

# Inventory of heritage in minor territories

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The «INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES» (D 3.1.1) together with the «THEMATIC BEST PRACTICES CATALOGUE ON SPECIALIZED AND INNOVATIVE FORMS OF TOURISM IN THE CROSS-BORDER AREA AND BEYOND» (D 3.1.2) set the base for the first BOOST5 output of «Guidelines for design and exploitation of alternative Natural and Cultural Routes in the Italy-Croatia area promoting accessibility, sustainability and delocalization of touristic flows toward fewer known attractions».

The aim of the BOOST5 is to tackle one of the main challenges of the Italy-Croatia region: evaluation and preservation of the rich and varied natural and cultural heritage as well as fostering it in a sustainable way to support economic development. Raising awareness and knowledge of the cultural and natural assets within the minor territories can benefit the process of future preparation and implementation of project scenarios for new thematic routes. Guidelines for the construction of new thematic routes will be based on the deliverables and outputs of the BOOST5 project in which the first step is the creation of the Inventory of heritage in minor territories.

### 1.1. About BOOST5

The BOOST5 is a project financed within the Italy -Croatia Interreg Cluster Call for proposals focusing on the thematic area «Joint development of thematic cultural routes». It is build on the successful experience of five (5) previous projects: ATLAS, MADE IN LAND, REVIVAL, TEMPUS, and UNDERWATERMUSE.

These projects have represented and still represent a positive example of the cross-border cooperation between Italy and Croatia. Integrated benefits from the five (5) Italy-Croatia projects were able to activate and improve cooperation dynamics that made it possible to produce significant outputs for the BOOST5 project.

By leveraging on these and other successful experiences, BOOST5 seeks to accelerate the uptake and development of sustainable and innovative tourism ideas starting from the upshots of the five (5) IT-HR projects as well as from other significant examples. The purpose is to revitalize the varied natural and cultural heritage of the Italy-Croatia cross-border area – in particular minor areas of forgotten spaces / lost heritage with a low and fragmented digital tourist offer. The balancing of fragmented tourist landscape is paving the way for an innovative and sustainable tourism offer in a post-Covid era.

## 1.2. Cultural and Natural Heritage in Minor Territories of Italy and Croatia

Minor areas are recognised as urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, and/or ex-industrial areas. Their research is needed in order to accomplish tourism enhancement of the area. One must have in mind features, needs, potential connections (historical, geographical, artistic, etc.) of the natural and cultural assets in a given area in order to design new and unexplored sustainable cultural routes.

The protection of the nature and cultural heritage in Croatia and Italy has a long tradition. In the Republic of Croatia, it was after the World War II when first concrete measures in protection of nature were reached by establishing first Natural Parks in 1949. In 1991 Croatia declared its independence from Yugoslavia, and after the Homeland War (ended in 1998), a more systematic legal framework for the protection of natural and cultural heritage began to develop. This was particularly encouraged and conditioned by Croatia's accession to EU in 2013.

Today, there are, in the territorial and administrative sense, three levels of Government in Croatia: Government of The Republic of Croatia (national level), 20 counties (regional government) and 556 cities and municipalities (local government). The protection of the natural and cultural heritage is mostly regulated by central government through its ministries and regional departments. There were 408 protected natural assets in Croatia in November 2019 covering 7,529.64 km<sup>2</sup> which is 8.55% of total Croatian territory. Mentioned 408 assets encompass: 2 strict reserves, 8 national parks, 11 nature parks, 77 special reserves, 2 regional parks, 80 natural monuments, 82 protected landscapes, 27 forest parks, 119 monuments of park architecture.

The Italian landscape legislation was borned with a specific attention to the aesthetic aspect of the assets. Only later, the awareness of the cultural and ecological value evolved. However, the Landscape is protected by the Constitution, the highest Italian law, since its promulgation in 1948 (art. 9). The Landscape has been defined as the beloved face of the Homeland. Over the years, there have been a number of laws that have regulated other aspects about Natural and Cultural Heritage. The protection of the natural and cultural heritage is regulated by the three level trough different degrees and competence: the Central Government, that promulgates the framework laws and is articulated in Central Ministry; in turn, the ministry are organized on territory trough Regional departments named Soprintendenze (for Cultural Heritage) and Management Authority of National Parks (for Natural Heritage); the Regions draft the Landscape Regional Plans (approved by Central Government); and the Municipalities receives and deepen the indications of Landscape Regional Plans.

Management of the cultural heritage and its protection is rather complex and articulated, but directly or indirectly, under the jurisdiction of Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism. The Ministry is responsible for all cultural assets on the national level. Today, Italy has 11% of the national territory protected and there are over a thousand protected areas, both land and



sea. In Italy there are National parks, Regional and interregional natural parks, Natural reserves, Wetlands of international interest, and other protected natural areas.

Assets presented in this catalogue represent some of the most important features of the regions included in the project: Puglia, FVG, Ferrara, Rijeka and Gorski kotar, Marche region and Zadar County.

### 1.3. Methodology for Inventory of heritage in Minor Territories

The inventory of heritage in minor territories represent some of the most important cultural and natural features of the regions included in the project. The represented regions correspond to the BOOST5 project partners (PP):

- Puglia Region (LP Tecnopolis Science and Technology Park)
- Marche Region (PP4 – Marche Region)
- Province of Ferrara (PP2 – SPIRO Development Agency)
- Friuli - Venezia Giulia Region (PP1 Friuli Innovation Consortium, PP7 – Regional Institute for the Cultural Heritage of Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia)
- Rijeka and Gorski Kotar (PP3 – STEP RI Science and Technology Park of the University of Rijeka, PP6 – City of Rijeka)
- Zadar County (PP5 – ZADRA NOVA Zadar County Development Agency)

The inventory units are presented by the designed template for cultural and natural assets. Each project partner (PP) provided minimum of five (5) natural and ten (10) cultural assets by using one (1) template per each asset. Some of the assets need to be part of the best practices included in the “BOOST5 Best Practice Catalogue” and other new natural and cultural assets can be included. Partners from the same region provide joint documentation of inventory units.

For writing inventory catalogue methodology was designed. Each partner provided minimum of 5 natural and 10 cultural assets by using the template (1 template per each asset) (Tab. 1). Part of the assets need to be part of the best practices included in the “BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue” and others new can be included. Partners from the same region will provide joint document.

Table 1. Template designed for the data collection

Name of the asset
Natural or cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Photography, graphic
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

## 2. RESULTS

No single scientific discipline or method cannot be enough to assess natural and cultural heritage. There are a variety of scientific and professional papers dealing with natural and cultural heritage. After their analyses one can conclude that a combination of methods from a variety of disciplines should be included in order to perform comprehensive assessment of a natural/cultural heritage site. According to already done researches heritage's cultural and natural value can be detected according to their aesthetic, symbolic, spiritual/religious, social, historical, authenticity, etc. values. After collection of data from all partners it is evident that natural and cultural assets presented are mainly already under certain degree of protection. Interreg projects such as ATLAS, MADE IN LAND, REVIVAL, TEMPUS accomplished their purpose and presented some of the less known assets by adding new values. For example, in Marche region the natural and cultural assets present the heritage that is fostered by the best practices of the macro-regional level – the Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project. The Permanent Cross-Border Observatory involves also the presented local best practices of (i) One Stop Information Center MULINO DA VARANO, (ii) The Virtual Museum of MUSLEO, (iii) TERRA DI PASSO – Virtual Eco-Museum of Riccia, and (iv) The “Fonte Avellana Cultural Heritage Interpretation Centre” of TAKE IT SLOW project. The local best practices introduce natural and cultural assets as the heritage of Marche Region, Emilia Romagna Region, and Molise Region (Province of Campobasso) that are presented within the Inventory. Similar scenario can be detected in other regions investigated for the purpose of this Inventory.

All the regions included in the BOOST5 are part of the IT-HR region and have access to the Adriatic Sea (Fig. 1). The diversity of landscapes and rich history make this region one of the living laboratories for implementation of numerous practices that can influence future development of sustainable tourism.



Figure 1 Study area

Based on the data collected from all the partners it is evident there are all types of territories included in the Inventory list (Tab. 2). This indicates the potentials of the region. One must have in mind the need for the recognition of other less know natural and cultural assets in their relation to not only tourism but also other economic activities. What can be considered as a special strength in all the regions is the fact that there are assets that are part of more than one types of territories,

combining different characteristics. According to the analyses majority of assets are under some degree of protection ranging from assets on the UNESCO list to nature parks. Also lists includes museums, saltpans, churches, city centres, industrial heritage, etc. which indicates a possibility of interconnection and design of numerous routes not only within the region itself but between geographical regions in Italy and Croatia. Similarities but also differences can be observed as strengths that can provide basis for future cooperation and development of sustainable tourism.

Table 2 Natural and cultural assets Inventory list according to the territory

	urban	in-land	archaeological	dismissed	underwater	costal	ex-industrial
<b>PUGLIA REGION</b>						+	
The saltpan of Margherita di Savoia	+					+	
Castellana Caves		+			+		
Dolmen of Salento							
Oasis of Laterza's Ravine		+	+				
Man of Altamura		+	+				
Basilica of Siponto Installation			+				
Marta - National archaeological museum of Taranto	+						
City of Nardo' castle	+						
The Art of papier-mâché							+
Russian orthodox Church of Bari, dedicated to St. Nicholas	+						
"Bari sotterranea" – Bari underground	+		+		+		
Ancient railway between Gioia del Colle and Rocchetta Sant'Antonio			+				+
Ancient watchtowers of Bari land			+			+	
Trabucchi of Gargano coast						+	
Via Traiana		+				+	
<b>FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA REGION</b>							
Aquileia Early Christian Museum		+	+				
Aquileia National Archaeological Museum		+	+				

	urban	in-land	archaeological	dismissed	underwater	costal	ex-industrial
Aquileia – UNESCO Heritage		+	+				
Elleri Castle, Muggia	+		+			+	
Doberdò and Pietrarossa Lakes Nature Reserve		+					
Duino Castle		+	+				
Duino Cliffs Regional Nature Reserve						+	
Isonzo Mouth Regional Nature Reserve		+					
Grado 2 Shipwreck			+		+	+	
Grado Lagoon’s islands and sites			+		+	+	
Lacus Timavi sites/Timavo mouth sites			+		+	+	
Marano Lagoon’s islands and sites			+		+	+	
Miramare Castle and park		+					
Miramare MPA					+	+	
Mu.Ca. Museo della Cantieristica di Monfalcone – Monfalcone Shipbuilding Museum			+				
Muggia P. Sottile mooring structures				+		+	
Palù di Livenza prehistoric pile-dwelling site		+			+	+	
Ronchi dei Legionari Roman Villa		+	+				
Stella River Shipwreck			+		+		
Trieste archaeological itineraries	+		+			+	
Trieste Maritime Museum		+					
Valle Canal Novo Regional Nature Reserve		+					
<b>MARCHE REGION</b>							
Municipality of Pioraco	+	+					
Abbey San Salvatore of Rio Sacro (S. Maria in Insula)		+	+	+			
Sanctuary of Macereto		+	+				
Lame rosse (Red blades)		+					
Fiastra Lake and its hills		+					

	urban	in-land	archaeological	dismissed	underwater	costal	ex-industrial
Rocca di San Leo – Fortress of San Leo	+	+					
High way of the parks		+					
Altilla-Sepino		+					
Wheat Festival (Festa Di Sant'Anna ) and Wheat Museum (Mufeg) – Jelsi	+	+					
Mazzocca Wood (Fairy tales wood) – (Riccia)		+					
Monastery of Fonte Avellana		+					
<b>PROVINCE OF FERRARA</b>							
Ghetto ebraico e sinagoghe	+						
Via delle Volte	+	+					
Abbazia di Pomposa		+					
Museo del Delta Antico		+					
Delizia Estense del Verginese		+					
Gran Bosco della Mesola		+					
Valli di Comacchio						+	
Bosco di Porporana		+					
Sacca di Goro						+	
Lago delle Nazioni		+					
Oasi di Canneviè		+					
Oasi di Campotto		+					
Penisola di Boscoforte		+					
Anse Vallive di Ostellato		+					
Bosco della Panfilia		+					
<b>RIJEKA AND GORSKI KOTAR</b>							
Forest Park Japlenški peak		+					
The Mill Popović		+					
Rački House (ethno museum)		+					
Petehovac peak		+					
River Kupa valley		+					
National park Risnjak		+					
The Rječina river – Sweet&Salt		+				+	
Zrinski Castle in Brod na Kupa		+					
Fortification Sv. Katarina		+					

	urban	in-land	archaeological	dismissed	underwater	costal	ex-industrial
Torpedo Launch Ramp							+
Hotel Emigranti							+
St. Ivan Nepomuk Chapel	+						
Mlaka Lighthouse							+
Kantrida Port/ Portić	+						
Torpedo Factory							+
Mrtvi kanal (Dead Canal)	+					+	
TEMPUS Platform							
<b>ZADAR REGION</b>							
Nature Park Vrana Lake		+	+				
Cerovačke caves		+					
Zrmanja River		+					
Modrić Cave		+					
Nin Lagoon	+		+		+	+	
Traditional klapa	+	+				+	
Mirila		+	+				
Sea Organ	+					+	
Underground military bunker c-47	+						
Asseria		+	+	+			
Maškovića Han		+	+				
Kličevica Fortress		+	+				
Cheese, Lace and Baškotin		+				+	
Večka Tower			+			+	
Kuda's bridge		+	+				

According to the methodology Partners presented all the assets using the same template. The named the asset, put it in one of the two categories, natural or cultural or they emphasized if it combines the two categories (Fig. 2). After determining the type of territory where the asset is located and the exact geographical location partners provided description and photography of the asset. For each asset it is very important who is involved in maintenance and governance so they named local stakeholders. In order for the asset to be used for tourism purposes or to be included in a route it is very important whether it is connected with other assets and regional centres in the area. It is noticeable majority of assets are very well connected and accessible to majority of transport types.

Consequently, Partners provided data on relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context.



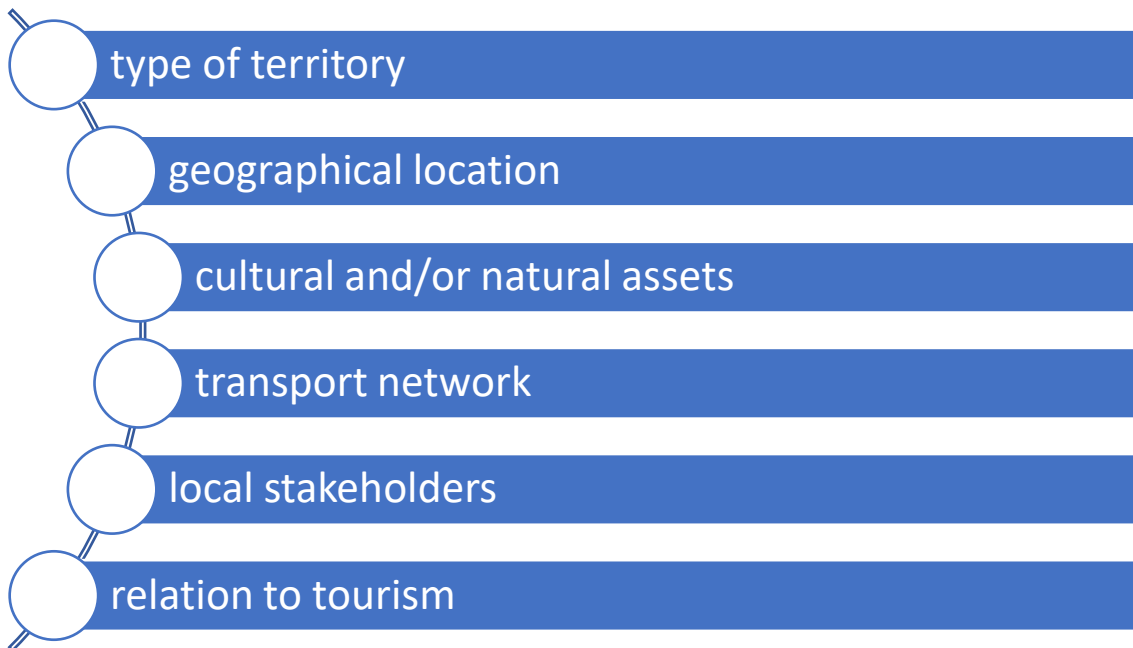



Figure 2 Aspects included in the Inventory

In the end of the template Partners provided data if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP. Therefore, criteria for the selection of the assets in this case was the inclusion in one of the BOOST5 projects. Other assets partners choose according to their preferences and presumptions if they could be included in some of the future projects.

### 3. PRESENTING INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES


#### 3.1. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES IN PUGLIA REGION

##### The saltpans of Margherita di Savoia

Name of the asset	
THE SALTPAN OF MARGHERITA DI SAVOIA	
Natural or cultural	
Natural and cultural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
Costal, urban	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Barletta-Andria-Trani – City of Margherita di Savoia	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
<p>The saltpan stretches on a strip of land approximately 20 km long, and goes deep inland for nearly 5 km. The total surface is about 45.000 hectares (one hectare = 2.471 acres). The available surface covered by water is about 4.000 hectares.</p> <p>It is the largest in Italy and the largest in the Mediterranean basin, which extends for about 20 kilometers along the coast. The flora of the area is distinguished by its degree of specialization to resist the high rate of aridity such as glasswort and cactus with fleshy leaves. From a wildlife point of view, the area represents a suitable habitat to host a great variety and quantity of water birds such as herons, egrets, night herons and squacco herons. His is a delicate ecosystem that includes brackish pools, with the particular red color of the waters, salt flats and glass steppe. The vegetation along the banks is made up of reeds, rushes and cattails and gives shelter and nourishment to a great variety of birds, first of all the pink flamingo. There are also other species such as gray herons, wigeons, avocets, shelduck, black-winged stilts and curlews.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	

City of Margherita di Savoia
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Location is known for summer tourism near the sea. Across a well-extended area next to the sea and opposite a wide beach, are Margherita di Savoia's Spas, a state-of-the-art center provided with highly-modern health-sanitary equipment where guests may fully benefit from the precious raw materials available in the Salt Pans. It is possible to access the wetland and the salt pan of Margherita di Savoia by reservation only, for the guided excursion that includes birdwatching, a visit to the salting area, to the farm yards with the salt mountains and finally to the Museum. Historian of the Saline, set up in an ancient salt warehouse near the Torre delle Saline. During the harvest period it is also possible to watch the salt harvest.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
-


### Castellana Caves

Name of the asset
CASTELLANA CAVES
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, underground
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Bari - City of Castellana Grotte
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

<p>The “Caves of Castellana”, a vast underground system of karst caves, located approx. 1,5km outside the town of Castellana Grotte, is an important tourist attraction and generally defined as one of the most beautiful and spectacular cave systems in Italy.</p> <p>The caves extend for 3.348 meters total and reach a maximum depth of 122m below street level. Inside the cave system the temperature stays constantly around 16,5°C.</p> <p>The visit to the Caves of Castellana is guided by our multi-lingual and experienced staff and winds along a comfortably paved trail. Reaching roughly 70 meters underground the excursion leads into an astonishing scenario made of stalactites, stalagmites, fossils, cavities and caves with fanciful names.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</b></p>
<p>Private company totally owned by city of Castellana Grotte</p>
<p><b>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</b></p>
<p>Dedicated line “Grotte Link”: trains + buses that connect Bari Central station with the Caves of Castellana. Accessible to visitors with disabilities, using methods, routes and technological tools identified in the “100% Accessible Caves” project.</p>
<p><b>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</b></p>
<p>The Caves of Castellana are located in the municipality of the same name which is about 40 km from Bari, a “gateway” to the beautiful Valle d’Itria. Inserted in the context “Trulli Riviera” they are in a strategic position for the tourist or the traveler. They are in fact located in a real crossroads of scenic wonders.</p>
<p><b>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</b></p>
<p>Yes, it is related to the best practices HELL IN THE CAVE</p>


### Dolmen of Salento

<p><b>Name of the asset</b></p>
<p>DOLMEN OF SALENTO</p>
<p><b>Natural or cultural</b></p>
<p>cultural</p>
<p><b>Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)</b></p>
<p>Archaeological</p>
<p><b>Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)</b></p>
<p>IT – Puglia Region – multiple locations in the Salento area</p>
<p>Photography, graphic</p>


<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>Dolmen is a term of Breton origin which means "large stone table", and this is exactly what constitutes these prehistoric megalithic structures used as single-chamber tombs: vertically positioned stone blocks that support further blocks arranged horizontally.</p> <p>Puglia is rich in such prehistoric remains, and in addition to the Salento peninsula there are also several on the Bari coast and north of Taranto.</p> <p>About 13 km from Maglie is the dolmen of Minervino di Lecce, called Li Scusi, which was the first to be found in Puglia, back in 1879, and the second in size in the whole region. It is about one-meter-high and is made up of eight vertical pillars that support a horizontal one. It is located along the road to Uggiano la Chiesa and is immersed in a rural area that has now become a cultural park.</p> <p>We then move on to the dolmens of Giurdignano, a small village that has become famous precisely for the high number of dolmens scattered throughout the area. In fact, we find seven intact dolmens, each characterized by particularities that will undoubtedly leave you fascinated.</p> <p>The dolmens of Melendugno, on the other hand, are two: The Placa (discovered in 1909) located along the provincial road to Calimera, and the Gurgulante, located on the same road and about 90 cm high. Both are famous for being in a good state of preservation.</p> <p>In Salve, on the other hand, it is possible to admire what remains of the dolmen Così (named after its discoverer), located a short distance from the provincial road 91. In addition to the stone structure, its interior revealed bones, teeth and terracotta shards. Finally, six hundred meters from the latter is the Argentina dolmen, preserved in better conditions than the former.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>Local public authorities</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>Private car, Bicycle</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</p>
<p>Located in the countryside, far from towns.</p> <p>Sometimes local touristic offices organize walking routes, even at night and by bicycle.</p> <p>Visiting dolmen can join with visiting less touristy areas and ancient villages still today rich in a characteristic charm.</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>


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### Oasis of Laterza's Ravine

Name of the asset
OASIS OF LATERZA'S RAVINE
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Taranto – City of Laterza
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The Laterza ravine is an erosive incision even more than 200 meters deep, very similar to the American canyons, located in the municipality of Laterza in Puglia.</p> <p>The ravine laps the municipality of Laterza and extends for 12 kilometers in the rural territory, with various bends, and is, in some places, more than two hundred meters deep and more than four hundred meters wide. It also has very steep, almost vertical walls, used for free climbing. Inside there is the LIPU Gravina di Laterza Oasis for the protection and protection of birds. In fact, in the ravine there are different species of birds such as the Egyptian vulture, the lanner falcon, the imperial crow, the peregrine falcon, the lesser kestrel and other species of raptors, often endemic. La Gravina is part of the Gravine area, of which it is the largest in the province of Taranto, and the second in Europe, and of the Terra delle Gravine regional natural park, established in Puglia in 2005 [5] to protect the landscape and wildlife heritage. It is classified among the sites of community interest of Puglia SIC IT9130007 (Directive 92/43 / EEC).</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Managed by LIPU (Italian bird protection association)
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Connection by car, visit on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Visits are periodically organized by several associations. The Oasis is equipped with a car park, a Visitor Center with an educational classroom and diorama on the ravine, a network of nature trails accompanied by didactic and information panels. The other ravines in the area also have points of interest and are worth a visit. Laterza, a city of historical and artistic interest, is world famous for its ceramics.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Man of Altamura

Name of the asset
MAN OF ALTAMURA
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
IT- Puglia region – Province of Bari – city of Altamura
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
The Man of Altamura is one of the most extraordinary paleontological discoveries made in Italy: the remains of which were found in 1993, set in the karst formations at a depth of 10 m of the Lamalunga cave, in the territory of Altamura, in Puglia. These are the only remains of a whole human skeleton of the Paleolithic, which belonged to a Homo neanderthalensis who lived between 180,000 and 130,000 years ago, an exceptional case both from a

geological and an archaeological point of view, intact in the skeletal structure and in excellent condition. storage.
The Man of Altamura was probably an adult male of 160-165 centimeters in height who, during a hunting trip, fell into one of the many karst pits in the area. The fractures and injuries he sustained prevented him from leaving the cave, which from that moment became his tomb forever, 8 meters deep. Over the millennia, his bones were literally incorporated into the calcareous concretions until the discovery, which took place in 1993 by a group of speleologists.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
City of Altamura Man of Altamura Museum Network composed of Altamura National Archaeological Museum, Masseria Lamalunga, Palazzo Baldassarre and Info Point o Via Treviso.
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car Other connections are not mentioned on the official website.
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Guided tours and educational activities available
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Yes, it relates to PALEOCITY

### Basilica of Siponto Installation

Name of the asset
BASILICA OF SIPONTO INSTALLATION
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Foggia – City of Manfredonia - Archaeological Park of Siponto
Photography, graphic





Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

Since 2016, the Archaeological Park of Siponto has hosted “Dove l’arte ricostruisce il tempo (Where Art Reconstructs Time)”, an innovative installation by a young artist from Lombardy, Edoardo Tresoldi. Made out of metal mesh, its forms evoke the the Early-Christian basilica’s final building phase.

