Report of analysis

Final Version of 31/12/2020

Deliverable Number D.3.1.2.

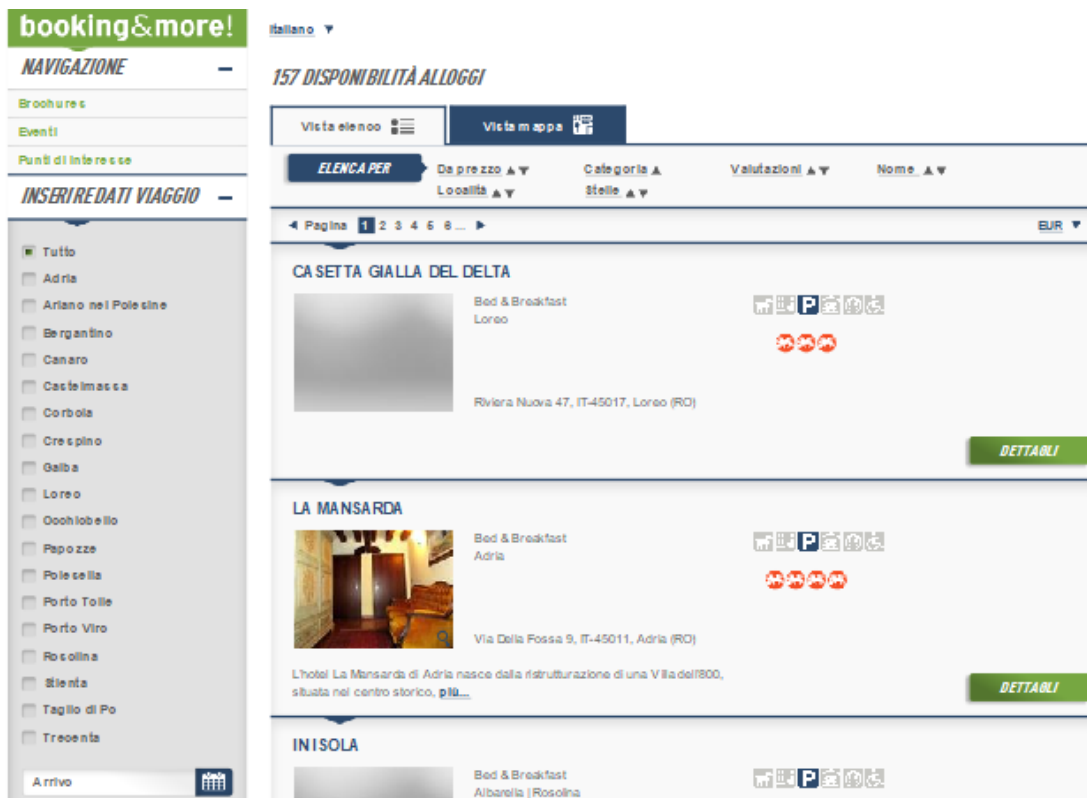|	
Project Acronym	VALUE
Project ID Number	10046694
Project Title	EnVironmental And cuLtUral hEritage development
Priority Axis	Environment and cultural heritage
Specific objective	3.1
Work Package Number	3
Work Package Title	Analysis and Governance
Activity Number	3.1
Activity Title	Mapping heritage, knowledge and services
Partner in Charge	PP2 Veneto Region
Partners involved	All
Status	Final
Distribution	Public

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Methodology Report

Mapping of cultural heritage and natural assets, traditional knowledge, cultural activities, facilities and services

Mapping services and the collection of existing data

A preliminary analysis of the existing allows us to assume that all information about the companies and enterprises can be acquired through external services or by retrieving data from censuses that have already been carried out, as in the case of entertainment venues (http://www.osservatoriospettacoloveneto.it/schede.asp?tipo=teatro). For everything concerning accommodation and events, the DMS of the Veneto Region provides a self-consistent module that can be incorporated as a frame in the QGIS project (but which will be much more important to retrieve on the site) through which it is not only possible to access the required information, but also to make reservations. Obviously, it will be important to understand what data is made available by the Emilia-Romagna Region.

As far as environmental aspects are concerned, it is possible to link to the Corine Land Cover available on the National Geoportal of the Ministry of the Environment, which can be consulted in the viewer and

displayed in WMS/WFS formats and can therefore be loaded into the QGIS project. The layers available for Croatia should also have a version in WMS, although currently the link does not seem to be working.

In addition to the data more strictly related to land use, data on hiking and cycling routes already present in the Veneto Region Geoportal will be uploaded, as well as those made available by other entities, such as the Veneto Regional Park of the Po Delta, and by associations, such as the FIAB (Italian Cyclist' Federation), which is the coordinator for the Veneto Region.

Data of Cultural Heritage, archaeological, architectural and historical-artistic, will be loaded from the ministerial database (approximately 200 A 3.00 items, for which see the summary table in Appendix 1, and some SI 3.00 items), from that of the Veneto Region (e.g. Ville Venete) and from other available sources. All the items still to be surveyed will be collected according to the data structure defined below.

