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**THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF GREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES  
IN THE CONTEXT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE: THE CASE OF LAVRIO, ATTICA.**

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**Introduction**

The greatest challenge for modern societies is the compromise between urban development and the protection of cultural heritage. In recent years developing countries have tried hard to enhance their industrial and commercial potential, in order to achieve high growth rates. Of course such an endeavor is not without cost. The creation of industrial zones in underdeveloped or unexploited areas usually is followed by a consequent urban expansion in nearby cities. Evidently, such a process inflicts a serious encumbrance to the environment, be this natural or cultural. For this reason government services and legislative bodies must intervene and preserve natural and cultural 'islets' in the continuous impetus of human expansion.

An interesting case of changing views of heritage in a changing world is the Lavreotiki area and Lavrio, a modern Greek town at the southwestern tip of Attica, famous for its mining activities from antiquity till modern times.

**Historical background of the Lavreotiki area**

Lavrio is located about 60 km southeast of Athens and north of Cape Sounio and the famous Temple of Poseidon. It is situated on a bay overlooking the historical island of Makronisos in the east. The town port is in the middle and gridded streets cover the rest of the residential area. The population of the modern town is about 10,000 inhabitants.

The area was famous in antiquity for the silver and lead ore deposits located in the surrounding hills.<sup>1</sup> Lavrio is a very important region in the world with outstanding evidence of ancient mining and metallurgic work.

What is worth mentioning is the importance of the role of the Lavreotiki silver in the history of Athens. The production of silver in the three-year period before the naval battle of Salamis gave the Athenians the possibility to overcome the Persians, while the lack of production of this silver before the end of the Peloponnesian war was one of the most important factors for the defeat of Athens.

The classic marvels of architecture and art in general of the Athenian Democracy were funded with the Lavrio silver, the impact of which influenced western art and civilization. In Lavrio, they applied combined unique geological, mineralogical, mining and metallurgic knowledge, which impresses scholars till today. This combination of knowledge can only be found at Lavrio.

From the silver of Lavrio 200 triremes were manufactured, after the proposal of Themistokles to the Athenians, with which they destroyed the Persian fleet in Salamis (480 BC), which was a turning point in the European History.<sup>2</sup>

Excavations in the Lavreotiki area began in 1820 by the Society of Dilletanti and they continued by the Athens Archaeological Society, the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and the Second Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities.<sup>3</sup> From the early 60s a Belgian team of archaeologists began working at Thorikos, an ancient site nearby famous for its elliptical theatre. The excavations continue until today by the Belgian Archaeological School in Greece. Human activity in the wider area of the Lavreotiki has been attested since 3.000 B.C. The surface ore deposits were exploited by the local inhabitants as early as during the Late Neolithic period;

Especially in the area of Thorikos and the hill of Velatouri the deposits were visible on the surface. It is there that the first inhabitants of the Lavreotiki begun to mine the ore, initially from the surface and afterwards even by constructing shafts,<sup>4</sup> while on this hill habitation continued until late antiquity.

Constant use of the ore sites is identifiable through out the Cycladic period, as well as the Middle and Late Helladic periods,<sup>5</sup> (1900-1100 B.C.), with a substantial settlement flourish during the latter period.<sup>6</sup> Habitation and subsequent use of the area continued during the Geometric and Archaic periods, but it was during the Classical period<sup>7</sup> (5<sup>th</sup> to late 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) when the area gained its the reputation. The silver mines of Lavrio were one of the main sources of revenue of the Athenian state, and were used mainly for coinage as already mentioned.<sup>8</sup> The ancient technical installations, consisting of shafts and galleries for excavating the ore, as well as pans and other arrangements for extracting the metal, are still visible. But the most impressive remains are the residential and industrial buildings that have been revealed on the hill of Velatouri. The systematic excavations at Thorikos-Velatouri have unearthed architectural remains of domestic character, harmoniously related to industrial buildings, streets, and water reservoirs<sup>9</sup> and even a theater unique in its ellipsoid shape.<sup>10</sup> Large amounts of pottery, small finds and tools bear witness to everyday life in this provincial settlement. This remarkable urban and industrial environment flourished due to the exploitation of the silver ores in the nearby locality of Kamariza. There, a vast network of shafts and galleries was chiselled in the local schist, providing the inhabitants of Thorikos with the valuable ore.

