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## THE VENETO VILLAS HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THE CURRENT STATE POVIJESNI KONTEKST I POSTOJEĆE STANJE VILA U VENETU

Ovaj rad bavi se glavnim fazama razvoja koncepta vila Veneta, kao što su:

- Podrijetlo i razvoj vila kroz stoljeća,
- Povijesne i stilističke promjene koje su utjecale na modifikaciju namjena vila i njihovu specifičnu prirodu,
- Analiza pitanja vezanih uz očuvanje vila u Venetu kao što su pitanja vezana uz ekologiju ili pak funkcionalna pitanja,
- Analiza i prikaz nekoliko ponajboljih primjera prenamjene u različitim pokrajinama i kontekstima,
- Proučavanje dvojakog aspekta ograničenja vezano uz očuvanje kulturnog naslijeđa te problema vezanih uz troškove održavanja i upravljanja vilama,
- Analiza problema vezanih uz privatno vlasništvo i usitnjavanje posjeda,
- Promicanje pristupa prostornog razvoja i aktivnosti usmjerenih prema društvenoj i ekonomskoj koheziji,
- Evaluacija prihvatljive strategije prenamjene,
- Analiza postojećeg nepovjerenja vlasnika vila prema mogućnostima čvršćeg povezivanja s tvrtkama i razvijanje partnerstva radi smanjivanja troškova te veće efikasnosti u upravljanju i održavanju.

This statement deals and outlines the main steps of the development of the Veneto villas concept, such as:

- The villas origin and their development through the centuries,
- The historical and stylistic changes that have modified the villa's uses and its particular nature,
- The analysis of Veneto villa's issues connected to the preservation, such as the issues connected to the environmental context and the ones related to the functional one,
- Analysis and description of some of the most exemplary cases of re-use in different provinces and contexts,
- Examination of the double aspect of the restriction related to the cultural heritage preservation and of some problems of maintenance and management costs,
- Analysis of some problems related to the private property and to the breaking up of an estate,
- Promotions of the spatial development approaches and actions for social and economic cohesion,
- Evaluation of a compatible re-use strategy tool,
- Analysing the proof reason of already existing mistrust of the owners in front of the possibility to tighten alliances with economic company and developing partnership to reduce cost and improve the efficiency of management and maintenance.

PODRIJETLO VILA  
RAZVOJ VILA  
VILE VENETA  
PRENAMJENA  
KOMPATIBILNOST

VILLAS ORIGIN  
VILLAS DEVELOPMENT  
VILLAS OF VENETO  
RE-USES  
COMPATIBILITY

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## THE VILLAS ORIGIN AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH THE CENTURIES

### VENICE: THE SERENISSIMA FROM THE CONTROL OVER THE SEA TO THE HINTERLAND

The change of the Venetian Republic's expansionist policy is due to the Cambrai battle which happened at the beginning of 16<sup>th</sup> sec.; so in this little French town a new league was founded between the king of France, the emperor of Austria and the Pope on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December 1508.

The aim of this alliance was to plan a battle against the Turks and to take the fields conquered by the Venetian Republic back. The French troops began the anti-Venetian battle on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 1509. The French prevailed over the Venetian Republic in the first part of the battle, but in the second one the Pope left the alliance and took part to the Venetian one. So the battle course was changed. Also the English king was scared about the French force and decided to take part of the Venetian league; in this way the French troops were forced to leave the Italian territory. The peace treaty, fixed on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 1512, ruled that the Austrian emperor had to leave to the Pope Modena and Reggio Emilia, and the Pope had to support the Habsburg's requests to Venetian detriment in return.

Venetians reoccupied all the hinterland estates of Veneto and capitalizing on the French withdrawing, they began to plan a lot of interventions concerning the boundary wall fortification.

### THE VILLAS AND THE HISTORY

The typological arrangement of the Veneto villas and its localization on the mainland date back to the period between the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 15<sup>th</sup> sec, when the Serenissima begins its conquest of mainland and forced its territorial identity in this territory, promoting a series of transformations concerning social and economic/administrative aspects and moreover also concerning the environmental retraining and reclaiming the Veneto territory.