Composed of 4,500 metres of arc-welded galvanised mesh, the metal basilica is 14 metres high and weighs around seven metric tons. The bold decision to bring archaeology and contemporary art into dialogue is expressive of an overall vision that sees landscape as a site of temporal complexity combining evidence of the past and present reality.

The majestic wire mesh transparent sculpture presents itself as a contemporary artefact perfectly integrated with the surroundings, and establishes a new dialogue between ancient and contemporary, opening up new scenarios for preservation and enhancement of the historical and archaeological heritage. Detached by strong visual and volumetric decompositions and cherished by the atmospheric factors, the installation outlines as a bridge towards the memory of the place and allows the public to relate with time and history.

The visual power is based on the essential necessity to coincide art, landscape, history and surrounding environment, and configures itself as an artistic development of the classical concept of restoration, an innovative reinterpretation of archaeology realized with the support of contemporary art.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Promoted by the MIBACT Regional Secretariat and the Archaeological Superintendency of Apulia, the installation project is linked to a conservative intervention.
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Accessibility by private car
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
It is part of the cultural offer of Puglia Regional Direction for Museums. Combined tickets to also visit Archaeological Museum of Manfredonia are available. Parking area near the Basilica location. The installation achieves a successful synthesis of rigorous scientific content and its effective communication to a non-specialist public.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Marta - National archaeological museum of Taranto

Name of the asset
MARTA - NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF TARANTO
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Taranto – Municipality of Taranto
Photography, graphic
 



Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The National Archaeological Museum of Taranto is hosted inside the former convent of the Alcantarini friars and with its 6,000 square meters is one of the major international museum focused on the history and civilization of Magna Graecia: here all the splendour of ancient and early medieval civilization can be admired along a chronological and thematic path.</p> <p>You must not miss the figurative ceramics masterpieces, the tomb of the athlete and the Hall of Gold, full of goldsmithing artworks: gold foil diadems, necklaces, and rings that still today are a source of inspiration for fashion and design.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Italian Ministry of Culture
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
<p>The Museum is within easy reach of the central railway station and the bus station (Stazione delle Corriere – Porto Mercantile). Visitors can walk to the Museum from both locations or get there by bus. Visitors can also drive to the Museum by private car.</p> <p>All the architectural barriers that may limit the movement of visitors with special mobility needs have been removed inside the museum. Ramps and elevators allow people with disabilities to visit all the museum’s spaces. Itineraries and workshops for visitors with special needs are run by the museum’s specialized reception staff.</p>
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>MAR TA since years is a major tourism attractiveness of Taranto and contributed to improve visibility of the city previously known only for industrial production and pollution.</p> <p>A journey to Taranto means discovering the “Città dei due mari” (City of the Two Seas), between the Mar Grande and Mar Piccolo, but it also means exploring a Spartan City, the only colony of Sparta built outside the Greek borders. Taranto is also an early medieval city, destroyed by the Saracens in the tenth century and a Byzantine city rebuilt in the tenth century. It is also the city from where the coffin of Frederick II set sail towards its final destination: its burial in the cathedral of Palermo and much, much more...</p> <p>Taranto is also a city full of monuments: the Aragonese Castle, the Doric Temple (in Piazza Castello), and of course the National Archaeological Museum of Taranto.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Yes, it relates to best practice MARTA - New communication strategy

### City of Nardo’ castle

Name of the asset
CITY OF NARDO’ CASTLE
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)

Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Municipality of Nardò
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Acquaviva-Personè Castle, built around the 14 <sup>th</sup> century, since 1933 it has been owned by the Municipality. It also houses the Museum of the city and the Territory (illustrating the history of Nardò from the Roman period to the contemporary age and exhibiting important artistic objects owned by the city) and the Museum of Peasant Civilization and Popular traditions (divided in 5 sections: peasant activity, arts and crafts, domestic life, popular traditions and the disappeared Nardò).
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Nardò and Italian Ministry of Culture
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Train and private car
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>Nardò is a town placed in the Salento peninsula, few kms far from Jonio sea. His surroundings area has 12 nautical miles of coastline, where are some XVI century coastal defensive towers and terrestrial areas protected by the European directives. Regional park "Porto Selvaggio e Palude del Capitano" (about 1100ha) with remarkable biodiversity and a marine protected area.</p> <p>The main tourist attraction is the beach, food and wine local traditions.</p> <p>In Nardò old town there are examples of Baroque architectures built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century: faced of Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta and the central square Piazza Salandra.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Yes, it relates to EMOUNDERGROUND emotional paths


The Art of papier-mâché

Name of the asset
THE ART OF PAPIER-MÂCHÉ
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Ex-industrial
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Bari – City of Putignano
Photography, graphic
 
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The processing of papier-mâché is a long and varied artistic process.</p> <p>By creating real sculptures, we start with the creation of a clay shape, the one that will give shape and details to the finished product.</p>

<p>At the end of this phase, we move on to the creation of a plaster cast, a sort of negative that faithfully reproduces the form of clay; a hot plaster cast is poured on the model after which, once cooled, the cast is removed.</p> <p>At this point, papier-mâché finally enters the scene.</p> <p>The paper used is that of newspapers, ideal for its lightness and porosity. Soaked in the traditional glue made with water and flour, the paper cut into thick strips plus sheets, is made to adhere to the cast previously coated with oil: the latter will allow the papier-mâché not to stick to the plaster walls, favoring an easy detachment when it is dry. It is at this moment that the work will be modeled by artfully shaping layers and layers of paper.</p> <p>At this point, the papier-mâché artefact will have the same appearance as the clay model; all that remains is to cover it with cement paper to give it greater resistance and strength.</p> <p>We can thus move on to the last phase, the one in which the inspiration and imagination of the painters will illuminate with colors an already throbbing work of their own art.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Fondazione Carnevale di Putignano Local artisans and papier-mâché masters Puglia Region
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
n.a.
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>An art handed down, forged over time and jealously guarded by the papier-mâché masters of Putignano, extraordinary protagonists of the oldest Carnival in Europe who, driven by creativity, ingenuity and passion, have given life to the famous papier-mâché giants for decades.</p> <p>The allegorical floats created for Putignano Carnival bring to the stage with a healthy pinch of irony, events of national and international importance, issues related to politics, morality and current affairs: to make people think while having fun and snatch more than a smile, this is their task.</p> <p>Papier-mâché laboratories are open for visits organized by local touristic office.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Russian orthodox Church of Bari, dedicated to St. Nicholas

Name of the asset
RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF BARI, dedicated to St. Nicholas
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban


Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
IT – Puglia region – Province of Bari – City of Bari	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
<p>It dates back to the early twentieth century. The construction of the church immediately polarized the neighborhood, which was in chaotic expansion at the time. In 1911, the Imperial Orthodox Society of Palestine commissioned Aleksey Viktorovič Ščusev to build the temple, the first stone of which was laid on May 22, 1913. The authorities of Bari and Russia brought as a gift a large icon of the saint, painted according to ancient models.</p> <p>The ceremony, which lasted about an hour, ended with a speech of thanks by the mayor of Bari Sabino Fiorese and the Russian prince Nikolai Davydovich Zhevakhov. The construction of the church was completed only after the end of the First World War. Since then, pilgrimages have continued year by year.</p> <p>After the Russian Revolution, following the Diaspora, the Orthodox Greeks outnumbered the Orthodox Russians.</p> <p>In 1937 the church became the property of the Municipality of Bari. The Municipality undertook to respect the ecclesiastical property of the building, to preserve the temple in its religious function and to allocate some rooms of the hospice of the Institute for abandoned children "M. Diana".</p> <p>In 1969, following the ecumenical policies of the Second Vatican Council, together with Lucio Demo he granted the celebration of the Orthodox function in the crypt of the Basilica of San Nicola, precisely as a sign of friendship, respect and deep union with the Orthodox.</p> <p>Recently renovated, the Russian church continues to be a bridge with the civilizations of Eastern Europe and the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea.</p>	

<p>On March 14, 2007, on the occasion of the visit of Russian President Vladimir Putin to Bari, negotiations were started for the handover of the church to Russia.</p> <p>The formal donation should have taken place on 6 December 2008, but the death of the patriarch of Moscow Alexei II delayed the ceremony, which was postponed [1] and which was held on 1 March 2009 in the presence of the President of the Italian Republic Giorgio Napolitano and the President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev.</p> <p>On January 23, 2012, the Municipality of Bari formally handed over the Church property to Mark Golovkov , director of the foreign institutions of the Moscow Patriarchate , present Alexey Meshkov , ambassador of the Russian Federation in Rome.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Bari, Moscow Patriarchate
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, Urban bus
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>It is located in a very highly populated area of Bari.</p> <p>Tours are organized from Orthodox countries and during celebrations for Saint Nicholas.</p> <p>It is open for visit under authorization of management body.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### “Bari sotterranea” – Bari underground


Name of the asset
“BARI SOTTERRANEA” – Bari underground
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban, archaeological, underground
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Puglia Region – Province of Bari – City of Bari
Photography, graphic




<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>The old city of Bari includes suggestive archaeological areas enclosed in the basement of some monumental buildings, true witnesses of the millenary historical events. The itinerary through the complex stratifications hidden in the subsoil of the city will allow visitors to go back to the Roman age and then to late antiquity, to which the remains of the early Christian church with its dazzlingly beautiful figured mosaic belong; set directly above the most ancient remains, the Byzantine Bari then unveils, with the rich decorations of its many churches and the surprising urban views in which the bustling city of a thousand years ago lives again.</p> <p>The itinerary includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simi Palace</li> <li>• Santa Maria del Buonconsiglio square</li> <li>• Romanesque cathedral of San Sabino</li> <li>• Norman-Swabian castle</li> </ul>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>Private entrepreneurs Doriana Cisonno and Francesca Radina organize guide tours in collaboration with the Operational Center for Archeology of Bari. Also involved are: the peripheral offices of the Ministry for Culture - Regional Directorate for Cultural and Landscape Heritage of Puglia, the Puglia Region, the APT of the Province of Bari, the Cathedral Parish of Bari.</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>Located in the city old center it is accessible on foot. Public transports are available to reach the entrance.</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</p>
<p>Organized tours are available with the didactic and scientific support of archaeologists.</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>
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### Ancient railway between Gioia del Colle and Rocchetta Sant'Antonio

<p>Name of the asset</p>
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ANCIENT RAILWAY BETWEEN GIOIA DEL COLLE AND ROCCHETTA SANT'ANTONIO	
Natural or cultural	
Cultural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
Dismissed, ex-industrial	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)	
IT – Puglia Region	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
<p>The Rocchetta Sant'Antonio-Gioia del Colle railway line was born in 1892, and extends for 140 km through 15 municipalities and multiple historical and landscape beauties: Frederick castles, Venosa complex which preserves the remains of Norman princes and the archaeological sites of the Bronze Age or Roman times, the beautiful Templar farms and the Crypt of Santa Margherita in Melfi, the Alta Murgia National Park.</p> <p>The railway line has great potential for enhancing the municipalities it runs, not only from a historical-landscape point of view, but also from a food and wine point of view promoting flavors of the Apulian tradition (bread of Altamura and provolone of Gravina, mozzarella DOP and primitive wine of Gioia del Colle). Equally interesting would be to discover the festivals and cultural events, such as the cardoncelli mushrooms festival in Spinazzola and the medieval festival Federicus in Altamura. Also, trekking activities, walking and cycling are improved since the railway crosses the cycle path of the Apulian Aqueduct.</p> <p>Thanks to all these "interpretations" of the municipalities touched by the railway line, we understand their evident potential for increasing tourism and the local economy: this would mean enhancing the lesser-known small municipalities and creating new jobs, thanks to the opening of tourist facilities or hiring guides. In the future of the Rocchetta Sant'Antonio-Gioia del Colle section there may also be international tourism.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
<p>In 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi and the Minister for Culture, Dario Franceschini, signed a Decree for the recovery of historic railways for tourist use, including the aforementioned section, for which 32 million euros have been allocated.</p> <p>Civic committee of city of Gioia del Colle promotes recovery of the railway section.</p>	

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
n.a.
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
See short description above.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Ancient watchtowers of Bari land

Name of the asset
ANCIENT WATCHTOWERS OF BARI LAND
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Coastal, archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Puglia region
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>High, isolated and overlooking the sea, the ancient watchtowers from the 16th century are still visible today on the Apulian coast. They were built by the Spaniards (when Bari was under their dominion), as a defensive system to counter the increasingly frequent attacks of pirates and corsairs.</p> <p>They were all built following certain rules. They had to be found near a stream or a hollow, 4 km away from each other. They were connected to the numerous fortified castles located on the coast.</p>

Nowadays only a small part of towers built is visible; some of them have been destroyed and only a few have been restored.
In the land of Bari six watchtowers are left: Torre Calderina in Molfetta, Torre of Santo Spirito, Torre Pelosa in the Bari district of Torre a Mare, Torre Saracena in San Vito, Torre Incina between Polignano and Monopoli and Torre Cintola in Capitolo.
This latter is surrounded by a low wall and dotted with wild plants; the side overlooking the coast is the best preserved and still allows to imagine the simple but mighty original structure, the other sides have almost completely collapsed due to the artillery of the British troops during the Second World War.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Puglia Region and Municipality of Bari
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
By private car, by bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Tours are organized by touristic associations including one or two towers. All towers are near successful and well known holydays locations.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Trabucchi of Gargano coast

Name of the asset
TRABUCCHI OF GARGANO COAST
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Coastal
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Puglia region – Gargano area
Photography, graphic



<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>Trabucchi are ancient and fascinating fishing machines dating back to the 19th century. They are made up of a thick palisade driven into the rocks, on which a solid platform made of wooden planks rests and was particularly important for a seaside town, because they guaranteed the catch even in bad weather conditions and protected from storm surges and pirate raids that have characterized the life of the inhabitants of the seaside villages in past centuries.</p> <p>The construction is completed by a winch, a small cabin and two massive masts that stretch out over the water for many metres. Tied to them is a rectangular-shaped net that is immersed in the water and immediately withdrawn. The choice of location depended on the path of the fish, in particular on how far it was moving away from the coast due to the currents.</p> <p>Unfortunately, many trabucchi have been destroyed over time, but some remain in good condition. Trabucchi of Gargano it has become one of the symbols of the Gargano coastal civilization. These rudimentary and atypical fishing tools, built with empirical techniques by simple men, today seem to want to tell us modern men the atavistic poetry of a time now dissolved.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>Local public authorities Touristic associations</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>Private car, on foot</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</p>
<p>Some them are today sea restaurants. They can be visited and offer different experiences such as yoga classes, fishing experiences, etc.</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>
<p>-</p>

## Via Traiana

Name of the asset	
VIA TRAIANA	
Natural or cultural	
Cultural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
In-land, costal	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
IT – Puglia Region	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
<p>Following the road commissioned by the Emperor Trajan in 109 AD, called Via Traiana in his honor, we will cycle along the Adriatic coast to discover the treasures and flavors of the land of monumental olive trees. We will get to know the rock settlements and farms of Fasano and Monopoli, the nature of the Dune Costiere Park, the villages of Ostuni, Carovigno and Cisternino, in the province of Brindisi, with a foray into the Itria valley, an agricultural mosaic dotted with trulli and stone walls. dry, and on the Cycle Route of the Apulian Aqueduct. Starting out from Albergabici in Montalbano, at the foot of the hills between Ostuni and Fasano, we cycle on a section of the Traiana road and go downhill towards the coast to discover the coastal dune system, a small treasure of biodiversity made of plants, trees, reptiles and birds typical of the wet lands. Later we'll visit the organic fish farm, which origins date back to the middle age and is still able to tell us about ancient and diligent work of the river fishermen. On the way back we'll be hitting the most cinematographic route in Puglia that we'll take us to the oldest megalithic monument in the Park: the Dolmen of Montalbano.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
Private stakeholders and tourism operators	
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	
By bike and private car.	

The Traiana Bed & Bike is in the village of Montalbano di Fasano, half an hour's drive from the airports of Bari and Brindisi, just 6 kilometers from the Ferrovie dello Stato di Cisternino station and just under 15 km from both the Fasano railway station and the one of Ostuni, important junctions for the intermodality train plus bike.
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Tours and cycling holidays are organized by Serapia cooperative that also started the project Albergabici. Immersed in the Piana degli Olivi Monumentali between Ostuni and Fasano and in the Dune Costiere Park, a few kilometers from the sea, the Albergabici is today equipped with rest areas and information points for cyclists to accommodate those who, from all over the world, stop to slowly discover this special corner of Puglia. This is why the Albergabici has been called Traiana Bed & Bike. Traiana Bed & Bike, managed by Serapia, has a total of 20 beds and a series of services available: a large bike park, a garage-workshop for repairing and washing bikes with attached bicycle rack, and a garden that collects Mediterranean scrub species and varieties of native fruit trees.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### 3. 2. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES IN MARCHE REGION

#### Municipality of Pioraco

Name of the asset
MUNICIPALITY OF PIORACO
Natural or cultural
CULTURAL & NATURAL
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, coastal, ex-industrial)
Urban, In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Marche Region- Province of Macerata – Municipality of Pioraco
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

The village of Pioraco is located in a unique orographic context, characterized to the east by the rocky gorge carved by the waters of the river Potenza and to the west, from the beginning of the wide valleys of the river itself. Its history is closely linked to the action of the river's waters. Fossil evidence suggests an ancient origin of the village. From the Roman era, in Pioraco there are the ancient bridges and washhouses that tell of its role as a crossroads and the relationship with the water of the river Potenza. Today Pioraco reveals itself above all as a medieval village, in close historical and morphological relationship with the Potenza river and the rocky formations that flank the village. Buildings of great historical interest are the former Convent of San Francesco and the Hermitage of the Cave. Pioraco is also known for its tradition of papermaking.

The village of Pioraco is the plastic testimony of how, in these areas, the common action of natural, anthropic and cultural processes has created a historical landscape still recognizable, despite the stratifications of the modern era. The identity of the village is strongly linked to water and its action of modelling the territory in which the village has settled. Village that highlights the very close relationship between the action of nature/gorge of the Potenza River and the work of man

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Local public authorities

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Public transport, bicycle, car,

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context


Paper and Watermark Museum; Churches and a hermitage; hotels, accommodations, and restaurants; RV parks; hiking and mountain biking trails

Describe if the asset was/is related with the BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project  
One Stop Information Center MULINO DA VARANO



### Abbey San Salvatore of Rio Sacro (S. Maria in Insula)

Name of the asset
ABBEY SAN SALVATORE OF RIO SACRO (S. MARIA IN INSULA)
Natural or cultural
Cultural & Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, Archaeological, dismissed
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
IT – Marche Region- Province of Macerata – Municipality of Cessapalombo
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The Abbey of San Salvatore was founded in the west of the village of Monastero di Cessapalombo, with the ancient name of Santa Maria in Insula, in the tenth century. Its founder was San Romualdo, a significant figure for the spread of the monastic rule in the territory, affirming the need for a hermit's life. Only a few elements of the original construction remain today. Historical information suggests that it was built with a defensive conformation. This is also justified by its isolated position. In fact, during the course of the restoration work, a previous four-tower structure from the period of its foundation emerged. This solution seems to be attributable to a plant Ravenna. Of the previous church has remained today a charming crypt, some ruins and frescoes inside.</p> <p>The Abbey has its own historical and cultural roots in the territory. It is one of those places of monastic and hermitic foundation that was structured during the Middle Ages and are still recognizable today. The Abbey of San Salvatore, like the remains of other ancient abbeys, is a distinctive image of the territory, although in many cases there is the extinction of the monastic community.</p> <p>The architecture preserved to date, and the artistic heritage preserved in them, well represent the spiritual and social importance of the places of faith over the centuries. The group of abbeys, parish churches,</p>

hermitages, and other buildings of worship, constitute a significant and essential part for the knowledge of the local historical and cultural heritage. Symbolic of the historical role of abbeys toward communities, both for the transmission of faith and as garrisons in the territory.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Archiepiscopal Curia of Camerino and San Severino Marche (MC); Local public authorities
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Car, bicycle, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Nearby: Environmental Education Centers; The “Butterfly Garden and House”, a multimedia museum dedicated to the butterflies of the Sibillini Mountains National Park, and a 12000sqm garden dedicated not only to these Lepidoptera but also to plants, with special interest in wild, aromatic, medicinal and melliferous plants, which also offers restaurant service; some agritourism or b&b; Nordic walking park; Nature trails
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, One Stop Information Center MULINO DA VARANO

### Sanctuary of Macereto

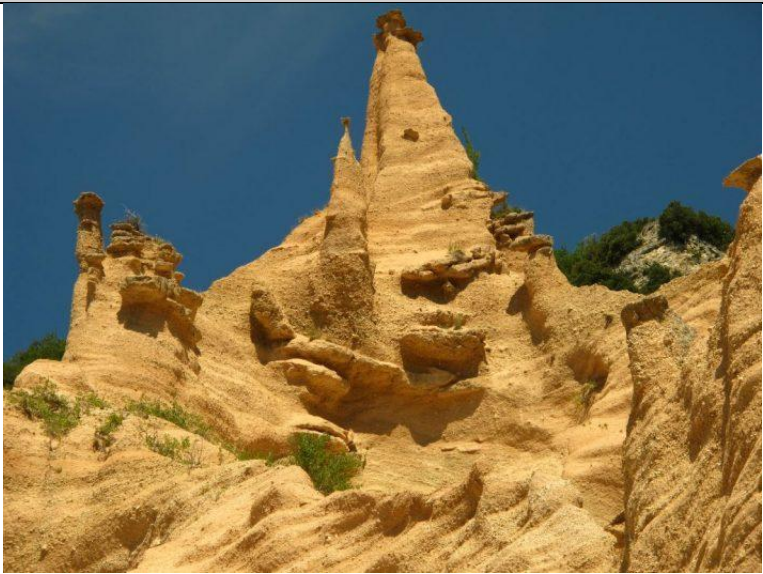
Name of the asset
SANCTUARY OF MACERETO
Natural or cultural
Cultural & natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Marche Region- Province of Macerata – Municipality of Visso
Photography, graphic



