

## ALPCITY

### Form 1 - Partner's introduction

<b>Name of the partner</b>	Veneto Regional Authority
<b>Institutional role of the partner</b>	<p>(General information on all sectors of competence and degree of administrative capacity)</p> <p>Excerpt from the Statute of the Veneto Regional Authority: “Article 4 The Veneto Regional Authority exercises its powers for the purposes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- providing the concrete right to study, work and live in safety and guaranteeing family rights;</li><li>- promoting the social parity of women;</li><li>- determining the social and economic set-up of the territory, respecting its natural characteristics and promoting the proper use of natural resources, including depressed areas and mountain regions, eliminating the causes of emigration;</li><li>- designing and implementing plans to safeguard the soil, regulate water resources and distribute them rationally, carrying out land reclamation;</li><li>- improving and safeguarding natural and human environments, with an ecological policy aimed at eliminating the causes of pollution in the air, water and soil;</li><li>- guaranteeing the conservation and renewal of the environmental, historic and artistic heritage of the Veneto Region and Venice;</li><li>- promoting full employment, safeguarding employees in the exercise of their rights, providing training and professional re-training;</li><li>- implementing measures for the development of agriculture, fishing, craft industry, industrial, commercial and tourist activities;</li><li>- promoting various sectors of the economy including co-operatives and forms of mutual assistance without profit;</li><li>- fostering economic and social relations in the countryside, assisting family businesses, owner farmers and associations of farmers and agricultural skills;</li><li>- guaranteeing all citizens with social service provision, particularly in relation to housing, education, healthcare, transport and sports facilities;</li><li>- ensuring the social functions of private property in the spirit of articles 42 and 43 of the Constitution;</li><li>- implementing policies to promote cultural activities, scientific research and technology.”</li></ul>
<b>Name of the sector in charge of managing AlpCity</b>	<p>(National language and English translation)</p> <p>Unità Complessa Pianificazione territoriale - PTRC Planning and Territorial development Unit – PTRC</p>

<p><b>Role of the sector within the partner's administrative structure</b></p>	<p>(Information on specific competences, policies and services)</p> <p>Regional Territorial Planning</p> <p>The structure draws up and updates the Regional Territorial Co-ordination Plan. Recently the preliminary policy document was drawn up for consultations prior to defining the new Territorial Plan (see art. 4 Regional Law 61 of 1985).</p> <p>Another activity involves territorial planning for the broader area</p> <p>The office also deals with Territorial Marketing with the implementation of several internet portals, participation in conferences, exhibitions and debates related to the aims of the PTRC and organized in order to disseminate the activities of the office.</p> <p>Another field of activity is participation in international and Community projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in the MAP (Mediterranean Action Plan)</li> <li>- Intermetrex and Polimetrex in the Metrex - Interreg III C network;</li> <li>- Alpcity within the framework of Interreg III B – Alpine area;</li> <li>- Infrarur within the framework of Interreg III C – Southern area.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Partner's expected benefits from the participation to AlpCity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of activities in the Alpine areas of the Veneto;</li> <li>- Exchange of experience with other Italian and overseas Regional Authorities on subjects relating to the development of Alpine regions;</li> <li>- Promotion of the sustainable development of small Alpine centres</li> </ul>
<p><b>Indicate the WPs (4-7) in which the partner will undertake local case-projects (and if the partner is WP responsible)</b></p> <p>■</p>	<p><b>WP 6 Project cases 3 Urban environment</b></p> <p><b>The partner is not responsible for the WPs.</b></p> <p>■</p> <p>■</p> <p>■</p>
<p><b>Organisational expectations from the participation to one or more specific WP4-7 (case-projects)</b></p>	<p>(The WP must have internal rules? Which ones? How do you see the role of the WP responsible? How do you think exchange of experiences within the WP should be promoted? What could be the ways to structure the WP: distinct meetings, news by email? Others?)</p> <p>Define some rules in conjunction with partners in the same WP and the partner with responsibility for WPs; these can be compared and negotiated with other partners in the working group.</p> <p>The partner responsible for WPs could co-ordinate and organize the working group.</p> <p>The work could be organized with an exchange of information by e-mail, with meetings and bilateral visits to case study areas.</p>