The villas serve as support for the reclamation interventions and also for the landscape reorganization; subsequently these houses become the residence of the farming management and so the landlord's residence.

The most of these interventions are made for rendering independent the Venetian-Adriatic market from the Oriental one; for this reason the Serenissima makes a big investment on the cereal and agricultural market. Because of this rich and productive scenario the Venetian lords are interested in investing their wealth in purchasing farms and estates, founding real villas systems.

It is absolutely interesting pointing out that the same feel that inspired the Veneto lords, it's possible to find it also in the fourteenth-century paintings of Giambellino, Bastiani, Basaiti and Cima, who used to represent landscape characterised by small green hills, trees and small clear lakes aroused by the always raising research of peace and kindness, that was also the line guide of the Giorgione and Tiziano representations.

In the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Francesco Petrarca anticipates events using, for the soil management, a house built in accordance with the artistic characteristics of his time.

#### VILLAS AND LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGICAL EVOLUTION

In the 15<sup>th</sup> Century the first Veneto villas built on Veneto territory followed the gothic style such as the arcade at the ground floor and the portico at the first floor. During the 16<sup>th</sup> Century the villas evolve and enrich themselves with indoor and outdoor frescos, decorated raftered ceiling, moreover the hall begins the pivot of the whole building; while there's the necessity to put in connection the building splendour with the landscape.

In that environmental and social-and cultural context, the Veneto villa is planned basing on some the core necessities:

- Respecting defined canons of functionality and the harmony of the building,
- Be easy to reach;
- Connect the complex splendour with the natural and planned landscape.

The villa in the most of cases is a house functional from the soil management point of view as from the summer residence point of view; in this way besides offering all the commodities and opportunities to which the lords can't renounce, the villa doesn't present only the aesthetic characteristics that shows splendour and magnificent suited to the lords own class, but it allows the lords to give hospitality to their guests in a state place located in an prestigious environmental context out of the urban chaos.

The whole complex lies on a chosen land according to the air and soil salubrity and how the site is reachable, but some times there were reclamation interventions; moreover it's necessary the water presence for the soil maintenance and also for the fountains and the ponds that enriched the gardens.

In that way the Veneto villa, stately from an architectural point of view, refined in the decorations and enriched with the statues, is placed in a convenient environmental context. So, we can see appearing, the tee-lined avenues, the garden, the internal one and, in most of cases, the property masked from the big vegetation.

Even if the villas lie in different context, in plains, in fluvial, on the hills or on mountains, the connection between the building and the landscape is always based on the excellence, some times also exploiting the natural site vocationally, such as the presence of rivers, trees, natural screens, otherwise building an artificial natural contest using the villa's open spaces planning.

The external spaces are planned strictly, and they denounce their function with an harmonious composition that we can call architectonic, and absolutely necessary in order to communicate with the villa's stately that is planned according to simple an functional solutions, such as according to a logic and symmetric concept.

In the original villa's concept we can find some core elements, such as the symmetry of the main building's front „the villa”, the building's tripartition that reflects the in-



VILLA FOSCARI-MALCONTENTA, GAMBARARE DI MIRA (VENEZIA), AUTOR: A. PALLADIO



VILLA ALMERICO CAPRA – LA ROTONDA, VICENZA,  
AUTOR: A. PALLADIO

ternal functional division, in the middle of the main front the main door to which corresponds to the window with three lights on first floor, that gives light to the big central saloon, while on the side there're the windows light the wings.

The Veneto villa's thematic, as the conservation and preservation, doesn't concern only with the prestigious architectonic complex, but also with its environmental context and historical value cause evidence of our social memory handed down through the villa's statues, stuccos, decorations and gardens.

### PALLADIO AND „LA ROTONDA”

It is useful, before outlining the Palladian concepts, to sketch out concisely the „Ville Venete” historic and artistic evolution.