<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>The Sanctuary of Macereto is a religious architecture that stands on a plateau in the Park of the Sibillini Mountains, about 1,000 meters above sea level. Many historians trace the project to a design by Bramante of the fourteenth century, although it was made later in the sixteenth century. Its origin is linked to a popular legend relating to the translation of a wooden statue of Our Lady of Loreto. Moreover, according to tradition, the place was the site of alleged miraculous events.</p> <p>The Sanctuary is part of a larger complex, which houses other structures. The configuration of the building dates back to the mid-sixteenth century, and is one of the most extraordinary examples of Renaissance architecture in the Marche.</p> <p>The exterior of the Sanctuary has an octagonal shape, is covered in travertine with sculptures that enrich the portals and capitals. The interior space is organized on a Latin cross pattern, with the four arms ending in four apses with niches. In the apse of the high altar is located the chapel with some works by the painter and sculptor Simone de Magistris.</p> <p>The sanctuary is one of the most important examples of Renaissance architecture in the Marche region. Its landscape location enriches its charm and uniqueness even beyond the local regional territory.</p> <p>The Sanctuary is certainly a place of collective identification, both for its monumental character and for the devotional history that binds it to the territory. Outpost of faith, isolated hermitage in relation to the peculiarity of the plateau in which it is located.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>Curia of Camerino; Local public authority</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>Car, bicycle</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</p>
<p>The Sanctuary of Macereto is in the Sibillini Mountains National Park. Nearby: Great Sibillini Ring, trekking and mountain biking trails, accommodation spaces. Visso is also famous for its typical products (ciauscolo, lentils etc.).</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>

Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, One Stop Information Center  
MULINO DA VARANO

Lame rosse (Red blades)

Name of the asset	
LAME ROSSE (RED BLADES)	
Natural or cultural	
Natural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
In-land	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)	
IT – Marche Region- Province of Macerata – Municipality of Fiastra	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	

<p>"Lame Rosse' (Red Blades) is the name given to a geological conformation of the internal territory of Macerata with an absolutely unique appearance. It is located in the territory of Fiastra, on the northern slopes of the hills, between the lake basin and the gorges of the Fiastrone stream.</p> <p>They are made up of rock layers in the shape of pinnacles and towers made up of gravel held together by clay and silt. Their shape, with spires and pinnacles, is due to the action of atmospheric agents over the centuries. The debris resulting from erosion has formed on the ground the gravel exists today. The geological conformation of the Red Blades, still subject to the modification of water and wind, makes clear the slow change in the landscape.</p> <p>The image of the Red Blades is certainly specific to the place and recognizable even beyond the territory of reference. At the same time, it identifies the quality and fragility of the local landscape.</p> <p>The Red Blades are a site present in the collective imagination, especially as a geological attraction, suggestive and fascinating, of the territory. The Red Blades represent geological emergencies of the area, with tourist and educational value, set in the context of Fiastra Lake.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Local public authority, National Park of Sibillini Mountains
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Car, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The Red Blades are one of the most popular and popular tourist routes and are grafted onto a rich and varied natural and cultural landscape, starting with Lake Fiastra. Nearby many accommodations and restaurants, campgrounds, quaint and historic villages and hamlets, other areas of natural interest.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, One Stop Information Center MULINO DA VARANO

### Fiastra Lake and its hills

Name of the asset
FIASTRA LAKE AND ITS HILLS
Natural or cultural
Natural & cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, Mountain
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT – Marche Region- Province of Macerata – Municipality of Fiastra
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

Fiastra Lake is an artificial basin, built in the middle of the 50's, with a dam on the river Fiastrone. The lake takes its name from the homonymous village, located in the south-west. The basin of the lake is surrounded by a system of hills, with the Sibillini Mountains in the background. The beaches of the lake are mostly sandy, and equipped for tourist use.

The hills, on the other hand, preserve the oldest roots of the local landscape. On their slopes there are important castles and religious buildings. Over the years, a system of trails and bike or horseback riding has developed, which allows the exploration of the area. Part of the path that goes around the lake is part of the path called Big Ring of the Sibillini.

Today the castle of Fiastra is a ruin, whose military architecture, recognizable in many elements, is an element of historical and cultural interest.

The Church of San Lorenzo is located in the village of the same name, on the south-eastern shore of the lake. It was probably built on the remains of a pagan temple. The Romanesque scheme dates back to the twelfth century, although it was the subject of renovations in the following centuries. On the top of the village, in a panoramic position, stands a small church called Madonna del Sasso Bianco, dating from the fifteenth century.

The Sanctuary of the Blessed Ugolino rises on the north-western side of the Lake Fiastra. Today, the church is part of the ancient Benedictine monastery from the 14th century. The Sanctuary houses the relics of friar Ugolino da Fiegni, who links his history to numerous sanctuaries and places in the area.

On the south-western side, near the ancient village, stands the Church of San Paolo. It is a Romanesque building, dating back to the tenth century, with the function of a castle church.

It is a man-made lake, man's work on nature, creating lake/hill/ cultural heritage system, surrounding the lake.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Local public authority, Sibillini Mountains National Park; ENEL

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Car, bus, bike, on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>The beaches of the lake are mostly sandy, and equipped for tourist use.</p> <p>The hills, on the other hand, preserve the oldest roots of the local landscape. On their slopes there are important castles and religious buildings. Over the years, a system of trails and bike or horseback riding has developed, which allows the exploration of the area. Part of the path that goes around the lake is part of the path called Big Ring of the Sibillini.</p> <p>Nearby many accommodations and restaurants, campgrounds, quaint and historic villages and hamlets.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, One Stop Information Center MULINO DA VARANO

### Rocca di San Leo – Fortress of San Leo


Name of the asset
ROCCA DI SAN LEO – FORTRESS OF SAN LEO
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban; in-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
IT- Emilia Romagna Region – Province of Rimini – Municipality of San Leo
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The Fortress of San Leo, also called Rocca or Castello di San Leo, is a true territorial icon. A building so powerful and easy to recognize, unique in its high shape and clearly visible from miles away, it is a reference point for anyone in the area. The Fortress of San Leo is especially linked to the life of the famous magician and alchemist Joseph Balsamo, Count of Cagliostro, the mysterious and enigmatic "guest" of its prisons.</p> <p>The fortress, like the village of S. Leo, rises on a cliff of limestone and sandstone. Important is the relationship between historical building and the geomorphology of the places; the Rocca, close to the village, is an isolated and inaccessible cultural asset, but in visual and cultural relationship with the landscape of the Marecchia Valley.</p> <p>The Fortress, thanks to the role played in antiquity, both in the service of the Lordships and in the service of the Papal States, has determined a strong rooting in the local population that recognizes it as an identifying element of the Montefeltro, in Italy and all 'abroad.</p> <p>Its role as a tourist and socio-economic engine, progressively assumed from the 1950s onwards, made it even more welcome by the inhabitants, not only of San Leo, but of the whole neighborhood, being an attractor able to influence opportunities of income of several families.</p> <p>The Fortress is the symbol of a dynamic, very widespread in the Valmarecchia: the phenomenon of medieval fortification. In several other places similar to San Leo, fortifications have been created with the relative inhabited centers (religious, administrative and civil buildings, at the foot of the Castles). Some are still intact or easy to identify (Pennabilli, Verucchio, Montebello), others have been lost (Maiolo, Pietracuta, etc.). The Fortress of San Leo, which has maintained its integrity over the centuries, is therefore highly representative of this historical period. For the historical, geographical and cultural reasons described above, the Fortress of San Leo summarizes the identity of territory where is located.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Local public authority
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Car, bus, bicycle
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>There are events and guided tours of the fortress, with dedicated services for tourists. In addition, the fortress of San Leo fits in with tourism related to Montefeltro, the Malatesta family and the castles of Emilia Romagna.</p> <p>The geological and geomorphological conformation can attract geological tourism (geotourism) and ecotourism. Historical and cultural resources offer further motivations for a visit, in particular for thematic tourism: for example, Dante Alighieri (in 2021, 700th birth). Religious tourism is another tourist product where San Leo can play an important role.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, The Virtual Museum of MUSLEO



### High way of the parks

Name of the asset
HIGH WAY OF THE PARKS
Natural or cultural
Natural & cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-Land, Mountain
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT- Emilia Romagna Region – Municipality of Carpegna (PU), Pennabilli (RN), Casteldelci (RN), Badia Tedalda (AR), Verghereto (FC), Chiusi della Verna (AR), Poppi (AR), Bagno di Romagna (FC), Pratovecchio Stia (AR), San Godenzo (FI), Portico e San Benedetto (FC), Tredozio (FC), Marradi (FI), Brisighella (RA), Riolo Terme (RA), Borgo Tossignano (BO), Fontanelice (BO), Casola Valsenio (RA), Castel del Rio (BO).
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

The asset includes the protected areas connected by the “Alta Via dei Parchi” path in the territory of Romagna. The “Alta Via dei Parchi” path goes through:

- N. 1 National Park: Foreste casentinesi, Monte Falterona e Campigna National Park;
- N.1 Regional Park: Vena del Gesso Romagnola Regional Park;
- N. 1 Interregional Park: Sasso Simone e Simoncello Interregional Park;
- Sites of Natura 2000 network, among these:
- IT4080005 ZSC Monte Zuccherodante;
- IT4080008 ZSC Balze di Verghereto, Monte Fumaiolo, Ripa della Moia;
- IT4080015 ZSC Castel di Colorio, Alto Tevere.
- IT4070016 ZSC Alta - Valle del Torrente Sintria;
- IT4070011 ZSC-ZPS Vena del Gesso Romagnola;
- IT4070017 ZSC Alto Senio.

The route of the Alta Via dei Parchi covers ridges and valleys and allows visitors to experience the variety of landscapes of the inland Apennine areas of the Romagna region. This asset is strongly rooted in the territory from an environmental, historical, cultural and spiritual point of view.

The route crosses natural areas, areas where visitors can find historical signs of human activity and areas where the territory continues to be transformed by man. Monasteries, abbeys, hermitages, ruins of houses and shelters, characteristic bridges and ancient roads create very suggestive views rich in cultural and historical significance.

**Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)**

Authority of the Foreste Casentinesi, Monte Falterona e Campigna National Park, Authority of the Sasso Simone e Simoncello Interregional Park, Authority for the management of Parks and Biodiversity – Romagna; Local public authorities

**Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)**

Car, bicycle

**Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context**

<p>The “Alta Via dei Parchi” path leads through a great variety of naturalistic environments. The “Alta Via dei Parchi” is a brand designed to unify the discovery of the territory from a naturalistic point of view to the enhancement of cultural and historical resources. Visitors can enjoy the great geological variety of the territory (Sasso Simone and Simoncello, a marl-arenaceous formation that hosts the famous waterfall of Acquacheta, Rupe della Verna, Vena del gesso), of forest riches (oak woods, beeches), of great biodiversity (there are several integral reserves including that of Sasso Fratino, declared a UNESCO site).</p> <p>The path leads also through the signs of historical human presence in such environments. Here is possible to travel along sections of ancient pilgrimage routes, stretches of ancient connecting mule tracks, places of battles and remains of the Resistance, places visited by famous people (eg San Francesco, Dante Alighieri), archaeological sites from the Etruscan era, ancient hermitages and abbeys. Today the environments crossed by the Alta Via dei Parchi are the reference for hikers, researchers, sportsmen, nature lovers, but also for the faithful and lovers of art and history.</p> <p>The area's notable gastronomic values are: Chestnuts, mushrooms, truffles, berries, forgotten fruits such as the cocomerina pear, cheeses, cured meats and above all Romagnola breed meat, honey, DOP oil (Colline di Romagna, Brisighella), wines (eg Sangiovese, Albana, Trebbiano, Cagnina and Pagadebit). They are important elements of identity as well as of connection of the territory.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, The Virtual Museum of MUSLEO

### Altilla-Sepino

Name of the asset
ALTILLA-SEPINO
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, Archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
IT- Molise Region – Province of Campobasso – Municipality of Altilla
Photography, graphic



<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>The town of Sepino lies on the plain at the foot of the Matese, facing towards the Tammaro Valley. The name itself probably derives from <i>saepire</i> = "to fence in" indicating the ancient walled sheepfolds connected to transhumant migrations of livestock, an activity which later continued as the <i>forum pecuarium</i>.</p> <p>Altilia is one of many archeological sites present in Molise, but, certainly, it represents the biggest and the best preserved. The ancient Roman city of Altilia-Saepinum, covers an area of 12 hectares and dates back to the 2nd century BC, when in the Augustan period the city had its maximum splendor. With the city walls, the monumental gates, the forum, the Roman temple, the <i>macellum</i> (market), the baths, and much more, it represents one of the most shining examples of Roman time in Molise.</p> <p>Close analysis of the town walls of Saepinum and their gateways reveals a complex picture, which can help further our understanding of the town's political and cultural context during the Augustan period. Built to impress and promote more than to defend, the walls should be interpreted as a powerful tool in the imperial family's desire to stamp their authority through the use of patronage in even the most distant corners of Roman Italy. At once a symbol of fear and intimidation, safety and protection, the walls conveyed differentiated messaging to those who experienced them. Their physical and ideological meaning was projected by a potent combination of architecture, sculpture and epigraphy.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>Ministry of cultural heritage and tourism; Local public authority</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>Car/On foot</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</p>
<p>Archaeological area, crossed by the network of sheep tracks, now used as a slow tourism route. Museum of the City and the Territory, Maglieri restaurant and cafe</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>
<p>Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, TERRA DI PASSO – Virtual Eco-Museum of Riccia</p>



Wheat Festival (Festa Di Sant’Anna) and Wheat Museum (Mufeg) – Jelsi

Name of the asset
WHEAT FESTIVAL (FESTA DI SANT’ANNA) AND WHEAT MUSEUM (MUFEG) – JELSI
Natural or cultural
Cultural & natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban, In-Land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT- Molise Region - Province of Campobasso– Municipality of Jelsi
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The Wheat Festival in honor of Sant’Anna has its roots in the rural tradition of Jelsi. The choice, symbolic of wheat, represents a tribute to offer to the Saint.</p> <p>The event was born as a propitiatory rite of harvest and thanksgiving and devotion to the Saint who, back in 1805 (213 years), preserved the country from the effects of a ruinous earthquake. From then on every 26th of July, along the city streets, there are "traglie" (ancient means of transport pulled by oxen with which the grain was transported) and carts, full of wheat and finely decorated (the grain is molded into wonderful compositions), together to the chariot of Sant'Anna on which the statue is placed, in a triumph of decorations. The party for months engages citizenship in a Carthusian and artistic work with wheat grains.</p> <p><i>The feast of Sant’Anna is a tradition felt as a moment of identification by the Jelsese community and contributes to the enhancement of Molise, offering a rich program that combines religion, art and</i></p>

tourism. Tradition, memory, popular devotion as intangible assets; link between the products of the land and the community that inhabits it.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Local public authority
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Car/on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The manifestation of Sant' Anna is deeply felt, both by the other neighboring countries, which participate in the event, and by tourists from abroad and in particular from Canada, the United States, Venezuela, Argentina and other European states who join the feast each year.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, TERRA DI PASSO – Virtual Eco-Museum of Riccia

### Mazzocca Wood (Fairy tales wood) – (Riccia)

Name of the asset
MAZZOCCA WOOD (FAIRY TALES WOOD) – (RICCIA)
Natural or cultural
Natural &cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
IT- Molise Region - Province of Campobasso– Municipality of Riccia
Photography, graphic
 

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The importance of the forest has long been rooted in the territory. Remembered already at the end of the eighteenth century by Lorenzo Giustiniani as one of the greatest of the Kingdom of Naples, over the last two centuries, following the sale and clearing of portions of territory, the forest suffered a drastic reduction of its primitive extension, estimated in over 900 hectares. Today it stretches over an area of about 400 hectares and is formed mainly of deciduous oaks.</p> <p>At the end of the fifties, the area was involved in an ambitious tourist development project with the creation of internal access roads, playgrounds, camping pitches and accommodation facilities. These include a hotel with a swimming pool and a heliotherapeutic colony. The building works that, over the years, have had restorations and modernizations are still working.</p> <p>In the heart of the wood there is also a pretty little church dedicated to San Giovanni Gualberto, patron of the State Forestry Corps. Lately, the "Bosco delle favole" has been set up in the area, a didactic-naturalistic path designed for children but also for adults, a real theme park built by adopting eco-compatible architecture techniques and equipped with paths, pitches and areas dedicated to play and relaxation.</p> <p>The ecological importance of the Bosco Mazzocca has been recognized at a community level in the Natura 2000 network. The entire woodland complex the Site of Community Importance Bosco Mazzocca-Castelvetere, with the identification of coded Community Habitat 91M0.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Local public authority; CAI Italia
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
On foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
For several years the Bosco Mazzocca has been a favorite destination of the Scout Italian Association "Assoraider", which prefers it to other destinations in southern Italy thanks to its natural resources. In general, during the weekend of the summer months, the forest becomes a meeting place for many families, campers, nature lovers, coming from the municipalities of the neighboring Campania as well as from the towns of Molise, reaching maximum, together with the adjacent forest of Castelvetere in Val Fortore (Bn), constitutes attendance in the days of Ferragosto, during which makes it difficult even to find a space for the traditional outdoor picnic.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, TERRA DI PASSO – Virtual Eco-Museum of Riccia

### Monastery of Fonte Avellana

Name of the asset
MONASTERY OF FONTE AVELLANA
Natural or cultural
Cultural and natural

Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Italy / Marche Region / Province of Pesaro Urbino / Municipality of Serra Sant'Abbondio
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The Monastery of Fonte Avellana is located on the wooded slopes of Monte Catria (1701 m.), in Serra Sant'Abbondio (Marche Region), in the highest part of the Central Apennines. It dates back to late 10th century and it belongs to the Camaldolese Congregation of Monks of Fonte Avellana. In the place of the original monks' cells scattered around a chapel, many stone buildings were erected there from the 11th century onwards. Recorded by Dante Alighieri in Canto XXI of the "Paradiso", the Monastery today houses a Minor Basilica, the S. Pier Damiani Scriptorium, the Pharmacy hosting the sale of natural products, and two Libraries. The "historical" library, commissioned in 1733, contains the collection of ancient books of Fonte Avellana, including the outstanding NN Code dating from the 11th century, the first breviary of the Avellana community and a valuable document of the evolution of musical notation. The "modern" library, set up in 1965, houses around 10,000 volumes with mainly theological, literary, philosophical, historical and patristic content. The Monastery of Fonte Avellana is not the only centuries-old element to be found in the Mount Catria valley. In the Botanical Garden alongside the Monastery there is, in fact, a monumental example of a Yew tree (<i>Taxus Baccata</i> L.), with a trunk circumference of 4.75 m and estimated to be about 600 years old.</p> <p>The Monastery is visited every year by thousands of tourists, as symbol of history, spirituality and culture. It is characterized by both historical-cultural dimensions and spiritual and religious ones. In fact, the religious site is an integral part of the historical, artistic, natural and cultural heritage of the local territory. The Monastery offers attractions for different tourists' profiles: religious, spiritual, cultural, mountain, in search of emotional and educational experiences. The spiritual and religious motivations are well combined with natural and cultural motivations.</p>



Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Camaldolese Congregation of Monks of Fonte Avellana
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
The Monastery of Fonte Avellana is connected to the nearest conurbations by two roads. There are road signs to reach the site and several signposted mountain and hiking trails crisscrossing the area. It is not served by local public transport. It can be reached by private car/bus, bicycle, on foot.
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Various services are available in the Monastery: a restaurant, a bar, an old pharmacy for the sale of natural products, and hospitality and accommodation are provided through a guesthouse with more than 60 beds. The hospitality of individuals and groups is practiced throughout the year except for the months of November, January and February. Guided tour, meetings of Lectio Divina and retreat days are organized by the monastic community. Since the month of August 2022, thanks to the work of SVEM – Sviluppo Europa Marche, the Monastery houses the “Fonte Avellana Cultural Heritage Interpretation Centre”, as venue to showcase, present and valorise the heritage and to offer possible interpretations for an active enjoyment of the heritage itself. The interpretation concerns the cultural and natural assets developed around the Fonte Avellana Monastery, in order to present a dynamic version of the heritage in its original context.
Describe if the asset was/is related with the BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Permanent Cross-Border Observatory of the MADE IN-LAND project, The “Fonte Avellana Cultural Heritage Interpretation Centre” of TAKE IT SLOW project.