During the Hellenistic and Roman periods (3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. to 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D.) the settlement of Thorikos and the related use of the silver mines declined. Belgian excavations at the site revealed an unexpected rejuvenation of interest in the area during the late 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. up until the 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.<sup>11</sup> After this point, the use of silver mines ceased and along with it the settlement of Thorikos fell into obscurity.

In 1861 interest in the exploitation of the silver mines of Lavrio rekindled. The area was practically uninhabited until then, when it begun to be rebuilt. By 1873 the "Hellenic Company of Lavrio Metallurgies" was established at Lavrio and two years later, in 1875, the "Compagnie Francaise des Mines du Laurium" established its headquarters at Agios Kyprianos, location at close distance from Lavrio. Both companies represented the first efforts to create heavy industry in Greece. Lavrio was the first town in Greece to use the telephone and voltaic arc lamps in 1882 and 1887 respectively, whereas the first stock market act in Greece concerned titles of stocks of the "Hellenic Company of Lavrio Metallurgies".<sup>12</sup>

The mining of the ore took place outside Lavrio, mainly at Kamariza and Plaka localities. The exploitation of surface tailings and slags along with the mined ore necessitated the construction of a railroad, used here for the first time in Greece. All this industrial development was followed by an equal growth of the town of Lavrio. The two large mining companies involved, practically owned – literally and in a metaphorical sense – the industrial facilities, most of the town buildings and one can even say in a way the majority of the inhabitants. In order to establish favorable conditions for the workers and their families, they constructed residential quarters, schools, churches, pharmacies and hospitals, undertook the responsibilities of the port and railroad, they even tended to their cultural needs by constructing cultural centers, organizing events and establishing the two municipal philharmonics.

The exploitation of the mines continued until the 70s, when mining ceased permanently. The metallurgical industry continued operations until 1992. From that point onwards the town of Lavrio declined rapidly. After the ban of mining, arose the question about the management purpose and use of the mining facilities.

### **General aspects of the Lavreotiki area**<sup>13</sup>

This important activity promoted strong commercial relations in antiquity. The silver, which was produced, was suitable for mining coinage, famous throughout the ancient world as "the Lavreotiki Glafkes". Except for the silver, they also produced metal lead for trading. From the 19th century and until the decade of the 80s, a network of mines existed related with mining activity throughout the Aegean.

On a socioeconomic level the mining exploitation of Lavrio was closely connected to the development of the middle class throughout the centuries. Furthermore, the Lavreotiki area offered the independent Greek state the possibility to cover its dues of the 19th century. Thus, in the 19th and the 20th century, for 100 years the mines of Lavrio supported the revival of Greece. This mining activity was the cause for the development of a labour movement named "The Lavreotika". The mining companies constituted the first heavy industry in Greece, that biggest in Balkans at the time Lavrio became one from the most famous mining centres of the world.

The industrial growth resulted in the fact that the Lavreotiki area took the lead in a lot of sectors, since it was the first Hellenic city that used the telephone (1882) and electricity (1887). The first Hellenic railway (1884) connected Lavrio with Athens. Hellenic syndicalism was created in Lavrio due to the first generation of industrial workers, technicians and foremen. The modern city of Lavrio was created because of the existence of the mines. Unfortunately during contemporary years the area declined and there took place a massive installation of immigrants.

### **The Protection of Cultural Heritage through administration**

Centuries of industrial activity at the Lavreotiki area have resulted in a significant number of sites and monuments. The protection of our cultural heritage became a concern from the early years of the Modern Greek State.<sup>14</sup> Moreover the Constitution of Greece provides for the protection of natural and cultural environment as an obligation of the State and a prerogative for the individual.<sup>15</sup> Measures that can be taken and are provided for by the Constitution are forfeiture of free use of one's property and of the exploitation of property or compulsory expropriation.<sup>16</sup> Thus the State, in order to protect natural and/or cultural landmarks, has the freedom to forfeit the use of property and to proceed in expropriating land, under the obligation however to adequately compensate ownership. In 1893 the first Law, concerning the issue, was issued,<sup>17</sup> followed by a series of amendments and new legislative texts, compiled under the "Codex of Compulsory Expropriation of Land Property", promulgated in 2001.<sup>18</sup> Provision for the compulsory expropriation of land exists in the two principal laws, one following and substituting the other, concerning the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage, Law 5351/1932 and Law 3028/2002.<sup>19</sup> These laws were and still are the main vehicle for the management and protection of cultural landscapes and heritage in general.