Most of the experts, according to a typological, functional and stylistic logic, subdivide the villas development in four fundamental periods:

1. from the second half of 14<sup>th</sup> C. to the begging of 16<sup>th</sup> C.
2. Renaissance
3. post-palladian
4. 18<sup>th</sup> Century
5. 19<sup>th</sup> Century

In the first period the villa was used by the owner as a site where to seek lost serenity; in the second one, around 1400, the villa became the seat of the property management. During the renaissance period the market expansion fostered development of new architectures, but also caused the birth of new requirements due to the agricultural market; in the third period the villa raised the role of the real lord residence. The lord was used to exploit the sumptuous halls and the magnificence of the big gardens. During the 19<sup>th</sup> C. the magnificence and the villa's creative fanciful ambitions grew faint, and the lord did not use the villa as a place of recreation anymore, but he tried to find retreat in his villa. During these four periods we can catch the differences in the architectonic styles, and these are due to the historic context in which the building was built and had its transformations.

Taking a look at „La Rotonda”, we can catch the apotheosis of integration between the architecture and the landscape; the villa shows oneself on the landscape in the same way from the four sides. Andrea Palladio renovates radically the previous architects experiences, and moreover he tackles his creations always with new solutions; we have to underline that his creations have the origins in the classical mould. He integrates the necessity to manage agricultural activities with the lord's possibility to enjoy all his wealth.

After the Palladian experience, his genius is reinterpreted by one of his disciple, Vincenzo Scamozzi, who turns the previous characteristics to a new static academicism that softens the Palladian classicism. Around the end of 17<sup>th</sup> C., the Palladian genius was stopped and a new villa's concept is point out from another Palladian disciple, Baldassarre Longhena. He conceives a new artistic spirit called Barocco, which draws up a more fluent and more delicate shapes. During the 18<sup>th</sup> C. the architecture rediscovers the classical mould and there was a revival of the traditional Palladian concepts in the works of Muttoni, Pompei, Preti, Bertotti, Scamozzi, Miazzi, and others.

## EXAMINATION OF THE DOUBLE ASPECT OF THE RESTRICTION RELATED TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION AND OF SOME PROBLEMS OF MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT COSTS

The cultural asset concept has changed over the centuries. In the early 1800s the view of the whole artistic patrimony is influenced by the romantic concept of the time; the decline of a cultural asset is seen as a handmade that comes to an end, but it's seen in the ruin's perspective, that found its sublime position in the natural contest that heightens its features.

In Italy this poetic vision was abandoned at the beginning of 1900, and exactly in 1909, were adopted the first legislative regulations in order to preserve the national artistic patrimony, successively in 1939 we can assist to the first forms in the preservation of the assets of an artistic or historical interest; moreover in this occasion it's started to speak about the „environmental beauties”.

Only in 1998, with the legislative decree n. 112, the regulations in terms of cultural assets is expressed introducing a new cultural asset's definition that provided for the extension of the traditional definition and it includes also others kind of cultural assets:” that made up the historical, artistic, monumental, ethnic and anthropologic, book and archival patrimony, and the others that constitute a real proof of the civilisation value”.

In this sign of description of the normative history of the cultural assets, it's useful and necessary to underline the big change that began between the 1800 and the 1900; a change that was due and necessary because of the big amount of cultural assets on the Italian territory and how it has contributed to the growth of large debate on the different thematic in terms of cultural assets

All considered the cultural assets regulation, besides identifying and defining the cultural asset, has introduced core themes such as the preservation and conservation, also facing the restriction problem. The restriction is necessary and desirable in order to guarantee the asset conservation and preservation; it contains some aspects that can restrict its effectiveness.

Speaking about the patrimony purpose of this study, in absence of large contributes needed for the expensive villa's maintenance or of the possibility of modify the use destination according to a sustainable plan from the economic and preservation point of view, it may happen that the cultural asset fallen in disuse is abandoned to its own natural decline.

Now it's clear that a cultural asset might be preserved and restored only when we are in a position to do, and *condition sine qua non* is the economic aspect.

