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istituzione "parco della laguna"



Planning Sustainable Tourism for the Northern Lagoon Park of Venice

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I. ABSTRACT

The Planning Sustainable Tourism in the Northern Lagoon Park of Venice project, sponsored by the *Assessorato all'Ambiente* and the *Assessorato all'Urbanistica*, examined the islands contained within the northern lagoon park boundary and sites they contained. Through the collection of previously existing information and the integration of data collected in the field, the project team compiled sustainable databases with respect to the points of interest in the park. Visitable points of interest were identified through the analysis of comprehensive databases and GIS maps of forts, churches, bell towers, museums, nature areas, bird watching areas, cycling paths, rental areas, restaurants, docks, and preexisting transportation routes. Recommended itineraries were developed comprised of established visitable points of interest containing related sites, as well as a general itinerary for average tourists.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The northern lagoon represents the foundations of Venetian culture due to its rich history and its potential for alleviating the amount of tourism in Venice by bringing sustainable tourism out into the northern island areas. In the past, the islands were used in the defense of Venice and its lagoon by providing a natural boundary between the mainland and Venice. Today, these islands are home to various species of birds, forts, churches, nature paths, farms, convents, and residential areas. Many of these areas are not capable of sustaining tourism because of overgrown sites or lack of transportation infrastructure either as limited methods to reach the island or under developed walkways and signage at each site. With enough effort to restore the historical areas with the purpose of educating visitors about the lagoon, awareness can be raised to prevent future deterioration while proving as a means of income for the area.

Providing future protection is not enough without helping to restore the natural balance of the lagoon ecosystem. Recognizing that the lagoon was in its worst state in 1984, the *Comune di Venezia* created the *Consorzio di Venezia* to develop methods to protect the lagoon from rising sea levels. The *Consorzio di Venezia* recognized that if the lagoon was not restored to its previous state there would be nothing left to preserve against the rising waters of the Adriatic Sea. They then set in motion a series of plans to rebuild the lagoon by replanting the *Barene* and developing a system for more efficiently dredging canals. The *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* was created by the *Comune di Venezia* to develop a park that would preserve the state of the lagoon while being economically viable to Venice and the surrounding community of islands of the northern lagoon. To jumpstart the project, the *Comune di Venezia* donated several major sites to the park to serve as major park assets.

The project team gathered most of their information from previously released materials and obtained any missing information through field work in the lagoon. The team stored the information in comprehensive Access databases divided into permanent tables and a maintainable section that contains data subject to change that are easily updateable. Alongside the databases, pre-existing GIS maps were used and new maps created to visual display the data in an intuitive way. The databases were organized systematically by unique individual codes separated categorically by the type of site. Each updateable portion of every database also contains information on where the source information is located or if anyone is presently updating the information. Each site is also fully documented with pictures, information on internal transportation infrastructure including walkways, docks, signage and public restrooms.

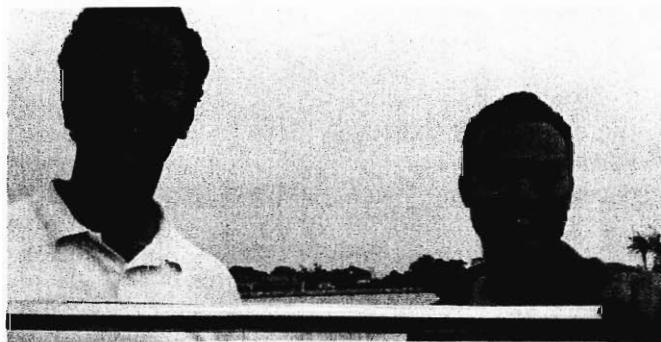
After analyzing the results of the databases and GIS maps, the team determined an island ranking system for all of the islands enclosed in the lagoon park area. The project team developed

this ranking system in order to rank each site comparatively in terms of visitability. The ranking system was determined by looking at each island and counting the number of sites, their variety, the number of boat stops in the area, the distance each island is from the Fondamente Nuovo boat stop on Venice, and what type of boat is needed to get to the area. Each site then received a relative score based on a one through four scale assigned to each asset. The sites were then listed in terms of overall score, with sites with a high rank being deemed visitable and sites with a low score being not yet visitable. The rankings were then further divided by including a weight for each site based upon who would be visiting the area.

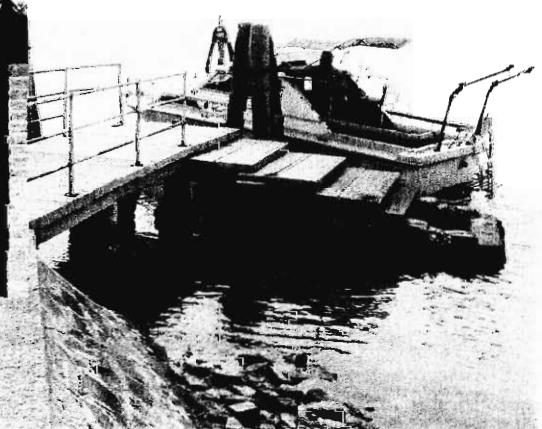
With the completed ranking data, the team was then able to create thematic tours based upon the type of visitor to each area. The highest ranked sites for each tourist type, those being above 20, were then organized into thematic tours including the type of transportation necessary to complete them as well as what they entail. These tours provide asset specific tours, but a general tourist tour was also created for the people looking to visit the major locations of the Lagoon.

III. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project could not have been completed without the assistance of several liaisons and advisors. The group would first like to thank our site advisor, Giorgio Pilla of *Assessorato all'Urbanistica*, for his assistance in attaining vital information to complete the maintainable database. The group would like to thank Valleria Giannella of the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* for her continued support and positive feedback on our project. Without the help of Giovanni and his boat, the team would not have been able to collect data at many areas in the lagoon. We would also like to extend great appreciation to Alberto Gallo, Andrea, and Davide for their time and efforts in preparing the GIS layers. The group would alike to thank Sonia Bof for her interest and assistance in data compilation. Finally, we would like to thank our advisors, Fabio Carrera and HJ Manzari, for their patience, guidance, time, and effort in completing our project.



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IV. AUTHORSHIP

In completing this project, each team member had a significant contribution to the overall product. Although this was a team effort, each team member focused on a specific project area. All of the data collection was completed by the team as a whole using public and private means of transportation. Aggie was the primary database creator with significant contributions from Eric, Christie, and Dan in the data compilation. Eric was responsible for the creation of the GIS layers. Dan and Christie were the primary paper writers with editing assistance from Aggie and Eric. Dan was also the primary creator of the power point presentations with significant contributions from team members as a whole. Finally, Christie was in charge of creating the web access portion of the project.

V. TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	ABSTRACT.....	2
II.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
III.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	5
IV.	AUTHORSHIP.....	6
V.	TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	7
VI.	TABLE OF FIGURES.....	11
VII.	TABLE OF TABLES.....	12
1.	INTRODUCTION.....	13
2.	BACKGROUND	16
3.	METHODOLOGY.....	20
3.1	DOMAIN OF INQUIRY AND DEFINITIONS.....	20
3.2	STUDY AREA	21
3.3	CREATING A MAINTAINABLE INVENTORY OF SIGNIFICANT PARK FEATURES	21
3.3.1	<i>Study Area</i>	21
3.3.2	<i>Information Requirements</i>	22
3.3.3	<i>Identification and Description of Existing Data Sources</i>	22
3.3.4	<i>Data Collection Methods</i>	22
3.3.4.1	<i>Parameters</i>	22
3.3.4.1.1	<i>Fishing, Hunting, and Bird Watching Areas</i>	22
3.3.4.1.1.1	<i>Fish Farms</i>	23
3.3.4.1.1.2	<i>Hunting and Bird Watching</i>	23
3.3.4.1.1.2	<i>Historical Locations</i>	23
3.3.4.1.1.2.1	<i>Historical and Archeological Sites</i>	23
3.3.4.1.1.2.2	<i>Recreational and Nature Areas</i>	24
3.3.4.1.1.2.3	<i>Biking and Hiking Trails</i>	24
3.3.4.1.1.2.4	<i>Aquatic Recreation</i>	24
3.3.4.1.1.2.5	<i>Docks</i>	25
3.3.4.1.1.2.6	<i>Agriculture</i>	25
3.3.4.1.1.2.7	<i>Instruments/Tools/Materials</i>	25
3.3.4.1.1.2.8	<i>Locations</i>	25
3.3.4.1.1.2.9	<i>Schedules</i>	26
3.3.4.1.1.2.10	<i>Procedures</i>	26
3.3.4.1.1.2.11	<i>Data Archival</i>	26
3.3.4.1.1.2.12	<i>Data Archival Methods</i>	26
3.3.4.1.1.2.13	<i>Databases</i>	26
3.3.4.1.1.2.14	<i>Map Layers</i>	27
3.3.4.1.1.2.15	<i>Image Files</i>	27
3.3.4.1.1.2.16	<i>Spreadsheets</i>	27
3.4	IDENTIFYING VISITABLE POINTS OF INTEREST	27
3.4.1	<i>Study Area</i>	27
3.4.2	<i>Information Requirements</i>	27
3.4.3	<i>Identification and Description of Existing Data Sources</i>	28
3.4.4	<i>Overview of Data Collection</i>	28
3.4.5	<i>Data Collection Methods</i>	28
3.4.5.1	<i>Parameters</i>	28
3.4.5.1.1	<i>Databases</i>	28

3.4.5.1.2	<i>Maps</i>	28
3.4.5.1.3	<i>Ratings</i>	29
3.4.5.2	<i>Instruments</i>	29
3.4.5.3	<i>Locations</i>	29
3.4.5.4	<i>Schedules</i>	29
3.4.5.5	<i>Procedures</i>	29
3.4.5.6	<i>Data Archival</i>	30
3.4.6	<i>Data Archival Methods</i>	30
3.4.6.1	<i>Databases</i>	30
3.4.6.2	<i>Map Layers</i>	30
3.4.6.3	<i>Image Files</i>	30
3.4.6.4	<i>Spreadsheets</i>	30
3.5	ESTABLISHING THEMATIC ITINERARIES	30
3.5.1	<i>Study Area</i>	30
3.5.2	<i>Information Requirements</i>	30
3.5.3	<i>Identification and Description of Existing Data Sources</i>	31
3.5.4	<i>Data Collection Methods</i>	31
3.4.5	<i>Data Archival Methods</i>	31
3.4.5.1	<i>Databases</i>	31
3.5.5.2	<i>Map Layers</i>	32
3.5.5.3	<i>Image Files</i>	32
3.5.5.4	<i>Spreadsheets</i>	32
4.	RESULTS.....	33
4.1	SUSTAINABLE DATABASE OF SIGNIFICANT PARK FEATURES	33
4.1.1	<i>Military and Religious Sites</i>	33
4.1.1.1	<i>Forts</i>	33
4.1.1.2	<i>Churches</i>	34
4.1.1.3	<i>Bell Towers</i>	35
4.1.2	<i>Historical Locations</i>	36
4.1.2.1	<i>Archeological Sites</i>	37
4.1.2.2	<i>Museums</i>	37
4.1.3	<i>Recreation and Nature Areas</i>	38
4.1.3.1	<i>Cycling</i>	38
4.1.3.2	<i>Bird Watching</i>	39
4.1.3.3	<i>Rentals</i>	39
4.1.4	<i>Transportation Infrastructure</i>	39
4.1.4.1	<i>Signage</i>	40
4.1.4.2	<i>Walkways</i>	41
4.1.4.3	<i>Transportation</i>	41
4.1.4.4	<i>Docking Sites</i>	42
4.1.4.5	<i>Public Restrooms</i>	43
4.1.5	<i>Food and Lodging</i>	43
4.1.5.1	<i>Hotels</i>	43
4.1.5.2	<i>Restaurants</i>	44
4.2	IDENTIFY VISITABLE POINTS OF INTEREST	44
4.2.1	<i>Comprehensive Databases</i>	45
4.3	ESTABLISHING THEMATIC AREAS	45
4.3.1	<i>Visitable Points of Interest</i>	45
4.3.2	<i>General Tourist Itineraries</i>	46
4.3.3	<i>Bird Watching Itineraries</i>	46
4.3.3	<i>Historian Itineraries</i>	47
4.3.5	<i>Artist Itineraries</i>	48
4.3.6	<i>Environmentalist Itinerary</i>	49
4.3.7	<i>Cyclist Itinerary</i>	50
4.3.8	<i>Hunter Itineraries</i>	50

4.3.9 <i>Zoning Areas</i>	51
5. ANALYSIS.....	52
5.1 IDENTIFYING VISITABLE POINTS OF INTEREST – THE RANKING SYSTEM	52
5.1.1 <i>Development of the Ranking System</i>	52
5.1.1.1 <i>Variety of Sites and Distance from Venice</i>	53
5.1.1.2 <i>Number of Sites</i>	53
5.1.1.3 <i>Type of Transportation and Public Docking Areas</i>	54
5.2 THE PLANNING OF THEMATIC ITINERARIES	54
5.2.1 <i>General Tourist Site Itinerary</i>	54
5.2.2 <i>Bird Watcher Site Itinerary</i>	55
5.2.3 <i>Historian Itinerary</i>	55
5.2.4 <i>Artist Itinerary</i>	55
5.2.5 <i>Environmentalist Itinerary</i>	55
5.2.6 <i>Cyclist Itinerary</i>	55
5.2.7 <i>Hunter Itinerary</i>	56
5.3 ESTABLISHING LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE	56
6. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	57
6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS	57
6.2 CONCLUSIONS.....	58
7. APPENDICIES	59
7.1 APPENDIX A: BIBLIOGRAPHY	59
7.2 APPENDIX B.....	60
7.2.1 DATA COLLECTION SHEETS	60
7.2.1.1 BIKING & HIKING TRAILS	60
7.2.1.2 TRANSPORTATION.....	62
7.2.1.3 FORTS, CHURCHES, HISTORICAL & ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES	63
7.2.1.3 DOCKS.....	65
7.2.1.5 FISH FARMS AND FISHING	70
7.2.1.6 HUNTING & BIRD WATCHING.....	72
7.1.2.7 AGRICULTURE	74
7.2.1.8 RENTALS	76
7.2.1.9 FACILITIES, RESTAURANTS, SHOPPING, AND HOTELS/HOSTELS	77
7.2.1.10 MUSEUMS.....	79
7.2.1.11 CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES.....	80
7.3 APPENDIX C.....	81
7.3.1 INFORMATION SHEETS-ISLANDS	81
7.4 APPENDIX D.....	93
7.4.1 INFORMATION SHEETS-SIGNS	93
7.5 APPENDIX E	136
7.5.1 FLOOR PLANS.....	136
7.6 APPENDIX F	153
7.6.1 PHOTOS.....	153

7.6.1.1 Attached CD contains island photos	153
7.7 APPENDIX G	154
7.7.1 EXAMPLE OF ACCOMMODATIONS DATABASE	154
7.7.2 EXAMPLE OF CHURCHES DATABASE.....	155
7.7.3 EXAMPLE OF FORTS DATABASE.....	156
7.7.4 EXAMPLE OF ISLANDS DATABASE.....	157
7.7.5 EXAMPLE OF SIGNS DATABASE.....	158
7.7.6 EXAMPLE OF SCHEDULE DATABASE.....	159

VI. TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Garbage near Lazzaretto Nuovo	13
Figure 2. Barene found outside Lazzaretto Nuovo	14
Figure 3. Lazzaretto Nuovo Bird Watching Area.....	14
Figure 4. Map of the Lagoon.....	16
Figure 5. Park Boundary Area	17
Figure 6. Tenuta Scarpa Volo.....	18
Figure 7. San Francesco del Deserto	19
Figure 8. Lagoon Park Boundary	21
Figure 9. Fishing Crates.....	23
Figure 10. Renovated Dock at Torre Massimiliana.....	25
Figure 11. General Tourist Thematic Map	31
Figure 12. Northern Lagoon Forts.....	34
Figure 13. Torre Massimiliana Form.....	34
Figure 14. Churches on Burano, Mazzorbo, and Torcello	35
Figure 15. Bell Towers in the Northern Lagoon	36
Figure 16. Archeological Sites in the Northern Lagoon	37
Figure 17. Museums of the Northern Lagoon	38
Figure 18. Cycling Routes in the Northern Lagoon.....	39
Figure 19. Existing Signs in the Northern Lagoon	40
Figure 20. Northern Lagoon Public Transportation.....	41
Figure 21. Public Boat Docks in the Northern Lagoon.....	42
Figure 22. Lodging Areas on Torcello.....	43
Figure 23. Bird Watcher Itinerary	46
Figure 24. Historian Itinerary.....	47
Figure 25. Artist Itinerary.....	48
Figure 26. Environmentalist Itinerary	49
Figure 27. Cyclist Itinerary	50
Figure 28. Hunter Itinerary	51

VII. TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1. Site Weight Sheet	28
Table 2. Sign Form	40
Table 3. Transportation Table.....	42
Table 4. Site Ranking Table.....	44
Table 5. Site Weight Sheet Based on Tourist.....	53

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural preservation of the lagoon and the environment it encompasses occurs automatically when there is no human interference. As the number of tourists in Venice increases every year, people seeking refuge extend to the surrounding lagoon. Increased motorboat traffic and decreased concern for environmental protection has resulted in the poor condition of the lagoon and its environment.

Since the first inhabitants of the lagoon colonized on the island of Torcello, it has served several purposes including acting as the center of religion and of trade for the entire lagoon. The northern lagoon has been a sanctuary for holy people, an agricultural haven for farmers, and the plentiful waters have provided fisherman with an endless supply of fish. It has always provided the city of Venice with a natural barrier of protection from invasions up until World War II¹. Shortly after the end of the war, the motorboat emerged, and many citizens abandoned the northern lagoon for the wealth found in the city and on the mainland.

The abandonment of the area began the decline of the lagoon environment. The passage of large commercial boats depended on the dredging of canals in many areas by the *Comune di Venezia*. Mainland wealth brought the new threat of motorboat traffic to the area on their way to the sea.

Also, the Fusina Wastewater treatment plant and Porto Marghera began inadvertently dumping waste into the lagoon through its tributaries, as seen in Figure 1. In the 1980's, many of the abandoned areas were pillaged by mainland youth and the plant life began being washed away by the fast currents caused by the deeper canals. The unique birds that once flocked to the area on their migration paths no longer nested there². The area was barren aside from a few fortress ruins and small farms.



Figure 1. Garbage near Lazzaretto Nuovo

Along with increasing abandonment, the lagoon was facing a larger threat of global warming.

To battle the danger of rising sea levels, the *Comune di Venezia* created the *Consorzio Venezia*. This organization was integral in developing the idea of flood gates to prevent the extreme tides from entering the lagoon. Once the organization realized that the implementation of the floodgates would not occur in the near future, they refocused their conservation efforts to the northern lagoon. In 1985, the *Consorzio Venezia* began their clean-up efforts in the northern lagoon³. The *Consorzio*

¹ Comune di Venezia

² Consorzio Venezia

³ Idem a

Venezia began by replanting the *Barene*, seen in Figure 2, which is an important plant to the northern lagoon ecosystem that filters the water and provides a food source for many of the fish that thrive in the delicate environment⁴.

They also began reintroducing native bird species to the area and providing them with acceptable habitats, as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Boat traffic laws that limited the amount and areas of travel for motorboats were introduced and enforced by the *Consorzio Venezia*. Finally, *Porto Marghera* began to slow its industrial operations, and the *Fusina Wastewater* treatment plant implemented proper waste removal systems to minimize the amount of waste that ended up in the lagoon⁵.

With all of these clean-up efforts occurring simultaneously, the proposal of a lagoon park began to surface to prevent a decline in the condition of this ecosystem by attracting tourists and attention to the area. In 1992, the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* was created to oversee the integration of the park⁶.

The creation of a park in close proximity to a city requires a unique plan for implementation, such as one used by the Boston Harbor Islands Park; which used the implementation of a ferry system to allow access to the area, and thematic tours developed to create a “something for everyone” approach to the area⁷.



Figure 3. Lazzaretto Nuovo Bird Watching Area

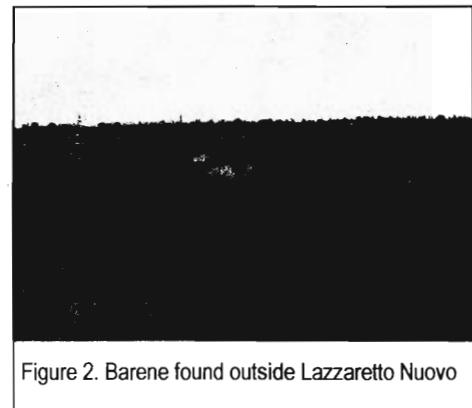


Figure 2. Barene found outside Lazzaretto Nuovo

The overall goal for this project is to create sustainable tourism in the northern lagoon park. The term “sustainable tourism” is defined as a park that will maintain and pay for itself over time, while controlling the flow of tourists in the park to limit damage to the environment. This includes creating an inventory of the park assets as well as a way to promote the park. Park accessibility is also an integral part of creating a successful infrastructure. All areas of the park must be visitable; and the number of tourists to each of these areas monitored and limited to avoid harming the natural preservation of the areas. This project developed a detailed proposal including popular and significant park assets, necessary facilities, maintenance, signage, and

⁴ Ambiente Venezia

⁵ Consorzio Venezia

⁶ Comune di Venezia

⁷ Boston Harbor Islands Project

transportation for the park. It also includes data on how to sustain a park after its creation and how to make the park accessible to all types of tourists.

2. BACKGROUND

In the case of the northern lagoon, the prospect of a park serves two purposes. The first is to draw tourism out of the city and to bring attention to the lagoon, and the second is to keep the lagoon environment preserved by informing visitors of its delicate situation. Parks such as the Boston Harbor Islands are island environments in close proximity to large cities and require special considerations. These parks are created to educate park visitors about the areas with the goals of halting any further damage to the land and to instead use it for preservation and recreational areas⁸.

The lagoon encloses an area of 1,365 square kilometers and faces the southwest-northeast directions, as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. There are three openings to the Adriatic Sea: Lido, Malmocco, and Chioggia. These openings have been dredged to allow the passage of large shipping vessels⁹. The lagoon environment is home to many unique wetlands such as salt marshes, tidal flats, tidal canals and channels, outlets, sandbanks and fishponds. The area is also home to 130,000 water birds that include the Black-necked Grebe, the Great Egret, the Little Egret, the Teal, the Mallard, the Widgeon, the Coot, and the Dunlin¹⁰. There are 120 islands in the lagoon. These islands serve as the backbone of Venetian history and the building blocks for the future of the lagoon.

The history of the lagoon dates back to 240 B.C. with the first colonization of a convent on Torcello. During this time period, the lagoon served as a protective barrier against invasion for the holy people. As the lagoon became more populated, and the Republic grew in strength, the lagoon served the same purpose for the people of Venice. The islands found in the area soon housed many large fortresses that protected the Republic from many invasions. In 1797, Napoleon and his French army marched unattested into the city and overthrew the republic. It was at this time that the lagoon was abandoned for the first time. During the second Austrian reign, the area was repopulated and used as farming areas, convents, and quarantine areas to prevent the plague from spreading in Venice¹¹.

The lagoon stayed home to many fortresses through World War II. In the 1960's, motorboats gained popularity throughout the city of Venice and the area was abandoned at a time

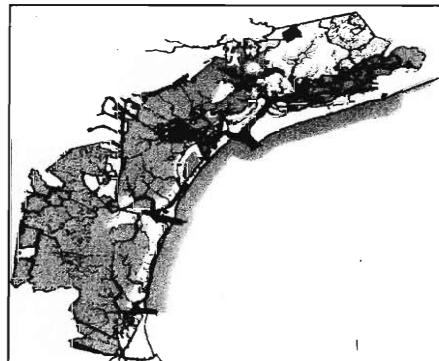


Figure 4. Map of the Lagoon

⁸ Boston Harbor Islands

⁹ Introduction to the Venice Lagoon Website

¹⁰ Ramsar Website

¹¹ Introduction to the Venice Lagoon Website

when it was most accessible to people¹². Following this abandonment, *Porto Marghera* and the *Fusina Wastewater* treatment plant were in high production and dumping waste into the lagoon¹³. Motorboat production led to the dredging of channels in the lagoon to allow for the passage of larger motorboats. As a result of the dredging, a circular current that increased erosion and dragged barene and other important vegetation out to sea appeared¹⁴. The abandoned islands fell into disrepair and were often the victims of theft. Along with all of these outside threats, the lagoon faced the natural threat of rising water levels.

In 1984, the *Consorzio Venezia* formed to create a solution to the problem of rising sea levels in Venice. They developed the theory of large floodgates, called *Mose* that would lie under the water at the three openings to the sea. The association soon realized their plans were not feasible in the near future and began to focus their efforts on preserving the lagoon environment. Their first steps were to reconstruct the *Barene* that washed away. Slowly, *Porto Marghera* began to close down, and today is almost nonexistent. The *Fusina Waste Water Treatment Plant* began clean-up efforts to prevent chemicals from entering the lagoon through the tributaries that run by the plant. The area began to recover from years of abandonment and slowly, the native wildlife and plant life returned¹⁵.

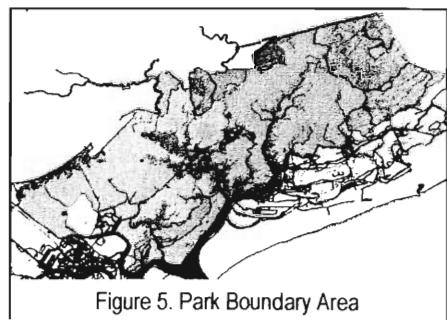


Figure 5. Park Boundary Area

Recognizing this recovery, the *Consorzio Venezia* was looking for ways to keep the lagoon in its naturally preserved state. In 1992, the *Comune di Venezia* created the *Istituzione Del Parco della Laguna* in order to keep track of the proposed park area, seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**, and all it encompasses¹⁶. Since 1992, the *Istituzione* has made great strides in protecting the environment through the development of signage, restoration of forts, and extension of public transportation routes. They have also lobbied for the park within the government and gained control of the fortresses that do not have private ownership¹⁷.

The area of the park is 212 square kilometers located in the northern lagoon. The park area includes the major islands of la Certosa, le Vignole, Sant'Erasmo, Lazzaretto Nuovo, Mazzorbo, Burano and Torcello. In 2000, the *Istituzione* gained control of seven strategic sites. These areas

¹² *Idem a*

¹³ Consorzio Venezia

¹⁴ Boat Traffic Project

¹⁵ Consorzio Venezia

¹⁶ Ambiente Website

¹⁷ *Idem a*

include; Isola La Certosa, Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo, Torre Massimiliana, Ridotto S. Erasmo, Isola dei Laghi, Forte Mazzorbetto, and Tenuta Scarpa Volo. These sites serve as the basis for the park¹⁸.

Each of these strategic sites is an important part of the lagoon's history as well as its present. Isola La Certosa is in closest proximity with the city of Venice. La Certosa serves as a warehouse for the construction and restoration of traditional boats. There are also abandoned forts on the island used in World War II. Future uses include; public parks and gardens, boat shelters, and culture centers to help recover environmental values and historical sites. The current use of Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo is as an archeological warehouse for all of the archeological finds in the northern lagoon.

There are also archeological finds in progress on the island. During the plagues that decimated



Figure 6. Tenuta Scarpa Volo

Europe, the island and fortress served as quarantine areas for cargo and people wishing to enter Venice. Restoration was recently completed and the fort is now home to a restaurant and has the capabilities to hold meetings and performances. Torre Massimiliana is a fort located on the island of Sant'Erasmo. This fortress was used in the protection of Venice and was occupied through World War II. The completion of fort restoration occurred in 2003, making the

fort and the area around it accessible to tourists. Future improvements, scheduled for completion in 2005, include; pedestrian and bike trails, boat docks, and public beach access. Ridotto S. Erasmo, a fort found on the island of Sant'Erasmo, is currently used by a local farmer as an agricultural warehouse and farmland. No renovation attempts have succeeded at this point, however future plans include the use of the fort as a meeting place for local associations. Isola dei Laghi is an area located behind the island of Mazzorbo. It is home to many unique plant species and wildlife. The island does not have any structures, but offers a unique glimpse into how the lagoon used to look. Forte Mazzorbetto served as a fortress during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The fort is currently used as a Boy Scout camping area and provides kayak rentals. Tenuta Scarpa Volo, seen in **Error! Reference source not found.** is an area under development located on the island of Mazzorbo. This area contains kitchen facilities, and has the intended use as a hostel in the future. Construction on this area is scheduled for completion in 2006. Each of these sites serves as a major strategic area for the park in the northern lagoon¹⁹.

The park area also houses several smaller attractions such as: Burano, San Francesco del Deserto, la Salina, San Cristina, La Cura, Madonna del Monte, San Giacomo in Paludo, Buel del Lovo, Carbonera, Tressera, and Camplato. Each of these smaller islands served one of two purposes;

¹⁸ *Idem a*

¹⁹ Casa della Laguna

as a protective barrier between the mainland and the city of Venice or as a sanctuary for holy people. Several of these islands were part of the Batteria, arched around the lagoon facing the mainland. These forts provided long-range cannons and provided protection against mainland invaders. These smaller islands also have unique attractions that will add to thematic tours and to give tourists



Figure 7. San Francesco del Deserto

a reason to go into the northern lagoon. These attractions include lace factories on Burano, a hostel at San Francesco del Deserto, seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**, salt mines in La Salina, convents on San Cristina, agricultural activity on la Cura, the antique convents of Madonna Del Monte, a bottling company on Buel de Lovo, and the Vineyards on Tessera. These

small islands will be the supports to the strategic sites²⁰.

To create a successful park, the *Istituzione* needed a model. The Boston Harbor Islands National Park Area serves as a perfect example for several reasons. After many years of neglect and abuse, the water in the Boston Harbor improved immensely as efforts to halt pollution began. The preserved area is approximately on the same size scale and located in close proximity to a large tourist destination. The Boston Harbor Islands are also home to a unique ecosystem of wild and plant life. Another close similarity between the two parks is the budget. The budget provides for a successful park infrastructure and makes for the longevity of a park. The budget in the case of the Boston Harbor Islands focused on restoration and maintenance. These two factors create a useful and sustainable recreation area. For these reasons, the successful infrastructure of the park in Boston is evident in the infrastructure proposed in the Lagoon Park²¹.

Since its creation, the *Istituzione* has worked to create visitable destinations throughout the designated park area. Even with all of these improvements, the number of tourists has not increased greatly. By creating more visitable areas and thematic tours throughout the lagoon, people are more likely to visit the area. This visitation will in turn create income for city and eventually, the park will be able to sustain itself with no need for a budget from the city. It is for this reason that the lagoon park project was completed.

²⁰ Invito alle Isole

²¹ Boston Harbor Islands

3. METHODOLOGY

The overall goal of this project was to contribute to a plan for the gradual phasing in of a Lagoon Park in conjunction with the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna*. This project looked at the infrastructure and facilities that such a park will require to be successful at protecting the natural environment while making it accessible for appropriate recreational use. Based on the aforementioned mission statement, the following objectives have been determined:

- Creating a Maintainable Inventory of Significant Park Features
- Identify Visitable Points of Interest
- Establish Thematic Itineraries

The information following this section is focused on detailing and documenting the necessary methods for completing these objectives.

Section 3.1 discusses the area of the project, the boundaries of the study, and defines important terms. Section 3.2 designates the geographical area of study including the islands studied. Section 3.3 discusses the methods used to determine what the significant park features are and how they an inventory of each completed to create a maintainable database. With the significant park features determined, section 3.4 details the procedure for identifying visitable points of interest through the use of detailed maps, databases, and a ranking system for each site. The two previous sections are precursors for section 3.5 which encompasses the methods used to establish thematic itineraries throughout the park area by combining transportation routes with the points of interest mentioned in section 3.4.

3.1 Domain of Inquiry and Definitions

The lagoon park project will focus on many features, or “Visitable” assets, to create a usable infrastructure. The features of the park that the team will study closely are: archeology, forts/defense, agriculture, fish farming, fishing, hunting, nature, row boat tours, sail boat tours, bird watching, kayaking, bike paths, hiking trails, beach access and swimming, docking, restaurants and hotels/hostels. Each of these areas mentioned will contain its own data sheet that details the specific attributes of each feature studied.

3.2 Study Area

The lagoon park project will concentrate its study of park features to the area defined by the *Istituzione Del Parco della Laguna* in the northern lagoon, as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. This area includes the islands of; Burano, S. Erasmo, Lazzaretto Nuovo, La Certosa, Laghi, Mazzorbetto, Torcello, Le Vignole, San Cristina, Camplato, Tessera, Carbonera, San Giacomo in Paludo, Madonna del Monte, Buel de Lovo, San Francesco del Deserto, La Cura, La Salina, and Crevan. The area will include the waters of the lagoon, its canals, and aquatic life. Other possible areas for documentation will be the shores of the mainland for any pollution problem areas for the lagoon.

Since the data collection is took place during the summer months, it is important to note that there will be changes in each study location with the change in the seasons. Wildlife such as birds may migrate to more accommodating climates. There is also the possibility of varying degrees of vegetation, rain, and tourism to each of the areas during the changing seasons. The data collection methods used by the team in the summer months are applicable to the other seasons in order to collect comparative data for each season. Information collected from other sources such as the *Casa Della Laguna* and the *Asesorato all'Urbanistica* offsets the seasonal fieldwork by providing supplemental data.

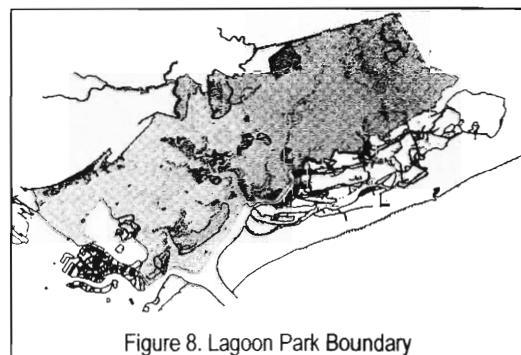


Figure 8. Lagoon Park Boundary

3.3 Creating a Maintainable Inventory of Significant Park Features

3.3.1 Study Area

The designated park area in the northern lagoon contains many historical and archeological sites that are potential park features. Park development will begin around these sites. These sites will also serve as significant sites for tour departures, along with nature and historical itineraries. Each of the following sites are located on the islands mentioned in section 3.2 and can be seen in: Isola della Certosa, Torre Massimiliana, Isola del Lazzaretto Nuovo, Ridotto di S. Erasmo, Tenuta Scarpa Volo, Forte Mazzorbetto, and Isola dei Laghi. The minor islands will provide park visitors with a unique look into the life and culture of a lagoon resident. Each of the minor islands has a specific attraction that will make the area desirable, many are home to forts, and others include nature areas and unique bird watching areas.

