## **Proceedings**

of the

## **International Conference on**

**Changing Cities II** 

Spatial, Design, Landscape & Socio-economic Dimensions

### Under the aegis of

The Department of Planning and Regional Development, University of Thessaly

The Greek Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change

The Greek Ministry of Tourism

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TITLE Proceedings of the International Conference on Changing Cities II: Spatial, Design, Landscape & Socio-economic dimensions

ISBN 978-960-6865-88-6

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#### **Grafima Publ.**

Str. Eksadaktylou 5 54635 Thessaloniki, Greece Tel/Fax: 2310-248272

www.grafima.com.gr,

E-mail: grafima@grafima.com.gr

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#### **FORWARD**

The 1<sup>st</sup> international conference on 'Changing Cities', which was hosted on Skiathos island, 18-22 June 2013, had started as an idea three years ago. The initial concept was to organise an academic event creative, inspiring, stimulating, and above all, international. There had been a belief that such an academic event may contribute in revitalizing academia and promoting tourism in Greece - hit by the economic crisis of public debt in the Eurozone. Given that during the last years, both societies and cities in Greece have been dramatically changing, shrinking in economic, spatial and demographic terms, we have chosen *Changing Cities* as the main theme of this series of conferences. Our aspiration is to provide an international forum for transaction of ideas on cities and bring together architects, urban designers, landscape designers, urban planners, urban geographers, urban economists, urban sociologists and demographers, to investigate new challenges. This goal became a reality. The 1<sup>st</sup> Changing Cities conference had gained strong interest of academics and researchers from many countries and regions around the world; Greece and the Balkans, south Europe and Mediterranean countries, northwest Europe, Middle East and Asia, Far East, North America, Latin America and Africa. A total of about 460 abstracts and 320 papers had been submitted in the conference – most of them, about 60% from abroad.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Changing Cities conference has also attracted the attention of scholars, not only from Greece, the Balkans and Europe, but also from far-away countries like USA and Canada, Brazil, Chile, Colombia in Latin America, and China, Japan and Australia in the far-east. We have received 510 abstracts and more than 350 papers. Among the scholars participating, there are about 192 Greek academics and researchers. This indicates that despite shortage of research funds, salary cuts, and broken morale, university teachers and researchers in Greek state universities try hard to keep a high-level academic status. Besides, the number of contributions by scholars from abroad (64%) shows the international character of the conference.

The strong interest for this conference allows us to have thoughts about organising the 3<sup>rd</sup> Changing Cities conference in one or two years' time, spatially hosted in a different Greek resort area.

I would like first to thank the Organising Committee, the keynote speakers, and the members of the international scientific board who supported enthusiastically the academic organization of this conference. I would especially like to thank those colleagues who have also preorganized special sessions in this conference.

Finally, I would like to thank all the academic, political and scientific organisations which supported this conference: University of Thessaly; the Greek Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change; the Greek Ministry of Tourism; The Regional Authority of Peloponnese; The Technical Chamber of Greece – Branch of Peloponnese; the Association of the Greek Landscape Architects; KTIRIO - Technical Publications; the Association of Greek Urban Planners and Regional Development Engineers; the Association of Greek Urban Planners; the Association of Greek Architects.

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# The power of fiction in times of crisis: movie-tourism and heritage planning in "Montalbano's places"

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#### **Abstract**

The current economic crisis, and its effects on the European sovereign debt, has resulted in a significant reduction in Italian investments in the field of preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage and landscape. In fragile contexts, such as Sicily, the contraction of investments has put further into crisis the already weak management and planning system. Despite this scenario of crisis, in South-Eastern Sicily, the province of Ragusa shows a significant resilience to the crisis also due to the "effect Montalbano" and the capability to rethink the traditional heritage policies (Magazzino & Mantovani, 2012). The paper, based on the analysis of the case study of South-East Sicily, reflects on these potential and conflictive elements genereted by relationship between cineturism and local policies.

Keywords: Heritage management; tourism; cultural policies; South-Eastern Sicily.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

As the economic crisis continues, affecting the European sovereign debts, in Italy the resources allocated to the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage and activities and landscape have fallen from 0.3% of GDP in 2009 to 0.17% of GDP in 2012. Such a drastic reduction has however to face a very large heritage, in Italy, where complex objectives of protection and preservation, economic development, enhancement and promotion (Causi and Mazzanti, 2002) are combined with complex institutions where various players have administrative, management and economic responsibilities (Leon and Tuccini, 2011). In addition to the important reduction in public expenditure allocated to cultural heritage management, the local administrations' expenditure (Regional, Provincial and Municipal administrations) has been partially cut as well, although they made up for the reduced public investments.

