



REUTILIZATION CONCEPTS FOR THE SELECTED INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGES
(VENETO REGION, ITALY)

D.T.3.1.1

Version 1





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1. Executive summary

@ PP 8 MUNICIPALITY OF CASTELLO DI GODEGO for Reutilization concepts for the selected industrial heritages D.T.3.1.1

Within the framework of REFREsh project, the municipality of Castello di Godego wants to start a process of revitalization of the cultural and creative scene in a large spectrum of activities, involving every cultural association of the local area and creating connections between this creative sector and the local economic and social system.

To pursue this aim, the involvement and raising awareness of the citizens are needed, namely towards the most interested stakeholders. Together with this process there is the need of identifying and developing the areas where the development of cultural activities could be implemented at different levels. The requalification plan of different buildings located in the historical center of the town and nearby the schools is going in this direction. In this plan it is foreseen also the revitalization of a building that is owned by the Municipality and is nowadays a warehouse: in the future it will be available for being used by the local cultural associations.

This document wants to present the local context, the state of art and the requalification process that concerns this building, for which an intervention at the ground floor is already planned, based on the financial resources available in the project.

2. Introduction / Purpose of this document

Feasibility of different uses and options for cultural use of building and development options are elaborated. One is described as detailed reutilization concept incl. management, functional, physical layout, financial sustainability, permanent activities.

The main idea is to collect five reutilization concepts of each partner region with the purpose to acknowledge what content can be put in our pilot investment buildings.

3. Minimum requirements of the concept

3.1. Introduction

In this chapter main requirements of the reutilization concept of the building located in the center of the Municipality of Castello di Godego will be described.

A presentation of the existing situation will introduce the document and give some technical, historical, geographical and geological information about the context, with also the definition of the national legal framework of industrial cultural heritage protection system in Italy.

After that the proposal of reuse of the industrial cultural heritage will be illustrated with a description of the idea of reuse, infrastructural interventions to be done and other information about the management of the space.

3.2. Industrial heritage description: exististing situation, space characteristic

The working area, which is the old storehouse of the Municipality, is located inside the center of Castello di Godego. The land on which the intervention is foreseen is on the West side of the Secondary School F. Renier. This area is delimited by a parking on the South and by the Road Paolo Piazza on the East. Nowadays the building is a municipality's storehouse for the storage of the equipment of the administration, but the area is already urbanized and provided with all the connections with the public services and easily reachable with transport.

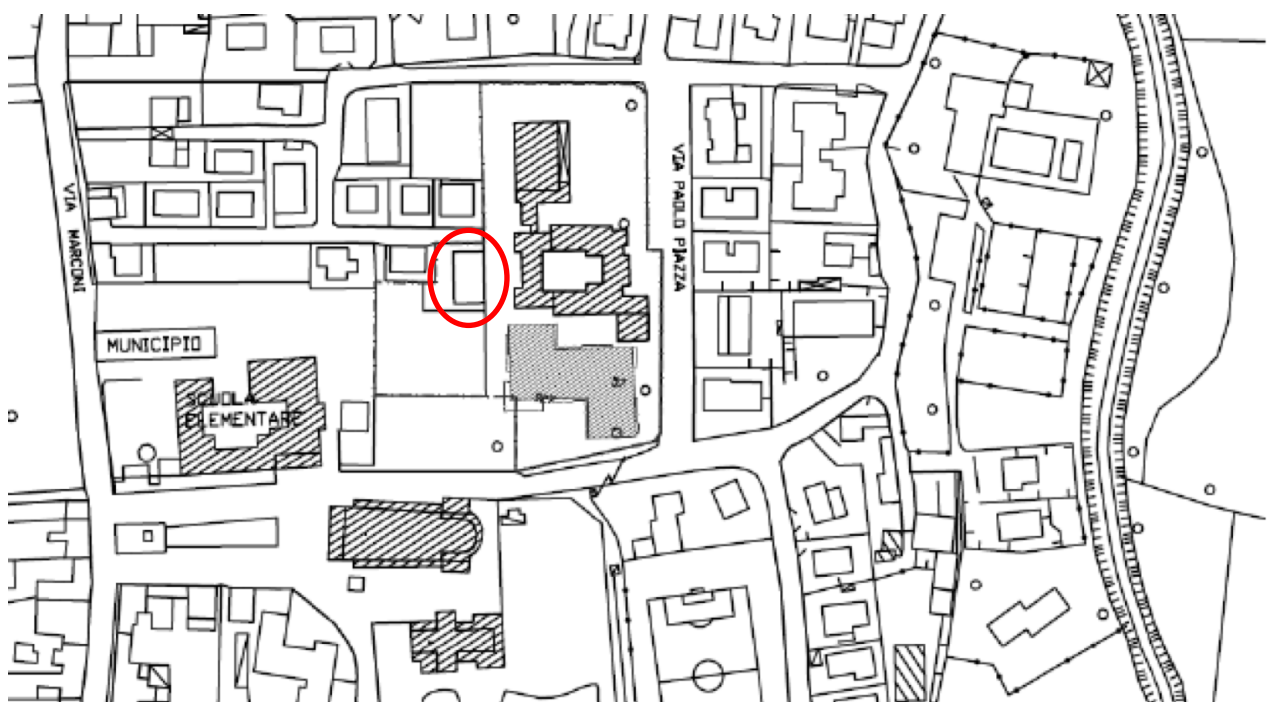


Figure 1: Section of the CTR - In red the area concerned by the infrastructural intervention

Using the web-gis system of the General Direction of the landscape, cultures, architecture and contemporary art of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage (<http://www.sitap.beniculturali.it/>), it is possible to notice that the warehouse is nearby an area exposed at safeguard based on the D.Lgs. 42/2004 - Code of the Cultural Heritage and of the Landscape III part, art. 142, because the Musonello canal - called also 'Rosta dei Molini' - is less than 150 meters away.

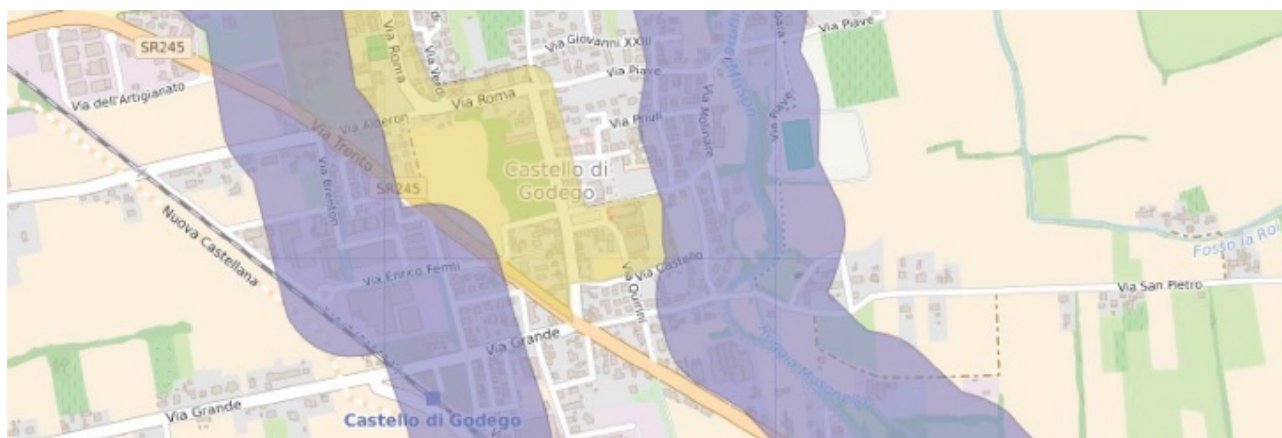


Figure 2: Map section from the SITAP of the Ministry of the Cultural Heritage (<http://www.sitap.beniculturali.it/>), in blue the interested zone.

The presence of restriction near the storehouse is also registered in the table P1A of the restrictions of PAT of the Municipality of Castello di Godego, which is possible to see below.



Figure 3: Extract of the table P1A of the PAT of the Municipality of Castello di Godego

Finally, from the analysis of the table P1B of the PAT - which means Map of the territorial planning - the warehouse results near areas of possible conclusion of the ecological network as stated in the Provincial Territorial Plan PTCP (art. 38 of the technical regulations of the P.T.C.P. of Treviso, modified after the DGR n. 1137 23/03/2010) and it is an integrated part of the historical center within the perimeter regulated by the actual PRG (PRG VARIANTE 28 17.06.2016).