3.3.2 Information Requirements

When creating a list of desirable park features, it is necessary to research what has led to the success of other parks with similar economic and environmental conditions. This research will include data collected from various sources in Venice that have spent years developing the park one island at a time. The sponsor webpage, as well as the data provided from the sponsor proved to be the most useful. This data contains information about the wildlife, vegetation, docking sites, archeological digs, forts, buildings, bike paths, hunting areas, fish farming regions, and nature trails. Appendix D contains the floor plans of the archeological and historical sites.

3.3.3 Identification and Description of Existing Data Sources

The Boston Harbor Islands provide valuable information on what park visitors are interested in based on the success or failure of park features. The data provided from this source includes completed surveys and analysis from park visitors, park management and maintenance plans, transportation data, and planned budgets. The sponsor has provided the team with specific on-site data including measurements and the history of work done on the project in electronic form on CD's. The CD's contain maps and vital data on important attractions that provides the park with a way to sustain tourism. Through the *Casa della Laguna*, the team was able to obtain detailed maps of the park area and important information about the wildlife and vegetation found in the Northern Lagoon. Appendix A contains all of the listed sources.

3.3.4 Data Collection Methods

Upon the team's arrival in the city of Venice, they discovered that other interested parties had completed a majority of the data collection. The team has compiled all of the data provided, mostly in the Italian Language and provided the sponsors with a way to communicate to English tourists and architects by translating the data into English. The data collection involved to achieve the objective described in section 3.3 includes the qualitative and quantitative analysis of each site. To compile the missing data, the team used the data collection sheets found in Appendix C.

3.3.4.1 Parameters

This section describes exactly which measurements were necessary for each of the significant park features described in section 3.1.

3.3.4.1.1 *Fishing, Hunting, and Bird Watching Areas*

When listing all types of sites located in the lagoon, the team decided to develop categories of similar sites to cater towards tourists with specific agendas. These categories were later used to

help develop thematic itineraries in the analysis section. The following sections contains information on fish farms, hunting areas, and bird watching locations.

3.3.4.1.1.1 Fish Farms

Each of the Fish Farms and the shacks, as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.** are used as focal points for each of the farms has been studied in-depth by the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna*. Map layers and data sheets given to the team supplied this information. This aspect of the park was not necessary to visit, however the team needed to turn the raw data given to them into useable data. The team accomplished this feat by translating the data into English and importing it into a database. Appendix G contains the datasheets provided to the team.

3.3.4.1.1.2 Hunting and Bird Watching

The *Casa della Laguna* provided the hunting and bird watching areas. These areas have proved to be the most controversial in terms of the park. The map layers provided an outline for the areas. *Casa della Laguna* provided a list of the species available at each of these sites. By translating the information provided by the *Casa della Laguna* into English, the team created a map containing a wildlife database detailing the appropriate season to locate each species.



Figure 9. Fishing Crates

3.3.4.1.2 Historical Locations

As the lagoon is rich in historical artifacts and sites, the team decided that a separate subcategory of sites should include sites relating to archeological and historical information. The sites that comprise the category of historical locations include: archeological sites, museums and historical sites.

3.3.4.1.2.1 Historical and Archeological Sites

The historical and archeological sites for the park defined in section 3.3.1, these areas will serve as the backbone for the tours and the park infrastructure. When assessing these sites, the team used the data collection sheet and looked for structural and location information. Thorough research on the anchor sites and restoration of many of the sites provided a solid idea of the current park development. The main challenge in this situation was to identify the areas and translate the information available. After the transfer of data into an Access database, the task of turning the pamphlets into a sustainable piece of information by translating them into several different languages began. In this case, the datasheets found in Appendix C were not useful; however, the team was able

to complete the final aspects of the research on each of these sites. Upon visiting each of these sites, the team found it necessary to note the exact location of each of the structures using GPS equipment and turning them into the exact points in MapInfo. The team also made note of any signs in the area and took updated pictures of the areas prior to and after their renovations.

3.3.4.1.3 *Recreational and Nature Areas*

For potential park visitors interested more in the environment and recreational areas, the team created a subcategory of site areas including: bird nesting areas, nature areas, and bike paths. This subcategory of areas was created in hopes to draw the physically active visitors out of Venice in order to witness a dimension of the lagoon area most never experience.

3.3.4.1.3.1 *Biking and Hiking Trails*

Other interested parties have previously mapped out the biking and hiking trails found on each island. Most of the paths previously constructed on the islands, are in good condition, and open to the public. The team used the data sheets found in Appendix C to ensure that each of the paths were appropriate for their anticipated use. The team then used the GPS tracking system to determine the exact location of the paths in MapInfo. The team then used the GPS software to locate any bridges or signs that are associated with the paths. The other use for the datasheets is to determine the sustainability of each of the paths and in order to determine how much maintenance is necessary in each area. The team also determined the length of time it takes to travel the trails and indicate if they are handicap accessible or not. The final gap to fill in the data collection of the other parties includes determining the distance from each of the docking sites on the islands.

3.3.4.1.3.2 *Aquatic Recreation*

There are currently no areas in the lagoon park specifically dedicated for beach access. Boat rentals and boating areas are available through different islands in the park. The GPS tracking system maps each area. Documentation of the rentals, the seasons that they are available, and the cost of each rental recorded. Also provided is the contact information in a variety of languages. Included in the aquatic access area, the team will provide possible beach access areas according to their proximity to the docking sites and the water quality in the surrounding area.

3.3.4.1.4 Docks

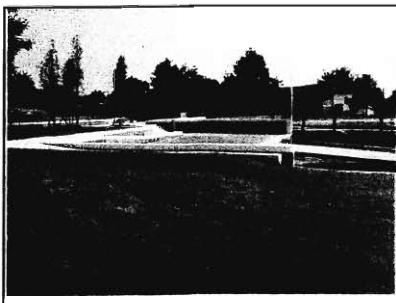


Figure 10. Renovated Dock at Torre Massimiliana

The docking areas are the beginning of each site visit. Their appearance will set the tone for the rest of the park. An example of these docking sites is seen in Figure 10. The team first documented the exact location of each dock using the GPS equipment. The accessibility of the docks was determined by documenting any obstructions that may prevent it from being handicap or elderly accessible. The team then quantitatively documented the number of public and private docking sites as

well as the number of mooring sites available in the area. The sponsor provided the MapInfo layer of the depths of the water around each dock. The docking site will also serve as the baseline for all time measurements to and from the island as well as time measurements recorded on the island.

3.3.4.1.5 Agriculture

Past WPI students, especially on the Island of Sant'Erasmo, have completed agriculture throughout the lagoon. An Access database and a map layer document this information. This information will result in the possibility of agriturismo and the ability for tourists to see what the land looked like prior to the industrialization and influx of tourism to Venice. The data collected at each of these sights includes the types of food produced and whether overnight stays are feasible.

3.3.4.1.6 Instruments/Tools/Materials

The fieldwork completed to achieve this objective will require many instruments and tools. The first thing necessary for the mapping of each site was the GPS equipment, seen in Figure(insert number here), provided from the *Venice Project Center*. *Casa della Laguna* as well as the *Venice Tourism Center* provided detailed and accurate maps of each site. The team used cameras to provide detailed pamphlets and updated information sheets of each site. The use of a small boat was necessary to arrive at the islands that are not accessible through public transportation.

3.3.4.2 Locations

The exact location of each potential and pre-existing feature exists in MapInfo in the appropriate layers. The GPS tracking system and the MapInfo software pinpoint each pre-existing site. Another map layer contains all of the potential sites, which are included in the potential cost analysis. The major and minor sites will include the areas mentioned in section 3.3.1 and the islands mentioned in 3.3.2.

3.3.4.3 Schedules

The team filled the gaps in the processed information during the first week of fieldwork. The team visited all of the islands that were accessible through public transportation and some of the sites that were accessible through private transportation. The second week of fieldwork consisted of working in conjunction with our sponsors and other native Venetian students working on the same project to combine our data and organize all of the data into the MapInfo software and the Access database. Appendix F contains the overall project schedule.

3.3.4.4 Procedures

Since it takes approximately one hour to get to any of the islands in the Northern lagoon and there was so much data entry required, the team decided to split into two teams, which allowed for the most productivity over a short period. Two students conducted data collection while two students worked on translations and data entry everyday. After all of the data had been organized and imported into Access, the evaluation of each island began in terms of what was still unknown.

3.3.4.5 Data Archival

The main goal is to compile a large database containing all of the data collected on the sheets. The database will highlight each feature and all of its measurements. By combining the maps created at each site, one very detailed and specific map of the lagoon and its islands exists. The maps will also provide a feature specific map detailing the proposed site of each new feature for each site.

3.3.5 Data Archival Methods

The data collected on site in conjunction with data collected from the past WPI projects completed in the lagoon and data provided by *Casa della Laguna* and *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* will provide the team with complete databases that allow for the easy maintenance of the park. The databases will provide park visitors with the information needed to find the feature they are looking for. By organizing each database by island code and then activity code, it will allow for easy access to each of the sites.

3.3.5.1 Databases

Each database contains the data provided to the team from various sources. All of the databases are organized according to the assets and facilities available at each island. Each island has a code in accordance with the codes provided to the team by *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna*. The database was created using Microsoft Access Software. These databases provide the sponsors and other interested parties with easy access to vital information about the park as well as a way to make changes to data that is not concrete.

3.3.5.2 Map Layers

The maps created for this objective pinpoint the exact location of each of the features mentioned in section 3.1. They provide exact path distances as well as other features along each path. These maps also highlight facilities, restaurants, and shops in the area. A different symbol or layer on the map represents a unique asset. A picture and the database details the qualitative and quantitative data links to a point in MapInfo. These maps are easily altered, providing a way to update the layers if shops move or a new archeological site discovered.

3.3.5.3 Image Files

The image files included in the database highlight each of the features described. The image files serve as documentation for the condition of each area and are evidentiary of any restoration work suggested in the analysis portion of the project. They also provide useable data to include in the pamphlets. These image files also provide examples of what each area should look like in terms of signage and condition.

3.3.5.4 Spreadsheets

The spreadsheets for each site will serve as the electronic form of the data collected. They were created using Microsoft Word forms. These forms were then linked to the map layers created through the use of an internet browser. The browser was then uploaded on the team's webpage to provide accessible data.

3.4 Identifying Visitable Points of Interest

3.4.1 Study Area

In order to identify the visitable points of interest, the study area involves all of the assets identified in section 3.3.1. This identification also involves the use of a twenty-one point visibility scale. The scale is a result of several factors such as; its distance from Venice, its usability, the type of transportation necessary, the number of visitable sites within a one kilometer walk from the boat stop, as well as the variety of sites at each location.

3.4.2 Information Requirements

To identify all of the visitable points of interest, it is necessary to know what each site has to offer in terms of tourism. It is also necessary to identify each asset mentioned in section 3.3.1. The transportation modes to and from each area are also integral to determining the site visibility. It is also important to develop a scale for rating each area putting the appropriate weight on each factor. This scale is seen in **Error! Reference source not found..**

Site Weight Sheet		Birds	General Tourist	Historian	Artist	Environmentalist	Cyclist	Hunter
Type of Site								
Fort	2		1	4	3		1	2
Church	1		1	4	2		1	2
Museum	1		1	4	1		1	2
Bell Tower	4		1	4	4		1	2
Bird Watching	4		1	1	3	4	2	3
Boating	2		1	1	1	2	1	1
Nature Area	4		1	1	2	4	1	3
Bicycling	3		1	1	1	3	4	1
Archeological	1		1	4	1	1	1	1
Restaurants	2		1	2	2	2	2	2
Hotels	2		1	2	2	2	2	2
Bathrooms	2		1	2	2	2	2	2
Beach	1		1	1	2	4	3	1
Hunting	1		1	1	1	1	1	4

Table 1. Site Weight Sheet

3.4.3 Identification and Description of Existing Data Sources

The most obvious sources of information for the completion of the databases, comprehensive maps, and datasheets are the sponsors, *Casa della Laguna*, *Assesorato al Ambiente*, and *Assesorato al'Urbanistica*. These associations provided the team with countless hours of data collection. Most of the information was in terms of maps and datasheets. The other information sources are found in Appendix A and contain the history and background information for all of the sites.

3.4.4 Overview of Data Collection

Since this objective is mostly an analysis of the data collected in the first project objective described in section 3.3. The analysis of this information does not require any data collection on its own; however, it does require compiling all of the previously collected data into a useable map and database. Once all of the data was organized into maps and databases, it was possible to apply the visitability scales to each area.

3.4.5 Data Collection Methods

The following sections contain the methods needed to complete this objective.

3.4.5.1 Parameters

The parameters of this objective are broken into three sections: databases, maps, and ratings.

3.4.5.1.1 Databases

The databases used to complete this objective supply information regarding each individual asset. The mapped assets create areas of visitable interest. The team used the twenty-one point scale described in section 3.4.5.1.3 to analyze each area.

3.4.5.1.2 Maps

The maps created to accompany these databases contain all of the asset locations throughout the park as well as their site codes. The areas that have the most assets within a small area are instant

attraction sites for tourists. These areas will provide the “something for everyone” approach to the park.

3.4.5.1.3 Ratings

The rating system used to complete this objective for each area has a basis of twenty-one points. The five categories each have a range of four points, arriving at the twenty-one point total. Each category contains five levels of visibility. Any area with a rating between zero and ten is considered visitable, and any area with a rating between zero and negative ten is considered not-visitible at this point. Each asset was given a weight based on its importance to tourism. For example, the forts are worth four sites, while bird watching is only worth three, and hunting is only worth one. The ratings provide a prioritized list of areas to renovate first. The scales also provide the *Istituzione* with limits of acceptable change throughout the park area. The limits of acceptable change are concerned with the amount of deterioration in an area that is allowed because of tourism to the area. A certain change over a period of time is considered expected, but too much change over a short period of time is not acceptable and therefore tourism should be limited to the area to prevent more deterioration.

3.4.5.2 Instruments

The only instruments needed to complete this objective are computers. The specific software is Microsoft Access, MapInfo, and Microsoft Word.

3.4.5.3 Locations

The locations used to complete this objective are all of the islands mentioned in section 3.2. These islands and the significant sites mentioned in section 3.3.1 serve as the main attractions for the park area.

3.4.5.4 Schedules

This objective required application of the data already in place. Although this objective was not time consuming itself, the task of developing the rating system and limits of acceptable change were. Appendix E contains the overall project schedule.

3.4.5.5 Procedures

The team consists of four members. In order to efficiently utilize the time spent in Venice, each team member associated themselves with specific qualities of the park and organized the data for that component. This involved creating MapInfo layers, Access databases, organizing photos, and compiling the ranks.

3.4.5.6 Data Archival

The data associated with this objective is all quantitative. Each of the areas receives a rank based on a numerical system. This system provides park officials with a way to maintain areas already in good condition as well as a prioritized list of areas that are in need of restoration. By archiving these ranks it is possible to maintain the limits of acceptable change.

3.4.6 Data Archival Methods

The data entered into each of the databases was done so in accordance with the site and area codes provided by the *Casa Della Laguna* and the *Assesorato al' Ambiente del Parco della Laguna*.

3.4.6.1 Databases

The databases created to accommodate this objective are described in section 3.4.5.1.1.

3.4.6.2 Map Layers

The map layers created for this area are mentioned in section 3.4.5.1.2.

3.4.6.3 Image Files

The images recorded to accomplish this objective include all of the on-site photos taken during the data collection for the objective described in section 3.3. These photos provided the basis for the relative scale. These photos are also used in the database to show the progression of renovations in some cases and the need for renovations in others.

3.4.6.4 Spreadsheets

The spreadsheets created to accomplish this objective are found in Appendix G. These spreadsheets allowed for the easy calculation of the ranking system.

3.5 Establishing Thematic Itineraries

3.5.1 Study Area

The area that this objective encompasses is the entire lagoon park as determined by the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna*. The focus of this study area results from the location of interest areas. These areas are organized by themes, providing areas of interest for tourists.

3.5.2 Information Requirements

The information needed to complete this section included all of the data collected over the course of the study. The features and areas of their location will be required to create a zoning area. Through the creation of zoning areas, the park will contain areas of protection as well as areas of recreation. This approach allows park officials to have some control over the number of tourists that

visit the park over a defined period of time. The zoned areas will also provide a particular theme for each area allowing for the creation of themed tours throughout the park.

3.5.3 Identification and Description of Existing Data Sources

The data collected from the first objective found in section 3.3, and the analysis completed in section 3.4, provided the team with all the necessary data to develop themes in visitable areas. Previously developed thematic tours, provided by the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna*, serve as an example for successful tours. Also, thematic tours developed in the Boston Harbor Islands proved to be the largest attraction for tourism to the park. The maps and databases described in sections 3.4.5.1.1 and 3.4.5.1.2 are the basis for all of the tours. Transportation throughout the lagoon is also an integral in creating a way to create thematic tours based on the strategic areas.

3.5.4 Data Collection Methods

This objective, described in section 3.5, required the analysis of the data collected from the previous two objectives, found in sections 3.3 and 3.4. It requires the overlap of many areas of the park to create visitable zones. The appropriate areas for each of the assets described in section 3.1 are determined according to their overlap with other asset areas. These zoned areas when combined with transportation lines throughout the lagoon provide thematic itineraries throughout the lagoon.

3.4.5 Data Archival Methods

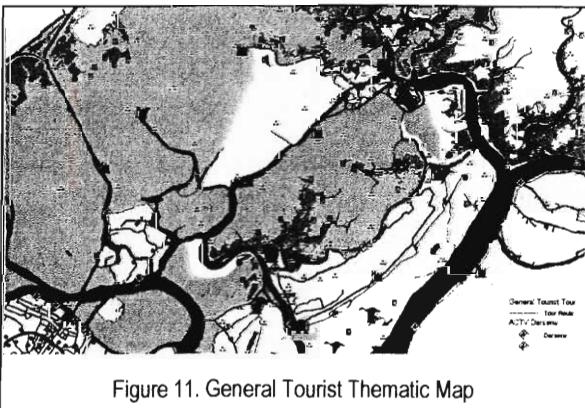


Figure 11. General Tourist Thematic Map

The final deliverable produced by this objective is a thematic map, seen in Figure 12, that highlights all of the strategic areas as well as feature specific areas. These areas were linked in order to create a sustainable area that attracts people of all ages and interests.

3.4.5.1 Databases

The databases created with this objective are budget databases and transportation databases. These databases are to provide the sponsors with possible areas of improvement for the future. The databases also include the assets available at each area and other areas that contain the same assets.

3.5.5.2 Map Layers

The final map layers created for this objective will contain data about the strategic areas. The areas that contain more than one asset or have overlapping areas of interest are also included in these maps. The transportation routes between the areas of interest are also outlined in these layers.

3.5.5.3 Image Files

The images associated with this objective include the asset maps that provide the rankings for each visitable area. Other images include the pictures linked to the various map layers.

3.5.5.4 Spreadsheets

The team used these spreadsheets to create the tourist zoning areas that will allow for the creation of limits of acceptable change. The include information on the ranking system and how much an area will deteriorate before it has passed the limits of acceptable change.

4. RESULTS

This chapter outlines the results of the project. This chapter includes all of the data collected on site as well as previously released data. The results chapter focuses on the creation of new comprehensive databases, the improvements on already existing databases, the deliverables from island visits, and island accessibility, which affect the proposal of bringing sustainable tourism to the northern lagoon.

4.1 Sustainable Database of Significant Park Features

The results of this sustainable database include information on island histories, and including data on: forts, churches, museums, hunting areas, bird watching areas, walkways, restaurants, hotels, nature walks, fish farming, sailing, traditional boat rowing, biking, transportation infrastructure, and visual documentation. Specifically, these categories include separate databases divided by permanent information and information subject to change. This division of data allows for information such as histories and various codes for each asset to be in one database, while data such as pictures and owner information are located in a separate database to increase the ease of updating.

4.1.1 Military and Religious Sites

When listing all types of sites located in the lagoon, the team decided to develop categories of similar sites to cater towards tourists with specific agendas. These categories were later used to help develop thematic itineraries in the analysis section. Areas included as military or religious are the various forts, churches and bell towers present throughout the lagoon.

4.1.1.1 Forts

As forts are located throughout the lagoon because of the traditional defense system, most of the main strategic sites already under control by the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* are either forts themselves or have forts located nearby. Permanent data contained in the forts databases included historical use such as: artillery lockers, defense areas, and quarantine areas for cargo and people entering Venice; as well as individual fort codes. Data subject to change included in the forts database are: owner information, current use, usability, and accessibility. Much of the information concerning forts was found in various Italian pamphlets and the book, *Isole alle Invito*, containing aerial photographs of each fort. From the database, forms can be generated such as one on Torre Massimiliana seen in Figure 13. Location of each fort is easily stored in GIS maps as seen in **Error! Reference source not found..**

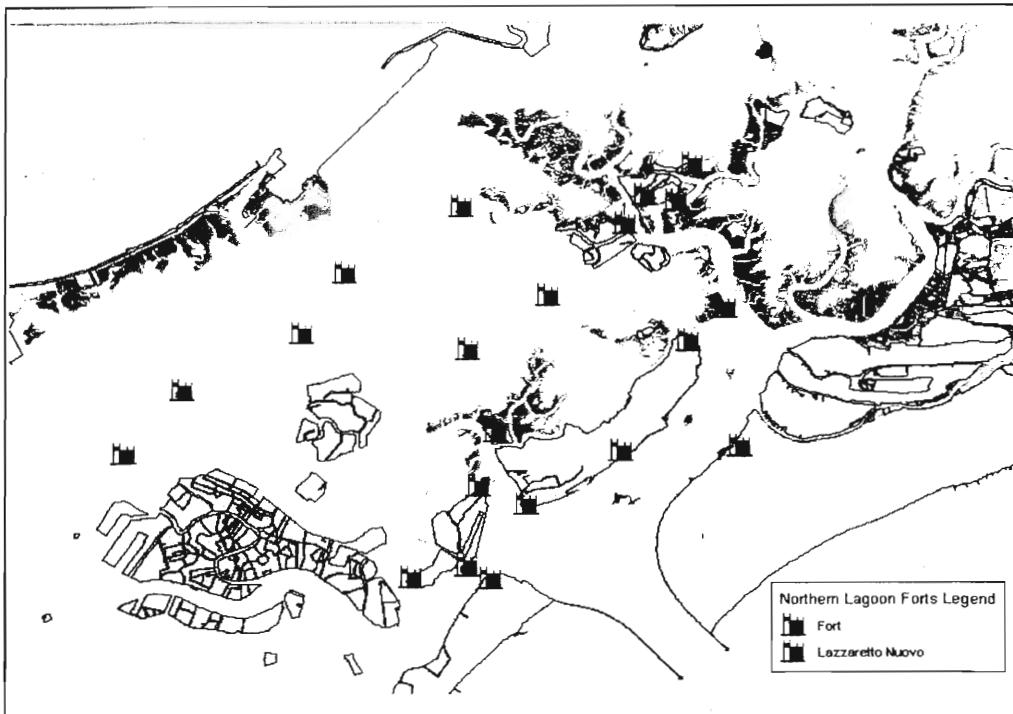


Figure 12. Northern Lagoon Forts

Fort Name	Torre Massimiliana	Picture	Contact Info
Island Codes	EP&S		
Fort Info	<p>Torre Massimiliana was first constructed by the French between 1811 and 1814. Between 1843 and 1844 it was reconstructed by the Austrians using</p>		Arrival Info
Construction Date	Aug. 24 1423		
Restoration Date	currently in progre		
Island Owner		Past Use	Current Use
Island Care Taker	consorzio venezia	artillary storage, defense system	tourist visitation, agriculturally preserved
		Onsite Attractions	flora,cycling,beach front

Figure 13. Torre Massimiliana Form

4.1.1.2 Churches

Many of the churches in the northern lagoon are now historical sites and are either in disuse or are not available for tourists to enter. The island of Torcello was the first major trade point in the Lagoon; it has the largest church and bell tower. The permanent section of the database includes historical information, individual church codes, and date of construction. The section of the database subject to change includes information on current use, owner or caretaker information, and

hours of operation. Church location is also stored in detailed GIS maps such as the one of Torcello seen in **Error! Reference source not found..**

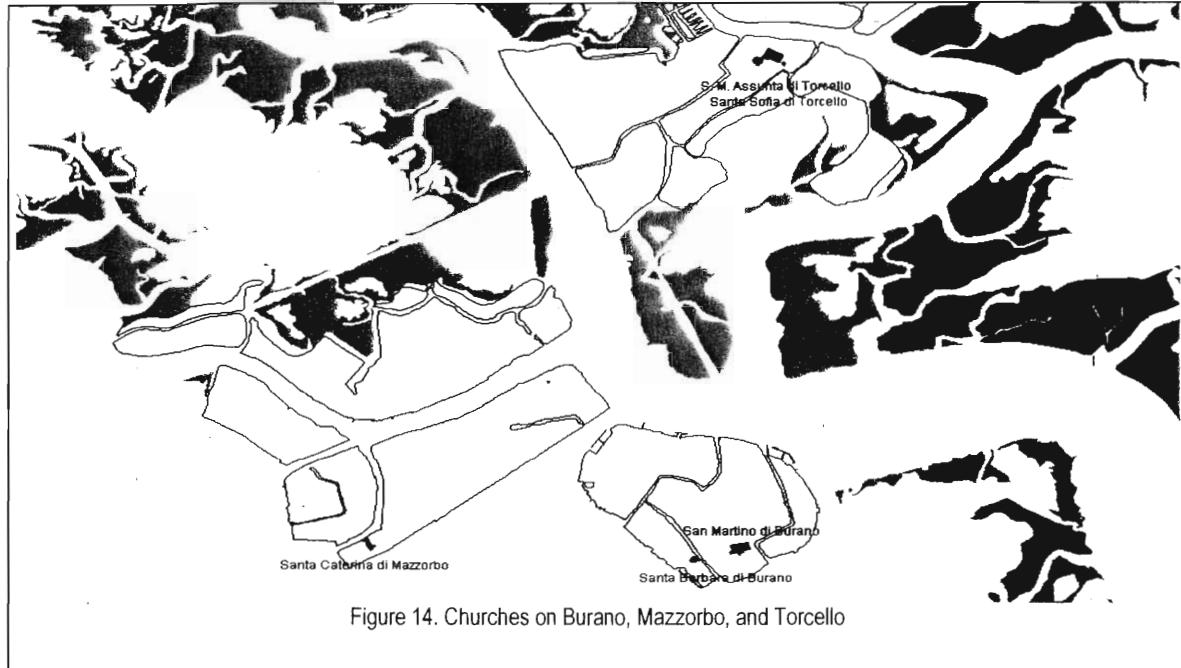


Figure 14. Churches on Burano, Mazzorbo, and Torcello

4.1.1.3 Bell Towers

Bell towers are rarer in the northern lagoon than in the city of Venice itself, as can be seen in **Error! Reference source not found..** There are four bell towers located on islands already capable of sustaining tourism, although only the tower on Torcello is accessible, as the other three are under repair to make them tourist accessible. Permanent information included in the database is: a unique bell tower code, construction date, and history. Information subject to change in the database includes: the owner, caretaker, condition, most recent renovation date, number of steps, and view from the top.

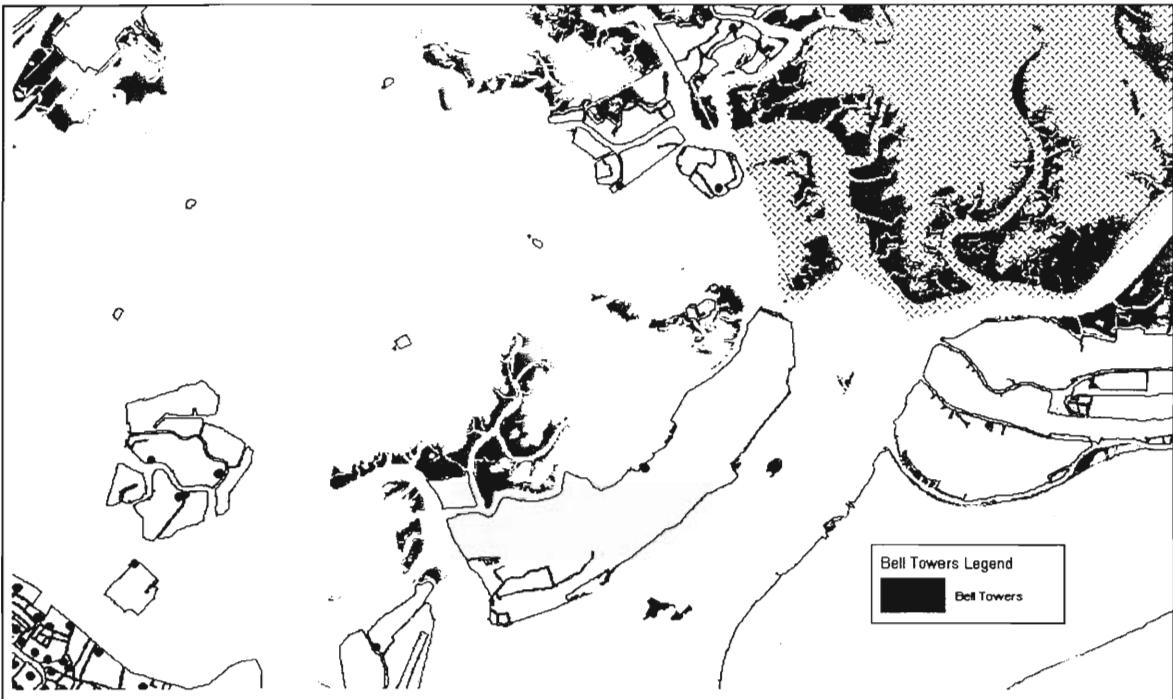


Figure 15. Bell Towers in the Northern Lagoon

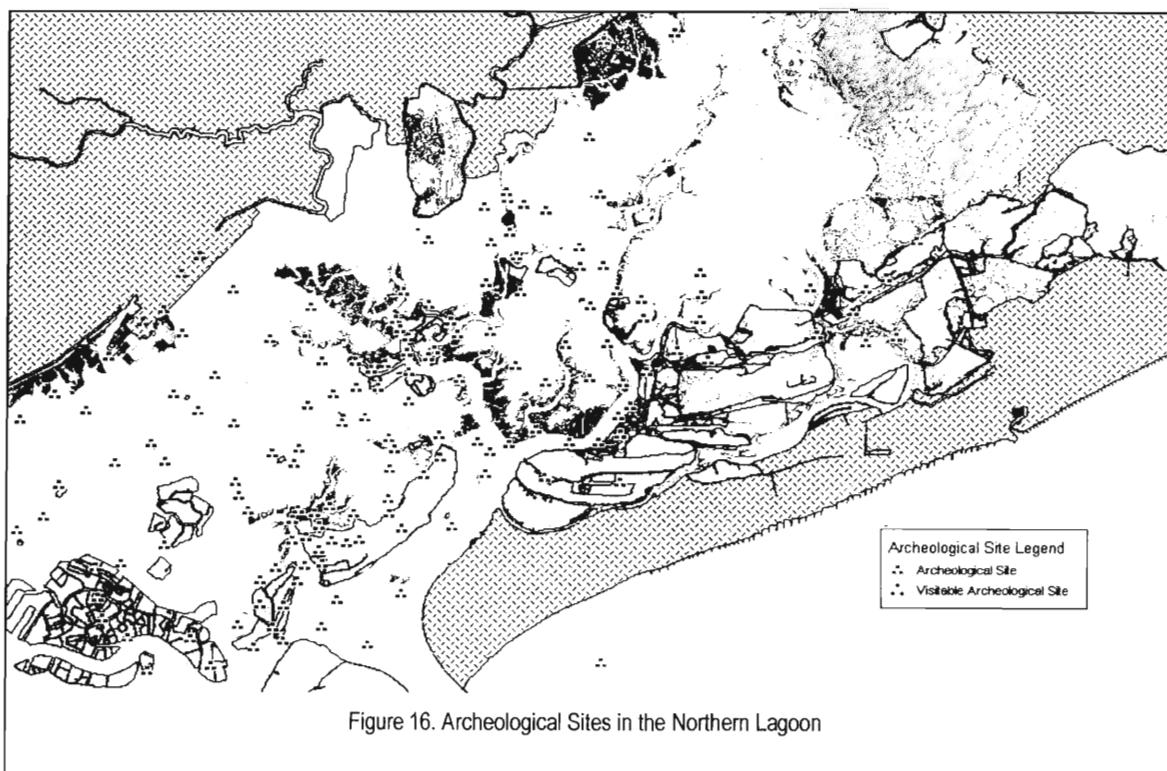
4.1.2 Historical Locations

As the lagoon is rich in historical artifacts and sites, the team decided that a separate subcategory of sites should include sites relating to archeological and historical information. The sites that comprise the category of historical locations include: archeological sites, museums and historical sites.