### 3.3. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES IN PROVINCE OF FERRARA

#### Ghetto ebraico e sinagoghe

Name of the asset
Ghetto ebraico e sinagoghe
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)

In the heart of the medieval city lies the ghetto, an area which conserves the memories of the centuries-old Jewish Community of Ferrara and where the same community was from 1627 to 1861. Via Mazzini, formerly known as Via dei Sabbioni, was the main thoroughfare of the ghetto: at no. 95 is found the 15th century Synagogue, still in use; beside its door two stone tablets constitute a tangible record of the terrible racial persecutions. Inside is found the treasured Jewish Museum. The two lesser streets of the ghetto, Via Vignatagliata and Via Vittoria, adjacent to Via Mazzini, present an evocative mixture of architectural styles, above all the mediaeval. Walking along the first of these you can note houses with beautiful terracotta cornices and others with richly decorated portals. At no. 49 of via Vignatagliata was the Azzime, the oven for unleavened bread, currently out of use; at no. 79 the nursery and elementary school - during the period of segregation this building also housed the other Hebrew schools. Across Piazza Lampronti there begins Via Vittoria enriched with friezes in terracotta and balconies in wrought iron that decorate the buildings.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Municipality of Ferrara

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

private car, bus, bike, on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context


Restaurant in the vicinity

Organized tours

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP


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Via delle Volte

Name of the asset
Via delle Volte
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
City of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>This charming medieval street marks the axis along which the so-called linear Ferrara developed between the 7th and 9th centuries A.D. and which greatly influenced the further development of the entire city. In Via delle Volte the architectural solution to development in a third dimension was to create overhead passageways: the vaults dotted along the street, to connect the warehouses on the banks of the river to the workshops-houses towards the centre. To enjoy the atmosphere of its 14th and 15th-century buildings and the alleys that lead off it, a good stretch of the street should be covered.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Ferrara

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
private car, bus, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Abbazia di Pomposa

Name of the asset
Abbazia di Pomposa
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Municipality of Codigoro, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
A masterpiece of Romanesque art, Pomposa Abbey can be seen from a distance with its towering campanile, which dominates the surrounding countryside like a "lighthouse" in the sea of green that

surrounds it. The church was founded in the 6th century A.D. and from the middle of the 9th century the first community of Benedictine monks began to form, reaching its peak after the year 1000, when the Abbot's spiritual and political jurisdiction extended over all the surrounding villages. A true lighthouse of culture, Pomposa had one of the most extensive libraries of the time. Among the personalities that made it so famous were the saint and abbot Guido degli Strambiati and Guido da Pomposa (known by the name of Guido d'Arezzo), inventor of the modern musical notation. In front there is the Palazzo della Ragione, from which the abbot administered justice in his feuds. As the building did not have religious functions, it was detached from the others.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Codigoro, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
private car, bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours Part of a tourist offer Open for visit
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Museo del Delta Antico

Name of the asset
Museo del Delta Antico
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Municipality of Comacchio, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
The new Ancient Delta Museum illustrates the centuries-long evolution of the area and of the human settlements typical of the ancient Po Delta. It is organized into sections corresponding to different historical periods, ranging from the earliest traces of civilizations up to the classical Age. The section dedicated to the Etruscan city of Spina is particularly noteworthy, containing objects from the built-up area as well as rich grave goods found in its tombs. The precious cargo of Comacchio's Roman ship has been transferred in the museum. Dating from the early years of the Empire (late 1st century. B.C.), this veritable marine Pompeii was rediscovered in 1981.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Comacchio, Province of Ferrara
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
private car, bus, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours Part of a tourist offer Open for visit
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Atlas Study Visit

### Delizia Estense del Verginese


Name of the asset
Delizia Estense del Verginese
Natural or cultural

Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Municipality of Portomaggiore, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>In the small village of Gambulaga, set in the green countryside, stands this quaint Estense turreted villa, which, due to its small size, looks like a sort of miniature castle. Alfonso I had it built at the beginning of the 16th century on the banks of the River Sandolo, a medieval branch of the Po that no longer exists, and it was the favourite residence of the duke's last companion, Laura Dianti. The architect Girolamo da Carpi converted a pre-existing farmhouse configuring the building as a castle bordered by four square embrasured towers. He used ashlarwork to the sides of the doors, on the corners of the towers and in the embrasures and gave the windows on the façade triangular and elliptical gables. The aim was by no means defensive, but was highly ornamental and ostentatious. Alongside, stands a small 18th-century church, joined the building by a portico of the same period. The interior, decorated from the 18th-century onwards with stuccoes in variegated ornamental forms, now hosts cultural reviews and exhibitions.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Portomaggiore, Province of Ferrara
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours Part of a tourist offer Open for visit
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Adrion Video Clip

### Gran Bosco della Mesola

Name of the asset
Gran Bosco della Mesola
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Municipality of Mesola, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)



The Gran Bosco della Mesola covers an area of 1,058 hectares which represent the remains of a woodland complex, once much larger, which originated around the year 1000. One part of the wood is a <i>Full Nature Reserve</i> , an area fully protected and left to its natural evolution, while the rest of the area is a Nature Reserve. The terrain is of alluvial origin and is irregular, a symptom of ancient dunes which in parts form pools of water with marsh vegetation. At one time, the wood, being surrounded by marshes, was frequented by numerous bird species typical of the wetlands; the drastic reduction in fauna, caused by the drainage works, has been halted by the creation of a wetland area inside the wood, called Elciola, generally closed to the public, where duck species and herons find sanctuary. Of great beauty is the Taglio della Falce, on the northern edge of the Gran Bosco, from which it is possible to admire the mouth of the Po di Volano and the Sacca di Goro.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Mesola, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
private car, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Valli di Comacchio


Name of the asset
Valli di Comacchio
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Costal
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Municipality of Comacchio, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
Although land reclamation has reduced their size, the marshes are still one of the largest lagoon systems in Italy. They cover an area of more than 11,000 hectares between Comacchio and the river Reno and are connected to the sea via canals. They form an environment of rare beauty within the Po Delta Park: in some places the stretches of brackish water are interrupted by rises in the land or divided by embankments and ancient sandbars, in others they extend freely like mirrors reflecting the ever-changing light of the sky. The undisputed domain of rich birdlife, both sedentary and migratory, they offer a privileged setting for walks along the banks, excursions by boat and birdwatching.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Comacchio, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours Part of a tourist offer
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
ATLAS Study Visit


Bosco di Porporana

Name of the asset
Bosco di Porporana
Natural or cultural

Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Municipality of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
The reserve extends for 12 hectares near Porporana and is part of the Po riverside environment. Poplars grow in this area, which is divided into two parts: "Bosco Vecchio" (Old wood), on the highest terrace on the flood plain, and "Bosco Nuovo" (New wood), with its black poplars and willows. A great variety of animals lives in the Wood. The wood and the flood plain are nowadays used for didactic tourism
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Ferrara, Italy
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Organized tours
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Sacca di Goro

Name of the asset
Sacca di Goro
Natural or cultural

Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Municipality of Goro, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The port of Goro looks out onto this wide crescent-shaped cove, with an area of 2000 hectares. It is very suitable for mussel farming, with an average depth of 60-70 cm, and a maximum of only 2 m. at its deepest points, especially clams. It owes its formation to the changes in the mouths of the Po di Goro and the Po della Gnocca, to marine currents, to formations of reed beds, and to artificial works to assist navigation between the mouths of the river and the various coastal inlets. The <b>fauna</b> includes many species of <b>water birds</b>, either nesting, like the red heron, or in transit, like the marsh harrier and the grebe. The <b>marine life</b> - in addition to the cultivated mussels - consists of oysters, grey mullet, eels, bream and bass. Along the coast line there is a along strip of sand locally called "scanno" better known al "<b>Island of Love</b>".</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Goro, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Boat
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context

Organized tours
Part of a tourist offer
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Lago delle Nazioni

Name of the asset
Lago delle Nazioni
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Costal
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Lido delle Nazioni, Municipality of Comacchio, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>It is the result of the hydraulic structures built in what was once the Valle di Volano. It is a salt water lake that provides extensive mullet and eel fishing and, during summer, it is used for sailing and rowing activities; it extends over a surface of 100 hectares of water and 70 hectares of the adjacent stud farm where wild bulls and Delta horses are bred. The vegetation along the shores comprises marsh cane, rushes, medicinal plants and swamp orchids. The presence of the fauna is linked to the Valle Bertuzzi</p>

lagoon nearby: among the most common species we find the little grebe, the mallard, the coot and the kingfisher. The coot, the tufted duck, the great crested grebe and the merganser winter here. At the nearby farm, blackwinged stilts, little egrets and blue herons are numerous. Over the last several years, some cattle egret have arrived, after the recently begun breeding of bulls and horses.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Comacchio, province of Ferrara
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
private car, bike, on foot,
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Oasi di Canneviè


Name of the asset
Oasi di Canneviè
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Municipality of Codigoro, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
This small salt-water lagoon covers an area of 70 hectares, detached from the reclaimed Valle Gaffaro land. It is generally quite shallow, and the prevalent vegetation includes underwater plants and bed of rushes. A small number of purple herons, little bittern and great reed warblers nest here. The migratory birds are much more numerous, counting mainly ducks. The fish include grey mullets and eels. Particularly characteristic of the area are the fishing house of Porticino and the old fishing station at Canneviè, recently restored and currently being used as a restaurant.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Codigoro, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike, boat
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours Part of a tourist offer
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Oasi di Campotto

Name of the asset
Oasi di Campotto
Natural or cultural
Natural


Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Municipality of Argenta, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The three lagoons are situated within the course of the River Reno and the Sillaro torrent, and occupy a total surface area of 1.624 hectares. The lagoons were created in their present form at the beginning of the last century, after the reclamation works carried out by the Renana Reclamation Consortium, and essentially serve as enlarged reservoirs to hold any waters overflowing from the rivers in the Lower Bologna Plain. From the 60s they became one of the most important nest building and rest areas for migrating water birds. In 1976, the lagoons were included among the areas subject to the Ramsar Convention of 1971, which was drawn up to protect wetlands of international importance, and the Oasis for safeguarding and protecting the local flora and fauna was set up in 1977. The Campotto Oasis represents an important rest area for migratory birds. A station for the capture and ringing of wild birds is based in the oasis, where experts meet periodically to check the routes of migratory flocks of birds. The Oasis is divided into three parts: the <i>Campotto</i> and <i>Bassarone</i> floodplains, the <i>Valle Santa</i> and the <i>Traversante wood</i> (accessible only with guide).</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Argenta, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Video clip ADRION



## Penisola di Boscoforte


Name of the asset	
Penisola di Boscoforte	
Natural or cultural	
Natural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
In-land	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
Municipality of Comacchio, province of Ferrara, Italy	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words)	
<p>Boscoforte is a peninsula that stretches for about 6 km from the left bank of the Reno river in the Valli di Comacchio. The area is characterized by a remarkable variety of environments related to the simultaneous presence of fresh water and brackish water: reeds, samphire, salt marshes, sandbanks and channels. Wild horses Delta/Camargue are in the peninsula, and because of its location and its characteristics, it is particularly full of birds, and is a favourite place both for resting and nesting.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
Municipality of Comacchio, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna	
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	
Bike, on foot	
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context	
Organized tours	
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP	
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## Anse Vallive di Ostellato

Name of the asset	
Anse Vallive di Ostellato	
Natural or cultural	
Natural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
In-land	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
Municipality of Ostellato, province of Ferrara, Italy	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words)	
<p>They constitute the only remains of the former marshes that once surrounded the village, saved from the most recent reclamation of the Valle del Mezzano and set up as an 'Animal Sanctuary'. The four marshy coves constitute a freshwater wetland biotope, which is distinctive and unique in the Ferrarese lowland territory, above all for the quantity and variety of animals that populate it. There are no less than 150 species of aquatic birds that nest or visit. All the heron species (great white egret, grey heron and purple heron), a large number of waders, including the stilt-plover, birds of prey such as the marsh harrier and the buzzard can all be sighted. The vegetation is typical of freshwater wetlands, characterised by cane thickets, white and yellow lilies and flowering rush in the permanently flooded areas. On the embankments are white willow, water chestnut and elderberry. The reserve is well equipped for various activities such as birdwatching, walking, cycling, horse-riding, angling and canoeing. At the entrance there is also an astronomic observatory.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
Municipality of Ostellato, Province of Ferrara, Po Delta Park Emilia Romagna	
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	
Private car, train, bike, on foot	

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Bosco della Panfilia

Name of the asset
Bosco della Panfilia
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Sant'Agostino, Municipality of Terre del Reno, province of Ferrara, Italy
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>It is situated in a wide high-water bend of the river Reno, subject to periodical floods. It was born about three centuries ago and now has an extension of 81 ha. The vegetation is typical of the humid forests of the plain of the river Po and includes oaks, white poplars, elms, false acacias, ash trees, white willows, maple trees, black poplars, black alders, hazels, privets and hawthorns. Many kinds of mushrooms are found, and the forest is particularly famous for its <b>white truffle</b>. The picking of this product is controlled. A varied bird population live in the forest. Among the nesting species one can see the wren, the great tit,</p>

the goldfinch, the lark, the chaffinch, the jay, the starling, the blackbird, the cuckoo, the woodpecker. Typical of the humid environment of the river are the kingfisher, the night heron, the red and the grey heron, the mallard, the coot and the great crested grebe. Birds of prey like the owl, the sparrowhawk and the buzzard also live here.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Terre del Reno, Province of Ferrara
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Restaurant in the vicinity Organized tours
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
ADRION Video Clip

### 3.4. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES IN FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA REGION

#### Aquileia Early Christian Museum

Name of the asset
Aquileia Early Christian Museum
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Udine, Aquileia, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
The Early Christian Museum, opened in 1961, rises on an Early-Christian Basilica subsequently used as Benedictine monastic complex (the north-eastern suburb of Aquileia was named after the “Monastero”) and later as an agricultural building (foladôr). Beside the vestiges of the Early-Christian basilica with its multicoloured mosaic floors, the museum accommodates a massive collection of Christian inscriptions found in the territory of Aquileia (from “ <i>Aquileia Patrimonio Mondiale. The Guide</i> ”)
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture – Regional Museum Hub; Fondazione Aquileia
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The opening of the museum is managed by the Regional Museum Direction, also in collaboration with Fondazione Aquileia and PromoTurismo FVG. It is open on Saturday, the other days only on demand. The small town of Aquileia has several types and possibilities of accommodation and restaurants.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

### Aquileia National Archaeological Museum - MAN


Name of the asset
Aquileia National Archaeological Museum - MAN
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Udine, Aquileia, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
The museum is one of the oldest museum institutions in Friuli Venezia Giulia. Opened in 1882, since 2018 it has a new exhibition, which traces the history of one of the most important Roman cities of Northern Italy, with an interdisciplinary and inclusive approach. The collection is presented thematically to offer a more engaging narrative path. The key point of the exhibition is the Roman city of Aquileia, a large Mediterranean port where goods, people, languages, religions and different cultures met and coexisted, bringing new ideas to an area that has always been of strategic importance, a link between the East and the West, between the Mediterranean and the northern and eastern regions of Europe (from "Aquileia Patrimonio Mondiale. The Guide")
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture – Regional Museum Direction; Fondazione Aquileia
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The museum provides a rich tourist offer managed by the Regional Museum Direction, also in collaboration with Fondazione Aquileia, PromoTurismoFVG and cultural/educational SMEs, with guided tours, exhibitions and other events, and various services (such a bookshop, etc.). The Museum is now included in the FVGcardAquileia, a nominative card with a duration of 24 hours that allows you to access the archaeological assets, affiliated facilities, to participate for free in the guided tours organized by PromoTurismoFVG or to take advantage of special discounts. The small town of Aquileia has several types and possibilities of accommodation and restaurants.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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**Aquileia – UNESCO Heritage**

Name of the asset
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Aquileia – UNESCO Heritage
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Udine, Aquileia, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>Aquileia, founded by the Romans in 181 B.C. and inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1998, was one of the biggest cities of the Roman Empire, one of the liveliest communities of the early latin - Christianity, one of the most important ancient ports of the Adriatic, starting point of the main commercial, cultural and military roads towards north-east Europe.</p> <p>The Episcopial Basilica is the most important Christian monument in Aquileia. The building you can see nowadays is the result of the transformations of the Middle Age to the original early Christian building: the over 750 sqm of wonderful floor mosaics represent one of the most ancient and extraordinary expressions of the rising Christian art of the first decades of the 4th century A.D. The basilica complex also includes the baptistery built under bishop Cromatius in the 4th century, with a hexagonal basin inside an octagonal structure; the so-called Südhalle, i.e. the southern hall of the early Christian baptistery recently turned into a museum, with over three hundred square metres of mosaic floor dated between the late 4th and early 5th centuries, and the wonderful mosaic “of the Peacock” coming from the narthex area of the basilica. As part of the redevelopment plan of the northern side of the square in front of the Basilica of Aquileia, the new structure built by Fondazione Aquileia in 2017 for the protection and enhancement of the archaeological site named “Domus and Bishop’s Palace” offers an important insight in the life of Roman Aquileia and the rare opportunity for visitors to watch overlapped floors from different epochs, thanks to a skilful architectural project. Visitors will therefore be able to make an exciting journey back in time, deep down into the underground of the ancient city of Aquileia, and watch</p>

<p>the house of the 1st and 2nd centuries, as well as a wide portion of the mosaic floor and masonry of the bishop's palace erected in the 5th century.</p> <p>The itineraries include also the Forum, the very heart of the political, administrative and social life of the city, the Titus Macrus Domus, enhanced with the reconstruction of the volumes of the ancient domus and an educational path through the rooms of the house, the Pasqualis area, interpreted as market squares, the CAL area, coinciding with residential quarters, the decumanus of Aratria Gallia, that connected the river port with the Forum and the theater, the Necropoli; an evocative archaeological walk carried out in the thirties between the area of the basilica and the remains of the river port – the so-called “via Sacra” – follows the ancient water course across the Roman settlement and that was almost fifty meters wide.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</b></p> <p>Archdiocese of Gorizia; Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; Fondazione Aquileia, having as partners the Ministry of Culture, Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, the City of Aquileia and the Archdiocese of Gorizia, was born in 2008 to manage and promote the extraordinary archaeological heritage of Aquileia. Fondazione Aquileia is one of the partners of the USEFALL European project, which is aimed at increasing accessibility of the UNESCO sites.</p>
<p><b>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</b></p> <p>Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot</p>
<p><b>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)</b></p> <p>All the Aquileia Cultural heritage is visitable and open for visit; a few archaeological sites are free (River Port. It is now available the FVGcardAquileia, a nominative card with a duration of 24 hours that allows you to access the archaeological assets, affiliated facilities, to participate for free in the guided tours organized by PromoTurismoFVG or to take advantage of special discounts. Cultural SMEs (Archeoscuola, Associazione Studio Didattica Nordest, Associazione Studio D), in collaboration with Fondazione Aquileia, PromoTurismoFVG and MAN Aquileia (Regional Museums Hub) offer educational visits and laboratories for children and schools. The small town of Aquileia has several types and possibilities of accommodation and restaurants.</p>
<p><b>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</b></p>

### Elleri Castle, Muggia



<b>Name of the asset</b>	Elleri Castle, Muggia
<b>Natural or cultural</b>	Cultural
<b>Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)</b>	Coastal/urban archaeological sites
<b>Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)</b>	



Trieste, Muggia, FVG, IT	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words)	
<p>The Elleri castle, inhabited for about 2000 years, is on the top of Monte Castellier. Thanks to the excavations conducted between the 80s and 90s, it was possible to reconstruct the original appearance of the site. In reality, a very limited part of what the town must have been is still known, but three moments have been distinguished: the first phase relates to the Bronze Age (17th-16th centuries BC), the second at the end of the Bronze age and the early Iron age (12th-6th centuries BC), the third is from the Roman period (2nd century BC – 4th century AD). Few ceramic fragments suggest that the site was occasionally frequented, perhaps by passing shepherds, even during the medieval phase (6th-10th century AD), at which time no new structure was built. The walls now visible are mostly Roman ones, for the simple fact that, having been built last, they overlapped the previous ones. The Roman walls were also the only ones to be built with mortar and binders, while the protohistoric ones were made dry. Archaeological excavation, restoration, redevelopment and study works were promoted by the Municipality of Muggia and carried out under the scientific direction of the Superintendence of Archeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of Friuli Venezia Giulia, with the co-financing of the Friuli Venezia Giulia Region, for the recovery and enhancement of finds and evidence of fortified architecture. The redeveloped area includes two archaeological sites: The Elleri Castle and the necropolis of Santa Barbara connected to it. The visitor who arrives in the town of Santa Barbara is welcomed by a first multilingual educational panel that describes the archaeological area and the visit routes. A driveway allows access to the summit plateau even for the disabled and a pedestrian path allows access to the necropolis, which has been redeveloped and equipped for the visit. A specially designed ring route makes it possible to understand the actual consistency of the powerful defensive work. Several multilingual didactic panels have also been placed in specific resting places, such as perspective positions, observation points piloted in order to be able to read the archaeological deposit located in the territorial context.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
Ministry of Culture – Superintendency of Archeology, Fine Arts and Landscape; Municipality of Muggia	
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	
Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot	
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)	

The visit is free; there is no a structured and organic tourist offer, but Muggia offers different solutions for a short or long stay: hotels, B & Bs and guest houses, but also marine resorts, campsites and agritourism accommodations, or even holiday homes and apartments.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Doberdò and Pietrarossa Lakes Nature Reserve

Name of the asset
Doberdò and Pietrarossa Lakes Nature Reserve
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Gorizia, Monfalcone, Ronchi dei Legionari and Doberdò del Lago, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
 
Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The Doberdò and Pietrarossa Lakes Nature Reserve, located in Gorizian Karst, shared between the territories of municipalities of Monfalcone, Ronchi dei Legionari and Doberdò del Lago, is characterized by an apparent dryness but also by a rich faunistic heritage and an intriguing biodiversity: big carnivores such as bears and jackals, deers, chamois, wild cats, diurnal and nocturnal birds of prey, amphibians – such as the enigmatic Proteus and reptiles. This peaceful and enchanting ecosystem contrasts with memories, traces, warnings of the fratricidal massacre happened just a century ago, that help to meditate on what has been, so that it never happens again. Faunal monitoring is an essential part of the work that takes place within the nature reserve as it allows to define the distribution and conservation status of the species that live in it. Stories and history, cultures and borders, nature and agriculture, in an embrace of continuous and intense contrasts that find narration at the museum spaces, culinary expression at the restaurant, rest at the guesthouse, folklore at the karst room, and regeneration in the</p>

paths. The visit can be an educational and human experience for all the people: environmentalists, climbers, historians, naturalists, archeologists, children, etc.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Autonomous Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia; municipalities of Monfalcone, Ronchi dei Legionari and Doberdò del Lago; management subject: Pavees Cooperative Society
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The area is managed by the Pavees Cooperative Society, which since 2021 has been working here to generate unique experiences such as these lands with educational activities and naturalistic management. In the Reserve there are a visit center, a museum, a guesthouse, equipped with 7 rooms (three quadruple rooms and four double rooms) and 20 beds, also with a practical kitchen and a comfortable living room for the guests, a Karst room, a restaurant that offers typical products.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Duino Castle


Name of the asset
Duino Castle
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land archaeological-historical
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Duino, Trieste, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
Private residence of the Princes della Torre e Tasso (von Thurn und Taxis), the Castle of Duino is open to the public since 2003. The <b>Castle of Duino</b> was erected during the 14th century on the ruins of a Roman military outpost and during the 17th century it began to acquire its status as a cultural and humanistic centre, one that it maintains to this day. It has hosted a number of prestigious guests: Elisabeth of Austria (Sissi), the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, the Counts of Chambord, Johann Strauss, Franz Liszt, Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Gabriele d’Annunzio, Paul Valery or, most important of all, the poet Rainer Maria Rilke, who composed the first two of his famous “Duino Elegies” while staying at the Castle. It is possible to visit more than 18 rooms of the Castle, full of testimonies telling the long history of the family of the <b>Princes della Torre e Tasso</b> . Not to miss: The Palladio Staircase (a masterpiece of architecture!), the 1810 forte-piano (played by Liszt!) and the stunning seascape that one has from the bastions above the sea as well as from below the Diocletian tower dating back to the 3rd century AD. <a href="http://www.castellodiduino.it">www.castellodiduino.it</a>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Family of the <b>Princes della Torre e Tasso</b>
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The historical residence provides a rich tourist offer, with guided tours, events and several services. In Duino and its surroundings there are accomodation and restaurants.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Duino Cliffs Regional Nature Reserve

Name of the asset
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Duino Cliffs Regional Nature Reserve
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Costal site
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Trieste, Duino Aurisina, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The Duino Cliffs Regional Nature Reserve was established with the L.R. n. 42 of 30 September 1996. It includes a high and steep limestone coast, a narrow strip of the karst plateau and the sea front for an area of 107 hectares. It falls within the Municipality of Duino Aurisina and under the jurisdiction of the Duino - Aurisina Forest Station. The Reserve is located in an area of great naturalistic interest. Along the Trieste coast, of which the Reserve is part, the transition from the Middle European to the Mediterranean biogeographical domain takes place. Furthermore, the Karst represents a transition area between two regions of Middle European domain: the Alpine and the Illyrian one. For this reason, Central European, Illyrian, Balkan and Mediterranean plant and animal species live here. In the area there is thus a high degree of biodiversity, that is, a high number of species compared to the size of the territory. The Duino cliffs are the only worldwide station of the <i>Centaurea kartschiana</i>, a plant that grows on the part of the cliffs closest to the sea. The landscape aspects are also of considerable value: the white limestone is the protagonist in the Reserve, both as single towers along the coast, and as the rocky outcrops along the ridge, well modeled by surface karst phenomena such as, for example, the flutes. Along the edge of the cliffs, between the new Castle of Duino and the bay of Sistiana, along the remains</p>

