

Protection of LANDSCAPE HERITAGE	National law	Any other local regulation	Functions and activities	Method for implementation in territorial governance tools
Subsidiarity	Legislative decree 42/2004 Cultural Heritage Code		<p>Art. 133 Cooperation between public administrations for the conservation and enhancement of the landscape</p> <p>1. The Ministry and regions define, in agreement, the policies for conserving and enhancing the landscape, also taking into account studies, analyses and proposals put forward by the National observatory for the quality of the landscape [...],as well as by observatories set up in every region with the same aims.</p> <p>2. The Ministry and regions also cooperate to lay down guidelines and criteria concerning land use planning activities and to manage resulting interventions, <i>in order to ensure the conservation, reclamation and enhancement of landscape features and characters</i></p>	Planned memoranda of understanding

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		Regional law 3 of 25 March 2013	<p>Art. 1 bis. (Joint planning, participation and sustainability) 1. The landscape planning processes are implemented applying the principles of subsidiarity, differentiation and adequacy, through comparison and the joint planning processes between the subjects referred to in Article 2; joint planning guarantees the active participation, with equal dignity of the administrations involved, each one for its own areas of competence.</p> <p>Art. 2 (Territorial planning parties) 1. The parties to territorial planning are: a) the Regional authority; b) provinces or, where applicable, the metropolitan city, as regards provisions on local body matters; c) councils or forms of association that carry out the function on town planning matters</p>	

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Protection of landscape	Legislative decree 42/2004 Cultural Heritage Code		<p>Art. 131 Landscape (1) [...] 2. This Code protects the landscape with respect to those features and characters that constitute a material, visible representation of the National identity, as an expression of cultural values. [...]</p> <p>4. Protection of the landscape, [...] is aimed at recognising, safeguarding and, where necessary, recovering the cultural values it expresses. The parties indicated in paragraph 6, [...] ensure the conservation of its peculiar aspects and characters.</p> <p>5. Enhancement of the landscape contributes to the development of culture. To this end the public administrations promote and support, for their own area of responsibility, specific activities of knowledge, information and education, requalification and use of the landscape in addition to, where possible, the creation of new coherent, integrated landscape values. Enhancement is implemented respecting the needs of protection.</p>	

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		Regional law 3 of 25 March 2013	<p>1] The Region carries out its functions concerning territorial planning regulating,[...] the protection, the limitation of land use and interventions for conserving and transforming the area [...] with the following aims:</p> <p>1) growing awareness and urban culture of local communities;</p> <p>2) knowledge of the area and of settlements in all their physical, historical, social and economic aspects;</p> <p>3) the safeguard and enhancement of the natural heritage in general and, in particular, of environmental, landscape and cultural assets; [...]</p>	

<p>Landscape planning</p> <p>Piedmont Regional landscape plan</p> <p>Contents of the plan</p>	<p>Legislative decree 42/2004 Cultural Heritage Code</p>		<p>Art.135 Landscape planning</p> <p>1. The State and the regions ensure that the whole territory is sufficiently known, safeguarded, planned and managed with respect to the various values expressed by the different contexts of which it is made up. To this end <u>the regions issue landscape plans regulating the use of the territory</u>, i.e. urban planning-territorial plans.</p> <p>2. For the area involved, landscape plans recognise its peculiar aspects and features, as well as landscape features, and set their boundaries.</p> <p>3. <u>For each area of interest, the plans lay down specific rules for its use</u>, for the aims given in articles 131 and 133, <u>setting appropriate quality targets</u>.</p> <p>4. For each area of interest <u>the landscape plans specify prescriptions and forecasts</u>:</p> <p>a) for the conservation of the components making up the landscape and of the morphologies of the landscape assets protected, also taking into account the types of architecture, techniques and building materials, as well as the need to restore landscape values;</p> <p>b) for the requalification of areas at risk or degraded;</p> <p>c) to safeguard the landscape features of the other areas of interest, at the same time guaranteeing that the territory is occupied as little as possible;</p> <p>d) <u>to identify town planning and building lines according to their compatibility with the various landscape values recognised</u></p>	<p>Obligation to adapt the Land Use Plan by 04 October 2019</p> <p>The Land Use Plan will have to adopt and show all the compulsory prescriptions and development forecasts contained in the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan with respect to the Ivrea area</p>
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<p>Landscape planning</p> <p>Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan</p>	<p>Legislative decree 42/2004 Cultural Heritage Code</p>		<p><i><u>and protected, paying particular attention to safeguarding rural landscapes and sites included in the UNESCO world heritage sites.</u></i></p>	