4.1.2.1 Archeological Sites

The lagoon is home to a wealth of archeological sites, as seen in the GIS map in **Error!**

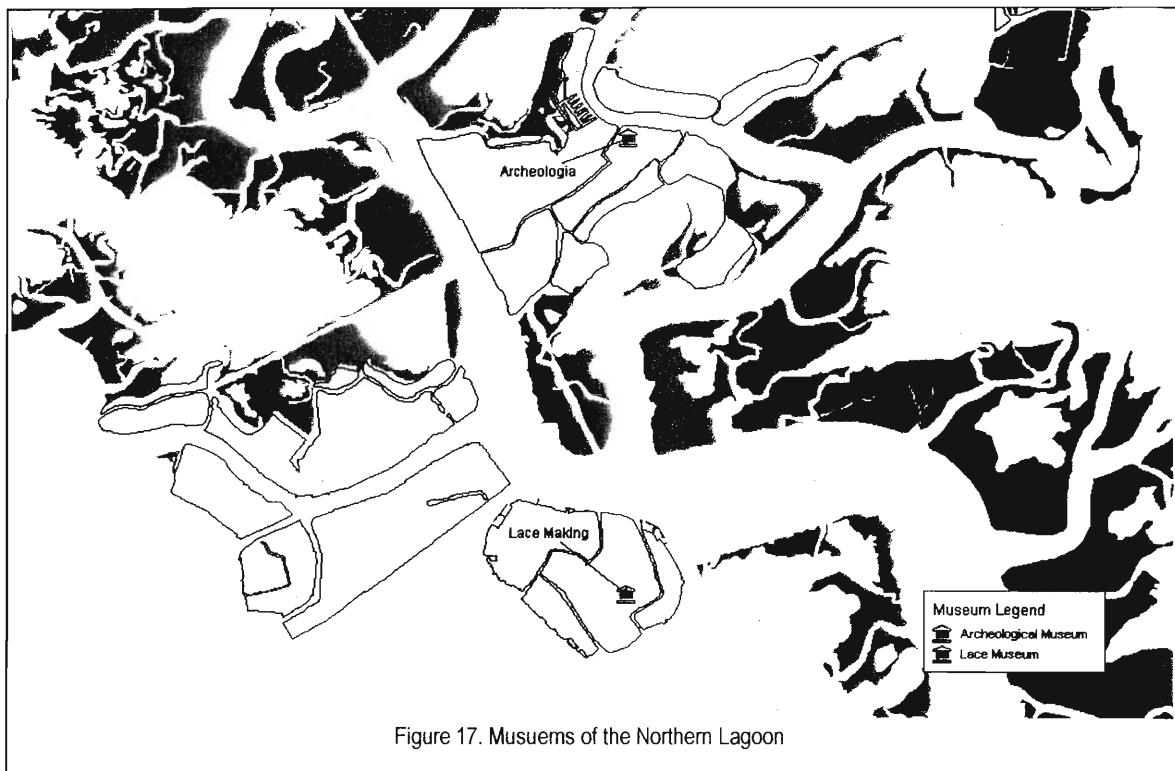
Reference source not found.. Any archeological objects unearthed are located on the island of Lazzaretto Nuovo, from objects dating from the first inhabitants of the lagoon to the arrival of Napoleon and the fall of the Republic. As sites are filled in after excavation, much of the information regarding what each site contains is missing or poorly documented. Many sites are also submerged in the lagoon itself, limiting access to them. Information in the permanent database includes: a unique code of the site, the date of the dig, and description of what was found if possible. In the database subject to change, information contained is the current condition of the site and where it is located.



4.1.2.2 Museums

Many of the lagoon's historical objects and traditions are showcased in museums located in the northern lagoon. The museums are located in the areas of Torcello and Burano, as seen in **Error! Reference source not found..** Torcello showcasing historical objects and in Burano, which displays the art and history of lace making. The permanent information stored in the database includes: a unique museum code, what the museum displays, and what island it is located on.

Information subject to change in the database is: cost of admission, number of pieces, condition, and caretaker information.



4.1.3 Recreation and Nature Areas

For potential park visitors interested more in the environment and recreational areas, the team created a subcategory of site areas including: bird nesting areas, nature areas, and bike paths. This subcategory of areas was created in hopes to draw the physically active visitors out of Venice in order to witness a dimension of the lagoon area most never experience.

4.1.3.1 Cycling

While cycling is more abundant on the mainland around the lagoon than in the lagoon itself, there are still a few locations where avid cyclists can bike around islands. Most of these areas lack proper signage and are not currently promoted for tourists, as the tourist information office promotes mainly cycling tours taking place on the mainland. Paths available for cycling in the lagoon are seen in the GIS map in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Permanent information stored in the database includes: path length and a unique path code. Information subject to change in the database includes: path condition, traffic regulations, and seasonality.



Figure 18. Cycling Routes in the Northern Lagoon

4.1.3.2 Bird Watching

The lagoon is an excellent location for bird watching as it serves as a nesting site and as a stopping ground for migrating birds. Species found in the lagoon range from the common Mallard to the rare Bee Eater. While many birds are commonly seen in the central to southern parts of the lagoon, there are many that can be seen in the northern reaches of the lagoon. The best method for bird watching is to tour by small motor or row boat so as not to disturb the birds, and to have a higher percentage to see birds as opposed to being in a fixed location such as a watch tower. Data stored in the permanent database for bird watching includes: a unique code for each species and their nesting areas. Information subject to change in the database includes: areas the birds are found, migration schedules, nesting areas, and time the birds can be seen nesting.

4.1.3.3 Rentals

Rental areas provide tourists with interesting and fun alternatives to travel such as row boat, kayak, and bicycle rentals. Kayak and boat storage areas are centered at Forte Mazzorbetto while bicycle rentals are located on Sant'Erasmo north of Torre Massimiliana. Information stored in the permanent database includes: a unique rental code and location. Information subject to change includes: the cost, seasonality, owner information and any requirements to rent are provided in a database.

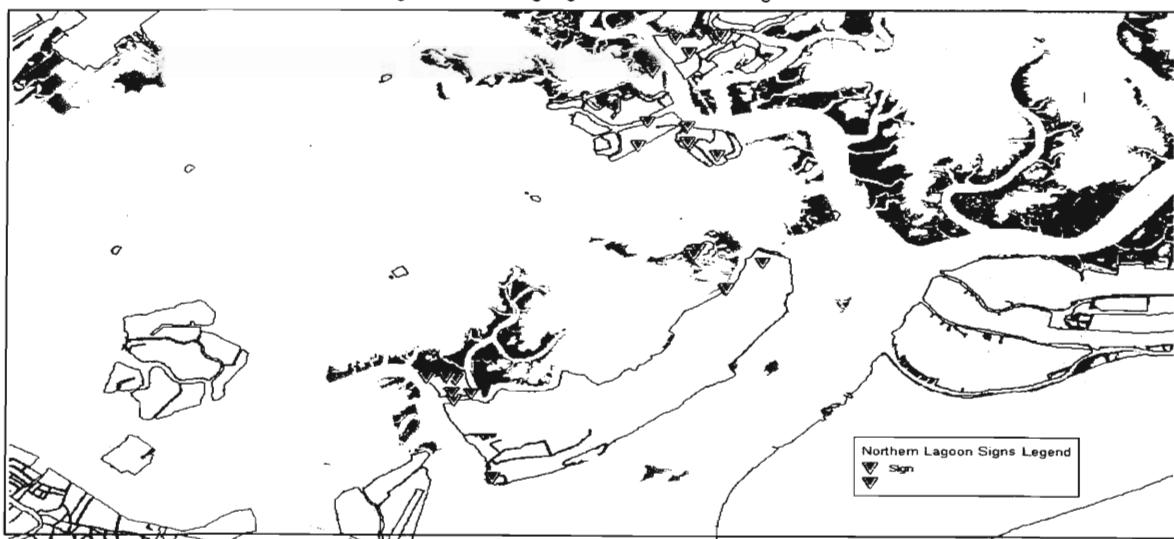
4.1.4 Transportation Infrastructure

Since transportation is a vital component to any park, especially one located in an island environment, the team organized everything that is of use for moving from people from location to location. A good transportation infrastructure not only is efficient at transporting visitors, but also at being tourist friendly by using an intuitive design. Types of sites included under transportation infrastructure are: signage, walkways, boat transportation, bathrooms, and docking sites.

4.1.4.1 Signage

The state of signs in the northern lagoon is very inconsistent. Many signs are only in one language, in disrepair, or lacking information. Only very few signs are ‘tourist friendly’, being written in four languages, with a very intuitive design. Information located in the permanent sign database includes: content of the sign, a unique sign code, and which languages it was written. Data subject to change is: condition of the sign, owner, and a picture of the sign. These signs have also been documented in the form of a map layer as seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. The map layers provide information on the sign code, location and provide an easy way to keep track of all the signs already in place.

Figure 19. Existing Signs in the Northern Lagoon



Picture											
Sign Name	Pozzo										
Sign Code	NU-05										
Island Code	NU										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Author</td> <td>Viva Laguna</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contractor</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Material</td> <td>Metal</td> </tr> </table>		Author	Viva Laguna	Contractor	N/A	Material	Metal				
Author	Viva Laguna										
Contractor	N/A										
Material	Metal										
Description	<p>The sign details the way traditions wells worked and why they were so important. Contains Pictures of wells of the island as well as a schematic drawing of a</p>										
Sign Content	N/A										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>English</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Italian</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>German</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>French</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brail</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>		English	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	German	<input type="checkbox"/>	French	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brail	<input type="checkbox"/>
English	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Italian	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										
German	<input type="checkbox"/>										
French	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Brail	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Location											

Table 2. Sign Form

4.1.4.2 Walkways

Walkways in the northern lagoon are inconsistent and vary greatly from area to area. There are very few handicapped accessible places, and some walkways are paved while others are dirt pathways. Permanent information located in the database include: which points the walkway connects, uses for the walkway, and unique walkway codes. Data subject to change includes: minimum and maximum width, condition of the walkway, composition, and whether or not it is handicapped accessible.

4.1.4.3 Transportation

Transportation is the most important part of park infrastructure, especially one in an island environment. All of the main strategic sites in control of the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* are accessible by public boat transportation. The current public boat routes and docks can be seen in the GIS map in **Error! Reference source not found..** Data stored in the permanent transportation database includes: name of the boat route, and length in km of the route. Information subject to change in the database includes: the schedule of the boat lines, capacity, average travel time, and contact information of the current boat company; such as the database seen in Table 3.

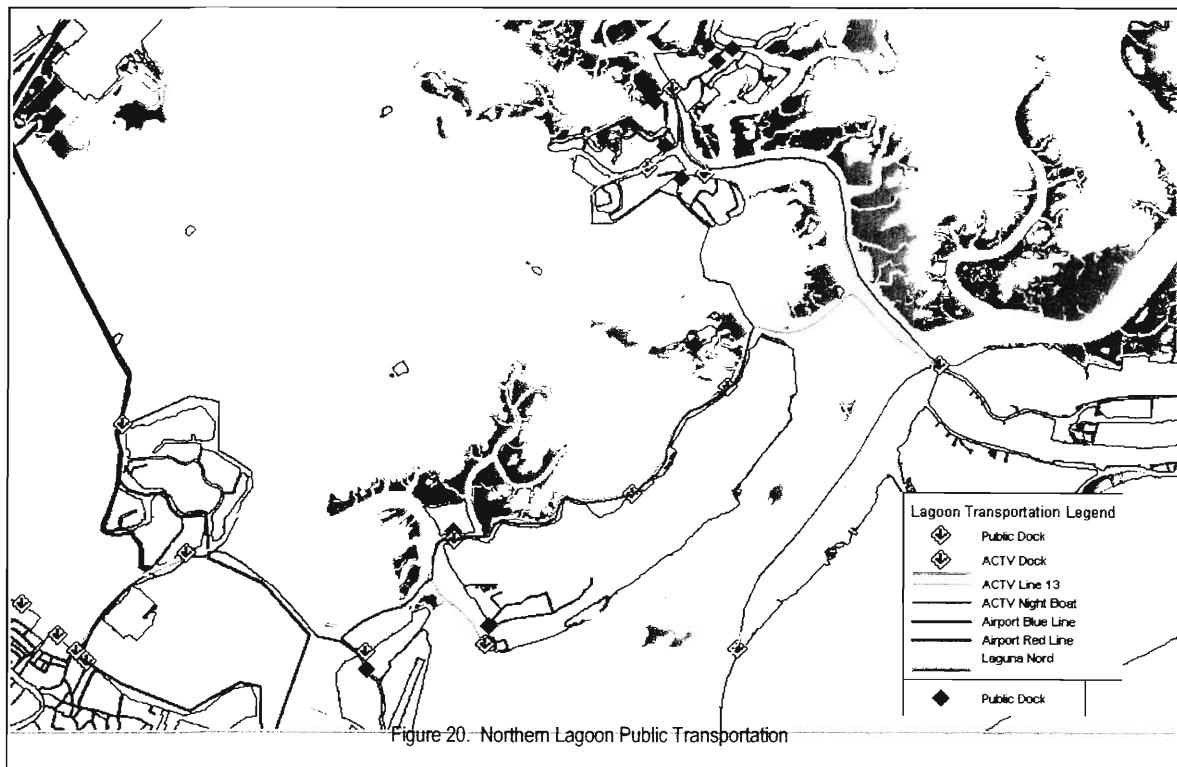


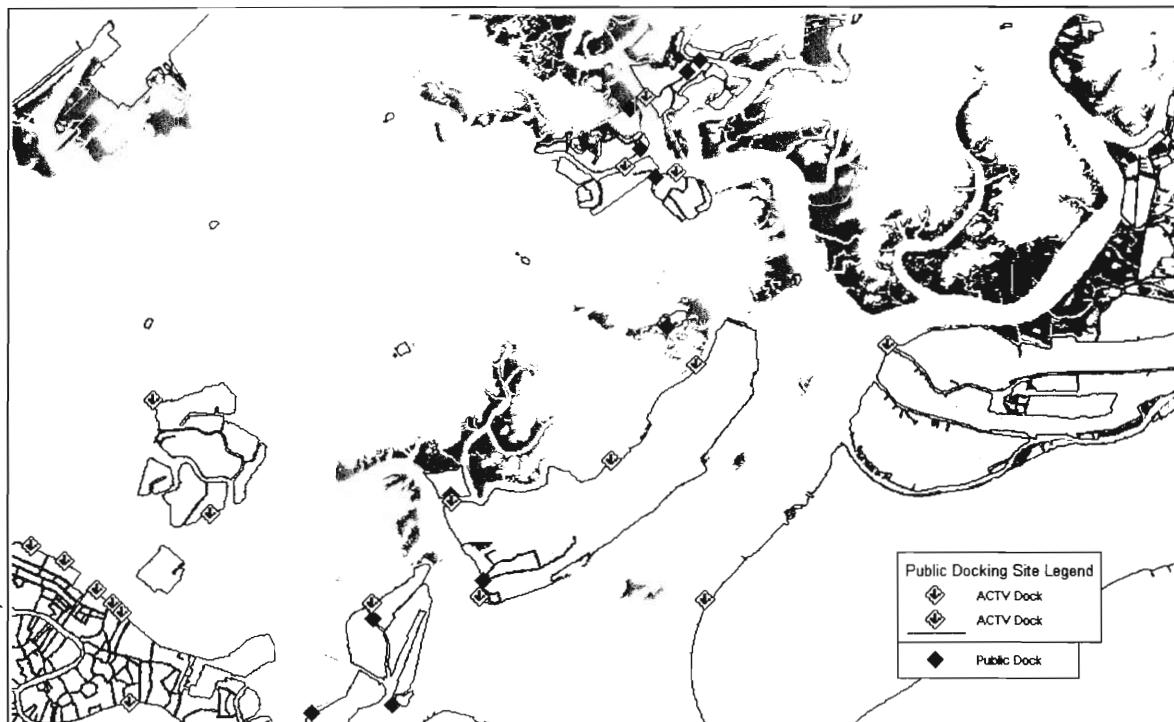
Figure 20. Northern Lagoon Public Transportation

Island code	Type of Transpo	Location	Schedule	Capacity	Length of Trip	Boat Number	Last Departure	Closest Public Stop
►	Public Boat	LN	Every 45 Minute		1Hour 15 Min	Ferry	24:00	On Island
BUELL								
CAMPO								
CARBO								
CERT	Private Boat	LN	None		25 minutes	Private		LVG-009
CREVA								
CRIST	Private Boat	LN	None		2 Hours 15 Min	Private		BUR-006
ERAS	Public Boat	LN	Every Hour		40 Minutes	13		On Island
FRANC	Private Boat	LN	None		1 Hour	Private		STE-003
LAGHI	Private Boat	LN	None		1Hour 30 Min	Private		TRC-007
LCURA	Private Boat	LN	None		2 Hours 30 Min	Private		BUR-006
MADNO	Private Boat	LN	None		45 Minutes	Private		BUR-006
MAZRB	Private Boat-Bri	LN	Every 45 Minute		1Hour 15 Min	Ferry		BUR-006
NUOVO	Public Boat By	LN	By Request		40 Minutes	13		STE-003
PALUD	Private Boat	LN	None		35 Minutes	Private		LZN-002
SALIN	Private Boat	LN	None		2 Hours	Private		BUR-006
TESSE								
TORCL	Public Boat	LN	Every 30 Minute		1Hour 15 Min	TRC		On Island
VIGV	Public Boat	LN	Every Hour		30 Minutes	13		On Island
*								

Table 3. Transportation Table

4.1.4.4 Docking Sites

As some sites are not currently available by public transportation, it is necessary the other sites in the lagoon have proper functional docking sites. A GIS map of all public and private docking sites can be seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Information included in the permanent database is: a unique docking site codes and island they are located. Data subject to change in the database include: the condition of the dock, its length, number of docking areas, and number of



mooring sites.

Figure 21. Public Boat Docks in the Northern Lagoon

4.1.4.5 Public Restrooms

Public restrooms are a required piece of infrastructure for a successful park as they help create a comfortable and enjoyable experience for park guests. Places already accepting tourism have public restrooms, but many sites in the northern lagoon do not yet have restrooms and are far enough away from other locations so that they can not sustain any sizeable amount of tourism. Permanent information stored in the database includes: a unique restroom code and island location. Information subject to change included in the database contain: number of stalls, handicap accessibility and condition.

4.1.5 Food and Lodging

As the lagoon is one of the largest in the world, lodging is an important asset to have to accommodate guests who would prefer a longer stay. By this same fact, it is also of utmost importance to have places available to eat at in as many locations as practicable. Included in this subcategory are: restaurants and hotels.

4.1.5.1 Hotels

As the lagoon is one of the largest in the world, some tourists may want to prolong their trip to more than just a day trip. Hotels are then required infrastructure for the park as lodging for these guests. Locations of these hotels are seen in the detailed GIS map seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Information included in the permanent lodging database includes: a unique code for each establishment, and island they are located on. Information subject to change in the database includes: prices, number of rooms, and seasonal availability.

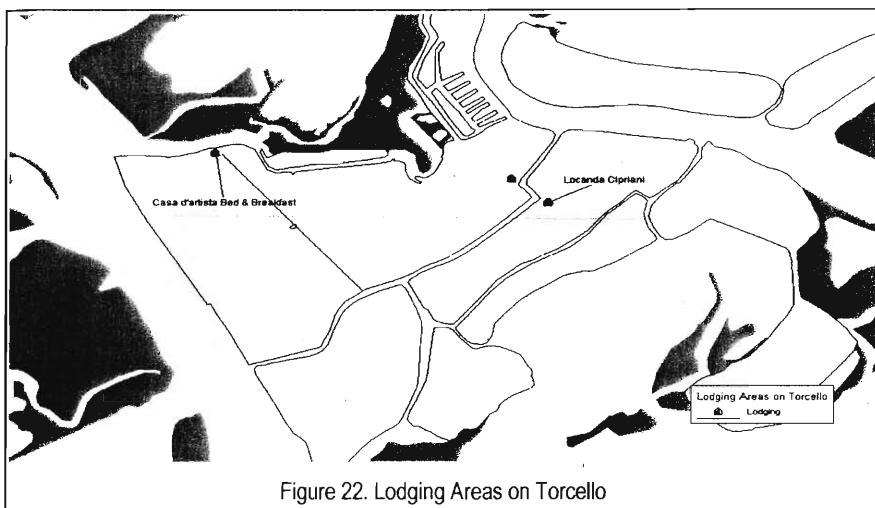


Figure 22. Lodging Areas on Torcello

4.1.5.2 Restaurants

Restaurants serve as an integral part of any establishment by providing guests with food as well as the customs and traditions of the area. Restaurants can be considered as important as any other site in the lagoon because many tourists will want to sample a number of the staple Venetian dishes that they serve. Information stored in the permanent database include: a unique restaurant code, and their location. Information subject to change stored in the database includes: the restaurants contact information, hours of operation, and specialty food served.

4.2 Identify Visitable Points of Interest

After organizing all of the data collected from section 4.1, the team then applied the relative ranking scale²² to various locations throughout the northern lagoon to determine if the sites are currently visitable by the average tourist. Sites with a score above 20 are deemed visitable. These sites included: Mazzorbo, Burano, Torcello, Sant'Erasmo, Le Vignole, and Lazzaretto Nuovo. The sites with a score slightly below twenty are capable of sustaining small amounts of tourism, but more data collection is needed to determine the amount at each area. Each type of site in section 4.1 was

Site Variety	Distance from Venice	Type of Boat	General Tourist	Bird Watcher R	Historian	Artist Ranking	Environmentalist	Cyclist Ranking	Hunter Ranking
6	3	4	47	40	81	50	39	35	55
9	3	4	43	48	68	46	42	39	38
5	4	4	28	20	42	22	18	18	16
5	4	4	25	18	35	17	17	15	16
2	4	3	15	9	17	8	9	6	7
2	3	2	14	7	15	6	7	6	15

²²The 21 point scale is discussed in the Methodology and Analysis sections

given a weight²³ which was based on a general tourist interest value before the site ranking list described further in the analysis section was developed. This weight was recalculated for each tourist type in order to create what would be their prioritized list of features to see during a visit to the lagoon. GIS maps were used in deciding the locations to apply the ranking test as it was more efficient to distinguish possible areas of interest from a visual representation; instead of determining location for the textual databases the information is contained. The spreadsheets used to calculate the rank for each site are seen in Table 4.

4.2.1 Comprehensive Databases

The comprehensive databases are comprised of the smaller permanent and updateable databases described in section 4.1. The databases are linked together by their various unique codes to create a more detailed source of information. The databases contain information on where additional information can be located as well as pictures of each site. The databases can be used to create queries so interested parties can plan their own tours or search for information about individual sites. Another use for the databases is to generate updateable forms that can be organized to create pamphlets for park visitors. As the databases are linked to GIS maps in MapInfo, interested parties can create visual itineraries or maps for easier use.

4.3 Establishing Thematic Areas

After identifying the visitable points of interest in section 4.2, the next step was to connect these strategic sites in a thoughtful manner to produce thematic tours. The areas already under control of the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* were already considered strategic sites, although any sites from section 4.2 that were ranked high enough on the site ranking list were proposed to become an additional strategic site for the park. To be considered for strategic site status, there needed to be a number of important site overlap such as; nearby historical, archeological and bird watching sites. From these major strategic sites, thematic tours are established based depending on the type of sites located near each strategic area. The thematic tours developed include: general tourist, artist, historian, bird watcher, environmentalist, cyclist, and hunter.

²³ Site Weights are described in the Methodology and Analysis sections

4.3.1 Visitable Points of Interest

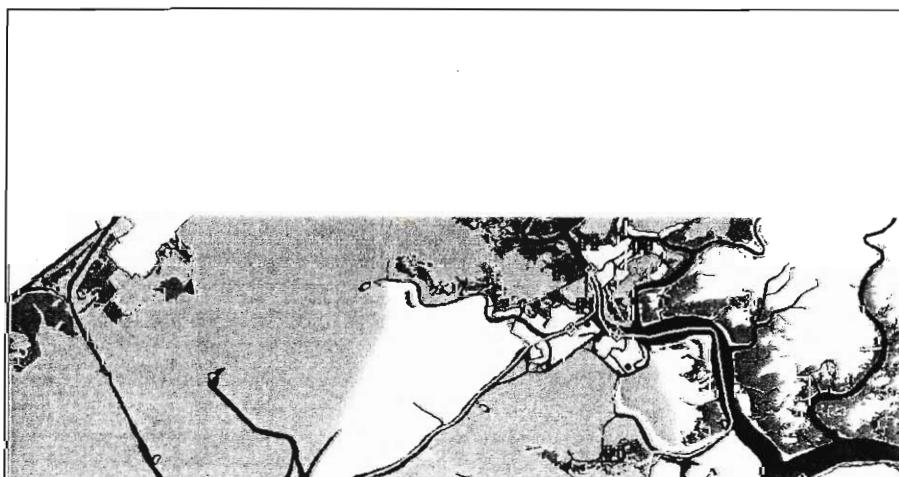
Visitable points of interest are defined as areas that are concentrated in multiple types of assets. These points are commonly located around preexisting transportation infrastructure unless a collection of very important assets warrants creation of a new public boat dock. These points are also called strategic areas as they are the central locations for the thematic itineraries. The strategic areas should be the most promoted sites in order to draw potential park visitors into the northern lagoon. These strategic areas when analyzed using the site ranking system created thematic itineraries throughout the lagoon by applying weights to various sites according to the tour theme.

4.3.2 General Tourist Itineraries

The general tourist itineraries placed no emphasis on any of the sites available on the islands. Each site was given the same weight in this case. Based on the other factors, such as transportation and distance from Venice, the most convenient sites for this tour to travel to are Le Vignole, Mazzorbo, Burano, Torcello, Sant'Erasmo, and Lazzaretto Nuovo. The GIS layers were used to strategically map the line of the tour according to the islands locations in proximity to the Fondamente Nuovo boat stop. In this case, the first stop on line 12 is Le Vignole, then Burano, Mazzorbo, Torcello, and then change lines to the 13 at Burano and from there travel to Sant'Erasmo and request a stop at Lazzaretto Nuovo.

4.3.3 Bird Watching Itineraries

The bird watching itinerary was much more dynamic. Each asset was given a weight according to its importance to the tourist type. In this case, each of the weights were on a one through four scale with four being the most important to this tourist type. For this type of tourism, bell towers, bird watching areas, and nature areas carry the greatest weight of a four. These areas are most likely to allow visitor to see the birds in their natural environment without being disturbed.



Cycling carries a weight of three because there are bird watching areas along the bike paths on the mainland of the Northern Lagoon.

Forts, boating, restaurants, hotels, and public bathrooms got a weight of two. This is based on the need for food, restrooms, and a place to stay. The forts also offer a place to see birds but may be more populated and give less of a chance of seeing birds. Boating is also important because boating rentals can provide new areas for bird watchers to visit. Churches, museums, beach areas, and hunting all received a weight of one in this case because they are of little interest to some one in search of rare bird species in the Northern Lagoon. These areas are either too crowded with people or do not offer good areas to hide and view the birds. The islands included on this tour are: Mazzorbo, Torcello, Burano, and Sant'Erasmo. The tour for this tourist type can be seen in the GIS Layer, Figure 23, in green.

4.3.3 Historian Itineraries

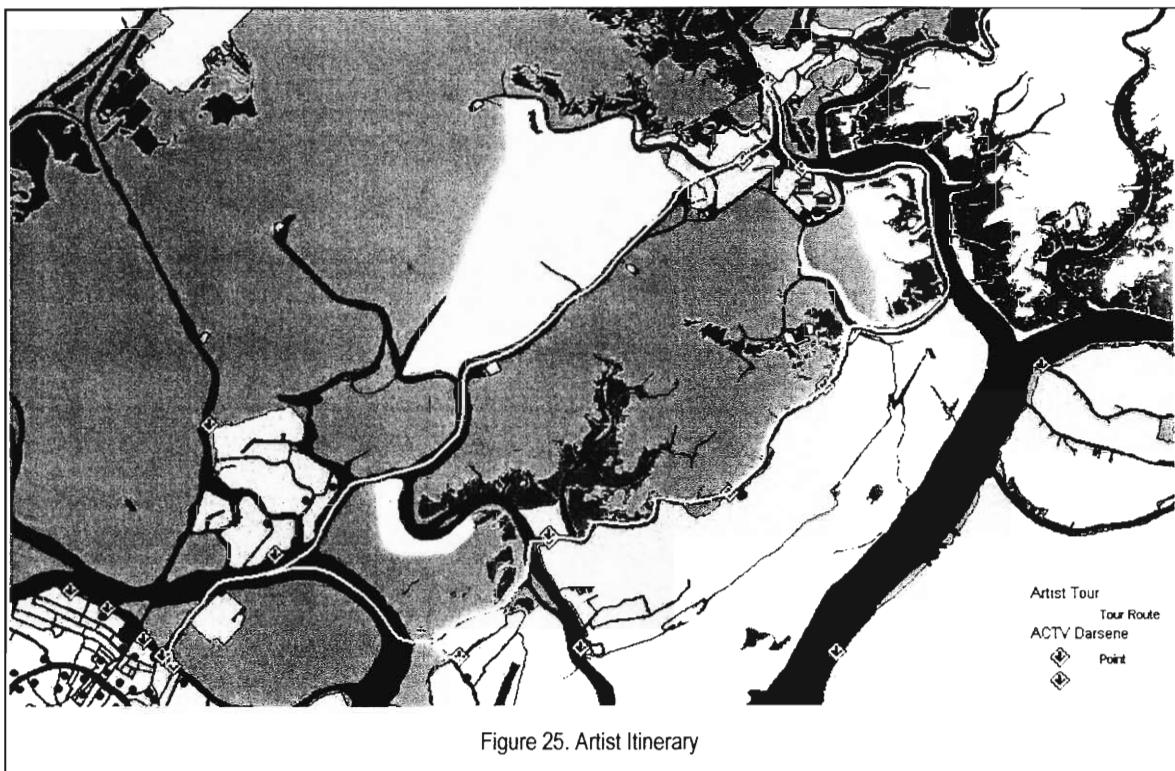
This itinerary is also very focused on the areas of importance to a historian visiting the area. The weights for the sites associated with this tourist type are much different than the ones mentioned in section 4.3.2. Forts, churches, bell towers, museums, and archeological sites all received a weight of 4 based on the fact that each of these sites has some role in the history of Venice and the Lagoon. No sites we weighted as a 3, but restrooms, restaurants, and hotels were all rated as a 2 since tourist comfort is necessary in created in a sustainable environment. Finally, bird watching, boating, nature areas, cycling, beach access, and hunting all received a weight of one since they are available in the areas of the sites of historical interest but offer no relavence to the thematic tour of history. The islands involved on this tour are: Le Vignole, Burano, Torcello, Mazzorbo, Lazzaretto Nuovo, and Sant'Erasmo. This itinerary is seen in the GIS layer in Figure 24, it is in red.



Figure 24. Historian Itinerary

4.3.5 Artist Itineraries

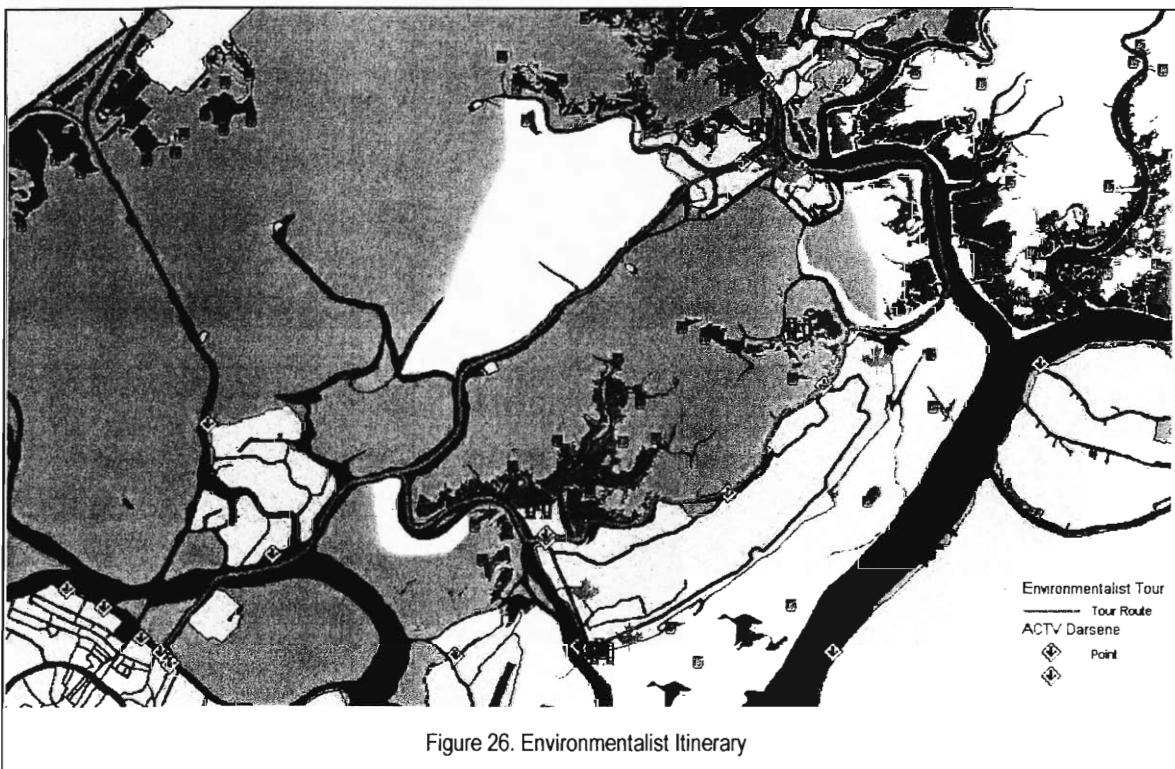
The itinerary for artists focuses on the areas in the northern lagoon that provide a combination of nature and architecture to create a beautiful image. The sites in this section were weighted on their ability to foster a creative mind. In this case, the bell towers were the only site given a weight of four. This is based on the view that can be created from being at the top of the tower. Forts and bird watching areas received a weight of three because they also have high vantage points and can create breathtaking images of both natural objects and buildings. The sites given a weight of two are: churches, nature areas, beach access, restaurants, hotels, and public restrooms. These sites were given a weight of two because they are possible areas of interest and areas that help



sustain tourism. Lastly, hunting, archeological sites, museums, cycling and boating were given a weight of one because although they are available on the island, they offer no attraction to the artist-type tourist. The islands involved on this tour include: Sant'Erasmo, Torcello, Burano, Le Vignole, and Mazzorbo. The thematic tour based on boat lines already in place is seen in the GIS map, Figure 25 the tour is in yellow.

4.3.6 Environmentalist Itinerary

The environmentalist itinerary focuses on the areas of nature and all they have to offer. For this reason, the areas of bird watching, nature areas, and beach access received a weight of four. These areas provide the environmentalist tourist with a look at the natural plant and wildlife that inhabits the lagoon. The area of cycling received a weight of three based on the theory that nature can be enjoyed while cycling through areas that would normally be too far to walk. Boating, restaurants, hotels, and public restrooms received a weight of 2 based on their ability to sustain tourism and provide transportation to areas that are not usually accessible. A weight of one was given to the areas of forts, churches, museums, bell towers, hunting, and archeological sites because although they are significant sites in the area, they do not contain any nature related data. Islands that are included on this thematic tour include: Mazzorbo, Burano, Torcello and Sant'Erasmo. The thematic tour for the environmentalist itinerary is seen in orange in Figure 26.