As shown by the Bes Annual Report 2013 (ISTAT, 2014) local administrations accounted for about two thirds of the public expenditure for cultural activities, by allocating their own resources independently. In 2011, local authorities invested 4.21 billion euros in the field, while receiving only 0.31 billion euros from the central government. On a national level, the local authorities' action served as a cushion for the management of the cultural heritage, while region-wise the situation is much more dramatic. As clearly shown in the table below (Table 1), in the period 2009-2013 Sicily's expenditure in cultural activities and in environment protection and enhancement declined by 46.5%. During the recession phase of the business cycle, Sicily's total expenditure in cultural heritage decreased from 510,811,473 euros in 2009 to 237,619,836 euros in 2013<sup>1</sup>.

In such a fragile territory as Sicily, the shrinkage of investments further weakened the already poor instruments of heritage management and planning namely in the field of "Protection of nature, environmental heritage, parks and nature reserves" as the expenditure dropped from 138,180,789 euros in 2009 to 47,592,381 euros in 2013.

<sup>\*</sup> Although the article should be considered a result of the common work and reflections of the tree autors, A. Giampino took primary responsibility for sections 1 and 4, V. Todaro took primary responsibility for sections 2 and 3, F. Lo Piccolo took primary responsibility for section 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These figures refer to the expenditure items per function, with respect to the "Organisation of culture and the related structures" and to the "Protection of nature, environmental heritage, parks and nature reserves".

**Table 1.** Sicily's expenditure in cultural activities and in environment protection and enhancement

Year	Organisation of culture and the related structures (euros)	Protection of nature, environmental heritage, parks and nature reserves (euros)	Total expenditure in cultural heritage (euros)
2009	372,630,684	138,180,789	510,811,473
2010	250,708,966	44,307,393	295,016,359
2011	279,559,964	85,219,140	364,799,104
2012	168,238,513	43,739,873	211,830,894
2013	190,027,455	47,592,381	237,619,813

Despite the crisis scenario, South-Eastern Sicily performed well in terms of tourist arrivals and heritage enhancement policies, due to what has been named the "Montalbano effect" (Magazzino and Mantovani, 2012) as we will explain hereafter. The paper, based on the analysis of the case study of South-Eastern Sicily (Fig. 1), reflects on these potential and conflictive elements. Some conflicts, in particular, are reflected in the need to reconcile opposing interests expressed by the different (public and private) involved parties; other conflicts are generated by instruments for cultural heritage protection (landscape planning) - on one hand - and urban development policies - on the other. Not only conflicts, but also opportunities that translate into new action models for cultural heritage enhancement, in a time characterized by a significant reduction in public funding.



Figure 1. The Province of Ragusa in Sicily

#### 2. THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN SICILY

The ongoing severe economic crisis is reducing public investments in natural and cultural heritage. South-Eastern Sicily features an exceptionally high concentration of natural and cultural heritage, which on one side makes it greatly exposed to the risk of deterioration, due to the decreasing resources allocated to protection and preservation interventions, but, on the other, it is very attractive for the potential synergies that can be activated especially with respect to private investments. Furthermore, this heritage has shaped over time a historically stratified cultural landscape that has been the setting to several prestigious film productions, among which the TV series "The Inspector Montalbano" stands out.

From a geomorphologic perspective, the territory under study unfolds around the plateau of the

Hyblaean Mountains, which is dominated by the large and flat Mount Lauro (850 m a.s.l.). Over the centuries, the human activity developed a complex cultural landscape around it that offers a "natural" scenic setting for filming.

Namely, this territory offers a number of different sets from rocky landscapes in the rural inland to golden beaches along the coastal dunes, to the sea. Despite the human presence widespread all over the territory, a number of environmental systems having an important natural value still exist. In addition to the habitats of the river mouths and environments, a large system of dunes spread along the coast, interspaced by marshes which are indeed wetlands not reclaimed at the beginning of last century.

Inland, typical "caves" spread out from the plateau of the Hyblaean Mountains. These are deep faults of great historic environmental and landscape value, characterized by steep rock walls and luxuriant valley bottoms. The large flat plateau features closed fields that make a unique and historically valuable agricultural landscape characterized by large farms and dry stone walls that demarcate the fields where seed and woody crops are grown, often along with olive, almond and carob trees.