The historical building can survive only with a use destination, and first of all an economic one, that has to be compatible with the asset's characteristics and has to guarantee its maintenance.

There are some buildings that for their intrinsic value become cultural monuments, and it's desirable that the community provides for the their maintenance, because their existence coincides with their function of historical and cultural character.

When we try to analyse if a building has or has not the possibility of being changed, and if the entity of the transformation is sustainable or not for the asset and moreover what is the transformation level, we begin to leave the simple consideration of the conservation plan, and we start considering the sustainability and the vocationality



VILLA CAMERINI CONTARINI,  
PIAZZOLA SUL BRENTA (PADOVA)



VILLA CAMERINI CONTARINI,  
PIAZZOLA SUL BRENTA (PADOVA)

of an intervention. In this way the cultural asset begins to be considered not only for its own typological aspects, but also according to its own damage level, and moreover according to the transformations that have interested it and the restoration chance that can avoid the building damage.

The ruin charm, so precious for the gentlemen of 1800, transferred to architectonic discipline takes significant damage that can be traduced in the loss of that historical-cultural-environmental value peculiar to the „Veneto villa”.

#### **ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE PRIVATE PROPERTY AND TO THE BREAKING UP OF AN ESTATE**

Through the centuries, the life style, the use and vocationality of the territory together with the architectonic handmade have changed.

There are few excellent cases that were able to preserve their own original aspect, and we have to underline that this change happened more devastating during the XX Century.

Nevertheless, that change is a phenomenon that has interested all the centuries, and also before the Veneto villas birth. The fact that has influenced negatively on the Veneto villas development and preservation, is the Serenissima fall in 1797. The impoverishment and the disinterest about the villas system increase in that period, and a big depauperation of the agrarian market had a great relevance until the end of the First World war. Moreover, it's useful to remember that a lot of villas were used as military command seat or hospital; and for this reason there were a lot of building damaged and defaced that have lost their own artistic and cultural value.

In the particular case of „Veneto Villas”, the issues connected to the preservation and the evaluation is multiple, but we can group them in two categories:

- issues connected to the environmental context,
- issues connected to the functional context.

Analysing how the cities expanded in the modern age, we can verify that there have been an indiscriminate landscape use and looking to the overbuilding related to the not yet built area, called virgin. So instead of recovering the landscape's part fall in disuse, and always more damaged, the modern logic has strongly provided for an intense territory use because the new requests of building new roads and railway lines relevant on the environmental impact became always more pressing.

At the same time the settlement and infrastructural demand was dominant on the cultural asset's requirement, because the culture and the comprehension of the artistic patrimony was not so deep-rooted.

As a consequence of this policy nowadays some villas are in their preserved, others in altered context.

The communications roads have not always been a damage for the villas system, so in certain examples, the villa has succeeded in their own preservation, cause the near roads has contributed to their maintenance facilitating their accessible character.

There are some cases where the building has lost one of its core elements, or even its territory; and they have suffered the abandon shame and they were drawing to an end.

Sometimes it happens to cover some roads and to chance upon buildings that, in their original context, reveal their belonging to the „Ville Venete system”, but result-

ing divided by the construction of some roads, from the landscape property, they have lost their premise.

Another kind of problems concerns the functional aspect and they begin from the changes due to the today different life style from the original one.

The Veneto villas were born as the owner residence and in order to guarantee the land management, nowadays, there are a lot of cases where there is the necessity of finding a new sustainable use for the whole architectural complex or a part of it.

Nowadays there are few owners that use the villa as their own permanent residence, and also it's difficult to be able to use and maintain the whole complex; in the most of the cases the owners or the managers try to find alternative uses that sometimes refer to the original one.

One of the reasons is economics, because the buildings have been built in a period when there weren't particular taxes, moreover the labour and the materials cost was very different and better then the present; for that reason it was possible to build such a big and beautiful complexes.