Provided that a site is demarcated, a series of prohibitions are set forth in order to provide protection for the monuments therein, but also to enforce a breathing space for them, meaning a buffer zone,<sup>20</sup> separating ancient and modern use areas. Restrictions are provided for by the law concerning the founding of quarries, limekilns, buildings of commercial or industrial use and residential buildings in the vicinity of cultural monuments, while even the agricultural use of the land itself is under strict supervision.<sup>21</sup> In recent years the use of buffer zones around monuments and archaeological sites was widely implemented.<sup>22</sup> The process leading to the aforementioned is anything but simple; the ancient remains must first be declared as an archaeological site according to existing archaeological data, followed by the judgment of the Central Archaeological Council and a ministerial decree published in the Government Gazette.<sup>23</sup> Consequently, the declaration and demarcation of a buffer zone follows the same route; in this case an in situ examination of the issue by members of the council is deemed necessary.<sup>24</sup> Land properties, with visible ancient remains that fall in the first ring of the buffer zone must be expropriated, if constant forfeiture of use of the property occurs.<sup>25</sup> For the competent authorities of the Ministry of Culture and other interested parties to keep track of every act for the declaration of an archaeological site a special archive was necessitated. During the 90s the Ministry begun to collect and publish all this data in a concise catalogue, known as the "Perennial Catalogue of Declared Archaeological Sites and Monuments in Greece". This catalogue is renewed every year, thus constituting a strong reference tool.<sup>26</sup> All this necessitates the collaboration of all local, peripheral and central authorities involved on an interdisciplinary basis. It demands social and even political costs.

### **The case of the Lavreotiki and Lavrio**

So, what were the measures taken for the protection of Lavrio and the Lavreotiki? The primary archaeological site of the ancient "demos" of Thorikos was declared under protection in 1957,<sup>27</sup> followed by a series of amendments, as well as by the final demarcation of protection zones issued in 1994.<sup>28</sup> In the years following 1957, the continuation of excavations and field surveys in the wider Lavreotiki area, revealed a substantial network of industrial installations, shafts, kilns, farmhouses, defensive towers and other buildings related to the settlement of Thorikos and the exploitation of the mines. These new discoveries necessitated the protection and demarcation of new sites and buffer zones, covering even wider areas.<sup>29</sup>

As a rule, the core area and a substantial buffer zone around a monument are declared as zone A. The area surrounding zone A is declared as zone B. Specific land use is applied in each case as stated in the relevant Ministerial Decree. This is also the case with Thorikos and the remainder of the sites in the Lavreotiki area. In general in zone A, any construction is strictly prohibited.<sup>30</sup> Wherever agricultural use is practiced, only open cultivation and surface irrigation networks are allowed, while forested areas remain as such and any attempt for reforestation must have the prior consent of the competent Ephorates of the Ministry of Culture. Moreover, even opening new roads is strictly prohibited, with the exception of maintenance of the already existing ones, although widening and/or using tarmac is not allowed. Finally, for those buildings that were legally built, before the declaration of zone A, maintenance and repair is allowed, but not the extension in height or width.

In particular for the area of the Lavreotiki, in zone A the repair of the installations of the two Metallurgies, along with the restoration of the Decauville railroad, which transported the ore, is allowed, in order for them to be used for cultural purposes. Any operation in this area must be sanctioned by the competent authorities of the Ministry of Culture.

Concerning zone B, where an intermediate stage of protection is implemented, building is allowed only for residential, agricultural and public recreation use, always under specific restrictions, that will not change the nature of the protected area.<sup>31</sup> All the abovementioned regulations ensure the preservation of low clutter constructions around the archaeological sites of the Lavreotiki.

The cessation of activities at the Lavrio mines during the 70s, and the subsequent gradual withdrawal of industrial units from the town of Lavrio led to the abandonment of several buildings. By the early 80s the Ministry of Culture began to declare as historical monuments the buildings belonging to the two metallurgies. The declaration was followed by expropriation of the property, along with the establishment of a zone, usually of 15 meters, around the constructions, in order to allow them to breathe.