<b>Expectations from the work of AlpCity Scientific Steering activities</b>	The general set-up of the project, identification of shared objectives for WPs and/or case studies, work methods, analysis and definition of similarities and/or differences in problems, general supervision of the project and final conclusions.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## ALPCITY

### Form 2 - Description of the concerned territory (geographic and/or institutional areas)

<p><b>Administrative areas within the region</b></p>	<p>(What are the administrative levels within the region for different policy, planning, and project purposes? What are the different competences within these areas? What is the relationship between these levels and the small towns? The mountains?)</p> <p>The Veneto Regional Authority implements its policies via laws within the sector, draws up general territorial and area plans identifying projects and works at a number of levels: 1) regional; 2) provincial; 3) local authority.</p> <p>Mountain areas include small communities – small local authorities with very specific duties.</p> <p>The Regional Authority defines general policy, Provincial Authorities and mountain communities manage implementation and local authorities deal with specific projects.</p>
<p><b>Brief description of the mountain character within the whole partner's territory</b></p>	<p>(Examples: what part is covered by mountains, what are the types of mountain (high, medium, low), which is the quota of the population living in mountain areas, what is the role of the mountain areas in the regional economy, etc.)</p> <p>The regional territory of the Veneto comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-an Alpine area</li> <li>-a pre-Alpine and hilly area</li> <li>-lake Garda</li> <li>-the coastline and lagoon</li> <li>-the pedemont plain and lowlands</li> </ul> <p>The Veneto contains widespread mountain areas, totalling 29% of the territory, a hilly area comprising about 15% of the area and lowlands comprising 56% of the Region.</p> <p>The 19 mountain communities in the Veneto comprise 171 local authorities with a population of 490,821 inhabitants representing about 34% of the Regional territory.</p> <p>The woodland area stretches over 294,000 hectares, more than 204,000 of which are subject to forestry settlement plans in compliance with art. 23 of Regional Forestry Law 52 of 1978.</p> <p>Public woodlands cover over 121,000 hectares.</p> <p>In this mountain context, there are 196 woodland companies (128 in Belluno) and over 37,500 farming businesses.</p> <p>The Alpine area comprises three regions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the northern Dolomites (Cadore, Complico and Sappada, Alto-Zoldano and Alto Agordino) – an area of beautiful countryside with some ancient settlements and with considerable tourist potential;</li> <li>2) the Dolomites in Belluno and Feltre (the area between Val Belluna, Cison and Boite) characterised by a total lack of settlements and by wild nature with extremely valuable ecosystems in terms of flora, fauna and geology;</li> <li>3) Val Belluna (the middle Piave valley) characterized by many settlements and quality farm land.</li> </ol>

Data for local authorities:

<i>M. C. AGORDINA</i>	<i>SURFACE TOTAL</i>	<i>SURFACE MOUNTAIN</i>	<i>SURFACE VINC, IDROG,</i>
1 AGORDO	2,367	2,367	2,059
2 ALLEGHE	2,985	2,985	2,860
3 CANALE D'AGORDO	4,612	4,612	4,450
4 CENCENICHE	1,800	1,800	1,674
5 COLLE S, LUCIA	1,524	1,524	1,378
6 FALCADE	5,314	5,314	5,099
7 GOSALDO	4,885	4,885	4,730
8 LA VALLE	4,866	4,866	4,640
9 LIVINALLONGO	9,978	9,978	9,500
10 RIVAMONTE	2,322	2,322	2,136
11 ROCCA PIETORE	7,603	7,603	7,325
12 S, TOMMASO AG,	1,915	1,915	1,827
13 SELVA DI CADORE	3,321	3,321	3,168
14 TAIBON AGORDINO	9,020	9,020	8,870
15 VALLADA AGORDINA	1,319	1,319	1,198
16 VOLTAGO	2,303	2,303	2,116
<b>total</b>	<b>66,134</b>	<b>66,134</b>	<b>63,030</b>