4.3.7 Cyclist Itinerary

The cyclist itinerary focuses on areas that can be enjoyed while riding through them and areas that already have bike paths and rental areas in place. The only site to get a rating of four on this itinerary is cycling, for obvious reasons. Beach access received a rating of 3 because often it is nice to be able to cool down after a lengthy bike ride. A weight of two was given to forts, churches, museums, bell towers, bird watching areas, hotels, restaurants, and public restrooms based on their ability to support the itinerary but no play a large role in its sustainability. The sites of hunting, archeological

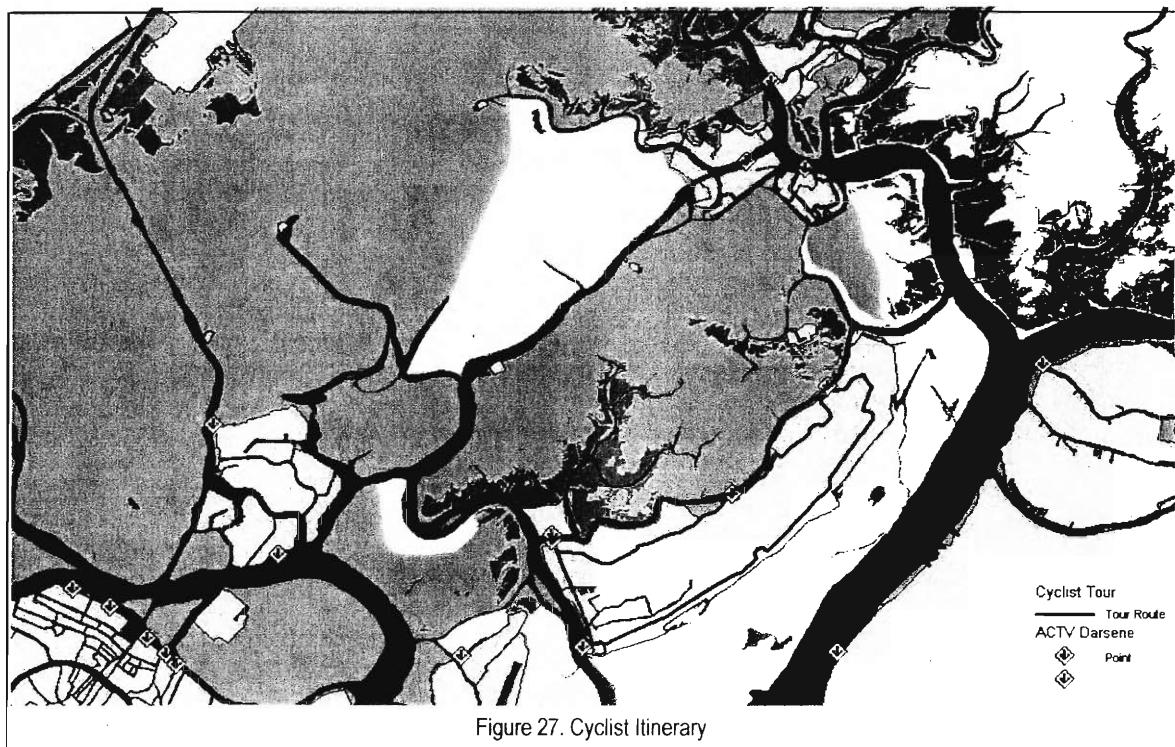


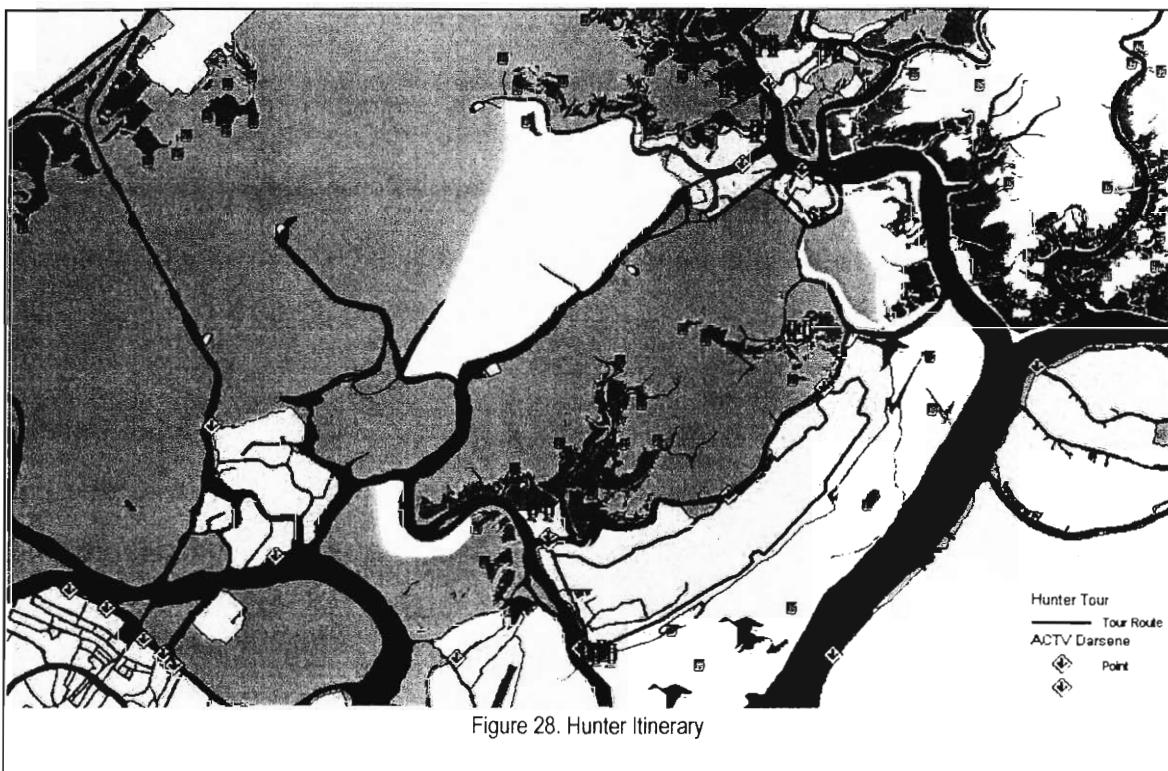
Figure 27. Cyclist Itinerary

areas, boating, and nature areas were given a rating of one based on their existence but irrelevance to the itinerary. The islands involved in this itinerary include Mazzorbo, Torcello, Burano, and Sant'Erasmo. This thematic tour is seen in the GIS map below in Figure 27. This itinerary is in purple.

4.3.8 Hunter Itineraries

The hunter itineraries are the opposite of most of the other itineraries created. This itinerary focuses on the designated hunting areas found throughout the lagoon park area which in most cases is far away from all of the other site attractions. In this case, hunting was the only site given a four for obvious reasons. Nature areas and bird watching areas were given a weight of three because they are in the exact location of prime hunting grounds. A weight of two was given to restaurants, hotels,

and public restrooms to enhance the need for a strong park infrastructure. Forts, churches, bell towers, museums, archeological sites, cycling, boating, and beach access were all given a value of 1 because they are areas of high person density which is not considered good for hunting. The islands involved on this itinerary are Sant'Erasmo, Torcello, and Burano. This itinerary can be seen in the map below in pink, in Figure 28.



4.3.9 Zoning Areas

Since the lagoon is a delicate environment it is important to establish a zoning system where tourists are encouraged to travel to areas that are capable of sustaining the increase in traffic and human interaction. Areas that have a lower limit of acceptable change and cannot sustain an increase in human interaction should remain hard to reach and should not be advertised or promoted, such as rare bird nesting areas. Places such as hunting areas should be zoned in areas away from major tourist zones for appropriate reasons. This is necessary as the park cannot enforce any zoning policy on park visitors due to lack of manpower. With proper laws and rewards for visiting areas capable of sustaining tourism, the goal should be achievable.

5. Analysis

Using the gathered results the team was able to plan out three main goals for sustainability of tourism in the northern lagoon. The ranking system to determine visitable sites, the planning of thematic tours, and developing limits of acceptable change for areas in the northern lagoon. These goals were planned using the information collected by the team, as well as what was provided from various government organizations, such as *Assessorato all'Urbanistica* and *Assessorato all'Ambiente*.

5.1 Identifying Visitable Points of Interest – The Ranking System

As the Venetian lagoon is one of the unique places in the world, it has many important sites located within its borders. Since the lagoon has such a rich history, there are many island areas laden with a multitude of different types of sites. One problem faced when looking at these areas is to determine which are currently visitable, and to determine which areas are the most important to the park. To help with this, the team developed a relative ranking system to determine each site's importance in the overall plan of bringing tourism to the northern lagoon.

5.1.1 Development of the Ranking System

To determine which sites are the most important to the park area, the team developed a ranking system based on the islands found within the park borders. Each island is ranked according to the number of sites available, the variety of sites available, the type of site available, the mode of transportation necessary to the there, its distance from Venice, and the number of public docking sites. Each of these fields were given a numerical value which was then applied to the site weight which is described in section 5.1.1.2. The fields were then tallied up to produce an integer value for the site ranking. Since this is a relative scale, the minimum value is zero, meaning it is not at all visitable, and there is no upper boundary. The scale is based on a one through four distribution on points on all areas except for the number of assets found on each island. The number of sites is counted and then multiplied by its site weight which is based on a one through four scale as well. These rankings provide the building blocks for the creation of thematic tours in the lagoon park.

5.1.1.1 Variety of Sites and Distance from Venice

As a greater variety always interests more people, sites with more to offer are ranked higher than sites that are more one-dimensional. Variety was determined by counting each different type of park asset located on the island. As some types of assets are more popular with most tourists than other types, each individual site was given a weight which is described later in section 5.1.1.2, which details the number of sites.

Time is a very important commodity and because of this the team decided that how far the asset is located away from Venice should play a part in deciding how visitable each site is. Distance was used in determining this instead of time because time is dependant on method of travel which is detailed in section 5.1.1.3, which describes the types of transportation. The distance rating ranges from Venice northeast to the upper regions of the lagoon. The distance ratings were based around the Fondamente Nuovo boat stop because that boat stop contains the most boat lines into and out of the Northern Lagoon.

Table 5. Site Weight Sheet Based on Tourist

Site Weight Sheet							
Type of Site	Birds	General Tourist	Historian	Artist	Environmentalist	Cyclist	Hunter
Fort	2		1	4	3	1	2
Church	1		1	4	2	1	2
Museum	1		1	4	1	1	2
Bell Tower	4		1	4	4	1	2
Bird Watching	4		1	1	3	4	2
Boating	2		1	1	1	2	1
Nature Area	4		1	1	2	4	1
Bicycling	3		1	1	1	3	4
Archeological	1		1	4	1	1	1
Restaurants	2		1	2	2	2	2
Hotels	2		1	2	2	2	2
Bathrooms	2		1	2	2	2	2
Beach	1		1	1	2	4	3
Hunting	1		1	1	1	1	4

5.1.1.2 Number of Sites

Since the developed ranking system was dependant on the number and type of sites on each island, the team determined which sites were more important than others to tourists. The team created the island rankings for each of the sites base on seven different types of tourists including: the general tourist, a bird watcher, a historian, an artist, an environmentalist, a cyclist, and a hunter. The weights of the sites varied along with the interests of the tourists as seen in Table 5. This is for the obvious reason that a bird watcher and a hunter are going to want to see different things in the park. The team decided to break all the lagoon assets into four different tiers with the top tier counting as four sites per top ranking site, with the lowest tier counting for just one site.

5.1.1.3 Type of Transportation and Public Docking Areas

In order to arrive at any of the destinations described in the Background section, transportation is necessary. Most of the lines going to the Northern Lagoon leave Fondamente Nuovo. This is the obvious area to begin all tours from. The transportation system was based on a found point scale. The ACTV are the most accessible to everyday tourists and provide transportation to most of the main areas in the park, therefore this type of transportation received a rating of four. Private transportation, although less likely to be accessible to tourists, provides transportation alternatives that are faster and can bring tourists to many more areas in the park, therefore this mode of transportation received a rating of 3. Small motorboats provide the largest area of accessibility and are faster than ACTV but slower than the motorboats, this mode of transportation are also not readily available for tourist use, so it received a rating of 2. Finally, row boats were also considered in this section. Row boats would provide the most scenic and serene view of the lagoon, however they are a lot of work to get around and most definately not available for tourist rental, therefore these boats received a transportation rating of 1.

The number of public docking areas provided another field for determining the site visitability. The public docking areas provide visitors with access to all of the islands. Their location on the islands determines the comfort of the visitors. By placing docking areas in close proximity to the main site attractions, visitors are more likely to be comfortable and enjoy their time on the island. Therefore, the number of boat stops was recorded and added into the total for the overall site ranking.

5.2 The Planning of Thematic Itineraries

Through the completion of section 5.1, it was possible for the team to create thematic tours throughout the lagoon based on the type of tourist that would take the tour. After completing all of the island ranks based on sites, it was decided that any site with a rank higher than 20 was visitable and acceptable to sustain tourism. Each of the routes begins at Fondamente Nuovo and tours throughout the islands in the lagoon park. There is one tour for each of the following tourist types: general tourist, bird watcher, historian, artist, environmentalist, cyclist, and hunter. Each of the tours is specific to their interests and provides a list of all the public docking areas so any mode of transportation is possible.

5.2.1 General Tourist Site Itinerary

The general tourist itinerary includes the areas of: Le Vignole, Mazzorbo, Lazzaretto Nuovo, Burano, Torcello, and Sant'Erasmo. These are the areas in the park that are most capable of sustaining a large amount of tourism without being altered in a harmful way. These sites also contain

a large variety of sites providing something for each tourist that visits the area. Each of these areas had a site ranking greater than twenty and all are accessible through ACTV public transportation. The thematic tours for this area are described in detail in section (number).

5.2.2 Bird Watcher Site Itinerary

The Bird watcher itinerary is much more focused. It includes the areas of Mazzorbo, Torcello, Burano, and Sant'Erasmo. This itinerary was created around the nature areas and bird watching towers already in place. These areas are also all accessible through ACTV public transportation.

5.2.3 Historian Itinerary

This itinerary put the most emphasis on the areas of forts, churches, bell towers, museums, and archeological sites. The Historian Itinerary is based around the islands of Le Vignole, Burano, Mazzorbo, Torcello, Lazzaretto Nuovo, and Sant'Erasmo. These areas are all accessible through ACTV public transportation and provide more than just historical tours on the island.

5.2.4 Artist Itinerary

The artist itinerary focused on areas that were serene but still provided interesting material to draw or paint. Areas of high priority included; bird watching areas and bell tower since they are high above everything, and forts because they are unique to draw or paint. The islands included in this tour are: Sant'Erasmo, Torcello, Burano, Mazzorbo, and Le Vignole.

5.2.5 Environmentalist Itinerary

This tour focused on the obvious areas of importance to any environmental activist, nature areas, bird watching, cycling, and beach access. The areas included on this thematic tour include Mazzorbo, Torcello, Burano, and Sant'Erasmo. These islands will serve as strategic sites for the tourists to create their own itinerary based on how much time they would like to spend in the lagoon. The detailed thematic tour for this asset is found in section (number).

5.2.6 Cyclist Itinerary

This itinerary was created for the cyclists on the mainland wishing to extend their excursion into the lagoon. The cycling itinerary is focused around cycling and nature areas that can be appreciated from a bicycle. These areas include Mazzorbo, Torcello, Burano, and Sant'Erasmo. Mazzorbo and Sant'Erasmo already have bike paths in place around the island for visitors.

5.2.7 Hunter Itinerary

The itinerary available for a hunter is much more demanding. The areas that hunting are allowed in are limited, and the ones that are have to be in quiet places so the animals they are hunting are not scared away. The islands included on this thematic tour are Sant'Erasmo, Burano and Torcello, although areas around these islands, closer to the hunting sites may be more accommodating to hunting.

5.3 Establishing Limits of Acceptable Change

As the lagoon is in a delicate equilibrium, a checks and balances system must be set up to monitor the park to make sure the influx in tourism does not have a major negative impact on the stability of the lagoon environment. The park administration must decide on how much change in the condition of the park areas is acceptable for each site prior to the park opening. The team decided that in regular six month intervals, the park administration should repeat the site rating system in each area, paying attention to environmental changes from previous examinations. If the site's rating declines by more than two to three points in successive sixth month site rating tests, then the site should attain a restriction status. The restriction status will limit the amount of people brought to the site, by either limiting the amount of boats to the area or shutting the area down for necessary maintenance for a season. After the area recovers to its prior condition, the site needs to be re-evaluated and its limit of acceptable change needs to be re-evaluated before being reopened to park visitors. This ensures future generations will be able to see the same lagoon we see today, and to further promote education of the lagoon.

6. Recommendations and Conclusions

6.1 Recommendations

Since no project is ever truly completed, it is important to pass on information for future participants as your project time expires. The major goal of this project was to develop a park infrastructure that provided sustainable tourism to the northern lagoon area. The following recommendations are extended to anyone who wishes to consider this project.

The first recommendation is to create a cost analysis based on the work completed at Torre Massimiliana. The cost analysis provides a complete park infrastructure. The cost analysis would also aide in the completion of a budget for the upcoming years. Finally, the cost analysis will provide the *Istituzione del Parco della Laguna* with an idea of how much it will cost to renovate all areas of the park and the amount of tourism the area will have to sustain to make the money back.

A park geared towards what tourists are looking for and the types of tourists that will visit the area will create the most successful park. The second recommendation is to complete a survey of tourists in Venice as well as those who venture into the lagoon to find out what they want to visit in the Northern Lagoon and why they are visiting the area. This survey can also include information on the amount that people are willing to pay for certain attractions and what sites are most useful to renovate first. By renovating areas that will attract tourists, areas that are still in need of renovation will be noticed and provide a reason for tourists to return to the area.

The site rankings for each island based on the tourists that wish to visit the area are also integral pieces of information. At this point they have been created for several tourist types, but this genre can be enlarged to create thematic tours for every possible type of park visitor. These site rankings provide the “something for everyone” desired at the beginning of the project. In addition to creating more thematic tours, it is also suggested that all of the signs in the lagoon are translated into more than one language to make all areas of the park accessible to everyone.

In terms of transportation, it is recommended to create full-time ACTV boat stops at Torre Massimiliana and Lazzaretto Nuovo. It is also suggested to create an ACTV boat stop at Isola dei Laghi, or provide transportation to the island from the boat stop at Torcello using row boats. These boat stops will increase the accessibility of each site and make them more desirable to tourists. Another suggestion is to create a small shuttle similar to the *Traghetto* of the grand canal to row tourists between the islands of Burano, Mazzorbo, and Torcello, eliminating the need for the frequent ACTV lines and minimizing the amount of private motorboats in the area.

The final recommendation reached during this project is to provide more information to the tourist information about the Northern Lagoon. Through the promotion of the park and the

distribution of better maps, tourists will be able to see what is available in the lagoon and want to visit the area. Eventually, when the construction on Isola la Certosa is completed, it can serve as the tourist center for the Northern Lagoon and the park area.

6.2 Conclusions

This section of the paper contains all of the final conclusions about the sustainability of the park area after two months of data collection and research. These conclusions are based upon visits to the lagoon, research, and data collected at each site. The conclusions were the basis for the recommendations described in section 6.1.

The first conclusion the team attained was that many of the sites in the Northern Lagoon are visitable. They have areas that are accessible to tourists and the capability to attract them to the area in the first place. However, not many of the accessible sites are also sustainable. Currently, there are no methods in place to sustain tourism in the park area. By creating zoning areas at each site, it is possible to sustain and control tourism at each site.

Transportation plays the largest role in the containment of tourism. By creating boat lines that only run once and awhile, tourists cannot overrun delicate areas of the park. It is also important to keep in mind the sites that are being visited and the mode of transportation that will create the least amount of disturbance to any natural wild or plant life.

Sustainable tourism has many key elements, transportation, accessible sites, signage, food and lodgings, and public restrooms. Many of the sites in the Northern Lagoon do not contain all of these elements, but by creating tours that involve many different islands, it is possible to create sustainable tourism in every area in the lagoon. These tours were created using the island ranking system mentioned in section 4. 2.

The Lagoon Park has many benefits to deliver to Venetian society. By creating an area that will deter tourist attention from the city itself, it will relieve a lot of congestion in the area. Also, the park will bring a revitalization to many of the abandoned islands. Finally, this park will bring a new appreciation to the lagoon and the important role it plays in Venetian history.

7. Appendices

7.1 Appendix A: Bibliography

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7.2 Appendix B

7.2.1 Data Collection Sheets

7.2.1.1 Biking & Hiking Trails

- Map location on attached map, GPS location
- State of trail

Paved	Gravel	Dirt	Mud	Washed out	Flooded	Other

Notes:

List the possible states the trail could be in due to the natural environment around the area.

- Length, width of trail, apparent difficulty of trail (obstacles)

Approx. Length	Minimum width	Maximum width	Apparent difficulty of trail	Maximum elevation of the trail	Minimum elevation of the trail

Notes on the width of the trail

Is it passable at all points, not approx. Location where maintenance is needed on the map and what kind of maintenance is needed

Notes on the difficulty of the trail

Are there a lot of permanent obstacles in the trail, are there sharp turns and difficult bridges to cross, note the approx. location on the map

Notes on the elevation of the trail

Are there low areas that will flood in high water and rain? Is there infrastructure that can prevent this? Note on the map the location and severity of the problem areas.

- Where the trails run; near central locations, a loop, dead end, etc.

Note the locations of rest areas, towns, shops, and other interest areas, on the map. List the type of building, condition, potential uses, and other infrastructure in the areas needed below.

- Travel time of the trail, biking and hiking

Time at start of Hike	Time at end of hike	Time of hike	Approx. time of biking the trail based on difficulty and observation

- Distance to other trails, central locations
- Travel time from mainland and park or trail headquarters
- Bridges on the trail, condition and location, where bridges are needed
- Rating system for maintenance of the trial based on vegetation over growth and high water areas
- Response time and ease of access for safety response help to reach the trail system
- List the types of flowers available along the path and their percentage

7.2.1.2 Transportation

- Boat circuits
 - Time schedule
 - Boat types
 - Capacity
 - Cost
 - Travel routes
- Boat Travel

Obtain:

Map of the taxi and tour routes throughout the lagoon

Map of topography of the canals and lagoon

Taxi and tour boat schedules

Costs of each trip

Boats:

Type of boat									
Capacity									
Speed									
Size of wake									
Number of boats that travel to the site									
Time between boat pick up and drop off									

7.2.1.3 Forts, Churches, Historical & Archeological Sites

- Purpose
- Location
- Condition: walkways, staircases, bathrooms
- Material
- Capacity

- Purpose

Background Research: State all known history and culture of the site.

- Map location on attached map, GPS location

Sketch the site, mark and label all walkways, staircases and facilities

Notes:

Ease of access (Near docks, transportation to the site, walking around the site)

- Condition of site

Walkways

Paved	Gravel	Dirt	Mud	Washed out	Flooded	Other

Notes:

Staircases

Size	Material	Other
Riser		
Tread		
Height		

Length		
Width		

Notes:

Condition; all steps useable, steps falling apart, list any observations about the stairs condition

Safety

Are the steps useable, uneven, lose?

Response time and ease of access for safety response help to reach the site

- Capacity of the site

Notes:

Number of docking points to the site

Size of the specific attraction

Ease of traveling to the site; duration of boat ride, traffic, natural obstructions

Amount of attraction points and the distances between

A site sketch

7.2.1.3 Docks

- Size
 - Condition
 - Material
 - Handicap accessible
 - Docking sites
 - Mooring sites
 - Location popularity
 - Depth at the dock
 - Mooring rentals
 - Facilities
 - Fueling station
- Map location on attached map, GPS location
Sketch the site, mark and label all docks
- Ease of access

Access from all directions	Obstacles	Channels	Currents	High tide obstructions	Low tide obstructions	Other

Note:

List types of obstacles and note their locations on the sketch of the area.

- Docking site

Length	Width	Material	Number of docking sites	Number of mooring sites	Depth around the dock	Other

Notes:

Price of docking

Price of mooring

- Capacity of the site

Notes:

Amount of boats and people who use the docking site

Size of the specific attraction

Ease of traveling to the site; duration of boat ride, traffic, natural obstructions

Amount of attraction points and the distances between

A site sketch

7.2.1.4 Aquatic Recreation

- Location
 - Type of water
 - Lifeguards
 - Relative depth
 - Water quality
 - Vegetation
 - Beachfront
 - Rental areas
 - Facilities
 - Kayaking
 - Sail tours
 - Beach access
 - Fishing
- Map location on attached map, GPS location
- Sketch the site, mark and label all walkways and facilities

Notes:

Easy of access (Near docks, transportation to the site, walking around the site)

- Type of Water

Water quality

Clarity	Bottom Type	Trash	Vegetation	Chemical content	Boat traffic	Waves and wakes	Other

Notes:

Apparent use of the swimming area. Have a lot of people used this site, this will be a general indication of whether or not the area is safe to swim in.

Note if the high and low tide affect the swimming area, does low tide leave the area too shallow, and high tide create dangerous swimming (under tows, extreme depths)

Note the relative depth of the swimming area. (usable for children as well as adults)

- Site

Acreage of swimming area	Is swimming area designated / Method	Water area around the swimming area for fishing, kayaking, sailing, and other recreational activities	Useable area around the beach front for picnicking, camping, and other recreation	Number of lifeguards	Length of beachfront High / low tide	Width of beachfront High / low tide	Number of bathroom facilities	Number of trash cans

Note:

List any water space around the designated swimming and what activities people are using it for.

Judge the capacity of people who can enjoy each area.

Fishing Areas

Sketch locations on the map

Sketch locations of bait shops on the map

Types of fish in Area	Peak fishing time for species	Quantity of fish in the area	Length and width of water front	Other

Note:

Ease of access to the site. (Vegetation cover on paths, clear cut trails)

- Facilities

Rental Facilities	Type of rentals	Prices	Quantity of recreational equipment	Other

Note:

Boat house or beach house facilities:

Boat / Beach House	Number of bathrooms	Showers	Lockers	Security personal	Towels available	Other

Notes:

List the condition of each facility

- Capacity of the site

Notes:

Size of beach and swimming area, amount of people who can comfortably use the area.

Number of docking points to the site

Easy of traveling to the site; duration of boat ride, traffic, natural obstructions

Amount of attraction points and the distances between, sketch these on the site map

7.2.1.5 Fish Farms and Fishing

- Location
 - Type of fish available
 - Size
 - Equipment rentals
 - Capacity
- Map location on attached map, GPS location
Sketch the site, mark and label all walkways, farm layout, staircases and facilities

Notes:

Ease of access (Near docks, transportation to the site, walking around the site)

- Condition of site

Walkways

Width of Paths	Paved	Gravel	Dirt	Wood	Metal	Other

Notes:

Condition of walkways

Safety of walkways, (Railings, widths, arrangement, surface)

Fish Farm

Note the condition of the facilities around the farm, the fish fields, and the upkeep of the farm

- Type of fish available

Species						
Number of Fields						
Number of						

fish						
Health						

- Size

Acreage	Number of fish fields	Number of species	Number of bathrooms	Number of facilities

Notes:

List the types of facilities on the site and their conditions

- Capacity of the site

Notes:

Number of docking points to the site

Size of the specific attraction

Ease of traveling to the site; duration of boat ride, traffic, natural obstructions

Amount of attraction points and the distances between

A site sketch

7.2.1.6 Hunting & Bird Watching

- Types of Birds
 - Locations
 - Facilities
 - Seasonal
 - Tour Guides
 - Vegetation
 - Sun or shade
 - Peak times
- Map location on attached map, GPS location
Sketch the site, mark and label all walkways and facilities

Notes:

Ease of access (Near docks, transportation to the site, walking around the site, over growth, trail system)

- Site

List any facilities; mark their locations on the site map

Paths

Width of Paths	Paved	Gravel	Dirt	Vegetation over growth	Time to get to the site	Other

Notes:

Tours

Length	Type	Duration	Rate	Other

Note:

Explain and map where the tours travel.

- Bird species

Species							
Number							
Endangered							
Hunted							
Season							
Other							

- Capacity of the site

Notes:

Number of docking points to the site

Size of the specific attraction

Easy of traveling to the site; duration of boat ride, traffic, natural obstructions

Areas of interest and the distances between, sketch these on the site map

7.1.2.7 Agriculture

- Crops
 - Locations
 - Seasonal Sales
 - Output per month
 - Income
 - Who buys their product
 - Tours
 - Agritourismo
 - Livestock
- Map location on attached map, GPS location
Sketch the site, mark and label all walkways, fields and facilities

Notes:

Ease of access (Near docks, transportation to the site, walking around the site)

- Site

Crops	Output per specific time duration (note the time)	Seasonal Sales	Income	Who buys the produce

Livestock	product	Output per year	Income	Who buys the product

- Agriculture Tours and Agritourismo Tours

Sites of interest	Duration of tour	Cost	Other

Note:

Mark locations on the site map

Mark routes the tours take and major stops

Agritourismo

Crops / Livestock	Facilities	Overnight capacity	Costs	Other

Note:

The condition of all facilities, and mark their locations on the map

7.2.1.8 Rentals

- Boats
- Chairs
- Umbrellas
- Bicycles
- Scooters

	Type	Price range	Times Available	Areas of use	Popularity Percentage
Scooters					
Chairs					
Boats					
Umbrellas					
Bicycles					

7.2.1.9 Facilities, Restaurants, Shopping, and Hotels/Hostels

Facilities:

- Restrooms Available
- Signs Around
- Cleanliness
- Maintained
- Information areas
- Maps

Restaurants:

- Restaurants on the paths to the areas
- Coperto
- Service included
- Price Range
- Type of food
- Number of restaurants
- Dress Codes

Shopping:

- Number of shops in the area
- Type of shops and number
- Convenience
- Price Ranges
- Vendors

- Touristy Knick Knacks

Hotels and Hostels:

- Number of areas to stay in the area
- Price ranges
- Bed and Breakfasts
- Type of rooms available
- Proximity to the area of desire

7.2.1.10 Museums

- Any museums available
- Type of Museums
- Cost per attraction
- Popularity Percentage
- Order of Museum

7.2.1.11 Children's Activities

List Any Activities available for children on this island:

List the Times that they are Available:

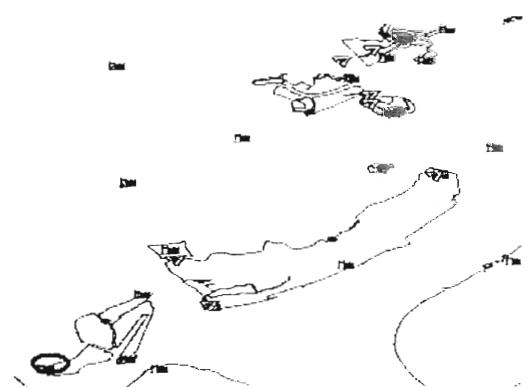
7.3 Appendix C

7.3.1 Information Sheets-Islands

Nome dell'area

type: Fort, Hotel, and Boat Restoration

Island Code: CERT

*Location*

Area Certosa

General Data

Use: Military Area

Condition: Poor

Visited: No

Walkway Data

Length of Walkway:	Circumference of island
Minimum Width(cm):	30
Maximum Width(cm):	30
Composition:	Dirt-Overgrown
Number of Steps:	None
Bridges:	None

Docking Site

Length of Dock (m):	8
Width of Dock (cm):	5
Composition:	Wood
Number of Mooring Sites:	None
Number of Private Docking Sites:	One
Depth around the dock (m):	9
Handicap Accessible:	No

Facilities

Restrooms:	None
Restaurants:	None
Type of Food:	None
Shopping:	None
Type of Shopping:	None
Vendors:	None
Hotels/Hostels:	One-Undergoing renovations
Rentals:	None
Nature Trails:	Yes

Description

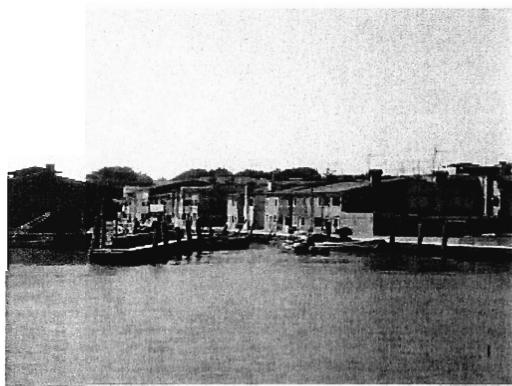
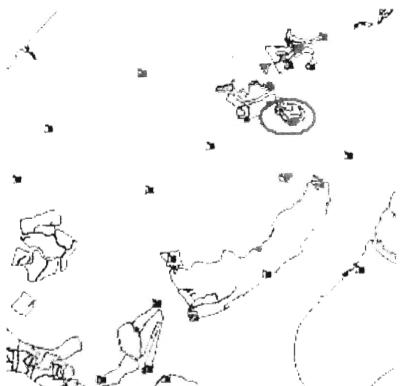
The island of Certosa is currently abandoned. It is used as a military area, but no civilians inhabit the island. There are abandoned fortress areas all around the island that can be seen and visited in the future. The area also houses a newly built hotel that is to be completed and ready for guests shortly. There is also a boat renovation area where island visitors will be able to witness the creation of traditional rowing boats. The area is also close to the city of Venice which makes it a primary target as the anchor for the entire park.

Transportation

Public Transportation:	No
Length of Trip (minutes):	30
Private Transportation:	Yes
Departure Time of Last Boat:	N/A
Boat Numbers:	N/A

Fort

Composition:	Brick
Condition:	Abandoned
Open to Public:	No
View:	None

Nome dell'area**tipologia: Belltower and History****Island Code: BRNO**

<i>Location</i>	Area	Burano
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General Data	Use: Lace Factory
Condition:	Good

<i>Walkway Data</i>	
Length of Walkway:	Circumference of island
Minimum Width(cm):	313
Maximum Width(cm):	1593
Composition:	cobblestone
Number of Steps:	None
Bridges:	One

<i>Docking Site</i>	
Length of Dock (m):	15
Width of Dock (cm):	180
Composition:	Wood
Number of Mooring Sites:	None
Number of Private Docking Sites:	Unlimited
Depth around the dock (m):	9
Handicap Accessible:	Yes

<i>Facilities</i>	
Restrooms:	Men's and Women's
Restaurants:	24
Type of Food:	Sandwiches, Pastry, Gelato, Pizza
Shopping:	52
Type of Shopping:	lace, carnival masks, bedding, clothing, jewelry, groceries, painting
Vendors:	7
Hotels/Hostels:	None
Rentals:	None
Nature Trails:	

<i>Description</i>	
The island of Burano offers visitors a unique color pallet as well as a detailed history. The lace that lines the shops of Burano tells the story of a faithful sailor who found his way home despite the call of the sirens. Burano offers a unique area for day trips that include shopping and fine dining. The island also serves as a docking point for several other islands in the northern lagoon such as Torcello and Mazzorbo.	

