

# Mapping of analysis: Analysis of cultural heritage, natural assets, good practices, public and private subject to involve, opportunities and interaction

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REGIONE DEL VENETO

Regione Emilia-Romagna



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## Premises

### Data collection

The collection of data has been implemented starting from the voluminous amount of information available within the databases of Veneto Region and MiBACT (Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities). The sourcing of data regarding Society and Business has been achieved thanks either to external services or to previous censuses, as was the case for entertainment venues<sup>1</sup>. With regard to the ambit of accommodations and events, the DMS of Veneto Region provides a module that has been incorporated in the QGIS framework of the project, and through which it is possible to access not only the necessary information, but also the booking feature.

The correct georeferencing of cultural heritage was considered to be a priority considering that, in the case of the ministerial cards, to a large extent the identified assets were not hooked to the correct georeferencing. This entailed the punctual analysis of each individual asset, for a total of 252 catalog cards. The decision to conduct a thorough survey also stemmed from an awareness of this issue.

Data more closely related to land use (CORINE Land Cover) were uploaded as required for the VALUE project, although they probably impact relatively little on the organization of the VALUE project, since they mainly refer to the vast areas of private property in the Veneto Po Delta. On the other hand, when studying the routes, it will be very interesting to upload some layers that collect information on routes and signage related to the hiking network and implemented with the interregional project "Cicloturismo" (D.G.R. n.1807 13-7-10). In addition, it will also be important to make the collation of proposed routes present in the sites of various entities, starting with those of the Veneto Po Park and associations, first of all the FIAB (Italian Federation for Environment and Bicycle), coordination for the Veneto.

### Structure

The data mapping for the VALUE project was built on the basis of a QGIS project, using the GeoPackage format (<https://www.geopackage.org/>), an open and compact, platform that is governed by standards and thus interoperable in all environments. The GeoPackage format makes it possible to collect in a single GPKG file (MAB\_DELTAPO.gpkg) geospatial information, both vector and raster, and linked tables without geometry, useful for the compilation of closed vocabularies (drop-down menus), but also to enrich asset information.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.osservatoriospettacoloveneto.it/schede.asp?tipo=teatro> Applicable for Veneto Region and Emilia-Romagna Region; this information for Croatian partners has been provided together with the mapping of cultural, environmental and tourist services.

The GPKG file is embedded in a QGIS project (MAB\_DELTAPO.qgz) in which several external services are preloaded:

- a) Cartography Region: in this WMS group are loaded some of the layers that the Veneto Region and the Emilia-Romagna Region expose through their GeoPortals. It is possible at any time to increase the number of loaded layers.
- b) WEBGIS\_ER\_WMS: in this subgroup of the EMILIA-ROMAGNA group are uploaded the exposed WMSs of the Webgis made by the Emilia-Romagna Secretariat.
- c) Parcels/Fabricates/Vestibules: exposed WMS from the Cadastral Cartographic Geoportal of the Agenzia delle Entrate (not visible at scales larger than 1:10000).
- d) CORINE Land Cover 2012: WMS exposed by the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service.
- e) Tables: the group collects tables without geometry used to create closed vocabulary lists.
- f) OpenStreetMap: generalist map base used as background.

The MAB\_UNESCO group collects the layers related to the perimeters and zoning of the area that became part of the MAB - Man and Biosphere program since 2015. The data were collected from existing sources and were poured into a single layer (MODI\_point) based on the agreed data structure, in which the minimum information and references for linking to the different databases were merged. More details can be found in the chapters devoted to the different areas under consideration.

In the MODI\_point layer there is a POI field that allows to indicate whether that data can constitute a Point of Interest in the construction of the itineraries or whether it should remain archived information for its usefulness to the knowledge and protection of the territory.

## Veneto Region – data mapping

The collection of information started by examining existing databases. In particular those of the Veneto Region and those of MiBACT (SIGECweb, Risk Map and Protected Assets from the access point of the cooperative platform VIR - Vincoli in Rete). All VIR data were entered and checked, both for properties that have a general catalog card and those that currently lack one. Only those properties that had already been checked for cultural interest with a negative result were excluded. All placements were checked, correcting incorrect ones and updating the cadastral parcel data.

Records of water-scoops and other items related to reclamation from the database of the Veneto Region were added, paying attention to possible overlaps between data from different sources.

As far as archaeological assets are concerned, those that may have an implication in the enhancement of the territory have been included, omitting all findings that are useful only for the knowledge of the territory and the exercise of protection. The shapefile of the Ville Venete project was uploaded and the data were in turn cross-referenced with others.

Museums, Libraries, IATs, Pro Loco, and the frame for linking to the TOSC of the Veneto Region for accommodation search and event consultation were included.