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Contents of the Plan		Regional law 3 of 25 March 2013	<p>Art. 4 (<i>Territorial planning process</i>) [...] 2. Territorial and landscape planning tools take into account the content and prescriptions of plans and programs that have an impact on the territory, written implementing National and regional provisions, and arrange for their coordination respecting the competencies of the state bodies involved.</p> <p>3. The Piedmont Regional Plan, with special attention to landscape values, drawn up by the Region to implement the National law, with respect to landscape protection constitutes <u>the most important planning regulation, including the plans for protected areas.</u></p> <p>4. In turn, territorial and landscape planning tools constitute <u>a reference framework and guideline for drawing up town planning tools and</u> sectorial plans. [...]</p> <p>Art. 5. (<i>Aims and objectives of territorial and landscape planning tools</i>)</p> <p>2. The Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan, specifically focusing on landscape values, including the contents regulated by the National law, recognises the peculiar features and landscape characteristics of the Regional area and sets the boundaries of its areas of interest; <i>it also lays down specific rules on the conservation, enhancement and safeguard of landscape values, as well as the requalification and regeneration of degraded zones.</i></p>	
		Regional law 3 of 25 March 2013		

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	Legislative decree 42/2004 Cultural Heritage Code			

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<p>Landscape planning</p> <p>Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan</p> <p>Upgrading of town planning tools</p>		<p>Regional law 3 of 25 March 2013</p>	<p>Art. 8 (<i>Efficacy of territorial and landscape planning tools</i>)</p> <p>1. Following approval, the plans referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, letters a), b) and c) are published, [...]; with their publication they come into effect indefinitely, [...], for all public and private subjects, within the limits provided for by the legislation.</p> <p>2. From the date of adoption of the plans referred to in paragraph 1, as well as plans for protected areas, the safeguard measures set out in Legislative Degree 42/2004 are applicable.[...]</p> <p>4. The plans referred to in paragraph 1 may contain:</p> <p>a) guidelines;</p> <p>b) directives requiring implementation in provincial, metropolitan city or municipal planning;</p> <p>c) prescriptions immediately effective on the current local regulation and binding also for private persons, expressly stating their effectiveness and binding nature, without which they would be ineffective when approved.</p> <p>Art. 8 bis. (<i>Implementation of territorial and landscape planning tools</i>)</p> <p>4. The Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan with specific consideration of landscape values is implemented by adapting Provincial Territorial Coordination Plans, Metropolitan City Territorial Plans and Land Use Plans.</p>	<p>Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017)</p> <p><u>The Land Use Plan will have to adopt and show all the compulsory prescriptions and development forecasts contained in the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan with respect to the Ivrea area</u></p>