The first ones declared as historic monuments were seven buildings inside the town of Lavrio, among them the City Hall, the Clock Tower and the Central Market, under the provisions of Law 1469/1950, as "they represent cases of special interest for the history of the development of architectural structures in an organized industrial settlement in Greece".<sup>32</sup> A few years of inaction followed until 1992; the metallurgical industry had since 1990 ceased its activities and so the Ministry of Culture to acquire the factory of the "Compagnie Francaise des Mines du Laurium". The National Technical University was awarded the arduous task of restoring the factory building as a Museum of Technology, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture. The same year the Ministry declared as historical monuments the installations, be it buildings or mechanical and technological equipment of both the "Hellenic Company of Lavrio Metallurgies" and the "Compagnie Francaise des Mines du Laurium".<sup>33</sup> Apart from the main complexes, every other relevant construction in the wider area was included,<sup>34</sup> thus creating a vast and unique archaeological, historical and technological park, extending from the Neolithic period to the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1995 the labourers' residential settlement at Agios Kyprianos, built by the French Company, was declared as a historical monument,<sup>35</sup> while the same happened in 1996 with the buildings of the Attic railroad, which connected Lavrio with Athens having both passenger and industrial use.<sup>36</sup> The year 1998 marked the culmination of the efforts for preserving the character of Lavrio, when an entire quarter of the town came under the protection of a Ministerial Decree from the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works.<sup>37</sup> This act included 118 buildings, mostly of residential character, remnants of the flourish of the town at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Conclusion – The aftermath of 5000 years of metallurgical history**

The continuous use of Lavrio as an area of industrial production provided the modern Greek society with a unique specimen of a diachronic archaeological site. The Greek myths bear testimony of the first attempts of mankind to exploit precious metals. Myths of the God Hephaistos are the result of this agony and efforts. They have come down to us through the first historical years of Greek society.<sup>38</sup>

The plethora of architectural remains, scattered around the Lavreotiki landscape, require a constant effort on behalf of the authorities of the Ministries of Culture, Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works but also of the local prefecture and municipalities. This effort is not limited to the declaration of monuments and sites and their protection, it demands the involvement of local societies as well. There is need of continuous funding in order for them to be preserved and restored for the generations to come.

In recent years there is an increasing cultural and tourist interest for the remains of Lavrio. Many cultural and artistic events take place there. There is an authenticity in the structures, which are buildings of industrial heritage, characterized by a high aesthetic and architectural value. The integrity of these elements is evident and the archaeological site is unique in Greece. All these elements are included and provided for in the wider planning of the town.<sup>39</sup>

Due to this, efforts to continue preservation of the area are ceaseless. Sensitized citizens turn to the judicial authorities, in order to block illegal activities, while at the same time non-profit organizations and associations have been established, with a focus on the protection and development of the cultural heritage of Lavrio<sup>40</sup> organising educational programs for young people. The municipal authorities of Lavrio struggle to ensure the necessary funding, in order to proceed with the promotion of the declared monuments in their area.

The Municipality of Lavreotiki decided to establish an institution for the management, preservation and development of the cultural heritage of Lavrio, which will undertake the foresaid responsibilities. Simultaneously, the rehabilitation of the historical center of the town, along with a new master plan for the restoration of the loading docks of the French Company, are in the process.<sup>41</sup>

The National Technical University finished in 2001 the restoration of the metallurgical factory of the "Compagnie Francaise des Mines du Laurium". In 2006, the complex of mining shafts of J.B. Serpieri<sup>42</sup> at Kamariza, owned by the French Company and already restored by the local Ephorate of Modern Monuments of the Ministry of Culture, was transformed into a Mineralogical and Mining Museum.<sup>43</sup> Still though, many things have to be accomplished, in order for Lavrio to become a true and living open industrial museum and landscape. It is crucial that substantial communication channels be established between all the competent authorities on this subject. The Ministries of Culture and Environment, Spatial Planning and Public Works, along with the Municipality of Lavreotiki need to work closer, especially in the prospect of including Lavrio in the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Lavrio has been included in the Tentative List of Greece from 2003, covering criteria ii, iii and iv,<sup>44</sup> and efforts are now mounted so that every prerequisite set by UNESCO be met.<sup>45</sup> It is a historical landscape, whose role in the evolution of Greece from the time of the Athenian state has been very crucial. Today new technology is put to the service of the old giving prospects for the future according to our changing views of heritage, its use and promotion.