### Layers of Mapping

A total of 330 points (MODI\_points) were surveyed, including archaeological, architectural and landscape heritage, museums and various exhibition venues, and tourist information points (IAT and Pro Loco). For each point, some essential master data are specified: location, object, name, ownership (when possible), if necessary, an outline chronology, a unique code and, when present, the reference codes of the source databases.

You can query the layer by searching any field (you only need to enter part of the string) using the Select Items by VALUE function. Multiple search criteria can be combined.

Identificazione e Localizzazione	Dati analitici	Condizione giuridica	Fonti e Certificazione dei dati
<b>Codici e Definizione</b>			
CBC - Identificativo scheda bene culturale	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Case sensitive	Escludi Campo
ACCC - Codice identificativo	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Case sensitive	Escludi Campo
AMB - Ambito di tutela MIBAC	Seleziona		Escludi Campo
OGN - Denominazione	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Case sensitive	Escludi Campo
OGD - Definizione	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Case sensitive	Escludi Campo
OGD_free	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Case sensitive	Escludi Campo
OGT - Tipologia	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Case sensitive	Escludi Campo

### Points of Interest (POIs)

Filling in the field is handled by a closed vocabulary with drop-down menus, and you can choose from four alternatives:

- **yes:** self-consistent points of interest (Regional Museum of the Reclamation, Punta della Maistra Lighthouse, National Archaeological Museum of Adria, etc.); in some cases the tag has also been attributed to assets useful to "tell a story," as in the case of the statue of Ciceruacchio in the Town Hall Square of Ca' Tiepolo or the Museum of the Tamisian Republic of Bosgattia;

- **no:** assets surveyed in the various databases, very often with positive verification of cultural interest, but difficult to transform into objects of interest to tourists, unless a particular strand is identified (e.g., fishing casoni). These are very often privately owned and therefore not accessible properties, in several cases abandoned and in a very poor state of preservation;

- **perhaps:** in principle, this tag has been assigned to assets that are unlikely to constitute a destination, but instead lend themselves to being a point of interest within an itinerary;

- **reclamation:** a dedicated tag has been created for all water drains and other elements related to reclamation to facilitate the identification of one or more dedicated routes.

The assignment of these tags is still provisional and will need to be revised depending on the architecture of the platform and the site.

Uploading of the complete data from the source databases will have to be handled at the platform/site level with whose structure it will be necessary to compare in order to create the routes and before finally concluding the project.



*Site inspection in Veneto Region*

From a naturalistic point of view, the fact emerges that the areas protected by the Park are exclusively public ones, that is, the riverbanks and canals and a few floodplain areas or oases created by the silting up of old basins, as in the case of the Volta Grimani Oasis. All the rest of the Delta, both fields and fishing valleys, is in private ownership.

Much of the data collected through mapping refers to assets that can hardly be considered useful for the purpose of tourist attraction, but in several cases could become part of thematic itineraries. The most striking case, of course, is that of the water-scooping machines and other structures related to land reclamation, which have their pivotal element in the Regional Museum of Land Reclamation in Ca' Vendramin, but there is no shortage of other examples, such as disused industrial and manufacturing architecture (from the huge sugar refinery in Ca' Tiepolo to the former Slaughterhouse in Porto Viro, which now houses the Civic Library, to abandoned or converted farms).

In the Po Delta Veneto area there is a network of small, quality-conscious local producers interested in rediscovering traditions, but also in bringing innovations (such as the production of Gin Caleri),



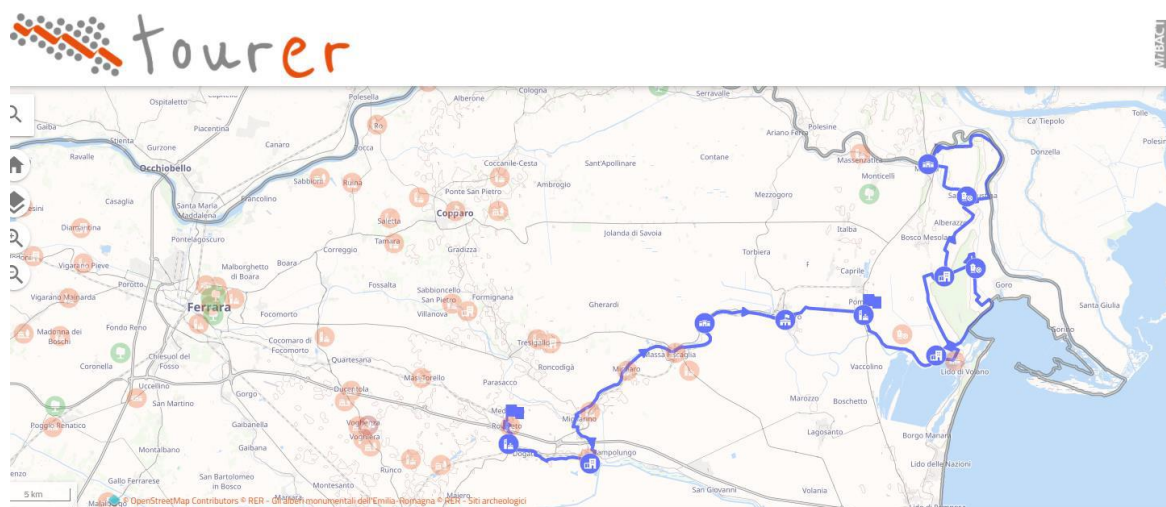
organized in such a way as to promote everyone's products at the same time. It would be important to intercept this (or these) network(s), along with the network of "things to do " for a tourism offer that is broader horizon than just cycling tourism. The mutability of proposals and activities can only be managed by relying on local groups to ensure that information is up-to-date and correct.