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<p>Sanctions (only on protected landscape assets, at present not including the core zone)</p>	<p>Legislative decree 42/2004 Cultural Heritage Code</p>		<p>- <i>Administrative sanctions</i>: fines <i>Penal sanctions</i> Art. 180 Non-observance of administrative provisions Art. 181 Works carried out without authorisation, or not complying with the authorisation 1. Anyone who, without or not in compliance with the prescribed authorisation, carries out any type of work on landscape assets is punished with the penalties provided for by article 44, letter c), of the Decree of the President of the Republic of 6th June 2001, No. 380. <hr/> 1-bis. The penalty is from one to four years of imprisonment if the works referred to in paragraph 1: a) impact on immovable assets or areas which, due to their landscape features, have been declared as having considerable public interest [..]; b) impact on immovable assets or areas protected by law in accordance with article 142 and have led to an increase of over thirty per cent in the volume of the original construction or, in alternative, an extension of the same greater than seven hundred and fifty cubic metres, or that have led to a new building with a volume exceeding one thousand cubic metres.</p>	<p>Town planning and building vigilance activities Infringements reported Sanctions applied</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR IVREA OLIVETTI URBAN FABRIC</p>		<p>PIEDMINT REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN</p> <p>Landscape components</p>	<p>The city of Ivrea comes under the scope of Landscape 28, and landscape unit 2804, type 5 (urban of importance / changed)</p> <p>From the landscape components catalogue <u>- Historical cultural components</u> – type. 9. Areas and industrial and electrical production plant having historical/cultural interest (art 27 technical implementation regulations - NTA) - SS42 19th/20th century industrial production systems: <u>Ivrea</u> - <u>Perceptive/ identifying components</u> – type 12 – Panoramic viewpoints, beautiful views, sites having scenic and aesthetic value (art.30 NTA) – <u>Characteristic elements with landscape significance (particularly notable):</u> 1) Ivrea – Modern housing architecture and production architecture for services (MAC) 2) Olivetti facilities and rationalist building - <u>Road layout and infrastructure in the area</u>: the via Jervis axis is identified as the <i>modern and contemporary road system</i>;</p> <p>Table P4 – Map of Landscape components - consolidated urban area of smaller towns, - <u>old town centres with some isolated buildings</u>: buildings connected with the Olivetti history (manufacturing, social and residential functions). - <u>industrial and electrical production areas and plant having historical interest (Art 27 NTA): ICO workshops and Social services belt.</u></p>	<p>Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017) Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulation of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.</p> <p>Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017) Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulation of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.</p>
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			<p>- <u>historical settlement housing of towns with distinctive morphological identity (Art. 24 NTA) via Jervis and adjacent settlements.</u></p> <p>- <u>characteristic elements with relevance for the landscape</u></p> <p>(Art. 30 NTA): via Jervis</p> <p>Sheet No. 28</p> <p>- <u>Structural factors – Manufacturing system: the district of Ivrea is indicated as one of the most important components, with the system of 20th century architecture connected with Adriano Olivetti’s project for the area and industry.</u></p> <p>- <u>Historical/cultural features – Qualifying Factors</u></p> <p>a) <u>Ecomuseum and Open Air Museum Projects:</u> MAAM. Open air modern architecture museum highlighting Olivetti architecture;</p> <p>- <u>Ongoing work:</u> [...] for some years now there has been a program for valorising some buildings and service areas, with the organization of an open air modern architecture museum linked to work by renowned architects commissioned by the Olivetti family</p> <p>- <u>Criticalities and risks from the point of view of continuity of landscape having historical/cultural value:</u> [...] ”closing down of activities connected with Olivetti and consequent risk of interventions creating a loss of identity in the effort to re-use Olivetti architecture”</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN FORECAST FOR IVREA OLIVETTI URBAN FABRICS</p>		<p>Safeguard guidelines and strategic orientation</p>	<p>(2). In these sites and contexts, the Regional Landscape Plan pursues the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Protection of images expressing regional and local identities, consolidated over time or, in any case, recognized in the collective perception; b) Enhancement of such images as a resource for promoting the territory, also economically, and for social enjoyment and cultural gatherings; c) Safeguard and enhancement of scenic features, paying particular attention to keeping wide open views, avoiding fragmentation of the territory; d) Enhancement of the scenery around natural, historical and cultural resources and of places allowing their observation and enjoyment; e) Protection and conservation of visual relationships, reconnecting discontinuities; f) Reduction of all types of pressures and impacts (traffic, air, noise and light pollution, buildings and infrastructures and changes in the vegetation etc.) which may affect the scenery and viewpoints referred to in paragraph 1 and their relationships with the places mentioned in the same paragraph. 	<p><i>Perceptive/ identifying components – 12 – Panoramic viewpoints, beautiful views, sites having scenic and aesthetic value (Art.30 NTA) – EP Elements characteristics with landscape importance.</i> Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017)</p> <p>Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulations of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.</p>

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			<p>Directives</p> <p>(3) As regards the sites and contexts referred to in paragraph 1, the sectorial plans and provincial and local territorial plans, for their own area of responsibility, except for the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 6 of these regulations and of articles 140, paragraph 2, 141bis, 152 and 153 of the Code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify and set the size of appropriate views to protect the visual enjoyment of the scenery specified in the lists in Article 4, paragraph 1, letter e., as well as the assets protected in accordance with Article 136, paragraph 1, letters a. and d. of the Code; b) Define criteria and methods for creating lay-bys equipped with tourist information, barriers and traffic cordons in order to improve the visual enjoyment and limit any impact; c) Define the most appropriate measures for removing or mitigating critical factors to ensure the conservation and valorisation of the viewpoint and scenery. d) Define measures to be observed in the design and construction of buildings, equipment, plant and infrastructure, and in maintaining high trees and shrubs with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Control of the height and shape of buildings, plant and 	