The dry stone walls characterize the rural culture of the plateaux of Modica and Ragusa, and they also represent an important link with the morphological elements of the territory (Giorgianni, 1978), while proving the deep knowledge of the stone culture stemming from medieval stone working. The inland landscape as well as the bare and dry countryside are the places where the Inspector Montalbano usually goes to reflect alone, and where he often intuitively finds the solutions to some of his investigations (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2.** The set of the Montalbano's beach in the beach of Santa Croce Camerina (Source: http://www.siciliafan.it/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/luca-zingaretti.jpg)

Nonetheless, the most manifest features of this territory are the numberless intertwined and stratified systems of values and resources depending on one another. An intricate network of paths connects archaeological sites of the classical age, agricultural areas with farmhouses and large farms, and town centres, distorting and adapting to the morphology of the territory (Nifosi and Leone, 1985).

Indeed, the backgrounds of the Inspector Montalbano's undertakings are not only the natural environments along the coast or the inland rural landscape; also extraordinary urban landscapes that exploit the natural morphology of the territory or the ostentatious baroque architecture to create ideal scenic settings are often the background of the TV series scenes. The morphology of the

territory contributed to the creation of a complex and polycentric settlement scheme where small and medium-sized urban areas are scattered on the edge of calcarenitic terraces opening up toward the coast and creating breathtaking landscapes.

The small and medium-sized urban areas are strongly linked to the historic events that assigned to each of them specific functions within the system of the Hyblaean Mountains, establishing collaboration relations among them and with larger urban areas.

The town centres feature baroque architecture and urban style (Noto, Scicli, Rosolini, Modica, Ragusa, Ispica) and minor Italian Liberty style (Ispica, Canicattini Bagni).

In 1693, Sicily was hit by one of most devastating earthquakes ever that caused 93,000 deaths and the destruction of about 60 towns, which was followed, in the south-eastern part of the island (Val di Noto) by an unprecedented reconstruction wave. The Val di Noto became the largest construction site in Sicily, very unique on the international baroque scene, and characterized by a high concentration of towns – among which Caltagirone, Catania, Militello Val Catania, Modica, Noto, Palazzolo Acreide, Ragusa and Scicli – that were all partially or totally reconstructed at the same time. The new images of the towns, reorganized according to the baroque culture lines, exploit the natural difference in height of the territory to create a scenery effect that makes all the urban landscapes in the area similar and different at the same time. The façades of palaces and churches, emphasized by wide and endless staircases and by shiny domes, appear as an unrivalled scenic background towering above the low-rise and compact buildings underneath. These exceptionally beautiful urban landscapes perfectly express the baroque idea of urban-planning where architecture, space and light merge and reach maximum harmony. It is here, among them, that the preferred locations for filming the scenes of the Montalbano series are "chosen". After all, this scenic effect best expresses the most specific features of baroque architecture, which emerged suddenly and spread extensively during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Blunt, 1968) in South-Eastern Sicily, a territory considered as geographical and cultural periphery (Nobile, 1990).

#### 3. TOURIST FLOWS AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

There are essentially two factors that encouraged the city of Ragusa and, more in general, South-Eastern Sicily to enhance its cultural heritage and boost its image with respect to culture and tourism. The first one is linked to the intense recovery process implemented through the special Regional Law 61/1981, later re-funded through the Regional Law 7/1990, which allowed to begin the recovery of the centre of Ragusa Ibla. All the recovery actions and the urban and construction regeneration interventions carried out according to the law provisions resulted in the opening of many new hospitality facilities. The second factor promoted by the Agencies for Cultural and Environmental Heritage of Siracusa and Catania, joined later also by the city of Ragusa, consists in the "construction" of the unitary territorial image of the "Late baroque cities". Such image of the territory, based on the recognition of baroque architecture and urban-planning as a unifying identity value attracting tourists and visitors, inspired the cultural enhancement policies that were implemented in the period 1990-2000. Among them, in 2002, the "late baroque cities of Val di Noto" (Noto, Scicli, Ragusa, Militello Val di Catania, Caltagirone, Palazzolo Acreide, Catania, Modica) were listed as UNESCO World Heritage sites, and the South-East Cultural District "Late baroque cities of Val di Noto" (financed in 2009 by the Regional Operational Plan of Sicily 2000-2006, Measure 2.02.d) was established with the purpose of implementing the management plan of the UNESCO site.