<i>M. C. COMELICO and SAPPADA</i>	<i>SURFACE TOTAL</i>	<i>SURFACE MONTANA</i>	<i>SURFACE VINC, IDORG,</i>
1 COMELICO SUPERIORE	9,586	9,586	9,336
2 DANTA DI CADORE	796	796	757
3 S, NICOLO' DI COMELICO	2,428	2,428	2,380
4 SAN PIETRO DI CADORE	5,233	5,233	5,191
5 SANTO STEFANO DI CADORE	10,017	10,017	9,847
6 SAPPADA	6,265	6,265	6,080
<b>total</b>	<b>34,325</b>	<b>34,325</b>	<b>33,591</b>

<b>Structure of the towns within the region</b>	<p>(Examples: size, hierarchy, demographic and economic changes, main social and economic problems)</p> <p>The Veneto Region is characterized by a policentric urban structure, with small and medium sized towns (between 100,000 and 300,000 inhabitants) with a fairly high standard of living after the change-over from agriculture to industry and problems relating to the lack of services and urban infrastructure, the ageing of the population and recent phenomena of immigration.</p>
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p><b>Names of all administrative area/s involved in the case-projects</b></p>	<p>The local authorities involved are the mountain communities of Complico and Sappada and Agordina.</p> <p>The local authority mountain areas of Complico and Sappada include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S. Stefano di Cadore</li> <li>- S.Pietro di Cadore</li> <li>- Sappada</li> <li>- Comelico Superiore</li> <li>- Danta</li> <li>- S. Nicolò Comelico</li> </ul> <p>The local authorities in the mountain area of Agordina include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agordo</li> <li>- Alleghe</li> <li>- Canale d' Agordo</li> <li>- Cencenighe Agordino</li> <li>- Colle S.Lucia</li> <li>- Falcade</li> <li>- Gosaldo</li> <li>- La Valle</li> <li>- Livinallongo</li> <li>- Rivamonte</li> <li>- Rocca Pietore</li> <li>- S. Tomaso Agordino</li> <li>- Selva di Cadore</li> <li>- Taibon</li> <li>- Vallada Agordina</li> <li>- Voltago</li> </ul>
<p><b>Number of inhabitants in these areas</b></p>	<p>The Mountain Community of Agordino - about 21,000 inhabitants</p> <p>The Mountain Community of Complico and Sappada - about 9,400 inhabitants</p>
<p><b>Specific issues on the structure of the towns in these mountain areas</b></p>	<p>The structure of the urban mountain centres is characterized by a blend, comprising old and/or historic buildings, with some modern buildings here and there, generally rather clashing with the old buildings in terms of architecture and size (i.e. they are much bigger). In addition, during the Second World War, some renovations were carried out with some</p>

	<p>completely extraneous architectural details.</p> <p>The small Alpine centres are also not very accessible, have few services and little infrastructure. Hence many people leave in both the towns and neighbouring areas and the remaining population grows gradually older, buildings are not maintained and the historical heritage declines, particularly where there this is productive of income.</p>
<p><b>Economic characteristics of these towns</b></p> <p><b>(Regional, international or local functions)</b></p>	<p>Once independent, largely farming communities with little contact with the outside world, since the Second World War economic developments elsewhere – urban developments in the valleys and lowlands – have isolated the areas, making them remote and destroying their economic viability.</p> <p>The economy is currently based on the production of spectacles, which however is now facing tough competition from Asian countries, threatening employment. Winter and summer tourism does exist but the levels are poor, with inadequate and uncompetitive services compared to other resorts in the Alps (Ampezzano, Val Badia or Val Pusteria for example). Therefore tourists are few and far between, and growth is hampered by poor services and facilities.</p> <p>The following data give a clearer picture of business activities in the region: (see table)</p>