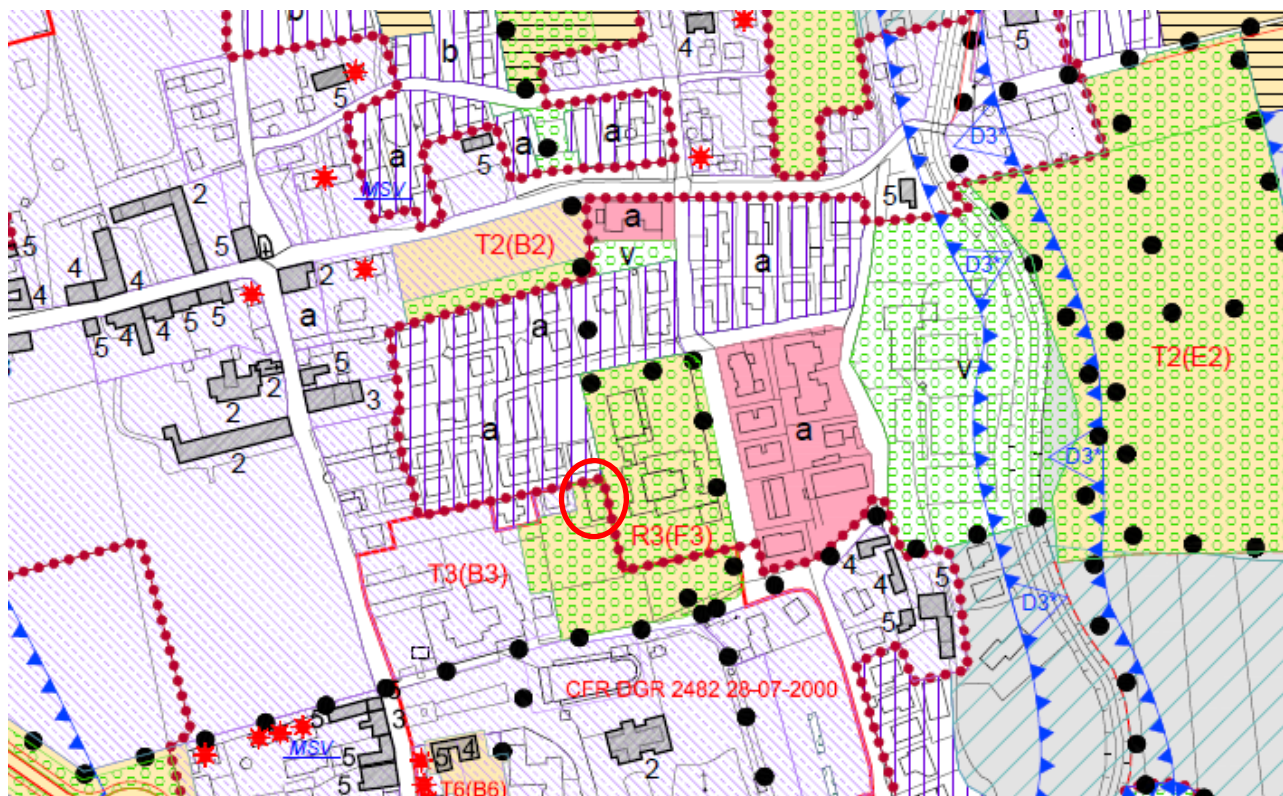


Figure 4: Part of the Variation n. XXVIII of the P.R.G of the Municipality of Castello di Godego; the storehouse is circled in red



Perimeter historical center

GEOLOGICAL GEOTECHNICAL, SEISMIC AND HYDROLOGICAL ASPECTS

The municipality's territory is on the venetian plain, some kilometers North of the maximum limit of the area of the resurgences. The subsoil is characterized by alluvial material of incoherent and variable granulometry (loam, sand, gravels which sedimentation was mainly brought by rivers Brenta and Piave). The area can be considered plain, at an average altitude of 52 meters above the sea level. For the permeability of the soil, the local hydrography is formed by a grid of artificial canals with irrigation aim, the only natural hydrographic element is the Musone canal, that flows towards South at some kilometers East of the site. From the hydrographic point of view the subsoil presents an undifferentiated water-bearing with a phreatic layer, which is located at 12 meters below ground level, with an oscillation of 7 meters.

The geological analysis developed in nearby sites have always highlighted a stratigraphy characterized by a first level of sand and loam that is expanded till 2 meters in depth; then there are sand and gravels with perfect geotechnical characteristics that are expanded for different dozens of meters.

The territory of Castello di Godego with the new seismic law (O.P.C.M. n.3274/03) is located in the area 3 to which corresponds a maximum horizontal acceleration of 0,15 g. Based on the local stratigraphy, the soil is under the category "B". For the stratigraphy analyzed, the risk of seismic liquefaction is excluded.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Below there are some parts extracted by the Reconnaissance Atlas of the PTRC (Territorial Regional Plan) of the Veneto Region, adopted for the Area 21 "Alta pianura tra Brenta e Piave" (annex B3 to the Dgr n. 427 dl 10/04/2013), inside which the selected area is located.

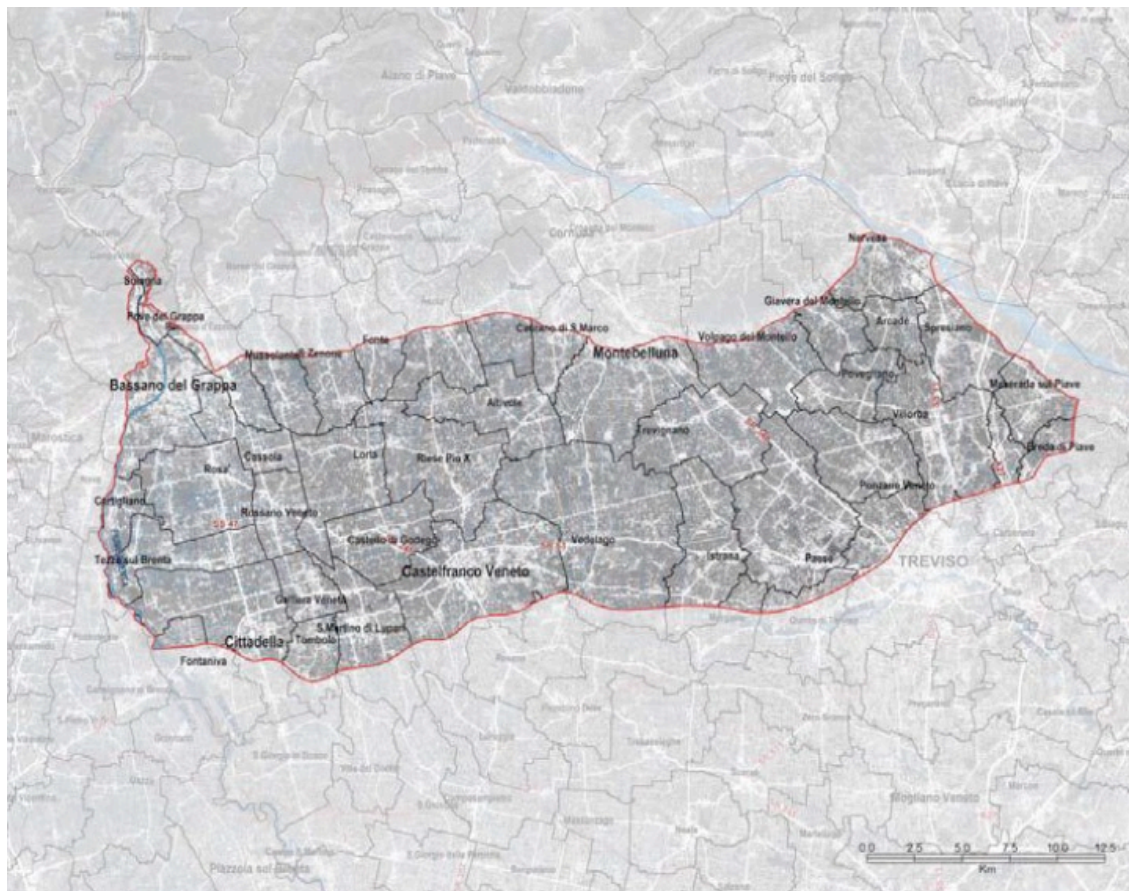


Figure 5: Part extracted by the Cognitive Atlas of the PTRC of the Veneto Region: the Field 21 inside which the selected area is located

The characteristics of the landscape

Geomorphology and hydrography

The area in analysis is located mainly between the old gravelly high plain, formed by fluvioglacial conoids, locally terraced, created by the Piave, Soligo and Brenta rivers, and the recent high plain, which is gravelly and calcareous, formed by conoids and terraces of the alpine rivers and secondarily by the alluvial plains of the pre-alpine torrents.

The soil in this part is characterized by extremely calcareous gravels and sands, except for the territory of the Musone river, which is composed by scarcely calcareous loams and clays.

From the hydrographic point of view, the area is characterized by the Brenta river on the West, and by the Avenale, Musone and Giavera torrents. Towards West, the area reaches the Piave river.

The presence of the historical system of water derivation from the Piave river is very important for the hydrographic structure of the area, as it is organized with some main canals such as the Brentella, the Piavesella and the Canale della Vittoria.

Vegetation and use of the soil

The vegetation is basically formed by crops with hedges nearby the canals and the irrigation system. Near the main water canals, there are willows and riparian vegetation, especially inside the flood plains of the Brenta river. There are also small planitial woods of oak and hornbeam (*Qurco-carpinetum*) and a large stable grassland area.

The presence of various quarries of gravel and sand is still significant, even considering that some of those quarries are now in use and others are abandoned or closed, under a spontaneous renaturalisation process.

Settlements and infrastructures

The area has a characteristic polycentric structure, which is described by some middle-huge cities such as Bassano at West, Montebelluna at East, Cittadella and Castelfranco at South. The main cities are surrounded by middle and small centers that are organized on a spread settlement of ancient origins.

The area shares its characteristics with the ones of the plain, where the residential settlements are together with the productive ones, both of which have a low construction/architectural value.

The area is characterized by the presence of roads with huge importance for the whole Region: the S.R. 53 Postumia, that crosses the area in analysis on a East-West direction, connecting Treviso with Cittadella, and in direction North-South the S.S. 13 Pontebbana, from Treviso to Conegliano, the S.R. 348 Feltrina, from Treviso to Feltre, the S.R. 245 Castellana, from Castelfranco to Bassano and the S.S. 47 Valsugana, from Cittadella to Bassano. The area is crossed at the extreme East by the A24 d'Alemagna and by the railway lines Venezia-Udine, Treviso-Feltre, Treviso-Vicenza, Bassano-Venezia.

The intense development of the last years has improved the connection trajectories, incrementing the territorial structure from the settlement and the logistical-infrastructural points of view. In this way, the functions and the relations among the main centers have changed: Bassano has been progressively transformed from a convergence site between plain and mountain economy, to an exchange center towards an industrialization process that moved its relations towards South.