The transformation logic, that often is necessary in order to use the asset in the right way, is not always in agreement with the conservation one. In some cases there are not problems according to the difficulties related to the approval obtainment of the relevant boards, such as the superintendence, the local administrations, firemen; but there are some difficulties concerning the breaking up of an estate or the problems in raising funds for the asset transformation and for its maintenance.

In case of the breaking up of an estate we incur into new different owners who sometimes could not have the same economic capacities; and other times they could have not the same wish and management capacities, or they don't agree with each others in the management plan and they are not able to plan new compatible use.

The change in the company structure of a building complex compels the new owner to research a new different reason for existence, 'cause if there was not the aim for which the building has been built, we need to find the best solution that according to the logic, would be able to let the asset revive through an economic sustainable system.

## EVALUATION OF A COMPATIBLE RE-USE STRATEGY TOOL

With respect to what was said before and to the more then 4000 Veneto villas to preserve and to revive, we absolutely need to find a point of contact between the new requirements coming from the new actual economical set-up and the matter of conservation and restoration. The new and traditional techniques, as in the choice of materials, are called to attend to the cultural, traditional and historical requirements and to the relative regulations, in order to activate a plan methodology effective from the conservation, functionality and fruition point of view.

In order to get the same common and reasonable conclusions we have to share the basic knowledge in history, art and construction technology.

In order to intervene more correctly it's not sufficient to stop and think only if a villa's complex is a work of a well-know author or not, or the building period but we have to comprehend the kind and the entity of its transformation that have interested the asset, the conservation state, the context in which is located and which is the use destination that could guarantee its conservation.

Usually when we speak about Veneto villas, we refer to assets category born to be economic activities set, so their exploitation is absolutely legal.

In consideration of the investments entity and the interventions complexity, the possible strategy for the villas valorisation may be realised through public, private or joint legal alliance.

### **ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE MOST EXEMPLARY CASES OF RE-USE IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES AND CONTEXTS**

Accompanying the themes faced in this sign relating to the re-use of the Veneto villas, you can find below a brief characterisation of some exemplary cases localised in different provinces and contexts in Veneto. These cases underline the variety of the uses that suit to different situation and economic capacity.

#### **VILLA SANDI, CASSIS – CROCETTA DEL MONTELLO (TV)**

The Sandi family of Bulluno birth, commissioned the villa to the architect Polegato in 1622. During the XIX sec. the Cassis family of Hungarian origin bought the complex in order to establish their summer residence.

During the First World War, the villa was used as a seat of a military command, and than it 'was a military hospital. Through the years period of abandon and military occupation interested the building, until the end on the 1970s, when the villa was bought from the Polegato, who established wine company.

The entire complex is protected by the ex L.1089/1939 D. 1962/01/22. Through its own resources and with the benefits of 0 rate loans, promoted by the Regional Institute of Villas of the Veneto, the family has carried out the renovation of the entire villa complex (except one of the wings). Today the villa is conceptually returned to the original idea, which is the residence and farm function, even if the hall has been used for business events and meetings and one wing has become owner's residence.

The villa is opened to the public with an average attendance of 6000-7000 visitors a year. Visitors come first of all to visit the cellars and with the occasion they visit the villa.

#### **CASTEL BRANDO – CISON DI VALMARINO (TV)**

The Brandolini castle was built in 1200; it was a military fortress, then in the 1500 began its own development. During the First World War the building was invaded from the Austrians and so used as a military hospital, in that occasion the family abandoned the castle and went to the Solighetto villa.

The Brandolini sold their property in 1959 to the Salesian priests and across the end of 1900 the complex was bought from a finance company.

The entire complex is protected by the ex L.364/1909; ex L.1089/1939 D. 1929/03/07; D. 1984/11/22. 1998-2002. The complex has been restored and brought back to the original structure through big restoration and transformation interventions that have also caused a great change for the structure and plan placing and adjustment in accordance with the specific law. The castle has been rehabilitated and used as hotel, beauty centre, restaurants, congress centre, and theatres. The park has been reclaimed and different routes and paths allowing the visit have been realized. Restora-

tion works have also bettered the way to reach the castle: a cable railway had been realized and four new lifts are under construction.