Local Authority	Population		Primary				Secondary			Tourism	
	2003	2001	SAU 1990	SAU 2000	Farms 1990	Farms 2000	Dairies	Employees	Crafts and trade	Visitors	Arrivals
Canale d'Agordo	1243	1247	713.96	510.26	54	9	0	85	28	97020	7490
Cencenighe Agordino	1459	1478	65.05	82.17	16	7	0	509	55	9849	1097
Falcade	2189	2203	931.12	405.69	45	15	6	331	73	335423	40748
San Tomaso Agordino	776	824	23.56	6.93	13	8	0	63	21	9704	1065
Vallada Agordina	565	557	504.01	332.01	11	7	1	35	18	13952	1353
Comelico Superiore	2429	2446	2272.09	1937.87	135	129	0	451	149	78004	11163
Danta di Cadore	544	549	275.27	183.42	12	11	0	124	25	6886	681
San Pietro di Cadore	1802	1852	2043.09	898.23	68	24	3	286	67	24489	2170
Santo Stefano di Cadore	2826	2872	1304.06	918.31	50	14	1	601	109	62517	7840
Sappada	1353	1358	757.73	376.39	105	68	0	452	70	203127	31242

<p><b>Social image of the mountains within the region</b></p>	<p>(Examples: symbolic values attached to the mountains, level of attractiveness for residential and/or leisure time activities, level of repulsiveness, differences among community and social groups. <b>Please comment your replies!</b>)</p> <p>The environmental value of the region is very strong, with its great natural and unspoilt beauty. On the one hand the lack of tourism has prevented economic growth but on the other, this has maintained the natural beauty of the mountain scenery. This is partly due to the centuries-old woodland management (dating back to the fifteenth century) by “Rules” Associations, which still exist, whose practices are enshrined in nationwide legislation.</p> <p>Mountain regions need to find a new economic and productive balance based on the concrete analysis of the services and facilities the market requires and the nature of the tourist attraction.</p> <p>Agriculture, tourism and culture are the basic building blocks for developing the regions in a sustainable fashion.</p> <p>The “environmental dimension” is important and requires maintenance of the natural beauty of the scenery.</p> <p>In relation to the various social groups, Ladin culture still remains in Sappada and throughout the Biois Valley, but the population is entirely integrated with its neighbours, so there is no social conflict.</p> <p>On the other hand, the gradual ageing of the population is a problem, making the ability to attract new settlers, above all young families, a priority.</p>
<p><b>Policies for the mountain</b></p>	<p>(Is there a specific legislation concerning mountain areas? E.g. national, regional, other levels. What are the main points? Please indicate also the references and dates. Besides legal instruments, is there a specific partner’s political approach vis-à-vis the mountains? What are the objectives? What are differences with other areas/regions?)</p> <p>On 3 July 1992 the Official Bulletin of the Regional Authority promulgated Regional Law 19 with the heading “Regulations for the formation and functioning of mountain communities.</p> <p>This law was necessary due to the inadequate nature of previous legislation and to incorporate the principles set out in Law 142 of 8 June 1990, articles 28 and 29, governing natural resources and the role and functions of mountain communities. The new statutory framework for local authorities included Regional Law 51 of 18 December 1993, promulgated by the Regional Authority and governing regulations for the classification of mountain communities.</p> <p>Less than two years after the introduction of Regional Law 19/92, Law 97 of 31 January 1994 overhauled the entire legislative framework governing mountains. The law was entitled “New dispositions for mountain areas” and reaffirmed the primary importance of Regional Authorities and local authorities in safeguarding and promoting mountain areas, which constitute “a pre-eminent national interest”, as established by article 1. The regulations are the logical consequence of Law 142/90 reforming local authorities and providing extensive powers.</p> <p>Among other things, Regional Authorities are given the task of defining policy criteria for local authorities, dictating regulations and allocating resources. For this purpose a National Mountain Fund was created (art. 2) with resources from the Community, state and general public, divided into regional funds adding to the resources of local authorities. In this connection, article 17 of Regional Law 19/92 was modified by Regional Law 3 of 3 February 1998, replacing the existing fund for investments in mountain areas with Regional Mountain Funds.</p>

These statutory chops and changes required an organic review, which was enshrined in Regional Law 9 of 9 September 1999, modifying various articles of the previous law 19/92 but preserving the role of mountain areas in view of their unique geographical location and socio-economic conditions, treating them organically as a whole whilst giving powers to specific authorities to plan and implement policy.