At the same time, Cittadella and Castelfranco have maintained the historical relationships with Padova and Treviso and they have become also the hinge systems between the plain and the polycentric metropolitan area.

The settlement spread is clear even in the relation between Cittadella and Treviso along the Via Postumia and between Treviso and Conegliano along the road Pontebbana.

Environmental and historical-cultural values

The naturalistic and ecosystem value of the area of recognition is reduced because of the anthropisation and is mainly based on the presence of different protected areas that are inside the Nature 2000 Network. The Fontane Bianche of Lancenigo (White Fountains) are part of this Network, as well as the Prai of Castello di Godego (grasslands) and one part of the Grave e Zone Umide del Brenta (wetlands of the Brenta river).

The area of the Fontane Bianche of Lancenigo is a wetland, rich of resurgences, that supply water to the Melma river, which is an affluent of the Piave river. In the area there is an herbaceous flora typical of the wetlands together with the characteristic riparian vegetation.

The Prai of Castello di Godego area has a huge naturalistic and ecosystem importance and is a traditional agricultural landscape with wide grasslands and dense tree plantations, hedges and closed fields, crossed by diverse water drains, the most important of which is the Musone. The presence of areas in which the water often is stagnant, and the clay soils allow the presence of particularly important plants and a good balance between nature and agricultural use allows the maintenance of the floral and vegetational diversity and richness.

The wetlands of the Brenta river are a fluvial environment that includes river shores, flood plains, dead meanders, fluvial steppe, riparian willow formations and huge hygrophilous woods, thus they are an important habitat for the protected ornithological species and an area of significant ecosystem connection. There is the presence of a system of old quarries, some of which have good natural and environmental qualities, and these quarries are located in the territory of Vedelago municipality, nearby the road and residential development of Treviso-Castelfranco.

Since long time populated, the territory founds its actual configuration in Roman time when it was crossed by the consular Via Postumia and touched by huge agricultural activities. This area of the plain was inhabited during the whole Middle Ages and was once the center of the imperial power (Ezzelino and the family Da Romano), it then became territory of power affirmation of the different cities that have expanded their power (Padova, Vicenza, Treviso), till they were conquered by the Venice Republic called Serenissima. In the modern Age, many venetian aristocrats invested their money in the territory in order to use it from the agricultural point of view.

Rich of water and energies that derive from the canals, the area is characterized by the presence of a huge and complex system of proto-industrial activities, such as forges and mills. This widespread presence was favorable for the following industrial development that arrived at its vertex in the last years of '900 with the development and affirmation of some productive districts of economic importance.

Despite a complicated development, the territory conserves many signs from its past. In the main part of the area, it is possible to recognize the presence of the Roman centuriation and its organization, that defines a scheme of aggregation for the settlements that are formed by the habitat nucleus on the cross of the two orthogonal streets. The Roman structure is characteristic of the area included between Bassano, Cittadella and Camposampiero (West of the area in analysis), partially in the zone between Caerano San Marco,



Montebelluna, Altivole, Vedelago e Zero Branco (central part) and it is almost deleted in the Northern part of Treviso because of the huge flooding that in the fourth century have destroyed the villages. The road consular Via Postumia is nowadays a provincial road.

In the western part of the area in analysis, the two fortresses of Cittadella and Castelfranco are very important: they were built at the end of the XII century with defensive functions, but they have become decisive for their later role of appropriation of the fields. They were born to defend the territories of Padova and Treviso, below and above the Musone canal, in a zone where the borders of the municipalities of Treviso, Padova and Vicenza converge. In the Northern part there is Bassano, which geographical position is significant for strategical opportunities and urban ratio, considering its castle on the rocky banks and the slight plane towards South, on which the urban settlement has followed the development model of walls and villages.

Inside this complex structure born in Middle Ages, there is often the presence of Venetian villas, some of which are probably designed by Palladio, that are inserted since the '500 to be transformed into an organized system in the XVIII century becoming opportunity for the development of new nucleus.

Very significant for the history of the territory is the system of irrigation works that, has allowed the increase of agriculture and the diffusion of the "Palladian landscape" through the source of water from the Piave with the Brentella canal and from other canals of the Brenta river.

Moreover, the presence of vine plantations and of mulberries are important, as the last ones were involved in the past in the families rearing of silkworms.

Trasformation dynamics

The natural-environmental and historical-cultural integrity

The area in analysis shows some territories (Fontane Bianche of Lancenigo, Prai of Castello di Godego, wetlands of Breta river) that demonstrate a good ecosystem and landscape integrity, even if they constitute a sort of green oasis isolated inside an agricultural and urban landscape. Moreover, the urban development has made the traditional historical settlement' system less recognizable. The central part, located in the axis that goes from Treviso to Castelfranco and Cittadella, the areas set on the axis North-South (Treviso-Conegliano at East, Bassano-Padova at West), the area between Cittadella, Castelfranco and Bassano, all these areas have seen an intense urbanization in the last years, and this development has brought to a continuous city, where often there are characteristics of randomness, less distinguished and more homologous identities.

Even the landscape system connected with the Venetian villas, namely the ones of Palladio, was compromised by the infrastructural development, with a decontextualization of the artifact from its original relations' system.

At the end, it is highlighted the intense excavation activity that has taken place in the last years mainly in the areas located near Montebelluna, Vedelago and the Piave river. The rests of the historical agricultural landscape (hedges, rows of plants, vines, mulberries) are in danger because of the process of rationalization of the agriculture, first of all the one connected with the irrigation system that is gradually taking the place of the flowing system. The saving of water should be valued together with the risk that the elimination of adduction canals could cause, that is an additional simplification of the agrarian structure, with the loss of transition spaces among the fields that are nowadays the last resistance to the complete ecosystem splitting of the area.

4. Legal framework: description of industrial cultural heritage protection system in EU and each country

PROPERTY AND CONSISTENCY OF THE MEDIEVAL MONUMENTAL CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE REPUBLIC OF ITALY

Mainly due to the high concentration of Cultural Heritage items, the legal frame concerning its conservation, preservation and valorization have been developed in Italy since the very first years of existence of an unique National State, even if important laws were enacted by Italy's pre-unification states. Nevertheless, it took a long time to come to the present definition of Cultural Heritage. The law enacted during the fascist regime, signed by Giuseppe Bottai (Law n. 1089/1939, enacted the 1st June 1939), generically defined the Cultural Heritage as "cose d'arte", that sounds like "artistic items". Clearly, this law underlined the aesthetic value of the Cultural Heritage and mainly focused on artefacts, and to a lesser extent to monuments, monumental evidences or ruins. Moreover, it seems important to highlight how the medieval ruins and archaeological finds gained importance only in more recent years, precisely since the Sixties of 20th century. After the fall of the Fascist dictatorship, Culture, cultural activities and Cultural Heritage gained a relevant position in the Italian legislative scenery, thanks to the article number 9 of the Republican Constitution, that was enacted in 1948. That article states that «Italian Republic promotes the development of Culture and of scientific and technical research. Italian Republic preserves and enhance historical and artistic Heritage of the Nation». The concept of Cultural Good had evolved during the second half of the 20th Century, and this modification process was brought in 1998 into a new law concerning Cultural Heritage, through the law no. 59 stated in 1997 (the so-called "legge Bassanini") and the subsequent Legislative Decree no. 112 stated in 1998. In this law, in the chapter V, entitled "Cultural Heritage and Activities", for the first time the notion Cultural Heritage was precisely defined as «those goods that are part of the Historical, Artistic, Monumental, Ethnological, Archaeological, Archival, Book-related and any other that are evidences of civilization and culture». This law enlarged, thus, the concept of "Cultural Good", including items previously excluded, such as photographs, audiovisual items, sheet music, scientific and technical instruments. In the same law were precisely defined also terms like "Environmental Heritage", "Preservation", "Management", "Cultural Good", "Enhancing Activities". This definition survived also in the following laws concerning these issues.

A monument or ruin or archaeological remain can be owned by individuals as well as by public Authorities and by the State. In any case, it has to undergone two processes (the so-called "verifica" and "dichiarazione" of the cultural interest) by means of which an item is recognized as a Cultural Good. This administrative procedure can be undertaken by the peripheral bodies of the Ministry of Culture, the so-called Soprintendenze, but also at the initiative of Local authorities or by the owner of the Cultural good. Through this process, the Soprintendenza includes the Cultural Good in the public inventory of the Cultural Heritage, and the owner is made subjected to some obligations that can even limit the rights connected to the private property. For example, the owner is obliged to assure a proper conservation and maintenance of the Cultural Good, following the statements issued by the Soprintendenza. If the owner does not agree with the evaluation of one of his goods as part of the Cultural Heritage, he is entitled to appeal within 30 days since the moment he has been informed of the end of the administrative procedure which leads to the dichiarazione. The main laws concerning this issue are part of the Legislative Decree n. 42, issued 22nd January 2004, called "Codice dei beni culturali e del paesaggio", a unique law that recollects all the laws issued before. In particular, the articles concerning the ownership of Cultural Heritage by Local Public Authorities is regulated by the articles n. 5 and 8, while the administrative procedure by the articles 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The same code of law envisages the necessity to provide, by the Ministry of the Cultural Heritage, a complete list of the whole Italian Cultural Heritage, through the its peripheral offices, with the cooperation of the public territorial entities. The catalogue of the Cultural Heritage is coordinated through the rules stated by the Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo e la Documentazione, a department created by the Ministry in order to promote the unified and standardized realization of the complete list. In recent years, the catalogue has undergone a process of digitalization, that has led to the creation of some websites, which facilitate the access of the common public to data concerning the Cultural Heritage. Another online database is focused on the existing bonds that oblige the owners of a Cultural Good to be subjected to the protection statements issued by the Code Law of the Cultural Heritage (Legislative Decree n. 42, issued 22nd January 2004).