Lavrio, the cradle of the industrialization of Greece, represents regionally, nationally, but also globally, the continuous effort of the human race to master and exploit the much-needed mineral wealth of our planet. The preservation of such an area is imperative not only for the present society but mostly for the generations to come and for the knowledge ought to them, knowledge accumulated through hard labor, ingenuity and perpetual struggle from the time of our ancestors until the present time.

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- <sup>1</sup> See K. Κονοφάγος, Το αρχαίο Λαύριο και η ελληνική τεχνική παραγωγής του αργύρου, Αθήνα 1980.
  - <sup>2</sup> S. Avgerinou Kolonias, ICOMOS Inventory Record for Historic Mining Sites, Route and Region of Lavrio in Attica.
  - <sup>3</sup> For a complete account of the excavations and archaeological research at the Lavreotiki until 1981 see Ellis J. Jones, The Lavrio Silver Mines. A Review of Recent Researches and Results, *Greece and Rome XXIX, 1982, 2, 169 ff.* For the recent excavations of the Second Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities see (in greek) E.X. Κακαβογιάννης, Λαυρεωτική 2004, in *Αττική 2004, Ανασκαφές, Ευρήματα, Νέα Μουσεία, Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση Ανατολικής Αττικής-Β' Εφορεία Προϊστορικών και Κλασικών Αρχαιοτήτων*, Αθήνα 2005, 95-104, and M. Οικονομάκου, Νέα ευρήματα από σωστικές έρευνες στη Λαυρεωτική, *idem* 105-106.
  - <sup>4</sup> Such a shaft has been found near the Theatre of Thorikos, nearby the entrance of which the map of the gallery has been carved. See P. Spitaels, Early Helladic Period in Mine no 3 (Theatre Section), in Thorikos VIII, 1972/1976, 151-174 and M. Waelkens, Tool Marks and Mining Techniques in Mine no 3, in Thorikos IX, 1977/1982, 114-143.
  - <sup>5</sup> See for example, N.H.Gale-Z.A. Stos-Gale, Thorikos, Perati and Bronze Age silver production in the Laurion-Attica, in *Studies in Attica I*, Paule Spitaels (ed.), *Miscellanea Graeca*, fasc.5, Gent 1982, 97-104.
  - <sup>6</sup> For the Mycenaean period at Thorikos see the papers by Jean Servais at Thorikos I, 1963, III, 1965, IV, 1966/67, V, 1968 and VIII, 1972-1976. Excavations at Velatouri hill were conducted by professor Servais from 1963 to 1977 and reinitiated during 2006 under the supervision of professor R. Laffineur.
  - <sup>7</sup> For the geometric settlement and cemeteries see Thorikos II, 1964, III, 1965, IV, 1966/67, VIII, 1972/76 and IX, 1977/82. For the Archaic and Classical periods see Thorikos and the Laurion in Archaic and Classical times, in *Miscellanea Graeca*, fasc. 1, H. Mussche – P.Spitaels – F. Goemaere – de Poerck (eds.), Ghent 1975.
  - <sup>8</sup> Concerning the organization of the mineral wealth exploitation of the Lavreotiki from the Athenian State see Ευαγγ. Χ. Κακαβογιάννης, Μέταλλα Εργάσιμα και Συγκεχωρημένα. Η οργάνωση της εκμετάλλευσης του ορυκτού πλούτου της Λαυρεωτικής από την Αθηναϊκή Δημοκρατία, Δημοσιεύματα του Αρχαιολογικού Δελτίου αρ. 90, Αθήνα 2005, with recent Greek and foreign bibliography. Tsaimou G.C., Ancient Athenian technology of processing argentine ores and economic benefits, Instabul, 2001, 9<sup>th</sup> Balkan Mineral Processing Congress.
  - <sup>9</sup> For the results of the excavations of the Belgian Archaeological School in Greece see the Thorikos Series of Preliminary Reports, beginning with vol. I, 1963 and the *Miscellanea Graeca* Series, beginning with fasciculus 1, 1975. See also H.F. Mussche, Thorikos, Eine Führung durch die Ausgrabungen, Gent/Nürnberg, 1978 and Thorikos, La vie dans une ville minière de la Grèce antique, H.F. Mussche (ed.), Guide d'exposition organisée par la Kredietbank, Bruxelles, 21 Janvier-16 Février 1986. The excavations at the classical Thorikos were active from 1982 to 1997 under the supervision if the Director of the Belgian Archaeological School in Greece in any given time.
  - <sup>10</sup> For the theatre see O. Miller, The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report, in *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* 4 (1885-86), 1-21, Tony Hackens, Le théâtre, in Thorikos I, 1963, 105-118, *idem*, Thorikos III, 75-96. The Directorate for the Restoration of Ancient Monuments has undertaken the task of the rehabilitation of the monuments.