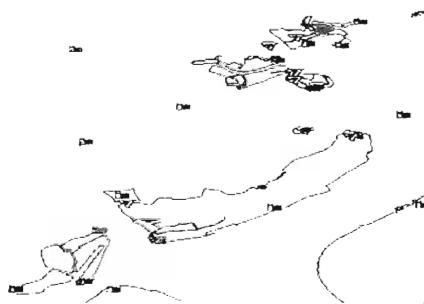
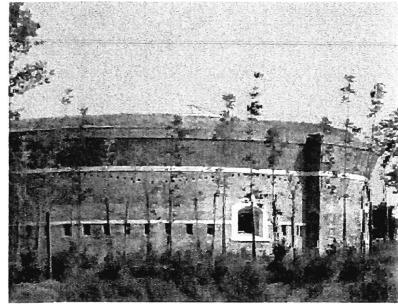
<i>Transportation</i>	
Public Transportation:	Yes
Length of Trip(minutes):	75minutes
Private Transportation:	Yes
Departure Time of Last Boat:	24:00
Boat Numbers:	LN 13

<i>Belltower</i>	
Composition:	Brick
Condition:	Good
Open to Public:	No
View:	Northern Lagoon

Name of the Area

Tipologia: Fort

Island Code: ERAS



Location	Area	Sant' Erasmo
Hours of Availability:	10am-8pm Saturday and Sunday	

General Data	Usage:	Museum, Beach Access
State of Conservation	Excellent	Utilized: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Walkways	
Composition:	Paved
Length(m):	800
Minimum Width(m):	20
Maximum Width(m):	20
Number of steps:	None

Facilities	
Public Restrooms	None
Handicap Accessible:	N/A
State of Facilities:	N/A
Number of Beds:	None
Type of Restaurants:	None
Shopping:	None

Docks	
Handicap Accessible:	Yes
State of Docking Sites:	Excellent
Number of Slips Available:	Six
Number of Steps:	Two
Length(m):	10
Maximum Width(m):	5
Minimum Width(m):	5

Contact Information	
Telephone:	+390 415230642
Website:	www.tedeslove.com

Description

Torre Massimiliana was first constructed by the French between 1811 and 1814. Between 1843 and 1844 it was reconstructed by the Austrians using the design of Archduke Massimiliana. It was used as an anti-aircraft battery during WWII. After 1943 it was occupied and later destroyed by the Germans in 1945 as they were fleeing the area. In more recent years the land was given to a local farmer so that he could farm local vegetables. The area was recently renovated, complete with a shallow moat that is fed from the lagoon. The Island and Fort are owned by the Italian state and cared for by the City of Venice.

Transportation

Public	Yes
Private	Yes
Closest Island With Public	N/A
Boat Numbers	13
Length of trip(miles)	45

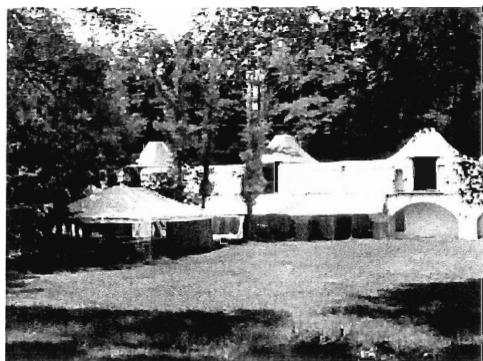
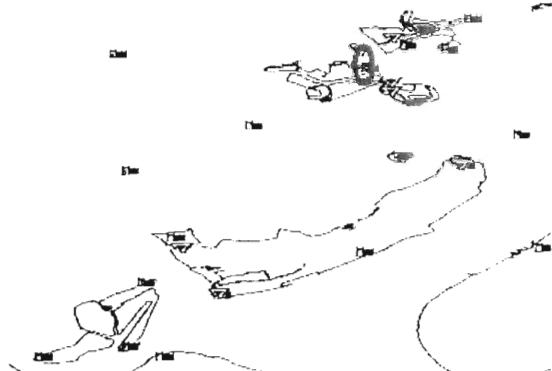


Torre Massimiliana

Nome dell'area

tipologia: Forte Mazzorpetto

Island Code: MAZRB

***Location***

Area Mazzorbo

General Data

Use: Boy Scout Camp
 Condition: Good Visited:

Walkway Data

Length of Walkway:	Circumference of island
Minimum Width(cm):	313
Maximum Width(cm):	1593
Composition:	cobblestone
Number of Steps:	None
Bridges:	One

Docking Site

Length of Dock (m):	15
Width of Dock (cm):	180
Composition:	Wood
Number of Mooring Sites:	None
Number of Private Docking Sites:	Unlimited
Depth around the dock (m):	9
Handicap Accessible:	Yes

Facilities

Restrooms:	None
Restaurants:	None
Type of Food:	None
Shopping:	None
Type of Shopping:	None
Vendors:	None
Hotels/Hostels:	None
Rentals:	Kayak
Nature Trails:	Yes

Description

The island of Mazzorbo is connected to Burano by a wooden foot bridge, which is handicap accessible, and has its own boat stop. A walk around the island will take one through the islands park, right off the foot bridge and boat stop. Following the paved walkway will lead you to the canal that overlooks Forte Mazzorpetto, one of the islands main attractions that is currently being used as a boy scout camp. This area will require the use of a private boat to get over the canal since there is no bridge or public transportation that brings you to the area.

Transportation

Public Transportation:	Yes
Length of Trip(minutes):	75
Private Transportation:	Yes
Departure Time of Last Boat:	24:00
Boat Numbers:	LN 13

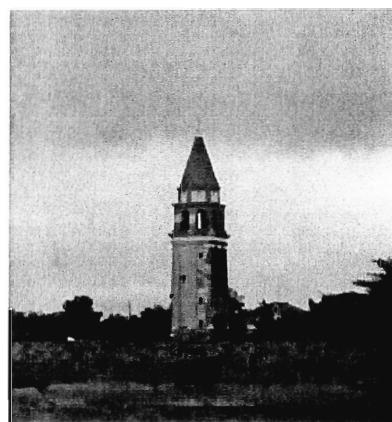
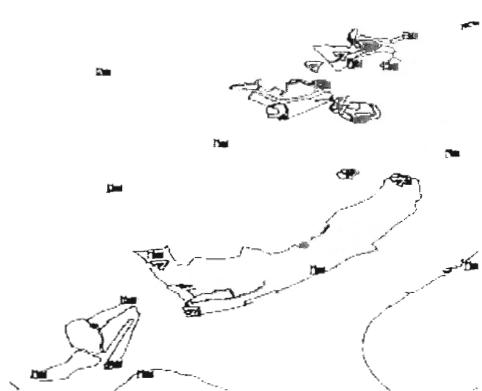
Fort

Composition:	White Brick
Condition:	Good
Open to Public:	Yes
View:	Northern Lagoon

Nome dell'area

Site Name: Tenuta Scarpa Volo

Island Code: MAZRB



<i>Location</i>	Area Mazzorbo	
General Data	Use: Abandoned Condition: Poor	Visited: No

<i>Description</i>
The island of Mazzorbo is connected to Burano by a wooden foot bridge, which is handicap accessible, and has its own boat stop. A walk around the island will take one through the island's park, right off the foot bridge and boat stop. Following the paved walkway will lead you to a gate that opens into the field surrounding the abandoned belltower and church. This area has been abandoned and the belltower is not sustainable for climbing, however the surrounding buildings are to be turned into hostels in 2006. This area is completely accessible through public transportation and walking.

<i>Walkway Data</i>	
Length of Walkway:	Circumference of island
Minimum Width(cm):	313
Maximum Width(cm):	1593
Composition:	cobblestone
Number of Steps:	None
Bridges:	One

<i>Docking Site</i>	
Length of Dock (m):	15
Width of Dock (cm):	180
Composition:	Wood
Number of Mooring Sites:	None
Number of Private Docking Sites:	Unlimited
Depth around the dock (m):	9
Handicap Accessible:	Yes

<i>Facilities</i>	
Restrooms:	None
Restaurants:	None
Type of Food:	None
Shopping:	None
Type of Shopping:	None
Vendors:	None
Hotels/Hostels:	To be completed in 2006
Rentals:	None
Nature Trails:	Yes

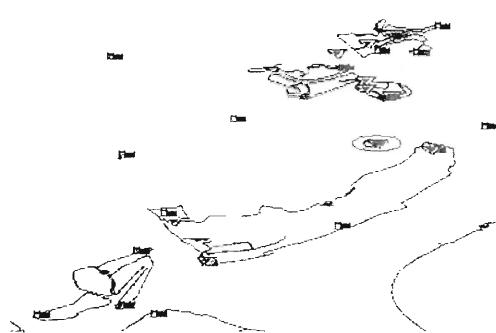
<i>Transportation</i>	
Public Transportation:	Yes
Length of Trip(minutes):	75
Private Transportation:	Yes
Departure Time of Last Boat:	24:00
Boat Numbers:	LN 13

<i>Scarpa Volo</i>	
Composition:	Brick
Condition:	Poor
Open to Public:	No
View:	Northern Lagoon

Name of the Area

tipologia: Convent and Church

Island Code: FRANC



Location	Area San Francesco del Deserto
Hours of Availability:	9 am-11 am 15:00-17:00 Closed Mon.

General Data	Usage:	Convent
State of Conservation	Excellent	Utilized: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Walkways	
Composition	Gravel
Length	150 m
Minimum Width	143 cm
Maximum Width	488 cm
Number of steps	2 Brick Steps

Facilities	
Public Restrooms	4
Handicap Accessible	Yes
State of Facilities	Good
Number of Beds	30
Type of Restaurants	None
Shopping	None

Docks	
Handicap Accessible:	Yes
State of Docking Sites:	Excellent
Number of Ships Available:	Two
Number of Steps:	Three
Length:	660 cm
Maximum Width:	190 cm
Minimum Width:	190 cm

Contact Information	
Telephone	041 5286863
Website	www.isola-sanfrancesodeldeserto.it

Descripción

This convent is a sanctuary for the Franciscan Monks. It was constructed in the thirteenth century and has undergone many renovations. The sanctuary offers a beautiful view of the Northern Lagoon and Burano from its well-kept gardens. The convent is a place of rest that serves as a place of rest. Sixty minute tours are also offered throughout the churches and gardens.

Transportation

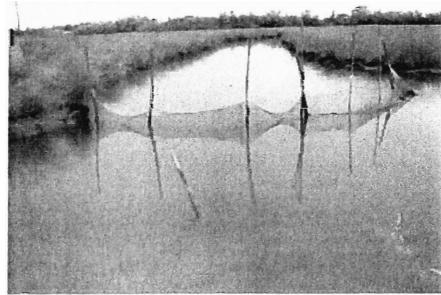
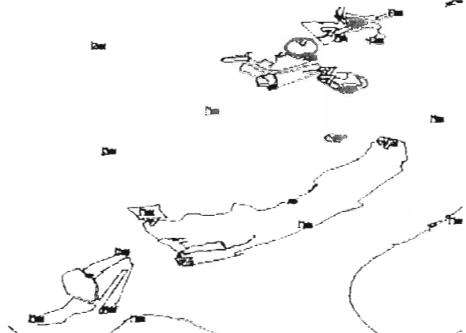
Public	No
Private	Yes
Closest Island With Public	Burano
Boat Numbers	N/A
Length of trip (minutes)	60



Nome dell'area

tipologia: Horticulture and Fishing

Island Code: LAGHI



<i>Location</i>	<i>Area</i>
	Isola dei Laghi

<i>General Data</i>	<i>Use:</i>	Vegetable Gardens
Condition:	Needs Repair	Visited: No

<i>Walkway Data</i>	
Length of Walkway (m):	100
Minimum Width(cm):	100
Maximum Width(cm):	100
Composition:	mud and carpet
Number of Steps:	None
Bridges:	None

<i>Docking Site</i>	
Length of Dock (cm):	20
Width of Dock (m):	15
Composition:	Cement and wood
Number of Mooring Sites:	None
Number of Private Docking Sites:	10
Depth around the dock (m):	9
Handicap Accessible:	No

<i>Facilities</i>	
Restrooms:	None
Restaurants:	None
Type of Food:	N/A
Shopping:	None
Type of Shopping:	N/A
Vendors:	None
Hotels/Hostels:	None
Rentals:	None
Nature Trails:	One

<i>Description</i>	
Isla dei Laghi was named after the mudflats that surround it, since the majority of its composition is a result of the mud deposits from the dredging of the Taglio Canal in the 1960's. Since then, the island has become home to many unique plant and wildlife species. Until recently the island had been an abandoned dumping ground. Now a nature path exists, giving island visitors a view into what the island's existence used to be.	

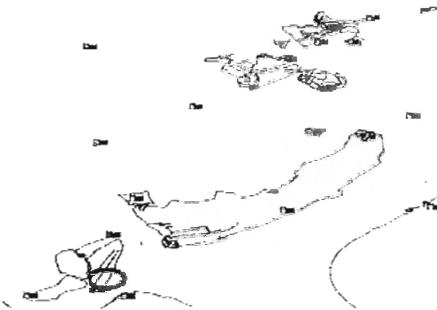
<i>Transportation</i>	
Public Transportation:	No
Length of Trip(minutes):	60
Private Transportation:	Yes
Departure Time of Last Boat:	N/A
Boat Numbers:	N/A

<i>Contact Information</i>	
Name:	Auser
Telephone:	+39041730580
Website:	www.tudeslove.com

Nome dell'area

type: Fort

Island Code: LVIG

**Location**

Area Isola San Andrea

General Data ConditionCurrent Use: Abandoned
Moderate Used: No**Walkway Data**

Composition:	gravel and grass
Length(m inute s):	10
Minimum Width(cm):	80
Maximum Width(cm):	170
Number of steps:	None
Slopes:	None

Fort

Composition:	Brick
Condition:	Needs Renovation
Use:	Abandoned

Description

Forte San Andrea was constructed by the Venetian Republic at the end of the fifteenth century. This fort is strategically placed at the mouth of the lagoon and made the invasion of Venice nearly impossible. The fortress protected the city for three centuries with its state of the art defense systems. The fort is still impressive to visitors to this day.

Docks

Number of Ships:	3
Length(m):	40
Width(m):	2
Condition:	Well Kept
Number of steps:	Three
Handicap Accessible:	No

Transportation

Public:	No
Private:	Yes
Length of trip(minutes):	35
Mooring Sites:	Yes
Public Boat Numbers:	N/A

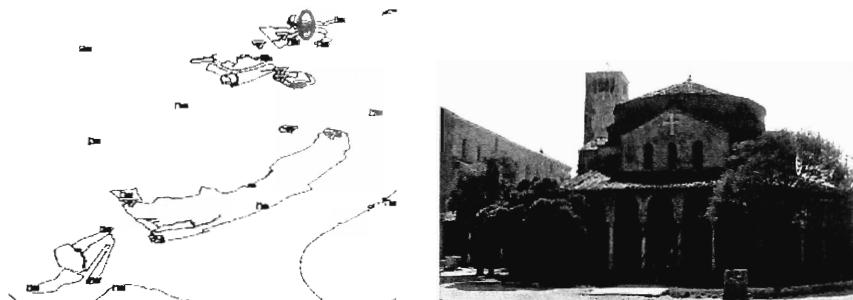
Facilities

Restrooms	None
Restaurants	None
Shopping	None
Museums	None
Handicap Accessible	No

Nome dell'area

Tipoloia: Church and Belltower

Island Code: TORCL

**Location**

Zone Torcello

General Data	Usage:	Museum
Condition:	Disappointing	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Walkway Data

Composition:	Gravel
Minimum Width(cm):	200
Maximum Width(cm):	600
Number of steps:	Six on bridge
Length of walk:	twenty minutes

Church and Belltower

Composition:	Erick
Condition:	Well kept but museum and artifacts are very disorganized
Use:	Historical and archeological site

Description

The island of Torcello is the original foundation of the lagoon. This was the sight of the first Venetian inhabitants. The church and belltower serve as constant reminders of the meager lagoon beginnings. The museum found inside the church showcases many original artifacts and archeological sites on the ancient island.

Facilities

Restrooms:	Yes, Male and Female
Restaurants:	Yes, two restaurants as you exit the dock
Shopping:	Five vendors
Hotels/Hostels:	No
Rentals:	No
Nature Trails:	Yes, one twenty minute walk

Transportation

Public Transportation:	Yes
Number of Private Docking Sites:	3
Mooring Sites:	yes
Length of Trip(minutes):	95
Boathouse:	No
Boat Numbers:	LN Toc

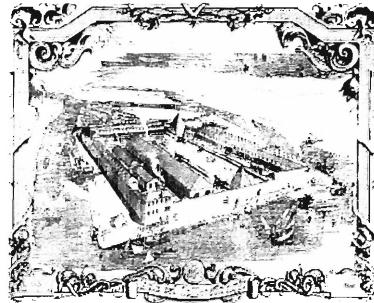
Docking Site

Condition:	New
Width(m):	15
Length(m):	10
Composition:	Concrete

Nome dell'area

type: Fort, Nature Path and Birdwatching

Island Code: NUOVO



Location Area Isola Lazzaretto Novo

General Data Condition	Current Use: Moderate	Utilizzato: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
------------------------	-----------------------	---

Walkway Data	
Composition:	gravel and grass
Length(minutes):	40
Minimum Width(cm):	80
Maximum Width(cm):	670
Number of steps:	None
Slopes:	Several steep

Description

The island of Lazzaretto Nuovo once served as the first site of quarantine during the plague. Here, ships, cargo, and anyone suspected of having the plague were kept apart from the Venetian public for forty days. Within the fort descriptions of the events that unraveled during that time period can be read from inscriptions that date back to the 16th Century. The site also serves as the showcase for all archeological artifacts that are found in the lagoon. The Island also boasts a nature trail that provides the perfect atmosphere for birdwatching and photography.

Fort	
Composition:	Brick
Condition:	Needs Renovation
Use:	Storage for archeological Finds,Lectures, Plays

Docks	
Number of Slips:	5
Length(m):	40
Width(cm):	295
Condition:	Well Kept
Number of steps:	None
Handicapp:	No
Accessible:	No

Transportation

Public:	Yes
Private:	Yes
Length of trip(minutes):	45
Mooring Sites:	Yes
Public Boat Numbers:	13

Facilities	
Restrooms:	Men's and Women's
Restaurants:	One-not smoking
Shopping:	None
Museums:	Archeological
Handicap Accessible:	No

Bird Watching

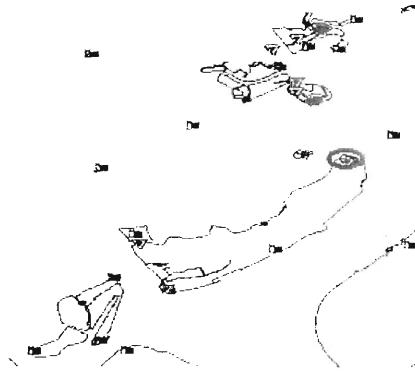
Size of Area Available(cm²):	2208
Distance From Docking Site(minutes):	10
Species:	Cavalere d'Italia, Gabbianoreale, Falco, Rove, Frassino osafilo

Contact Information	
Telephone:	041/7242011
Fax:	041/7444010
E-mail:	archeove@provincia.venezia.it
Website:	www.provincia.venezia.it/archeove

Nome dell'area

type: Fort Information

Island Code : ERAS



<u>Location</u>	<u>Area</u>
	Sant' Erasmo

<u>General Data</u>	<u>Current Use:</u>	<u>Farmer's Warehouse</u>
<u>Condition</u>	Poor	Utilizzato: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<u>Walkway Data</u>	
Composition:	gravel and grass
Length(minutes):	15
Minimum Width(m):	5
Maximum Width(m):	5
Number of steps:	None
Slopes:	None

<u>Fort</u>	
Composition:	Brick
Condition:	Needs Renovation
Use:	Agricultural Warehouse

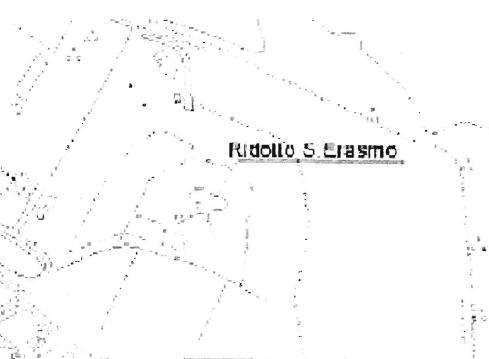
<u>Docks</u>	
Number of Slips:	5
Length(m):	10
Width(m):	5
Condition:	Well Kept
Number of steps:	None
Handicapp Accessible:	Yes

<u>Facilities</u>	
Restrooms	None
Restaurants	None
Shopping	None
Museums	None
Handicap Accessible	No

<u>Contact Information</u>	
Telephone:	+390415230642
Website:	www.tudeslove.com

<u>Description</u>	
The fort of Ridotto S. Erasmo was first constructed by the French. It was later reconstructed by the Austrians during their first reign. The fort's ground level has a lunette and is surrounded by a moat that is partially filled with water. It was previously used as a stockhouse, ammunition storeroom and a cistern. It was cleaned up as part of a volunteer program in 1999 and is used today as an agricultural warehouse.	

<u>Transportation</u>	
Public:	Yes
Private:	Yes
Length of trip(minutes):	45
Mooring Sites:	Yes
Public Boat Numbers:	13



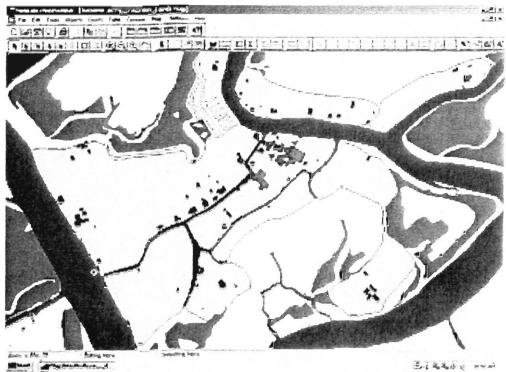
7.4 Appendix D

7.4.1 Information Sheets-Signs

Nome dell'area

type: Location Indicator

Island Code: TORCL

*Locations*

Areas Along the main path

General Data

Use:	LocationIndicator
Condition:	Good
Used:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located along the pathway towards the church and museum.

Description

This sign gives the direction of the public restrooms.

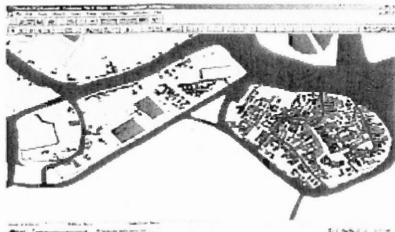
Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type:island Architecture

Island Code: BRNO

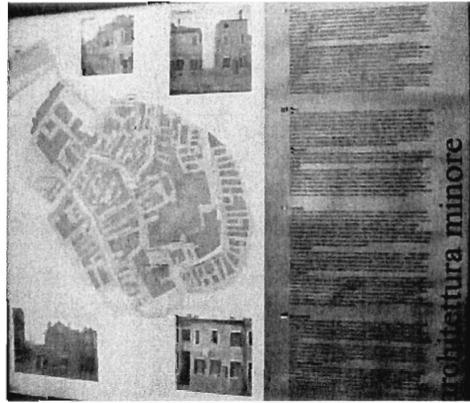


Locations	Areas	Island Architecture
General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, German, French
History	Yes
Directions	No

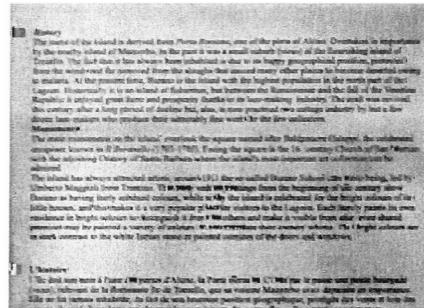
Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island:	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for the one that is missing
Sign Placement:	This sign is found at the beginning of the island along the main walkway.

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	Azienda di Promozione Turistica
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Burano



Description

This sign is found on the path that leads all the way around the island. It details the unique architecture found throughout the island and highlights areas that are of great importance.



1. History
The name of the island is derived from Porto Burano, one of the ports of Albona, described as a port by the fourth century AD author Ammianus Marcellinus. In the past it was a small village (now all the remaining island of Burano). The lack of or low water here (inhabitants is due to an early geographical position, particularly) made the island a refuge for people from the mainland and other places to live and work, giving birth to many legends. At the present time, Burano is associated with the highest quality of lace making in the north part of the Lagoon. Historically, it is an island of fishermen, but between the Renaissance and the fall of the Venetian Republic, it also gave birth to a prosperity similar to its sister islands. The town was once a center of lace production, which has now moved to other parts of Italy and abroad. Today, however, the island is a destination for tourists who come to see the famous lace and the unique architecture.

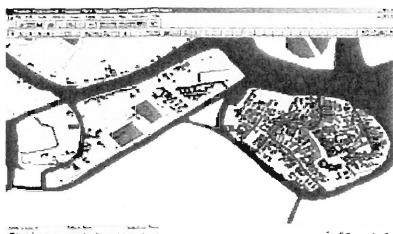
The island has always attracted artists (P.T. Tintoretto, Giorgio Bellini, Jacopo Tintoretto, etc.) and writers (Umberto Eco, Dino Campana, etc.). The most famous artist of the last century, however, is Domenico Morelli, known for his portraits of the Venetian nobility. The island is also known for its lace, which is a traditional craft of lace-making, which is still produced today in the Lagoon. Lace has become a symbol of excellence in both fashion and handicrafts. It is often used in interior decoration and makes a valuable item after being dried and washed.

2. Architecture
The island does not have a formal architectural plan. In Porto Burano, the buildings are built in a traditional style, influenced by the architecture of the Venetians, and so various materials are used, such as stone, wood, and brick. The houses are usually built on stilts, which allows them to withstand flooding. The facades are often decorated with colorful murals and stucco, while the roofs are typically tiled.

Nome dell'area

type: Island Architecture

Island Code: BRNO

**Locations****Areas** Island Architecture**General Data**

Use: History and Floorplans
Condition: Good

Used: **Sign Information**

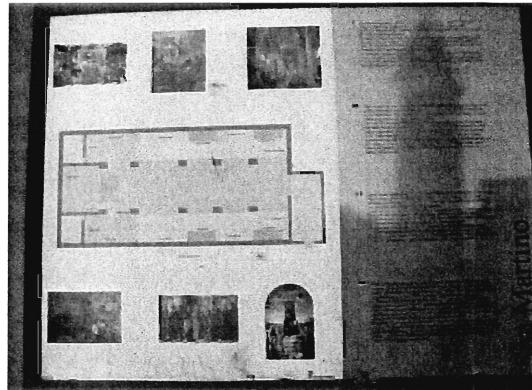
Map	No
Language	Italian, English, German, French
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

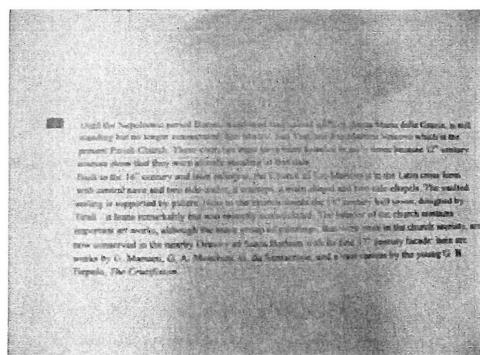
Number of Signs on Island	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for the one that is missing.
Sign Placement:	This sign is found at the beginning of the island along the main walkway.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	Azienda di Promozione Turistica
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Burano

**Description**

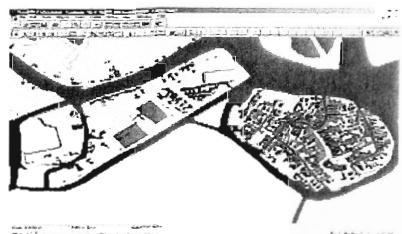
This sign is found at the entrance to the church and belltower on the island. Along with providing a history of the area, floorplans and photos of the interior are included.



Nome dell'area

type: Island Announcements

Island Code: BRNO



Locations	Areas	Announcement Board
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General Data	Use:	Upcomming Events
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<i>Sign Information</i>	
-------------------------	--

Map	No
Language	N/A
History	No
Directions	No

<i>Sign Data</i>	
------------------	--

Number of Signs on Island	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that is missing.
Sign Placement:	This announcement board is found at the beginning of the island along the main walkway.

<i>Description</i>	
--------------------	--

This sign is found on the path that leads all the way around the island. It gives information about upcoming events on the island.

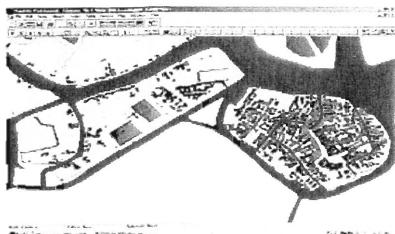
<i>Sign History</i>	
---------------------	--

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Burano

Nome dell'area

type: Island Announcements

Island Code: BRNO



Locations	Areas	Announcement Board
-----------	-------	--------------------

General Data	Use: Condition	Upcoming Events Good
		Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	N/A
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that is missing.
Sign Placement:	This announcement board is found at the beginning of the island along the main walkway.

Description

This sign is found on the path that leads all the way around the island. It gives information about upcoming events on the island.

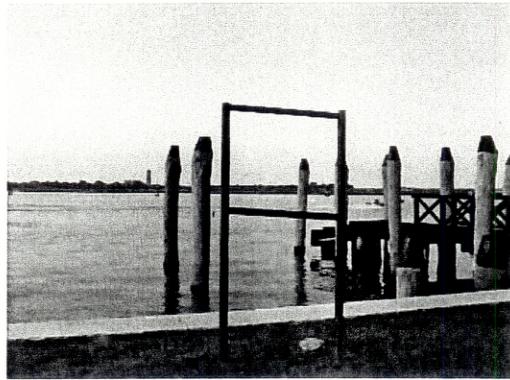
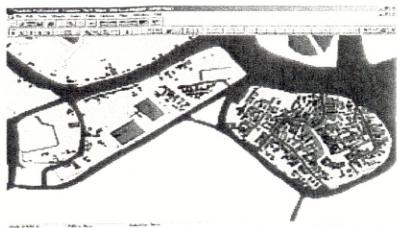
Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Burano

Nome dell'area

type:Damaged

Island Code: BRNO



Locations	Areas	Damaged
-----------	-------	---------

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Damaged	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	No
Language	N/A
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that is missing.
Sign Placement:	This announcement board is found at the beginning of the island along the main walkway.

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Burano

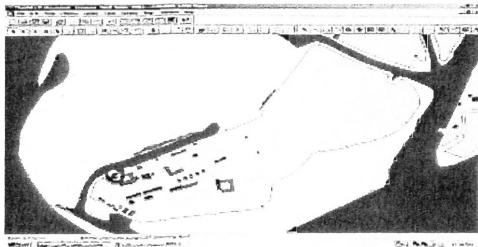
Description

This sign is found on the path that leads all the way around the island. It is currently in a stage of disrepair.

Nome dell'area

type: Thematic Tours

Island Code: CERT



Locations

Areas Docking Site

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

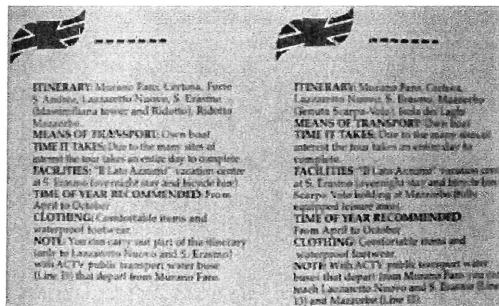
Number of Signs on Island	2
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the entrance to the island on the right hand side of the docking area.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Certosa

Description

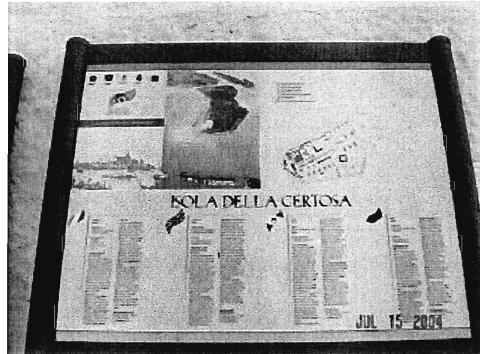
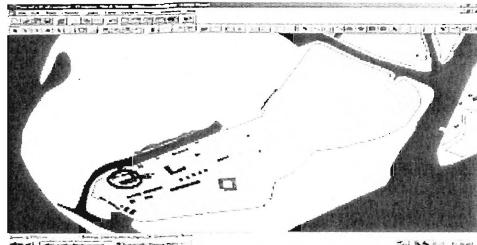
This sign is found on the island indicates tours that may be taken throughout the lagoon based on topic of interest. This island denotes the importance of the wildlife on the nature tour. This sign is found in four different languages. This sign also contains a key that explains each symbol that is used.



Nome dell'area

type: Island Information

Island Code : CERT

**Locations****Areas** Nature Trail**General Data**Use: Maps and History
Condition: GoodUsed: **Sign Information**

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	2
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found on one side of the docking area at the entrance to the island.

Sign History

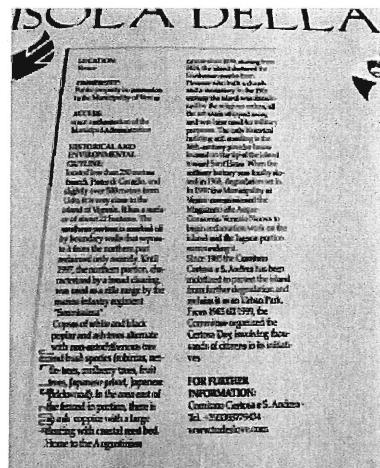
Author of the sign	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola la Certosa

Contact Information

Name:	Cornitato Certosa e S. Andrea
Telephone:	+39 338 5779434
Website:	www.tudeslove.com

Description

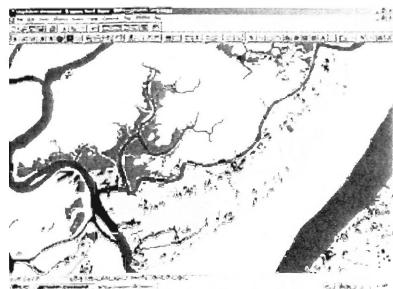
This sign indicates the history of the island from its days of being used as a convent to the days that it was occupied by the Germans and used as a fortress in World War II. This sign also provides a map of the area as well as contact information.