CULTURAL HERITAGE AUTHORITIES

In Italy the power to manage and operate on the Cultural Heritage is detained by the State, that administrates it through its Ministry of the Cultural Heritage. The Ministry, through its peripheral offices, called Soprintendenze, assures the surveillance and the inspecting operations on the Cultural Heritage. Moreover, the Soprintendenze are in charge to authorize, coordinate and control all the interventions on Cultural Items and Monuments, including those connected with the research of archaeological items. Recently, the Ministry re-organized its peripheral offices through the so-called “Riforma Franceschini”, named after the Minister of the Cultural Heritage Dario Franceschini. Thanks to this reform, the Local Offices of the Ministry (previously, one per Region for each branch of the Cultural Heritage: Archaeological Goods, Architectural Goods, Artistic and Landscape-related Goods), were unified in unique offices that have in charge competences on all the kinds of goods that form the Cultural Heritage but are more disseminated on the territory. The same reform has split the preservation offices of the Soprintendenze with those entitled to manage and enhance museums and archaeological areas, now forming part of the Polo Museale, an office established in every Region that controls and coordinates all the state museums in that territory. In any case, the Ministry can delegate the operations on the Cultural Heritage and the management of Monuments and Museums to other Public Bodies or to private associations or individuals, providing that they assure to follow the guidelines and prescriptions issued by the local competent Soprintendenza. Thus, one is in any case obliged to obtain the permission of this office in order to promote an intervention on the Cultural Heritage, and to follow the prescription received by the Soprintendenza.

In Italy the training for restorers of cultural heritage is structured in a five-year single-cycle course (LMR / 02 Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage D.L. 2.03.2011) divided into 300 course credits.

The universities issue the master's degree, the Academies of Fine Arts grant a second-level academic diploma, the Higher Education Schools grant a diploma equivalent to the master's degree.

In the field of university education, with Ministerial Decree 02.03.2011 article 1 paragraph 2 the single cycle degree program in “Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage” has been established, aimed at training graduates with the profile corresponding to the professional qualification of Restorer of Cultural Heritage, as stated in the Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage (Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004)

The training courses related to the restoration of the ruins are identified in:

1. Stone materials and derivatives; decorated surfaces of architecture;
2. Painted articles on wooden support and textiles Hand-carved wooden objects Wooden furniture and structures Products made of synthetic materials, assembled and / or painted;
3. Textile and leather materials and articles;
4. Ceramic and glass materials and products;
5. Materials and products in metal and alloys.

The Higher Education Schools of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage linked to the above-mentioned training courses are two: one works at the Istituto Superiore per la Conservazione e il Restauro (ISCR), the technical body of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and tourism specialized in the field of restoration and conservation of works based in Rome and Matera; one works at Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Florence.

Regarding the restoration project of monuments and ruins, as well as the work execution phase, the key figure is that of the Architect, whose qualification is obtained through a first level degree of 3 years and a subsequent one of second level or two-year master's degree (LM-4 Class of master's degrees in Architecture and Building Engineering). The training path is activated both at the Universities and at the Polytechnics Universities of Technologies), present throughout Italy. In particular, the Conservator Architect is an architect specialized on the conservation of both environmental and architectural assets. The current training program for this figure foresees the achievement of a three-year degree in history and conservation of architectural and environmental heritage and the subsequent two-year period in restoration, conservation and enhancement of architectural and environmental heritage.

The qualification of Archaeologist, a professional figure who often works in the field of restoration of the ruins, is acquired through the degree in Archaeological Sciences (class L-1) and master's degree in Archeology (class LM 2 of master's degrees in Archeology). The archaeologist is trained in the university field. This training can be supplemented by a two-year specialization school or by obtaining the PhD degree in Ancient Science.

FUNDING

The principal source of funds for preserve, enhance and enrich the public Cultural Heritage is mainly funds coming from the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and, if the Cultural goods or Monument belong to a peripheral

Public Authority, also from the owner of the good. The funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage has grown from the 1,6 billion of Euro in 2014 to 2,4 billion in 2018, thus representing the 0,28% of the total Public balance. The main part of these funds is devoted to the payments of the functioning expenses of the Ministry itself, mainly the salaries of the employees. The remaining amount of money (about 20% of 2,4 billion) is devoted to finance interventions on Cultural Heritage. The Code Law of the Cultural Heritage envisages also the possibility of funding the interventions by individuals on private cultural Heritage. These financial aids could be a total refund of the expenses by the Ministry, a partial contribution to the expenses or a financial aid finalized to waive the interest rate on a bank loan undersigned by the owner in order to intervene on a cultural good or monument. In any case, the contribution by the Ministry is granted just after the end of the works and the attestation execution in accordance with the best practices. As a counterpart for the financial aid, is envisaged the allowance by the owner of a public fruition of his good in some days of the year. In 2014 has been stated a law which encourages private individuals or holdings to finance interventions on Cultural Heritage in return for a waiving on the tax fees that have to be normally paid to the State. The intervention has to be agreed with the Ministry and the Soprintendenza and have to be executed under their control. The interventions accepted are mainly of three kinds: a) restauration, protection and maintenance of public buildings or Monuments; b) funding of Research groups related with the Cultural Heritage or Cultural Institutions; c) building, restorations and enhancing of structures related with performances and showcases.

GOOD PRACTICES AND GUIDELINES

The Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage (Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004) through the article 9bis "Professionals competent to perform interventions on cultural heritage", states that "the operational interventions for the protection, protection and conservation of cultural heritage as well as those related to the enhancement and use of the assets [...] are entrusted to the responsibility and implementation, according to the respective competences, of archaeologists, archivists, librarians, demoeoanthropologists, physical anthropologists, restorers of cultural heritage and collaborators restorers of cultural heritage, experts in diagnostics and science and technology applied to cultural heritage and art history, with adequate training and professional experience.

The professional group of the restorers of cultural heritage is clearly defined by the current legislation, both by the Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage (Legislative Decree no. 42 of 22 January 2004) and by the Regulations issued by Decree of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities n. 86 of May 26, 2009. The restorer of cultural heritage is the professional who defines the state of conservation and implements a set of direct and indirect actions to limit the processes of degradation of the materials constituting the assets and ensure their conservation, safeguarding their cultural value.

In the framework of a coherent and coordinated conservation planning, the restorer:

- analyzes the data relating to the constituent materials, the execution technique and the state of conservation of the assets and interprets them;
- plans and directs, for his part of competence, the interventions;
- directly carries out conservative and restoration treatments;
- directs and coordinates the other operators who perform activities complementary to the restoration;
- carries out research, experimentation and didactic activities in the field of conservation.

Other professional groups linked to the restoration of the ruins are the architects, who possess a specific professional order. The architects develop the overall restoration project and direct the works on site.

Finally, the archaeologists are engaged too in the recovery, conservation and enhancement of sites and artefacts from the historical and artistic point of view. This figure therefore operates in the field of excavations, cataloging, teaching, research, protection and enhancement of areas and objects with historical and artistic value.

As regards the execution of the restoration works, the firms must obtain the SOA certification, that is a necessary and sufficient document to prove, during a tender, the ability of the company to execute, directly or subcontracted, public works and ensures that the company in the construction sector is in possession of all the requisites envisaged by current legislation in the context of Public Works Contracts.

In particular, OG 2 certification refers to the restoration and maintenance of immovable property subject to protection within the meaning of cultural and environmental provisions. It concerns the carrying out of a coordinated set of specialized works necessary to recover, preserve, consolidate, transform, restore, restructure, and submit to maintenance the properties of historical interest subject to protection under the provisions on cultural and environmental heritage. It also concerns the construction of electromechanical,

electrical, telephone and electronic systems and finishes of any type as well as of any connected, complementary and ancillary works.

In Italy there is no real professional register for restorers, but the Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage provides for the establishment of a national list. According to the legislative decree, "the status of restorer of cultural heritage is attributed, after verification of the possession of the requirements or after passing the proof of suitability, [...] with provisions of the Ministry that give rise to inclusion in a special list, made accessible to all those interested. The Ministry is responsible for keeping the list, within the human, instrumental and financial resources available under current legislation, without new or greater charges for public finance, having felt a representation of the members. The list is promptly updated, also by inserting the names of those who achieve the qualification".

Even though the procedure for acquiring the status of restorer of cultural heritage was started, nowadays a public list of the restorers has not been published yet, but the Ministry is working on it and hopefully by 2018 the official list of the qualified restorers will be published.

Regarding the architects there is a professional order, which is accessed after obtaining the degree in Architecture and the specific qualification, passing a state certification exam. The Order of Architects - which also includes urban planners, landscape architects and conservators of historical and architectural heritage - is the supreme body of professional protection and is organized on a provincial basis. Within the order there are currently several classes and categories, depending on the specific qualification.

The first law about the concept of protection and preservation is the Constitution of the Italian Republic that states that:

- Art. 9: The Republic promotes the development of culture and scientific and technical research. Protects the landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the nation.
- Article 33, paragraph 1: Art and science are free and teaching is free. It sanctions the active role of public authorities and the value of the freedom of culture.
- Article 117, paragraph 2, letter s: The Constitutional Court, with the Sentence of 13 January 2004, n. 9, has established the exclusive competence of the State in matters of environmental protection, the ecosystem and cultural heritage. As foreseen by the 117, 2 comma, letter s, cost. Article 117 of the Constitution was therefore split into two functional clusters, attributing the protection of cultural heritage to the exclusive competence of the State and the enhancement to the concurrent competence of the State and Regions.