- 11 D. Vanhove, Βελγική Αρχαιολογική Σχολή στην Ελλάδα, Θορικός Αττικής-Στύρα και Πυργάρι Ευβοίας, in Η  
12 Αρχαιολογία στην Ελλάδα, Δ.Ν. Γαρουφαλής-δρ. Ε. Κωνσταντινίδη-Συβρίδη eds., Corpus, Αθήνα 2002, 101.  
13 Concerning the establishment of the Athens Stock Exchange and the issue provoked by the colonialistic  
14 behaviour of the foreign exploiters of the Lavrio mines, known as the "Lavreotiki issue", see Ε. Πανάς – Χρ. Π.  
Μπαλόγλου, Το Λαυρεωτικό Ζήτημα και η ίδρυση του Χρηματιστηρίου Αξιών Αθηνών, Αθήνα 1994.  
15 S. Avgerinou Kolonias, ICOMOS Inventory Record for Historic Mining Sites, Route and Region of Lavrio in Attica.  
16 For a complete account of the relevant legislation until 2001 see Ευαγ. Φ. Δωρής, Το Δίκαιον των Αρχαιοτήτων,  
17 Νομοθεσία-Νομολογία-Ερμηνεία, Αθήναι 1985 and Πάντος Α. Πάντος, Κωδικοποίηση Νομοθεσίας για την  
18 Πολιτιστική Κληρονομιά κατά θέματα. Α' Ελληνική Νομοθεσία, Διεύθυνση Μνημείων και Δημοσιευμάτων,  
19 Υπουργείο Πολιτισμού Αθήνα 2001. A translation in English of the Law 3028/2002 can be found in the webpage  
20 of the Greek Ministry of Culture, at [www.culture.gr](http://www.culture.gr).  
21 Article 24 of the Constitution, §1 and §6.  
22 Article 17 and Article 18 §1 to 8, especially §5.  
23 Law ΒΡΞΖ'/1893 "About the compulsory expropriation of land property for the preservation or discovery of  
24 antiquities" Government Gazette 34/A'/18.2.1893.  
25 Law 2882/2001, Government Gazette 17/A'/6.2.2001.  
26 Codified Law 5351/1932 « For Antiquities », Government Gazette 275/A/24.8.1932, articles 8 and 9 and Law  
27 3028/2002 « For the protection of Antiquities and of Cultural Heritage in general”, Government Gazette  
28 153/A'/28.6.2002, article 18 and 19.  
29 Law 3028/2002, article 17.  
30 Codified Law 5351/1932, article 50, §1 to 3, Law 3028/2002, article 13.  
31 Law 1892/1990 "For the modernization and development and other provisions", Government Gazette  
32 101/A'/31.7.1990, article 91, §1, where it states that the Minister of Culture can implement zones of no  
33 construction (Zone A) and of restricted or conditional constructions (Zone B) concerning archaeological sites.  
34 Law 3028/2002, article 12, §1.  
35 Law 3028/2002, article 13, §2.  
36 Law 3028/2002, article 13, §3.  
37 Provision for the compilation of a National Inventory of Monuments has been provided for in the new  
38 archaeological Law 3028/2002, Article 4.  
39 Ministerial document 25666/984/30.5.57, Government Gazette 927/B'/14.12.94.  
40 Ministerial document ΥΠΠΟ/ΑΡΧ/Α1/Φ02/6690/376/21.11.94, Government Gazette 927/B'/14.12.94.  
41 For example the Ministerial Document ΥΠΠΟ/ΑΡΧ/Α1/Φ02/30896/1243/11.7.80, Government Gazette  
42 852/B'/3.9.80 and the amendment Ministerial ΥΠΠΟ/ΑΡΧ/Α1/Φ02/22053/1046/7.5.96, Government Gazette  
43 562/B'/11.7.96. The wider Lavreotiki area has also been placed under protection as the Sounio National Park in  
44 1974, according to Laws 996/1971 and 1650/1986, covering an area of 35.000 km<sup>2</sup>. A special Committee was  
45 founded in the framework of the projects of the Finance Management Fund for Archaeological Projects which  