Nome dell'area

type: Hours of Operation

Island Code: ERAS

*Locations*

Areas: Entrance to Fort

*General Data*Use: Hours and Ownership
Condition: GoodUsed: *Sign Information*

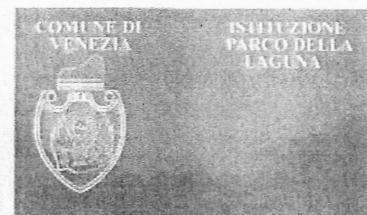
Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the entrance to the fort.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Torre Massimiliana, Sant'Erasmo

**TORRE MASSIMILIANA**ORARIO DI APERTURA
MAGGIO - GIUGNO 2004

SABATO E DOMENICA

DALLE ORE 10.00
ALLE ORE 20.00*Description*

This is a secondary sign found at the entrance to the fort. This sign displays the hours of operation as well as the owners and caretakers of the island.

Nome dell'area

type: Fort Information

Island Code: ERAS

LocationsAreas Entrance to Fort

General Data

Use: Maps and indicators
Condition: GoodUsed: MapSign Information

Language:

Yes

Italian, French,

Enligh, German

History:

Yes

Directions:

No

Sign DataSign History

Number of Signs on Island:

5

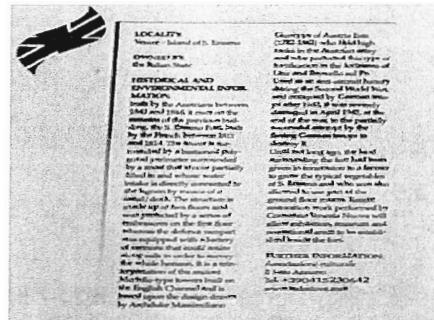
Condition:

All signs were in
good condition

Sign Placement:

The sign is found
in front of the fort
directly on the
walkwaySign LocationSant'Erasmo

This sign gives the information on the history of the fort dating back to its original construction and purpose. The sign also gives a detailed floorplan and a map. The sign is written in several languages allowing for easy use. There is also an updated photo of the site after all of the renovations were completed in 2003.

Description

Nome dell'area

type: Fort Information

Island Code: ER AS

**Locations****Areas** Agricultural Area**General Data**Use: Maps and indicators
Condition: GoodUsed: **Sign Information**

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, French, English and German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found in front of the second fort on the island

Sign History

Author of the sign	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Sant'Erasmo

Description

This sign is placed in front of the second fort found on the island of Sant'Erasmo. This sign gives important information on the history, ownership, and upkeep of the island. The sign is also in four different languages displaying its accessibility to many parties.

LOCALITY:
S. Erasmo - Punta Vela
OWNED BY:
the Italian State
ENTRANCE:
not accessible

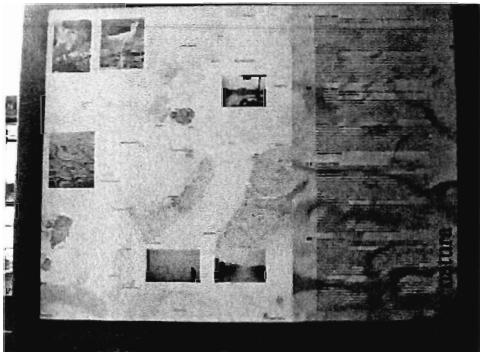
HISTORICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION:
first built by the French who called it massive, now, to distinguish it from the old one, it was then built upon by the Austrians during the first period of their domination.
It is a ground level fort with a water-filled moat guarded by a Carnot-style wall.
The interior still hosts the trileaf blockhouse which is connected to the wall and the entrance, there are also an ammunition storehouse and a cistern.
It is still used today by a local farmer as an agricultural warehouse and was cleaned up in summer 1999 by International Civil Service volunteers during a clean-up initiative which has temporarily held its degradation to a standstill.

FURTHER INFORMATION:
Cultural association Il Lato Azzurro -
Tel. +390415220642 -
www.latolazzurro.com

Nome dell'area

type: Fort Information

Island Code: ERAS

**Locations****Areas** Agricultural Area**General Data**

Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition:	Good

Used: **Sign Information**

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, French, English and German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found next to the boatstop.

Sign History

Author of the sign	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Sant'Erasmo

Description

This sign is placed in front of the boat stop on the far side of the island. It denotes the plant and wildlife that can be found on the island. It also gives a brief history of man's role in protecting and reviving the lagoon environment.

The Venice Lagoon

The lagoon of Venice is an environment in a state of evolution, within it is a variety of ever-changing biological environments and landscapes.

Lagoon Landscape
The ecological structure of the lagoon system consists in shallow, mudflats, docks, islands and a series of marshes, forming a complex environment that includes the lagoon shore, fishing waters and high ground. The shores or marshlands are only submerged by the highest tides but are covered by waves, flooding the land known as phreat. The saline or marshlands are only visible when there is low tide. The salinity varies according to the state of the tide which in turn changes according to the different periods of the month. The variation in conditions determined by the air and flow of the tide and the lagoon's special character - an environment in transition between earth and sea - produces a rich variety of microhabitats that ensure the survival of a large number of live marine, terrestrial and amphibious species.

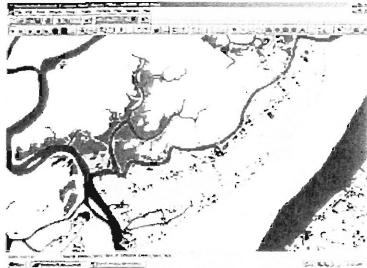
Engineering Works

Man has played a decisive role in the process of converting the lagoon's natural tendency to silt up, and has transformed it into a marine environment. The Venetians have constantly carried out reclamation works to safeguard the natural lagoon environment and prevent it from silting. A natural barrier against invasion from without, the lagoon was an inescapable fortress of security, wealth and power. It had entrances; its canals were navigable, its islands could be inhabited and cultivated. The struggle to obtain fishing and the felling of timber in the lagoon required considerable scientific and technical expertise and led to works on a grand scale. Consider, for example, the diversion of the Brenta, Piove, and Adige rivers away from the lagoon, or the works to the outlets of the Po. All this was done at the same time as the constant dredging of the lagoon and its waterways, while careful legislation provided against, and punished, any actions that might compromise the lagoon.

Nome dell'area

type: Thematic Tours

Island Code: ERAS



Locations

Areas Nature Trail

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

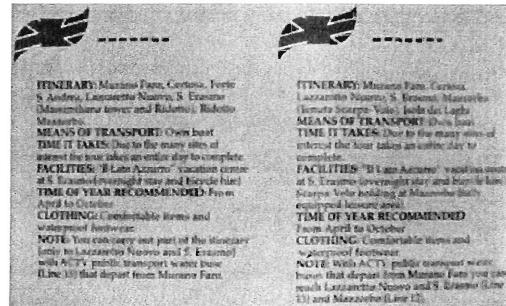
Number of Signs on Island	5
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found on one side of the boatstop on the opposite side of the island from Torre Massimiliana.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Sant'Erasmo

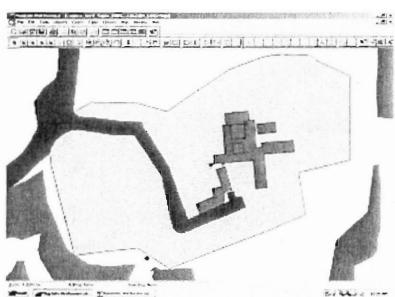
Description

This sign is found on the island indicates tours that may be taken throughout the lagoon based on topic of interest. This island denotes the importance of the forts on the historical tour. This sign is found in four different languages. This sign also contains a key that explains each symbol that is used.

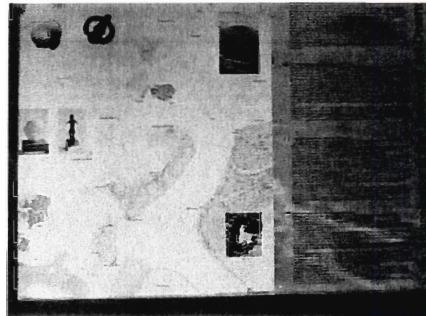


Nome dell'area

type: History and Map



Island Code: FRANC



Location

Zone Isola San Francesco del

General Data
Condition

Use: Sign

Good

Utilized:

Description

This sign explains the history of the island. It also details the architect and owner of the building as well as the hours of operation.

Sign Information

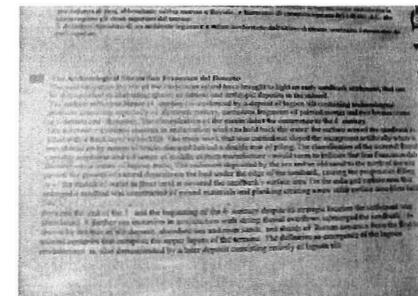
Map	Yes
Languages	French, English, Italian, German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	2 useable 1 torn down
Sign Placement	One at entrance to island; one at entrance to church
Condition	This sign is located at the entrance to the church

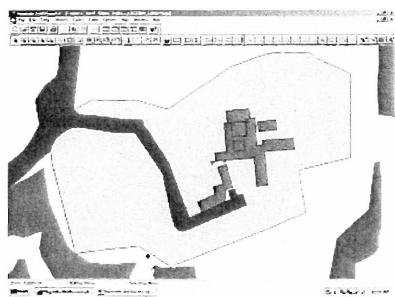
Sign History

Author of the sign
Where the sign was created
Owner of the sign
Sign Location



Nome dell'area

type: History and Map



Island Code: FRANC

**Location**

Zone Isola San Francesco del

General Data
ConditionUse: Sign
GoodUtilized: **Sign Information**

Map	No
Languages	Italian
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	2 useable 1 torn down
Sign Placement	One at entrance to island, two at entrance to church
Condition	This sign is located at the entrance to the church and points in the direction of the public restrooms

Description

This sign gives directions to tourists in the way of the public restrooms.

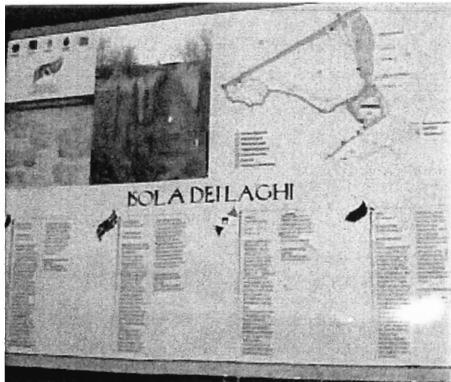
Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Where the sign was created:	
Owner of the sign:	
Sign Location:	

Nome dell'area

type: History and Maps

Island Code : LAGHI

**Locations****Areas Nature Trail**

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Description

This sign exhibits the history of the island. It also displays a map of the island. This sign is written in several languages making the area accessible for all tourists.

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	3
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	This particular sign was placed in front of the docking area right as you enter the island.

Sign History

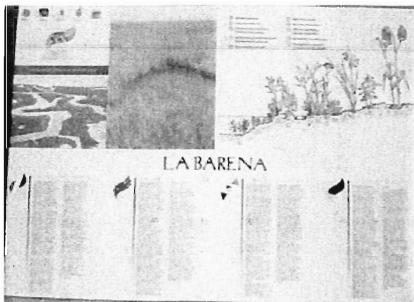
Author of the sign:	Venezia Fortificata
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Venezia Fortificata
Sign Location:	Isola dei Laghi

LOCATION: Northern lagoon	the spontaneous action of a group of pensioners led to the opening of various footpaths and the creation of some vegetable gardens which reinstated the traditional integration between horticulture and fishing once common in the Venetian lagoon.
OWNERSHIP: Public property	
HISTORICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLINE: The name derives from the surrounding marshes, of which the island is a portion reclaimed in the 1960s with mud deposits from the excavation of the Taglio Canal. Over the years the island was consolidated and has now been colonized by various plant and animal species, thus making it a very interesting environment from the naturalistic point of view.	
Similarity to what had happened on other islands, this state of neglect had turned it into a dumping ground until	

Nome dell'area

type: Barene and Maps

Island Code : LAGHI

**Locations****Areas Nature**

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Description

This sign exhibits the natural plantlife that is native to the area. It also explains the history behind the barene and the importance of the plants to the lagoon.

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	3
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	This particular sign was placed in front of the docking area right as you enter the island.

Sign History

Author of the sign	Venezia Fortificata
Place of Creation	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign	Venezia Fortificata
Sign Location	Isola dei Laghi

The sandbars are one of the most significant bio-types of the exquisite vegetation of the lagoon. It is a wet flat surface almost always above sea-level and that can be submerged during the highest tides. The fact that it is only seldom covered by water it hosts stable and lush vegetation. The soil is rich of salt, therefore only few species - approximately ten in all - can grow on it. Despite this they make up great aggregations, often more than of a single species. The are specialised halophytic plants that can adapt to living in contact with salt, thanks to special physiological adaptations (salt is normally fatal in plants). Among these species, many of which flower during the late summer months and at the beginning of Autumn, giving the barene its typical colours, the most easily recognisable are the purple coloured flowers of the *Aster tripolium* and the *Limonium serratum* with its pink-purple coloured flowers.

In the sandbars it is also easy to recognise some of the lagoon's characteristic ecological elements; for example, the chaotic pools of saltwater trapped in the sandbars. Due to the low evaporation rate that these pools are saltier than seawater itself, which is why they emerge during low tide and that surround the barene and the banks of its small canals that are covered by the tides. During high tide the tides' meandering and meandered course leads the refreshing and oxygenated water from the deep canals of the lagoon, branching off from the port mouths to the outer areas of the barene. During low tide they run back into the sea bearing nutrients and waste; this flow involves millions of cubic metres of water that provide a superb self filtering system.

Nome dell'area

type: Thematic Tours and Maps

Island Code: LAGHI

**Locations****Areas** Thematic Tours**General Data**

Use: Maps and indicators
Condition: Good
Used:

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	Yes
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

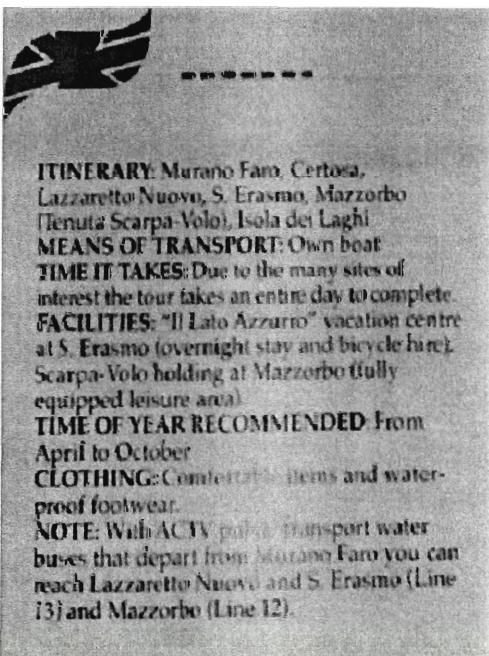
Number of Signs on Island	3
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	This particular sign was placed in front of the docking area right as you enter the island.

Sign History

Author of the sign	Venezia Fortificata
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Venezia Fortificata
Sign Location:	Isola dei Laghi

Description

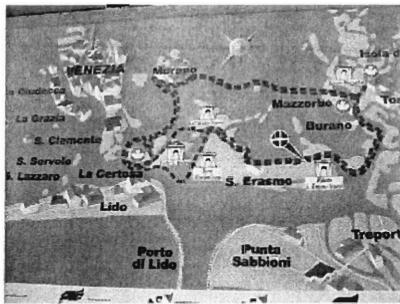
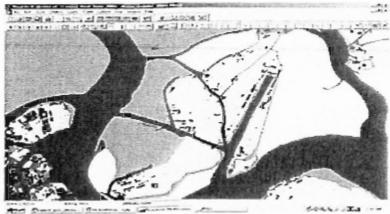
This sign is found throughout the lagoon. The red dots indicate the historical aspects of the part while the blue dots represent the natural aspects of the park. The sign also gives you information on what to wear and how to get to the areas of interest.



Nome dell'area

type: Thematic Tours

Island Code: LVIG

**Locations****Areas** Nature Trail

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

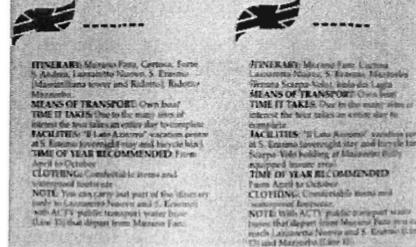
Number of Signs on Island	3
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the entrance to the trail leading into the area of the fort.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Le Vignole

Description

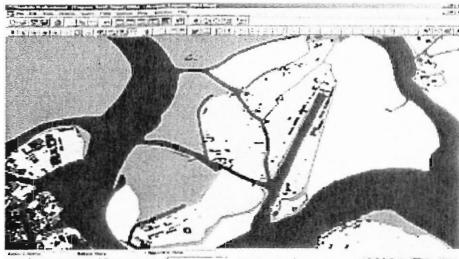
This sign is found on the island indicates tours that may be taken throughout the lagoon based on topic of interest. This island denotes the importance of the fort on the historical tour. This sign is found in four different languages. This sign also contains a key that explains each symbol that is used.



Nome dell'area

type:History and Map

Island Code: LVIG



Locations

Areas Fort

General Data

Use: Maps and History
Condition: GoodUsed: 

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English French, German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

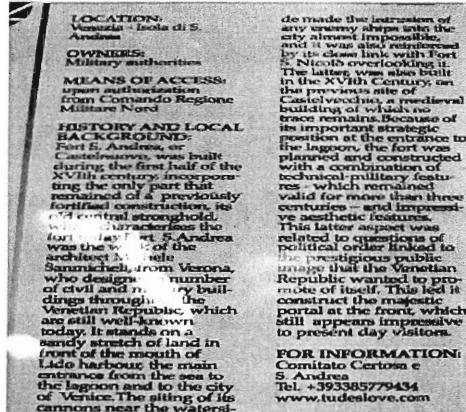
Number of Signs on Island	3
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the entrance to the fort area. It is beginning to get overgrown and the sign is hard to find.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Le Vignole, Isola San Andrea

Description

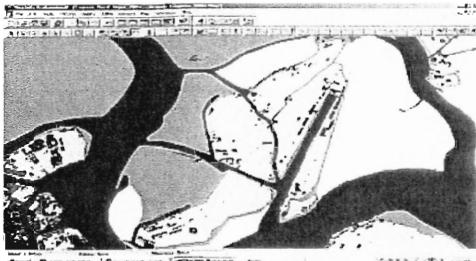
This sign gives information about the history of the fort including what it was used for and its construction dates. The area of the fort is surrounded by a military area. Climbing the steps to the fort provides a breathtaking view of the mouth of the lagoon and the surrounding area.



Nome dell'area

type: Work in Progress

Island Code: LVIG

**Locations****Areas** Fort Entrance**General Data**Use: Work Notice
Condition: Good Used: **Sign Information**

Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	3
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the entrance to the trail leading into the area of the fort.

Description

This sign is found on the island indicates work that is being done on the area. It includes contact information for the main project leaders.

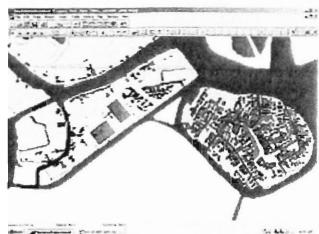
Sign History

Author of the sign:	Comune di Venezia
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Ile Vignole

Nome dell'area

type: Fort Information

Island Code: MAZRB

**Locations****Areas** Entrance to Fort

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, French, English, German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	4
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for the one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	The sign is found in front of the fort directly on the walkway.

Sign History

Author of the sign	Venezia Fortificata
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Municipality of Venice
Sign Location:	Mazzorbo

Description

This sign gives the information on the history of the fort dating back to its original construction and purpose. The sign also provides site visitors with contact information.

LOCALITY:
Venetian Island of Mazzorbo**OWNER:**
Municipality of Venice**ENTRANCE:**
booking required**HISTORICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION:**

It is located in an area which was once the ancient monastery of S. Eufemia that was founded by a noble woman of Padua in the year 900 AD. In the year 1268, following a Decree issued by the Senate of the Republic, the monastery was closed and the building was taken under military management. This building was subsequently torn down in 1830 to enable the construction, in 1831, of the redoubt. Originally it was not intended to be an artillery post but to be an administrative depot equipped with bastioned perimeter walls and a central cross-shaped

blockhouse.
It became an artillery post in 1850 when the commanders of the Italian Army decided, after having drawn up a study, to demolish the central blockhouse and to build a new crosspiece with side T-shaped posts.

After having been abandoned, it was allegedly used in the 1950's as a summer habitation by some of the fascist regime. Since the mid 1980's it has been managed by ANCI and used a scouts camp.

FURTHER INFORMATION:
AGESCI (Italian Association of Archaeological Societies)
Tel. +390415289515 - www.tudislove.com

Nome dell'area

type: Park Information

Island Code: MAZRB

LocationsAreas Entrance to the ParkGeneral Data

Use: Guidelines

Condition:

Good

Used:

Sign InformationSign Data

Map

No

Language

Italian

History

No

Directions

Yes

Number of Signs on Island:

4

Condition:

All signs were in good condition, except for the one that was torn down.

Sign Placement:

This sign was found in the middle of the park, a better place may be at the entrance.

Description

This sign gives important information on what is and is not allowed in the park area. Although the sign is only one language, the pictures display what it means.

Sign History

Author of the sign:

N/A

Place of Creation:

Venice, Italy

Owner of the Sign:

Comune di Venezia

Sign Location:

Mazzorbo

Nome dell'area

type: Cemetery Information

Island Code: MAZRB

**Locations**

Areas Entrance to Cemetery

General Data	Use:	Public Hours
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	4
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for the one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	The sign is found on the entrance gate to the cemetery.

Description

This sign gives the hours of operation for the cemetery.

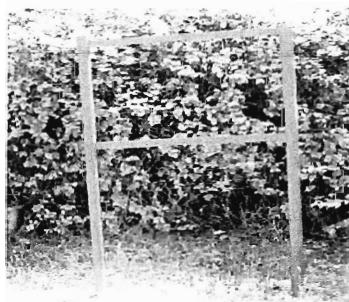
Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Municipality of Venice
Sign Location:	Mazzorbo

Nome dell'area

type: Damaged

Island Code: MAZRB

**Locations****Areas** Near Boatstop**General Data**

Use: Maps and indicators
Condition: Good Used:

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	None
History	No
Directions	No

Description

N/A

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	4
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for the one that is torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign is found at the entrance to the island near the boatstop.

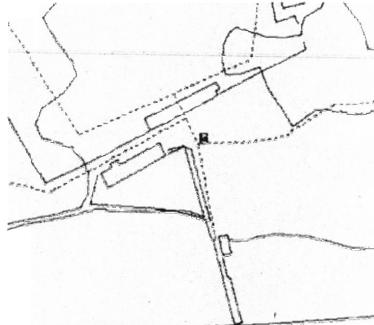
Sign History

Author of the sign	N/A
Place of Creation:	N/A
Owner of the Sign:	N/A
Sign Location:	Mazzorbo

Nome dell'area

type: Trail Indicators

Island Code: NUOVO

LocationsAreas Nature Trail

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	Yes
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island:	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found hanging from the wooden fence, close to the ground

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

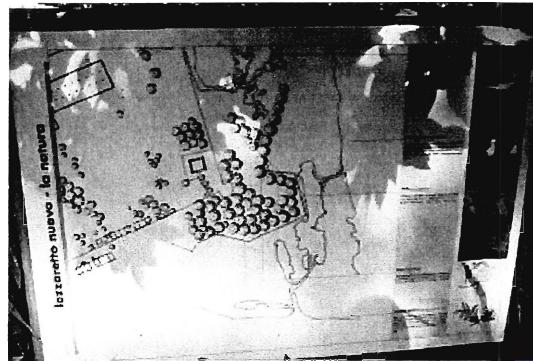
Description

The second sign on the Island indicates the beginning of the Nature trail. Although the wooden format is suitable the sign needs to be larger and in more languages in order for people to understand what it is indicating.

Nome dell'area

type: Birdwatching Maps

Island Code: NUOVO

**Locations****Areas** Nature Trail

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found ten minutes into the walk on the nature trail. It can be found in a large clearing.

Sign History

Author of the sign	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

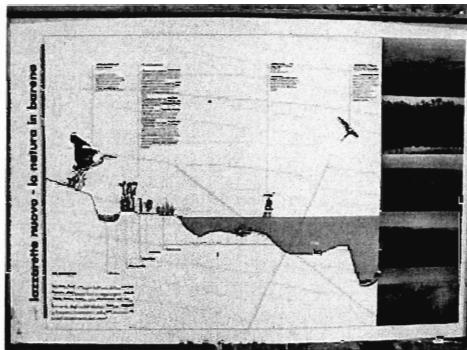
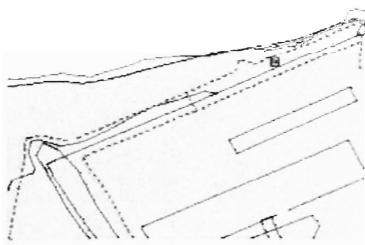
Description

The third sign that can be found on the island indicates the types of birds and their locations throughout the island. This sign would be very useful if it was put into more than one language and could be accompanied by the audio recordings of the bird calls.

Nome dell'area

type: Birdwatching Maps

Island Code: NUOVO

**Locations****Areas** Nature Trail**General Data**Use: Maps and indicators
Condition: GoodUsed: **Sign Information**

Map	Yes
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found on the back sides of the island on the side of the path that is closest to the fort

Description

The fourth sign that can be found on the island indicates the types of birds and their locations throughout the island. This sign also indicates the different types of bereri that are found in the wetlands that border the backside of the fort. This sign would be very useful if it was put into more than one language and could be accompanied by the audio recordings of the birds calls.

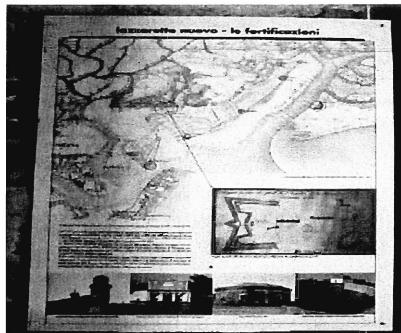
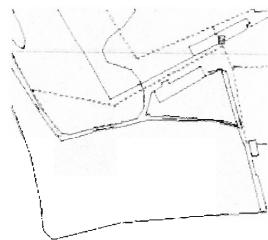
Sign History

Author of the sign:	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

Nome dell'area

type: Fort Indicator

Island Code: NUOVO

**Locations****Areas** Nature Trail

General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found in the entryway to the fort

Description

The fifth sign that can be found on the island provides a map of the lagoon showing where the island is located. This map also shows the fort as an aerial shot and indicates the forts on the neighboring island of S. Erasmo. Again, this sign is in only one language and is out of date because the newly renovated forts of S. Erasmo are not shown in their repaired state.

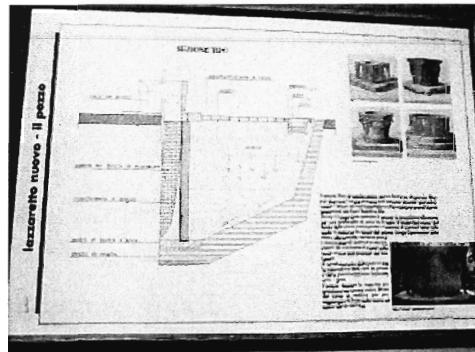
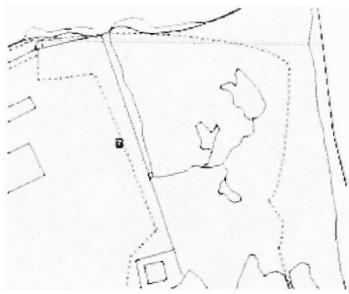
Sign History

Author of the sign:	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

Nome dell'area

type: Birdwatching Maps

Island Code: NUOVO

**Locations****Areas** Nature Trail**General Data**

Use: Maps and indicators
Condition: Good

Used: **Sign Information**

Map	Yes
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found in the courtyard area of the fort on the front of the storage shed.

Description

The sixth sign that can be found on the island details the way traditional wells worked and why they were so important. The sign neglects to tell the story of the well and why it is so important in the history of Venice and the Lagoon. This sign is also only in Italian and does not mention the second well only meters away.

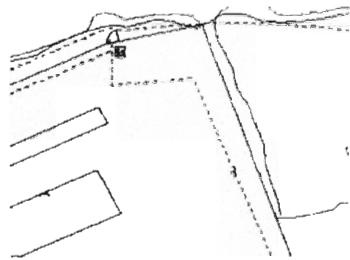
Sign History

Author of the sign:	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

Nome dell'area

type: Thematic Tours

Island Code: NUOVO



Locations	Areas	Nature Trail
General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the back wall of the fort in the courtyard.

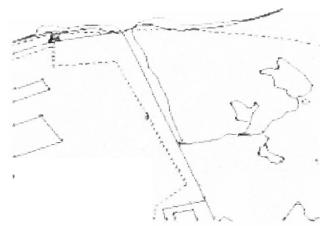
Description	
<p>The seventh sign that can be found on the island indicates tours that may be taken throughout the lagoon based on topics of interest. This island denotes the importance of the well found in the courtyard as well as the importance of the fort. This sign is found in four different languages.</p>	

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

Nome dell'area

type: Lookout Point

Island Code: NUOVO



Locations	Areas	Nature Trail
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General Data	Use:	Maps and indicators
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, German
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island	7
Condition:	All signs were in good condition
Sign Placement:	The sign is found at the back wall of the fort at the top of the lookout area.

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	Viva Laguna
Place of Creation:	Venice, Italy
Owner of the Sign:	Comune di Venezia
Sign Location:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo

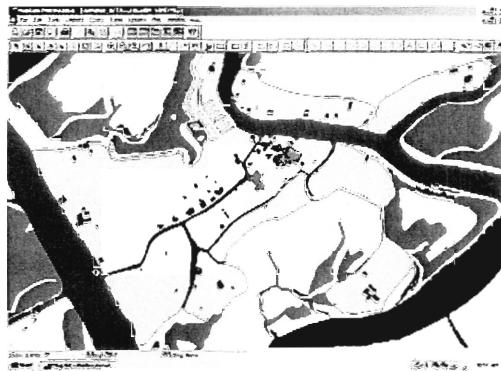
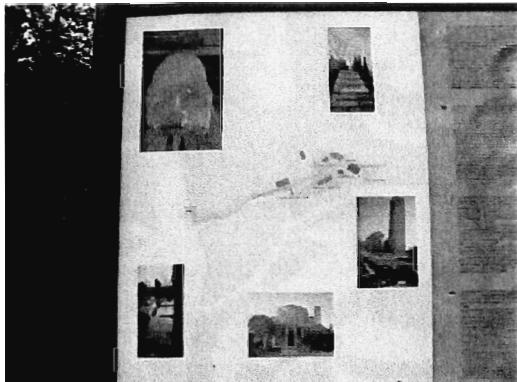
Description

The final sign that is found on this island serves a plaque for the lookout point. It provides visitors to the island a way to identify exactly which island they are looking at. This sign is offered only in Italian, but only contains the island names so it is easy for someone of any dialect to understand.

Nome dell'area

type: History

Island Code: TORCL

**Locations**

Areas Entrance to Church

General DataUse: History and Map
Condition: GoodUsed: **Sign Information**

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located at the entrance to the church and museum area. It gives a detailed history about the creation of the church and explains the ruins that remain.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Description

This sign details the history of the area as well as the remains that lie there. It also explains the decline of the area and why it was abandoned. The other signs found on the island provide floorplans, a catalog of artifacts, and notification of lodging areas.

Archaeological excavations conducted on the island from 1961 have shown the existence (since Roman times) of a fishing colony and signs of glass-making. However, it was only between the 5th and 7th century that the people of the Altino area on the mainland, fleeing from the Normans and Saracens, transformed the island into one of the most prosperous centers in the lagoon. They named it Torcello, perhaps after one of the six gates of Altino. At the height of its fortune the island maintained a population of five thousand souls; it was a port of prime importance, from which its citizens set out to trade with ports in the Adriatic and Mediterranean; it had metalwork shops and glassworks and the exclusive development of the wool industry until the 14th century. Torcello had a separate government with a Governor and Council, and appointed its own Magistrate. Many noble families flourished here and had the same rights as their peers in Venice. The island was a bishopric from 638 when the Bishop of Altino transferred here, bringing with him the Holy Relics and the reliquaries; here they remained until 1689, gradually losing fame and acquiring wealth. There was also an important monastic community. Even in the 15th century, of the early specimens here still remained 16 monasteries and numerous churches serving twelve parishes. The island's decline dates from the 14th century as a result of the rise in prosperity of the nearby island of Venice and the subsequent loss of traffic. Other factors were the progressive silting up and blocking of the port mouth, the advance of deserts caused by the Sile and Dese Rivers, and the forming of the marshes that caused the spread of malaria. The few reminders of the island's once flourishing past are the monumental complex of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, the Church of Santa Fosca, the ruins of the foundations of the Monastery of San Giovanni Evangelista, and the famous House of Attila, a marble seat probably used by the island's court in administering justice.

Nome dell'area

type: History

Island Code: TORCL

**Locations****Areas** Entrance to Church**General Data**

Use:	Map
Condition:	Good

Used: **Description**

This sign details a map of the northern lagoon. This map contains brail that provides a handicap accessible angle to the park location. The material of this map makes it weatherproof and durable.

Sign Information

Map	Yes
Language	Italian, Brail
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located at the entrance to the church and museum area. It gives a detailed map of the northern lagoon.