The overall legislation on cultural heritage is contained in the Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage (Legislative Decree 42/04), composed of 184 articles.

The protection of cultural heritage is constitutionally entrusted to the Republic and therefore first of all to the State that exercises it through the Ministry.

In accordance with Article 9 of the Constitution, the Code of Cultural and Landscape Heritage has established the guiding concepts related to thought and activities on Italian cultural heritage.

In particular:

Article 1 (Principles)

1. [...]
2. The protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage shall concur to preserve the memory of the national community and its territory and to promote the development of culture.
3. The State, the Regions, the Metropolitan Areas, the Provinces and Municipalities shall ensure and sustain the conservation of the cultural heritage and foster its public enjoyment and enhancement.
4. Other public bodies shall, in carrying out their activities, ensure the conservation and the public enjoyment of their cultural heritage.
5. Private owners, possessors or holders of property belonging to the cultural heritage must ensure its conservation.
6. The activities concerning the conservation, public enjoyment and enhancement of the cultural heritage indicated in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 shall be carried out in accordance with the laws on protection.

Article 3 (Protection of the Cultural Heritage)

1. Protection consists in the exercise of the functions and in the regulation of the activities aimed at identifying, on the basis of adequate investigative procedures, the properties constituting the cultural heritage and at ensuring the protection and conservation of the aforesaid heritage for purposes of public enjoyment.

2. Protection functions are also carried out by means of provisions aimed at conforming or regulating rights and behavior inherent to the cultural heritage.

Article 6 (Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage)

1. Enhancement consists in the exercise of the functions and in the regulation of the activities aimed at promoting knowledge of the cultural heritage and at ensuring the best conditions for the utilization and public enjoyment of the same heritage. Enhancement also includes the promotion and the support of conservation work on the cultural heritage.
2. Enhancement is carried out in forms which are compatible with protection and which are such as not to prejudice its exigencies.
3. The Republic shall foster and sustain the participation of private subjects, be they single individuals or associations, in the enhancement of the cultural heritage.

Article 29 (Conservation)

1. The conservation of the cultural heritage is ensured by means of a consistent, coordinated and programmed activity of study, prevention, maintenance and restoration.
2. Prevention is defined as the set of activities capable of limiting situations of risk connected to the cultural property within its context.
3. Maintenance is defined as all the activities and work carried out for the purpose of controlling the conditions of the cultural property and maintaining the integrity, functional efficiency and identity of the property and its parts.
4. Restoration is defined as direct intervention on a property by means of a set of operations aimed at the material integrity and the recovery of the aforesaid property, the protection and the transmission of its cultural values. In the case of immovable property situated in areas declared to be at risk of earthquake on the basis of the laws and regulations in effect, restoration shall include work for structural upgrading.
5. The Ministry shall define guidelines, technical regulations, criteria and models for the conservation of cultural properties, and in doing so may avail itself of the participation of the Regions and the collaboration of universities and competent research institutes.

The latest law on the safety of the visitors to cultural assets is the Decree 30 June 2016 "Criteria for public opening, supervision and security of museums and cultural sites of the State".

This decree states that the supervision of institutions and cultural sites of the State, including the supervision of exhibited assets and those stored in deposits, is carried out according to the procedures established, within the resources available under current legislation, by a special plan security, including the security and emergency plan, the supervisory plan and the public reception plan.

The plan is drawn up by the director of the institute, in compliance with current legislation and the additional provisions issued by the Ministry on matters of emergency and security of cultural heritage, in accordance with the standards of the International Council of Museums (ICOM). The plan is adopted by the director, after hearing the director of the regional museum pole and the representative of the workers for security and, for institutions with special autonomy, also heard the board of directors, within sixty days from the issuing of this decree and subsequently updated at least every three years.

In order to assure the service, the director prepares the museum or cultural place safety plan, based on the facilities related to the structures, security, human and financial resources and ensuring the involvement of the personnel.

The Plan consists of:

- the Safety and Emergency Plan, which, based on the analysis of risks (environmental, structural, usage, and crime), identifies measures and activities aimed at ensuring the safety of the assets and people present in the museum and the actions to be implemented in the event of an emergency and the responsibilities and duties of the personnel in relation to the duties assigned, also indicating the minimum number of personnel needed to ensure the safe opening of cultural sites;
- the Supervisory Plan, which identifies the responsibilities and duties of personnel in relation to the duties assigned, custody, supervision, control and intervention to protect the structures, assets and persons present in the museum or in the cultural site;
- the Public Reception Plan, which, elaborated on the basis of the Security and Emergency Plan and the Supervisory Plan, identifies the responsibilities and duties of the personnel in relation to the tasks assigned, in the welcome and in the assistance of the public.

The plans are drawn up taking into account certain parameters, defined in accordance with the standards of the International Council of Museums (ICOM), on the basis of the size and type of museum or cultural

sites and spaces accessible to the public, the characteristics of exhibited assets and those stored in the deposits, physical and physical protection devices, even remote, of the envisaged visit procedures, as well as risks connected to the characteristics of the structure and the environmental context.

Moreover, at the national level, there are several manuals and guidelines developed at the regional level or for a single cultural site (archaeological park, museum, etc.) specifically dedicated to the theme of visitor safety. No specific regulation is provided for ruined sites.

Italy has been the first Country, not only in Europe but in the world, to have a specific regulation for the conservation of cultural heritage.

Basically, in Italy there are the following types of standards:

- UNI is the acronym of the Italian National Association of Unification, a private association that develops and publishes technical standards for all industrial, commercial and tertiary sectors. It represents Italy in the European standardization organizations (CEN) and worldwide (ISO). It characterizes all the Italian national standards and, if it is the only abbreviation to precede the norm number, it means that it has been elaborated by the UNI Commissions, or by the Federated Bodies.

- EN is the acronym that identifies the standards developed by the CEN (Comité Européen de Normalization), the European Standardization Body. The CEN member countries must necessarily implement the EN standards (in the case of Italy they become UNI EN). These standards are used to standardize technical legislation throughout Europe, so the existence at national level of rules that are not in harmony with their content is not allowed.

- ISO is the acronym that identifies the standards developed by the ISO, the international organization for standardization. These rules are therefore applicable worldwide. Each country can decide whether to adopt them as national standards: in Italy, for example, the acronym becomes UNI ISO (or UNI EN ISO if the standard has also been adopted at European level).

In the specific field of restoration of monuments, the NorMaL Commission (NORmalizzazione MAteriali Lapidei) was founded in 1977, on the initiative of a group of scholars from the National Research Council and the Central Institute for Restoration in order to identify unified and unified study methodologies. specific for the conservation of stone materials, within the Cultural Heritage. Thus, within the framework of the UNI, a Commission was born whose standardization activity will affect only the cultural heritage sector, completing the field of interests of the body already active in many technical sectors.

The purpose of the NorMaL Commission was to establish unified methods for the study of alterations of stone materials and for the control of the effectiveness of conservative treatments of artefacts of historical and artistic interest.

The standardization activity (in the form of recommendations not having the authority to propose standards) of the Commission participated, since its establishment, specialists of different membership: experts and researchers of the CNR and the Ministry for Cultural Heritage but also university professors, freelancers (designers, conservation scientists and restorers), representatives of the industries involved in the sector, for a total of about 200 members, divided into Groups and Subgroups, each specialized in the various scientific disciplines that belong to the conservation sector (chemistry, biology, physics, geology, etc.) or in particular classes of materials (mortars, ceramic products, etc.) or, finally, in particular problems (graphic documentation, hygrometric state of the structures, etc.).

Initially, the standardization work of the UNI NorMaL Cultural Heritage Commission is entrusted to 19 Working Groups (those already existing in the NorMaL Commission). Within the NorMaL Groups were joined the members of the UNI interested, according to specific skills, to the conservation of cultural heritage.

The activation of the new Commission by the UNI allows the Italian participation in the work of the committees of the European Standardization Committee (CEN) thus ensuring the dissemination of NorMaL documents at European level and preventing them from becoming mandatory, also in Italy, regulations proposed by other countries, sometimes in contrast with the philosophies that guide the conservation interventions on the Italian historical and artistic heritage.

In February 1997 the activity of the Groups was re-started, each of which proposed their own work program both for the drafting of new methodological documents and for the revision of the NorMaL documents published until 1995 in view of an update and / or completion and, exceeded the procedure envisaged by the institution, with the aim of publication as UNI standards.

In recent times the commission structure has been revised and rationalized, further reducing the number of sub-groups. This is the list of those active in 2012:

- GL Guidelines and terminology;



- GL Characterization and analysis of porous inorganic materials that make up cultural heritage (with sub-groups Natural stone materials, Artificial stone materials and Moisture of masonry);
- GL Evaluation of methods and products used in conservation interventions on porous inorganic materials that make up cultural heritage (with the Stone materials sub-group);
- GL Environment;
- GL Shipping and packaging methods;
- GL Wood;
- GL Structures.

The first reference document in Italy concerning the correct practices of conservation and restoration of monuments is the Italian Charter of Restoration (1972), that was never translated into law.

The charter defines the concepts of safeguarding and restoring, establishes the planning of the interventions and the presentation of the projects accompanied by a technical report, methods of intervention and authorizations.

The annexes contain specific restoration methods, divided into:

- Instructions for architectural restorations;
- Instructions for pictorial and sculptural restorations;
- Instructions for the protection of historic centers;
- Instructions for the protection and restoration of antiquities.