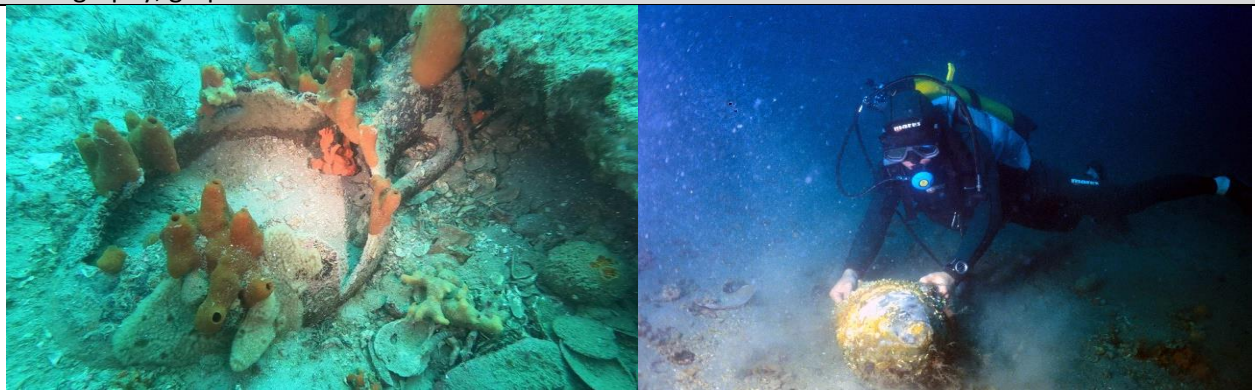
of the military posts, the Rilke path winds its way, inaugurated in 1987, from which you can admire the vast panorama of the Gulf of Trieste, from the mouth of the 'Isonzo to Punta Salvore in Croatia.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Autonomous Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia; Municipality of Duino Aurisina - Duino - Aurisina Forest Station.
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The area is managed by the Municipality of Duino Aurisina - Duino - Aurisina Forest Station; there aren't connections with real tourism activities/services. The Rilke path was created by the Province of Trieste and the Municipality of Duino-Aurisina by restoring an existing path. Some panoramic points have been arranged and adequately protected, two of which were built on the ruins of military bunkers from World War II. In 2000, the connection between the existing path and the town of Duino was created. At the end of 2000 a new 250-meter path was created, accessible to people with reduced and impaired mobility, which from Duino reaches a newly built observation point on the sea.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Isonzo Mouth Regional Nature Reserve

Name of the asset
Isonzo Mouth Regional Nature Reserve
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Udine, Municipalities of Staranzano, San Canzian d'Isonzo, Fiumicello and Grado, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
  
Short description (maximum 500 words)

<p>The Isonzo Mouth Regional Nature Reserve, located in the eastern part of the Friuli Venezia Giulia region along the last stretch of the river of the same name, extends over an area included in the municipalities of Staranzano, San Canzian d'Isonzo, Fiumicello and Grado and covers an area of 2,338 hectares, 1,154 of which in marine areas. Since the 1990s, in the area called Isola della Cona, a series of interventions have been carried out that led to the creation of a temporary freshwater swamp, called "the Restoration". These interventions, together with the establishment of the Isonzo Mouth Nature Reserve in 1996 and the launch of a program for the reconstruction of the infrastructures and further renaturation, have considerably increased the number of species linked to wetlands and in particular the avifauna: we can register the presence of over 300 species of birds including migratory, wintering, summer and stationary.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</b></p>
<p>management body: Association of Municipalities of Staranzano (LP), San Canzian d'Isonzo, Fiumicello and Grado; Autonomous Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia; management subject: Rogos Company. The Isola della Cona Biological Station (SBIC) is the technical, scientific and management reference structure of the Managing Body. SBIC's work therefore focuses on monitoring, collecting, updating and analyzing the available data on flora, fauna and vegetation, on management indications and on the planning of works to be carried out within the Reserve and on the management of horses.</p>
<p><b>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</b></p>
<p>Private car, bus, bike, on foot</p>
<p><b>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)</b></p>
<p>The site is included in an integrated tourist offer, curated by the Association of Municipalities and the management subject. It has an excursion Refuge (equipped with some rooms with a capacity of a minimum of 2 up to a maximum of 6 people, kitchen for common use and a dining room), Conference room (up to 40 seats) and educational laboratories. The Reserve grants the use of the rooms to public and private entities, associations, organizations that will be able to use them for conferences, meetings, workshops, assemblies, presentations. The "Al Pettiroso" refreshment point offers interesting opportunities to visitors who wish to stop for a snack while observing the enchanting panorama from the large windows and savor cold dishes based on cold cuts from local companies and typical hot dishes. The bar is open all year round with a single closing shift on Thursday. In the Endas affiliated equestrian center, upon reservation, is possible to approach the white Camargue horses that live in the wild in the Reserve. The tourist services offer also canoe excursions conducted by In Natura per Natura association which collaborates with the Nature Reserve.</p>
<p><b>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</b></p>
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## Grado 2 Shipwreck

Name of the asset
Grado 2 Shipwreck
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Underwater, archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Gorizia, Grado, FVG, IT – 7 miles off shore
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The <i>UnderwaterMuse</i> project’s activities in Friuli Venezia Giulia focused on the wreck of a Roman merchantship known as Grado 2 (3rd century BC), which lies 7 miles off the coast of Grado and 19 m deep. The intervention, directed by the Superintendency, was carried out between August and September 2021 by ERPAC, with the scientific collaboration of Ca’ Foscari University (Department of Humanities), University of Salento (Department of Cultural Heritage) and University of Udine (Department of Humanities and Cultural Heritage).</p> <p>The pilot project achieved the <i>in situ</i> enhancement of the cargo of amphorae of the wreck, in continuity with the previous interventions implemented between 2012 and 2015 by the Superintendency itself (see above). The containers, most likely intended for storing wine, date back to the second half of the third century BC: it is the oldest load of amphorae in the north-central Adriatic, prior to the foundation of the colony of Aquileia (181 BC). The <i>UnderwaterMuse</i> pilot action made it possible to highlight the entire load, document it accurately, reposition the existing grids and add others, identical and to completely cover it, thus ensuring the protection and accessibility for underwater tourists. Excavation trenches were realized, verifying the deposit consistency and the lack of the hull’s wooden remains.</p> <p>The realization of the 3D model through the photogrammetric survey also allows for those who cannot or do not want to dive themselves to enjoy the site remotely, thanks to an application that perfectly simulates a virtual diving on the site, available in the museums involved in the project.</p> <p>The following step is and will be the development of good practices of “participatory management”, to ensure that diving centers, diving clubs and other regional realities can assist the protection bodies, as</p>



already happens in neighboring Croatia, in the enhancement of the site, through underwater guided tours, with modalities and protocols that will be definitively developed within the framework of <i>BOOST5</i> .
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; the preferred option would be the involvement of ERPaC and private subjects (diving clubs and centers, cultural enterprises) in a model of participatory management
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
By boat
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The asset isn't part of a tourist offer yet, but it should become, made accessible for diving visits and related to an integrated tourist system. The town of Grado is provided with every type of tourist facilities and manages an international tourism, so the potential of a network of underwater accessible sites is very high.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of <i>UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)</i>

### Grado Lagoon's islands and sites


Name of the asset
Grado Lagoon's islands and sites
Natural or cultural
Natural & Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Underwater and partially submerged archaeological sites
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Gorizia, Grado, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



<p>Short description (maximum 500 words)</p> <p>The lagoon of Grado is the result of a long evolution, which has seen the contributions of the rivers, the changes in the sea level, the change in the course of the rivers themselves, the lowering of the land (subsidence) and the ingress of salt water. The result is that what was once an emerged coastal strip has become a lagoon, covering sites once inhabited and used by man.</p> <p>The cultural itineraries can include various sites: the submerged structures of Piere di Sant'Agata presumably related to a big breakwater that protected the Grado harbour from the southern winds, and Piere di San Gottardo, probably part of the Roman settlement with some coastal defense structures; several funerary monuments come from this site, now visible along the access avenue of the S. Giovanni Baptistery close to the Church of Sant'Eufemia in the center of the castrum, the remains of the road that in Roman times connected Aquileia with the sea from the area of Punta del Groto up to the island of Gorgo and Morsano, the remains of houses/warehouses and wooden structures pertaining to works of reinforcement of the marshland in the areas of Tapo Rabante (with a pavement of terracotta cubes still visible under the water), Fondale del Groto, Montaron island, Gorgo island, where also a necropolis area was discovered, Marina di Macia island where you can glimpse stone walls of some rooms, covered by oysters, etc.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p> <p>Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; the preferred option would be the involvement of ERPaC and private subjects (diving clubs and centers, tourist guides, fishermen, SME which dealing with fishing tourism, environmental tourism, experiencing tourism, boating/nautical tourism) in a model of participatory management</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p> <p>Private car, bike, on foot &amp; necessarily on boat</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)</p> <p>The archaeological assets isn't part of a structured tourist offer yet, but it should become, made accessible for trekking, kayaking/canoeing, diving and snorkeling visits and especially boat tours, and related to an integrated tourist system. The city of Grado is full of every type of accomodation and restaurant. Travellers and boat owners can find accomodation also in private rentals and guesthouses.</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>

Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of *UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)*. The asset has been included in the UnderwaterMuse Map (portal/webGIS).


Lacus Timavi sites/Timavo mouth sites

Name of the asset
Lacus Timavi sites/Timavo mouth sites
Natural or cultural
Natural & Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Underwater, partially submerged and coastal archaeological sites
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
S. Giovanni, Duino, Trieste, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The territory where the industrial area of Duino (Monfalcone) is now located, in ancient times was occupied by a body of water, a lagoon, protected by islands, and by a large wooded area in the terrestrial belt, with settlements of various kinds, at the sources of fresh and salt water: places of worship, residences, production centers and perhaps a large thermal area. The reclamations of the last century have completely transformed the perception of this strip of land, previously covered with water, obliterating most of the remains of past life, which from prehistory has continued without interruption to the present day.</p> <p>In the first branch of the Timavo river, block structures could be identified with the remains of a harbor arrangement, a stone block quay placed on the bank where the church stood, the easiest access point, while for the left bank a simpler structure can be assumed, a retaining structure made with a wooden piling. The curved and worked wooden elements, on the other hand, seem to be part of the radial vane wheel of a mill "per di sotto" (by below) with a vertical wheel.</p>

<p>Among the traces of past life, we find a port site, a landing place, today submerged, in the Third branch of the Timavo river where it emerges after a long underground journey, just before flowing into the sea at a depth of -7 m, functional to the settlements behind it.</p> <p>The stratified archaeological remains date back substantially to two periods, protohistoric and Roman times, and to two different situations.</p> <p>Close to the Timavo mouth we see, inside the Acquedotto Randaccio Park, the Roman Villa of Randaccio; this was a residential structure built near the Timavo river springs on the side of a karst hill. It dates back to approximately the middle of the first century BC. Because of its location, nearby the road which connected Aquileia to Trieste, this building was thought to be a Mansio, or a stopping point for travellers, goods and animals. The Duino Mithraeum is located in the area of the Timavo river springs, within a natural cave. During the middle and late imperial Roman period, the cult of Mithra was celebrated with esoteric ceremonies. This is evidenced by the finds that have come to light such as the casts of two marble steles, 150 lamps and 400 coins. Inside you can still see the signs where the pews for the worshippers and the altar were placed. Finally, the so-called Palace of Attila is an imposing ancient construction, a Roman villa, located in a strategic position overlooking the river Timavo port area. This building was commissioned by a wealthy family and it is said that Attila, king of the Huns, in 452 A.D. stayed here before storming the city of Aquileia.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</b></p> <p>Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; the preferred option would be the involvement of ERPaC and private subjects (diving clubs and centers, tourist guides, fishermen, SME which dealing with fishing tourism, environmental tourism, experiencing tourism, boating/nautical tourism) in a model of participatory management</p>
<p><b>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</b></p> <p>Private car, bus, bike, on foot &amp; also by boat</p>
<p><b>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)</b></p> <p>The asset isn't part of a tourist offer yet but it should become, made accessible for trekking, kayaking/canoeing, biking visits and related to an integrated tourist system. In Duino and its surroundings there are several accomodation and restaurants.</p>
<p><b>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</b></p> <p>Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of <i>UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)</i>. The asset has been included in the UnderwaterMuse Map (portal/webGIS).</p>

### Marano Lagoon's islands and sites

<b>Name of the asset</b>
Marano Lagoon's islands and sites
<b>Natural or cultural</b>
Natural & Cultural
<b>Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)</b>
Underwater and partially submerged archaeological sites

Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
Udine, Marano Lagunare, FVG, IT	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words)	
<p>It is said that on the westernmost island of the lagoon, Bioni, there was the ancient settlement of <i>Bibiones</i> (name probably deriving from the ancient Roman family of the <i>Baebii</i>). Of this inhabited area, perhaps swallowed up by a flood of the Tagliamento or completely destroyed by fire, today only a few traces remain, which however indicate a center of some importance, also given the strategic position in front of the mouth of the Stella river - navigable waterway - and at the mouth of the Cormor torrent in the lagoon, which certainly favored its port functions.</p> <p>Not far from the probable pier, excavations were conducted in 1911 which documented the existence of the foundations of a large building (a warehouse) with various rooms; at the time a good part of the building was highlighted (about 17 x 8 m).</p> <p>IN 2010 (investigation of the <i>Storie dal mare</i> project), one burial was excavated and with the radiocarbon method the remains of the skeleton have been dated back to the period between the 7th and 8th centuries AD, period of Lombard domination in continental Italy, which for the area of the Northern Adriatic lagoons is actually a very complex period, marked by the hegemony of Byzantium. The lagoons, with the centers of Grado, Marano, <i>Civitas Nova Heracliana</i>, Olivolo, Torcello, <i>Meduacum</i> and <i>Rivoalti</i>, for a long time maintained very close relations with the Roman Eastern Empire of which they were an outpost towards continental Europe; they played an important commercial and cultural mediator role in that area.</p> <p>The site was certainly occupied throughout the Roman era, from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. It is plausible to assume, on the basis of the burial described above and the scarce remains of a church dating back to the 13th century, a prolonged and uninterrupted frequentation of the island at least until the late Medieval age.</p> <p>Other ancient settlements are recognizable on "lost" islands, now become "velme" or "barene", i.e. small portion of land normally submerged and which emerges only in times of extreme low tide. At <i>Piere del Tribel</i>, in the central-southern sector of the lagoon, underwater investigation revealed the existence of a large Roman-era building complex, perhaps also a stopping point or warehouse, located, not surprisingly, on an island along one of the main transit channels in the area. The site of <i>Piere d'Isela</i>, that shows a room with a mosaic, now located 400 m away from the lagoon edge, was originally connected to the mainland. We must imagine a strip of land that projected into the lagoon, then submerged as a result of the sea level</p>	

rise, in the post-ancient age, from the 5th century onwards. The same is for Piere del Ficariol, that was used as a landing point. In fact, from this area comes a nucleus of amphorae which is significant in terms of quantity and typological variety: these are transport containers produced not only in the Adriatic area, but also in various provinces of the Mediterranean, which cover a chronological span of over 7 centuries (from the 1st century BC to the 6th-7th century AD).
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; the preferred option would be the involvement of ERPaC and private subjects (diving clubs and centers, tourist guides, fishermen, SME which dealing with fishing tourism, environmental tourism, experiencing tourism, boating/nautical tourism) in a model of participatory management
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike, on foot & necessarily on boat
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The archaeological assets aren't part of a tourist offer yet, but it should become, made accessible for trekking, kayaking/canoeing, diving and snorkeling visits and especially boat tours, and related to an integrated tourist system The city of Marano is provided with a hospitable landing place and nautical club, Marina Portomaran, located near the historic centre. Travellers and boat owners can find accomodation in private rentals and guesthouses in Marano Lagunare and enjoy boat tours in the lagoon.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of <i>UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)</i> . The asset has been included in the UnderwaterMuse Map (portal/webGIS).

### Miramare Castle and park

Name of the asset
Miramare Castle and park
Natural or cultural
Natural & Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Trieste, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)

Built between 1856 and 1860 on commission of Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Habsburg to live there with his wife, Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Castle offers the unique testimony of a luxurious noble residence preserved with its original interior furnishings. Designed by the Austrian engineer Carl Junker, the building has an eclectic style as professed by the architectural fashion of the time. It has more than twenty-two rooms. The ground floor, originally intended for private apartments, has an intimate and familiar character, while the first floor, characterized by red tapestries with imperial symbols, was the representative one, aimed at celebrating the Habsburg-Lorraine family and reserved for distinguished guests. The park, with its twenty-two hectares of surface, is the result of the demanding intervention carried out over many years by Maximilian of Habsburg on the karst promontory of Grignano, originally almost completely devoid of vegetation. For the design, Maximilian made use of the work of Carl Junker and the Bohemian gardener Anton Jelinek; large quantities of fertile soil and numerous varieties of trees and shrubs were imported, many of which of extra-European origin. The Park, which in the intentions of the client was to be an experimental reforestation and acclimatization station for rare botanical species, is a complex natural and artificial combination, where it is still possible today to breathe a unique atmosphere, steeped in meanings closely linked to the relationship between man and nature that was typical of the time. The Miramare complex is also characterized by the presence of some buildings intended to perform various functions. In addition to the numerous, small structures intended to house the staff on duty in Miramare, the following should be noted: the Castelletto, the occasional residence of Massimiliano and Carlotta during the construction of the Castle, whose features are reproduced on a reduced scale; the Greenhouses, intended for experimentation in the botanical field; the building used as a Kaffeehaus, at the end of the parterre; the Stables, originally intended to house horses and carriages, now host temporary exhibitions ([www.miramare.beniculturali.it](http://www.miramare.beniculturali.it))

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Ministry of Culture – Regional Museum Direction;

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)



Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)

The museum provides a rich tourist offer managed by the Regional Museum Direction, with guided tours, events and various services (such as a restaurant/coffeehouse, a bookshop, etc.). Thanks to an agreement with the Marine Protected Area the WWF staff are able to propose guided walks, activities for families and educational offers for schools, all year round to get to know and to appreciate both the natural and historical value of the botanic garden.

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

### Miramare MPA




Name of the asset
Miramare MPA
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Coastal/maritime/underwater site
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Trieste, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
 
Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>Marine Protected Area of Miramare is an oasis of marine biodiversity on the outskirts of the city of Trieste. It lies at the foot of Miramare Park and Castle, at the heart of a Biosphere Reserve, which is recognized by UNESCO for its harmonious coexistence between Man and Nature.</p> <p>The Miramare Marine Park was created in 1973 under state concession by the Trieste Harbour Master's Office to WWF Italy. The Miramare Marine Reserve was later officially established in 1986 by a decree from the Ministry of the Environment, this ensured the continuity of its management by entrusting it to the WWF Italy Onlus Association. It was the first marine protected area to be established in Italy along with that of Ustica, a small Italian Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea.</p> <p>Today the Miramare MPA has the guardianship of 30 hectares of marine-coastal biodiversity, which is under its complete protection. There are also a further 90 hectares of buffer zone that was established in</p>



<p>1955 by order of the Port Authority, in order to defend the core area from night fishing using fishing lights. This was a popular activity in the Gulf of Trieste at that time and posed a risk to the whole reserve. Despite its limited surface area and shallow waters, it has diversified into specific micro-environments, which reflect the presence of four distinct areas. These all have a very high density and diversity of animal and plant organisms, and are: the tidal environment, the detritic and reef environment, the sandy and muddy seabed, and the pelagic zone.</p> <p>Furthermore, since the 1970s, the Miramare MPA has become part of the world network of Biosphere Reserves, established by UNESCO with the intergovernmental programme MaB – Man and Biosphere. Today, after an expansion that took place in 2014, the Miramare UNESCO MaB Reserve embraces a much wider strip of territory than the original nucleus and extends between the karst edge and the Gulf of Trieste, from Barcola to Aurisina and including almost the entire Trieste coast. In the Miramare Biosphere Reserve, the effort to combine economy and ecosustainability is accomplished through traditional fishing and mussel farming at sea, and through traditional farming in the terraced fields (called ‘pastini’) that are now gradually restored on Karst slopes and plateau. From Santa Croce to Prosecco to Contovello, vineyards and olive groves are a typical landscape feature and a good example of microeconomics practices that respect local plant biodiversity. Terraced fields are harmoniously blended with the green of coastal pinewoods, holm oak woods and karstic scrubland and the white of limestone screes, coastal cliffs and bordering dry stonewall.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>WWF Italy; Autonomous Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia;</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>Private car, bus, train, bike</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)</p>
<p>The area is managed by the WWF; it is possible to discover the MPA throughout the year, with a visit to the BioMa – the Marine Biodiversity Centre, Marine Protected Area’s immersive museum. It is situated in the former Miramare Stables and offers the visitor the opportunity to ‘immerse’ themselves in the great variety of the Reserve’s environments. It follows a path from the sea’s surface to its depths and from macro to micro animal and plant organisms. During the summer, guided snorkeling tour are led by WWF staff inside the protected area, only a few metres from the shore and in complete safety to discover the seabed and the variety of underwater environments that surround the Miramare promontory.</p> <p>Throughout the year, schools, (all schools and age groups), public and private summer camps, recreation centres, scouts, sports and youth associations, can all take part in the guided tour of the BioMa and in the programme of educational activities. Finally, throughout the year, licensed scuba divers can make daytime or nighttime dives. They are accompanied by their instructors and a qualified WWF staff guide and can explore the extraordinary diversity and abundance of the species that populate the reef and the seabed of the Reserve, following an itinerary that winds along the foot of Miramare Castle.</p> <p>Miramare MPA education and dissemination activities are not only aimed at discovering the marine environment; in the last few years, they have crossed the borders of marine core and buffer areas to reach the Botanical Park of Miramare and the terrestrial transition area. Educational trails are especially designed to bring children and adolescents closer to the naturalistic, geological and landscape peculiarities of the Biosphere Reserve, while learning about local traditional arts and crafts. Thanks to an agreement between the History Museum and the Park of Miramare Castle the WWF staff of the Marine</p>

Protected Area are able to propose guided walks, activities for families and educational offers for schools, all year round to get to know and to appreciate both the natural and historical value of the botanic garden.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

### Mu.Ca. Museo della Cantieristica di Monfalcone – Monfalcone Shipbuilding Museum

Name of the asset
Mu.Ca. Museo della Cantieristica di Monfalcone – Monfalcone Shipbuilding Museum
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Gorizia, Monfalcone, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
  
Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The MuCa () is the only Italian museum dedicated to shipbuilding: opened in 2017 and located in the former Albergo Operai in the village of Panzano, it shows over a century of history. The museum’s exhibition itinerary covers several themes: the city-factory, corporate welfare and wars, the shipyard and entrepreneurs: the evolution of the territory, technology and construction in the shipyard: from ships to collateral productions, interior design and great art on ships and in the territory. Technology and multimedia allow the museum to tell its story from local history, through construction techniques to ship design and an important collection of 20th century art (including Mušič, Mascherini, Timmel). Thanks to the innovative multimedia systems used, visitors are taken into an immersive reality, characterised by a sensory tunnel, a crane simulator and other augmented reality and 3D reconstruction stations, which make the tour interesting for visitors of all ages.</p> <p>A recommended tour guides the visitor to the museum; another, in parallel, directs the visitor to the building itself and to the discovery of the original function of the hotel for workers.</p> <p>A succession of corridors and shadowy spaces, passages through sheet metal, sparkles, sounds and noises ‘from the construction site’ make an almost real experience.</p>

<p>The MuCa is a widespread museum, which directly involves the territory, not only with the route inside the museum, but also with a series of external itineraries in the village of Panzano and guided tours inside the Fincantieri shipyard where some of the largest cruise ships under construction can be admired.</p> <p>The City Administration had long had the intention of creating a museum to tell its own public version of such a peculiar region and production district – a unique example of the large shipyards in the north-east of Italy, considering the remarkable historical importance of the workers’ district that was built around the yard, a meaningful example of a planned community during the industrial revolution  <a href="#">(Museum history - MuCa Monfalcone)</a></p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Monfalcone
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The museum provides a rich tourist offer, with guided tours, events and various services. Monfalcone is largely provided with accomodation and restaurants.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

### Muggia P. Sottile mooring structures

Name of the asset
Muggia P. Sottile mooring structures
Natural or cultural
Natural & Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Underwater archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Trieste, Muggia P. Sottile, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)

The small mooring structures, located between Punta Sottile and Lazzaretto and called "Punta Sottile SW", are located between 40 and 50 meters from the coast. The base of the pier consists in part of a very regular rocky platform, in part by an artificial arrangement of blocks placed side by side or aligned (the so-called *platea*). The P. Sottile SW pier, 12m long and 2.50 / 2.60m wide, shows a building technique known as "caisson", typical of the landing structures of the eastern Adriatic: the two external sides are superimposed rows of large blocks in succession, up to 3 m long, which originally contained an internal filling - sometimes encased by transverse blocks - which today has almost completely disappeared due to the violent action of sea and wind. Two overlapping dry stone (without mortar) rows are visible, the first of which is installed on a stone layer to level the rocky seabed, containing archaeological materials that unequivocally date the structure in the first half of the 1st century AD. The scattered blocks in the surroundings testify the existence of an upper third row, swept away by the fury of the sea.