Regional Law 19/92 as modified by article 13 includes the drawing up of a long-term plan. With this programme, Mountain Communities identify the actions to be carried out and the resources required to promote the socio-economic wellbeing of the community in a 5-year plan, drawn up in compliance with statutory requirements and in line with Provincial and Regional Authority policies.

Political approach:

Art. 19 b) of R.L. 19/92 sets up the “Permanent Mountain Committee”.

In particular it specifies:

“1. The Permanent Mountain Committee comprises the Presidents of Mountain Communities, the Presidents of Belluno, Treviso, Vicenza and Verona Provincial Authorities, three mountain community mayors as appointed by the Veneto Regional Association of Local Authorities (ANCI), the President of the National Union of Mountain Local Authorities – the Veneto Regional Delegation (UNCCEM), and is chaired by the President of the Regional Authority or a Regional Councillor appointed by him/her.

2. The Committee reports to the Regional Authority within the first 6 months of each year, and the Report specifies works in progress and plans for mountain areas.

3. The Committee makes recommendations on Mountain areas to local authorities and the Regional Authority concerning the implementation of programmes in mountain areas and all other relevant matters for their development.”

omissis

In the last three years, an average of two or three Conferences have been held by the Committee each year, ensuring co-ordinated policy by the Regional and local Authorities.

## ALPCITY

### Form 3 - Description of the local activities within AlpCity (IMPORTANT: please copy and paste the table, and fill one for each distinct case-project)

<b>Title of the case-project</b>	Renovation and optimum use of abandoned rural buildings once used for production purposes
<b>Case-project abstract</b>	<p>Renovation and optimum use of production premises of historic and/or architectural interest (stalls, barns, timber works, mills, kilns, etc.) in order to promote their transformation and re-use, for new purposes and in order to prevent collapse and ruin, impairing the countryside.</p> <p>The aim of the project is to identify a method and/or practice to convert the architectural, historic and cultural heritage of these small Alpine areas. The purpose is to safeguard the unspoilt beauty of the countryside and to hand it down over the generations, arresting the current process of physical and socio-economic decline which has affected these types of mountain area for years. The actions are not ones related to hibernation or nostalgic attempts to recover an ancient sense of the mountains, but an effort to find a sustainable way forward for these areas which is compatible with their natural resources.</p> <p>The aim is to bring life to urban and rural areas in relation to their natural vocation and providing them with new functions.</p>
<b>Reasons for the choice of this case-project</b>	<p>The Veneto Regional Authority and the two mountain Communities involved in the project (Agordino and Comelico) have always been very sensitive to the problems of mountain regions and, in particular, Alpine and Dolomite areas.</p> <p>The development, safeguarding and upgrading of the delicate social and economic fabric of small mountain regions and valleys are a matter of urgent concern for the local authorities involved in the project. It provides an excellent opportunity to identify methods and good practices, find proper solutions to concrete situations of decay in many mountain areas and to exchange experience with other Italian and overseas authorities facing similar problems.</p> <p>The areas chosen for the case studies are representative of a series of characteristic, recurring problems in the Veneto and Alpine region, and were chosen for the Alpcity project on the basis of their representative nature.</p> <p>The decision was also based on the innovative nature of the project and on the ability to “export” the project to other regions.</p>
<b>Adopted methodology</b>	<p>The project will identify two local authorities, one in Comelico and one in Agordino, for a feasibility study on the re-use of abandoned former production facilities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) identification of the buildings</li> <li>2) hypotheses concerning new use</li> <li>3) hypotheses about the work required</li> <li>4) resources required for implementation</li> <li>5) plans for actual implementation</li> </ol>