If we look at the products, services and facilities for tourists, Ragusa has deeply changed its territorial profile over the last twenty years. Namely two main trends have been recorded: new accommodation facilities have been developed, from hotels and holiday villages only to a wide range of large, medium and small-sized facilities, and they are now evenly spread throughout the territory, while in past being exclusively located along the coast. Over the last ten years, accommodation facilities other than hotels, mainly farm accommodations and B&Bs, have had a consistent and significant positive trend: in the period 2012-2013, 206 new facilities came into

#### operation.

Concerning tourist flows, a few surveys carried out in this field (Mantovani, 2010; Magazzino and Mantovani, 2012) and crossing various basic data<sup>2</sup>, clearly show that in the period 2000-2008, tourist arrivals and overnight stays in the Province of Ragusa, if compared to Sicily, increased by 5.00% and 5.80% with respect to the period 1990-1999, when they were 4.50% and 5.20% respectively. However, although the decline in tourist flows in the province of Ragusa is lower than in other cities of Sicily or Italy, if we look at the same indicators for the following periods, some negative values were recorded in the periods 2009-2010 and 2012-2013. Actually, given the broader scenario of the international crisis that is also affecting tourism, in general South-Eastern Sicily seems to maintain positive figures.

Concerning the country of origin, more Italian than international visitors used to go to Ragusa: until 2009, the latter accounted for one third of the former. However, such a difference has been dropping since 2010: in 2013, foreign visitors were 72,354, while Italian visitors were 128,555.

In 2013, the most popular countries of origin were France (22,667), Germany (8,523), USA (5,169), England (4,950) and Switzerland (4,738). The extremely rich natural and cultural heritage, stratified landscape, numberless city centres of great value, high quality food and wine products make this area different from other territories.

Furthermore, although we cannot argue that "The Inspector Montalbano" is directly responsible for the steady performances of tourist flows, it is undeniable that the TV series showed the territory and the landscapes of South-Eastern Sicily successfully and made them known in the world.

Indeed, over the last few years, many tourists went to see the so-called "places of Montalbano". The Inspector's house located on the beach of Punta Secca, in the territory of Santa Croce Camerina, has been transformed into "La casa di Montalbano" B&B. The town hall of Scicli that in the TV series is home to the police station, has been moved to a different venue (Fig. 3).



**Figure 3.** The set of the Montalbano's police station in the Scicli's city hall (Source: http://gogreensicily.blogspot.it/2012\_08\_01\_archive.html)

In the light of this phenomenon, and of the misrepresentation that inevitably comes with it, it should be however pointed out that tourism is a recently emerged opportunity for the territory of Ragusa that needs well-structured strategies and enhanced consolidation (Azzolina et al., 2012). In this territory, the tourist districts were initially established with a spirit of cooperation and they are currently nothing but an aggregation of municipalities unable to express a «unitary vision of the territory of the South-East» (Azzolina et al., 2012, p.161). Moreover, the supply of tourist services is based on a traditional model of tourism, which is fully focused on accommodation facilities and

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Specifically, this is a study based on an index that combines tourist density and specialisation.

catering services. Such a model features extremely poor innovation with respect to the key role of cultural heritage, despite a very strong national and international competitiveness in the market of cultural destinations for tourists. In particular, services and infrastructures (including technological ones) prove to be inadequate both in the private and public sector.

# 4. THE "MONTALBANO EFFECT" AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ENHANCEMENT POLICIES: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

The Italian TV series "The Inspector Montalbano" based on the novels written by Andrea Camilleri has firstly generated an increase in tourist flows to South-Eastern Sicily in the period 1999-2007, and then contributed to limit the recession trend in the period 2007-2013 if compared to the regional figures. As noted by Mantovani (2010, p. 84), by analysing the tourism development index, the Montalbano effect

«continued also throughout the international economic crisis that started in 2007, because the decline in the tourist flows in Ragusa was lower than elsewhere. Until 1999, the tourism development indexes of Ragusa and Sicily featured a common increasing curve, if compared to Italy's. After 1999, the Ragusa's index increased much more than Sicily's. In 2007, the indexes declined due to the crisis; nonetheless the Ragusa's index continued to be higher than the Sicily's index despite it recorded a higher percentage drop than the latter».