The Code of the Cultural and Landscape Heritage (Legislative Decree 42/04), in Article 29 states that "Restoration is defined as direct intervention on a property by means of a set of operations aimed at the material integrity and the recovery of the aforesaid property, the protection and the transmission of its cultural values. In the case of immovable property situated in areas declared to be at risk of earthquake on the basis of the laws and regulations in effect, restoration shall include work for structural upgrading"

The Public Procurement Code (Legislative Decree 205/2017) has a part dedicated to the cultural heritage sector. For the works concerning cultural heritage, it is required, during the feasibility project, the drafting of a technical sheet aimed at identifying the characteristics of the asset object of intervention, drawn up by professionals in possession of specific technical competence in relation to the object intervention. For the monitoring, maintenance or restoration of movable cultural heritage, surfaces decorated with architectural heritage and historical materials of historical and artistic heritage, the feasibility project includes, in addition to the technical data sheet, preliminary research, illustrative reports and the calculation of the summary of expenditure. The final project deepens the studies carried out with the feasibility project, identifying, also through multidisciplinary diagnostic and cognitive investigations, the factors of deterioration and the methods of intervention. The executive project indicates, in detail, the exact operating methodologies, the materials to be used and the technical-executive procedures of the interventions and is elaborated on the basis of direct surveys and adequate intervention samples, justified by the uniqueness of the conservation intervention. The executive project also contains a monitoring and maintenance plan.

The management of the works, the technical support for the activities of the sole responsible of the procedure and the manager responsible for the three-year program formation, as well as the testing body, include a cultural heritage restorer qualified according to the current legislation, or according to the type of the work, other professionals referred to in Article 9-bis of the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape with at least five-year experience and in possession of specific skills consistent with the intervention.

In relation to specific restoration techniques, there are several technical publications.

OTHER REGULATIONS

Italy is the country with the highest number of Culture World Heritage sites with 48 sites out of the 832 culture sites of the UNESCO's World Heritage List. Only this data is representative of the widespread richness and diversity of the cultural heritage in Italy. The relevance of the Italian cultural heritage and its role in the country's foreign policy is underlined by the significant data of 440 international multilateral or bilateral Treaties signed and ratified by the Italian MFA. The list and the text of the 440 above-mentioned international Treaties are available in the MFA's website tool "ATRIO - Archivio Trattati Internazionali Online" (Online Archive International Treaties) available at the following link:

http://itra.esteri.it/Ricerca_Documenti/wfrmRicerca_Documenti.aspx

Italy has signed and ratified the following international multilateral Conventions/Agreements/Treaties:

- 1) European Cultural Convention, Council of Europe, Paris 19 December 1954, ratified by Italy on 16 May 1957;
- 2) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Italy and the United Nations on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials, with annexes A to E and Protocol Annexed 1950 (ratified by Italy with law 9 March 1961 n. 345);
- 3) The UNESCO's Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention 1954 (Two Protocols) (ratified by Italy with law 7 February 1958, n. 279);
- 4) Approval of the Statute of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property -ICCROM proposed by UNESCO and located in Rome, with law 11 June 1960 n. 723;
- 5) The UNESCO's Convention of Paris of 14 November 1970 on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. (ratified by Italy with law 30 October 1975 n. 873);
- 6) The Convention of Paris of 16 November 1972 concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. (ratified by Italy with law 6 April 1977, n. 184);
- 7) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, United Nations, New York - 16 December 1966, ratified with law 25 October 1977 n. 881;
- 8) The European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property, Delphi 23 June 1985, ratified by Italy in 1985, but it did never enter into force for the lack of the number of necessary ratifications;
- 9) The European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (London 6 May 1969) and revised version (La Valletta 16 January 1992) - Council of Europe, ratified by Italy respectively with law 12 April 1973 n. 202 and law 29 April 2015 n. 58;
- 10) Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, Granada 3 October 1985, was ratified by Italy on 31 May 1989;
- 11) Exchange of Letters between the Government of the Republic of Italy and World Bank, concluding a Treaty, in the Field of the Safeguard and Enhancement of the Cultural Heritage in the Developing Countries - Washington 28 June 1999;
- 12) The European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, Florence 20 October 2000, ratified by Italy on 4 May 2006;
- 13) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Italy and the Inter-American Development Bank concerning the establishment of the Italian Trust Fund for Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development, Washington 17 April 2002;
- 14) Joint Declaration of Cooperation between the Government of Italy and UNESCO on Joint Emergency Actions in Countries Affected by Conflicts or Natural Disasters for the Safeguarding, Rehabilitation and Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 26 October 2004;
- 15) The Convention of Paris of 2 November 2001 on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ratified by Italy with law 23 October 2009, n. 157);
- 16) The Convention of Paris of 17 October 2003 for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ratified by Italy with law 27 September 2007, n. 167);
- 17) Agreement between UNESCO and the Government of the Italian Republic concerning the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS), Paris 8 December 1998, ratified by Italy with law 10 January 2004 n. 17;
- 18) The UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Paris 20 October 2005, ratified by Italy with law 19 February 2007 n. 19
- 19) The Faro Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, Council of Europe, 27 October 2005 Faro, it has been signed by Italy on 27 February 2013, but its ratification it is still pending.
- 20) United Nations Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, New York 10 December 2008, ratified by Italy with law 3 October 2014 n. 152;
- 21) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Italian Republic and the UNESCO on the Italian National "Task Force in the Framework of UNESCO's Global Coalition UNITED4HERITAGE", signed on 16 February 2016.

The Italian MFA, facing the globalized challenges of preserving and managing the cultural heritage sites also in the widest scenario of climate changes and asymmetric terrorism threats and war and post-conflict scenarios, as well as also in the medium and long term perspective of promoting of the "Sistema Paese" (Country System), meant also in the cultural heritage multidisciplinary valence, has re-organized its internal structure with the set-up of a General Directorate for the Promotion of the Country System (Direzione Generale per la Promozione del Sistema Paese) for the promotion of its three interlinked components of economy, culture and science. The key-elements of the new Italian cultural foreign policies are leaded by the increasing tight relations between economy and culture and by the specific features of the Italian

“cultural arena” that is grounded on three elements: 1) Intellectual resources and cultural heritage; 2) creativity and innovation; 3) research.

With regards to the relevant issue of the intentional destruction of cultural heritage by ISIS the Italian Government was the first to seize the need to step up UNESCO’s response capacity in front of similar emergency situations and to propose the establishment of ad-hoc shared instruments for the Organization and its Member States (the so-called “blue helmets of culture”). Italy was also the first country to inscribe the safeguarding cultural heritage in crisis and conflict zones on the agenda of the Executive Board (196th session, April 2015). By doing so, Italy underlined the latter’s connection with the fight against illicit trafficking; the close link between the destruction of cultural heritage and the threats against global peace and security, and culture’s unique role as an instrument for dialogue.

The Italian economic and cultural diplomacy is carried out abroad with a capillary network of 127 Embassies, 92 Consulates, 388 Honorary Consulates, 9 Permanent Delegations to International Organizations. A key role is also performed by the 90 Italian Institutes of Culture, that are the ideal location of meeting, dialogue and exchange for intellectuals and artists and for the Italian and foreign citizens.

Italy hosts the UNESCO proposed International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome and the UNESCO Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe in Venice.

5. Proposals of reuse of the industrial cultural heritage: concepts, ideas of reuse, ideas for space equipment

As said above, the present project is inserted in a wider process of re-organisation of the historical center supported by the local authority, which foresees the realization of a new scholastic and sports structure in order to improve the educational and cultural offer and the spaces dedicated to the community of Castello di Godego. The administrative body want indeed to merge the two schools in a unique building following the recent governmental recommendations, it aims also to develop a pole of cultural activities for the whole community. In fact, different functions of the two levels of school are common and the municipality has starter the realization of a new scholastic pole after the results of a seismic deficiency of the first level school's building with a project approved in March 2016 (municipality decision n.18 of the 02/03/2016). Within this huge project, there is the requalification intervention of some spaces of the storehouse in Via Vittorio Veneto, which is a public own.

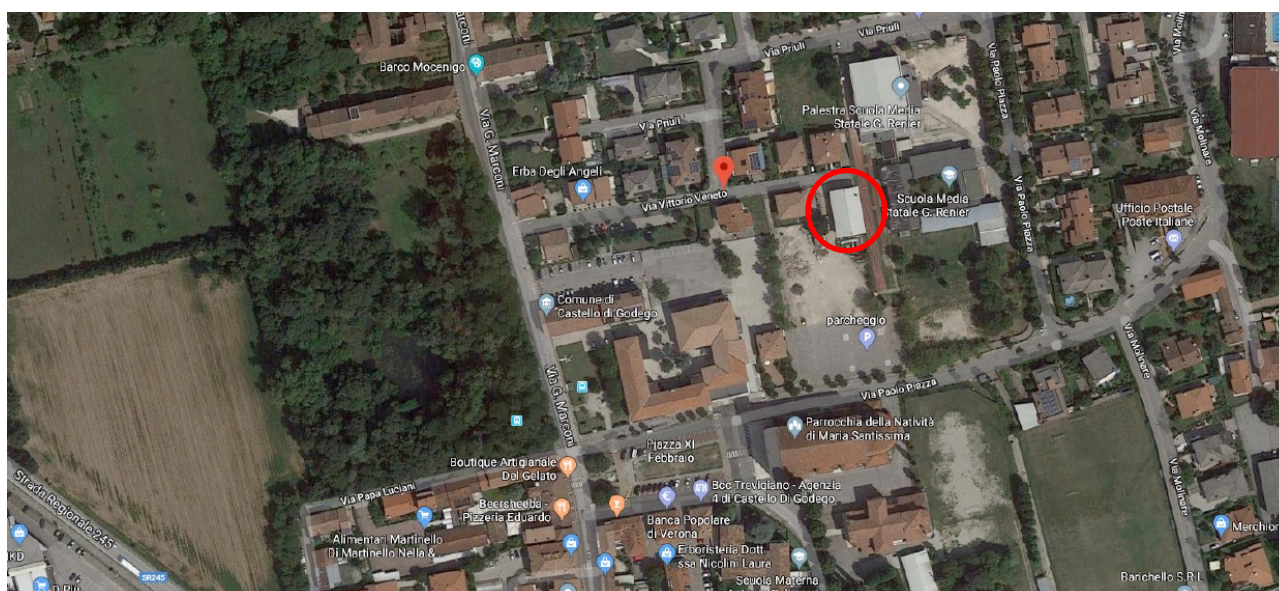


Figure 6: View from the top; in red the storehouse of the intervention

Below there are some pictures of the site.