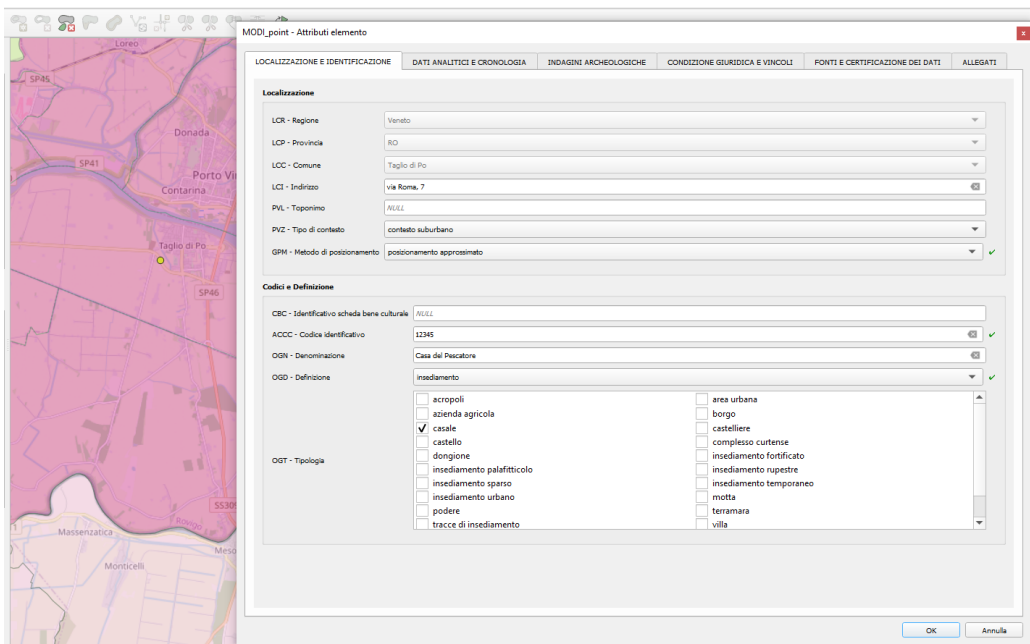## Data structure and attribute tables

In the construction of a data structure useful for acquiring knowledge on archaeological, architectural, landscape, historical-artistic and demo-ethno-anthropological heritage in a non-self-referential way it is necessary to adopt standards drawn up to implement cataloguing according to homogeneous criteria at national level. It is important to be able to dialogue with the data produced and stored by other bodies (ICCD - Central Institute for Catalogue and Documentation, Veneto Region, Emilia-Romagna Region, Veneto Po Delta Regional Park Authority, Emilia-Romagna Po Delta Park Authority, Municipalities, etc.) The adoption of common practices and rules is the necessary prerequisite for the sharing of information among the many subjects (public and private) operating in the cultural heritage sector, in order to set up the national heritage catalogue envisaged by the relevant Italian legislation.

The simplest way to achieve this objective is to create in the QGIS project a layer structure that uses the necessary packages of paragraphs, structured fields and simple fields of the **MODI** (**Information Module**). This is a tool prepared by ICCD for the expeditious acquisition of data, which can be used in preliminary and preparatory activities to actual cataloguing (censuses, reporting, organisation of material lots, etc.). The MODI is particularly useful for describing movable, immovable and immaterial entities (objects of various types, architectures, sites, events, etc.) that can subsequently be catalogued as cultural heritage, or simply be preserved at the census level. Alongside and in addition to the basic layout it is possible to insert in the QGIS project any field or paragraph considered useful to better define the information needed for the VALUE project.

In the MODI, which does not have an NCT, but its own unique identification code assigned directly by the system, there is a minimum set of compulsory data, which constitutes the basic master data needed to identify, define and locate the entity under examination, whatever it is. For all cases in which it is necessary to upgrade from an Information Form to a Catalogue Sheet, mappings are prepared and managed by the system: the cataloguer then only has to fill in the paragraphs and fields for further details.

The data structure of MOSI 4.00 (Italian and English versions) can be found at the end of this report, Appendices 2 and 3. When setting up the metadata of the project layers, subject to the mandatory paragraphs and fields shown in red, it will be possible to choose the packages required for mapping VALUE, adding, where necessary, any fields for in-depth analysis and customisation not provided for in the ministerial regulations, which will not be mapped when the data packages are sent to SIGECweb.

Compilation will be facilitated by the provision of a user-friendly form that will open automatically when each new geometry is entered, and which also provides for the presence of pre-filled, visible or hidden fields[1]. This will facilitate implementation by third parties, even after this project phase has been completed. It is important to create a model from the outset that has the necessary characteristics and is easily increasable and maintainable over time.

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[1] Various administrative fields can be pre-filled and hidden as well as the Region, Province and Municipality fields, which auto-fill when the geometry is entered, thanks to the setting of a series of concatenated filters and queries added as default values (e.g.: aggregate(layer:= 'Municipalities', aggregate:='max', expression:="cod_pro", filter:= intersects(geometry(@parent), $geometry)), which instruct QGIS to automatically fill in the location fields.

The use of the MODI structure makes it possible to collect all data in a single pair of layers, a multi-polygonal and a point layer, with the same structure. A differentiation by asset type can be made later, when migrating to the catalogue cards.

With respect to the structure of MODI, the use of open vocabularies should be avoided, replacing them with closed vocabularies. As far as chronology is concerned, it is useful to manage information according to the levels of the Chronology vocabulary (from Generic Chronology to Specific Chronology) already in use in the Veneto database and in national cataloguing systems. A choice of guided pathways may also include a vocabulary for the identification of epochs and historical periods (iron_age, late_antiquity, late_middle_age...); however, the objective is a pair of numerical fields **year_begin** and **year_end**, which are not compulsory, useful for setting up searches within time arcs. Such a structure would make the graphics of the input form less cumbersome and the information more comprehensive.