



POLITECNICO
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Abstract

Analysis and management of the Venice defensive system, in order to reach
the UNESCO nomination

Tutor

Carlo Tosco

by

Silvia Summa

Co-tutor

Marco Valle

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The fame of Venice comes from the breadth of his domain, in his intense fortification activities and the immense documentary heritage that shows the deeds.

The territories dominated by the Venetian Republic in the Renaissance period, today, they bear witness the greatness and power of the Venetian Republic, so much to lay the foundation for an UNESCO, that is in progress. Properly, this thesis speaks about the inscription of these territories to the World Heritage List. SiTI Group (Higher Institute on Territorial Systems for Innovation) goes ahead the application process aimed to inscription in the UNESCO World Heritage List the transnational serial site of *The Venetian Works of defense between 15th and 17th centuries*. The site extends over three different countries: Italy, Croatia and Montenegro the neighboring lands, geographically and culturally, for common historical inheritance which goes back to the centuries of Venetian rule. The selected components are the most emblematic of the modern defensive project, taken by Republic of Venice during the Renaissance. The fortified city of Bergamo and Peschiera del Garda and the city-fortress of Palmanova are the equity components of the old *Stato da terra*, while seven members on the coast of the Adriatic Sea trace the line of defense of the *Stato da mar*.

This thesis focuses on the defensive system of the city of Venice. This study is divided into two sections: one is the research on the history and the state of preservation of the buildings, the other is the analysis of the management aspects of the defensive system of the city of Venice.

In the first part there is an investigation of the *Serenissima* Republic actions, in which the chronological element is joined to the monumental heritage and documentary description. This heritage is discussed further with the analysis of the state of conservation of the fortifications of the Venice lagoon and historical dynamics closely related to them. While the Venetian defense system extends across the lagoon, the prominent object of the nomination elements are: the Arsenal, the nerve center for the military logistics of the Republic, the Fort of St. Andrew, presidium at the northern entrance of the lagoon, the Octagons Poveglia and Alberoni, bastions of the curtain wall to Venice, a city without walls, is the water of the lagoon. Venice is the city in which centralizes the power of *Serenissima* and this is the area where you can read more the exceptional work done by military engineers. In the second part it analyzes the cultural, tourist and managerial aspects, to trace an almost complete picture of the site, to help to identify the development opportunities, through the valorization of the strengths and the containment of the weaknesses. Venice is inscribed on the World Heritage List since 1987 with Venice and its lagoon, now competes again for another inscription through the transnational serial site of *The Venetian Works of defense between 15th and 17th centuries*. Each site that intends to subscribe to the WHL must draw up a management plan; Venice in this case has two Management Plans for the same territory. This study intended as a contribution to Venice, a proposed strategy for the sustainable development of the site, in view UNESCO, which is synthesized in a "mission territory", supported by specific projects aimed at solving problems and pressures agents on the territory.

For further information please contact:
Silvia Summa, silvia.summa@libero.it