



**INTERNATIONAL EVENT WITHIN THE PROJECT
LAGs4EU
EASTERN VENETO, ITALY
15-17 JUNE 2016**

PROGRAM

15 JUNE (Wednesday)

Arrival of international participants and accomodation in hotel of **Caorle**.



Hotel Ambassador

Adress:

Via Giovanni da Verazzano, 4, 30021 Caorle

Coord.: 45.588796, 12.860617

TEL: +39 0421 260202

Email: ambassador@caorlehotel.it

6.00 p.m.

Press conference

Welcome by the mayor of Caorle



Presentation of Vegal by Annalisa Arduini the President
Presentation of development projects by Giancarlo Pegoraro Director

The meeting will take place in the Caorle Town Hall



Adress:

Via Sansonessa, 30021 Caorle

Coord.: 45.602729, 12.875133

Car park: Viale Aldo Moro, 1 Caorle

8.00 p.m.
dinner "pizza"
Pizzeria "Gatto Nero"



Adress:
Campo Cadora, 10, Rio Terrà delle Botteghe, 30021 Caorle
Coord.: 45.598573, 12.887626

16 JUNE (Thursday)

9.00 a.m.
Navigation in the lagoon of Caorle on board of the ship.
Boarding will be at the winery The Frassina

Adress:
Via Strada Vallesina 3, Loc. Marango, 30021 Caorle
Coord .: 45.402663, 12.513349



During the navigation, presentation of ship san Lunardo also farm and its activities.

Illustration of the environment (lagoon, sea, casoni..)

<http://www.bluverderame.it/index.php?la=it>

Stop and visit to the natural oasis of Vallevecchia* between the sea and the lagoon.

Illustration of natural oasis, life WStore project, Regional experimental farm.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vLi272p741w>



1.00 p.m.

Lunch

After lunch we will take coffee in a typical fisherman's structure

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3kSezgPxu6Y>



By bike visit to the natural oasis, wetlands and beach.



6.00 p.m

Visit to a Vinery "La Frassina"

Illustration of the wine production and product.



Adress:

Strada Vallesina, 3, Loc. Marango, 30021 Caorle

Coord.: 45.402663, 12.513349

Email: cantina@frassina.it

7.00 p.m.

Dinner in the vinery and then come back to hotel



17 JUNE (Friday)

9.00 a.m. by own car

Visit to “Idrovora” of Torre di Fine in the City of Eraclea
Description of the manufact and its function.



Adress:

Via Vallesina, 2, 30020 Eraclea
Coord.: 45.565341, 12.753057

Visit to the archaeological museum of Quarto d’Altino
Guide visit, description of the roman period in the ancient time in our area.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altinum>



Adress:

Via S. Eliodoro, 37, 30020 Quarto d’Altino
Coord.: 45.546722, 12.399028
Email: mdefprof53@gmail.com

1.00 p.m.

Lunch

Adress:

Ristorante “Le Vie”
Via S. Eliodoro, 39, 30020 Quarto d’Altino
Coord.: 45.546671, 12.399218

After lunch free visit to Venice*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYlteN70iuI>

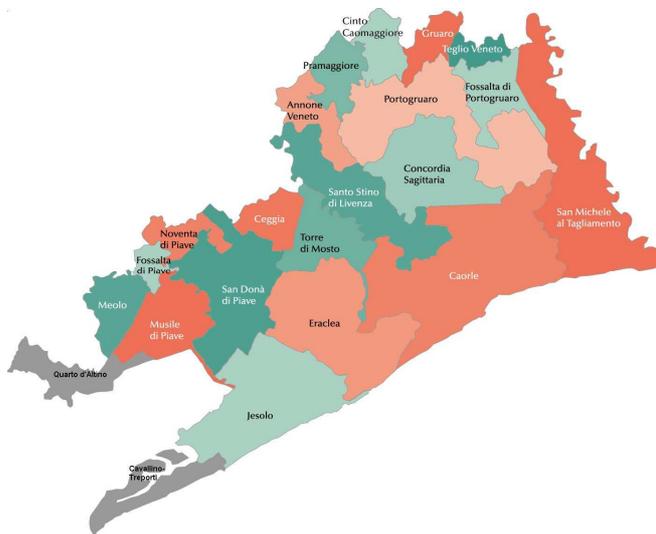


Further information

Description of the area of Vegal



Within the area (called Venezia Orientale) lie many zones of high environmental value included into Nature2000 network, especially in the marine coastal strip where many places important for conservation of habitats (SCIs) and birds (SPAs) are established.