Among the archaeological materials found, there are some fragments of tableware (cups and beakers), cookingware and locally made amphoras, destined to the transport of istrian oil.

From the areas surrounding and facing the shore come materials referable to a villa (mansion) or other building behind, belonging to the Roman period (ceramic, amphoraa, bricks, coins, mosaic tiles, etc., found since the 19th century in the above fields) of which the small pier, or access to the sea, was to be an integral part as well as the Punta Sottile N alleged slipway, was surely related to a mansion or other building behind, given the findings of pottery, coins, bricks, mosaic tiles, etc., that have been recorded since.


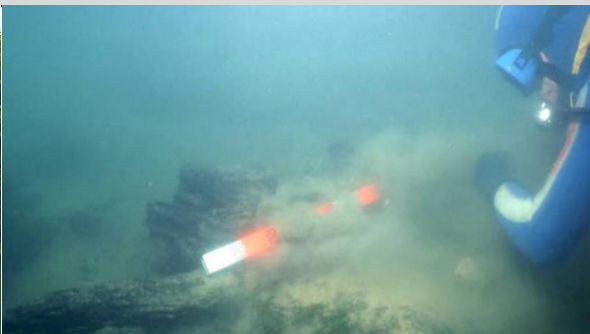
These structure could have been part of a large coastal complex, a big estate that probably developed along the entire coast of the bay of S. Bartolomeo / Jernejeva draga, between Punta Sottile (in Italian territory) and Punta Grossa (in Slovenian territory), comprising various structures now submerged due to the relative rise of the sea level: the Punta Sottile N alleged slipway, the Punta Sottile SW little wharf, the large piers of S. Ilario, probably serving the quarry behind, certainly exploited since Roman times, the fishpond of Punta Grossa. All these facilities were related to the various buildings along the emerged coastal stretch (houses and warehouses for the production activities of the estate), today testified only by labile traces (ceramic fragments scattered on the ground).

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; the preferred option would be the involvement of ERPaC and private subjects (diving clubs and centers, tourist guides, fishermen, SME which dealing with fishing tourism, environmental tourism, experiencing tourism,

boating/nautical tourism) in a model of participatory management. It would be desirable to put in place an agreement with the Slovenian corresponding authorities and involved stakeholders, given the transnational character of this archaeological maritime complex.
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bike, on foot and by boat
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The asset isn't part of a tourist offer yet, but it should become, made accessible for trekking, kayaking/canoeing, diving and snorkeling visits and related to an integrated tourist system. The visit is free; there is no a structured and organic tourist offer, but Muggia offers different solutions for a short or long stay: hotels, B & Bs and guest houses, but also marine resorts, campsites and agritourism accommodations, or even holiday houses and apartments.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of <i>UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)</i> . The asset has been included in the UnderwaterMuse Map (portal/webGIS).

### Palù di Livenza prehistoric pile-dwelling site

Name of the asset
Palù di Livenza prehistoric pile-dwelling site
Natural or cultural
Natural & Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land and partially submerged archaeological sites
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Udine, Caneva/Polcenigo Municipalities, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
 
Short description (maximum 500 words)

<p>The site of Palù di Livenza is located in the province of Pordenone, in the humid and marshy area that extends between the municipalities of Caneva and Polcenigo, downstream of the Livenza river. It is a settlement site populated since the ancient Paleolithic (4900 BC ca.). From the excavations carried out, three different types of pile-dwelling structures have emerged, that testify the life of the settlement up to the late Neolithic. Many materials have been found, from stone objects and tools to ceramic ones (the archaeological finds found on the site are currently preserved in the Archaeological Museum of Western Friuli). The Palù di Livenza site is one of the oldest pile-dwelling sites in northern Italy and for this reason in June 2011 it was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. It is part of the series of prehistoric pile-dwelling sites in the Alps together with 18 other Italian locations distributed in Piedmont, Lombardy, the Autonomous Province of Trento and Veneto. Enrollment in the UNESCO list is the best tool to protect the prehistoric remains still present in the basin, but also an opportunity to raise awareness of the site and this particular form of human settlement resulting from adaptation to a specific natural habitat. Furthermore, the Palù di Livenza, as well as for its archaeological peculiarities known since the 19th century, is also a place of great naturalistic interest, where various marsh avifaunal species and various hygrophitic plants find life.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; Municipalities of Caneva and Polcenigo
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, train, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
It is possible, upon reservation, to carry out guided educational tours for school groups. The itinerary, to be defined with the teachers, can be associated with a visit to the Archaeological Museum of Western Friuli, where the archaeological finds found in Palù di Livenza are kept. In the municipalities of Caneva and Polcenigo some trattorias, restaurants and taverns, hotels and bed & breakfasts can offer tourist services.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Ronchi dei Legionari Roman Villa

Name of the asset
Ronchi dei Legionari Roman Villa
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Gorizia, Ronchi dei legionari, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>The archaeological complex was identified at the end of the eighties of the last century following works for the aqueduct and was brought to light and restored during various interventions, until 2007. The structures belong to a rustic villa of the Roman age - of which only the eastern portion has been excavated, since the rest falls within the space of the adjacent airport - built and renovated in several phases, between the middle of the 1st century BC. and the third century AD and finally destroyed by fire. Environments belonging to both the urban pars, the area intended for the residence of the dominus (the owner), and the area dedicated to working activities have been recognized. In the first case, the reception rooms overlook open spaces (a colonnaded portico, opening onto the countryside or a garden, and a probable internal courtyard) and are characterized by a floor decoration with polychrome mosaics or white / black geometric motifs embellished with inlays of marble (restored and visible in the original position), while in an environment intended for rest there is a suspensurae heating system (raised floor by brick columns that allowed the circulation of hot air supplied by a separate boiler), which also served a large mosaic room intended for banquets. The rooms of the rustic sector, less spacious and elegant, are instead articulated around a large courtyard connecting with the pars Urbana, where the main activities of the villa took place, perhaps related to the processing of agricultural products. The two sectors are distinguished by the different level: the rooms destined to the dominus are in fact at a higher level, sheltered from any floods of the river that once flowed a short distance away. The visit itinerary is equipped with a walkway that crosses the complex and allows you to appreciate the structure of the villa and to admire the mosaics of three of the most sumptuous, restored and covered rooms. A panel with axonometric reconstructions illustrates the different building phases and the main characteristics of the structure.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture – Regional Museums
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus/train and/or bike/on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
Open for visit only on demand, calling the Civic Library; there is no a structured and organic tourist offer, including accommodation unit or restaurant in the vicinity.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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## Stella River Shipwreck

Name of the asset
Stella River Shipwreck
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Underwater archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Udine, Palazzolo dello Stella, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
  
Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>This is an exceptional discovery since cases of ancient boats found in river waters in northern Italy are rare. The boat, whose shipwreck dates back to the first decades of the 1st century A.D., was a kind of barge 3 m wide and about ten meters long; it had sides about 1 m high and a flat hull made of oak and elm wood. The hull and side panels were assembled thanks to a vegetable fiber sewing.</p> <p>The dimensional and constructive characteristics suggest a boat suitable for the particular morphology of the upper Adriatic coastal strip and a navigation service for inland waters. It is an example of the numerous boats used in Roman times to transport goods along the network of waterways formed by the rivers and canals of the Marano Lagoon, into which they flowed: a waterway system that guaranteed the connection between the sea and the hinterland, directly connected with the great port of Aquileia.</p> <p>The main load of the small ship has been partially recovered and some objects exhibited in the Aquileia Museum; hopefully the rest of the cargo will be exhibited in Marano Lagoon Museum (see sheet). It was made up of terracotta construction material: tiles standing vertically in neat rows in the central part of the hold. More than 100 specimens have been recovered, but it is estimated that they were originally 300 or 400. Even some wine amphorae were perhaps destined for sale or were food supplies for the crew. Ceramic and glass vases, useful for the table and preserves, certainly belonged to the equipment on board, as well as a wicker basket, two bronze handles and various iron objects: a double-headed axe, a billhook, a probable gouge and a set of nails of various shapes and sizes. Some of them must have been used for small carpentry and maintenance work.</p>



The presence of stamps imprinted on some of the tiles found sheds light on the places of production and on the possible destination areas of the load transported on the boat. The <del>brands</del> stamps all refer to producers active in kilns located in the strip of land along the Stella river, which they could exploit as a way of connection with the sea for the diffusion of their products. These workshops, which manufactured products used locally for rural settlements, also sold the products in a non-regional context, as documented by the diffusion of stamps on both Adriatic coasts, up to Dalmatia along the eastern shore and up to the Marche on the western one.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture - Superintendency Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape of FVG; the preferred option would be the involvement of ERPaC and private subjects (diving clubs and centers, cultural enterprises) in a model of participatory management
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private boat
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The asset isn't part of a tourist offer yet but it should become, made accessible for diving and snorkeling visits and related to an integrated tourist system. The close town of Palazzolo dello Stella and the other settlements in the vicinity offer different types of accommodation and food services.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOSTS Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of <i>UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)</i> . The asset has been included in the UnderwaterMuse Map (portal/webGIS).

### Trieste archaeological itineraries

Name of the asset
Trieste archaeological itineraries
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Coastal/urban archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Trieste, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>Ancient <i>Tergeste</i> was founded approximately in the middle of the 1st century BC in an area between the Colle di San Giusto and the sea. The <b>theatre, still visible in the town centre</b>, dates back to a few decades later. Its steps, on the slopes of the hill to benefit from the natural gradient, once hosted 3,500 spectators.</p> <p>Today, the theatre is the most impressive archaeological site in Trieste, and many other traces of the Roman past of the city can be found. Behind the theatre, in Via di Donota, an <i>Antiquarium</i> includes an area of excavations and an exhibition space created in the tower of the medieval walls. The remains of the late Republican walls can still be seen in <b>another Antiquarium</b>, in Via del Seminario. Those who visit Trieste, will certainly discover the so-called “<b>Arco di Riccardo</b>” (<b>Richard's Arch</b>), in the heart of the Roman urban centre, now the current city centre. Not far away, the remains of an early <b>Christian basilica</b> can be seen.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture – Superintendency of Archaeology, Fine Arts and Landscape; Municipality of Trieste
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus/train and/or bike/on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
Some assets are always visible, others are open for visit only on demand (Superintendency)
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Trieste Maritime Museum



Name of the asset
Trieste Maritime Museum
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land

Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Trieste, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words)
<p>It is in the evocative setting of warehouse 26 at the Porto Vecchio in Trieste that the Civic Maritime Museum collection, currently closed to allow removal operations, will find a suitable location. It should be remembered that the original nucleus of the Maritime Museum was the twentieth-century Fishing Museum, promoted at the time by the Austrian Society of Marine Fishing and Pisciculture, with the aim of encouraging scientific studies on fishing, the systems of aquaculture of marine products, the training and education of fishermen. The collection is divided into two sections: one dedicated to fishing practices in the Adriatic and the other to boating, with model boats and tools of the trade. The core of this second part is the history and evolution of the port and seafaring activity in Trieste and the ships that passed through it. For example, on the ground floor there was the key with which on March 26 1930, at 11.03, Guglielmo Marconi from the Elettra ship anchored to the Italian Yacht Club of Genoa sent the signal to turn on the three thousand bulbs of the Sydney Town Hall at 14,000 miles away.</p> <p>In this phase of transition to the Warehouse 26, the collection has been enriched by the assets of the Lloyd collection, which find ample breadth in the new exhibition venue and allow the creation of a path designed as a "sight deposit". Thanks to the ingenious intuition of the architect, already creator of the exhibition "In the sea of intimacy. Underwater archeology tells the Adriatic ", and through the sustainable use of parts of the previous installations, the finds and objects are placed inside a " dismembered "hull, where the showcases become parts of the hull itself, and allow you to travel inside, in the belly of a hypothetical ship, among models, publications, paintings, porcelain, silver, graphics, photographs, objects, nautical instruments, watches, weapons, maps, documents.</p> <p>To provide a further, suggestive marine impression, panels representing waves, fixed to the ceiling, oscillate, while some veils float in the air to recall the sails of the boats. Finally, the dominant colors are those characteristic of the ships, black, red, white, to lead the visitor, even through the use of colour, into the marine world-</p> <p>The path develops following different themes and thanks to this system it will be possible to turn over the finds of the collections, so that you can enjoy the most complete vision of the heritage. According to the same criterion, the multimedia devices will be varied and implemented over time.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Municipality of Trieste
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Private car, bus, train, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The museum is not yet open, except for two sections; the installation in Warehouse 26 is in progress and should include the Museum in the Trieste museum complex in Porto Vecchio. The city of Trieste has obviously many opportunities of accomodation (hotles, b&B, etc., and food.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Best Practice: Underwater heritage valorization and accessibility (Pilot action carried out in the framework of <i>UnderwaterMuse project. Immersive Underwater Museum Experience for a wider inclusion (Interreg VA Italy-Croatia 2014-2020 cross-border cooperation program; ERPaC Lead Partner)</i> . The asset has been included in the UnderwaterMuse Map (portal/webGIS).

### Valle Canal Novo Regional Nature Reserve

Name of the asset
Valle Canal Novo Regional Nature Reserve
Natural or cultural
Natural & Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Udine, Marano Lagunare, FVG, IT
Photography, graphic
 
Short description (maximum 500 words)
The Canal Novo Valley nature reserve is made up of a former valley, from where it takes its name, and some arable land. Considering its proximity to the inhabited town of Marano, a lagoon visitor centre has been built inside the reserve. An innovative project and the first of its kind in Italy, protecting the environment at the same time as enjoying it, promoted and implemented by the Municipality of Marano Lagunare in cooperation with the regional authorities.

<p>Based on the British “Wetlands Centre” model, this centre is made up of a number of buildings built in the same style as the local “casoni” (<i>traditional fishermen’s huts</i>), which act as restrooms, restaurant, educational centre and observatory with views over the surrounding environment. This is a centre for interpretation, education and nature conservation, protecting the lagoon’s heritage, with educational facilities for experimentation and scientific research.</p> <p>In addition to the huts and equipment to observe the bird life and better understand the lagoon environment inside the reserve, a lagoon aquarium has also recently been completed. This aquarium is a simple way to “dive into” the lagoon and discover the various creatures that live in this extraordinary environment, amid both fresh and salt water.</p> <p>Most of the tanks are displayed in settings that perfectly recreate the main lagoon habitats: the river mouth, the salt marsh, the “paluo” (<i>“swamp”</i>), the canals and the dunes.</p> <p>The reserve has also been enriched with a new educational area: <b>the Environmental Interaction Prehistoric Area (“ArIA”)</b>. The area is inspired by archaeological finds of the area dating back to the late Neolithic and the beginning of the Metal Age, a period characterized by radical changes in the lifestyle of our ancestors.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Association of Municipalities of Staranzano (LP), San Canzian d'Isonzo, Fiumicello and Grado; Autonomous Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia; management subject: Rogos Company
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car, bus, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.)
The reserve is open all year round. It has restrooms, restaurant, educational centre and observatory / centre for interpretation, education and nature conservation. The city of Marano is provided with a hospitable landing place and nautical club, Marina Portomaran, located near the historic centre. Travellers and boat owners can find accommodation in private rentals and guesthouses in Marano Lagunare and enjoy boat tours in the lagoon.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
-

### 3.5. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES IN RIJEKA AND GORSKI KOTAR

#### Forest Park Japlenški peak

Name of the asset
Forest Park Japlenški peak
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, coastal, ex-industrial)

In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
City of Delnice, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic
 <p>Copyright STEP RI. More images available at: <a href="https://gorskikotar.hr/en/forest-park/">https://gorskikotar.hr/en/forest-park/</a></p>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>Forest Park Japlenski peak (842 m above sea level) with size of 170 hectares, is located on the west side of Delnice. Protected forest starts at the centre of King Tomislav park in Delnice where you can find children playground area. Nearby there is an enclosure for deers and you can bring a few carrots or apples and enjoy treating them with a tasty snack. Biking trails and walking paths continue from central park into the forest. They are recognized and used by both, professional MTB cyclists and those enjoying a recreational ride.</p> <p>On the north-east side of Japlenski peak, there is an old 70-meter ski jump hill landing at town stadium. Competitions were regularly held here between 1950-70. There is a plan to rebuild and reconstruct ski jump hill, as winter sports such as country cross skiing discipline, is becoming increasingly popular.</p> <p>Latest addition to winter activities is ice skating ring, also located at the central park. (source: <a href="https://gorskikotar.hr/en/forest-park/">https://gorskikotar.hr/en/forest-park/</a>).</p> <p>During the described best practice, in the said forest park a cultural walk was organised with stories and legends from ancient times, with the performance of Crni Lug pesniki traditional masks who represented their cultural heritage with a traditional performance.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Gorski Kotar Tourist Board Hrvatske šume
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car or bike for direct access or bus/train to local station and then on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The asset offers: biking trails, walking paths, old 70-meter ski jump hill landing at town stadium, ice skating ring, restaurant/bar, accommodation units.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset is related to Live the Story of Delnice - valorization of the heritage of Gorski Kotar region as part of the Interreg IT-HR ATLAS project - Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue.

### The Mill Popović

Name of the asset
The Mill Popović
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Delnice, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Copyright STEP RI. More images available at: <http://www.popovicev-mlin.hr/>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

The Mill Popovic is almost a century old and is owned by Mihelcic family. It is located near Delnice town center. The construction of the electric mill began in 1924 founded by Josip and Francika Mihelcic, who were returning from America. Building was completed in 1925, and started with production. Construction and building work were done by engineers from Budapest, where all mill parts came from. Mill was one of the first locations in Gorski kotar supplied with electricity. The mill continuously worked until 1960. Equipment is still preserved in their original form, and today the Mill is open for visitors (source: <https://www.visitdelnice.hr/cultural-heritage.php> ).

Cultural events and reunions are and can be held in the common space that the mill offers.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Popović family (<http://www.popovicev-mlin.hr/>)

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Private car or bike for direct access or bus/train to local station and then on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context


The asset offers: restaurant/bar, accommodation units, souvenir shop.

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

Asset is related to Live the Story of Delnice - valorization of the heritage of Gorski Kotar region as part of the Interreg IT-HR ATLAS project - Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue.



Rački House (ethno museum)

Name of the asset
Rački House (ethno museum)
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, coastal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Delnice, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic
 <p>Copyright STEP RI. More images available at: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Etno-udruga-Prepelinc-Delnice-246673032036561/">https://www.facebook.com/Etno-udruga-Prepelinc-Delnice-246673032036561/</a></p>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>Rački house is a protected architectural and ethnic heritage site. Its appearance can give us an insight about household activities, and building preferences of that period. It has been estimated that the house is approximately 200 – 300 years old. During the reconstruction period authenticity was preserved as much as possible. House was built to protect from long snowy winters, roof was made of wood and covered with shingles, hay was kept in the attic providing excellent thermal isolation. Rački house is the oldest house located at Delnice town center. Before reconstruction, a long corridor (non-existent now days) connected all the rooms in the house with the loft. Floors were made of soil, a central open fireplace was the focal point of the house where all social, family and work communications would happen. Toilet was in the barn out of the main house. The second most important area was the loft, where family would keep</p>

dry food, smoked/dry the meat, and store hay for domesticated animals which were located at the barn. In June, in front of Rački house, there is a revival of a custom, when unmarried girls threw flower wreaths. Tradition says that on Midsummer's Day, the girls used to weave floral garlands, which they later threw on the wooden roofs of the houses, so that they would not see when they were going to get married. On which row of the wooden roof would the wreath remain, that many years the girl had to wait for her chosen one (source: <a href="https://www.visitdelnice.hr/cultural-heritage.php">https://www.visitdelnice.hr/cultural-heritage.php</a> ). During Delnice experience tours, participants can reenact this tradition (regardless of the month).
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Etno-udruga "Prepelin'c" Delnice Gorski Kotar Tourist Board
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car or bike for direct access or bus/train to local station and then on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The asset offers guided tours. In the approximate vicinity, the asset offers: biking trails, walking paths, ice skating ring, restaurant/bar, accommodation units.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset is related to Live the Story of Delnice - valorization of the heritage of Gorski Kotar region as part of the Interreg IT-HR ATLAS project - Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue.

### Petehovac peak

Name of the asset
Petehovac peak
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Delnice, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Copyright STEP RI.

More images available at: <http://petehovac.com.hr/>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

Petehovac is a great attraction and a widely recognized tourist spot, as it is over-looking the town of Delnice. It is located at south east part of Delnice. In October 1949 local hikers voluntarily built the original mountain lodge at Stimcov peak (1024 m above the sea level) which was extended 13 years later and renamed to Petehovac, after a nearby peak (1098 m). The ski slope and ski lift were the back bone of the tourism at that time.

Today Petehovac has been newly renovated and it is fully working. During the winter months you can enjoy a small ski slope and a ski lift. The mountain lodge is open all year around offering refreshments, food and accommodation.

Highlights:

You can enjoy five minutes walk and visit Jagodina rock, beautiful untouched nature, with panoramic views overlooking Delnice (source: <https://www.visitdelnice.hr/natural-heritage.php>). The wide open air as well as indoor space at Petehovac offer the possibility to arrange a wide variety of cultural events.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Planinski centar Petehovac / ŠTIMČEV VRH d.o.o.  
Gorski Kotar Tourist Board  
Hrvatske šume

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Private car or bike for direct access or bus/train to local station and then uphill on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context

<p>The asset offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- skiing trails and facilities</li> <li>- walking paths</li> <li>- restaurant/bar</li> <li>- accommodation units.</li> </ul>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset can be related to Live the Story of Delnice - valorization of the heritage of Gorski Kotar region as part of the Interreg IT-HR ATLAS project - Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue. It is not described in the pilot action implemented, since it represents an alternative starting point or ending point compared to what was implemented (the described tour was on foot / if stakeholder had decided to use vehicles for the tour, Petehovac would also have been on the agenda).

### River Kupa valley

Name of the asset
River Kupa valley
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, coastal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
The Kupa River flows through various municipalities in Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Copyright STEP RI.

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

The northern part of Kupa upper stream regions, is known as Kupa valley. The lowest point of river Kupa is 220 meters above the sea level. As Kupa valley is located lower than the rest of the locations in Gorski kotar (700-1000 meters above the sea level) the temperatures are higher, therefore the conditions for agriculture are great, especially crops such as corn, some grape varieties and most vegetables are grown successfully. Kupa valley is very famous for its apple orchards and the local people are very proud of their apples. First signs of spring in Gorski kotar start around Kupa valley, beautiful green colors stretch all over the canyon. Kupa valley is loved by walkers, hikers and fishermen because of river Kupa and its tributaries, especially river Kupica, filled with brown trout, grayling and chub. Brod na Kupa is the largest village, as well as the busy cross border with Slovenia. It has strong cultural and historical heritage, with impressive old castle Kastel Zrinskih, that dominates around village center, today opened as museum - permanent exhibition of hunting, forestry and fishing. Spring and summer months offer many great activities around the valley, such as fishing, rafting, canoeing, or swimming at the popular river beach Pritiske nearby village Gusti Laz. (source:

<https://www.visitdelnice.hr/natural-heritage.php> ).