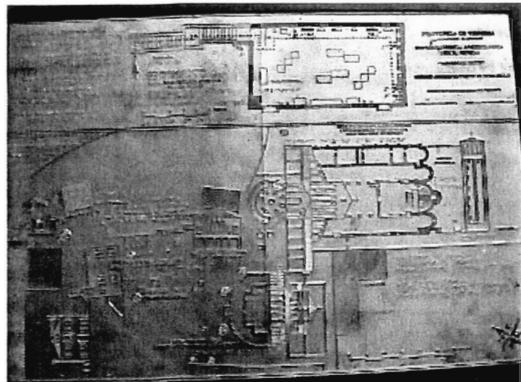
Sign History

Author of the sign	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type: History

Island Code: TORCL

LocationsAreas Entrance to ChurchGeneral Data
ConditionUse: Floorplans
GoodUsed: Description

This sign details the floorplans of the church and museum. They are raised to provide a three dimensional effect to the sign. The material of this map makes it weatherproof and durable.

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down
Sign Placement:	This sign was located at the entrance to the church and museum area. It gives a detailed floorplan of the area.

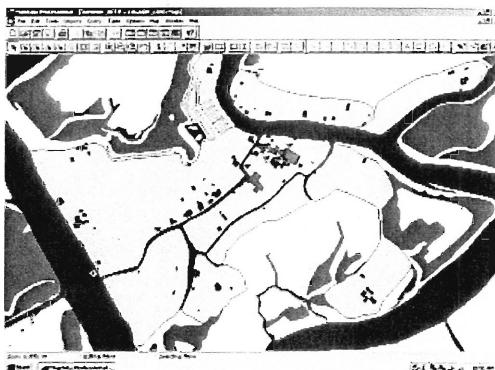
Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type: History

Island Code: TORCL

**Locations****Areas** Entrance to Museum**General Data**Use: Hours of Operation
Condition Good Used: **Description**

This sign provides visitors with the hours and seasons of operation. It also explains when and why the church and museum are closed.

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	No

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located at the entrance to the church and museum area. It gives the hours and season of operation.

Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type: Other Island Attractions

Island Code: TORCL



Locations	Areas	Entrance to Museum
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General Data	Use:	Information
Condition	Good	Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	Yes
Language	Italian and English
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement	This sign was located at the entrance to the church and museum area. It gives the hours and season of operation.

Sign History	
Author of the sign	
Place of Creation	
Owner of the Sign	
Sign Location	Torcello

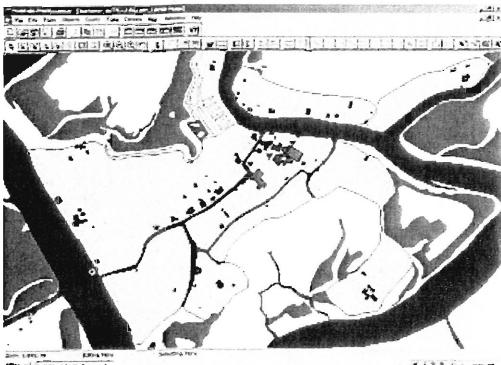
Descripción

This sign provides visitors with the hours and seasons of operation. It focuses on a church in a neighboring island giving the perfect opportunity for a thematic tour.

Nome dell'area

type: Location Indicator

Island Code: TORCL

**Locations**

Areas Fence off of a path

General DataUse: LocationIndicator
Condition: GoodUsed: **Description**

This sign details the information on a bed and breakfast located on the island. It is in a poor location and would not be seen by many visitors.

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian and English
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island:	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located on a fence at the crossroads of two paths.

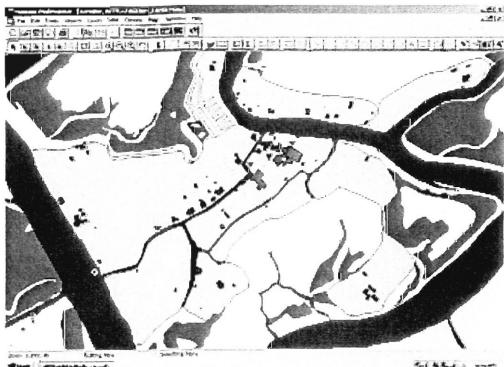
Sign History

Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type: Location Indicator

Island Code: TORCL

**Locations**

Areas Fence off of a path

General Data

Use:	Location Indicator
Condition:	Good
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Used:

Description

This sign details the information on a bed and breakfast located on the island. It is in a poor location and would not be seen by many visitors.

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian and English
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located on a fence at the crossroads of two paths.

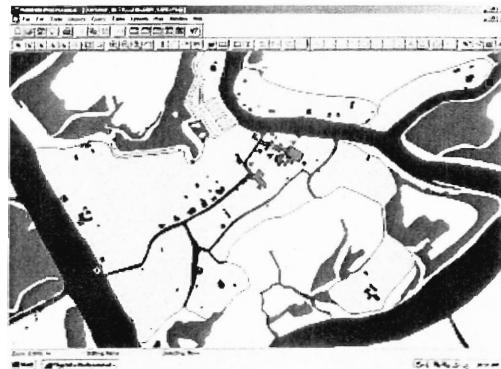
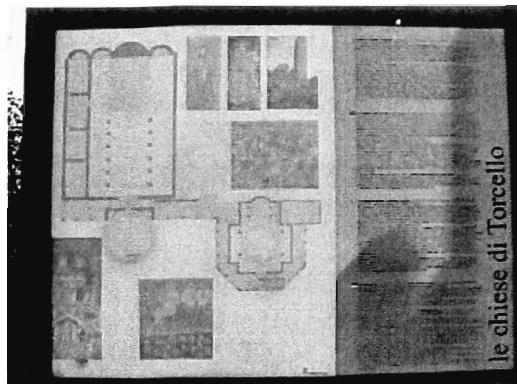
Sign History

Author of the sign	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type: History

Island Code: TORCL



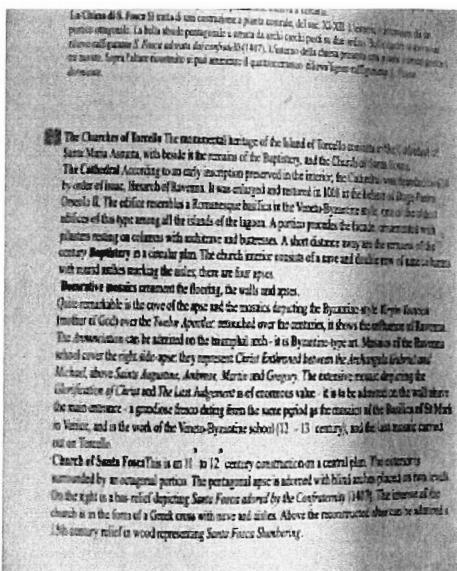
Locations	Areas	Entrance to Church
General Data	Use: Condition	History and Map Good Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	Yes
Language	Italian, English, French, and German
History	Yes
Directions	No

Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located at the entrance to the church and museum area. It gives a detailed history about the creation of the church and explains the ruins that remain.

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

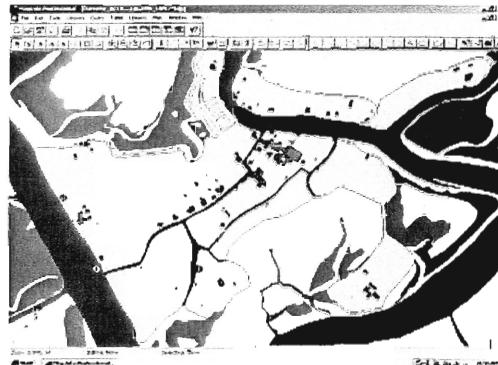
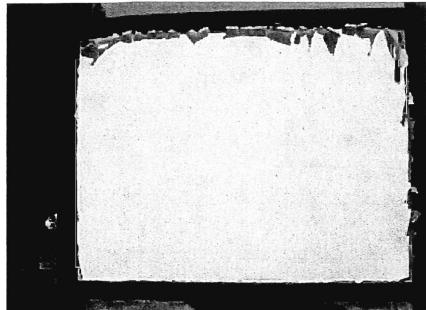
Description
This sign details the history of the church in the area. It displays the floorplans of the church and belltower as well as information on the area around the church and belltower.



Nome dell'area

type: Damaged

Island Code: TORCL



Locations	Areas	Entrance to Church
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General Data	Use: Condition	N/A Good
		Used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Sign Information	
Map	N/A
Language	None
History	No
Directions	No

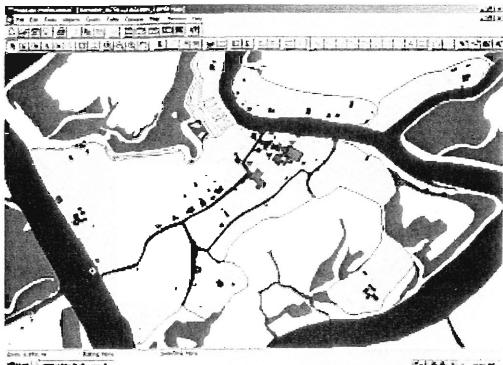
Sign Data	
Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located near the entrance to the church and museum area.

Sign History	
Author of the sign:	
Place of Creation:	
Owner of the Sign:	
Sign Location:	Torcello

Nome dell'area

type: Location Indicator

Island Code: TORCL

**Locations**

Areas Along the main path

General Data

Use:	Location Indicator
Condition:	Good
Used:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Description

This sign gives the direction of the public restrooms.

Sign Information

Map	No
Language	Italian
History	No
Directions	Yes

Sign Data

Number of Signs on Island	12
Condition:	All signs were in good condition, except for one that was torn down.
Sign Placement:	This sign was located along the pathway towards the church and museum.

Sign History

Author of the sign:

Place of Creation:

Owner of the Sign:

Sign Location: Torcello

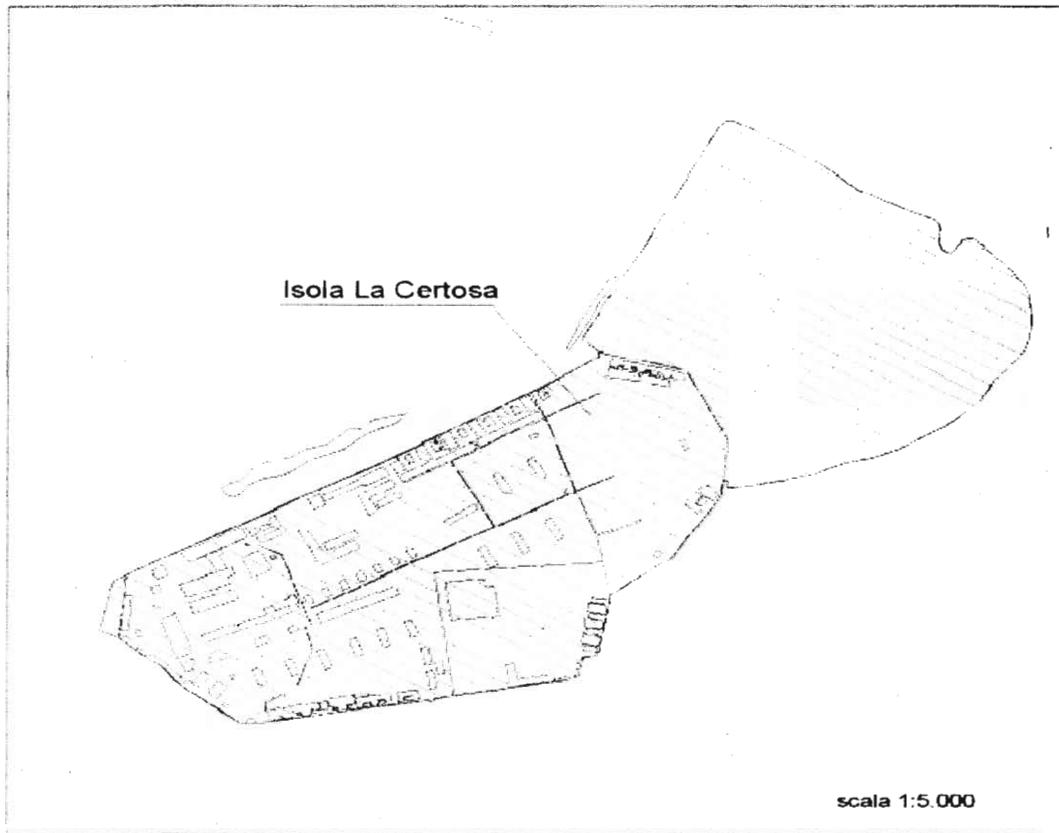
7.5 Appendix E

7.5.1 Floor plans

ISOLA LA CERTOSA

Localizzazione

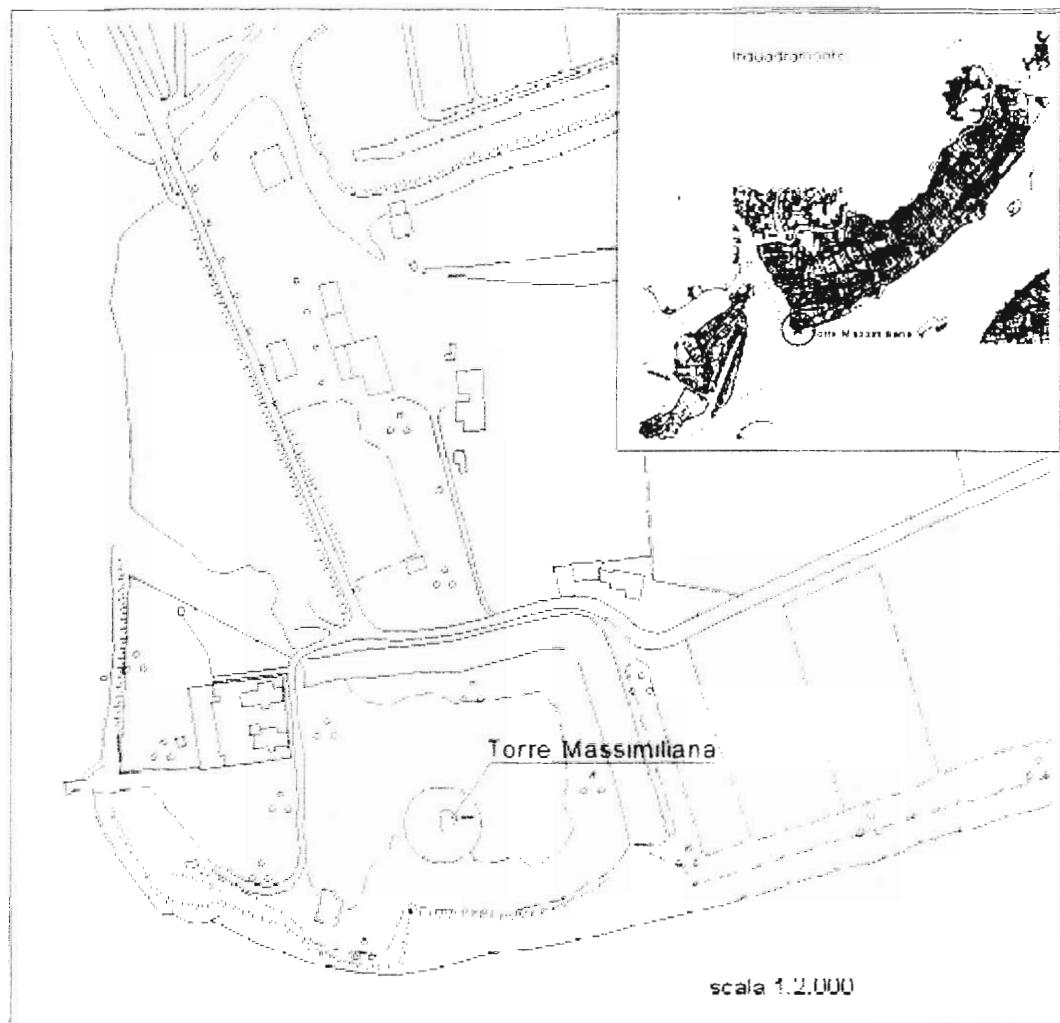
L'isola della Certosa si trova nella laguna centrale ed è delimitata a Nord dall'isola dei Vignole, a Ovest e a Sud dal Canale delle Navi e a Est dal forte di Sant'Andrea. Situata a circa duecento metri ad Est di Venezia allo scalo di Sant'Elena, è facilmente raggiungibile percorrendo il canale che la separa da Le Vignole.



TORRE MASSIMILIANA

Localizzazione:

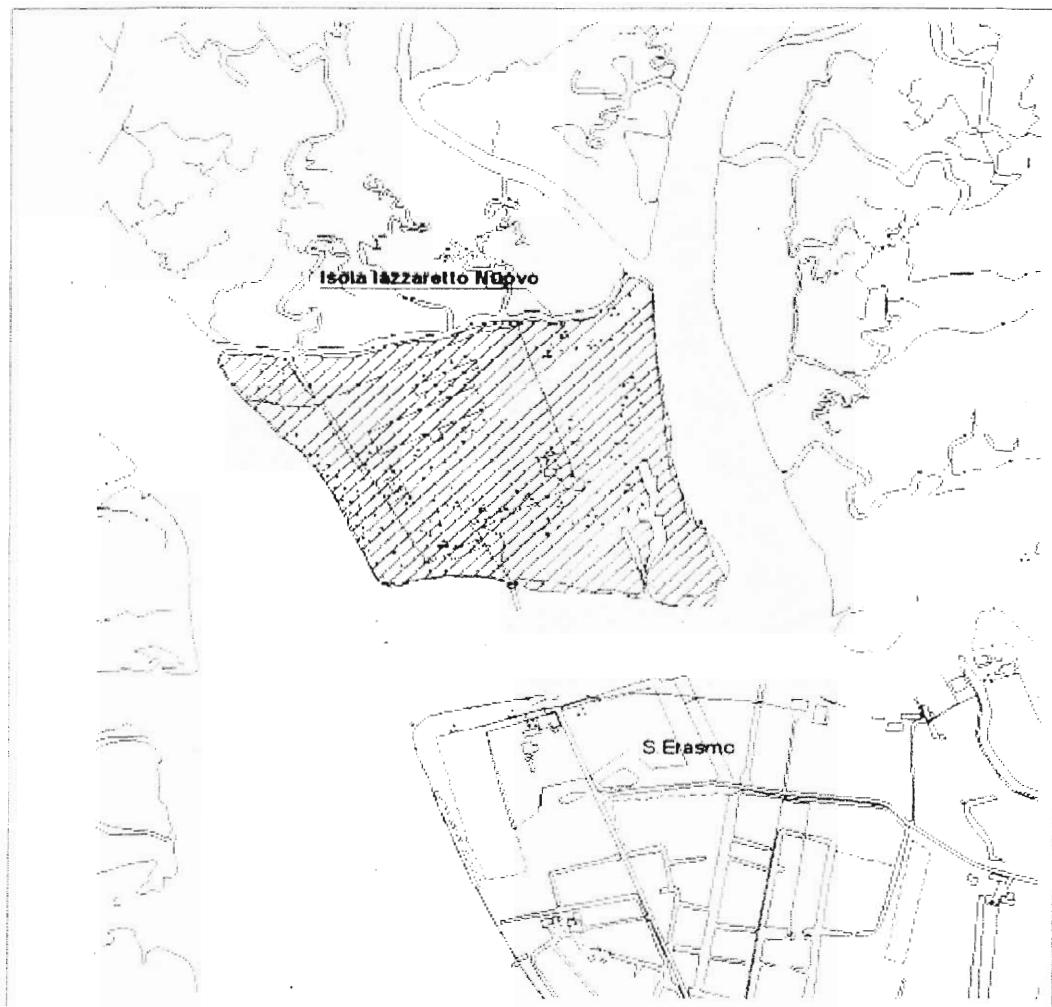
Si trova a Sud – Ovest della cinta di S. Erasmo.



ISOLA LAZZARETTO NUOVO

Localizzazione:

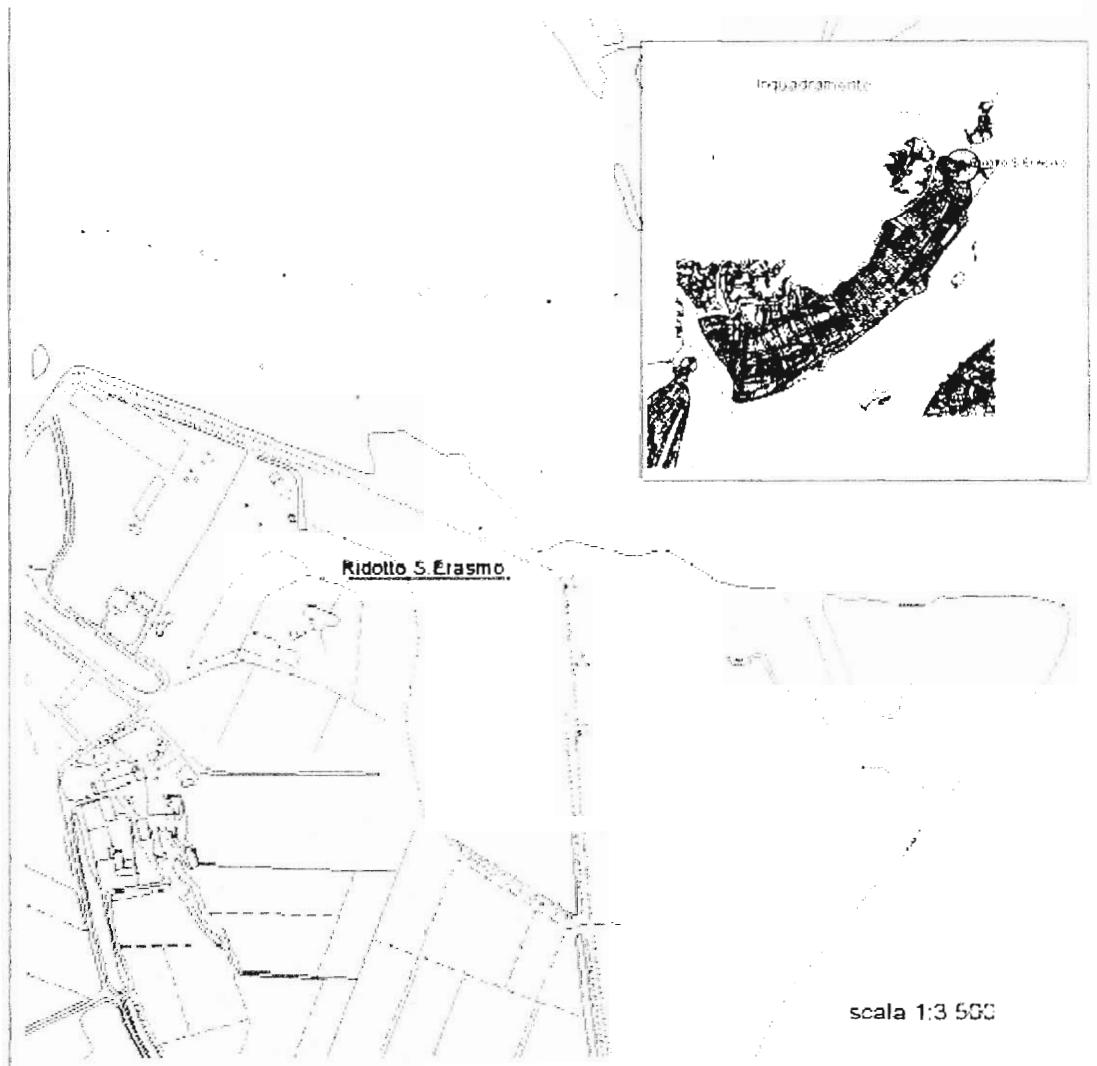
Posta all'ingresso della laguna, a circa tre chilometri a nord-est di Venezia, di fronte al litorale di S. Erasmo.
solo più prossimi: San Giacomo in Paludo, Murano, Sant'Erasmo



RIDOTTO S. ERASMO

Localizzazione:

Nord - Est dell'isola di S. Erasmo

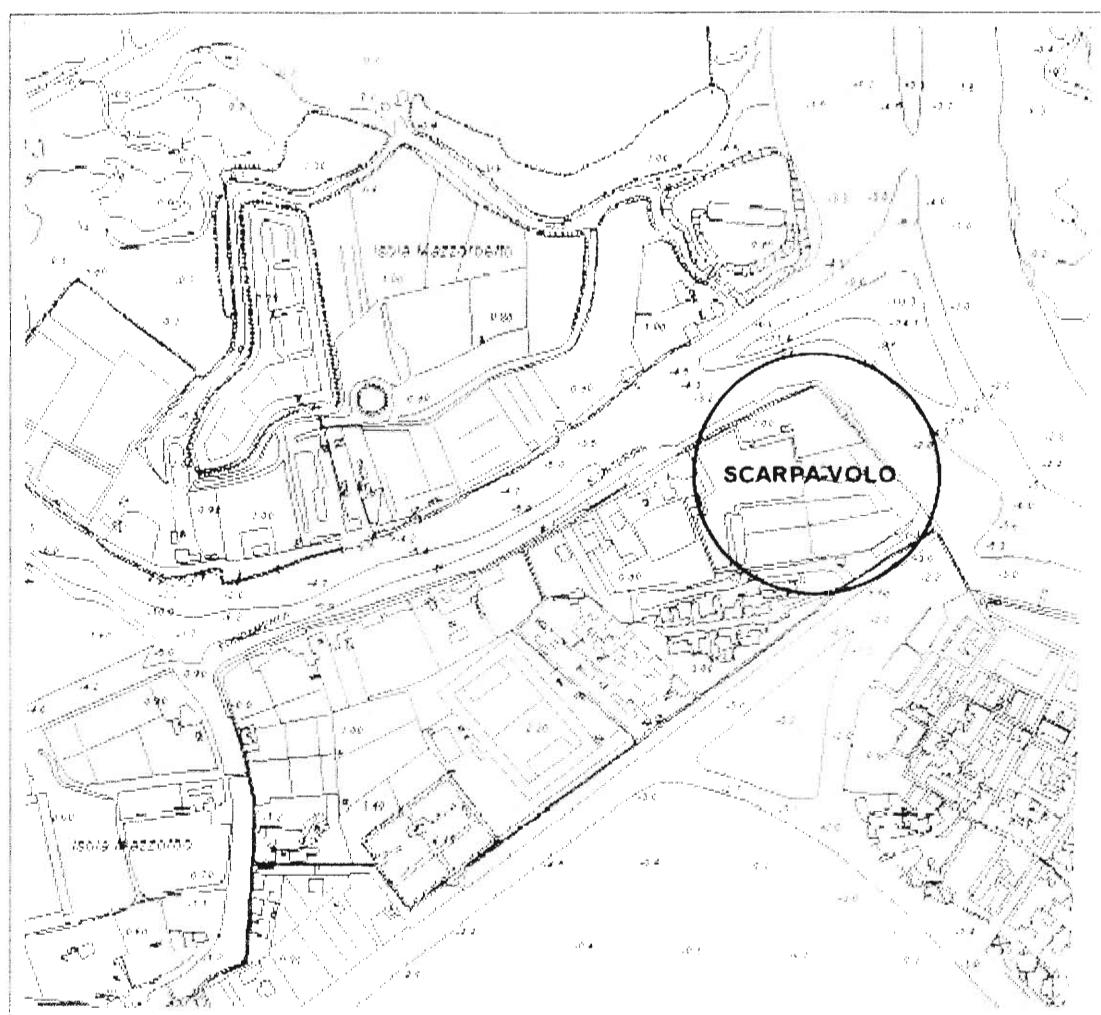


TENUTA SCARPA VOLO

Localizzazione:

Burano-Mazzorbo lungo il canale d'accesso da Venezia a Burano

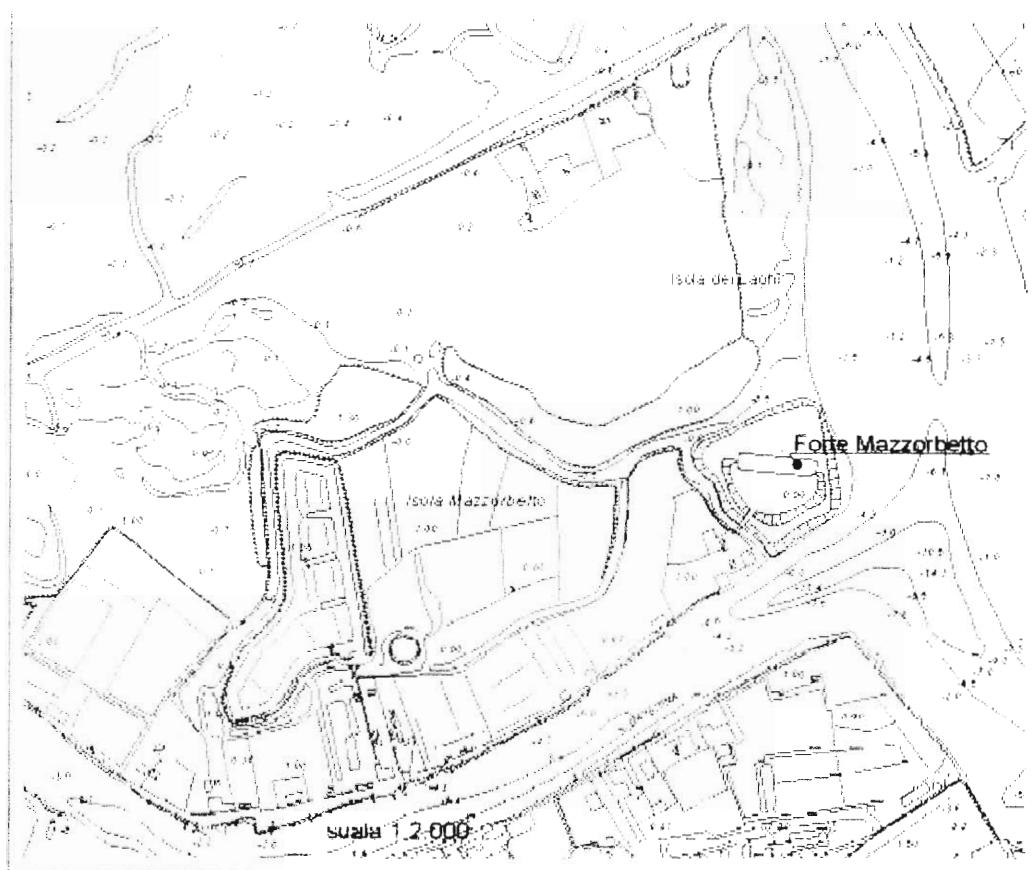
Insieme al giardino pubblico costituisce la testata nord dell'isola di Mazzorbo.

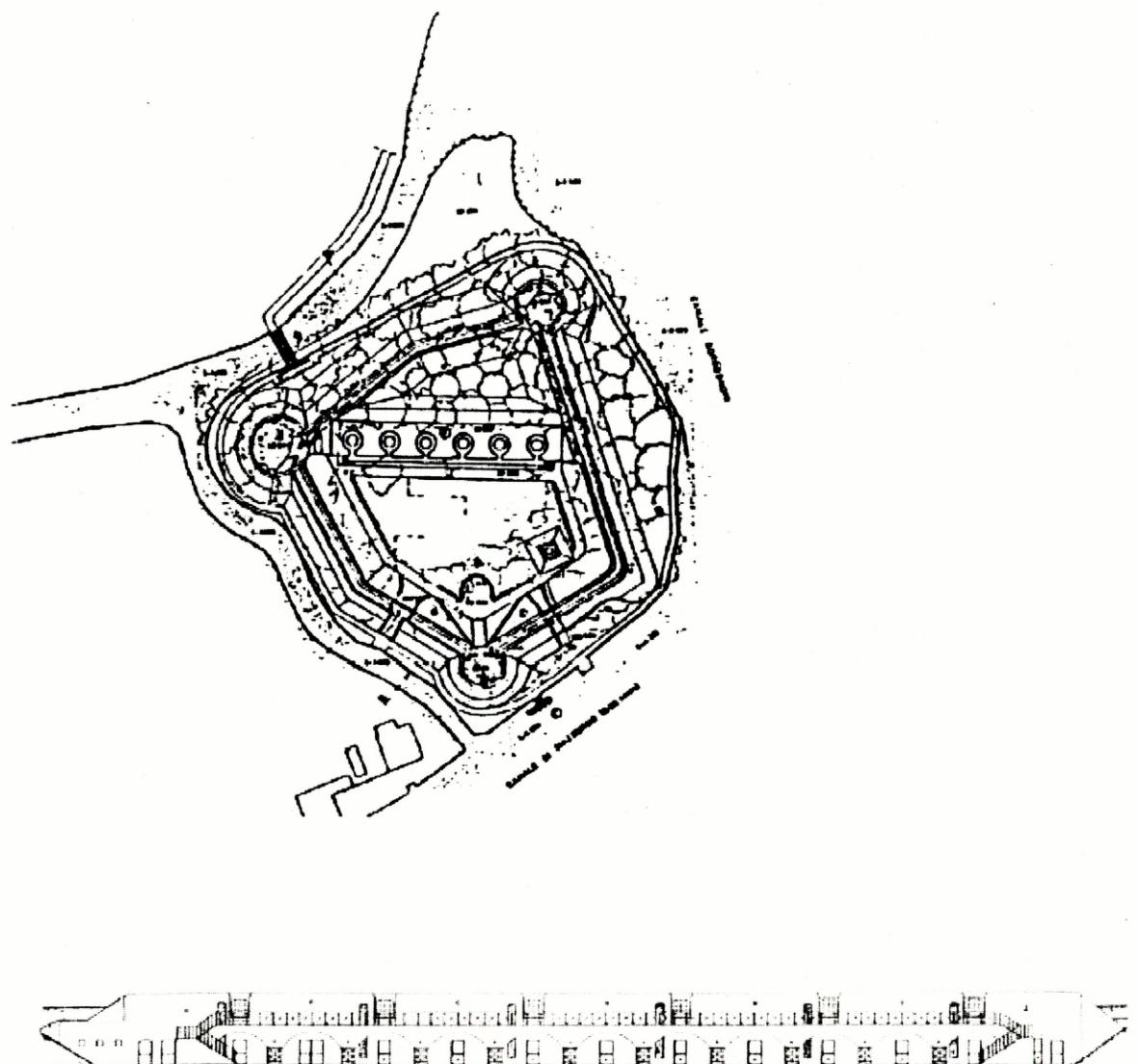


FORTE MAZZORBETTO

Localizzazione:

Il Forte Mazzorbetto si trova nella punta Sud-Est dell'isola di Mazzorbetto a sud dell'Isola dei Laghi.