However, the Montalbano effect not only boosted tourism, but also called for a review of the local policies aiming at enhancing the cultural heritage through the promotion of film tourism. Despite being controversial as a way to promote tourism, it undeniably brings important elements of innovation to dwell on, if we wish to review our cultural heritage enhancement and protection policies in a post-crisis scenario characterized by an increasing decline in public investments.

In 1999, Palomar produced the TV series "The Inspector Montalbano" for the Italian RAI TV channel, based on the novels written by Andrea Camilleri and set in the Sicilian territories of the province of Ragusa. The successful TV series was broadcasted until 2013 in Italy and in 18 countries<sup>3</sup> on RAI International, and attracted international tourist flows to the weak South-Eastern Sicily. Ragusa, Scicli, Santa Croce Camerina, just to mention a few places where the TV series was filmed, became destinations for visitors wishing to see the places of baroque Sicily shown by the series<sup>4</sup>. The success of the TV series and the resulting benefits for the territory were officially recognized in 2007.

Indeed, by passing the Regional Law 16/2007, the Sicily Region set up the "Regional fund for cinema and audiovisual industry" managed by the regional councillorship for cultural heritage, environment and education, aimed at encouraging cinema and audiovisual productions in Sicily. The Sicily Region Film Commission was also established and entrusted with the management of the aforesaid fund<sup>5</sup>. The said law introduced at least two elements of innovation, although problematic, with respect to conventional heritage promotion policies. Firstly, the image conveyed by the media has been recognised as capable of promoting the cultural heritage. Indeed, the law sets out that a number of scenes must be shot in given places, be they individual buildings or landscapes, in order to promote and disseminate the image and the knowledge of Sicily.

Nonetheless, this formal recognition entails some ambiguity and weaknesses. Initially, the rush to offer locations for the TV series triggered a competition among municipalities, rather than

<sup>4</sup> Ragusa, Modica and Scicli are the places where most indoor and outdoor scenes were filmed. However, the TV series has promoted the whole territory of the province of Ragusa and its scattered heritage. Worth mentioning are Villa Salina in Scoglitti and the Eremo della Giubiliana in Ragusa, Villa Fagotto in Chiaramonte Gulfi and the Castle of Donnafugata.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The TV series was broadcasted in Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Romania, Russia, Spain, USA, Sweden and Hungary.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Film tourism promotion policies were made possible by the Bassanini Law and the modification of Title V of the Italian Constitution that broadened the regional administrations' legislative powers. In 2001, the EU officially recognised the cultural value of film production and, as a result, national and regional administrations can now adopt measures supporting film and audiovisual production, by way of derogation from the general principles of competition established by the European Treaty.

encouraging the drafting of a policy aimed at enhancing the cultural system of the Hyblaean Mountains as a whole. Following the recession phase of the business cycle and, at the same time, the cut in municipal resources, the local authorities understood the need/urgency for setting up partnerships for the promotion of the cultural heritage through films.

As a result, on February 11<sup>th</sup> 2015, the municipalities of the Province of Ragusa<sup>6</sup> signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the coordination and planning of the activities to be carried out in the period 2015-2017 to support the production of the TV series "The Inspector Montalbano", thus identifying common interventions and actions. As specified in the Memorandum of Understanding, the Municipalities will enter into a partnership agreement with the purpose of finding the financial resources for the TV production, as well as selecting and promoting the cultural heritage of South-Eastern Sicily. This document also marks the shift from the fragmented policies implemented by the municipalities in field of cultural heritage, to a cooperative approach addressing the whole cultural system of the Province of Ragusa.

Concerning the cultural heritage enhancement policies, if, on one side, the image conveyed by the media produced such a change in the public bodies' action models, on the other, the ambiguity of the power of the image that conveys an ideal reality inconsistent with the actual situation becomes manifest. The pristine coastal landscape with sandy dunes described in the TV series does not mirror the reality of the coasts in South-Eastern Sicily (Fig. 4). Unauthorised constructions, the anthropogenic load due to the presence of holiday homes and hotels, as well as production structures and infrastructures have transformed the coast of the Province of Ragusa into a fragile habitat which is highly jeopardized.

According to a survey carried out to investigate urbanisation in Sicily, within the framework of the activities instrumental to the drafting of the Regional Plan, 80.5% of the urbanised areas along the coasts of Ragusa within 150m from the shoreline and as many as 88.6% of the buildings built in the strip between 150 and 500m from the shoreline do not comply with urban planning regulations (Trombino, 2005)<sup>7</sup>.