#### VILLA MALFATTI RINA – CITTADELLA (PD)

The villa was built over an old site, on a domus romana, but the complex can be ascribed to 1440, and it was a property of Dalla Scala family, whose only evidence is the tower.

The entire building became a property of the Vicenza Mastini family around 1750, in the first year of the '900 the Malfatti family bought the villa and successively it was bought from Antonio Isolato. After the dead of the daughter Rina, the villa was dedicated to her, as we can see from the name.

The complex is protected by the ex L. 364/1909, L. 778/1922, D.1934/07/21, L. 1089/1939; and it was a public property since 1930, and it was used as a school „Casa della G.I.L.”

After, the villa fell in disuse and for a lot of years it was used as a storehouse. During 1999-2003 the Villa was restored and used as a public library, an historical archive and a multipurpose room. Villa Malfatti Rina restoration was possible thanks to the loans of the municipal administration and of the Regione Veneto – Cultural Department.

#### CASTELLO DEL CATAJO – BATTAGLIA TERME (PD)

The castle was built in XVI C. according to the will of the Obizzi family; during the XVII-XVIII C. a lot of widening and fortification interventions continued until the XVIII C., when the property was bought from the Estensi and successively from the Austrian archdukes.

At the end of the First World War, the complex was bought from the family that also nowadays owns the property.

The villa is protected by the ex L. 1089/1939 and actually is a private joint venture; the complex is open to the visitors and occasionally it's used for meetings, shows and conferences.

#### VILLA CALDOGNO – CALDOGNO (VI)

The Palladian villa was commissioned from the Caldogno family in 1546, during the years a lot of widening and enrichment interventions interested the whole complex, until 1913, when the property was bought from the Nordera family, and through the years it was changed into a child institute, and successively, during the Second World War the complex became a military hospital.

The villa, protected by the ex L.1089/1939, D.1981/02/13, in 1986 was purchased by the Municipal district from Caldogno by Sacchetto, Zanetti e Nordera Family. About ten years after the purchase, the Municipal district began a radical renovation, also structural, as the building was in precarious conditions. Between 1995 and 2003 villa Caldogno had been restored thanks to a strong public will and thanks to the synergetic cooperation between public and private subjects (State, Region, Municipal District, Public offices and private corporations). Actually, municipal library at the ground floor of the hall, meetings and public events organized at the first floor; annexes: the wing is the office of the „alpini” group, art groups, youth groups etc.

## VILLA GODI MALINVERNI – LUGO DI VICENZA (VI)

Villa Godi is considered the first Palladio's work, and it was commissioned from the Vicenza family Godi.

Successively, by the end of the XVII C. a lot of widening and enrichment interventions were made and across the 1950 a big conservative action was planned.

The villa is protected by ex L. 1089/1939, D. 1963/02/22, and actually the owner have decided to use the left barchessa as permanent residence, while the main building is used for meetings and conferences, and it's open to the visitors.

## VILLA POJANA – POJANA MAGGIORE (VI)

The Palladian villa was commissioned from the Vicenza Cavalier Bonifacio Pojana, and during the centuries the villa was subject to the major interventions of structure widening and enrichment.

The Veneto Villas Institute bought the property in 1959 and made a consistent conservative action until the beginning of the XXI C. the complex is protected by the ex L. 1089/1939 D. 1960/01/26. Today the building is used for conferences, cultural events and it's also open for the visitors.

## VILLA PIOVENE – ORGIANO (VI)

The complex was built around the 1710, and was commissioned to Francesco Muttoni from the important Fracanzan family; successively the villa was bought from the Orgian family in 1877.

Nowadays, the villa is always Piovene Orgian's, they invested a lot on some preservation and promotion interventions and moreover they made a big restoration and consolidation works on the whole complex.

The villa is protected by the ex L. 1089/1939, D 1960/01/26. now the villa has found its right destination use, so the right barchessa is used as a museum while the main building is used for meetings, conferences and events.