<b>Expected benefits (local and regional levels)</b>	The two Mountain Communities involved intend to use the project to encourage the concrete transformation and re-use of the architectural heritage of the area, renewing the buildings and giving them a use for future generations.
<b>Are follow-up activities foreseen ?</b>	<p>If the proposed area of action, concerning the reuse of former production facilities, is accepted as part of the Alpcity project, it is the intention of the Mountain Community of Agordina to identify sources of funding for the concrete implementation of the plans in relation to buildings of historic importance, providing them with new applications and preventing them falling into decay and ruin, damaging the Alpine countryside.</p> <p>The Mountain Community of Comelico e Sappada believes that the project could be useful in the entire Alpine region. By adopting innovative financial and statutory instruments, the owners of buildings may be able to convert the properties to new use, as recommended by the project.</p> <p>The area of Comelico borders on the Val Pusteria - East Tyrol – Carnia and is already being used as an experimental centre for the entire region through programmes such as Interreg II and III.</p>
<b>Expected value added (other than financial) from the participation to an INTERREG project</b>	<p>Together with foreign partners, to develop initiatives in the tourist, historical and cultural areas, in order to exchange information and knowledge (and mutual understanding) about mountain regions. Irrespective of the positive economic fallout of the project which will certainly benefit local communities, the exchange of information and the creation of social and economic relations between the partners will be of the utmost importance, transforming the Alpine area into a buffer zone rather than barrier, uniting peoples and economies, pooling resources and sharing opportunities.</p> <p>To pursue an idea of sustainable economic and social growth which can be “exported” to other areas.</p>
<b>Expected transnational exchange benefit gained from the case</b>	<p>(Cases should not tackle exclusively local problems. Where in the whole Alpine Space Programme area can similar problems be found? And where can good practice be found?)</p> <p>Currently there is no information about any similar areas in the Alps. One of the reasons the Veneto Regional Authority wants to take part in the project is to find out what areas are similar and to exchange information about good practice with them, seeking common solutions to architectural renovation and reutilization problems in mountain communities.</p>
<b>Output indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recognition of existing resources in the Alpine region of the Veneto with particular reference to areas included in the Regional Plan;</li> <li>-Comparison between the various situations of the Alps represented by the various partners in relation to the potential discovered in small Alpine centres in the Veneto;</li> <li>-Evaluation of the results obtained with the current planning instruments used by the Veneto Regional Authority and local communities;</li> <li>-Implementation of feasibility studies to:</li> </ul>

	<p>-define good practice for planning in mountain areas;  - draw up strategic projects for the reutilization of former production premises.</p> <p>The following project outputs are anticipated:  "x" buildings identified  "x" feasibility studies carried out  "x" projects for reutilization and implementation</p>
<b>Impact indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of the quality of the urban environment</li> <li>- Optimization of the architectural, historic and cultural heritage</li> <li>- Arrest of physical, economic and social decline</li> <li>- Increase in population</li> </ul>
<b>Name of the town/s concerned (please list all individual towns and other administrative levels concerned by each case-project)</b>	<p>(Please also attach a map – file or paper version)</p> <p>I Comuni coinvolti nel caso studio saranno probabilmente i seguenti:</p> <p>The local authorities involved in the study cases will probably be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comelico Superiore for the Comunità montana del Complico e Sappada</li> <li>- Canale D'Agordo, Cencenighe Agordino, Falcade, S. Tommaso Agordino, Vallada Agordina for the Comunità montana dell'Agordina</li> </ul> <p>See the enclosed*.PDF file with maps</p>
<b>Demographic, social and economic situation of the town/s concerned and specifically identified problems</b>	<p>The local authority of Comelico Superiore has been abandoned over the years by many inhabitants (the population statistics over the years are as follows 1951: 4,102 / 1961: 3,736 / 1971: 3,489 / 1981: 3,108 / 1991: 2,853 / 2001: 2,446), added to the negative birth/death rate.</p> <p>In Montana Agordina, in the past ten years the population has fallen sharply - 6.17% from 31.12.1993 to 31.12.2003.-Due to the poor socio-economic prospects, people tend to leave the area and move to towns on the Agordino valley bottom, particularly to Agordo and Taibon Agordino.</p>
<b>Role of the mountain resource within the local development chances of the town/s concerned (positive or negative)</b>	<p>The mountain area chosen is particularly suited to the improvement of public spaces by the renovation of buildings, of historic and architectural interest. These include stalls and barns (<i>tabià</i>), timber yards and mills powered by water and kilns (<i>calchere</i>) for the production of lime.- The areas put forward include populations and villages throughout the Alpine region above an altitude of 1000m.: settlements in Walser in the Western Alps and others in the central Alps,</p>