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

National park Risnjak  
Gorski Kotar Tourist Board

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

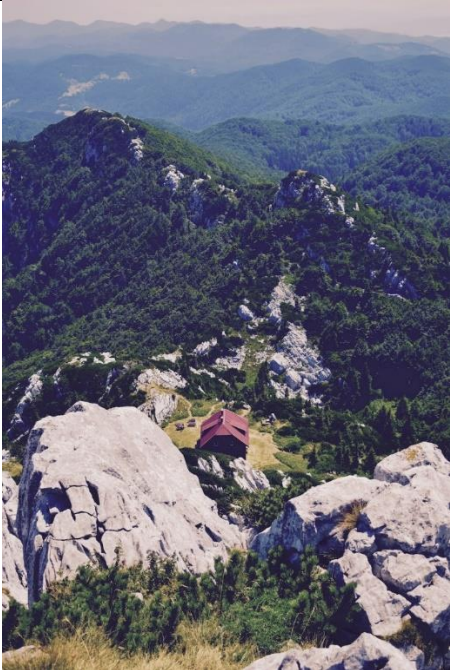
Private car or bike and continuation on foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context

In the near vicinity the asset offers: walking paths, restaurant/bar, accommodation units.

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset can be related to Live the Story of Delnice - valorization of the heritage of Gorski Kotar region as part of the Interreg IT-HR ATLAS project - Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue. It is not described in the pilot action described in the best practice, but it represents an alternative or additional starting point or ending point compared to what was implemented and is a valuable natural asset for tourist wishing to combine both cultural and natural heritage visits.

### National park Risnjak

Name of the asset
National park Risnjak
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Crni Lug, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic

Source: Unsplash

More images available at: <a href="https://www.np-risnjak.hr/">https://www.np-risnjak.hr/</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
National park Risnjak is one of the most important natural attractions of Gorski Kotar region and Delnice. Total area of the National park is 63,5 square kilometers, mostly covering central part of Risnjak and Snježnik mountain, as well as upper part of river Kupa with its source. In 1953 Risnjak has been declared as National park, suggested by prof.dr. Ivo Horvat (source: <a href="https://www.visitdelnice.hr/natural-heritage.php">https://www.visitdelnice.hr/natural-heritage.php</a> ).
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
National park Risnjak Gorski Kotar Tourist Board
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car or bike and continuation uphill on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The asset offers, also in the vicinity: walking paths, restaurant/bar, accommodation units.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset can be related to Live the Story of Delnice - valorization of the heritage of Gorski Kotar region as part of the Interreg IT-HR ATLAS project - Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue. It is not described in the pilot action showcased in the best practice, but it represents an alternative or additional starting point or ending point compared to what was implemented and is a valuable natural asset for tourist wishing to combine both cultural and natural heritage visits.

### The Rječina river – Sweet&Salt

Name of the asset
The Rječina river – Sweet&Salt
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Source: <https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?vanity=mohartera&set=a.619438079800843>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

Sweet & Salt follows the flow of the Rječina River all the way to the seaport. The programme centres on the conceptualisation and revival of this underused yet fascinating and alluring part of the city in the very heart of Rijeka. The stretch from the Rječina River canyon to Delta and Molo Longo, a perennially transitional border area, which is currently teeming with dilapidated industrial and port infrastructure, is a meeting point between the city and nature. The area that once divided Rijeka and Sušak, which now separates the city and the port, is the perfect place for Rijeka to start over. The Sweet & Salt flagship displays various forms of possible (co)habitation in this area.

The Sweet & Salt programme will give the citizens of Rijeka a glimpse of Rijeka's possible futures, while the audience and visitors from around the world will be faced with the issue of Rijeka's position in a world tackling climate change, space exploration, high technology, migrations, new economic models and social relationships. In other words, we will find out together whether we can create a new Adamić, Whitehead, Ciotta, Andrić, Kamov, Zajc, Emilija, Magaš, Parafi, Termiti etc. The Sweet & Salt flagship will simultaneously be a mirror of the present and a window into the future.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)


- Hrvatske Vode
- City of Rijeka

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)



Complete availability with public transport, car, bike and on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The delta of Rječina is in the city's center so it is in immediate vicinity to all available tourist and hospitality content
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
-


### Zrinski Castle in Brod na Kupa

Name of the asset
Zrinski Castle in Brod na Kupa
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Primorje Gorski kotar County, Brod na Kupa (Delnice)
Photography, graphic

Source: <a href="https://ruta.frankopani.eu/en/loc/kastel-zrinskih-brod-na-kupi#galerija">https://ruta.frankopani.eu/en/loc/kastel-zrinskih-brod-na-kupi#galerija</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

<p>When the Frankopans are first mentioned on the river Kupa, it would seem that it was not easy for them. It concerns a court ban from 1481, which forbade them to collect tolls from Zagreb merchants on their properties, and in Lukovdol, Moravice, Delnice, Lokve, Brod, Hreljin and Vrbovsko. These are all places on the old route through Gorski kotar to the towns and ports of the Littoral. Brod na Kupa is situated right on the three-border area of routes towards the Croatian Littoral, Slovenia and the Pokuplje Prigorje. The Zrinski castle, was erected on the foundations of an older Frankopan one, is a massive stone two-storey building with a quadrangular ground plan, the ground floor the height of three floors, a pyramidal roof with a mace at the top, with window openings on all four sides. The façade is emphasised with a monumental Late Renaissance doorway. From the defensive elements the castle had loopholes on all façades, and on the top floor a “bretèche” – a built-in element with an opening from which red-hot lead, oil or rocks were thrown onto the enemy who may have been trying to break down the door. The immediate area was surrounded by a defensive wall, and in 1670 a church was built dedicated to St Mary Magdalene in the complex. A feature of the then fortified town were three secret underground passages that were used in emergencies, and their exits were – in the centre of the parish church, on the bank of the river Kupa and in the Vučja cave. It is assumed that in the first half of the 18th century the castle was thoroughly renovated and an extra floor was added (source: <a href="https://ruta.frankopani.eu/en/loc/kastel-zrinskih-brod-na-kupi">https://ruta.frankopani.eu/en/loc/kastel-zrinskih-brod-na-kupi</a>). Today the castle houses an interpretation centre as well.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Primorje Gorski kotar County regional authorities
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Private car for direct access or bus to local station and then on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The interpretation centre is open TUE - FRI 9:00 am - 7:00 pm, SAT - SUN 10:00 am - 6:00 pm *closed on Mondays, holidays and public holidays (source: <a href="https://frankopani.eu/en/interpretacijski-centar/interpretation-centre-brod-kupi/">https://frankopani.eu/en/interpretacijski-centar/interpretation-centre-brod-kupi/</a> )
The asset offers in the vicinity: walking paths, restaurant/bar, accommodation units.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset is related to the Cultural-tourist route „The Routes of the Frankopans“ described in Best Practice catalogue.

### Fortification Sv. Katarina B


Name of the asset
Fortification Sv. Katarina B
Natural or cultural

Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic

<p>Source: <a href="https://www.projectrevival.eu/attachments/preview/5f158be3c793d/w3-commander-observatory-point-and-a3-artillery-bunker-front-page.jpg">https://www.projectrevival.eu/attachments/preview/5f158be3c793d/w3-commander-observatory-point-and-a3-artillery-bunker-front-page.jpg</a></p>
<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>The World War 2 military fortification facility, built as an underground fortification consisting of a system of a total of 12 underground tunnels and combat blocks (bunkers) just above the terrain line.</p> <p>One of the few completely finished buildings in the area of the city of Rijeka was built between 1931 and 1941 ("Circular 200") and is an integral part of the steel and concrete defence belt, also known as the Vallo Alpino (translated Alpine wall). As of December 1939, the "Circular 15000" created a detailed classification of the fortifications, and according to the same, based on the known parameters, it is possible to classify the fortification of Katarina (A and B) among the large fortress ("Opera grossa") category.</p> <p>The "Katarina B" stronghold consisted of two fortifications – the "Left" and the "Right" sector, respectively East and West. The two sectors are connected by corridors, which together formed one ring, and today a complete circle can be made without the need to return to the same</p>

corridor (as is the case in “Katarina A”). Given the typology of the building, fortifications of this type were built in the highest secrecy and were inaccessible to the local population. Apart from being physically inaccessible, the massive above ground structures were very skillfully camouflaged and thus almost impossible to locate.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
-
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Not far above the residential part of the settlement, on the slopes of Sv. Katarina, there is a Rehabilitation Centre to which traffic for vehicles is ensured and in the immediate vicinity there is a parking lot as well as entrances to the underground tunnels of Katarina B
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
<p>"Katarina B" is a unique location where all examples of bunkers (steel and concrete), tunnels, anti-tank positions and trenches can be seen, and which shows the Alpine Wall at its peak when there was clearly no shortage of funds or work force.</p> <p>Considering that from here the view extends over the whole city and its surroundings, "tourist" parallels can be drawn, as usually happens with viewpoints. For example, one of the controlled positions was Trsat which is now a famous pilgrimage destination. It would be interesting to draw a historical parallel about the development of the city on Rječina through former strategic points, through a very accessible and well-preserved story of fortification bunkers and by walking through the forest or along the already marked Rijeka promenade, a former "mulattiera", i.e. a mule track.</p> <p>On the other (south) side there is a very good driveway with ground floor facilities that can serve as an info point with a place to rest and present everything that can be visited. Education (history, geography, biodiversity), sports, recreation, entertainment, tourism - can all be incorporated here.</p>
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset is related to the Project REVIVAL, funded through cross-border cooperation programme INTERREG V-A Italy - Croatia 2014-2020. – Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue.

### Torpedo Launch Ramp

Name of the asset
Torpedo Launch Ramp
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Ex-industrial

Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic

Source: <a href="https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g297516-d4355510-Reviews-Old_Torpedo_Launching_Ramp-Rijeka_Primorje_Gorski_Kotar_County.html#/media-atf/4355510/325633811:p/?albumid=-160&amp;type=0&amp;category=-160">https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g297516-d4355510-Reviews-Old_Torpedo_Launching_Ramp-Rijeka_Primorje_Gorski_Kotar_County.html#/media-atf/4355510/325633811:p/?albumid=-160&amp;type=0&amp;category=-160</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>Torpedo launch station and air compressor refueling station within the former Torpedo factory in Rijeka, built in 1933/1935 as a station for testing torpedoes. In order to be certified each torpedo was tested three to four times before charged with warhead. The construction was carried out in two stages, and was in active use until the mid-1960s. Rijeka Torpedo launch station is a protected cultural monument that represents unique technology. It is inscribed on the European Industrial Heritage Route (ERIH) list, thus linking it to eight hundred and thirty historic industrial sites in twenty-nine European countries. Due to neglect and state negligence, the recently collapsed original torpedo launch pad is being replaced by a new factory launch pad. The basic construction of the building has already been installed. Disruptions in the supply of steel on the market did not seriously hinder the works, next week a new phase of construction works will begin. Instead of the world-famous industrial monument of yesterday's production, which is the subject of research by the Museum of the City of Rijeka, a new object</p>

of the same type will be created at the end of the year. More modern in concept and more efficient in working capabilities. What is especially important, the object will become completely invisible to enemy eyes in the next phase. This is possible due to the use of the so-called stealth technology, which has been used by the US Air Force for some time. The Port Authority of Rijeka specifically advocated for its use, for which the invisibility of the work on the launch ramp, as well as the entire ramp after its completion, fits into the temporary 50-year development plans of that part of the Rijeka coast.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
The Port of Rijeka
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Close to public MoT (< 500 m), easy accessible by car or bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Nearest Cultural/Touristic point of Interest is Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art which is situated aprx. 1km away. Proximity to city centre means access to most hospitality services.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Hotel Emigranti

Name of the asset
Hotel Emigranti
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Ex-industrial
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Source: <https://rijekaheritage.org/hr/ki/emigranti>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)


At the beginning of the 20th century, with the development of the passenger port and the intensification of transatlantic routes to America, Rijeka became a center of migratory movements of the population. Passenger capacities were insufficient, so the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior decided to build a new hotel. The project of the Hotel Emigranti was made by engineer Szilárd Zielinski, a professor at the Polytechnic Institute of the Budapest University. Zielinski decided on a completely unusual type of a reinforced concrete structure building. The structure and method of construction of the facility were certainly a complete novelty for Rijeka's architecture. This facility proved that Rijeka was keeping up with the European trends of modern constructions. The construction work was carried out by the Budapest company Henrik Freud es Fiai in 1905. It is an approximately 160 meters long building with a ground floor and two stories, located in the former Industrijska Street, opposite the Rice Mill. The same location was chosen because of the proximity to the port and railway pier. The basement housed waiting rooms, an outpatient clinic, bathrooms, disinfection rooms and ticket offices. On the first and second floor there were bedrooms and a gathering space for emigrants who had already undergone medical and sanitary control. A series of floral and geometric motifs and wavy lines indicates elements of Art Nouveau or, better said, a combination of Art Nouveau and upcoming Modernism.

The building of the former Hotel Emigranti exists even today. In the 1920s, it was used as a trade fair area and, after World War II, as an industrial facility. In 1953, the packaging factory of 8. Mart, later known as the Metallographic Combine, was placed in the area of the former hotel. The factory is still active under the name MGK-pack d.d. and, although it moved its production plant to Kukuljanovo, it still uses parts of the former Hotel Emigranti as office and warehouse spaces. After the closing, hotel is a converted without major structural work. In the beginning of the 20th century the building has served as a fair and after World War II as an industrial site. Today there are offices and it is not suitable for events at the moment.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Private ownership, MGK-pack Kukuljanovo
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Close to public MoT (< 500 m), easy accessible by car or bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Nearest Cultural/Touristic point of Interest is Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art which is situated aprx. 1km away. Proximity to city centre means access to most hospitality services.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### St. Ivan Nepomuk Chapel

Name of the asset
St. Ivan Nepomuk Chapel
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic






Source: <http://fluminensia.org/muke-rijeckog-nepomuka>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

This building has a continuity of over 300 years. It has an octagonal floor plan and it was built by the Jesuits in 1717. The border between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia between two world wars passed right through the Chapel which served as a communication point for citizens on both sides of the border. After the War Destruction and the Liberation of Rijeka in 1945, the construction of the demolished bridge and square began and the chapel was removed in 1954. Today there is a replica of the chapel but it has no religious characteristics. The statue of St. John Nepomuk which used to be in the chapel is now on display in the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary a couple of hundred meters away. Suitable for open-air events because the Chapel is situated in a large square in the city centre.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

The City of Rijeka

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Easy to attain with public MoT (>100 m), 2 parking lots in immediate vicinity , easily accessible by car, bike or foot

Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context


Suitable for open-air events because the Chapel is situated in a large square in the city center with near by cafe's and restaurants as well as immediate vicinity to two hotels.

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

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## Mlaka Lighthouse

Name of the asset

Mlaka Lighthouse
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Ex-industrial
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic

Source: <a href="https://wikimapia.org/37384592/Mlaka-lighthouse">https://wikimapia.org/37384592/Mlaka-lighthouse</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
In 1884, an iron lighthouse was set up at the end the breakwater of Rijeka’s port (formerly breakwater of Maria Theresa). Due to the subsidence of the breakwater, the lighthouse was moved to Mlaka at the end of the 19th century. However, in 1933, it was moved for the third time and this time it was built as a four-story lighthouse building as well as strengthened with reinforced concrete. The last change occurred in 2002, when the building gained another floor for the Coastal Radio Station.

<p>The lighthouse consists of eight rings stacked on each other. At the top there is a lantern room with an optical apparatus, containing the lamp and the lenses. The central part of the apparatus is connected to a timer. Every two minutes, the optical apparatus, consisting of eight lenses, makes a full circle, which means that the light appears every 15 seconds in the form of an alternating occurrence of red and white light. The light is visible from approximately 33 kilometers or 17.8 nautical miles. Today, the lighthouse is fully automated and an integral part of the cityscape.</p> <p>The lighthouse is now harder visible from the sea because it is surrounded by buildings and city lights. It doesn't have permanent crew, and the light has a white flash every 10 seconds. In the lighthouse is radio station for communication with ships. It is possible to visit the lighthouse, which offers a view of the harbor warehouses, the railway and the docks.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Luka Rijeka d.o.o , Republika Hrvatska, Grad Rijeka
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Close to public MoT (< 500 m), easy accessible by car or bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Close to othe ex-industrial assets in the Milutin Barač street (Torpedo launch ramp, Hotel Emigranti). It is possible to visit the lighthouse, which offers a view of the harbor warehouses, the railway and the docks.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Kantrida Port/Portić

Name of the asset
Kantrida Port/Portić
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Source: <https://ribo-lov.com/2021/11/04/lucica-portic-kantrida/>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

Small port near the city center right next to football stadium Kantrida. It lacks great architectural or artistic value, but it represents living Mediterranean maritime culture and intangible heritage. It still serves its original purpose for the local community through the recreational fishing club SRD KANTRIDA. It has a mole and a lot of colorful wooden magazines still used by the local community. It is in close vicinity of FC Rijeka's old Kantrida Stadium, famous for its stands carved into the rocks.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Port Authority, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County and City of Rijeka

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Close to public MoT (< 500 m), easy accessible by car or bike


Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context

Still used by the local community, for events and the sport fishing society Kantrida, near the football stadium Kantrida, Kantrida swimming pools, restaurants and private accomodation

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

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### Torpedo Factory

Name of the asset
Torpedo Factory
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Ex-industrial
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic

Source: <a href="https://rijekaheritage.org/hr/kj/torpedo#">https://rijekaheritage.org/hr/kj/torpedo#</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Industrial complex of the first torpedo factory in the world. The first torpedo was made in 1866. and through it Rijeka found its place at the top of the global industrial innovation and production of the time. As for the preserved architectural spaces of the factory, we should mention Villa Whitehead as the most representative administration building of the company, the hall complex with production facilities, the warehouses made of reinforced concrete as well as the launching pad itself. All the projects were designed by renowned architects Giacomo

Zammatio, Giovanni Maria Curet and others. The factory, although in substantially altered form, continued to exist until the 1990s. The last torpedo was produced in 1966, after which the plant started producing diesel engines and tractors. There is possibility of open-air events and smaller indoor events at the renovated Porin building (Factory Hall no. 14) which is part of the complex.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Multiple owners, parts are privately owned, parts are owned by the Port and City of Rijeka
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Close to public MoT (< 500 m), easy accessible by car or bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
All the main sights and hospitality services of Rijeka are within the radius of 2km. In the near vicinity there are other ex-industrial assets of the city (Torpedo launch ramp...)
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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#### Mrtvi kanal (Dead Canal)

Name of the asset
Mrtvi kanal (Dead Canal)
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban, COASTAL
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic



Source:

[https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mrtvi\\_kanal#/media/Datoteka:Grad\\_Rijeka,\\_Mrtvi\\_kanal.jpg](https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mrtvi_kanal#/media/Datoteka:Grad_Rijeka,_Mrtvi_kanal.jpg)

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

The Dead Canal existed as a stream of river Rječina until 1855 when a new canal was dug to prevent the flooding of the city. Since then the sea has been released into the canal which was used as a port for sailboats and smaller vessels and for trade. It lost its port function after 1945 when it gradually became a port for small fishing boats, which remains to this day. It is sometimes an event location.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

The City of Rijeka

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Easy to attain with public MoT (>100 m), 2 parking lots in immediate vicinity, easily accessible by car, bike or foot

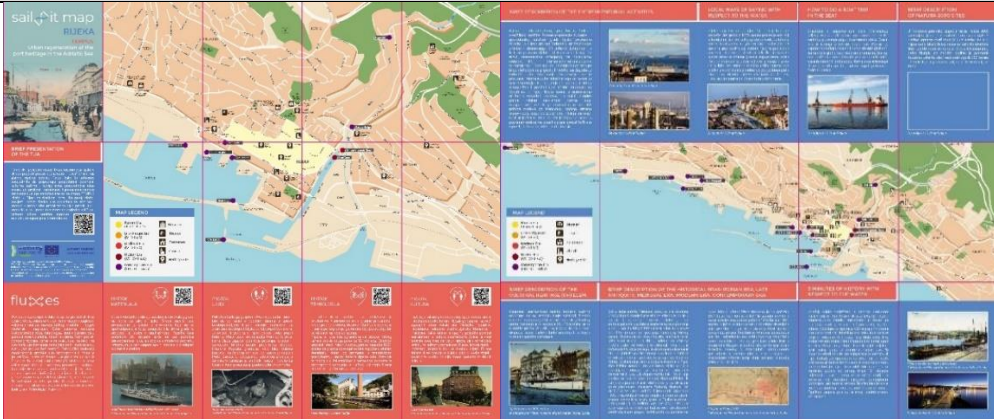
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context

Suitable for open-air events because it is situated in the city center with nearby caffè's and restaurants as well as immediate vicinity to two hotels and the St. Ivan Nepomuk Chapel

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

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## TEMPUS Platform

Name of the asset
TEMPUS Platform
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
City of Rijeka, Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Croatia (Adriatic Croatia)
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>The TEMPUS project aims to connect cities with their ports and create a new space for social life that will encourage creative entrepreneurship, as well as entrepreneurial initiatives in culture and tourism. One of the project outputs is the TEMPUS Platform, consisting of 3 different segments. Mapping: interactive multimedia map based on a Geographic Information System (GIS) allowing users to detect port heritage sites, companies exploiting it and association/social enterprises working on temporary uses. Each Point of Interest (PoI) – which may be filtered by category, accessibility status and epoch. Promoting: information collection and composition section gathering materials, from pdf documents to promotional videos and multimedia contents, giving an overview of the activities, raising awareness of port’s latent cultural and entrepreneurial potential, and stimulating people’s curiosity to facilitate the take-up and concrete exploitation of the project results. Practicing: restricted-access virtual meeting room providing the Community of Practice (CoP) with specific interactive tools for the output’s exploitation, so to preserve, valorise and promote port heritage and entr. Ecosystems.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)



The City of Rijeka, Port Authority Rijeka
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
Easy to attain with public MoT (>100 m)
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The project is ongoing and its final goal is to connect the culture – port heritage and its abandoned spaces with the entrepreneurial community to form different tourist contents.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Asset is related to the Project TEMPUS funded through cross-border cooperation programme INTERREG V-A Italy - Croatia 2014-2020. – Pilot activity described in Best Practice catalogue.
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### 3.6. INVENTORY OF HERITAGE IN MINOR TERRITORIES IN ZADAR COUNTY

#### Nature Park Vrana Lake

Name of the asset
Nature Park Vrana Lake
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County, Municipality of Pakoštane, Municipality of Stankovci
Photography, graphic



Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)

Vransko Lake, the largest freshwater lake in Croatia is an important bird habitat site. Along the lake, there are numerous walking and cycling trails and wooden observatories. The park also has hiking trails, and particularly attractive is the viewpoint of Kamenjak, which offers views of the entire park, coast, sea and surrounding islands. Among the other monuments is the interesting site of Gradina, or the remains of a Benedictine monastery from the 9th century. The specific position of Vransko Lake right by the sea is the source of all its attractions and its abundant biodiversity. Mediterranean marshlands, Ravni kotari countryside together with the sea and islands make Vransko lake an ideal destination. Vrana lake and surrounding area was inhabited since the ancient times and therefore preserved numerous cultural assets that combined together with the beauty of the Lake itself represent one of the most beautiful sceneries in Zadar County.

Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)

Nature Park

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)

Easily accessible by car and bike. Possibility of bus.


Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context

Tourism supporting services are provided by NP management as well by tourism entrepreneurs of the zone. Lake is included in the tourist offer of numerous tourist agencies. In the Park there is a restaurant, shop and a viewpoint.

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP

Asset was included in MADE IN-LAND on one of the proposed tourist routes.

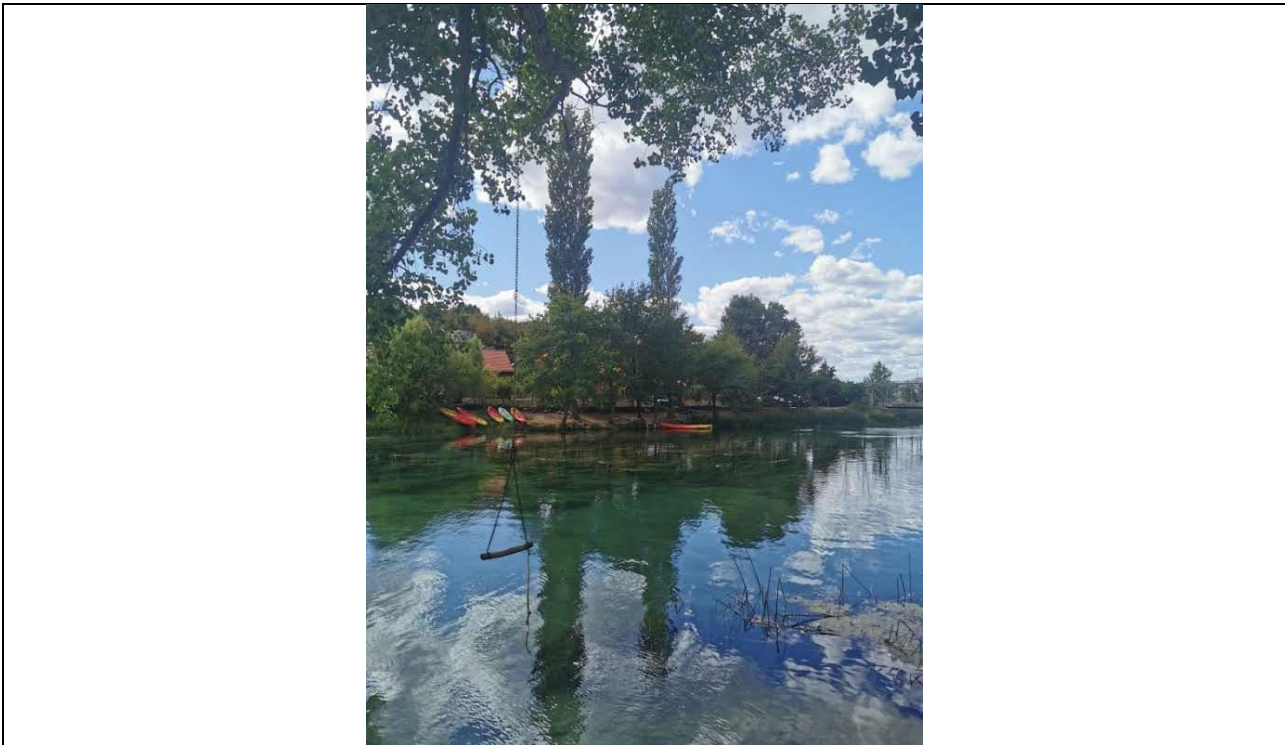
## Cerovačke caves

Name of the asset	
Cerovačke caves	
Natural or cultural	
natural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
In-land	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
Croatia, Zadar County, Municipality of Gračac	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
<p>Cerovac caves are located on the northeastern slopes of Crnopac and above the south border of Gračačko field. The creation of Cerovac caves is connected with the hydrogeological and geomorphological development of Gračačko polje, massif Crnopac and Zrmanja canyon. The waters that now plunge into Gračačko field (Otuča and Žižinka) have an underground flow and emerge to the surface through springs on the south side of Crnopac massif, in the valley of Zrmanja. Underground karst canals are formed by erosion corrosion activity of these watercourses.</p> <p>The main role of the Center is to educate the visitors into raising awareness about the importance of nature and the need of its active protection. Interpretation, education, tourist, conference and office amenities have found their place in about 1000 square meters of space. The Center was built on the</p>	

location of an old motel that was destroyed during the war. The center for visitor's accommodation and information is made up of 3 zones: Zone A – The visitor's center made up of a multi-purpose hall, café, display hall, speleological center (laboratory and accommodation units), office
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Public Institution Velebit Nature Park
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
By car
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Since 2022 Caves are open for public visit and there is a new visitors center designed for multiple purposes; ranging from educational to scientific ones.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
New visitors center has been built. Centre for excellence – Cerovačke caves sustainable management of natural heritage and karst underground


### Zrmanja River

Name of the asset
Zrmanja River
Natural or cultural
Natural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County, City of Obrovac
Photography, graphic




<p>Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)</p>
<p>Zrmanja River has penetrated its way towards the sea for many centuries and by breaking carbonate-based grounds, created one of the most impressive canyons in Croatia. Therefore, it was protected as a significant landscape attracting a great number of nature lovers every year. After the last ice age period, the sea level rose for more over than 120 meters and created current Zrmanja river flow into an estuary. Right in that part of the canyon, near the bottom of the riverbed there is a layer of the seawater that provides a rich and diverse habitat for various aquatic plants and animal species making it an important and sensitive ecosystem.</p>
<p>Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)</p>
<p>Local and national authorities, local entrepreneurs</p>
<p>Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)</p>
<p>By car, by bus</p>
<p>Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context</p>
<p>Local tourism supporting services providing accommodation, food-related services, nature guiding, tourism board/information, shops, transport, parking, boat ride on Zrmanja river, rafting down the river, gastro offer of local household, hiking, etc.</p>
<p>Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP</p>
<p>MADE IN-LAND; it has been named as one of the assets included on the natural and cultural assets list.</p>

## Modrić Cave

Name of the asset	
Modrić Cave	
Natural or cultural	
Natural	
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	
In-land	
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
Croatia, Zadar County	
Photography, graphic	
	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
It is 840 meters long cave filled with cave decorations, stalactites and stalagmites. Constant temperature in the cave is 15°C. It is situated in the vicinity of National Park Paklenica.	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
Public institution, local entrepreneur	
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	
By car, by bus	
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context	
The cave is included in tourism offer as a private concessionaire organise guided visits.	

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Nin Lagoon

Name of the asset
Nin Lagoon
Natural or cultural
Natural and cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
coastal, urban, underwater, archaeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County, Nin
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>Nin lagoon with natural beach and saltworks is situated next to the center of Nin. Queen's Beach is a 3 km long sandy beach in Nin Lagoon. Saltworks as wetland habitat for a varied plant and animal world – especially for the birds.</p> <p>Western side of Nin lagoon, Queen’s beach is well-known as the largest site of Peloid medicinal mud in Croatia. This mud is used for the treatment of different rheumatic disorders, sciatica, arthritis, and also for skin diseases and infertility in women. On the eastern part of the Nin lagoon, as part of still operating Saltwork park, some of its unused parts are wetland habitat for over 280 species of mostly migratory birds. This unique habitat, protected by Ecological Network Natura 2000, is presented to birdwatchers</p>

<p>thought educational programs, guides through the habitats, the informative pathways and the explanation of flora and fauna will guide you through the habitat.</p> <p>Urban development of Nin starts with Romans that built on settlement formed by the Illyrian tribe Liburni. With the arrival of Croats, it became the seat of national rulers and kings. Heritage within the historical center: Roman forum with the temple, roman urban street system, the church of St Anselm (with the gold and silver church treasury), the church of St. Ambrose, the church of Holy Cross, Venitian fortifications; archeological museum in Nin. Heritage outside the historical center: church of St. Nicolas. Immaterial heritage: Šokol (a traditional cured meat product) as a gastronomic heritage; the traditional salt production.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Local and national authorities, public institutions
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
By car, by bus, bike, on foot
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Since Nin is a well-known tourist destination of Croatia, these natural assets are included in tourist offer. They are properly marked with info panes and tourism signalization, and part of organized tourism and targeted healthcare visits (medical mud). Sites are accessible to people with disabilities. In the center of Nin exist tourist board providing all requested information and promoting the area. As well in Nin are present all required tourist supporting services – transport, parking, toilets, tour agencies/operators, tour guides, shops, accommodation, and food-related services.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Traditional klapa

Name of the asset
Traditional klapa
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban, In-land, coastal
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County
Photography, graphic






Source: Ministry of Culture and Media, <https://min-kulture.gov.hr/en>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Klapa singing is a form of traditional a capella singing in Dalmatia. Its roots connect with traditional church singing. In 2012. klapa singing was inscribed in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The Festival of the Dalmatian Klapas in Omiš (Split – Dalmatia County) is the best-known music festival and has a long tradition in Klapa music. In Zadar County, different festivals are organized from which „Raspivano Bibinje“ in Bibinje municipality is one of the best-known.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture and Media, non-profit organisations
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
-
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
Most of the festivals are organized in tourism developed areas of Zadar county – AREA 1 where exist all required tourist supporting services – transport, parking, toilets, tour agencies/operators, shops, accommodation, and food-related services, info centers, etc.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
ADRION 5SENSES; klapa singing is included on the web platform and in the materials as an asset indulging one of the senses – hearing.

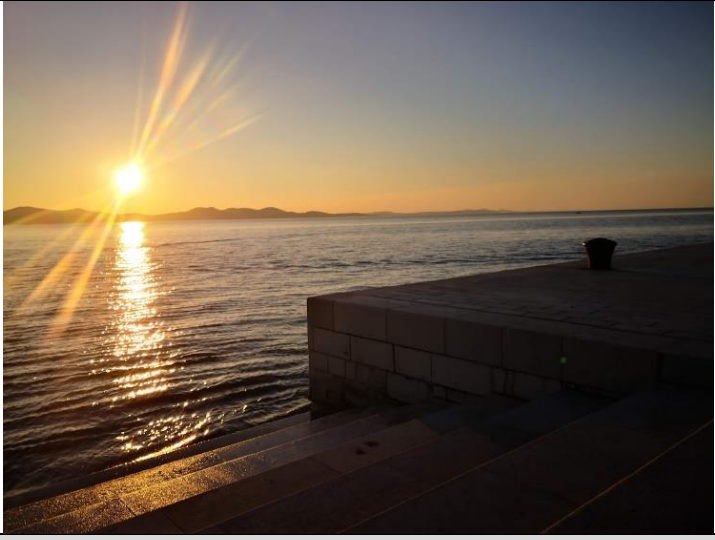
## Mirila

Name of the asset
Mirila
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archeological

Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	
Croatia, Zadar County, Starigrad Paklenica	
Photography, graphic	
	
Source: National Park Paklenica, <a href="https://np-paklenica.hr/hr/park-hr/kulturna-ba%C5%A1tina/mirila">https://np-paklenica.hr/hr/park-hr/kulturna-ba%C5%A1tina/mirila</a>	
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	
<p>MIRILA are unique gravestone monuments made of natural stone, which can be found on the passes and hills of the south Velebit. They preserve the memory of the deceased, whose lives ended on the slopes of Velebit, at the time when people still lived and died on Velebit and could survive only of animal husbandry. The deceased had to be carried to the village church and then to the cemetery where he was buried. On such journeys, it was permitted to stop, rest and place the deceased on the ground only in one place. On this place was erected a mirilo, the resting place of the deceased. Flat stone tablets were generally laid at the head and foot of the deceased, marking his heights, to be connected at a later date by a row of stone tablets. The headstones were subsequently adorned with symbols carved in shallow relief. Mirila were venerated and visited more than graves. It was believed that mirilo was the last place from where the deceased sent his last greeting to the sun, the place where „his soul rests“, while „only the body“ was buried in the grave.</p>	
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	
Ministry of Culture and Media, non-profit organisations	
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	
On foot, by car	
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context	
As Starigrad – zone, where most of mirilo are located (and educational path formed), is a known tourist destination (as per natural values – Velebit and as swimming destination) all tourism supporting services	

are provided in the zone – accommodation, food-related services, nature guiding, tourism board/information, shops, transport, parking, etc.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Sea Organ

Name of the asset
Sea Organ
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
Urban, coastal
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County, Zadar
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
The Sea organ is an architectural sound art object located in Zadar, Croatia and an experimental musical instrument, which plays music by way of sea waves and tubes located underneath a set of large marble steps. Nikola Bašić, a renowned architect, has devised an ingenious system of resonant chambers that produces syncopated ever-changing tunes which soothe and excite the minds of countless amazed

visitors as they chill and linger on the Riva for hours just to hear that dreamlike sound once again before they leave.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Local authorities, City of Zadar
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
On foot, by car, by bike, by bus
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
It is situated in the city centre near to all tourist amenities. Probably the most visited tourist attraction in the City of Zadar and Zadar County. Therefore it is included in majority of tourist tours.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
ADRION 5SENSES; sound of the Sea Organ is included on the web platform and in the materials as an asset indulging one of the senses – hearing.

#### Underground military bunker c-47

Name of the asset
Underground military bunker c-47
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, coastal, ex-industrial)
Urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County, Zadar
Photography, graphic




Source: Revival, <https://www.projectrevival.eu/en>

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
The exact time of construction of the fort is unknown, but it probably began in the late 1930s following Circular no. 200. However, it is possible that construction was not completed until August 1940 because this is not visible on the Italian military map from that time. With its two cupolas, it covered the valley between the hill on which the village of Bokanjac is located and elevation 114 Čubrijan. The fort was built by the method of surface excavation so that the interior of the fortress was covered with metal beams that were poured with concrete and covered with 2-3 m of stone and soil. Apart from the fact that the fort itself is interesting because of its underground rooms, its geographical location gives it a special charm, with a view of the city of Zadar and the surrounding islands.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
City of Zadar
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
On foot, by car, by bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
It is included in the new tourist route offered by tourist agency.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
It has been recorded and investigated within the duration of REVIVAL project and included in a tourist route.


### Asseria

Name of the asset
Asseria

Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Croatia, Zadar County, City of Benkovac
Photography, graphic

Source: Zadarski list, <a href="https://ezadar.net.hr/kultura">https://ezadar.net.hr/kultura</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Asseria is an important Liburnian and later Roman settlement located in the area of today's village of Podgrađe, 5 km from the center of Benkovac. Archaeological site Asseria is one of the most important Liburnian and later Roman settlements placed on crossroads of different Roman roads along the coastline between Iader, Salona, and Narona. The most impressive part of Asseria is its walls of about 3 meters wide. However, archeological researches were implemented on only 5% of the total area of Asseria (total area of 400 m per 150 m).
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture and Media
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
by car, by bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The site is included in organized visits, it is marked with clear signalization and it is accessible by car/bus. However, it should be better organized for hosting the visitors as lacking toilets and different other


visitor services on site. All tourism supporting services are offered in the neighboring area – Benkovac and nearby villages. The site is also included in cycling paths.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
Proposed as an asset within MADE IN-LAND

### Maškovića Han

Name of the asset
Maškovića Han
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Croatia, Zadar County, Pakoštane Municipality
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Jusuf Mašković Han in village Vrana, Pakoštane Municipality. Mašković han sits on the road that leads from Benkovac to Miranje and Vrana and further, past the ornithological reserve and nature park Vransko jezero (Vrana Lake), into Pakoštane. The construction of Mašković Han began in 1644 by the order and funds of Jusuf Mašković, originally from Vrana, a high dignitary on the Sultan's court and a supreme admiral of the Turkish fleet. Han was intended to be his summer house/residence. In 1645, Mašković, with 60,000 warriors, conquered Crete, and the nobility that he showed towards the captured Venetian soldiers and citizens made him one of the most prominent warriors of all time, but he provoked the anger of the sultan who summoned him to the court where Mašković was then executed. His tragic destiny left a trace also on Han, which was not completed in the planned form, but rather in a much more modest form.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture, local administration units, private entrepreneurs, public agency

Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
On foot, by car, by bike, by bus
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
All services are available within the Han. A public agency manages all services in Han in cooperation with local tourism entrepreneurs and nearby Nature Park Vransko jezero. Thanks to a restoration project implemented by the Croatian Ministry of Culture and Media and funded by the European Union, Han is preserved and reconstructed, and within a heritage hotel, restaurant, small gallery/museum and a space for cultural events were established
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
One of the assets on MADE IN-LAND routes.

### Kličevica Fortress

Name of the asset
Kličevica Fortress
Natural or cultural
Cultural, archeological
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Croatia, Zadar County, City of Benkovac, Raštevčić
Photography, graphic

Source: Primošten plus, <a href="https://www.primostenplus.com/foto-snimke-iz-zraka-upoznajmo-ljepote-nase-zupanije-utvrda-klicevica/">https://www.primostenplus.com/foto-snimke-iz-zraka-upoznajmo-ljepote-nase-zupanije-utvrda-klicevica/</a>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
When the Hungarian king Ladislaus sold Dalmatia to Venice for 100,000 ducats in 1409, the area of Ravni Kotari suddenly found itself on the border between Venetian Dalmatia and Croatia (which was part of the Kingdom of Hungary). Different defensive forts were built initially with the scope of border control



<p>between Venetian Dalmatia and Croatia, and soon same forts were used for defense of Turkish invasion. Therefore the fort testifies of this turbulent period of Croatian history.</p> <p>The Kličevica Fortress represents an important medieval site. The Fortress was built in the middle of the 15th century. Its importance manifested itself in relations between the Republic of Venice and the Hungarian-Croatian Kingdom and the Ottoman Empire later.</p> <p>As all forts of 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century in Zadar County its value is related to the turbulent period of Venetian and Turkish wars.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture and media, local administration units, non-profit organisations
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
By car, by bike
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The Fortress is located in a visible location along the Zagreb - Split motorway. This fact is important for an increase in local interest in the fort. Also due to its visibility of the fortress becomes interesting as a place for excursions to tourists staying in the wider Zadar area. The site is well maintained and one picnic area is arranged.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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### Cheese, Lace and Baškotin


Name of the asset
Cheese, Lace and Baškotin Intangible cultural heritage of Pag island (protected by the Ministry of Culture)
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, coastal, urban
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR)
Croatia, Zadar County, City of Pag
Photography, graphic



Source: Croatian nomad, <https://www.domagojsever.com/2020/12/18/cipkarstvo-u-hrvatskoj/>


Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
<p>Intangible cultural heritage protected by the Ministry of Culture and media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pag cheese - different local producers involved in tourism gastro offer. Traditional production is well known in Europe.</li> <li>• Pag lace (also protected as non-material cultural heritage of UNESCO) – the tradition lace-making dates from 15<sup>th</sup> century and it is maintained up to present-day thanks to nuns of the Convent of St. Margaret that trained generations of Pag women which continues to transfer this art to next generations</li> <li>• Pag baškotin - For centuries, the Benedictine Convent of St. Margaret in Pag has produced the baškotin – a type of hard sweet toasted biscuit made according to a special convent recipe (tradition of over 300 years).</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, Pag island is well-known for its tradition of salt production and for lamb production (gastro offer).</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture and media, non-profit organisations, local administration units
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
On foot, by car, by bike, by bus, by boat, by ferry
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
All these products are sold on the island but also in shops all around Croatia. All heritage (material and immaterial) in the historical center is well maintained, properly marked with info panes and tourism signalization, and part of organized tourism visits. Most of the listed heritage is accessible for people with disabilities. In the center exist tourist information center and all required tourist supporting services – transport, parking, toilets, tour agencies/operators, shops, accommodation, and food-related services.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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## Večka Tower

Name of the asset	Večka Tower
Natural or cultural	Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)	Coastal, archeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))	Croatia, Zadar County, Municipality of Starigrad Paklenica
Photography, graphic	 <p>Source: Camping Paklenica, <a href="https://www.bluesuncamping.com/hr/plaza-kulina-starigrad-paklenica.aspx">https://www.bluesuncamping.com/hr/plaza-kulina-starigrad-paklenica.aspx</a></p>
Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)	<p>Večka kula(tower) was built by Venetians in the 16<sup>th</sup> century as a part a fortification system that protected Podvelebitski Channel from the Turks. Večka tower was strategically placed at a location from which it was possible to watch the ships passing through Podvelebitski Channel. From here, an important communication route crossed the channel to Vinjerac and continued into the Zadar's hinterland. Another route led through the Velika Paklenica gorge and across Velebit into the Lika highlands. Večka Kula was probably destroyed due to Turkish incursions.</p>
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)	Ministry of Culture and media, local administration units
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)	On foot, by car, by bike, by bus
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context	As Starigrad is a known tourist destination (as per natural values – Velebit and as swimming destination) all tourism supporting services are provided in the zone – accommodation, food-related services, nature guiding, tourism board/information, shops, transport, parking, etc.
Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP	

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### KUDA's bridge

Name of the asset
KUDA's bridge
Natural or cultural
Cultural
Territory (urban, in-land, archaeological, dismissed, underwater, costal, ex-industrial)
In-land, archeological
Geographic area (Country (IT/HR/other), Major socio-economic regions (IT) / Country (HR), Autonomous Regions (IT) / (non administrative) Regions (HR), Province (IT) / Counties (RH), Local Administrative Unit - Comune, City (IT) / Municipality, City (HR))
Croatia, Zadar County, City of Obrovac
Photography, graphic

Short description (maximum 500 words) (if possible describe how the asset was generated by an interaction between culture and nature and what is currently the meaning of that interaction)
Kuda's bridge (Kudin most) spans the river Krupa below the village of Golubić (Veselinovići hamlet). The bridge was built at the turn of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century using the drystone technique. It is divided by 12 travertine arches and three smaller culverts. It is 109 meters long and only 1.50 meters wide. It used to serve as a crossing for people and livestock between numerous hamlets of the Golubić and Žegar villages. Right next to the bridge stand the remains of a watermill with a barrel vault covered by travertine blocks.
Stakeholders involved (who is involved in maintenance and governance of the asset)
Ministry of Culture and Media, local administration units, non-profit organisations
Transport /accessibility connections to the asset (private car, bus, train, bike, on foot, etc.)
On foot, last 25 minutes one needs to walk
Relation to tourism activity /services (for example is there a restaurant in the vicinity, are there organized tours, is the asset part of a tourist offer, accommodation units, is it open for visit, etc.) and with other facilities of the territorial context
The bridge is mostly used as a part of an active tourism offer – walking-path. Area of Obrovac is a tourism destination that is still under development. In the last few years, different rural houses/apartments were arranged for hospitality purposes. This destination is promoted mainly as a destination of active vacation; rating on Zrmanja river, hiking, etc. Tourism agencies from coastal destinations promote active vacation packages (transport, tour guides, hospitality, etc.).

Describe if the asset was/is related with BOOST5 Best Practice catalogue or other local BP
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## 4. CONCLUSION

The aim of the Inventory catalogue is to present the richness of Italy-Croatia region in order to make natural and cultural heritage a leverage for sustainable and more balanced territorial development. Assets presented are cultural and natural and it is evident that their interconnection can be observed on all levels. Even though a large number of assets were presented there are much more and further research will probably include them as part of the best practice examples.

Assets vary in their features such for example degree of protection, management, state of preservation, connection to tourism industry, etc. All the collected data can provide bases for future monitoring and understanding of tourist's/users' exigencies as well as for wider distribution of tourism flows at geographical level and for better response to unexpected/negative events affecting the sector (such Covid-19, war crises, etc.).