It is necessary to take into account a number of proposals and tourism promotion sites already in place, first and foremost that of the Municipality of Adria ([www.comune.adria.ro.it/visitadria](http://www.comune.adria.ro.it/visitadria)).

## Emilia-Romagna Region – data mapping

The WMS of the Webgis made by the Emilia-Romagna Secretariat (<https://www.patrimonioculturale-er.it/webgis/>) have been uploaded to the WEBGIS\_ER\_WMS group. WFSs can also be uploaded and then queries can be made already, but WFSs carry only the raw data, while with WMSs images and links are also displayed. The Webgis exposes several open data services: WMS, WFS, CSV, GPX, JSON, and GeoJSON.

The Emilia-Romagna Cultural Heritage Webgis was developed in response to the 2012 earthquake emergency and has now become a daily management tool in the service of cultural heritage protection. It has articulated search functions and its data give life to the Tourer (<https://www.tourer.it/>), the portal for all those who love to travel by moving slowly to discover the widespread cultural heritage of Emilia-Romagna. From the Tourer it is possible to download itineraries, hiking and cycling, already prepared (e.g., Terre del Delta). There is also a personal area where users have a way to create lists of favorite Cultural Heritage and upload photos.



The Geoportal of the Emilia-Romagna Region exposes many WMS services, including those related to parks and reserves, land use, SCIs and SPAs, including those of neighboring regions (in this case the MAB DELTAPO area of Veneto), and Natura 2000 Network. For now, a few layers (Region\_ER group) have been loaded, but a comparison is needed to determine what is useful and what is not, or in any case what to load, in what sequence, etc.

In the Delta\_points\_itineraries layer, the 265 points of the itineraries of the project Development of organizational formulas with a collective character - PAL Leader + of the Emilia-Romagna Delta (henceforth Delta 2006) have been imported, categorizing them by type. The points have no ID and show only the type and name of the asset. All information is in the attached sheets, which, however, are in text format. Linking between the points and the sheets can only be done manually. The Delta 2006 project is structured similarly to the VALUE project in that it aims to network the Park's heritage in all its different facets and takes into consideration all the different actors to design a network of trails. The sites included in the 2006 Delta project are those that were surveyed at the time by the IBC (IBACN). Everything was done by carrying out a GIS project in which the thematics were included.

The following categories were surveyed in the Delta 2006 project: monumental trees, archaeological sites, architectural properties, historical centers, industrial archaeology, museums, art sites.

The Delta 2006 project stands as the basis for the start of an organization of an Ecomuseum System of the Emilia-Romagna Delta with the prospect of being able to integrate its management within the UNESCO Management Plan of Ravenna and Ferrara, so as to avoid fragmenting economic and human resources with the creation of new structures that would overlap the existing ones.

There are already many references and practical directions in the route sheets that should be checked and updated. The Complete Sheets folder contains more in-depth and articulated sheets than those included in the report, again in text format.

Data from VIR (Risk Map + Protected Property + SIGECweb) have been loaded into the MODI\_point\_ER layer. These are data that need to be checked because the placements are often incorrect; sheets from SIGECweb without georeferencing and geocoding may not be present. The summary table of A 2.00 cards (all without images) present in SIGECweb is attached (Assets\_immobili\_SW.csv11).

It is necessary to do some collation and control work between the information from the different databases, checking placements and any overlaps, as was done for Veneto.

## Croatia – data mapping

An activity of coordination of mapping analysis was conducted with the Croatian side of the project.

### **Cres**

The partners provided a KML map with the points of interest they had identified and separately an XLS sheet with some additional information. Some rationalization work was needed by adding unique IDs that would allow the link between the POIs identified on the map and the insights marked on the XLS sheet (CHERSO group). Indeed, it was not possible to create a join based on the name field since there was not a perfect coincidence (and it would have been too weak a join criterion anyway).

### **Korčula**

An XLS sheet was provided to the partners with some useful fields to compile a minimal master data following the agreed structure. The compiled sheet was uploaded and transformed into a GPKG layer (CURZOLA).