Figure 7: View of the South-Western side.



Figure 8: View of the Southern side.



Figure 9: View of South-Eastern side.

FUNCTIONAL AND PHISYCAL LAYOUT

The storehouse was built in the 80's and, since this date, it has always been used as a place to store different kind of materials and documents.

With the REFREsh project the Municipality administration decided to change the destination of use of the building making it available to citizens. In fact, thanks to a structural intervention, the ground floor of the building will have been changed into a space to promote cultural activities.

The aim is to give local associations new spaces in order to realise meetings, events and other initiatives linked to the cultural and creative environment.

From the structural point of view, the building presents nowadays the following structure:

- three floors:
 - ground floor: storehouse and service for the workers
 - first floor: storehouse
 - basement: warehouse
- access from the Western side
- uncovered area on the South-Western side that is used as store space for the road signage.

The requalification project foresees the following changes in the planimetry:

- ground floor: realisation of rooms with plasterboard walls and bathroom for disabled people, keeping separated from the rooms available for the administration in the basement and the first floor;
- outside: greenery and paving.

Works will consist in:

- clearing out of the rooms;
- realisation of separating walls;
- adjustment of heat and electrical systems;
- painting;
- substitution window fixtures;
- outside settings.



The new rooms will be equipped with tables, chairs and some closets. Moreover, PC's and a large screen for films projection will be made available.

MANAGEMENT

The Municipality of Castello di Godego will manage the new REFREsh rooms with the same approach they have already used and experimented for other similar spaces which they own. The management of the use will be done directly by the Municipality's offices.

Rooms will be available from morning to evening during the whole week.

There are two different types of use foreseen:

- a periodic use all along the year with scheduled days and times. Subjects asking for this kind of use, for example with a weekly frequency, will sign an agreement with the Municipality and will be provided with a key to open and close the premises.
- an occasional use in specific and isolated circumstances. Subjects that will need the rooms for a single day or a short period of use, will ask the key to the Municipality's offices for the specific day or period of use and then will give it back after the use.

The Municipality will have a register where all users will be listed and also the aim of the use will be described.

All users of the halls will benefit from insurance coverage, the costs of which will be borne by the Municipality.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

The costs for the interventions described are estimated in around 85.000,00 euros - a more detailed Pre-investment concept will be carried out and give the actual amount. Part of those costs (around 50.000,00 euros) will be covered by the REFREsh project funds and the Municipality of Castello di Godego will cover the rest by his own resources.

With respect of the running costs for the future, the Municipality of Castello di Godego will cover the costs of the everyday maintenance. Associations will give a symbolic contribution to support the heating, cooling and cleaning costs.

PERMANENT ACTIVITIES

The Municipality of Castello di Godego counts a quite large number of associations if related to the total number of citizens (7.081 inhabitants in 2017 ISTAT research) and the territorial area covered (18,13 square km).

Actually, there are 39 associations dealing with many different topics:

- Music;
- Theatre;
- Culture;
- Traditions;
- Sport;
- Health and social themes;
- Environment;
- Volounteering;
- Ecc.

The new REFREsh rooms will be available to all these target group, especially the ones related to cultural issues, but also to any other subject asking for their use.

The use of the new premises will be structured in 3 main time slots from Monday to Sunday:

- Morning
- Afternoon
- Evening

The rooms will be available for Associations' ordinary activities, for specific workshops or events, for courses, exhibitions and other similar activities.

5.1. Graphics of different reuse concepts

Below there are some graphs that show the interventions foreseen by the project for the new use of the building.

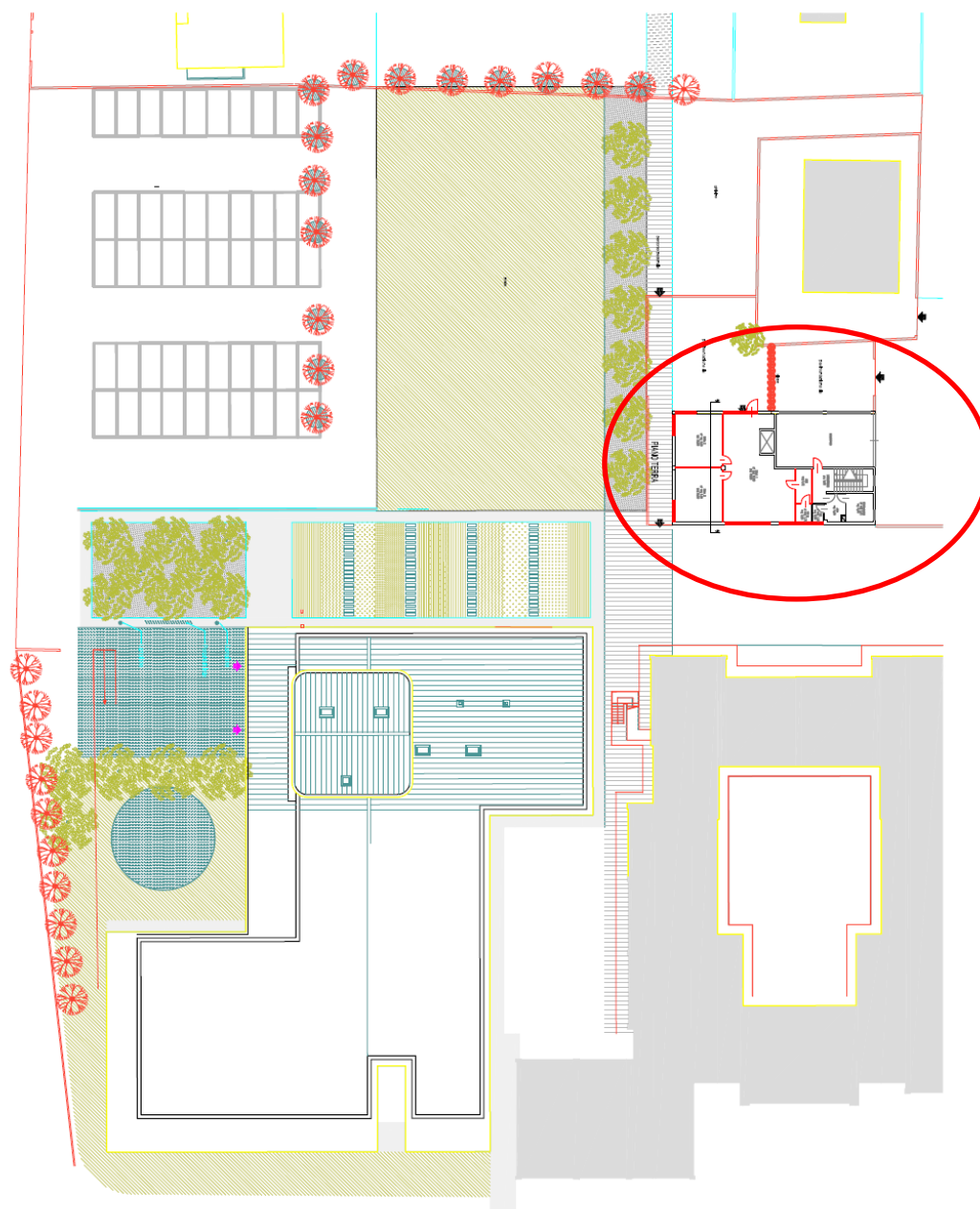


Figure 10: Landscape integration (in red the building)

