 4

The signatory parties of this Protocol agree on the primary purpose of the Management Plan to ensure the long-term integrity of the values that will allow the inscription of the site “Art and Architecture of Prehistoric Sardinia. The Domus de Janas” on the UNESCO World Heritage List, through fundamental strategic objectives. They aim to achieve a proper balance between conservation, sustainability, and development, ensuring that the site itself can be safeguarded with appropriate activities that also contribute to socio-economic development and the quality of life of the communities.

Art. 5

To achieve the above objectives, the signatory parties of this Protocol may establish collaborations with other entities, nationally or internationally, operating in sectors related to the management of cultural heritage.

Art. 6

The signatory parties agree on the opportunity to establish a dedicated technical structure for the coordination and monitoring of the site “Art and Architecture of Prehistoric Sardinia. The Domus de Janas,” including the implementation and monitoring of the Management Plan. In the event of a successful candidacy and inscription of the site on the UNESCO World Heritage List, the structure will also be involved in the implementation of issues related to the UNESCO site status and the subsequent obligations.

Autonomous Region of Sardinia	
Metropolitan City of Cagliari	
Province of Sud Sardegna	
Province of Oristano	
Province of Nuoro	
Province of Sassari	
Municipality of Alghero	
Municipality of Anela	
Municipality of Ardauli	
Municipality of Arzachena	
Municipality of Bonorva	
Municipality of Castelsardo	
Municipality of Cheremule	
Municipality of Goni	
Municipality of Mamoiada	
Municipality of Mores	
Municipality of Oliena	
Municipality of Olmedo	
Municipality of Oniferi	
Municipality of Ossi	
Municipality of Ozieri	
Municipality of Pau	
Municipality of Porto Torres	
Municipality of Putifigari	
Municipality of Sassari	
Municipality of Sedilo	
Municipality of Sennori	
Municipality of Villanova Monteleone	
Municipality of Villaperuccio	
Municipality of Villa Sant'Antonio	
MUNICIPALITIES PRESENT IN THE BUFFER ZONE	
Municipality of Aidomaggiore	
Municipality of Ales	
Municipality of Bono	
Municipality of Dorgali	
Municipality of Macomer	
Municipality of Monteleone Rocca Doria	
Municipality of Narcao	
Municipality of Neoneli	
Municipality of Nughedu San Nicolò	
Municipality of di Sedini	
Municipality of Tergu	
Municipality of di Uri	
Municipality of Villa Verde	
Regional Secretariat of the Ministry of Culture for Sardinia	
Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the Provinces of Sassari and Nuoro	
Superintendence of Archaeology, Fine Arts, and Landscape for the Metropolitan City of Cagliari and the Provinces of Oristano and South Sardinia	
Regional Directorate of Museums Sardinia	
Study Center "Identità e Memoria" (Cesim/APS)	
Network of Municipalities of the Domus de Janas	