“Water” is the dominant element of the landscape because part of the area has been obtained through important land reclamations, in 20’s and 60’s. The huge network of channels and rivers is still kept efficient in order to control water levels. Moreover the story of the territory is strictly linked to 3 main rivers crossing the area: Piave (5th longer river in Italy), Livenza, Lemene

and Sile (important for nature conservation because of the high quality of waters) and Tagliamento (famous also for the value of the natural area located at its end, in Bibione).

This area includes 22 municipalities (226.000 citizens - 1.135 km²), all represented within the board of the Agency.

TOUR ROUTE

Historical centre of CAORLE

CAORLE: it is an Italian district of 11.74 citizens belonging to the metropolitan city of Venice in Veneto, located on the Adriatic Sea, between the outlets of the rivers Livenza and Lemene, to the North-East of the Venetian lagoon. It borders with the tourist seaside resorts of Eraclea and Bibione. The origins of Caorle date back to the 1st century b.C. (the name comes from the Latin “Caprulae”, probably because of the wild goats that grazed there), as many discoveries from the Roman age prove, for example the “area Licovia”, a sacrificial altar now kept in the cathedral, or the archeological underwater finds, such as a Roman ship.

The city developed into an important harbor for the neighboring Roman settlement of Julia



Concordia (now district of Concordia Sagittaria), thanks to its position at the mouth of the river Lemene. This happened mainly after the barbarian invasions by the Huns that forced the citizens of Concordia to move from the hinterland to

the coast; it was in that period, around the 6th century, that Caorle became an Episcopal see. Today’s **cathedral** was built in the 11th century on a preexistent early-Christian church, the ruins of which are preserved to this day in the cathedral, in the annexed museum and in the gardens of the rectory.



The cathedral built in 1038 is quite interesting, since it mixes a variety of architectural styles, such as Romanesque and Byzantine. The central aisle is separated from the two lateral ones by two rows of five columns alternated to six pillars; the columns present Corinthian capitals or cubic capitals with blunted corners. Among the masterpieces kept inside the church the most interesting one are the “Pala d’Oro” (according to the tradition it was given by the subjects of the Queen of Cyprus, Caterina Cornaro), “L’Ultima Cena” attributed to Gregorio Lazzarini, a world-known Italian painter of Venetian origins who lived in the 18th century. The annexed parish museum safeguards relics and sacred furnishings, for example six

plates that represent the Apostles from the 14th century, the reliquary of St. Stephen the First Martyr’s skull, who is the Patron Saint of the city, and the “Reliquiario del preziosissimo sangue” containing, according to the legend, the soil over which bleeding Jesus walked. It is open to visitors: Saturday-Sunday 10.00-12.00/20.00-22.00.

THE CATHEDRAL’S BELFRY of Caorle is undoubtedly one of the symbols, if not the symbol, of the marine town. It is believed that the belfry may have been built above the ruins of a lighthouse or a lookout tower; the position towards the sea allows, in fact, the construction of a watchtower; other historians supposed that it could have been one of the towers of reinforcement of the city walls. The belfry is 44 metres tall and is split in eight floors. After some construction work done in 2011 the belfry was



provided with a spiral staircase that connects the attics that go from the first to the sixth floor; the bell cell is not open to the public.

SCOGLIERA VIVA CONTEST

On Caorle's cliffs runs one of the most beautiful paths of the Upper Adriatic Sea. The view on the old town centre of Caorle on one side, and the sea on the other, is quite evocative and it is enriched by the fascinating church of Madonna dell'Angelo located at the end of the dyke.