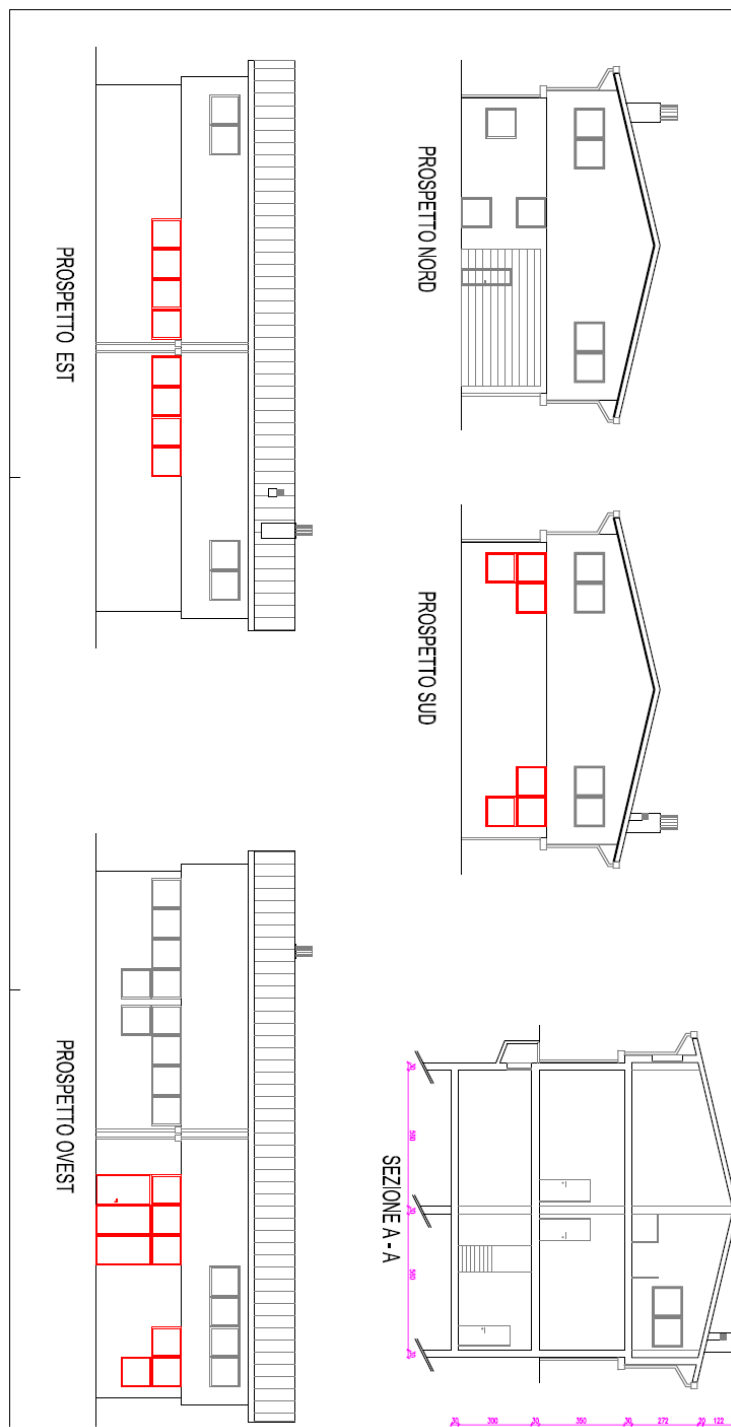
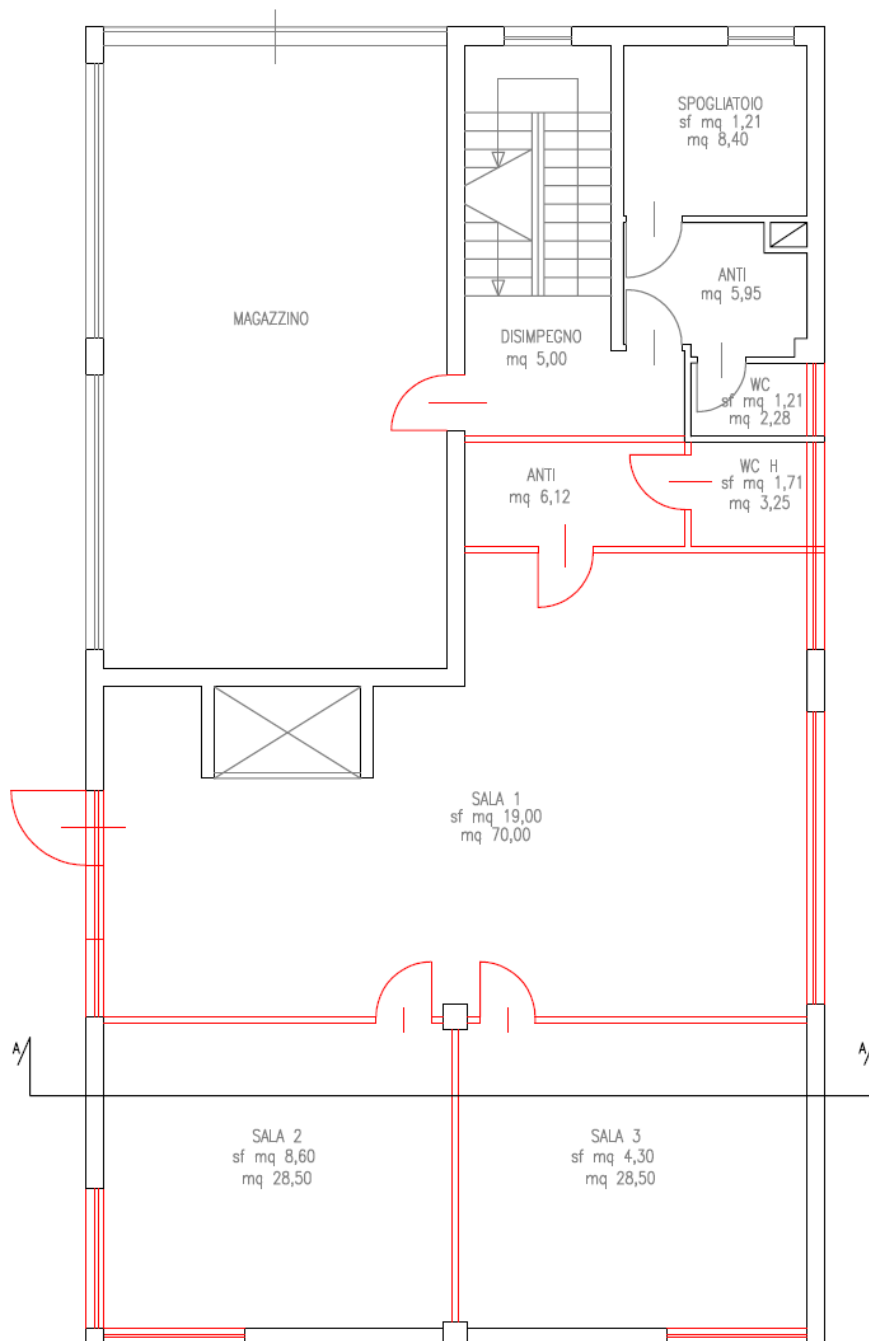


Figure 11: Building's diagram



PIANO TERRA

Figure 12: Ground floor map with the idea of foreseen changes (in red the interventions foreseen)



5.2. Technical, environmental and economics criteria: technical feasibility, compliance with technical regulations, normativs and standards, appropriate traffic technical solution (non mandatory)

The storehouse involved in the requalification process is inside the perimeter of the historical center of Castello di Godego, as it is highlighted in the Piano Regolatore Variante n. 28.



6. Obstacles/limits: financial, cultural protection, environmental protection

The requalification intervention of the old storehouse has only one critical aspect in its complete realization: the **financial aspect**. Indeed, there is the need of additional resources in order to complete also the other phases linked with the work on the rooms not involved in the requalification that will be implemented thanks to the REFREsh project. The Municipality of Castello di Godego will cover those resources by his own funds.

There are no restrictions in the area connected with the cultural or environmental or landscape goods.

From a general point of view, it's anyway important to consider also the following aspects as significant elements in the reuse process and in a wider way of the requalification of the whole area in the direction of valorization and cultural animation:

21. Quality of the urbanization process.

21b. Adopt the criterion of the minor lack of nature and minor ecological fragmentation in the regulation of the urbanization process.

21d. Foster the requalification of the borders of the urban area, with an attention for the transition areas towards the agricultural ones as an opportunity to create green places and relationship spaces.

21e. Manage the linear urban development within the road axis, choosing the right strategies of density and rarefaction based on the type of road and on the context

21f. Manage the transformation of areas lead to toll booths and the SFMR stations in order to valorise them in their peculiarities within the territory.

22. Urban quality of the settlement

22a. Foster interventions of requalification of the settlement process which is characterized by disorder and structural mixture.

22b. Enhance the accessibility system for the urban centers.

22c. Promote the processes of reconversion of the abandoned productive areas in the consolidated urban system.

22d. Improve the organisation of the suburbs with an appropriate "landscape equipment" with the additional function of environmental balance and integration within the ecological system.

22e. Defend and valorize within the towns the presence of open spaces, woodlands, gardens, fields, as services for the population and important element of the ecological system.

24. Cultural value of the settlements and the historical artifacts.

24a. Safeguard the cultural and historical value of the settlements, especially the towns with walls of Bassano, Cittadella and Castelgranco, and the historical artifacts, such as the system of the Venetian villa, the hydric and factory artifacts and the Roman road Postumia.

24b. Dissuade interventions that can compromise the relations of the historical settlements with the original contexts.

24c. Foster requalification interventions of the outside spaces, public spaces and road infrastructures in order to increase their compatibility with the historical value of the context.

24d. Enhance the set-up of a network of settlements and historical artifacts, even through the realization of visit paths and specific tours.

24e. Identify the suitable measures for the safeguard and requalification of the contexts of the villa, with a particular attention to the ones of A. Palladio, Villa Emo in Fanzolo, Villa Angarano in Bassano, identifying the reference environments and dissuading actions that could compromise the original system of landscape and local relations.

26. Urban and building quality of the productive settlements.

26a. Identify the preferential lines of localization of the productive areas based on the presence of services and infrastructures, dissuading the occupation of farming lands without infrastructures.



26b. Foster the urban order of the productive areas already existing for a future increment of functional density and a more rational used of parking and public spaces, of the energy system, of the public services and the workers' services.

26c. Promote a better landscape and environmental setting of the productive areas - considering also the intensive livestock - based on suitable studies on the social and visual perception.

26d. Enhance interventions of reorganization and requalification of the industry and handcrafted areas with a multifunctional aim, with a particular attention for the detail trade, the services for the enterprises and the workers, the continuity in the use of spaces even outside the work hours.

26e. Encourage requalification initiatives of outside spaces of the productive spaces and address the project of new areas towards a higher presence of greenery and multifunctional areas with the goal of environmental balance and integration within the ecological system.

32. Landscape integration and quality of the infrastructures.

32c. Foresee a suitable "green equipment" of the already existing infrastructures and of the project, also with the function of environmental balance and integration within the ecological system.

35b. Promote the realization of interventions of mitigation and equalization of the environmental and landscape impacts.

38. Awareness of environmental ad historical-cultural value.

38a. Encourage the identification and the set-up network of resources of the local museums, of the paths and thematic tours to know the local territory.