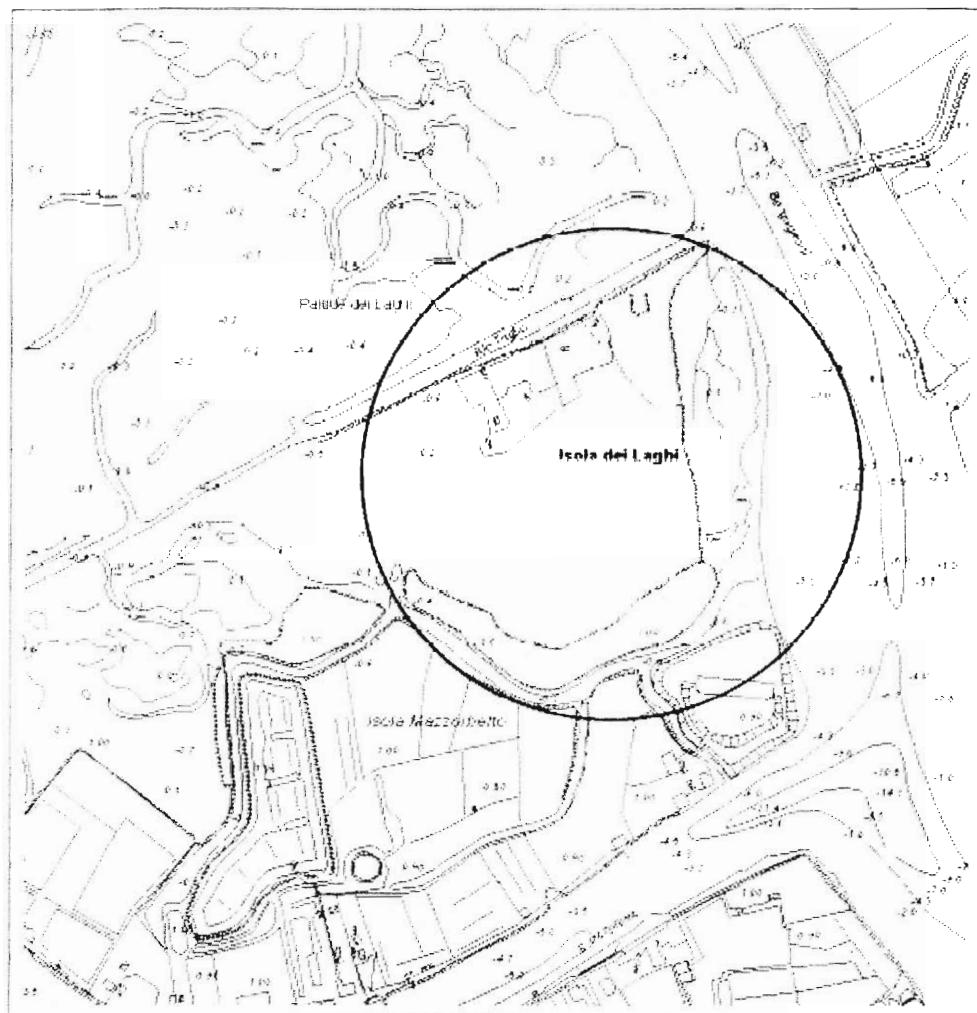
Planimetria e sezione del Forte Mazzorbetto

ISOLA DEI LAGHI

Localizzazione

L'isola denominata "Isola dei Laghi", assieme all'area parrocchiale sita immediatamente a ovest, è ubicata nella Laguna Nord di Venezia, nelle vicinanze di Burano-Mazzorbo-Torcello.

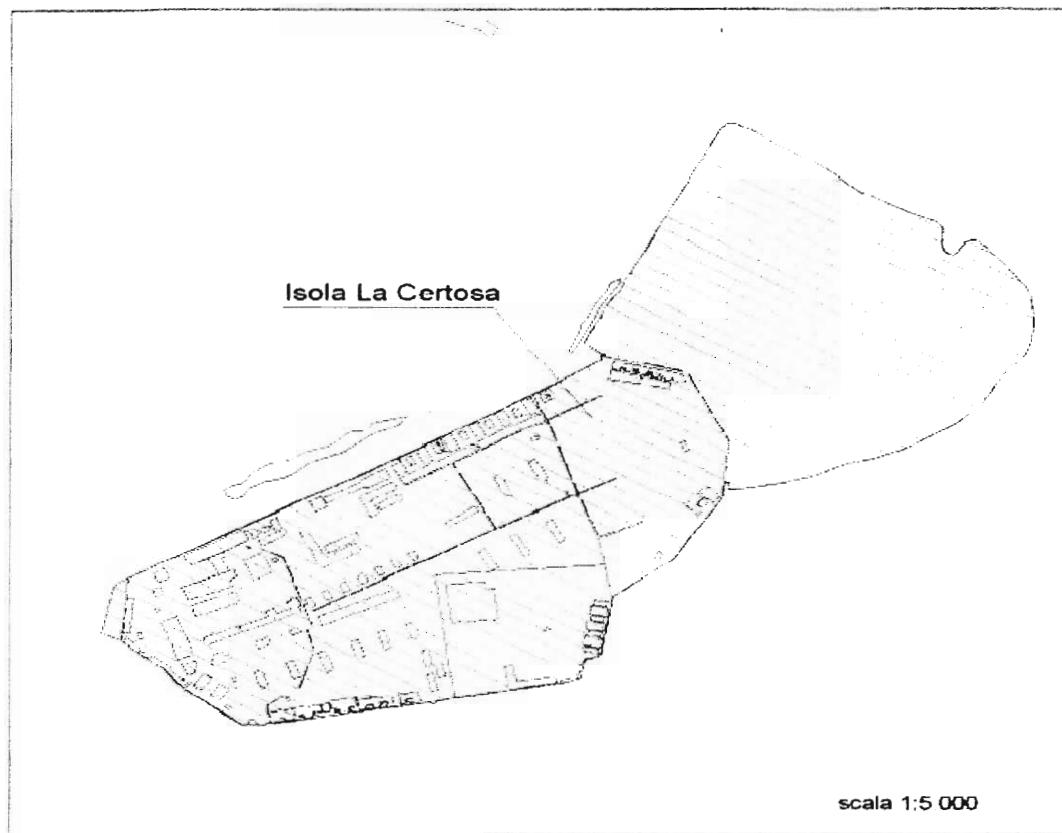
E delimitata a Nord dal Canal Taglio, a Est dal Canale Bergognoni e dall'isola di Mazzorbetto, a Sud e a Ovest dal Canale di Mazzorbo.



ISOLA LA CERTOSA

Localizzazione

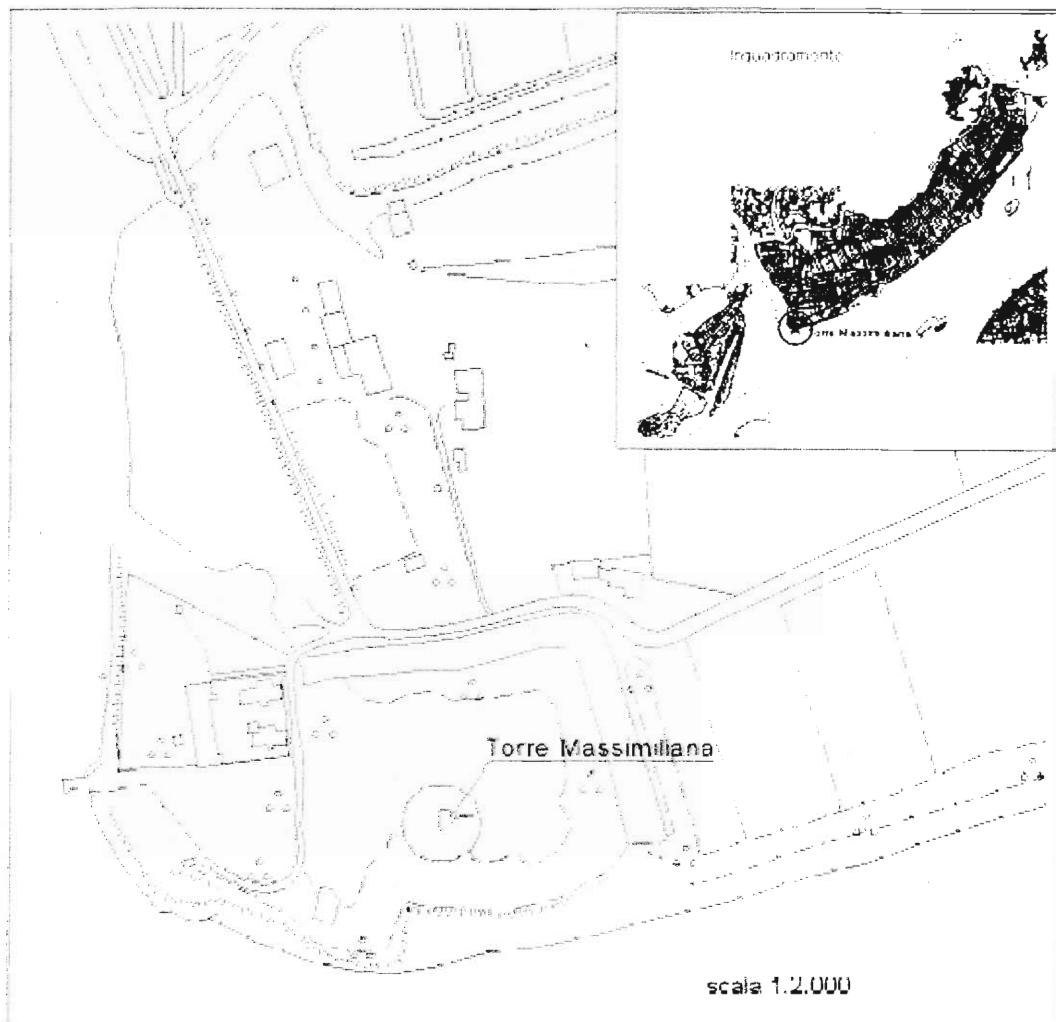
L'isola della Certosa si trova nella laguna centrale ed è delimitata a Nord dall'isola di Le Vignole, a Ovest e a Sud dal Canale delle Navi e a Est dal forte di Sant'Andrea. Situata a circa duemila metri ad Est di Venezia alle spalle di Sant'Elena, è facilmente raggiungibile percorrendo il canale che la separa da Le Vignole.



TORRE MASSIMILIANA

Localizzazione:

Si trova a Sud - Ovest dell'isola d' S. Erasmo.

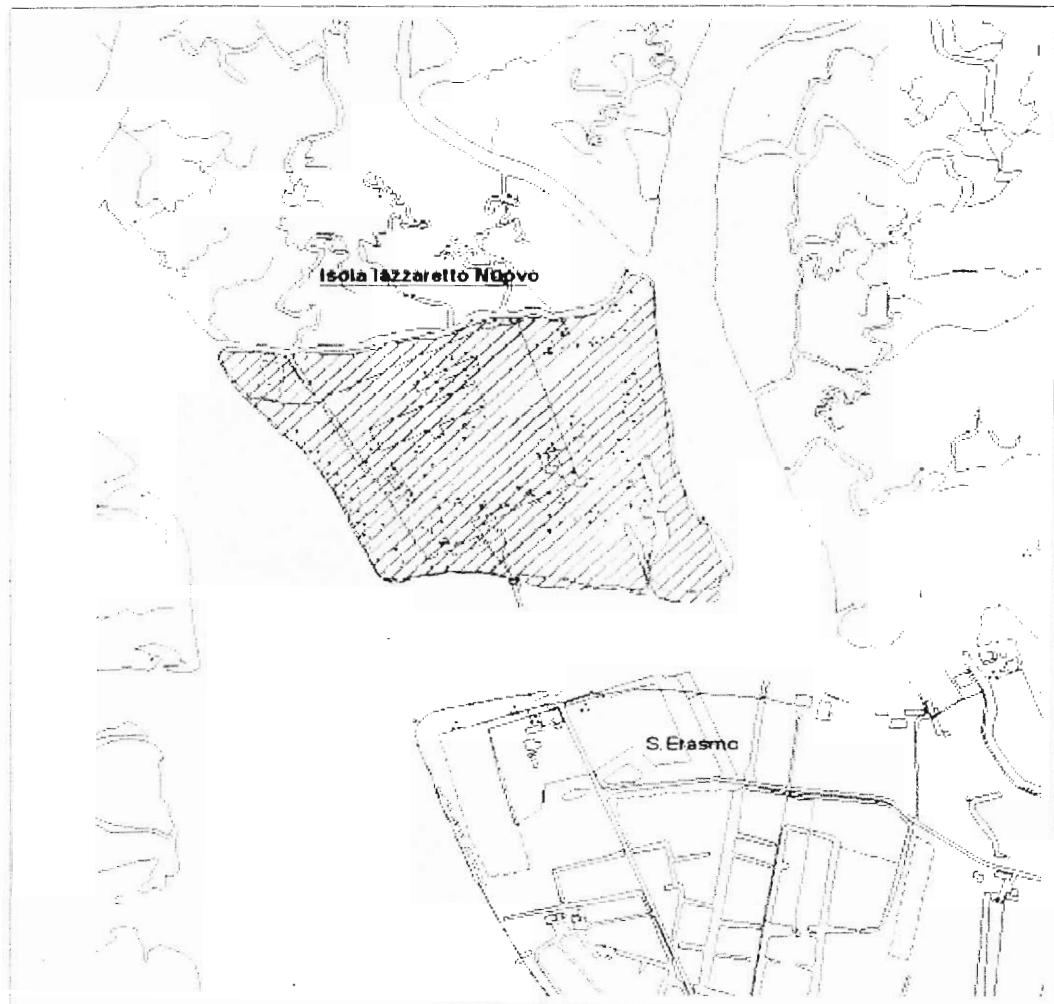


ISOLA LAZZARETTO NUOVO

Localizzazione:

Posta all'ingresso della laguna, a circa tre chilometri a nord-est di Venezia, di fronte al litorale di S. Erasmo...

sole più prossime: San Giacomo in Paludo, Murano, Sant'Erasmo



RIDOTTO S. ERASMO

Localizzazione:

Nord – Est dell'Isola di S Erasmo

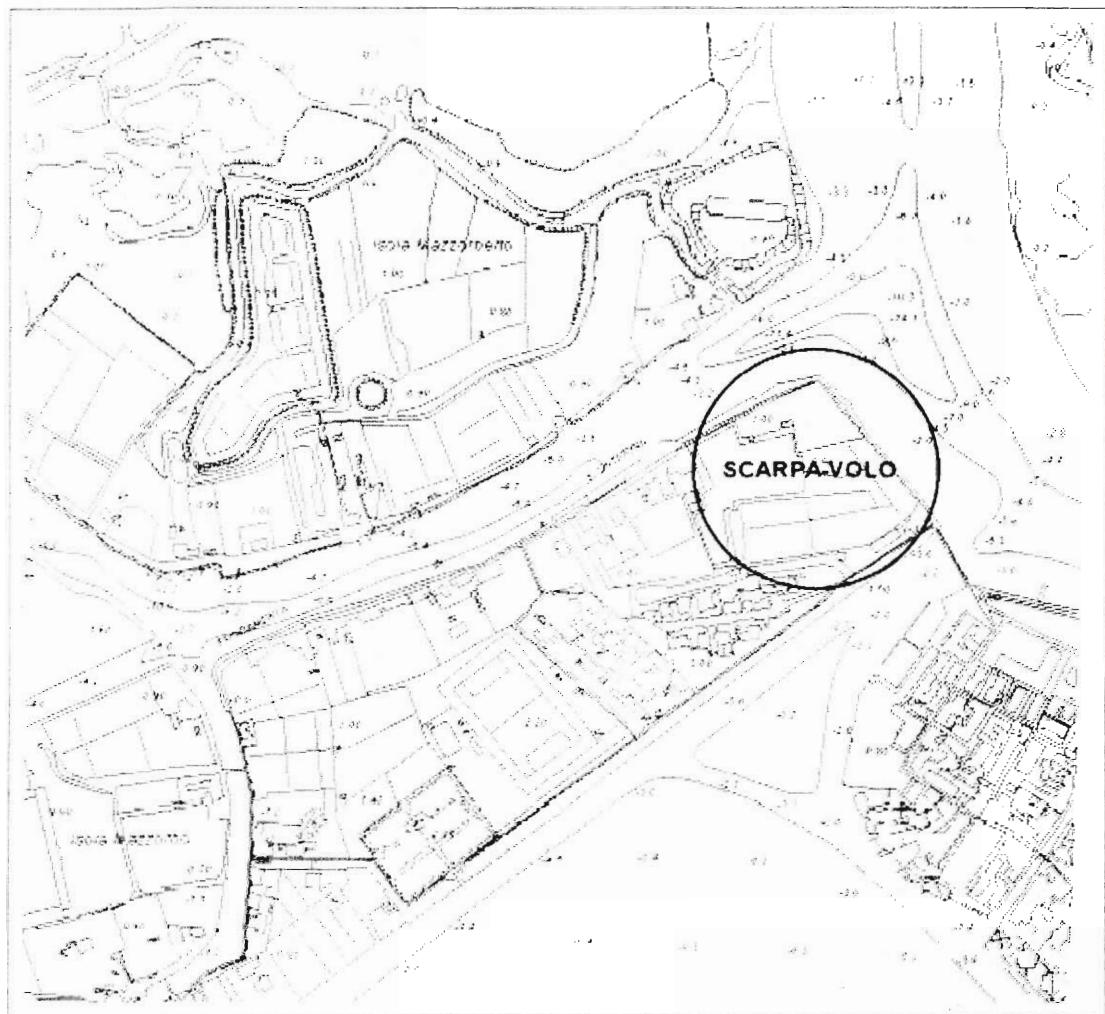


TENUTA SCARPA VOLO

Localizzazione:

Burano-Mazzorbo lungo il canale d'accesso da Venezia a Burano

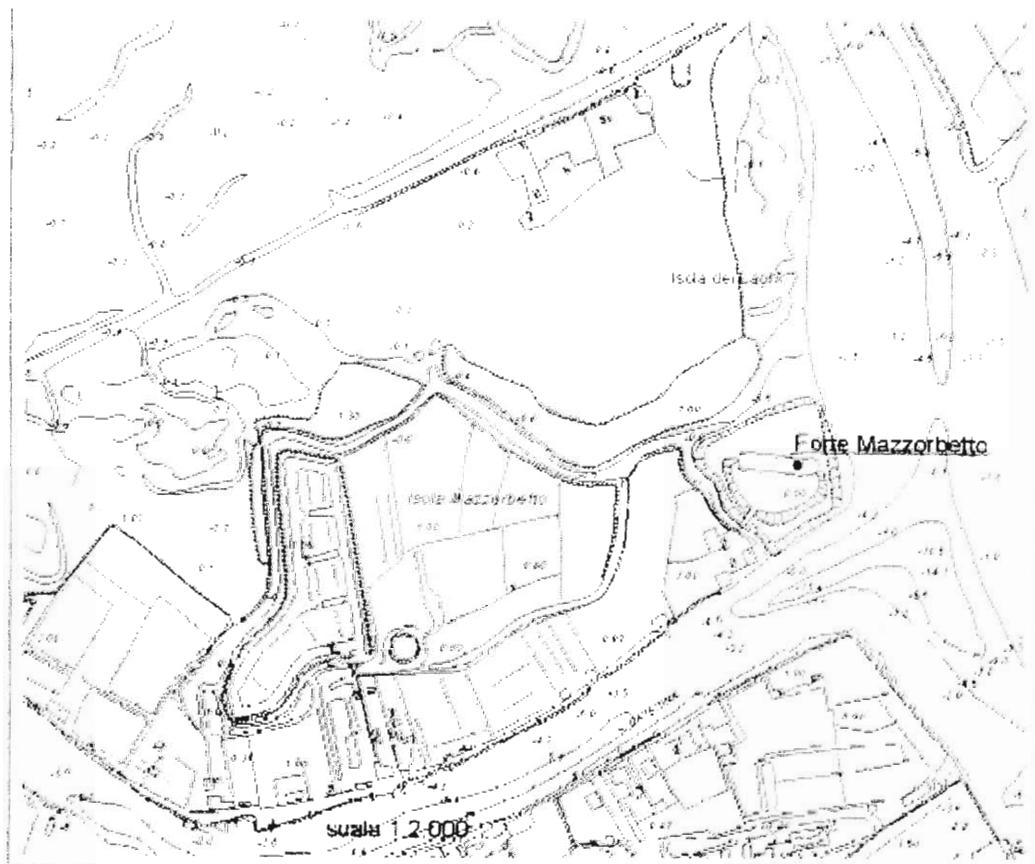
insieme al giardino pubblico costituisce la testata nord dell'isola di Mazzorbo.

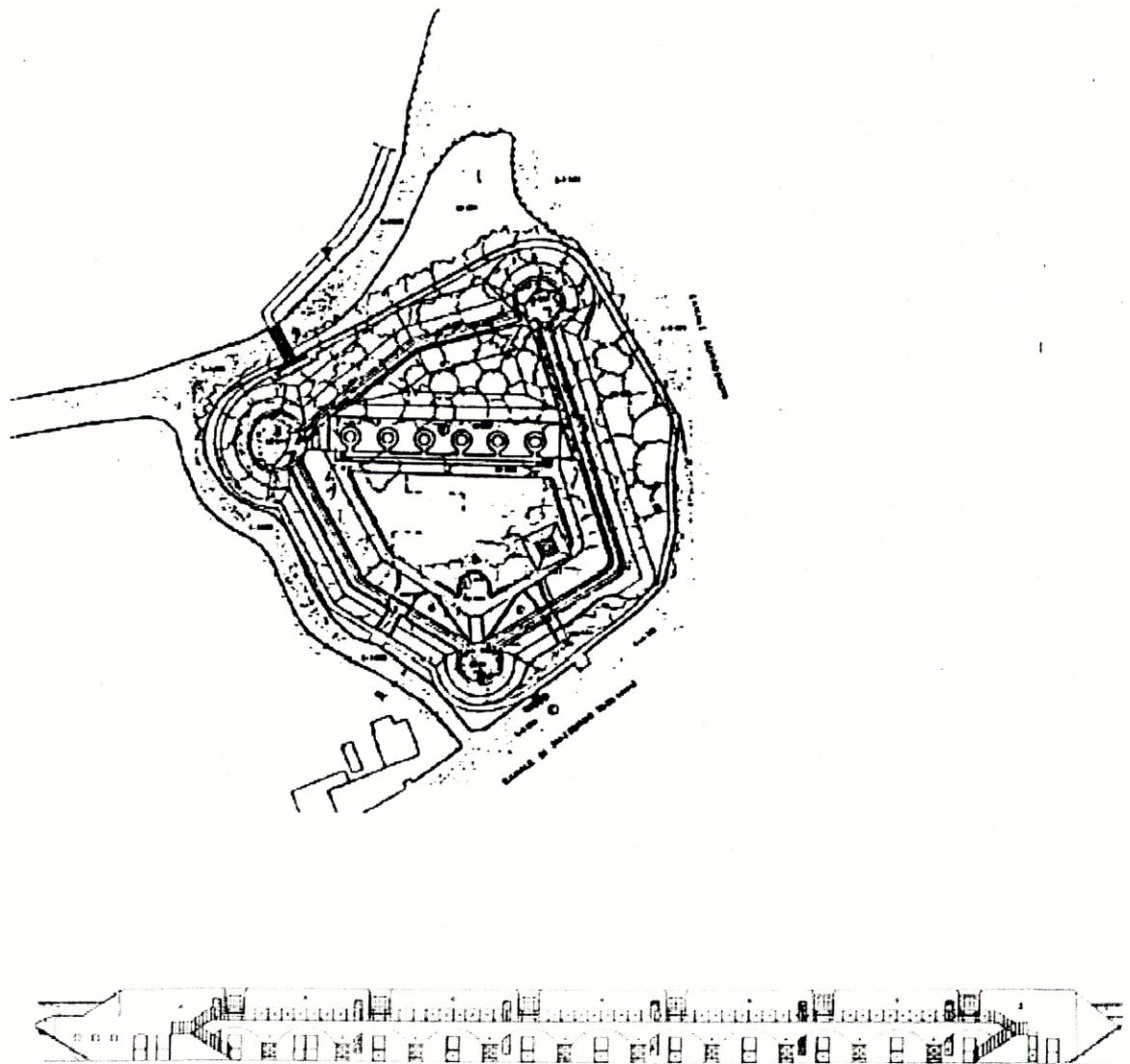


FORTE MAZZORBETTO

Localizzazione:

Il Forte Mazzorbetto si trova nella punta Sud-Est dell'Isola d'Mazzorbetto a sud dell'Isola de Lagni.





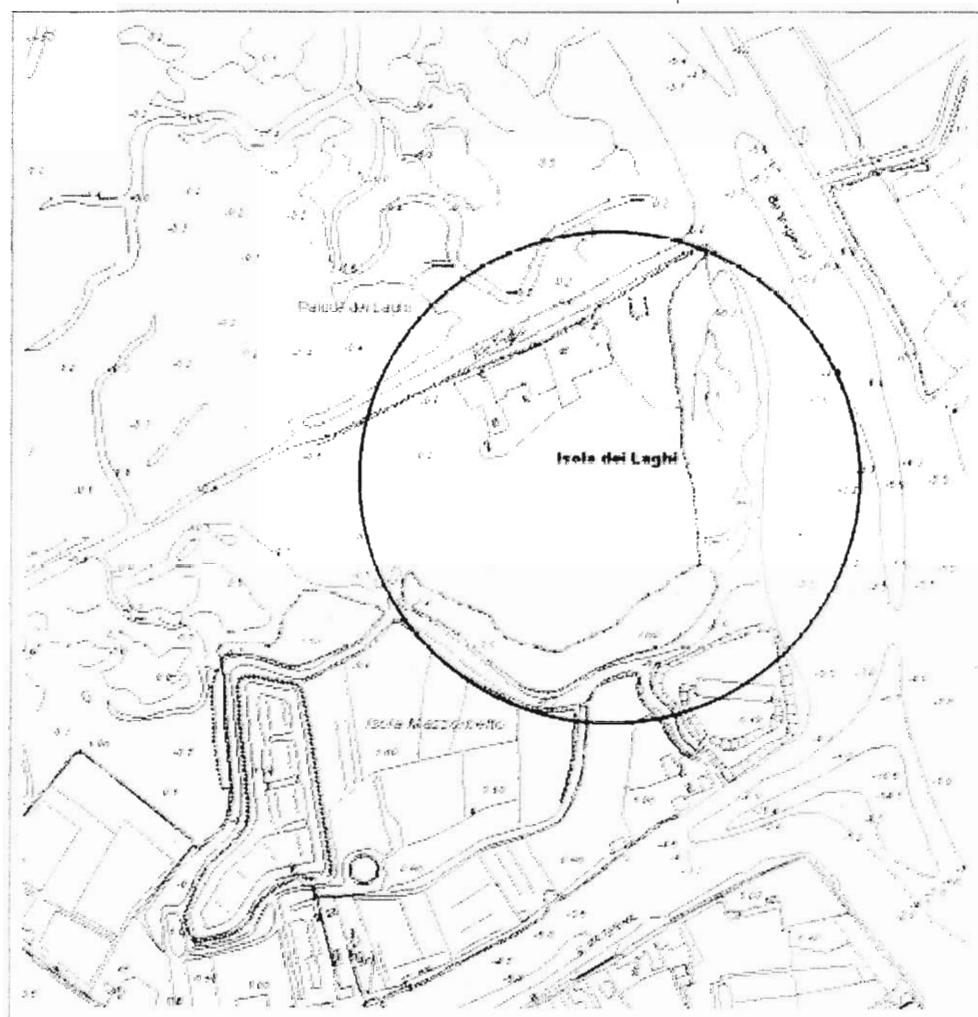
Planimetria e sezione del Forte Mazzorbetto

SOLA DEI LAGHI

Localizzazione

L'isola denominata "Isola dei Laghi", assieme all'area parchicola sita immediatamente a ovest, è ubicata nella Laguna Nord di Venezia, nelle vicinanze di Burano-Mazzorbo-Torcello.

E' delimitata a Nord dal Canale Taglio, a Est dal Canale Bergognoni e dall'isola di Mazzorbo, a Sud e a Ovest dal Canale di Mazzorbo.



7.6 Appendix F

7.6.1 Photos

7.6.1.1 Attached CD contains island photos

7.6.1.1.1 Isola La Certosa

7.6.1.1.2 Le Vignole

7.6.1.1.3 Lazzaretto Nuovo

7.6.1.1.4 Sant'Erasmo

7.6.1.1.5 San Francesco del Deserto

7.6.1.1.6 Burano

7.6.1.1.7 Mazzorbo

7.6.1.1.8 Torcello

7.6.1.1.9 Isola dei Laghi

7.7 Appendix G

7.7.1 Example of Accommodations Database

Accomodations : Table									
Place Code	Place Name	Type	Address				Island Code		
AG-LATAZ	Il Lato Azzurro	Agritourismo	S. Erasmo 26, 30121 Venezia				SE		
BB-CASAR	Casa d'artista Bed and Breakfast	Bed and Breakfast	Via Borgognoni n 4/L 30012 Isola di Torcello				TC		
BB-CATOR	CA' TORCELLO Scalari Luciano	Bed and Breakfast	Fundamenta Borgognoni n 9, 30012 Torcello, Venezia, It.				TC		
Accommodation Info : Table									
Place Code	Rates (from)	Rates (to)	Available From	Available To	Telephone	Webpage	E-mail	Fax	
AG-LATAZ	€29.00	€59.00	01-Jan-04	31-Dec-04	041.5230642	N/A	N/A	N/A	
BB-CASAR	€60.00	€160.00	01-Jan-04	31-Dec-04	041.735292	www.lucioandric	N/A	N/A	
BB-CATOR	€60.00	€100.00	01-Jun-04	31-Dec-04	041.730455	N/A	N/A	041.730455	
BB-LISOL	€41	Capacity	Type of Rooms	Activities	Owner	Date of last Renovation	N/A		
BB-MAZZO	€31	30	N/A	beach access, N/A	1997		N/A		
CA-LAZZO	€	9	4 rooms; 2 doubles, qua 10,000 sq m. c Paolo Andrich	Renovations taking place (2004),	41.2444010				
CO-FRADE	€	4	2 rooms; 2 doubles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
HO-RASPO	€41	4	2 rooms; 2 doubles	Shopping on B	N/A	N/A	N/A		
HO-TBD		4	2 rooms; 2 doubles	Use of bicycle:	N/A	N/A	N/A		
IN-LOCCI	€120	N/A	7 rooms	Work camps ft	N/A	1980's, renovations are still under	41.735433		
		20	27 rooms	tours through c	N/A	N/A			
			27 rooms	restaurant, bar	N/A	N/A			
			9 6 rooms; 3 single, 2 juni	observe traditic	N/A	Renovations taking place (2004)			
				restaurant, bar Bonifacio Brass	N/A				

Record: **14 | 1 | 1 |**

7.7.2 Example of Churches Database

Name	The Museum del Merletto
Museum Code	MU-MERL
Address	Isola di Burano Piazza Galuppi, 187 - 30012, Burano - Venezia
Webpage	www.museiciviciveneziani.it
E-mail	N/A
Telephone	041.730034, 041.735471
Arrival	Actv N. 12 fermata/stop Burano

Picture



Contains

Exemplary Lace pieces

[Up Arrow] [Down Arrow]

7.7.3 Example of Forts Database

Fort Name	Forte Lazzaretto Nuovo	Onsite Attractions	archeological sites dating back to 1015, natural aspects
Fort Code	NU	Arrival Info	line 13 actv from venice Fondamente
Picture			
Construction Date	1468	Telephone	041.2444011
Restoration Date	2001	Webpage	www.provincia.venecia
Fort Info	<p>The island of Lazzaretto Nuovo once served as the first site of quarantine during the plague. Here, ships, cargo, and anyone suspected of having the plague were kept apart from the Venetian public for forty days within the fort's walls.</p>		
Past Use	Monastery- Decantamination area-Defensive fort until 1975	Current Use	Storage for archeological Finds, Lectures, Plays

7.7.4 Example of Islands Database

Northern Lagoon Islands

Island Name:	Isola Lazzaretto Nuovo	Picture
Island Code:	NU	
Map		
Surface area (m ²)		203400
Ownership		National
Islands Leased (organizations)		Ekos Club
Distance from Venice-Fonemento Nuovo (km)		4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Places to Stay <input type="checkbox"/> Museums <input type="checkbox"/> Shopping <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation/Rentals <input type="checkbox"/> Churchs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restaurants <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forts <input type="checkbox"/> Public WC		
Categories <input type="checkbox"/> Bird Species <input type="checkbox"/> Signs <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation <input type="checkbox"/> Walkways		
Current Island Use	Site for events (i.e plays)	
Island info		
The island of Lazzaretto Nuovo once served as the first site of quarantine during the plague. Here, ships, cargo, and anyone		
Accessibility	ACTV	
For information online http://www.turismovenetia.it		

Record: [14](#) [15](#) [16](#) [17](#) [18](#) [19](#) [20](#) [21](#) [22](#) of 19

7.7.5 Example of Signs Database

Picture		Location	
Sign Name	i Pozzo	Author	Viva Laguna
Sign Code	NU-05	Contractor	N/A
Island Code	NU	Material	Metal
Description	The sign details the way traditions wells worked and why they were so important. Contains Pictures of wells of the island as well as a schematic drawing of a	Sign Content	N/A
<input type="checkbox"/> English		<input type="checkbox"/> English	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italian		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italian	
<input type="checkbox"/> German		<input type="checkbox"/> German	
<input type="checkbox"/> French		<input type="checkbox"/> French	
<input type="checkbox"/> Brail		<input type="checkbox"/> Brail	

7.7.6 Example of Schedule Database

Church - schedule : Table							
Day	Church Code	Date (from)	Date (to)	Open from (am)	Open To	Open From	Open to (pm)
Monday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Tuesday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Wednesday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Thursday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Friday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Saturday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Sunday	ASSUT	March. 1	October. 31	10:30 AM			5:30 PM
Monday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Tuesday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Wednesday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Thursday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Friday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Saturday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Sunday	ASSUT	November. 1	February. 29	10:00 AM			5:00 PM
Monday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Tuesday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Wednesday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Thursday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Friday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Saturday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Sunday	BARB	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Monday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Tuesday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Wednesday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Thursday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Friday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Saturday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM
Sunday	CATEM	December. 1	November. 30	8:00 AM	12:00 PM	3:00 PM	7:00 PM