These figures show the conflict nature of the Sicilian case, where cultural heritage protection and enhancement policies seem to move in the opposite direction of urban-planning policies (Fig. 5).

As to the most recent policies adopted to enhance the cultural heritage and boost the tourist offer in South-Eastern Sicily, related to the so-called "Montalbano effect", they clearly show little interest in the protection of the coast and, more in general, of the territory, which should be, on the contrary, the starting point to foster the economic recovery of the area through film tourism. As specified in the Memorandum of Understanding recently signed by the municipalities of the Province of Ragusa, the local authorities decided to allocate resources to support the film production and to implement new methods for the enhancement of the city centres and individual buildings. Nonetheless, concerning urban-planning and territory protection policies, the municipalities should activate cooperative actions for the protection of the territory and the landscape that indeed attract both tourists and film productions.

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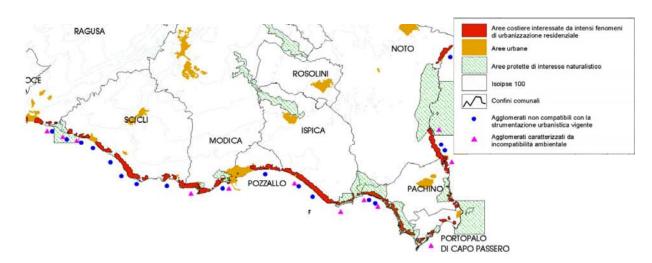
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the municipalities of Ragusa, Acate, Chiaromonte Gulfi, Comiso, Giarratana, Ispica, Modica, Monterosso Almo, Pozzallo, Santa Croce Camerina, Scicli and Vittoria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Regional Law no. 78 of 1976 set out the prohibition, in Sicily, to build within 150m from the shoreline and it anticipated the national law no. 431 of 1985 setting the same prohibition within 300m from the shoreline. If applied correctly, this law would have preventing the booming of urbanisation along the Sicilian coasts soon afterward (after 1976, the buildings built within the 150m strip accounted for about 64.8% of the total coastal buildings) (ARTA, 2002).

However, the ambiguity of the law - the constraint was applicable provided that it was transposed in the general town-planning scheme - not only fostered construction activity, but also slowed down the creation of urban-planning instruments. If we also consider the subsequent amnesties (Law no. 724 of 1994) and regularisations (Regional Law no. 37 of 1985), we get a clear picture of the controversial situation in which urbanisation developed along the coasts of Sicily.



**Figure 4.** The real "set" of the Montalbano's house in Punta Secca (Santa Croce Camerina) (Source: http://cronachemaceratesi.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Sicilia-la-casa-dove-girano-i-gialli-del-commissario-Montalbano-Andrea.jpg)



**Figure 5.** Urbanised areas along the coasts of the province of Ragusa (Source: Trombino, 2005)

The second aspect to be taken into consideration is the possibility to establish public-private partnerships for the promotion of the cultural heritage, with a significant reduction of public investments in this sector. The Regional Law 16/2007 grants a non-returnable aid to film production<sup>8</sup>, provided that "local human resources are used" (actors, trainees, workforce etc.) and that a given amount of the Sicilian territory and its buildings are filmed (20% of total outdoor filming and at least 30% of total filming of the finally edited film). From the viewpoint of cultural heritage promotion, this is a form of co-funding of the territorial marketing actions, which otherwise would be paid by public bodies only. The said public-private partnership is further confirmed by the 2015 Memorandum of Understanding that sets out the commitment of municipal administrations and, at the same time, the commitment of Palomar company to transforming the public goods made available by the municipalities into permanent exhibition spaces to be managed jointly. It is quite clear that in a time characterized by a severe economic crisis, film production represents an

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The fund contributions are allocated based on the weeks of filming in Sicily. Three contributions per year can be allocated, from a maximum total amount of 250,000 euros if filming lasts for more than three weeks to a minimum amount of 10,000 euros if it lasts less than one week.

effective instrument for cultural heritage enhancement, while the "Montalbano effect" urges the public subjects to review the management and enhancement of the heritage in South-Eastern Sicily. However, this shift was also the result of the ongoing recession which caused a region-wise reduction in the funding set by Regional Law no. 16 of 2007, and the need to adopt emergency measures to maintain the TV series in Sicily, in addition to the implementation of the aforesaid Memorandum of Understanding<sup>9</sup>.