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			<p>vegetation and any other item interfering with views, in particular from roads on ridges and hillsides.</p> <p>II. Conservation and valorisation of perspective axes and scenic views along roads of historical, documentary or landscape/environmental interest, preventing the formation of barriers and effects of discontinuity which may be caused by incorrectly adding items such as roundabouts, underpasses, misalignments or hoardings to the landscape, as well as ensuring the continuity of the items that form frames, accentuating the perspective axes with the visual focuses (consisting also of woodland or lines of buildings), also by regulating facades and street furniture).</p> <p>e) During adaptation of the provincial and local territorial plans to the Regional Landscape Plan, and following identification of scenery referred to in paragraph 3, letter a., for sites mentioned in paragraph 1, not declared as having considerable public interest in accordance with articles 136 or 137 of the Code, any intervention in these visual settings which may, due to the size,</p>	

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			<p>elevation, shape, colour, materials or positioning, significantly impact visibility, legibility and recognisability of the overall scenery or one of its ingredients, referred to in paragraph 1, a plan must be drawn up for this change in the landscape, assessed by the administration responsible for granting authorisation for the intervention. This assessment should take into consideration all the relationships mentioned in paragraph 1, in their widest visual extent, as well as the cumulative effects which may be created in connection with human, landscape or natural changes; in the case of interventions in areas protected in accordance with Part 3 of the Code, this assessment should be included in the landscape report stated in the DPCM of 12 December 2005.</p>	

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REGIONAL LANDSCAPE PLAN FORECASTS FOR THE IVREA OLIVETTI URBAN FABRICS		Safeguard guidelines and strategic orientation Regional landscape plan technical implementation regulations		<p>Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019(two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017)</p> <p>Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulations of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.</p>

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<p>Art.27 Industrial and electrical production areas and plant having historical interest</p> <p>a) In Table 4 and in the lists in Article 4, paragraph 1, letter e., the Regional Landscape Plan identifies the industrial heritage having historical/cultural interest (areas, buildings and plant, even though unused or closed down) for industrial/ electrical production and mining, with connected infrastructure systems in the territory), as a qualified expression of the various technological, economic and manufacturing cultures and as a strategic resource for the sustainable development of the region, worthy of protection and valorisation. Particular importance is therefore assumed by:</p>		<p>Safeguard guidelines and strategic orientation</p> <p>Regional landscape plan technical implementation regulations</p>	<p>Historical/cultural components – 9. Areas and industrial and electrical production plant having historical/cultural interest (art 27 technical implementation regulations - NTA) - SS42 19th/20th century industrial production systems</p>	<p>Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017)</p> <p>Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulations of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.</p>

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<p>a) Proto-industry hubs and systems;</p> <p>b) 19th and 20th century industrial manufacturing systems;</p> <p>c) Ancient, Middle Age, Modern and Contemporary mining areas;</p> <p>d) Infrastructures for producing hydroelectricity at Valenza.</p> <p>Directives</p> <p>b) Provincial territorial plans set out and update the census of areas containing industrial and electrical production plant identified by the Regional Landscape Plan, imposing regulations aimed at:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I. Reclaiming, re-using, valorising and utilising derelict or unexploited</p>				

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<p>areas, buildings and plant for new compatible production, financial or social activities or for creating green areas or other public services, including museums or ecomuseums;</p> <p>II. Protecting and reclaiming sites with respect to their hydrogeological or pollution profile, depending on the various uses envisaged and in line with current legislation;</p> <p>III. Mitigating adverse effects on the landscape and</p>				

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<p>on the environment caused by new and/or previous activities;</p> <p>IV. Safeguarding significant testimonies of architecture and industrial engineering in the old production locations, also in relation with the intangible heritage of the industrial cultures involved.</p> <p>Sectorial and local plans ensure the recognition and safeguard of the sites and buildings that are features of the industrial heritage: buildings, water infrastructures, machinery, also in connection with related architectural and urban developments (factory worker villages, houses for employees and managers) maintaining the water distribution</p>				

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<p>systems and vegetation, if connected with the production (e.g. silk factories), architectural and decorative features of buildings, access routes and factors shaping the industrial landscape, after checking hydrological and hydrogeological risks.</p>				

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		Regional Landscape Plan objectives for area 28 :	1.3.3.Safeguard and enhancement of the historical, architectural, urban and museum heritage and of agricultural areas having particular landscape value, also through active preservation and mitigation of impacts impairing the adjoining landscape	Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017) Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulations of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.
		Action Lines	Reclamation of old town areas becoming derelict, of old paths and of architectural and urban systems testifying to the Olivetti project.	Obligation to adapt the municipal planning tools (Land Use Plan) by 04 October 2019 (two years after approval of the Piedmont Regional Landscape Plan on 04/10/2017) Adoption in maps and in technical implementation regulations of the Regional Landscape Plan forecasts and prescriptions.