has the purpose of the Protection, Research and Enhancement of the Monuments of SE Attica.  
With the exception of guardhouses for the Ministry of Culture.  
More specifically, residences are limited to a single-floor of 100m<sup>2</sup> and maximum height of 4 meters, barns to  
30 m<sup>2</sup> and maximum height of 2,5 meters and public recreational areas to a single-floor of 200 m<sup>2</sup> and  
maximum height of 4 meters. No more than one building per field is allowed, while a tile roof is mandatory.  
Ministerial document ΥΠΠΟ/ΔΙΛΑΠ/Γ/1217/45500/23.6.81, Government Gazette 455/B'/3.8.81.  
Ministerial document ΥΠΠΟ/ΔΙΛΑΠ/Γ/874/17644/14.2.92, Government Gazette 293/B'/29.4.92, amended with  
the Ministerial Document ΥΠΠΟ/ΔΙΛΑΠ/Γ/1658/25228/29.3.95, Government Gazette 491/B'/1.6.95.  
Buildings from Kamariza to Lavrio and from Thorikos to Souriza and Agrileza, covering an area of almost  
120.000 m<sup>2</sup> full of ancient and modern monuments.  
Ministerial Document ΥΠΠΟ/ΔΙΛΑΠ/Γ/1020/27708/6.4.95, Government Gazette 558/B'/28.6.95.  
Ministerial document ΥΠΠΟ/ΔΙΛΑΠ/Γ/286/4645/8.1.96, Government Gazette 85/B'/12.2.96. The Decree  
declared as monuments the buildings of the Station, the refreshment bar, the house of the foreman and the  
personnel dormitories.  
Ministerial Degree 19229/4222/8.7.98, Government Gazette 576/D'/6.8.98.  
S. Avgerinou Kolonias, ICOMOS Inventory Record for Historic Mining Sites, Route and Region of Lavrio in Attica.  
S. Avgerinou Kolonias, ICOMOS Inventory Record for Historic Mining Sites, Route and Region of Lavrio in Attica.  
Suggestively, we can mention the "Poseidonia" Association and the "Society for the Studies of Lavreotiki", both  
residing at Lavrio.  
See newspaper "Kiriakatiki", article by P. Bouganis, Monuments of modern abandonment, 11.12.2005. In  
October 2006 the Ministry of Culture decided to undertake the responsibility of the restoration of the "French  
Docks", which were built in 1887. The minister G. Voulgarakis stated that the final goal of the ministry is to  
restore the docks to their original form, so that they shall stand as a monument of Lavrio's history and help in  
its future evolution, see newspaper "Eleftheros Typos" 9.10.2006, 49.  
For the endeavours of this italian/french entrepreneur see J.B. Serpieri, Aperçu général sur la question des  
minerais-terres du Laurium avec documents à l'appui, Athènes 1871.  
See newspaper "Vima", article by Maria Thermou, "The silver wealth of ancient Athens", 13.9.2006. Cultural  
events take place in the museum, such as the Conference "Lavrio. The Two Eras of a Mining Landscape",  
within the context of the International Day for Monuments and Sites for 2009, organized by the Hellenic Section  
of ICOMOS, the Hellenic TICCIH, the Technical Chamber of Greece and the National University of Athens. under  
the auspices of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture (11.4.2009).  
U, Basic Texts of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, 2005, 52-53.  
Supra n° 37, 96-119 and 134-139.