#### 5. CONCLUSIONS

A number of scholars have been studying the impact of film and TV production on tourism. These surveys mostly focused on the influence of the images of the places used for filming, and on the tourism-related decision-making process (Schofield, 1996; Hudson and Ritchie, 2006a; 2006b; Soliman, 2011). Conversely, little attention has been paid in literature to the impact of films on planning and on the policies for the promotion of the cultural heritage of the filming locations. From this perspective, the case study of South-Eastern Sicily illustrated in this paper clearly shows that film tourism has a strong impact on the territory and on the cultural heritage and the subjects managing it. Shifting our focus from the tourists vising those locations to the cultural heritage used as background for TV and film production, the connections and effects on planning and cultural heritage management represent an extremely interesting field of study, as demonstrated by this paper.

The outcomes of the case study of South-Eastern Sicily show that, in a time of crisis of public funding in which conventional action models and cultural heritage planning can no longer be applied, the so-called "Montalbano effect" has had at least a twofold positive impact:

- stable performances of the tourism industry related to cultural heritage in South-Eastern Sicily, even during the recession phase;
- a change in the cultural heritage management and enhancement models, resulting in improved collaboration among the public subjects involved, as well as public and private stakeholders in order to maximize the resources allocated to the sector.

Concerning the first point, the province of Ragusa, in the region of Sicily, shows a revealing resilience to the crisis which affects also tourism, as demonstrated by the presence of visitors, especially foreign ones, over time. Indeed, the decline in tourist flows recorded in Ragusa is lower than in Sicily and in Italy in general. However, over the last ten years, accommodation facilities other than hotels, mainly farm accommodations and B&Bs, have had a consistent and significant positive trend. As a result, the number of accommodation facilities in this territory has been increasing considerably. Nonetheless, there is a very weak, or sometimes even inexistent, system strategy aimed at directing tourist flows and the tourist demand towards a more sustainable, responsible and innovative tourism. In particular, the current offer relies on a short and fragmented supply chain featuring extremely poor innovation with respect to the key role of cultural heritage and system services. Nonetheless a very strong national and international competitiveness does exist in the market of cultural destinations for tourists.

Concerning the second point given above and considering the economic synergy between public and private funding, with respect to the promotion of film tourism Soliman (2011) suggested to introduce forms of free taxation and special incentives for film production, rather than relying on "emergency" actions or indiscriminate incentives to film production, as they have been doing in the territories of Ragusa. Nevertheless, this may be viable for intangible resources to support film production, but not for tangible policies defining natural and cultural heritage protection and enhancement interventions. As previously said, in a time of economic crisis, there are no resources

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The limited economic support provided by the region to the TV series caused in 2014 a confrontation between the management of Palomar and the regional governor Crocetta. Given the hypothesis of moving the setting of the TV series to the Puglia region, the region of Sicily passed a bill for the "Interventions aimed at supporting the production of audiovisual series having a cyclical and continuative nature", which was nicknamed the Montalbano bill by the media. The bill sets out the granting of a funding of 50,000.00 euros for every 45-minute episode of film productions and TV series that have been programmed and broadcasted over the last 3 years, as well as an overall expenditure of 200,000 euros.

specially dedicated to the natural and cultural heritage and the "need for touristic return" compels to accept that the images of the TV series prevail over the reality of places.

These are the first attempts of innovation in the field of cultural heritage, and in order for them to be effective, as stated by Connell and Meyer (2009), they should not cause any cultural or environmental damage to the heritage, but rather protect it even more.

In this respect, the data of the Sicilian case study show, on one side, some interest in the protection of the architectural historical heritage and, on the other, little attention to the territories and the landscapes which are not included in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the municipalities of South-Eastern Sicily. At the same, as we have underlined in the previous paragraph, urban-planning policies poorly interact with territorial and environmental heritage protection and enhancement policies, and sometimes they even turn out to be opposite to them.

Given the current shrinkage of public expenditure in such a strategic sector for the development of weak areas like Sicily's ones, the promotion of film production sounds like a historical need rather than a choice for innovation. However, the opportunities to enhance the cultural heritage resulting from film tourism are indeed opportunities to review the conventional public policy that, in spite of the economic crisis, has shown limits and poor effectiveness.

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