## VILLA „LA BADOERA” – FRATTA POLESINE (RO)

The villa was built in 1500, was commissioned to Francesco Badoer, based on a Palladian plan, from the Badoer family. Later, the complex was bought from the Mocenigo, who made a big intervention in terms of restoration and widening of the structures; successively the Dal Vecchio family bought the property and at the end the Rovigo Province Administration bought the villa and began to intervene with a big restoration and consolidation interventions

The villa is protected by the ex L. 1089/1939.

The Administration promoted, together with the Veneto Villas Institute, a great works of restoration and consolidation that was able to revive the villa and its own original splendour.

Today the villa is open to the visitors and it is also used for conferences, meeting and cultural-artistic events.

### VILLA PINDEMONTE – ISOLA DELLA SCALA (VR)

The villa was built in 1742 from Alessandro Pompei, and in 1880 Giovanni Pindemonte made a great reconstruction intervention on the old church of the complex.

The entire complex is protected from the ex L. 1089/1939 D. 1952/06/13, ex L. 1497/1939 D. 1982/10/18. The villa is located in an agricultural zone in the south Verona plain, and its buildings standing far from the main street conserved their own eighteenth-century characteristics.

The villa's state is good and the complex continues to maintain its original use, precisely nowadays the villa is the seat of an agricultural firm, Aziende Agricole del Vò.

### VILLA PINDEMONTE – ROVERCHIARA (VR)

The villa has the typical Verona eighteenth-century characteristics; during the '800, the property passed from the Pindemonte family to the Brenzoni one. Across the 1920, the complex was interested from a big restoration the intervention that included the whole decoration together with the flooring.

The villa is protected by the ex L. 1089/1939, and today the complex is the Roverchiara Municipality seat and it also contains a museum dedicated to the nineteenth-century poet Lionello Fiumi, who lived in villa around the beginning of the 1900.

### VILLA PISANI, DETTA „NAZIONALE” – STRA

The whole complex has a great interesting history of its constructions and development through the centuries. Probably it was built in 1500 but its structure was changed by Alvise Pisani, Venezia Attorney, and after, around the 1719, the complex was destroyed in order to change the buildings into a more luxury ones. During the XVIII sec., the villa lived its best prestigious and splendours period, and it was also subject to big widening interventions.

At the beginning of the XIX C. the whole complex was interested by accommodation and re-arrangement interventions. On the occasion of the passage from the Veneto to the Habsburg State, the villa became the Viceré Ranieri residence; while with the annexation the complex became a state property, and was declared a national monument.

Through the years the villa changed a lot of uses, and in 1911, it contained the Idrotecniques Research Institute of the Padova University, until 1947, when it was decided to give the villa's management to the Soprintendeces, who, during these years, had guarantee systematic restoration works. The whole complex is protected by the x L. 1089/1939 D.1945/02/15-1987/11/20.

Today the villa is opened to the visitors and it contains cultural and artistic events and congress.

### VILLA ROCCA – DOLO (VE)

The villa was built in 1884 for the lord Giulio Rocca, and it's located in the prestigious „Riviera del Brenta”, where it continues to esercitate its own accommodation capacity.

The villa is protected by the L.1497/1939. During the XX sec. it was interested by great restoration and widening.

Today the villa is Bressani's and contains one of the most famous hotels of the „Riviera del Brenta“, and it is used for conferences, meetings and events. We can say that the villa has kept the same use destination, developing its own accommodation value and exploiting the tourist opportunities of the contest.

#### VILLA BUZZATI – BELLUNO (BL)

The whole complex is protected by the ex L. 1089/1939 D.1963/12/14, it was built across the XVII sec., and between the 1738 and 1811 the property passed from the Lena family to the Buzzati Traverso one. The villa and its annexes were interested by restoration and enrichment interventions in the second half of 1800.

Actually the main building and the old cattleshed are used as permanent residence, while the annexes are often rented to families. In the complex there's a small manage system for the soil farming, together with a B&B, managed by the Buzzati's daughter, located in the right part of the main building; so two activities connected with the original villa's use destination.