Since 1993 on this path, the District of Caorle created the International Award "Scogliera Viva", a biennial sculpture event to which numerous sculptors of international reputation took part over the years. The result is a unique open air gallery of sculptures obtained from the blocks of stone that were placed along the coast to protect the residential area from the sea, leading visitors along a suggestive itinerary, a real open air museum, where they can admire unusual masterpieces.

CHURCH OF "MADONNA DELL'ANGELO"

The first building of the Chiesa dell'Angelo (Angel's Church) should be attributed to the migrations of Concordia's inhabitants to the coastal area, as a result of the barbarian invasions in the mainland. The original church had a basilica-like plan with three naves; later in the 16th century the church was divided in only two naves, separated by four pillars and



five arches. The Romanesque-style belfry of the shrine dates back to the 13th century. On the base, in the front, a balustrade is still visible decorated with a byzantine cross. From the middle of the last century the tower was also used as the lighthouse of the little port adjacent to the church (that was also the ancient Roman harbour); the lighthouse was acetylene-powered until an explosion caused the partial collapse of the structure; so the lighthouse was disposed until the latest years, when it was restored with electric light.

THE LEGEND OF THE MADONNINA

The tradition says that anciently, some fishers prodigiously found the simulacrum of the Virgin floating in the sea, while they were throwing their fishing nets. They brought the statue to the beach with their fishing nets, next to the Chiesa dell'Angelo, and it was named Madonna dell'Angelo. According to the popular tradition, the floating statue was located on the top of a heavy block of marble, today still safeguarded in today's shrine and despite the efforts of the fishers and the people, nobody was able to transport the simulacrum inside the shrine. The bishop entrusted some children with the task who thanks to their innocence succeeded in raising the statue and transporting it to the church. Another almost surreal event reported on the stone of the shrine itself says that during the flood not a single drop of water entered this church.

CAORLE LAGOON AND "CASONI"

Caorle is also famous for its lagoon characterized by fishing valleys contained and limited as areas of regional interest for the landscape safeguard, belonging to the largest lagoon park of Caorle and Bibione that represent one of the rarest proofs of how the brackish water lagoon and the swamplands that characterized the coastal territory looked.



Another aspect of the fishing valleys is the presence of the typical "casoni".

They are the characteristic households that were used by the fishermen and the hunters as a base for their activities. Surrounded by luxuriant nature they are a unique symbol of the human presence in the lagoon. Similar to huts, they were built with marshy canes that abounded in the neighboring area. The "casoni" were nearly totally destroyed during the reclamation of the swampland occurred at the beginning of the 20th century. It is for this

specific reason that today these structures are safeguarded and showcased for their historical importance.

VALLEVECCHIA

The island of Vallev ecchia, that extends itself in a surface area of approximately 900 hectares in the southern part of the "Laguna di Caorle", is an area delimited by canals that marks the lower limit of the lagoon ecosystem.



The Southern side of the island houses a strip of golden sand that before blending itself with a pinewood, culminates with a long dune abundant of small

shrubberies and short green bushes. Due to its environmental importance as a habitat for lots of natural species, Vallevecchia was appointed as Area of Special Protection and Site of Community Importance, ensuring its protection.

That's why the area is the object of continuous environmental requalification interventions that have already restored several hectares of wood damaged naturally over time.

THE WATER PUMP OF ERACLEA



The monumental water pump at Torre di Fine showing the great drying operation carried out in the marshes. The water pump is a type of pump usually used to move big masses of water, in general for reclamation reasons or, in the worst hypothesis, in case of floods, when big quantities of water move violently, threaten buildings and commercial activities.

QUARTO D'ALTINO: ALTINO

The new archeological museum of Quarto d'Altino was inaugurated just recently.

Finally this extraordinary site, one of the most important early Roman sites boasts modern and well-equipped headquarters hosting findings and materials from centuries of collecting and scientific research.

It is possible to visit all the rooms in the museum, just renovated and suitable for the new functions, such as the library, the conference room, the space for temporary expositions and the additional services for the public (bar-restaurant, bookshop, info point, classroom).



reconstruction of the Roman city of Altino