	<p>with some small German communities in the upper valleys of Lumiei in Carnia. The model of reutilization of former production premises could be copied elsewhere, throughout the Alps, preserving an important architectural, historical, anthropological and cultural heritage which cannot be replaced. The project could provide further stimulus to the creation of the “Alpine City”, representing unique values and – now more than ever - “added value” for a model of sustainable economic and social growth in mountain areas.</p>
<p><b>Expected contribution of the foreseen actions towards the development of the town/s concerned</b></p>	<p>It is hoped that the project will lead to concrete actions in the immediate future by the involvement of public and private bodies. In particular, it is hoped that the current trend of decay in Alpine centres will be reversed, by renovating former production premises (with new applications) and increasing tourism, exhibitions, didactics, research and so on.</p> <p>The anticipated benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoring former production sites and giving them new uses (for tourism, hotels, farm tourism, craft industry, shops, etc.)</li> <li>- Improvement of the quality of the countryside and architectural, historical and cultural heritage safeguarding the original beauty of the areas.</li> <li>- Arrest of the process of both physical and socio-economic decline through experimentation with models of sustained and balanced development.</li> <li>- Use of local resources for the creation of new resources and employment opportunities in order to attract new settlers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Who is responsible for the concrete development of the project?</b></p>	<p>(Partner, university, local authority, consultants, other institutes? Why has it been chosen?)</p> <p>The consultant will probably be chosen by tender.</p>
<p><b>How are activities sub-contracted? (if it is the case)</b></p>	<p>External consultants will be selected by tender.</p>
<p><b>Beside the partner, which administrative authorities are involved in the project? How?</b></p>	<p>The local authorities involved include the Mountain Communities of Comelico e Sappada and Agordina. They will take part in all local meetings about case studies and in any international meetings scheduled during the course of project implementation.</p>
<p><b>Who are the main local/regional project actors?</b></p>	<p>The Veneto Regional Authority, the Mountain Communities of Comelico and Sappada and Agordina, local authorities involved in the project, “Rules” Associations and other economic, political, cultural and social bodies considered relevant.</p>

<p><b>The case is isolated or integrated within a broader frame/ programme of activities? How? How are these activities being financed?</b></p>	<p>Case studies are integrated because they impact on approved and/or proposed Regional Authority plans.</p> <p>The actions involved in these plans do not have financial support.</p> <p>The Comelico case study also refers to local planning which specifies subsequent actions to promote the area.</p>
<p><b>Timetable for the project development (July 2004 - May 2006)</b></p>	<p>As a matter of principle, the planning activities for the case studies will follow the general Alpcity schedule; timing will be agreed with Partners in the WP and specifically with the WP manager.</p>
<p><b>Total cost for the case (Euros)</b></p>	<p>About € 90,000</p>
<p><b>Are experts (non SSC) involved into the case and research activities undertaken for the case? What is their role?</b></p>	<p>External consultants will be used: experts in mountain areas and, particularly, in Alpine regions.</p>